



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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)

- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
- 7.6.4 Dispensing justice
- 8.5.1 Preserving traditions and group memories
- 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
- 8.14 Living in the country & rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 108 Government policy
- 402 Education & science
- 403 Law & order
- 405 Sport, recreation & entertainment
- 407 Cultural activities
- 408 Institutions

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin displays fine aesthetic qualities in the use of stone in the Federation Romanesque style structure, and contributes to the historic townscape and identity of the town of Kellerberrin. (Criterion 1.1)

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is a fine example of a Federation vernacular style stone and iron hall and typifies the scale, materials and design of agricultural halls in Western Australia in the 1890s. (Criterion 1.1)

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin has a landmark quality in the townscape of Kellerberrin, being situated in an open setting opposite the main commercial strip and the railway station. (Criterion 1.4)

* 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, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin was constructed in 1898 for the developing Wheatbelt district of Kellerberrin, and was the first substantial building erected in the town. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is associated with Public Works Department Chief Architect George Temple Poole, for his involvement in the original design of agricultural halls. As with other structures designed by Poole, agricultural halls were to a standard design. This allowed for greater economic efficiency, facilitating the provision of services to areas that could otherwise not afford them. (Criterion 2.3)

11.3 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11.4 SOCIAL VALUE

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is valued by the Kellerberrin community for its historical associations with the development of the town, and as a long running, community based facility, as evidenced by its inclusion in the Kellerberrin Municipal Inventory with a recommended highest protection. (Criterion 4.1)

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is valued by the Kellerberrin community and contributes to its sense of place, as it has remained physically intact and has been continually used by the wider community since its construction. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 RARITY

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is a fine representative example of an 1890s agricultural hall in a Wheatbelt town. (Criterion 6.1)

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin represents the practice in regional areas of adapting civic buildings for various uses over time, having been the first Kellerberrin school (1905-07), Kellerberrin Roads Board (1908-10), Courthouse (1937-67), a special school (1968-70), and (to the present, 2007) the Kellerberrin Folk Museum operated by the Kellerberrin Historical Society. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is in fair to good condition having been in use since construction. Regular maintenance has been undertaken although some environmental effects are evident, particularly structural damage and subsidence on the east side and damage from rising damp that is evident on the front wall, and the north east corner.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin has retained a high degree of integrity despite a range of different uses: hall, roads board office, court, education facility, and museum. Some changes have taken place over the years, to facilitate those ongoing uses but those changes are minimal in the context of the place, and the original function is clearly identifiable.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

The remaining original fabric of *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* is mostly intact and has retained a high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Irene Sauman, Historian, and Laura Gray, Heritage and Conservation Consultant, in February 2006, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is a single-storey stone building with brick quoining and a corrugated iron gable roof constructed in 1898 and showing influences of Federation Romanesque style. The place was built to a standard Public Works Department (PWD) plan, and enlarged in 1907.

The Kellerberrin district was a sparsely settled pastoral area until the discovery of gold in the Yilgarn in the late 1880s. The town of Kellerberrin was established on the Eastern Goldfield line and the first building was a post office relocated to the town in 1897.¹

The establishment of agricultural halls followed a British tradition of government assistance for the construction of public buildings such as mechanics' institutes, miners' and railway institutes and workers' halls, and which began in Western Australia in the mid-19th century. These buildings provided a meeting place, lecture venue, classroom, library, reading room and social venue in various combinations. In Western Australia, assistance, in the form of a Grant-In-Aid comprising land and funds for construction, was provided following a request by a community, and it was the predominant occupation of a community that dictated the type of facility that was built. Other public buildings, such as agricultural halls, municipal and road board halls and offices, and public libraries soon joined the list of subsidised buildings as the settlement of the State progressed and communities grew.²

