

Place No:
Anderson Farmhouse, GEORGINA

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Anderson Farmhouse
Previous Place Number:	GR118
Other Names:	Readhead Farmhouse
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	240 Short Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63008
Survey:	Lot 3, D085994
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6799362mN; 285118mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13899
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	- Anderson Farmhouse, although altered has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a stone building in the Federation Bungalow style with original form evident externally. - Anderson Farmhouse has aesthetic value as a landmark in the landscape for its elevated location near the Greenough River, its garden setting together making a cohesive and attractive grouping. - The place has historic and social value for its association with the establishment and development of farming in the Georgina region in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Readhead and Anderson families who were prominent citizens in farming and business in the region. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of homesteads for affluent property owners in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Rendered
Roof	Metal: Coloured Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The original stone cottage, which has been substantially added to, has a hipped corrugated iron roof with gables which extends to cover verandahs to three sides. Supported on timber posts, the verandah has a concrete block enclosure to the east. Windows are timber framed and casement in style. The homestead is set on an elevated site overlooking the Greenough River with formal planting and fencing surrounding the residence. Other buildings and structures are located adjacent to the homestead. The form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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.

This property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

Previous research has determined that this parcel of land, designated as VL1019, was taken up by Thomas Robert Readhead (c1830-1878) in 1878.

Readhead was an expired convict who had many professions whilst living and working in the colony. He employed ticket-of-leave convicts for work on his properties. He purchased this parcel of land shortly before his death so it is unlikely he undertook any development of the place. The property was transferred to his daughter, Flora Jane Readhead (1865-1951).

In 1904, it was occupied by relative Thomas Readhead and by 1914 was owned by local farmer Frederick Anderson.

Frederick Anderson (1872-1946) was the son of Thomas and Jayne Anderson who arrived in the colony as part of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard scheme and settled in Walkaway. Frederick married Selena Criddle in 1894 and the couple had 11 children.

It is not known whether the Anderson family lived at this property as Frederick held other property as well as be involved in Victoria District Co-op Flour Milling. Between 1906 and 1946 he was a member of the Greenough Road Board.

In the obituary on his death, Frederick Anderson was noted as living at 'Whitten Farm' which may have been this property. Further research may determine if this name applies to this property.

The Anderson family had connections to this property until the 1990s and it may have been under new ownership in the 1990s that the additions were undertaken.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Readhead family Anderson family	Owners Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980. Geraldton Guardian and Express, 30 April 1946, p. 5.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Broadview Farm, GEORGINA

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Broadview Farm	
Previous Place Number:	GR110	
Other Names:	Back Flats Hotel Victoria Location 1688	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	196 Kennedy Road	
Locality:	GEORGINA	
Location Detail:	east side	
Assessment No:	63047	
Survey:	Lot 1688, P246826	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6800608mN; 281863mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13894	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 23/09/1997 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	- Broadview Farm has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a stone building in the Victorian Georgian style with most of the original form and detail evident externally. - The place has historic and social value for its association with the establishment and development of farming in the Georgina region in the mid to late 19th century. - The place has historic and social value for its use as a hotel in the late 19th century when the adjacent railway line was under construction. - The place has historic value for its association with the Criddle family who were active in the Georgina region and the wider Greenough Flats as farmers and community leaders. - Although modified and extended, the place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for farmers in the 19th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Commercial: Hotel, Tavern or Inn
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1880s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	This building was not accessed for the 20025/26 LHS review, the following description is drawn from an earlier review. The former Back Flats Hotel Complex consists of the hotel building, now a residence, several outbuildings including the kitchen and quarters and a barn. The old hotel is an 'L' shaped building of stone construction with a steeply pitched corrugated zincalume roof. The roof extends to cover the verandah to the south and west elevations which is supported on timber posts. The south and west facades have been rendered and painted with an ashlar finish. Window and door openings are enhanced by painted quoining. Windows are timber framed and double hung with 12 panes. There is a concrete block extension to the rear. Immediately to the north of the main house is the kitchen, a small and simple building of stone construction with a hipped corrugated iron roof. The stone quarters are situated immediately to the east of the kitchen. This small building has a corrugated iron gable roof and has been patched with cement. Nearby is the barn/stables building which is a rectangular structure of stone construction with a gable corrugated iron roof. Open to the west elevation, there is a lean-to roof to the east which is enclosed with corrugated iron sheeting.
Condition	N/A
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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.

This property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

Previous research has proposed that this building was constructed in the 1880s by John Criddle as a farmhouse. To cater for the construction gangs building the railway between Walkaway and Geraldton, Thomas Criddle applied for a Wayside House Licence in 1886. His house was described as having "2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms".

An item in the Eastern District Chronicle in 1889 stated that the Back Flats Races took place on the course adjoining the Back Flats Hotel. This would have been another reason for the decision to establish the hotel.

When the hotel closed the place reverted back to being a farmhouse.

The Criddle family farmed in the Greenough Back Flats from the mid 19th century. William and Elizabeth Criddle settled in the region c1859 with their large family of at least 12 surviving children. John and Thomas were two of their sons who are associated with this property.

