

Place No:
Bootenal Agricultural Hall (fmr), BOOTENAL

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Bootenal Agricultural Hall (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR91
Other Names:	Bootenal Light Tavern
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1175 Edward Road
Locality:	BOOTENAL
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63408
Survey:	Lot 1, D071566
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6805897mN; 278529mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13887
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The former Bootenal Hall has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of the Victorian Regency style executed in brick and iron. - The place has landmark value as it is a prominent element on the road surrounded largely by cleared farmland. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of this area for farming in the late 19th and early 20th century. - The place has historic and social value as it was a venue for many formal and social events since its construction in 1906, and continued when converted to a tavern. - The place is representative of the efforts of small communities to come together and build a facility that all the population could use and value.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Social/Recreational: Community Hall
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1906;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Common Brick
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Regency
Physical Description	Located on the corner of Edward and Bootenal Roads, this large rectangular building is of coursed stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The front (west) facade is symmetrical with a window either side of the central door. The building features arched windows and entry with brick quoining which also enhances the corners. To the north elevation there is a corrugated iron drive through bottle shop while to the south there is a recent brick extension which accommodates the bar. The building has a small brick and iron chimney attached to the north elevation and is surrounded by a high wire fence. A brick wall defines the front and south property boundaries and separates the parking area.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Fundraising for the Bootenal Hall by the North Greenough Farmers Association commenced with a donation of £10 from Sir Edward Wittenoom. In July 1906, architect A Meadowcroft call for tenders from contractors to build the Bootenal Agricultural Hall and the tender of £340 by Messrs Jenner and Haffner was accepted t. The hall was officially opened	

in December 1906, with at least four members of parliament and a large crowd in attendance, most of whom arrived by special train.

The hall was a valuable addition to the district and was used for a variety of events and social occasions, including the annual concerts of St John's and St Thomas' schools and dances.

During WW II the hall was used by the R.A.A.F. and after Caligaro rented the hall and used it to accommodate workers from his brickworks.

In more recent years the hall was adapted for use as the Bootenal Light Tavern.

In 2026, the place is no longer used and is vacant.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Recreation - Arts, Culture and Entertainment Economy: Commerce Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Jenner and Haffner A. Meadowcroft	Builders Architect
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. The West Australian, 28 July 1906, p. 9; 3 August 1906, p. 1	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
Bootenal Cemetery, BOOTENAL

Management Category
2

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Bootenal Cemetery	
Previous Place Number:	GR98	
Other Names:	Lot 12535 Bridgid Road	
Place Type:	Other Built Type	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	Bridgid Road	
Locality:	BOOTENAL	
Location Detail:		
Assessment No:	64055	
Survey:	Lot 12535, P083217	
Reserve:	7246	
GPS Coordinates	6804602mN; 278729mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	17449	Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 4308
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 12/04/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The Bootenal Cemetery has aesthetic value as a small cemetery in an isolated rural setting on an elevated site creating an evocative landscape. - The Bootenal Cemetery has historic and social value for its association with the people who lived and worked in Bootenal and made it a community, particularly the McGuiness family. - The place has historic value as a demonstration of the divides between the Catholic and Anglican community in the 19th and early 20th century as all those buried here are of the Catholic faith. - The place has historic value for its association with the settlement and development of the region in the early 20th century.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1906;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	The place was not accessible in the 2026 review. The following description was included in the 2004/05 LHS Review. Located behind the former St John's Catholic Church on a slight rise and in the middle of a paddock is the small Bootenal Cemetery. The small cemetery contains the marked and unmarked graves of several pioneers of the district, including six members of the McGuiness family. The cemetery contains marble headstones commemorating Owen McGuiness died 1907, Bridget McGuiness died 1911, Ellen McGuiness died 1925, Bernard McGuiness died 1929, Henry James McGuiness died 1929, Michael McGuiness died 1933 and Josie McCagh died 1934. The cemetery has been fenced with a weldmesh fence covered in shade cloth, and with a small white wooden gate to the east. Five eucalypts have been planted within the enclosure. To the south-east of the gate is a large boulder with a brass plaque attached on the north side. The plaque commemorates the 140th anniversary of the arrival in WA of Owen, Bridget & Bernard McGuiness on 6th April 1859. The plaque also lists the names of 43 people who were buried in the vicinity. The cemetery reserve is still defined from the adjacent farmland because it is cleared and fenced. The location of the gravesites in the northern corner is marked with several mature trees.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

