



REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES - ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November, 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.7.1 Establishing postal services
- 3.7.2 Developing electric means of communication

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 206 Mail services
- 210 Telecommunications

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is a fine example of Federation Free Classical style architecture. The place is valued for its pleasing and skilful design and use of materials, the scale and proportion of the building, its setting, and its landmark location that contributes to the character of the town of Cuballing. (Criterion 1.1)

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is a significant element in the streetscape and townscape character of Cuballing and shares the streetblock with the Agricultural Hall (1912, Federation Free style) and Roads Board Office (fmr) (1898, Federation Vernacular style). (Criterion 1.4)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) provides evidence of the growth and consolidation of the Cuballing township and surrounding agricultural areas during the twentieth century. (Criterion 2.1)

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) was a consequence of the opening of the Great Southern Railway line, constructed in the period that followed, and is related to the subsequent European occupation of the Great Southern district of Western Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) was designed by Public Works Department under the direction of Chief Architect, Hillson Beasley, who designed a number of post office buildings in the Great Southern region. (Criterion 2.3)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R. and Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and terms from 1788 to the present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

11.3 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11.4 SOCIAL VALUE

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) was a focal point for the local district from 1912 to 1991, and a place where social interaction and communication took place. Its social importance is evidenced by its continued operation from 1944 to 1991 by women who were paid only a small remuneration, following the downgrading of the service to 'unofficial' status, including Margaret Campbell, who operated the post office from 1945 to 1975 . (Criterion 4.1)

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) contributes to the local community's sense of place, being a significant building on a prominent corner site in the town. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 RARITY

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is rare as a relatively intact example of a building constructed as a rural post office.

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is a fine representative example of a Federation Free Classical style regional post office designed by Hillson Beasley, and established in 1912. (Criterion 6.1)

12.3 CONDITION

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is in fair to good condition. Considerable restoration and conservation works have taken place in recent years and this work is ongoing. Maintenance is undertaken regularly.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) was constructed as a post office and postmaster's residence and has continually provided a residential function, although the post office function ceased in 1991. The place has adapted to changing needs with minimal alterations to the structure and fabric. It has a high degree of integrity.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

There is considerable evidence of the original fabric of *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*. The place has minimal evidence of change, except the installation of toilet facilities, an opening in the wall between the kitchen and living room, a doorway between the post office and residence, and alterations to the front elevation for addition of private letterboxes and public telephone box. The place has a high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Irene Sauman, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Laura Gray, Conservation Consultant.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is a brick and iron post office with attached residence, constructed in 1912. The place was designed by Public Works Department Architect Hillson Beasley and built by A. R. Nelson. The post office service was designated non-official in the 1930s. In 1966, *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* was purchased by long-serving postmistress, Margaret Campbell, and a non-official post office and telephone exchange continued to operate from the premises until 1991. The place is currently occupied as a private residence.

The first Europeans in the Cuballing district were sandalwood cutters and pastoralists. A track developed between Perth and Albany, largely as a result of the sandalwood cutters carting their loads to the coast for export to China. In 1841, a mail service was inaugurated along this route, and in 1869, the Government took over the mail run. The mail coach made the journey each way twice a month, travelling around 30 miles a day, with seven overnight stops where fresh horses were obtained for the next stage of the journey. Passengers and freight were also carried.¹

By 1881, the Government was looking for faster transport between Albany and Perth. A feasibility study suggested that the most efficient and cost effective solution would be a railway line. The Government arranged for the work to be done by the West Australian Land Company under the land grant system, and the Great Southern line was officially opened on 1 June 1889.² Because of the Company's difficulties in attracting settlers to take up their land, many of the towns along the Great Southern Railway developed slowly during the 1890s. In 1897, the Government purchased the line and all the Company lands, for £1,100,000.³ Between 1900 and 1914, there was great demand for land along the Great Southern Railway route. Miners leaving the failing goldfields joined other migrants to take up farming land and the population grew rapidly during this period.⁴