This property continued to be connected with the Criddle family until well into the 21st century.

Historic Themes:	Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Commerce 603 Local heroes and battlers.	
Associations	Criddle family	Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988. Eastern Districts Chronicle, 28 Dec 1889, p. 5.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005. View of Quarters



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Cottage, 148 Bradley Rd, GEORGINA

Management Category
4

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

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Cottage, 148 Bradley Rd
Previous Place Number:	GR116
Other Names:	Silcock Cottage
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	148 Bradley Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	north side
Assessment No:	61265
Survey:	Lot 16, P018802
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6803785mN; 285883mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13959
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	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development 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	- This cottage, although added to has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a simple stone cottage in the Victorian Georgian style. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Georgina region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. - The cottage and the adjacent site 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 Silcock family who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region. - The original 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	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	unknown;
Walls	Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Access was not gained in the 2025/26 LHS review. Information from previous reviews states the following. The original cottage has a steeply pitched corrugated iron gable roof with a broken back extension to cover the front (west) verandah which is bowed. Substantial additions have been undertaken using rammed earth and concrete additions, and incorporated into a large steel framed structure.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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.

This property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

Previous research has determined that this property was owned by Mrs Anne Silcock in 1914. This is the same time in which her relative George Silcock secured the ownership of the nearby property, Kilarney Farm. It is proposed that Anne Silcock was the widow of local farmer Joseph Silcock.

Subsequent owners and occupiers have not been determined.

The property was sold c1995 and that owner undertook major alterations and additions to the building.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Silcock family	Owners and occupiers
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888. UWA Press. 1988.	

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>
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PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

DRAFT

Place No:
Cottage, Georgina Rd - ruin, GEORGINA

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Cottage, Georgina Rd - ruin
Previous Place Number:	GR107
Other Names:	Lot 202 Georgina Road
Place Type:	Ruin

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Georgina Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	south-east side of Georgina Rd and Kennedy Rd intersection
Assessment No:	64174
Survey:	Lot 202, P030232
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6802571mN; 280393mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13892	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	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development 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 a Victorian Georgian structure located in the rural setting comprising mature trees in a cleared paddock. - The ruins of the cottage and the adjacent site 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 Georgina 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 the Hamersley family who were significant land owners in the region. - 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/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located approximately 200 metres to the south of Georgina Road, this is the ruin of a simple two-roomed stone cottage. The stone chimney remains intact to the east elevation. There is a tamarisk tree located immediately to the west of the cottage.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms. 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 this property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

Previous research has proposed that this cottage was the premises of a tenant farmer working the Hamersley land in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Economy: Workers and Working.	
Associations	Hamersley family	Owners
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Georgina Homestead, GEORGINA

Management Category
2

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

PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Georgina Homestead
Previous Place Number:	GR108
Other Names:	The Wilderness
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1685 Edward Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	east side of Edward Road - about 1900m south east from the Edward Road and Georgina Rd intersection
Assessment No:	64174
Survey:	Lot 501, D011446
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6802481mN; 282386mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13893	Parent HCWA ID (if applied):
State Heritage Register:	No	
Other Listing:		
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 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 homestead, although added to, has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail as a late example of a homestead in the Federation Bungalow style. - The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Georgina farm by George Hamersely and the extended Hamersley family. - The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of homestead for affluent farming families in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1930s;
Walls	Concrete Block
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	Georgina Homestead is an elegantly proportioned c1930s concrete block residence in the Federation Bungalow style. It has wide surrounding verandahs onto which gabled bay windows project. The bay windows are enhanced by small gablets in the main roof which feature decorative barge boarding. The hipped asbestos roof is punctuated by two rendered and corbelled chimneys. The front stairs curve up onto the verandah at the entry in an asymmetrical way to address the driveway at the side and visitors point of arrival. Roof sheeting is corrugated sheet metal and original windows have been replaced by awning sashes as part of other renovations over the years. Previous LHS reviews have noted that the original U shaped building has had the north facing courtyard enclosed and incorporated into the building and extensive interior renovations were carried out by R & B White, Architects in April 2005. The homestead is located within a grassed landscaped and approached via a long driveway flanked by mtrees. Other outbuildings and facilities are located adjacent to the house.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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 this property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Mr Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

George (1853-1932) and his wife Emily Jane Anderson (1860-1933) and their family comprising nine children lived in the original stone Homestead before it was destroyed by fire in 1926. One report states they called the farm 'The Wilderness'.

The present concrete block homestead was built by the Hamersley family in the 1930s about two kilometres south of the original site. No details of the architect or builder of the homestead have been found in this research.

Subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined. Aerial photographs indicate the asbestos roof cladding has been replaced with corrugated metal sheeting.

Historic Themes:

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

Associations

Hamersley family | Owners and occupiers

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
"Inquest into Georgina homestead fire," The Geraldton Guardian, 6/05/1926.
Geraldton Guardian and Express, 13 August 1932, p. 1.
Landgate Aerial Photographs.
Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.