St John's Catholic Church [Place No. 97] was built in 1874 by Fr. Lecaille on a 12 acre glebe on the North Back Flats. Despite the absence of a resident priest, services were held at regular intervals. The building was also used as a school whenever Catholic lay teachers were available.

On 1 April 1902, Presentation Sisters Brigid Kenny and Teresa Cunningham opened a church-school in this small church. To begin with the sisters lived in a curtained-off portion of the church, however on 7 December 1902 they moved into the new convent located adjacent to the church.

Funded by the local parishioners, the new Bootenal Convent was constructed by building contractor William Martin for a cost of £450. Martin also worked on the Presentation Convent in Sanford Street, Geraldton.

Reserve 7246 was gazetted in 1906 for the purpose of a cemetery. In 1910, it was vested in a Board of Trustees and there was no change in the reserve listing until 2000 when the cemetery was vested in the Shire of Greenough. In April 2001 the reserve report records the current purpose as disused cemetery.

Historic Themes:

Cultural Life: Religion
Economy: Rural Occupations
Peopling WA: Demographic Development.

Associations

McGuinness family

Burials

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019
Reserve Report 7246, Landgate.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Byne Park, BOOTENAL

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Byne Park
Previous Place Number:	GR94
Other Names:	Lot 2313 Byne Park Road Byne Park Road Park
Place Type:	Urban Park

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Byne Park Road
Locality:	BOOTENAL
Location Detail:	off Byne Park Road
Assessment No:	63381
Survey:	Lot 2313, P103575
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6807083mN; 276468mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13890 Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Byne Park has aesthetic value as an area of native bushland in the area in an otherwise cleared landscape which is well maintained and accessible to the community. - The place has historic value for its association with local landowner Edward Byne who donated the land and is a demonstration of previous landscape fauna and flora. - The place has scientific value as it is used for educational purposes that may reveal information about this environment that has not been previously understood. - The place has social value as a popular recreational destination for passive recreation.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Nature Reserve
Current Use	Nature Reserve
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	N/A;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Byne Park is a nature reserve consisting of 86 hectares located approximately 3 kilometres south-east of the Narngulu townsite off Byne Road. The park contains a large expanse of native bushland in what is otherwise a largely cleared and cultivated landscape. Picnic facilities are available and a bush walk allows visitors to access different parts of the park.
Condition	N/A
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
Local resident Edward Byne died in October 1971 and bequeathed 11 hectares of land to the Greenough Shire Council for use as a flora and fauna reserve and public bushland. The park, now 86 hectares, is managed jointly by the City of Greater Geraldton and the Geraldton Regional College of TAFE. It is used for both recreational and educational purposes and provides for a number of youth training programs within the region which, in conjunction with local environmental groups, has served to revegetate an area of land previously cleared for agricultural purposes with much native flora seed being propagated on site.	
Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Environment Social Services: Education.
Associations	Edward Byne Property Owner and Donor
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

DRAFT

Place No:
McGuinness Cottage, BOOTENAL

Management Category
3

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	McGuinness Cottage
Previous Place Number:	GR93
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	434 Bootenal Road
Locality:	BOOTENAL
Location Detail:	South west corner of Bootenal Rd and Kennedy Rd
Assessment No:	63109
Survey:	Lot 3, D011446
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6804584mN; 277535mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13889
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 12/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 3 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- McGuiness Cottage has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of a stone cottage in the Victorian Georgian style in a rural landscape. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Bootenal region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with individuals and families who contributed to the development of Bootenal and the wider region. These include Charles Crowther, Isabella Brand, John Maley and Bernard and Grace McGuiness. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing on rural properties in the 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Cottage
Current Use	Farming: Cottage
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1876;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located to the south of Bootenal Road, this cottage is of stone construction and faces west towards the original Kennedy Road. The cottage has a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof clad with corrugated metal sheeting with a broken back verandah roof to the west which is supported on timber posts. The front facade features a rendered ashlar finish with brick sills and arches. Windows are timber framed and casement in style. There are several additions to the north and rear in concrete block and corrugated iron and a garage adjoining the south elevation. The roof is punctuated by two corbelled brick chimneys.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Greenough floodplains were first explored after European settlement by George Grey in 1839 and he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlements.	