Cuballing, nine miles (14.5kms) north of Narrogin, was declared a townsite on the Great Southern line on 24 March 1892. The district had developed enough by 1902 to be granted its own Roads Board.⁵ The first post office at Cuballing was a timber and iron building, site uncertain. In 1905, the then postmistress, Matilda May Elliot, married farmer George Cowan, and they had the timber and iron post office building transported to their farm, where they used it as a home for several years. The details of these events are not clear, and it is not known exactly when Matilda and her husband moved the building, but a photograph dated 7 September 1912 shows a brick and iron residence in use as a post and telegraph office prior to the opening of *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*. This residence may have been in use as a post office for some time.⁶

¹ Pederick, M. J. *The Emu's Watering Place: A Brief History of the Wagin District*, Shire of Wagin, 1979, p. 7-8; *Yearbook of Western Australia*, 1889, p. 97.

² Gunzberg, Adrian & Austin, Jeff *Rails Through the Bush*, Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne, 1997, p. 206.

³ *Yearbook of Western Australia*, 1897, p. 69.

⁴ Appleyard, R. T. 'Western Australia: Economic and demographic growth, 1850-1914', in Stannage, C. T. (ed) *A New History of Western Australia*, UWA Press, Perth, 1981, pp. 227-233.

⁵ *West Australian Government Gazette*, 24 March 1892, p. 302, 31 October 1902, p. 4213.

⁶ *Reunion 1990: A Cuballing Keepsake*, Back to Cuballing Committee [1990], pp. [5 & 11]; Photograph, 7 September 1912, PMG File, Cuballing Post Office - photographs, press cuttings, National Archives, Series K1209.

In March 1907, on the recommendation of the Deputy Postmaster General in Perth, the Commonwealth Government informed the West Australian Government that it wanted to acquire Cuballing Lot 20, Reserve 6859, as a site for a post office. The land was in a prominent position, situated on the corner of Campbell and Alton streets diagonally opposite the railway station, a very common pattern in towns with a railway presence. The land was one of two lots making up the street block, both of which were reserved for public buildings. The original Agricultural Hall, later the Roads Board Office, was situated on the corner at the other end of the block. Because the land was a reserve, Executive Council approval was needed for the sale. After numerous letters from the Commonwealth requesting action on the matter, the purchase was eventually consented to and the acquisition was gazetted on 6 June 1908. Cost of the land was £60.⁷

It was 1911 before plans were drawn up for *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*. The place was designed by the West Australian Public Works Department (PWD), under chief architect Hillson Beasley. Beasley was considered the most flamboyant of the four architects employed by the PWD between 1885 and 1925, when that department was responsible for the design and construction of the State's post offices. What is considered most notable about the post offices built during this period, however, is the continuity of style, beginning with George Temple Poole (1885-1896), and continuing through John H. Grainger (1897-1905) and Hillson Beasley (1905-1916) and, to a lesser degree, W. B. Hardwick (1916-1926), whose work was more affected by changes in the social and political scene and the economy. In 1926, responsibility for post office design passed to the Commonwealth Postmaster General's Department.⁸

Tenders were called for construction of *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* in February 1912. The contract was awarded to A. R. Nelson with a quote of £1,382/19/6.⁹ Acceptance of Nelson's tender was gazetted on 26 April and by 13 May, the building was under construction. A report in the *Pingelly Leader* stated:

Building operations are in full swing, several new buildings being in course of erection, and the new post office will soon be a thing of reality. The contractor (Mr Nelson of Pingelly) is already at work and has a number of men going.¹⁰

The other building work included the new Agricultural Hall, and additions to the Cuballing Hotel. The Agricultural Hall was situated on the adjoining site, between *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* and the Roads Board office. It was noted that:

Bricks for the hall and the hotel have been made by Mr. Davies, who has his yards about a mile from town. The contractors are, it is stated, well satisfied with this gentleman's productions.¹¹

As no mention was made of these bricks being used for construction of *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*, it may be assumed that they were

⁷ PMG File, Cuballing Post Office site, National Archive, Series K273 Item 1907/5.

