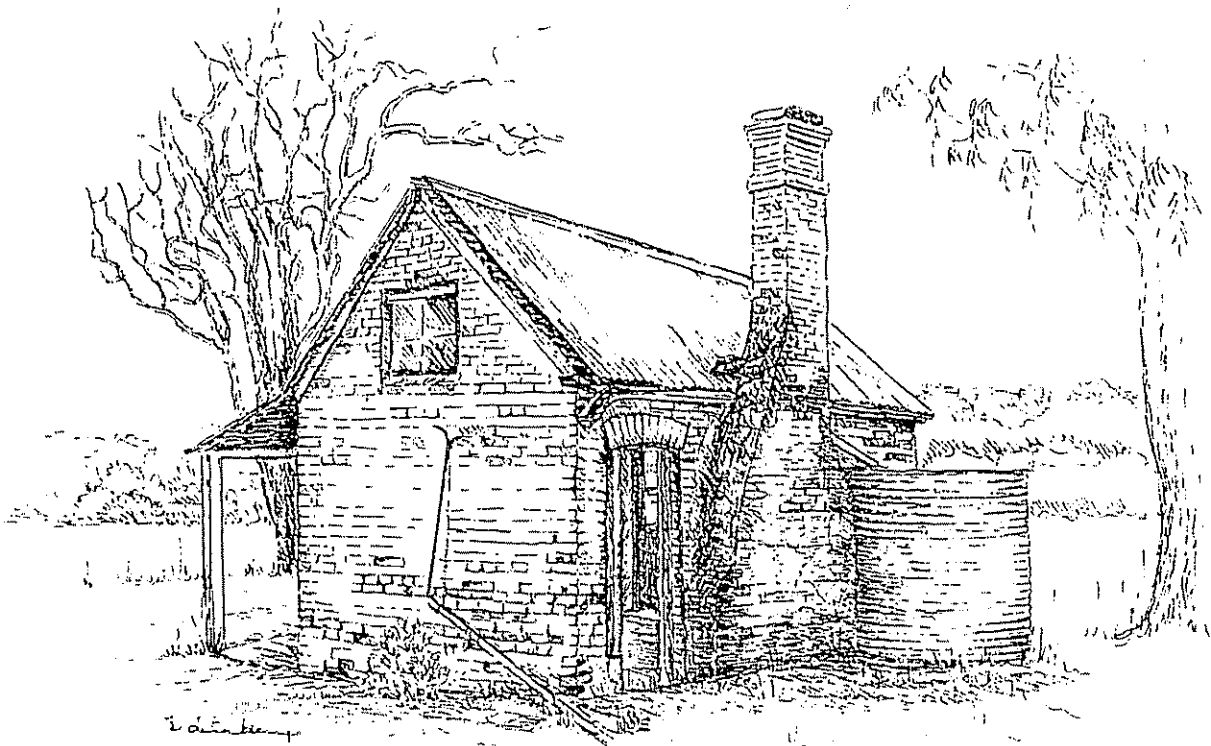
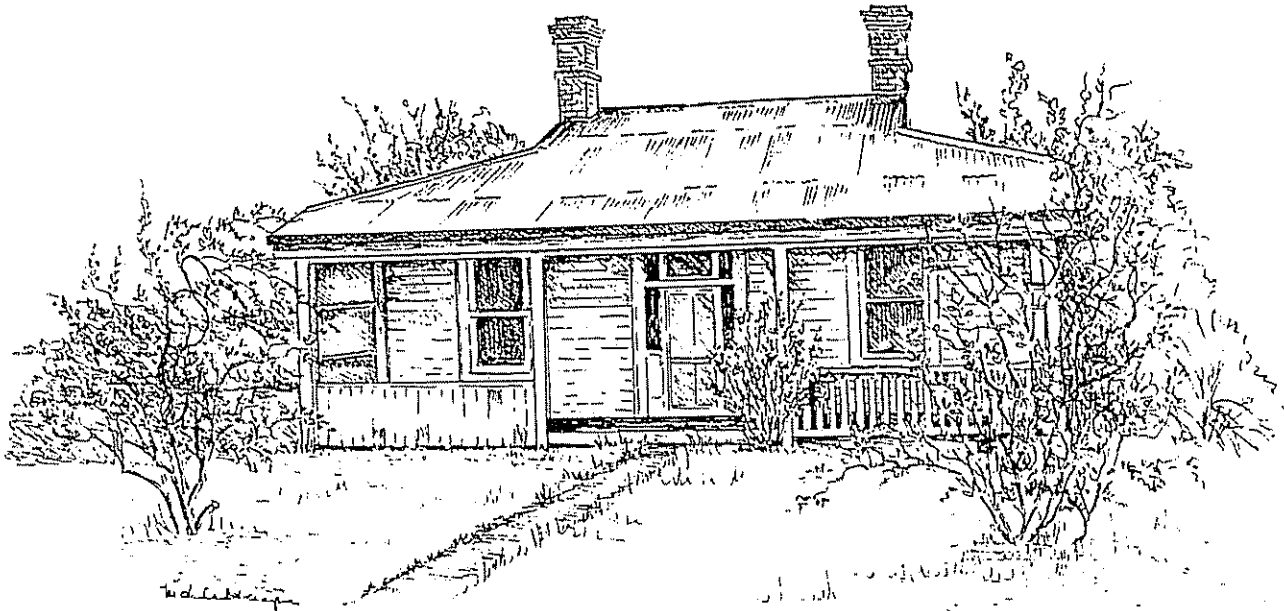


Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup
MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY



O'BRIEN PLANNING CONSULTANTS

***MUNICIPAL HERITAGE
INVENTORY***

for

The Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup

by

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August 1995

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A community project the size of the *Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup Municipal Inventory* is only possible with the enthusiasm, energy and hard work of a number of people.

Beginning with the Community Liaison Committee, we are extremely grateful to Karen Watkins and the members of the Committee for the hours of work and the many years of knowledge which you have collectively contributed to the Inventory. You have made it so much easier for future generations to know about and appreciate the places of heritage value in the Donnybrook/Balingup district. Our thanks also go to the Donnybrook Historical Society and others who donated photographs for the Inventory.

We would like to pay tribute to Jeanne Cavallaro of Balingup, who passed away before the final Inventory was complete.

To John Attwood and Joe O'Keefe, the Shire representatives, your contribution and assistance are much appreciated

We would like to acknowledge the work of Alan Frost, author of *Green Gold* and *Balya Balinga*. His many hours of researching and writing contributed greatly to our production of the Thematic Framework Matrix for the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup.

To Gerry MacGill and Mike Betham of the Western Australian Heritage Council, we extend our appreciation for all the assistance and information which you have made available to us over the past months.

Our thanks to Maureen de la Harpe for the exquisite sketches on the front cover of the report.

O'Brien Planning Consultants

August 1995

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PART A : THE PROCESS

PART A

I. INTRODUCTION

The Heritage Act of 1990, which requires all local authorities in Western Australia to compile a Municipal Heritage Inventory, provides an opportunity for the local community in the Donnybrook/Balingup district to celebrate their roots and heritage. The process of compiling a Heritage Inventory gives residents the opportunity to identify those places of historical and cultural significance for the communities in the district.

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

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and the Aboriginal Heritage Act will ensure that significant aspects of Aboriginal history and culture are recorded and preserved. A search of the official records indicates that there are numerous sites recorded in the general area of the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup. These sites are primarily artefact scatters and occasional quarries for the production of stone tools. However, there are also known burial sites, and the Blackwood River was a major mythological and economic feature in Aboriginal culture. It would appear that very little research has been done in the area other than for major development projects, so there are undoubtedly sites in the area which have not yet been recorded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs.

