APPENDIX 2

SHIRE OF MINGENEW

LOCAL HERITAGE SURVEY 2022

A review of the Shire of Mingenew 1997 Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places

HERITAGE LIST Recommendation



DRAFT February 2022

HERITAGE INTELLIGENCE (WA)

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HERITAGE LIST

Recommended (DRAFT)

Refer to primary report for the overall context and further details pertaining to the relevant categories

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

In line with Heritage Council's guidelines, Categories 1 and 2 places are recommended to be included in the Shire of Mingenew's Heritage List to provide a level of management through the Shire's Planning Scheme and local planning policies

The Heritage List is comprised of:

- Category 1 A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Mingenew and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's (HCWA) Register of Heritage Places (R) or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.
- Category 2 A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Mingenew that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Mingenew's Local Planning Scheme.

Photograph	inHerit No.	Place Name	Address	Cat	Significance
MINGENEW TOWN					
	5773	Mingenew Railway Station	Eleanor Street S end of Melville Street	2	History In 1887 the Midland Railway line was surveyed and on 24/11/1894 was opened to rail traffic. The stone railway station and residence was built by F W G Liebe at the same time). By then Mingenew was the trading centre for all stock sent to Perth markets from the entire northern areas of the State and extensive timber yards were built on 1/2 acre north of the line. About 1930s trucking yards were built on that site. Mingenew was a main depot for the Midland Railway with barracks, length runner's house (since demolished) large bitumen coal stage, 40000 litre water tank of wood and steel gravity fed from the Erregulla Spring Reserve. The Stationmaster's house (demolished 1974) was at the west end of the station separated from the station by a breezeway, and a tearooms and residence were on the east side. The goods shed was on south side of the railway line with a roof over the line so the engine could be parked for maintenance by the team from Walkaway. It was demolished in 1960, and small shed was built after diesel engines arrived and the water tank and coal bin were removed. Midland Railway provided housing and there were three houses on Donald Road and two on the approach road at the back of the Station. All demolished. A twelve hut weatherboard railway barracks was built in the 1950s with a walkway to the kitchen and ablution blocks. Two main lines ran for North/south lines, a third for the goods shed and a fourth for water and coal. West Australian Government Railways took over in 1959 and Westrail in 1975. The last passenger train went on 27 July 1975. Westrail leased the station to the Shire and the Arts Council leased it from the Shire. Statement of Significance

				The Mingenew Railway Station building is historically significant representing what was once a substantial railway presence in Mingenew, that provided essential service connections to the region and beyond. The social aspects of the railway station evoke memories of arrivals and departures, works railway workers and their families, and sight and smell of the steam trains and the expectations of arrivals. The remaining station buildings still represent a significant presence in contributing to the historic townscape of Mingenew.
	St Joseph's Church	Irwin Street SE cnr 30 William St	2	History In c.1912, a timber framed corrugated iron church was constructed on the site, In 1931, the Strawberry Catholic Church building was relocated to this site as an addition to church building and opened the St Joseph's School staffed by Dominican sisters. In 1932, the residence at 26 Victoria Street was purchased as a convent. In 1948, a one room school was built on a different site in William Street by 1948. A new convent was built in Irwin Street next to the church, opening in December 1954. In 1959, the brick church replaced the original church and was opened by the Bishop of Geraldton. Statement of significance Saint Joseph's Catholic Church is historically and socially of significance for worship, commemoration and events, and the sense of place evoked by those activities, as a central gathering place in the community. It is of aesthetic significance for the simple gothic design with tower, that makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.