⁸ Pope, B., Bush, F., Bloomfield, W. & Kelsall, D. *Historical and Architectural Assessment of Post Offices in Western Australia*. National Trust of Australia (WA) for the National Heritage Commission, 1993, p. 17.

⁹ *West Australian Government Gazette*, 8 February 1912, p. 263 & 26 April 1912, p. 1570.

¹⁰ *Pingelly Leader*, 13 May 1912, p. 3.

¹¹ *ibid.*

obtained from a different source. The newspaper items also indicated that the town was 'rapidly growing, with numbers of immigrants' at this time.¹²

In September, it was reported that 'the Hall and post office should soon be completed edifices'. Unfortunately, the opening of the place was not reported except for the mention, in January 1913, that:

The New Post Office - Robbie is now ensconced in his new abode and right happy he looks. Reckons he can work all right now under good conditions.¹³

'Robbie' was postmaster Robert E. Robinson. He remained at Cuballing until 1917, when the position was taken over by postmistress Alice Ethel Chambers. She occupied the residence with her parents and younger brother and sister. She had a messenger boy, whose job it would have been to deliver telegrams and other messages received by telephone. Hilda M. Ridge was postmistress in 1918. Between 1919 and 1921, no postal official is listed for the town. Mrs E. C. Cocks occupied the position from 1922 to 1924, followed by Horace Buckeridge, 1925 to 1935, and Mrs H. West, 1936-1943.¹⁴

With the development of Narrogin as the major railway junction in the district, the Cuballing population slowly declined after World War One. In 1929, the school closed for a time, due to lack of numbers. Many people walked off their farms during the Depression, and facilities such as the railway station and post office were downgraded. In 1944, Mrs E. Bee took on the position of postmistress when *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* was downgraded to an unofficial post office, in order to keep the service operating. The Bee family had moved to Cuballing in 1919 to run the General Store, and Arthur Bee was also Acting Secretary of the Cuballing Road Board during the war years.¹⁵

With Narrogin now the official provider of postal services for the Cuballing district the only official function still served at *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* was the operation of the telephone exchange. The reduction of services meant a commensurate reduction in the salary of the postal officer even though, while the unofficial post office remained open, it continued to function as a mail collection and delivery point for the benefit of the community. The remuneration was small for the long hours, the exchange being open from 9am to 9pm.¹⁶

The Cootabilling mail service continued to provide a postal delivery run to outlying settlements and properties, delivering mail and parcels from *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*. During World War Two, Louie Senior, whose father was the caretaker at the railway station, undertook the twice-weekly service with her horse, Tommy, pulling a float. Small items of

12 ibid.

13 *Great Southern Leader*, 31 January 1913, p. 5, quoted in Aris, Kelly & Ball, Julia, *Shire of Cuballing Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places*, September 1996, Place Record No. 4. **Note:** The *Great Southern Leader* is currently undergoing preparation for microfilming at Battye Library and is unavailable for research.

14 *Wise's Post Office Directories*, 1912-1945; Photograph, Chambers family outside Post Office, PMG File, Cuballing Post Office - photographs, press cuttings, op cit; *Reunion 1990: A Cuballing Keepsake*, op cit, pp. [11];

15 *Wise's Post Office Directories*, 1935-1945; Photograph, Chambers family outside Post Office, PMG File, Cuballing Post Office - photographs, press cuttings, op cit; *Reunion 1990: A Cuballing Keepsake*, op cit, pp. [11];

16 PMG File, Cuballing Post Office, National Archives, Series PP473/1 Item 1963/140; *Reunion 1990: A Cuballing Keepsake*, op cit, pp. [11]; *Narrogin Observer*, 2 October 1975, op cit..