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:
Georgina Methodist Chapel (fmr), GEORGINA

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Georgina Methodist Chapel (fmr)	
Previous Place Number:	GR105	
Other Names:		
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	477 Kennedy Road	
Locality:	GEORGINA	
Location Detail:	cnr Georgina Rd	
Assessment No:	63583	
Survey:	Lot 611, P302013	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6802385mN; 279733mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	11174	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	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 Georgina Methodist Church has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a simple stone and brick church in the Victorian Rustic Gothic style with most of the original form and detail evident externally. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark, together with the adjacent former Georgina State School which mark the hub of the small Georgina community in the early 20th century. - The place has historic value for its association with prominent members of the community who contributed to the construction of the church; George Hamersley; architect Howard Evans and builder David Hepburn. The contribution of local residents and fundraisers, May Anderson and Mrs Woolhouse demonstrate the commitment of the community to this project. - The former Georgina Methodist Church has historic and social value for its association with the provision of social and spiritual services in the Greenough district through the 20th century. - The place has social value for the members of the community who attended the church for social and spiritual events through the 20th century.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1903;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Rustic Gothic
Physical Description	Situated on the south west corner of the intersection of Kennedy and Georgina Roads, the former Georgina Methodist Chapel is a simple stone church with a steeply pitched corrugated zincalume roof. The building features Gothic arched windows which are enhanced by brick quoining; this also being evident on the corners. There is a stone lean-to to the rear. The front facade is symmetrical with a window either side of the central Gothic arched timber door. There are brick buttresses to the corners and a turned timber finial to the gable apex. A corrugated iron lean-to with connecting passageway has been built on the west side of the church.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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.

With the establishment and growth of the community in Georgina the demands for a Methodist Church grew. Methodist services were held in the home of Mr and Mrs Thomson whilst donations were sought for a new church. Collection for the cause was undertaken by local residents, Miss May Anderson and Mrs Woolhouse. George Hamersley donated the land for the church and a former resident of the region, J. Simpson of Geelong in Victoria, donated £150 to the project.

A Foundation Stone was laid on 3 November 1903 by Mr T. Anderson and the church was built in the following two months by contractor David Hepburn to a design by architect Howard Evans.

At the opening in January 1904 it was noted that the church was 30ft by 20ft in the Gothic style built of stone with brick buttresses and facings, to hold 100 people.

The church continued to function until at least 1954 however it is anticipated that it was not long after this that the church closed.

The ownership of the church transferred to the Uniting Church of Australia when it was formed in 1977 through the union of most congregations of the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches.

The place has subsequently deconsecrated and transferred to private ownership. The building has since been adapted for use as a residence and several other structures have been constructed on the site.

Historic Themes:

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

Associations

George Hamersley	Donor of land
J. Simpson	Donation of funds
May Anderson	Fund Raiser
Mrs Woolhouse	Fund Raiser
Howard Evans	Architect
David Hepburn	Builder

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
'New Methodist Church', The Geraldton Express and Murchison and Yalgoo Goldfields Chronicler, 15 January 1904, p. 7.
Landgate Aerial Photographs.
Landgate land information.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Georgina State School (fmr), GEORGINA

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Georgina State School (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR104
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	429 Georgina Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	cnr Kennedy Rd
Assessment No:	64176
Survey:	Lot 100, P046004
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6802412mN; 279698mE

HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13136	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	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 Georgina State School has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a simple brick school building in the Federation Bungalow style with most of the original form and detail evident externally. - The former Georgina State School has historic and social value for its association with the provision of education in the Greenough district from the late 19th to the early 20th century. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark, together with the adjacent former Georgina Methodist Chapel which mark the hub of the small Georgina community in the early 20th century. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the type of single room schools that were common in regional Western Australia.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Educational: Primary School
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1890s; 1912;
Walls	Stone: Limestone Brick: Common Brick Metal: Corrugated Iron
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	Located on the north west corner of the intersection of Kennedy and Georgina Roads, this simple stone building has a corrugated iron gable roof. The place has brick quoining to the windows and brick buttresses. A metal awning is attached over the twin windows to the east elevation with three air vents to the gable end. There is a corbelled brick chimney to the south and a carport attached to the west side. A large brick extension has been added to the north elevation while a fibro and corrugated iron clad extension is located to the south façade, both to facilitate the use of the place as a residence.
Condition	Fair
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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 this property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

The community at Georgina needed a school and George Hamersley donated 4 acres of his land for this purpose. Previous research has stated that this occurred in 1912 however there is reference to a school at this site in the 1890s in records held by the State Records Office. It was potentially a different building the site.

A file dated 1890 held in the State Records Office is titled 'Greenough North Back Flat School - removed to crossing of Georgina and Kennedy Roads' which suggests that a building, or the function was relocated to the site at that time.

A school on the 'Back Flats' was present in 1899 when tenders were accepted for road works in the vicinity. And the school was present on the site in 1903 when the Methodist Church Foundation Stone was laid, and in 1909 when students of the Georgina Government School put on a concert.

The date of closure for the school has not been determined but it is likely to have been in the Inter War years when students began to be taken by bus to centrally located schools, although further research may determine the year.