The Royal Agricultural Society supported the idea of halls in country areas, considering they could provide a focus for agricultural shows and competitions and a venue for lectures on farming matters, as well as a social meeting place.³ The first two agricultural halls were built in 1893, at Brunswick and Dardanup. They were not constructed under a Grant but were built under direct contract to the PWD to a standard plan of a simple, but elegant, rectangular gable-roofed building measuring around 20-24 feet (6-7.3 metres) wide and 40-42 feet (12-12.8 metres) long. The plan was developed by the Department under prominent Western Australian architect George Temple Poole, in his capacity as Chief Architect.⁴ For halls built between 1894 and 1914, when the scheme was discontinued following the outbreak of war, a Grant-In-Aid was provided. The PWD also made available their standard plan, although it was up to the local community whether or not they used it. Building materials depended on what was available in the area and varied between timber, brick and stone.⁵

¹ For an overview of the development of Kellerberrin see HCWA assessment documentation for *Kellerberrin Post Office & Residence* (P01372) and the conservation plans for Kellerberrin Fire Station by Kelly Aris and Hillview House Group by Laura Gray (a more detailed history).

² Candy, P.C. & Laurent, J., (eds) *Pioneering Culture: Mechanics' Institutes and Schools of Arts in Australia*, Auslib Press, Adelaide, 1994, pp. 1-8, 126-50.

³ Candy, P.C. & Laurent, J., (eds), op cit, p. 149.

⁴ No copy of an original standard plan has been located, but later plans for additions to the Brunswick hall show the original construction as 40' x 23'6".

⁵ Public Works Department (PWD), *Annual Report*, 1894, p. 9; PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, SROWA WAS 82 CONS 689 Item 0719, 1923; PWD file, Agricultural halls- general, SROWA WAS

Initially, the Grant-In-Aid was for a building site and £250 for the total cost of construction, but from c.1898, the funding component was changed to a pound for pound contribution, where the community had to fund a minimum of £125 in order to receive an equal amount for a basic building. If a community wanted to build a larger hall they could receive up to the maximum grant of £250, provided they were able to match the amount with their own funds.⁶

There were regulations attached to the provision and acceptance of the grant. To qualify, a community required no less than 76 people within a radius of seven miles – and 150 within twelve miles – of the local post office. A building committee of three people had to be appointed by the community to manage the construction phase, followed by the election of a seven-member hall management committee. The building committee had to report on the disposal of the grant funds and the management committee was responsible for providing an annual balance sheet to the Department during the life of the building. Maintenance was the responsibility of the local community. If a hall was sold, a pro-rata of the monies received had to be paid back to the Department, that is, 100% if fully funded and 50% if funded on a pound for pound basis. Agricultural halls were often quickly outgrown and many ended up being vested in Road Boards and Shire Councils.⁷

At Kellerberrin, in 1897, Robert B. Leake, acting on behalf of the residents, wrote to local MLA, C. Monger, requesting a grant for *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin*, noting that the building would also be used as a school, so the land needed to be large enough for a playground. The Kellerberrin district qualified for a grant with regard to the number of residents and an amount of £250 was put on the estimates for the following year. One acre of the southwest corner of the 10-acre post office Reserve 4461 was surveyed as Lot 320 and gazetted Reserve 5950 for an agricultural hall, and a building committee comprising John C. Massingham, Robert B. Leake and Robert M. Leake was appointed.⁸

An architect was to oversee the construction, but neither their identity nor the builder's are known, as neither is named in the surviving correspondence and no relevant newspaper items have been located. *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was built of local stone with brick quoining and an iron roof, and was officially opened on 26 December 1898, possibly by the Commissioner of Crown Lands.⁹

The seven-member management committee was elected at a public meeting on 28 January 1899 and comprised John Paterson, James McGowan, John Massingham, W.B. Parker, R.M. Leake, Miss Emma H. Massingham and Mrs Alice R. Paterson. In 1903, the Kellerberrin Social Club wanted to add a mechanics' institute library to *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* but they did not

82 CONS 689 Item 1884/1926 (this file contains lists of all agricultural halls under management in the 1920s). No agricultural hall general files before 1926 have been found, but most files for individual halls dating from the 1890s contain general information and some have a copy of the regulations attached.

