

## MUNICIPAL INVENTORY OF HERITAGE PLACES 2019



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## **Executive Summary**

The review of the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places is a requirement of the Heritage Act (1990).

The assessment criteria detailed in the State Heritage Office's guidelines entitled *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1) as recommended in *State Planning Policy 3.5 Historic Heritage Conservation*, has been the primary guiding document for the Heritage Inventory review for the Shire of Broome.

The review references the thematic framework developed the 2004 review and 2014 review of the Municipal Heritage Inventory, and included in this report, to provide a check for a broad ranging inclusion of relevant places of heritage significance.

Community consultation is an essential element of the review process. In 2014 review the call for nominations of heritage places resulted in considerable interest and several places put forward for consideration. In total 15 places were nominated as part of the 2014 review, which was considered at the Ordinary Meeting of Council on the 28 August 2014, where it was resolved to receive the suggested list of nominated places for the purposes of consulting with landowner prior to further consideration by Council for future inclusion on the Municipal Inventory.

Community consultation was also undertaken as part of the review of the Municipal Inventory which commenced in 2018. During this consultant the Shire received a nomination that the Dinosaur Footprints be included.

The table below outlines the amendments that have been made to the Municipal Inventory over the review periods:

2014 Review		
Site	Address	Reason
The following 2004 Heritage Inventory review listings were deleted as part the 2014 review:		
Former post office	2 Stewart Street	Less significant in historical context of Broome
Hospital dwelling (former)	46 Walcott Street	Less significant in historical context of Broome
Relay Station	Cape Leveque	Less significant in total historical context
Afghan wells		No site identification or supporting information

The following nominated places from the 2014 Review were assessed against the Criteria and were included in the Heritage Inventory		
Cygnnet Bay Pearl Farm	Cygnnet Bay	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Bull Pen at Broome Regional Prison	17 Hamersley Street	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
The following nominated places from the 2014 Review were assessed against the Criteria and were not included in the Heritage Inventory		
Sam Male Luggar	N/A	Is within the Chinatown Conservation Area and is deemed to be of little significance as it can be relocated.

2019 Review		
Site	Address	Reason
The following nominated places from the 2014 Review were assessed against the Criteria and were included in the Heritage Inventory:		
Common Gate	Boundary of Broome Common Reserve	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Tramline formation and remnants	Town Jetty to Streeter Jetty	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
McDaniels Camp	Conti Foreshore, Roebuck Bay	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Commemorative Statue	Conti Foreshore, Roebuck Bay	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
SITE: Broome Tree Nursery	Herbert Street	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Lurujarri Heritage Trail	Trail Location	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Wavesong Garden	10 Millington Road	A place of significance in historical context of Broome



SITE: Pearl Coast Zoo	Various properties Cable Beach	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Cable Beach Crocodile Park	16 – 18 Cable Beach Road	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Sisters of St John of God retreat	281 Kavite Road	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Kimberley De Grey Stock Route	Kimberley De Gray Stock Route	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
Talgarno Military Base (Fmr)	Anna Plains Pastoral Station	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
SITE: World War Two Crash Memorial	Smirnoff Beach	A place of significance in historical context of Broome
The following nominated places from the 2014 Review were assessed against the Criteria and were not included in the Heritage Inventory		
Site of Bilingurr Japanese Gardens – 3km north of Cable Beach		No site identification or supporting information
Site of Streeter Station		No site identification or supporting information
The following nominated places from the 2018 consultation were assessed against the Criteria and were included in the Heritage Inventory		
Dampier Coast – Broome Sandstone – Dinosaur Footprints	Coastal locations, Shire of Broome	A place of significance in historical context of Broome

Together with the additional listings in the context of the entirety of the Shire of Broome, gradings (management categories) have been reviewed. Gradings are critical to providing some guidance to the owners, managers and the Shire of Broome, to respond appropriately to each heritage place. Based on the assessed values, gradings have been determined, consistent with the assessed level of significance for each place. The following place listings were updated with additional information as part of the 2018 review:

- Japanese Hospital;

- Malay Camp; and
- Wallal Downs Station

The State Heritage Office's guidelines outline levels of significance and 'desired outcomes' in deference to gradings to ensure all parties have a clear expectation associated with the assessed level of significance. Therefore gradings have been developed and implications detailed to ensure clear outcomes.

Importantly, the highest gradings: A and B are recommended to form the 'Heritage List' to provide formal provisions of the Local Planning Scheme, including the Chinatown Conservation Area. C graded places have no statutory protection or management control, although are recommended for retention and/or interpretation as appropriate.

The review of the Shire of Broome's Heritage Inventory further reiterates the considerable significance of the rich multicultural heritage and history of the Broome town and district.

## **1.0 Heritage**

Heritage means different things to different people, and can be quite subjective. However, objective consideration has been provided through the State Heritage Office guidelines: *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1) that provide a consistency of assessment and comparative significance both within the local government area and to other places throughout the state.

## **2.0 Thematic History**

The Shire of Broome's Thematic History is a time-lined thematic overview of development within this area from the period of first European settlement to the present. This history was prepared by Irene Sauman, Historian, for the 2004 heritage inventory review.

The overview not only identifies themes as they emerge in time but also describes major stories and events within themes. The time themes attempt to identify major turning points in the history of the Shire area. The subject themes are arranged under the headings of: *why people settled in the various areas; how they travelled and communicated; what they did to make a living; what they did as a community; what external influences affected the community; and famous people and extraordinary events.*

The history is intended to be the basis of the Municipal Inventory of historically significant places within the Shire of Broome. It is a guide for the establishment of a comprehensive list of significant buildings, features, and places which reflect the history of the area and which its citizens may wish to protect or mark for the pleasure and education of current and future residents and visitors.

### **Aboriginal Occupation**

Australia's history begins with indigenous Aboriginal history extending back more than 40,000 years. The Swan Valley contains some of the oldest firmly dated evidence of Aboriginal occupation in Australia, with one campsite in the alluvial terraces immediately adjacent to the Upper Swan Bridge providing a radiocarbon date of over 38,000 years.

Europeans had been sighted along the western coast since the seventeenth century, and perhaps earlier, and there was some contact with the local population, not all of it friendly.<sup>1</sup> In the north-west, there was also a history of contact with Malaccan fisherman and early European sailors and explorers. The tropical northern coastal districts of Australia were well populated with Aboriginal people. The water and land yielded a rich harvest of animal and plant life. The Dampier Peninsula was home to a number of groups of people, identified largely through language. They were the Yawuru, Djugun, Ngumbarl, Jabirrabirr, Nyulnyul, Numanburr, Warrwa, Bardi and Jawi people, often collectively referred to as Goolarabooloo, the Salt-Water People. Although closely related through marriage and cultural ties, each group retained its distinct language, traditions and boundaries, which were marked by significant trees, rocks, water places and other landforms.<sup>2</sup>

Following European occupation and the development of pearling in the Kimberley district, Aboriginal men and women worked on the pearling luggers as divers. Many were brought to the work by force, as 'blackbirding' was common in the early years. Pastoralism also disrupted Aboriginal life, and many people had to abandon their previous lifestyle.

### **Early European contact and occupation: 1829 - 1867**

The north-west coast was known to seamen long before it was settled by Europeans. The Indonesians fished trepang clams and trochus along the coast, and the Arabs and Chinese who traded with Indonesia most likely checked out the country for possible trade, as would have the Portuguese in the 1500s, from their trading posts in Timor. Dutchman, Dirk Hartog, is credited with the first known European contact in 1616 and Abel Tasman passed by in 1644.

The first Europeans known to have set foot in the Broome region were from William Dampier's ship *Roebuck*, when he came ashore just south of Roebuck Bay in search of water in 1700. Dampier had visited the coast on an earlier voyage in 1688, when he had careened the *Cygnet* in King Sound. In his

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<sup>1</sup> Green, Neville 'Aborigines and White Settlers in the Nineteenth Century', in Stannage, C.T. *A New History of Western Australia*, University of Western Australia, 1981, p. 80.

<sup>2</sup> Burton, Val, *General History of Broome*, Broome Historical Society, Broome, 2000, pp. 2-3.

journals, which were his real claim to fame, Dampier noted the existence of pearl shell in the north-west Australian waters. His name, the name of his ships and his occupation as a buccaneer, have all been commemorated in the names of numerous geographical and man-made features on the north-west coast. Roebuck Bay was named in 1821, by Philip Parker King. The French names along the coast are the legacy of French explorer, Nicholas Baudin, who charted the coast in the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste* during his exploratory journey of 1801-1804. Another early visitor to the area, the *Beagle*, lost an anchor while in Roebuck Bay in 1838, and it was the sailors from this vessel who were the first Europeans recorded as setting foot on the mangrove beaches of the Bay. One of these sailors, Lieutenant Helpman, left a pair of pistols on the beach during a hasty departure with an injured shipmate, watched by a group of Aborigines.<sup>3</sup>

In 1850, Lieutenant Helpman was sent as commander of the coastal vessel *Champion*, to locate and survey the first commercial pearl beds in Shark Bay. The results sparked some interest and one boat was recorded as working the pearl fishery in 1851, with returns given as nil. The next brief attempt was in 1861, at Nickol Bay, when a general expedition headed by F. T. Gregory returned with several tons of shell, but others who followed over the next few years were not as successful.<sup>4</sup> The next expedition to the area was in 1864, when the vessel *New Perseverance* took an official party, which included Police Inspector Frederick Kennedy Panter and Dr. J. Martin as scientific adviser, to investigate a claim by a convict, Wildman, that he had found gold at Cambrden Harbour while visiting there with a Dutch ship, the *Maria Augusta*, in 1856. No gold was located but good pastoral lands were reported inland of Roebuck Bay.<sup>5</sup>

As a result of this report, the Burges family formed the Roebuck Bay Pastoral Association, which took out five 10,000-acre pastoral leases in the district. In October 1864, the *Hastings* left Fremantle with 2,000 sheep, horses, shepherds and equipment to stock the pastoral leases. Inspector Panter accompanied the expedition. In November 1864, while exploring in the La Grange Bay area, he and his companions, James Harding and Constable William Goldwyer, were killed. A party led by pastoralist Maitland Brown and including Lockier Clere Burges, the manager of the Roebuck Bay pastoral venture, went in search of the tribe believed to have been responsible for the deaths of the three men. Brown's party attacked the first group of people they found, which included women and children. Eighteen or twenty people died or

<sup>3</sup> Edwards, Hugh, *Port of Pearls: A History of Broome*, Rigby, Adelaide, 1983, pp. 1-17.

<sup>4</sup> Willmott, Judi, 'The Pearling Industry in Western Australia, 1850-1916: a study in isolation', History Honours thesis, 1975, pp. 1-5.

<sup>5</sup> Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 18-24.

were mortally wounded during the attack, while Brown's party suffered no casualties. The colonists gave Brown a hero's welcome back in Perth, and erected memorials to Panter, Harding and Goldwyer, but the Colonial Office in London was not impressed. It was concerned at the indiscriminate killing of Aboriginal people.

A Mr Tays, who was working for Lockier Burges' Roebuck Bay Pastoral Association, saw Aboriginal people wearing large pearl shells as decoration. He arranged with Burges to provide equipment while he himself searched for shell, the profits to be shared between them equally. By late 1866, Tay had collected about 9 tons of shell, estimated to be worth £100 a ton. The Roebuck Bay pastoral settlement had failed with the death of many of the sheep due to the heat. On 3 March 1867, the *Emma* set sail with the Association's woolclip and pensioner guard shepherds on board, as well as Mr Tay and 6 ton of pearl shell. The *Emma* was lost at sea with all the ship's company.<sup>6</sup>

#### **Early Pearling: 1867- 1887**

Tay's efforts were well reported and from 1867, there was a marked increase in the amount of shell exported, rising from £7 in 1866, £557 in 1867, to £5,554 in 1868. In 1869, the price of pearl shell rose to £180 a ton and the number of boats operating in the north had increased from 12 to 30 by 1870. Shell was collected first by beachcombing and wading but, from 1868, diving in increasingly deeper water was introduced. In 1870, new pearl beds were discovered, and by 1873 there were 83 boats working with the result that £75,000 worth of shell was exported to Britain in 1874. The pearling fleet was originally harboured at Cossack, moving up and down the coast as the beds in the Cossack area became depleted. Roebuck Bay was used as a safe harbour during storms.<sup>7</sup>

Aboriginal and Malay divers were used initially, both of whom dived unencumbered by diving apparatus. Aboriginal divers were not paid and they were harder than the Malays, so the pearlers preferred Aborigines. The treatment of Aboriginal divers included kidnapping and slavery, overwork, poor provisioning, diving in cold weather and abandoning them great distances from their own country at the end of the pearling season. Malay divers were treated with only a little more consideration. In 1871, State legislation was enacted for the protection of Aboriginal people working in the pearling industry, and other Acts followed in 1873 and 1875, each basically saying the same things. In 1875, there were 989 Malays and 493 Aborigines on 57 vessels at Cossack, but a number of Malays died and the Dutch authorities brought in their own legislation to protect the Malays. In 1876 only 13 Malays were recorded as employed.

<sup>6</sup> Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 25-34.

<sup>7</sup> Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 1-5.

Treatment of Aboriginal divers did not improve to any marked degree following the passing of the 1875 Act, the main problem being distance and isolation which made enforcement almost impossible, especially when the local authorities had a vested interest in pearling.<sup>8</sup>

During a recession in the pearling industry between 1876 and 1879, when shell prices slumped, Aboriginal divers were used almost exclusively. Malays were employed in numbers again from 1879, being more reliable as boat crew. In 1881, an Inspector of Pearl Fisheries was appointed to ensure that the regulations regarding Aboriginal labour were enforced. The pearlers complained that they would be ruined but profits from pearling continued to rise as the rich pearling banks off Roebuck Bay were accessed.<sup>9</sup>

In 1884, Aboriginals at King Sound fought back against pearlers intent on kidnapping men for their pearling boats, spearing several. With free Aboriginal labour more difficult to obtain, Malay divers too expensive and likely to die, and diving in deeper waters becoming more necessary as the shallower banks were fished out, the pearlers were forced to turn to the new hard hat, or apparatus, diving. In 1884, only two vessels were operating with diving dress, but by 1887 this had increased to 28 out of a fleet of 30. That year there were only 100 Aboriginal people working on pearling boats, and the benefits of hard hat diving were seen in the increased tonnage. The top haul for 1884 was 17.5 tonnes of shell taken by a boat with 55 Aboriginal divers, while hauls of 30 to 100 tonnes were reported by 1887 using hard hat diving. Another major benefit was the ability to work the winter months instead of the cyclone prone summer when the water was warm enough for skin divers. While Aboriginal divers were being phased out, Malays continued to be employed as boat crew and also manned the air pumps for the divers.<sup>10</sup>

### **Broome: 1883-1900**

On 21 November 1883, when the townsite of Broome was gazetted, the settlement at Roebuck Bay consisted of a few pearling camps on the sand hills. The camps were occupied by the Malay crews of the pearling luggers and by the European owners of small pearling boats. The pearling masters lived on their larger vessels. Cossack was still the homeport for the pearlers and the place where they spent their money between trips to the pearling banks off Roebuck Bay.<sup>11</sup> A channel had been cleared through the mangroves and a landing established. From the landing a track led directly north along a small peninsula

<sup>8</sup> Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 1-30; Green, N., op cit, pp. 105-108; Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 45-47.

<sup>9</sup> Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 5; Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 45-47.

<sup>10</sup> Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 6-30; Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 45-47.

<sup>11</sup> *West Australian Government Gazette*, 27 November 1883; Burton, V., op cit, pp. 6-8; Bain, M. A., *Full Fathom Five*, Artlook Books, Perth, 1982, pp. 10-12.



to a chain of three wells while another track led first west, then north around the Bay, before turning east at the top of the Bay.<sup>12</sup>

The first surveyed town lots formed an inverted L-shape along the peninsula and along the west-northwest alignment of the inland track, the latter giving Napier Terrace its characteristic bend. Lots 10, 12 and 13 were adjacent to the landing at the bottom of Napier Terrace and were gazetted as unnumbered reserves. The town lots along Dampier Terrace and at the landing end of Napier Terrace were the first to be purchased. What development took place on these lots is unclear, but it cannot have been substantial as in 1888, Governor Sir Frederick Napier Broome, after whom the town was named, wrote to the Colonial Secretary in London suggesting that the name of the town be cancelled, as 'I believe the township named after me by the Hon. Surveyor General is likely to remain a mere "dummy" townsite, inhabited by the tenants of three graves'.<sup>13</sup>

The graves referred to by Governor Broome were those in the Seamen's Cemetery, now known as the Pioneer Cemetery. The Surveyor General who had named the town was James Forrest and he was not happy with Governor Broome's remark, as his brother Matthew was one of the tenants of the three graves. The name of the town remained unchanged.

In 1888, Dampier Terrace was extended north of Short Street and another 9 lots created. Pearl dealer and merchant E. W. Streeter & Co of London purchased several of these the following year and a 'substantial stone building' was constructed with an associated jetty.<sup>14</sup> E. W. Streeter & Co had been operating out of Cossack for about a decade. Their move to Broome was linked to the location of the pearl beds near Roebuck Bay and the establishment of the undersea telegraph cable between Java and Broome, which enabled them to receive up to date information on the fluctuating prices of pearls and shells.<sup>15</sup> Associated with the telegraph line was Cable House, built in 1889 to house the operating staff of the Eastern Extension and China Telegraph Company Limited. To keep the pearling crews satisfied to stay at Roebuck Bay, Streeter & Co built the Roebuck Hotel and acquired the Roebuck Plains Station to supply the town with meat.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Town Plan of Broome, surveyed by J. S. Brooking, published 1886.

<sup>13</sup> Town Plan of Broome, op cit; Certificates of Title referenced in Heritage Council of WA (HCWA) Chinatown Conservation Area draft assessment, May 2001, p. 13; Edwards, H., op cit, p. 2, quoting correspondence of Governor Sir Frederick Broome, 1888.

<sup>14</sup> Broome Historical Society, Extract of diary kept by George Skelton Streeter, 1886-1890, cited in Chinatown Conservation Area draft assessment, op cit, p. 14.

<sup>15</sup> Stevens, G. P., 'The east-west telegraph, 1875-7', *Early Days*, Vol. 2 Pt 13, 1933, pp. 16-35.

<sup>16</sup> Edwards, H., op cit, pp. 3-5; Burton, V., op cit, pp. 6-7.



Broome was reported as having about 150 residents in August 1889.<sup>17</sup> This number was considerably increased in the summer months when '200 boats, including about 20 schooners, carrying 1,200 men' laid up at Broome and at creeks and inlets along the coast.<sup>18</sup> Places such as Willie Creek, Barred Creek and Cape Bossut were used as lay up places and some Asian labour spent their entire contract period in these outer camps and on the vessels without ever actually seeing Broome.

At first the pearlers simply set up camps on the foreshore in Broome and moored their luggers nearby, but later they formally leased areas of foreshore stretching along Dampier Terrace and Carnarvon Street between Chapple and Anne streets.<sup>19</sup> By the late 1890s, the foreshore camps had spread north along Dampier Terrace and around the edge of the mangrove swamps in the area now known as Morgan's Camp. The camps and corrugated iron sheds that were built there indicate how this part of Broome developed as part of Chinatown.<sup>20</sup>

Filipinos, Malays, Koepangers and Japanese were recruited as divers and boat crew and Chinatown was originally known as Japtown because of the large number of Japanese divers resident there. The name Chinatown probably became more common after World War Two. Many of the businesses in the area were run by Chinese, who were also cooks, gardeners and tailors. Behind the shops, offices, billiard saloons, hotels and eating houses there was a mishmash of dwellings, mainly single and two-storey boarding houses for the Asian crews, but also gambling dens and brothels, staffed mainly by Japanese women whose occupations were given as dressmaker or tailoress. Here also were the homes of Japanese and Chinese who were residents prior to the advent of Federation and the White Australia policy. Little walkways and larger lanes, such as Shiba Lane, John Chi Lane and Roebuck Lane, gave access to the buildings crammed in between the streets. Shiba Lane led to the Star Hotel and Hyland's Circus.<sup>21</sup>

In 1897, a deepwater jetty, known as the town jetty, was constructed at Broome, off Mangrove Point, overlooked by the Seamen's Cemetery, and a tramway linked Chinatown and Streeter's Jetty with the town jetty. Broome was the principal cargo port in the northwest of the State and growing rapidly. By 1898, the town also had a government residency, customs shed, bond store, hospital, police station and

<sup>17</sup> Colonial Secretary's Office Report, SROWA, Acc 527, 2610/89, 1889, cited in Chinatown Conservation Area draft assessment, op cit, p. 14.

<sup>18</sup> *West Australian*, 6 December 1889, p. 4.

<sup>19</sup> Chinatown Conservation Area draft assessment, op cit, p. 15.

<sup>20</sup> Bain, M. A., op cit, p. 227; Town Plan of Broome, 1886, op cit.

<sup>21</sup> Bain, M. A., op cit, p. 241 & photographs of Chinatown and Sheba Lane, pp. 240 & 244; Chapple, Tom, *Broome: The Exciting Years*, [1993] p. 44.

gaol. The civic administration included the Resident Magistrate, clerk to the Magistrate, stock inspector, three port and customs officials, goal warder, weather observatory and a district medical and quarantine officer. The post and telegraph establishment was the largest, reflecting its important role to the region and the rest of the State at this time. Inland during this period, several missions had been established, specifically to minister to the Aboriginal population. These were Beagle Bay and Lombadina, established by the Trappist and Pallotine Catholic religious orders and assisted by the Sisters of St John of God.

### **Golden Age: 1900 - 1913**

Broome evolved as a segregated town, with wealthy pearlers and Europeans living at one end in elegant bungalows surrounded by tropical gardens and tended by servants, and Chinatown at the other end, where the Asian and coloured populations lived and played, and where much of the commercial and business activities took place. The pearling masters were distinguished by their white suits, an anachronism in a town of red dirt and bore water, but servants were plentiful and cheap. Masters' wives and daughters dressed in fashionable clothes and homes were decorated with silk wall hangings, pottery and carved furniture imported from Asia.<sup>22</sup>

Each master pearler's home had a Chinese or Japanese cook; an Aborigine was employed for garden work, Koepanger boys supervised the children at play, did housework and polished the silver. An Aboriginal woman trained by the Sisters at the local convent, was given some flour and tobacco in return for doing the daily washing, another Chinese young man did the ironing, while the valet-waiter-general factotum was either a Japanese or a Koepanger.<sup>23</sup>

There were 145 buildings in Broome in 1901, and the main building material both in Chinatown and the European section was corrugated iron.<sup>24</sup>

In 1900, the pearling industry at Broome employed more than 2000 men, 1700 of these being either Japanese or Malays, while men from the Philippines, China, Timor and the Macassar Islands, and Aboriginal men made up the remainder. Pearls were greatly sought after, but the real value in pearling at this time was in the shell, which was used for button making, jewellery and ornamentation. The 'mother ship' system operated in the pearling industry and involved a large schooner operating with a fleet of

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<sup>22</sup> Francis, Iris, *Broome: A Pictorial History*, self-published, 1992. Iris Francis is the granddaughter of pearling captain George Francis.

<sup>23</sup> Bain, M. A., *op cit*, p. 235.

<sup>24</sup> Australian census, 1901.

luggers. Skippers, or pearling masters, were white with an Asian crew and Japanese divers. Skipper's wives sometimes went on the pearling trips on board the 'mother' ship.

In 1901, the fleet consisted of 149 hard hat diving vessels and 4 skin diving vessels. The skin diving vessels employed 36 Aboriginal men, while the rest of the pearling workforce was made up of 55 whites, 9 Chinese, 210 Japanese, 448 Malays, 230 Manila men and 46 others of unspecified nationality. Most Aboriginal workers were employed in the pastoral industry at this time, which was still dominated by sheep in the north-west, although the percentage of cattle was increasing. Pigs formed a small but important export in the form of salted beef, and market gardens, mostly worked by Chinese and Japanese, was another activity.<sup>25</sup>

The West Australian Pearlery Association was formed on 6 October 1902, comprising 45 members who owned 176 of the 224 working luggers at the time. Their objective was to form 'a united action group to deal with all matters pertaining to the Pearling Industry'. They were instrumental in getting the pearling industry exempt from the White Australia policy, which came into force following Federation. Pearlery claimed that the Japanese were better divers than Europeans because they were biologically better suited to the task. They were claimed to be lighter, hardier and could see the shell better as they were 'closer to nature'. The Government tried to disprove this by hiring ex-British naval divers from the firm of Gorman Siebe, but the result was one British diver dead and another paralysed, while the remaining divers quit, claiming that the pearlery were out to get them. Restrictions were placed on the hiring of Asian labour for the industry. The men were not allowed to bring their women to Australia, and could not own luggers or stay beyond their contract period. They could also be deported if they caused trouble. The policy led to more rigid control over the work force by the pearlery.<sup>26</sup>

In 1912, there were around 400 pearling luggers working from the port, and pearling was the fifth largest export industry in the State. London and New York were the major markets for the shell.<sup>27</sup> The top diver for the season was treated as a hero. Money and status was linked to the yield, creating pressure on the divers to take risks and push safety limits. This resulted in a high death rate from the bends. Broome received its first decompression chamber in 1914, presented to the town by C. E. Heinke and Co. It dramatically reduced the death rate among divers.<sup>28</sup> Cyclones still presented a risk, both to the pearling

<sup>25</sup> Australian census, 1901; Blue Books.

<sup>26</sup> Willmott, J., op cit, pp. 6-30; Edwards, H., op cit; Burton, V., pp. 6-7.

<sup>27</sup> Burton, V., op cit, pp. 6-7.

<sup>28</sup> Burton, V., op cit, pp. 6-7.

fleet and the town. In 1908, 100 lives were lost at sea during a cyclone and in 1910 another damaged the town.<sup>29</sup>

### **Slow decline of pearling: 1914-1938**

This period of Broome's history has been called the 'exciting years', despite the slow decline in the industry. The social life of the town blossomed with balls and socials held at the Mechanic's Institute Hall (also known as the Literary Institute), and stage shows and socialising at the town's six hotels. Picture shows were held in some of the hotels but in 1916 Sun Pictures was established, providing a popular dedicated venue for moving picture shows and catering to Broome's climate with open air and covered sections. There were a variety of sporting clubs including rifle, turf, tennis and golf. The Asian population had their own recreation with each nationality having a club. Segregated areas allowed the Asian population to participate in events at Sun Pictures and at the racecourse. There were churches, State and convent schools, State and Japanese hospitals, and utility services. The Broome Roads Board provided civic administration. In 1921, Major Norman Brearley established Western Australian Airways, which flew the first regular mail service to Broome from Perth.

In 1914, the world pearl shell market collapsed with the advent of World War One. Orders were cancelled and there was a loss of crewmembers, mainly shell openers, who were white. Two hundred and twenty five men enlisted from Broome, and 54 of them did not return.<sup>30</sup> Pearling was re-established after the War, but synthetic material began to replace the mother-of-pearl button, although the new product was still inferior to the pearl button at this time.

Pearls had always been of secondary consideration to shell, the major market being for the mother of pearl shell, but pearls were a bonus, and an exceedingly profitable one. Shells were opened carefully in the hope of finding a gem and shell openers were always Europeans, as the pearling masters did not trust the Asian crew to hand over any pearls found. Pearl cleaners, of who Thomas Bastian Ellies was the most famous, were responsible for cleaning the pearl and peeling off discoloured layers in the hope of producing a perfect specimen. Many are the stories involving pearl theft, pearls lost or found, fabulous prices obtained and pearls supposedly cursed.

The mother ship system of pearling gave way to the tender system where the Japanese divers had control over boats with Asian crews, and the pearling masters rarely sailed.<sup>31</sup> Abuse by some divers of their crew

<sup>29</sup> Edwards, H., op cit, p.

<sup>30</sup> Burton, V., op cit, p. 7.

<sup>31</sup> Hocking Planning & Architecture & Nayton, G., *Shire of Broome Municipal Heritage Inventory*, October 1996, p. 4.

led to the Broome riots of December 1920 between the Japanese and Koepangers. A group of Koepangers stabbed a Japanese diver to death resulting in retaliations. The tense situation that developed continued for several days and culminated in the death of Police Inspector Thomas, after remaining on duty for 36 hours straight in the extreme heat.<sup>32</sup>

By 1928, the production of better quality synthetic buttons, coupled with lower prices for pearl shell, caused a further decline in pearling. There were only 30 luggers working in 1930, following the onset of the Depression. In 1935, a cyclone destroyed 20 of the 36-vessel fleet at Lacapedes Islands, which was a great blow to the industry. The fleet built up again to 73 luggers in 1938, employing about 563 people. Cattle had become the mainstay of the pastoral industry by this time. An abattoir was built and then a meatworks, which was a major employer of Broome people outside the pearling industry.

#### **War years: 1939-1945**

During World War Two, the Japanese crewmen and businessmen in Broome were interned, and all boats were either requisitioned by the Navy and Army or ordered to be burnt, as part of the scorched earth policy.<sup>33</sup> Most of the civilian population was evacuated south and the town became a transit point for Dutch refugees following the fall of Singapore. On 3 March 1942, a Japanese air raid strafed and sunk fifteen flying boats carrying Dutch refugees from Indonesia. Six aircraft at Broome airport were also destroyed, and one Japanese plane was shot down by a Dutch gunner.<sup>34</sup>

In the middle of this air raid, a Douglas DC3, piloted by Captain Ivan Smirnoff and carrying a number of refugees as well as a packet of diamonds, was shot down near Carnot Bay. The survivors were rescued by the monks and Aboriginal residents from the Beagle Bay Mission. The diamonds, later found by beachcomber Jack Palmer, led to another colourful episode in Broome's history. Of the £300,000 worth of diamonds in the package, only £21,177 worth was recovered.<sup>35</sup>

Broome was an important refuelling place for American planes for a period of time during the War. Some men remained in Broome to refuel the aircraft and there was also an army presence. Broome buildings suffered considerable damage during the war due to termites and careless servicemen. Many pearlers homes were damaged and part of Chinatown was burnt down. Phyllis McDaniel, whose home at 22 Weld

<sup>32</sup> Burdge, P., *Herbert and Emma Thomas: Their life and times*, P. Burdge, Perth [1986]; Hocking Planning & Architecture & Nayton, G., op cit, p. 4.

<sup>33</sup> Burton, V., op cit, p. 7.

<sup>34</sup> Edwards, H, op cit.

<sup>35</sup> Tyler, W. H., *Flight of Diamonds*, Hesperian Press, Carlisle, 1987.

Street was occupied by servicemen, claims to have dug a huge trench in her backyard to dispose of all her damaged furniture after the war.<sup>36</sup>

#### **From pearl shell to pearls: 1946-1969**

Many pearling families did not go back into the pearling industry and a few did not even return to Broome. In 1946, a small fleet of 15 luggers was working again, and the price of pearl shell immediately after the war was relatively high. An important factor in this was the removal of the Japanese pearling fleet from the industry. The divers at this time were European, Malay, Chinese and Aborigines, but a group of Japanese were allowed back as divers in 1953. Mary Dakas became a master pearler following the death of her husband, one of the few women to be so involved in the industry.<sup>37</sup>

By the late 1950s, Japanese pearlers were back in business and plastic buttons were making considerable inroads into the traditional market for pearl shell. Attention turned to the cultivation of pearls. The Japanese had been successfully cultivating pearls since the 1920s, and in 1956, Streeter and Male entered into a venture with Japanese and American interests to establish a cultured pearl operation. A company, Pearls Proprietary Ltd, was formed and a pearl farm was established at Kuri Bay in Camden Sound, about halfway between Derby and Kalumburu. The pearls produced here were twice the size of those produced by the Japanese and matured in half the time. Other similar operations soon followed.<sup>38</sup>

While the pearling industry went through considerable change, Broome was developing as the administrative and service centre for the region. Oil exploration within the Kimberley region and offshore was headquartered at Broome, and a new deepwater port and jetty were opened at Entrance Point in 1966, to cater to the growing beef export industry and larger ships. Air services were expanded. A new meatworks was built in the town in Clementson Street and Shire offices replaced the old Roads Board office in 1968. Improved services such as refrigeration and air-conditioning were available, and a new supply of fresh water, and modern sewerage and electricity facilities were installed.<sup>39</sup>

<sup>36</sup> Hocking Planning & Architecture & Nayton, G., op cit, p. 5; Oral history of Phyllis Everett McDaniel, 1977, OH212, Battye Library.

<sup>37</sup> Morgan, Richard and Shave, Dana, *The Morgan's Family History*, 1999; *Tales from Broome: Centennial Edition 1883-1983*.

<sup>38</sup> Burton, V., op cit, p. 7; Morgan, R., Shave, D., op cit.

<sup>39</sup> Hocking Planning & Architecture & Nayton, G., op cit, p. 6.



### **Tourism: 1970 to the present**

While there is still a trade in pearl shell for decorative purposes, the cultivation of pearls is the main focus in the industry. Collection of pearl shell for use in the farms is still undertaken, but scuba diving equipment has been used since 1971.

The main theme for the period since 1970 has been tourism. Expanded air services, including international flights, and improved roads have made Broome more accessible, and its exotic pearling history, tropical climate and relaxed holiday atmosphere with a strong Asian influence prove a great attraction. The growth of the tourism industry has brought great changes to the town, extending it westwards to Cable Beach as the population has expanded. Growth in population and general wealth have meant the expansion of facilities and services for residents, seen in the areas of administration, health, education and specialist services, particularly noticeable in the area of services for the Aboriginal communities. Recreational outlets have also increased. Tourism has also meant a 'tidying-up' of the town and in 1974, Shire of Broome built a levee bank across the marsh to stop the flooding of streets at high tide. Footpaths have also been added.

The influence of Lord Alistair McAlpine cannot be overlooked. He arrived in Broome in the early 1980s, by accident, on a redirected flight, and immediately saw the potential of the place. As well as establishing a company that restored a number of Broome buildings, he was also directly responsible for the construction of the Cable Beach Resort, a luxury resort to supplement the caravan park and motel/hotel accommodation already available. The Shinju Matsuri Festival is a major drawcard for tourists, and there is a crocodile farm, historical museum, memorials and arts and crafts as added attractions.

In the second half of the 1990s and into the twenty-first century, there has been considerable development in the Broome township. Some buildings, such as Ah Fat's Cottage at the rear of Carnarvon Street, have been removed. Other buildings, such as Kennedy's Store on Napier Terrace, have been completely rebuilt. The Paspaley Pearls showroom on Carnarvon Street has made some attempt at reproducing old Broome style, but has missed the mark through being of a much larger scale. A modern shopping centre, Paspaley Pearls Chinatown Centre, has been added at the rear of Carnarvon Street on the west side. Once again, the new building fails to fit in with the scale of the older buildings on Carnarvon Street, which give Chinatown its special appeal.

### **Conclusion**

The thematic history framework is designed to help list places of local cultural significance. So often the many different facets of the past can be forgotten, or relatively modern experiences not recognised as



being culturally significant. By taking general time frames and applying story lines throughout the particular time period, it is hoped that a wide and diverse range of places and structures can be identified and documented for the Heritage Inventory and so ensure that future generations will be able to understand and appreciate more easily that which has gone before.

### **3.0 Criteria For Significance**

Every place either previously listed or proposed for inclusion in the Shire of Broome's Heritage Inventory Review 2014, has been assessed within the State Heritage Office's guidelines; *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1). The four criteria for the assessment are summarised hereunder:

#### **Assessment of significance**

##### **Aesthetic value\***

Criterion 1 It is significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristic.

##### **Historic value**

Criterion 2 It is significant in the evolution or pattern of the history of the local district.

##### **Research value**

Criterion 3A: It has demonstrable potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or cultural history of the local district.

Criterion 3B: It is significant in demonstrating a high degree of technical innovation or achievement.

##### **Social value**

Criterion 4 It is significant through association with a community or cultural group in Western Australia for social, cultural, education or spiritual reasons.

#### **Degree of significance**

##### **Rarity**

Criterion 5 It demonstrates rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage of the local district.

##### **Representativeness**

Criterion 6 It is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural places or environments in the local district.

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\* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 2002.

