



Shire of East Pilbara

Municipal Heritage Inventory

*Compiled
by
Heritage Today*

Shire of East Pilbara

PMB 22

NEWMAN WA 6753

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Heritage TODAY

Chief Executive Officer
Shire of East Pilbara
Mr A Cooper
Kalgan Drive
NEWMAN WA

Attention: The Principal Planner

21 November 2008

Dear Mr Cooper

**RE: ORIGINAL HARD COPY OF THE MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY COMPILED
BY *Heritage* TODAY (FORMERLY AN ARM OF O'BRIEN PLANNING CONSULTANTS)**

In the past when the compilation of the Municipal Heritage Inventory was completed by our firm the original hard copy stayed in our safe keeping. Over the years on request these reports with original photographs have been slowly returned to the Local Government owners as part of their statutorily required review process.

I thought it now prudent that the report be returned to your planning section in case your office would like to use the report for the digitization of the photographs or for some other planning use.

Recognising the constant changing structure of local government staff, I realize that your planning officers may require further information on how this hard copy could be useful in the Municipal Heritage Inventory review process. In that light please do not hesitate to contact me regarding any matter arising over this report.

Preferred contact options:

Cathy.day@hotmail.com or 0419 958 932.

Regards



Cathy Day
Heritage TODAY
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Shire of East Pilbara

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY



O'BRIEN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

PART A : THE PROCESS

PART B : THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

PART C : THE INVENTORY

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

for

The Shire of East Pilbara

by

O'Brien Planning Consultants

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June 1999

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A project like the *Shire of East Pilbara Municipal Heritage Inventory* is only possible with the enthusiasm, energy and support of a number of people.

The geographical composition of the Shire, and its immense size, made for some difficulties in research and data collection, but thanks to the efforts of a number of East Pilbara residents and former residents, these were overcome. In Marble Bar, we were assisted by Helen Mitchell, Len Lever, Doris Mitchell and Frank Welsh, while Colleen Kitchin, based in Perth, contributed greatly with research and photographs.

In Nullagine, Philomena Wood prepared most of the forms, while Helen Shanks and Harvey Hamersley (Shire) assisted with other information.

In Newman our task was made possible thanks to the willing support of the Shire Staff, BHP Public Affairs Dept, Newman Tourist Bureau, Michael Jabbour and a number of place owners or tenants. Our sincere thanks to all those involved. Their contributions have made this document a detailed and informative account of the last 100 years of life in the East Pilbara district.

We would like to acknowledge the staff at the Heritage Council of WA and at the National Trust who are always willing to assist us with information and advice.

O'Brien Planning Consultants

June 1999

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PART A

1. INTRODUCTION

The Shire of East Pilbara is said to be the largest Shire in area in the world and was formed in 1972 as a result of the amalgamation of the Shires of Marble Bar and Nullagine. East Pilbara is one of four Shires which together make up the Pilbara region which extends from the Indian Ocean to the Northern Territory border, and is over 1,100 km north and north east of Perth. The Pilbara came to national and international prominence during the 1960s with the opening up of its massive iron ore wealth to overseas markets. BHP Iron Ore Ltd operates the biggest single open cut iron ore mine in the world at Mt Whaleback, which is located near Newman, the headquarters of the Shire of East Pilbara.

The early development of the East Pilbara region dates back to the 1860s and the pastoral industry on the De Grey and Fortescue river systems. The discovery of gold in the 1890s around Marble Bar and Nullagine, together with major discoveries of other precious metals, laid the foundations for a mineral based future. The mining industries utilise a very small part of the surface area of the region and most of it remains sparsely inhabited and under-developed. Large parts of the region are covered by pastoral leases, running cattle and sheep.

The Heritage Act of 1990, required all local government authorities in Western Australia to compile a Municipal Heritage Inventory. This is a list of places which local people and the Shire of East Pilbara have identified as being of historical and cultural significance for their district. *O'Brien Planning Consultants* were commissioned by the Shire to assist with the process. As a result of various factors, the local input alone was not able to progress the project to completion, so additional funding was made available by the Shire for the consultants to visit the area for a second time. This enabled them to complete the necessary research, leading to the production of a the Shire of East Pilbara Heritage Inventory Report.

The Municipal Heritage Inventory process focuses on events and developments in Western Australian history since the arrival of European settlers. It does not attempt to record the legacy of Aboriginal occupation prior to the European settlement in Western Australia. This is beyond the scope of this project. The complexities that arise in recording 40,000 years of Aboriginal habitation in Australia, and particularly in the East Pilbara area, are immense. The history of the Aboriginal people is a rich collation of memories, passed down the generations, using the traditional time honoured oral method.

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Aboriginal Heritage Act will ensure that significant aspects of Aboriginal history and culture relating to the period before European settlement are recorded and preserved. In this process the overlap between the European settlers and the Aboriginal people in the district will be noted where

information is available. It has been noted that more than 1,000 sites in the East Pilbara Shire have been registered by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

People usually think of the word 'heritage' as relating only to old things. One difference between a History and the Heritage Inventory is that the Inventory can also reflect buildings and sites associated with present day activities in the area. The everyday events of today will become the history of tomorrow.

It is important to stress the dynamic nature of the Municipal Heritage Inventory. This first edition lays the groundwork for the ongoing process of reviewing and updating the Inventory regularly. Material which has not been included in this initial document will be reviewed in four years time, and the work of identifying significant heritage places will continue.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. OUTLINE OF THE APPROACH TAKEN TO THE PROJECT

The role of the consultants in the process of compiling the Shire of East Pilbara Municipal Heritage Inventory was to co-ordinate and guide the Local Government and community input, using the guidelines formulated by the Heritage Council.

The process had eight (8) stages:

- The Research Phase
- Establishing the Community Liaison Groups
- Finalising the Thematic Framework and Historical Overview
- The Nomination Phase and collection of information relating to nominated places
- Production of the Draft Inventory
- Submission period
- Draft Approved by Council
- Preparation of Final Heritage Inventory

i) The Research Phase

- The consultants researched the history of the East Pilbara region, using resources available in the Battye Library and from the Shire. These included *To the Bar Bonded* by Kathleen Mallett, *Gold Dust and Iron Mountains* by Hugh Edwards and *Whaleback Tales* by Peter Eckhart. (The latter was only published late in 1996 and was used in preparing the Draft Report).
- The consultants prepared a first draft of the Historical Overview and Thematic Framework Matrix, drawing together their research information.

ii) Establishing the Community Liaison Groups

- Owing to the distances between the three centres, Marble Bar, Nullagine and Newman, it was decided to liaise with community representatives in each centre separately.
- A public invitation to participate in the process was circulated in each of the communities and when the consultants visited the region in February 1995, they met with a small group of local people in each of the centres.

iii) Finalising the Framework

- The first draft of the Thematic Framework was made available to the Shire of East Pilbara and to those who showed an interest, for comment, correction, and additions.
- The consultants were able to reproduce a selection of historical photographs from various sources to illustrate the Historical Overview. Special thanks go to Colleen Kitchin, Michael Jabbour, BHP Public Affairs Dept, Newman Tourist Bureau and the Shire of East Pilbara for making these photographs available.

iv) The Nomination Phase

- A preliminary list of places in each of the districts had previously been drawn up by the Shire and local people, and the consultants were able to prioritise the lists after discussions with the community members in each centre.
- Some other places were placed on a review list to be reconsidered at a later date.
- Over an extended period of time the Community Liaison Groups set about preparing place record forms for the places which had been nominated.
- The nominated places were photographed where possible.
- The Marble Bar and the Nullagine groups were able to make good progress over a long period, but the Newman place record forms remained incomplete until the consultants were able to complete the necessary research during a second visit to Newman in March 1997.
- In this first edition of the Shire of East Pilbara Municipal Heritage Inventory 51 places have been documented in detail (Marble Bar 24, Nullagine 13, Newman 14).
- 27 places have been placed on a Review List, and a further list of 21 places makes up a list of Historic Sites.
- There are some very significant places which have not been included in the Inventory, as the owners had concerns about drawing attention to their properties. They will be approached again when the Inventory is reviewed in four years time.

v) Draft Inventory

- The consultants prepared the Draft Inventory using all the information gathered by themselves and the community groups.

vi) Advertise Draft Inventory/Call for Submissions

- Owners of nominated places were informed that their properties were listed on the Inventory prior to the advertising of the Draft Inventory.
- The Draft Inventory was advertised.
- Submissions on proposed entries were invited.

vii) Draft Approval by Council

- The Draft Inventory was submitted to Council for comments and amendments prior to the preparation of the Final Inventory.

viii) Preparation of Final Heritage Inventory

- The consultants prepared the final copy of the Shire of East Pilbara Municipal Heritage Inventory which then became the property of the Shire Council on behalf of the local community.
- A copy was sent to the Western Australian Heritage Council for public information.

2.2 THE THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

In preparing the Thematic Framework Matrix and the Historical Overview for the Shire of East Pilbara Municipal Heritage Inventory, the consultants followed the Heritage Council Guidelines and used the concept of a blank matrix which outlined themes through time on one level, corresponding to important time periods at another level.

The Thematic Framework addressed the following :

- * Important time periods for the area.
- * Why people settled.
- * How people moved, made a living and socialised together.
- * Community efforts and civic structures.
- * Outside influences.
- * People who left their mark on the history of the community.

The cut off dates between time periods were determined according to important events, for example the discovery of gold in the district in the 1880s, and the lifting of the iron ore embargo in 1960. The thematic framework was not intended to be a definitive history of the area. The objective of the framework was to provide a brief yet comprehensive picture reflecting aspects of the history of the Shire of East Pilbara from its beginnings to the present.

The major themes were enhanced by including a number of sub themes which portrayed the history of the East Pilbara area over time. For example, the theme of Community Efforts included descriptions of local government; education; law and order; community service and utilities; sport, recreation and entertainment; religion; cultural activities; institutions and environmental awareness.

The matrix format of the framework was expanded into the Historical Overview, a concise, illustrated, historical narrative, elaborating on some of the aspects noted in the Matrix. This short "potted history" can be reproduced as a stand alone document, and may be useful beyond the Inventory process. We encourage its use for other community activities and projects.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

THEME/ SUBTHEME	PERIOD	ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION PRIOR TO EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT					
		1863 - 1886 Exploration and Early Settlement	1886 - 1911 Gold Rush in the Hinterland	1912 - 1960 The Quiet Years	1961 - 1972 The Great Iron Boom	1973 - 1986 Consolidation and Growth	1987 - 1997 The Land of Opportunities
1. DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY <i>Why people settled</i> <i>Why they moved away</i> <i>The things they left behind</i> Sub theme(s)							
2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS <i>How people and goods moved</i> <i>How people communicated</i> <i>and exchanged information</i> Sub theme(s)							
3. OCCUPATIONS <i>What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour</i> Sub theme(s)							
4. COMMUNITY EFFORTS <i>What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs</i> Sub theme(s)							
5. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: <i>Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control</i> Sub theme(s)							
6. PEOPLE <i>Women and men from all walks of life who left their mark on the history of the community</i>							

2.3 THE COMMUNITY LIAISON GROUPS

The Heritage Act of 1990 clearly stated that the Heritage Inventory was to be compiled with community consultation. The Shire of East Pilbara representatives identified a number of individuals, community groups and associations who might have been interested in participating in the process. When the consultants visited the three centres, Marble Bar, Nullagine and Newman, they met with some community representatives who assisted with prioritising and documenting many of the places. Special thanks go to the following people for their input and assistance:

Marble Bar: Helen Mitchell, Len Lever, Doris Mitchell and Frank Welsh completed many of the Marble Bar forms. We were assisted greatly by Colleen Kitchin, based in Perth, who researched and documented other Marble Bar places. She also provided a number of photographs to illustrate the historical overview.

Nullagine: Philomena Wood prepared most of the Nullagine forms while Helen Shanks and Harvey Hamersley (Shire) assisted with other information.

Newman: Thanks to the Shire Staff, BHP Public Affairs Dept, Newman Tourist Bureau, Michael Jabbour and individual owners or people associated with many of the places on the Inventory list. They all supplied information and assistance in a range of ways.

2.4 SUMMARY OF PLACE ASSESSMENT

- 51 places were selected for inclusion in this first edition of the Shire of East Pilbara Municipal Heritage Inventory.
- 27 places were placed on the Review list to be assessed when the Inventory is reviewed in four years time.
- 21 places were listed as Historic Sites.

Some of the people involved in the initial identification of heritage places
in the Shire of East Pilbara

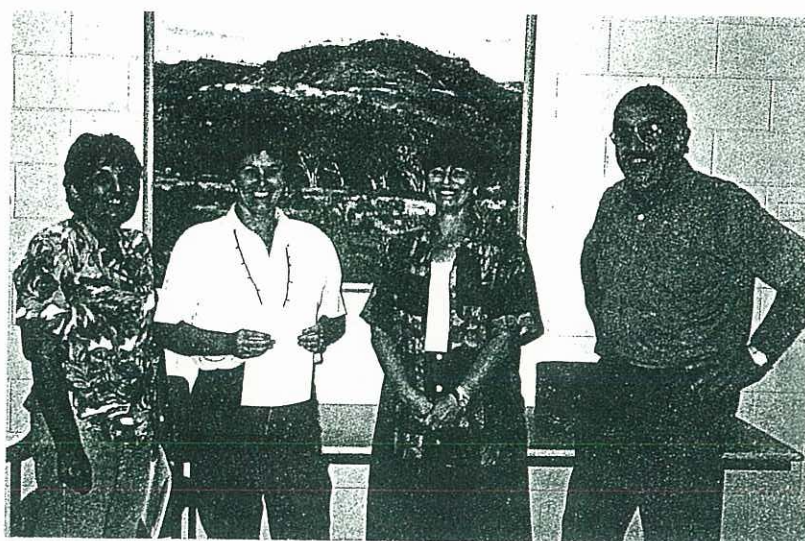


MARBLE BAR

l to r : Doris Mitchell, Cathy Day,
Helen Mitchell, Len Lever

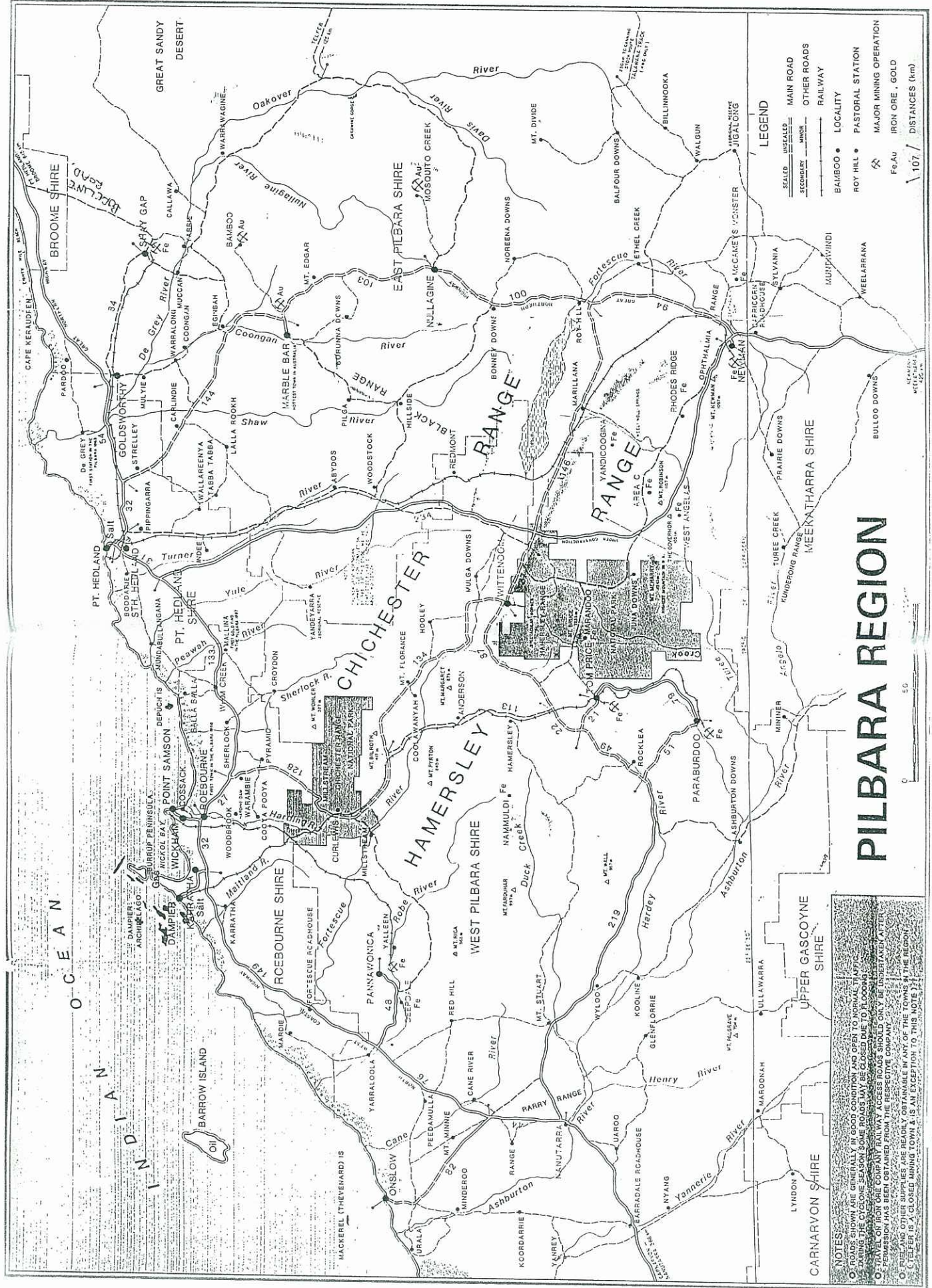
NULLAGINE

l to r: Trevor Sims, John Young,
Philomena Woods, Val O'Brien



NEWMAN

l to r: Mary Piscioneri, Bridie O'Neill,
Cathy Day, Phil Anning



NOTES:

ROADS SHOWN ARE GENERALLY IN GOOD CONDITION AND OPEN TO NORMAL TRAFFIC.

During the cyclone season some roads may be closed due to flooding.

Other than the coastal towns of Hamersley and Roebourne, the only road to the coast should only be undertaken after permission has been obtained from the respective Council.

Fuel and other supplies are readily obtainable in any of the towns in the region.

Hamersley is a closed mining town & is an exception to this note.

Courtesy Shire of East Pilbara

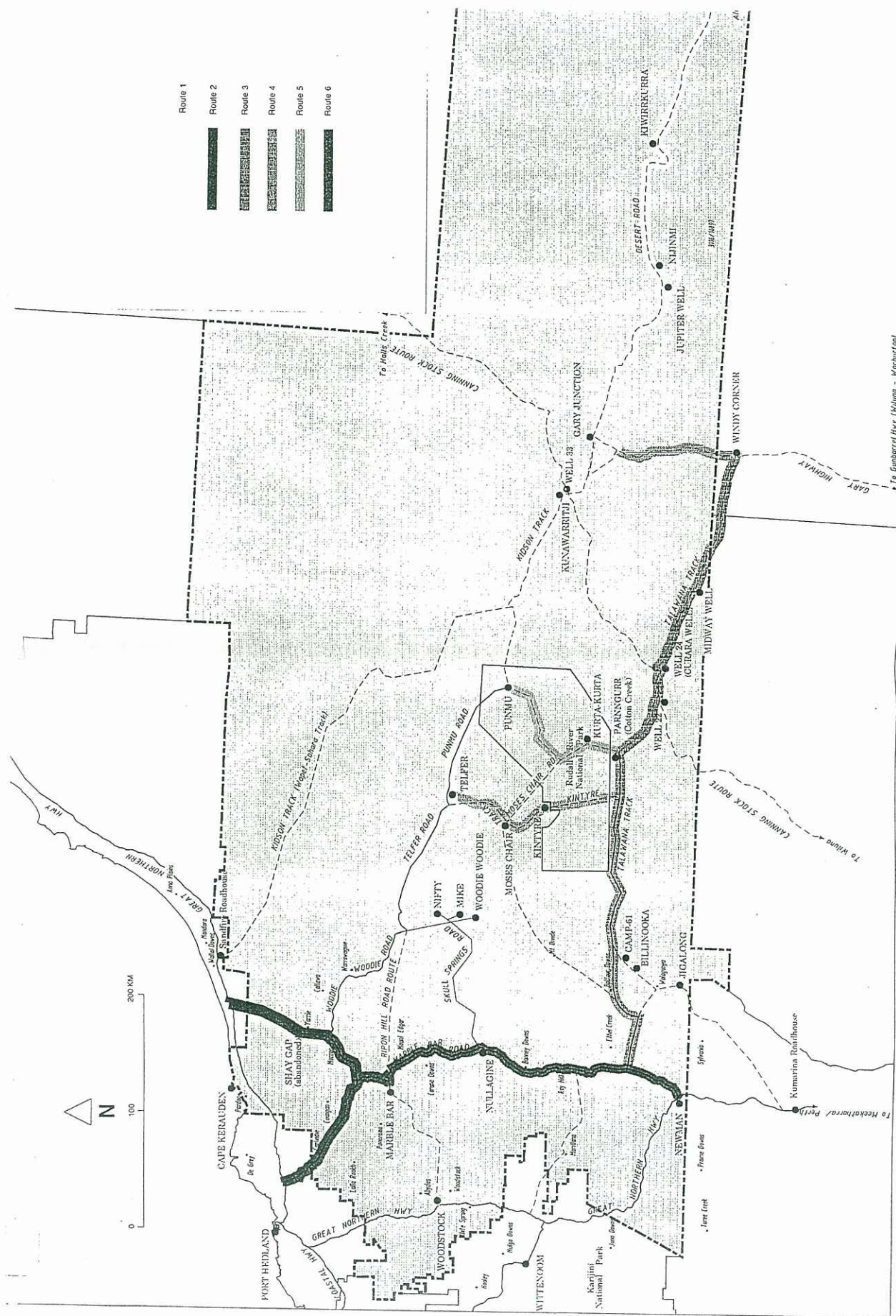


FIGURE 5A SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA - ROAD AND TRACK DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY - RECOMMENDED ROUTES

NEWMAN FACILITIES

1. AIRPORT	E9
2. BOOMERANG OVAL	7. C
3. CHURCHES	8. C
4. CATHOLIC	9. C
5. WESTNOVA	10. C
6. NIMN RESORTS	11. C
7. CATHOLIC	12. C
8. CATHOLIC	13. C
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94. CATHOLIC	99. C
95. CATHOLIC	100. C

NEWMAN
FACILITIES

1. AIRPORT	E9	7. CEMETERY	F7	17. HOSPITAL
2. BOODERANG OVAL		8. COMMUNITY HALL	C3	18. HILLSIDE VILL
3. CHURCHES		9. COMMUNITY HEAL	C4	19. HIGH SCHOOL
4. CHURCHES	C2	10. COMMUNITY SERVICES	E4	20. HOTEL
5. I. BAPTIST	R4	11. GARDEN CORN ST	E4	21. INFANT HEALT
6. I. CATHOLIC	C1	12. FIRE BRIGADE	B5	22. KINDY/CHILD
7. I. NEWMAN FAMILY	C3	13. FIRE BRIGADE	B5	23. LIGHT INDUST
8. CARAVAN PARKS		14. GOLF COURSE	A1	24. LIBRARY
9. WESTNOVA	E6	15. HEDLAND COLLEGE (OLD)	A1	25. LIONS CLUB
10. NMN RESORTS	B5	16. HEDLAND COLLEGE (NEW)	C3	26. LIONS CLUB

26



Shire of East Pilbara

Municipal Heritage Inventory

Thematic Frame Work

Shire of East Pilbara
PMB 22
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THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

for

The Shire of East Pilbara

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

by

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June 1999

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We would like to acknowledge the contribution of photographs for this historical overview from a range of sources:

BHP Public Affairs Office

Newman Tourist Office

Shire of East Pilbara

Colleen Kitchin (daughter of Kathleen Mallett who wrote To the Bar Bonded)

Michael Jabbour (long time resident - one of the original contractors with Kilpatrick Green)

1. INTRODUCTION

After returning from his expedition into *terra incognita* in the North West of Western Australia, Francis Gregory observed "...the results of the expedition have fallen short of my sanguine hopes with regard to Geographic discovery...". How ironic it is that the very area which so disappointed the first inland explorer of the Pilbara in 1861 has and continues to be one of the richest areas of discovery in Australia. He could not have imagined the vast and varied mineral wealth which subsequent explorers were to find. One also wonders what he would make of the technological achievements of the twentieth century which have helped to diminish the extraordinary challenges which he found so daunting: the distances, the inhospitality of the terrain and the harsh climate. After all, it is these achievements which have made the development of the great natural resources of the region possible.

The Pilbara region has been inhabited by Aboriginal people for many thousands of years. Prior to European contact these people were hunter gatherers who moved along definite routes determined by seasonal supplies of food and water. They lived in closely knit family groups related by kinship, and over the previous centuries, they had evolved a sound social framework and a finely tuned established order. They had a close relationship with the land and their identity was both embodied in and derived from the places to which they were connected. The different groups understood the implications of tribal territories, boundaries and sacred places. The attitude of the early Aboriginal people to land and sites was in part due to their religious beliefs, and also to their responsibilities towards the land and their rights to it which were inherited through kinship. Their rich culture and traditions were passed down to the younger generations through the power of legend, art, painting, dance, story and song. Sites associated with early Aboriginal history may be ethnographic or archaeological: ritual sites, engravings, rock and cave paintings, among others.

There were a significant number of Aboriginal people in the hinterland of the Pilbara region at the time of Gregory's exploration of the area. The arrival of the Europeans was to have a great impact upon the way of life of the Aboriginal people, particularly in the vicinity of the rivers such as the Yule, Coongan, Shaw and Nullagine.

2. THE PERIOD 1863 - 1887 *Exploration and Early Settlement*

In 1628 the Dutch East Indian Vessel, *Vyanen*, captained by Gerrit de Witt, blew off course and touched on the coast of the North West. Later William Dampier explored this coast in 1699, however there was no interest in venturing inland. By the 1860s there was a shortage of pastoral land in Western Australia. Most of the grazing land further south had been taken up and the flocks had increased in size. Francis Gregory was a surveyor who headed an expedition into the area now known as the East Pilbara in search of more good grazing particularly for sheep in 1861. This he found along the banks of the De Grey, Yule, Nullagine and other rivers, however he failed to find the big east flowing river which he believed to exist. In fact, his dream did exist. He turned back just 70 miles short of the Rudall River. His name is remembered in the Gregory range on the edge of the Great Sandy Desert.



Photographs 1 and 2: Some fine examples of petroglyphs (engravings) can be observed at a special place known as the Poonda Rock Art Site (1997). *"Engravings are commonly found on sacred boulder outcrops and rock faces or near sources of water and game. These petroglyphs usually depict Dreaming stories, hunted animals or rituals. This site remains as part of the landscape - a timeless gallery"*. (p.50 Wagland, David, Ancient Mountains and Desert Sand)

Many of the names of Gregory's sponsors and companions are reflected in the names of the area such as the De Grey and the Harding Rivers.

Within two years of Gregory's expedition, pastoral leases began to be taken up. These were mainly along the De Grey River and closer to the coast. By the 1880s the pastoralists who had achieved some success with their endeavours began to move eastwards into the area now known as East Pilbara. They were eager to expand their holdings to support their increasing flocks and for re-sale at a profit in the future. Some of the new stations further along the De Grey were Warrawagine, Yarrie, Muccan, Ettrick and Mulyie while Corunna, Coongan and Warralong were on the Coongan River. Braeside was on the Oakover River, further East. At about the same time many prospectors who had tried their luck in the Kimberley district, came south in search of gold.

The initial contact between European and Aboriginal people was confrontational because of inevitable misunderstandings. In 1864 the Land Regulations Act specified that Aborigines could enter leases in search of game. However, this did little to prevent conflict. Many pastoralists still restricted Aboriginal access to their traditional hunting grounds, water sources and ritual sites. Their consequent need for food attracted many Aboriginal men to the stations as stockmen and women as gardeners or house maids. Besides, no convict labour was permitted in the North as the government was concerned that they would be unable to police the convicts at such a distance and the pastoralists urgently needed help with their vast holdings and huge flocks. Thus the Aboriginal people and the pastoralists soon became interdependent.

Life in the remote outback was extremely tough in those early days. The environment was unforgiving. The distances were great. One of the biggest problems that the first settlers and the wandering prospectors faced was a sense of isolation and loneliness. People travelled on horseback and goods had to be transported on bullock, donkey and horse drawn wagons. Lack of water and the searing heat were huge obstacles. Many a prospector met his end in these harsh conditions. Periodic cyclones and droughts wreaked havoc when they occurred. Dingoes often attacked the sheep, and mice and grasshopper plagues caused problems. Flies, sandflies and mosquitoes were a constant nuisance. There was a shortage of green vegetables and milk on the stations, so the early residents often suffered from scurvy. 'Sandy blight', an acute conjunctival infection, dengue fever, malaria, typhoid and dysentery were among the health hazards with which they had to contend without the comfort of medical assistance. These many hardships were barely insurmountable and yet so many of those early folk showed a tenacity for which the Nor'Westers have become renowned.

People who contributed during this period include:

- **Francis T Gregory** - surveyor and first explorer of the *terra incognita* in search of grazing land in the Pilbara.
- **Eleanor and Chris Coppin** - ran the station at Muccan and pioneered Yarrie in 1886.

- **Cecilia and Frank Thompson** - Station pioneers at Warrawagine.
- **Earnest Giles and Alexander Ross** - Explorers in the 1870s. They named the Ophthalmia Range, Mt Robinson and the Governor peaks.



Photograph 3: An early view of the Nullagine township (c1914).



Photograph 4: Working on the 'England' tin lease at Moolyella in 1899. The view shows the wash dirt raised on the right and the strippings on the left. The workface depth is approximately 2 metres.

3. THE PERIOD 1888 - 1911 *Gold Rush in the Hinterland*

In the 1880s the economy of the Pilbara region was still precarious. Pearling off the coast was the most reliable income producer. The fortunes of the pastoralists were very much at the mercy of the elements - droughts, cyclones and pests all took their toll. In fact the whole of Western Australia was economically depressed. It was the poorest and least developed of the Australian colonies. Gold was to change all this.

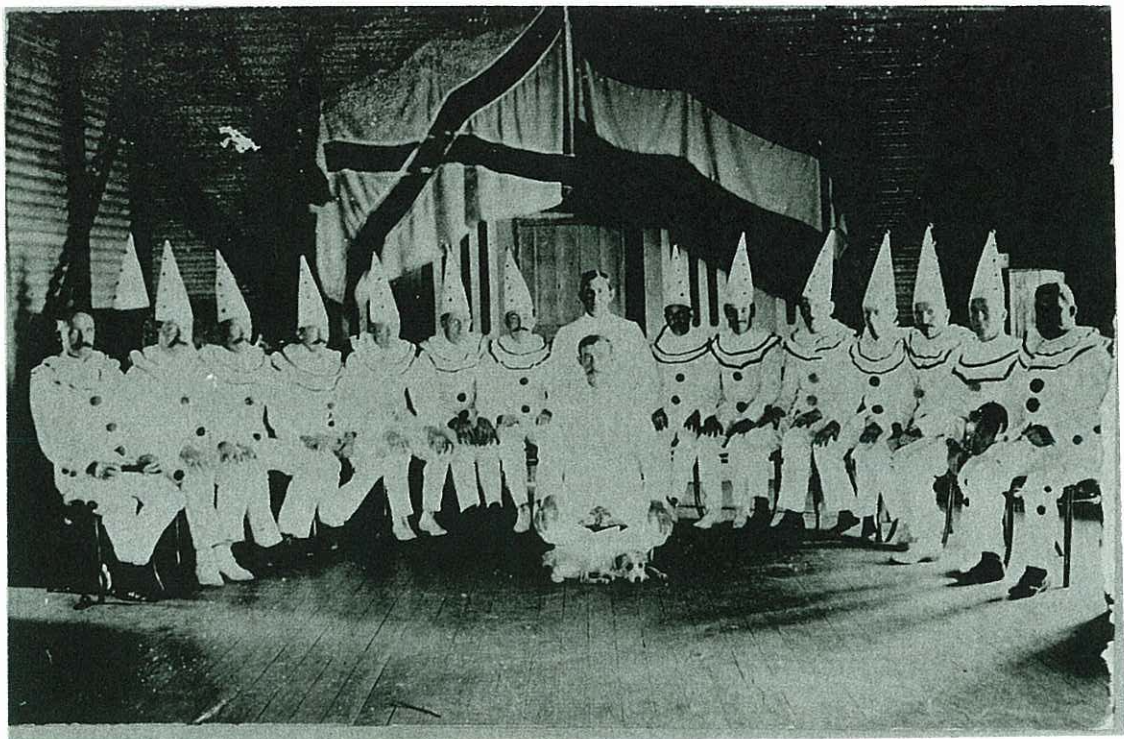
In the heart of what is now called East Pilbara there are some of the world's oldest (Pre-Cambrian) rocks. There was abundant wealth in these rock formations. There were murmurings of auriferous areas from the start. In 1882 the surveyor-explorer Nathaniel Cooke said that it looked as though there was gold in the Nullagine region, as did Hall and Slattery en route North to the Kimberleys where they discovered those goldfields. The lack of water prevented further investigation in the Pilbara. In 1886 James Withnell found gold at Mallina by chance. More experienced prospectors decided to brave the rugged conditions and investigate the rumours of gold in the Eastern territory as far as the Great Sandy Desert. Besides the wealth of the gold there was the added incentive of a government reward of £3,000 for the finder of a payable field. A number of sensational gold strikes were made. The Pilbarra Goldfields were declared in 1888. The Timbuctoo Reef at Bamboo Creek was one of the first reefs worked. Although the find took place in 1891 the town was not surveyed until 1896. Bamboo Creek had its own Road Board, race meetings and hotels, including the Pioneer Hotel and the Mount Prophecy Hotel. Nathaniel Cooke and his son Lewin struck gold in the 'conglomerates' in the Nullagine region in 1888. Nullagine was settled in the ensuing gold rush. Diamonds were also discovered there in 1895. The town was founded in 1895 and the Road Board was formed in 1897. This boom town soon had three hotels, (including the Conglomerate and the Nullagine), a Post Office and a court house. A new road was opened from Nullagine to the coast in 1891. Because transport costs were high, all ore yielding only 2 oz per ton or less was ignored when the alluvial deposits began to run out.

Harry Wells found gold at Pilbarra Creek. 'Pilbarra' is an Aboriginal word for a small mullet which is found in creeks in the North West. This name was first used by Harry Wells to mark his claim. Later the whole region was called the Pilbarra, which was later spelled Pilbara. In 1891 Alfred Eley discovered tin in Western Shaw and in 1899 the Moolyella field, 21 kilometres east of Marble Bar, was established. These discoveries added to the fortunes of the district.

These heady days of gold rush fever were reflected in the colourful names of the mines such as 'The Pantomine' (a reflection of the wild celebrations which followed the find), Sharks Gully, Homeward Bound and Keep it Dark. Prospectors Francis, Jenkins and Edmondstone struck gold and were granted a reward claim at Marble Bar in May 1891. A Progress Association was formed in 1892 to attend to the interests of the Marble Bar residents and the mining community. In 1893 the townsite of Marble Bar was gazetted. It was named after the immense bar of jasperite which crosses the Coongan River, five kilometres from the town, at the Marble Bar pool. The beautiful red, white and black stripes are a type of silica called chart. They were first thought to be marble.



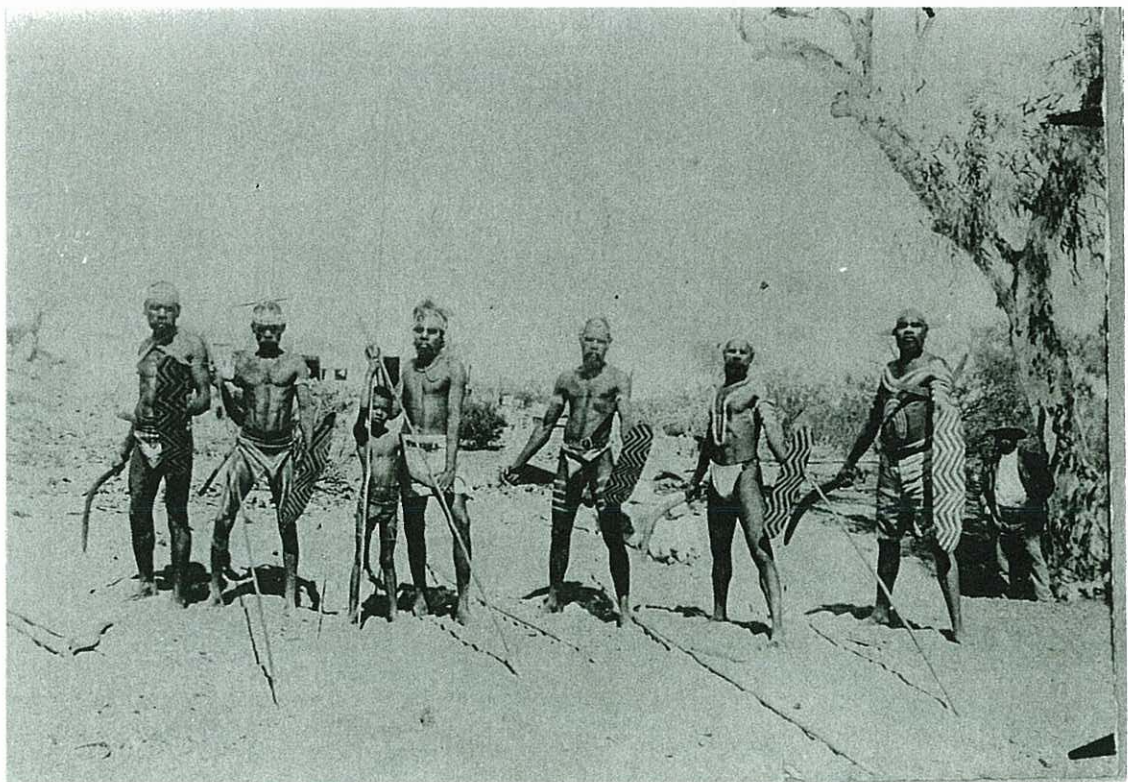
Photograph 5: Passengers on the Royal Mail Coach are farewelled in front of the Post and Telegraph Office in 1904.



Photograph 6: Fourteen Pierrots and two others, pose in the Miner's Institute, Marble Bar (Date unknown).



Photograph 7: Marble Bar Ladies at the Races (1905).



Photograph 8: Marble Bar Aborigines stage a Corroboree in the town creek in 1908.