6 PWD file, Agricultural halls-general, Item 1884/1926, op cit; PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit. There is some evidence that the contribution ratio fluctuated at times, particularly for additions, with the government contributing a slightly larger amount than the community.

7 PWD file, Agricultural halls-general, Item 1884/1926, op cit; PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.

8 Correspondence 14 September 1897, 15 March 1898, PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.

9 Correspondence 15 March 1898, 13 December 1898, PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.

qualify for a grant as they were a club.¹⁰ On 24 July 1905, the Kellerberrin provisional school opened in *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* with 24 pupils under head teacher P. Connolly. As it was a provisional school, building and furniture were provided by the local community, but local resources did not cover desks. In 1907, with 41 pupils in attendance, the school was upgraded to a State School. A one-room school was built in James Street and *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was vacated.¹¹

In September 1907, the management committee requested a grant to enlarge the place. The community had raised £100 and wanted a 125% grant to cover the total cost of £225 for the work. The grant was approved and the work appears to have been undertaken at this time, but the committee was lax in reporting to the Department on how the grant had been spent, despite repeated requests to do so. The addition to *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* increased the length of the place by 50%, and a section of the side walls at the rear were also rebuilt. The plan showing the proposed extensions is the earliest located and indicates that the brick quoining and the brick detailing on the front wall were part of the original construction and were a local variation to the standard PWD plan.¹²

In October 1908, the Kellerberrin Road Board was constituted and its meetings were held in *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* until a Road Board Hall was built in 1910. The Agricultural Hall was the centre of social activity in the district, particularly for balls and dances, which were held at every opportunity, including in the height of summer. In March 1909, the Catholic Church Building committee held a St Patrick's Day ball, the Anglican Church Building committee held a plain and fancy dress ball in November and Kellerberrin Social and Tennis Club hosted a New Year's Eve ball. Regular evenings of music and recitation were held by the Kellerberrin Glee Club and a branch of the Australian Natives Association, formed in 1909, met in the place. The United Ancient Order of Druids and the Freemasons both formed lodges in 1910 and held their meetings at *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* until they acquired their own buildings.¹³ Movies were also shown, as a 'biograph', valued at £27 was listed as an asset in 1910, with receipts from biograph entertainments bringing in £18 11s 0d that year.¹⁴

While *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was in much local use, its limitations caused embarrassment to some in November 1909 when it hosted the visit of Irish vocalist Marie Narelle and 'her talented company', who were touring the country. One of those so embarrassed was the editor of the *Eastern Recorder*:

The hall in which the concert was given might have been, in the early days of Kellerberrin, regarded as something palatial, but to-day it surely belongs to the class known as the long forgotten. It is a dreary place, badly ventilated, worse appointed, and miserably lighted...the only pretence [to a stage] are some tables placed alongside each other. The roof is unlined... the three Rochester lamps, known in the trade as oil drinkers, would not adequately light the hall at any time...¹⁵

-
- 10 Correspondence 15 March 1898, PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.
 - 11 Education Dept, Annual Report, 1905, pp. 22, 24 & 1907, p. 17; Spence, Terry, *A Man, His Dog and a Dead Kangaroo*, Shire of Kellerberrin, 2001, pp. 153, 378.
 - 12 Correspondence & plan showing proposed extensions, 1907, PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.
 - 13 Spence, Terry, op cit, pp. 94-95, 136-141.
 - 14 *The Eastern Recorder*, 12 January 1911, p. 7, report on annual meeting of members of the Agricultural Hall. Biograph was an early name applied to a film projector or a picture theatre, taken from the name of a US film company established in 1896.
 - 15 *The Eastern Recorder*, editorial, 24 November 1909, p. 2.

