



**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)

- 2.2 Adapting to diverse environments
- 3.3.4 Looking for land with agricultural potential
- 3.5.1 Grazing stock
- 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries
- 3.9 Farming for commercial profit
- 3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
- 3.23 Catering for tourists
- 5.8 Working on the land
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
- 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
- 9.7.3 Remembering the dead

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 101 Immigration, emigration and refugees
- 103 Racial contact & interaction
- 104 Land allocation & subdivision
- 117 Rural industry & market gardening
- 301 Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
- 506 Tourism
- 603 Early settlers

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay is a picturesque group of homogenous Victorian Georgian design style quartzite farm buildings comprising a homestead house and substantial ruins of a barn, with 1940s additions to the

* 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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

farmhouse in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style, set in gently undulating terrain amidst the distinctive flora of the Fitzgerald National Park. (Criteria 1.1 and 1.4)

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay illustrates the establishment and development of an early pastoral outstation in a remote area of the Great Southern region from the mid-19th century through the first half of the 20th century, then decline into disuse and subsequent restoration to become an integral part of a tourist facility associated with the Fitzgerald River National Park. (Criterion 2.1)

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay was one of the earliest outstations developed in the south-east region of Western Australia. In the 1870s, it was associated with the construction and operation of the overland telegraph, which stimulated development and expansion of John Wellstead's operations with the transition from cattle to sheep farming. In the post-World War II period, the place was purchased by the Crown as part of a larger acquisition of land for the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. After declaration of the Fitzgerald River National Park (1973), the place was restored and additional accommodation provided to cater for owners and visitors to the region. (Criterion 2.2)

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay was established as an outstation by John Wellstead, who built the quartzite buildings, and subsequently was owned and operated in a similar manner by the Hassell family. (Criterion 2.3)

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay demonstrates a high level of technical achievement in the construction of a group of buildings in the mid-to-late 19th century from locally available materials in a very isolated location while concurrently establishing agricultural activities. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay has the potential to yield archaeological information about early pastoral activities and the associated lifestyle of early European settlers and indigenous workers in remote and isolated areas in the south-east region of Western Australia. (Criteria 3.1 and 3.2)

The use of local materials, in particular quartzite and spongelite, and mud from the river, in the construction of the homestead and barn at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* demonstrates the technical achievement of a resourceful European settler in the mid-19th century. (Criterion 3.3)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay is highly valued by the community as an early homestead complex established by early European settlers, which was one of the earliest in the south-east region, for its association with the Wellstead and Hassell families, and for its aesthetic value as a picturesque group of 19th century farm buildings. Some members of the Nyoongar community, whose forbears were associated with the place, in particular the McGlade family, retain strong ties to the place. (Criterion 4.1)

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay contributes to the community's sense of place as the only homestead group associated with the Fitzgerald River National Park where a historic homestead and substantial ruins evidence early European settlement of the area. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay is a rare and possibly unique example of a group of early quartzite buildings and is one of a small number of surviving places in Western Australia that were developed as pastoral outstations. (Criterion 5.1)

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay is one of a very small number of private land holdings in the distinctive World Biosphere of the Fitzgerald National Park. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay is a fine representative example of the simple form and local construction materials of the earliest pastoral outstation buildings in the Great Southern Region of Western Australia and the State in general. (Criterion 6.1)

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay illustrates the isolated, self sufficient and arduous way of life of early pastoral workers in remote out stations in the Great Southern Region in the mid 19th century. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

The place had been unoccupied for some time in the 1960s and early 1970s and fabric had been stolen during this period, including most of the joinery of the homestead house and the roof sheeting and trusses of the barn. The original 1858 cottage and its 1940s addition were restored in 1973 by the Keens and are generally in good condition. However, the box gutter between the two structures is leaking and requires urgent attention, as it is affecting the foundations of the building. There are a few other items that require attention.

The roof of the barn was never replaced and now the barn is in very poor condition. It was solidly constructed; however a great deal of the fabric has been lost, including the stolen roof sheeting, roof framing and floor structure. While approximately 50% of the walling has collapsed, a great deal of the stone is extant on site. A considerable amount of mortar has been lost from the walls that are still erect, and large cracks have developed indicating that there will be further collapse in the near future. The structure is unsafe and the area should be cordoned off in case of further collapse. The barn could be reconstructed from the surviving fabric and from photographs. At the least, the walls require stabilising to prevent further deterioration.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Although the place is no longer used for its intended purpose of pastoral outstation, or its later use of homestead, the present use of holiday accommodation is a compatible use. The 1858 cottage is unfurnished and is used for interpretative purposes and the 1940 addition is used as a guest lounge. The original intention is legible and overall the place has a moderate to high degree of integrity.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The 1858 cottage retains much of its original form and a large proportion of original fabric such as walls, fireplaces, floorboards and external verandah flooring is intact. The original doors and windows were stolen and were replaced by the Keens in 1973. The 1940 addition also retains its original form and the stonework is also mostly authentic. The north and west walls of the dining room

had collapsed and were replaced in 1973 with plasterboard walls. The remaining fabric of the barn is also authentic. Altogether the place displays a moderate to high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Howard and Heaver Architects, project architect Lynne Farrow, and Robin Chinnery, Historian, in April 2007, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay is a single-storey quartzite stone house with a corrugated iron roof, built by John Wellstead as part of the establishment of a pastoral outstation in 1858, with 1940s additions under the Hassells, the substantial ruins of a quartzite barn and associated livestock enclosure, constructed by Wellstead c.1858-1870s, the remains of an early workers' cottage (date unknown), and a grave, dating from 1927.