Marble Bar started off as a shanty town of tents, corrugated iron shacks and spinifex thatched huts - the coolest option. The Pilbarra Road Board was established in 1895, becoming the Marble Bar Roads Board in 1904. In 1896 the impressive government building was completed. It was built out of local stone and was a grand structure for a small gold rush town. The government was planning ahead as they saw Marble Bar as the centre of an expanding mining area. This building housed the offices of post and telegraphs and the quarters for communication staff. It was also the office of the Mining Registrar and the Warden's Court, the police station, and the sergeant's quarters. The shanty town was soon replaced by more permanent structures and support services mushroomed in the boom town. A hospital and doctors' residence were built in 1897. Hardies Hotel was erected in 1892 and in 1893 it was renamed the Marble Bar Hotel. A general licence was granted to the Ironclad Hotel in 1893. It bore the same name as the gold show. Both were probably named after a class of American battleship, the Ironclad, on the Mississippi during the Civil War.

There were two stores, a butcher, a boarding house, a blacksmith and Chinese market gardeners to supply fresh fruit and vegetables. A newspaper, The Pilbarra Goldfields News, was started in the town in 1897. The Union Bank opened a branch in 1900 and the Western Australian Bank opened in 1909. Water was obtained from a well in the town. A windmill was erected over the well in 1904 and a 5,000 gallon storage tank installed. There were initially not enough children in the town to warrant a school, but by 1909 there were 17 pupils to be taught by Mr Lee in the Miners' Institute. A school was erected in 1912.

Conditions in the early days in Marble Bar were rough. The town is now well known to have the highest temperatures in Australia. The average mean temperature is 36.5°C. In addition, the isolation of the region, the precarious supply of water and the sheer hard work involved in prospecting for gold (using dry blowing methods) made mining an extremely hard and dangerous task. Against these harsh odds, the diggers developed a strong comradeship. The miners would congregate in the pubs to quench their thirst and share a yarn. The Marble Bar races were another social event which the remote community enjoyed. These began in 1892 near the Coongan River.

Initially the prospectors exploited the alluvial gold, but by 1895 the profits from the surface gold had dwindled so they turned their attention to the reefs. This form of mining required greater capital outlay for machinery so local investors formed companies, sometimes attracting investment from as far away as Britain. Many of the prospectors began working for the mining companies. The first stamper battery for crushing gold bearing ore was built in Marble Bar in 1893 and was called 'Welcome'. Two Huntingdon mills were also crushing stone in 1893. They were down on the Coongan River. In 1910 a five head government owned mill was completed. This put even greater pressure on the transport system. There was a shortage of wood in the area so the new mining companies had to import heavy machinery as well as the props for mine shafts. The cost of transport was high and the means arduous. In 1897 the first camel train arrived in Marble Bar from Condon. Although camels were particularly suited to the sandy, rocky ground, the limited water supply and the heat, transport was still slow. Today the main road of Marble Bar is still wide enough to turn a camel or donkey train around.

There was great pressure to build a railway line from Marble Bar to Port Hedland, the new port for the Pilbara goldfields. The Progress Association, aided by the local newspaper, put pressure on the government in the early 1900s. A huge effort was required to construct this line, which was finally opened in 1911. Because of the shortage of wood, all sleepers had to be imported. Wells or tanks had to be constructed at regular intervals to provide water for the steam locomotives, construction workers and pack animals. The wells became a great asset to the pastoralists, as was the line itself. A telephone line was installed beside the railway line but connections from the line to the stations had to be paid for and serviced by the stations themselves. This line was an invaluable communication link for the remote stations.

At the turn of the century, the tick *Boophilus micropolus* was killing off cattle in the Kimberley area. It was found that the tick did not survive in dry conditions, so an inland stock route was sought by Alf Canning. He discovered a huge basin of artesian water (today called the Canning Basin). In 1910 the most famous and toughest droving track in Australia was opened, with wells providing water for the stock moving between Halls Creek to Wiluna.

Western Australia was given responsible government in 1890. However, Britain retained control over the Aboriginal people via the Aboriginal Protection Board, which was directly responsible to the Governor. Legislation of 1890 required the local parliament to pay 1% of gross revenue to the welfare of Aboriginals.

The gold boom was short lived. In the early 1900s the gold production declined and the population of the area decreased. Nevertheless the wealth which Pilbara gold brought to Western Australia had far reaching effects in the state. At the time of Federation in 1901 it represented 88% of Western Australia's export values. Business and pastoral industries and public works throughout the state benefited. The bankrupt state had become the Golden West.

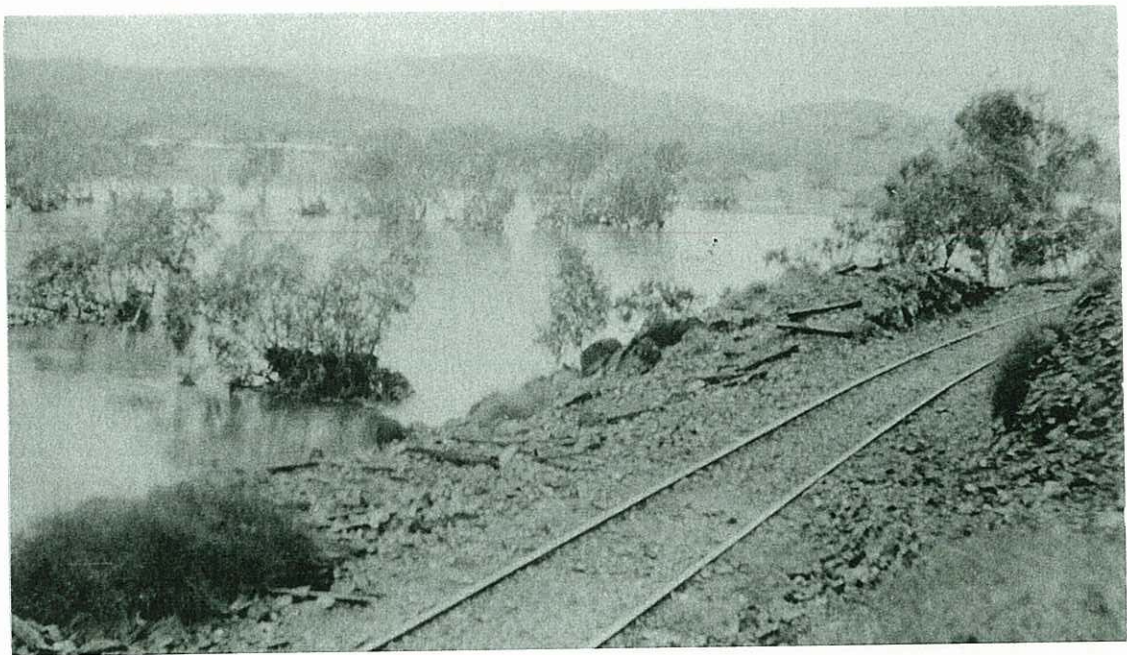
People who made their mark on this period include:

- **Nathaniel Cooke** - Surveyor-explorer. He founded Roy Hill Station on the Fortescue River. He also struck gold in the 'conglomerates' area.
- **Harry Wells** - Found gold at Pilbarra Creek. The entire region was later to be named after his field.
- **Edward Francis, Harry Jenkins and Jim Edmondstone** - The original prospectors of Marble Bar.
- **Bill and Annie Thompson** - Bill was blacksmith, wheelwright, builder, general dealer and transporter at Marble Bar. Annie, his pioneer wife, had 13 children with little medical aid.
- **Alfred Eley** - Discovered tin in Western Shaw in 1891. He was a prominent member of the Marble Bar Roads Board and committee man of the Marble Bar Race Club.

- **George Miles** - Built the beautiful stone home, Poinciana in 1909. This home became the CWA centre. George was president of the Marble Bar Roads Board from 1908-1917 and a prominent businessman in the town.



Photograph 9: J M Walker and Co's motor lorry and motor car leave for a picnic at Marble Bar Pool on Easter Monday 1914 from outside McDonalds Store in Francis St. Note the number plate, Nullagine Road Board One.



Photograph 10: The Marble Bar-Port Hedland railway line beside the flooded Talga River (Date unknown).



Photograph 11: George Miles' Store in Marble Bar in the 1930s.



Photograph 12: George Miles (Jnr), 'Tubby' Angelo, George Miles (Sen) and Jim Allsopp stop for a drink on the Nullagine Road (1930s).

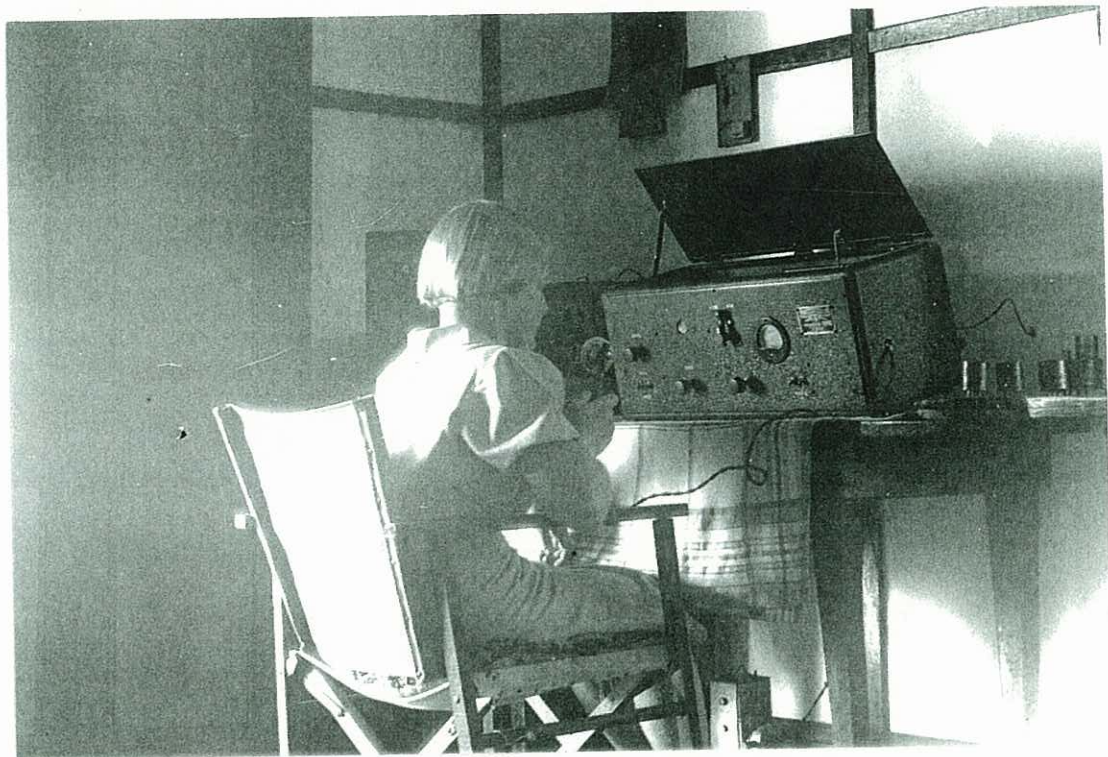
4. THE PERIOD 1912 - 1960*The Quiet Years*

The next 50 years were a quiet time in the economic fortunes of the region. Nevertheless, there was some progress, mainly due to technological advancements and some mining activity. Transport and communications were greatly improved, thereby reducing the isolation of this remote area.

The mining industry was well served by the Port Hedland-Marble Bar railway. However, much of the gold was depleted and most of the miners and prospectors had left the area. The improved transport which the railway line provided was a boon to the pastoralists. In fact, by 1913 the pastoral industry was thriving, thanks to the better rainfall and the Spinifex Express. It was a vital social and economic link, yet it never paid its way. Sand drifts, wash aways and the frequent need to replace sleepers which had been damaged by dry rot or white ants made maintenance very costly. Finally in 1951 it was closed down. This was a blow to the pastoralists.

Camels continued to be used for inland transport until the 1920s. The first cars appeared in about 1913 but the environment and the shortage of parts presented motorised transport with many obstacles. It was only by 1935 that motor vehicles began to compete with the railway. To reduce the impact of this competition, the Red Terror was introduced in 1935. This was a Dodge Truck which had been converted into a railcar and was a regular means of transport between the port and Marble Bar. Aeroplanes did much to open this vast, inhospitable land. Major Brearley's Western Australian Airlines began operating in the area in 1921. In 1934 Western Australian Airlines lost the contract to McRobertson Miller Airlines, which continued to provide the service until 1969. By the 1950s there were 2 flights per week of DC3s between Perth and Marble Bar. At first mail came via ships and Port Hedland. There were frequent delays. By the 1920s there was an inland mail route with fortnightly deliveries which was more reliable. In 1949 a new Post Office with a telegraph centre was built in Marble Bar.

The economy during this period was based on the pastoral industry and some mining and basic support industries in the towns of Marble Bar and Nullagine. All sectors suffered from a loss of manpower during the First World War. They had to make do with fewer supplies and finance for development was difficult to raise. Although this dampened the economy, a small core of Nor'Westers remained. The fortunes of the pastoralists fluctuated. Just at a time when prices were low because of the depression, the pastoralists suffered badly from a long drought (1935-42). Wild donkeys, goats and camels added to their problems and many leases were abandoned. By the 1920s much of the nutritious indigenous grass had been eaten out by the stock. Buffel grass from India was introduced by accident and it proved to be very successful. The export of seed even became a source of revenue in the 1960s. World War II exacerbated the situation. Both the British and the Australian governments requisitioned all wool supplies for clothing for the troops, hence low wool prices were fixed. After the war, wool prices improved and station owners were looking to improve their grazing methods. In the mid 1950s the kangaroo population had increased and a programme of poisoning them was initiated.



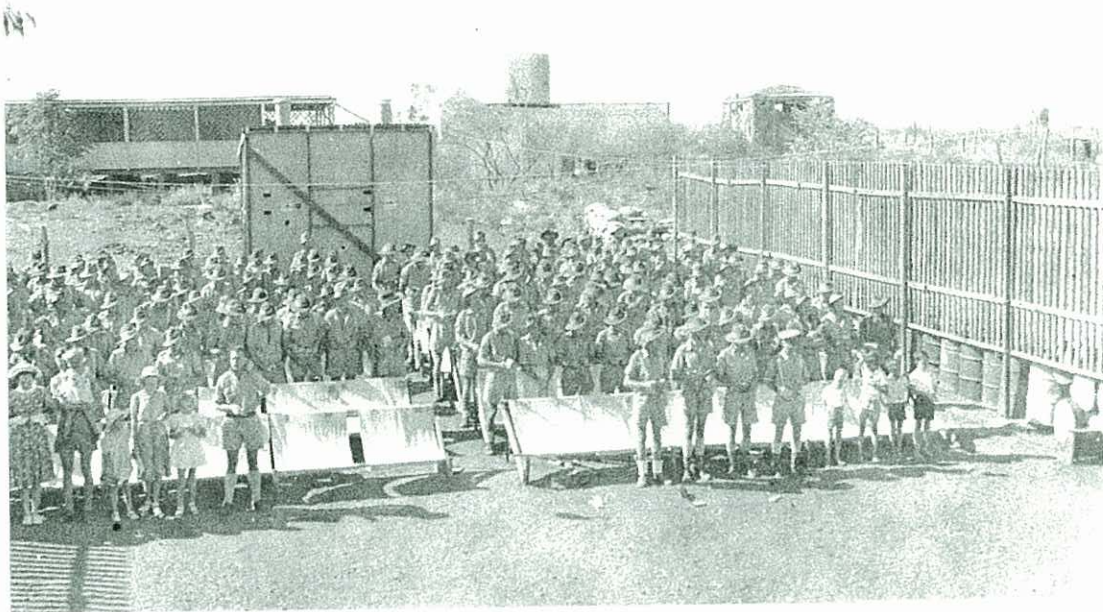
Photograph 13: Jesse Goode at the pedal set in 1940 on Pilga Station (now part of Hillside).



Photograph 14: The fortnightly overland mail truck from Meekatharra to Marble Bar with mailman, Bill Collins (1941).



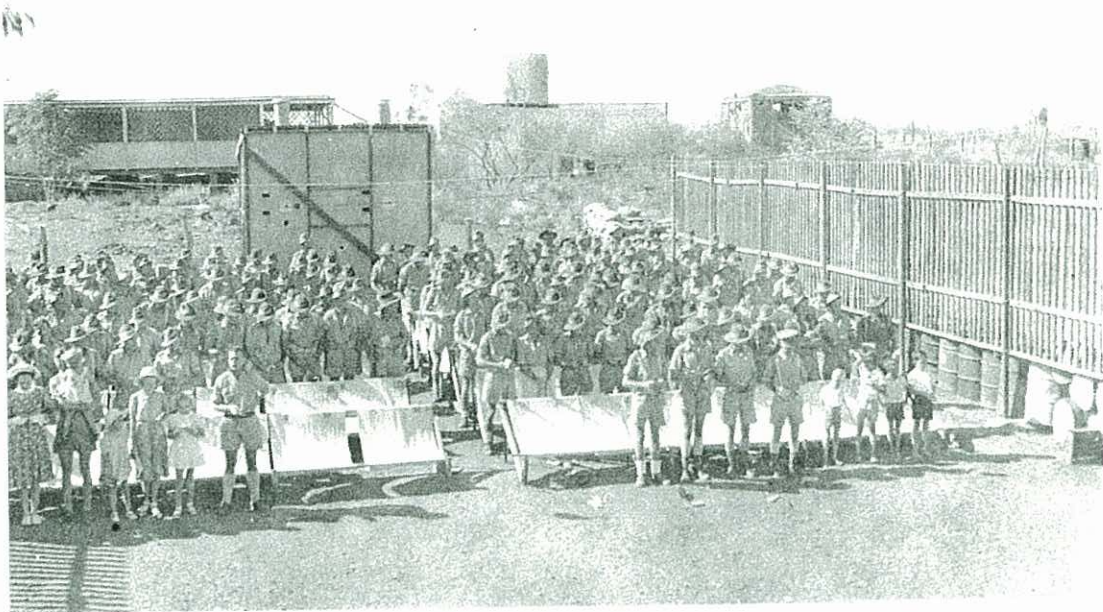
Photograph 15: Albert Hansen's first store on the south side of Francis St, Marble Bar. It was completely destroyed in the 'blow' of February 1925.



Photograph 16: The Army Contingent stationed in Marble Bar joined local townsfolk for the Anzac Day service held in Sandy Thompson's open air picture Gardens in 1944.



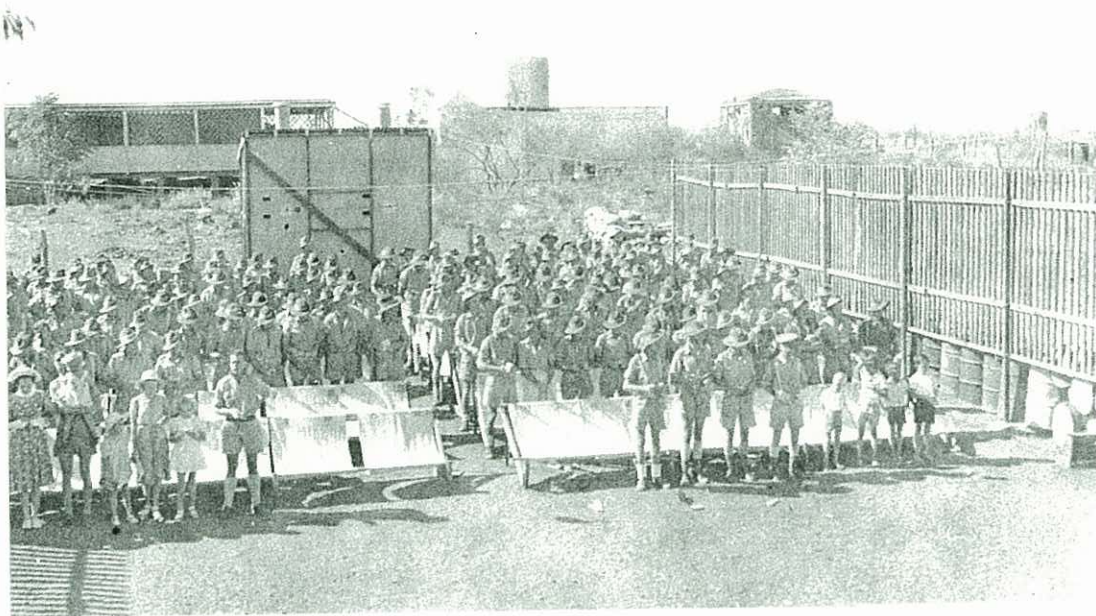
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1958 saw the end of the droving era with the introduction of Road Trains. Unfortunately wool and beef prices fell and it took until the 1980s for the pastoral industry to recover.

Mining of a number of different minerals continued. These included, gold, silver, beryl, tantalite, copper, manozite, fergusonite, bismuth, barytes, manganese, tin and a few diamonds. In 1936 significant quantities of gold were discovered by Tom Starr, seven miles west of Marble Bar. He named the mine Comet after Halleys Comet. The mine has a 250 ft high smoke stack which was once the tallest in the southern hemisphere. There is a mine museum and display centre and the old battery built in 1939 still stands. Tin continued to be "yandyed" (separated from sand in a coola by a shaking motion) at Moolyella. The largest tin producer was Pilbarra Tin while other fields were Cooglegong and Coodina. The Depression had an adverse affect on the prices of all commodities, although tin prices improved with the increased demands for the war effort. In 1948 the Coodina Tin Plant became mechanised. Comet changed from mining gold to copper and from about 1952 manganese became an important product which was mined at Woodie Woodie, east of Marble Bar and Skull Springs to the south east. Prices for the resource skyrocketed with the Korean War in 1950-1953. Huge trucks transported the ore to Port Hedland. Manganese production peaked in 1962.

New technology did much to improve the quality of life for the scattered population. Transport was greatly improved. The phone was an invaluable communication link for the station residents during World War I. The bulletin was delivered to Marble Bar by telegraph and the operator then read it out over the phone lines to the stations. Refrigeration benefited the pastoralists as they were able to have their meat products transported frozen on board refrigerated vessels like the Koolinda. The radio was another great new asset, which together with the aeroplane was to revolutionise the health care of people in such an enormous area. Under the auspices of Reverend John Flynn of the Inland Mission Society, a Presbyterian organisation, the Royal Flying Doctor Service was begun in 1935. The base at Port Hedland was first connected by pedal radio to Warrawagine Station in the eastern part of the region. There had been an influenza epidemic in 1919, a measles epidemic and a general increase in infectious diseases, particularly among Aboriginal people. Advances in medical service and the service provided by the Flying Doctor Service led to a significant reduction in these diseases over the next 10 years

Throughout this time the towns of Marble Bar and Nullagine remained small but cohesive. In 1935 the Country Womens' Association formed a branch in Marble Bar. In the thirties the Anglican Church of St Hugh was built and in 1941 the Catholic Church, Christ the King, was opened. Because the railway ended there and the government buildings were there, Marble Bar maintained some of its importance. In 1959 when water shortages became critical and placed mining in the area in jeopardy, Comet Mine well provided the solution. Nullagine was described as one of the neatest settlements with its whitewashed buildings. Doug Gallop of Bonney Downs Station established the Nullagine Progress Association in 1944. The Association bought the engine room of the Consul Gold Mine at Meekatharra, dismantled it and trucked it back to Nullagine where it is still standing as Gallop Community Hall. Both towns had a few permanent residents during the week. The numbers swelled on the weekends when men from the mines around came into town. The Road Boards of both towns relied heavily on the voluntary efforts of the local people.

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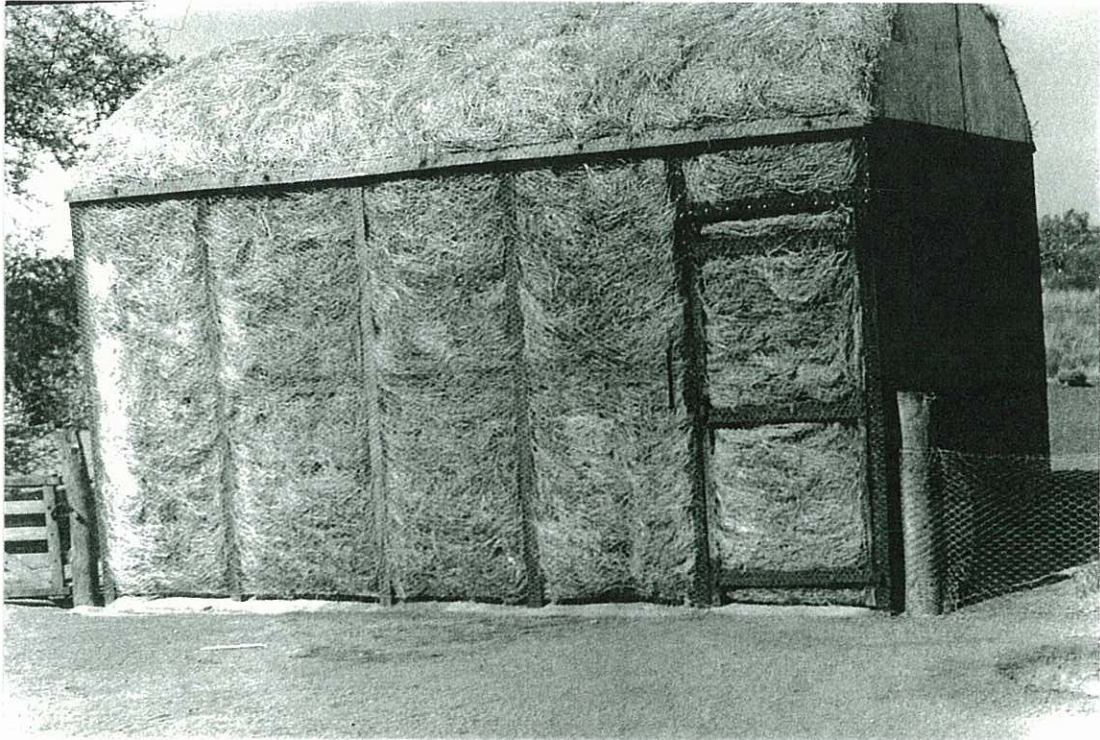
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Photograph 17: A spinifex shade house - commonly called a bough shed. These were wide spread through the eastern Pilbara in the early days. Smaller versions were used for keeping food prior to refrigeration. They worked on the same principle as a Coolgardie Safe (c1940).



Photograph 18: Official opening of the 'new' Post Office in Marble Bar in August 1949. The building was located on Town Lot 22. It was totally destroyed by fire in August 1959.

When the emphasis of World War II shifted to the Pacific in 1942 the Western Australian coastline became vulnerable. The Japanese bombed Wyndham and Broome. For fear that Port Hedland would be targeted, the women and children were evacuated to the stations and the base of the Flying Doctor Service was moved to Marble Bar. The RAAF set up a base on Corunna Downs Station. They constructed a 365 metre long airstrip for their long range bombers. Spinifex covered nets were used to cover the airstrip. The Spinifex Express transported all the heavy supplies to the base. In spite of repeated reconnaissance attempts, the Japanese never located the airstrip. At one time the station was a temporary home for 1,500 servicemen.

War also brought unrest to the Aboriginal community. To keep the Aboriginal people on the land, laws pegging station labour wages were passed in 1940. Many felt these were too low. In 1946 all Aborigines were legally grouped under the Native Administration Act. A man called Don McCleod recognised the impact of the European way of life on the Aboriginal culture. He assisted with the formation of a humanitarian organisation, the Committee for the Defence of Native Rights. He encouraged many station labourers across the Pilbara to strike. This strike lasted from 1946 to 1953 with varying degrees of participation. It was said that at times there were only 250 Aboriginal people left on the stations. Most of the Aborigines did not go back to the stations. Many formed their own communities like the Pipunya Group near Marble Bar.

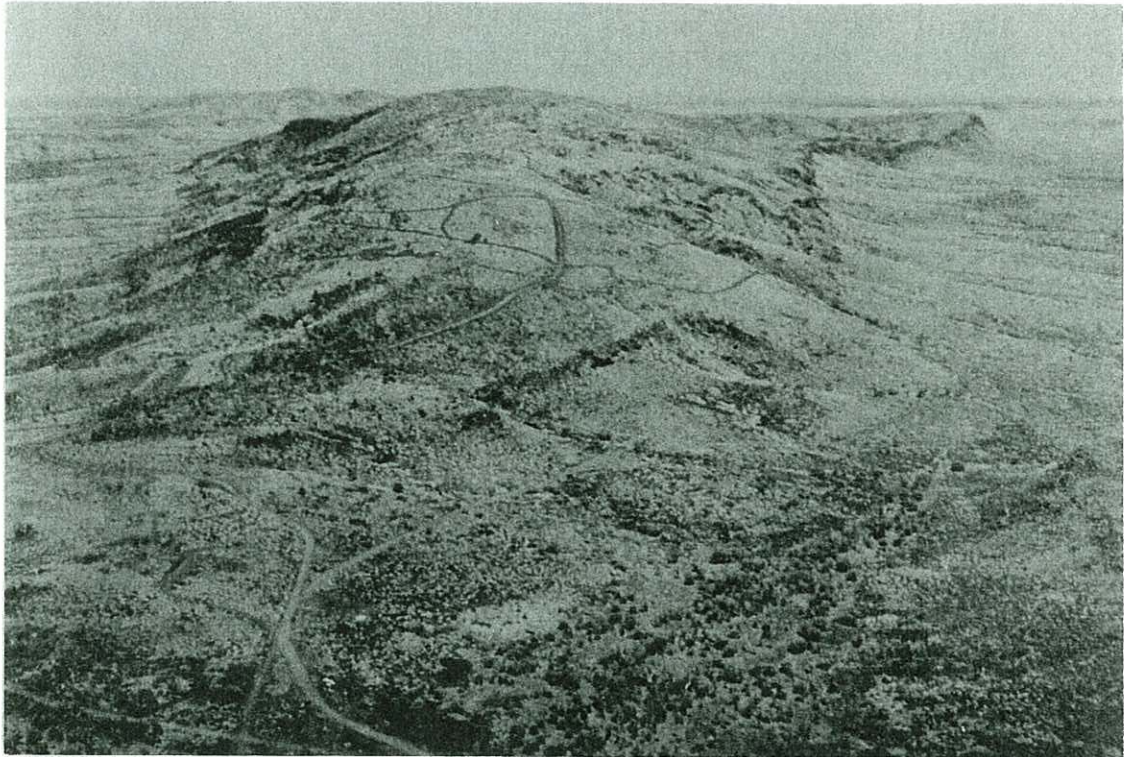
People who contributed to this period included:

- **John Stewart** - victim of the Depression in 1933. Bookkeeper at Roy Hill Station (centre for Nullagine Road Board) and Road Board Secretary.
- **Howden Drake-Brockman** - named Corunna Downs Station. The homestead was classified by the National Trust in 1983.
- **Tommy Gray** - A part Aboriginal bush poet and drover, winner of the 1939 Port Hedland Cup with his horse Bobby Dazzler. He was killed in action at Danour in Syria.
- **Wally Nichols** - ran the Marble Bar Store (and the generator) and attended to most things in the community. In 1969 he received the BEM for his many years of community involvement in Marble Bar
- **Thora Gallop-Howard** - Member of the CWA and the Progress Association of Nullagine and wife of Doug Gallop. She bought the Conglomerate Hotel and store in 1951 and was elected to the Road Board in 1953. She was awarded a silver medal at the Western Australian 150 year celebrations in 1979 for 26 years of service in local government.

- **Albert Hansen** - Prospected the Pilbara from 1906. He enlisted in 1916 and saw active service in France. He returned to Marble Bar and prospecting in 1919. He opened a general store in 1925 and quietly became one of the town's most esteemed citizens. He would 'stake' many a prospector (allow him credit) and so 'tucker' him until his next crushing went through.



Photograph 19: A commemorative sculpture of Aubrey Woodward Newman (1866-1896). Newman led an early government expedition to explore and map country between Wiluna and Nullagine. Unfortunately he contracted typhoid fever and died at Cue in 1896. Newman was so respected by his colleagues that they named a peak at the southern end of the Ophthalmia Range in his honour. Following the discovery of the nearby Mt Whaleback iron ore deposit in 1952, the surveyor's name was also given to the international joint venture established to mine the deposit (1997).



**Photograph 20: A view of Mt Whaleback showing exploration tracks in the mid 1960s.
Photo taken from the east looking west.**



Photograph 21: Stan Hilditch's truck in a re-enactment of his discovery of the potential wealth of Mt Whaleback (1981).



Shire of East Pilbara

Municipal Heritage Inventory

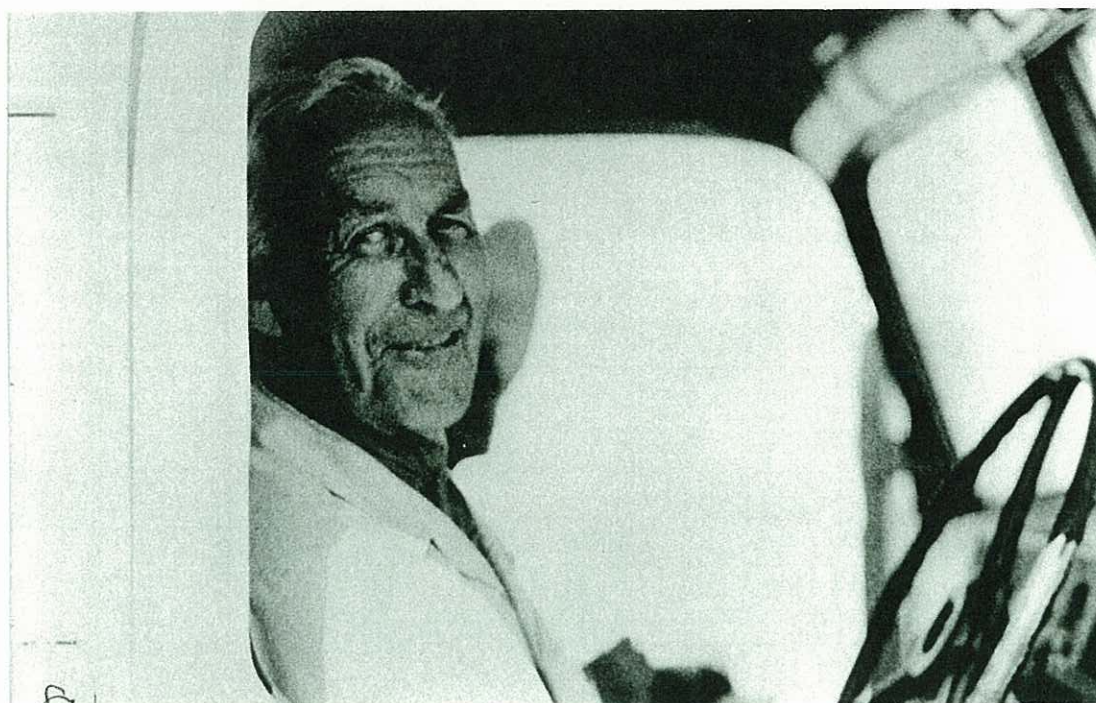
Inventory SOEP

Shire of East Pilbara
PMB 22
NEWMAN WA 6753
Ph 08 9175 8000 Fax 08 9175 2668





Photograph 22: Ella Hilditch in the cab of the restored truck (1981).



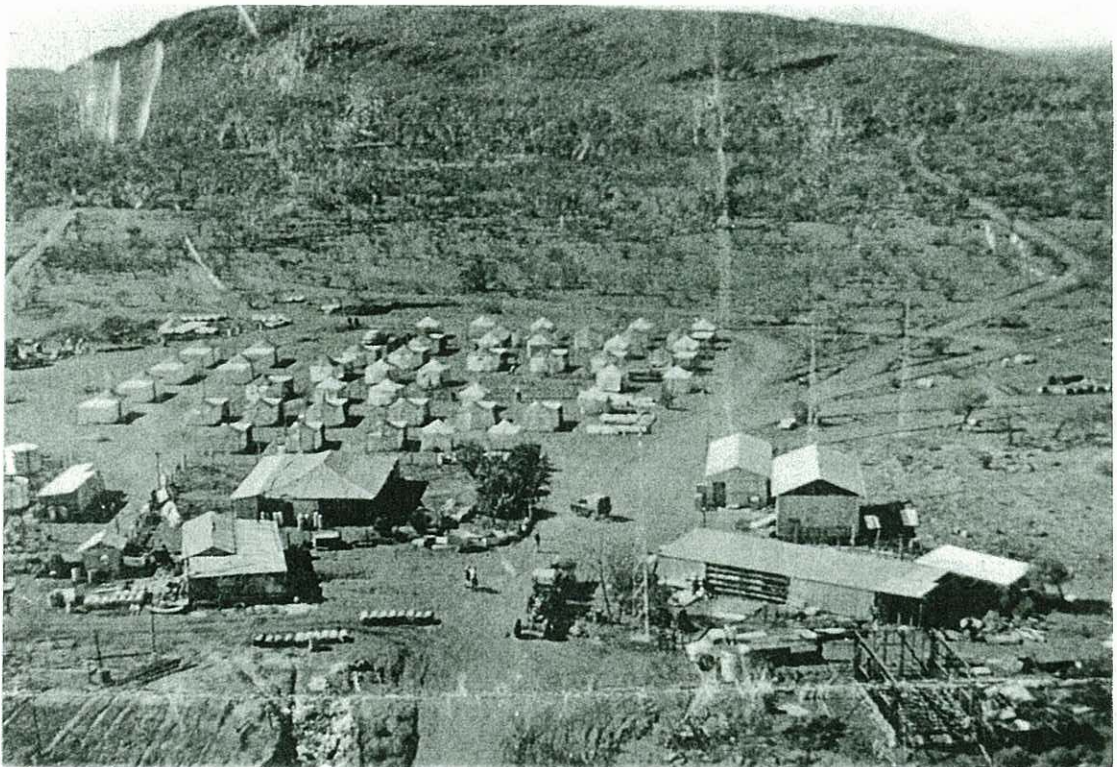
Photograph 23: Stan Hilditch at the wheel of the restored truck (1981).