The editorial went on to call for acetylene gas lighting to be installed and for Kellerberrin 'to get a move on' and obtain a new and larger hall. The management committee took the criticisms to heart, installing gas lighting and a stage and undertaking fundraising for a new town hall. On 19 April 1911, James Mitchell, as Minister for Lands and Agriculture, visited Kellerberrin and was asked for his support for a pound for pound grant to build a new hall costing £800. *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was to be relegated to use as a library, lodge and reading room, 'which would pay its own way'.¹⁶

Mitchell placed the request before the Minister for Works, but the PWD was still waiting on a report regarding the expenditure of the 1907 extension grant and could not entertain a further grant until this was provided. A balance sheet was finally presented to the PWD at the end of 1912, listing the building as valued at £370 and a library at £10.¹⁷

In the meantime, however, private enterprise intervened with the construction of the Stadium picture palace, completed early 1912, and this building became the favoured venue for dances and movies.¹⁸ The other issue was the location of *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin*, on the north side of the railway line next to the original post office. The commercial centre of Kellerberrin had developed on the south side of the line and in 1912 a new post office was sited there, leaving *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* isolated. The place fell into disuse and no committee was elected for several years. A general meeting of ratepayers, on 8 July 1916, agreed to pass control of the place to the Kellerberrin Road Board.¹⁹

Renovations and repairs were required in March 1923, entailing a new floor, removal of the stage and chair rail and repairs to ceiling, doors and windows. It is thought that this work was carried out, as the Road Board reported having spent over £315 on the place by 1929. By that time, the only use being made of *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was for Sunday services by one religious denomination, and the Board was anxious to dispose of the place, as they saw the losses likely to increase each year. While the PWD did not approve of selling, it had no objection to the place being leased, but there is no evidence of any other use being made of the place in the early 1930s.²⁰

In 1937, *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was resumed from the Road Board for use as a courthouse.²¹ Some internal partitioning was installed for this function, and physical evidence indicates other work undertaken in the 1950s, including the likely rebuilding of the fireplace and chimney in the east wall. The place continued to operate as a courthouse until the last court held on 25 October 1967. The courthouse was then relocated to a new building.²²

In December 1967, the Education dept requested the use of *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* for temporary accommodation for the Occupation Centre of the

16 Correspondence, 20 April 1911, PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.

17 PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.

18 *The Eastern Recorder*, 6 January 1912, p. 7; Spence, Terry, op cit, p. 141.

19 PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit; Certificate of Title Vol. 683 Fol. 12, 18 December 1918.

20 Correspondence from Kellerberrin Road Board, November 1929, PWD file, Kellerberrin agricultural hall, Item 0719/1923, op cit.

21 *West Australian Government Gazette*, 26 November 1937, p. 2036; Certificate of Title Vol. 1059 Fol. 950, 20 May 1938.

22 PWD plan, Kellerberrin Court House, conversion of agricultural hall, 25 October 1937; WA Property & Valuation Office, Kellerberrin Agricultural Bank premises & old courthouse, Lot 320, disposal, SROWA WAS 3034 CONS 1651 Item 1966/1543.

Kellerberrin Slow Learning Children's Group, and the Centre occupied the place until April 1970.²³ From 1 February 1971, the Kellerberrin Shire Council leased the place for the use of the Kellerberrin Historical Society, who established a museum. On 27 March 1975, *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was vested in the Shire Council as Reserve 33207 as a Museum site.²⁴

In 1982, *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* was classified by the National Trust, and the following year it was nominated for entry in the Register of the National Estate.²⁵ In 1984-86, a grant, totalling \$13,117, was provided to the Kellerberrin Shire under the National Estate Restoration program for restoration work on *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin*. Internally, the work included: replacement of cracked and drummy plaster and termite effected floorboards; repairs to ceiling timbers and cornice; the floor sealed with a linseed oil/kerosene mix; and, a sealed waterproof poly membrane applied between ceiling and roof. Externally, holes and cracks in the stonework were repaired with mortar; cracked brickwork was replaced, and all windows and doors overhauled. The place was painted inside and out, and the Shire undertook plumbing and electrical work.²⁶ The timber rail, installed in 1937 to divide the public area from the court area, was retained.²⁷

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin was entered in the Shire of Kellerberrin Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1998, with a recommended highest level of protection.²⁸

In 2005, *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* continues to be occupied as the Kellerberrin Folk Museum under the management of the Kellerberrin Historical Society.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin, a single-storey stone building with brick quoining and a corrugated iron gable roof showing influences of Federation Romanesque style,²⁹ was constructed in two stages: 1898 and 1907.