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5766	National Bank (former)	50 Midlands Road SE cnr Williams Street	2	History The National Bank was built in 1908. One other bank, the NSW, operated between 1929 and 1950. The National Bank was timber framed and weatherboard clad with a fancy trim on the veranda and a semidetached residence at the rear. The brick frontage was built in 1934, in response to a Council by-law that required all buildings on Midlands Road to have a masonry front. The ledger desk was on a ledge 10" above floor level to observe the customers and assist in case of any hold-ups. Pistols were issued to most senior staff. The residence was demolished in 1965 when a manager's house was built on a separate site. Considerable alterations have taken place Statement of Significance The former National Bank is of historic, social and aesthetic significance, as the only longstanding bank in Mingenew, providing essential services to the community. The social aspects of meetings in town whilst doing business, and the associations with prominent citizens such as the Bank Manager. The Interwar Free Classical architecture of the frontage is a landmark in Midlands Road, central in town, it demonstrates the prosperity of that period emerging from the Depression and makes a substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.
1585	Mingenew Post Office & Quarters	54 Midlands Road	2	History The first pos offices in the Mingenew district were at Geraldine and Strawberry Siding. Until 1893, the non-official Mingenew post office operated from the Little Wonder and was linked by telegraph to Perth and Geraldton. A pony express ran monthly from Mingenew to Mt Magnet until 1893 and the ocach service from 1895. The official new Mingenew Post Office opened in September 1894 with semidetached living quarters and later an addition on the west side. The overland telegraph linked the world to Mingenew in 1910, and several properties erected private lines. In 1915, connection to Perth-Geraldton phone line. In 1935, the

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TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR TOUR					Post Master General's (PMG) department connected the phone exchange to the police station. From 1939 the exchange was monitored at night, until automation in 1978. In part of the Post Office building a cafe opened in 1991, trading as the Old Postmaster's Tearooms, which changed its name in 1995 to the Mail Run Cafe, the A.P.B. Office (1987), the Lions Expo Office (1988), and the Telecentre (1994). Statement of Significance Mingenew Post Office & Quarters is historically, socially and aesthetically significant as the means of communications via mail and phone since 1894, and a meeting place for town and district people. The provision of the Postmaster's residence, and night exchange operators represent ways of life no longer practiced. The sandstone building with dominant chimney is viewed in the round and is a significant building in the Midland Road streetscape that makes a significant contribution to the Historic townscape of Mingenew.
	1584	Midland Hotel (former) Commercial Hotel	62 Midlands Road SE cnr Shenton Street	2	History The original Midland Hotel on the site commenced operations in the 1890s as a single storey mud brick building owned by Samuel James Philips and operated by William Henry Linthome. Strategically placed directly opposite the railway station, of the two hotels in Mingenew, it is the only one remaining. The front portion of the original hotel was subsequently replaced by a double storeyed brick building after 1908. In the 1970s, verandas and balconies were removed. It had serious damage from the Seroja cyclone in 2021. Statement of Significance The original Midland Hotel, now known as the Commercial Hotel is the only remaining hotel in Mingenew. It is historically significant for its continuum of hospitality adns erice since the 1890s, the associations with the original, and subsequent owners and operators, and socially significant for hospitality and a place of meeting. It is aesthetically significant as the only two-storey

					building in Mingenew; it is a substantial building, opposite the railway station, in a prominent corner location that is a landmark in the town. Despite the loss of verandas, the Federation architectural style is evident and it makes substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.
ALCO TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PR	5771	Blues café (former)	56 Midlands Road	2	The Flats
	5789	SITE Mingenew Spring	Spring Street	2	History In 1850 Augustus Gregory and his party camped at the Minya-noo Spring (Mingenew) that became an important permanent watering place. In 1867 Samuel Pole Phillips secured a 100 acre tillage lease surrounding Mingenew Spring. By 1893 his son, Samual James Phillips had the freehold of the site. The former tillage lease was subdivided into 156 town allotments by the surveyor of the Midland railway Co. The town flourished around the spring that provided the water for the railway, and by 1900 three blacksmiths and wheelwrights were based around the Spring. After bores were drilled in 1981/1982 the water table dropped.