From 1850 to 1890, pastoral activities were extended in the southern, northern and south-eastern areas of Western Australia. This included the area around Gairdner River, which John Wellstead was among the first to utilise, bringing stock from Bremer Bay to graze on the flats near the river.¹ Wellstead (b.1820, d.1896) had arrived at the Swan River Colony as a private in the 51st Regiment in June 1840, and following his discharge at Albany (1845), he settled there, marrying Ann Amy Crawford (b.1826, d.1907) in March 1849.² With commencement of convict transportation to the Colony in 1850, enquiries were made in mid-1851 as to availability at Albany of a suitable building for a convict depot. The Resident Magistrate was advised that a convict depot was to be established there, and a residence was rented to serve as the initial hiring depot. In March 1852, work commenced on construction of a purpose built convict depot, the first stage of which was completed in 1854, and the remainder in 1855. Through the 1850s, convicts were hired out to European settlers requiring labourers and employed on public works, including construction of the Perth Road, and a road from the commissariat store to the jetty.³ In 1852, John Wellstead was appointed Assistant Warder.⁴

In the 1850s, Wellstead began squatting on land in the area of Bremer Bay, where he acquired freehold title to Kent Locations 7, 19, 62 and 89 at a later date. In the late 1850s, he established an out-station at Quaalup, where he built a three room homestead, comprising kitchen, bedroom and sitting room, each of which opened to verandahs, using local materials, including quartzite from the bed of the river with spongelite on the quoining. The mud from the nearby river was used as mortar rather than lime, and sufficient lime was brought across from Bremer Bay to finish the walls.⁵ It was designed in the Victorian Georgian style, and followed a common pattern in regional areas of Western Australia at this period. The date of construction of the quartzite barn at *Quaalup Homestead*

1 Stephens, Robert 'John Wellstead the Elder, Pioneer Settlers at Bremer Bay' in *Early Days* Vol. VI Part VI, 1967, p. 23; and *The Wellstead Family 1820-1998: A Genealogical Record and brief History of an early Bremer Bay family* Warjam Publications, Albany, Western Australia, 1998, p. 208.

2 Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre-1829-1888* UWA Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 3259.

3 Garden, Donald S. *Albany: A Panorama of the Sound from 1827* Thomas Nelson, West Melbourne, 1977, pp. 113-17.

4 Erickson, Rica (Ed.) op. cit.

5 Wellstead, John and Pat *The Wellstead Family 1820-1998: A Genealogical Record and brief history of an early Bremer Bay family* Warjam Publications, Albany, WA, 1998, pp. 11-12; and Max Wellstead, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 10 October 2006.

Group, near Bremer Bay is unknown. It may date from the late 1850s-60s, when Wellstead was mainly running cattle in the south-east region between Bremer Bay and the Gairdner and Fitzgerald Rivers, as early photographs show timber mangers for cattle at the side of the building, or from the 1870s, when he expanded his pastoral activities.⁶

In August 1872, a map shows 'Qualup' beside the Gairdner River, but no other details of the place.⁷

In the early 1870s, communications in the Swan River Colony were vastly improved by construction of a series of telegraph lines connecting the major centres to Perth. At Albany, on 1 January 1875, under the direction of Governor Weld, the first pole was erected for the overland telegraph line to South Australia enabling Perth to be connected by telegraph with London via Adelaide and Darwin on completion in 1877.⁸ By July 1876, the line was completed to Bremer Bay and communication established with Albany. Communication between Bremer Bay and Esperance commenced later that year.⁹ The establishment of the Telegraph Stations, which brought regular shipping of freight and personnel to service the various Stations, opened up opportunities for John Wellstead, as his produce, including skins and sandalwood, could be shipped to Albany more quickly than via the overland journey from Bremer Bay that took the bullock drays 14-15 days. At Bremer Bay, he expanded into commercial growing of fruit and vegetables, including potatoes, to supply the Station and for shipment to Albany. As wool could now be readily transported, he concentrated his efforts on sheep rather than cattle, taking up extensive pastoral leases around and beyond Bremer Bay and Quaalup.¹⁰

In late 1877, G.P. Stevens was appointed to the Telegraph Station at Bremer Bay, and became firm friends with the Wellstead family.¹¹ In spring 1878, he visited Wellstead's out-station at Quaalup, but so far as is known he did not leave any description of the homestead, although he recollected

Riding along one of Wellstead's bullock dray tracks rising from the Qualup Valley watered by the Gairdner River about two miles distant on the northern slopes of West Mount Barren on its route to Wellstead's lambing station on the Fitzgerald River ... in the Spring of 1878 ... surrounded by a galaxy of beautiful blooms swaying gently in the breeze on stems about a chain apart, four or five feet high as though to get as far away as possible from their barren environment. ... The Qualup Bell as it is named, has great bell-shaped flowers of a delicate greenish yellow colour, splashed and flushed with crimson.¹²

In August 1881, after Mary Ann Isabella Wellstead (b.1850, d.1894) married John 'Jack' Harris, a shepherd and shearer who had been employed on the construction of the overland telegraph line, they went to live at the homestead at Quaalup, where the out-station continued to operate in the 1880s. Their eldest

6 Photograph on display at Quaalup Homestead, site visit, Chinnery and Farrow, October 2006.

7 Map of Part of the Colony of Western Australia Shewing the Progress of the Geological Survey, August 1872, in *Votes and Proceedings* 1873.

8 Crowley, F. K. *Australia's Western Third: A History of Western Australia from the first settlements to modern times* Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, 1960, pp. 72-73.

9 Report upon the Eucla Telegraph Line, July 1876, in *Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Council of Western Australia*, 1876, p. 3.

10 Max Wellstead op. cit.; and Stephens, Robert op. cit., pp. 25-27.

11 Stephens, Robert op. cit., pp. 25-26.

12 Stevens, G. P. 'The East-West Telegraph 1875-77' in *Early Days* Vol. 2, Part 13, 1933, p. 25.

child, John Wellstead Kent Harris, who was born at Quaalup Valley in 1883, would become Chief Harbour Master at Fremantle in 1926.¹³

In the 1880s, the Hassells were bringing sheep down from their property, Jarramongup, to the Quaalup area for pasturing near the Gairdner River.¹⁴ Jarramongup (later Jerramongup) was well established by this period, having been taken up by John Hassell (arr. Albany 1839) in 1849. By 1850, he was utilising 63,000 acres in total, of which around 25,000 was freehold, mostly at Jarramongup, Kendenup, Hay River and Kojonup. In the early 1860s, he retired from active management of his pastoral enterprises and mercantile business, which was carried on by his sons. In the latter half of the 19th century, the Hassells were 'among the wealthiest and most powerful of the Albany people'.¹⁵