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

The term Heritage is described in the Macquarie Concise Dictionary as, "The culture, traditions and national assets preserved from one generation to another". In an attempt to register and preserve Western Australia's valuable heritage for future generations, the Heritage of Western Australia Act 1990 requires

"the council of a municipality to compile and maintain an inventory of buildings within its district which, in its opinion, are or may become of cultural heritage significance."

Each municipality is to have a Heritage Inventory by early 1995. In the Act it also stresses that the process should include proper community consultation, as this gives local communities a say on what is important to them, and it promotes community ownership of the local heritage. This will make the protection of heritage places an easier task in the future.

The Heritage Council commissioned some pilot programs (eg in the South West Region and in Northampton), and since that time revised some of the initial guidelines which were circulated to all Local Governments. The process of compiling inventories is a dynamic one and the format of the Inventory will vary from one local government to another, although there will be a similarity of basic structure.

The Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup appointed *O'Brien Planning Consultants* to assist with the compilation of their Inventory late in 1993

O'Brien Planning Consultants has worked in close liaison with the Heritage Council and our approach to the Heritage Inventory Process was formulated in close consultation with the Project Manager.

The issue of heritage value is an extremely sensitive and subjective area. While most people in a community may have a strong desire to preserve those places which have historical, social or cultural value for the community, there may be others who feel concerned about the rights of property owners being infringed as a result of heritage legislation being imposed by the State Government.

The Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup Municipal Heritage Inventory is the result of many hours of researching and recording of information relating to a number of places in the district. It has been a process of noting and documenting those places which reflect the story of Donnybrook/Balingup and districts over time. This information will now be available to assist in sound decision making relating to those properties at a local government level. The Inventory is the property of the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup and administration of any aspects relating to the Inventory is the realm of the local government.

It is important to stress the dynamic nature of the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup Municipal Heritage Inventory. This first edition lays the groundwork for the ongoing process of reviewing and updating the Inventory regularly. Material which has not been researched for this initial document will be reviewed by a future review committee, and the work of identifying significant places to include on the Inventory will continue.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED APPROACH TO THE PROJECT

The role of the consultants in the process of compiling the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup Municipal Heritage Inventory was to co-ordinate and guide the Local Government and community input, using the guidelines formulated by the Heritage Council. Involving the local community extensively in the process had a number of benefits:

- Community enthusiasm and ownership of the project.
- A financial benefit, as much of the research and work involved in the project was done by local volunteers.

The process had nine (9) stages.

i) The Research Phase

- The consultants researched the history of the Donnybrook/Balingup region, using the resources available in the Battye Library and other material which the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup made available to them. The local histories by Alan Frost, *Green Gold* and *Balya/Balinga* were important sources of information for our research.
- The consultants prepared a first draft of the Historical Overview and Thematic Framework Matrix, drawing together their research information.
- The consultants briefly researched information about places which had already been identified as having heritage value in the Donnybrook/Balingup area, and they drew up a preliminary list from material which had previously been collected, either by the National Trust, the Heritage Council, the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup or by groups in the area, like the Historical Society. This list provided the basis for the nomination phase of the Inventory process.

ii) Establishing the Community Committee

- A public invitation to participate in the process was circulated in the community.
- Letters were sent to a wide range of interest groups and individuals, asking for help and support for the project.
- At a public meeting on 11 November 1993 the program was outlined and a Community Liaison Committee was established.

iii) Finalising the Framework/Search Conference

- The first draft of the Thematic Framework was given to the Community Liaison Committee for comment, correction, and additions.
- A second public meeting was held on 8 December 1993 for the general community to discuss and add their comments to the draft thematic framework matrix. This meeting took the form of a Heritage Party, at which local people were given the opportunity to reminisce about bygone days in Donnybrook/Balingup in a relaxed and convivial atmosphere. They were also asked to note those places in the district which they considered should be on the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

iv) The Nomination Phase

- A decision was made by the Community Committee and by the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup that owners would be encouraged to nominate their own properties rather than nominations coming from the general public. It was decided that the Committee would keep close control of the nomination process and would take joint responsibility for nominations.
- The preliminary list was made available, and the Committee set about preparing nomination forms for those and other places and sites arising out of the framework. Guidelines about types of possible sites relating to the themes and sub themes in the Thematic Framework were available to the Committee.