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				It was developed into a park managed by the Mingenew Tourist and Promotions Committee. Statement of Significance The site of the Mingenew Spring is considerable historic significance as the foundation upon which Mingenew developed.
	SITE Hope blacksmith shop	Spring Street N cnr Linthorne Street	2	History The blacksmith business was important for transport with shoeing horses and repairing coaches and sulkies etc, From c.1894, John Samuel Henry Hope was one of three blacksmiths operating in Mingenew. Wagons built by the Hope family were evident throughout the district and beyond. Hope also had a coffin making business and the family were undertakes for three generations. Charles and Gordon operated as the Hope bros from 1909 until the late 1940s. This site of their blacksmith shop, near Mingenew Spring, included a foundry where they also made strippers. The Shire works depot occupies the site. Statement of Significance The site of Hopes' blacksmith shop is of considerable historic significance as a family business over many decades providing critical transport and undertaker services to the Mingenew community, and the association with Mingenew Spring that facilitated the blacksmith functions.

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	Mingenew Masonic Lodge (former)	6 Victoria Road	2	History Mingenew Masonic Lodge N>101.WAC was consecrated in the Mingenew Agricultural hall in March 1920, the with furniture from the Fingall Lodge no. 79 in Day Dawn. There were 15 Foundation members, only 7 of whom were from Mingenew, Yandanooka and Irwin, the remainder from Geraldton and other areas. VW Bro EA Field donated the land for the Masonic Hall. The tablet was unveiled in October 1926. It is no longer functioning as a Masonic Lodge. Statement of Significance The Masonic Lodge is historically and socially significant for the associations with the Freemasons, and the philanthropy of the organisation. The socialising in the rural context is an important element of the organisation and way of life, that is no longer practiced in many regional areas.
1586	Shire Office Agricultural Hall	21 Victoria Road	2	History The foundation stone for the Mingenew Agricultural Hall was laid by WS Oliver on 18 December 1917. It was the second hall on the site. The timber framed corrugated iron clad Agricultural hall built in 1895 was destroyed by fire in 1917. The striking stone hall building remains. The 1935 addition of Council office across the front is the Council offices in fine Interwar architectural style. The State Library branch in the former Road Board building relocated to the front rooms of the Shire office in 1983. Statement of Significance The Mingenew Shire Council and Offices and former Agricultural Hall are of considerable significance for the civic role it provides in the community and the community leaders and administration who facilitate that role. The buildings on site are of substantial significance as is the site itself with the original Agricultural Hall (1895-1917), the existing stone agricultural hall (1917-) and the front office addition in 1935.

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					The 1937 front is the only streetscape presence of the facility, and the presents a very good example of Interwar Art Deco architecture that, alone, and together with the former Road Board building and former lesser hall, is an outstanding contribution to the streetscape and historic townscape of Mingenew, spanning the towns development through the period from 1895, 1917, 1906, 1935 and 1959.
LIBRAR	1587	Upper Irwin Road Board Office (fmr)	23 Victoria Road	2	History The building is the original 1906 Road Board Office and meeting place of the Upper Irwin Road Board (excised from the Irwin Road Board in 1901). In 1948, an outdoor picture theatre was established on the south side of the building. In June 1955, a branch of the State Library established in the office operating until 1983. After forming in 1966, The Historical Society established a Museum in the former Road Board office in 1968 became the museum, adding the museum at the former school in 1978. Statement of Significance The former Road Board building is historically significant as the first governing building of the then Upper Irwin Road Board. Its associations with the leaders and identities who had a role in the development of the town and district of Mingenew is significant. Aesthetically it is a fine example of a vernacular Federation building of local stone in a regional town that makes a substantial contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.



5758	Mingenew School (former)
	Mingenew Historical Society Museum

24 Victoria Road 2

History

The first school in Mingenew was built on one acre, comprising lots 49,50,59,60 donated by Samuel James Phillips. The school opened with 24 pupils, soon adding another classroom and cloakroom. The school closed in 1959 when the new school was constructed in Phillip Street. In 1965 it became a Youth Centre vested in the Mingenew Shire Council and in 1978 the Repertory Club had one room as a property cupboard and the Mingenew Historical Society opened a Museum in the second room. The Historical Society operates the entire building at the present time. (2022). The headmaster's house located south of the school building on the northeast corner of Irwin Street was utilised as a Youth Club from 1965, until it was demolished.

The Historical Society was inaugurated in 1966, and in 1968, the former Road Board office became the museum, followed in 1978 expanding to the former school building.