In April-May 1881, there was correspondence between the Commissioner of Crown Lands and John Wellstead, who had purchased 100 acres of land at Quaalup, Gairdner River, and John Hassell, who had purchased 200 acres, after Wellstead informed Hassell he had taken possession of the 40 acres Hassell had cleared because 'by the chart Mr Hassell's land was some one mile further up the river'.¹⁶ After a survey was requested, a note appended to it stated 'Hassells and Wellsteads appear to have selected the same land, tho differently described in their applications'.¹⁷ In August 1881, after G.P. Stevens, Station Master, at the Telegraph Station, Bremer Bay, who had visited Wellstead's outstation in the valley in 1878, was asked to state the definite position of Quaalup, he responded:

I have endeavoured to learn from the natives where Quaalup really is, but have received answers that cannot be relied upon as one contradicts the other. As far as my own knowledge goes, I have known the flat marked 54 (see enclosed tracing, as Quaalup for the last five years: Statements from natives interrogated: Geordie 'an intelligent native says West Mt Barron is Quaalup, the flat marked 54 is Beyup, he does not know of any names for the flat through which the old Susetta road passes - Tommy, an old man who I believe has been about this place from childhood says the same with one exception viz. that Beyup includes both flats - Alick an ex Police Assistant claiming the Fitzgerald River as his birthplace states, the flat marked 54 is Quaalup, the one through which the old road passes is Beyup and West Mt. Barron is Billyetup this version is corroborated by two other natives named respectively Hughy and Jacob. By this it will seem that the flat through which original road to Susetta passes is not known as Quaalup - you will find the tracing I enclose similar to the one sent for my guidance, but I deemed it advisable to show all the roads that are known in the locality, the old road to Susetta is nearly obliterated and never used - about six or seven years ago the name Quaalup was not known by white people the flats were always known called the "Gairdner Flats".¹⁸

On 23 August 1881, John Forrest (later Premier of Western Australia), of the Land and Survey Office advised: 'It appears to me that Hassells claim is much the strongest, having cleared the land where he thought his land was applied for the two hends (?) are so very similar that the mistake might easily be made'.¹⁹

13 *ibid.*, p. 26; and Wellstead, John and Pat op. cit., p. 16.

14 Hassell, Cleve W. *The Hassells of Albany* Typescript (1972), in Battye Library, pp. 64-67.

15 Battye, J. S. *Cyclopedia of Western Australia* The Cyclopedia Company, Perth, 1912-13, Facsimile Edition Hesperian Press, Victoria Park, WA, 1985, Vol. 2, p. 270; and Garden, op. cit., pp. 72-73; 166-67.

16 Correspondence in SROWA Cons. 541 Item A0262, April-May 1881.

17 Tracing in *ibid.*, attached to correspondence, 20 May 1881, in *ibid.*

18 G. P. Stevens, to M. Fraser, Commissioner of Crown Lands, SROWA Cons. 541 Item B279, in *ibid.*, 10 August 1881.

19 Memo. in *ibid.*, 23 August 1881.

Both the above-mentioned sketches show Gairdner River. The first shows Locations 44, 45, 46 and 47 with a note over 'Quaalup Flats', as being between the bends in the river, and west of Locations 56, 57 and 59, at the west side of the river at the next bend to the north-east. It shows Location 54 at the east side of this bend in river, and shows Wellstead at Location 54, and Hassell at Locations 44, 45, 46 and 47. The tracing from Stevens shows West Mt. Barron north-north-east of Location 54, the original road to Susetta Spring passing from the south through Locations 45, 44 and 46; the road formed by telegraph party is shown east of that road, then a division to the north-east and north-west, the former across the south-west corner of Location 54 then forking, with the eastern fork becoming the telegraph road some distance north-west of Location 54, and the western track shown as Wellstead's new road to Susetta Spring, which farther north-east meets and joins the old road to Susetta Spring.²⁰

Through the 1880s and into the early 1890s, both the Hassells and Wellsteads continued to take stock to the pastures at Gairdner River, where they occupied adjoining land. Following the death of John Wellstead in 1896, his third son, Robert Allan (b.1866, d.1942), inherited Kent Locations 20, 54, 56, 57 and 58.²¹ Evidently, there were commercial dealings between the two families, as a Hassell diary records that Robert Wellstead 'who was left the Quaalup run' came 'to buy some ewes'.²² Hassell's pastoral leases extended from Jerramungup to Doubtful Island Bay, where the area near Hood Point became known as House Beach after a dwelling was built there c.1893. Sheep were driven down from Jerramungup to Quaalup and thence to the coast, where a 12 stand shearing shed and wool shed were built at Doubtful Island Bay c.1894, the wool being shipped from the cove. When John Hassell's properties were divided between his sons, Albert Young Hassell (b. Albany 1841, d.1918), who had managed Jarramongup for his father in 1861-63 before taking up a similar role at Kendenup, inherited Jarramongup, together with all the eastern properties, including the run at Quaalup. He was the elected member for Albany in the first Legislative Council (1871-74), and represented Plantagenet following responsible government in 1890.²³

Around 1900, A.Y. Hassell acquired the freehold to the area where John Wellstead had built the homestead and outbuildings in the Quaalup Valley, which gave them 'virtually all the river to the coast' (i.e. from Jerramungup along the Gairdner River), which made it easy to move the sheep.²⁴ After this, the homestead at Quaalup served to accommodate whichever of Hassell's sons was currently employed in managing the outstation there.²⁵ Hassell moved his sons around his properties, most of which were in the Great Southern and south-eastern regions. Thus Harold (b.1889) lived and worked at Quaalup for a number of years, while Edmund Arthur 'Ednie' (b.1881, d.1950), on his return from schooling in Adelaide at the age of 17, was sent to run, and was later transferred

20 Map and tracing in *ibid*, 1881.

21 Will of John Wellstead, 25 May 1892, and May 1893, copy in Local History Collection, Albany Library, IRS 105M; excerpts of John Wellstead's Will, in Wellstead, John and Pat, *op. cit.*, pp. 12-13.

22 Diary extract in Hassell, Cleve W. *op. cit.*, p. 78.

23 Hassell, *op. cit.*, pp. 64-67, 87-88; Battye, *op. cit.*, pp. 270-73. Note: For further details of A.Y. Hassell, see *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1972, Vol. 4, pp. 358-59.