The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

Previous research has determined that Charles Crowther (1831-1894) a merchant of Geraldton, was the owner of this landholding from the 1870s. Crowther did not live at the property as he had many interests in Geraldton. It is possible the cottage was built at this time for a manager.

Charles Crowther sold the property in 1876 to widow Isabella Brand, nee Duncan (1820-1883) formerly of the property known as Ironbarks. It is not known if she lived at the cottage or engaged a manager for the property.

After her death in 1883 in Dongara, the property was bought by John Stephen Maley (1839-1910) of Home Cottage in Greenough and occupied by Bernard McGuiness (c1854-1930). Bernard McGuiness bought the property in 1893.

Bernard McGuiness married Grace Bunter in 1876 and the couple had at least 13 surviving children, several of whom were born at this cottage.

Following Bernard's death in 1930, Grace McGuiness remained living in Bootenal and many of her children were working in the area and may have lived with her in the cottage. On her death in 1939, an item in the Geraldton Guardian and Express described her life of hard work and particularly the rigors of managing the dairy farm she and her husband ran for 45 years.

The subsequent owners or occupants of the cottage have not been determined.

Aerial photographs and information from the 2004/05 LHS review indicates that the roof cladding was replaced.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Charles Crowther Isabella Brand J.S. Maley Bernard and Grace McGuiness and family	Owner and occupier Owner and occupier Owner and occupier Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. Erikson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, 1988, UWA Press. Geraldton Guardian and Express, 25 April 1939, p. 3. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1983.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

*To assist in completing this place record,
please provide a recent photograph of your
property*

*To assist in completing this place record,
please provide a recent photograph of your
property*

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Murphy Cottage - Ruin, BOOTENAL

Management Category
4

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Murphy Cottage - Ruin	
Previous Place Number:	GR90	
Other Names:	Lot 1128 Edward Road	
Place Type:	Ruin	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	Edward Road	
Locality:	BOOTENAL	
Location Detail:	700m north west along Bootenal Road from the junction with Edward Road.	
Assessment No:	64174	
Survey:	Lot 1128, P231623	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6806333mN; 278754mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13886	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- The ruins of this cottage has aesthetic value as the rural setting including scattered indigenous trees form a cohesive collection of elements that create a evocative landscape. - The ruins of the cottage and the adjacent landholding have scientific value for their potential to reveal archaeological finds relevant to past practices of living and working in remote farms in the late 19th and early 20th century. - The place has historic value for the its association with the establishment of the Bootenal region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with individuals and families who contributed to the development of Bootenal and the wider region. These include the Murphy, McGuinness and Brady familys, and Charles Duncan. - The ruin of the cottage has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing on rural properties in the 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Cottage
Current Use	Ruin
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Located approximately 300 metres to the east of Edward Road and immediately north-east of the former Bootenal Agricultural Hall are the stone ruins of a 4 room cottage. The floor plan of the original cottage can still be determined although there is little of the original wall structure. Rubble of the original walls is scattered around the site which includes scattered mature indigenous trees. The site is isolated from the adjacent cleared land for farming.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Greenough floodplains were first explored after European settlement by George Grey in 1839 and he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlements. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique enviroment.	

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

Previous research has determined that Jeremiah Murphy took up the title to VL 1128 in 1879. This is likely to have been Jeremiah Murphy (c1846-1910) who married Ellen Farrell in 1884. The Murphys were part of a large extended family who farmed across the region. It is proposed that the cottage was built in the 1880s to accommodate the couple, or potentially a manager for the farm. It is possible that the cottage was built by the Murphy family which included stonemasons in the extended family group.