Condition refers to the current state of the place in relation to each of the values for which the place has been assessed. Condition reflects the cumulative effects of management and environmental effects. Integrity is a measure of the likely long-term viability or sustainability of the values identified, or the ability of the place to restore itself or be restored, and the time frame for any restorative process. Authenticity refers to the extent to which the fabric is in its original state.

#### 4.0 Place Listings

##### BROOME TOWN

1	Uniting Church & Manse	11, 13 Anne Street (SW cnr Robinson St)
2	Commonwealth Health Laboratory (former)	12 Anne Street (NE cnr Walcott Street)
3	Maurice Lyon's Residence (former)	17 Anne Street (SE cnr Walcott Street)
4	Male Residence (former)	19 Anne Street (SW cnr Walcott Street)
5	St John of God Convent	9 Barker Street
6	Residence (former)	19 Barker Street
7	SITE of original town water supply	45 Carnarvon Street
8	Captain Gregory's Residence (former)	48 Carnarvon Street
9	Broome Cemetery (2)	d'Antoine Street
10	SITE of Meatworks	Demco Drive
11	Pearl worker dwelling (former)	22 Frederick Street
12	Pearl worker dwelling (former)	24 Frederick Street
13	Broome Courthouse	8 Hamersley Street (SW cnr Frederick St)
14	Bull Pen @ Broome Regional Prison	13 Hamersley Street
15	Anglican Church of the Annunciation	21 Hamersley Street (NE cnr Haas St)
16	Matso's Restaurant	29 Hamersley Street (NE cnr Carnarvon St)
17	Bedford Park (Dampier Memorial, War Memorial)	Hamersley Street (NE cnr Weld Street)
18	Bourne & Inglis Store (former)	30 Hamersley Street (SW cnr Louis Street)
19	De Castilla Residence (former)	38 Hamersley Street
20	Broome Bowling Club	78 Herbert Street (SW cnr Louis Street)
21	Kennedy's Residence (former)	55 Herbert Street
22	SITE of Malay camp	McPherson Street (west end)
23	SITE of Japanese hospital	Napier Terrace (SW cnr Coghlan Street)
24	Broome Cemetery (3): Japanese, Chinese & Muslim sections	1 Port Drive
25	St Mary's College Chapel	102 Port Drive
26	Store (former)	24 Robinson Street
27	T. McDaniel's Residence (former)	40 Robinson Street
28	Flying Boat remains, Roebuck Bay	off Robinson Street Mangrove Point
29	Buccaneer Rock, Roebuck Bay	Mangrove Point

30	Broome Museum: Customs House (former) Sailmaker's Shed (former)	67 Robinson Street
31	SITE of Seaview Shopping Centre	Robinson Street
32	Broome Pioneer Cemetery (1)	87 Robinson Street Mangrove Point
33	Town Beach & remains of Town Jetty	91 Robinson Street Mangrove Point
34	Master Pearler's Residence (former)	24 Stewart Street (SW cnr Robinson St)
35	Captain Archer's House (former)	29 Stewart Street (cnr Walcott Street)
36	Bardwell Residence (former)	38 Walcott Street
37	Tolmer Residence (former)	41 Walcott Street
38	Pa Norman's Residence (former)	47 Walcott Street
39	Captain Goldie's House (former)	63 Walcott Street
40	McDaniel Residence (former)	22 Weld Street (NW cnr Barker Street)
41	Broome Civic Precinct	27 Weld Street
42	Lady of Peace Catholic Church	34 Weld Street
43	Infants Room (former) Broome Primary School	38 Weld Street
44	Cable & building remnants	Cable Beach
45	Cable Beach Club	Cable Beach Road
60	Common Gate	Boundary of Broome Common
61	Trameline foundations and remnants	Town Jetty to Streeter Jetty
62	McDaniels Camp	Conti Foreshore
63	Commemorative Statute	Conti Foreshore
64	SITE: Broome Tree Nursery	Herbert Street
65	Wavesong Garden	10 Millington Road
66	SITE: Pearl Coast Zoo	Cable Beach
67	Cable Beach Crocodile Park	16-18 Cable Beach Road
68	Sisters of St Johns of God Retreat	281 Kavite Road
<b>PORT</b>		
46	Broome Jetty	401 Port Drive
47	Quarantine station houses x 3	Port Drive
<b>GANTHEAUME POINT</b>		
48	Gantheaume Point lighthouse & ruins	Gantheaume Point Road

49 Broome Race Club Gantheaume Point Road

## REGIONAL

50	Kennedy's Holiday Cottages	Willie Creek
51	SITE of Pender Ruins	Pender Bay
52	Christ the King Church, Presbytery, Cemetery	Lombadina Mission, Dampier Peninsula
53	Sacred Heart Mission Church	Beagle Bay
54	Cape Leveque Lighthouse	Cape Leveque
55	Bidyadanga Community (Nissan huts)	La Grange
56	Cygnets Bay Pearl Farm	Cygnets Bay
57	Wallal Downs Station	Pardoo, 80 Mile Beach
58	SITE of Roebuck Plains Station	
59	SITE of Billabong (Lake Eda)	Roebuck Plains
69	Lurujarri Heritage Trail	Gantheaume Point to Coulomb Point
70	Kimberley De Grey Stock Route	Stock Route
71	Talgarno Military Base (Fmr)	Anna Plains
72	SITE: World War Two Crash Memorial	Smirnoff Beach
73	Dampier Coast – Broome Sandstone (Dinosaur Footprints)	

## CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)

**Places of considerable or some significance:** All other places are of little or no significance.

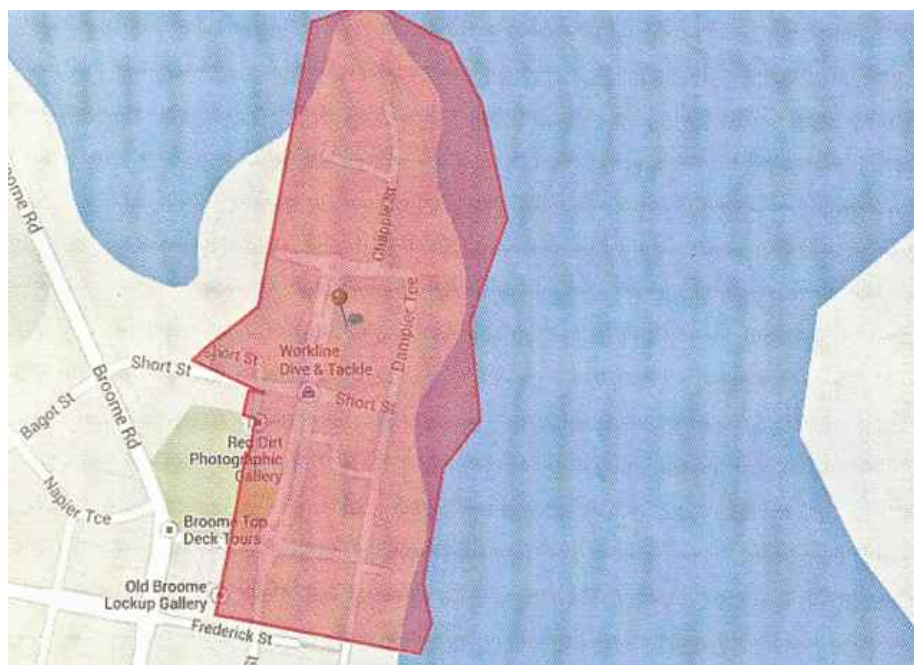
Sun Picture Garden	8 Carnarvon Street
Shekki Shed Gallery	10 Carnarvon Street
Ghi Twan's Boarding House (fmr)	12 Carnarvon Street
Tack's Store (fmr) Terri's Travel	12 Carnarvon Street
Ah Ming's Store (fmr)	14 Carnarvon Street
Tang Wei's café (fmr)	16 Carnarvon Street
Commemoratives	Carnarvon Street (median strip)
Police Lockup (former)	22 Carnarvon Street

Kinney's Store

25 Carnarvon Street

**CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)** continued

Male boat sheds and jetty	1 Chapple Street (cnr Gray St)
Streeter's Jetty	1 Dampier Terrace
Roebuck Bay Hotel	28-32 Dampier Terrace
Old Pearlars' house	44 Dampier Terrace
Ellies Pearl Cleaners (fmr) Kimberley Bookshop	3 Napier Terrace
Boarding House (fmr)	5 Napier Terrace
Streeter & Male offices	2-6 Short Street
Hanoe's Cottage (fmr) Short St Gallery	38 Short Street
Morgan's camp	622 Chapple Street



**CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)** per State Heritage Office's inHerit database

## 5.0 Levels of Significance

For each place deemed to be of heritage value, the level of significance and consequent grading is applied.

The following table from the State Heritage Office's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1 p.22) illustrates the details, and the proposed gradings are listed against them with respect to the Shire of Broome's 2018 review.

Each place assessed was graded on the basis of the following levels of significance:

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE	DESCRIPTION	DESIRED OUTCOME
A. Exceptional significance	Essential to the heritage of the locality. Rare or outstanding example.	The place should be retained and conserved.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and be in accordance with a Conservation Plan (if one exists for the place).
B. Considerable significance	Very important to the heritage of the locality. High degree of integrity/ authenticity.	Conservation of the place is highly desirable.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place.
C. Some/Moderate significance	Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the item.	Conservation of the place is desirable.  Any alterations or extensions should reinforce the significance of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.



## 6.0 Gradings

Further to State Heritage Office's *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas* (Appendix 1), an important part of the recognition and understanding of cultural heritage significance of a place, is that some guidance is provided to the owners, managers and statutory authority, to respond to that assessed significance.

Gradings have been determined relevant to the assessed level of significance for each place. Implications for each recommendation are also summarised.

**Grading A** A place of exceptional cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome and the state of Western Australia, that is either in the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places, or worthy of consideration for entry into the Register.

A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

The development application needs to be submitted to State Heritage Office (SHO) for approval for any proposed development, and Shire of Broome cannot approve contrary to SHO recommendation.

**Recommend:** Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owner prior to making the recommendation.

### **IMPLICATIONS of REGISTRATION:**

A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the *Heritage Act (1990)*.

By virtue of the *Heritage Act (1990)*, the owner is bound to conserve the place.

**ALL development (including demolition) MUST be referred to State Heritage Office for consideration PRIOR to undertaking any works.**

**The Shire of Broome cannot approve anything contrary to State Heritage Office recommendations.**

Private owners of Registered places qualify for the State Heritage Office's Heritage Grants Funding. \$1,000,000 is available annually. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding assistance from the State Heritage Office.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. \$1,500,000 is available annually. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and can also be funded.

Local Government owned Registered places qualify to claim for \$10,000 per annum 'Disability allowance' through the Grants Commission. Up to a maximum of \$50,000 is allowed for 5 buildings or more.

**Grading B** A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

**Recommend:** Retain and conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

#### **IMPLICATIONS:**

**Planning applications must be submitted to Shire of Broome for approval prior to undertaking any works.**

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding. \$1,500,000 is available annually. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, but a Conservation Plan can also be funded on same basis.

**Grading C** A place (including a site with no built remains) of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.

No constraints.

**Recommend:** Encourage retention of the place, or where there are ruins, archaeological findings or no built remains: Interpret the place.

**IMPLICATIONS:**

There are no statutory requirements pertaining to heritage issues.

Private owners do not qualify for any funding.

Local Government, churches and community (not-for-profit) owners qualify for Lotterywest conservation funding, although at a lower priority. \$1,500,000 is available annually. It is funded loosely on a \$ for \$ basis, although 'inkind' contributions are encouraged. Benefit to the community is a significant factor in assessment for funding. A Conservation Plan is a pre-requisite for conservation works funding, and can also be funded on same basis as works funding assistance.

## 7.0 Place Gradings

### HERITAGE LIST (LPS) Gradings A & B (A: State's Register of Heritage Places)

1	Uniting Church & Manse	A, B
2	Commonwealth Health Laboratory (former)	A
3	Maurice Lyon's Residence (former)	A
4	Male Residence (former)	B
5	St John of God Convent	A
8	Captain Gregory's Residence (former)	A
9	Broome Cemetery (2)	B
11	Pearl worker dwelling (former)	B
12	Pearl worker dwelling (former)	B
13	Broome Courthouse	A
14	Bull Pen @ Broome Regional Prison	A
15	Anglican Church of the Annunciation	A
16	Matso's Restaurant	A
17	Bedford Park (Dampier Memorial, War Memorial)	B, A
18	Bourne & Inglis Store (former)	A
20	Broome Bowling Club	A
24	Broome Cemetery (3): Japanese, Chinese & Muslim sections	A
27	T. McDaniel's Residence (former)	B
28	Flying Boat remains, Roebuck Bay	A
30	Broome Museum:	A
	Customs House (former)	A
	Sailmaker's Shed (former)	A
32	Broome Pioneer Cemetery (1)	A
33	Town Beach & remains of Town Jetty	B
36	Bardwell Residence (former)	B
37	Tolmer Residence (former)	B
38	Pa Norman's House (former)	A
39	Captain Goldie's House (former)	B
40	McDaniel Residence (former)	A
43	Infants Room (former) Broome Primary School	A

44	Cable & building remnants	B
47	Quarantine Station houses x 3	B
60	Common Gate	B

#### REGIONAL

52	Christ the King Church, Presbytery/ Cemetery, Lombadina	A
53	Sacred Heart Mission Church- Beagle Bay	A
54	Cape Leveque Lighthouse	A
55	Bidyadanga Community (Nissan huts), La Grange	B
56	Cygnnet Bay Pearl Farm, Cygnnet Bay	B
57	Wallal Downs Station	A
69	Lurujarri Heritage Trail	B
70	Kimberley De Grey Stock Route	B
72	SITE: World War Two Crash Memorial	B
73	Dampier Coast – Broome Sandstone (Dinosaur Footprints)	A

<b>CCA</b>	<b>Chinatown Conservation Area (CCA)</b>	<b>A</b>
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#### **CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)**

**Places of considerable or some significance:** All other places are of little or no significance.

Sun Picture Garden	8 Carnarvon Street
Shekki Shed Gallery	10 Carnarvon Street
Ghi Twan's Boarding House (fmr)	12 Carnarvon Street
Tack's Store (fmr) Terri's Travel	12 Carnarvon Street
Ah Ming's Store (fmr)	14 Carnarvon Street
Tang Wei's café (fmr)	16 Carnarvon Street
Commemoratives	Carnarvon Street (median strip)
Police Lockup (former)	22 Carnarvon Street
Kinney's Store	25 Carnarvon Street
Male boat sheds and jetty	1 Chapple Street (cnr Gray St)

Streeter's Jetty	1 Dampier Terrace
Roebuck Bay Hotel	28-32 Dampier Terrace
Old Pearlers' house	44 Dampier Terrace
Ellies Pearl Cleaners (fmr) Kimberley Bookshop	3 Napier Terrace
Boarding House (fmr)	5 Napier Terrace
Streeter & Male offices	2-6 Short Street
Hanoe's Cottage (fmr) Short St Gallery	38 Short Street
Morgan's camp	622 Chapple Street

Chinatown Conservation Area (CCA) has a Grading A and is listed in the State Heritage Office's Register of Heritage Places. A Memorial is lodged on the Certificate of Title of the Registered place under the provisions of the *Heritage Act (1990)*, that essentially requires that an owner conserves the place.

All development (including demolition) must be referred to State Heritage Office for consideration prior to undertaking any works. The Shire of Broome cannot approve any development contrary to State Heritage Office recommendations.

The CCA has been reviewed integral to the Heritage Inventory Review brief. The intent of the review of the State registered CCA was to assess the levels of significance of places within the area in order to further clarify management levels and development procedures. Places of greater significance are identified as being of Considerable or Some significance with reference to *Criteria for assessing places and areas*. (Appendix 1) Places not listed in this review, are considered to be of little or no significance within the CCA.

Those places, identified as being of Considerable or Some significance, have the highest levels of cultural heritage significance within the CCA, and warrant all the necessary statutory processes for any development of a State registered places. The remainder of the places within the CCA do not warrant that level of "heritage control" despite being within the State Registered CCA. The table of places of Considerable and Some significant places in the CCA will enable the Shire of Broome to negotiate a reasonable, Shire controlled outcome for places of lesser significance.

Grading C NO STATUTORY IMPLICATIONS

6	Residence (former)	19 Barker Street
7	SITE of original town water supply	45 Carnarvon Street
10	SITE of Meatworks	Demco Drive
19	De Castilla Residence (former)	38 Hamersley Street
21	Kennedy's residence (former)	55 Herbert Street
22	SITE of Malay camp	McPherson Street (west end)
23	SITE of Japanese hospital	Napier Terrace (SW cnr Coghlan Street
25	St Mary's College Chapel	102 Port Drive
26	Store (former)	24 Robinson Street
29	Buccaneer Rock, Roebuck Bay	Mangrove Point
31	SITE of Seaview Shopping Centre	Robinson Street
34	Pearlmaster's Residence (former)	24 Stewart Street (SW cnr Robinson St)
35	Captain Archer's House (former)	29 Stewart Street (cnr Walcott Street)
41	Broome Civic Precinct	27 Weld Street
42	Lady of Peace Catholic Church	34 Weld Street
61	Tramline foundations and remnants	Town Jetty to Streeter Jetty
62	McDaniels Camp	Conti Foreshore
63	Commemorative Statute	Conti Foreshore
64	SITE: Broome Tree Nursery	Herbert Street
65	Wavesong Garden	10 Millington Road
68	Sisters of St Johns of God Retreat	281 Kavite Road

**CABLE BEACH**

45	Cable Beach Club	Cable Beach Road
66	SITE: Pearl Coast Zoo	Cable Beach
67	Cable Beach Crocodile Park	16-18 Cable Beach Road

**PORT**

46	Broome Jetty	Port Drive
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#### GANTHEAUME POINT

48	Gantheaume Point lighthouse & ruins	Gantheaume Point Road
49	Broome Race Club	Gantheaume Point Road

#### REGIONAL

50	Kennedy's Holiday Cottage	Willie Creek
51	SITE at Pender Bay	Pender Bay
59	SITE of Roebuck Plains Station	
71	Talgarno Military Base (Fmr)	Anna Plains

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*Early Days*

*Inquirer*

*Northern Times*

*West Australian*

### **Oral Histories in Battye Library**

OH206 - Nita Jean Haynes, 1977

OH212 - Phyllis Everett McDaniel, 1977.

OH2695/37-40 - interviews with Aboriginal women in the Kimberleys by Christine Choo

### **Primary Sources**

Australian census, 1901

Blue Books

DOLA - Certificates of Title, Reserves Index

Various maps

Western Australian Cemeteries Index on microfiche

Statutes of Western Australia

West Australian Government Gazette

**Other**

State Heritage Office: assessment documentation.

State Heritage Office: *Criteria for the assessment of local heritage places and areas.*

Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011

**9.0 Place Records**

Places- 01-73

Chinatown Conservation Area (CCA)

## UNITING CHURCH & MANSE

Brady Memorial Hall (Church), Verandah Church (Manse)

## Place No: 01

**Church-A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List

**Manse-B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	11, 13 Anne Street (SW cnr Stewart Street)			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lots 198, 199	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Uniting Church and Manse are of considerable significance for the continuous associations with the Presbyterian and subsequent Uniting Church since 1910, and with Reverend Brady, Australian Inland Mission (AIM) organisation and its founder, John Flynn. The design and aesthetic of the church are significant for the AIM associations, response to the tropical climate and unique design of rollback walls. The church makes a considerable contribution to the heritage character and townscape of Broome.

**GRADING A:** Church: Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.

**GRADING B:** Manse: Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	Church: 1924. Manse: 1910, 1976, 1989 (major renovations)		
Original Uses	Church, Manse: Church		
Present Uses	Church & residence (manse)		
Other Uses	Meeting place, social club, youth centre, day care centre and opportunity shop.		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Corrugated iron		
Roof	Corrugated iron		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Church: Interwar bungalow – Broome vernacular – distinctive AIM style appropriate to tropical conditions. Manse: Broome vernacular.		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A cohesive pair of buildings in Broome vernacular style, associated with the beginnings of the Presbyterian Church in Broome. The church is a single storey timber framed fibro clad building with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Double clerestory with high-pitched roofs. Raised from the ground on concrete stumps, the walls can be rolled back to facilitate cross ventilation. Manse: The symmetrical front with central gable entry detail faces the church. Single storey timber framed fibro clad building with a hipped corrugated iron roof. Hinged shutters above the lattice dado verandahs.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		

<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Moderate degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Manse was built in 1910 for the Rev J. C. Fordyce, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church in WA who volunteered to establish a mission in Broome to alleviate the 'appalling neglect and degradation' believed to be prevalent there at the time. The Manse cost £600 to build and services were held on the wide latticed verandahs, earning the place the name 'Verandah Church'. In 1912, the Australian Inland Mission (AIM) Board of the National Presbyterian Church was created and took responsibility for the northwest. Broome was the base for AIM's pastoral patrol to Derby, Fitzroy Crossing, Halls Creek and Wyndham. When the congregation outgrew the latticed verandahs, a hall was rented from the Broome Council for church services. Construction of the Uniting Church commenced in 1925, funded by public subscription as a memorial following the death from malaria of Rev F. G. H. Brady, who had administered to the Kimberley 1913-1917 and returned in 1925. The building was called the Brady Memorial Hall. The design of the Church, with special consideration for the Broome climate, suggests it was the work of the Rev John Flynn, Superintendent of AIM. It is similar to his design for Adelaide House in Alice Springs. As well as use as a place of worship, the Church has also been used as a meeting place, social club, youth centre, and day care centre and opportunity shop. The Church celebrated its Golden Jubilee in 1975 and renovations were carried out to the Manse the following year. In 1977, the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches joined to form the Uniting Church of Australia. In 1983, Broome became the regional centre for the Uniting Church Kimberley Presbytery and an office and residence were built in Herbert Street.

#### **ASSOCIATIONS**

John Flynn of AIM (possible)

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0292, Church: Register of Heritage Places. Manse: HCWA Database No: 16865  
 Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:  
 Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.  
 National Trust classified 1983  
 Register of National Estate 1983  
 Uniting Church Inventory

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Heritage Council assessment documentation	



**COMMONWEALTH HEALTH LABORATORY (former) Place No: 02**

Currently: Kimberley Health Service: North West Mental Health Service

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	12 Anne Street (NE cnr Walcott Street)		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 638	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Commonwealth Health Laboratory (fmr) is significant for its associations with medical research and health services in the Broome district. It represents an uncommon example of concrete construction and interwar development in Broome.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1938; 1955; 1959-60; 1967; 1976; c.2000		
Original Use	Commonwealth Health Laboratory		
Present Use	Kimberley Health Service: North West Mental Health Service		
Other Use	Broome Hospital Nurses' Quarters		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Concrete		
Roof	Asbestos		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Interwar bungalow – Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Commonwealth Health Laboratory (fmr) comprises 3 single storey buildings: former laboratory, animal house and toilet block. All are situated in the grounds of Broome Hospital. The buildings are reinforced concrete structures with hipped corrugated asbestos/cement roofs, although the Animal House is rendered and painted concrete with corrugated iron roof. Conversion to Nurse's quarters included partition walls to create more rooms, construction of bathroom in former storeroom, verandah enclosure and alterations to toilet block.		

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Moderate degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Constructed as a diagnostic and research laboratory for doctors, it had an associated animal house and toilet block. The laboratory was a larger version of the Darwin Health Laboratory (1933) and was opened in July 1938 by Dr R. K. Gray. It was involved with work on the outbreak of malignant Tertian Malaria at Fitzroy Valley and the incidence of leprosy in the northwest, but by the early 1950s there was little requirement for a laboratory in Broome. The Broome District Medical Officer used the place as a residence for several years, and in 1955 it was converted for use as hospital Nurse's quarters. In 1959, the animal house was converted for use as quarters for hospital domestic staff and a laundry was added in 1962. The Nurse's quarters were upgraded in 1967 and the water tanks and tank stands were removed. In 1975-76, the former laboratory was refurbished for use as Community Health Services. It has provided community health care since that time and is of particular importance to the Aboriginal community in the areas of preventative medicine and child health care.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Commonwealth Department of Works	Designer
Thomas & Mortimer	Builder

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 5368 Register of Heritage Places
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Heritage Council assessment documentation	
Heritage and Conservation Professionals, <i>Former Commonwealth Health Laboratory Broome (Broome Community Health Services) Conservation Plan.</i>	



**MAURICE LYON'S RESIDENCE (former)**

**Place No: 03**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Address	17 Anne Street (NE cnr Walcott Street)			
Suburb/Town	BROOME			
Reserve No:	Lot 197	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Maurice Lyon's Residence (former), is significant for the associations with civil servant William Lightfoot, and pearlers Wilfred Hawkes and Maurice Lyons. It is a fine representative example typical of early 1900s residences of the prosperous pearling period and demonstrates the tropical architectural style that typifies Broome architecture of that period.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1903. 1975-1996 Extensive renovations		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Shutters		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular.		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey timber framed structure is clad with horizontal corrugated iron walls. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. Verandah roof separate, but same pitch. Mostly obscured by the lush tropical garden, typical of Broome.		

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Built in 1903 as the residence of civil servant William R. Lightfoot who was a landing waiter in 1901 and Acting District Registrar in 1902. In 1908, the residence was purchased and occupied by Wilfred and Ella Hawkes. Wilfred Hawkes was employed by pearlers James Clark & Co. Maurice Lyons and wife Edith purchased the property in 1930. Maurice Lyons was a clerk in the Union Bank in 1917, but is listed as a pearler by the early 1920s. The Lyons eventually owned seven luggers and a schooner and pearled successfully until 1935, when the price of pearl shell fell dramatically. The Lyons left Broome during World War Two and on their return worked for Streeter and Male, Edith as head bookkeeper and Maurice as paymaster for the pearling fleet and the shell packing shed. Edith died in 1968 and Maurice in 1970. Both are buried in the Pioneer Cemetery. Later owners were storekeeper William Gerry Fong (1970 to 1975) and carpenter Keith Thomas (1975-1996).

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Maurice Lyons	

#### **LISTINGS**

<b>HCWA Register of Heritage Places</b> Database No: 2913
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
<b>Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.</b>
National Trust classification
Register of National Estate

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Heritage Council assessment documentation Western Australian Cemeteries Index on microfiche Carol Shaw, <i>The History of Broome's Street Names</i> , 2001	

**MALE RESIDENCE (former)**

**Place No: 04**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	19 Anne Street (SW cnr Walcott Street)		
Suburb/Town	BROOME		
Reserve No:	Lot 19	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Male Residence (fmr) is significant for associations with generations of the pioneering Male family, prominent business identities in Broome's history. It is a representative example typical of early 1900s residences located in expansive settings in the old Broome townsite.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1910 Extensive renovations and alterations in recent years.		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Shutters		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular.		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey timber framed structure is clad with horizontal corrugated iron walls. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. There is a more recent detached double storey section. The residence has been extensively altered and extended.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Low degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Constructed c.1910 by Piggotts for the Male family of Streeter and Male. Occupied first by Archie Male and his wife Annie (Biddles), who raised four children. Archie Male was Mayor of Broome 1915-1918. Following Archie's death in 1922, only his eldest son Theodore remained in Broome. Theodore ran several of the Streeter and Male companies for the next twenty years before retiring to the south. Archie's nephew, Arthur Streeter (Sam) Male, later occupied the family residence. Sam married first in 1925, to Eleanor Piggot, who died two years later. His second wife was Phyllis Quigley, with whom he had two sons, Richard and Kimberley (Kim). Sam Male died in 1976 and Phyllis Male retained the residence until about 1997, when the property passed out of Male family ownership.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Male family	Original and long term owners

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No: 2911
National Trust Classified 1983
Register of the National Estate 1989
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Broome Historical Society; Battye, J. S., <i>The History of the North West of Australia</i> , V. K. Jones & Co., Perth, 1915.	

## ST JOHN OF GOD CONVENT

Centacare

## Place No: 05

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	9 Barker Street (SW cnr Weld St)		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 302	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St John of God Convent is significant for the associations with the St John of God sisters, and the continuous use as a community care facility.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1926		
Original Use	Convent		
Present Use	Heritage Centre		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Fibrocement		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Interwar bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey timber framed building with perimeter verandah is located central within a flat-grassed setting. The roof is hipped and the main roof covers the verandahs.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		



#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Sisters of St John of God arrived in Broome in 1908. Their first home was a tin hut where they lived by day, sleeping in the church at night. The Chinese and Japanese shopkeepers gave them bedding and crockery. The Sisters nursed in the Japanese and District hospitals. A verandah, two bedrooms, kitchen and storeroom were added to the hut in 1909. A Catholic school was built in 1911, at which they taught. In 1926, the convent was built for them by Japanese carpenter Hori Gorokitchi. Gorokitchi arrived in Western Australia in May 1891, at the age of twenty-three. He worked as a builder and contractor in Broome, employing Japanese carpenters and constructing many buildings, including the former McDaniel Residence (Ref 45). The Sisters of St John of God occupied the Convent until 1967. Two Sisters spent over 60 years at Broome. Sisters Alphonse and Ignatius celebrated their Diamond Jubilee in Broome in 1975, and for their work in the North, Sister Alphonse was awarded the OBE and Sister Ignatius the MBE. The building has served a number of community needs, and was occupied by the Binagarra Counselling Service in 1996.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Hori Gorokitchi	Carpenter
Sister of St John of God	Occupants

<b>LISTINGS</b>	
HCWA Database No. 5307 Register of Heritage Places 2008	
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:	
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.	

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Register documentation	
L Gray & I Sauman <i>Conservation Plan</i> 2012	

**RESIDENCE (former)**

**Place No: 06**

**C: Some significance**



Address	19 Barker Street		
Suburb/Town	Offices, Broome Medical Clinic (former)		
Reserve No:	Lot 120	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Residence (former) is typical of its period, and a remaining example that is representative of development over time.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

CONSTRUCTION DATE		c.1910 Extensive renovations	
Original Use		Residence	
Present Use		Office	
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls		CGI	
Roof		CGI	
Other		Shutters	
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular.	
DESCRIPTION The single storey timber framed structure has horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The hipped roof clad with colorbond features a central front gablet. The shutters are fibrocement above a lattice dado.			
CONDITION	Good		
INTEGRITY	High degree		
AUTHENTICITY	Moderate degree		

**HISTORICAL NOTES** Lot 120 is divided into two lots. H. D. Forbes, solicitor, and Les Dobson of Dobson's General Store were the owners and occupants of the houses on Lot 120.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
<b>LISTINGS</b>	
HCWA Database No. 16827	
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:	
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.	
<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930.</i>	



**SITE: ORIGINAL TOWN WATER SUPPLY**

**Place No: 07**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation

Address	45 Carnarvon Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 9105	Lot 1219	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The site of the Original Town Water Supply is a significant association with the early development of Broome.

**GRADING C:** A place/site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.  
Recommend: Interpretation.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

It was reported in the Public Works Department *Annual Report* of 1901 that work was being undertaken on a water supply for Broome jetty and domestic use. The headworks for the supply were in Mary Street, where a well, steam pumping plant and service reservoir were being established. The initial proposal seems not to have worked according to plan, as in 1903, improvements were being made with the sinking of a new well and pumping plant. An office was also erected (a raised small corrugated iron clad room with a gable roof). There was also a timber tank stand with square cast iron water tank that accessed the tramline, and a windmill. Water was eventually provided from a deep artesian bore (1600 feet). The water was hot and full of iron. It wasn't suitable for gardens or for human consumption, although the Asian crews drank it for lack of an alternative. Most households had rainwater tanks for drinking and cooking purposes. Eventually, a better supply was obtained from bores sunk in the aquifers northeast of town.

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16829

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE
Public Works Department Annual Reports; Ruby Morgan, Oral history, Battye OH246; Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> .	

**CAPTAIN GREGORY'S RESIDENCE (former)**

Monsoon Gallery

**Place No: 08**

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	48 Carnarvon Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 120	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Captain Gregory's residence (former) is significant for the long association with one of Broome's pioneering families. It is typical of an early 1900s dwelling with few subsequent alterations, and part of the Broome era of Lord McAlpine's tourism developments.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1917, moved to this site in 1980s		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Associated with Matsos		
Other Use	Art Gallery		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Corrugated iron		
Roof	Corrugated iron		
Other	Shutters		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The hipped roof is corrugated iron. The original dwelling comprises two rooms with an enclosed perimeter verandah. It is connected to another rectangular building also with surrounding verandahs, and French doors onto the verandahs.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The place was constructed in 1917 for Ancell Gregory. He arrived in Broome in 1904, as second officer on the SS *Charon*. He left the marine service for pearling and within two years was manager of C. N. Murphy's fleet of 28 vessels. The fleet was sold to Mark Rubin and Gregory continued as fleet manager. His schooner was wrecked in the 1908 cyclone and he was lucky to survive. He was appointed Harbour Master, Marine Surveyor and Shipping Inspector while acquiring four vessels of his own, a warehouse, foreshore camp and a store on the corner of Louis and Hamersley streets. His brother Fleming came out from England to assist with the business, but returned to enlist during WWI and was killed in 1917. Ancell Gregory was a member of the Broome Road Board and Chairman from 1925 to 1930; a member of the Pearler's Association and president from 1917 to 1923; and involved with racing, tennis and cricket. In 1921 he tried to establish a cultured pearl farm with Yasukichi Murakami, but fellow pearlbers forced the Government to stop him, fearing it would harm the price of natural pearls. He developed his pearling fleet to 20, and in 1929 he relocated with half his fleet to Darwin, leaving Jock de Castilla to run his Broome business. He moved to Perth in 1942 when Darwin was bombed, and died there that year, aged 64. In the 1980s, Lord McAlpine purchased the building and moved it to the existing site. In 1997, Monsoon Gallery opened with a guest artist studio. The original doors and windows are in storage on the site. Monsoon Gallery is associated with Matso's Café, Gallery and Broome Brewery, moved to the same site by Lord McAlpine.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Captain Gregory	Original owner; prominent identity
Lord McAlpine	Subsequent owner, tourism development

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0290 Register of Heritage Places 2008 (database & Register includes Matsos)
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Carol Shaw, <i>The History of Broome's Street Names</i> , 2001.	
HCWA Registration documentation.	

## BROOME CEMETERY (2)

**Place No: 09**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	d'Antoine Street		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No: 1647	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Broome Cemetery is significant as a record of pioneers and associations with Broome from c.1880 to present day. Many headstones and palisades are of aesthetic importance for their design characteristics that typify various periods.

**GRADING** B: Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1890 gazetted
Original Use	Cemetery
Present Use	Cemetery
Other Use	
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Extensive cemetery- low chain link perimeter fence. Sections for different denominations.
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree

### HISTORICAL NOTES

Broome Cemetery was gazetted on 22 April 1890, seven years after the townsite had been surveyed. It has been used for the burials of people of mainly European descent and has sections for the various religious denominations. Broome Cemetery was the second of three Cemeteries in Broome: Ref 36 Pioneer Cemetery (1); Ref 28: Broome Cemetery (3): Japanese, Chinese & Muslim sections

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
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### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 8781
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
History of Broome's Street Names, 2001, Historical Society.	



**SITE: MEATWORKS**

**Place No: 10**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation



Address		Demco Drive		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME (Town Beach)</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The meatworks played an important role in the Kimberley pastoral industry.

**GRADING C:** A place/site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.  
Recommend: Interpretation.

**DESCRIPTION**

A rock plinth with a plaque commemorating the site of the meatworks is located in a small-grassed park "Demco Park" overlooking the bay.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The meatworks, established by the Farrell family in 1939 included an abattoir. Operating as the Derby Meat Processing Company Pty Ltd, it was used in the war years to supply meat to the Australian Armed Forces. The meatworks only operated 6 months a year due to the climate. In 1986 it was the busiest year handling over 50,000 head of beef. During the 54 years of operation, 11 million cattle were processed. In 1976 Demco purchased the meatworks. The meatworks provided a significant amount of employment in Broome. The railway ran between the meatworks and the Town Jetty.

Closure of the meatworks in 1983 resulted from the live cattle export. The property was divided into residential blocks after the plant closed, the first stage being sold at auction in 1996.