24 Hassell, *op. cit.*, pp. 87-88. According to Max Wellstead (conversation with Chinnery, 10 October 2006), Albert Hassell was paid £28 for the improvements to the property.

25 Hassell, *op. cit.*, pp. 64-67, 87-88.

to Jerramungup, and Harold transferred to Warriup.²⁶ As a young man, Ednie was badly injured in an accident while engaged in dynamiting at the Quaalup property, losing his right hand and much of the left.²⁷ On his father's death, Ednie's inheritance included the properties at Jerramungup and Quaalup, to which he was passionately attached, and he would be the last of the Hassells to own these historic properties.²⁸ As residuary legatee under his father's Will, he continued to hold the extensive pastoral leases associated with these properties.²⁹

In the first half of the 20th century, the Hassell family would visit and holiday at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* and at House Beach, as shown in early photographs, copies of which are on display at the Homestead. One photograph of an early car parked beside the verandah, shows the three-room homestead with water tanks under one end of the verandah, and the stone chimneys at each end of the building.³⁰ In 1912-13, a photograph shows the substantial shearing shed at Doubtful Island Bay,³¹ where shearing continued until c.1920, when a new shearing shed was built at Jerramungup, where the sheep were shorn thereafter, the wool being transported by road to Ongerup and then by rail to Fremantle. In c.1924, the Doubtful Island Bay shearing shed was pulled down and the materials removed for re-use elsewhere.³²

In the late 19th and early 20th century, shepherds and teamsters including James 'Jim' McGlade were employed to drive the sheep from Jarramongup to Quaalup for shearing at House Beach.³³ Ethel 'Wayung' Bateman (or Williams) (b. Jarramongup c.1890), the daughter of Ah Lee, a Chinese man employed by the Hassells and Mary Bateman, an Aboriginal woman worked as a shepherdess and also in clearing stones from the paddocks at Jarramongup, where she met McGlade after he came to work there as a stockman and farmhand.³⁴ When he drove sheep from Jarramongup to Quaalup, his wife and children would accompany him. It is believed they lived in the worker's cottage at Quaalup, and their son, Rodney (b. Jarramongup 1919), later remembered an area of wattles at Quaalup where his mother had a camp when he was a young child.³⁵ In July 1927, McGlade returned from work to find his 16 year-old daughter, May (also recorded as Mary), had died suddenly. He utilised a tall kitchen cupboard to make a coffin for her, and buried her by the track leading to *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay*. McGlade and his family left Quaalup 'immediately' afterwards, and subsequently lived and worked at Bremer Bay, where the

26 Rosie Van Toll, youngest daughter of Ednie Hassell, conversation with Chinnery, 2 November 2006; and Spriggs, A. 'The Hassell Family of Jerramungup' Graylands Teachers' College, 1965, typescript, p. 13.

27 Rosie Van Toll, *ibid.*

28 *ibid.*

29 Pastoral Lease Application 'Quaalup' SROWA Cons. 1683 Item 1907/08697.

30 Rosie Van Toll, *op. cit.*; and site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, October 2006.

31 Battye, *op. cit.*, p. 271.

32 Hassell, *op. cit.*, p. 87; and Rosie Van Toll, *op. cit.*

33 Typescript information at Quaalup; and Rosie Van Toll, conversation with Chinnery, 2 November 2006.

34 Tilbrook, Lois *Nyungar Tradition: Glimpses of Aborigines of South-Western Australia 1829-1914* UWA Press, Nedlands, 1983, p. 128. Note: Her name was spelt 'Woigan' in Coate, Yvonne and Kevin *Lonely Graves of Western Australia and Burials at Sea* Hesperian Press, Carlisle, WA, 1986, p. 101. It appears likely Ah Lee worked for the Hassells for many years, as he was one of two Chinese in their employ at Albany in 1877. (Atkinson, Anne (Compiler) *Asian Immigrants to Western Australia 1829-1901* Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australia, Vol. V, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 54.)

35 Coate, *op. cit.*

surviving children (Rodney, Jane, Lilly, Bella and Dennis) grew up.³⁶ Their descendants, including prominent Nyoongar Mingli Wanjurri-Nungala (Moreen McGlade), who grew up in the bush around Bremer Bay, where she was raised by her father and his mother (Wayung) retain strong ties to Bremer Bay, returning annually.³⁷ In the late 20th century, the grave at Quaalup was restored by the McGlade family, and family members continue to make annual visits in the early 21st century.³⁸

In the interwar period, Ednie Hassell, who had gathered stories and information about local Aboriginal people and their language over many years (donated to Battye Library), continued to run sheep at Jerramungup and to operate Quaalup as an outstation.³⁹ A timber and iron roofed structure near the barn served as machinery shed. Post and wire fencing enclosed an area at the rear of the barn, and the orchard.⁴⁰ Ednie Hassell and his family would often stay at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay*, although less often after his second son, Arthur Young Marsland Hassell, known as Mick, married, and he and his wife, Jean, took up residence there. Around 1940, Mick arranged for a builder to erect additions to the homestead, comprising a new living room, bedroom and bathroom, opening from a central passageway (formerly an open verandah) between the old and the new sections, and the ceiling of the largest of the original rooms (the original sitting room) was lined with pine timber. In this period, the barn continued in use for storage of hay and farm implements, and the workers' cottage was occupied by farm workers, who were often Aboriginal people.⁴¹ Additional buttressing to the barn may have been erected around this period or at a later date, as Ednie Hassell's youngest daughter does not recollect it having been there in early childhood, prior to World War II.⁴²

Some Aboriginal families worked for pastoralists in the south-east region through several generations, including the family of John Knapp (b. Cape Arid, east of Esperance, c.1876), who married Lilly Bevan, a Ngadu woman, from Balladonia. He worked at various properties around the region, including the Hassells, Dunns and Moirs. Their daughter, Kathleen, married Colin Gray (non-Aboriginal), who worked for Hassell in a similar role to Jim McGlade, likewise moving between the properties according to the seasons. The family accompanied him on a journey that could take up to a month according to the pace of the flock, the children and their mother travelling on 'a huge horse drawn dray'.⁴³ During their sojourns at *Quaalup Homestead Group*, they lived in the workers' cottage, previously occupied by the McGlades. The Hassells' homestead was out of bounds to the children, to whose eyes it appeared 'like a mansion' in comparison with their

36 Coate, Yvonne and Kevin *More Lonely Graves of Western Australia* Hesperian Press, Carlisle, WA, 2000, p. 241; and Tilbrook, op. cit., pp. 128-29; typescript information at Quaalup; and Mingli Wanjurri-Nungala (Moreen McGlade) and her daughter, Kathy McGlade, telephone conversations with Chinnery, March 2007.