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is located on the northwest corner of the intersection at Leake and Bedford streets in Kellerberrin. Facing Leake Street, it is opposite the railway line. The site is located immediately east of Pioneer Park, with no delineation of the separate lot boundaries. The site is entirely flat, and mostly cleared with some grass, a gravel perimeter to the building, and concrete pathways. Mature Flooded gums (*Eucalyptus grandis*) and various other Eucalypt species provide shade and an ambience to the setting. A low chain link fence bounds the property, with a timber frame to the Leake Street frontage, and metal pipe frame to Bedford Street. There is a steel framed and clad outbuilding on the north boundary in the northeast area of the site. There is seating and a

23 Kellerberrin Agricultural Bank premises & old courthouse, op cit, Item 1966/1543.

24 Kellerberrin Agricultural Bank premises & old courthouse, op cit, Item 1966/1543.

25 HCWA database.

26 National Estate Programme, Restoration of the Kellerberrin Agricultural Hall, SROWA, WAS 2162 CONS 5671 NEP/83/84/10, microfilm.

27 Physical evidence.

28 Whelans Consultants & Suba, Tanya, *Shire of Kellerberrin Municipal Inventory*, 1998, entry 1.

29 The place shows some elements of Federation Gothic, in a vernacular response to the function, economics and materials available at the time of construction. The building evidences some informal characteristics of Arts and Crafts, and also typical of the style is the use of different materials: stone and brick, with broad detailing.

BBQ in the vicinity of the northwest corner of the hall, and various interpretive agricultural implements on display throughout the site.

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin has a short setback to the symmetrical frontage on Leake Street. The building is constructed entirely of random granite stone that has been pointed on the front façade, and subsequently painted over. Window reveals and door openings are quoined with face brick with flat arched headers and steeply sloping concrete sills. The timber framed double hung windows with steel mesh affixed to the exterior, are balanced along the east and west walls. The chimneys evidence the different periods of construction, both are brick and the rear chimney is corbelled. The chimneybreast on the west wall is a distinct brick element with a simple square chimney, indicating a possible 1950s intervention (a proposition supported by the design of the fireplace); however, the exterior of the northwest corner chimney is very random stone and brick chimney. The high-pitched roof is gabled at the front and hipped with a vented gablet at the rear. It is clad with short sheets of corrugated iron that has been painted, and shows evidence of different areas of weathering.

The symmetrical front façade demonstrates a level of detailing integral within the construction, in a slightly recessed panel that is brick quoined and finished in arched face brick delineation within the random stone frontage. The arched brick detail is a row of three headers, bullnose bricks on the inner edge, and has a simple moulded keystone. The arch is replicated around the central double door opening with fanlight above. The pair of central doors is timber ledge and braced. The circular vent in the gable apex is similarly lined with a single row of header brick and has horizontal timber louvres. The barge is simply detailed with timber, battened eaves, and there is evidence of a finial (part removed). There is considerable deterioration of the stone fabric on the lower wall of the front façade. Signage has been fixed to the front wall on the east side, and there is a low plinth and plaque also in that vicinity.

The floor plan is a simple rectangle with the hall space dominating and two rooms at the rear, each accessing the exterior of the building. There is also a set of double exit doors on the east wall. The central entry doors open directly into the hall space, with a partitioned office on the left (west), a rail across the width of the room further into the space, and a partition wall towards the rear, with a door on each outside edge, leading into the two rooms.