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 4852

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE

**PEARL WORKER'S DWELLING (former)**

**Place No: 11**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	26 Frederick Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 29	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Pearl Worker's dwelling (fmr) is a good representative example of a typical pearl work's dwelling of which very few remain. It is significant for the associations with the pearl industry, and the pearl workers dwellings represent the way of life of the pearlworkers, that is no longer practiced.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' LPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

CONSTRUCTION DATE		c.1910	
Original Use		Residence	
Present Use		Residence	
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls		CGI	
Roof		CGI	
Other			
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Federation Broome vernacular	
DESCRIPTION The dwelling is single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding and corrugated iron gable roof. Infilled front verandah.			
CONDITION		Fair	
INTEGRITY		High degree	
AUTHENTICITY		Moderate degree	

<b>HISTORICAL NOTES</b>	
<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
<b>LISTINGS</b>	
HCWA Database No. 16830	
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:	
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.	
<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>

**PEARL WORKER'S DWELLING (former)**

**Place No: 12**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	24 Frederick Street		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 27	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Pearl Worker's dwelling (fmr) is a good representative example of a typical pearl work's dwelling of which very few remain. It is significant for the associations with the pearl industry, and the pearl workers dwellings represent the way of life of the pearlworkers, that is no longer practiced.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1910		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The dwelling is single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding and corrugated iron gable roof. Infilled front verandah.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree		

<b>HISTORICAL NOTES</b>	
<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
<b>LISTINGS</b>	
HCWA Database No. 16831	
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:	
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.	
<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>



## **BROOME COURTHOUSE**

Cable Station

## **Place No: 13**

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	8 Hamersley Street between Frederick & Stewart Streets			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 26855	Lot 99	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Broome Courthouse is of considerable significance for the associations with the cable that was a communication link with the rest of the world, for continuous judicial associations since 1921, and as a place of social gatherings since the 1980s, as a venue for a market. The design and aesthetic are significant for response to the tropical climate and the use of prefabricated iron members. The setting and the Broome Courthouse make a considerable contribution to the streetscape, character and townscape of Broome.

**GRADING** A: Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

CONSTRUCTION DATE	1889; 1921		
Original Use	Cable station, Cable house		
Present Use	Courthouse, markets		
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular		
DESCRIPTION Set central within a broad parkland tropical setting with extensive mature palms and tropical plantings. Single storey timber framed corrugated iron clad building raised from the ground on concrete pillars. The hipped corrugated iron roof with monitor vents extends over the perimeter verandahs.			

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

In 1886, the Government arranged to extend the coastal telegraph line from Roebourne to Derby, via Roebuck Bay. A telegraph station was built at Broome and the line opened in January 1889. In 1888, the two undersea telegraph cables linking Java and Darwin were broken by volcanic activity and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company (E.E.T. Company), which operated the cable, decided to lay another cable from Java to Beagle Bay. The Company was requested to land the cable at Roebuck Bay, rather than Beagle Bay, which it did. The E.E.T. Company provided a Cable Station for erection at Broome to house the telegraph room and staff. The Cable Station was occupied in November 1889 and included a billiard room. The Station staff were provided with Indian servants in white uniforms, red sashes and turbans. The presence of the Cable Station provided an impetus for the development of the town. In 1901, a new cable was laid from Durban to Adelaide and by 1913, the cable to Broome carried as few as six messages a day. The Cable Station was closed on 31 March 1914. In 1921, the Government purchased the Cable Station and converted it into a Courthouse. The existing Broome courthouse, on a nearby site, was converted for use as police station and quarters. The Broome Courthouse opened on 6 September 1921. The Clerk of Courts occupied quarters at the rear of the building. In 1963, the PWD built a house for the Resident Magistrate on the northwest corner of the site and the Clerk of Courts occupied the Residency. The grounds were landscaped by the Broome Botanical Society in the 1980s, and some years later the Saturday morning Court House Markets were established after several organisations held stalls in the grounds.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Eastern Extension Australasian & China Telegraph Station	Designer

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0296 Register of Heritage Places 2001
National Trust classified 1973
Register of National Estate. 1978
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Register documentation	
Heritage and Conservation Professionals, <i>Conservation Plan Broome Court House</i> , 1995.	

**BULL PEN SHELTER SHED  
BROOME REGIONAL PRISON**

Broome Gaol  
Native Cell

**Place No: 14**

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address		13 Hamersley Street			
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 26855	Lot 99	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol	Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Bull Pen Shelter Shed within Broome Regional Prison is of considerable significance associated with the histories of incarceration and colonisation of the Kimberley region. It is the only remaining element of the original phase of the Broome Prison (1894-1907), and represents continuous use of the prison site since 1894. It is one of only two facilities specifically designed for Aboriginal prisoners.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

CONSTRUCTION DATE	c.1902-1907		
Original Use	Native Cell		
Present Use	Recreation area within the prison		
Other Use	General prison facility.		
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls	Steel framed		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Broome vernacular		
DESCRIPTION The place includes archaeological deposits. Rectangular caged enclosure with low masonry dado walls and metal grilles to roof height. The hipped gambrel roof is clad with corrugated steel roof cladding. Concrete floor.			

<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Low/moderate degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES** Although Broome town was gazetted in 1883; an official police presence was not established until 1890. A lockup and police station were built in 1896 (ref CCA). However the first recorded incarcerations were in 1894. The prison facilities developed on an adhoc basis. In 1902, in addition to an office, store room and refectory cell, an open timber framed corrugated iron shelter shed was constructed. In 1907 bars were installed to the shelter shed to create the existing bull pen. The purpose of the bull pen was to provide an open secure holding area for the Aboriginal prisoners so that they spent less time in the cells.

ASSOCIATIONS	ASSOCIATION TYPE

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 19855 Register of Heritage Places. 2014

Broome Regional Prison also db no19891

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory -

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE
Register documentation	



## ANGLICAN CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION

**Place No: 15**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Address	21 Hamersley St (NE cnr Haas Street)			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 8447	Lots 1, 2	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Church of the Annunciation is of considerable significance for the continuous associations with the Anglican Church since 1903. Church of the Annunciation makes a considerable contribution to the historic character of Broome, and the bell tower is a landmark.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1903		
Original Use	Pro-Cathedral of the Annunciation, The Little White Church		
Present Use	Church		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Broome vernacular – ecclesiastical		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey timber framed corrugated iron clad building has a front verandah. The gable roof is clad with corrugated iron. Raised from the ground on concrete stumps. The frontage is symmetrical with central double doors and a central gable feature on the hipped verandah roof. Bell tower is a detached structure at the rear, and the rectory is immediately adjacent on the north side.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Prior to 1902, Broome had occasional Anglican services from Roebourne parish. The Church was opened on Easter Day, 12 April 1903 and consecrated by Bishop Riley on 12 June. Broome was the seat of the North West Diocese from 1910 to 1964, and the Church of the Annunciation was, by default, the Pro-Cathedral. Bishop Gerard Trower (1910-1927) and Bishop John Frewer (1929-1964) both resided in Broome. They occupied the Bishop's Palace on the corner of Hamersley and Anne streets (demolished 1980 and replaced with flats). Bishop Frewer was also parish rector for Broome for most of his tenure, due to the difficulty of recruiting rectors for the district and the financial difficulty of paying them. In 1965, owing to Broome's declining population, the headquarters of the diocese was relocated to Geraldton and the Church was attached to the Derby parish. The Derby rector travelled to Broome twice a month to conduct services. In 1973, the high French doors on each side of the Church were removed and replaced with hopper windows and repairs were made to walls, roof and ceiling in 1976. The belfry was restored in 1985 with funds from the WA Heritage Committee. In 1984, with Broome's population increasing, a new Rectory was acquired and resident minister installed. Various stained glass windows have been donated over the years, including: Clarke Hall, 1912, behind the altar; Eleanor Padbury, 1991, right of the altar; and, Betty Frost and family, 1996, the eight arch windows on the north side. A chancel screen in memory of those who died in the 1908 cyclone, and a cedar font with mother of pearl inscription 'this font was the gift of the children of Broome 1912', are two other features of the place.

#### **ASSOCIATIONS**

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0297 Register of Heritage Places 1997

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

National Trust classified 1983

Register of National Estate 1999

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Register documentation

'The Anglican Church of the Annunciation', pamphlet, 1999.

## **MATSO'S RESTAURANT**

Union Bank & dwelling, Streeter's store, Matsumoto's Store

## **Place No: 16**

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	29 Hamersley Street (NE cnr Carnarvon Streets)		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lots 1, 696	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Matso's Restaurant is of considerable significance for the associations with the Union Bank, Streeters Store and Matsumoto's Store, however much of that association with the place was at another site.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1910 site in Frederick Street- then relocated to cnr Weld & Anne Streets and then to current site		
Original Use	Union Bank		
Present Use	Matso's Restaurant & Boutique Brewery		
Other Use	Streeter's store (1950s) Matsumoto's Store		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Set within a parkland tropical setting with palms and tropical plantings. The single storey timber framed corrugated iron clad building has a hipped corrugated iron roof extending over the perimeter verandahs. Raised from the ground on concrete stumps. Extensive interventions to accommodate current functions.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree		



#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Union Bank premises were originally built on Frederick Street in 1910. Architect J. J. Talbot Hobbs (later Hobbs, Smith & Forbes) designed many of the Union Bank buildings in WA and may have been the designer for the Broome premises. The building was vacated in November 1942. In 1949-50, it was purchased by Streeter and Male and moved to the corner of Weld and Anne streets where it was occupied as Streeter and Male's No. 2 store. It was later leased by Philip Matsumoto who ran a school tuck-shop from the premises. Matsumoto was also a Broome councillor from 1974 to 1989 and 1991 to 1994. He is the son of Kakio and Helena Matsumoto. Kakio had come to Broome as a diver in the 1920s, working first for Streeter and Male and then McDaniels. He married Helena Corpus and they had four children. Kakio was interned during World War Two and his family, who refused to leave him, were interned with him in Victoria. The family eventually returned to Broome in the late 1940s. In 1985, Lord McAlpine purchased the building and moved it to the present site. In 1997, the building opened as Matso's Café, Gallery and Broome Brewery. It is associated with the adjacent, also relocated Captain Gregory's House.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
J. J. Talbot Hobbs	Architect (possibly)
Pitman & Totterdell	Builder
Matsumoto family	Owners, Broome identities

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0290 Register of Heritage Places 2008 (database & Register includes Matsos)
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Register documentation	
<i>The Artist's Chronicle</i> , Aug/Sep 1997.	
Carol Shaw, <i>The History of Broome's Street Names</i> , 2001	
Burton, Val <i>General History of Broome</i> , Broome Historical Society.	

**BEDFORD PARK  
DAMPIER MEMORIAL  
WAR MEMORIAL**

**Place No: 17**

**Dampier Memorial**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List

**Park: B Considerable significance**

Heritage List



Address		Hamersley, Weld, and Anne Streets	
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>	
Reserve No: 17698	Lot 371	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Bedford Park is of considerable significance for the War Memorial, Dampier Memorial, and other commemorations, and as one of the few parks in Broome town overlooking Roebuck Bay. Dampier Memorial is of considerable significance for the commemoration of William Dampier and for the association with Marshall Clifton, an esteemed architect of the Interwar period.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Although Dampier Memorial is Registered (**GRADING A**) and warrants particular attention.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1904
Original Use	Commemoration and passive recreation
Present Use	Commemoration and passive recreation
Other Use	
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>	Landscaped area with commemorative elements
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> Bedford Park is triangular shaped open parkland in a tropical setting with some mature plantings including Boab trees and palms. A brick wall and iron gates form an entry statement across a corner truncation. The entry leads through to the Broome War Memorial and Dampier's Memorial. Plaques and commemorative elements are located throughout the park.	
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Bedford Park was named after Governor Bedford and opened by him in 1924. In 1938, a memorial was installed in the Park commemorating William Dampier's visit to the North West coast. The Broome War Memorial and the pearl divers' decompression chamber are also in the park. The chamber was donated to Broome by English firm E. E. Heinke & Co, manufacturers of diving suits. The use of the chamber reduced the number of deaths from the bends from thirty-three in 1914 to one in 1918. In 1990, the Broome Historical Society sent the decompression chamber to Fremantle Maritime Museum for restoration. It was returned in 1992 and is now displayed in the Museum. Other memorials in the park include one honouring Hugh Davis (Pa) Norman, one of the pioneers in the pearling industry and another honouring his son, Edward (Ted) de Burgh Norman, and his wife Catherine Mary (Rene), who was the first Commissioner of Girl Guides in the north-west from 1932-1941. In 1938, a memorial was installed in Bedford Park commemorating William Dampier's visit to the North West coast in the *Roebuck* in the early 1700s. It was originally accepted that Dampier had landed at Roebuck Bay, but this has since been proved incorrect.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Marshall Clifton	Architect: designer of Dampier Memorial

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 3592- park  
Database No 3593- War memorial  
Database No. 2669 Dampier Memorial- Register of Heritage Places

Park: National Trust classified 1983

Park: Register of National Estate- Indicative Place 2013

War memorial: Register of National Estate - Indicative Place 2013

War memorial: Statewide War Memorial Survey

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Carol Shaw, <i>The History of Broome's Street Names</i> , 2001, Broome Heritage Trail	
HCWA assessment documentation	

**BOURNE & INGLIS STORE (former)**

Paspaley Pearl Shed, Dyson & Co, the Conti Store

**Place No: 18**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Address	30 Hamersley St (cnr Louis Street)		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 213	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Bourne & Inglis Store (former) has significant for associations with pearling industry from 1903. It is a significant element in the cultural environment informing of pearling history, and overlooking Roebuck Bay.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1903		
Original Use	Bourne & Inglis Store		
Present Use	vacant		
Other Use	Paspaley Pearl Shed		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Functional vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey steel framed open shed has side leanto enclosures clad with corrugated iron. The roof is hipped with break pitch verandahs and truncated corner and skylights along each long side. The steel columns are in cast iron bases (front columns only) on concrete floor.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Poor		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Moderate degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree		

**HISTORICAL NOTES** In 1899, pearler Frank Biddles purchased Lots 213-215 along the route of the new tramway between the Streeter and Mangrove Point jetties. In 1903, a store was built on Lot 213 by Herbert Greenhill Bourne and Percy Inglis, operating as Bourne & Inglis, storekeepers and pearlmen. The building, with a steel frame, is believed to have been prefabricated in Britain and shipped out. In 1912, the store was leased by Norman Harper, one of three brothers trading as Harper Brothers, pearlmen. In 1920, pearler David Lennie Dyson took over the lease and traded from the premises as Dyson & Co until at least 1963. The place was known locally as the Conti Store because it was opposite the Continental Hotel. Rate records for 1931-1955 indicate that there was also a dwelling on the site (since demolished). From 1949 to 1969, it was owned by Audrey Pamela Villiers Langdon Clement Nielsen of Virginia, USA, who was a member of the Gregory family. In 1969, it was purchased by Pearls Pty Ltd, trading as Paspaley Pearls, a company formed to develop the cultured pearl industry in Broome. They used the building for storage of pearling equipment for a number of years.

ASSOCIATIONS	ASSOCIATION TYPE
Paspaley Pearls	Development of pearling industry

LISTINGS
HCWA Database No. 4858 Register of Heritage Places 2000
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE
Heritage Council assessment documentation	
Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> .	



**DE CASTILLA RESIDENCE (former)**

**Place No: 19**

**C: Some significance**



Address	38 Hamersley St (cnr of Guy & Robinson Streets)		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 266	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

De Castilla residence (former) is typical of a Broome dwelling of the interwar period, with few subsequent alterations, making it a representative example of the few that remain.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1937		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other	shutters		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Interwar Bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Large site of lawns with tropical plantings and palms. Single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. Extensive shuttered verandah under main roof.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		



**HISTORICAL NOTES** Jack (Jock) de Castilla was born in 1901 in Perth. He joined the West Australian Bank and in 1919, was transferred to Broome. In the early 1920s he went to work for Captain Gregory as a shell opener, later becoming Gregory's fleet manager. In 1937, he married school teacher Pat Field. They had two daughters. Jock developed a lovely garden and vegetable patch at the family home. During World War Two, he joined the marine section of the RAAF. After the war, he purchased a dairy farm near Denmark, but sold it when offered the position of manager by the North West Pearling Company. When that Company folded a year later, he joined Streeter and Male as their fleet manager. In 1956, Jock located the site for the first pearl farm, named Kuri Bay, for the new company, Pearls Pty Ltd. Jock de Castilla was a JP, involved with the WA PEARLERS' Association, on the Turf Club Committee, and a Road Board and Shire Councillor between 1949 and 1966. Jock retired in 1966 and died the following year in Perth. Pat de Castilla remained in Perth, where she died in 1997.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Jack de Castilla	Original owner

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 16832
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
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## BROOME BOWLING CLUB

AWA Communications staff quarters, OTC Station Broome  
Coastal Wireless Station

## Place No: 20

**A Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	78 Herbert Street (SW cnr Louis Street)			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 32655	Lot 541	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	
<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>				
Broome Bowling Club is significant for associations with overseas radio network, and as an important social institution of the bowling club since 1980.				

<b>GRADING A:</b> Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed in 'Register of Heritage Places'.
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<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1913; 1981		
Original Use	AWA Communications staff quarters		
Present Use	Broome Bowling Club		
Other Use	OTC Station (1940- 1966) Broome Coastal Wireless Station		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey concrete structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding comprises two pavilions linked by a breezeway. Each pavilion has an expansive corrugated iron hipped roof extending over the perimeter verandahs. Removal of an interior wall to create the lounge and bar room.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Coastal Wireless Station at Broome was built in 1913, and was one of nineteen such stations provided around the Australian coast by the PMG between 1912-1914. The Broome station was one of the less powerful, the major long-range stations being situated at Sydney and Perth (Wireless Hill). The stations used wireless technology and Morse code to communicate with ships at sea. Broome Station comprised two buildings connected by a breezeway, one housing the telegraph office, or transmitting station, and the other the power supply and stationmaster's office. The Navy controlled the Stations in the North West during World War One. In 1929, Amalgamated Wireless (Australia) (AWA) took over operation of the stations. During World War Two, Broome was one of six stations at which the officer in charge was appointed an honorary Air Intelligence Reporting Officer. On 1 February 1947, Australia's overseas telecommunications was placed under the control of the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (OTC), a public utility company established for the purpose. In 1967, a new Broome station was built north of the town (since closed). In 1973, the Station was vested in the Shire of Broome, and in July 1980, it was taken over as a clubhouse by the newly formed Broome Bowling Club, who has restored it as nearly as possible to its original condition.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0298 Register of Heritage Places (1998)
National Trust Classified 1983
Register of National Estate: Indicative Place 2014
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
HCWA assessment documentation	

## KENNEDY'S RESIDENCE (former)

McAlpine's B & B, Haynes' home

**Place No: 21**

**C: Some significance**



Address	55 Herbert Street (cnr Louis Street)			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 52	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Kennedy's Residence (former) is typical of a Broome 'Pearl masters' dwelling with subsequent alterations. It is significant for associations with T.H. 'Unsinkable' Kennedy, and Lord McAlpine who initiated the tourism revival in Broome.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1910		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	B & B		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Wind scoop		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Large site of lawns with tropical plantings and palms. Double storey timber framed structure with horizontal colorbond wall cladding on the ground floor, and lattice infill on the upstairs verandah. The hipped roof is also clad with colorbond and features a wind scoop. Extensive development.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

(T.H.) Thomas Herbert (Bert) Kennedy arrived in Broome in 1905. He was an agent and pearler, and died at the age of 94 in 1976. Lord Robert Alistair McAlpine arrived by accident in Broome in the early 1980s on a redirected flight. He liked the town so much he became a major investor and developer, restoring buildings and constructing the Cable Beach Club Resort. In recent years the entire site has been developed as a tourism facility, predominantly 'bed and breakfast', but also self contained accommodation.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
(T.H.) Thomas Herbert (Bert) Kennedy	Original owner
Lord McAlpine	Tourism initiator

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 2908 Assessed for Register- below threshold 2013  
 STTE HERITAGE OFFICE Confusion: also listed as Database No 2909 @ 38 Walcott ST (Broome ref 41)  
 National Trust classified 1983  
 Register of National Estate 1989  
 Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:  
 Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
--	----------------------

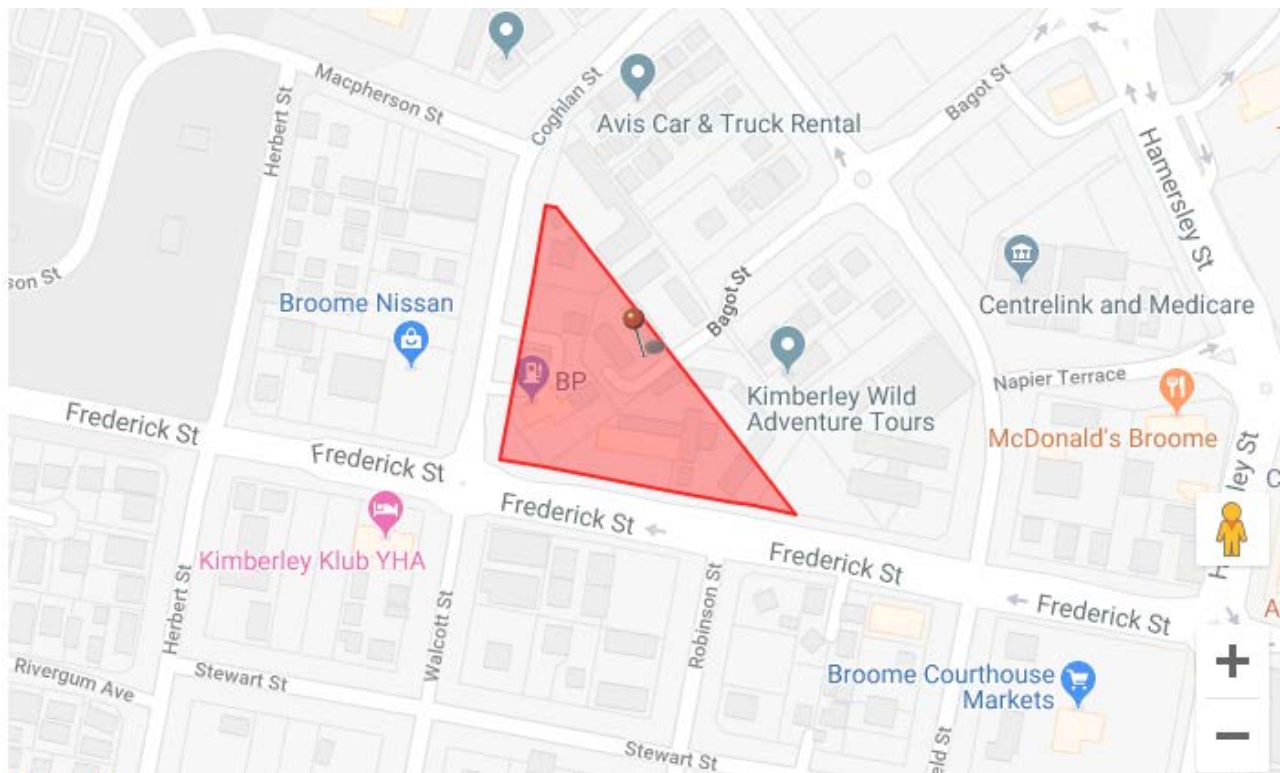


**SITE: MALAY CAMP**

**Place No: 22**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation



Address		Corner Frederick Street and Coghlan Street		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The site of the former camp has historic value for its association with the peak period of commercial activity in Broome in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when pearling was a profitable industry attracting many workers to the townsite.
- The site of the former camp has historic value for its association with the past practices of divisions of the community along economic, cultural and racial characteristics as the camp formerly on this site was designated for use by 'Malays' a loose term applied to all people of south east Asian origin.

**GRADING C:**

A site with no built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The townsite of Broome and its community was highly stratified along racial and economic lines during the majority of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The divisions in the groups was represented in the location and type of living accommodation. The most disadvantaged were the indigenous aboriginal people, who lived in fringe camps in appalling conditions and had the least autonomy in the community. The most advantaged were the relatively few white 'bosses' and their families. In between was a complex layering of social groups each with their own social systems which were brought from their own countries of origin.

The 'Malay' workers was a catch all term for people from South-east Asia, which included contemporary Indonesia and Malaysia. The Malay men who came to Broome to work were indentured labourers and worked as general deck hands or in ancillary service trades. They were rarely divers, merchants or held positions of influence. As a result their living accommodation was generally on the fringes of the town, near the current [2019] airport, with other communities of similar status, including the mixed race population.

The Malay Camp was a collection of simple cottages of corrugated iron and timber that were adapted and added to as needed. Often built on stumps to enable some cooling breezes, this small adaptation would have had little effect during the wet season as these simple shelters provided little protection from the elements.

It has not been established when these simple structures were removed although there is likely to have been little need for them after the decline of the pearling industry in the 1930s and the onset of World War II and the internment of foreign nationals. Any physical evidence of the former camps is likely to have been removed during later ground works.

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16864

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Sickert, Susan *Beyond the Lattice Broome's early years* Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 2003.

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Book

**SITE: JAPANESE HOSPITAL**

**Maza-Antoni Hospital**

**Place No: 23**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation



Address		Napier Terrace (SE cnr Coghlan Street)		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The site has historic value for its association with the Japanese community who made a significant contribution to the establishment and development of the Broome community.
- The site has historic value for its association with the period in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the Japanese community established their own hospital in the Broome community because of inequalities in the provision of medical services.
- The site has social value for the community for its links to the Sisters of St John of God who nursed at the hospital under the leadership of Mother Antonio O'Brien and to the headstone located in the Broome Cemetery erected to Sister Mary Immaculate Leahy who died at the Japanese Hospital.

**GRADING C:**

A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Japanese hospital was built largely through the donations of the Broome Japanese community. When first proposed in 1909, there was resistance to the establishment of a hospital for the Japanese community from the District Medical Officer, the Mayor of Broome and the Pearler's Association. However the proposal had all the required formal approvals and the support of the Japanese and the Australian Governments.

The need for a hospital to serve the Japanese community, and particularly the divers, was a consequence of the many deaths in Broome. With difficulties in communication, hierarchies of care among the sick and the perception among the Japanese that;

*the doctor in town was an absolute quack. He was so bad the his nickname was Dr Murder. ... We had no choice but to try and establish our own hospital.*

The new hospital building was opened in 1911 and the grounds were beautifully laid out with tropical plants and trees tended by a few older Japanese men who had remained in Broome. The hospital was staffed by Japanese doctors who were accompanied by their families during their stays in Broome.

- Dr Suzuki 1910-1914
- Dr Yakuo Harada 1914-1918,
- Dr Tsukano tojojiro 1918-1921
- Dr Masuyam Masogoshi 1921-1924
- Dr Michio Sakai 1924-1927

The Sisters of St John of God provided the nursing staff and this was an unusual pairing of cultures and faiths although by the available accounts a successful one. The Catholic Sisters and the Japanese Buddhists respected each other's culture and rapidly established a working relationship. The Sisters purchased essentials from the Japanese stores and the young Japanese children attended the Catholic School rather than the state school.

The hospital was named 'Maza-Antoni' to honour Irish born Rev Mother Antonio O'Brien the leader of the Sisters of St John of God in the Broome region. One of the Sisters who worked at the hospital, Sister Mary Immaculate Leahy, died of small pox and the Japanese community erected a marble obelisk in the cemetery in her honour.

In 1911, the Japanese Community provided funds and a builder to construct a Catholic School, and the Japanese community attended the Sisters' evening classes in English, book-keeping and music. The bond achieved by the Sisters across language, culture and religion greatly assisted the wider community's acceptance of the proposed Japanese Hospital with a Japanese doctor.

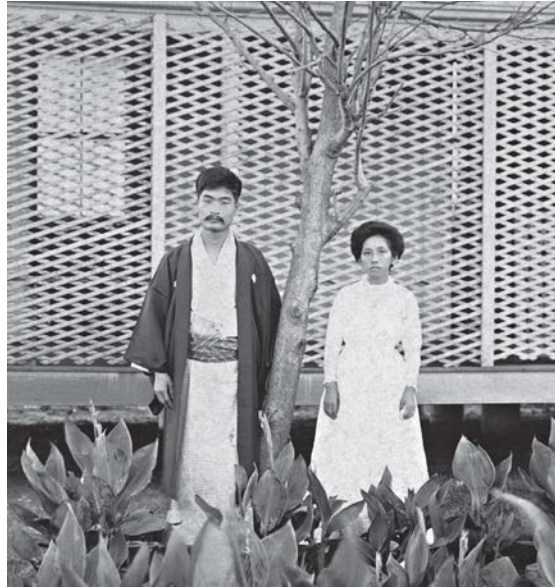
The hospital closed in 1928 as the new plastics industry reduced the demand for 'mother of pearl' and therefore the pearling industry declined. A dispensary service relocated to Gantheaume Point according to some sources and it is not known who occupied the former hospital building. In 1935, it was proposed to relocate the building to Beagle Bay Mission to serve as a hospital for the community, however this had not occurred by 1939 and other sources state that the building was divided, part to Gantheaume Point and the other to a pastoral station.

Aerial photographs of the site are inconclusive but it appears the buildings no longer existed on the site in 1947.

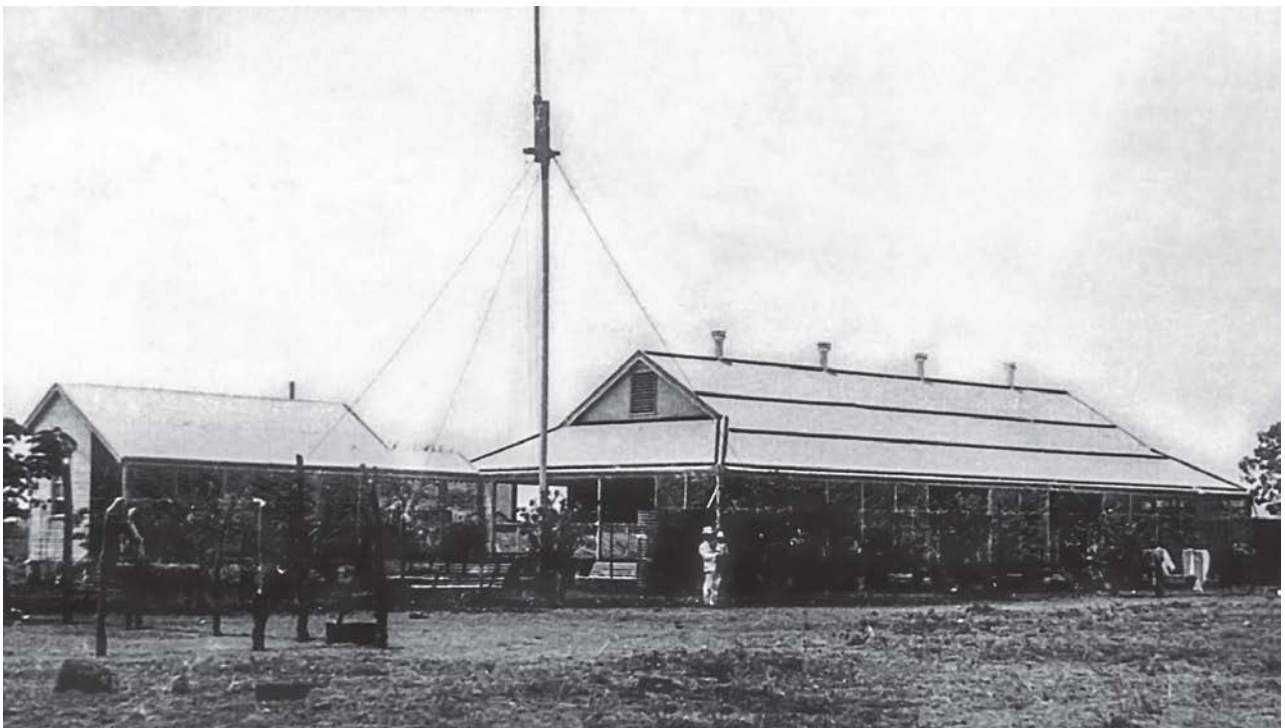
<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 16833
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: 1996, 2004

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Chapple, Tom <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> ; Val Burton, <i>General History of Broome</i> , Broome Historical Society, 2000.	Book
Stride, P. and Louws, A.; 'the aJapanese Hospital in Broome, 1910-1926. A Harmony of Contrasts', in <i>The Journal to the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh</i> , 2015; 45, 156-64.	Article
Sickert, Susan, <i>Beyond the Lattice Broome's Early Years</i> , Fremantle Arts Centre Press, 2003, p. 88.	Book
Sr Paricia Phatigan, 'Relationship between the Sisters and the Japanese community', in <i>Taiji on Distant Shores</i> , Exhibition by the Taiji Historical Archives, 2014.	Article
Shire of Broome aerial photographs, 1947-2018, intramaps	Website





Dr and Mrs Tadashi Suzuki, c2012.  
Courtesy *the Japanese Hospital in Broome, 1910-1926. A Harmony of Contrasts.*



Japanese Hospital in Broome, n.d.  
Courtesy *the Japanese Hospital in Broome, 1910-1926. A Harmony of Contrasts.*





Rev Mother Antonio O'Brien  
 Courtesy Broome Diocese website <http://broomediocese.org/our-history/>



Plan showing approximate location of the former Japanese Hospital  
 Courtesy SROWA

## BROOME CEMETERY:

JAPANESE, CHINESE, MUSLIM SECTIONS

## Place No: 24

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address		1 Port Drive		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No: 1647	Lots 853, 626,591	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Broome Cemetery: Japanese, Chinese, Muslim sections are significant as a record of the non European pioneers and associations with Broome from c.1906 to present day, providing a unique record and history. The cemetery records the lives lost in the pearling industry and by other means. Many of the headstones are of aesthetic importance for their design characteristics that typify the specific nationalities. The Japanese cemetery is an integral part of the annual Japanese festivals of Lanterns for the dead (Bon Matsuri)

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed in 'Register of Heritage Places'.



CONSTRUCTION DATE		c.1906	
Original Use		Cemeteries	
Present Use		Cemeteries	
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Vernacular	
DESCRIPTION Three distinct sections at the rear of the main cemetery, each accessed separately. Low chain link perimeter fence. Entry statement in Chinese style signifies the Chinese Cemetery. The Japanese section has extensive headstone restorations in black stone, distinctive from the original headstones.			
CONDITION		Mostly good. Japanese cemetery: Very good.	
INTEGRITY		High degree	
AUTHENTICITY		Moderate degree	

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Broome Cemetery was gazetted on 20 April 1890, as Reserve 1647, but Japanese, Chinese and Muslim burials were carried out on adjoining land, later designated as sections of the cemetery for each group. Japanese burials are marked by stone obelisks. Many of those buried in the Japanese cemetery came from Wakayama, in the southeast corner of the Island of Honshu. People from this region are famous for their abilities as fishermen and divers. Because most of the pearl divers in Broome were Japanese, their cemetery in particular bears testimony to the number of divers lost to the bends each year prior to the donation of a decompression chamber in 1913. On 15 August each year, the Japanese hold the Shinto festival 'Obom', to release the spirits of the departed on their journey. The Chinese hold the feast of Hung Ting, when food is offered to the spirits at an altar, Tai Puk Koong. Muslim Malays held joyful processions of remembrance headed by a decorated dragon, a tradition that has continued into the Shinju Matsuri Festival. Many of the obelisks in the Japanese cemetery have been renewed in recent years. The damaged headstones in the Japanese cemetery were replaced with new black granite headstones in the early 1980s. Restoration was made possible by funds donated by Ryoichi Sasakawa, chairman of the Japan Shipbuilding Industry Foundation, with the encouragement of Senator Kazuo Tamaki. The Chinese Cemetery has had a new entrance erected.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0301 Register of Heritage Places 2008
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Burton, Val <i>General History of Broome</i> , Broome Historical Society. HCWA Register documentation	

## ST MARY'S COLLEGE CHAPEL

**Place No: 25**

**C: Some significance**



photo 2004

Address	102 Port Drive (NE cnr Guy Street)			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 130547	Lot 949	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

St Mary's College Chapel is significant for its distinctive architecture and associations with St Mary's School.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

CONSTRUCTION DATE		c.1985	
Original Use		Chapel	
Present Use		Chapel	
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls		Colorbond sheeting	
Roof		Colorbond sheeting	
Other		Steel frame	
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Contemporary	
DESCRIPTION The building is striking in its contrast to other Broome buildings. The form is pyramidal with a low-pitched gable roof on top. The steel framed building, with elements of the splayed structure exposed, is situated on a stone-retained rise in an otherwise flat site. It is clad with vertical format sheeting, and the windows feature amber glass fixed sections along the base. The interior is stepped down stadium style and the walls are face stone in the altar area.			
CONDITION	Good		
INTEGRITY	High degree		
AUTHENTICITY	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

In 1908, St Mary's Catholic School was begun by the Sisters of St John of God, with classes held in the church. The first school building was opened in 1911. The students were Australians, Europeans, Japanese, Chinese, Malays and Filipinos. Aboriginal children could not attend initially, as Aboriginal people were not permitted within the town at this time. In 1973, there were 215 children enrolled at St Mary's Primary School. Since 1976, the Loreto Sisters have taught at the school. Nulungu College for Aboriginal students opened in 1971, staffed by Christian Brothers and Our Lady of the Mission Sisters. Many of the Catholic Church buildings at Broome have been designed by architect William Fitzhardinge.