37 Kathy McGlade, telephone conversations with Robin Chinnery, March 2007.

38 Site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, October 2006; Mingli Wanjurri-Nungala (Moreen McGlade) and her daughter, Kathy McGlade, telephone conversations with Robin Chinnery, March 2007. Kathy McGlade and her uncle, Rodney McGlade visited the grave in spring 2006.

39 Rosie Van Toll op. cit.

40 Photographs on display at Quaalup Homestead, site visit, Chinnery and Farrow, October 2006.

41 Rosie Van Toll, op. cit.

42 ibid.

43 Typewritten information, Carole Petterson, on display at Quaalup Homestead, site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, October 2006.

small cottage.⁴⁴ Fig trees and apricots were among the plantings in the well-established orchard, which has not survived into the 21st century.⁴⁵

In the 1940s, Mick continued to reside and work at Quaalup, and his older brother, Albert Edmund 'Joe', lived and worked at the main station at Jerramungup.⁴⁶ By this period, Ednie Hassell had built up his flock of sheep at Jerramungup and Quaalup to around 10,000, and the clip at Jerramungup was 'the largest produced in the agricultural areas of this state.'⁴⁷

In the mid-1940s, as the end of the War drew closer, the Commonwealth and State governments organised the transition to peacetime conditions. The War Service Land Settlement Agreement Act (1945) authorised the execution of an agreement between the State and the Commonwealth for the settlement on the land of returning servicemen and other eligible persons. The State administered the Settlement Scheme on behalf of the Commonwealth, which provided the capital for acquisition, development and improvement of land.⁴⁸ Some of the land brought under the Scheme would be Group Settlement land, some Crown land, and some freehold land purchased for the Scheme.⁴⁹

Around 1946, Joe and Mick Hassell, 'lost all the sheep', which nearly bankrupted their father, who was much distressed.⁵⁰ Both sons departed, and, although elderly, Ednie took over the running of the properties and returned to live permanently at Jerramungup, often visiting Quaalup, where two Aboriginal workers, who lived on the property, were responsible for the day-to-day operations.⁵¹ With rabbits in plague proportions and difficulties obtaining reliable labour for the properties, it was a period of constant struggle.⁵²

In early 1950, Brigadier H. Norman and Alex Wild made a positive report on the Jerramungup portion of Ednie Hassell's landholdings for possible purchase for the War Service Land Settlement Scheme, but reported the land at Quaalup and Doubtful Island Bay was not suitable, owing to the isolated location and only small areas of good soil suitable for cultivation. However, they could be sold as grazing properties. After some negotiation, Ednie Hassell agreed to sell the properties for £60,000, having insisted he would not separate Quaalup and Doubtful Island Bay from Jerramungup as they were run in conjunction.⁵³ On 25 September, Ednie signed the papers, and his youngest daughter, Rosie, drove him back to Quaalup as he wanted to see how his wheat crop was going. Next morning, while inspecting it with two Aboriginal workers, he collapsed. Rosie drove him back to Jerramungup to meet the doctor from Gnowangerup, but to no avail. Subsequently, the bumper crop was harvested.⁵⁴ On 27 April 1951, following completion of the various legal formalities, the freehold properties and the pastoral leases were transferred to the Crown.⁵⁵ In November 1951, having

44 ibid.

45 ibid; and site visit, Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, October 2006.

46 Spriggs, A. op. cit., pp. 14-15.

47 Rosie Van Toll, op. cit.

48 Report of the Auditor General for year ended 30 June 1952, in *Votes and Proceedings* 1952, Vol. 3, p. 55.

49 ibid.

50 Rosie Van Toll, op. cit.

51 ibid.

52 ibid; and Hassell, Cleve W. op. cit., p. 87.

53 Spence, Terry *Jerramungup: Soldiers of the Soil* PK Print, Hamilton Hill, WA, 2002, pp. 35-39.

54 Rosie Van Toll, op. cit.

55 Memos. and correspondence in 'Quaalup' SROWA Cons. 1683 Item 1907/08697, 1951.

heard that tenders would 'very soon be called' for Quaalup and Doubtful Island Bay, Frank Clancy requested details be sent to him, as he they would be 'ideal' for him 'to run cattle and horses on that country'.⁵⁶

In the early 1950s, 'Jerramungup' (9103 ha) was divided under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme and the blocks allocated to ex-servicemen. As most of the land at Quaalup (348 ha) and Doubtful Island Bay (1516 ha) was not considered viable for cropping, and was not required for Settlement, they were divided into various blocks, which were to be sold.⁵⁷ A Certificate of Title, registered on 10 December 1953, shows Kent Locations 1293 to 1303 inclusive, with a total area of 660 acres, bordering the Gairdner River,⁵⁸ *Quaalup Homestead Group* being on Location 1298. On 16 July 1954, the above Locations were transferred to Jesse Lugg, farmer, and his wife, Ruth Lillian Lugg, of Wellard, who took up residence at the Homestead.⁵⁹ However, their occupancy was relatively short lived, and the place had been left by 1962, when a photograph shows the Homestead with an elevated tank at one end of the verandah, and open ground on all sides with some post and rail fencing nearby.⁶⁰

Meanwhile, by 1956, about 700 land-holdings had been allocated under the Settlement Scheme, mostly for sheep and wheat farms, after the land acquired by the government had been cleared and 'improved to the stage of production'.⁶¹ Other than Eneabba, the new districts settled under the Scheme were in the Great Southern and South-Eastern regions, including Rocky Gully, Denbarker, North Manypeaks, East Narrikup, North and South Stirling, West Kalgan, and Jerramungup, where the Hassell's property was among those acquired.⁶²