Statement of Significance

The former Mingenew School represents significant associations with generations of students and teachers and evokes memories of a sense of place. Since 1978, the school building has showcased Mingenew's histories through the diligent work of the Mingenew Historical Society, establishing and managing the Mingenew Museum. The school building is of aesthetic significance typifying a school of the period and making a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.

1588	Church of the Resurrection (Anglican)	28 Victoria Road SE cnr Irwin Street	2	History The original 1903 foundation stone has been covered by the porch in 1908. The first weeding was celebrated in 1903. A Rectory on the east side of the church was built in 1969 for the Reverend Idris Jones, and relocated to Carnamah in 1974. It is the oldest Church in Mingenew. Regular church services are still held there, also weddings and funeral services. Statement of significance The Anglican Church of the Resurrection is historically and socially of significance for worshjp, commemoration and events, and the sense of place evoked by those activities, as a central gathering place in the community. It is of aesthetic significance for the simple gothic design that makes a significant contribution to the historic townscape of Mingenew.
	Francis Burges Memorial	Victoria Road west side	2	History In 1959, Mrs Temple Russell donated 60 acres of land to the children of Mingenew in memory of her brother Francis Carlton Burges who was killed in action during World War One. A cairn was erected on 1 November 1959 in the south corner of the school site. The donated acreage is cropped with the funds contributing to the school's Parents and Citizens Association. Statement of Significance The memorial is of historical significance for the association with the tragedy of war and its impact in Mingenew, the philanthropic actions of Mrs Russell, donating a legacy that benefits the school and broader community of Mingenew.

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1590 3946	Linthorne residence (former)	26 William Street NE corner Irwin Street	2	History This residence was built and occupied c.1900 by William Henry Linthorne, first Road Board Secretary, builder, hotelier (original Midland Hotel), and businessman. He had bricks brought from Guildford for the house and the pressed metal ceilings were specially made for him. He died in 1920. In 1932, the Dominican Sisters established the St Joseph's Convent in the former residence. At some point, perhaps the late 1970s when the Sisters ceased teaching at St Joseph's School, the property reverted to private ownership as a residence. Statement of Significance The former Linthorne residence is of historical importance for its association with WH Linthorne, a business man, civic identity and pioneer family, and the Dominican Sisters when they established St Joseph's Convent in 1932. The substantial residence is a fine example of the Federation bungalow architectural style that makes a considerable contribution to the residential character and historical townscape of Mingenew.
1589 25932 19005	Mingenew Police Group Police Station & Courthouse Police Quarters & former office	31 William Street SW cnr Moore & George streets Also recorded as 15 William Street- a vacant site.	1 R	The original police station and residence, built in 1897, is a modest stone building with the office on the norths side, integral to the residence. In 1964 the new police station and courthouse was erected to Raymond Jones' architectural design by Britannic Building Co. In 1971 the Police Station was staffed by two officers, with the Officer-In-Charge (OIC) doubling up as the Clerk of Courts. In 1980 anew Cell Block attached to the 1964 Police Station and Courthouse was constructed. The vacant area to the south of the Mingenew Police Station and Residence) includes the sites of the stables and two-cell Lock-up Statement of Significance The archaeology associated with the former Lock-up and Stables buildings (1897) and the Mingenew Police Station and Residence fmr (1897) have the potential to provide information regarding the



individual internees and police officers who have worked at the Station between 1897 and the present.