#### **ASSOCIATIONS**

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16834

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Margaret Zucker, *From Patrons to Partners: A history of the Catholic Church in the Kimberley 1884-1984*, University of Notre Dame University Press, 1994.



## STORE (former)

Durack Gallery, General store, Golden Shower dress shop

**Place No: 26**

**C: Some significance**



Address	24 Robinson Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 502	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Store (fmr) is a good representative example of a typical early commercial/dwelling with few subsequent alterations.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1920		
Original Use	Store		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use	Gallery, dress shop		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Interwar Bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. Front verandah under main roof.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree		

**HISTORICAL NOTES** Lot 502 was a general store for many years before it was a dress shop in the 1970s, a gallery in the 1990s, a residence at various times.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
<b>LISTINGS</b>	
HCWA Database No.4805	
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:	
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.	
<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>

**T. McDANIEL'S RESIDENCE (former)**

**Place No: 27**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	40 Robinson Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 200	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

T. McDaniel's Residence (former) is significant for the long association with one of Broome's pearling pioneer families. It is typical of an early 1900s dwelling with few subsequent alterations.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1900		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. Verandah under main roof is enclosed by hinged shutters above dado. Originally a two roomed cottage it has been extended and developed. Recently restored. Some renovations.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree		

#### HISTORICAL NOTES

Terence McDaniel was the son of pearlers Daniel and Phyllis McDaniel. Terence and his brother Nolan worked in the family's pearling business. Terence McDaniel served in World War Two as a pilot in the RAAF, surviving two crashes. He married twice and had three daughters from his first marriage. He was a member of the Road Board and Shire Council from 1950-1964. On 11 September 1965, Terence received a phone call at 2.30am, warning that a jail escapee had been seen near his pearling lugger. While getting ready to investigate the report, he accidentally shot himself in the back as he was strapping his revolver around his waist. He was taken to Derby hospital where he died four days later. He was accorded a guard of honour of RSL members at his burial in the Pioneer Cemetery.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

#### ASSOCIATION TYPE

#### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 16835

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Oral history of Phyllis Everett McDaniel, Battye Library OH212; *Northern Times*;  
Western Australian Cemeteries Index.

#### DOCUMENT TYPE

## FLYING BOATS WRECK REMAINS

**Place No: 28**

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List

Address	One kilometre off Town Beach			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol Fol

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Flying Boats wreck remains are of exceptional significance in representing Broome's role in the war effort, the tragedy of the attack, and in demonstrating the vulnerability of Western Australia during World War Two.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on State Heritage Office's 'Register of Heritage Places'. Interpret.

### HISTORICAL NOTES

During the bombing of Broome by the Japanese on 3 March 1942, fifteen flying-boats were sunk. The boats comprised five Dorniers, four Catalinas of the Royal Netherlands Navy, two RAF Catalinas, two US Navy Catalinas, and two Short Empire aircraft, one operated by the RAAF and one by Qantas. The boats were ferrying Dutch national refugees from Indonesia south to Perth. They had stopped in Broome overnight to refuel and were loaded waiting take-off when attacked. Between 70 and 100 Dutch refugees died when the boats were sunk. They were buried in a mass grave beside the Pioneer Cemetery and after the war were disinterred for burial elsewhere. The remains of the flying-boats can only be seen a few times a year on particularly low tides. The Maritime Museum is currently considering a dive heritage trail.

### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 4859 Register of Heritage Places 2003 (Flying Boats wreck remains)  
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:  
Shire of Broome: Inventory

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE
Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, <i>General History of Broome</i> , Broome Historical Society, 2000; Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> . Hugh Edwards, <i>Port of Pearls</i> . Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011	

## BUCCANEER ROCK

Roebuck Bay

**Place No: 29**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation

Address	Roebuck Bay foreshore between Streeters Jetty & Mangrove Point			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol Fol

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Buccaneer Rock in Roebuck Bay is a landmark of considerable historic significance for the associations with early explorers in Roebuck Bay, particularly William Dampier..

**GRADING C:** A place/site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.  
Recommend: preserve remnants and interpret the site.

### HISTORICAL NOTES

Buccaneer Rock in Roebuck Bay is named for William Dampier, although Dampier did not actually enter the Bay. He first visited the coast in 1688 and careened his ship the *Cygnnet* in King Sound. In 1700, sailors from his ship the *Roebuck* came ashore just south of Roebuck Bay in search of water.

### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 7190

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE
Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, <i>General History of Broome</i> , Broome Historical Society, 2000; Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> . Hugh Edwards, <i>Port of Pearls</i> . Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011	



## **BROOME MUSEUM**

CUSTOMS HOUSE, Newman & Goldstein's Store, Queen's Bondstore  
SAILMAKERS SHED, HMAS BROOME Naval cadets training

## **Place No: 30**

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	67 (81) Robinson Street		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No: 4271	Lot 4 (838)	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Broome Museum is of considerable significance for the associations with the bond store, customs house and the movement of goods in and out of Broome from 1890. Broome Museum is important for its role of conserving and promoting Broome's heritage and history. The precinct is significant for the associations with customs and the tram system linked to the jetty (site now) at Mangrove Point, Customs House and Chinatown. The design aesthetic and concrete construction materials of the Customs building are significant for demonstrating a local vernacular response to the tropical climate. Sailmaker's shed (former) is of considerable significance for associations with the pearling industry by means of repairing and making sails for the pearl lugger fleet.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Included in 'Register of Heritage Places'.

CONSTRUCTION DATE	1889, 1904		
Original Use	Customs House, Sailmaker's shed		
Present Use	Museum		
Other Use	Store, naval cadets.		
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:	Museum	Sailshed	CWA
Walls	Concrete	CGI	Fibrocement
Roof	CGI	CGI	CGI
Other			
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:	Federation Bungalow; Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b> Broome Museum group comprises the original Customs House and Sailmaker's shed, located in close proximity to the adjacent site of the goods shed and tram tracks. The Customs House is a single storey concrete structure, hipped roof pavilion with surrounding verandahs that have subsequently been enclosed. The bay frontage (store entry) has a vented gablet. Sailmaker's shed (former) is a single storey steel framed shed clad with horizontal corrugated iron. Gabled roof, ledge and brace doors. The words 'C. BAGGE sailmaker' are still discernable on the end wall facing Roebuck Bay. It was extensively restored in 2010/11/12. There are concrete footings showing evidence of the goods shed and railway siding on the adjacent site. The former CWA building has been relocated into the Museum area but does not form part of this listing.			
CONDITION	Good		
INTEGRITY	High degree		
AUTHENTICITY	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Government Bond store was built in 1889, and was known as the Queen's Bond store, and then the King's Bond store after the death of Queen Victoria in 1901. The Bond store later became the Customs House. The building was a concrete construction built to withstand cyclones. The tramway that ran between Streeter's and Mangrove Point jetties ran past the Customs House on the eastern foreshore side. The arrival of pearling crews at the start of their contracts, and their departure at the end, was a noisy, colourful affair. The men piled into the trucks and carriages of the tram and were taken to the Customs House, where they were signed in, or off, to their respective pearling masters amid much chaos as most of the men spoke little if any English. Between the Customs House and the jetty was a concrete building used to fumigate crews' belongings (presumably only on their way in).

Also beside the tramway near the Customs House was the Fisheries Inspector's Office and a large goods shed. Pearling boat movements in and out of Roebuck Bay were monitored from the Fisheries Office while the goods shed was the collection point for goods brought in by boat and goods waiting to be shipped out. The tramway ceased operation in 1948 and in 1970, a fire destroyed the goods shed. In 1981, the Customs House was vested in the Shire of Broome and opened as the Broome Historical Museum by Premier Sir Charles Court. The Historical Museum is run by the Broome Historical Society.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Public Works Department	Designers

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database Nos:  
 Broome Historical Museum No. 0303 Register of Heritage Places (interim 1992)  
 Customs House No. 0303 Register of Heritage Places (interim 1992)  
 Sailmakers shed No.5250 Register of Heritage Places 2010  
 Museum Reserve No.4857

National Trust classified 1983 (Museum)

Register of National Estate 1989 (Museum)

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Broome Historical Society; information provided by Kim Male; Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> ; Broome Museum: Conservation Management Plan L Gray & I Sauman, 2009.	

**SITE: SEAVIEW SHOPPING CENTRE**

James and Piggott Wine and Spirit Merchants  
Ice works and cordial cool drink factory, Topsy's Café (1960s)

**Place No: 31**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation



2004 before demolition

Address		59 Robinson Street		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 268	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Seaview Shopping Centre site is significant in recognition as a community-meeting place, with the community notice board that provided a focal point for the local community, and its distinctive architecture complemented the multicultural ethos of Broome in the first shopping centre in the town.

**GRADING C:** A place/site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.  
Recommend: Interpretation.

**DESCRIPTION** Supermarket and cafe on part of the site.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The site has been occupied by various businesses over its history: James and Piggott Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ice works and cordial cool drink factory, and Topsy's Café (1960s). Broome households used ice boxes to keep food cold before the advent of kerosene refrigerators and AC power. There were several ice works in town that manufactured ice, and James and Piggott ran one on this site. Supplies arrived by ship and the ice works had cool rooms where butter and other perishable foods were kept. The site was adjacent to the tram line between the jetty and Chinatown.

Seaview Shopping centre was opened in the early 1980s. It was the first shopping centre constructed in Broome with a variety of shops less than one roof. It later had the distinction of being labelled the 'most expensive shopping centre in Australia' by Choice magazine. After 2004 the Seaview Shopping Centre was demolished and the site has been partially redeveloped.

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16836  
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:  
Shire of Broome Municipal inventory 2004.

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**DOCUMENT TYPE**



## **BROOME PIONEER CEMETERY**

**Seafarers' Cemetery**

**Place No: 32**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Address	87 Robinson Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 1643	Lot 1327	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Broome Pioneer Cemetery is significant as an important historical record of seafaring and explorer pioneers and associations with Broome from 1883 to present day. The palisades and several headstones are of aesthetic importance for their design characteristics. The cemetery is picturesque on a promontory overlooking Roebuck Bay.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed in 'Register of Heritage Places'

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1883 (first grave)		
Original Use	Cemetery		
Present Use	Cemetery		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Broome Pioneer Cemetery comprises 11 graves and a number of memorial plots and commemorative sites. The pioneer graves have headstones and two graves have palisade surrounds. Installation of plaques around the site is adhoc. Retained banks of the promontory. Palisades and headstones restored in 2007.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The first graves on the site were of men who had died at sea. The first burial took place in 1883, the same year that Broome was gazetted as a town. Pemberton Walcott (1883), Inspector of Pearl Fisheries, Sub-Collector of Revenue and an Officer of Customs; pearler Matthew Forrest (1884) brother of John and Alexander Forrest and pearler Edward Cokayne Chippindall (1886). The cemetery was gazetted on 20 April 1890. Although there is another public cemetery in Broome, over the years, various members of old Broome families have been buried or their ashes interred at the Pioneer Cemetery and memorials have been erected. During the bombing of Broome by the Japanese on 3 March 1942, between 70 and 100 Dutch refugees from Indonesia died when the fifteen flying-boats they were occupying were sunk. They were buried in a mass grave beside the Pioneer Cemetery and after the war were disinterred for burial elsewhere. A plaque marks the place of the original grave.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0302 Register of Heritage Places 1995
National Trust classified 1983
Register of National Estate 1989
Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register 2013
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Broome Historical Society; information provided by Kim Male; Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> ; Conservation Management Plan L Gray & I Sauman, 2004.	



## TOWN BEACH

Town Jetty (remains): Mangrove Point Jetty, Stock Jetty  
Town Jetty, groyne area



## Place No: 33

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	91 Robinson Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 1643	Lot 838, 2813	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Town Beach is significant as a place of social gathering and recreation for residents and visitors of Broome. The remains of Town Jetty is an important historical site representing the shipping and pearling industries that were the foundation and sustenance of settlement and development in Broome.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	Jetty 1897. Demolished 1969		
Original Use	Jetty, beach, social & recreational		
Present Use	Facilities, beach, social & recreational		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			

#### DESCRIPTION

Town Beach area comprises a grassed area down to shoreline of pristine sandy bay with remains of Town Jetty to the northeast. The jetty remains is an embankment of stone backfill at the northeast end of Town Beach- extending out from the Pioneer Cemetery promontory, and at the south end of Roebuck Bay. Carpark, ablution facilities, playground, water playground and café provide amenities. There are several commemorative plaques placed at random within the grassed area along the shoreline.

**CONDITION** Good

**INTEGRITY** Moderate degree

**AUTHENTICITY** Moderate degree

#### HISTORICAL NOTES

Mangrove Point Jetty was constructed in 1897 as the Town jetty. It was 2,953 feet (900 metres) long and 15 feet (4.5 metres) wide, with a 'T'-shaped head 340 feet (103 metres) long and 30 feet (9 metres) wide. Contract for the structure was for £17,519. The jetty was connected to the town and to Streeter's Jetty in Chinatown, by a tramway. The line ran down the centre of the jetty and on one side was a cattle race, a box-like structure enclosed on both sides. Cattle were driven along the race to be loaded onto a waiting ship. The jetty was important for the transport of stock because of the considerable overland distance. Despite its length, boats were still left stranded at low tide. The jetty was the place to be seen when the steamships were in: master pearlers in white suits with two gold studs at the neck band and wearing pith helmets and the ladies with parasols. The steamship lounges would be open for the enjoyment of gin slings and whiskey and sodas. The jetty closed in the late 1960s, when a new deepwater port jetty was built further south. Mangrove Point remains a tourist lookout, viewing site and popular fishing spot.

#### ASSOCIATIONS

Jetty: PWD design; J Wishart & son Builder.

#### ASSOCIATION TYPE

#### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 4861 (beach) No. 4860 (jetty remains)

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

Broome Historical Society.

#### DOCUMENT TYPE

## **MASTER PEARLERS HOUSE (former)**

Arthur Flats

**Place No: 34**

**C: Some significance**



Address	24 Stewart Street (SW cnr Robinson Street)			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 1	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Master Pearl's house (former) is significant for the long association with Broome's pioneering pearl industry, and a good representation of early 1900s Broome residence.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1910		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding with vertical clad shutters to the surrounding verandahs. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron and the verandah is at break pitch. There is a separate two-storey section fronting Stewart Street.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

**HISTORICAL NOTES** Master Pearl's house (former) was reputedly owned and occupied by a Master Pearler. In 1910, Mr E.M. King Bardwell owned the place, and in 1924, the Scott brothers. It was at one time a boarding house. During the ownership of Laurie Ocean, it was known as Arthur Flats. In 2003, it was a bed and breakfast facility.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
<b>LISTINGS</b>	
HCWA Database No. 16837	
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:	
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.	
<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>



**CAPTAIN ARCHER'S HOUSE (former)**

**Place No: 35**

**C: Some significance**



2012



2004

Address	29 Stewart Street (NE cnr Walcott Street)			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 68	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Captain Archer's House (former) is significant for the association with pearling pioneers and industry.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

CONSTRUCTION DATE		c.1910	
Original Use		Residence	
Present Use		Residence	
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls		CGI	
Roof		CGI	
Other			
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Federation bungalow Broome vernacular	
DESCRIPTION The rear (frontage) is symmetrical with central concrete steps accessing the building that is raised on round concrete stumps. The entry is further emphasized by a central gable feature. The single storey timber framed structure has vertical corrugated iron wall cladding. The perimeter verandahs are shuttered above the dado wall that is slanted outwards at floor level.			
CONDITION		Good	
INTEGRITY		High degree	
AUTHENTICITY		High degree	

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Emily Archer, was the wife of Thomas Archer, one of four Archer brothers, the other three being John, Reg and Douglas. John formed a partnership with Otto Blackman and ran eight pearling luggers between about 1901 and 1909. Thomas and Emily arrived c.1910, sailing the new lugger *Eleanor* from Fremantle, and Reg and Douglas joined them in Broome shortly after. Reg worked as a shell opener for his brother and Douglas worked in the offices of Streeter and Male, as well as operating the lugger *Eva*. John left Broome in 1916, and Reg, Douglas and Thomas all died between 1917 and 1919. Emily Archer and her four children, John, Kenneth, Reginald and Dorothy, continued to operate a pearling fleet until 1925, after which the family moved to Perth. Their house was later used by French pearl buyers, who operated in the town for three months each year. Ken Archer returned to Broome and ran pearling luggers from 1954 to 1964 in conjunction with German firm Kulenkampff & Co.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
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Archer family	owners
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<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 16838
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> ; Carol Shaw, <i>The History of Broome's Street Names</i> , 2001.	



**BARDWELL RESIDENCE (former)**

**Place No: 36**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	38 Walcott Street			
Suburb/Town	BROOME			
Reserve No:	Lot 192	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Bardwell residence (fmr) is significant for the associations with Beresford Bardwell, who together with his brother, were prominent pearling identities in Broome. It is a fine representative example typical of early 1900s residences located in an expansive tropical setting.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

CONSTRUCTION DATE		c.1910	
Original Use		Residence	
Present Use		Residence	
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls		CGI	
Roof		CGI	
Other		Shutters	
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular.	
DESCRIPTION A single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. Verandah under main roof.			
CONDITION		Good	
INTEGRITY		High degree	
AUTHENTICITY		Moderate to high degree	

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The residence was the home of Beresford Bardwell. Beresford was the younger brother of Bernard Everett Bardwell. They were born in Melbourne in the 1880s. Beresford followed Bernard to Broome and the brothers went into pearling together. They owned three luggers, one named Phyllis, for their sister, who later came to Broome and married Daniel McDaniel. Beresford married Marjory Missingham and they had two sons. Both brothers served in World War One. As well as pearling, Beresford was the Broome wharfinger. When the price of pearl shell collapsed in the mid 1930s, Beresford moved to Perth for his children's education and remained there. He died in 1964. Later owners include Jim Kennedy and Tracey and Larry House.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Beresford Bardwell	Original owner and pearling identity

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No: 7191

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>

**TOLMER RESIDENCE (former)**

**Place No: 37**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	41 Walcott Street			
Suburb/Town	BROOME			
Reserve No:	Lot 201	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Tolmer Residence (fmr) is significant for the associations with pearling master Captain Lee, and the Tolmer family. It is a representative example typical of late 1890s residences located in an expansive tropical setting of old Broome town.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1890		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Shutters		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular.		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. Verandah under main roof lattice infill above asbestos dado verandah surrounds.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate to high degree		

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The residence was originally owned by Pearlmaster Captain Lee in the 1890s. It was occupied by the Tolmer family from around 1900.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Captain Lee	Original owner

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No: 7192
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>



**PA NORMAN'S RESIDENCE (former)**

Captain Hugh's residence (former)

**Place No: 38**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Address	47 Walcott Street (NE cnr Louis Street)		
Suburb/Town	BROOME		
Reserve No:	Lot 3	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Pa Norman's Residence (former), is significant for the associations with the Norman family who were prominent in pioneering the pearling industry. It is a fine representative example typical of early 1900s residences of the prosperous pearling period and demonstrates the tropical architectural style that typifies Broome architecture of that period.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1910.		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Shutters		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow – Broome vernacular.		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey timber framed structure is clad with horizontal corrugated iron walls. The hipped roof is also clad with corrugated iron. Verandah under main roof. Mostly obscured by the lush tropical garden, typical of Broome. Extensive renovations		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate degree		



#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Hugh Davis Norman was born in NSW in 1857. He married Margaret Robison in 1884 and went into partnership with her father, William, who was involved in pearling on Thursday Island. They expanded into Western Australia in 1887, becoming the second largest company after Streeter and Male. In 1912, Robison & Norman built a large general store in Dampier Terrace. At that time their fleet comprised 28 boats. Hugh Norman was aware of the dangers involved in diving and sought to reduce them. He dived himself to check the safety of the equipment and he studied medicine, with some of his mixtures being used for many years. Hugh Norman was a founding member of the Pearler's Association, serving as president for several years. He received the Commission of the Peace in 1905 and was Mayor of Broome in 1909-1910. Hugh and Margaret Norman raised seven children. One son, Edgar (Ted) de Burgh Norman also took up pearling. In the 1960s the place was the residence of the meatworks manager.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Pa Norman	

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No: 0299 Register of Heritage Places 2012
National Trust classification 1983
Register of National Estate 1989
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Heritage Council assessment documentation J. S. Battye, <i>Cyclopedia of Western Australia</i> , 1912-13; Carol Shaw, <i>The History of Broome's Street Names</i> , 2001	

**CAPTAIN GOLDIE'S HOUSE (former)**

**Place No: 39**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	63 Walcott Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 2 of 258	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Captain Goldie's House (former) is significant for the association with the pearling industry. It is typical of an early dwelling with subsequent alterations.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	<b>c.1910</b>		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Home/office		
Other Use	Dental Clinic		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The place has an expansive frontage and is set in lush tropical gardens. A single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding; lattice dado with shutters above, the place has a hipped roof that is also clad with corrugated iron. Extensive renovations.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Captain John Louie Goldie arrived in Broome in 1912 as a pearl cleaner, valuer and buyer. He fought at Gallipoli, and spent time in England recuperating from war wounds. In 1916, he married Doris Sprang, daughter of Fred Sprang, senior partner in C. E. Heinke & Co, manufacturers of diving suits and hard hats. On their return to Perth they brought the first decompression chamber for Broome, which Fred Sprang had donated on behalf of the company. Louis Goldie successfully pearled in Broome, and was a member of the Road Board 1928-1939. His family lived in England for several years in the 1930s, before returning to WA for boarding school in Perth. Louis and Doris Goldie retired to Cottesloe after being evacuated from Broome during World War Two, and Louis died in 1950, aged 62.

#### **ASSOCIATIONS**

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16389

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Carol Shaw, *The History of Broome's Street Names*, 2001.

**McDANIEL RESIDENCE (former)**

Blick House

**Place No: 40**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Address	22 Weld Street (NW corner of Barker St)		
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 92	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

McDaniel Residence (former) is significant for the long association with Broome's pioneering families, McDaniels, and Bardwell. The World War Two association is also significant. It represents an early architect designed dwelling with subsequent alterations.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed in 'Register of Heritage Places'

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1902; c.1922 additions		
Original Use	Residence		
Present Use	Residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Corrugated iron		
Roof	Corrugated iron		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Federation Bungalow Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey timber framed structure has horizontal corrugated iron wall and roof cladding. The roof is hipped with separate verandah roof. c.1922 Additions: separate wing.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The place was built by Japanese carpenter Hori Gorokitchi for pearler Frank Biddles. Gorokitchi arrived in Broome in 1891, at the age of twenty-three. He worked as a builder and contractor, employing Japanese carpenters. Biddles retired to Fremantle c.1903, and the residence was occupied by Graham Blick, District Medical Officer for Broome (1900-1907), and Acting Resident Magistrate for part of this period. In 1922, Daniel and Phyllis (Bardwell) McDaniel acquired the property and enlarged it. The McDaniels ran a pearling fleet. From 1942-1945, the residence was occupied by the army as officers' quarters and mess. Daniel McDaniel died in 1956, and Phyllis and her sons Terence and Nolan continued to operate as pearlers into the 1960s (Terence died in 1965). Phyllis McDaniel owned a shell collection, which she displayed. It was viewed by Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh on their 1963 Western Australian visit. The place was sold after Phyllis McDaniel's death in 1979, and was subsequently been rented out.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Hori Gorokitchi	Carpenter/builder
Captain Frank Biddles	Original owner- pearler

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 2910 Register of Heritage Places 2000
National Trust classified 1983
Register of National Estate 1989
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Heritage Council assessment documentation Place 2910; Yvonne & Kevin Coate, <i>Lonely Graves of Western Australia</i> , 1986; Oral history of Phyllis Everett McDaniel, 1977, Battye Library, OH212.	



## BROOME CIVIC PRECINCT

**Place No: 41**

**C: Some significance**



Address	27 Weld Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No: 8519	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol Fol

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Broome Civic Precinct is significant for the long association with Broome's civic and social functions. The parkland setting and distinctive architecture of each of the buildings makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and character of Broome.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	Civic centre c.1972, 2012; Library 1981; Shire 1999-2000			
Original Use	Civic administration			
Present Use	Civic administration			
Other Use				
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>				
Walls				
Roof				
Other				
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Contemporary Broome vernacular			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Broome Civic Precinct comprises the Broome Civic Centre, Broome Shire Administration and Council Offices and Broome Library. Civic centre is a double volume single storey steel framed hall with corrugated iron clad gable roof. It is raised on a stone base and features distinctive Asian influenced gable detailing. Library is a series of single storey timber framed pavilions lined with horizontal colourbond sheeting. The corrugated iron roofs are hipped and feature central raised vents.			
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good			
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree			
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree			

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Broome Civic Precinct, which extends through to Hamersley Street, has been the centre of Broome administration from the early years of the town. The Mechanic's Institute Hall, Road Board Office, playing fields and tennis courts were located on the site. New Shire offices replaced the Road Board Hall in 1968 and a Library building was added in 1977. The site has undergone considerable changes in the past few years. New Shire offices, opened by Premier Richard Court on 24 November 2000, replaced the 1968 Shire offices, and the Library building was absorbed within the new structure. The Horrie Miller Museum (1978), which housed Miller's Whackett aircraft and was distinctive for its pyramidal roof, has been removed. Substantial works to the Civic Centre in 2013.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Civic centre: Norman Rees, Library: Oldham Boas, Shire: Lloyd Pickwell	Architects
Civic centre and Library: Norman Rees	Builder

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 4804 (Library) No. 7194 (Civic Centre)
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Shire of Broome's Municipal Inventory, 1996; <i>Broome Advertiser</i> , Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i> .	

## LADY OF PEACE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Queen of Peace Cathedral

**Place No: 42**

**C: Some significance**



Address	34 Weld Street			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot 134	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE** Lady of Peace Catholic Church is significant for the association with Broome's Catholic community. There are also associations with adjoining St John of God Convent.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1960s		
Original Use	Church		
Present Use	<b>Church</b>		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	fibrocement sheets		
Roof	fibrocement sheets		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Contemporary gothic		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The single storey double volume building is set sideways to the road with a tower and slender vertical copper spire on the northeast corner. The building is clad with vertical profile asbestos sheets. The presbytery is located on the south side of the Cathedral.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The first Catholic Church was a small timber building constructed by Filipino pearling crews c.1898, at the rear of the Streeter and Male Stores. The church was attended by Father Nicolas Emo, who was also in charge of a small school and hostel for Aboriginal children. The church was destroyed by fire c.1900. A second church was built in Weld Street by local Manila men. In 1904, it was reported that alterations and the addition of a spire had made the building 'a prominent ornament for the town'. The original church bell was bronze with a tableau of Our Lady and the crucifixion engraved on the surface. It has been replaced with three electronically controlled bells, named faith, hope and charity, which were donated to Bishop Jobst in Germany. The Cathedral contains a chapel shrine, altar and statue made up of over 900 pearl shells.

#### **ASSOCIATIONS**

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16840

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Tom Chapple, *Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930*; Val Burton, *General History of Broome*, Broome Historical Society, 2000; DOLA.



**INFANTS ROOM (former), BROOME PRIMARY SCHOOL Place No: 43**

Music Room, Staff Room

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



photos 2004

Address		Broome Primary School, 38 Weld Street, Broome		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No: 6767	Lot 2788	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Infants Room (fmr), Broome Primary School is significant for the long association with education in Broome.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed in 'Register of Heritage Places'.

CONSTRUCTION DATE		c.1925		
Original Use		Infants room		
Present Use		Music room		
Other Use				
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:				
Walls		Timber T&G	External frame	
Roof		CGI		
Other				
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Functional Broome vernacular		
DESCRIPTION The single storey timber framed and clad building has the structural timbers revealed on the exterior. The entire structure is raised off the ground. Although the roof extends to form a perimeter verandah, there is no verandah at floor level of the building.				
CONDITION		Good		
INTEGRITY		High degree		
AUTHENTICITY		High degree		

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The first Broome school was opened in a room in the police quarters (former post office). In 1901, Broome residents built a new schoolroom on land provided by the Government, with the help of a Government grant. As the school grew, a separate Infants Room (now Music Room) was provided in 1925-26. In 1954, a third classroom was added. In 1960, the original 1901 classroom was removed, having been subject to considerable termite damage. Two new buildings were added and the Infants Room was relocated on the site for use as a hobbies and manual room. It was soon in use again as a classroom as student numbers continued to grow. A number of new buildings were added to the school over the next twenty years and in 1972, the school was reclassified as a Junior High School. In 1982, the Infants Room was being occupied as a staff room. It has since been converted for use as a Music Room.



<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Public Works Department	Designer

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 15730 Register of Heritage Places 2001
Register of National Estate: Indicative Place 2013
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
HCWA assessment documentation.	
Conservation Plan: Kelsall & Binet 2001	

## CABLE & BUILDING REMNANTS

**Place No: 44**

**B: Considerable significance**

Heritage List

Address	Minyrr Park Cable Beach Road		
Suburb/Town	<b>CABLE BEACH</b>		
Reserve No:	Lots	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cable and building remains are a significant and relevant marker of the history of telecommunications and Broome's pivotal role in that network.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Interpret.

### DESCRIPTION

The concrete foundations and housings of the cable and junction box are evident approximately half way along Cable Beach, in the sand dunes of Minyrr Park. The remains of the cable keepers cottage are also in the vicinity.

**CONDITION** Unknown

**INTEGRITY** Low degree

**AUTHENTICITY** High degree

### HISTORICAL NOTES

In 1888, the two undersea telegraph cables linking Java and Darwin were broken by volcanic activity and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company (E.E.T. Company), which operated the cable, decided to lay another cable from Java to the northwest coast. The cable was landed on the beach in February 1889 by the steamship *Seine*, at a place that has ever since been known as Cable Beach. A beach station was erected, completed by 3 March, and the cable was installed and tested. A section of cable was then run from the beach station across the peninsula to Broome Lot 99 where Cable House (Place no. 27)) had been erected for the staff of the E.E.T. Company. There the cable was linked to the overland telegraph line from Perth. The overland section of cable between Cable Beach and Cable House was placed inside a subterranean pipe. In 1901, the undersea cable to Broome became redundant when a new cable was laid from Durban to Adelaide. The cable to Broome carried little traffic for the next 13 years and was removed in March 1914. Broome remained linked to Perth and the rest of the world by the overland telegraph line. The beach station was still standing in the early 1920s when a police constable from Broome spent a week there to recuperate from fever.

### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No 16870

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**DOCUMENT TYPE**

## CABLE BEACH CLUB

**Place No: 45**

**C: Some significance**



Address		Cable Beach Road		
Suburb/Town		<b>CABLE BEACH</b>		
Reserve No:	Lots 1216, 1217 & 1005	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cable Beach Club represents the beginning of Broome as a tourist destination of an international standard. The Bali Hai Caravan Park had a long association with tourism on the site. Cable Beach Club is of significance for its distinctive architectural concept of the time, and as a place of memories and experiences associated with a holiday in Broome.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>		1986		
Original Use		Tourist resort		
Present Use		Tourist resort		
Other Use		Original caravan park- tourism		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>				
Walls				
Roof				
Other				
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>		Contemporary Broome vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>		Cable Beach Resort is situated within a lush tropical setting overlooking Cable Beach. Cable Beach Club has motel and bungalow style accommodation.		
<b>CONDITION</b>		Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>		High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>		High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Cable Beach Club was Robert Alistair (Lord) McAlpine major tourism project in Broome. Lord McAlpine had arrived by accident in Broome in the early 1980s on a redirected flight. He liked the town so much he became a major investor and developer, restoring buildings and constructing the resort. Cable Beach Club- originally named the International Cable Beach Resort, was built to provide accommodation to high international standards to complement the motel and caravan park accommodation already available in Broome. The bungalow style rooms were designed to reflect Broome's long multicultural history.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown	Architects

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 4846

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
<i>A New Broome</i> H. Edwards 2008.	

## BROOME JETTY

PORT OF BROOME

**Place No: 46**

**C: Some significance**



Address	401 Port Drive			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME PORT</b>			
Reserve No: 28650	Lots	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Broome's deep-water port and jetty is significant for the associations with shipping, and imports and exports, and more recently tourism.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible. Interpret.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1966		
Original Use	Broome Port		
Present Use	Broome Port		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other	Steel & concrete		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The deep-water jetty is 2,292 feet (700 metres) long. It is a steel and concrete construction with a reinforced concrete deck cast over composite steel beams supported on steel girders which are in turn supported on hollow tubular steel piles.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		



#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The deep-water jetty is 2,292 feet (700 metres) long. It is a steel and concrete construction with a reinforced concrete deck cast over composite steel beams supported on steel girders which are in turn supported on hollow tubular steel piles. Broome's deep water port and jetty were opened in 1966 by the Premier Sir David Brand. It cost over \$3 million. Cyclone Rosita in 2000 damaged the jetty. After that the Port offices at the end of the jetty were relocated to a new facility at the shore end of the jetty.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
E.E.T. Company (Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph)	Builders

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 6720 (Port), No 4855 (Jetty)

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
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## QUARANTINE STATION HOUSES (3)

**Place No: 47**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address	401 Port Drive			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME PORT</b>			
Reserve No: 28650	Lots 6, 12,13	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Quarantine station houses are significant in demonstrating ways of life and associations with Quarantine officers and their families, and the indentured pearler workers, as well as and World War Two associations, and that of Bill Reed and Linney's Pearls.

**GRADING** B: Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1920s		
Original Use	Residential for Doctors and administrators		
Present Use	Residential: private		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Timber framed		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Interwar Bungalow Broome vernacular		

### DESCRIPTION

The three residences are separate, with two located in close proximity to each other, and the other one on the bay side of the road some several hundred metres away. The places are mostly concealed from the road.

The place comprises three single-storey buildings including an administration block, an isolation hospital and the Quarantine Assistants quarters. These three buildings have been converted for use as private residences. The former isolation hospital is in a lawned and landscaped setting surrounded by established plants and trees including a large boab tree. The building is timber framed and raised on concrete stumps. It comprises 3 adjoining rooms and is similar in shape and size to the former admin block. The hipped roof covers the verandahs. The former Quarantine Assistant's Quarters is similar in design to the former isolation hospital. The building is timber framed with a hipped roof and is raised on concrete stumps, comprises three rooms of equal size. The verandah on the southwest corner is enclosed to form an emergency room for a female nurse. The place is now used as a residence.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair/good
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Quarantine stations were established at ports of entry to detect and isolate people with communicable diseases, notably cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, plague and typhus fever. Quarantine stations were established at isolated locations away from towns. Locations near the sea, especially on peninsulas, were considered most suitable as it was believed there would be less chance of spreading the disease inland and any 'foul air' would be blown out to sea. This type of location also made it easier to control access. After Federation, Quarantine became a Federal responsibility with the passing of the *Quarantine Act, 1908*. The area at Entrance Point was established as a reserve for quarantine around this time. The buildings were added in the 1920s, following the establishment of the Commonwealth Dept of Health, which administered the Quarantine Act. The Doctors and Administrators of the Quarantine Station were accommodated in the houses. The Quarantine Station housed indentured Asian labourers recruited into the pearling industry, where they were kept for several months before being allowed into Broome town. The Quarantine buildings at Entrance Point were used by the army during World War Two, and have more recently been used as private residences. In 1951, it was recorded that the Quarantine Station comprised a hospital with 2 wards, Quarantine Assistant's quarters, and administration building. The Commonwealth Government had no further use for the buildings and disposed of them to the Broome Historical Society on the basis that the Historical Society would relocate the buildings. In 1981, the Broome Historical Society advised they could not comply, and the houses were leased out.