Since its closure, the building has been extended and adapted for use as a residence. Information from Landgate indicates that the property has been associated with prominent families in the district, the Desmond family and the Criddle family.

Historic Themes:	Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	George Hamersley Desmond family Criddle family	Donor of land Owner Owner and occupant
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. 'Georgina Methodist Church' Geraldton Advertiser, 6 Nov 1903, p. 2. 'Greenough Roads Board' Geraldton Advertiser, 20 June 1899, p. 3. 'Greenough North Back Flat School - removed to crossing of Georgina and Kennedy roads' SROWA Con 1497 item 1890/0200. (not sighted)	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Karden, GEORGINA

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Karden
Previous Place Number:	GR100
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	607 Kennedy Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	
Assessment No:	63130
Survey:	Lot 801, P246545
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6803402mN; 278268mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	4335
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	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development 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	• This stone building, although modified and added to, has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a simple stone cottage in the Victorian Georgian style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Georgina region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. • The cottage and the adjacent site 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 Wilson family who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region. • The original 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/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Barn
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located approximately 130 metres to the west of Kennedy Road, this simple small stone cottage has a corrugated zincalume roof. The place has a large extension to the south to facilitate its use for farming purposes. This place was not accessed in the 2025/26 LHS review however previous descriptions note that the one room stone cottage was extended with stone lean-tos on the west and south sides.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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.

This property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

Previous research has determined that this parcel of land, designated as VL801, was taken up by local farmer John Stephen Maley in 1876 and the property was worked by a tenant farmer.

By 1914, it was owned by William Wilson (1860-1948) who was married to Clara Maud Pead (1871-1953) the couple had four surviving children.

In 1939, when William Wilson advertised the property for sale, it was noted that the property included 'two wells and a soak with a windmill, tank and troughing, a stone building, and is fenced and subdivided'. This description suggests the building was rudimentary and unlikely that it was occupied as a long term residence.

Subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined, nor has the origin of the name 'Karden'.

Historic Themes:

Peopling WA: Demographic Development
Economy: Workers and Working
Economy: Rural Occupations.

Associations

Wilson family

Owners

Sources:

City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
Landgate Aerial Photographs.
Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.
Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.
Geraldton Guardian and Express, 5 August 1939, p. 2.

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Killarney, GEORGINA

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Killarney	
Previous Place Number:	GR111	
Other Names:	Silcock Cottage	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	713 Arthur Road	
Locality:	GEORGINA	
Location Detail:	West side of Arthur Road	
Assessment No:	63218	
Survey:	Lot 746, P231589	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6802030mN; 284752mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	13895	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 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	• Killarney, the former Silcock Cottage, although added to has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a simple stone cottage in the Victorian Georgian style. • The place has aesthetic value as a landmark because of its location adjacent to a prominent junction with mature trees in an environment that is predominantly farmland. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Georgina region in the late 19th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. • The cottage and the adjacent site have scientific value for their potential to reveal archeological 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 Capt George F. Wilkinson who was a prominent landowner in the colony and demonstrates the practice of absentee landlords establishing managers on their properties. • The place has historic value for its association with the Silcock family who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region. • The original 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	Farming: Homestead
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	The original simple stone cottage has been extended sympathetically to both ends. The corrugated iron gable roof extends to cover the front (east) verandah. The verandah is supported on timber posts and features a small gablet at the centre. The timber framed casement style windows have timber lintels and sills. A verandah also runs the length of the rear elevation. The building is located in a rural setting with mature trees alongside.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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 this landholding, designated as VL748, was taken up by G.F. Wilkinson in 1870. This is likely to have been Captain George Faulkner Wilkinson, formerly of the 68th Foot who arrived in the Swan River Colony in 1868. This was the tail end of the convict period so he may have had some involvement in the transportation scheme. He took up land in several localities and it is probable he established a manager on this property. A simple stone cottage of local materials was typical for managers of this period. Wilkinson died in 1884 and by 1914 the property was owned by George Silcock (1868-1930).

The Silcock family were farmers in the Greenough area from the late 19th century. George Silcock designated his birthplace as 'Kilarney Farm' so it is probable his parents Joseph and Anne, nee Hunt occupied this property prior to 1914.

George and his wife Mary Anne Wilton appeared to have lived and worked on the property until George's death in 1930.

Subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined. The additions to the original cottage were in place by 2000.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Capt G.F. Wilkinson George and Mary Silcock	Owner Owners and occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Machetti Cottage - Ruin, GEORGINA

Management Category
4



PLACE INFORMATION		
Place Name:	Machetti Cottage - Ruin	
Previous Place Number:	GR99	
Other Names:	517 Georgina Road	
Place Type:	Ruin	
SITE LOCATION		
Street Address:	517 Georgina Road	
Locality:	GEORGINA	
Location Detail:	100m east of Kennedy Road	
Assessment No:	64174	
Survey:	Lot 415, P231531	
Reserve:		
GPS Coordinates	6803742mN; 278903mE	
HERITAGE LISTING		
State Heritage Office ID:	4008	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	SOME SIGNIFICANCE: Contributes to the heritage and/or historical development 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 Machetti cottage has aesthetic value for the remnants of a Victorian Georgian structure located in the rural setting comprising mature trees in a cleared paddock. - The ruins of the cottage and the adjacent site 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 Georgina 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 the Hamersley family who were significant land owners in the region, and for its association with the Anderson family who were prominent leaders in the district. - 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/Pastoral: Cottage
Current Use	Vacant/Unused
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1870s;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located approximately 100 metres to the east of Kennedy Road, in a lot bound by Edward, Georgina and Kennedy Roads, all that remains of the former Machetti Cottage are some stone structures in poor condition. The remaining evidence indicates the cottage was originally 2 stone rooms and previous information states that a timber framed lean-to was added onto the southern end of the building. There is no evidence of this lean to and the roof is no longer in place. There are mature trees on the north, west and south sides of the ruin and the site around the ruin is scrub and the remainder of the lot is used for crops.
Condition	Poor
Integrity	Low
Authenticity	Low

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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.

This property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

Previous research has determined that this parcel of land was part of the large landholding taken up by farmers and pastoralists, Hamersley & Co. This particular parcel of land was designated as VL 415 and secured in 1867 by the company.

As was common practice at the time landowners would establish a manager on their properties to develop the land and this small cottage was probably built to accommodate the individuals working the land. Alternatively, landholdings were leased and the leaseholder would occupy the property.

By 1904, the property was still owned by H. Hamersley and occupied by Frederick George Anderson (1872-1946).

Frederick Anderson was the son of Thomas and Jayne Anderson who arrived in the colony as part of the Enrolled Pensioner Guard scheme and settled in Walkaway. Frederick married Selena Criddle in 1894 and the couple had 11 children.

It is not known whether the Anderson family lived at this property as Frederick held other property as well as be involved in Victoria District Co-op Flour Milling. Between 1906 and 1946 he was a member of the Greenough Road Board.

Subsequent owners and occupants of the cottage have not been determined. The origin of the name 'Machetti' for this ruin has also not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Hamersley & Co Frederick Anderson	Owners Owner
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

Place No:
Manager's House, Edward Road, GEORGINA

Management Category
3



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Manager's House, Edward Road
Previous Place Number:	GR106
Other Names:	Eldrene Farm
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1647 Edward Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	east side approx 1600m south east from the Edward Road and Georgina Rd intersection
Assessment No:	64174
Survey:	Lot 320, P035467
Reserve:	21779
GPS Coordinates	6802614mN; 282164mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13252
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	
Local Heritage Survey:	Municipal Heritage Inventory Initial Assessment 22/09/1997 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	• This residence, although added to has aesthetic value for the remaining form and detail of a homestead in the Federation Bungalow style. • The place has historic value for its association with the establishment of the Georgina region in the early 20th century for farming in the area known as the Greenough Back Flats. • The residence and the adjacent site 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 former Police Officer Leonard Thompson and his family who contributed to the establishment and development of farming in the region. • The original residence has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of residences on rural properties in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1900;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	Located on the east side of Edward Road and to the north of the Georgina Homestead, this stone house is built in a late Victorian early federation style and has a combination hipped and gable corrugated iron roof. The roof extends to cover the verandah to the front (west) and north elevations and is supported on timber posts with timber balustrading between. An iron awning covers the front window below the gable end and a lean-to carport has been added to the south façade. The house has been extensively restored and had major additions at the rear. An earlier LHS noted that to the north of the homestead are the ruins of a stone barn/stables.
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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 this property was originally part of a large pastoral estate belonging to Mr Edward Hamersley. His son George called the part of the large estate he inherited 'Georgina'.

This portion of the landholding was owned and occupied by former Police Officer Leonard Heardley Thompson (1873-1934) and his wife Mabel Jane Worth (1876-1963). The couple seemed to have secured the farm whilst Thompson was working as a Police Officer in the 1910s in Greenough. After working in other regions of WA, the couple returned to the farm and settled there in 1922 and named the property 'Eldrene Farm'. It is probable the residence was built for a manager prior to the Thompson's relocating to the farm in the early 20th century.

Following Leonard's death in 1934, Mabel Thompson stayed on at the property until the mid 1940s.

Subsequent owners and occupants have not been determined.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Rural Occupations Cultural Life: Domestic Life.	
Associations	Hamersley family Thompson family	Owners Owners and occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988. Geraldton Guardian, 29 June 1922, p. 1. Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