v) Review and Assessment of Nominated Places

- The list of nominations was reviewed by the Committee and the consultants.
- Nominated places and sites were taken through an Assessment Process to establish priorities, after which a list was created which became the Draft Municipal Inventory. The places and sites which did not go onto the Inventory were included in the Supplementary Lists.

vi) Draft Inventory

- The consultants prepared the Draft Inventory based on the recommendations of the Committee as to which places should be included in the Draft Inventory.
- The Draft Inventory was submitted to Council for discussion and ratification prior to being released for the public submission period.

vii) Advertise Draft Inventory/Call for Submissions

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

viii) Draft Approval by Council

- The Draft Inventory was submitted to Council for adoption or amendment.

ix) Preparation of Final Heritage Inventory

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

2.2 THE THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

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

The Thematic Framework addressed the following :

- * Important time periods for the area.
- * Why people settled.
- * How people moved, earned a living and socialised together.
- * Important events.
- * Outside links.
- * People who made a significant contribution to the community.

The cut off dates between time periods were determined according to important events, for example the arrival of convicts as a labour force in 1851, and World War II in 1939. The thematic framework was not intended to be a definitive history of the area. The objective of the framework was to provide a brief yet comprehensive picture reflecting aspects of the history of the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup from its beginnings to the present. The major themes were enhanced by including a number of sub themes which portrayed the history of the Donnybrook/Balingup area over time. For example, the theme of Community Efforts included descriptions of local government; education; law and order; community service and utilities; sport, recreation and entertainment; religion; cultural activities; institutions and environmental awareness.

The framework provided the indicators as to which significant places and sites in the Donnybrook/Balingup area might be noted for inclusion in the Inventory. With the Thematic Framework providing the backdrop, the individual places and sites took on a contextual significance from the start of the process.

The matrix format of the framework was expanded into the Historical Overview, a 15 page historical narrative with additional illustrations, elaborating on some of the aspects noted in the Matrix. This "potted history" may be useful beyond the Inventory process and we would encourage its use for other community activities and projects.

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK/BALINGUP THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

THEME/ SUBTHEME	1830 - 1850 Sparse Settlement	1851 - 1875 Convicts and Growth	1876 - 1901 Railways and Gold	1902 - 1939 War and Survival	1940 - 1960 Sbe'll be Apples	1961 - 1980 Industry and Diversity	1981 - 1993 New Directions
1. DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY <i>If/iv people settled If/iv they moved away The things they left behind Sub theme(s)</i>							
2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS <i>How people and goods moved How people communicated and exchanged information Sub theme(s)</i>							
3. OCCUPATIONS <i>If/iv people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour Sub theme(s)</i>							
4. COMMUNITY EFFORTS <i>If/iv people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs Sub theme(s)</i>							
5. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: <i>Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control Sub theme(s)</i>							
6. PEOPLE <i>If/iv men and women from all walks of life who left their mark on the history of the community</i>							

2.3 THE COMMUNITY LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Heritage Act of 1990 clearly stated that the Heritage Inventory was to be compiled with community consultation. The Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup representatives identified a number of individuals, community groups and associations who might have been interested in participating in the process. After sending out a number of invitations, a public meeting was held and a Community Committee or Working Group was formed by those people who were keen to assist in the process.

Mrs Karen Watkins generously offered her services as convenor of the committee and there followed a series of regular committee meetings. In the months that followed a small group of dedicated people contributed an enormous amount of time and energy towards the task of collecting and transcribing information about a wide range of places and sites onto the nomination forms.