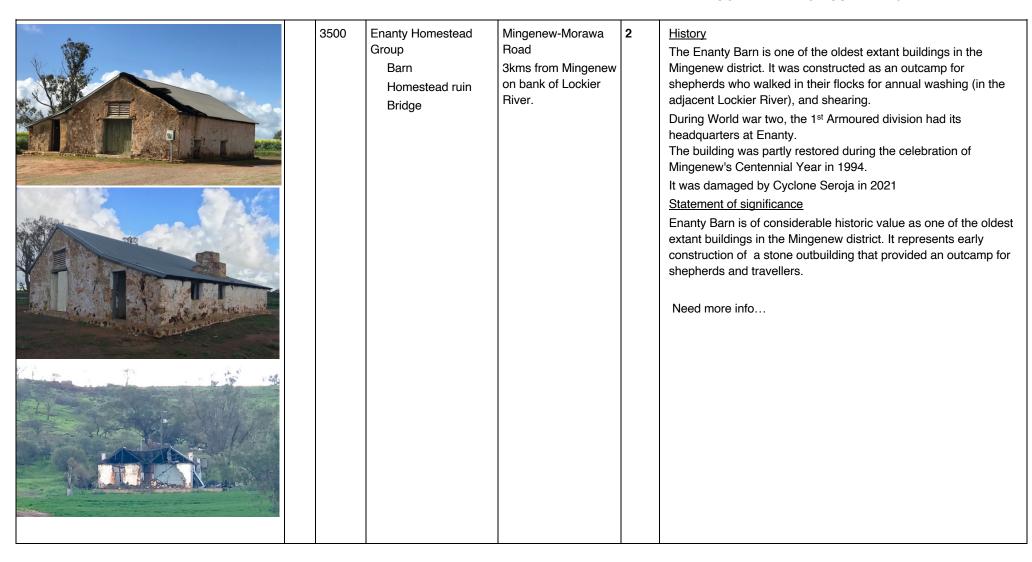
Mingenew Police Station (1964) is an excellent representative example of a regional Police Station that reflects the public buildings and police stations constructed across the state during the mineral boom.

The 1964 buildings are associated with significant Western Australian architect, Raymond Jones who was responsible for a number of government buildings in the 1960s. The combined police station and courthouse building in the Post-War International Style is a fine example of his work.

The 1897 and 1964 buildings present distinctive architecture defining the two major periods of development of law and order facilities in Mingenew that make a considerable contribution to the townscape of Mingenew.

MINGENEW DISTRICT					
	5797	Mingenew Cemetery	Midlands Road 2 k W of Mingenew	2	History Gazetted in in 1899, the first burial was in 1900. In the early 1930's the Council Burial Register started to contain details about the person buried, their place in the community, their cause of death etc. It makes for very interesting reading and tells of the people of Mingenew and how lifestyles have changed over the years. The Cemetery contains marked headstones arranged in religious denomination order. A niche wall is located on the north side. A steel plate displaying the site plan of numbers and names of grave sites. Gravesites also pegged. Statement of Significance Mingenew Cemetery recorded the first burial in 1899. It is a significant record of the early settlers and generations of residents of Mingenew and the broader area. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration. The memorials, palisades and railings evidence a range of designs and emotive inscriptions that contribute to the reverence and sense of place.
	5792	SITE Mingenew Hill Cemetery	Adjacent to Lockier River, 3km North West of Mingenew Townsite	2	History After requests in 1895, a Cemetery site of 10 acres was approved, pending suitable trustee in 1897. By 1890, there were 4 graves in the cemetery although no records exist. No identification except for one remaining corner post to original fenced area. No grave sites marked. Statement of Significance Mingenew Hill Cemetery had 4 unrecorded burias by 1890. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration.

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STRAWBERRY					
		Strawberry Homestead		3	Need info
	5794	Strawberry Catholic Cemetery	Midlands Road Situated in Old Bones Paddock on Sante Fe Farm, approx 20 kms from Mingenew	2	Catholic consecrated cemetery near the settlement of Strawberry Reserve 1865 surveyed in 1877 (Revoked.) The Cemetery is enclosed with a post and netting fence erected by Paul Kelly and Mingenew Historical Society and others in 1984. It contains four headstones in fair condition, river gums (E. Camaldulensis) have been planted around the perimeter. Statement of Significance Strawberry Catholic Cemetery was surveyed in 1877. It is a significant record of the early Catholic settlers in Strawberry. The Cemetery evokes a sense of place, of reverence and commemoration and sense of place.
YANDANOOKA					
	5779	SITE Yandanooka Townsite		2	History 1920 - First store opened - Harleys, wood frame hessian cover. 1920-22 - More soldier settlers arrived, 50. 1920 - Second store and living quarters established. 1925 - First tennis court built by JA Brown, PC Neville, K Bolton. 1925 - Vegetable shop, house and boarding house built for Mrs Bishop after she had a win on the Melbourne Cup. 1930 - Basford built a house between the hall and main store. When Wainwright followed he had a camel team for contract carting. Public meeting was called by settlers to ask Mr Wainwright to move the camels as they upset the horse teams in the district. 1935 Government school built. 1936 School House built. 1968 New two teacher schoolroom erected. 1978 School closed through lack of numbers, schoolroom moved to Eneabba.