shopping picked up in Narrogin were also delivered by Louie along the way. After the war, the owner of the Cuballing general store, William Moore, ran the Cootabilling mail service for sixteen years, combining it with deliveries of groceries, bread, vegetables, petrol, oil and various other goods, as well as items such as cream cans and egg crates collected from the rail sidings.¹⁷

In 1945, Margaret Campbell, forty-two years old and single, took over as postmistress at Cuballing. She took the position specifically to avoid the district losing their local postal and telephone service. Although the district population began to increase again after World War Two, as it did in most rural areas, *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* was not upgraded. In 1949, Margaret Campbell was joined by her sister Mary and nephew Duncan, who helped operate the service. Margaret's family had migrated from Scotland and settled at nearby Yornaning in 1913, when she was ten years old. Following Mary's death in 1961, Margaret Campbell continued to run the post office and exchange single-handed.¹⁸

Some repair and maintenance work was carried out at *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* in 1958, by B. Humphries of Narrogin. The work included the fitting of a stainless-steel sink, Metters No 1 stove and bathroom hand-basin, the replacement of the timber bathroom floor with concrete and the provision of proper drainage to the waste outlets. Cost of the work was £247/10/0.¹⁹

It was the policy of the Postmaster General's Department to dispose of properties in which non-official post offices were conducted, and in 1963, *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* was offered to Margaret Campbell for £800. After some thought, she declined the offer to purchase the place due to her health, but she continued to work. In 1966, her brother, Duncan, moved into the residence with her and she purchased *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* for \$2,400, which included the amount outlaid by the Department the previous year for rewiring and connection to the State Electricity grid. The PMG Department reserved a 150 square metre section in the southwest corner of the site for possible future use for a Country Automatic Exchange (CAX). This portion of Cuballing Lot 20 was designated Lot 1 and the larger portion, with *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*, became Lot 2. The sale was completed on 31 October 1966.²⁰

In 1970, in recognition of twenty-five years service, the district presented Margaret Campbell with a television set. She finally retired on 1 October 1975, at the age of 72, after thirty years as Cuballing's unofficial postmistress and telephone exchange operator. The PMG Department acknowledged her long years of service with a letter:

This is a letter of appreciation of the manner in which you have conducted the post office at Cuballing over the past 30 years. The dedication and diligence you have displayed in providing postal services to the residents of Cuballing is most commendable. The high degree of service you have provided is such that you may be justifiably proud of a job well done.²¹

¹⁷ *ibid*, pp. [8 & 12].

¹⁸ *Narrogin Observer*, 2 October 1975, [np], from PMG File, Cuballing Post Office - photographs, press cuttings, op cit.

¹⁹ PMG file, Cuballing Post Office repairs and renovations, National Archives, Series PP280/1 Item P1957/58/7112.

²⁰ PMG File, Cuballing Post Office, op cit, Item 1963/140; DOLA Survey Diagram 33149, 31 October 1966; Certificate of Title, Vol. 7 Fol. 219A, 31 October 1966.

²¹ *Narrogin Observer*, 2 October 1975, op cit.

The position of postmistress was filled by Mrs D. W. Christensen, while Margaret and Duncan Campbell continued to reside in the residential section of *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*.²² Margaret Campbell died on 2 September 1990 and ownership of the place passed to family member Yalmi June Campbell of Yanchep.²³ The post office and telephone exchange function continued to be run by Mrs Christensen until 1991, when the Country Automatic Exchange was installed. *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* closed, the Reserve was cancelled, and local postal services were relocated to the Cuballing Roadhouse.²⁴

Some alterations were made to *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* in later years, to facilitate its post office function. These included the installation of private letterboxes in the central window opening of the Campbell Street frontage, and a public telephone booth in another window opening.²⁵