The community of Donnybrook/Balingup and districts is indebted to this enthusiastic and tireless group of people who made the Inventory a reality with their efforts. Karen Watkins' contribution to the success of the project was immense, and we thank her most sincerely for all the time and effort she has donated to the community.

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM THE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

At the public meeting on the 11 November 1993 ten people volunteered their time to serve on the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup Municipal Heritage Inventory Committee. At the first committee meeting Karen Watkins of Mumballup was elected as liaison officer between the committee, the shire and the consultants - a position she has ably carried out. Some of the original committee dropped by the wayside, while others joined the group along the way. Jeanne Cavallaro joined the committee a couple of months after the first meeting and contributed a great deal to documenting places in the Balingup area. Unfortunately Jeanne was forced to resign due to ill health before the work was completed and she passed away before the Final Inventory was completed.

The first list of places to research were those already in the Town Planning Scheme. A second list was obtained from the Heritage Council of WA. Some places were on both schedules and by combining both lists we had about 100 places to research before we started adding suggestions of our own!

There were several meetings held before Christmas but it was not until after the holiday break that work really began. By the middle of April, we realised that we would never get through the work quickly enough with monthly meetings

and we started meeting every two weeks. At each meeting completed nomination forms were handed in and we would discuss problems that any of us had with research and/or where or who to contact regarding a particular place.

At one of our meetings Irma Walter suggested that the committee should have a bus tour of the shire as not any one of us knew the whole area. John Attwood (Shire Clerk) was approached with the idea and organised the hire of a bus for the day. Four councillors and representatives from both the Historical Society and the Tourist Bureau joined the committee. We left the Shire Office at 9.00 am and did a quick trip around Donnybrook before travelling up the Preston Valley to Noggerup, across to Grimwade and Kirup, then down to Balingup. After a picnic lunch in Balingup we toured the outlying areas before heading back to Donnybrook on the South West Highway. There were 40 places on our itinerary and we saw 35 of them. Everybody agreed that it was well worth the time spent and we all learnt more about the Shire we live in. On the following Sunday the committee was invited out to John and Edith Thomson's (Old Brookhampton Farm) and John guided us around the Brookhampton/Thomson Brook area to look at another 5 places.

By August 1994 most of the places on our list had been researched and nomination forms completed. Val O'Brien and Cathy Day came down for the assessment workshop on 5 August 1994. The workshop was attended by Rosemary Bailey, Mike Gray, Yvonne Ireland, Alicia Keall, John Thomson, Irma Walter and Karen Watkins. Elsie Woodley was unable to attend due to work commitments. After a mammoth 6 hours work the original list of nearly 130 places was down to 53!

Because of the lack of time, not all the places on the original list were fully researched and, therefore, not assessed. These have been left for the first review committee. Also the committee felt they could not do justice to the "PEOPLE" section on the Thematic Matrix Framework and decided to leave that section for the first review. Likewise, the committee felt that there were many more places that could have been researched and assessed and a list has been compiled for future reference.

We worked well as a group and did what was required to the best of our ability. If we have made any mistakes, these can be rectified by the first review committee.

The Donnybrook/Balingup Heritage Inventory Committee



Front (l to r): Alicia Keall, Irma Walter, Elsie Woodley
Back (l to r): Karen Watkins (Convener), Rosemary Bailey, John Thomson,
Yvonne Ireland; Joe O'Keefe (Town Planner)
Inset: Jeanne Cavallaro (deceased)

2.4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The broader public was invited to be part of the Inventory process in a range of ways. Comprehensive coverage in the Community Newspapers kept residents up to date with the progress of the Inventory and Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup advertisements notified residents of public meetings. Once the Committee had been formed, planning began for the Heritage Party.

On 8 December 1994 a group of residents came together for an evening function hosted by the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup. The committee, Shire officials and councillors and a group of residents enjoyed an evening of reminiscing about old times and places. They also learned more about the Inventory process and how they could make a contribution to the Inventory. The Heritage Party set a very positive and celebratory tone for the next phase of the process, the nomination phase, and the committee generally met with a positive response when they approached people about nominating their properties.