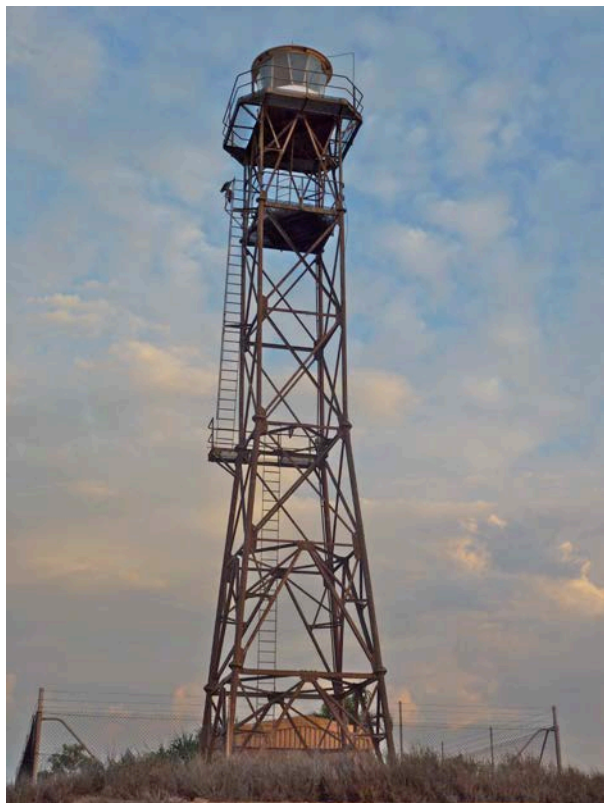
<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
William Reed	Founder of Linney's Pearls

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 1093
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: 2004

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Heritage Assessment L Gray & I Sauman 2004. Documentation provided by William Reed. 2012.	

## GANTHEAUME POINT LIGHTHOUSE AND RUINS

**Place No: 48**  
**C: Some significance**



Address	Gantheaume Point Road		
Suburb/Town	<b>GANTHEAUME POINT</b>		
Reserve No:	Location 3078	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Gantheaume Point lighthouse and ruins are significant as a landmark on the coast, and for the association with the functions of keeping a lighthouse, and with the lighthouse keepers, particularly Pat and Anastasia Percy.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible. Interpret.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	<b>1905, 1917, 1984</b>		
Original Use	Lighthouse and residence		
Present Use	Lighthouse and remnants of residence		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other	Steel framed lighthouse	Stone chimney	
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Stainless steel trellis tower, 27m high with a fibreglass lantern. A stone chimney remains are evident at the carpark where there are also some interpretive panels telling of the history of the area including Anastasia's Pool, and the Dinosaur's footprint. Intrusive private residential development in close proximity to lighthouse.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair/good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Gantheume Point lighthouse was commissioned in 1905, and was one of ten lighthouses built on the West Australian coast between 1900 and 1913, most of them on the North West coast. At the time, the provision of lighthouses was the responsibility of the State, but in 1915, the control of all coastal lights went to Commonwealth. A house was provided for the lighthouse keeper, and the light was automated in 1922. The Gantheume Point light has been upgraded on a number of occasions in keeping with advancing technology. The last upgrade was in 1984. The light is powered by mains electricity and can be seen for 18 nautical miles in normal weather conditions. The tower is home to a family of ospreys. When the residence was no longer required for a lighthouse keeper it was purchased by Pat Percy and his wife Anastasia. Pat was a police sergeant at Broome, but took up the more lucrative pursuit of pearling. Pat Percy invented the pearl box, a secure box for safeguarding pearls on board the luggers until they could be handed over to the pearling master. He was a member of Broome Road Board and held the post of Chairman. Anastasia Percy suffered from arthritis and when they moved out to the lighthouse keeper's house, Percy found a large hole, washed by the spring tide, which he had cemented so Anastasia could relax in the water to alleviate her condition. The remains of the chimney of the lighthouse keeper's house were restored by the Historical Society.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Pat Percy and his wife Anastasia	

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 4414
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome:

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Tom Chapple, <i>Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930</i>	
Val Burton, <i>General History of Broome</i> , Broome Historical Society, 2000.	



## BROOME RACE CLUB

**Place No: 49**

**C: Some significance**



Address	Gantheaume Point Road			
Suburb/Town	<b>GANTHEAUME POINT</b>			
Reserve No:	Lots	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Broome Race Club and associated southern end of Cable Beach are significant for the social and sporting associations.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible. Interpret.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	c.1950		
Original Use	Race track		
Present Use	Racecourse and club		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Extensive grandstand construction with race club facilities under the tiered decking. Stables completely destroyed by Cyclone Rosita in 2000, and 12 blocks of cyclone rated stables were built to replace them.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair/good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Low degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The inaugural race day of the Broome Turf Club was held in 1892, under the patronage of Alexander Forrest, at the original racecourse on the town 'common' north of Chinatown. Initially, a two-day meeting was held in August with a one-day meeting at Christmas. In 1908, the President of the Club was Dr Graham Blick and the patron was Arthur Male, MLA. Cup Day was followed by a ball in the Mechanic's Institute Hall. In September 1948, it was reported that the adjoining tennis courts were floodlit for the barbeque supper of steak, suckling pig, ham, salad and chipped potatoes. The racecourse on Gantheume Point Road was established in the late 1940s. From that time, the south end of Cable Beach has continuously been used by the horse trainers to swim and exercise the horses. In 1951, Alan Gurdeau, an American, donated £500 towards construction of the first grandstand. Later funds for other amenities were raised over the years by the Turf Club's Shinju Matsuri Pearl Queen entrants, which allowed, among other things, for the connection of the town water supply. The Turf Club is a major contributor to Broome's social scene, and other Broome organisations and charities benefit from their involvement with the Club, including the Catholic Ladies who run the canteen, Towns Football Club, Shinju Matsuri and Broome's Surf Life Saving Club, Naval Cadets and Horse and Pony Club. The Racecourse suffered damage in Cyclone Rosita in 2000 and underwent some rebuilding.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 0165

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Broome Turf Club Centenary 1894-1994 souvenir publication; G Campbell 2003	

## KENNEDY'S HOLIDAY COTTAGES

**Place No: 50**

**C: Some significance**

Address				
Suburb/Town	Willie Creek			
Reserve No:	Lots	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Kennedy's Holiday Cottage is significant for the associations with Bert Kennedy and the representation of a way of life in Broome.

**GRADING C:** A place of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. No constraints. Recommend: Encourage retention of the place and prepare archival record if that not possible.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>			
Original Use			
Present Use			
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls			
Roof			
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
<b>CONDITION</b>			
<b>INTEGRITY</b>			
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>			

### HISTORICAL NOTES

Thomas Herbert Kennedy, called Bert, but also known as H. K. Unsinkable, arrived in Broome from Melbourne in 1905 aged 22. He worked as a clerk for Hugh (Pa) Norman, then for storekeepers Moss and Richardson. When Richardson retired, he transferred his agencies to Bert Kennedy. Bert purchased a store on Napier Terrace. He married Nita Millar in 1910 and they had six children. Nita inherited two luggers from her uncle and the Kennedy's went into pearling as well. Nita died in 1926. After the children were grown up, Bert Kennedy decided to build a holiday house at Willie Creek. Willie Creek was a picnic and fishing spot frequented by the residents of Broome. Bert Kennedy's holiday house was originally his lugger store and still has the original barred windows. It was transported to Willie Creek by lugger and erected on a cliff overlooking the creek and inlet. Verandahs were built around all sides. Bert died in 1976.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Bert Kennedy	Original owner

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 16871
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome:

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>

**SITE: PENDER RUINS**

Pender Police Station, Pender Bay Mission

**Place No: 51**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation

Address				
Suburb/Town		<b>PENDER BAY</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The site of the Pender ruins is significant for associations with law and order, pearling industry, local Aboriginal people and the Beagle Bay Mission.

**GRADING C:** A place/site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.  
Recommend: Interpretation.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

A police station was opened in Pender Bay on 7 November 1911. The last record for the station is December 1916. Police duties at the bay appear to have concerned the safeguarding of the Aboriginal people in the area from the crew of visiting pearl luggers. In January 1912, 12 luggers were reported anchored in Bullabullaman Creek. There was a camp at Pender Bay associated with the Beagle Bay Mission. For some time, the Aboriginal boys were looked after at Pender Bay while the girls stayed at Beagle Bay. There are several stockyards and wells, or bores, shown on maps of the 1940s. These probably relate to the Mission's use of the place. The exact nature of the building constructed at Pender Bay is not known. The site was no longer in use by 1967.

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16872

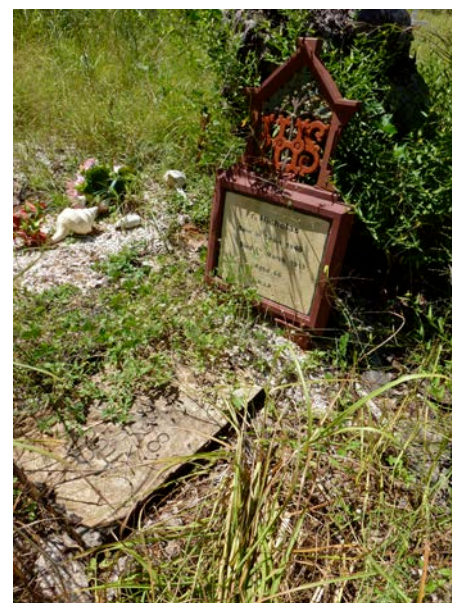
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Nailon, Brigida & Huegel, Francis (ed), <i>This is Your Place: Beagle Bay Mission, 1890-1990</i> ; Pashley, A. R., <i>Policing Our state: A history of police stations and police officers in Western Australia 1829-1945</i> ; maps of the area, 1944 and 1967.	



**CHRIST THE KING CHURCH, PRESBYTERY, CEMETERY Place No: 52**

**A:** Considerable significance  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address	<b>Lombadina Mission</b>			
Suburb/Town	<b>Dampier Peninsula</b>			
Reserve No:	Lots	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Lombadina Mission is of considerable significance for the associations with the local Aboriginal people and the Pallotine Brothers. The place is of aesthetic significance for the vernacular style, the use of local materials. The place is a significant place of worship and social gathering.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	Christ the King Church (1934) Presbytery (c.1920) Cemetery (c.1915)
Original Use	Church, Presbytery, Cemetery
Present Use	Church
Other Use	



CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls	External bush timber frame	Vertical corrugated iron walls lined on interior	
Roof	CGI	CGI	
Other			
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Vernacular	
DESCRIPTION			
The Church and Presbytery is a bush timber framed detailed on the exterior with vertical corrugated iron cladding. The hipped roof is framed in bush timbers with corrugated iron cladding. The surrounding verandahs are roofed at break pitch. The interior ceiling lining in the church has exposed bush timber and paperbark lining. The floors are timber. The Cemetery has the remains of a low concrete block wall and evidences several graves with various markers. Mostly overgrown.			
CONDITION	Church- Fair; Presbytery- poor; Cemetery-Fair		
INTEGRITY	High degree		
AUTHENTICITY	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Lombadina pastoral property was purchased by Catholic Bishop Matthew Gibney in 1891 to supplement the landholding the Beagle Bay Mission and help make the mission self-supporting, but the land was of poor quality and useless for the purpose. The Trappist Order (1890-1900) and then the Pallotines ran the Beagle Bay Mission. The Pallotines sold the Lombadina property to Manilaman Thomas Peutollano. He built up a herd of cattle and established a garden, supplying pearling lugger crews. In 1910, he asked former Trappist Father Nicolas Elmo to establish an outpost of the Beagle Bay mission on his property to administer to the 100 or so Bardi people who were gathered there. Father Nicolas established a church in 1912 and three Sisters of St John of God from Beagle Bay joined him in 1913. The early buildings at Lombadina Mission were of paperbark. Father Nicolas died in 1915 and the Pallotine Brothers from Beagle Bay took over management, buying back the property in 1918. A bush Church was built in 1934 by Brother Joseph Tautz and a school was added in 1937. Between 1959 and 1963, a new school, hospital, dining hall and housing facilities were added. Over the years the Mission adjusted to the changes in Government policy toward Aboriginal people until in 1984, the property was transferred to the Lombadina Aboriginal Community.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Father Nicolas Elmo & Brother Joseph Tautz	Designer/builders

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 0690 Register of Heritage Places 1998
National Trust classified 1985
Register of National Estate; Indicative Place 2013
Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register 2013
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: Inventory 2004

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
HCWA assessment documentation	

## **SACRED HEART MISSION CHURCH**

Beagle Bay Mission Church

**Place No: 53**

**A: Considerable significance**

Register of Heritage Places

Heritage List



Address	Beagle Bay Mission		
Suburb/Town	<b>BEAGLE BAY</b> (Dampier Peninsula)		
Reserve No:	Lots	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

### **STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Sacred Heart Mission Church is of considerable significance for the associations with the Aboriginals of Beagle Bay and the Pallotine Brothers. The place is of aesthetic significance for the vernacular style, the use of local made bricks, and mother of pearl detailing on the altar and shell work throughout. The place is a significant place of worship, community events and social gatherings in Beagle Bay, and is a tourism attraction to the region.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1918		
Original Use	Church		
Present Use	Church		
Other Use	Community gatherings		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Lime washed handmade brick		
Roof	CGI		
Other	Shell inlays		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Interwar Gothic vernacular		

#### DESCRIPTION

Set in an open expansive grassed area, the building is stunning. The impressive church building has a gable roof with a three-storey square bell tower over the central front entry. The entry/tower has a stepped recessed gothic entrance and a high spire central on top. The whitewashed handmade brick construction has stepped buttresses along both sides and the two front corners step into pinnacles each side. The windows and openings are gothic arches. The altar and all other ecclesiastical motifs are made of shells and mother of pearl inlays in traditional European and Aboriginal motifs.

**CONDITION** Good although rising damp damage is evident

**INTEGRITY** High degree

**AUTHENTICITY** High degree

#### HISTORICAL NOTES

In 1890, the French Trappist Order established a Catholic mission for the local people a few kilometres inland of Beagle Bay. The Trappists built a church, monastery and dormitories of paperbark and attempted to make the Mission self-supporting but with little success. Because the Trappists were a contemplative vocation, the work of running a Mission did not suit their way of life. The Trappists left the Mission in 1900 and the German Pallotine Brothers took over. In 1907, nine Sisters of St John of God arrived to assist with their work. The Aboriginal boys were trained in various crafts and trades and the girls were taught to be housekeepers and seamstresses. During World War One, the Brothers were confined to the Mission and spent their time building a new church with considerable help from the Aboriginal population who collected timber and large amounts of shell, which was burnt down to produce white lime for mortar and plaster, as well as assisting to make the 60,000 double bricks. They were also involved in decorating the interior of the church. The Beagle Bay Mission Church was dedicated on 15 August 1918. The ceiling was installed in 1920 and in 1949, Sister Roswina of the German Schoenstatt Sisters painted the Stations of the Cross, which hang in the Church. Beagle Bay Mission developed into a thriving community with numerous buildings, including dormitories, school, domestic science block, dining room, hall, butcher, bakery and store. Over the years, the Mission adjusted to the changes in Government policy toward Aboriginal people until in 1976, the Beagle Bay Aboriginal Community was issued with a 99-year lease on 600,000 acres of land surrounding the Mission.

ASSOCIATIONS	ASSOCIATION TYPE
Pallotine Father Thomas Bachmair	Designer
Pallotine Brothers & Aboriginal residents of Beagle Bay Mission	Builders

#### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 3630 Register of Heritage Places 1998

Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register 2013

National Trust Classified 2000

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

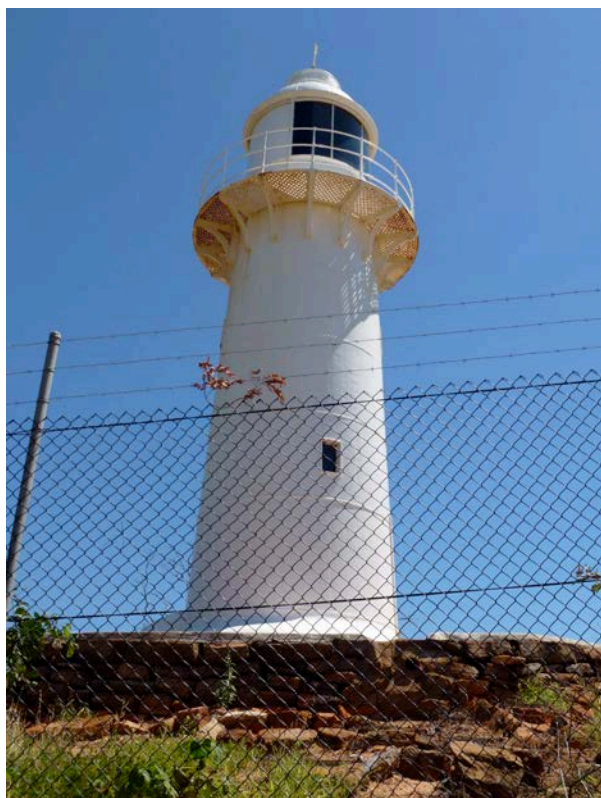
Shire of Broome: 2004, 1996.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE
Conservation Plan 1998	

## CAPE LEVEQUE LIGHTHOUSE

**Place No: 54**

**A: Considerable significance**  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List



Address				
Suburb/Town		<b>CAPE LEVEQUE</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot 1	Diagram 70354	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Cape Leveque Lighthouse is a significant landmark on the isolated coast, and continues to function as a lighthouse.

**GRADING A:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1911, 1965/66, 1985		
Original Use	Lighthouse		
Present Use	Lighthouse		
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Cast iron		
Roof	Metal		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>			
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>The lighthouse is situated on a rocky outcrop in a fenced yard. The whitewashed circular building tapers to an external steel bracketed perimeter deck off the top element that is mostly glazed to facilitate the beacon light from within. The apex has a metal dome. The design of the prefabricated cast iron lighthouse tower is finely conceived and executed.</p> <p>The tower 43 feet (13.1m) high.</p>		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Good		



<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Cape Leveque lighthouse was commissioned on 9 August 1911, and was one of ten lighthouses built on the West Australian coast between 1900 and 1913, most of them on the North West coast. At this time, the provision of lighthouses was still the responsibility of the State, but the control of all coastal lights passed into Commonwealth hands in 1915. Cape Leveque lighthouse tower was manufactured in Perth. Construction of the lighthouse and associated quarters cost £9,219. The lighthouse was fitted with a third order, dioptric triple flashing white light, which was visible for 18 nautical miles in fine weather. The light was fuelled by kerosene and the lighthouse was manned by two light keepers. The tower is the only prefabricated cast iron lighthouse designed by the Public Works Department and manufactured locally by Bela Makutz. The RAAF had a base near the lighthouse during World War Two, and an airstrip was built nearby in 1955. The lighthouse was modernised in 1965/66 with a new light and a non-directional radio beacon and the old quarters were replaced with two steel-framed, two-storey residences. The original light was given to the WA Museum. In 1985, the lighthouse was converted to solar power and automated, with a new light. A Racon beacon was installed. This beacon has a range of between 10 and 20 miles, less than a radio beacon, and is used by ships equipped with radar.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Public Works Department	Designer
Bela Makutz	Builder

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 7198 Register of Heritage Places 2001

Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register 2013

Lighthouse survey 2000

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Considine & Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd, <i>Lighthouse Conservation Assessment Cape Leveque, Broome</i> , 2000	



**BIDYADANGA COMMUNITY (NISSAN HUTS)**

**Place No: 55**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List

Address				
Suburb/Town	<b>LA GRANGE</b>			
Reserve No:		Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Catholic Mission at La Grange is significant in informing of the history of mission settlements and government policies regarding the relocation of Aboriginal people from their traditional Homelands and the provision of minimal essentials.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1955		
Original Use			
Present Use			
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	CGI		
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	No physical inspection		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>			
<b>CONDITION</b>	?		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree ?		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree ?		

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Catholic Mission at La Grange was established in 1955 as an adjunct to the Pallotine Missions at Beagle Bay and Lombadina. Aboriginal people were moved to La Grange from the surrounding pastoral properties by the police, where they were housed in Nissan huts and provided with the bare essentials of food, clothing and blankets.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
OH2695/37-40, interviews: Aboriginal women in the Kimberleys by Christine Choo.	

**CYGNET BAY PEARL FARM**

**Place No: 56**

**B: Considerable significance**  
Heritage List



Address				
Suburb/Town	<b>CYGNET BAY</b>			
Reserve No:		Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Cygnets Bay Pearl Farm demonstrates three generations of the Brown family in continuous innovative operation in the South Sea Pearling Industry.

**GRADING B:** Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' TPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1946		
Original Use	Pearl farm		
Present Use	Pearl Farm, tourism destination, accommodation		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Local stone and bags of sand & concrete	Tourism: upmarket tents	
Roof	CGI		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	Vernacular		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The expansive site comprises a variety of operations, with staff accommodation, maintenance operations and the café/showrooms located in a small settlement. Several kilometres away on the coast, is a range of accommodation including a variety of luxury tent accommodations, as well as some original 'divers' quarters' buildings including a stone house. The evidence of bagged construction remains with a small dwelling, water tank and the construction of a jetty/dock of Diver Side Lagoon in the mangrove creek where there is also some evidence of the remains of a lugger. Within the broader bay area are the sites of the Shenton Bluff lugger camp and cemetery, and the Diver's side Cygnets Bay homestead.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	Fair/good		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Moderate degree (water tank, Jetty)		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	High degree		

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Shenton Bluff lugger camp and cemetery was established as a pearlers' camp in c.1885. It has continued as a pearling base since that time, with over 35 graves to testify to the history.

In 1946 Australia's oldest operating pearl farm at Cygnet Bay was established by Dean Murdoch Brown. In the 1940's and 50's his business was concerned with the collection of mother-of-pearl shell. This all changed in the late 50's when Dean's sons revolutionized the industry. Lyndon, strove to perfect the art of pearl cultivation and eventually unlocked the secret of seeding a pearl shell, a technique previously known only by the Japanese. Lyndon's brother, Bruce, and his wife Alison soon joined the venture introducing the first non-hard hat diver to the industry in the 60's. Together, the brothers designed and built what was unique to the industry then, a fibreglass lugger. The 1960s paperbark homestead is central to the history of the development of the pearl farm in the later half of the twentieth century.

The world's largest fine quality round South Sea pearl was nurtured in the rich and sheltered waters of Cygnet Bay Pearl Farm. Measuring 22.24mm in diameter, it has taken many decades to produce. The gem has a 70 mm circumference, is white/pink in colour and weighs 156 grams. Rosario Autore, founder and CEO of Autore, an international wholesaler of South Sea Pearls says, 'The pearl's estimated worth is priceless, as it is the only one of its size and quality in the world to our knowledge.'

In 2012, Cygnet Bay pearl farm is home to three generations of the Brown family. The family owned operation has operated continuously since 1946, forging a niche in the South Sea pearling industry.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Dean Murdoch Brown	Founder/owner

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome:

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Interview with James Brown on site April 2012. <a href="http://www.cygnetbaypearls.com.au">www.cygnetbaypearls.com.au</a> Documentation provided by James Brown.	

## WALLAL DOWNS STATION

## Place No: 57

A: Considerable significance  
Register of Heritage Places  
Heritage List

Address	Wallal Downs Road (56 Gt Northern Highway)		
Suburb/Town	<b>PARDOO (Eighty Mile Beach)</b>		
Reserve No: 9697	Lot 56	Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol 3127/125

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Wallal Downs Station Group comprising the limestone, weatherboard and iron Homestead (1900, 1929), Cottage (former Married Quarters) (c. 1952), three Stone Water Tanks (1922) and a stone Aqueduct (1922) as well as archaeological remnants associated with earlier stone buildings and single quarters (c.1900, 1920), has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- The place was a site of an internationally important scientific expedition to observe the 1922 total solar eclipse. The data recorded from the site was at the time the most accurate measured and was pivotal in confirming Albert Einstein's General Theory of Relativity.
- Some of the buildings and ruins on site were built by a successful syndicate of World War I ex-servicemen as part of the Solider Settlement Scheme.
- The place reflects the fear of Japanese invasion during World War II, particularly in the isolated north-west.
- The place hosted Dutch refugees who landed in Dornier Flying Boast at Eighty Mile Beach having fled the Japanese invasion of Java.
- The place has potential to contain archaeological deposits or artefacts that can provide information that can contribute to understanding of rural life during the 19th century.
- The place was home to many Nyangumarta people who lived and worked at the Station over many years and has social value for their families and descendants for whom the station is located on Native Title land.
- The place is a representative example of the transition of pastoral stations from running sheep to cattle in the state's north west during the mid-twentieth century.

**GRADING** A: Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' ± LPS: Development Application. Retain & conserve. Listed on 'Register of Heritage Places'.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	1920s		
Original Use	Pastoral station		
Present Use	Pastoral station		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	Cast iron		
Roof	Metal		
Other	Limestone and coral rock		
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	No physical inspection		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Wallal Downs Station comprises the homestead & outbuildings including stone water tanks. The buildings are mostly limestone constructions with the use of some coral rock. The roofs are corrugated iron.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	The main Homestead building and other residential buildings are in good condition. The Aqueduct and Stone Water Tanks are in sound condition, with some repair works undertaken to cracking. A number of buildings have been completely destroyed due to cyclone damage.		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	High degree		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Moderate		

### HISTORICAL NOTES

Wallal Downs Station was the first land taken up on the 80-mile beach, with a lease issued about 1900 to Piper and Galbraith. They were joined in partnership by Charles Somerset of Pardoo, who bought them out in 1910. In the 1920s, a syndicate of ten returned soldiers acquired the property under the Soldier Settlement Scheme. The active partners in the group were the two Lacey brothers and Reg King who were responsible for the early stone buildings, including the stone section of the residence, the shearers' kitchen-dining room and two of the tanks. In 1973, following the death of Reg King, the remaining members of the syndicate sold the property.

<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Reg King, Lacey brothers	Builder

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 0305 Register of Heritage Places (interim) 1992
National Trust classified 1984
Register of National Estate Indicative Place 2013
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:
Shire of Broome: 2004, 1996.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
HCWA assessment documentation	



**SITE: ROEBUCK PLAINS STATION**

**Place No: 58**

**C: Some significance**

SITE: Interpretation

Address				
Suburb/Town		<b>ROEBUCK PLAINS</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Roebuck Plains Station is significant for associations with Streeter and Co, supply of meat to Broome, and with the Aboriginal workforce and subsequent local Aboriginal ownership.

**GRADING C:** A place/site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome.  
Recommend: Interpretation.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

When Streeter and Company established their pearling operations in Broome, they acquired the Roebuck Plains Station to supply the town with meat, and set up a butcher shop to process it. The animals were slaughtered on the outskirts of Broome town. The meat was reported as being tough but very cheap. The station ran cattle and sheep under a resident manager and, like many station properties in the Kimberleys, employed a large Aboriginal workforce. All existing buildings have been constructed since 1970. In May 1999, the Indigenous Land Corporation, a Commonwealth Government Statutory Authority acquired ownership of Roebuck Plains Station.

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16873

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome Municipal Heritage Inventory 1996; 2004.

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
<i>Broome Advertiser</i> , Burton, Val <i>General History of Broome</i> , Broome Historical Society; Ruby Morgan, oral history, Battye OH246.	

**BILLABONG (LAKE EDA)**

**Place No: 59**

**C: Some Significance**

SITE: Interpretation

Address	Lake Eda, Broome Road to Roebuck Plains Station		
Suburb/Town	<b>ROEBUCK PLAINS</b>		
Reserve No:	Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Billabong at lake Eda is of great cultural importance to the traditional owners, Yawuru Aboriginal Community, who visit to hunt and maintain cultural customs.

**GRADING C:** A place/site without built features, but of some cultural heritage significance to Shire of Broome. Recommend Interpretation

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Lake Eda is the largest and most permanent of a chain of six lakes that occur in the extensive coastal floodplain in the area known as Roebuck Plains. The Billabong Lake at Lake Eda is of great cultural importance to the traditional owners, Yawuru Aboriginal community, who visit to hunt and maintain cultural customs

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database:

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: 2004.

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Livesey, N.J., Harris, J., & Brash, S.J., *Roebuck Plains and Associated Wetland System*, Murdoch University.

**DOCUMENT TYPE**

## COMMON GATE

Town Gate

**Place No: 60**

**B: Considerable significance  
Heritage List**



*Philip Dolby (dec) standing next to one of the remaining fence poles of the 'Common Gate' Fence, on the Broome marsh; Photographer: Sarah Yu*

Address		Boundary of the Broome Common, or former Municipal Boundary Chinatown to the airstrip and to the meatworks.		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- Common Gate has historic value for its association with the period during the 20th century when the movement of Aboriginal people was strictly controlled.
- The remnant elements of the Common Gate are rare physical reminders of past practices.
- The place has social value for the Aboriginal people who have memories of the practices of control and division typified by the Common Gate. For those with no direct experience the stories have been passed down to younger generations.
- The remnant elements of the fence and gate have historic value for their association with the Aborigines Act 1905 which had such a profound effect on the lives of the Aboriginal people of the region.
- The areas adjacent to the former Common Gate have potential research value as they may contain archaeological deposits.

**GRADING B:** A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire Broome's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

Include on the Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' LPS: Development Application.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

There are a series of remnant posts remaining between Paspaley Shopping Centre and the Broome Road. The timber posts which remain from the former fence line are in poor condition.

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Common Gate is the name used to refer to the wire fence and gates that marked the municipal boundary of the township of Broome. The fence line was initially erected to keep cattle out of the town but, following the passing of Western Australia's Aborigines Act 1905, the fence around the town was used as a physical boundary to regulate the movement of Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal people who lived outside the townsite could enter Broome if they could demonstrate they had 'lawful employment'. If not they could be forcibly removed from the 'prohibited area'. The 'common gate' had a significant effect on Aboriginal people and the Broome community.

Originally there were three gates across roads into Broome. The main gate was at the entrance on the Old Broome Road near the junction with Bagot and Short Streets. The second gate was at the junction of present day Barker and Herbert Streets and the third gate at the corner of Dora and Guy Streets. These entry points were locked with a large gate at 6pm each night by police.

This form of control of Aboriginal people was enforced until 1954 when the section of the Native Welfare Act repealed many of the sections of the Native Administration Act.

For many decades the fence remained in situ although its condition gradually deteriorated. Large portions of the fence were removed by local men Jimmy Edgar and Jimmy Tany Wei who used a grader for the task while they were working for the State Electricity Commission.

In 2007, an exhibition titled 'Opening the Common Gate' was put together by the Lingiari foundation and the Yawuru people to highlight how the policy of segregation operated what affect that had on individuals and the community. The use of the Common Gate as a readily identifiable symbol of segregation demonstrates how well known and significant the fence and gate were to all members of the community but particularly Aboriginal people.

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation  
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Racial contact and interaction  
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Workers  
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Government Policy  
Transport and Communications: Road transport  
Social and civic activities: Law and order  
People: Aboriginal People

#### **ASSOCIATION**

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. -----

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Report

Opening the Common Gate: Challenging Boundaries in Broome, ©Lingiari Foundation, Broome, Western Australia, 2007.	Exhibition Catalogue
Chinatown Public Art and Interpretation Strategy, MudMap Studio, November 2017.	Report



**Car at Town Gate, 1940s. Courtesy Broome Museum image 2006.325**



**Bullock Cart at the Town Gate, n.d. Courtesy Broome Museum image 2006.328**







**TRAM LINE (SITE)**

**Place No: 61**

**C: Some significance  
Interpretation**



Address		Roebuck Bay foreshore between Streeters Jetty & Mangrove Point			
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol	Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The site of the former Tram Line has historic value for its association with a peak period of commercial activity in Broome in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- The site of the former Tram Line has historic value for its association with the pearling and livestock industries which helped to establish and develop Broome and the surrounding region.
- The heritage trail established in 2016 which follows the path of the former tram line has social value for visitors and members of the local community for demonstrating links between places within the town site.
- The former tram line has social value for members of the Broome community for its association with past activities and practices which were widely known and experienced until 1966.

**GRADING C:**

A site with few built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

#### DESCRIPTION

There is no evidence of the former tram line in the majority of its former route linking the two jetties. There are remnants of tram tracks and siding within the Broome Heritage Precinct which is the location of the former Customs House and Sailmakers Shed.

The remnants are located to the east of the former Sailmakers Shed and consist of two stone and concrete tram/rail sidings, the slab of the former Fisheries Inspector's Office and the slab of a former Good's Shed.

#### HISTORICAL NOTES

The Broome Tramway ran from the old Broome Jetty to Chinatown (1.6kms) to the location of Streeter's Jetty. Originally it was a 2ft (600mm) gauge and was completed in 1896. The rail was converted to 3ft 6inches (1050mm) in 1908 and the original horse drawn carriage was replaced with a small steam engine.

The tram tracks were damaged during WWII, consequently in 1948 the line to Chinatown was removed but the spur line around the jetty and the meatworks was retained. A diesel engine replaced steam in 1949 and it remained operational until the closure of the old jetty in 1966. The tram lines were gradually removed from the streets of Broome after this period.

The tram was an essential service for delivering goods to and from the port. Pearl shell and animal carcasses were all loaded on to the tram for shipment and in return, the goods brought by ship were unloaded onto the tram for delivery into town.

The tramway that ran between the jetties traversed the edge of the foreshore along Hamersley Street, south of Anne Street, where the remains of a siding, goods shed and the Fisheries Inspector's Office still remain near the Old Customs House, now the Broome Museum.

In 2016, a self-guided walking trail was launched in the Broome town site from Streeter's Jetty in Chinatown to the site of the Old Jetty at Town Beach. The trail includes 13 historic locations roughly along the route of the former train line.

#### HISTORIC THEME

Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements  
Occupations: Fishing and other maritime industry  
Occupations: Commercial services and industries  
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism  
Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport  
Transport and communications: River and sea transport  
People: Aboriginal people  
People: Early settlers

#### ASSOCIATION

#### ASSOCIATION TYPE

#### LISTINGS

HCWA Database No. 16869 (Roebuck Bay foreshore)

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

#### SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY

#### DOCUMENT TYPE

Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, A Broome Historical Society Project.

Pamphlet

*The General History of Broome*, compiled and edited by Val Burton, Broome Historical Society, 2000;

Book

Tom Chapple, *Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930*.

Book

Hugh Edwards, *Port of Pearls*. Rigby, Adelaide, 1983.

Book

Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011

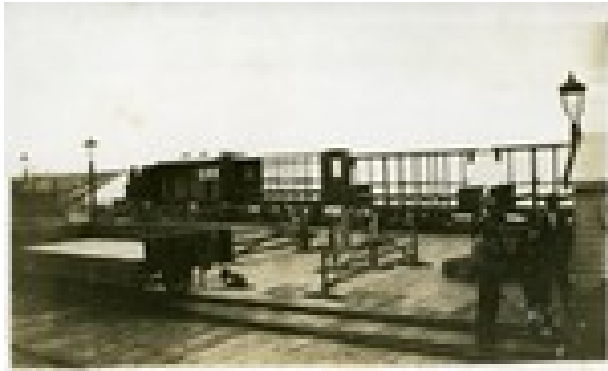
Report

Walking Jetty to Jetty Stories of Broome, Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd, 20016.

Book

Jetty to Jetty, Self-Guided Walking Tour

Smartphone App



Jetty and Tram line, 1920.

Courtesy Broome Museum, image 20012.55



Old Jetty with tram line, n.d.

Courtesy Broome Museum, image 2011.403



Tram lines in front of Kennedy's Store 1921

Courtesy Broome Museum, image 2006.246



Tramline in front of Yuen Lick store c1920. With delivery of goods in front.

Courtesy Broome Museum image 2006.244.