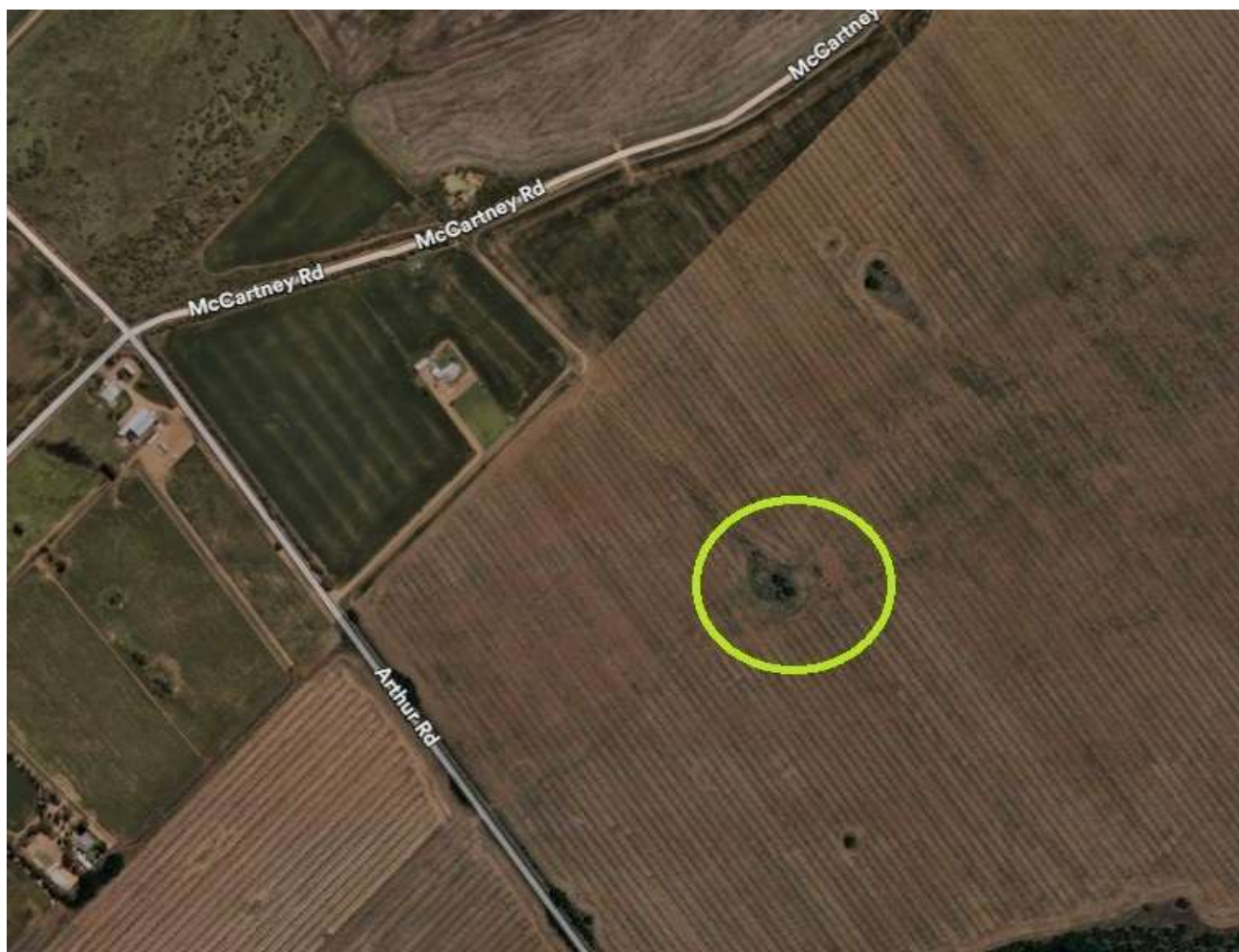
Municipal Heritage Inventory, 2005



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

Place No:
McCagh Cottage (fmr) - Site, GEORGINA

Management Category
5



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	McCagh Cottage (fmr) - Site
Previous Place Number:	GR115
Other Names:	McCaugh Cottage - site
Place Type:	Historic Site

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	Arthur Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	east side of Arthur Road 850m south from Arthur and McCartney intersection
Assessment No:	61175
Survey:	Lot 1015, P232622
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6801104mN; 286328mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13898
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	HISTORIC SITE: The site has historic significance for its previous use and its role in the historical development of the locality.
Management Category	CATEGORY 5 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 site of the cottage and the adjacent site 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 Georgina 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 the Scott and McCagh families who contributed to the development of Georgina and the wider region.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1940s;
Walls	N/A
Roof	N/A
Architectural Style	N/A
Physical Description	Located approximately 400 metres to the east of Arthur Road there is no evidence of the former cottage that was on this site. The Moreton Bay Fig tree which was adjacent to the cottage is still present in this paddock. A rough track leads to the site where there is evidence of some infrastructure.
Condition	N/A
Integrity	N/A
Authenticity	N/A

HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms. 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 this landholding was first owned by the Scott family and leased to tenant farmers. The subsequent owners included the McCagh family who retained a connection with the property until at least the late 20th century.