5. THE PERIOD 1961 - 1972***The Great Iron-ore Boom***

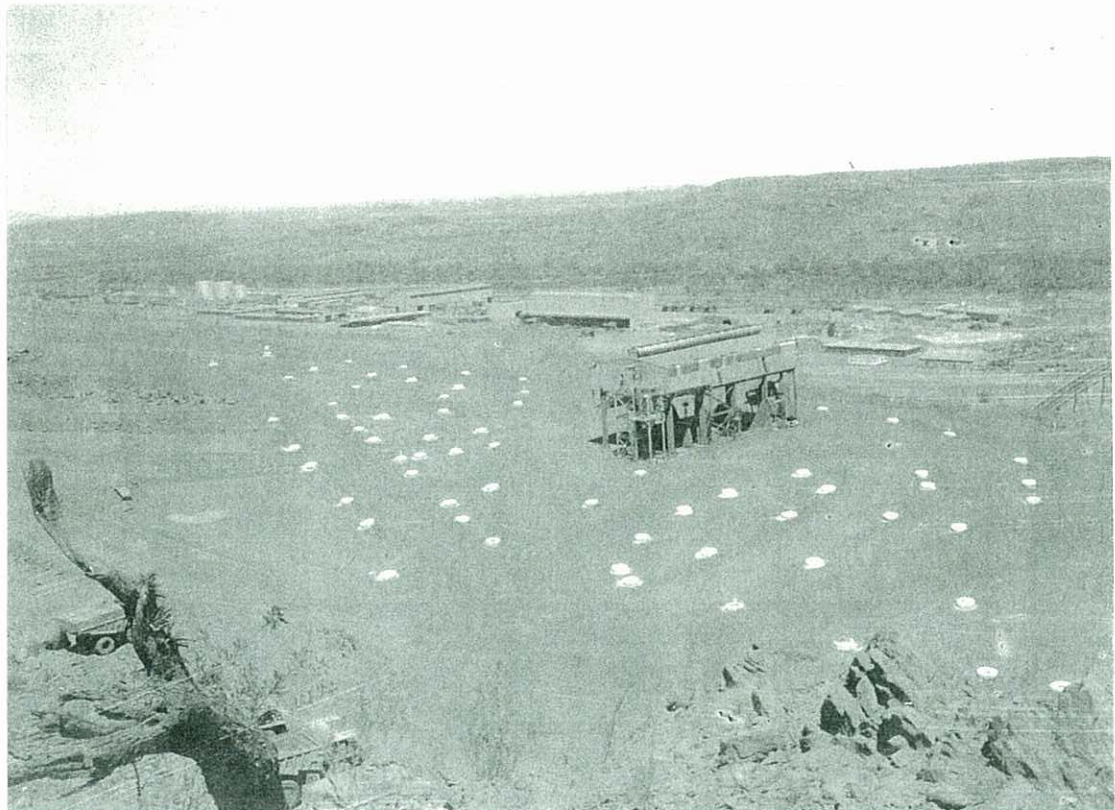
The second boom for East Pilbara began in the 1960s. Iron ore was the cause this time. In 1890 the geologist, H.P. Woodward reported that there were vast deposits of haematite in the Pilbara - enough to supply the world. E. Gibb Maitland mentioned these deposits again in 1919. He said that they were too remote and it would not have been economically viable to exploit them at that time. Because the Federal Government believed that the ore deposits would only fulfil domestic requirements for 100 years, it imposed a ban on all exports of the mineral. In 1957 prospector Stan Hilditch discovered iron ore on a hill later called Mt Whaleback. It was not developed because of the ban on exports. The decision that was to change the whole future of the region was made in 1960 when the Federal Government lifted the ban. It did this for a number of reasons: the ore deposits were known to be very extensive - in fact the media referred to the 1,000 Mile Ore Horizon; there was a demand for iron ore by Japanese steel mills; multinational companies were willing to invest in the venture and thereby it was hoped that the country's balance of payments would be improved; to advance the development of Australian companies; finally Charles Court, the Minister of the North West and Industrial Development, had faith in the future of iron ore development. Thus began the great iron ore boom.

In 1962 the Goldsworthy Mining Company was formed to develop the Mt Goldsworthy deposits. Sixty percent of the financing for this project came from Australia. Port Hedland was chosen as the port because the harbour had potential to be developed. A 115 kilometre company owned railway was built to link the mine with the port. In 1963 the Federal Government granted a licence to Goldsworthy Mining Company to export 4 million tonnes of iron ore per year.

In 1966 an agreement between the Mt Newman Company and the Japanese cleared the way for the development of the Mt Whaleback deposits. Mount Whaleback was named by Tony Tomich, a geologist whom Stan Hilditch consulted for confirmation of the ore deposits. Newman is named after Aubrey Newman, the leader of a government expedition who died of typhoid in 1896. A consortium of AMAX, BHP, CSR, Saltrust Mining and Mitsui-C Itoh was formed. A 426 kilometer railway line from Mt Whaleback to Port Hedland was constructed which was a privately owned, heavy duty standard gauge line. This was a huge undertaking by an American/Canadian company. Once again the harsh environment had to be overcome. The tidal flats and many creeks and floodways required that many bridges were built. All wood had to be brought in. The high temperatures, sandy and rocky terrain made the task harder. Wells had to be sunk at regular intervals to provide construction workers with fresh water. The local stations benefited from the 126 new wells. On 17 March 1969 the first shipment of iron ore bound for Newcastle left on the Iron Cavalier and the first ore bound for Japan left on board the Osumi Maru on 1 April 1969. The Mount Whaleback workings are the world's biggest single open cut mine. Seventy five percent of the return from the Newman mining operations remained in Australia - a wonderful boon to the entire economy, considering that the iron ore industry has provided up to 7% of Australia's export earnings.



Photograph 24: A view of the early exploration camp at Mt Whaleback (early to mid 1960s).



Photograph 25: An early view of the Mt Whaleback crushing plant (1970s).

Two new mining towns sprang up, namely Goldsworthy and Newman. They were both closed (totally company owned) towns whose only function was to provide accommodation and community facilities for the workers of the Goldsworthy Mining Company and the Mt Newman Mining Company. The towns were well planned by the companies. Mobile housing, laundries, canteens and recreation rooms were brought in and a large work force was employed. Similarly the townsite of Newman was set up in 1968. Most homes were brick veneer and they were air-conditioned and furnished. The largest influx of people to the area occurred between 1966 and 1974 - in response to the new mining operations. The closed iron-ore towns were a unique experience for most. The environmental conditions were tough and the new towns had a high population of men in their early 20s and 30s. For those women who came to the new frontier there were also difficulties. Most of the new residents regarded their time 'up North' as an opportunity to save money and then get out.

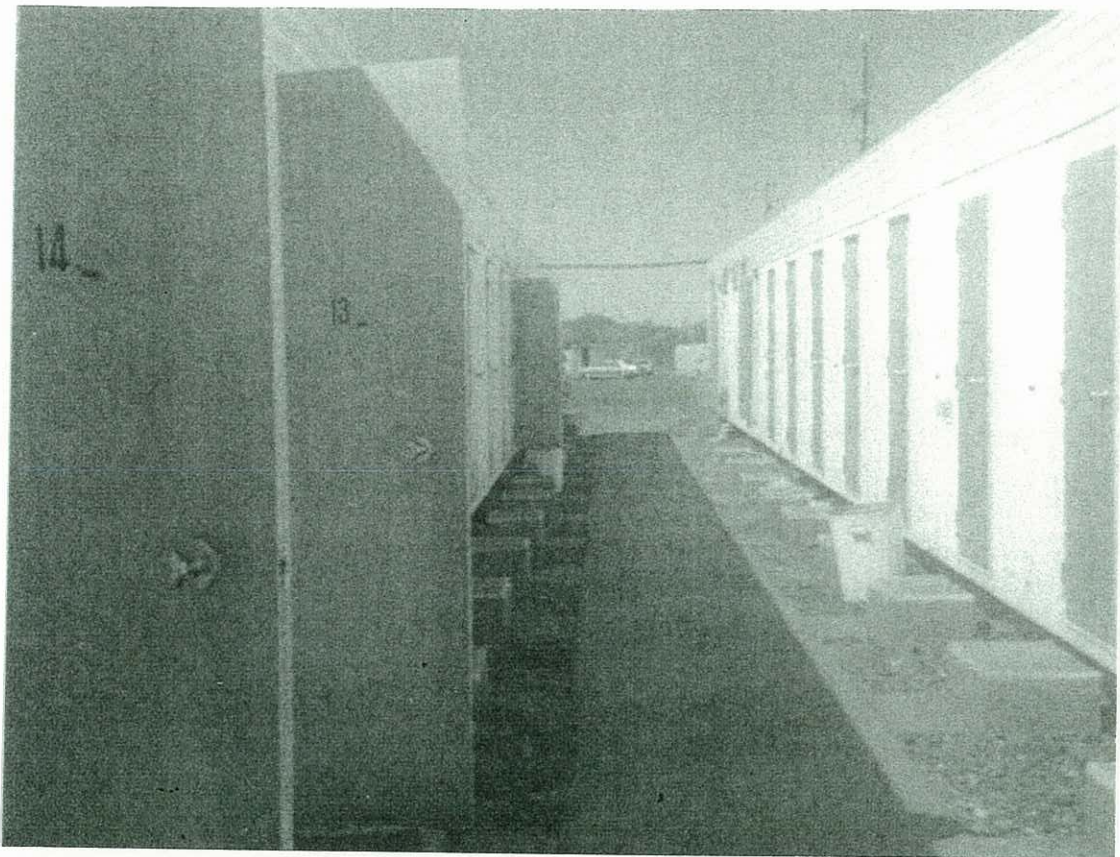
The older towns of the Pilbara continued much as they had done before. In Marble Bar the Post Office burned down and another was erected on the same site. A new library was opened in 1964. In 1967 the CWA moved into 'Poinciana', the beautiful stone residence which George Miles had built in the early years. In 1968, a well equipped, four classroomed, brick primary school was built. The perennial problem of a lack of water at Nullagine was relieved in 1962 when a bore was sunk in the bed of the Nullagine River. In 1964 the airstrip at Nullagine was reconditioned and in 1971 a power house was opened. In 1964 Western Australia's fourth School of the Air was started. Yet again a facility was provided to lessen the isolation of people in the remote outback.

The pastoral industry continued to decline and many stations were no longer viable. Dingoes were a problem and much of the grazing land had become degraded as a result of overstocking, drought and consequent erosion. The Pastoral Award of 1968 set a basic wage for station employees. Many station managers were unable to pay the station hands, most of them Aboriginal, and so many Aborigines drifted into the local towns.

In 1972 Marble Bar and Nullagine Shires were incorporated into the Shire of East Pilbara, the largest Shire in W.A. (and perhaps the world). It covered an area of 378,000 square kilometres with Marble Bar as the administrative centre.

People of note in this period include:

- **E.M. Eckhart** - started a volunteer library in 1968 in Newman. It moved from place to place until the company built a library in 1974.
- **Stan Hilditch** - discovered he was standing on a mountain of iron-ore in 1957.



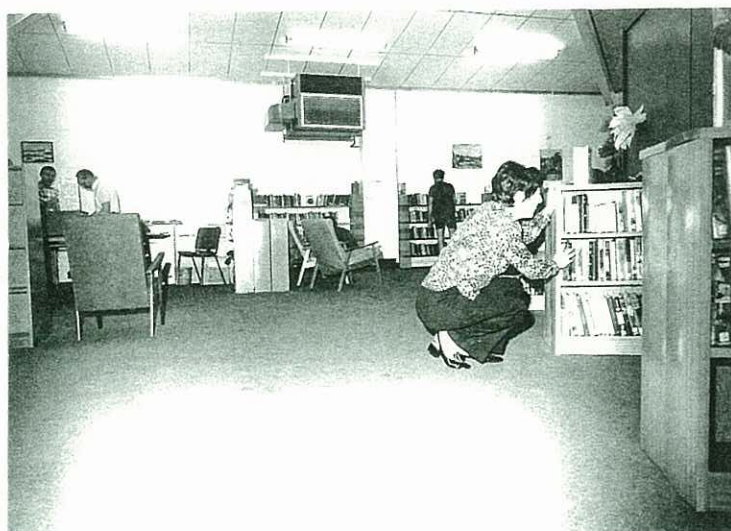
Photograph 26: Single men's quarters in the early days (early 1970s).



Photograph 27: The former single men's quarters - now incorporated in the All Seasons Hotel (1997).



Photograph 28: Moving the contents of the Library to the premises in the Shopping Centre (c1977).



Photograph 29: Inside the Library (c1977).

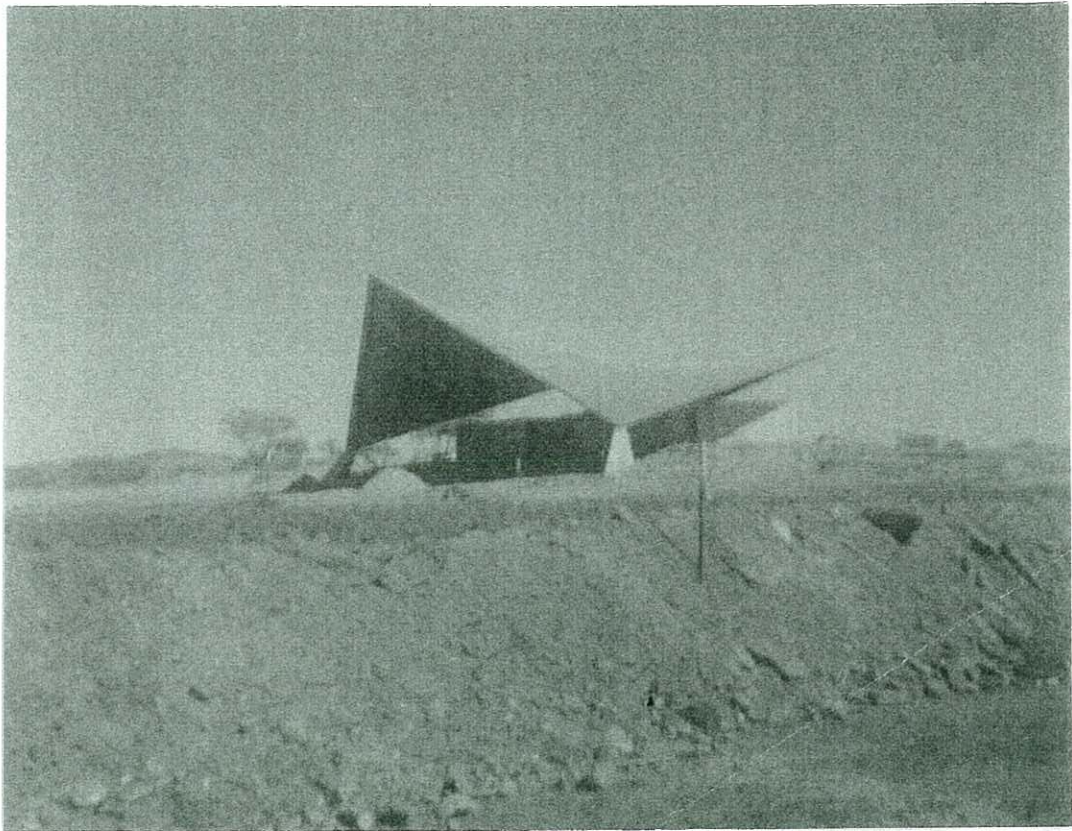
6. THE PERIOD 1973-1986 *Consolidation and Growth*

By the 1970s the massive iron-ore production in East Pilbara was well underway at Newman and Goldsworthy. The two mining townsites were also set up, but they had yet to establish a sense of community. The older towns of Marble Bar and Nullagine continued with life at their own pace.

The 'instant' town of Goldsworthy had a golf course and a pistol club and the Goldsworthy Sports Carnival and Trade Fair was held on the Labour Day weekend in 1978. As the iron ore of Mt Goldsworthy became worked out, the company looked to developing Shay Gap and established the temporary townsite of Shay Gap. B.H.P. took over Mt Goldsworthy Mining, thereby increasing the Australian ownership of the lucrative iron ore industry. The population of both Goldsworthy and Shay Gap declined between 1976 and 1981. The company then developed other areas like Sunrise Hill and Marra Mamba.

The facilities at Newman continued to be increased to provide for the education, health, spiritual and social welfare of the company employees and their families. By 1974 the kindergarten creche was the biggest in the state. A second primary school was built in 1976 and in 1973 the Newman High School was begun. Two new libraries were built in 1977, one at the High school and one for the rest of the community. After complaints that there was a lack of child welfare facilities, a child health clinic was opened in 1974. A health laboratory was established at the Newman hospital two years later. In 1978 St Joseph's Catholic Church held their first service. A variety of sports and recreational facilities were added, such as an 18-hole grassed golf course, a 3.4 km cycle track from the town to the mine and a speedway association. Voluntary organisations included a St John's Ambulance centre, a youth centre to co-ordinate facilities for teenagers and a voluntary recovery and rescue service formed to help people who had broken down or been injured in the area. In 1979 Newman had its own radio station, Radio 6 NEW. Market gardens were planned to provide the local residents with fresh fruit and vegetables.

Particular attention was paid to developing the gardens and public parks in the town to create a green environment. Fences had to be erected in 1976 to keep feral animals out (particularly horses). In 1975 Harry Butler was asked to study the impact of the open cut mining on the flora and fauna of the area. A revegetation programme called "moonscaping" or scalloping was begun on the mine waste dumps. There were problems associated with mining below the water table. This water is now pumped into tailing ponds and is then used to suppress the dust problem on the haul roads. Water retention and recycling was a vital issue. In 1981 the 28 million cubic metre Ophthalmia Dam was constructed on the Fortescue River. Electricity was provided by the combined effort of SEC and the mining resources. A large shopping centre was built in the early 1980s.



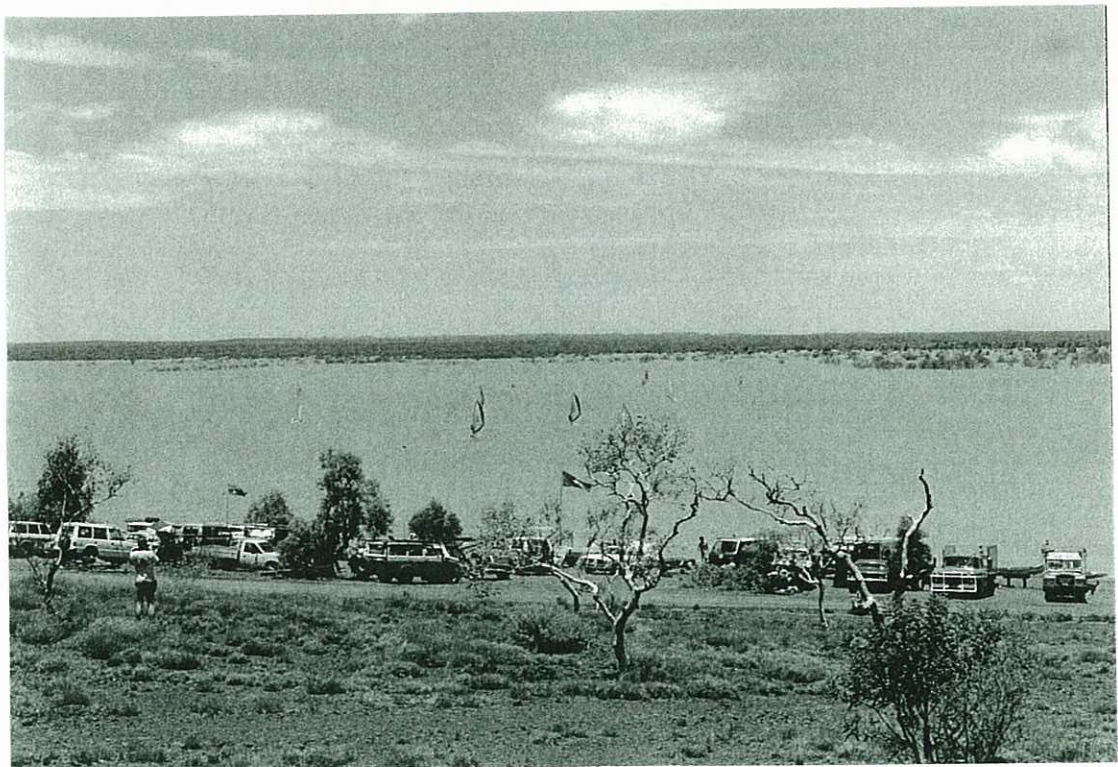
Photograph 30: The construction of the Capricorn Oval and Grandstand, before the grass was laid (early 1970s).



Photograph 31: Capricorn Oval and Grandstand today (1997). Note the mural on the back wall of the grandstand - part of a community arts project completed in 1996.



Photograph 32: Recreation for the Kilpatrick Green Contractors at Roseridge Cave (1974).



Photograph 33: Ophthalmia Dam - a popular boating venue (date unknown).



Photograph 34: A view of Mt Whaleback in the early 1970s.

In July 1980 Newman town was purchased from the mining company for \$1 by the East Pilbara Shire. A process of "normalisation" ensued whereby company houses were offered for sale and private enterprise was welcomed to invest in the town. In 1986 B.H.P. increased its shareholding of Mt Newman Mining Company to 85%.

In 1986 the administrative centre of the East Pilbara Shire moved from Marble Bar to Newman. The population of the Shire was 10,000. In spite of the numerous facilities life in the new company towns still had its difficulties. In 1976, 74% of the population was temporary (that is they stayed for less than 5 years). The cost of living was higher than Perth (107:100). One of the most important challenges which faced the iron-ore companies was to keep a work force contented. A number of strikes occurred. Often a strike on one mine would trigger work stoppages on another. These had widespread social and economic consequences.

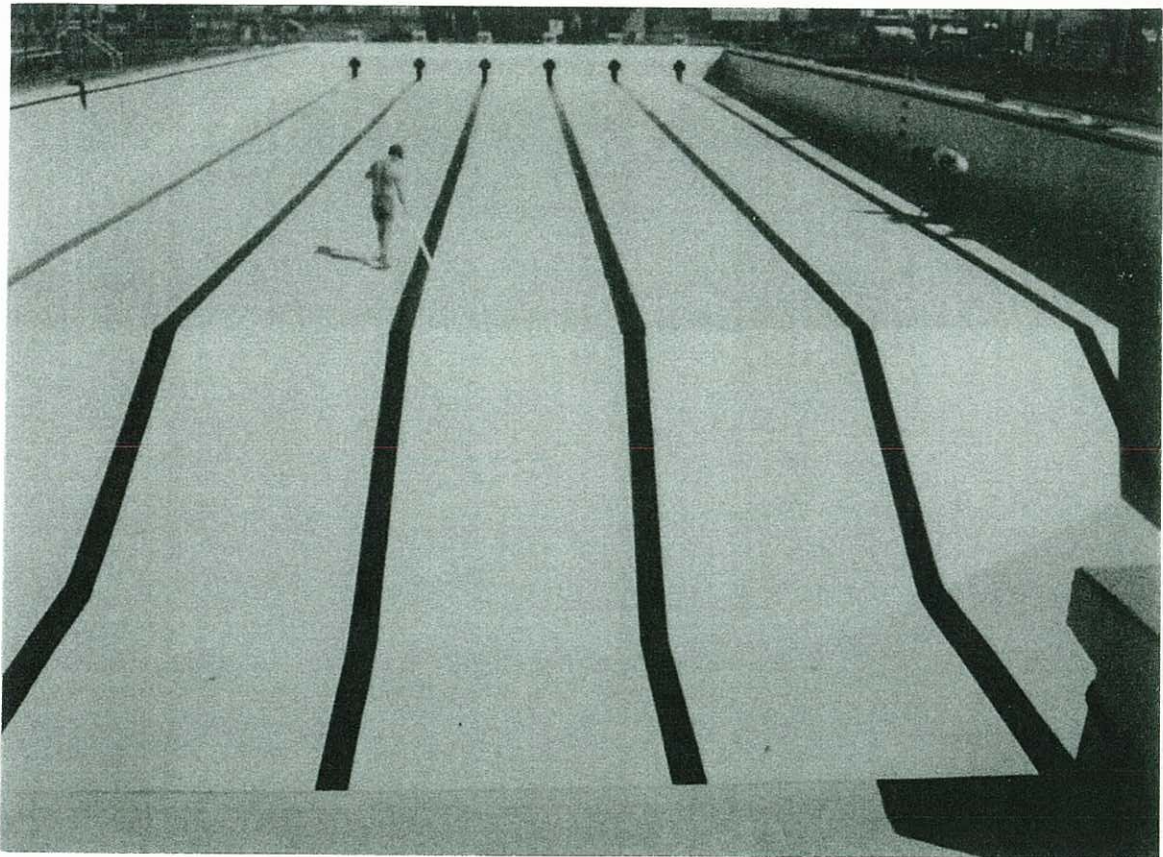
In 1977 the largest open pit gold mine was started in the remote eastern reaches of the Shire in the Patterson Ranges by the Newcrest Mining Co in partnership with B.H.P. Telfer was named after A.H. Telfer, the Undersecretary of Mines. By 1978 more than 20% of Australia's gold was being mined here. Telfer townsite is a 'closed' town with a population of 200. Outsiders are not permitted to enter the town without company permission as there are no petrol or accommodation facilities. The town has a golf course, swimming pool, tennis and squash courts, a primary school for about 70 pupils, an airstrip and a non-official Post Office. Towards the end of 1995 Telfer became a fly-in fly-out operation resulting in changes in the social structure of the town.

Other mining continued around the state. Tin production at Coodina was 300-400 tonnes per year in 1972. In the same year Comet returned to mining gold. From 1974-81 high prices for minerals such as tantalite and cassiterite led to their being mined at Moolyella. However, oversupply caused prices to drop, hence operations halted.

The older towns were not much affected by the bustle of the new industrial towns. A meteor caused a stir in Nullagine in 1974. In 1978 a Volunteer Emergency Service was started in co-operation with the State Emergency Service. In Marble Bar a citrus tree planting programme was begun in 1975 and in the same year the town came in the top 12 of the Tidy Towns Competition. In 1978, six self contained cottages for the aged were built and recreational facilities were planned in 1984. The population of the town was between 300 and 350 in 1986.

Between 1972 and 1980 the Aboriginal Heritage Act was introduced. A number of significant sites were recorded on an ongoing register. It applies to all sites which are of historic, archaeological, ethnographic or anthropological value to Aboriginal people. This Act recognises the irreplaceable value of this cultural heritage to all Western Australians.

Transport facilities and communication facilities have continued to improve. Huge "haulpak" trucks carry up to 240 tonnes of iron-ore on the mines. Trains up to 2.6 km in length carry the vast quantities of ore to the coast each day. In this period construction began on a road connecting Newman and Port Hedland. This was a huge undertaking as many bridges were necessary to accommodate the frequent flood waters. Daily flights to Perth and Port Hedland were made by Transwest.



Photograph 35: An unusual view of the Newman Pool (date unknown).



Photograph 36: A view of the houses in Kurra St soon after construction (c1985).



Photograph 37: Members of the team at one the annual cricket matches (prior to 1987). Celebrity cricketers in this team included Kim Hughes and Geoff Marsh.



Photograph 38: The Whaleback Mens Darts Team take a break during a game (early 1980s).

Skywest offered a charter service to the towns in the Shire. In 1986 all television and radio stations began using the AUSSAT Satellite System via the homestead and Community Broadcasting Satellite service.

People who contributed to this period include:

- **Denis O'Meara** - owner of the nursery 'Outback Trees' in Marble Bar. He was a major contributor to the tree planting effort in Marble Bar in the 70s. Mining Registrar at Marble Bar, he was voted Citizen of the Year in 1985 by the East Pilbara Shire.
- **Alex Spring** - was a pastoralist on Roy Hill Station and a great supporter of the Pilbara race clubs. He was the first Shire President for the East Pilbara Shire. He was a Councillor for 31 years and was made a Freeman of the Shire in 1973.



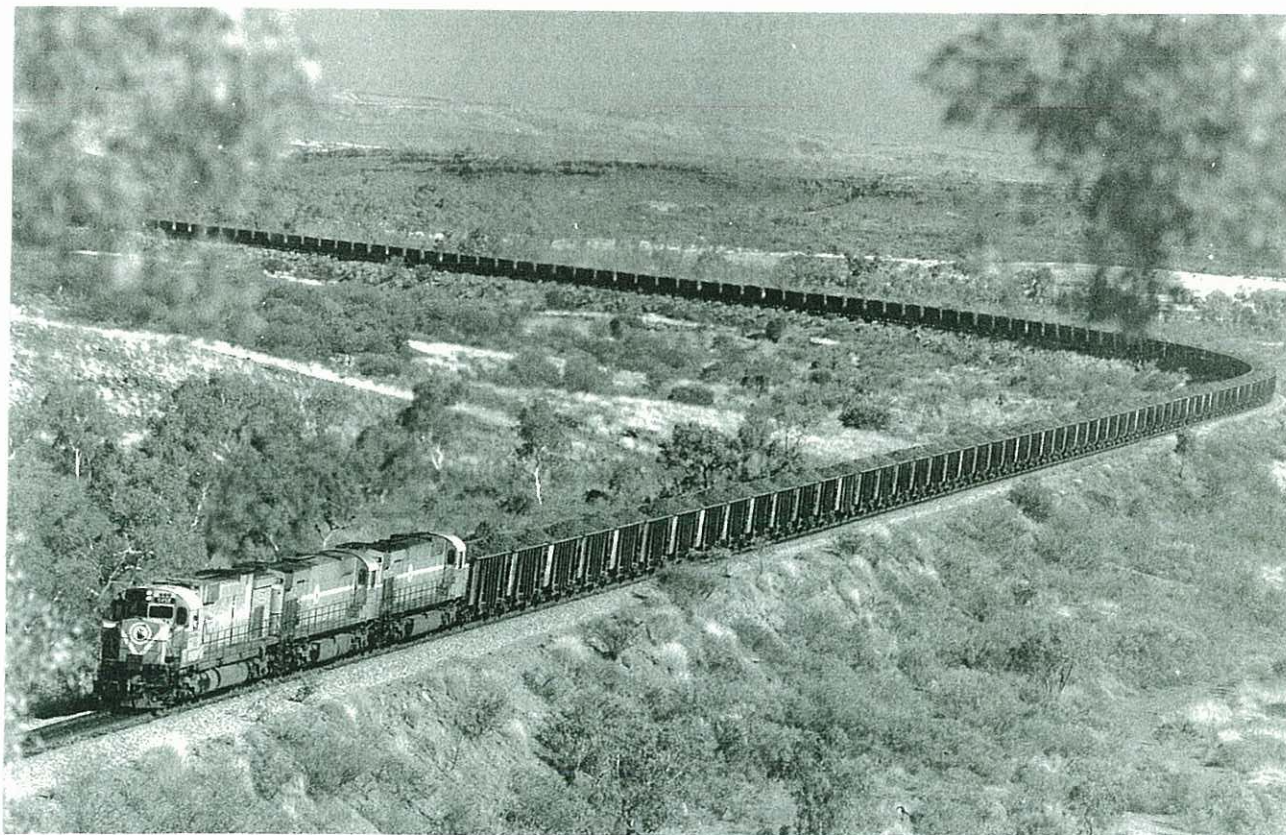
Photograph 39: Roy Daniels (Shire President) and Peter Laver (Mine Manager) at the Normalisation of the Shire Ceremony 1 July 1981.



Photograph 40: An aerial view of Mt Whaleback (undated).



Photograph 41: A high grade blast (1986).



**Photograph 42: A view of 'the longest train in regular scheduled service in the world'.
(Undated)**

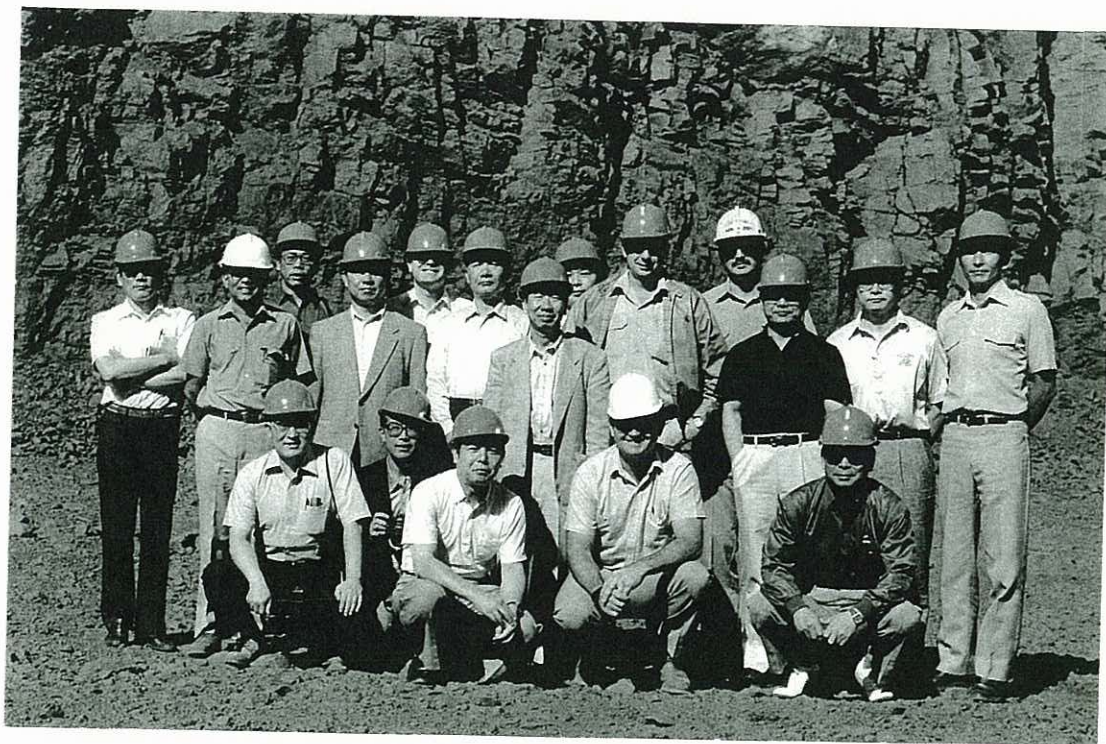
7. THE PERIOD 1987-1997 *The Land of Opportunities*

The East Pilbara region in the 1990s provides a wide range of opportunities for its residents, visitors and investors. In spite of the tough environmental challenges, some have chosen to stay. Others regard their time here as a sojourn and others pass through to experience the dramatic extremes of a land at once ancient and modern.

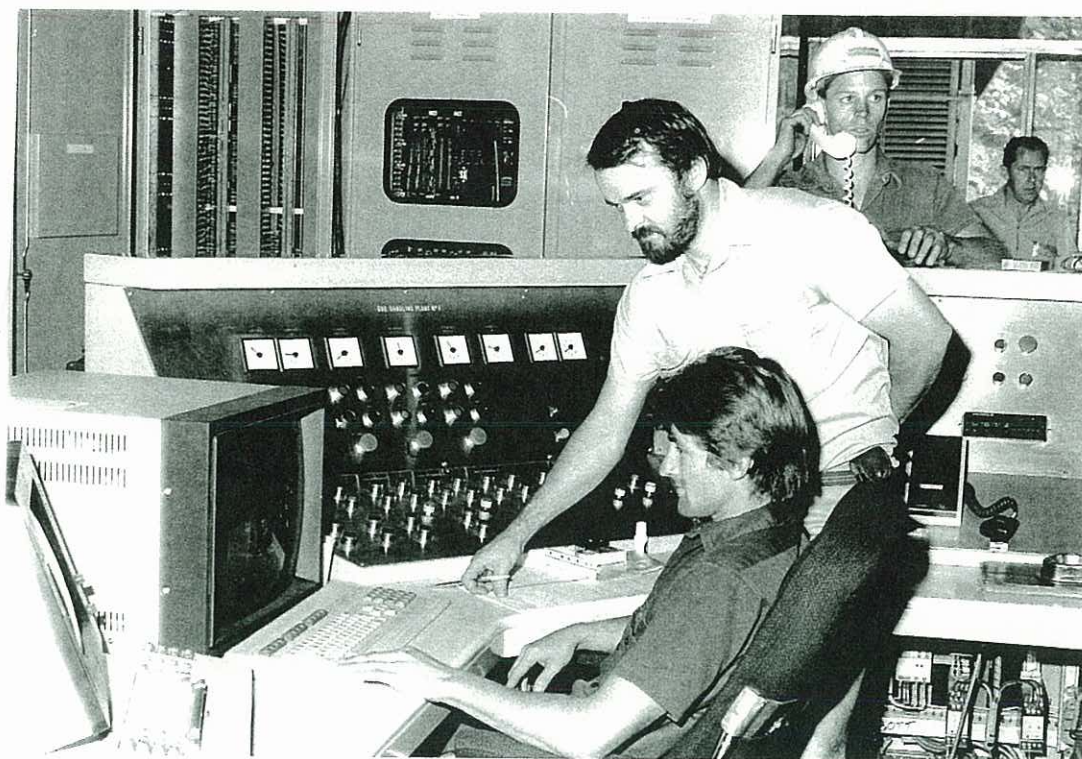
As Newman has matured it has become a more diversified, settled community, which is developing its own traditions and a sense of civic pride. It has a population of about 6,000. It is a vibrant modern town with a full range of banking, insurance and shopping facilities. Community services such as legal aid, a small business development corporation, Consumer Affairs and Industrial Relations are available in the town. The social opportunities on offer are extensive. There were about 40 community groups and 60 sports clubs listed in the East Pilbara Shire Directory of 1997. These include amateur dramatics, music groups, abseiling, rock climbing and orienteering. There are six church groups, including a Moslem community. In 1992 a new library was opened. The Newman Club is a popular meeting place while the Lions Club runs the Fortescue Festival each year. For the 25th anniversary of Mt Newman B.H.P. donated a museum and gallery building to the town. In 1995 a successful community arts project resulted in a series of community murals in several venues in Newman, including the Boomerang Grandstand, Recreation Centre and the Hospital.

Residents of Marble Bar enjoy tennis, swimming at the Marble Bar Pool, films shown by the Parents and Citizens Association at the school, basketball, badminton and rifle shooting. The locals gather at the Sunday Session at the Ironclad Hotel and the Race Club still meets annually in June. In 1994 a new Anglican Church, St Hugh's, was built. The hospital has a resident matron and a doctor and dentist visit periodically. Marble Bar is still the centre for the Mines Department and the Warden's Court.

Most East Pilbara residents are mine employees. The majority are involved in iron-ore mining and transport. The success of this industry is unparalleled in Australia. Gold is a lucrative source of income in Telfer. There are also still some small prospectors particularly around Nullagine where diamonds are also still being sought. The Kitchener Company works a mine at Bamboo Creek and until recently Comet Mine was still operational. Pilbara Tin Pty Ltd mines at Moolyella and JA Johnstone & Sons Pty Ltd mine tin at Coodina. Copper is another viable resource. Some of the population are government staff or they work in the support services in the towns. The stations average 210,000 hectares which are taken on long term leases. The Land Act provides for the review of all pastoral leases in 1997. They stock sheep for wool but cattle is the dominant stock holding. Tourism is now being enthusiastically promoted both domestically and internationally. With the improvement in road and air services, tourism is flourishing, particularly between May and September when the weather is more benign. In 1992 a Visitors Centre was opened in Newman. The region has much to offer the tourist: the spectacular gorges and ranges; the history ancient and more recent; the dramatic achievements of the mines today; a chance to try prospecting around Nullagine and an opportunity to participate in station life on some of the stations like Coongan Station.