On 23 April 1966, Jesse Lugg died, and his wife became sole proprietor of the Kent Locations 1293 to 1303, which she continued to own until 1973.⁶³

In the 1960s and early 1970s, more beach and fishing shacks were built at Bremer Bay and along the coast, often from salvaged or discarded materials. Properties not continuously occupied were subject to vandalism and theft of materials in this period, and materials including timber and iron roofing were taken from *Quaalup Homestead Complex*. The iron roofing of the barn was stolen, leaving the building exposed, and consequently its condition deteriorated. The Oregon trusses remained for a period, but were stolen at a later date.⁶⁴

On 26 April 1973, Kent Locations 1293 to 1303 were transferred to Maxwell Peter Lenegan of South Perth. On 10 September they were transferred to Ronald Vicary Fowler, who sold a number of them separately the following year.⁶⁵ In March 1974, Location 1298 (16.2ha) was purchased by Norma Pearl Keen and Geoffrey Ernest Keen, of Kalamunda, who was taking up a position as Ranger at the nearby Fitzgerald River National Park.⁶⁶ The Park had been declared an 'A' Class Reserve and vested in the National Parks Board on 19 January 1973, after

56 Correspondence in *ibid*, November 1951.

57 Memos and correspondence in *ibid*, 1952.

58 Certificate of Title Vol. 1179 Fol. 327.

59 *ibid*.

60 Hassell, Cleve W. *op. cit.*, p. 87.

61 Crowley, F. K., *op. cit.*, p. 344.

62 *ibid*.

63 Certificate of Title Vol. 1179 Fol. 327.

64 Max Wellstead, conversation with Chinnery, 10 October 2006.

65 Certificates of Title Vol. 1179 Fol. 327 and Vol. 1360 Fol. 475.

66 Certificate of Title Vol. 1373 Fol. 760.

the area came under threat from mining interests. Its extraordinary diversity of botanical species was evident from the number of major botanical collections made in the area since 1828, and it was also recognised that the Park had 'great' tourist potential 'from the scenic and botanical point of view'.⁶⁷

The Keens erected a new timber-framed house near the Homestead for their family. Over a number of years, they gradually restored the neglected, and severely vandalised, homestead. Photographs on display at the place show the homestead before, during and after the restoration works, which included replacing the iron roof and reinstating portions of the interior walls. Among the latter are photographs of the outbuildings, including the barn, before and after the roofing structure to the gable roof collapsed and some walls partially collapsed, the remains of the workers' cottage, and the gravesite.⁶⁸

On 20 April 1977, a covenant in favour of the National Trust of Australia (WA) was registered on the title to Kent Location 1298.⁶⁹

In February 1984, the Homestead was offered for sale and described as 'faithfully restored'. Photographs show it was in good condition.⁷⁰

In May 1989, Gilbert William O'Brien and his wife, Dale Alexandra O'Brien, of Brookdale Farm, Dumbleyung, purchased *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay*,⁷¹ after he saw the place while on a fishing trip. In the 1990s, they developed the place as a tourist facility, establishing a small museum in the Homestead that displayed 'antiques, memorabilia, old photographs and oddments' and offered 'silver service meals on an antique English oak table once owned by Janet Holmes à Court'.⁷² The O'Briens erected a two-storey steel framed house for their own accommodation, a steel framed cabin 70 metres north of the road for guest accommodation, and established a camping ground, to cater for visitors to the place itself and to the Fitzgerald River National Park.⁷³

In 1997, *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* was included in the Shire of Jerramungup's Municipal Inventory, and recommended for entry in the Register of Heritage Places.⁷⁴

In 2004, Carsten Wagner-Richelmann and Karin Quetschke, who had immigrated from Hamburg, Germany, purchased *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay*, which was transferred to them on 11 June.⁷⁵ Subsequently, they have developed the Quaalup Homestead Wilderness Retreat. The Keens' house has been converted into self-contained units, and the other accommodation comprises a two bedroom chalet and three bedroom cabin, erected under the O'Briens house, and some on-site caravans in the camping ground. The owners occupy the two-storey house built by the O'Briens. Rather than the largely fishing oriented clientele who frequented the place under the O'Briens, Wagner-Richelmann and Quetschke have sought to widen the clientele to encourage eco-

67 Jenkins, C. F. H. *The National Parks of Western Australia* National Parks Authority of Western Australia, Crawley, Western Australia, 1980, pp. 50-58.

68 Photographs on display at Quaalup Homestead, site visit, Chinnery and Farrow, October 2006.

69 Certificate of Title Vol. 1373 Fol. 760.

70 *West Australian* Great South News, 22 August 1984, p. 12.

71 Certificate of Title Vol. 1373 Fol. 760.

72 *West Australian* 3 December 1996.

73 Carsten Wagner-Richelmann and Karin Quetschke, conversation with Chinnery, October 2006.

74 Municipal Inventory, Shire of Jerramungup, Adopted 17 July 1997.

75 Certificate of Title Vol. 1373 Fol. 760.

tourism and family groups. The homestead is open to visitors, and morning and afternoon tea, and meals are served in the living room for visitors and guests who are not self-catering.⁷⁶

In July 2005, part of the north wall of the barn fell in.⁷⁷

In September 2006, the Friends of Fitzgerald River National Park was launched at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay*. Around 50 people attended the launch function in the homestead.⁷⁸ Since this date, the place has continued in the same ownership and the Wilderness Retreat continues to operate.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay comprises a single-storey quartzite stone house with corrugated iron roof (1858, 1940), the substantial remains of a quartzite barn (c.1858-70) and associated livestock enclosure, remains of cottage (date unknown), and grave (1927), constructed as a pastoral outstation by John Wellstead.

Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay is located on Lot 1298, a property of 15.47 hectares located close to the Gairdner River. The property is one of a small number of adjacent lots that are in private ownership within the Fitzgerald River National Park. This park is located 180 km east of Albany and 9 kms west of Hopetoun on the south coast of Western Australia. UNESCO classifies it as a World Biosphere. Its 330,000 hectares of wilderness contain an exceptionally large variety of flora, including a large number of rare and endangered species.