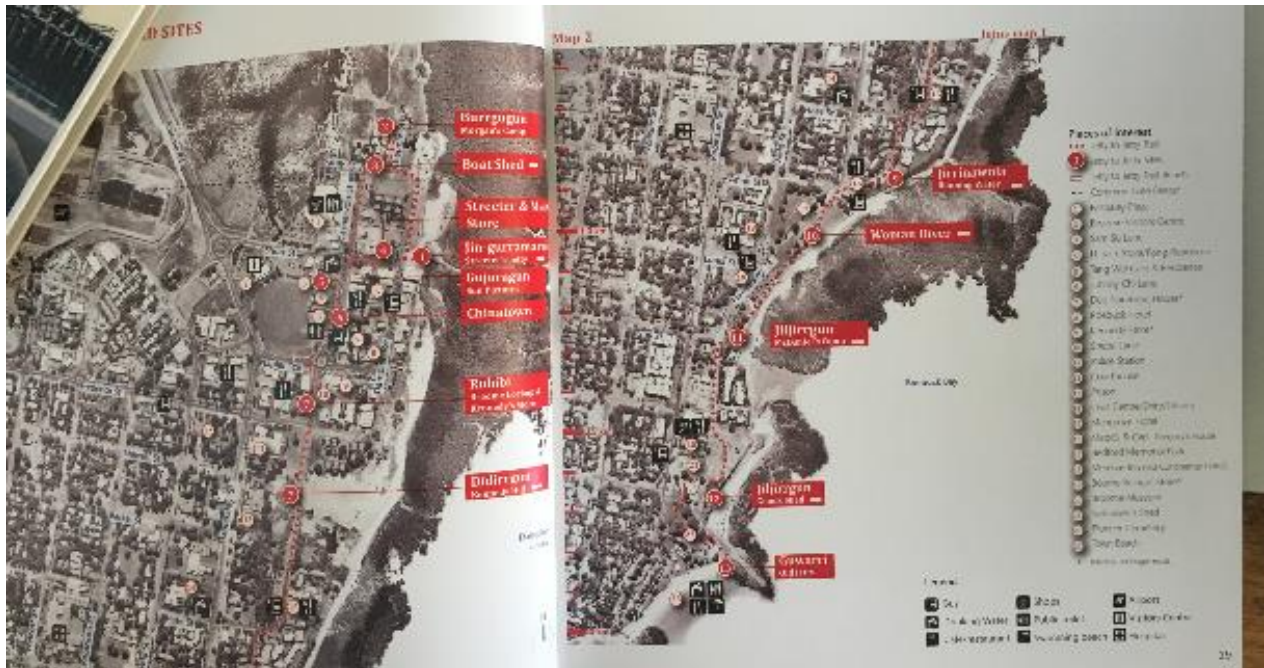


Tram on the old jetty May 1943,  
Courtesy Australian War Memorial image 051748



Plan showing route of tramway along the water's edge and along Hamersley Street.  
Courtesy SROWA, Cons 5698 Item 0231.





Exert from 'Walking Jetty to Jetty, Stories of Broome', Nyamba Buru Yawuru .Ltd, 2016. Showing the sites along the route of the walk trail.



Signage associated with the Jetty to Jetty walktrail at the location of the Goods Shed and siding





Slab of former Goods Shed



Remnant of Former siding

**McDANIELS' FORESHORE CAMP AND TREES**

**Place No: 62**

**C: Some significance  
Interpretation**



Address		Roebuck Bay foreshore (opposite Bourne & Inglis Store, 30 Hamersley Street Broome)			
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol	Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The site of the McDaniels' Camp has historic value for its association with the workers in the pearling industry who lived at this location.
- The site of McDaniels' Camp has historic value for its association with the type of accommodation which was available to workers in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century and the degree of control exercised by the pearling companies over their workers.
- The site of McDaniels' Camp has social value to the Broome community for its association with a past way of life that is remembered by many still in the community.

**GRADING C:**

A site with no built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.



#### **DESCRIPTION**

There is minimal evidence of the former structures at McDaniels Camp apart from a few timber stumps on the Roebuck Bay foreshore. The Tamarind Trees (*Tamarindus indica*) still evident on the site are believed to originate with the residents of the camp.

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Roebuck Bay foreshore area opposite Bedford Park, approximately between Anne Street and Saville Street, is the area where pearlers and many Asian workers lived. The pearling camps also included shell-sorting sheds; boat building facilities and the quarters for the lugger crews and workers. Aboriginal families also camped along the foreshore working and living with the Asian workers.

The camps were roughly designated by which fleet the workers were employed by. The former McDaniels camp was located in the area between Louise and Guy streets and housed the workers of the McDaniels family who operated a pearling fleet in Broome from the 1920s.

Daniel McDaniel and his wife Phyllis married in 1915 and the couple had two sons. Following the death of Daniel McDaniel in 1956, Phyllis and her sons continued the fleet until the 1960s.

The camps were simple timber structures built on stumps and roofed with corrugated iron. Because of their proximity to the shore the high tides often came under the houses.

The Tamarind trees planted by the Asian divers in the campsite were used for cooking and the trees remaining on the foreshore are evidence of the former campsites.

Aerial photographs indicate that the majority of the campsites on the foreshore were removed in the early 2000s.

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements

Occupations: Fishing and other maritime industry

Occupations: Commercial services and industries

Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism

Transport and communications: Rail and light rail transport

Transport and communications: River and sea transport

People: Aboriginal people

People: Early settlers

#### **ASSOCIATION**

Daniel McDaniel

McDaniel Family

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Land leaseholder

Pearl fleet owners

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16869 (Roebuck Bay foreshore)

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

Shire of Broome: Inventory

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, A Broome Historical Society Project.

*The General History of Broome*, compiled and edited by Val Burton, Broome Historical Society, 2000;

Tom Chapple, *Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930*.

Hugh Edwards, *Port of Pearls*. Rigby, Adelaide, 1983.

Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011

Walking Jetty to Jetty Stories of Broome, Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd, 20016.

Jetty to Jetty, Self-Guided Walking Tour

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Pamphlet

Book

Book

Book

Report

Book

Smartphone App



**McDaniels Camp, 1950**  
 Courtesy Broome Museum, image 2006.415



Plan showing the boundaries of the leases for camps on the foreshore of Roebuck Bay, c1914.  
 Courtesy SROWA, Cons 5698 Item 0230.





**Signage for Jiljirrgun (McDaniels Camp) from Jetty to Jetty walktrail associated**



## COMMEMORATIVE STATUE

Other name: Women in Pearling Monument

Place No: 63

C: Some significance  
Interpretation



Address	Roebuck Bay foreshore			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The commemorative statue has aesthetic value as a well-constructed and well conceived artwork in the public domain.
- The site has historic value for its association with the camps of workers in the pearling industry.
- The commemorative statue has historic value for its association with the past practices of Aboriginal women diving for pearl shell in Broome and surrounding waters.
- The commemorative statue has social value for the members of the Broome community for its role in telling the story of past practices which are known by many members of the community.

### GRADING C:

A sculpture and site of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage interpretation of the place.

### DESCRIPTION

The bronze sculpture of the female diver emerging from stylised waves, is over 3m high and is mounted on a concrete block located within a concrete platform. Inscription on a plaque at the base of the statue reads '.... And precious the tear as that rain from the sky, Which turns into pearls as it fall in the sea....'

The statue is located in the grassed foreshore opposite Roebuck Bay known as Conti Foreshore.



#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Roebuck Bay foreshore area opposite Bedford Park, approximately between Anne Street and Saville Street, is the area where pearlers and many workers lived during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The pearling camps also included shell-sorting sheds; boat building facilities and the quarters for the lugger crews and workers. Aboriginal families also camped along the foreshore working and living with Asian indentured labourers.

This site was chosen for the memorial as it was formerly a lay-up site for pearling luggers, where indentured labourers camped. The families of the pearling crews would wait at the foreshore for the luggers to return from their time at sea. Aerial photographs indicate that the majority of the campsites on the foreshore were removed in the early 2000s.

In 2010, a commemorative statue was erected at this site on the foreshore opposite Bedford Park to acknowledge the contribution of women to the pearling industry. The sculpture which depicts an aboriginal woman diver emerging from the sea offering up shell from the seabed was designed and manufactured by artists Joan Walsh-Smith and Charles Smith.

The statue was dedicated by Hon Wendy Duncan MLC on 26 November 2018.

The statue seeks to honour the contribution of women to the pearling industry and to acknowledge the Aboriginal women who were exploited as divers along the coastline south of Broome during the 'blackbirding' phase. The practice of "blackbirding" in the earlier days of the industry was the coercion and kidnapping of Aboriginal women to work on pearl luggers diving for pearl shells. .

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements  
Demographic settlement and mobility: Racial contact and interaction  
Occupations: Fishing and other maritime industry  
Occupations: Commercial services and industries  
Social and Civic activities: Cultural activities  
People: Aboriginal people  
People: Early settlers

#### **ASSOCIATION**

Joan Walsh-Smith and Charles Smith  
Hon Wendy Duncan MLC

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Artists/Sculptors  
Dedication

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No. 16869 (Roebuck Bay foreshore)  
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:  
Shire of Broome: Inventory

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Broome Heritage Trail; Val Burton, A Broome Historical Society Project.  
*The General History of Broome*, compiled and edited by Val Burton, Broome Historical Society, 2000;  
Tom Chapple, *Broome: The Exciting Years, 1912-1930*.  
Hugh Edwards, *Port of Pearls*. Rigby, Adelaide, 1983.  
Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011  
Walking Jetty to Jetty Stories of Broome, Nyamba Buru Yawuru Ltd, 20016.  
Jetty to Jetty, Self-Guided Walking Tour  
Smith Sculptors website, [www.smithsculptors.com.au](http://www.smithsculptors.com.au)

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Pamphlet  
Book  
Book  
Book  
Report  
Book  
Smartphone App  
Website





**SITE: BROOME TREE NURSERY**

**Place No: 64**

**C: Some significance  
Interpretation**



Address		111 Herbert Street near Demco Park/Caravan Park- Town Beach		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The mature trees on the site which may originate with the Broome Tree Nursery.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has historic value for its association with the period of rapid growth and settlement in the north west of Western Australia following the mining boom of the 1960s.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has historic value for its association with the government policy which provided free plants to the North West residents, and towns and investment in sourcing appropriate plants for the region.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has social value for the members of the community who recall the former use of the site and the role it played in developing the character of the Broome streetscape through its plantings.
- The site of the Broome Tree Nursery has social value for the many members of the community who visited the place to obtain plants, seek advice or undertake training.

**GRADING C:**

A site with no built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

**DESCRIPTION:**

There is no evidence of the buildings of the former tree nursery which was located on a roughly triangular portion of land bound by Robert, Herbert and Walcott Streets. The site is now occupied by the offices of the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions and a camping ground.

There are mature exotic trees on the site which originate from the former nursery, some of which have plaques designating their species.

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Broome Tree Nursery was established in the 1960s and was part of a state government initiative, the North West Tree Scheme which aimed to "Green the North". The scheme encouraged widespread planting of trees and other plants in private gardens, reserves and streets to provide plant stock suitable for the northwest. Mass planting of trees in the rapidly growing north west of the state increased shade and dust control in the growing population centres of the north.

The Department of the North West supplied free plants to everyone between Carnarvon and Kununurra and local regional airline MMA (MacRobertson Miller Airlines) provided free freight for all plants.

Western Australian botanist and horticulturist Frederick (Fred) Conrad James Lullfitz (1914-1983) was the North West Tree Adviser in charge of the Government Nursery. Initially the plant stock was established and propagated at a special nursery within the Broome Prison with assistance from the inmates. The nursery was later relocated to the site on Herbert Street which included premises for the government employee managing the nursery.

Fred Lullfitz and his staff at the Broome Tree Nursery gave away many plants, including native species, citrus trees, tropical fruit trees and many others that have become standard plants in the Broome streets.

The Broome Tree Nursery was subsequently taken out of the management of the Department of the North West into the Forestry Department in 1982. The site continues to be used for the subsequent organisations, Department of Conservation and Land Management and currently [2018] the Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions. Aerial photographs indicate that any evidence of the former nursery was gone by 2000. However the mature trees on the site are likely to originate from the nursery operation.

The Broome Tree Nursery provided work opportunities for local residents. Two of the influential individuals working at the nursery were Paul Frater and Tim Willing who went on to establish a commercial nursery in Broome that introduced exotic plants that have come to characterise the streets of Broome. Paul Frater was also responsible for training many of the local aboriginal people in horticulture, passing on practical skills and knowledge.

**HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic Settlement and Mobility: Settlements  
Demographic Settlement and Mobility; Government Policy  
Demographic Settlement and Mobility; Environmental Change  
Occupations: Rural Industry and Market gardening  
Occupations: Domestic activities  
People: Local heroes and battlers

**ASSOCIATION**

Fred Lullfitz

Paul Frater

Tim Willing

**ASSOCIATION TYPE**

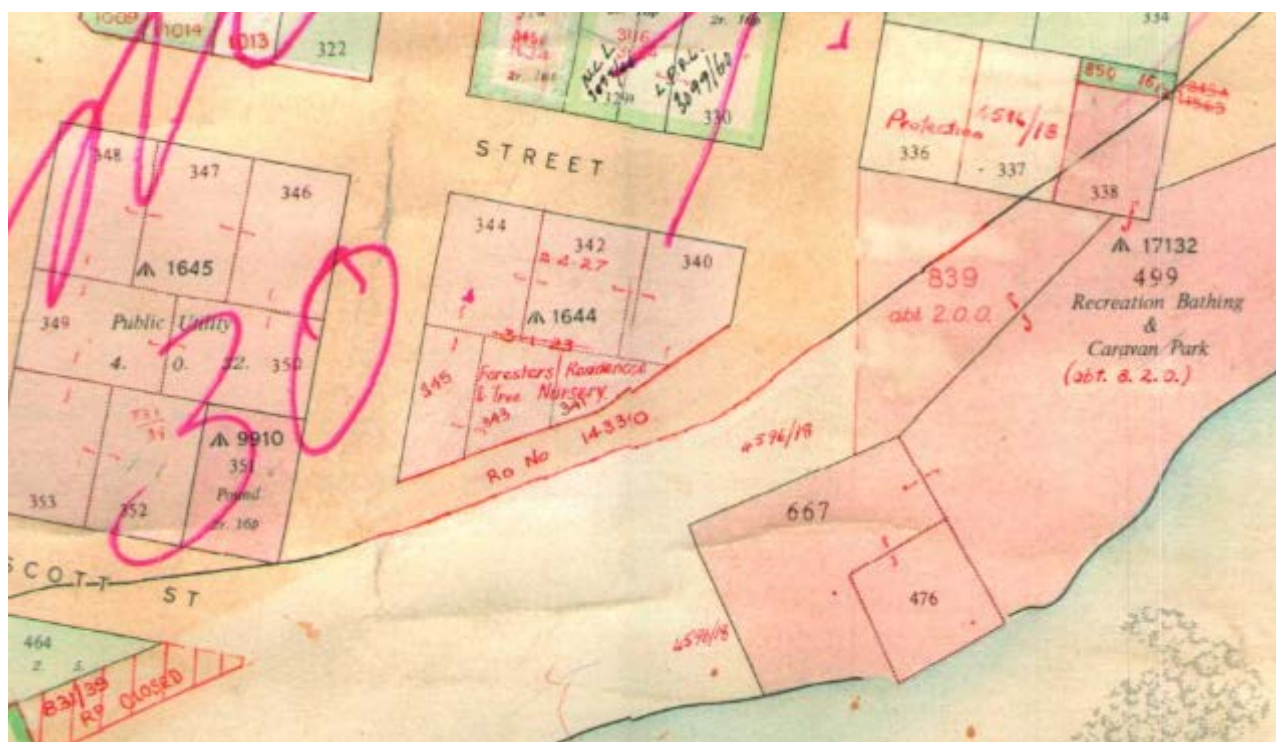
Horticulturalist

Horticulturalist

Botanist

<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No.
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
D & O Richards <i>Gardens and Trees in the Kimberley Western Australia</i> , National Trust. 1983..	Book
<i>A Short History of Wavesong</i> . Courtesy of Jenny Bloom	Pamphlet
Information from Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, December 2018. Broome Office	Phone conversation



Portion of plan showing the location of the Broome Tree Nursery. C1970s. courtesy State Records Office of WA, Cons 5698 Item 0238.





Aerial view of the former Broome Tree Nursery, 1970. Courtesy Landgate





**WAVESONG GARDEN**

Paul's Nursery

**Place No: 65**

**C: Some significance  
Interpretation**



Address	10 Millington Road Cable Beach			
Suburb/Town	<b>BROOME</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The large garden surrounding this residence has aesthetic value as a well maintained mature garden that demonstrate a range of native and exotic species that is a landmark in the streetscape.
- The garden has historic value for its associations with horticulturalist Paul Frater and botanist Tim Willing who made a significant contribution to knowledge and understanding of the physical environment of Broome and its surrounds through their establishment of a nursery on this site.
- The garden has historic value for its association with the introduction of specific plant species in Broome and the wider Kimberley region that have become synonymous with the region.
- The place has social value to the members of the community who visited, Paul's Nursery as it was known, in the 1980s and 1990s. Its importance to the community was demonstrated by the community efforts taken in 2000 when storm damage threatened the survival of many of the trees.

**GRADING C:**

A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

**DESCRIPTION:**

Wavesong is a private residence located in a hectare of land close to Cable Beach. The large and well-appointed home and business premises is best known for the well maintained garden that includes exotic and native plants.

Within the garden are many exotic plants that were imported to Broome in the 1980s which subsequently became popular staples within the streets and gardens of Broome. Of note is an avenue of Boab trees that was planted by Paul Frater and other Broome locals. The garden includes examples of bougainvillea, Moringa (Madagascan Boab), Desert Roses, Cordias, Tabebuia, Moses in a Basket, Cordylines, Crotons, Frangipanis, various palm varieties, African Boabs and native boabs.

The residence consists of several buildings which have been built in stages from the mid-1980s and demonstrate construction methods and styling from these periods.

<b>CONDITION</b>	Garden - good,
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	Garden - moderate
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	Garden - moderate

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

This property was originally part of a large landholding owned by local resident Doug Escott. In c1984, Doug Escott leased this hectare of land to local resident Paul Frater who established a nursery on the site.

Paul Frater was a horticulturalist, originally from Victoria, who settled in Broome in 1978 and worked at the government nursery (Broome Tree Nursery) in Herbert Street. His work there involved the identification of plants that would survive in the North West and assist the reduction of dust in towns and increase in shade. This was part of a government policy to actively encourage settlement in the North West of WA overseen by the Department of the North West.

Paul trained nursery hands at the Government Nursery during a time of great experimentation. He continued that in Paul's Nursery with imported stock from Queensland, Northern Territory and internationally. He was joined by Tim Willing an acclaimed expert on Kimberley fauna, working as a gardener at the Shire of Broome.

Tim successfully applied for a Churchill Scholarship, and travelled to Madagascar, Kenya, Zimbabwe and Mauritius, returning with plants and seeds for the northwest environment. They worked together growing their experiments at Paul's Nursery, establishing what are now considered Broome staples: Bougainvilleas, Desert roses, Cordias, Cordylines, Crotons, Frangipanis, Palms, Boabs and more.

Paul's Nursery and home became well known in region for the diversity of plants and the friendly and knowledgeable advice from Paul Frater.

In 1994, the current owners purchased the property and maintained the house and garden as a private residence. They named the property 'Wavesong'.

In 2000, Broome was struck by Cyclone Rosita and much of the garden was destroyed. With the help of friends and neighbours, the current owners rescued the garden, using heavy lifting equipment to raise many of the trees. Since that time the garden has recovered although some trees show evidence of damage with distinctive bends in their trunks.

**HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements  
Occupations: Rural industry and market gardens  
People: Local heroes and battlers  
People: Innovators

<b>ASSOCIATION</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>
Paul Frater	Owner and horticulturalist
Tim Willing	Botanist

**LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
<i>A Short History of Wavesong</i> . Courtesy of Jenny Bloom.	Unpublished notes
Real Estate advertising,	Website
Broome Garden digs its history, Vanessa Mills, ABC Kimberley 7 May 2010. <a href="http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2010/05/07/2892966.htm">http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2010/05/07/2892966.htm</a>	Website





**SITE: PEARL COAST ZOO**

Broome Zoo

**Place No: 66**

**C: Some significance  
Interpretation**



Address		Cable Beach	
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>	
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The site of the former Pearl Coast Zoo has historic value for its association with entrepreneur and businessman Lord Alistair McAlpine who made a major contribution to the development of Broome as a tourist destination.
- The site has his historic value for its association with the rapid development of the tourist industry in Broome during the 1980s.
- The site has social value for the members of the Broome and wider community who visited, worked there, or were aware of its presence in the outskirts of the town.
- The buildings on the site constructed for the zoo have historic value for their association with the zoo.

**GRADING C:**

A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.



**DESCRIPTION:** The grounds of the former zoo are no longer visible as the majority of the property was sold and has subsequently been subdivided for residential development. Some of the buildings of the zoo originally used for the zoo have been retained and have been repurposed for other commercial functions including the Willie Creek Pearls showroom.

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The Pearl Coast Zoo, or Broome Zoo, was an initiative of Lord Alistair McAlpine (1942-2014). A wealthy English businessman, entrepreneur and politician who first visited Broome in 1979. From this initial trip he enthusiastically purchased large landholdings, properties and undertook several development projects in the townsite. He purchased land at Cable Beach and oversaw the establishment of the Cable Beach Resort (Ref 52), the first luxury accommodation in the town and part of a comprehensive plan to develop Broome as a tourist destination for visitors from Australia and overseas.

Following on from the resort development, McAlpine developed the Pearl Coast Zoo which reflected his passion for gardens and animals. The zoo featured natural enclosures covered approximately 60 hectares and a large wetland was the centre piece of the grounds. Movement around the grounds was largely on walkways approximately 2 meters above the ground enabling visitors to view into the enclosures.

The focus of the collection was African species, particularly antelope as the climate was similar to the African environment but without endemic diseases. Native parrots were also a speciality of the collection with three large aviaries for a diverse and wide ranging collection of rare birds. The museum had a successful breeding program in several species.

Despite some initial opposition from locals and some environmentalists the zoo was initially a success. However, a number of factors, including economic recession and the Pilot strike in 1989, lead to the demise of McAlpine's Broome assets and the zoo closed c1991.

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Depression and boom  
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism  
Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment  
People: Innovators  
People: Famous and infamous people

#### **ASSOCIATION**

Lord Alistair McAlpine

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Owner and developer

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

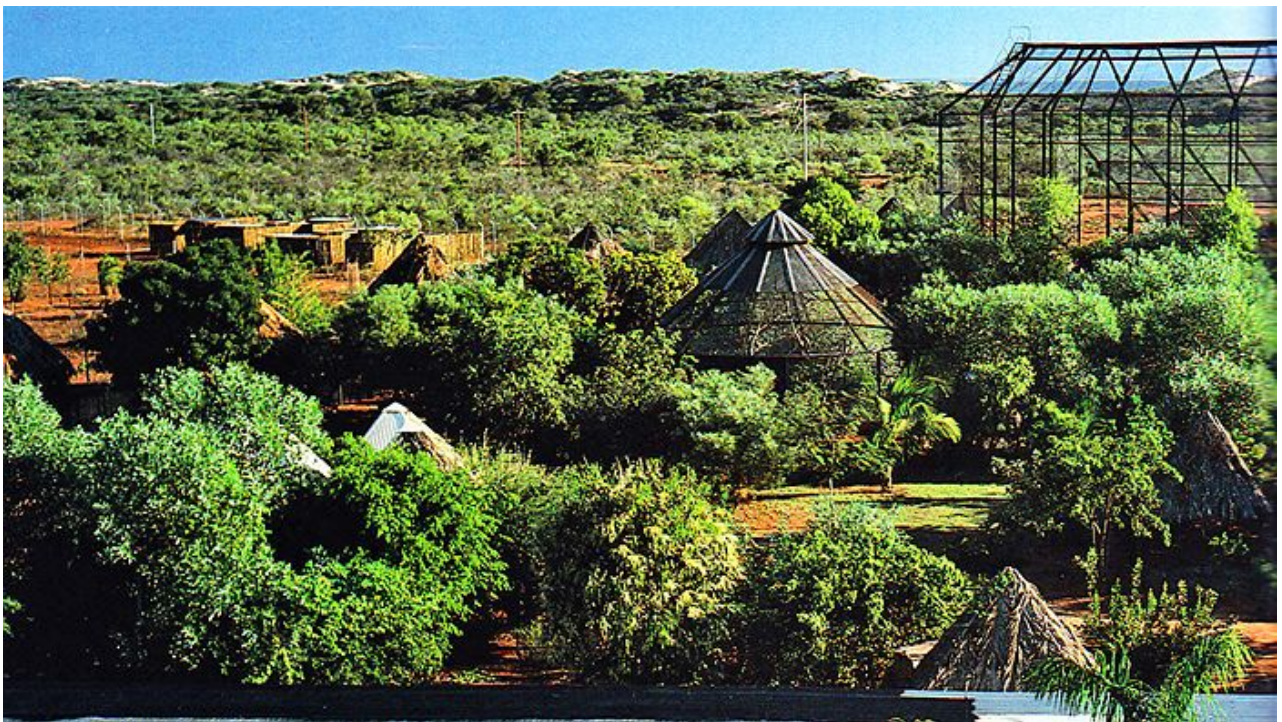
*A New Broome* H. Edwards 2008.

*Remembering the old Broome Zoo* by Vanessa Mills, 27 March 2012, ABC Kimberley,  
[www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2012/03/23/3462605.htm](http://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2012/03/23/3462605.htm)

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Book

Document from website



Broome Zoo, courtesy ABC News, 27 March 2012, <http://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2012/03/23/3462605.htm>





Aerial view of Broome Zoo, courtesy ABC News, 27 March 2012  
<http://www.abc.net.au/local/photos/2012/03/23/3462605.htm>

**SITE: CABLE BEACH CROCODILE PARK**  
Broome Crocodile Park

**Place No: 67**  
**C: Some significance**  
**Interpretation**



Address	16-18 Cable Beach Road			
Suburb/Town	<b>CABLE BEACH</b>			
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T.	Vol Fol

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The place has historic value for the period of the 1980s when the Cable Beach area was undergoing development as a tourist destination.
- The place has historic value for its association with Malcolm Douglas, a popular film maker and conservationist who established and developed the park.
- The place has social value for the many members of the community who visited or worked at the park.
- The buildings and structures have some historic value for their association with their former use.

#### GRADING C:

A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

#### DESCRIPTION

The former Crocodile Park is located on two lots on the south east corner of Sanctuary Road and Cable Beach Road West. The site is largely vacant with remnant pool structures which were used for the crocodiles. Pathways through the site are still evident as are mature trees and some low plantings.



There are two buildings still extant on the site in 2018; the former home of Malcolm and Valerie Douglas made of rammed earth in the south east corner of the northern lot, and the entry buildings facing Cable Beach Road West which have signage from the former use in place.

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The former Crocodile Park on this site was established in 1983 by filmmaker and conservationist Malcolm Douglas (1941-2010). Malcom Douglas was well known in Australia for his very successful documentaries highlighting the wildlife and landscape of Australia. Douglas had worked as a professional crocodile hunter in the 1960s but later dedicated his career to their preservation. Malcolm Douglas produced more than 50 documentaries and films for commercial television Channels Seven and Nine.

When Malcolm Douglas and his family opened the park in 1983 there were only 6 large crocodiles. Initially, new crocodiles were added to the park when captured and relocated from the wild when an individual crocodile had been a nuisance to a community. A successful breeding program was established and eventually the park held up to 4,000 crocodiles which were used for conservation and farming.

The location of the Crocodile Park in Cable Beach coincided with the development of the area by Lord Alistair McAlpine who had established Cable Beach resort in the early 1980s.

Malcolm Douglas and his wife Valerie lived on the premises of the Crocodile Park during the period of its operation.

In 2005, Malcolm Douglas and his business partners decided to establish a wildlife park further distant from Broome which could accommodate a range of species. The Wilderness Park, which is still in operation, would slowly phase out the Crocodile Park. The transition to the Wilderness Park was hastened by the sudden death of Malcolm Douglas in 2010 when he was tragically killed in a vehicle accident. The Crocodile Park was continued by members of the Douglas family and others until 2012 when the majority of the animals were relocated.

At that time it was envisaged that the grounds would be developed as an arts hub and café however these proposals did not proceed.

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Settlements

Demographic settlement and mobility: Environmental Change

Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism

Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment

People: Innovators

People: Famous and infamous people

#### **ASSOCIATION**

Malcolm Douglas

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Owner and Developer

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Malcolm Douglas Crocodile Park, <https://www.malcolmdouglas.com.au/>

Flip Prior, 'Broome's crocodile park closes', *The West Australian*, 30 January 2012, <https://thewest.com.au/news/wa/broomes-crocodile-park-closes-ng-ya-333648>

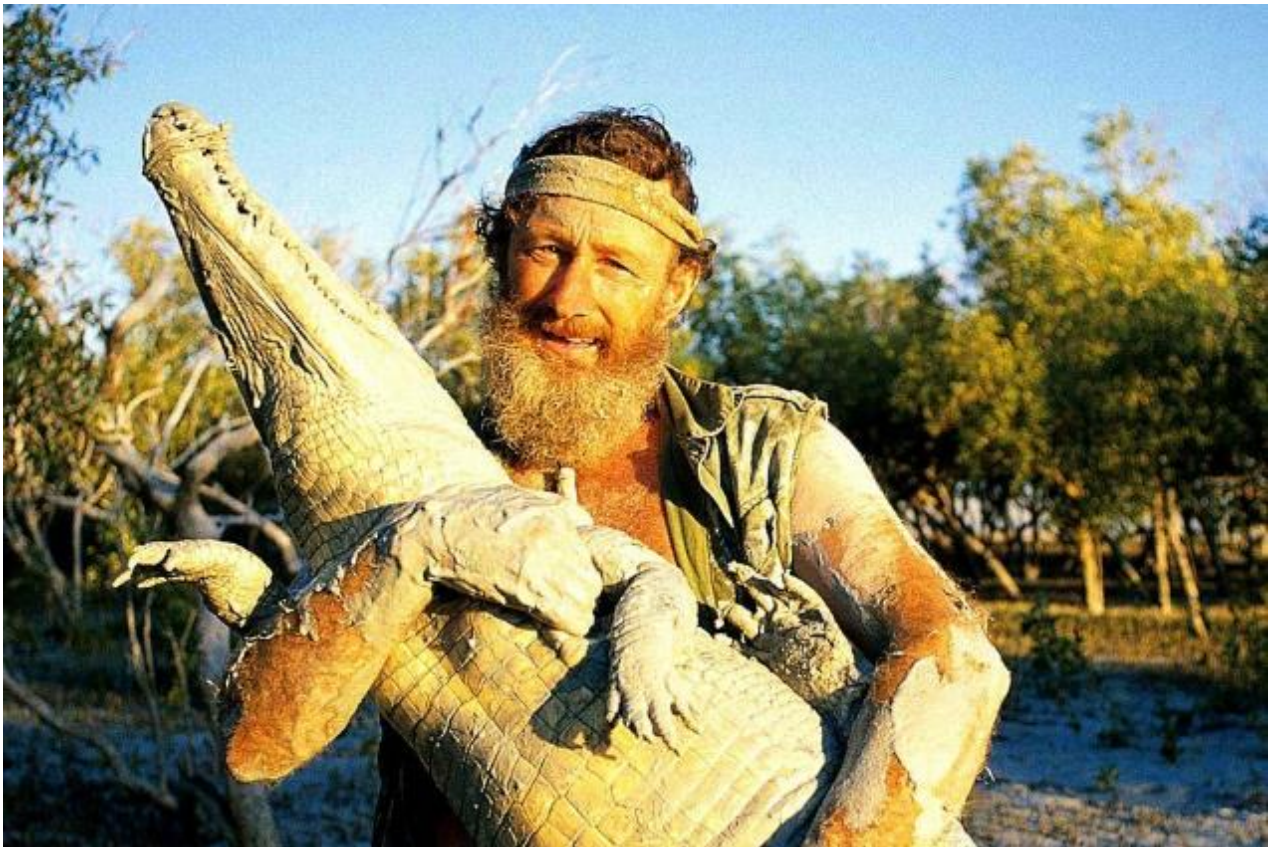
Josh Jerga, 'Former croc hunter Malcolm Douglas dies' *The Sydney Morning Herald* 23 September 2010, <https://www.smh.com.au/national/former-croc-hunter-malcolm-douglas-dies-20100923-15o3r.html>

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Website

Article from website

Article from website



Malcolm Douglas, image courtesy ABC News, 23 Sept 2010

<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2010-09-23/croc-man-douglas-killed-in-car-crash/2271372>





Images courtesy Malcolm Douglas Crocodile Park Facebook page.

## SISTERS OF ST JOHN OF GOD RETREAT

Other Name: Bethlehem Retreat

**Place No: 68**

**C: Some significance  
Interpretation**



Address	281 Kavite Road, Reddell Beach			
Suburb/Town	Minyirr			
Reserve No:	Lot 700	Plan 209491	C.T. Vol 1403 Fol 371	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The site has historic value for its association with the Sisters of St John of God who operated an orphanage in Broome from the early 1940s to 1962.
- The site has social value for the members of the community who attended the place as a holiday cottage in the 1950s and 1960s, predominantly the girls who attended the Holy Child Orphanage and Sisters of the St John of God.

The extant buildings on the site have no cultural heritage significance.

### GRADING C:

A place of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

<b>CONSTRUCTION DATE</b>	<b>c1953; demolished c1970</b>		
Original Use	Religious: Housing or Quarters		
Present Use	Religious: Housing or Quarters		
Other Use			
<b>CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:</b>			
Walls	N/A		
Roof	N/A		
Other			
<b>ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:</b>	N/A		
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A group of several detached single storey houses within a fenced setting on the coastline. All evidence of the original buildings on the site has been removed.		
<b>CONDITION</b>	N/A		
<b>INTEGRITY</b>	N/A		
<b>AUTHENTICITY</b>	N/A		



### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

The lot on which these buildings are located was first leased to the Sisters of St John of God in 1955 by the State Government. The Sisters of St John of God established the Holy Child Orphanage for girls in the Broome townsite during the early 1940s. The majority of the girls were from the local aboriginal population. The purpose of the acquisition of the lot at Reddell Beach was to provide a summer cottage for the girls.

The Sisters named the block Bethlehem after the birthplace of Jesus. Mother Margaret engaged local builder, Jacob Sesar to construct a simple dormitory block and a pit toilet. All the materials for the building were recycled from other sites. For many years after World War Two building materials were in short supply therefore recycling was an economic necessity.

The dormitory could only accommodate half of the population of girls from the orphanage, therefore during holidays each girl would have the opportunity to spend half of the holidays at the beach with one of two sisters accompanying them.

Conditions at Bethlehem Retreat were basic with no running water or electricity but recollections from some of the girls who went on these holidays recall it as a positive experience with simple pleasures such as fishing and bush walks, and time away from studies. It is understood that on occasion girls from Broome who did not live at the orphanage also went to Bethlehem Retreat.

Travelling to the retreat was challenging as the car the Sisters owned was not big enough for all of the girls so a scheme was devised to take one group half way and then drop them off to walk the remainder of the distance whilst the truck returned to pick up the other group. Alternatively the smaller children would get a ride while the larger children walked. Later the Sisters acquired a larger truck to transport all the girls.

The Holy Child Orphanage in Broome was closed in 1962. The lease for the site was transferred to the Diocese of Broome in 1963. Aerial photographs indicate that the original buildings on the site were removed after this transfer and new buildings have been subsequently constructed on the site.

### **HISTORIC THEME**

Social and civic activities: Religion  
Social and civic activities: Community services and utilities  
Social and civic activities: Sport, recreation and entertainment  
People: Local heroes and battlers  
People: Aboriginal People

### **ASSOCIATIONS**

Former Residents of Holy Child Orphanage

Jacob Sesar

### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Occupiers

Builder

### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre, 'Bethlehem: We Loved It', *Kimberley Community Profile* October 2017.

<https://heritage.ssjg.org.au/assets/historical-articles/KCP-2017-October-Bethlehem.pdf>

*The West Australian*, 13 January 1940, p. 19.

*The Sunday Times*, 22 August 1954, p. 8.