Photograph 43: A Japanese steel mill party, visiting Mt Whaleback Mine (c1991).



Photograph 44: At work inside the old diesel power house (late 1980s).



Photograph 45: Ant hills seen on the road to Poonda Rock Art Site (1997).

"These termite mounds are built of clay, bound by an adhesive secretion and contain a very stable climate which enables the colonies to survive extreme heat, cold, floods and droughts" p 66 Taylor, Jan, Evolution in the Outback.



Photograph 46: A scenic view from the cliff above Kalgan Pool, showing Mt Newman in the distance (1997).



Photograph 47: A view of a section of the stained glass window in the BHP Jubilee Museum Gallery (1997).



Photograph 48: YMCA Mural, by artist Gay Itterman. This is one view of a large mural comprising 56 different panels. 30 panels were painted at a 'Paint a Panel' day at the Newman Shopping Centre. Billed as a community event, it promoted an interesting aspect of cultural development in the Shire of East Pilbara (1996).



Photograph 49: The 'new' Recreation Centre (1997).



Photograph 50: Children from South Newman Primary School work on a mural at the Recreation Centre (1996).



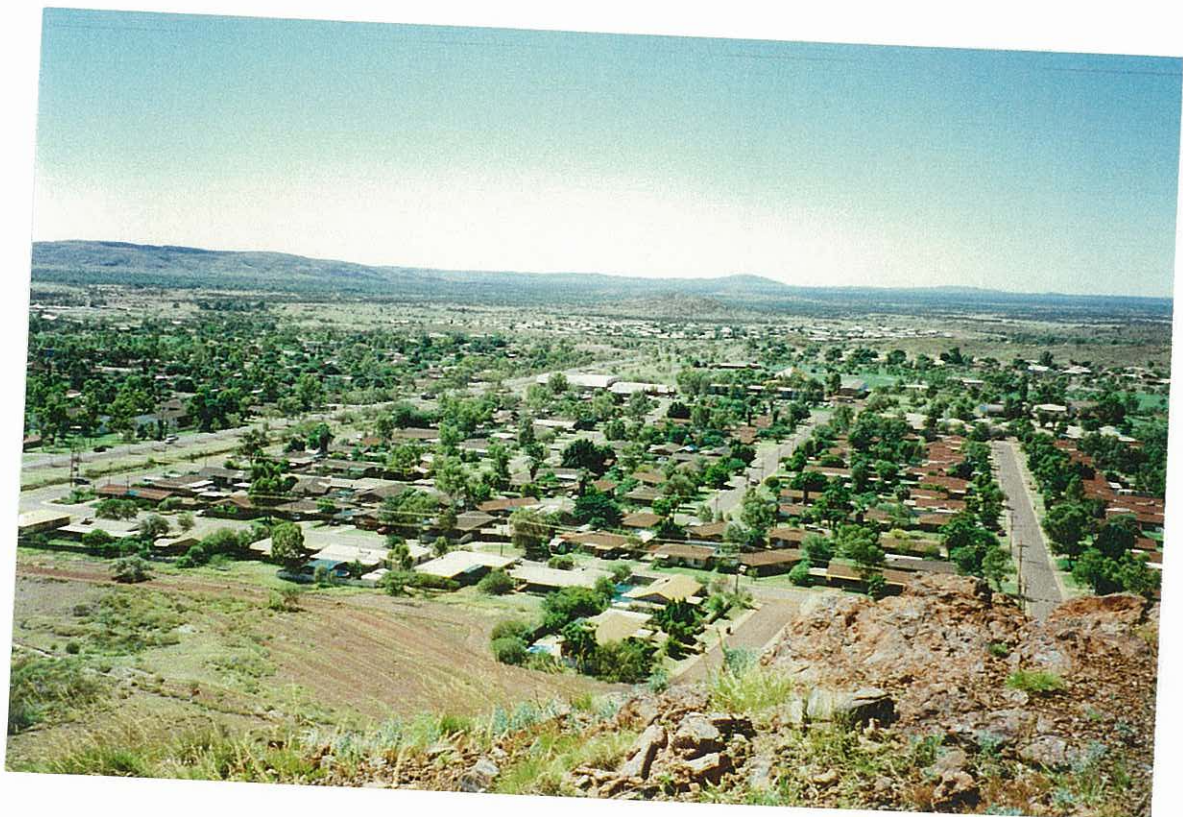
Photograph 51: The first shopping centre in Newman, as it appears in 1997.



Photograph 52: Newman's modern shopping centre 1997.



Photograph 53: A view of the raw new houses of Newman in 1969, showing the harshness of the surrounding landscape.

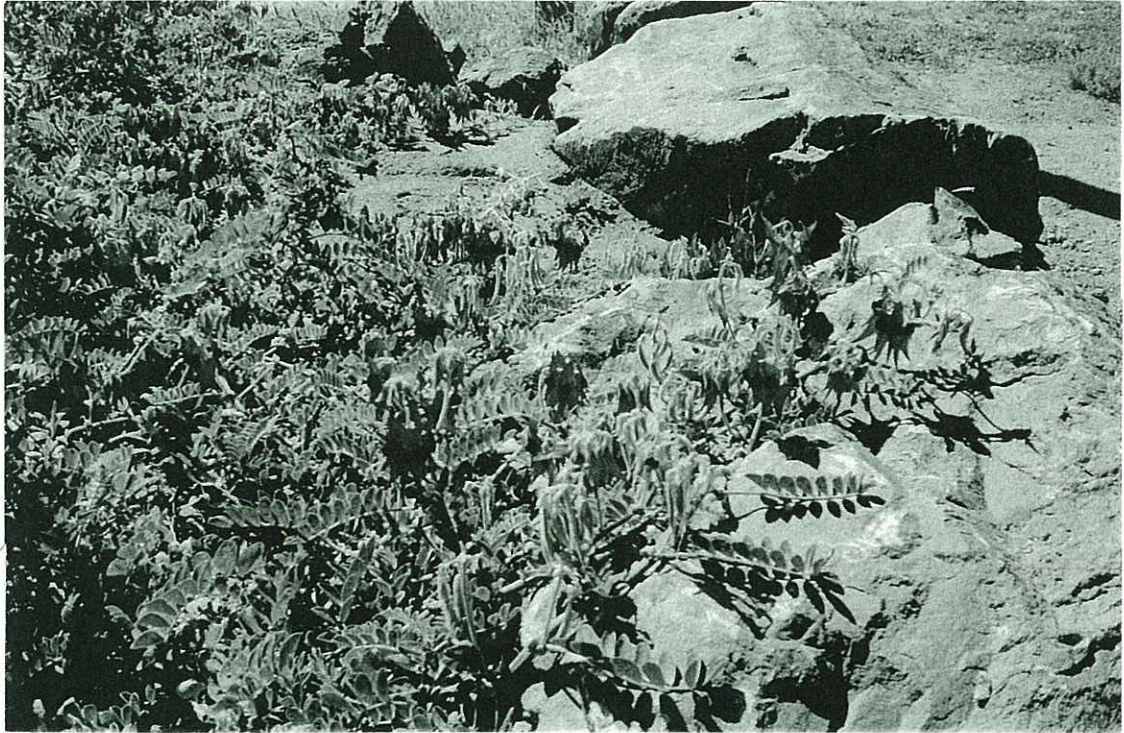


Photograph 54: Newman townsite today (1997) from Radio Hill Lookout.



Photographs 55 and 56: The necessity of this warning sign becomes obvious as travellers progress along the 'road' - as can be seen in the photo below (1997).





Photograph 57: Sturt Peas cultivated in the main street of Marble Bar (1993). These exquisite flowers are the floral emblem of the East Pilbara Shire.

Eco tourism attracts many people to the district to experience pristine natural wonders. Many visitors seek out sites such as the Poonda rock art site, north of Newman.

With the growth in the population of the area, the mining operations and the increased tourist traffic, heavy pressure has been put on the Aboriginal sites in the area. Many of these were recorded in the Western Australian Museum Register in 1993. By 1997 the Aboriginal sites recorded a total of over 1,000 places in the Shire of East Pilbara. Many Aboriginal people have returned to the nomadic communities in the desert. The large Jigalong Community runs a pastoral property, school, housing programme and other community services in the more remote eastern reaches of the shire. There are some habitation centres near the towns, such as Marble Bar (the Pipunya Group), Nullagine (the Irrungadji Group) and Newman (Pumajina). Various land claims have been made by Aboriginal groups. Discussions are continuing over these.

People who have made their mark on this period include:

- **Margaret Veermeer** - Bonney Downs Station. Daughter of Thora Gallop-Howard.
- **Bill Wallwork** - One of the 'Sixty Niners' (the 19 men who have been in Newman from its inception in 1969). An engineer who has served in various capacities over the years.
- **Frank and Jean Welsh** - Long time residents of Marble Bar.

The first settlers in the Shire of East Pilbara were Aborigines. The Aboriginal culture was based on the survival techniques of hunter-gatherers. The settlement of Europeans, Asians and other Australians in the Pilbara disrupted their lifestyle. It also created tremendous hardship for those who wanted to maintain the old life or accept the ways of the new settlers. The Aboriginal people of the Shire of East Pilbara are still determining the personal pathways they will choose in their cultural evolution.

Opportunities in the East Pilbara have come and gone, leaving a rich and valued heritage. The ancient rocky plains present a dramatic paradox to the newcomers to this land. On the one hand the wealth of the pastureland and the rich variety of mineral treasure has enticed men with dreams of fortunes. On the other hand the harsh environment has all but blocked the way. For the past 130 years men have had to weigh up the odds. The success of many of the ventures is due as much to the technological advancements of this century as to the indomitable spirit of the men who took up the challenge. The mateship which these outback adventurers developed has become a hallmark of the Australian national identity. Many of these men are honoured in the names of the area. So too the many historic buildings and sites in the region are monuments to their achievements. The recording of these places in the Shire of East Pilbara Municipal Heritage Inventory will provide a valuable resource for the residents of the future.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

PERIOD		ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION PRIOR TO EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT					
THEME/ SUBTHEME		1861 - 1888 Exploration and Early Settlement	1886 - 1911 Gold Rush in the Hinterland	1912 - 1960 The Quiet Years	1961 - 1972 The Great Iron-Ore Boom	1973 - 1986 Consolidation and Growth	1987 - 1997 The Land of Opportunities
1. DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY <i>Why people settled Why they moved away The things they left behind</i> Sub theme(s)		1861 EXPLORATION BY FRANCIS GREGORY; PASTORAL POTENTIAL - SHEEP; EARLY SETTLEMENT ON LEASES; ENVIRONMENT HARSH - HEAT, LITTLE WATER; DISTANCES, ISOLATION	GOLD BOOM - TOWNSITES OF BAMBOO CREEK, NULLAGINE 1895; MARBLE BAR GAZETTED 1893; PASTORAL INDUSTRY EXTENDED; SOME HOMESTEADS; GOVT BUILDINGS IN MARBLE BAR; HOTELS; GOLD PRODUCTION DECLINED; ALSO POPULAT	POPULATION IN GOLD RUSH TOWNS DECLINED; DEPRESSION AFFECTED PRICES; PASTORALISM DECLINED; OTHER MINERALS eg TIN, MANGANESE; COMET GOLD MINE BEGAN	MASSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF IRON-ORE RESERVES AT GOLDSWORTHY AND NEWMAN; NEW CLOSED COMPANY TOWNS TO ACCOMMODATE LARGE WORK FORCE; MOSTLY YOUNG MEN	CONTINUED EXPANSION; NEW SETTLEMENTS FOR GOLDSWORTHY MINING CO - SHAY GAP AND SUNRISE HILL; TELFER 'CLOSED TOWN' ESTABLISHED; MOST POPULATION TEMPORARY	POPULATION TENDING TO BE MORE SETTLED; 25TH ANNIVERSARY; MUSEUM AND GALLERY DONATED BY BHP
2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS <i>How people and goods moved How people communicated and exchanged information</i> Sub theme(s)		DONKEY AND BULLOCK CARTS; TRANSPORT SLOW AND DIFFICULT - ROUGH TERRAIN; POOR COMMUNICATIONS; MAIL BY SHIP - UNRELIABLE	CAMELS USED; 1911 TRAIN FROM PORT HEDLAND TO MARBLE BAR; BOON TO PASTORALISTS - WELLS, TRANSPORT, TELEPHONE LINE BESIDE RAILWAY	BY 1935 MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPETING WITH RAIL; AIR TRANSPORT OPENED UP REMOTE AREAS; RAILWAY UPKEEP TOO COSTLY - CLOSED 1951; RADIO, TELEPHONE	PRIVATE RAILWAYS TO MINES; JET AIR TRAVEL; TELEVISION	SEALED ROAD FROM PORT HEDLAND TO NEWMAN; DIRECT BROADCASTING	DIRECT DIALLING PHONE SERVICE
3. OCCUPATIONS <i>What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour</i> Sub theme(s)		PASTORALISTS - MAINLY SHEEP; ABORIGINAL STOCKMEN AND LABOURERS; A FEW TRANSPORT SUPPORT SERVICES	PROSPECTING; MINING SUPPORT SERVICES IN TOWNS; MINING COMPANIES; FINANCING HOUSES	TIN, GOLD AND COPPER; THEN MANGANESE MINING; 1935 ROYAL FLYING DOCTOR SERVICE BEGAN	MUCH LABOUR REQUIRED FOR NEW OPERATIONS - MOSTLY COMPANY EMPLOYERS	MOSTLY MINING CO EMPLOYEES; RISE IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN NEWMAN AFTER NORMALISATION; STRIKE ACTION	STILL MOSTLY MINING RELATED; TOURISM BECOMING IMPORTANT; PASTORALISM
4. COMMUNITY EFFORTS <i>What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs</i> Sub theme(s)		POPULATION SCATTERED AND ISOLATED; SURVIVAL THE FOCUS; LITTLE LEISURE TIME	CONDITIONS ROUGH - STRONG CAMARADERIE; ANNUAL RACE MEETS FOR STATION IN DE GRAY RIVER AREA AND MARBLE BAR; ROAD BOARDS FOR MARBLE BAR AND NULLAGINE	1935 CWA IN MARBLE BAR; ABORIGINAL STRIKE 1946-52	NEW CLOSED TOWNS - PROBLEMS; LITTLE SENSE OF COMMUNITY; 1964 FOURTH SCHOOL OF THE AIR; 1972 SHIRES OF MARBLE BAR AND NULLAGINE BECOME SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA	NEWMAN NORMALISES - NO LONGER A CLOSED COMPANY TOWN; GREENING OF TOWNS IMPORTANT; 1986 NEWMAN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CENTRE OF EAST PILBARA	NEWMAN NOW A DIVERSIFIED TOWN OFFERING MANY SERVICES AND FACILITIES; NEWMAN CLUB
5. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: <i>Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control</i> Sub theme(s)		CONVICT LABOUR NOT PERMITTED IN THE NORTH	DISCOVERY OF GOLD; WA GIVEN RESPONSIBLE GOVT; ABORIGINAL PROTECTION BOARD; 1905 COMPULSORY EMPLOYMENT PERMITS	WWI FEWER MEN; WORLD WIDE RECESSION; WWI - CORUNNA DOWNS AIR BASE, 1500 MEN; KOREAN WAR - BOOM IN MANGANESE; 1938 BAN ON EXPORT OF IRON-ORE; VAST DEPOSITS OF IRON-ORE DISCOV ON MT WHALEBACK	1960 GOVT LIFTS BAN ON EXPORT OF IRON ORE; PASTORAL AWARD OF 1968 SET BASIC WAGES; MORE ABORIGINES TO TOWNS	DISCOVERY OF GOLD AT TELFER; ABORIGINAL HERITAGE ACT	LAND RIGHTS CLAIMS BY ABORIGINES - STILL BEING DISCUSSED
6. PEOPLE Sub theme(s)		F T GREGORY; C & E COPPIN; F & C THOMPSON; EXPLORERS GILES AND ROSS	N COOKE; H WELLS; E FRANCIS; H JENKINS; J EDMONSTONE; B & A THOMPSON; A ELEY; G MILES	J STEWART; H DRAKE- BROCKMAN; T GRAY; W NICHOLS; T GALLOP-HOWARD; A HANSEN	E ECKHART; S HILDITCH	D OMEARA; A SPRING;	M VERMEER; B WALLWORK; F & J WELSH

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORIES THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES

These themes, sub themes and site types, drawn up by the Heritage Council of WA, can be used to assist communities to identify those places which they consider may have heritage significance in their district.

1. Demographic settlement and mobility

Why people settled; why they moved away; the things they left behind

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Exploration and surveying	landing places of early explorers exploration routes camp sites and graves of explorers
Aboriginal occupation/racial contact	meeting sites, other sites of significance
Land allocation and subdivision	areas reflecting early land grant and subdivision patterns
Workers (Aboriginal, convict, indentured)	early settlements and stations convict hiring stations, prisons, worker housing
Settlements (including group, soldier, Aboriginal after 1829)	sites associated with government or corporate ventures and schemes; abandoned settlements, their sites and remnants, including gardens, introduced trees and other plants; lonely graves and cemeteries
Immigration, emigration and refugees	sites associated with particular immigrant groups, quarantine/custom stations (human and animal) migrant camps, detention camps
Resource exploitation and depletion	mine and processing sites
Depression and boom	sites of successful and failed enterprises
Technology and technological change	places demonstrating important building styles and phases
Environmental change (degradation and conservation)	sites associated with drought and rehabilitation

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES**2. Transport and communications**

How people and goods moved; how people communicated and exchanged information

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
River and sea transport	wreck sites, rescue sites, shipyards, jetties and wharfs, lighthouses, beacons
Road transport	roads, bridges, service stations, tracks and trails, inns and coach stops
Rail and light rail transport	stations and sidings rights of way and cuttings fuel and watering points workshops, bridges, signal boxes
Droving	stock and watering holes
Mail services	post offices, hollow trees and sites associated with mail services, formal and informal
Newspapers	printing works, news stands
Telecommunications	cable stations, telegraph stations radio, television, radar transmitter/receiver facilities telephone exchanges, RFDS bases
Technology and technological change	sites demonstrating innovation, technological excellence or adaptations to local conditions
Air transport	airstrips, terminals, hangars

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES

3. Occupations

What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Grazing, pastoralism, dairying	homesteads, shearing sheds stockmens and shearers quarters outcamps, stockyards stock routes and watering holes dairies, milk processing plants places demonstrating the contributions of Aboriginal people
Rural industries, market gardens, and small animal farming	gardens, packing sheds, cellars and other storage facilities, trees from old orchards, barns, wheat bins, mills
Timber	forest camps, towns, mills
Prospecting, mining, quarrying and mineral processing	mining and quarrying sites, clay pits, lime kilns, brick kilns
Domestic activities	places demonstrating the contributions of women and children places demonstrating the conditions under which people worked
Intellectual activities, arts and crafts	places with indigenous building styles places demonstrating important building styles and phases galleries, studios and workshops
Commercial and service industries	banks, markets, shops
Technology and technological change	sites demonstrating innovative use of local materials places demonstrating, or associated with, important technological developments
Commercial and service industries	banks, markets, shops, insurance
Manufacturing and processing	factories, abattoirs
Hospitality industries and tourism	hotels, theme parks, tearooms

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES

4. Community Efforts:

What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Government, local government and politics	town and roads board halls government departments
Education and science	schools, colleges, universities, research stations
Law and order	police stations, courts, prisons and internment camps
Community services and utilities	fire stations, cemeteries, hospitals and nursing stations, RFDS water supply (dams, catchments pumphouses, pipelines) electricity (generating stations, transformer and switchyards, public lighting) gas (gasometers, pipelines, public lighting) sewerage and drainage (drains, pipelines, treatment plants)
Sport, recreation and entertainment	swimming pools, sporting grounds community halls, hotels, taverns, cinemas, sporting clubhouses, bowling greens, golf courses, racing tracks
Religion	religious establishments, places of worship, schools and convents
Cultural activities	theatres/halls, art galleries, museums
Institutions	RSL, masonic and other group halls, orphanages, hostels, CWA halls
Environmental awareness	communes, alternative farms

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES

5. Outside influences

Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
World Wars and other wars	barracks, prison and internment camps, camp sites, military communications sites, munition dumps and factories, war memorials, memorial gardens, cemeteries, drill halls
Refugees	refugee camps
Depression and boom	sites reflecting boom times sites reflecting depression times sites associated with employment schemes
Natural disasters	sites demonstrating or commemorating the effects of cyclones, floods
Markets	
Tourism	
Water, power and major transport routes	pipelines, power lines national road and rail routes

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITES**6. People**

Women and men from all walks of life who left their mark on the history of the community

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Aboriginal people (before and after 1829)	homes or workplaces of notable long term residents sites associated with people who became famous (or infamous) beyond the community sites associated with infamy
Early settlers	
Local heroes and battlers	
Innovators	

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

Bibliography of History Resources

Compiled by Cathy Day and Dawn Grieve
Heritage Consultants for *O'Brien Planning Consultants*

This bibliography is a practical aid to assisting further research and not an academic document.

** signifies those references which have been used in the research for the Shire of East Pilbara Heritage Inventory Report.*

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FOREWORD TO PLACE RECORD FORMS

*The information for these Place Record Forms was compiled by a number of different people and was edited and processed by **O'Brien Planning Consultants**. It was collected from a number of sources. In most cases the owners, proprietors or related people have provided some of the information, for which we are most grateful. Other information is based on the memories of long-time residents in the district. Without their input this report would not have been possible. Our sincere thanks to you all.*

When one is reading these Place Record Forms, it may be useful to refer to the maps on Pg 10-12 of Part A of this report. Many of the places are clearly shown on the maps.

It is inevitable that there will be some things which may not be entirely accurate. If time and further research show up some inconsistencies, it will be possible to remedy these when the Inventory is reviewed in four years time. We would encourage people to submit the correct information to the Shire for the review process.

*O'Brien Planning Consultants
June 1999*

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

List of Places

Marble Bar

No	Name of Place	Address
MB1	Bamboo Creek - Mining Relics	At the end of Bamboo Creek Road
MB2	Cattle Dip - Wallal Station	Near Wallal Downs Homestead on Gt Northern Hwy
MB3	Church of Christ the King	Lot 52, Ironclad St, Marble Bar
MB4	Comet Mine	5km outside Marble Bar on hillside Marble Bar Road
MB5	Cooglegong	Hillside Road, approx. 65km west of Marble Bar
MB6	Corunna Downs Wartime Air Base	At the end of the Salgash Corunna Downs Road . Approximately 50km south of Marble Bar
MB7	Corunna Downs Station	At the end of the Salgash Corunna Downs Road. Approximately 27 miles S/SE of Marble Bar
MB8	Eginbah Tanks	Behind the hill on the right. 100m into the Coongan Rd crossing on the Marble Bar Road.
MB9	Government Buildings	Lot 276 General Street, Reserve 2339, Marble Bar
MB10	Hillside Station Homestead	End of Hillside Marble Bar Road, Shaw River
MB11	Ironclad Hotel	Lot 500, Francis Street, Marble Bar
MB12	Limestone Station Homestead	12km east of Marble Bar turnoff from Nullagine Road
MB13	Machine Gun Nest	Lot 190 General Street. Cnr McCleod Close and General Street
MB14	Marble Bar Battery	Halse Rd, Reserve 12459, Marble Bar
MB15	Marble Bar Cemetery	Reserve 4783, General St, Marble Bar. Approx. 2km from Marble Bar turn off Goodabinia Rd.
MB16	Marble Bar Pool	Lot 256, Reserve 12431, 4km from Marble Bar townsite, turn off from Hillside Road
MB17	Memorial to Lonely Graves	Lot 24, Francis Street, Marble Bar
MB18	Old Ironclad Battery	Opposite Salgash Corunna Downs Road
MB19	Original Town Well	Cnr General St and Davis Ave, Marble Bar
MB20	Poinciana House/CWA House	Cnr Contest and Augusta St, Marble Bar
MB21	Rabbit Proof Fence	Cape Keraudren, opposite Pardoo Rd House on the Great Northern Hwy
MB22	Town Magazine	In area south of Goodabinia Reserve. Between Goodabinia Rd and Chinaman's Pool Rd
MB23	Warrawagine Homestead	Road No 6445. Left side of Woodie Woodie Rd.
MB24	Marble Bar General Store	Lot 14B Francis Street, Marble Bar

Nullagine

No	Name of Place	Address
NU1	Barton Gold Mine	40km out - Old Skull Springs Rd.
NU2	Blue Spec Mine	20km out of Nullagine to the left of road
NU3	Bonney Downs Homestead	Newman-Tabba Tabba Rd, 40km from Nullagine in the direction of Newman
NU4	Conglomerate Hotel	Lot 15 & 16 Cooke St, Nullagine
NU5	Fortescue River/Roy Hill Bridge	Marble Bar Road (DOLA Map)
NU6	Gallop Hall	Lot 37 Gallop Road, Nullagine
NU7	Granite Wells	50km from New Skull Springs Road
NU8	Hales Grave Well	24km on the Marble Bar Rd toward Marble Bar Marked by Green Drum
NU9	Noreena Downs	37km from Nullagine in the direction of Newman
NU10	Nullagine Cemetery	Reserve 32645, Lot 171, Marble Bar Road
NU 11	Nullagine Police Station - Lock up	Massingham Street, Nullagine
NU12	Roy Hill Directional Beacon	Roy Hill Station, Marble Bar Road
NU13	Roy Hill Homestead	Roy Hill, Marble Bar Road

Newman

No	Name of Place	Address
N1	BHP Iron Ore Silver Jubilee Museum Gallery	Lot 1419, Fortescue Avenue
N2	Boomerang Grandstand	Lot 1628, Reserve 38512, Newman Drive
N3	Kalgans Pool	
N4	Mercure Inn	Lot 1401, Newman Drive
N5	Mosque	Lot 1536, Abydos Way
N6	Mt Whaleback Mine	Location Newman. Western end of Newman Drive, 5.5 km from Newman.
N7	Newman Hospital	Lot 689, Reserve 38351, Mindarra Drive
N8	Newman Primary School	Lot 2299, Reserve 40271, Hilditch Avenue
N9	Newman Recreation Club	Lot 1404, Calcott Crescent
N10	Ophthalmia Dam	
N11	Railway Line from Port Hedland to Newman	
N12	Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre	Lot 1533, Reserve 39981, Kalgan Drive
N13	St Joseph's Catholic Church	Lot 279, Rudall Ave, (Warman Ave)
N14	Weeli Wolli Pool	

EAST PILBARA *MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*

REVIEW LIST

Black Range	Marble Bar
Camel Creek	Marble Bar
Carawine Pool	Marble Bar
Chinaman's Pool	Marble Bar
Meentheena (Is this a place or site?)	Marble Bar
Merrimerica Hill Sand Dune Area	Marble Bar
*Muccan Station Homestead	Marble Bar
*Nimingarra Station	Marble Bar
Pardoo Creek Area	Marble Bar
*Pardoo Station	Marble Bar
Prairie Downs Station	Marble Bar
Strelley Pool	Marble Bar
Veevers Crater	Marble Bar
Woodstock Station Homestead	Marble Bar
*Yarrie Station Group	Marble Bar
Concrete Road Bridge	Nullagine
Garden Pool	Nullagine
Mount Divide	Nullagine
Ethel Creek Station	Newman
Old Minderoo Stockyards	Newman
Poonda - Outcamp Buildings	Newman
Mount Newman	Newman
Stuarts Pool	Newman
Drive-In	Newman
Golf Course	Newman
Tafe Annex	Newman
Newman Campus	Newman

* These were not included in the initial Inventory List as the owners did not support inclusion

EAST PILBARA *MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY*

LIST OF HISTORIC SITES

Braeside Station	Marble Bar
Coppins Patch	Marble Bar
Cueing Pen - Marble Bar Hillside Rd	Marble Bar
Mail Route from Condon to Marble Bar	Marble Bar
Marble Bar Railway Line	Marble Bar
Marble Bar Road Board Offices	
Old Marble Bar Hospital	Marble Bar
Old Meentheena Station	Marble Bar
Warrawoona - Old Townsite Mining Area	Marble Bar
20 mile State Battery	Nullagine
Beatons Battery	Nullagine
Canning Stock Route	Nullagine
Chinese Walls	Nullagine
Diamond Conglomerate	Nullagine
Newman Tabba Tabba	Nullagine
Old Bamboo Springs Station	Nullagine
Site of Cueing Pen	Nullagine
Steam Engine Pad	Nullagine
Wild Dog Creek	Nullagine
Newman Station Homestead	Newman

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB1****Bamboo Creek - Mining Relics****Photograph of the place****The walls of the stone building at the mine site.**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Bamboo Creek - Mining Relics		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		At the end of Bamboo Creek Rd		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar district		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	c1892	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Mine site	
Present		
Architect/Builder	Byass brothers built stone building	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Stone	Corrugated iron
Roof	None - building deteriorating	Corrugated iron
Description		

The mining relics at Bamboo Creek are located in an isolated bush setting. Evidence of seam mining in the hillside can be seen while the relics are scattered around the site. A stone building still stands after many decades. However, it has no roof and is quite badly dilapidated. The stonework in the walls reflects the effort put in by the Byass brothers for these living quarters, which were situated near their Bulletin Mine. Another corrugated iron building is in better condition. The remnants of a ten stamp battery can be seen nearby.

HISTORICAL NOTES

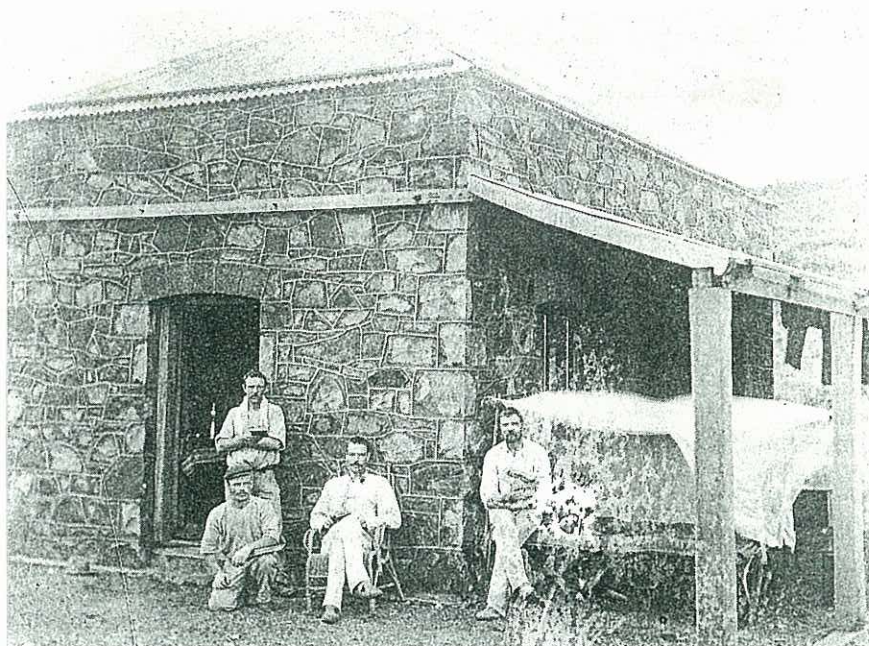
Bamboo Creek became a gold mining town during the 1890s. Gold was found in Bamboo Creek before the finds at Marble Bar, but then development took similar patterns - a minor gold rush and the stayers settling in to develop eight prosperous mines. In June 1893 the population of the combined Bamboo Creek/Marble Bar goldfield was 200. In 1892 Bamboo Creek's first mining battery was installed. It was owned and operated by the Byass Brothers (Thomas and Percy). It is believed to have been the first privately owned battery in WA. The first ore crushed came from the Bamboo Queen Mine. The Byass brothers expanded their holding by buying the Bulletin Mine.

By 1896 Bamboo Creek had grown enough to command its own Roads Board, independent from the Pilbara Roads Board. At the Bulletin Mine the substantial stone building was erected for living quarters. The walls still stand today. A 10 stamp battery was brought to the site but the exact location of the original battery is not known.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Prospecting, mining and mineral processing	
Statement of Significance		
These mining relics have historic significance, representing an era of mining activity in the district in the 1890s. Bamboo Creek became a gold mining town and at that time there were enough people resident there to warrant a separate Roads Board being formed.		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>Edwards, H. Gold Dust and Iron Mountains Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.</p>



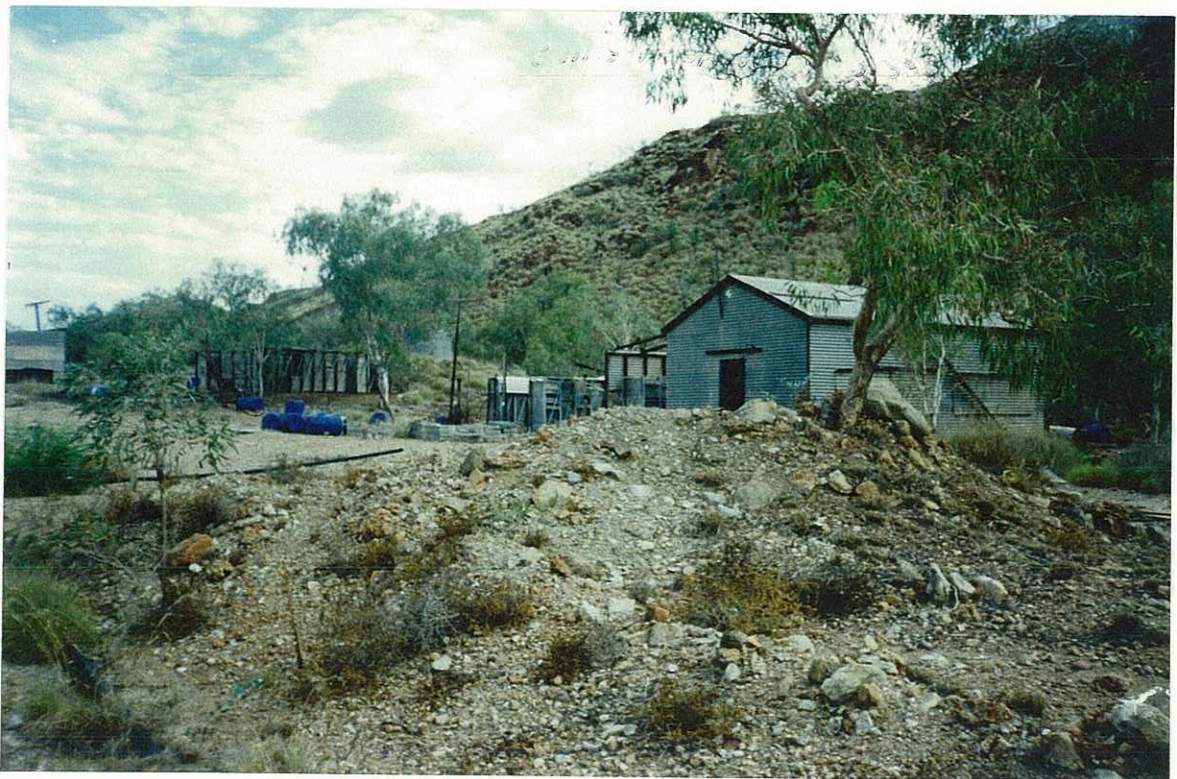
The Byass brothers' stone cottage on the Bulletin lease at Bamboo Creek c1899.
(reproduced from K Mallett's book, To the Bar Bonded)



The remnants of the 10 stamp battery and other mining equipment.



Evidence of underground mining activity.



Some of the other structures at the mine site.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB2****Cattle Dip - Wallal Station****Photograph of the place**

Some of the metal fencing posts - remnants of the cattle yards at the cattle dip.

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Cattle Dip - Wallal Station		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Near Wallal Downs Homestead on Great Northern Hwy		
Suburb/Town				
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	Unknown	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Cattle dip	
Present	Disused	
Construction Materials		
Other	Metal posts	
Description		
A number of metal fencing posts and some timber slats are all that remains of the cattle dip at Wallal Station.		

HISTORICAL NOTES
<p>The cattle on the pastoral stations of the north needed dipping to eradicate cattle ticks. Wallal Station is close to the 80 mile beach and has had a number of interesting incidences in its history. In 1922 a total eclipse occurred which brought scientific parties from all over the world to complete astronomical studies. Wallal Station was chosen as the most advantageous observation point. A Canadian scientist CA Chart wrote an interesting article in The Journal of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada in 1923 describing the experience in travelling and camping at Wallal. Wallal was also connected to a murder on the 80 mile beach.</p>

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Grazing and pastoralism	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The old cattle dip has historic and scientific heritage significance. The yards and dip are remnants of cattle handling from times past. Wallal Station in the 1990s is still a working pastoral property.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
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Another section of the old cattle dip at Wallal Station.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB3

Church of Christ the King

Photograph of the place



LOCATION	
Name of Place	Church of Christ the King
Other Names	
Location/Address	
Street Number and Name	Lot No 52, Ironclad St
Suburb/Town	Marble Bar

Owner		Address		Phone/fax	
Land Description :					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.	

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	1941	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Church	
Present		
Architect/Designer	Bill Daly	
Other Associated Persons		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Corrugated Iron	
Roof	Corrugated Iron	
Other	Timber framed	
Description		

The Church of Christ the King is located in a prominent position on the edge of the Marble Bar township. The timber framed building is clad in corrugated iron and has a corrugated iron roof. It has a medium pitched gabled roof, with a timber cross located at the apex of the gable. Original fittings to the building have been replaced by more sturdy, functional fittings. Today (1997), the basic structure is doorless, shapeless and structurally unsound, with roof and wall panels missing. It will soon be beyond rescue if repair work is not carried out.

HISTORICAL NOTES

High on a hill overlooking the township of Marble Bar is Lot No. 52 which was acquired by the Catholic Church in 1909. The land remained vacant for many years. It was not until 1941 that, motivated by the enthusiasm of Father Edward Bryan, the first residential Catholic priest in the Pilbara, the locals began to fund raise to build their own church. In September 1941 Father Bryan returned from retreat in Geraldton with Bill Daly who had consented to build the church. Designed in the shape of a cross, the wooden-framed and corrugated-iron clad building was rapidly erected. The cement floor was trowelled and barely dry when it was used for the first time in early December, 1941 (a wedding). It was not until the end of 1942 that the church was solemnly dedicated to Christ the King. Ravages of cyclones over the years saw the dainty glass-panelled french doors (front and sides) replaced by heavy, ugly but functional doors. The two side sacristies and eventually the altar alcove were also lost to storms.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts
Subtheme(s)	Religion
Statement of Significance	<p>This building has aesthetic significance owing to its prominent location and its simple design. It has historic significance, having been built in 1941 due to the efforts of the first residential Catholic priest in the Pilbara, Father Edward Bryan. It has social significance and was an important part of the life of the Catholic parishioners in the Marble Bar area for many years.</p>
Management Recommendation	
OTHER	
Supporting Information	
Information from Colleen Kitchin Ph 08 9383 4911	

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB4

Comet Mine

Photograph of the place



The entrance to the mine shaft can be seen in the hillside.

LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OB8349		
Name of Place		Comet Mine		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		5km outside Marble Bar on Hillside- Marble Bar Road		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Haoma Mining				
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>



Some of the buildings and equipment at the mine site. Of note is the tall smoke stack.



DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		c1936
Use(s) of Place		
Original		Mine
Present		Non operational mine
Associated Persons		Tommy Starr, Harry Boyd, Bill Robertson, Claude de Bernales and Stuart Stubbs
Construction Materials		
Walls	Mostly corrugated iron	
Roof	Corrugated iron	
Description		
<p>The Comet Mine today (except for the tall smoke stack) is an example of a working mine with all the technological paraphernalia that goes with a mine of the 1990s. However evidence of the early days remains with various buildings from the 1940s still being used. Concrete pads are reminders of demolished employee quarters.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES

Halley's Comet Mine derived its unusual name from one of the founders, Thomas (Tommy) Starr, who said 'something like this could only happen once in a lifetime'. He was referring to the freak discovery of the gold bearing ore that led to the opening of the mine in 1936. Three prospectors working together in the tackings of the old mine, the Tassie Queen, followed their intuition that there was more gold to be found in the area. While Boyd and Robertson worked the tackings, Starr worked from a different angle. Carrying quite heavy prospecting equipment and water for his panning dish, Starr broke from his normal pattern one afternoon and followed a different route back to camp. Going over the top of a hill instead of into the easier gullies, Starr 'stopped for a breather', during which time, on an impulse, he panned-off another dish of dirt and was surprised to find a rim of gold dust around the edge of the pan. That was how Halley's Comet Mine, commonly called 'the Comet', was discovered almost by accident.

The Comet Mine continued on to have an interesting history. Claude de Bernales' mining company offered the three partners the large sum of £20,000 to buy the mine but the offer was refused. Only weeks later they accepted double that sum, a very large amount of money in the 1930s. Starr, Boyd and Robertson were not the only people that benefited from the Comet Mine transfer. Starr shared his luck with Marble Bar by giving £500 to the Christmas Benefit. The children of Marble Bar had an interesting time opening their presents at the 1936 Christmas Tree Celebration.

Marble Bar also benefited from the Comet Mine's fortunate but unusual depth. The Pilbara mines were renowned for petering out but the Comet Mine was a very profitable investment, employing a number of people in the region and creating a boom for Marble Bar.

An interesting aside to the history of the Comet Mine is the character of Claude de Bernales. He was a prominent personality who was involved in a number of mining investments - raising money from overseas investors, using little apart from his charm and smooth good looks. (*Refer H Edwards' book, Gold Dust and Iron Mountains*).

In September 1940 the Comet Mine was the scene of a tragedy often faced in the mining profession - a death owing to a rock fall. A miner, Arthur Ware, was killed by a collapse of earth. His burial at the Marble Bar Cemetery was attended by a large number of people.

Stuart Stubbs and his sons owned and operated the Comet Mine for half a century (1947-1996). It was the centre of their widespread mining operations.

The Comet Mine was a well known landmark owing to the tall smokestack constructed at the mine. Towering 250 feet high, the smokestack was the tallest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere at the time. Comet Mine is presently not operating (1997). A caretaker lives on the site.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Mining	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Comet Mine has historic and scientific heritage significance as an example of an important mining operation in the Marble Bar district. The major find occurred in 1936, and led to a 'second boom' for Marble Bar, the first having been in the 1890s.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
<p>Edwards, H. Gold Dust and Iron Mountains Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.</p>		

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB5

Cooglegong

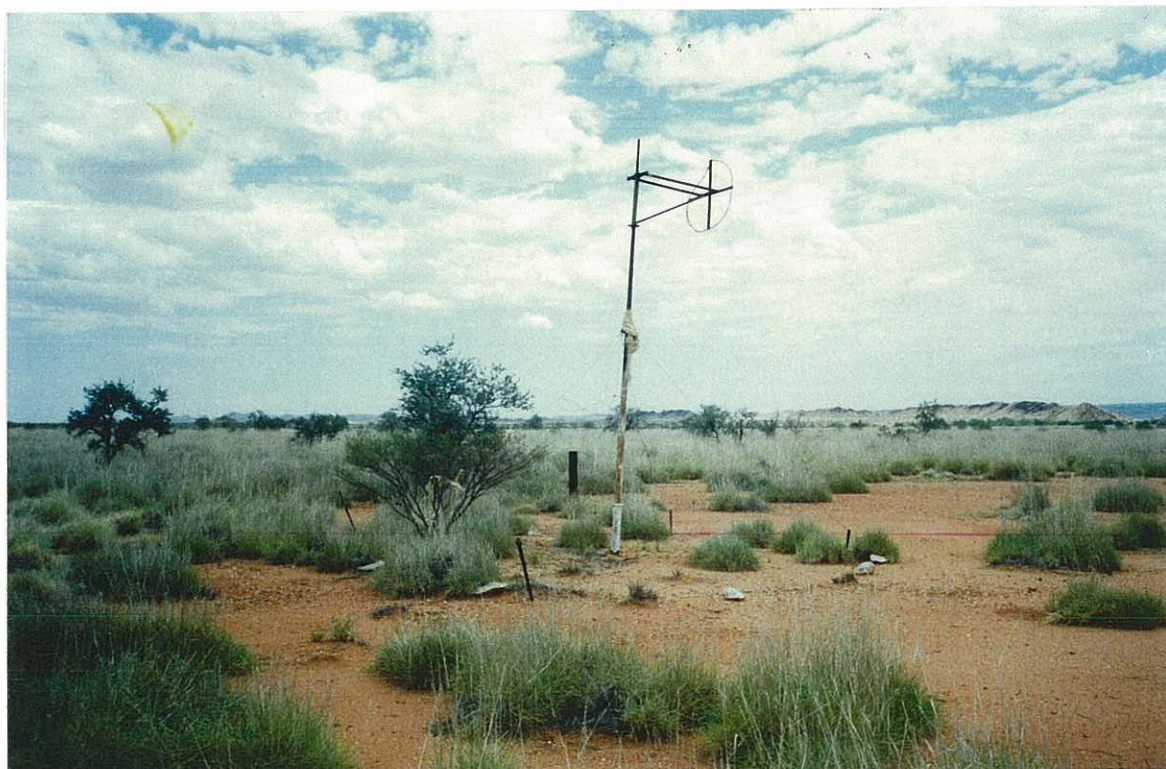
Photograph of the place



LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OB4515		
Name of Place		Cooglegong		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Hillside Road, approx. 65kms west of Marble Bar		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Abandoned				
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	Pre 1900	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Townsite	
Present	Abandoned	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Stone/Wood	
Roof	Galvanised Iron	
Other		
Description		
<p>Not much remains of the old Cooglegong townsite apart from the ruins of a once solid stone building. Oral history suggests this was once a hotel.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	Occupations
Subtheme(s)	Early settlement	Mining
Statement of Significance		
<p>This place has historic significance. Cooglegong was a small townsite developed around gold mines prior to the turn of the 20th Century. A pub, stores and temporary housing were established for a number of miners. Stone walls of a two room house still remain on the bank of the Cooglegong River. This may have been a hotel. In the 1970s Coolgegong was the scene of an operating tin mine. Today it is uninhabited.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
Oral history from Len Lever, Marble Bar		

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB6****Corunna Downs Wartime Air Base****Photograph of the place****A remaining installation at the Airbase.**

LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OB9525		
Name of Place		Corunna Downs Wartime Airbase		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		End of the Salgash Corunna Downs Road Approx. 50kms south of Marble Bar		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	Commenced late 1942, operational early 1943
Use(s) of Place	
Original	Wartime Airbase
Present	None
Other	Tourist Interest
Architect/Designer	Allied Works Council
Other Associated Persons	RAAF Personnel
Construction Materials	
Walls	All that remains of Base buildings are concrete-raft floors, sewerage pits etc.
Roof	Clearance sales in 1946 completely demolished removable materials.
Other	Airbase runways/revetments are intact & in fair condition.
Description	
<p>There are two intersecting runways constructed of bitumen on compacted crushed stone base. The north-south runway is 5,000 feet long and the east-west is 7,000 feet long. Both are 150 feet wide and linked by a 50 feet wide taxi-way. Off this taxi-way runs a loop road with about 20 aircraft bays. Set in spinifex scrub and near an iron-stone ridge, the base buildings were few - namely kitchen, hospital, administration and recreation huts. Only stone foundations remain.</p>	

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Outside Influences	
Subtheme(s)	World War II	
Statement of Significance		
<p>This place has historic, scientific and social significance. Airforce Historian, Lindsay Peet, classed Corunna secret airbase as "strategically crucial to Australia's northern defence". Maintained under top secret security, Corunna was never located by Japanese reconnaissance. U.S. airmen and B-24 liberators based at Corunna hit Japanese targets in occupied Indonesia. A round trip to Surabaya was about 4,000 kms. These were the longest bombing raids flown anywhere before 1943. The base had a significant social influence on the township of Marble Bar.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>The Story of Corunna Downs, Frank Purser The Sunday Times, November 1993 (Lindsay Peet)</p>

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB7****Corunna Downs Station****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Corunna Downs Station		
Other Names		Brockman's Station (1890s)		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		End of Salgash Corunna Downs Rd Approx. 43kms S/SE of Marble Bar		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Pastoral Lease				
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	c1897	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Station Homestead	
Present	Station Homestead	
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Granite and 'anthill' brick	Corrugated iron
Roof	Corrugated iron	
Other		
Description		
<p>The setting of Corunna Downs Station is mainly undulating plain surrounded by hills which make a good natural boundary. This homestead site was chosen in 1897 following several previous unsatisfactory sites. The homestead is a complex of buildings dating from this time.." The original one being constructed of local 'anthill' brick and granite, with foundations of granite. ...A most comfortable habitation of the semi-bungalow type". Another homestead, built in 1903 and many outbuildings added over the years make up the present complex (kitchen, laundry and kitchen block, butcher's shop, workshop, spinifex bough sheds etc). Date palms are relics from its previous splendid gardens.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Early Settlement	
Statement of Significance		
<p>Corunna Downs Homestead (1897) has aesthetic and historic significance. It demonstrates a distinctive way of life in the Pilbara, and has scarcity value. The house, built of 'anthill' brick and granite, was distinguished among north-west station homes for its comfort and modern equipment. It was built with a view to permanency and comfort and has survived. It is a tribute to its builders, the Drake-Brockman family, who had pioneered the station property in 1890, and established a lifestyle of homes and gardens in a manner unexpected in the early days of the inland Pilbara.</p> <p>Corruna Downs Homestead group has been classified by the National Trust, and is on the Register of the National Estate.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>The History of the North West of Australia, Battye, 1915. p193-196. Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.</p>

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB8****Eginbah Tanks****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-4 Port Hedland Grid Ref OB9085		
Name of Place		Eginbah Tanks		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		100m into the Coongan River crossing on the Marble Bar Road		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		Unknown
Use(s) of Place		
Original		Water Tanks
Present		Relics of Water Tanks
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Corrugated iron	
Description		
<p>The Eginbah railway tanks have deteriorated markedly over the years. The tall timber stands which supported them have collapsed, stranding the covered metal water tanks on their sides. Near to the tanks is a collapsed windmill.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES
<p>The railway from Port Hedland to the goldfields was first supported in 1896 when railway surveys were being completed in the Pilbara area. The local newspaper, the 'Pilbara Goldfields News', strongly advocated a rail connection from Port Hedland to Marble Bar and Bamboo Creek. The local member of the Legislative Assembly for Pilbara was Walter Kingsmill. In his capacity as Commissioner of Railways he continued to vocally support the Pilbara Railway League, formed in 1902. Branches of the League held meetings in Port Hedland, Marble Bar and Nullagine. At first the government was not prepared to foot the cost and supported the idea of private enterprise building the railway line. This was rejected by the League who continued to press the government. Kingsmill resigned from the Pilbara seat and moved to the Metropolitan suburban province leaving an unsatisfied Pilbara electorate. The next member James Isdell presented the railway bill once more to parliament. Again it was rejected and James Isdell resigned from parliament in 1906 just a bit too late as the bill was passed soon after.</p> <p>In February, 1909 the building of the railway began and it was officially opened on the 15 July 1911. The brackish Port Hedland water supply was useless for the locomotives which needed good water. The locomotives always carried 3 or 4 tanks for their own use in their steam engines. Water tanks were regularly placed along the railway to supply the steam locomotives with water for the boilers. Refilling or 'water stops' were at Poondina, Shaw River and Eginbah Tanks. During the dry season the tanks were topped up with water pumped up from bores with windmills. This is the case with the Eginbah tanks. The tanks became obsolete with the end of steam trains.</p>

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Transport & Communication	
Subtheme(s)	Railways	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Eginbah Tanks, though dilapidated, are strong representatives of the equipment necessary for the operation of the Port Hedland to Marble Bar Railway. They have great historical significance.</p>		
Management Recommendation		



Another elevation of the house.



A longer range view of the house.

OTHER

Supporting Information

Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.



Another view of the Eginbah tanks.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB9

Government Buildings

Photograph of the place



LOCATION				
Name of Place		Government Buildings		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 276 General Street (Bohemia St), Reserve 2339		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
C2339	Loc.MB276	Plan 16242		

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		1895-96
Use(s) of Place		
<i>Original</i>		PO, Police Station, Mining Offices, Court House
<i>Present</i>		Police, Mining Office & Community Welfare
<i>Other</i>		
Architect/Designer		George Temple-Poole
Other Associated Persons		Builder - Charles Darley Brickmaker & Bricklayer - J. Begg
Construction Materials		
<i>Walls</i>	Stone	Mortared quoins
<i>Roof</i>	Corrugated iron	
<i>Other</i>		

Description

The Government Buildings of Marble Bar have been described in the HCWA report as being situated on a triangle of land above Sandy Creek. "It is a very handsome, unified and harmonious collection of government offices. Roofed with corrugated iron, it is constructed in local stone which blends with the countryside, and is decorated with stucco window dressings and brick quoins painted white." The complex consists of four single storey and four double storey blocks. They are further described as "simple functional buildings, that are nevertheless well-proportioned with pleasant massing". The original plans included a clock tower, but it never eventuated. Today (1998) the Marble Bar Government buildings are screened from the street by closely planted gum trees that provide shade but also block the architectural streetscape value that the buildings could provide.

HISTORICAL NOTES

George Temple-Poole, famous WA architect of many public buildings, had a strong influence on the design of the Government offices. These included offices for the Mining Warden and the Mining Registrar, a Court House, Police Station and Quarters and the Post and Telegraph Office. Contract drawings were signed on 31st October 1894 with the successful contractor being Charles Darley of Perth. The contract price was £7,949 11s 2d and the date for completion was given as 27th August 1895.

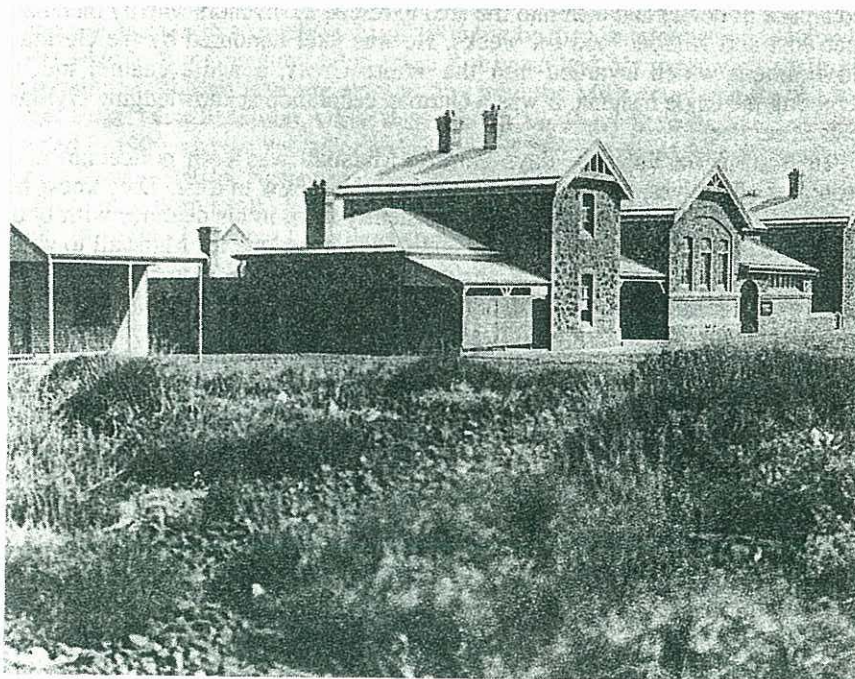
A local critic described the construction of the Government Buildings by saying:

"When this work is completed, Marble Bar may hug to its bosom this White Elephant; this gigantic emblem of official stupidity and extravagance which will remain long after we are in our graves and forgotten; to mark at least one epoch in the history of Marble Bar." (p.219 To The Bar and Beyond.)

However, despite such criticism, the Post Office and government buildings went on to provide solid service to Marble Bar residents. Soon after their opening in 1896 the Post Office and Telegraph Office became a repeater station and the Post Office was regarded as the departure point for coaches. Mining Registrars came and left, many with great rapidity. Between 1896-1917 there were approximately 11 mining registrars. Severe cyclones in 1925 and 1930 caused damage to the Government buildings which saw the removal of the once substantial tower.

For many years the buildings were well occupied and today they are still in use by the Police, Mining Dept. and Community Welfare. They stand as a symbol of the advent of civilization to this remote gold mining centre.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	Community Efforts
Subtheme(s)	Mining	Public Utilities and Services
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Marble Bar Government Buildings have considerable heritage significance. The Government Buildings have been classified both by the National Trust and the Australian Heritage Commission. They have also been Interim Listed on the State Heritage Register. Historic, aesthetic and social aspects of the buildings are valued by the local community and many visitors to the district. They have unity of setting and townscape and streetscape value. They are a rare and outstanding example of government buildings constructed in the 1890s in a remote part of Western Australia.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
Notes from HCWA file on Marble Bar Government Buildings, Ref. No. 0814.		



A 1904 view of the Government Building Complex.
(reproduced from K Mallett's book, To the Bar Bonded)



Another view of the Government Building Complex (1997).

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB10****Hillside Station Homestead****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OA4895		
Name of Place		Hillside Station Homestead		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		End of Hillside Marble Bar Road Shaw River		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Greg & Cindy Stoney	P O Box 111, Marble Bar	0891 767943		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	Early 1900s	
Use(s) of Place		
<i>Original</i>	Station Homestead	
<i>Present</i>	Station Homestead	
<i>Other</i>		
Architect/Designer		
Other Associated Persons	Dr Gillespie (owner in 1917)	
Construction Materials		
<i>Walls</i>		
<i>Roof</i>		
<i>Other</i>		
Description		
<p>Hillside Station lease was taken up by George and John Gregory Withnell in 1880. It was often referred to as "Shaw River Station" in early writings. Hillside Homestead is situated on the western side of the Shaw River. A small stone house was built and additions in later years have been added. The homestead complex consists of various buildings. Photographs show dome shaped roofs, which are effective against cyclones, and wide timber verandahs supported by timber posts.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Early settlement	
Statement of Significance		
<p>Hillside Station has aesthetic and historic significance. It represents a period in the evolution of pastoral stations, and has been recognised by the National Trust and the Australian Heritage Commission. Hillside was home of Dr. Gillespie. A garden grown at Hillside supplied vegetables to Tamborough minesite which had a ten stamp battery, and also to Western Shaw minesite.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>Oral History</p> <p>National Trust Index of Classified Places (further information may be available).</p>



The main house and some of the other buildings.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB11

Ironclad Hotel

Photograph of the place



LOCATION				
Name of Place		Ironclad Hotel		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 500, Francis Street		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
Barrie Williams	c/o Ironclad Hotel, Marble Bar	91 761066		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
	500	Diagram 74725	1848/798	

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		Original Public House c 1892
Use(s) of Place		
Original		Public House
Present		Hotel
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Six roomed galvanized iron public house 36' x 24'	Detached G I Store 14' x 18' with mason built oven. Stockyard.
Roof	Corrugated iron	Corrugated iron
Other		Block 15. Value 550 pounds.
Description		
<p>The Ironclad Hotel on lots 15 and 16 of Marble Bar townsite is a complex of buildings of various styles and ages with frequent additions and renovations over the years. The hotel is situated on the main road of Marble Bar and is a significant landmark in the town. The building has a corrugated iron roof with corrugated iron walls.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES
<p>There is no doubt that a hotel has traded continually from this site since 1892 and records reveal that it has traded under the name Ironclad Hotel since November, 1893. The Hotel has always incorporated a public bar and verandah on the Francis Street frontage and efforts have been made to maintain some integrity of design with early Hotel photographs. It is highly likely that the Hotel was named after the richest reefing claim then, the Ironclad Lease, which had been granted in that name in November, 1891. (SAWA Mines Dept., Cons 4136.) The hotel was one of only two permanent structures noted by E N Geyer on 15/3/1893 on Marble Bar townsite sketches</p>

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Hospitality	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The heritage significance of the Ironclad Hotel lies in its historical and social contributions to the development of the Marble Bar community. The Ironclad Hotel is historically significant as the site of one of the first two permanent buildings erected in the Marble Bar Townsite. It has been the hub of the town from the gold rush era until today. It is the famed setting for many colourful characters, notorious pranks, tall stories, lost fortunes, happy celebrations and memorable wakes. The Ironclad Hotel is synonymous with Marble Bar. Across the nation one mentions one name and gets the other as the response. It has an unbroken link with many eras of rich history.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>Bibliography: To the Bar Bonded, pp27-32.</p>



Another view of the Ironclad Hotel.



A view of the Ironclad Hotel, showing its setting.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB12****Limestone Station Homestead****Photograph of the place****Limestone Homestead (1997).**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Limestone Station Homestead, Narrie Station, Limestone Springs		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		12km east of Marble Bar turnoff from Nullagine		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
G & N Brooks	Box 229 MOORA 6510 100 Caris Park Rd PINJARRA 6208		0891 761046	
Land Description :		Pastoral Lease		
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
	Lease 3114/1120 DeGrey 111			

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	Original Homestead 1902 Present Homestead c1946 - same site	
Use(s) of Place		
<i>Original</i>	Family Home - station homestead	
<i>Present</i>	Family Home	
<i>Other</i>		
Construction Materials		
<i>Walls</i>	Wood/Fibro/Iron	
<i>Roof</i>	Iron	
<i>Other</i>	Constructed on cement raft floor	
Description	<p>There is little or no trace of the original house on Limestone Station, built in 1902. The present homestead on Limestone Station is timber framed and flat asbestos clad. The homestead was the hospital building from the Corrunna Downs Airbase which was transported to its present site alongside the original homestead building. Limestone Homestead today (1998) still reflects the long, low, military barracks type of structure from which it was adapted.</p> <p>On the property there are still the remnants of former structures, for example the shearing shed and the killing yard.</p>	

HISTORICAL NOTES

The original Limestone Homestead was erected in 1902 - mainly constructed of wood, iron and steel, and had various additions over the years. By 1946 the pine floors and structural frame were in a poor state from dry rot and white ant infestation. At the Corunna Downs Airbase clearance sale in 1946, the hospital building was bought in its entirety, and then dismantled and re-erected adjacent to the old homestead. Much of the internal stamped-metal wall cladding was transferred from the old to the new building. Eventually the old homestead (now gutted) folded like a card house. The 'new' homestead survives, although it has suffered many years of neglect and features like the stamped-metal lining have disappeared.

There are some remnants of former structures on the station. The six-stand shearing shed was formerly fitted with sheep-shearing machinery manufactured by "Wolsely" of London in the 1920s. Limestone had previously used the time-honoured hand blades, with its fleeces of fine pilbara wool controlling good prices on the London market.

Near the homestead are the ruins of the former killing yard. The property supplied meat to the nearby township of Marble Bar for over sixty years.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Early settlement	
Statement of Significance	<p>The building on Limestone Station is historically interesting in that it is originally the airbase hospital from Corunna Downs. However, the heritage significance lies essentially in the homestead site. This site was chosen by pioneer Pilbara teamster and pastoralist, Thomas Mallett, to build his home and consolidate his scattered lease holdings into a 250,000 acre sheep station. The Limestone Station is still operating but runs cattle instead of sheep.</p>	
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information

Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.

The History of the North West of Australia, Battye, 1915.

Oral History, Colleen Kitchin 93834911



**Kathleen and Thomas Mallett on the front verandah of the original Limestone Homestead c 1910.
(reproduced from K Mallett's book, *To the Bar Bonded*).**



The killing yard ruins near the Limestone Homestead. The property supplied meat to the nearby township of Marble Bar for over sixty years.



Relics of Limestone's shearing shed in 1997.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB13****Machine Gun Nest****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Machine Gun Nest		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 190 General Street Cnr McCleod Close/General Street		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>		<i>Phone/fax</i>	
Crown Land				
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
			1706/277	

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	c1942	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Machine Gun Mounting	
Present		
Other		
Architect/Designer	Local Voluntary Defence Corps.	
Other Associated Persons		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Excavated earth walls	
Other	Cement reinforcement of steel mounting	
Description		
<p>The machine gun nest is situated on a prominent grassy site at the north west corner of General Street and McCleod Close, near the Government Buildings. There is a clear view down two roads from this position. Originally it was dug by the local Volunteer Defence Corps during WWII, and a small mounting was constructed to support a Lewis gun. At present it is merely a depressed, dug out area of ground, with grass and spinifex growing around it.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES
<p>On the high limestone bluff at the north-west corner of General Street and McCleod Close, a hole was dug by the local Voluntary Defence Corps in the early days of the war, and a Lewis gun was mounted in position. The gun was not fixed permanently but was housed in the nearby Government Buildings and was rapidly erected and loaded during aircraft alerts. It was never fired in anger. The high promontory overlooks the town and was its only defence measure during World War II.</p> <p>Historically this site had once been the site of the flag mast in front of 'The Residency' and the Union Jack flies from it in early photos. It is fitting that the nearby street has since been named McCleod Close after a World War I hero who came from the Pilbara.</p>

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Outside Influence	
Subtheme(s)	World War II	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The machine gun nest has historic significance, linked as it is with the efforts of the Marble Bar Voluntary Defence Corp during WWII. In retrospect, the defence of a single gun seem futile, but it was the effort of a band of serious young men drawn from the local community who took the threat and their responsibility earnestly.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
Oral history from Colleen Kitchin Ph 08 9383 4911		



Photograph showing the machine gun nest in relation to the Government Buildings

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB14

Marble Bar Battery

Photograph of the place



LOCATION				
Name of Place		Marble Bar Battery		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Halse Road, Reserve 12459		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
W A Government				
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
12459	Loc. 15	Moolyella		

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	1910	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Stamp Mill	
Present	Stamp Mill (Battery)	
Associated persons	Dave Messingham - Engineer	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Corrugated iron	
Roof	Corrugated iron	
Other	Changed from 5 head mill to 10 head mill in 1939	
Description		
<p>This is the first building seen when one enters Marble Bar from Hedland or Nullagine. It is situated on the side of a hill just outside the town limit. It is constructed almost entirely of corrugated iron and has a corrugated iron roof, and iron walls on a concrete pad. There is evidence of an old stone wall behind the shed that may go back a long way in the history of the battery. Inside the shed are various items of mining equipment.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Marble Bar State Battery was requested by the Marble Bar Progress Association in 1909. After some negotiations the government granted the request and tenders for the carting of the battery machinery were called for in November of that year. The engineer responsible for putting the Battery together was a Mr Dave Messingham. It took over 6 months to build the Battery, which opened for its first crushing on 12 August 1910. In a letter to the local press, the new Battery was described as, "a five head stamper mill, with a high box and open front and driven by a producer gas plant". Messingham stayed on to manage the Battery for a short period and was then replaced by the first of a series of 'Battery Browns': AJG (Silent) Brown, A (Talking) Brown and Desmond (Fighting) Brown.

The arrival of the Battery was said to be a boost to the mining people in the Marble Bar district. The Battery's managers and families were accommodated in a nearby residence, which in early years was lined with painted hessian to keep the house cool. The Marble Bar Battery extended in the 1930s to include a cyanide treatment plant for the sands accumulated at the mill and a new 10 head Battery.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Mining & Processing	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Marble Bar Battery has historic and scientific heritage significance. It is still working today as a private concern. It is the only one operable, of the forty to fifty constructed in the East Pilbara around the beginning of the century.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.		

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB15****Marble Bar - Old Cemetery****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Marble Bar - Old Cemetery		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Reserve 4783 General Street, approx 2km from Marble Bar, turn off Goodabinia Rd		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	c1892	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Cemetery	
Present	Closed	
Construction Materials		
Other		
Description		
<p>Early maps show this area as Reserve 4783 with an area of 10 acres. It is approximately 2 kms west of Marble Bar, just off the Goodabinya Reserve access road. It is a fenced area of low hilled spinifex with a creek coursing through the centre. The cemetery is in parts overgrown, though some grave sites are well defined with tombstones and fences. For the most part the graves are unmarked and unnumbered, dating back to 1892. Records were never maintained and sites are difficult to identify. It is estimated that several hundred unmarked graves are housed in this cemetery which is now closed to further burials.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Settlements	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The old Marble Bar Cemetery has historical significance as many of Marble Bar's pioneers lie buried there. Also historically significant are the causes of deaths listed (fever, typhoid, heat, thirst, accident and self-inflicted) as well as the significant numbers of babies who died of heat exhaustion. It is a tribute to the courageous young men who died tragically far from home and loved ones during the gold rush days. Among those buried there were the first doctor, the first European lady, the finder of tin in the Pilbara, early teamsters, prospectors, adventurers and heroes. John Slattery, a pioneer prospector of the Kimberley, was buried here in July 1895.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
Deaths recorded - Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Settlements	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The old Marble Bar Cemetery has historical significance as many of Marble Bar's pioneers lie buried there. Also historically significant are the causes of deaths listed (fever, typhoid, heat, thirst, accident and self-inflicted) as well as the significant numbers of babies who died of heat exhaustion. It is a tribute to the courageous young men who died tragically far from home and loved ones during the gold rush days. Among those buried there were the first doctor, the first European lady, the finder of tin in the Pilbara, early teamsters, prospectors, adventurers and heroes. John Slattery, a pioneer prospector of the Kimberley, was buried here in July 1895.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
Deaths recorded - Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.		

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB16****Marble Bar Pool****Photograph of the place****A view of the Marble Bar Pool, showing the jasper bar.**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Marble Bar Pool		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 256, Reserve 12431 Turn off from Hillside Rd 4km from Marble Bar Townsite		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
A24096	Loc.18	De Grey		

DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	
Use(s) of Place	
<i>Original</i>	Prospectors' water and campsite
<i>Present</i>	Scenic swimming and picnic spot
<i>Other</i>	Tourist attraction
Architect/Designer	
Other Associated Persons	
Construction Materials	
<i>Other</i>	Jasper outcrop and semi permanent pool
Description	

4 kms west of the Marble Bar township the Coongan River winds through the hills and approaches from the south through two opposing tumbled, terra cotta bluffs. At this point a huge bar of jasper is faulted sharply across the river. This red, black and white striped jasper outcrop is the real 'Marble Bar'. Once across the bar, the Coongan River widens and settles into pools as it flows north. The pool immediately below the jasper outcrop is known as the Marble Bar Pool. On a classified 96 Ha reserve, the jasper is protected from tourist collectors and mining leases alike.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	Community Efforts
Subtheme(s)	Environmental Awareness and Change	Sport, recreation and entertainment
Statement of Significance		
<p>Scientifically the jasper outcrop at the Marble Bar Pool has unique geological features. Historically the semi-permanent pool was one of the popular camping spots for original prospectors in the early Pilbara gold rushes. Socially the Marble Bar Pool has always been a community meeting place for leisure and fun times. Aesthetically, the Marble Bar Pool, whatever the season or the time of day, is strikingly beautiful. It is an unspoilt natural phenomenon which has stimulated nostalgia and pleasure for many people from all walks of life. Its significance has been recognised and it is classified by the National Trust and registered by the Australian Heritage Commission.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information

Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded, p.3-4.



A view of the jasper outcrop at Marble Bar Pool.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB17

Memorial to Lonely Graves

Photograph of the place



LOCATION				
Name of Place		Memorial to Lonely Graves		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 24 Francis Street		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Pipunya Comm. Inc.	PO Box 14 MARBLE BAR 6760			
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
	Lot 24	Diagram 35355	283/6A	

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		July 1993
Use(s) of Place		
Original		Memorial to Pioneers
Present		Memorial to Pioneers
Architect/Designer		Marble Bar Building Contractors
Other Associated Persons		Len Lever - researched location of graves and made a significant financial contribution. Mrs Georgina Rinehart and Hancock Prospecting Pty Ltd - financial support.
Construction Materials		
Walls	Brick wall	
Other	Aluminium plaques	
Description		
<p>The Memorial to the Lonely Graves is located in the main street of Marble Bar in an open park area between the Shire offices and the General Store. The two brick walls that make up the Memorial stand at 120° to one another, with plaques recording the name and date of every person whose grave has been discovered.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES

This Memorial is a result of passionate and extensive research by Len Lever of Marble Bar. Over the years Len Lever worked on the maintenance of the town water supply, serviced the power house and drove earthmoving equipment for road building. It was the latter job that led him to the lone graves. One day he disturbed a lone grave, that of William Breen died 10/7/24. He found from other grader drivers they had had similar experiences. Len was haunted by the isolation and poignancy of the graves and so he set out "recording, photographing and restoring them". This was followed by the building of a Memorial in the Marble Bar townsite in 1993. The Memorial is a tribute to the many pioneers who came to the harsh land of the Pilbara goldfields in search of a new life. The country and climate were very hard and cruel with the consequence that many people died and were buried in unmarked graves or unnamed graves, marked only by a group of rocks or a stick.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	People	Demographic settlement
Subtheme(s)	Local heroes and battlers	Early settlement
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Memorial to the Lonely Graves is important to the heritage of Marble Bar because of its intrinsic, historic and social values. In this one memorial, the Marble Bar community is left with a permanent reminder of the pioneer fortitude that led to the settlement of the district.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>Gold Dust and Iron Mountains, Hugh Edwards. Information from Len Lever, Marble Bar Ph 08 9176 1132</p>



A close up photograph of the acknowledgement plaque on the Memorial.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB18****Old Ironclad Battery****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OB8557		
Name of Place		Old Ironclad Battery		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Opposite Salgash Corunna Downs Rd		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	c1885	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Ore crushing battery	
Present	Relics of battery	
Other		
Construction Materials		
Other	Metal	
Description		
<p>The Ironclad Battery is a relic from yesteryear found in a bush setting. The remains are of a ten stamp battery. The iron and wood frame rests on solid foundations. Surrounding the Battery is debris left from the mine. Old bits of tin and engine parts can be found throughout the site.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Ironclad Mine was one of the early successful mines of the Marble Bar district. Set up in 1892 it was a lease approximately 18 acres in size. It was held by a partnership of Jim Isdell, Matthews and Walsh. At first the gold bearing ore from the mine was taken for processing to the Huntingdon Mill (run by the Coongan Mining Co.) or to the "Welcome" battery. However, by 1895 they were producing so much ore it became feasible to set up their own battery. The Ironclad Mine also constructed a tramway linking the mine to the battery. The Ironclad crushing plant had 15 stampers, requiring a large amount of machinery to provide energy and water to drive the mill. The necessary water for the stamper was obtained from a good well on the lease. The boilers were fuelled by wood and this employed a number of people to ensure supply. The Battery was officially opened in May 1895.

The Ironclad Battery worked for a few years, crushing stone for the public. After about 3 or 4 years the mine closed down and the battery was moved to the Warrawoona district. A battery was relocated to the site from Shark's Gully by the Snell Brothers during the 1920s. At that time it was used only for a short period but it was later resurrected by the Comet Mine in the 1930s when the state battery would not cope with the prodigious amount of ore produced by the Comet. Once the Comet Mine built their own machinery this became redundant once more. Today it is visited by tourists owing to easy accessibility.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Mining	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Battery at the former Ironclad Mine has historic and scientific significance. It represents an important period of mining history in the late 1880s when hopes of finding abundant gold resources were running high in the Pilbara region.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded. Edwards, H. Gold Dust and Iron Mountains</p>

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: MB19

Original Town Well

Photograph of the place



LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OB8457		
Name of Place		Original Town Well		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Cnr General Street & Davis Ave		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	c1891-1892	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Water supply	
Present	Abandoned due to water impurities	
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Shed - corrugated iron	
Other	Cement base for well	
Description		
<p>The Marble Bar Town Well is protected from the weather by corrugated iron walls. It has a concrete surround with a timber and corrugated iron lid.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES
<p>One of the most urgent needs following the gold find of May 1891 at Marble Bar was to find a source of water near to the workings. It is reported that Francis and Co. had sunk a private well about half a mile from their Reward claim and by May 1892 forty men were settled near the well and used it at a nominal charge. Shortly after this the Government purchased the prospectors' well and over the years took the responsibility of cleaning, deepening, timbering the well, erecting a windmill (1904), two 5,000 gallon tanks (1904), an oil engine (1911) etc. This well served Marble Bar adequately for many years.</p> <p>Historically the township of Marble Bar is situated where it is because of the Original Well. The diggers and fossickers erected their humpies in close proximity to the well and eventually two grog shanties, a blacksmith and 3 stores sprang up to form a settlement near to the source of water. The town was eventually surveyed around this well. Water was always a precious commodity in Marble Bar's history and this well has played an important part. The well was used until c1940-50s. Today Marble Bar is supplied from a bore put down in the banks of the river.</p>

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Community Services and Utilities	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Old Marble Bar Town Well has historic and social heritage significance. The presence of the well determined the location of the Marble Townsite which grew up in close proximity to the well. Water has always been a precious commodity in the harsh Pilbara climate, and the well was an essential resource, remaining Marble Bar's sole water supply for many years.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
<p>To The Bar Bonded, pp.230-235 North West Times, 21/5/1892, 26/11/1892 Pilbara Goldfield News, 22/10/1897</p>



The iron shed which covers the well.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB20****Poinciana House/CWA House****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Poinciana House		
Other Names		CWA House; former George Miles House		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Cnr Contest/Augusta St		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Peter & Jean Glover	Cnr Contest/August St, Marble Bar			
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
	Loc MB Town 32 & 33	MB 63/1	Vol 46 Fol 171A	

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	1908-09	
Use(s) of Place		
<i>Original</i>	Residence of George Miles	
<i>Present</i>	Residence of Peter & Jean Glover	
<i>Other</i>	CWA Building	
Architect/Designer	George Miles	
Other Associated Persons	Jerred - craftsman	
Construction Materials		
<i>Walls</i>	Stone	
<i>Roof</i>	Iron	
<i>Other</i>	Cement Verandah	Timber verandah posts

Description

Poinciana House stands on the corner of two streets with wide verges. The terrain in the immediate vicinity is flat but further afield it is undulating to hilly. The surrounding residences are mainly framed and fibro cottages. The building is not part of a historic precinct and the general condition of the building is sound.