The parcel of land is located close to a natural ford and within a series of bends in the Gairdner River and was purposely selected by John Wellstead for its ability to easily contain livestock and provide water. Lot 1298 is separated from the Gairdner River by the adjacent lots to the west, Lot 1296 and Lot 1297.

Lot 1298 is a wide battleaxe shape with its longest boundary to the west being 807 metres long. The southern portion of the Lot is narrower than the northern portion, with the southern boundary of 151.6 metres facing Gairdner Road. The northern boundary is 252 metres wide. Development is concentrated in the southern portion of the Lot, which is relatively flat and has been substantially cleared. The northern portion of the Lot rises steadily for forty metres to its highest point on the north-west corner and is covered with native flora, which is between one and two metres high.

Significant elements on the site are the Homestead House, the substantial ruins of the Barn, and adjacent livestock holding pens, the ruins of McGlade's Cottage, and the grave of McGlade's daughter, May. The latter is located in the northern portion of the lot.

Elements considered to have little significance are the two-storey steel framed house constructed by the O'Briens in the 1980s, two steel sheds to the north of the barn, a steel framed accommodation cabin 70 metres north of the road, a stables in the centre of the Lot, caravan sites and an ablution building. The accommodation cabin, which is connected by a verandah to the south of the

⁷⁶ Brochure for Quaalup Homestead Wilderness Retreat; and Carsten Wagner-Richelmann and Karin Quetschke, conversation with Chinnery and Farrow, October 2006.

⁷⁷ Carsten Wagner-Richelmann and Karin Quetschke, conversation with Chinnery, October 2006.

⁷⁸ Karin Quetschke, conversation with Chinnery, 10 October 2006.

homestead house was originally constructed as a kitchen for the Keens and this is also considered to have little significance.

The Homestead House and barn are aligned on a strong north-south axis towards the western side of the Lot, with straight view from one to other, interrupted more recently by O'Brien's two storey house built on site between them. The entrance track follows the western boundary, and turns east between the homestead building to the south, and the contemporary two storey steel manager's residence to the north. The ruins of the barn are located approximately thirty metres to the north of the manager's residence, with the ruins of McGlade's cottage approximately 80 metres to the north-north-east of the barn.

Homestead House

The Homestead House was constructed in two stages. The first stage was the western portion of the building, constructed in 1858 of quartzite from the banks of the Gairdner River. The corners of the building and door and windows reveals are quoined with larger blocks of the local red spongelite. This was a modest rectangular three-room building, with two small rooms to the south and a larger room to the north. A hipped verandah that can be seen in an early 20th century photograph is likely to have returned around the entire 1858 structure.

In 1940, a substantial addition was constructed onto the east side of the original building in matching quartzite, in the Inter-War Georgian Revival style. The roof of this section is hipped and the roof plate height is higher than the original building. The layout of this section consists of an entrance corridor in place of the east verandah, a moderately sized dining room and bedroom to the east, and a small bathroom at the north end of the corridor. A hipped verandah matching the early verandah returns around the entire addition. Early photographs indicate that the verandah around the 1940 section may have been added in the 1970s.

The original 1858 structure is a simple modest cottage, constructed of quartzite stone in the Victorian Georgian style with a medium pitched gable roof. It is one room wide and consists of three rooms, which were originally likely to have had external access. The two gable end walls have large externally projecting stone fireplaces and short square chimneys but no fenestration. The front elevation, which faces west, has two external doors and two small casement windows. A verandah which wraps around the building has a shallow pitched roof which is supported on a number of bush poles. The verandah floor is paved with lime.

The internal depth of the building is approximately 3.7m, with the large room at the north end being 6.1m wide, the central room 3.6m wide and the south room 3.1m wide. All the ceilings in this section rake from the side walls from a height of 2.3m to a flat central section at a height of 2.8m.

The two smaller rooms are similar and appear to retain original 150mm floorboards complete with hand made nails. The floor structure is slightly unstable, which is likely to have been caused by the leaking box gutter between the two sections of the building. The skirting is 75mm x 25mm splayed timber, not original. The walls are plastered with a rough plaster and are painted matt white. There is some drumminess to the plaster. The adjoining doorway at the east end of the dividing wall contains a ledged and braced door constructed of 150mm timber boards and has a hand hewn lintel over, as do the doors leading from the entrance passage into the central and north rooms.

The south room has a simple fireplace, which is flush with the wall, with a segmental arched head and a simple timber mantle shelf over. The fireplace has a concrete hearth, with a flat irregular shaped stone flush with the floor of the fireplace. A timber beam at wall plate height over the fireplace may act as a tie. The only window is a small casement, approximately in the centre of the east wall, and there is a ledged and braced external timber door constructed of 100mm boards in the north corner of the west wall. The ceiling is lined with battened cement sheet (possibly asbestos) with exposed collar ties.

The ceiling to the central room has recently been re-lined with new varnished pine matchwood boarding.

The large room at the north end has 125mm jarrah floor and no skirtings. The ledged and braced external door at the south end of the west wall is constructed of 150mm timber. The fireplace is lined with grey cement blocks and has a raised concrete hearth.

The passage is a generous 1500mm wide and has a steeply sloping ceiling raking down towards the 1858 rooms to the west. The jarrah floorboards appear to be original with a width of 150mm and hand made nails. The front door, which was missing, has been replaced with a re-cycled moulded timber four panel external door, which has been cut down to suit the opening. The door on the north wall also has four panels but the top pane is glazed. The skirting to this area is $\frac{1}{4}$ round. The east wall was originally constructed of stone but had collapsed and was partially replaced with plasterboard.

The dining room is a moderately generous room (5.6m x 4.9m) with a high (3.9m) ceiling. Photographs indicate that a large portion of the fabric of this room was missing in 1974, and was replaced when the Keens renovated the building in the 1970s. The floor is constructed of 125mm jarrah boards and the skirting is moulded timber. The portions of the north and west walls that had collapsed have been replaced with plasterboard with a wide arch in the west wall in place of the original timber door. The ceiling is plasterboard and has a 1950s style fluted cornice. A chimneybreast projects from the east wall and is flanked by six pane casement windows.