The hall is detailed with 0.100 tongue and groove floorboards, hard plaster walls, and coved ceiling lined with long lengths of stained tongue and groove timber boards. There are tie rods across the roof space. The rear rooms are partitioned with timber framed asbestos clad and battened walls, with stained jarrah tongue and groove boarding, and similar doors in the vicinity of the doors from the hall to the rooms. The front office is detailed in jarrah veneer with obscured glazed panels in the pair of timber-framed doors. The railing is a simple timber rail. The fireplace on the west wall is face brickwork of c.1950s style with a simple varnished bracketed jarrah mantle. The fireplace in the northwest room is truncated across the external northwest corner. It has an arched opening. The doors throughout are timber lined ledge and brace. The ceiling in the rear rooms has been painted. The external doors show evidence of damage and considerable weathering. The floor has subsided in the vicinity of the northeast corner of the building where there is external damage also indicated on the stone wall.

The furnishings and fitouts within the building, except for the aforementioned, are part of the museum display presentation, in line with the current function of the place.

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is in fair condition having been in regular use since construction. Different uses: hall, court, education facility and museum, have facilitated changes over time, but the impact on the original fabric has been minimal. Regular maintenance has been applied although some environmental effects are evident, particularly structural damage and subsidence on the east side and damage from rising damp that is evident on the front wall, and the northeast corner.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is identical to the former East Beverley Agricultural Hall (1904, demolished 1960s). This is described as having Federation Romanesque Symbolism, with random stonework, brick quoining detail and a circular window over the main entry. An image of the place in the Beverley Municipal Inventory confirms that this was constructed to an identical plan to *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin*. Also in the Beverley area with stonework and brick quoining are Dale Community Hall (1904) and Bally Bally Agricultural Hall (1904).

There are approximately 70 Agricultural Halls or places that were formerly Agricultural halls on the HCWA database. Of these, three are on the State Register.

Those on the State Register are the former Cuballing Agricultural Hall/Road Board office (1898), which is part of P00618 Cuballing Civic Precinct. Cuballing is of stone construction, similar to *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin*, but with rendered quoining and arched windows and without the front entrance recess or detailing. It is in original and good condition, with no additions, and has been used as the County Women's Association rest room & hall since 1978. The other part of the Cuballing Civic Precinct is a second, larger agricultural hall built in brick in 1912.

Wagin Town Hall (P02642) is also on the State Register of Heritage Places consists of a single-storey stone and corrugated iron agricultural hall built in 1896 with the addition of a municipal council office built in 1928.

Mechanics Institute, Katanning (P03317) which is part of the State Registered *Katanning Town Hall Buildings* (P03960) is comparable to *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* because it is a single-storey brick building constructed in 1896 as an agricultural hall. This hall was been used by community groups since its construction.

Other comparable places on the HCWA database are the 1898 Williams Agricultural Hall (P02727) which is a 35 x 22-foot stone and iron building with brick quoining and windows similar to *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin*, except there are only two windows each side and a stone or brick lean-to section at the rear. The place appears to be in good condition. It is classified by the National Trust and entered on the Williams Municipal Inventory.

The *Walkaway Public Hall* (P01169) constructed in 1902 of stone with brick quoining and a corrugated iron roof is directly comparable to *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin*. As is *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Mandurah* (P01488) which was constructed in 1898 of stone and brick with a corrugated iron roof and has later additions to the rear of the building and continues to be used for community

groups. Also comparable is *Bootenal Light Tavern* (P13887) originally an agricultural hall built in 1906 constructed of stone, brick and iron. Its symmetrical front façade features arched windows and brick quoining.

Other places that could be considered in comparison are the regional church halls such as the state registered *St Catherine's Church Hall* (P01160) which was constructed of stone, brick and iron in 1905.

Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin is a fine example of an 1890s stone agricultural hall.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

A statewide survey of agricultural halls – and other buildings constructed in rural areas under Grants-in-Aid – would identify those places still existing, particularly those built between 1893 and 1900. There is sufficient information in PWD files and annual reports for a definitive survey to be undertaken, and which would help identify buildings now known by other names.