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					Yandanooka CWA met with Australia Post to have the mail still delivered to Yandanooka. This was achieved. CWA bought private mail boxes. Australia Post provided lock up standing In and Out boxes. All mail bags had to be sealed and boxes locked at all times. Community was supportive. One person to be on roster for one week to sort the mail and prepare outgoing mail, to pick up the newspaper from the main road. Engine shed at the hall was used until CBH quarters were obtained. This is also a point where machinery spare parts and cartons of fruit are dropped off. 1995 Some 21 households still receive this postal service. 1995 The school house still occupied. The original school is a well equipped Arts and Crafts Centre. Statement of Significance The Yandanooka townsite, with railway siding, hall, store, post office schools, and other services served the surrounding community. Little is left to inform of the prosperity of the town in its hey-day.
	5779	Yandanooka Hall	Railway Street	2	History The Community Hall is the largest building remaining in what was once the main street of the townsite In 1923, the Yandanooka and Districts branch of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia Incorporated raised £250 towards the erection of a hall in Yandanooka. The Hall opened by Mr C Maley MLA, after having been built by soldier settlers. The Hall was used for school, all church services, social evenings and the Christmas Tree Party. After the time the committee found the revenue was insufficient to make annual payment. Approached Road Board to take over the hall. This was done. Yandanooka Ward was rated one penny in the pound. 1929 - The hall debt was paid off, the hall was lined and supper room added. 1936 Yandanooka CWA formed, meetings held in the hall.

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	1967 school children increased so Years 1,2,3 classes were held in the hall. 1976 New ceiling was put in the Hall. Windows, doors and the walls relined. Mingenew Shire provided the material, Yandanooka community carried out the work. 1979 The hall received cyclone damage to half the roof. Mingenew Shire wanted to demolish the hall. Yandanooka community held a successful referendum and the hall was saved. But the hall was to be the financial and maintenance responsibility of Yandanooka community. A hall committee was formed. 1978 The kitchen at the Hall was modernised to meet health regulations. From 1982, the annual Harvester's ball was held by the bachelor and Spinster's Social Club. Formal invitation Ball, with up to 300 attendees. And proceeds to groups in the community. 1995 The Hall is still used socially and educationally. Other uses of the hall includes: Family Christmas Tree night has been held at the hall every year and is still a popular night. First Communal Batey Radio Receival Point CWA Monthly meetings and demonstrations LCDC Meetings Popular B & S Harvesters Ball for 12 years up to 1995, Local Wedding receptions and 21st Birthdays WA University Geology Students and staff stay 3-5 days in the
	Statement of Significance Yandanooka Hall is of exceptional social significance as the nucleus of the community in Yandanooka. The timber framed corrugated iron clad hall is a rare remaining example, in such
	good condition, and being used, in rural Western Australia. It is a landmark on Midlands Road, informing of a town that used to be, with pride.