Shire of Broome aerial photographs 1947-2018, intramaps

### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Document from website

Newspaper article

Newspaper article

photographs



Dormitory at Reddell Beach, n.d.  
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre



Sisters, girls and town children arrive at Reddell Beach n.d.  
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre





Girls at Reddell Beach, n.d.  
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre



Signage for Bethlehem Retreat, n.d.  
Image Courtesy Sisters of St John of God Heritage Centre

**LURUJARRI HERITAGE TRAIL**

**Place No: 69**

**B: Considerable significance  
Heritage List**



Address		Minyrr (Gantheaume Point) to Bindiyangan (Coulomb Point) on Dampier Peninsula		
Suburb/Town		<b>Cable Beach and Beyond</b>		
Reserve No:	Lots	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Lurujarri Heritage Trail, an 80km coastal walking trail commencing in Broome and following the land of a traditional Song Cycle, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

- the trail follows the land of a traditional Song Cycle, with camping places which have been used for millennia and a number of archaeological sites which testify to the long-standing presence of Aboriginal people utilising the route for practical and cultural purposes;
- the trail is associated with prominent local Law Man, the late Paddy Roe OAM, who created and promoted the heritage trail to both maintain Aboriginal cultural heritage and to further the cause of reconciliation, and who was awarded the Order of Australia Medal in recognition of his achievements;
- with its spectacular scenery and substantially unmodified landscapes, the trail has outstanding aesthetic values, with a number of varying types of landscapes and opportunities for vistas;
- the trail includes a number of sites of scientific interest, most notably dinosaur footprints which are claimed to be one of the world's most important resources for further study; and,
- the trail has been established for more than 25 years, and has been walked by a large number of people—both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal—furthering an appreciation of country, leading to increased potential for reconciliation, and gaining international recognition of this Song Line.



**GRADING B:**

A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire Broome's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

Include on the Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' LPS: Development Application.

**DESCRIPTION**

The Lurujarri Heritage Trail is an 80km coastal walking trail, following part of a traditional song-cycle of the Jabirr Jabirr, Jukun and Ngumbarl peoples. Traditionally the trail commences at Riddell Beach (Inara) although the formal tour starts at Mirryirr (Gantheaume Point) and heads north to Minarriny (Coulomb Point).

Ethnographic sites on the Trail include mythological and ceremonial places relating to the song cycle, camping areas of historical significance, and numerous burials. The burials are periodically exposed and re-covered by shifting sands but the locations of only a few of these are known.

There are numerous freshwater sources along the coast, both seasonal and permanent. Some of these, known as jilla, are believed to have been created in the Dreamtime, locally known as Bugarrigurra. The combination of freshwater and marine and terrestrial resources made this area one of major significance to the traditional owners.

The trail is offered to visitors during the winter or dry months every year. Initially the trail was offered only once a year but its popularity has increased and in 2018 was run three times. The trail typically takes nine days and the participants camp out along the route with a local team providing practical support.

**CONDITION** Good

**INTEGRITY** High degree

**AUTHENTICITY** High degree

**HISTORICAL NOTES**

Lurujarri is the Jabirr Jabirr name for the coastal dunes. The red pindan cliffs are known as yanijarri. The Jabirr Jabirr speakers are not the only group associated with this country, as the Trail covers land traditionally occupied by the Jabirr Jabirr, Ngumbarl, and Jukun speaking peoples, and in more recent times the Nyulnyul and Yawuru.

Following the arrival of white settlers in the Dampier Peninsula in 1865 the knowledge of law, language and culture declined among the Aboriginal peoples through dislocation and disease. Aboriginal law and custom dictate that when a tribe is dying out the custodial care of the land must be passed over to someone demonstrating the character and capacity to be a custodian.

Paddy Roe (c1912-2001) was a Nyikina man, born at Roebuck Plains Sheep Camp, who travelled extensively throughout the Kimberley as a drover and windmill repairer. In 1931, he came to Jabirr Jabirr land which was inhabited by only a few elderly people. After a period of examination, Paddy Roe was entrusted with the knowledge of the place names, songs and stories of the land and made a keeper of the law of the Jabirr Jabirr, Ngumbarl and Djungan peoples. He subsequently moved his family to the area north of Broome and established the Goolarabooloo Community.

In 1987, Paddy initiated the Lurujarri Heritage Trail as a trigger to encourage the members of the Goolarabooloo community to be walking in the Country again, as had always been done; to conserve, renew and stay connected with their heritage and traditional skills. He also sought to educate non-Aboriginal people to a relationship with the land; to foster trust, friendship and empathy between the indigenous community and the wider Australian and International communities.

Since 1987, the trail has been provided every year by the Goolarabooloo people providing a unique experience for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. Universities, schools, local communities (Broome and from the Kimberley) and, tourists have walked the Lurujarri Trail.

Each year the number of participants has increased and participation in the Lurujarri Trail is recognised by a number of academic institutions, Commonwealth, State and local governments as a valuable learning experience.

The Bicentennial Commemorative program recognised the trail in 1988 as part of the WA Heritage Trail Network.

The Trail has been in operation for more than 25 years, and is managed and promoted as a cultural tourism venture by the Goolarabooloo community who use the trail as a valuable learning opportunity for members of the community as they learn about the culture and laws as well as skills in tourism.

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation  
Occupations: Hospitality industry and tourism  
Social and civic activities: Cultural Activities  
People: Aboriginal people  
People: Local heroes and battlers

#### **ASSOCIATION**

Paddy Roe (OAM)

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Founder of trail and leader of the Goolarabooloo Law and Culture Group

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Submissions to Shire of Broome

Lurugarri Heritage Trail Assessment of Heritage Potential, History Now, February 2014

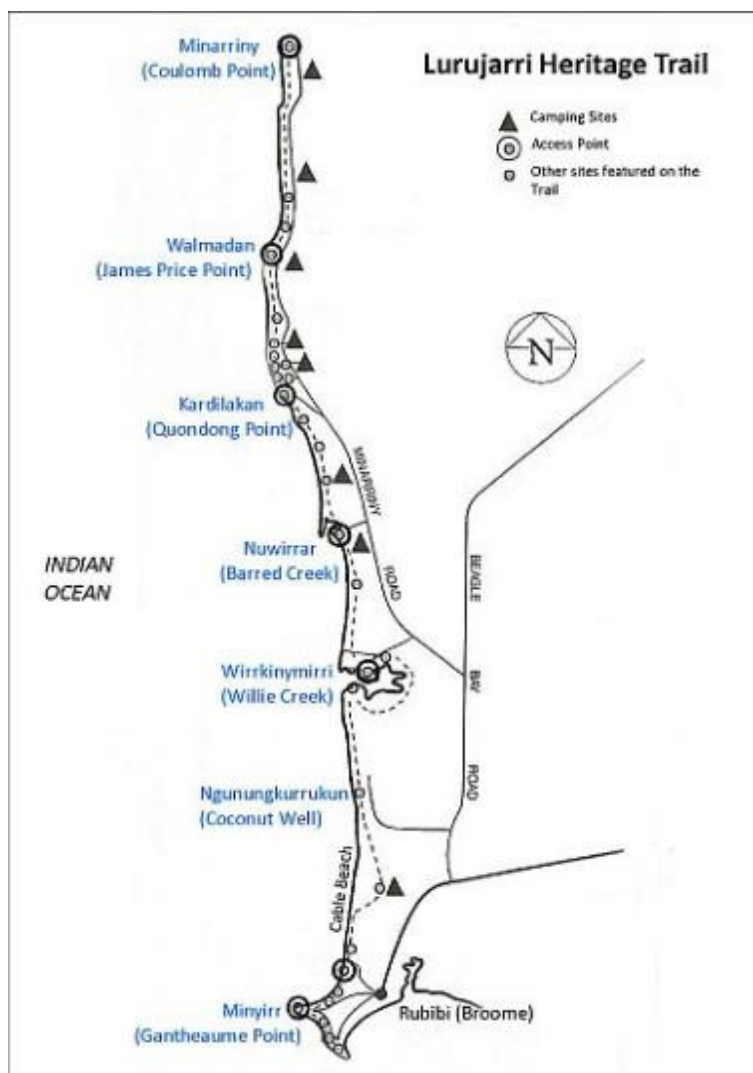
Goolarabooloo website. <http://www.goolarabooloo.org.au/>

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Letters

Report

Website



Map of Trail courtesy Goolarabooloo community website



## KIMBERLEY DE GREY STOCK ROUTE AND WELLS

**Place No: 70**

**B: Considerable significance  
Heritage List**

Address		Condon (20 miles south of Broome) to Lagrange Bay		
Suburb/Town				
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

- The Kimberley de Grey Stock route and the associated wells have historic value for their association with the development of the pastoral industry in the North West of the state in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- The wells along the Kimberley de Grey Stock route have historic and social value to the aboriginal people of the region as they were traditional water sources prior to settlement by pastoralists in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and held cultural and spiritual values to these peoples.
- The route and wells have historic value as they demonstrate how conflict arose between the pastoral industry and the aboriginal people of the region through the practice of exclusion.

**GRADING B:** A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire Broome's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

Include on the Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' LPS: Development Application.

### DESCRIPTION

The stock route covers a distance of approximately 380km and is located closer to the coast than the Great Northern Highway. A site visit was not undertaken for this assessment therefore it is not known if all wells are still in existence.

Aerial photographs indicate that the physical form of the route is largely open scrub with endemic vegetation. The wells along the route are likely to vary in form and condition.



#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

In 1879, Alexander Forrest (1849-1901) surveyor, explorer, financier, and politician led an expedition from the De Grey River to the Kimberley and Fitzroy River, where he took up several pastoral stations. Alexander Forrest was Mayor of Perth, 1892-1895 and 1898-1900, as well as MLC and MLA for Kimberley.

The route that Alexander Forrest surveyed was developed in 1895 with the sinking of 27 wells along the total route of 237 miles (381km). The colonial government were keen to develop the northern portions of the state for settlement and the provision of a secure stock route assisted pastoralists to move stock to and from the south of the state. Establishment of the De Grey Kimberley Stock Route was strongly influenced by pastoralist and local MLA Alexander Robert Richardson. Richardson drew attention to the need for a stock route in a letter to his electorate in June 1894. Later in the year, following his re-election he was appointed Commissioner for Crown Lands in the Ministry of John Forrest.

The route largely followed the 1879 survey and relied on native soaks for water sources. In late 1895, Mr S. Anderson, Superintendent of the Water Supply party engaged in sinking wells on the stock route reported that windlasses, ropes, buckets and small troughs have been provided for the wells already sunk. In this program of work, 27 wells were either sunk or repaired long the route of 237 miles.

One of the outcomes of the creation of the route was the exclusion of Aboriginal people from using the water sources along the track. The portion of the route between the old townsite of Condon (Shellborough) and La Grange Bay is within the area of traditional Yawuru country. Plans drawn by the Department of Lands and Titles c1895 showing the stock route include the traditional names of the soaks or wells.

Apart from the stock and their handlers passing through, the wells and creeks were used by pearlers and their crews as lay up camps during the off season.

The stock route which is designated as Reserve 9697 is located closer to the coast than the Great Northern Highway which replaced the function of the stock route.

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Demographic settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation

Demographic settlement and mobility: Exploration and surveying

Transport and communications: Droving

Occupations: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying

People: Aboriginal people

People: Early settlers

#### **ASSOCIATION**

Alexander Forrest

Alexander Robert Richardson

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

Survey of route

Promoter of route

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

#### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011

*The West Australian*, 17 December 1895, p. 3

*The West Australian*, 11 June 1894, p. 6.

Landgate original plans

#### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

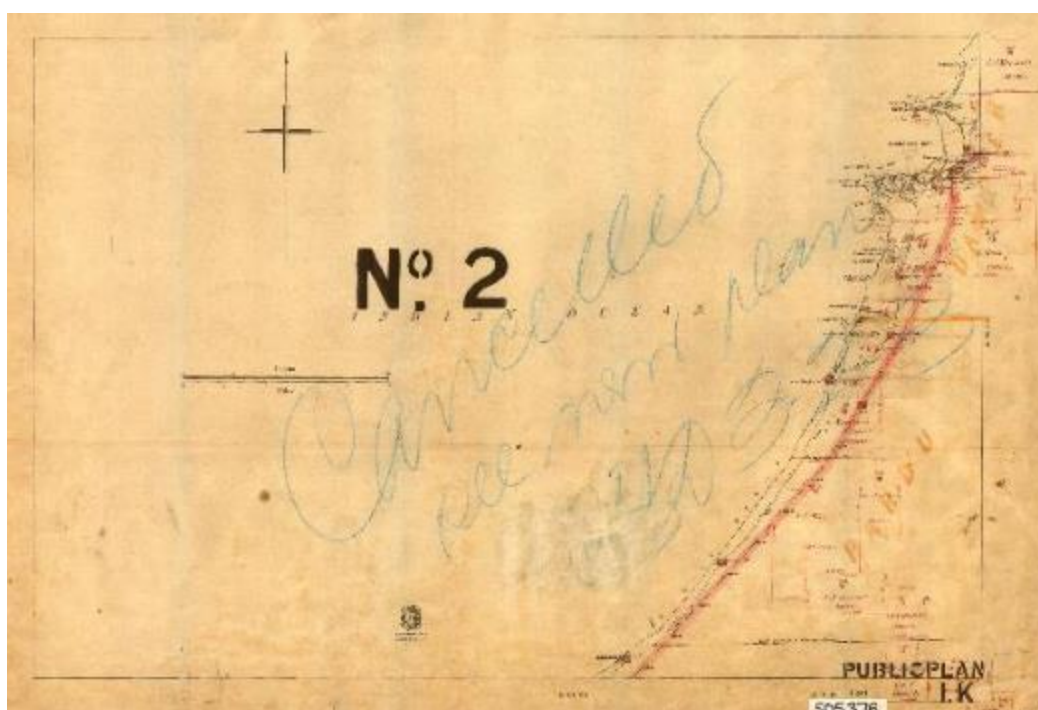
Report

Newspaper Article

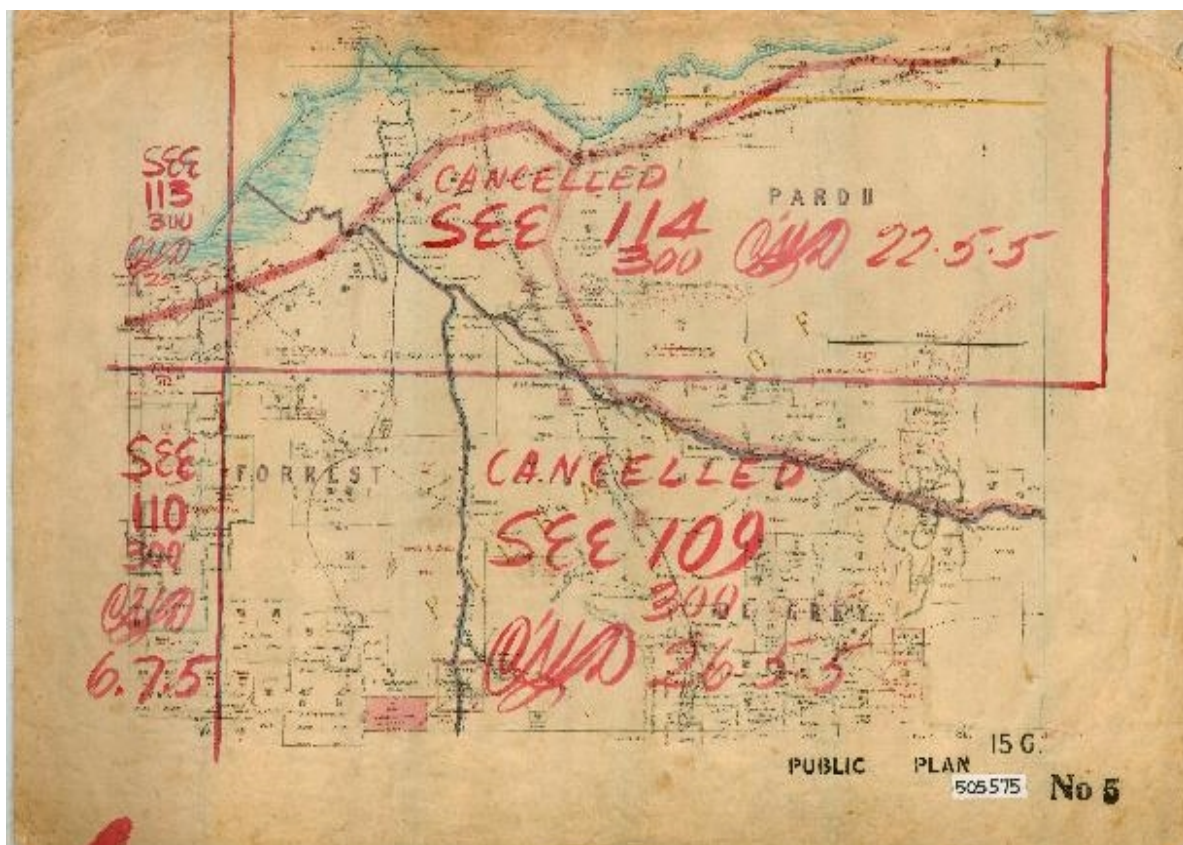
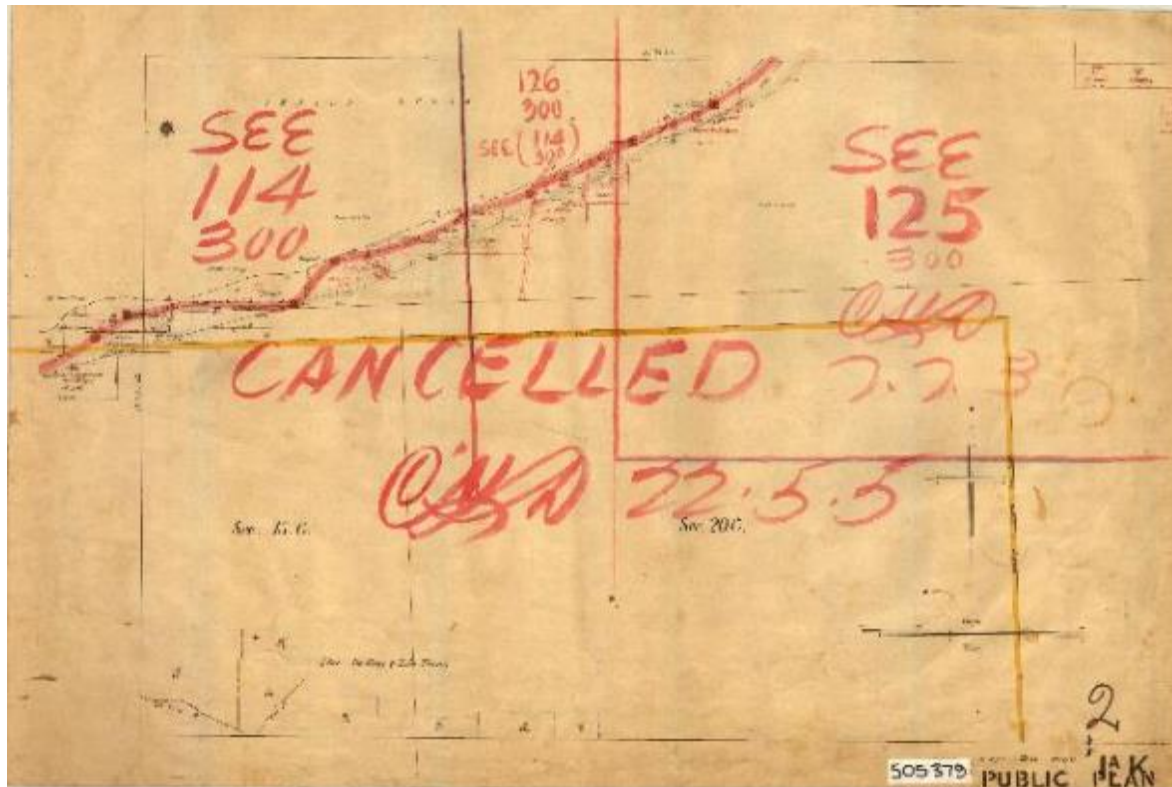
Newspaper Article

Plans

*Plans showing the Stock Route prepared by Department of Lands and Titles c1895 held by the State Records Office.*







**TALGARNO MILITARY BASE (FMR)**

**Place No: 71**

**C: Some significance  
Interpretation**

NAME OF PLACE		TALGARNO MILITARY BASE (FMR)		
Other names				
Address		Anna Plains, 80 Mile Beach		
Suburb/Town		<b>BROOME</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol	Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The place has historic value for its association with the Rocket testing undertaken by the British Government in Woomera, South Australia in the post war period.
- The remnant elements on the site have historic value as demonstrations of the type of facilities built during the post war period for service personnel and their families.
- The place has research value as there is potential for archaeological deposits to be found on the site revealing information about the lifestyle and work practices of the occupants of the base.
- The place has social value for the members of the community who visited it during the 1950s and 1960s as the facilities and services offered there were comparatively rare in the region and made it a well-known destination for visitors.

**GRADING C:**

A site with few built remains of some cultural significance to the Shire of Broome.

No Constraints

Recommend: Encourage Interpretation of the place.

CONSTRUCTION DATE			
Original Use	Military base		
Present Use	Airstrip		
Other Use			
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:			
Walls	N/A		
Roof	N/A		
Other	N/A		
ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:		Functional	
DESCRIPTION			
The site has not been accessed for this assessment. It is not clear what remains of the former military base.			
CONDITION	Poor- ruinous		
INTEGRITY	Low degree		
AUTHENTICITY	Moderate degree		



#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Talgarno was a military airbase on Anna Plains Station used in the post-Second World War period for the monitoring and recovery of British Blue Streak rockets, test-fired from Woomera in South Australia. The origin of the name is not known although there is a rural locality in Victoria named Talgarno after the Talgarno Pastoral Station established in 1836. The name is believed to have been derived from an Aboriginal expression describing 'dry country'.

The military base was established in 1958-1959 and was a well-equipped facility providing single and married quarters, and a range of services including a swimming pool, cinema and hospital. The airstrip on the site was well built and enabled large aircraft to land at the site.

By September 1964, Talgarno was decommissioned and dismantled. Materials from the buildings were reused in the district. It is understood that the Mangrove Hotel built in 1972-1975 used steel from the Talgarno base.

In 1999 the Department of Defence test-fired a missile from a site on Anna Plains in connection with the development of the Jindalee over-the-horizon radar project.

#### **HISTORIC THEMES:**

Demographic Settlement and mobility: Aboriginal occupation  
Demographic Settlement and mobility: Racial contact and interaction  
Transport and Communications: Air transport  
Occupations: Grazing, pastoralism and dairying  
Occupations: Technology and technological change

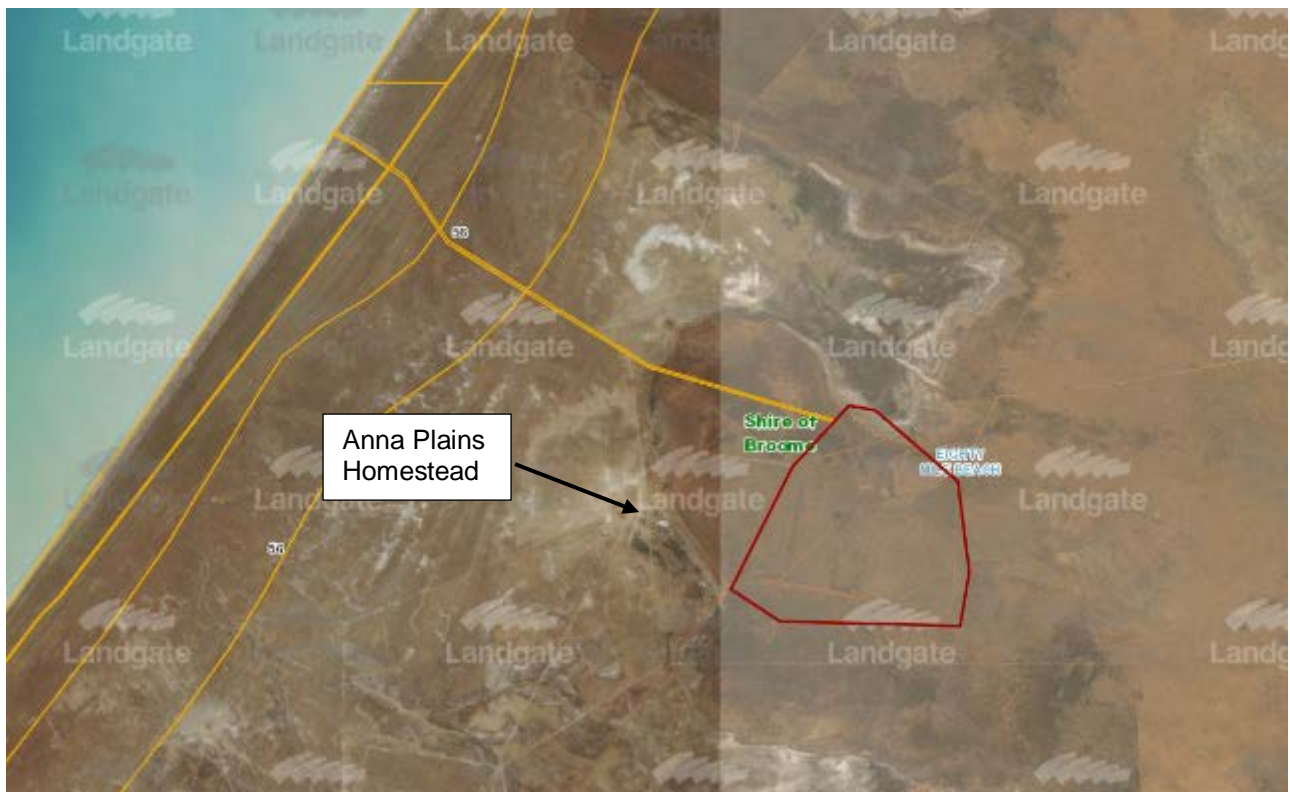
<b>ASSOCIATIONS</b>	<b>ASSOCIATION TYPE</b>

#### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

<b>SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TYPE</b>
Planning for the Future: Yawuru Cultural Management Plan 2011	Report
'Talgarno' in Victorian Places website, <a href="https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/talgarno">https://www.victorianplaces.com.au/talgarno</a> accessed December 2018.	Website
National Archives of Australia, Record Search, 'Talgarno' revealed many documents relating to the establishment and construction of the base. Documents not viewed <a href="https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRRetrieve/Interface/SearchScreens/BasicSearch.aspx">https://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRRetrieve/Interface/SearchScreens/BasicSearch.aspx</a>	Website



*Aerial photo and overlaid cadastral boundaries showing the location of the former Talgarno Military Base outlined in red.*



State Library of Western Australia

*Talgarno Airstrip c1960, SLWA online image 134899PD*



State Library of Western Australia

*United States Naval Attaché to Australia aircraft on Talgarno airstrip c1960, SLWA online image 134901PD*



**SITE: WW2 CRASH MEMORIAL**

**Other Name:** Smirnoff Beach  
Carnot Bay

**Place No: 72**

**B: Considerable significance  
Heritage List**



Address	Reserve 22615, 26 Broome Cape Leveque Road		
Suburb/Town	<b>SMIRNOFF BEACH</b>		
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- The site has historic value as the site of the crash of Dutch Douglas DC-3 brought down by an attack by Japanese Fighter Planes on 3 March 1942.
- The site has historic value for its association with the bombing of Broome on 3 March 1942 by Japanese Fighter planes during World War II which was a significant event in the history of the town.
- The site has historic value for its association with the evacuation of refugees from Indonesia and demonstrates the role northern Australia played during this period of the World War II.
- The site has historic value for its association with individuals who played a role in the events at this site; Captain Smirnoff the pilot, the flight crew and the rescuers from Beagle Bay Community including Warrant Officer Class 2 Frederick Clinch, Brother Richard Bessenfelder and local man Joe Bernard.
- The site has social value for community as the celebrated story of the crash, the rescue and the mystery of the lost diamonds contributes to the history and identity of the region.

**GRADING B:** A place of considerable cultural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome that is worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend Retain and Conserve the place. Undertake photo record of the place prior to any development.

Include on the Shire of Broome 'Heritage List.' LPS: Development Application.



### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

In the early morning of 3 March 1942 nine Japanese Zero Fighter planes strafed 15 flying boats in Roebuck Bay, Broome, as well as several allied planes on the Broome air strip. 26 Planes were destroyed on the strip and in the bay. Over a hundred people died in the attack, which lasted no more than 20 minutes.

Among the victims were more than 60 Dutch nationals, of which 50 civilians, who were being evacuated from Indonesia in anticipation of a Japanese attack. On their way back the Zero's encountered a Dutch Douglas DC-3 named the Pelikaan, piloted by Captain Ivan Smirnoff, on its way from Indonesia to Broome transporting Dutch refugees. Just prior to take off Smirnoff was handed a package to be handed to a Commonwealth Bank representative on arrival in Australia. It contained diamonds worth approximately \$20 million although Smirnoff was unaware of its contents. The plane was shot down and crash-landed in Carnot Bay, approximately 80 km north of Broome.

Four of the group died as they waited to be rescued, including an 18-month-old toddler, and were buried in the wet sand flats. During the four days that the group spent on the remote Kimberley beach, desperately searching for water and help, there was at least one unsuccessful attempt to retrieve the box from the damaged aircraft. After being attacked by a passing Japanese bomber that had picked up their position via a faint SOS call from the group's ramshackle radio, the group were rescued by a search party from Beagle Bay, 60 kilometres north. This search party was led by Warrant Officer Frederick Clinch, Brother Richard Bessenfelder and local man Joe Bernard.

The survivors were first taken to Beagle Bay and then on to Broome two days later. It is believed that local fisherman and beachcomber Jack Palmer visited the wreckage shortly after the rescue to salvage anything valuable. He is understood to have found either some or all of the diamonds. After a period in which Palmer was seen around Broome displaying signs of wealth, he handed over a package of diamonds to the authorities. He was charged with theft but it was never proven that he had taken all the diamonds and subsequently acquitted. Palmer was taken back to the wreckage in April 1942 as part of the investigations into the story and during that visit parts of the aircraft was salvaged.

Locals recall that diamonds were sighted in a number of locations in the following years and even after the war stories would emerge of the lost diamonds.

The site in Carnot Bay has been subsequently named Smirnoff Bay after Captain Smirnoff whose skill in landing the damaged plane in such difficult conditions enabled the majority of the group to survive.

The remains of the Dakota remained on the beach until 1970, when the stripped fuselage was broken up by dynamite.

A memorial was erected at the site in 1942 by the Australian Army, and replaced in the 1990s. A third commemorative memorial was unveiled at Smirnoff Beach on 22 June 2013 to honour those who lost their lives, the survivors and the rescuers. At the ceremony were representatives of the Dutch Embassy and relatives of the crew and passengers.

### **HISTORIC THEME**

Transport and Communications: Air transport  
Outside influences: World wars and other wars  
Outside influences: Refugees  
People: Aboriginal people  
People: Local heroes and battlers  
People: Famous and infamous people

### **ASSOCIATION**

Captain Ivan Smirnoff

### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**

### **LISTINGS**

HCWA Database No.

Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:

### **SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY**

*Broome Advertiser* 4 July 2013.

*Monument Unveiled on Smirnoff Beach on 22 June 2013*, Embassy, Consulate-General and Consulates Kingdom of the Netherlands. News article.

*C-47 Dakota shot down by Japanese Aircraft after Japanese Bombing Raid on Broome Harbour £300,000 worth of Diamonds Missing on 3 March 1942*. Ozatwar website, <https://www.ozatwar.com/wa02.htm>, accessed December 2018.

Wrigley, Sylvia, 'the Story of Diamond Jack Palmer and the Pelikaan' Fear of Landing The Art of Not Hitting the Ground Too Hard, 21 Nov 2014, accessed December 2018, <https://fearoflanding.com/accidents/the-story-of-diamond-jack-palmer-and-the-pelikaan/>

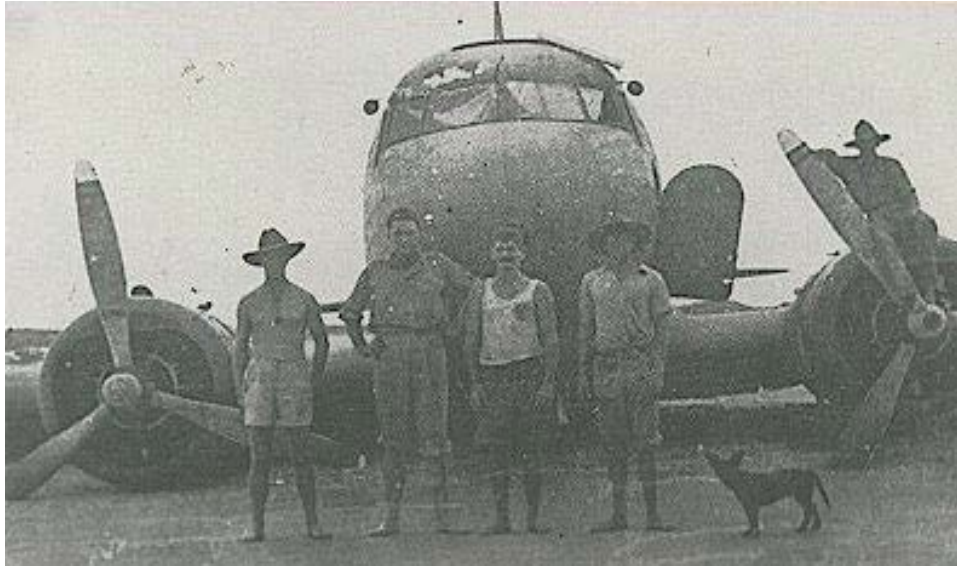
### **DOCUMENT TYPE**

Newspaper article

Newspaper article

Article from Website

Article from Website



RAAF Salvage Crew, April 1942, Jack Palmer in Singlet.

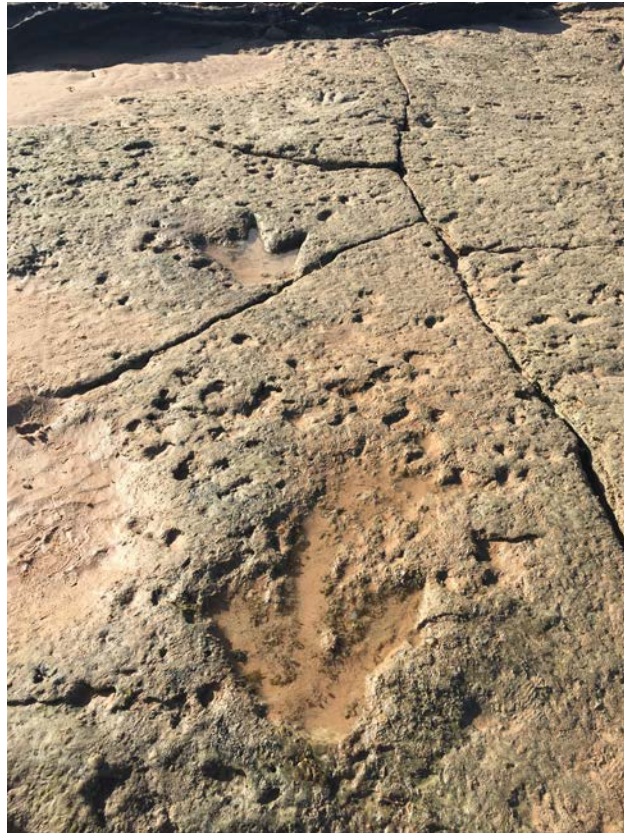
Courtesy, [www.ozatwar.com/wa02.htm](http://www.ozatwar.com/wa02.htm)

## DAMPIER COAST – BROOME SANDSTONE

Dinosaur Footprints

**Place No: 73**

**A: Exceptional significance  
Heritage List**



Address	Shire of Broome coastline, see image below.			
Suburb/Town				
Reserve No:	Lot	Plan/Diagram	C.T. Vol Fol	

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following statements are drawn from the Australian National Heritage entry for the place prepared in 2011 with additional information published by Salisbury et al (2017).