The walls are rough dressed granite, lime mortar with rough lime mortar pointing, lined in random block pattern with indented lines originally painted black. Window surrounds are dressed with cement rendered quoins. The hipped tin roof extends out over the wide cement verandahs and is supported by steel upright posts. The house has rural colonial features: single storey, wide verandah protecting all walls, iron roof with simplistic lines.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Poinciana House was built between 1908-09 for George James Gallop Warden Miles, the work being done by day labour. It is one of the few masonry buildings in Marble Bar, most of the structures in the town being of frame and sheet clad construction. The stonework was constructed by a craftsman called Jerred. Mrs Miles appreciated her beautifully built home and planted a garden of poinciana trees and lawn around the house. The house was described as "a beauty spot and an oasis in the hot town of Marble Bar". (Gold Dust & Iron Mountains, p.15.)

A letter written to the CWA in 1980 by the daughter of Mr and Mrs Miles, Mrs Valentine, gives a beautiful picture of her life experiences in Poinciana House (p.154 of Gold Dust and Iron Mountains).

The house is associated with George Miles, who was an astute businessman, owning stores and hotels across the Pilbara. His businesses were taken over by his son, George Miles Jnr. In the 1960s Miles sold Poinciana House to the Johnson family. Soon after, in 1967, the CWA acquired it and ran their Association from the premises for nearly 20 years.

In July 1935, 17 ladies had gathered at the house of Mrs Claude Martin to form the Marble Bar CWA branch (then the most northerly in WA). The CWA work included fundraising for a rest house in Port Hedland for Marble Bar pregnant ladies, waiting to have their babies in the Port Hedland Hospital. Donations also went to the Flying Doctor Service and the Red Cross. In the 1940s the CWA first rented, then bought the home of Thomas Byass, and in 1967 bought Poinciana House. Peter and Jean Glover bought the house in 1991 and appear to have retained the historical name 'Poinciana House', though new poinciana trees had to be planted as the old ones were eaten by white ants. A restoration plan has been drawn up.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Early Settlement	
Statement of Significance		
<p>Poinciana House has aesthetic, historic, and social qualities valued by the community and has significant heritage value. The house is significant not just for its solid construction and gracious appearance , but also for its association with George Miles who was a Member of the Legislative Council representing the North Province.</p> <p>Poinciana House has been classified by the National Trust, and is on the Register of the National Estate.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
<p>Gold Dust and Iron Mountains Royal Aust. Institute of Arch. Advisory Service Architectural Evaluation for the WA Heritage Committee 1987</p>		



A view of Poinciana house from further away.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB21****Rabbit Proof Fence****Photograph of the place**

The end of the rabbit proof fence, where it goes into the sea at Cape Keraudren.

LOCATION	Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OB8457
Name of Place	Rabbit Proof Fence
Location/Address	
Street Number and Name	Cape Keraudren opposite Pardoo Roadhouse on Great Northern Hwy
Suburb/Town	Marble Bar

Owner		Address		Phone/fax	
Land Description :					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	1907
Use(s) of Place	
Original	Rabbit Proof Fence
Present	Relics of fence
Other	
Builder	Richard Anlatel - building supervisor
Other Associated Persons	Arthur Mason - recommended the fence
Construction Materials	
Other	Concrete
Description	

The Rabbit Proof Fence was built on a foundation of cement that goes right into the water near Cape Keraudren. Nearby is a plaque that notes the massive project that took the builders through very isolated, uninhabited and harsh land.



The commemorative plaque erected in 1993.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The erection of a rabbit barrier in the form of a fence was first suggested by Arthur Mason. Mason led a very rough expedition in 1896 through the south east part of WA looking for signs of rabbit invasion. He concluded that a fence on the state boundary would help stop their progress. However, it was not until 1901 and another two expeditions into the south east, that the government responded by approving the construction of the Rabbit Proof Fence. Surveyor, AW Canning was appointed to survey the line for the fence.

The fence took 6 years to complete and covered 1834 kms. The main person recognised for the supervision of building the Rabbit Proof Fence was Richard Anlatel. He worked on the project from 1904 to 1907. His work force included 120 men, 350 camels, 210 horses and 41 donkeys. When the fence was finished in 1907 it was the longest unbroken line of fence in the world. It stretches between Starvation Bay in the south to Cape Keraudren in the north. It was maintained by boundary riders using a variety of transportation methods, namely bicycles, camels and horses, then in later years trucks and 4WD. The main problem faced by the boundary riders was that of water supply. Sources included wells, springs, gnamma holes and sometimes tanks. Huts were built near the water supply but provided only basic amenities. In the north the boundary riders were based at Jigalong.

The boundary riders' duties were to keep the fence clear of vegetation, lay baits for rabbits and dingoes, and check the rainfall gauges situated along the fence. The fence was made of a variety of materials but the building dimensions were standardised. Posts (mostly made of different wood - jam, pine, tea tree, mulga, white gum and sometimes iron) were 12 feet apart, with strainers every five chains. The wire netting was sunk 6 inches below the ground.

The new Rabbit Proof Fence did not stand alone. Another was built almost parallel further to the west and than a third running directly east-west (just north of Northampton). The northerly section was abandoned in 1948, so work could be concentrated in the south.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Occupations and Demographic Settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Environmental Change	
Statement of Significance		

The Rabbit Proof Fence has scientific and historical heritage values. It contributed enormously to agriculture at the turn of the century and was a world first in this method of pest control. Questions have often been raised about the effectiveness of the New Rabbit Proof Fence but it is the opinion of historian A Broomhill that the fence definitely slowed up the rabbits and then doubled its workload by also acting as a barrier to other vermin - dingoes, foxes and emus.

Management Recommendation**OTHER****Supporting Information**

The Longest Fence in the World, Frank H Broomhill. Hesperian Press, WA. 1991.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB22****Town Magazine****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION		Map Ref 1:250 000 Series 1501 Sheet SF50-8 MB Grid Ref OB8357		
Name of Place		Town Magazine		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		In area south of Goodabinia Reserve, between Goodabinia Rd and Chinaman's Pool Rd. Near Magazine Pools		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	Unknown
Use(s) of Place	
<i>Original</i>	Explosives Magazine
<i>Present</i>	Disused
<i>Other</i>	
Construction Materials	
<i>Walls</i>	Concrete blocks surrounding corrugated iron shed
<i>Roof</i>	Previously, shed had corrugated iron roof
<i>Other</i>	
Description	
<p>The Magazine has been in existence at least since the 1950s. It is located near Magazine Pools, but there is no longer a really defined track leading to the Magazine. The Magazine is a corrugated iron shed with a firmlock on the door. It is surrounded by concrete block walls that were built later for extra protection. The roof of the outer shed was corrugated iron but blew off in past storms.</p>	

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Mining	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Explosives magazine has historic and scientific heritage significance. It is associated with the mining industry, and up until the early 1980s the Magazine held mining explosives. It does not seem to have been used for army or World War II explosives. The Magazine was last used by Jimmy Jeffries. Detonators and fuses were kept in town at Jeffries' store while gelignite was kept at the Magazine.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
Oral history - Alf Potter, Marble Bar

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB23****Warrawagine Homestead****Photograph of the place****The main homestead building.**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Warrawagine Homestead		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Left side of Woodie Woodie Road - well marked		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
Glenleigh P/L	PO Box 419 PORT HEDLAND 6721	9176 5900		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
			3114/1169	



A view of the former quarters.



The former store.

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	1901	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Dwelling	
Present	Homestead Residence	
Associated peoples		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Stone	
Roof	Iron	
Other	Stone parapet wall	
Description		
<p>There are three major buildings on the Warrawagine Homestead block: the main house, the former quarters and the former store. Based on photographic evidence, the following observations can be made.</p> <p>The main house was built in 1901 of local stone, with walls 18" thick. Above the homestead roof is a parapet which was built to offer protection if needed. The verandah around the homestead originally had stone uprights, but these have been replaced with timber posts, and a timber gable and lattice work have been added to the front facade of the main house.</p> <p>A building, thought to be the former quarters, adjoins the main house. It has a hipped corrugated iron roof, with a wide verandah supported by timber posts. The stone work appears to have been rendered.</p> <p>The stone store is adjacent to the quarters. The stone walls have stone quoining and ochre coloured pointing. A verandah across one elevation is supported by slender metal posts.</p> <p>There are accounts of another building, a stone wagon shed, but there is no photographic evidence available.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	
Subtheme(s)	Early Settlement	
Statement of Significance		
<p>Warrawagine Homestead has aesthetic and historic significance. Warrawagine was one of the original pastoral leases in the Marble Bar district and is still being operated as a pastoral lease. The current homestead is the second house built on Warrawagine.</p> <p>Warrawagine Homestead is classified by the National Trust, and is on the Register of the National Estate.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
Unidentified documentation - possibly National Trust



Another view of the main house.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB24****Marble Bar General Store****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Marble Bar General Store		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 14B Francis St		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Pipunya Community Inc	Post Office, Marble Bar WA 6760		08 91761137	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
			Vol 1467/Fol 526	

*SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA***MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: MB24****Marble Bar General Store****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Marble Bar General Store		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 14B Francis St		
Suburb/Town		Marble Bar		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Pipunya Community Inc	Post Office, Marble Bar WA 6760		08 91761137	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
			Vol 1467/Fol 526	

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	1914 (replaced original building constructed in 1893)	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	General store and liquor outlet	
Present	General Store, post office, liquor outlet	
Architect/Builder	J Fawcett (Walker and Co)	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Corrugated iron	
Roof	Corrugated iron	
Description	<p>The General Store is a jarrah framed structure with corrugated iron roof and wall cladding and a front verandah. The building was constructed in three sections, the front with simple ridge roof with two rear wings at right angles to the main building. All spans are narrow. In the 1970s the internal posts were removed and a steel girder inserted to support the internal roof, due possibly to white ant damage which has been extensive. The earlier shop fittings have been removed as well as some decorative detailing.</p> <p>From a recent architectural report, it would seem that the historic building fabric could be lost if white ant damage is not arrested.</p>	

HISTORICAL NOTES

The original General Store was built around 1893 by Hardie & MacKinnon Bros as part of a historic group of buildings which include the Government Buildings, (1897), Iron Clad Hotel (1894), the butcher shop (1894, rebuilt 1950s 60s) and former café (1900, rebuilt 1970s). The original owners were also granted a wine and liquor licence called the Gallon Licence to run in conjunction with the store. The liquor section of the store is still operating on the premises and is contemporary with the Iron Clad Hotel (1894) which is located opposite the store. This replacement store building was constructed in 1914 by J Fawcett operating under Walker and Co.

The store was associated with C A N McDonald, who took over the business in 1897 and introduced his own paper money called 'shin plaster' in 1898 to be used in lieu of cash by the gold prospectors. Records and photos of the money exist in the Battye library.

A later owner was John Fawcett who took over the business from J M Walker and is responsible for rebuilding the earlier shop in 1914 to include the latest design in shop layout and interior fitout. Fawcett also introduced the first motor lorry into the area for merchandise haulage in competition with the Afghan camel teamsters.

In 1916 G W Miles purchased the store. He was owner and builder of Poinciana and became the biggest business operator in the area. At one time he owned all the stores and hotels in the district.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Commercial and service industries	
Statement of Significance	<p>The Marble Bar Store has aesthetic, historic and social significance. It has architectural importance as an example of an early outback building in the Federation style. It is one of the few historic buildings left in Marble Bar dating from the early part of this century [Government Buildings, Ironclad Hotel, the General Store, Roman Catholic Church and Poinciana House (CWA House)]. They all contributed to the historic commercial streetscape of Marble Bar and are the only surviving structures from this era. The General Store has enormous social value to the community who would like to see the place restored as it was originally.</p>	

Management Recommendation	
OTHER	
Supporting Information	Heritage grant application by Amanda Jean, architect and heritage consultant (1998).



The former Marble Bar Butcher shop and café (to far left) and the General Store (far right).

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU1****Barton Gold Mine****Photograph of the place****The remains of the 10-stamp battery at Barton Gold Mine.**

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 21-53-03, E 120-16-47.6		
Name of Place		Barton Gold Mine		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		40km out Old Skull Springs Road		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
O Dell'Acqua				
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	c1898
Use(s) of Place	
Original	Goldmine
Present	Until recent times operated as a goldmine
Other	
Associated Persons	Maurice McKenna - held the original pastoral lease on the land
Description	

The Barton mine is situated 19 kms east of Nullagine, on the Skull Springs Road. The site has a large collection of mining relics, scattered around an impressive 10 stamp battery.

HISTORICAL NOTES

There are a number of stories about who set up the Barton Gold Mine. Some people say the Barton Goldmine was established by Maurice McKenna who held the pastoral lease on the land. The mine was named after Australia's first Prime Minister. Maurice McKenna was an infamous character in the Marble Bar District. He was the manager of Meentheena Station near Marble Bar and the father-in-law of the renowned Charles Kingsford-Smith. McKenna was known to be a tough man who worked himself and his stockmen hard to build up his station in difficult times during the 1920s. He eventually came unstuck for cattle rustling and was convicted and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Punishment included a whipping by the cat-o-nine-tails. McKenna went back to the pastoral industry after he served his sentence and lived in the district for many years. His ashes, together with those of his wife Gertrude, have been placed at the Barton Goldmine where there is a plaque to mark their resting place.

The second story is that the Barton Goldmine was set up by A Bogan Barton in 1898. Barton later became well known in local politics in the district. In 1906 he became Chairman of the Marble Bar Roads Board and sat on the Railway League Committee, performing the duties of secretary. Barton was an active community member as he also played cricket, representing Marble Bar against Moolyella and Bamboo Creek.

Despite the unknown element of who started the Barton Goldmine, there are records of the early years of production. In a report of the mining centre east of Nullagine, KJ Finucane named 'The Barton' as one of the principal mines. Its first recorded production was 81.77 ozs. of gold in 1898. Up until 1906 it had produced over 4,200 ozs. of gold. The Barton Goldmine had a small 2 or 3 stamp battery that became dwarfed by the setting up of the 10 stamp battery that still exists at the mine site. The mine has not been mined for several years.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Mining	
Statement of Significance		

The mine reflects a strong connection to the district's long history in mining. It has scientific and historic heritage significance.

Management Recommendation

OTHER

Supporting Information

Oral information from Harvey Hammersley Ph 9176 1008 Fx 9176 1073

The Discovery of Gold and the Development of the Nullagine District 1886 to 1906. A Grayland Teachers College Thesis, 1966. J Panizza.

Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.

Edwards, H. Gold Dust and Iron Mountains



A view of the mine from a distance.



The plaque commemorating Maurice McKenna and his wife Gertrude.



Evidence of earlier mining operations.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU2****Blue Spec Mine****Photograph of the place****A long range view of the Blue Spec Mine.**

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 21-49-19.7, E 120-16-26.1		
Name of Place		Blue Spec Mine		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Approx. 20km out of Nullagine on the left hand side of road		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	c1938
Use(s) of Place	
Original	Mine
Present	Mine
Other	
Architect/Designer	Andy Aikman - initially founded the mine.
Other Associated Persons	John Dodds - revived the mine in 1932
Description	
<p>The Blue Spec Mine is set in the foothills about 20 kms in an easterly direction from Nullagine. There is a large amount of modern mining equipment dwarfing the old historical site. On site is an old 10 stamp battery left from the early days. Some of the buildings also date back to the 1930s.</p>	

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Blue Spec Mine has had a number of prospectors and miners attempting to make a living from the mine. The founder of the mine in 1898 was Andy Aikman. It is believed the mine was called the Blue Spec after a horse that had won the Melbourne Cup in 1904. Andy Aikman was not successful with the Blue Spec and it was not until the 1930s that it was properly revived. In 1932 John Dodds, with a syndicate behind him, started to mine the Blue Spec despite many locals wondering how he was going to succeed. It took him a number of years of setting up equipment, overcoming carting and water problems and developing a treatment plant. By 1938 the gold production was still costing more than the achievable selling price. However, the intervention of World War II created a catalyst for the Blue Spec Mine.

With the onset of war the demand for base metals such as antimony had a world wide demand. The Blue Spec mine had an overabundance but production took many years to set up. The mine continued to produce antimony and gold for some years but the fortunes of the mine kept oscillating with a number of openings and closings, until the late 1960s when it was decided to try again. In 1976 the Blue Spec Mine employed up to 100 men and women but by 1978 had financial difficulties. The mine was closed in May 1978 with all equipment from the mine being auctioned.

Today the mine once more stands still with only a caretaker on site. The mine last operated in 1995. Talk of the town in April 1997 was that the drillers were back. The Blue Spec could soon be operational once again.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Mining	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Blue Spec Mine has historic and social significance. The vascilating fortunes of the mining operations are representative of the fate of a number of small mining operations in the district. It was once a significant employer in the district, and it is rumoured that mining activity may start up again in the near future.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER	
Supporting Information	
<p>Oral history Unidentified source of information</p>	



Evidence of mining activities as seen at the Blue Spec mine site.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU3****Bonney Downs Homestead****Photograph of the place****The timber 'log cabin', built c1910.**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Bonney Downs Homestead		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		40km from Nullagine in the direction of Newman		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
CG & M Rogers	c/o PO Nullagine Nullagine 6758	9175 7046		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
	Loc. De Grey 93		3114/1208	

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	c1910 Timber house c1933 Concrete block house	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Dwelling	
Present	Dwelling	
Other		
Architect/Designer	Bob Rees	
Other Associated Persons	Original owners: Harry Stewart and Ferdinand Wehl	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Timber house Mulga logs and bloodwood uprights Walls lined with stamped metal	Other house Concrete blocks
Roof	Corrugated iron	Corrugated iron
Other	Verandah paved with local flag stones	
Description		

The main Bonney Downs Homestead consists of two rectangular buildings in parallel use and each surrounded by verandahs. The verandah of each house adjoins to form a breezeway parallel with the long axis. The smaller of the pair, constructed c1910, has timber walls constructed in log cabin fashion. The timber windows and doors are of quite a sophisticated design. The hipped roof is steeply pitched corrugated iron. The interior walls were later lined with stamped metals. The verandah around the log cabin is made from local flag stones laid down in a crazy paving pattern.

The larger house, built around 1933, has concrete block walls with a corrugated iron vaulted roof. Neither house has a ceiling, so the roof timbers are visible.

HISTORICAL NOTES

This log cabin was the original homestead on Bonney Downs Station, owned by Harry Stewart and Ferdinand Wehl, who were both teamsters. In the early days they ran horses and cattle on Bonney Downs, not sheep. Gradually, sheep were introduced. During WWI their main source of income was the supplying of remounts to Egypt during the war.

The early Bonney Downs residence was built by Bob Rees, who was periodically employed on a team with Stewart and Wehl. He was also an excellent axe man and he built the house out of Mulga logs and bloodwood uprights. Each Mulga log was split in two with a broadaxe and the building was erected with the split side inside and the bark side on the outside. The average length of the logs is 44 inches. Sawn timber was used for rafters and the roof is of galvanised corrugated iron.

The later building was added c1933.

It is said that the graves of Bob Rees and a few other people are located about a quarter of a mile from the homestead.

The station is also associated with Mrs Thora Gallop-Howard, daughter of Harry Stewart, who played a major role in the Nullagine district for many years as licensee of the local hotel, storekeeper, postmistress, station manager, and Local Government Councillor. She has been called 'Mrs Nullagine'.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	People
Subtheme(s)	Early Settlement	
Statement of Significance		
<p>Bonney Downs Homestead has aesthetic, historic and social heritage values. The older building is unique and is constructed using a method no longer practised today. The design of the building is typical of certain Pilbara homestead buildings built in the early part of the twentieth century. The station demonstrates the evolution of station life over the years. It is associated with an early pioneer family, the Stewarts, who made a significant contribution to the district over many years.</p> <p>Bonney Downs Homestead is classified by the National Trust and is on the Register of the National Estate.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
<p>National Trust Assessment Interview with Mrs Thora Gallop-Howard.</p>		



A close up view of the house and verandah.



The covered breezeway between the two buildings.



Another old building on Bonney Downs Station, possibly a store.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: NU4

Conglomerate Hotel

Photograph of the place

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Conglomerate Hotel		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 15 and 16 Cooke St		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner		Address		Phone/fax
Pearlon Holdings P/L		Cooke St, Nullagine		9176 2022
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
	Loc. Null 15 & 16	Null 154/1	Vol 1661 Fol 096	

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		Unknown
Use(s) of Place		
Original		Hotel
Present		Hotel
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Colorbond	
Roof	Trimdeck	
Other	Sides, walls and roof were corrugated iron and replaced with colorbond.	
Description		

The Conglomerate Hotel was initially a typical timber and corrugated iron, whitewashed building, common to the north west. It has since been renovated and clad with colorbond but retains the same exterior shape. The roof is corrugated, and hipped with gabled vents and cyclone battens. There is a verandah across the front and down part on each side.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Conglomerate Hotel earned its name from a mining term. The goldbearing country surrounding Nullagine was regarded as unusual as it was often alluvial and could be panned in dry creek beds. The area became known as 'the conglomerates'. It is not known when the hotel was built. It has had a number of changes over the years.

The hotel has become a social meeting place for townspeople, miners, prospectors and pastoralists. There have been a number of owners of the Conglomerate over the years, one being George Miles (who bought the Conglomerate in 1918) who was renowned for his astute business acumen. He owned many hotels across the Pilbara, including the Ironclad at Marble Bar. Miles became the Member of the Legislative Council, representing the North Province (Pilbara & Kimberley combined) from 1916-1949.

Another owner of the Conglomerate Hotel, Thora Howard, was well known for her community efforts in Nullagine. Thora's name is associated with many famous places in the district. She was initially of Bonney Downs Station. When married to Doug Gallop, a member of the Nullagine Road Board and Nullagine Progress Association, she became involved in a number of community activities such as the CWA. Thora remarried to Ron Howard after Doug Gallop's death and bought the hotel in 1951.

Today, 1997, the hotel still provides hospitality to locals and tourists alike.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	Occupations
Subtheme(s)	Early Settlement	Hospitality Industry
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Conglomerate Hotel has historical heritage value for the Shire of East Pilbara. It has a long association with the Nullagine District and a number of significant local people. It has become a historic place for travellers to rest on a long hot trip.</p> <p>The Conglomerate hotel has been classified by the National Trust and is on the Register of the National Estate.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information

Edwards, H. Gold Dust and Iron Mountains
--

Mallett, K. To the Bar Bonded.

Notes from HCWA

Transcript of interview with Thora Gallop-Howard
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SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU5****Fortescue River/Roy Hill Bridge****Photograph of the place****A view of the bridge as it spans the dry Fortescue River bed.**

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 22-38-45, E 119-57-54		
Name of Place		Fortescue River/Roy Hill Bridge		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Marble Bar Road (DOLA Map)		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	c1928
Use(s) of Place	
Original	Road Bridge
Present	Road Bridge
Other	
Architect/Designer	Possibly E W C Godfrey - Bridge Design Engineer to Main Roads Board
Construction Materials	
Other	Concrete, steel & local stone in footings.
Description	

The Roy Hill Bridge spans the Fortescue River just south of the Roy Hill Homestead. The single lane bridge is located in a valley where the Marble Bar Road meets the Fortescue River, close to Roy Hill Station. The piles supporting the bridge and the road surface are concrete, while the bridge rails are metal. A graded track alongside the bridge provides an alternative route for heavy vehicles as there is a weight restriction on the bridge under some circumstances.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The bridge is located close to Roy Hill Station which was once an important stopover place for travellers en route to Nullagine and Marble Bar. A Post Office and General Store were located there up until early 1960s. The Fortescue River, which rises just south of the Tropic of Capricorn, not far from Newman, travels 800 kms to the Indian Ocean, remains dormant most of the year and for much of the time the river bed is dry. White River gums and Coolibah trees grow close by. However, after storms and heavy rains it can turn into a raging torrent, isolating people in the town and on stations.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Transport and Communication	
Subtheme(s)	Road Transport	
Statement of Significance		

The Roy Hill Bridge has historical, scientific and social significance. It was constructed to allow road access across the Fortescue River, which is renowned for flooding after heavy rains. During the wet season the bridge can be up to 6ft under water, but when the water recedes, the bridge provides safe access between Newman and Nullagine.

Management Recommendation**OTHER****Supporting Information**

Bridges in Western Australia, the transition from timber. Refer JC Wheeler, Western Roads, 3(1) Feb 1978 p2-13.



The bridge as seen from the road.



The graded access way for heavy vehicles.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: NU6

Gallop Hall

Photograph of the place



LOCATION				
Name of Place		Gallop Hall		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 37 Gallop Road		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
Shire of East Pilbara	Gallop Rd, Nullagine	08 9176 2033		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
30549	37 Nullagine			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	1944	
Use(s) of Place	Hall	
Original	Community Hall	
Present	Community Hall	
Other		
Architect/Designer	Nullagine Progress Association	
Other Associated Persons		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Corrugated iron	
Roof	Corrugated iron	
Other		
Description		
<p>The Gallop Community Hall is set in large grounds surrounded by shady trees and some lawn. The corrugated iron walls are partially protected by a verandah down one side of the basically rectangular building. The half gabled, hipped roof is also corrugated iron.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES

Gallop Hall is Nullagine's community hall for a town with a population between 150-200 people (1997). It is used for various functions including weekly discos for school children and educational sessions such as drug and alcohol information classes. It also has strong association with the CWA, Road Board meetings, Christmas parties and Race dances.

The Community Hall was part of the old Consul Gold Mine at Meekatharra. In 1944 Doug and Thora Gallop went to Meekatharra to buy the hall on behalf of the Nullagine Progress Association. They brought the hall back in pieces and then members of the Progress Association re-erected it as the Community Hall. When Doug Gallop died the following year, the building was named 'Gallop Hall'. Over the years Doug Gallop served the community, not only with his work for the Nullagine Progress Association, but also as a Road Board member.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Community Facilities	
Statement of Significance		
<p>Gallop Hall has historic and social significance for the Nullagine district. It has been the venue for a range of community activities, and continues to be used by the community. It has associations with a prominent Nullagine figure, Doug Gallop, who was esteemed for his contribution to the Progress Association and as a Road Board member. His wife, Thora Gallop-Howard, was also well known for her contribution to the Nullagine community. She was licensee of the local hotel, storekeeper, postmistress, station manager, and Local Government Councillor. She has been called 'Mrs Nullagine'.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information	
Edwards, H. Gold Dust and Iron Mountains	

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: NU7

Granite Wells

Photograph of the place



A view of the granite well near Skull Springs.

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 21-49-55.5, E 120-29-12.3		
Name of Place		Granite Wells		
Other Names				
Street Number and Name		50km from New Skull Springs Road		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Crown Land				
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date		Unknown	
Use(s) of Place			
Original		Well	
Present		Collapsed well	
Construction Materials			
Other	Rock		
Description			
There is an original well, in poor condition, situated in the Granites on Skull Springs on Mosquito Creek, 40 kms from Nullagine. The well has caved in.			

HISTORICAL NOTES

In 1904, J Boyer, one of the earliest arrivals in Nullagine, owned the 'Pioneer Hotel' at Mosquito Creek, as well as a general store and a 10 head stamper battery there. In 1904-5 his firm was reportedly sinking a well at Mosquito Creek.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	Occupations
Subtheme(s)	Settlement	Mining
Statement of Significance		
<p>This place has historic value. It was the site of a small town, not a gazetted townsite, for prospectors working the eastern part of Nullagine gold fields. The town had a pub and store. The well and an old tank stand are some of the few things left to show the site of the old townsite.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information	
Oral history - Philomena Wood, Bob Otway	



One of the few relics on the site of the former settlement near Skull Springs.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU8****Hales Grave Well****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 21-41-22.9, E 120-04-31.1		
Name of Place		Hales Grave Well		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		24km On the Marble Bar Rd toward Marble Bar		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		Unknown
Use(s) of Place		
Original		Well
Present		Well and lone grave site.
Construction Materials		
Other	Timber and iron	
Description		
<p>About 200 metres from the road is an old government well. This is one of a series built in a dry land to provide a travellers rest point for miners and stock drivers. The well is covered with timber and iron and is located at the base of a small tree in spinifex country. There is a handwritten sign, 'Hale's Grave Well' next to the well. About 100 metres from the well on the old telegraph line is the grave of a man called Hale. Hale died in 1910 and was buried near the well site. The well has since been given his name. The grave, situated about 100m from the well, is marked by a cairn of stones which once had a steel cross which has since disappeared.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Community Utilities	
Statement of Significance		
<p>This site has historic heritage value. It represents the difficulties of living in an inhospitable and isolated area.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER	
Supporting Information	
Lonely Graves of WA. Yvonne and Kevin Coate. Hesperian Press. WA.	



A close up view of the well cover.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU9****Noreena Downs Station****Photograph of the place****One of the Noreena Downs Homestead buildings.**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Noreena Downs		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		37km from Nullagine in the direction of Newman		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
G and A Paull	Noreena Downs via Nullagine 6758		9175 7047	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
	94			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	Before 1930	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Pastoral Station	
Present	Pastoral Station	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Variety of materials	
Roof		
Other		
Description		

Noreena Downs Homestead comprises a number of different buildings, of different styles and constructed of different materials. Photographic evidence suggests a main house, and two other simple rectangular buildings with pitched roofs, and verandahs across the front elevation, supported by timber posts. Another structure appears to be cement or rammed earth with a timber frame, open sides and a hipped corrugated iron roof. A large corrugated iron shearing shed is also located on the block.

HISTORICAL NOTES

This property of 800,000 acres lies south east of Nullagine. Noreena Downs Station was originally taken up by A W Townsend. Of immense area and on the edge of the desert, it was initially used chiefly as a cattle station. It passed into the hands of Jermyn Haynes and Co and then in 1911 it was purchased by Hardie, Walker, McLarty and Haynes. George Hardie was well known in the early Pilbara - he was a businessman, teamster, and pastoralist on the properties Warralong and Ettrick. R Campbell McLarty had been postmaster at Nullagine for 12 years from around 1896. The syndicate introduced sheep to the property and by 1914 had a flock of 7,000 sheep and 3,000 cattle.

By the 1930s Noreena Downs was said to be a million acre sheep station running about 30,000 sheep. At that time it was owned by Hardie and Middleditch.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Grazing and pastoralism	
Statement of Significance		

Noreena Downs has historic significance as an example of an early pastoral station which reflects the evolution of pastoralism from the early days of running mainly cattle to an era when sheep were paramount. In more recent times some Pilbara pastoralists have cut back on sheep, and boosted cattle numbers again.

Management Recommendation**OTHER****Supporting Information**

Information from Colleen Kitchin Ph 08 9383 4911



Other buildings on Noreena Downs Station.





Another station building.



Inside the shearing shed.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU10****Nullagine Cemetery****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Nullagine Cemetery		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Reserve 32645, Lot 171, Marble Bar Road		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Shire of East Pilbara	PO Box 231 NEWMAN WA 6753		9175 1924	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
32645	171			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	Unknown	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Cemetery	
Present	Cemetery	
Construction Materials		
Other	Stone, wrought iron	
Description		
<p>The Nullagine Cemetery is situated out of Nullagine on a slight rise overlooking the township. The graves have a variety of surrounds, some metal and some just stones.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Community Services and Utilities	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Nullagine Cemetery has historic and social significance. It has been situated on this site from the time the town was first settled and is still being used today (1997). There are a number of unmarked graves. The number of people interred here is also not known owing to a lack of original records from the beginning.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information	
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SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU11****Nullagine Police Station - Lock Up****Photograph of the place****The lock up building. (Photo courtesy Dept CAMS)**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Nullagine Police Station - Lock Up		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Gallop Way (Messingham Street)		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Police Service	2 Adelaide Terrace EAST PERTH 6004	9222 1111		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
7865	Lots 29 to 32			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	1954-56	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Police lock up, station and quarters	
Present	Police lock up, station and quarters	
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Corrugated iron	Timber framed, lined with fibreboard
Roof	Corrugated iron	
Other	Metal posts and cyclone fencing	
Description		

The **lock up** is one of a few buildings in the police complex. It is a painted corrugated iron building with a hipped roof and concrete footings. A verandah area is fenced and enclosed. A section of the building was constructed around a tree which grows up through part of the structure. The walls of one of the cells are timber lined. The new cells are lined with hardiflex.

Nearby is the **police station**, a timber framed building, lined inside and out with fibreboard, with a corrugated iron roof supported on structural timber. There are no court facilities. Court is held in the Officer-in-Charge's office, and any court remands are heard at Marble Bar.

The **Officer-in-Charge's quarters** is a timber framed building, lined both inside and out with fibreboard. The floor is tongue and groove boards, all supported on stumps. It is neatly painted.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Nullagine Police Station as it stands today is not the original building. This site was reserved for the purposes of 'wardens court and police' in August 1901. Wood and iron police buildings were erected in 1901, and additional buildings, including a forage and harness room for the stables, were added within a few years. Additions and improvements were carried out in 1906 and 1909 and renovations were completed in 1912. A fire in 1951 destroyed the police station and quarters, and departmental business was then carried out from a hut which doubled up as the living quarters of the police officer and his family. The present buildings were constructed in 1954-55 and completed 1955-56. Additions to the lock up were completed in 1983.

Undoubtedly one of the most famous characters connected to the Nullagine Police Station was Ian Blair. Blair was one of a number of children brought up on Meentheena Station. He became a policeman and during the 1950s became police sergeant of Marble Bar which also included the Nullagine beat. His 'beat' was once written up in People magazine as the largest police patrol area in Australia. Ian Blair was well suited to his position, owing to his local upbringing. He spoke the Aboriginal languages of the area and had well developed bush skills.

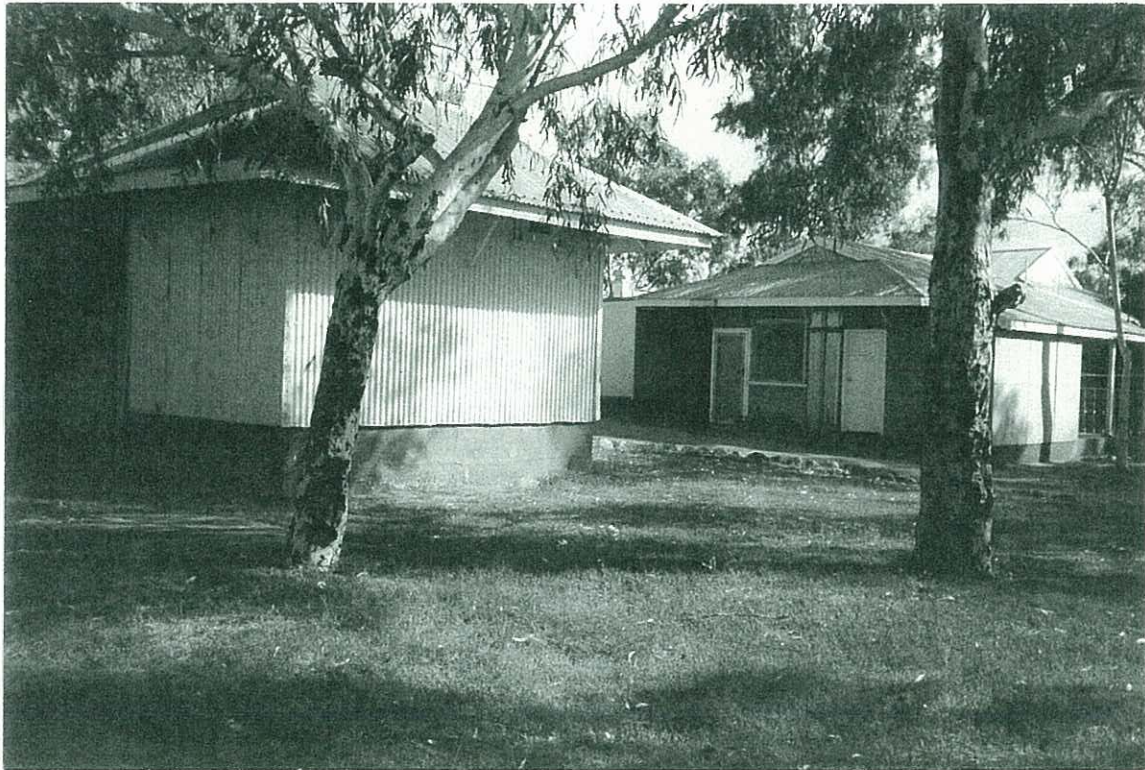
In the 1920s (1922-23) the Nullagine gaol house was the scene of incarceration for a man named Roslin Matama who was arrested for murder. After an escape attempt Matama was transferred from the Nullagine lock up to Fremantle Gaol in Perth where he was condemned to death and hanged.

Today three policemen and one aide do the job where previously only one policeman was appointed. This increase has occurred during the 1990s owing to a population change in Nullagine.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Law and order	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Nullagine Lock Up has some historic and social significance, although it is not the original building which was burnt down in the late 1950s. Maintaining law and order is an important function in the remote Pilbara town of Nullagine.</p> <p>There are plans to rebuild the Nullagine Police Station, and the buildings are being assessed by CAMS, the Police Department and their consultant architects.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
<p>CAMS Heritage Database Discussions with Hoffman Architecture</p>		



The enclosed, fenced area attached to the lock up. (Photo courtesy Dept CAMS)



The location of the police station relative to the lock up. (*Photo courtesy Dept CAMS*)



The police station building. (*Photo courtesy Dept CAMS*)

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU12****Roy Hill Directional Beacon****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION	
Name of Place	Roy Hill Directional Beacon
Location/Address	
Street Number and Name	Roy Hill Station, Marble Bar Rd
Suburb/Town	Nullagine

Owner		<i>Address</i>		<i>Phone/fax</i>	
Kennedy Brothers		PO Box 83, NEWMAN 6753		08 9175 7010	
Land Description :					
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>		<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	c1950s
Use(s) of Place	
Original	Aviation Beacon
Present	Disused
Construction Materials	
Other	Steel and timber
Description	

The Roy Hill Directional Beacon for aircraft is situated behind a machinery shed at Roy Hill Station and is still located in its original position. The steel and timber structure is approximately 10m high. The light mechanism is located on a timber platform on top of the steel frame. The beacon is no longer operational.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The airstrip at Roy Hill was one of five airports for MacRobertson Miller Airline (MMA). DC3 planes landed regularly as they carried out the MMA 'milkrun' navigation some time after World War II. Aircraft passengers were sometimes accommodated overnight at Roy Hill Station when planes had mechanical faults. It is thought that the directional beacon was erected some time after World War II to assist pilots with accurate navigation. Mention has been made of the fatal crash of a Baron plane 4-5 kms from the homestead in the 1960s. MMA airlines ceased operating as a company in 1969. Although the Beacon is not used, the airstrip is used by the owner of Roy Hill Station to land his light aircraft which he uses for personal transport and for mustering cattle.