A decision was made by the committee, on the recommendation of the consultants, that owners should be consulted and involved in the nomination process. The committee would take joint responsibility for nominating places, and members of the public were not encouraged to nominate properties belonging to other people. They could register their interest in or concern about a place to a committee member, who could then initiate a nomination form for the place or site if it was considered appropriate. The nomination period continued for a number of weeks, during which time the committee put an enormous amount of energy into recording information about places, buildings and sites onto the nomination forms.

2.5 THE ASSESSMENT PHASE

In the early stages of the Heritage Inventory process, the consultants suggested that it was important that the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup give some consideration to how the shire intended to use the Inventory. The Planner and the Shire Clerk were asked to give an indication to the committee as to how many places were considered reasonable to have on the Municipal Heritage Inventory. These would then be incorporated into the Town Planning Scheme. After some discussion about the planning implications of an extremely large Inventory, it was decided that for this initial setting up phase of the Inventory, a figure of around 50 - 60 places would be manageable.

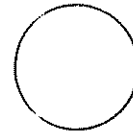
It was decided to prioritise the nominated places so that a top category of places could be prepared. Those which were not considered to be top priority would form a supplementary list. In order to prioritise places, there needed to be an assessment process. Material based on the Burra Charter and on the Heritage Council's criteria for assessment of places for inclusion on the State Register, was prepared. An assessment form was created which was then used at an assessment workshop to evaluate the places for inclusion on the Inventory.

Working in two groups, members of the committee worked through the nomination forms, asking a series of questions for each place. The 'yes' or 'no' responses were recorded and points allocated according to the responses. Using a simple scoring system, it became possible to compare score values of the different places. While there were some discrepancies in the scores allocated by the two groups, the assessment proved effective in identifying those places and sites which the committee considered should be on the Inventory. Together the committee and consultants considered the list which emerged from the Assessment Workshop. They made a few changes before recommending those places which they considered should be on the Inventory and those other places which should be recorded, but placed on the supplementary lists.

2.5.1 Summary of Committee Assessment Process

- 175 places were noted on the preliminary list, compiled from a variety of sources (see above)
- 54 places were selected for inclusion in Category A - The Municipal Heritage Inventory.
- 15 places were chosen to be in Category B - The Supplementary List of places which have been researched to a certain degree. This included some places which were sites only.
- 53 places were chosen to be in Category C - Sites only
- 39 places were noted for research by the review committee

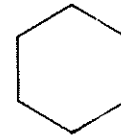
SHIRE OF.....



**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY
ASSESSMENT FORM**

NAME OF PLACE

NO OF PLACE



1. AESTHETIC VALUE

- Is it significant in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community?
- Does it have townscape, streetscape or landscape value?
- Is it characterised by unity of material, design, scale or enhancement of its setting?



2. HISTORIC VALUE

- Is it significant in the evolution or pattern of the history for the community?
- Does it have any strong associations with any well known figures, development, events or cultural heritage phases?



3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

- Does it demonstrate potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the natural or built/historical value of the place?
- Does it constitute a high degree of technical innovation or achievement for the research or educational purposes?



4. SOCIAL VALUE

- Is it significant through association with a community or cultural group for social, cultural, educational or spiritual reasons?



5. RARITY

- Does it demonstrate rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of the cultural heritage?
- Is it a particularly fine or unique example of its type?
- Does it demonstrate a way of life, custom, process or function no longer practised, in danger of being lost or of exceptional interest?



6. REPRESENTATIVENESS

- Is it significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a class of cultural heritage places?
- Does it represent any particular period of cultural heritage development?



7. LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

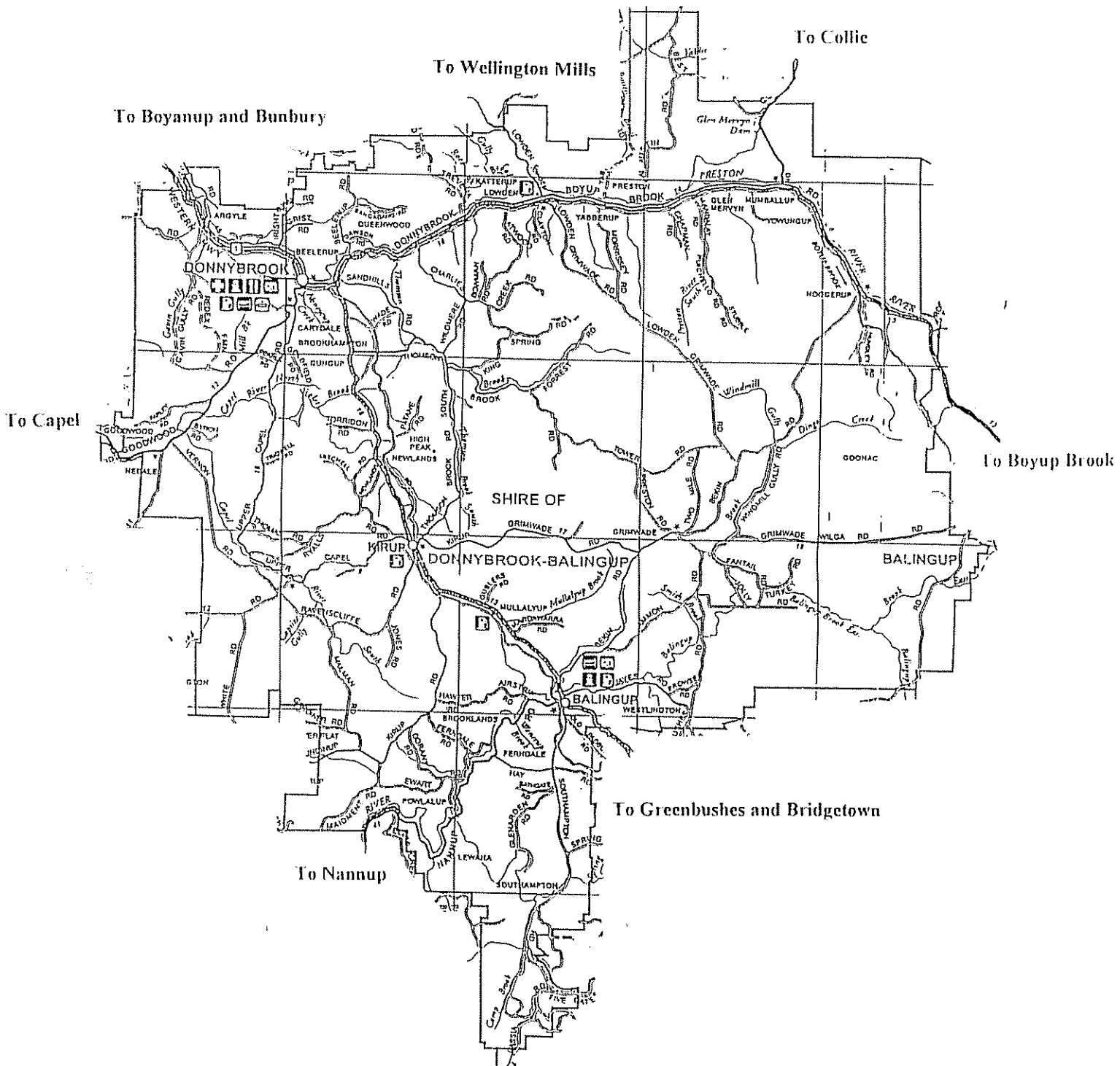
- Is it significant for the local community?
- Is it significant for the state community?
- Is it significant for the national community?
- Is it significant for the international community?