By 1904, the property was occupied by James McGuinness and by 1914 it was owned by Charles Duncan and occupied by the Brady family.

Throughout the 20th century the cottage has continued to deteriorate with no evidence to suggest it has been occupied for many decades.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Murphy family McGuinness family Charles Duncan Brady family	Owners and occupants Owners and occupants Owner Occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. Erikson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, 1988, UWA Press.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
St John's Catholic Church (fmr), BOOTENAL

Management Category
2

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St John's Catholic Church (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR97
Other Names:	St John's Catholic Church
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	50 Bridgid Road
Locality:	BOOTENAL
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63095
Survey:	Lot 600, P302021
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6804792mN; 278896mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	17367 Parent HCWA ID (if applied): 4308
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 09/03/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Although altered the former St John's Catholic Church has aesthetic value for its simple form and style of local materials in the Victorian Regency style. - The place has historic value as one of the first churches to be built in the Victoria District and for its association with Fr Lecaille who was instrumental in building a number of church-schools in the region. - The place has historic value for its association with the Presentation Sisters and for its use as a school for many years. Together with the adjacent former St John's Convent and Catholic Cemetery, the former St John's Church is an essential element in a small catholic precinct and was an integral part of the small Bootenal community.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Church, Cathedral or Chapel
Current Use	Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1874;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Shadowline
Architectural Style	Victorian Regency
Physical Description	Situated on Bridgid Road, west of Edward Road, the former St John's Church is a small rendered stone building which has been adapted for use as a residence. The simple structure has a shadowline gable roof and a slightly offset gable roof to a small addition at the rear, possibly the c1903 addition. A concrete block extension has been added to the rear. The rendered walls of the church have an ashlar finish which is enhanced by quoining to the corners. The front facade has a centrally placed door which is accessed via several steps. The arched door is accentuated by a gothic arched rendered moulding above. An aluminium framed sliding door has been added to the south facade which also features a metal chimney flue.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

St John's Catholic Church was built in 1874 by Fr. Lecaille on a 12 acre block on the North Back Flats. Despite the absence of a resident priest, services were held at regular intervals. The building was also used as a school whenever Catholic lay teachers were available. However, on 1 April 1902 Presentation Sisters Brigid Kenny and Teresa Cunningham opened a church-school in the small church.

Prior to the adjacent convent being completed in December the sisters lived in a curtained-off portion of the church. Following the arrival of the Presentation Sisters the small church was repaired and enlarged using funds raised by the local parishioners. Following the construction of the Bootenal Hall the annual concerts and speech nights were held there.

During the late 1920s or early 1930s St John's Church was extensively damaged by fire.

During the Second World War an RAAF training school was established in a field opposite the convent which resulted in the evacuation of the Sisters who were considered to be too close, but returned at the end of the war.

The adjacent St John's Convent closed in 1962. The church closed and was purchased privately and adapted for use as a residence in the 1970s.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	Fr Lecaille Sr Brigid Kenny Teresa Cunningham	Architect and Priest Sister, occupant and teacher Sister, occupant and teacher
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

<i>To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property</i>	<i>To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property</i>
--	--

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2004.

Place No:
St John's Catholic Church, Convent (fmr)
and Cemetery, BOOTENAL

Management Category
2

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St John's Catholic Church, Convent (fmr) and Cemetery
Previous Place Number:	GR96
Other Names:	St John's Convent
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	40 Bridgid Road
Locality:	BOOTENAL
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63231
Survey:	Lot 50, D012044
Reserve:	3651
GPS Coordinates	6804835mN; 278829mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	4308
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	National Trust of WA - Classified 07/03/1995
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 12/04/2005

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	CONSIDERABLE SIGNIFICANCE: Very important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 2 Conservation of the place is highly recommended. Any proposed change should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- The former St John's Convent, church and cemetery have aesthetic value for its use of local materials, its simple form and detail such as the brick quoining, of the Victorian Regency style in a picturesque location. - Together the church, convent and cemetery had historic value for their association with religious and educational activities on the Back Flats and in particular for its connection with the Presentation Sisters for nearly sixty years. - The group as a whole have historic and social value for the role they played in the small Bootenal community throughout the 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Religious: Convent
Current Use	Residence: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	Monument: Cemetery