The bedroom on the north-east corner is a moderate size 4m x 4.2m. The floors were replaced in the 1970s campaign with 125mm jarrah. The skirting is $\frac{1}{4}$ round. A six-pane window on the east wall has introduced architraves. The door on the west wall has a glazed pane over.

The bathroom is a small room. The ceiling is steeply raking at the south end and flat at the north end of the room and is lined with cement sheets. These are cracking from moisture penetration and appear to contain asbestos fibres. There is a small 4 pane window in the north wall.

Barn (1858-1870s) and Livestock Enclosure

The barn is a large stone structure, 17m long and 8.5m wide, with 500 mm thick quartzite walls, which are 3.3m high. The roof is no longer extant, since the roof sheeting was stolen in the 1960s, and the original trusses, which can be seen on photographs of the place taken in the 1970s, were later removed or stolen. As a result, the structural stability of the building has been compromised and, with rain eroding the mortar, fabric has been lost. Most of the east and south walls have collapsed, including the south-east corner, and small sections of the north and west walls. Three of the corners are extant, laid in a random quoining with the largest pieces of quartzite selected and cut to reinforce the corners. A large

doorway at the south end of the east wall retains its original timber sill. Fabric on the south reveal indicates the position of the doorframe and hinges. A large (1.3m x 1.8m) quartzite buttress on the east wall appears to be an early addition, probably to reinforce the adjacent opening. There is evidence of a smaller standard door in the south wall, as seen in the historic photos. Nothing remains of the floor structure.

An extensive enclosure added onto the west wall of the barn was constructed of timber bush poles and wire and is likely to have been used as a sheep-holding pen. There are also remnants of early post and rail fencing.

There is no evidence of other earlier structures shown on the historic photographs as being attached to the east wall.

McGlade's Cottage

Very little fabric remains from McGlade's cottage. A portion of the quartzite and granite fireplace, some posts and some indication in the foliage of the extent of the original structure, are all that remain. The site is largely overgrown, with the stone from the chimney largely extant close by.

May Mcglade's Grave

Located towards the northern end of the Lot, a narrow sand track leads to the grave. It is marked with an introduced timber cross. A rough enclosure has been formed from some bush fencing poles and wire. Fresh flowers on the grave had been left the day previous to the site visit by Nyoongar descendants of McGlade.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The HCWA database lists 115 homesteads constructed before 1860, of which 35 are registered. Only six of the 115 are located in the Great Southern Region, and of these the Old Farm at Strawberry Hill, Albany, is the only one Entered on the Register of Heritage Places. John Wellstead, who built the quartzite construction homestead and barn at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay*, would have been familiar with this place, which was built by Sir Richard Spencer (a fellow soldier), comprising pise construction workmen's accommodation (1833) and a two storey granite farmhouse in the Victorian Georgian style (1836). The original 1858 section of the Homestead House at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* is remarkably similar in form to the Cottage at the Old Farm, which was constructed in pise.

Wellsteads' Homestead Group, at Bremer Bay, to which *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* was constructed as an outstation, is constructed of local granite in the Victorian Georgian style. The quartzite homestead (1858) and wool barn (1858-1870s) at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* were part of a smaller complex of buildings, in a more isolated location, reflecting its role as an outstation under the Wellsteads and subsequently under the Hassells, who likewise used it as an out-station for 'Jerramungup' until 1950.

Slater Homestead (1856-1907), at Goomalling, which comprises a substantial number of buildings constructed in stone, appears to be the only place developed from a pastoral outstation entered on the Register of Heritage Places to date.

Cape Riche Homestead, located approx 100 kms west of Quaalup, is an extensive group of early spongelite (local stone) buildings designed and built by Alexander Moir between 1850 and 1860. The other five places in the Great Southern that may be compared to *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay*

are Jerramungup Homestead and Barn, two buildings constructed in stone; Quartermaine's House at Katanning, which is a single house with a grave; Wagin Homestead at Arthur River; and Yeriminup Homestead ruins at Cranbrook, built of hand made bricks for the Egerton-Warburton family in 1857.

A number of other homestead groups dating from pre-1860, have been entered in the Register, some of which are now part of the wider Metropolitan area, including *Oakover*, *Spring Park*, *Millendon*, and *Maddington Park*, where the homesteads are of brick construction. Six extensive homestead groups outside the Metropolitan area have been entered in the Register. *Balladong Farm Group*, and Bridge House, in the Old Colonial Georgian design style, is an extensive group of brick stone and timber buildings dating from 1850, although the farm itself was established in 1831. *Buckland Homestead and Farm Buildings* is also an extensive group of single and double storey buildings in this design style, constructed in stone between 1840 and 1874. *Old Blythwood* at Pinjarra, a Flemish bond brick complex in the same style, was built between 1856 and 1861. *Oakabella* at Northampton, was constructed of stone in the 1860s. *Walebing*, on the Great Northern Highway at Walebing, is a homestead group of local granite buildings, built for the Lefroy family between 1848-80, which continues in the family's ownership. *Forrest Homestead* at Picton also continues in family ownership, but comprises only a single house, which has been substantially altered.

The HCWA database includes a small number of homestead groups developed in the Great Southern region and the south-east from the 1860s, of which Martinup Homestead (1863) at Gnowangerup, and Glen Lossie (1864) at Kojonup, may be as extensive as Wellsteads' Homestead Group. In the south-east region, Dempster House (fmr) (1873, 1878, 1940s, 1967-68), at Esperance, a single storey (white-washed) limestone and iron residence in the Victorian Regency design style, which has been restored, differs in style to the homestead at *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* and is of later date.⁷⁹ None of the extensive farm buildings that were part of the Dempsters' substantial pastoral enterprise at the place in the 19th century are extant.⁸⁰

In conclusion, *Quaalup Homestead Group, near Bremer Bay* is rare as a homestead group that originally developed as a pastoral outstation, dating from the mid-19th century. So far as is known, it is the only place where the buildings are of quartzite construction.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research in diaries and other primary documents dating from the mid-19th century may reveal further information about the place.

⁷⁹ Draft Assessment, Dempster House, HCWA Place No. 00822.

⁸⁰ Erickson, Rica *The Dempsters* UWA Press, Nedlands, 1978. For photographs of the homestead and wool barn, see *ibid*, p. 130.