It is not clear which members of the McCagh family would have lived at this cottage but according to the Electoral Rolls, there were many members of a McCagh family living in the vicinity throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

The use of asbestos and timber for the construction of the place as described in earlier Local Heritage Surveys suggests the place was built in the mid 20th century.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.	
Associations	Scott family McCagh family	Owners and occupants Owners and occupants
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs. Erickson, Rica [ed] The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829-1888, UWA Press, 1988. 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:
Railway Gatekeeper's Cottage (fmr),
GEORGINA

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Railway Gatekeeper's Cottage (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR114
Other Names:	Bradley's School
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	817 McCartney Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	North side of McCartney Road between Edward Road and railway line
Assessment No:	63153
Survey:	Lot 8329, P152079
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6799808mN; 283920mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	11106
State Heritage Register:	No
Other Listing:	HCWA Assessment Program 28/08/2009
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 Cottage was one of a small number of houses built adjacent to road crossings on Government railway lines in the Colony in the 1880s and 1890s, as residences for railway employees. - The place has historic value for its early association with the Geraldton Walkaway railway from 1861 to 1995 and contributes to the local community's sense of place at its distinctive position at the McCartney Road railway crossing; - The Cottage, was constructed in 1886 as part of the Geraldton Walkaway railway line, which was established by the Western Australian Colonial government as part of the rail link between Perth and the port at Geraldton; - The Cottage has historic value as a school for the local community in the first half of the 20th century and a residence for the local school teacher. - The Cottage was built by railway contractor Edward Keane, who as well as constructing several hundred miles of railway lines in Western Australia, was also active in the public life of Western Australia, as member for Geraldton and Mayor of Perth. - The Cottage has some aesthetic value in the simple, well proportioned form and remaining detailing in the texture and openings of the masonry fabric.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Transport/Communications: Rail - Housing or Quarters
Current Use	Residential: Single Storey Residence
Other Use	Educational: Combined School

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1886;
Walls	Stone Corrugated Iron
Roof	Corrugated Iron
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located immediately east of the railway line and near the intersection of McCartney and Edward Roads, this stone cottage has a hipped corrugated iron roof with eaves overhang. The roof extends to cover the front (south) verandah which is supported on timber posts and partly enclosed with fibro sheeting and an aluminium framed window. The house has a corbelled brick chimney and feature brick arches to openings. Views of some facades are obscured because of later enclosures. Previous descriptions have stated that the front facade has a feature bay window. A large timber framed and corrugated iron clad garage is attached to the east, while to the west there is a fibro clad extension. See also Railway Cottage (fmr), 300 Chapman Road, Bluff Point, and Station Master's Cottage (fmr) 180 Edward Road, Utakarra
Condition	Good
Integrity	Moderate
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

In 1886, just before gold was discovered in the Murchison, the Government brokered a deal to have a railway connecting Perth and Geraldton built in exchange for land. Midland Railway Syndicate (known as 'the MR') was to construct the Guildford to Walkaway section in exchange for 12,000 acres of land for every mile of railway built (approximately 3000ha of land per km of railway).

The land between Walkaway and Geraldton was however already largely settled with no crown land available to grant in return for railway construction. As a result the Government had to build the last 25km of line running into the port.

The new Perth-Geraldton line and the associated 'ready-made farms' released along its length, sped the development of wheat and sheep farming in the Mid West. The new railway connected in with the existing rail line to Northampton at the Bluff Point Junction.

The house was built in 1886 as one of four Gatekeeper's Cottages on the Geraldton-Walkaway railway line. The cottages were all built of local stone to the same 5-room floor plan and constructed by railway contractor Edward Keane, who in addition to his railway work was also active in public life as member for Geraldton and Mayor of Perth.

At that stage McCartney Road was a main road and in the early development of railways, level crossings were protected by swing gates operated by gatekeepers. They were a common design feature on many British railway routes, and the idea was exported throughout the British Empire.

The nearby Bradley's siding was possibly named after Patrick Bradley, an early resident. From c1900 to the 1950s the cottage operated as a school and was known locally as Bradley's School. Miss L. Lenz, the schoolteacher at Walkaway, lived at Bradley's in 1932.

Since the mid 20th century the place has been used as a private residence and the form and extent of the original cottage can still be determined.

Historic Themes:	Infrastructure: Transport and Communications Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	Edward Keane Patrick Bradley	Builder Local settler
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. P13373 HCWA RHP Documentation, 9 April 2005. See also HCWA Place No. 1259 - Geraldton to Walkaway Rail Precinct.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005

Place No:
St Thomas' Catholic Church (fmr), GEORGINA

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	St Thomas' Catholic Church (fmr)
Previous Place Number:	GR112
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	1036 McCartney Rd
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	cnr Arthur and McCartney Rds
Assessment No:	63196
Survey:	Lot 1, D025515
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6801370mN; 285495mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13896
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 former St Thomas' Catholic Church has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a simple stone church in the Victorian Georgian style with most of the original form and detail evident externally. - The place has aesthetic value as a landmark on this crossroads in the district which is visible across the flat landscape. - The place has historic value for its association with Father Lecaille and the Sisters of St Joseph and the Presentation Sisters who were fundamental to the establishment of this church and its function as a church and school. - The former St Thomas' Catholic Church has historic and social value for its association with the provision of social, educational and spiritual services in the Greenough district through the 20th century. - The place has social value for the members of the community who attended the church for social and spiritual events through the 20th century.