The Dampier Coast dinosaur tracks have outstanding heritage value to the nation;

- as the best and most extensive evidence of dinosaurs from the western half of the continent, some of which are unknown from body fossils;
- The highest diversity of dinosaur tracks anywhere in the world (21 different types);
- The only definitive evidence of stegosaurs in Australia;
- The first described sauropod tracks in Australia;
- Some of the largest dinosaur tracks in the world;
- Only evidence of dinosaurs from this time period in Australia (approximately 130 million years ago);
- The tracks are linked to the Dreamtime stories of the indigenous people along the Dampier Peninsula coastline, from Bunginygun (Swan Point, Cape Leveque) to Wabana (Cape Bossut, near Bidyadanga/La Grange) which have been retold over many generations.

#### **GRADING A: Exceptional Significance**

A place of exceptional cultural and natural heritage significance to the Shire of Broome and the State of Western Australia, that is worthy of consideration for entry into the Heritage Council of Western Australia's Register of Heritage Places

A place worthy of recognition and protection through provisions of the Shire of Broome's Local Planning Scheme.

Planning application needs to be submitted to the Shire of Broome for any proposed development.

Recommend: Maximum encouragement to owners to retain and conserve the place. Full consultation with property owners prior to making the recommendation.

#### **DESCRIPTION**

The Broome Sandstone is exposed discontinuously for over at least 100 km of coastline from Gulbunwilla on Roebuck Bay east of Broome north to Minarriny (Coloumb Point), and possibly as far north as Cape Leveque. At most places where this rock formation has been uncovered, whether by gradual erosion or the pounding of cyclonic seas, dinosaur footprints have been found. At least 21 different types of footprints are recognised, making this the most diverse collections of dinosaurian trace fossils in the world. Over 70 discrete tracksites have been identified, many of which preserve short sections of trackways (sequences of prints recording the movement of one or more animals).

#### **HISTORICAL NOTES**

Geologists explain the formation of the Kimberley in terms of physical forces which have shaped present landforms over thousands of millions of years: the movement of continental plates; shifts in climate and sea level; and the action of wind, water and ice on rock. Geologists situate change in geological periods, which are defined with reference to global geological and evolutionary developments.

The dinosaur footprints on the Dampier Peninsula are dated to the 'Mesozoic era', the age of the dinosaurs approximately 252 million years ago to 66 million years ago. The Mesozoic era is divided into three periods; the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous.

From around 200 million years ago, in the early Jurassic period, the Kimberley Plateau once again formed part of a large island landmass, separated from the Northern Australian and Pilbara cratons by an inland sea. During the Cretaceous period, many species of dinosaurs occupied the area. As dinosaurs walked over swampy ground about 130 million years ago, they left tracks, some of which are preserved as fossils in the Broome Sandstone and exposed along the west coast of Dampier Peninsula. Fossilised remains of plants and pollens are found along with the tracks, which allow geologists to estimate their age. Plant remains and depositional features of the sandstone show the range of environments that these dinosaurs inhabited, which included rich lagoonal forests, estuaries, swamps and riverine areas.

Knowledge of the dinosaur tracks by the local indigenous groups saw them included into their stories of the land and its creation, particularly those involving the Emu Man, Marala, who was the Law Giver. One of the first records of non-indigenous knowledge of the tracks was made by journalist and researcher, Daisy Bates is known to have sighted and recorded tracks near Broome while she was working at the Beagle Bay Mission around 1900. Other recordings in the 1930s and 1940s demonstrate that these remote tracks were known by the local residents, one of whom Walter 'Snowy' Jones, informed Ludwig Glauert, Curator of the WA Museum.

From the late 1940s, knowledge and understanding of the dinosaur tracks developed with the first accurate dating of the age of the tracks by Ludwig Glauert using the evidence of plant fossils collected by the Broome family, the Bardwells in the early 20th century.

The tracks have provided inspiration for many artists, including Mary Durack and Russel Drysdale. In the 1950s, the tracks were an opportunity for education and research by naturalists Vincent Serventy and Harry Butler who took indigenous school children to the site.

Research on the various sites continued through the second half of the 20th century by local and international scientists and in 2011, the tracks were included in the National Heritage List for the West Kimberley. The tracks continue to be a rich source of research and analysis for scientists, a link to creation stories for the indigenous people of the Dampier Peninsula and a place of interest for the local community.

#### **HISTORIC THEME**

Social and civic activities: Education and science

Social and civic activities: Environmental awareness

Other: Evidence of prehistoric occupation

#### **ASSOCIATION**

#### **ASSOCIATION TYPE**



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<b>LISTINGS</b>
HCWA Database No. 25091
Australia National Heritage List: ID 106063 – Listed 31 August 2011
Other Ref No. GIS Property Number:







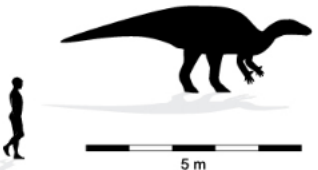

SUPPORTING INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY	DOCUMENT TYPE
Information provided by Dinosaur Coast Management Group Inc.	Letter
National Heritage List, West Kimberley, Inscription 31 August 2011	Document
Dinosaur Coast website, <a href="http://www.dinosaurcoast.org.au">www.dinosaurcoast.org.au</a>	website
Salisbury, S.W., Romilio, A., Herne, M.C., Tucker, R.T. and Nair, J.P. 2017. The dinosaurian ichnofauna of the Lower Cretaceous (Valanginian–Barremian) Broome Sandstone of the Walmadany area (James Price Point), Dampier Peninsula, Western Australia. Society of Vertebrate Paleontology Memoir 16 (Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology Vol. 36, supplement to 6, November 2016), i–viii + 152 pp. Open Access <a href="#">PDF</a> + <a href="#">SI</a>	Document from website

Scientists have established at least 21 different types of dinosaurs left tracks along the Dampier Peninsula coastline. These 21 dinosaurs can be assigned to four main groups; sauropod, theropod, ornithopod and thyreophoran. The following images illustrate tracks from each of the four groups.

All images are drawn from : 'Dinosaur tracks and potential trackmakers of the Broome Sandstone. From Salisbury et al. (2017).











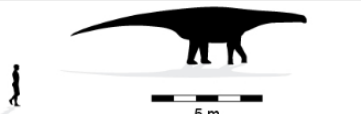

## Ornithopod Trackmakers

## Tracks

	 <i>Wintonopus latomorum</i>
	 <i>Wintonopus middletonae</i>
	 <i>Walmadanyichnus hunteri</i>
	 <i>Amblydactylus cf. A. kortmeyeri</i>











## Sauropod Trackmakers

## Tracks

	 <i>Oobardjidama foulkesi</i>
	 Broome sauropod morphotype A
	 Broome sauropod morphotype B
	 Broome sauropod morphotype C
	 Broome sauropod morphotype D
	 Broome sauropod morphotype E












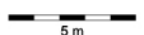


## Theropod Trackmakers

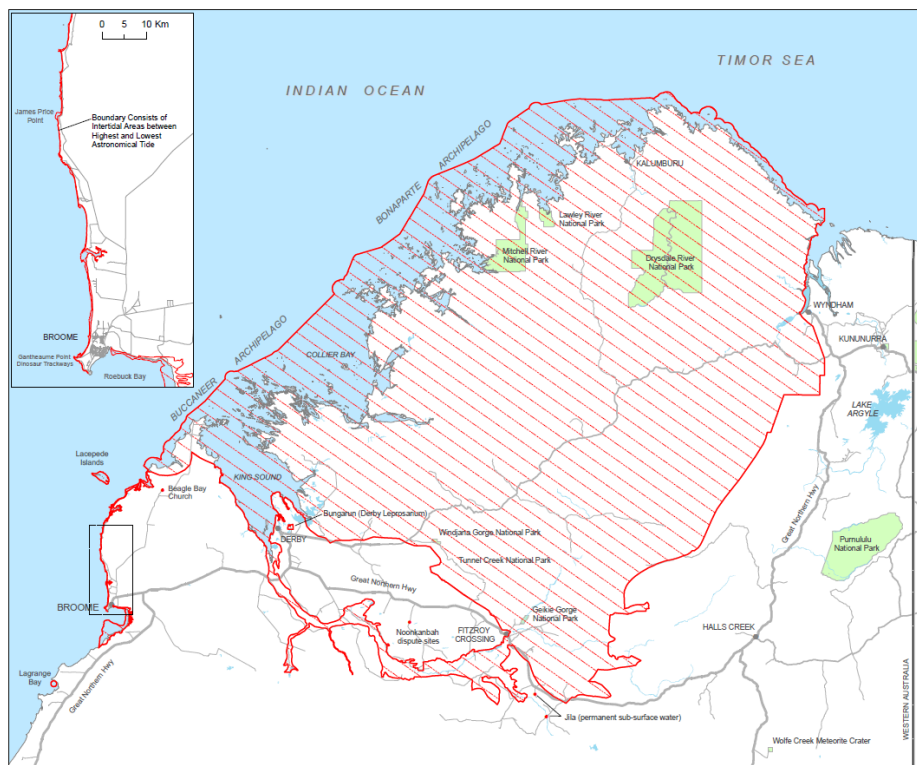
## Tracks

	 <i>Megalosauropus broomensis</i>
	 <i>Yangtzeopus clarkei</i>
	 Broome theropod morphotype type A
	 Broome theropod morphotype type B
	 Broome theropod morphotype type C

## Thyreophorans Trackmakers

## Tracks

	 <i>Garbina roeorum</i>
	 cf. <i>Garbina</i>
	 <i>Luluichnus meuckei</i>
	 cf. <i>Luluichnus</i>
	 Broome thyreophoran morphotype A
 	 Broome thyreophoran morphotype B 



Plan showing the National Heritage Listing for the West Kimberley which includes the Locations where Dinosaur Footprints are located.

## **CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (Registered: CCA)**

Extending from Frederick St to the end of Chapple St and from the end of Short Street to the rear of properties on the eastern side of Dampier Terrace Carnarvon St, Napier Tce, Dampier Tce, Short Street, Frederick, Gray, Hamersley, Stewart & Weld Streets.

<b>DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE AREA</b>	<p>Chinatown Conservation Area as delineated on Map.</p> <p>The entire area within the delineated curtilage is entered in the <b>REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES. DATABASE NO. 0291.</b></p> <p>Places within the curtilage will be graded pertinent to their level of significance:</p> <p><b>CONSIDERABLE CONTRIBUTION:</b> individually high level significance: Registered or high level significance to Broome</p> <p><b>SOME CONTRIBUTION:</b> significance to Broome</p> <p><b>NO CONTRIBUTION:</b> consider impact of development</p> <p><b>Places of NO CONTRIBUTION are NOT listed in this RECORD</b></p>
<b>STATE HERITAGE OFFICE</b>	<p>CCA LISTED in;</p> <p>Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 0291 (2004)</p> <p>Aboriginal Heritage Sites Register 2013</p> <p>Register of the National Estate 1989</p> <p>Classified by the National Trust 1983</p>
<b>KEY FEATURES/ELEMENTS</b>	<p>A cohesive group of Chinatown buildings, predominantly commercial, spanning the period from original establishment until 21<sup>st</sup> century, mostly demonstrating a consistency of form and fabric.</p> <p>The contiguous component of this style is typified by small single and two-storey structures, symmetrical facades with small windows, vertical and horizontal lined corrugated galvanised iron wall and roof coverings, storm shutters, lattice screens, verandahs across the facade, balcony additions, and criss-cross timber balustrade infill.</p> <p>The places also evidence design responses to suit the tropic climatic conditions as evidenced by the high-pitched roofs, raised timber floors, wind scoops, verandahs, storm shutters and lattice screens.</p>
<b>HISTORICAL BACKGROUND</b>	<p>The area known as Chinatown developed from the first camps and corrugated iron sheds built to house the dive crews. The area was originally called Jap Town due to the number of Japanese divers. As well as housing the boat crews and divers, the area also provided entertainment, and, much of the pearling business and commercial activity of Broome. Chinatown comprised crammed buildings accessed by walkways and lanes. Only buildings fronting the streets remain, and most of them have been rebuilt or remodelled. New buildings have been constructed in the style of the old.</p>

## **CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)** **Register of Heritage Places**



**PLACES OF CONSIDERABLE OR SOME SIGNIFICANCE**

Sun Picture Garden	8 Carnarvon Street
Shekki Shed Gallery	10 Carnarvon Street
Ghi Twan's Boarding House (fmr)	12 Carnarvon Street
Tack's Store (fmr) Terri's Travel	12 Carnarvon Street
Ah Ming's Store (fmr)	14 Carnarvon Street
Tang Wei's café (fmr)	16 Carnarvon Street
Commemoratives	Carnarvon Street (median strip)
Police Lockup (former)	22 Carnarvon Street
Kinney's Store	25 Carnarvon Street
Male boat sheds and jetty	1 Chapple Street (cnr Gray St)
Streeter's Jetty	1 Dampier Terrace
Roebuck Bay Hotel	28-32 Dampier Terrace
Old Pearlers' house	44 Dampier Terrace
Ellies Pearl Cleaners (fmr) Kimberley Bookshop	3 Napier Terrace
Boarding House (fmr)	5 Napier Terrace
Streeter & Male offices	2-6 Short Street
Hanoë's Cottage (fmr) Short St Gallery	38 Short Street
Morgan's camp	622 Chapple Street

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Chinatown Conservation Area is significant for the distinctive features of the architectural style that continues to characterize the area.

The existing original fabric is significant for its association with Roebuck Bay's pearling operations, which commenced about 1880 and were unequalled in Australia, and for the associated improvisation of structures to accommodate not only the tropical climate but to service pearlers, divers, lugger crews and commercial operators, with the cultural diversity of Broome being Western Australia's first multicultural town being reflected in the nature of the buildings.

The place is representative of the types of construction the place contributes to the community's sense of place for its continued role as the town's business and retail centre especially for pearl dealers, restaurateurs and general traders. In more recent decades Chinatown is significant as a tourism attraction in Broome.



	<b>SUN PICTURE GARDENS</b>
Address	8 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Considerable Contribution:</b> Sun Picture Gardens, a rare example of a purpose built picture garden still in commercial operation. It is one of the oldest operating picture gardens in Australia. It is an integral and distinctive part of Broome's social life, contributing greatly to the community's sense of place and identity.
State Heritage Office	INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 0293
Construction date, architectural style	1916 Broome vernacular (purpose designed)
Description	Double volume street frontage featuring a double gable clad with horizontal corrugated iron. The front is two levels with an outdoor (uncovered) seated area and recent screen and double storey accommodation facility at rear of the site.
Historical note	Sun Picture Gardens was built in 1916, as a half-open and half-roofed cinema. The site was originally occupied by the Yamasaki emporium, which sold Asian foodstuffs, clothing and household goods. Master pearler Ted Hunter purchased the site and had Claude Hawkes design a cinema suitable for the Broome's climate. The place could accommodate 1,500 people. It opened on 6 December 1916 and segregated seating according to nationality continued until 1967. A moveable stage on tramlines was added in 1926 and used for school concerts. It was moved behind the screen in the early 1940s and converted to caretaker's quarters. In 1953, J. & P. Haynes leased the place and operated for 28 years. In 1981, after television was introduced to Broome, Sun Picture Gardens closed due to low attendances. In 1982, Lord McAlpine bought it and reopened. In 1987, Anthony Hutchinson and Marisa Ferraz purchased it and restored it and established Sun Pictures International Film Society showing films outside mainstream. The decline in television and video popularity in the mid 1990s, saw a resurgence in cinemas. Sun Picture Gardens is also a concert and wedding venue and is a tourism destination.

**CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)  
Register of Heritage Places**



	<b>SHEKKI SHED</b>
Address	10 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> High-level significance to Broome. Shekki Shed Gallery is significant for the associations with early commercial activities in Chinatown. It is a fine representative example of an intact commercial premises in Chinatown.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 15881
Construction date, architectural style	c.1905 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The single storey timber framed building with front verandah is zero setback to the street frontage. The timber-framed building is clad with horizontal corrugated iron. The gabled corrugated iron roof continues over the front verandah and has the remnants of Chinese writing still visible.
Historical note	The Shekki Shed Gallery comprises a shop and residence. In 1911, it was owned by a group of Chinese businessmen. Tenants at that time were Sam Sue and Ah Sue. In 1912, Ah Chi applied for an eating-house licence for the premises. In the 1930s it was the Chinese Tripe Store. The Shekki Shed is owned by the Broome Chinese Community (Inc)



	<b>GHI TWAN'S BOARDING HOUSE (former)</b>
Address	12 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> The shop was built in the 1930s. Tailor H. Choong also known as 'Baldhead' Tailor, occupied premises at the rear of the lot.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 16877
Construction date, architectural style	c.1908 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The single storey timber framed building with front verandah is zero setback to the street frontage. The building and the gable roof are clad with colorbond cladding. The verandah roof is at break pitch.
Historical note	In 1908, Ghi Twan ran a boarding house. In the 1930s tailor H. Choong also known as 'Baldhead' Tailor, occupied premises at the rear of the lot.





	<b>TACK'S STORE (former)</b>
Address	12 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> It is distinctive as one of the few, if not the only double storey building at the front boundary. It is significant for the associations with L.L. Tack and boarding house functions.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 15880
Construction date, architectural style	c.1908 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	Tack's Store (former) comprises a two-storey store and residence. The double storey timber framed building with front verandah is zero setback to the symmetrical street frontage. The building and the gable roof are clad with painted corrugated iron. The upstairs verandah balustrade is infilled with lattice.
Historical note	Originally owned by pearler Hugh Norman, in 1908, it was leased to Ghi Twan who ran a boarding house on the premises. It was leased by storekeeper San Juan in 1913. Louey Ling Tack arrived in Broome in the 1910s. He operated as a pearl dealer from a store on corner of Dampier and Napier terraces from 1919 until 1926 when he returned to Hong Kong. By c.1920, he had purchased the building in Carnarvon Street and after his return to Hong Kong a family member, Arthur Fong Tack Louey, came to Broome to run the general merchant store. Arthur was treasurer and secretary of the Chinese Club for many years and Chinese interpreter for the Clerk of Courts when required. He continued to run the store until his death in 1988, aged 85, and is buried in the Chinese cemetery. Pearl Chong Fong-Louey, owns the place and has leased it to various businesses in recent years.

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Register of Heritage Places**



	<b>AH MING'S STORE (former)</b>
Address	14 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<p><b>Some Contribution:</b></p> <p>Ah Ming's Store &amp; Residence (former) is significant for the associations with Ah Ming and early commercial activities in Chinatown.</p> <p>It is distinctive in the streetscape and contributes to the character and townscape of Broome's town centre.</p>
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 15878
Construction date, architectural style	c.1900 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The single storey timber framed building with front verandah is zero setback to the street frontage, and has a substantial double storey at the rear. The timber-framed building is clad with horizontal colorbond cladding, as for the gabled roof. Each of the two shop fronts is symmetrical.
Historical note	Lot 391 was owned by pearler Frank Biddles. Storekeepers Yee Ah Chun, Jock Sign and Thom Fong leased the land from 1903 to at least 1922 and ran a store on the site. The two storey residence at the rear was used as a boarding house at various times. In the 1930s, Yu Kwok Cheung (Georgie), also known as Kwok Cheung Yee, (for his father Yu Ming Noi-also known as Ana Wei and Ah Ming) ran his Ah Ming Store in the store (north). In the 1930s the south shop was known as Kannagai's. It originally had a separate two storey residence at the rear. The north store was being run by Fong Joe in 1948, and then by Ming Neau Lee by 1954. When Ah Ming died in 1964, the business passed to Kwok Cheung Yu, who retains ownership. Various businesses have occupied the stores in recent years.

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	<b>TANG WEI'S CAFE (former)</b>
Address	16 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> Eco Beach is significant for the associations with Tang Wei and early commercial activities in Chinatown. It is distinctive in the streetscape and contributes to the character and townscape of Broome's town centre.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 15879
Construction date, architectural style	c.1905 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The single storey timber framed building with break pitch front verandah is zero setback to the symmetrical street frontage, and has a substantial double storey at the rear. The timber framed building is clad with horizontal corrugated iron. The gabled roof is clad with corrugated iron.
Historical note	Tang Wei was born in Kowloon in 1908. He worked on a steamer and arrived in Broome in 1928. He worked for Clarke and then Norman as a pearling crew member. During World War Two, he was ordered to stay in Broome to work in the bakery, baking bread for the servicemen. In 1946, he married Lexie d'Antoine. He worked as a diver for Alf Morgan, becoming head diver for the fleet, before retiring in 1958. He purchased the Carnarvon Street property in 1953 and opened a restaurant there, living in the residence at the rear with Lexie and their four children. Tang Wei's long soup restaurant was a Broome icon, patronised by everyone from the football crowd on Sunday evening to the Shire councillors. Pearling masters and their families came to Tang Wei's for Christmas parties and business dinners. In 1984, he closed the restaurant but continued to occupy the residence. In the 1990s, the shop was leased by Kimberley Kreations. In 1999, Tang Wei represented the Chinese community of Broome as patron of the Shinju Matsuri festival and unveiled the hard hat divers memorial on Carnarvon Street. The residence continues to be occupied by Tang & Lexie Teresa Wei while the front has been leased and occupied by various businesses in more recent years.

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	COMMEMORATIVES
Address	Carnarvon Street (opposite Roebuck Bay Hotel carpark) <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> The commemoratives are significant for the associations with pearling and other pioneers of Broome. The sculptures are excellent workmanship of the renowned sculptors.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 16848
Construction date, architectural style	1970-2001
Description	The centre verge features a paved area with a statues and commemorative memorials that include: realistic cast bronze statues of a hard hat pearl diver, and three Japanese men, as well as various plaques and commemorations.
Historical note	The statues commemorate Broome's pearl divers, pearling masters and crews and pay tribute to their contribution to Broome's multicultural history. Three statues and plaques pay tribute to Mr Tokuichi Kuribayashi. (1977) They were part of the 'Sam Male' lugger memorial to Arthur Streeter Male. The three statues are a tribute to the establishment of the Kuri Bay pearl cultivation project. The figures depict Mr T Kuribayashi (founder of project), Mr Keith Dureau (1 <sup>st</sup> managing director) and Mr H Iwaki (searched the project site). The hard hat diver was sculpted by Joan Walsh Smith and Charles Smith in 1999. The statue was unveiled as part of the opening ceremony for the 30th Shinju Matsuri Festival. A 2001 plaque commemorates 'Our Indigenous Pearl Divers'.

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	<b>POLICE LOCKUP (former)</b>
Address	22 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Considerable Contribution:</b> It is significant for the associations with law and order in Broome since 1896. The Boab tree at the front is distinctive in the streetscape and identifies the place as a landmark.
State Heritage Office	INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 0294
Construction date, architectural style	1896
Description	The single storey concrete building has a gable roof clad with corrugated iron. It is rectangular in form with four cells adjacent to a corridor along the other side.
Historical note	Police Lockup was constructed in 1896 as part of the police station, police quarters and courthouse. The cells were used to hold prisoners awaiting trial or in police custody. Most of the early occupants were either Aboriginal, a deserter from a ship or a pearl thief. Aboriginal prisoners were chained to steel rings set in the concrete floor to prevent escape at night. In 1897, Police officer Herbert Thomas planted the Boab Tree near the corner of the police quarters he was occupying with his wife, to commemorate the birth of his son, Frederick, on 3 March. Thomas was transferred out of Broome a few years later. Frederick Thomas was killed at Pozieres on 28 July 1916, and in 1920, Herbert Thomas returned to Broome as Inspector and senior officer. He died in December that year during the race riots, after remaining on duty for three days without eating or sleeping. In 1965, a new police station was built on another site. Everything except the Lockup and the Boab tree were removed from the site. The Lockup was occupied by the Historical Society as a museum until 1981, then by a community radio station, and a blacksmith business and café, and more recently galleries.

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	<b>KINNEY'S STORE</b>
Address	25 Carnarvon Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> Kinney's Store is significant for the associations with Ellies and for early commercial activities in Chinatown. It is distinctive in the streetscape and contributes to the character and townscape of Broome's town centre.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 4850
Construction date, architectural style	c.1905 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The double storey timber framed building with single storey front shop and verandah is zero setback to the street frontage. The timber framed building is clad with horizontal corrugated iron.
Historical note	Kinney's Store, and the adjoining premises occupied by Bob's Shoe Store and Anastasia's Pearl Gallery, were formerly part of T. B. Ellies' store. Thomas Bastion Ellies was a jeweller and pearler, and the most famous of the Broome pearl cleaners. He took a ten-year lease on premises in Napier Terrace in 1906. In 1919, he purchased part of Lot 4, the site of Kinney's store, where a billiard saloon was operating on the corner of John Chi Lane. The billiard saloon was still operating in 1922, and Ellies purchased the adjoining portion of Lot 3 that year. The building on that site was a former residence. Ellies ran his jewellery store from these premises. When T. B. Ellies died in 1937, the premises passed to other members of the Ellies family. In 1976, Peter and Beverley Kinney and Brian County purchased the Lot 4 property.



	<b>MALE BOAT SHEDS (fmr)</b>
Address	1 Dampier Tce <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> It is significant as a 'mother of pearl' packing shed associated with the pearling industry and many pioneers of that industry including, significantly, the Male family. It is a significant link between the original and contemporary pearl industry.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 8782
Construction date, architectural style	1899-1901, c.1940
Description	Male Boat Sheds comprise a single storey steel framed open shed with an adjoining double volume steel framed structure with corrugated iron clad walls and gable roof. A timber jetty extends east of the buildings into the mangroves of Roebuck Bay.
Historical note	The area on the eastern foreshore side of Dampier Terrace was the site of pearl sorting and packing sheds and boat sheds. It was here that the luggers were pulled up during the lay-off season and overhauled. All the sheds previously owned by Streeter and Male around the end of Streeter's Jetty has since been removed. These sheds were used by several well-known pearlers including Bert Kennedy. In 1942, the sheds were taken over by Streeter and Male.



	<b>STREETER'S JETTY</b>
Address	1 Dampier Terrace <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Considerable Contribution:</b> Streeters Jetty is significant as one of the oldest, and only remaining jetty used by the pearl luggers to deposit 'Mother of pearl'. It is a landmark.
State Heritage Office	INDIVIDUALLY LISTED in Register of Heritage Places InHerit database No 4553
Construction date, architectural style	c.1897, restored in 1960s and 2000
Description	Timber framed and decked jetty extends east into the mangroves of Roebuck Bay. The original iron tram tracks lie in the mud next to the jetty.
Historical note	Streeter's Jetty was built for pearl dealers and merchants E. W. Streeter & Co of London, and is known to have been in existence in 1897. A channel cut through the mangroves to Dampier Creek provided access to Streeter's Jetty for luggers and other small vessels. Associated with the jetty were the Streeter and Male Stores on Short Street. In 1897, the Government provided a town jetty at Mangrove Point, and a tramway was built to link the jetties and Chinatown. The tramway operated until 1948. The jetty is subject to great variations in the tide, being sometimes covered with water, and king tides in particular damage the structure.





	<b>ROEBUCK BAY HOTEL</b>
Address	28-32 Dampier Terrace <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> Roebuck Bay Hotel is significant for continued associations with people from all walks of life who either live in, or visit Broome. It is a focal point of social gatherings in Broome. It is distinctive in the streetscape and contributes to the character and townscape of Broome's town centre.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY listed in Register of Heritage Places. InHerit database No 0295
Construction date, architectural style	c.1905 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The single storey building with front verandah fronts the street. The timber-framed building is clad with horizontal custom orb colorbond above a mini-orb build-up, and has aluminium framed windows, on the front façade. The front verandah has timber boards and square posts. The remainder of the building is a concrete block construction and contemporary fitout. Carpark fronts Carnarvon Street and two-storey brick motel also on site.  Changes to place: Extensive: external reconstruction, modernised interior and additions
Historical note	Roebuck Bay Hotel was the first hotel built in Broome. It was constructed around 1890 for E. W. Streeter as an incentive to keep the pearling crews in Broome. The building was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1904. In 1955, the hotel was purchased by Bill and Veronica Nightingall, who did extensive renovations, including transporting pre-made bedrooms by semi-trailer from Perth. The hotel was purchased by the Swan Brewery in 1973. In the 1970s, despite not having air-conditioning, it was a popular haunt for the young people of Broome as it was the only hotel that held a regular dance. Roebuck Bay Hotel has undergone considerable change since the 1970s.

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	<b>OLD PEARLER'S HOUSE</b>
Address	44 Dampier Terrace <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> Contribution diminished by extensive interventions.
State Heritage Office	INDIVIDUALLY listed in Register of Heritage Places. InHerit database No 4854
Construction date, architectural style	Unknown, extensive additions and gentrification
Description	Single storey timber framed structure with custom orb profile colorbond cladding to the walls and roof. Hipped roof, symmetrical frontage. 1999: Extensive renovations: a two-storey caretaker's residence, viewing tower, deck and commercial and office space.
Historical note	Uncertain date of construction: c. 1900 and 1940. In 1940s, it was retail showroom by Goode, Durrant & Murray. In 1948, pearler Thomas Herbert (Bert) Kennedy purchased the property and it was a bulk store until 1956, after which it was leased to M. & W. Scott as Japanese quarters. The place was empty from 1968 until the early 1980s, when it was acquired by Lord McAlpine. From 1986 to 1993, it was <i>Broome News</i> community newspaper. It is situated on a designated Aboriginal heritage site, No. K2417 and was used as a wet weather shelter and meeting place by local Aboriginal people. Lee Dubray developed the place in 1999.



	<b>ELLIES PEARL CLEANERS (fmr)</b>
Address	3 Napier Terrace <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> Ellies Pearl Cleaners (fmr) is significant for the associations with early commercial activities in Chinatown.
State Heritage Office	INDIVIDUALLY listed in Register of Heritage Places. InHerit database No14007
Construction date, architectural style	c.1952; 1992; 1997 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The single storey timber framed building with front verandah is setback from, and raised above the street frontage. The timber-framed building is clad with horizontal corrugated iron. Access is on the side.
Historical note	It was one of eight buildings on Lot 12 in 1906, when it was leased to jeweller Thomas Bastian Ellies. Ellies was the most famous of the Broome pearl cleaners and most likely occupied the place as his family residence. In 1910, pearler Edmund Hunter purchased Lot 12 and used 3 Napier Terrace for his own pearling operations. Pearl dealer William Rosenthal leased 3 Napier Terrace from 1921 to 1938. In 1947, Phyllis McDaniel purchased part of Lot 12. In 1952, the building at No. 3 was demolished and rebuilt. From 1953 to 1965, it housed some of the McDaniel's dive crew. In the 1970s, Phyllis McDaniel subdivided Lot 12 and sold the buildings. Pensioners Colin and Mary Parsons bought 3 Napier Terrace and lived there until Colin Parsons died in 1981. The place had a number of corporate owners in the 1980s, including Broome Preservation Society Inc, associated with Lord McAlpine. Joybelle's Ladies Wear was the tenant for most of this period. In 1992, the owners, Malldale Pty Ltd restored the place. In 1997 Wendy Albert established the Kimberley Book Shop.

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	<b>BOARDING HOUSE (former)</b>
Address	5 Napier Terrace <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Some Contribution:</b> Boarding House (fmr) is significant for the associations with early commercial activities in Chinatown.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY listed in Register of Heritage Places. InHerit database No 23977
Construction date, architectural style	c.1906; 1989; 1991-92. Broome vernacular commercial
Description	The double storey timber framed corrugated iron clad building with front verandah is setback from, and raised above the street frontage with an extensive courtyard area covered by shade sails.
Historical note	The building at 5 Napier Terrace was one of eight on Lot 12 in 1906, and was leased to Filipino diver Teofilo Storres, during which time the place may have been occupied as a boarding house for dive crew. Mrs Ilene McAlinden ran a boarding house in 1911-1912 and then it was leased to pearlmen Oscar and Otto Blackman, trading as Blackman Brothers. Filipino diver Tedesforo Samante Ybasco (also known as Thomas Ibasco) bought 5 Napier Terrace in 1926 and ran a hairdressing business there for the next twenty years. Koepanger diver, Modo Bula (or Bolo), was the next owner and occupier. Bula had worked for the McDaniels since he was fourteen and Phyllis McDaniel claimed he was the best diver in Broome. By 1969, Modo Bula was employed as a Health Inspector and was living at Napier Terrace with his son. Chinese business proprietor, Yee Yeu Lwoy was the next owner (1973) and J. Matsumoto was the tenant. 'Castaways', a new and second-hand store dealing in household goods and camping equipment occupied the place in the 1980s. It was restored in 1989, purchased by Paul and Annelies Keller in 1991 and converted to a restaurant.

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	<b>STREETER &amp; MALE BUILDINGS</b>
Address	2-4 Short Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Considerable Contribution:</b> Streeter and Male buildings are significant for continuing associations with the pioneering Streeter and Male families and associations with early commercial activities and the pearling industry in Chinatown.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY listed in Register of Heritage Places. InHerit database No 0304
Construction date, architectural style	c.1889
Description	Streeter and Male Buildings comprise two buildings; 2 Short St (cnr of Dampier Terrace)- 3 gabled buildings including the original timber framed store-on stumps. It features two of the original Broome chutes. One tenancy restored in 2000; 4 Short Street-single storey concrete structure - restored in 1973.
Historical note	Streeter and Male Buildings a rare example of a commercial premises in which the early use of concrete was a response to the tropical climate.



	<b>HANOE'S COTTAGE (former)</b>
Address	38 Short Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Considerable Contribution:</b> Hanoe's Cottage (former) is of considerable significance for the associations with Hanoe, a Japanese shipwright. It is a distinctive, rare remaining example of an original intact wind scoop, and fine example of a simple cottage that has withstood development pressures in Chinatown.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY listed in Register of Heritage Places. InHerit database No 2668
Construction date, architectural style	c.1900 Federation bungalow Broome vernacular
Description	The single storey timber framed corrugated iron clad building has a hipped corrugated iron roof extending over the verandahs that have hinged shutters above the corrugated iron dado. Raised from the ground on concrete stumps, the place comprises a single room with verandahs on 3 sides. The roof features an original and distinctive Broome wind scoop.
Historical note	The name Hanoe's Cottage comes from Donggi Hanoe, a Broome engineer, who acquired the place in 1954. It was owned prior to that by seaman Adam Snait. The date of construction is not known. Another similar cottage on an adjoining site, known as Ah Fat's, has been removed. The place has been occupied by the Short Street Gallery in recent years.



	<b>MORGAN'S CAMP</b>
Address	622 Chapple Street <b>CHINATOWN BROOME</b>
Level/reason re contributory significance	<b>Considerable Contribution:</b> High-level significance to Broome. Morgan's Camp is significant for the long-term associations with the pearl industry, and represents their way of life and a typical dwelling of which very few remain.
State Heritage Office	NOT INDIVIDUALLY listed in Register of Heritage Places. InHerit database No 4851
Construction date, architectural style	c.1905 Broome vernacular commercial
Description	One dwelling remains within the flat low lying area bordering the mangroves, although there are another two dwellings in Chapple Street. The dwellings are single storey timber framed structure with horizontal corrugated iron wall cladding, shutters and corrugated iron gable roofs.
Historical note	Morgan's Camp was the site of early pearling and crew camps, in particular those of pearlers Kennedy, Norman and Goldie. Boat building was an important part of the activities in the area. In the late 1920s or early 1930s, Alfred Chambers Morgan commenced a pearling operation based at the site, where he housed his Japanese, Chinese and Malay crews. Morgan had been fleet manager with Captain Gregory and later with Streeter and Male. Alf Morgan married Sylvia Nelson. After she died in 1937 during childbirth, he remarried to Sylvia's younger sister Ruby (Pops) Nelson and they had two children. Both Alf and Ruby were active members of the Broome Tennis Club and Alf owned several racehorses. Alf Morgan built his pearling fleet to six luggers. In the late 1950s, he declined Sam Male's invitation to join him in the new cultivated pearl business, and with his son Richard attempted to set up his own pearl farm. Alf died in 1971, aged 74, and Richard established successful pearl farming on the Monte Bello Islands. Alf's wife Ruby died in 1995 and is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery with her husband. Morgan's Camp has been used by Aboriginal groups for over seventy years. In the 1980s, there were a number of permanent residents (most in pearling industry) including brothers Richard and Joseph Hunter.

**CHINATOWN CONSERVATION AREA (CCA)**  
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