In 2002, *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* is owned by Helen Susan Elliott and is currently occupied solely as a residence, with the post office section largely unused.²⁶

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is located on the south west corner of Campbell and Alton Streets in Cuballing. The main frontage faces south onto Campbell Street, at a 'T' section of Alton Street. Alton Street runs parallel with the railway line that is on the east side of the street. The east elevation of *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* faces Alton Street and the railway line. There is a short, low white picket fence on the west front side of the place, but otherwise the site is open on both street frontages. There is an outbuilding some distance on the north side of *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*. The site is predominantly flat with many native shrubs and trees that have been planted in an informal layout over the past few years to the present.

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) displays characteristics of the Federation Free Classical style. The main facade, facing south, is predominantly symmetrical except for the roof detailing that forms a feature on the east frontage that is deliberately asymmetrical but well balanced, with evenly spaced pairs of double columns with sets of French doors central within those spacings along the verandahed section of the elevation. The secondary elevations on the west and north are well proportioned.

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is a single-storey face brick construction with contrasting rendered parapets. The face brick is laid in a stretcher bond with horizontal recessed bands forming quoins on the external corner details and around the central south arched opening. Each of the two street frontages features a gabled face brick parapet detailed in stucco that includes the words 'POST OFFICE' across the base of each pediment. The gable on the south frontage features a large arched opening central on the elevation. The opening is quoined in recessed bands of face brick and features a stucco keystone detail. The verandahs each side of the central arched opening on the main south elevation, and along the east elevation, are supported by pairs

22 *ibid.*

23 Certificate of Title, Vol. 7 Fol. 219A, 2 September 1990.

24 Aris, Kelly & Ball, Julia, *op cit*; DOLA, Reserves Index Enquiry, Reserve 6859, cancelled 1 November 1991; letter from Helen Elliott to HCWA dated 27 May 2002.

25 Aris, Kelly & Ball, Julia, *op cit*; physical evidence.

26 *Reunion 1990: A Cuballing Keepsake*, *op cit*, p. [11]; Certificate of Title, Vol. 7 Fol. 219A, 12 November 2001.

of classical columns. The verandah end infills are roughcast, and the slender columns are constructed of timber. The south verandah has a concrete floor, the east verandah has a reconstructed timber floor and the north verandah has the original jarrah boards.

The main hipped roof and skillion verandahs are clad with corrugated iron. The gambrel roof has a horizontal vented gablet on the north and south ends of the main ridge of the roof. Three tall face brick chimneys dominate the roofline. The chimneys, comprising two single and one double chimney, are detailed with rendered corbelled detail and clay pots.

The face bricks of the external walls form a double vertical stretcher course around the flat arched header to the window and door openings. The windowsills are rendered, and the front (south) elevation features three courses of render below the sill. The windows generally are timber framed double hung sashes comprising twelve panes, except for the windows in the public office in the front (south and southeast). The windows on the south frontage comprise two sets of three casements with fanlights above. The central windows behind the main arch have had alterations under the sill, where post boxes have been removed. There is also evidence of an opening into which a phone box has been fitted. The kitchen window has been reduced in size with the removal of the lower three panes. The windows on the east frontage within the parapeted gable wall are a series of four casements with multi-paned fanlights symmetrically balanced within the arched opening.

There are timber-framed awnings in place over the windows along the west wall. Each awning has vertical spaced timber infills each side, and a corrugated iron roof covering. There is evidence of the removal of a window on the north wall of the former store (now a toilet) and insertion of a smaller fixed vent window.

The doors and architraves throughout are Oregon timber. The main double entry doors on the south frontage, and the double doors on the west side, are the original three-panel timber doors. Along the east frontage, there are two sets of French doors flanking a central entry door with sidelight on the south side and fanlight above. The French doors each have three clear glazed panels above a solid panel. The entry door has six panes above a horizontal panel, with two panels below. On the north side, the doors are four-paneled except for the ledge and brace door to the toilet (former store) and bathroom. All the doors are original.