SIGNIFICANCE	
Historic theme(s)	Transport and Communication
Subtheme(s)	Air Transport
Statement of Significance	

The Directional Beacon at Roy Hill has historical and scientific significance. It was a simple device built as an aircraft navigation aid in the 1960s.

Management Recommendation	
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OTHER

Supporting Information	
Oral history - Murray Kennedy	

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: NU13****Roy Hill Homestead and former
Post Office****Photograph of the place****The main house.**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Roy Hill Homestead and former Post Office		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Roy Hill-Marble Bar Road		
Suburb/Town		Nullagine		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Kennedy Brothers	PO Box 83, NEWMAN 6753		08 91 757010	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.



The former Post Office and General Store



The former staff dining room and kitchen.

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	Station established 1885. Main homestead c1942.	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Station, Homestead, Post Office and General Store	
Present	Station, Homestead (additional transportable buildings currently used for accommodation)	
Other		
Architect/Designer	Alex and Isabel Spring Forbes and Fitzhardinge	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Main House Hollow concrete blocks made on property	Post Office/Store and other buildings Corrugated iron
Roof	Corrugated iron	Corrugated iron
Other		

Description

Roy Hill Homestead is situated 1km off the main road halfway between Newman and Nullagine. Roy Hill Station consists of a large number of buildings which demonstrate the dynamic process of running a pastoral station over a period of more than a century. There are a number of **corrugated iron sheds** built at different times for mechanical work and storage of station equipment. Close by is the **aircraft directional beacon** available for the nearby airstrip if a plane was lost. The original airstrip was approx. 6 miles from the homestead. Part of the very **old cattle stockyards** still stand next to a disused **cattle killing hoist**, reflecting a time when pastoralists regularly butchered cattle for their home consumption. The yards were the main trucking yards and general handling yards.

The large main house is one of a number of buildings that have been erected on the station since the turn of the century. It has cement block walls with a corrugated iron roof. Surrounding the large and once gracious home is a wide verandah. The house originally consisted of three bedrooms, a living room, guest room, dining room and school room. Nearby the house is a cluster of older buildings including a 'Nissan hut' shaped **kitchen and dining room** for workers and the old Post Office, Office and General Store.

The **Post Office, Office and General Store** has corrugated iron walls and a gabled tin roof. Inside the Post Office are the pigeon holes and other associated post office fittings. The service hatch for the Post Office is still visible from the outside. The General Store (to the rear of the Post Office) still has its shelves in place and much of the old equipment that has been collected there over the years gives a feeling of stepping back into another time. In the immediate vicinity of the homestead property are other remnants from the past. Concrete pads found amongst the grass are the remains of Aboriginal stockmens quarters and the many rainwater tanks are reminders of the need to collect and store all water needed for consumption. A light aircraft parked near the airstrip is an important vehicle for transport and for mustering.

Today the house stands unoccupied and the owner and any employees live in transportable homes near the old house.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Nat Cooke, the owner of Mallina Station near Port Hedland, founded Roy Hill Station in 1886 after searching for new pastures when Mallina had suffered a number of years of drought. With gold on his mind Cooke was always looking for goldbearing ore in his search for new grazing land. He was successful in bringing gold rock specimens to the authorities in 1886 though he had to accept a share with two other prospectors in the reward for the first gold found in the district. Despite his gold mining efforts around Nullagine, Nat Cooke started a going concern on Roy Hill Station which is situated on the headwaters of the Fortescue River. The first official lease of 20,000 acres was granted to D McKay in January 1890.

H L Spring was one of a consortium who established Roy Hill Pastoral Company in 1919 with Jim Smith as Manager. Mount Fraser, an adjoining station, was incorporated in 1919, bringing the lease up to approx. one million acres. Initially the property was set up as a cattle station. By 1925 there were 11,500 head of cattle. In 1928 sheep were introduced and the sheep numbers built up to 46,000 by the mid 1960s. At the same time 5,000 - 7,000 cattle were maintained. Roy Hill Station was one of the first in Australia to transport large numbers of cattle by truck from about 1925.

As Roy Hill was centrally located in relation to the other stations, it became a natural meeting point for a range of activities, particularly the meetings of the Nullagine Road Board. Roy Hill still remained an isolated station which greatly benefited from the introduction of the Flying Doctor Service and the School of the Air. Oral history collected from past employees of Roy Hill Station highlights the contribution made by the Aboriginal stockman to the running of the station. About 20 Aboriginal stockmen were employed during the 1930s.

The Spring family was associated with Roy Hill Station for many decades. It was managed after 1938 by Alex Spring who later became the first Shire President of the East Pilbara Shire, formed in 1972. The large, once gracious homestead had wide verandahs shading the windows. Surrounding the homestead were vegetable gardens and large flower beds, along with alfalfa for the milking cows and working horses, irrigated by water pumped from the river.

Evidence of the importance of Roy Hill's central position in the district is found in the old Post Office and General Store situated next to the homestead. The old iron building still shows signs of its years of service as some furniture and shelving remain in the Post Office and Store. The main road used to lead people right past the Roy Hill Store and Post Office, but has since been realigned. The Post Office played a vital role for the people of the isolated Nullagine district, maintaining its own postcode for a number of years. The Post Office and Store closed in 1971.

New owners arrived at Roy Hill Station in 1972 when the Roy Hill Pastoral Company sold out. The Kennedy Brothers set out to eliminate the sheep holdings and increase the cattle stock. Today (1997) the cattle number about 5,000, though at one stage (1925) 11,925 cattle use to roam the 334,000 ha (1 million acres) of Roy Hill. The large pastoral station is nearly all fenced, a rare feature for the Pilbara. The cattle are mustered by the use of fixed wing aircraft and some ground based staff (only 2-3 employed today, 1997). Murray Kennedy flies his own plane for mustering and commuting to other towns.

There was an early homestead built on the property before the advent of cars and electricity. It was located between the new house and the store, and was demolished in 1972. The Roy Hill Station owners have always generated their own power (but not always electricity). A carbide gas producer found on the property was used to generate power for a motor vehicle during WWII. There is a small cemetery on the property with some marked and some unmarked graves. The large distance from any town led to the building of an airstrip, first for the Flying Doctor Service and then later for other airborne visitors. Oral history reveals a visiting clergyman, Father Bryan, was circling over Roy Hill homestead one day to indicate his arrival, when it is thought his plane stalled or ran out of fuel. His Tiger Moth plane crashed into a spinifex cool house and he was pulled clear of the wreckage unharmed, just as it burst into flames. A spinifex cool house, similar to the one lost in the crash, can be seen in the grounds of the homestead. The cool house operates on the same principle as a Coolgardie safe. Instead of hessian walls that are hosed down, loosely packed spinifex between wires provides the insulation.

Today the homestead stands unoccupied next to an empty pool and an overgrown garden. Severe problems of maintenance have arisen and earlier damage caused by a flood in c1946 is still evident. Roy Hill Station is still a going concern, reflecting a story of change over a century of pastoral life.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	Occupations
Subtheme(s)	Land Allocation	Pastoralism
Statement of Significance		
<p>Roy Hill Station has strong heritage significance as it has aesthetic, historical, scientific, and social values. It represents more than a hundred years of life on a Pilbara station, and its buildings and structures. reflect an evolutionary pattern of development. Roy Hill Station was the home of Alexander Langdon (Alex) Spring who made an enormous contribution to local government in the region between 1940-70. He was a Councillor for 31 years, and was the first President of the East Pilbara Shire in 1972. He was made a Freeman of the Shire of East Pilbara in 1973, becoming the 13th Freeman in Western Australia.</p> <p>Roy Hill continues to have significance as a large pastoral station, representing some of the other stations which owners did not want included in the Shire of East Pilbara Heritage Inventory.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information

Oral History from M Kennedy, March 1997
 Oral History from A and M Spring August 1997
 Gold Dust and Iron Mountain



An early view of the main house during construction c1942.
 The original house can be seen to the right in the photograph.



Camels were once used for transport in the Pilbara region.



An early truck used for transporting cattle from Roy Hill (c1930).



Inside the old store.



The old cattle yards and killing hoist.



A spinifex cool house on the property.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N1****BHP Iron Ore Silver Jubilee Museum Gallery
and Newman Tourist Information Centre****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Newman Tourist Centre and BHP Iron Ore Silver Jubilee Museum Gallery		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 1419, Fortescue Avenue		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner		<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>	
Shire of East Pilbara		PO Box 231 NEWMAN 6753	9175 1924	
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
42127	Newman 1419			

DESCRIPTION

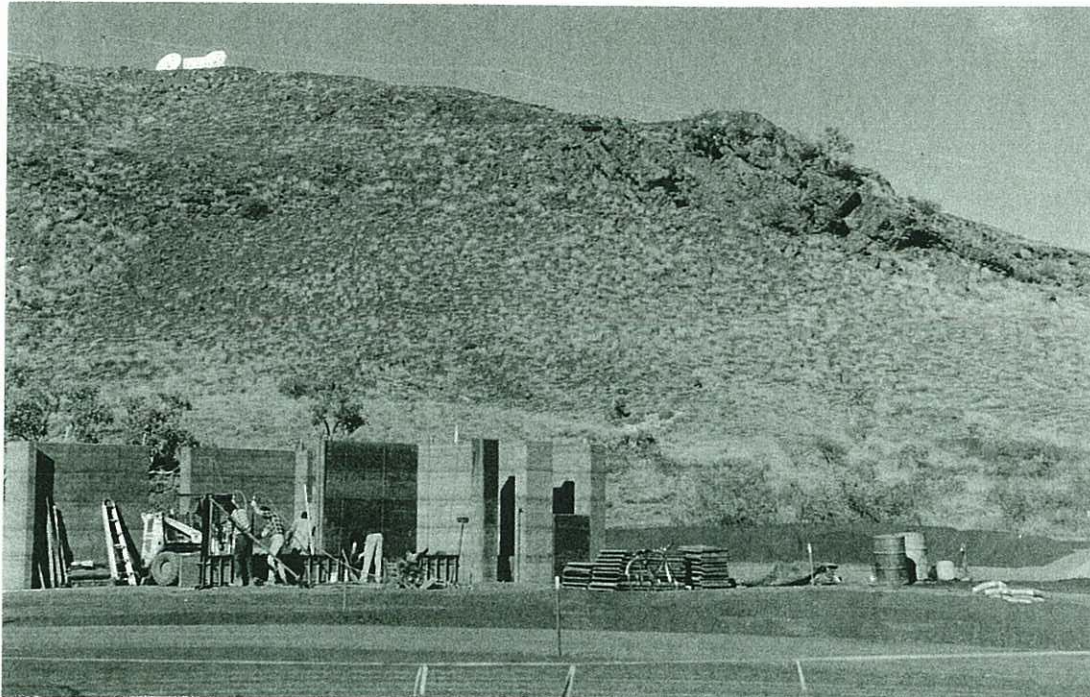
Construction Date	Tourist Centre built 1991-2 Museum Gallery opened in Feb 1995	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Tourist Centre, Museum and Gallery	
Present	Tourist Centre, Museum and Gallery	
Other		
Architect/Designer		
Other Associated Persons	Artists who created stained glass window: Richard Apel (Mallina Station Pt Hedland) and Norma Birrell (Sydney glass artist)	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Rammed earth	
Roof	Colourbond	
Other		
Description	<p>There are two adjoining buildings on the site . The Newman Tourist Information Centre was built first in 1991-92 , and the BHP Iron Ore Silver Jubilee Museum Gallery (Museum Gallery) followed in 1994-95. The Tourist Centre building is a simple rammed earth structure with a gabled colourbond roof, and a verandah on three sides. The top half of the gabled wall is timber, and is overlaid with the name, 'Newman Tourist Information Centre and Museum' in large letters. The adjoining Museum Gallery is a larger, more complex building, also with rammed earth walls and a colourbond roof. It also has a wide verandah under the eaves. The two buildings are linked by a covered walkway.</p> <p>A unique feature in the Museum Gallery is the magnificent stained glass window on the east side. The window is 9m long and 2.5m wide. It is triangular, and is made up of a number of shaped panels. The design shows a typical Pilbara scene and features the Hamersley Ranges, wildflowers, spinifex, rocks and snappy gum. Jade from the Pilbara was cut to 3mm thickness, polished and used to represent trees and rocks.</p> <p>Also housed inside the gallery is the restored Ford Thames truck, made famous by Stan Hilditch who discovered the potential of Mt Whaleback in 1957.</p> <p>In an area behind the Tourist Centre is a large collection of museum items, mostly relating to the mining industry. Some of the exhibits are very large, like the haulpak truck parked at the front of the building.</p>	

HISTORICAL NOTES

The BHP Iron Ore Jubilee Museum and Gallery is the result of a joint project between BHP and the community. For BHP's Silver Jubilee in 1995 they wished to give something back to the community. After some consultation the Newman people requested an arts gallery to be built next to the Tourist Bureau. The rammed earth construction was to create a continuity between the Tourist Bureau and the new Art Gallery. The building was opened in Feb 1995. The magnificent stained glass window is a striking feature of the building. The design was a joint effort by the Apel family of Mallina Station, near Port Hedland, and a Sydney artist, Norma Birrell. Local craftspeople worked to put it all together, using the community hall as a workshop. The window took 14 days to assemble.

The Art Gallery has had a number of people through its doors since its opening but in 1997 it is going through some changes in direction.

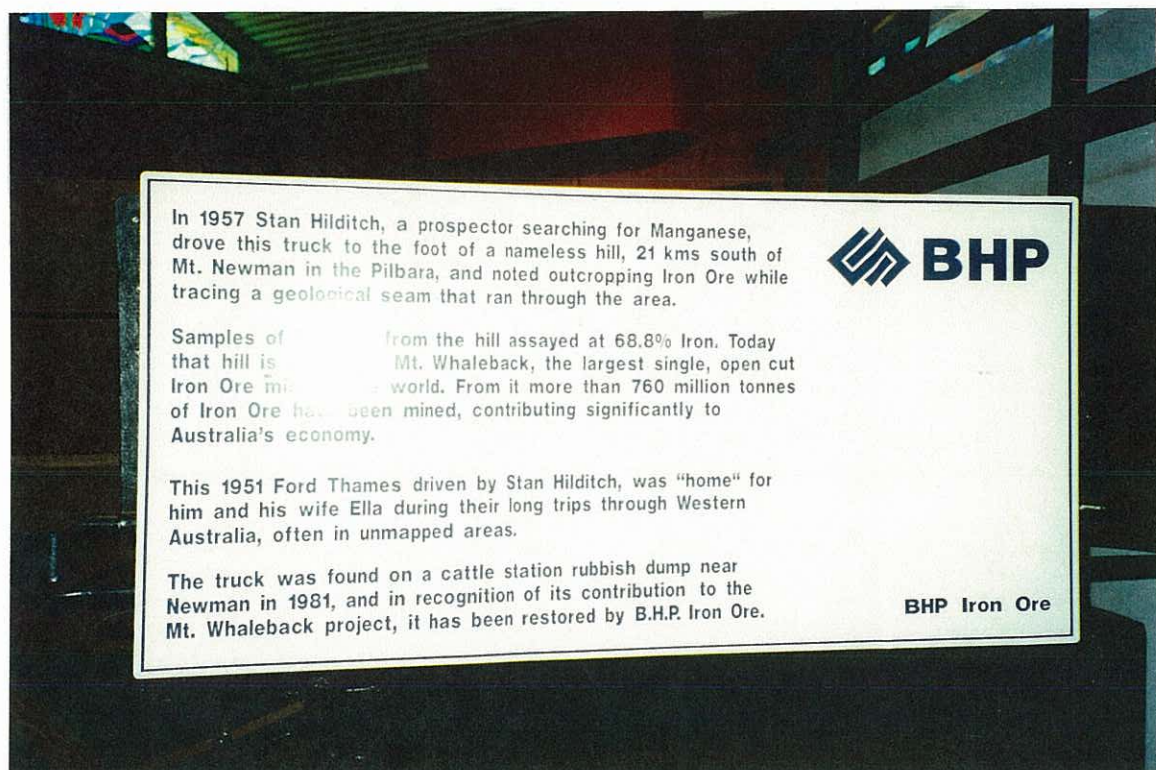
SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Cultural activities	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The BHP Iron Ore Jubilee Museum Gallery has aesthetic, historic and social heritage significance. It represents a joint venture between BHP and the local community, and is a facility to be enjoyed by both local people and visitors to the district. The stained glass window is an outstanding piece of craftsmanship.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
<p>Red Rocks & Spinifex. MacRae, Bill. Newman Tourist Centre information - Tony Dahlitz</p>		



An early photograph, showing the construction of the Tourist Centre in 1991.



A view inside the Gallery showing the stained glass window and Stan Hilditch's truck.



The plaque commemorating the efforts of Stan Hilditch.



Some of the heavy machinery on display in the Museum.



The Haulpak truck on display at the Museum.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N2****Boomerang Grandstand****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Boomerang Oval Grandstand		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 1628, Reserve 38512, Newman Drive		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Shire of East Pilbara	Kalgan Drive, PO Box 231, Newman 6573		08 9175 1924	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
38512	1628			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	1969	
Use(s) of Place		
<i>Original</i>	Seating facility for Mt Whaleback Mine Opening Ceremony, 1969.	
<i>Present</i>	Grandstand at Boomerang Oval	
Architect/Designer		
Other Associated Persons	Artist who painted mural 1995 - Terry Thompson of Wickham, students from Newman Primary School, local Aborigines from the Parnpajina Community	
Construction Materials		
<i>Walls</i>	Concrete	
<i>Roof</i>	Timber lined	

Description

The Boomerang Oval Grandstand is located on the western side of Boomerang Oval, located in Newman Drive in Newman. The Grandstand has a distinctive design, with each side constructed in the shape of two overlapping boomerangs. The concrete structure has a 4 tiered concrete platform as a base and a large protective canopy, angled in the shape of the boomerangs. The Grandstand became the venue for one of the mural projects undertaken late in 1995, and the back wall and the boomerangs have been decorated and painted with Aboriginal motifs and designs.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Grandstand was originally brought to Newman and served as the dignitaries' stand on the occasion of the opening of the Mt. Whaleback Mine by the then Governor General of Australia, Sir Paul Hasluck, on 26 June 1969. It was later moved to the Boomerang Oval. In August 1995 it was one of the Newman locations selected to be part of a mural project. The artist and designer was Terry Thompson of Wickham. After the structure had been prepared with an undercoat, Thompson created the basic designs using a cherry picker. Members of the local community, Newman school children and Aborigines from the Parnpajina Community assisted with the painting which took two weeks to complete. Local businesses also supported the project. Other murals were carried out at the Recreation Centre, the Childrens Ward at the Hospital and the Pool.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Sport, Recreation and Entertainment	Cultural Activities
Statement of Significance		

The Boomerang Oval Grandstand has aesthetic, historic and social significance. It is an attractive example of a functional building being transformed into a community work of art.

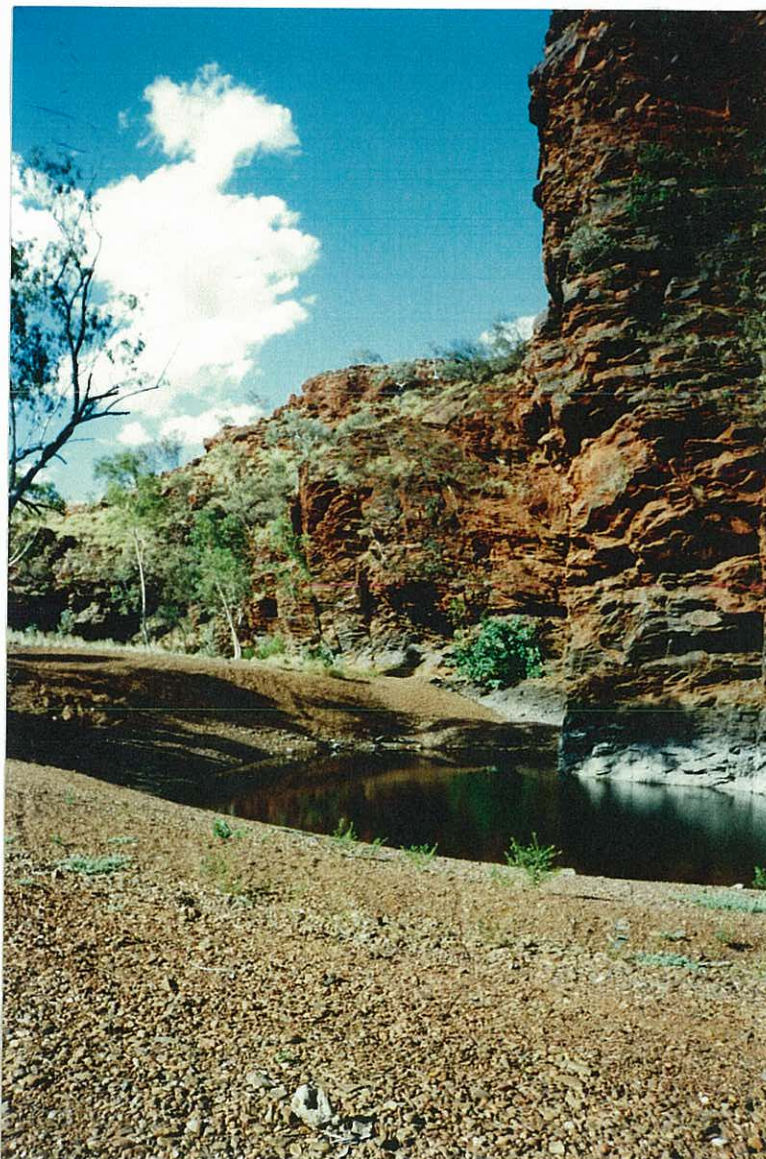
Management Recommendation**OTHER****Supporting Information**

Report on Mural Project - Shire of East Pilbara



The Boomerang Grandstand, prepared with an undercoat, before being decorated.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: N3**Kalgans Pool****Photograph of the place**

A view of Kalgans Pool.

LOCATION	Map Reference: S 119-39, E 23-12
Name of Place	Kalgans Pool
Location/Address	
Street Number and Name	25 km from the main road
Suburb/Town	Newman

Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.

DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	Natural evolution
Use(s) of Place	
<i>Original</i>	Permanent water hole, water source and swimming
<i>Present</i>	Water source and swimming
<i>Other</i>	
Description	
<p>Kalgans Pool is located at the end of a meandering 4WD track that leads into the Ophthalmia Range. The pool is formed at the bottom of a rich red cliff that dominates the scene. The pool never dries up and nobody knows how deep it is. The pool has waterfalls feeding it during the wet season. The pool is also fed by Kalgans Creek/River. There is a swimming 'tarzan' rope over the pool.</p>	

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Natural environment awareness	Sports & Recreation
Statement of Significance		
<p>Kalgans Pool has aesthetic and social significance. It is an attractive popular natural waterhole that never dries up. It is visited by tourists and local people alike for swimming and picnicking. The large gum tree on the banks of the river/waterhole supports a rope for swinging into the water. There use to be a flying fox across the water but this is no longer there (disappeared in 1996). This is one of a number of waterholes in the district. Others include Eagle Rock, Stuart Pool, Three Pools and Poonda.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

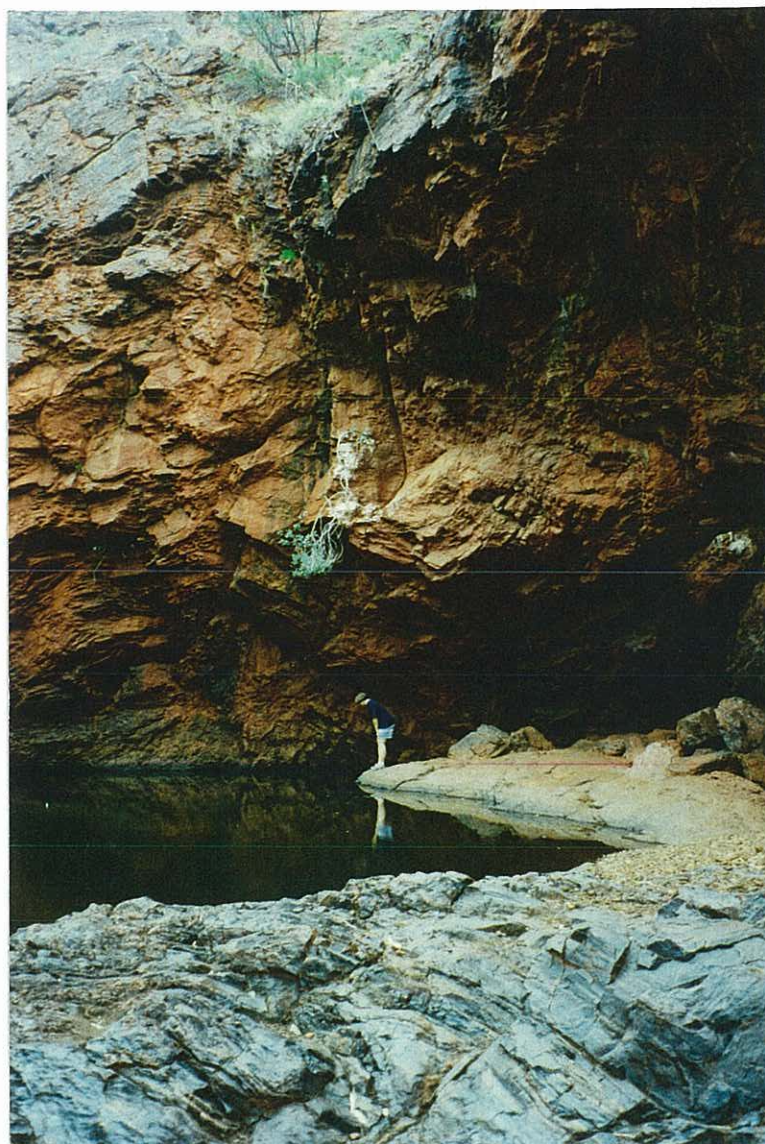
Supporting Information
Newman Water Hole Circuit - East Pilbara Business and Information Directory 1997 Pg 9



Looking down on Kalgans Pool from the ridge above.



Three Pools - one of the other scenic pools in the district.



Another of the pools in the district, Poonda Pool.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: N4

Mercure Inn

Photograph of the place



The entrance to the Mercure Inn.

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Mercure Inn		
Other Names		Walkabout Hotel, Overland Motor Inn, Quality Inn		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 1401, Newman Drive		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
ACCOR Asia Pacific	Martin Place, Sydney			
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
	Newman 1401			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	20 December 1968	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Hotel	
Present	Hotel/Motel	
Architect/Designer		
Other Associated Persons		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Brick - painted	
Roof	Fibre	
Other		
Description		

The original Walkabout Hotel, now the Mercure Inn, was constructed in 1968, and when it was opened in December 1968 it consisted of two accommodation blocks (42 rooms), staff quarters, dining room, kitchen and a cocktail bar. A pool and landscaped gardens were to complete the complex. Additions over time have included a public bar, saloon bar, a further 18 units and a Drive-In Bottle Shop. The design and style of the buildings were modelled on the Spanish 'Hacienda'. The bricks were made locally and the walls are now painted a light terracotta colour. The distinctive design of the buildings is similar to that of the other former Walkabout Hotels in Port Hedland, Geraldton, Karratha and Gove NT.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Hotel was opened in December 1968, and many dignitaries stayed at the complex when the Mt Whaleback Mine was opened in July 1969. The official lunch was held at the hotel. In the early years of the mine Royal visitors to the area included the Duke and Duchess of Kent (August 1969), HRH the Duke of Edinburgh and later HRH Princess Margaret and Lord Snowden.

The hotel has changed owners and names several times over the years. After the Walkabout it was known as the Overland Motor Inn between 1987-89, and then it became known as the Quality Inn. It was one of a large chain of Quality Inns around WA. It became the Mercure Inn in 1996. The hotel is used mainly by people who are on mine business in the area.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Occupations	
Subtheme(s)	Hospitality Industry	
Statement of Significance		

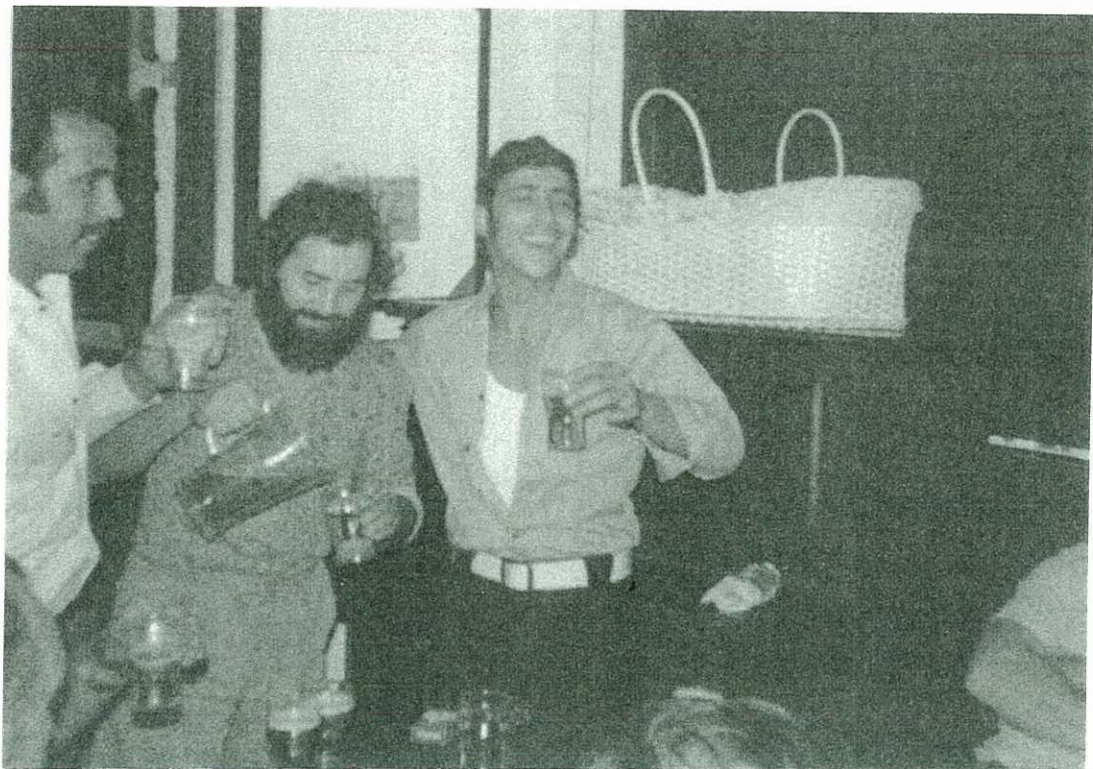
The former Walkabout Hotel (now Mercure Inn) has aesthetic, historic and social significance. It was the first hotel in the new mining town of Newman, and continues to be a popular social gathering place for residents and visitors alike. It also provides quality accommodation for visitors to Newman.

Management Recommendation**OTHER****Supporting Information**

Whaleback Tales. Eckhart, P.
Information from the Manager, Mr E Curley 1997
Old photograph in the foyer of the Hotel



A view of one of the accommodation blocks.



An early photograph of the newly opened Walkabout Bar, which was a popular meeting place for early Newman residents.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: N5

Mosque

Photograph of the place



LOCATION				
Name of Place		Mosque		
Other Names		Former single men's quarters common room 'Spider Block'		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 1536, Abydos Way		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Newman Muslim Association	PO Box 224 NEWMAN WA 6753	9175 1924		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
38506	Newman 1536			

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	Moved late 1980s	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Former single men's quarters common room	
Present	Mosque	
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Trimdeck metal	
Roof	Metal	
Other		
Description		

The mosque is a an octagonal (*to be verified*), two storey building, constructed of metal Trimdeck. It is accessed by means of external stairs. It was formerly the common room for the original single men's quarters, and it was moved to its current location in the late 1980s. The mosque is used daily by some Muslim people, and is open on Fridays for the special prayers sessions held then.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Religion	
Statement of Significance		
The mosque has historic, cultural and social significance. It is used as a place of worship by the local Muslim community, consisting currently of about 13 families. The community is made up of Arabs, Albanians and Malays. There is no resident Imam in Newman, so the leadership function is shared by members of the community. The mosque reflects the cultural diversity to be found in Newman.		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
Information from Mohammed Dardah Ph 041 189 16688

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: N6

Mt Whaleback Mine

Photograph of the place



A view of of the Mt Whaleback pit, which presently has 24 benches exposed in some places (1997).

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 119-41, E 23-22 Newman Topo 171		
Name of Place		Mt Whaleback Mine		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		West end of Newman Drive, 5.5 km west of Newman		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Mt Newman Joint Venture	BHP Iron Ore, PO Box 655, NEWMAN 6573	0891 751511		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
	Windell 16/17/55/56		SL 3116/3684/ 3685/7406/7407	

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	Mine opened on 26 June 1969
Use(s) of Place	
<i>Original</i>	Natural feature - Mt Whaleback
<i>Present</i>	Iron Ore Mine
<i>Other</i>	
Architect/Designer	
Other Associated Persons	Stan Hilditch - discovered the massive ore body in 1957
Description	

Mt Whaleback mine, located 1200 km north of Perth, near Newman, was opened in 1969 when the Mt Newman Mining Project was officially launched. It is the largest of the mines operated by BHP Iron Ore and its joint venture partners Mitsui and Itochu.

A number of different buildings and facilities together make up the mine site. As the visitor approaches the security gate, one can see large overburden areas which have been scalloped to catch water and provide stability for areas which have been systematically revegetated. The old diesel powerhouse on the left has been replaced by a new gas-fired power station built east of the mine. The new powerhouse is fed by natural gas supplied from the Karratha to Kalgoorlie pipeline. A large workshop with 13 bays is well equipped to undertake repairs to mobile equipment. A fleet of 50 huge trucks, some of them Caterpillar 793 Model 13s with a pay load of 240 tonnes, needs regular maintenance. The high grade Brockman iron ore is taken from the mining pit to the crushing plants where it is crushed to less than 100mm, and conveyed to the train loadout stockpiles. Lower grade, or 'contact' ore goes through a separate crushing system to the Beneficiation plant (commonly known as the 'bene' plant), where it is separated. The resulting high grade ore goes to the railway loadout stockpiles and the waste material to a separate stockpile for use as road base around the perimeter of the mine. From the loadout stockpiles, the ore is loaded into the ore cars for rail to Port Hedland. In each of two railway loadout tunnels, 13 chutes gravity feed the ore into 13 cars simultaneously, with the total of 240 cars taking approximately 1½ - 2 hrs to load over 26,000 tonnes. This is the longest train in scheduled regular use in the world.

Mining operations are controlled from a computerised base (the "White House") at the top of the mine. From a look out position near the "White House" one can see the full extent of the 5.5km long pit which presently goes down 24 benches (each bench is 15m high and 10m wide). The mine is planned to go down to a depth of 38 benches. In the pit electrical shovels load 70-80 tonnes per bucket into waiting trucks. The gradient of the road leading into the pit is 10%.

Computer models are used to plan mining operations. Currently, activities are centred on a major push back of the 'North Wall' to expose more ore resources.

A few metres away from the 'White House', from another look out point, the visitor can see over the top of the beneficiation plant and the No 2 crushing plant to Orebody 29 in the distance. This Marra Mamba ore (limonite and geotite) has a more yellow appearance. There are other iron ore bodies in the vicinity. Orebodies 23, 25 and Jimblebar have been developed to supplement production from Mt Whaleback. Other BHP mines in the region are Yandi (located 160 km north of Newman) and Yarrie (208 km east of Port Hedland).

The remaining administration buildings house other BHP Iron Ore staff members who contribute to the safe, efficient operation of the mine. The Public Affairs Dept plays an important role in educating and informing visitors to the mine, and in liaising with the wider community. There is also an administrative office located in Newman, known as the 'town office', dealing with housing, training and liaison, Aboriginal and other community issues.

HISTORICAL NOTES

The orebody at Mt Whaleback was originally discovered in 1957 by prospector Stan Hilditch when he was searching for manganese (another source quotes uranium as the mineral he was searching for). As there was a national embargo on iron ore, no development took place. After the embargo was lifted in 1960, Hilditch tried to rally support for developing the deposit. Eventually Charles Warman was also convinced, and a developer in the form of American Metal Climax (AMAX) became interested. After much exploration and testing, the Mt Whaleback dream became a concrete reality. The participants in the joint venture were AMAX, CSR, BHP, Mitsui, Itochu, and Selection Trust of England. The Mt Newman Mining Project was officially opened by Sir Paul Hasluck, the Governor General of Australia on June 26 1969. In 1986 BHP became the major shareholder, as they bought out the AMAX share as well as the other major shareholders. Their share went from 30% to 85%.

Iron ore is the basic ingredient for steel, and BHP Iron Ore is the world's second largest producer of iron ore, supplying steelmakers in Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, Europe and Australia's BHP Steel in New South Wales. BHP Iron Ore directly employs about 2,400 people at Newman, Port Hedland and its head office in Perth.