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1591	Yandanooka	Midlands Road	2/3	History
	Homestead			Yandanooka Spring was a water source for Aborigines and nearby there was a natural clearing used for corroborees. about 1850, an important stopping place on the route from Perth to the Geraldton district.
				One of the earliest man-made watering points in the district. Thomas Whitfield squatted on land at Yandanooka in 1854/55 and pastured cattle in the vicinity of the two wells. The earliest structures date from 1856 when the first lease was taken up by Thomas Whitfield who built the homestead at Yandanooka for his wife who came from Toodyay in 1854.
				Phillips and Emmanuel brothers purchased Yandanooka in 1879, subject to a lease to Lachlan McPherson ending in 1884. Emmanuel & Phillips took on the station in 1887 till 1910 when it was resumed by the Government subdivided and offered to soldier settlers. This operation being managed by A.G. White who was an Agricultural Bank Supervisor and lived in the Homestead. Mr Lee Steere who for 16 years had been manager for Messrs Emanuel Bros, and Phillips retained his old position.
				In 1925 a community sheep dip was built across from The Homestead entrance. The Homestead was taken over by the Army during the 1939 - 45 war and was battalion headquarters of the Engineers. In 1946 the Homestead along with adjacent land, was sold to C.S. Baty of "Batyphone radio" fame and farmed by him until 1967 when it was sold to J. Lydiard and again sold to the Ward family in 1968. Tom and his sons lan and Peter stripped the house down to a shell and re-roofed and modernised the dwelling, keeping the original shape and style intact. At some time known as Bundanoon Homestead.
				Statement of Significance Yandanooka Homestead is of considerable historical significance for the earliest associations with Thomas Yandanooka, squatting and building the homestead, and the associations with Phillips and Emmanuel brothers, and later the Army presence during

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					World War The homestead is reportedly the most important typical example of its period.
	5799	The Two Wells	2.5 k NE from Yandanooka	2	History One of the earliest man-made watering points in the district. Thomas Whitfield settled at Yandanooka (later of Whitfield Estate), in 1854/55 and pastured cattle in the vicinity of the two wells. Phillips and Emmanuel brothers purchased Yandanooka in 1879. They may have established Two Wells. Fat cattle would have watered on this well en route to Perth markets,. Equipped with windmill and tank in 1920's the Soldier Settlement Block named Beaconsfield was taken up by H Chivers. One well, round and i faced with dry stone walling, remains beside the creek. The stone face goes down 5' to meet granite and the walls continue throughout granite for another known 5'. The depth of the well is unknown. Statement of Significance The Two Wells are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations. The construction of the wells and the connection with the subsurface granite is wells an example of using local materials. The significance of providing for stock and stockmen on the route was integral to the development of the region. Significant for the association with Thomas Whitfield.
	5762	Willis House (former)	Willis Road Nobles Rd (fmr) 11 km Yandanooka & 3 km from mail box corner	2/3	History Building of the Willis house commenced summer of 1925/26. Stone was blasted out of the east side of the creek bed directly below the first exploratory drill hole for coal on the Irwin River coal seam. This work of collecting, loading, carting and shaping pieces was done by Jabe Willis, father of Tom Willis who owned the block. It took a period of seven working days at four loads a day to cart the stone which was spread over two months. Building commenced 1/2/1926 and finished in May 1926. The two stone rooms, timber and iron roof, passage way and lean-to of timber and weather board on the south side.

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	5700	Do stop of inld Wells	Vendersele Malera		Known as Fairvue (fmr) at some time. Statement of Significance Tom Willis cut the timber and carted the stone for this building. The farm was a War Service Farm from WWI. Statement of Significance The former Willis House (former) is historically significant as an extraordinary example of the use of local materials in the construction of a homestead.
	5780	Beatonsfield Wells	Yandanooka-Melara Road east side of road 20km southeast of Mingenew	2	History Beatonsfield Well is an Important watering point on a Government stock route through to the coast. The stone tank stand standing is the original. The round well, stone lined. Above 8 feet in diameter and approximately 15 feet deep with a drive shaft in the bottom, linking up with another well slightly higher up the creek bank. It was on a Government stock route. The original tank stand is nearby. It used to have an aeromotor windmill with a 4 inch pump and 2 inch pipe. Statement of Significance Wells are of historical significance for their critical provision of water in strategic locations. The construction of many wells are fine examples of stonework using local materials such are Beatonsfield Wells The significance of providing for stock and stockmen on the government route was integral to the development of the region.
YARRAGADEE					
	-	Yarragadee Cemetery		2	History The first Cemetery in the area, in 1873 near Yarragadee Homestead where John and Margaret Morrissey were early settlers. They bred cattle for the Colony meat supply and horses for the Indian Army. There are 3 or possibly 5 grave sites of the Morrisey family. Statement of Significance

			The cemetery is a place of historical significance, reverence, and sense of place.