On the interior, the original 100mm timber floorboards and 200mm high timber skirting boards are mostly in place. The walls are hard plaster, and there is a picture rail around the perimeter of Room 4, the former post office. The ceilings are lined with 100mm tongue and groove Oregon boards that have been painted. The ceilings are flat except for Room 4 where there is a curved coving around the perimeter of the room, and recessed square air vents. The fireplaces in Rooms 4, 5, 6, and 9 each have the same original timber mantelpiece in place.

The footprint of the building is a rectangle. The double entry doors on the south verandah open into a single space that was the post office. The counter remains insitu and intact delineating the public space from operational space. There are doors on the west wall, fireplace and original mantelpiece almost central on the north wall, and a more recent doorway opening on the north wall that accesses Room 6 of the residence, directly in line with the main entry.

The east side residential entry opens into a passage (area numbered 7) that accesses two former bedrooms (Rooms 5 and 6) on the left (south), a small room (Room 8) ahead (west) and the living room (Room 9) on the right (north). A double door-sized opening has been made between Rooms 9 and 10. The stove has been removed from the kitchen (Room 10) and plaster removed to reveal face bricks around the fire surround, although the original painted timber bracketed mantle remains insitu. The pantry, in the northwest corner of the kitchen, remains intact. The ceiling in the kitchen is lined on the rake, as is the bathroom ceiling. The bathroom, (Room 12), living room, (Room 9) and former store, now the toilet, are all accessed off the north verandah. The bathroom has recently been refurbished with new fixtures and fittings and ceramic tiles to 2.0 metres high on the walls. The re-enamelled claw foot bath is said to be original.

The outbuilding is a timber framed and weatherboard clad skillion structure, open on the east side. The skillion roof slopes down from the west side to the east side and is clad with sheets of corrugated iron that are loose and rusted. The weatherboard walls show some evidence of paint on the weathered exterior, although many boards are falling off on the west side and there is corrugated iron cladding covering some areas. The floor is 100mm tongue and groove timber boards. There is a brick fireplace, hob and chimney in the northeast corner, showing the location of the laundry copper, although the copper itself has been removed. Next to the fireplace is a double concrete trough on a timber stand.

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is generally in good condition. Much of the fabric has recently been restored, although the timber detailing associated with the roof, window frames and other external elements is weathered, and paint is peeling and flaking. There is evidence of rising damp and previous repairs along the west wall. The east verandah has recently been restumped and reconstructed, and the north verandah has been restored using many of the original floorboards from the east verandah. The place has minimal evidence of change, except the installation of toilet facilities, an opening in the wall between the kitchen and living room, a doorway between the post office and residence, and alterations to the front elevation for addition of private letterboxes and public telephone box. *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* has retained a high degree of integrity. The place is mostly intact, and demonstrates a high degree of authenticity.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr) is similar in design to other post offices and attached quarters constructed along the Great Southern Railway line at places such as Narrogin, Wagin, Katanning and Beverley, all of which are permanent entries in the State Register of Heritage Places. These four post offices, together with *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)*, were built between 1910 and 1913 and were designed by Hillson Beasley in Federation Free Classical style, although all were constructed to standard plans. Beverley has a two-storey residential section, while the others are single-storey buildings. Wagin and Narrogin post offices are brick on a stone base with an iron roof, Beverley and *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* are brick and iron and Katanning is brick and tile.

Narrogin and Beverley are the second post office buildings constructed in those towns. The first, built in the 1890s and designed by George Temple Poole, were soon outgrown.

Beverley, Narrogin, Katanning and Wagin post offices are currently still in use in their original function, and are all listed on the Register of Heritage Places. *Cuballing Post Office & Quarters (fmr)* has probably undergone the least change to its post office section, due to it operating a downgraded service for many years.

13.4 REFERENCES

PMG files at National archives.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH