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1902; 1970s;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Regency
Physical Description	This place was not accessed for the 2026 LHS review. In the 2004/05 review the following description was provided. The former St John's Convent is of local stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. A separate verandah roof wraps around the north and east elevations and is supported on timber posts. Windows are timber framed and double hung and are enhanced by red brick quoining which also features on the corners. A carport is attached to the south elevation, the southern wall being of corrugated iron construction.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
St John's Catholic Church [Place No. 97] was built in 1874 by Fr. Lecaille on a 12 acre glebe on the North Back Flats. Despite the absence of a resident priest, services were held at regular intervals. The building was also used as a school whenever Catholic lay teachers were available. On 1 April 1902, Presentation Sisters Brigid Kenny and Teresa Cunningham opened a church-school in this small church. To begin with the sisters lived in a curtained-off portion of the church, however on 7 December 1902 they moved into the new convent located adjacent to the church. Funded by the local parishioners, the new Bootenal Convent was constructed by building contractor William Martin for a cost of £450. Martin also worked on the Presentation Convent in Sanford Street, Geraldton. During the Second World War an RAAF training school was established in a field opposite the convent which resulted in the evacuation of the Sisters who were considered to be too close, but returned at the end of the war.	

The Bootenal Convent closed in 1962 and was purchased privately. The building was restored and extended by Eric and Marie Wale in the 1970s.

The place continues to be used as a private residence.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Presentation Sisters Wale family William Martin	Occupants Owners and occupants Builder
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

To assist in completing this place record, please provide a recent photograph of your property

PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.

Place No:
Stone Cottage - Ruin, BOOTENAL

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Stone Cottage - Ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR92
Other Names:	Haunted Cottage
Place Type:	Ruin

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1034 Edward Road
Locality:	BOOTENAL
Location Detail:	South west of Edward Road and railway line near a railway crossing.
Assessment No:	64137
Survey:	Lot 1344, P231623
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6806699mN; 277539mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13888	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 24/02/2015	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is desirable. Any proposed change to the place should be in sympathy with the heritage values of the place.
Statement of Significance	- The ruins of this cottage has aesthetic value for the remnants of the structure located on a rise in the rural setting which together create a evocative landscape. - The ruins of the cottage and the adjacent site have scientific value for their potential to reveal archeaological finds relevant to past practices of living and working in remote farms in the late 19th and early 20th century. - The place has historic value for the its association with the establishment of the Bootenal region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with individuals and families who contributed to the development of Bootenal and the wider region. These include John S Maley, McGuinness, Slavin, McAuliffe and O'Brein families. - The ruin of the cottage has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing on rural properties in the 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Cottage
Current Use	Ruin
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Located approximately 100 metres west of Edward Road, the only remains of this simple stone cottage are some stone walls which has some remaining render. There is vegetation growing within the floor plan.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Greenough floodplains were first explored after European settlement by George Grey in 1839 and he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlements. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique enviroment.	

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

Previous research has determined that John Stephen Maley (1839-1910) of Home Cottage in Greenough took up the title of this land holding (VL 1175) in 1880. It is probable the cottage was built soon after for a manager of the farm as Maley lived elsewhere.

The property was advertised for auction in 1896 and purchased by James McGuinness, one of the members of the large McGuinness family who farmed in the area. Probably James McGuinness (1859-1927) married to Rose Lima Slaven (1864-1931) who had nine surviving children.

According to a member of the McGuinness family the cottage was subsequently occupied by members of the Slavin, McAuliffe and O'Brien families.

Throughout the 20th century the cottage has continued to deteriorate with no evidence to suggest it has been occupied for many decades.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	John Stephen Maley McGuinness family Slavin family McAuliffe family O'Brien family	Owner Owners and occupiers Occupiers Occupiers Occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. Erikson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, 1988, UWA Press.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2004

Place No:
Ventura Cottage, BOOTENAL

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Ventura Cottage
Previous Place Number:	GR102
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	772 Bootenal Road
Locality:	BOOTENAL
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	61167
Survey:	Lot 1479, P247771
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6807036mN; 279962mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13122	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 30/09/1997 Municipal Heritage Inventory Last Assessment 12/04/2005	

SIGNIFICANCE	
Level of Significance	MODERATE SIGNIFICANCE: Important to the heritage of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 4 Conservation of the place is recommended. Any proposed change to the place should not unduly impact on the heritage values of the place and should retain significant fabric wherever feasible.
Statement of Significance	- Ventura Cottage has aesthetic value for the remaining form and structure of a simple stone cottage in the Victorian Georgian style constructed in the late 1800s. - The cottage and the adjacent landholding have scientific value for their potential to reveal archaeological finds relevant to past practices of living and working in remote farms in the late 19th and early 20th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Bootenal region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. - The place has historic value for its association with individuals and families who contributed to the development of Bootenal and the wider region. These include Francis Ventura and Victoria Bone. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of housing on rural properties in the 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Set well off Arthur Road the cottage is of rendered stone construction with a steeply pitched corrugated iron roof. There is evidence that a verandah was located across the front elevation. There is a chimney to the north elevation and a lean-to to the rear. The place is surrounded by mature trees and grassland.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
The Greenough floodplains were first explored after European settlement by George Grey in 1839 and he named the area after George Bellas Greenough, the President of the Royal Geographical Society in London. In 1851, Augustus Gregory surveyed 30,000 acres (12,000 hectares) of land in the region which became known as the Greenough Flats. To encourage settlers used to small scale farms, the land was subdivided into 20 acre (8.1 ha) and 30 acre (12ha) lots. Initially the area was successful with good wheat crops and a growing population. However, several natural disasters and the discovery of gold in the east of the colony in the late 1880s lead to the decline and eventual abandonment of the settlements. The settlers who remained living on the Greenough Flats often came from large families who intermarried and shared their knowledge of the landscape and farming in this unique environment.	

In the 20th century the landholdings have been incorporated into larger farming properties and the distinctive stone buildings of the region have been recognised for their heritage value and the area is celebrated as a tourist destination.

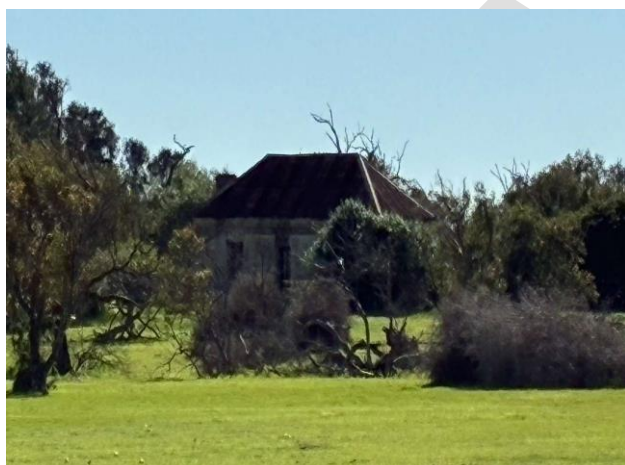
Previous research determined that the title for this property (VL 1479) the site of this cottage was taken up by Spanish born Francis (Raphael) Ventura (1834-1928) in 1884. He had arrived in the colony with a party of Benedictines in 1849 and was a lay-brother at New Norcia. He married Catherine Sheehy (1836-1880) in 1862 and the couple had five surviving children. He was farming in Greenough in the 1860s and this landholding may have been the family home before he purchased the land.

Between c1904-14 the property was occupied by Victoria Mary Bone, nee Kelly (1841-1929) the wife of John Simmons Bone. The subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined.

Throughout the 20th century the cottage has continued to deteriorate with no evidence to suggest it has been occupied for many decades.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Francis Ventura Victoria Bone	Owner and occupant Occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2019. Erikson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, 1988, UWA Press.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005.