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

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	1878;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Shadowline
Architectural Style	Victorian Georgian
Physical Description	Located on the south-west corner of the intersection of Arthur and McCartney Roads this simple stone church has a simple pitched roof clad with 'Trimdek'. The building has four window openings, two on each side which are timber framed. A centrally placed arched timber door on the short axis is sheltered by a metal framed porch that is clad with the same 'Trimdek' cladding as the main roof. The area under the porch has a concrete pad and the remainder of the building is surrounded by gravel and lawn linking this building to the later buildings on the same lot.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	Moderate

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Designed by Father Lecaille who built a number of church-schools in the region, St Thomas' Catholic Church was opened on 30 June 1878, becoming the fifth Catholic church in the Victoria District, including St Peter's Chapel on the Front Flats and St John's Church at Bootenal.

With the construction of the railway between Walkaway and Geraldton in 1887 it was widely believed that the area around St Thomas' Church would become a thriving township. With that in mind Bishop Gibney supported the planning of a convent, boarding school and novitiate.

Although the foundation stone for the convent was laid on 10 November 1889, the plan never eventuated due to the withdrawal of the Sisters of St Joseph in 1890 and lack of funds.

St Thomas' Church was also used as a school for the local children who were taught firstly by the Josephites and later by the Presentation Sisters.

It is not clear how long the school functioned at this place but an item in the Geraldton Guardian in 1917 notes that the school was used as a polling place.

From the readily available information this place has been in private ownership for many decades.

Historic Themes:	Cultural Life: Religion Social Services: Education Peopling WA: Demographic Development.	
Associations	Father Lecaille	Architect
Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019. Landgate Aerial Photographs.	

ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005.

DRAFT

Place No:
Surrey Farm, GEORGINA

Management Category
2



PLACE INFORMATION	
Place Name:	Surrey Farm
Previous Place Number:	GR117
Other Names:	
Place Type:	Individual Building or Group

SITE LOCATION	
Street Address:	82 Short Road
Locality:	GEORGINA
Location Detail:	North side of Short Road
Assessment No:	63919
Survey:	Lot 1007, P231869
Reserve:	
GPS Coordinates	6499246mN; 586471mE

HERITAGE LISTING	
State Heritage Office ID:	13897
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	- Surrey Farm has aesthetic value as a demonstration of a generous stone building in the Federation Bungalow style with most of the original form and detail evident externally. - Surrey Farm has aesthetic value as a landmark in the landscape for its elevated location near the Greenough River, its garden setting together making a cohesive and attractive grouping. - The place has historic and social value for its association with the establishment and development of farming in the Georgina region in the late 19th century. - The place has historic value for its association with the Eves family who were prominent citizens in farming and business in the Georgina region and the wider Geraldton region. - The place has social value as a demonstration of the scale and form of homesteads for affluent property owners in the early 20th century.

PLACE USE	
Original Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Current Use	Farming/Pastoral: Homestead
Other Use	

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS	
Construction Date	c1900;
Walls	Stone: Limestone
Roof	Corrugated Sheet Metal
Architectural Style	Federation Bungalow
Physical Description	This large stone building has a hipped corrugated iron roof and a separate surrounding verandah roof which is supported on timber posts. The roof is punctuated by two chimneys. There is a lean-to and small concrete block extension to the rear. Windows are timber framed and double hung and are enhanced by a rendered surround. Immediately to the north of the main house is the original kitchen, with maid's room to the side, which is a stone building with a corrugated iron gable roof. There is a small brick chimney to the northern apex of the roof. There is a stone lined well adjacent to the house and in the river nearby. Further north of the house is the corrugated iron shearing shed and garage. A rammed earth structure is located to the west of the original kitchen.
Condition	Good
Integrity	High
Authenticity	High

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

After European settlement in 1829, the Greenough floodplains were first explored by George Grey in 1839, 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 many of the farms.

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 this parcel of land, designated as VL1007, was taken up by Henry Eves in 1880. Ownership was transferred to his widow Mary Eves in 1890.

It is believed this generous residence was built by the son of Henry and Mary Eves, Henry (Harry) Eves (1865-1949) and the place was originally painted white. He married Ida Pauline Wedler in 1910 and this may have been the reason to build this new residence although other sources state that the place was built in 1900. Harry Eves was a successful merchant with stores in several towns in the regional Western Australia.

During their occupation of the property the Eves family named the property Surrey Farm which is believed to originate with the county of origin for Henry Eves Senior.

Rock used for the construction of the house was quarried on the property which consisted of 2,000 acres. By 1914, the property was owned by brother Henry & James Eves.

Additional information previously sourced state that Dave Brockman was responsible for building the large underground tank. Hazel Bagley was the housekeeper in previous years and a manager's cottage located to the east of the house.

Historic Themes:	Peopling WA: Demographic Development Economy: Workers and Working Economy: Rural Occupations.
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Associations	Eves family	Owners and occupiers
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Sources:	City of Greater Geraldton Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places 2019.
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ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS



PREVIOUS HERITAGE SURVEYS



Municipal Heritage Inventory 2005