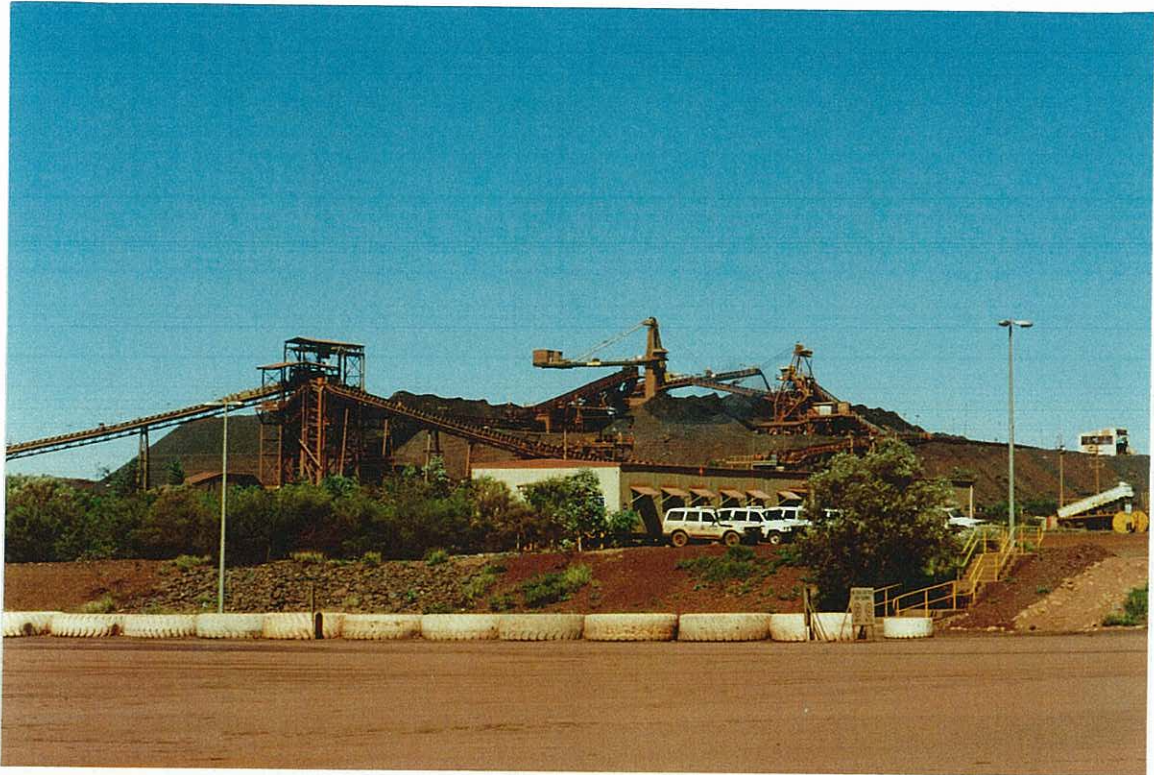
Today (1997) visitors can participate in a mine tour and can visit the site of the Mt Whaleback mining operation. Here the terraced orebody continues to be excavated and put through crushing plants at 4,000 tonnes per hour. The ore is then placed in trains with up to 240 wagons and 4 locomotives that together can measure approx 2.7km. The ore is transported to the Port Hedland iron ore facilities at Nelson Point for further processing, stockpiling and export. A number of expansionary changes were made to the port facilities in the 1960s, 1980s and early 1990s to allow access to huge iron ore carriers which transport the ore to international destinations.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	Occupations
Subtheme(s)	Resource Development	Mining
Statement of Significance		
Mt Whaleback mine has historical, scientific and social significance, in addition to its enormous economic significance, both for the local community and for the wider Australian economy.		
The Mt Whaleback mine, with remaining resources of over 800 million tonnes, is one of the world's richest sources of Brockman iron ore, assaying up to 69% iron (average 64%). Few iron ore producers can match the range and blend of ores provided by BHP Iron Ore. To support its workforce, BHP Iron Ore has helped provide a large part of the community infrastructure at Newman and Port Hedland. Newman (4,500) is a serviced town, originally set up by the mine, but now administered by the Shire of East Pilbara.		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information

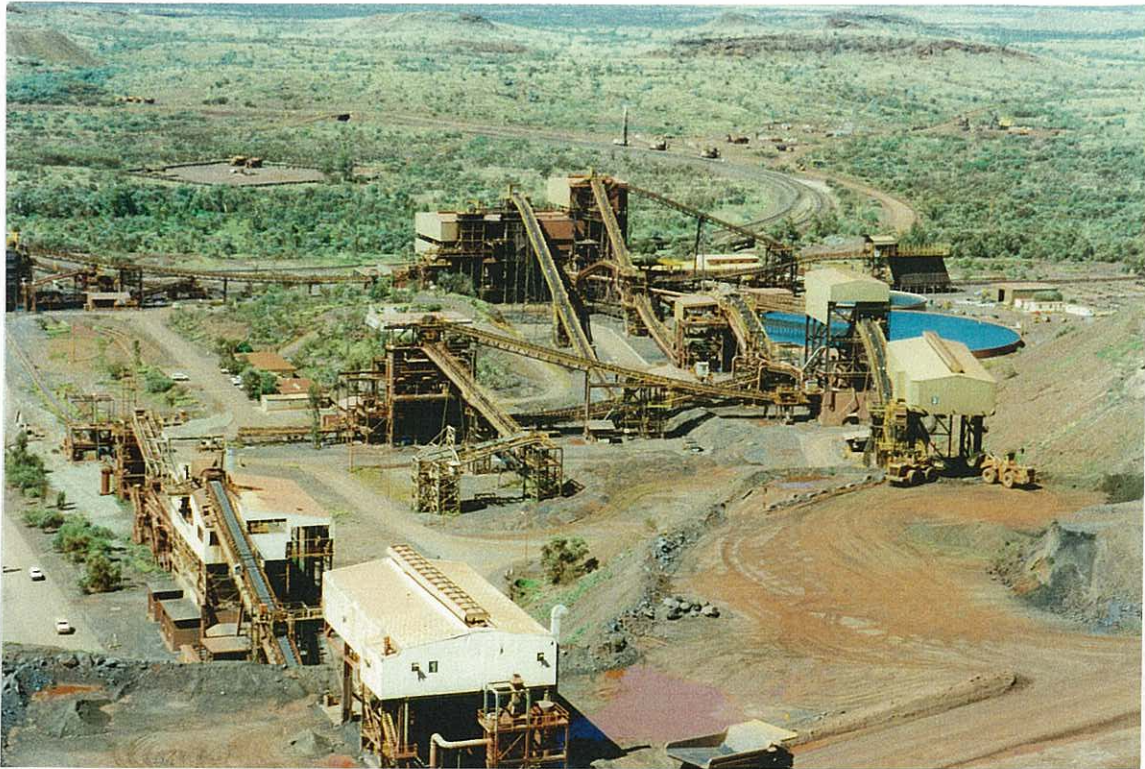
Extensive information from BHP Iron Ore Public Affairs (Ms J Heath) - Video and printed material.
 Historical photographs - BHP Iron Ore.
 Mine visit with Engineer I Pearson.
 Newspaper articles, Mt Newman Chronicle, October 1981.



A view across the mining offices to the loadout stockpiles situated above the train loadout tunnels.



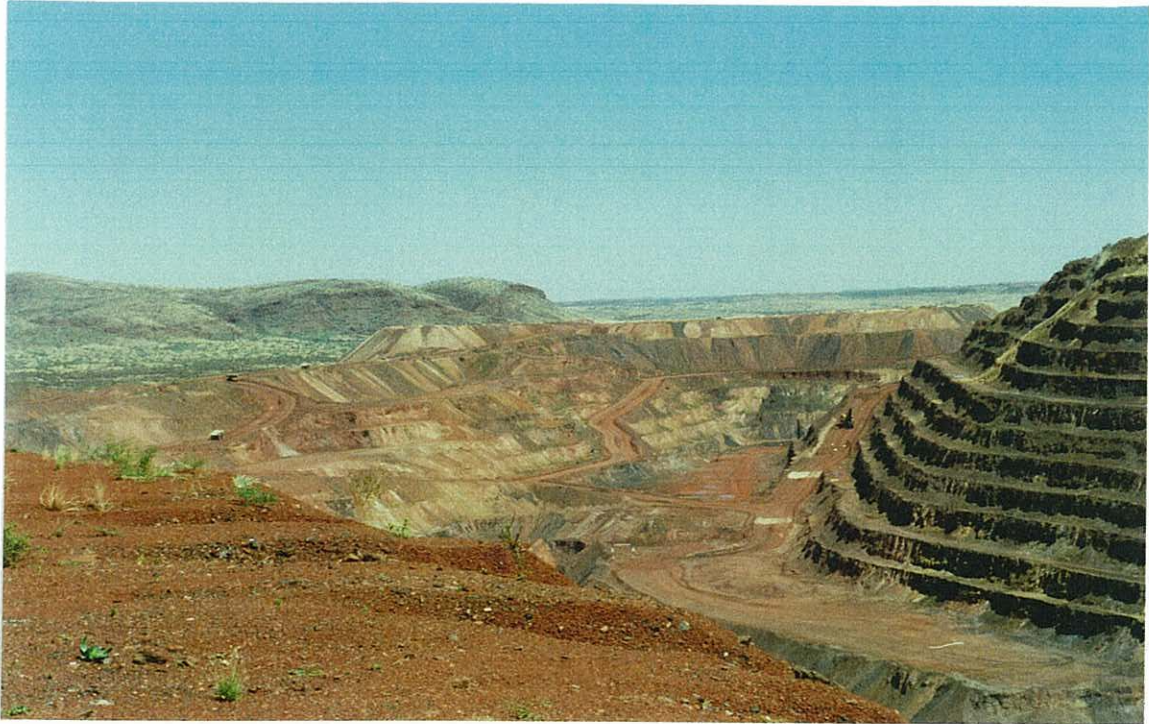
A Liebherr 240T truck (left) in the Mobile Equipment Workshop service bay.



A view of the Beneficiation plant (right) and Crusher No 1, the original crushing system.



A view of the loadout tunnel where the ore cars are loaded. The train, comprising up to 240 ore cars, is the longest train in scheduled regular use in the world. It transports the ore to Port Hedland daily - six trains from Mt Whaleback and close satellines, and three from Yandi.



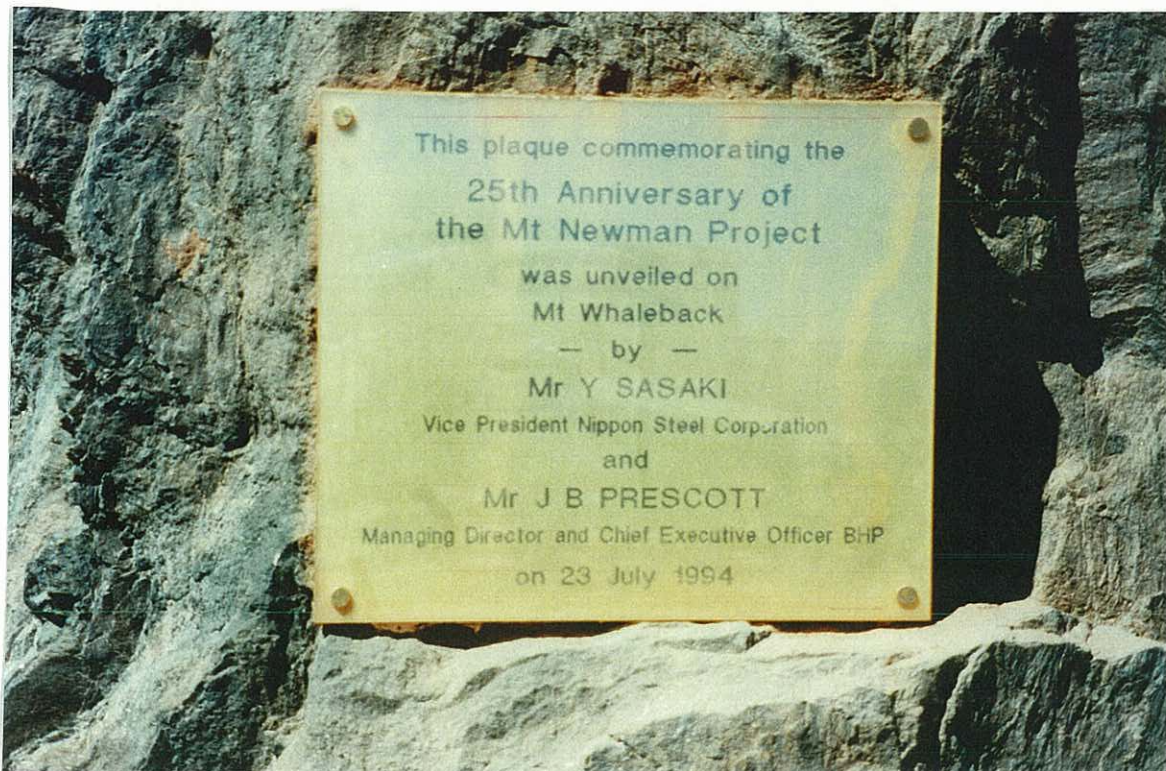
A view towards the western end of Mt Whaleback pit, with the Pushback 4 North area on the right.



A view of the centre pit, showing the benches which are approx. 15m deep.



An electrical shovel at work in the pit. loading ore onto a Liebherr 240R truck. This shovel picks up about 70 tonnes at one go and is powered by 11,000 volts of electricity (see cable in foreground).



The plaque commemorating the first 25 years of the Mt Whaleback Mine (Mt Newman Project). Over 300 guests flew in to Newman from all over the world for the unveiling ceremony in 1994. Guests included Sir Charles Court and WA Premier Richard Court, customer representatives, BHP executives, employees with 25 years service and local business people.



A view of some of the mine buildings, showing part of the Newman-Port Hedland ore train in the background.



A view of the workshops and the high grade crushing plant No 2. This plant was installed in 1971 and is where iron ore boulders of up to 1.5m in diameter are reduced down to 200mm or less, before going via conveyor belt to a secondary crusher. There the ore is crushed to 100 mm or smaller, and then transported to train loadout stockpiles.



A standard Pilbara 4WD vehicle against a backdrop showing revegetation of overburden areas near the mine administration buildings.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: N7

Newman Hospital

Photograph of the place

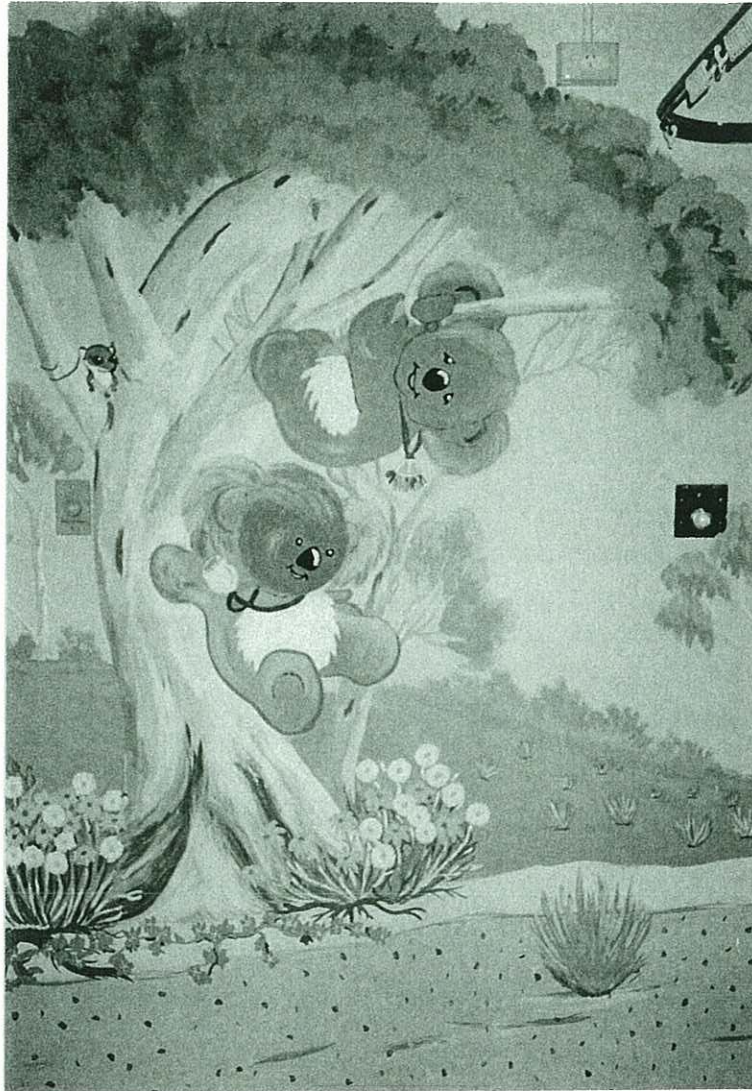


LOCATION					
Name of Place		Newman District Hospital			
Location/Address					
Street Number and Name		Lot 689, Reserve 38351, Mindarra Drive			
Suburb/Town		Newman			
Owner		Address		Phone/fax	
Health Dept of WA		PO Box 8172 PERTH 6001		9222 4222	
Land Description :					
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.		Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
38351	Newman 689				

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	1970	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Hospital	
Present	Hospital	
Other		
Construction Materials		
Walls	Brick	
Roof	Corrugated Iron	
Other	Metal Decking	
Description		
<p>The Newman District Hospital is a low, flat, face brick building with a verandah across the front elevation, supported by metal posts. The flat roof is not visible. When the hospital opened in 1970 it had 6 beds, plus a theatre, labour ward, x-ray and outpatients departments. By mid 1971 a further 6 beds were added and 6 months later further beds were added. Since then two original wards have been converted into the larger childrens ward. In late 1995 this ward was decorated with murals by a local artist, assisted by local volunteers.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES
<p>This is the second hospital in Newman and was built in 1970. The first, temporary hospital was located at 30 Mindarra Street. Next to the house were consulting rooms, x-ray facilities and dispensary for the doctor, Dr Peter Eckhart. There were no kitchen facilities so the mine provided the meals for the hospital. The first baby born in Newman arrived in April 1969 and approximately 24 babies were born there before the new 6-bed hospital was opened in June 1970. The first Matron was Sister Marjorie Eckhart, who became a well know local figure, becoming Shire President in 1985. Dr Eckhart has recently published an account of their years in Newman from 1968-1987 entitled <i>'Whaleback Tales'</i>.</p> <p>The hospital has since been expanded and extended and continues to provide essential medical services to people in the Newman area. There are no resident doctors, but three local doctors are available when needed.</p>

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Community Services and Utilities	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Newman District Hospital has historic and social significance. It has provided essential medical care residents of Newman and the outlying district since 1968. The mural project in 1995 transformed a bare ward into a colourful place to be enjoyed by sick children.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
<p>Whaleback Tales. Eckhart, Peter. Official documents and letters provided by the Newman Hospital</p>		



A portion of the mural decoration in the childrens' ward



Another element of the mural completed in 1995.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N8****Newman Primary School****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Newman Primary School		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 2299, Hilditch Avenue		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Education Dept				
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
40271	Newman 2299			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	1969	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	School	
Present	School	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Brick	Fibreboard
Roof	Metal decking	
Other	Metal verandah posts	Many windows

Description

The Newman Primary School consists of a group of low, rectangular buildings, some single storey, and others two-storey. It has been built in stages, beginning with a single 6-classroom block in 1969. The two-storey building has a verandah at both levels, supported on the upper level by metal posts. Light is provided by many windows on the upper level. A variety of trees provide shade for the students.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Newman Primary School officially started in June 1968. The first teacher was Mrs Rosemary Wilson who, owing to illness, had to be replaced by Jim Hopkins until her return. Lessons were first conducted to 15 children in a house and were then moved to a disused hall (the Old Homestead Mess), until the Primary School was built. The classes at the Old Homestead Mess required the children to be bussed from town to the mess, then home for lunch, return to school and finally home.

The permanent Primary School of six classrooms was opened for the new school year in 1969. It was built to provide an education for the children of the people who had come to work in the mine or provide services for the people of Newman. The school was built as an extendable building with 6 classrooms. The school started with 80 students of both primary and high school age. In the mid 1970s the population of Newman was 5,000, of which 3,000 were children. The average age of people in the town was 11 years. By 1973 the number of students had risen to 676 students.

A Senior High School was opened and in 1976 a second primary school was built when student numbers increased to over 700 pupils. A kindergarten was also built. By 1994 there were 362 students at Newman Primary. Despite the isolation of Newman from other communities, the school counteracts remoteness with a well resourced school, supported ably by an active Parents and Citizens Committee and by BHP Iron Ore.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Education Facilities	
Statement of Significance		

The Newman Primary School has historic and social heritage. It was the first school in Newman, and continues to provide quality education to many of the children in the town.

Management Recommendation**OTHER****Supporting Information**

The Iron Ore School. Boyd, Don. BHP Iron Ore WA. 1994.
Eckhart, P. Whaleback Tales



Some of the shady trees in the school grounds.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA

MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY PLACE RECORD FORM

LGA Place No: N9

Newman Recreation Club

Photograph of the place



The original Newman Recreation Hall.

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Newman Recreation Club		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 1404, Calcott Crescent		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Newman Club Inc.	PO Box 114 NEWMAN 6753	9175 1110		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
	Newman 1404			

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	1969 Hall	
	c1972 Recreation Club	
Use(s) of Place		
<i>Original</i>	Recreation Club	
<i>Present</i>	Recreation Club	
<i>Other</i>		
Architect/Designer		
Other Associated Persons		
Construction Materials		
<i>Walls</i>	Brick	
<i>Roof</i>	Colourbond	Tiles
<i>Other</i>		
Description		
<p>The Newman Recreation Club was built in two stages. The first structure was the brick hall, built in 1969. This low building with a gently pitched roof, was used for various community activities. It is not known exactly when the squash courts or the rest of the Club buildings were constructed (c1972). <i>(More information needed)</i></p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Sport, Recreation and Entertainment	
Statement of Significance		
<p>These buildings have historic and social heritage significance. In an isolated mining town like Newman, recreational facilities are extremely important as a focus for community activities. The Newman Recreation Club is due to celebrate its 25th Anniversary in 1997.</p>		
Management Recommendation		
OTHER		
Supporting Information		
Oral history		



The building which houses two squash courts. Joined to it are the Bar and other facilities.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N10****Ophthalmia Dam****Photograph of the place****A view looking out over Ophthalmia Dam.**

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 119-52, E 230-19 Newman Topo Map 171		
Name of Place		Ophthalmia Dam		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name				
Suburb/Town				
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	1981
Use(s) of Place	
<i>Original</i>	Dam
<i>Present</i>	Dam
<i>Other</i>	
Architect/Designer	
Other Associated Persons	
Construction Materials	
<i>Walls</i>	Dam walls - stone
<i>Roof</i>	
<i>Other</i>	

Description

Ophthalmia Dam was built in 1981 with the assistance of Israeli scientists. The \$30 million dam was designed to replenish underground water reserves from seasonal rain. The artesian water is pumped out to supply the town with a regular potable water supply. There is a series of rock walls creating the walls for the dam. The dam has a large surface area but the perception of depth is false as it rarely gets deeper than 2.5 metres. Recreational facilities, such as shelters, barbecues, and tables and benches are provided, but no power boats are allowed.

SIGNIFICANCE

Historic theme(s)	Demographic Settlement	Community Efforts
Subtheme(s)	Community Services and Utilities	Environmental Change

Statement of Significance

Ophthalmia Dam has aesthetic, scientific and social significance for the Newman district. In a hot and arid landscape, it provides an attractive recreational area for local people and visitors. It plays a vital role in supplying Newman with a regular potable water supply.

Management Recommendation**OTHER****Supporting Information**

Oral history
Local photographic collection



One of the rock dam walls.



Some of the recreational facilities at Ophthalmia Dam.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N11****Railway Line from Port Hedland to Newman****Photograph of the place****One of the 25 railway bridges where the line crosses a dry river bed.**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Railway Line from Port Hedland to Newman		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name				
Suburb/Town				
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>
	PT 3116/3678 Lot 19			

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date		1968
Use(s) of Place		
Original		Railway
Present		Railway
Contractors		Bechtel Pacific Corporation - prime contractors Morrison-Knudsen-Mannix-Oman (MKMO)
Other Associated Persons		The Thursday Islander group formed an excellent "front-line" with great teamwork.
Construction Materials		
Other	Timber sleepers	Heavy steel rails
Description		
<p>The 426 km railway from Newman to Port Hedland is a single track standard gauge railway. The \$50 million railway was built to particularly heavy specifications. Laying the line involved 25 bridges, nine miles of culverts, deep cuttings through hard rock, and a search for water to specially treat embankments to make them resistant to erosion. Western Australian hardwood timber was used for sleepers, and there were 870,000 bought for the line. (These have since all been replaced). Alongside the railway track is 425kms of good quality gravel road used for access for maintenance of the track. Warning signs about the train track are well posted for road vehicle drivers' use.</p>		

HISTORICAL NOTES

The Newman rail project had the huge objective of completing an almost 430 km railway from Newman to Port Hedland through rugged terrain. It took just 21 months of intensive labouring to complete the project, which involved 49 principal contractors and 163 contracts. Construction camps sprang up at Port Hedland and Newman, and at a number of places along the route of the railway. The project employed 1300 workers (both local and men from afield) who set new records for labour intensive track construction. The Thursday Island gang made a name for themselves with their excellent teamwork. In one 12 hour period 7 km of track was laid. This was despite harrowing weather conditions of extremely high temperatures.

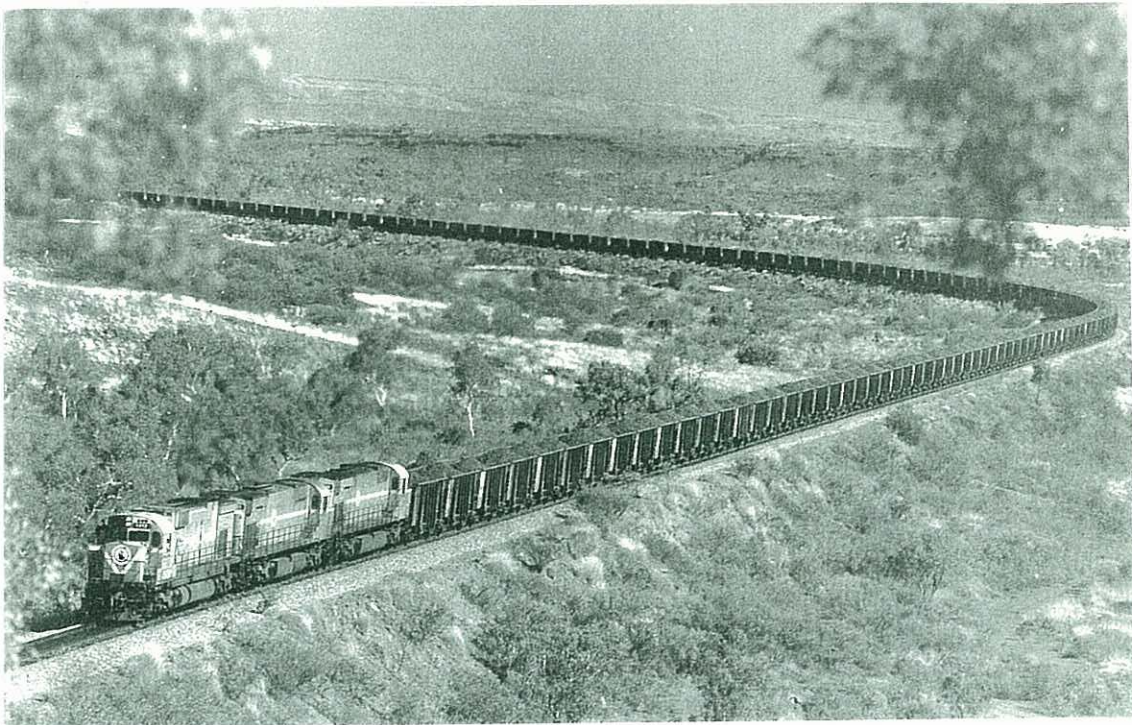
Trains carrying the iron ore from the mines to Port Hedland are 2.7 kms in length. Altogether they weigh 25,000 tonnes or more. Up to 4 locomotives haul each train and journeys can take as long as 8 hours. The rail line has been through a number of upgrades since its first construction in 1968.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Communication & Transport	
Subtheme(s)	Rail Transport	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The railway line from Port Hedland to Newman has historic, scientific and social significance. It also has enormous economic significance for the East Pilbara region. The rail link is a vital component in the mining of iron ore at Mt Whaleback Mine, as it is used to transport the ore to the shipping harbour at Port Hedland, from where it is exported.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER	
Supporting Information	
<p>Red Rocks & Spinifex. MacRae, Bill. Published by B.MacRae, 1995. McIlwraith, J. The First 500 Million Years, Public Affairs Dept, BHP-Utah Minerals International 1988.</p>	



Workers laying the track in 1968.



A view of one of the trains which travel frequently between Newman and Port Hedland.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N12****Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre****Photograph of the place****The entrance to the Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre		
Other Names		Shire Offices		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		Lot 1533, Reserve 39981, Kalgan Drive		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	Address	Phone/fax		
Shire of East Pilbara	PO Box 231, Newman 6573	08 9175 1924		
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
39981	Newman 1533			

DESCRIPTION		
Construction Date	1981 1995-96 Renovations and additions	
Use(s) of Place		
<i>Original</i>	Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre	
<i>Present</i>	Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre	
<i>Other</i>		
Architect/Designer		
Other Associated Persons		
Construction Materials		
<i>Walls</i>	Cement brick	
<i>Roof</i>	Metal trimdeck	
<i>Other</i>	Timber fascia boards	
Description		
<p>The Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre is located in Kalgan Drive, adjacent to the Library and Hedland College. It is a low, light face brick building, with painted timber fascia boards, and an entrance porch supported by painted timber posts. The building blends in effectively with its surroundings. The original structure, built in 1981, has been extended a few times, the most recent renovations taking place in 1995-96. The Council Chamber has an external door at the front of the building for easy access.</p> <p>The Shire Offices were built after the town was 'normalised' in July 1981, when BHP Iron Ore opened the town, and handed over administration to an elected Shire Council. To legalise the transaction a payment of \$1 was made to BHP Iron Ore. Newman was the first Pilbara 'company' town transferred to a local authority.</p>		

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Government, local government and politics	
Statement of Significance		
<p>The Shire of East Pilbara Administration Centre has aesthetic, historic and social significance. It is the main administration centre of 'the largest Shire in Australia', where local government functions are carried out by the Shire Council and the Shire Officers.</p> <p>The immense distances in the East Pilbara create some administrative difficulties, so there are Shire Offices in three locations - in Marble Bar, Nullagine and Newman. The East Pilbara Shire has a population of 9,600 (1998 WA Municipal Directory) and employs a full time staff of 78 employees. It has an income of \$10,617,913.</p>		
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information
WA Municipal Directory 1997-98



Another view of the building, showing the external entrance to the Council Chamber.



The Shire Council around the time of 'normalisation' (1981).
At this time Ray Daniels was Shire President (front row, second from left).

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N13****St Joseph's Catholic Church
(Old Church and New Church)****Photograph of the place****The original St Joseph's Catholic Church**

LOCATION				
Name of Place		St Joseph's Catholic Church (original Church and new Church)		
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name		L279, Rudall Ave (Warman Ave)		
Suburb/Town		Newman		
Owner	Address		Phone/fax	
Roman Catholic Church	c/o Box 16, Newman 6753		08 9175 1030	
Land Description :				
Reserve No.	Lot/Location No.	Plan/Diagram	Vol/Folio	No.
	Newman 279			

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date	First building (combined Presbytery/Chapel) constructed early 1970s New Church constructed 1977-78	
Use(s) of Place		
Original	Combined Chapel and Presbytery	
Present	Church Hall and Presbytery Church	
Other		
Architect/Designer	New Church: Peter Hunt - Perth	
Other Associated Persons	New Church: John Kevan - Building Co-ordinator Iris Rossen, J and S Clancy assisted	
Construction Materials		
Walls	Old Church: Brick	New Church: Light face brick
Roof		Colourbond
Other	Fibreboard panelling around doorway	
Description	<p>The early St Joseph's Church was built in the early 1970s. The building is a rectangular structure with a gently pitched gabled roof. The front facade, facing Rudall Ave, is symmetrical, with a central doorway set in a painted panelled section, with windows on either side of the door. Aluminium screen doors complete the entrance. At the opposite end are the living quarters for the resident Parish Priest.</p> <p>The new St Joseph's Church is a modern building, with sweeping curved lines. It is an example of the Late Twentieth-Century Ecclesiastical Style of architecture. A feature of this style is the emphasis on vertical elements as seen in the upward sweep of the curved wall and the narrow vertically proportioned windows.</p>	

HISTORICAL NOTES

On the original town plan for Newman there were to be two churches, Anglican and Catholic, but the proposed sites were used for other priorities. The Catholic Church used the dry canteen in the construction camp for their services. The first Catholic baptism in Newman was in October 1969. Within the next few years a church was planned. The first St Joseph's Church was an adapted house design, being a long rectangular structure with the Presbytery at one end and the inner walls at the other end removed to form a hall. This served the Catholic community in Newman until a new church was built in 1977-78 with much fundraising and the help of a great deal of voluntary labour. The new St Joseph's was blessed and dedicated on 12 April 1978 by the Most Rev Francis Xavier Thomas in his sixteenth year as Bishop of Geraldton. The Parish Priest at the time was Fr B Ahern.

The current Parish Priest is Fr Stephen Giles MHM of the Millhill Missionaries (1997). The parish is part of the Geraldton Diocese and is formed by about sixty families. There are two weekend services held each week.

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Community Efforts	
Subtheme(s)	Religion	
Statement of Significance	<p>These two church buildings have aesthetic, historic and social significance. They reflect the growth of a new parish over two decades. The new church is an example of what can be achieved when a community group works together to achieve an ambitious goal.</p>	
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information

Eckhart, P. Whaleback Tales

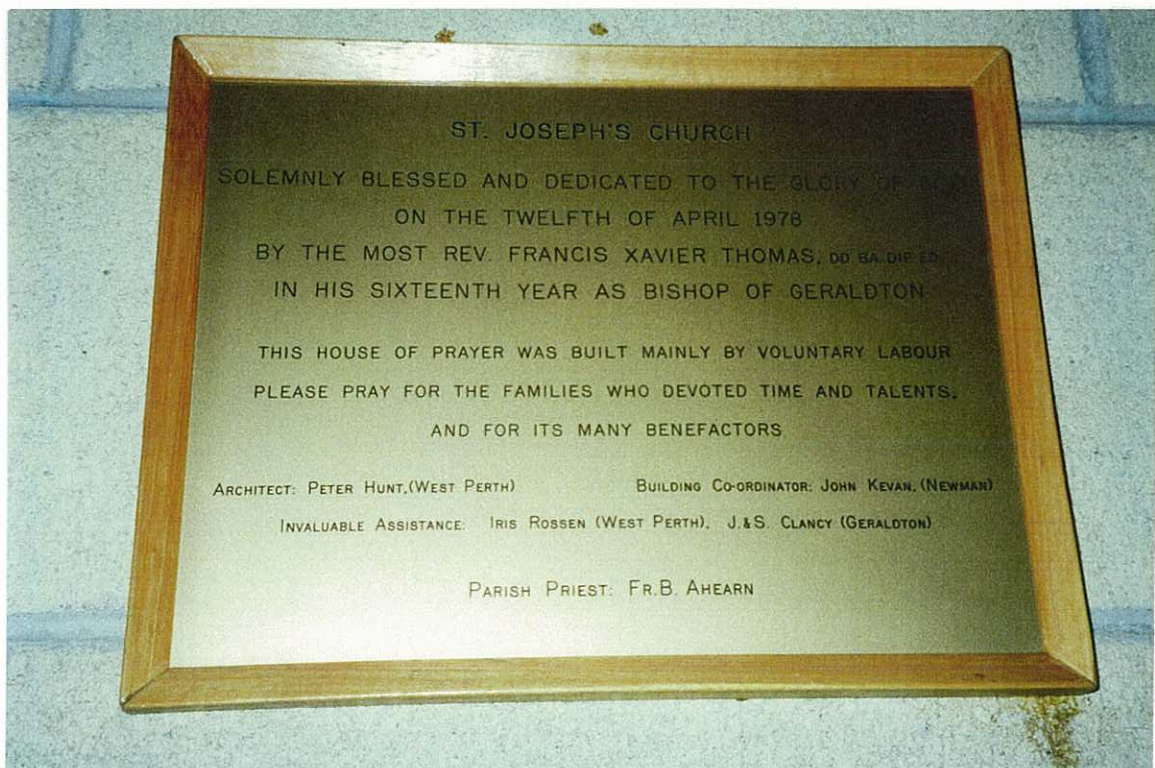
Interview with Fr Stephen Giles MHM, Parish Priest Ph 08 9175 1030 or 041 994 9133



The sweeping lines of the new St Joseph's Catholic Church.



Another view of the new Church, showing the main entrance.



The plaque in the foyer of the new church.

SHIRE OF EAST PILBARA**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
PLACE RECORD FORM****LGA Place No: N14****Weeli Wolli Pool****Photograph of the place**

LOCATION		Map Reference: S 119-11, E 230-1 Opthalmia Map		
Name of Place		Weeli Wolli Pool		
Other Names				
Location/Address				
Street Number and Name				
Suburb/Town				
Owner	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone/fax</i>		
Land Description :				
<i>Reserve No.</i>	<i>Lot/Location No.</i>	<i>Plan/Diagram</i>	<i>Vol/Folio</i>	<i>No.</i>

DESCRIPTION	
Construction Date	Natural spring and water hole
Use(s) of Place	
Original	Spring - water
Present	Spring - water
Description	
<p>Situated on the Weeli Wolli Creek is a series of permanent pools and small waterfalls forming a location known locally as Weeli Wolli. The clear water flows for almost 5kms, providing a haven for fish and bird life. Majestic paperbarks and river gums growing to 30 metres high line the watercourse. Large date palms, a remnant of cameleer days, are scattered amongst the paperbarks. Weeli Wolli is an ideal location for a picnic, with fresh flowing water nearby, pools to relax in on a hot day and plenty of shade. Weeli Wolli can be reached easily by 4WD. The trip takes approximately 1.5 hrs through spectacular scenery. There is no camping allowed at Weeli Wolli.</p>	

SIGNIFICANCE		
Historic theme(s)	Communications and Transport	Community Efforts
Subtheme(s)	Camel transport	Sport, Recreation and Entertainment Environmental Awareness
Statement of Significance	<p>Weeli Wolli is a natural unblemished environment with aesthetic, historic and scientific heritage values.</p> <p>Though not as spectacular as many other water holes in the Newman region, Weeli Wolli still attracts visitors as it is accessible for most of the year. It is a permanent water supply, whereas some of the other pools are seasonal.</p> <p>The date palms left by the cameleers are some of the few reminders of this era of unique transportation. Camels made an important contribution to traversing the harsh isolated areas of WA in the 1890s until well after the turn of the century. Hardier than donkeys and horses, camels could travel long distances with little water, which made them invaluable in arid regions. Their carers and drivers were often Afghans who planted palms and trees for shade on their return journeys. The camel gave way to motor transport during the 1920s -30s.</p>	
Management Recommendation		

OTHER

Supporting Information

Shire of East Pilbara Community Directory 1997.



Another view of Weeli Wolli.