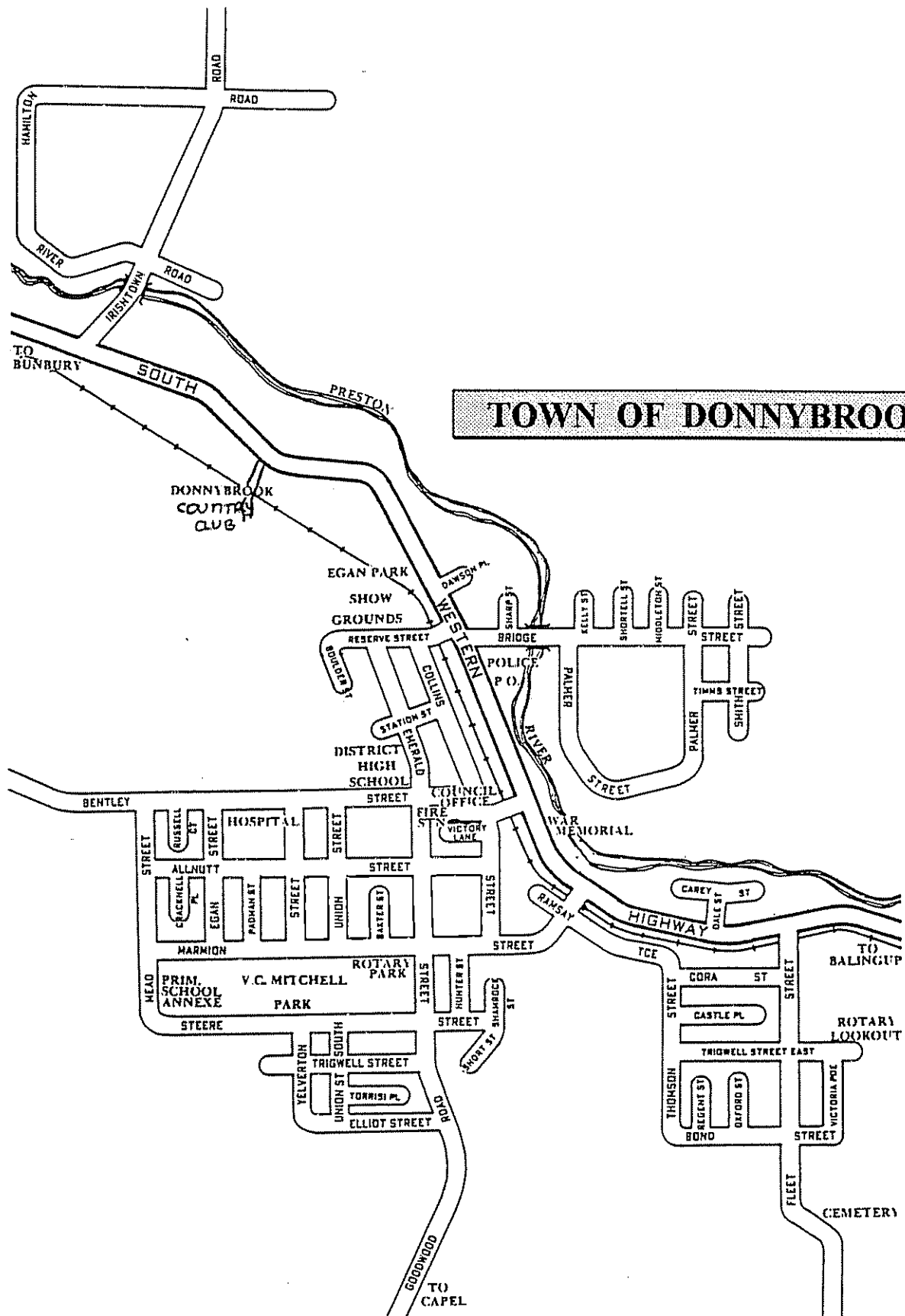


Municipal Heritage Inventory
ASSESSMENT GRADING SHEET

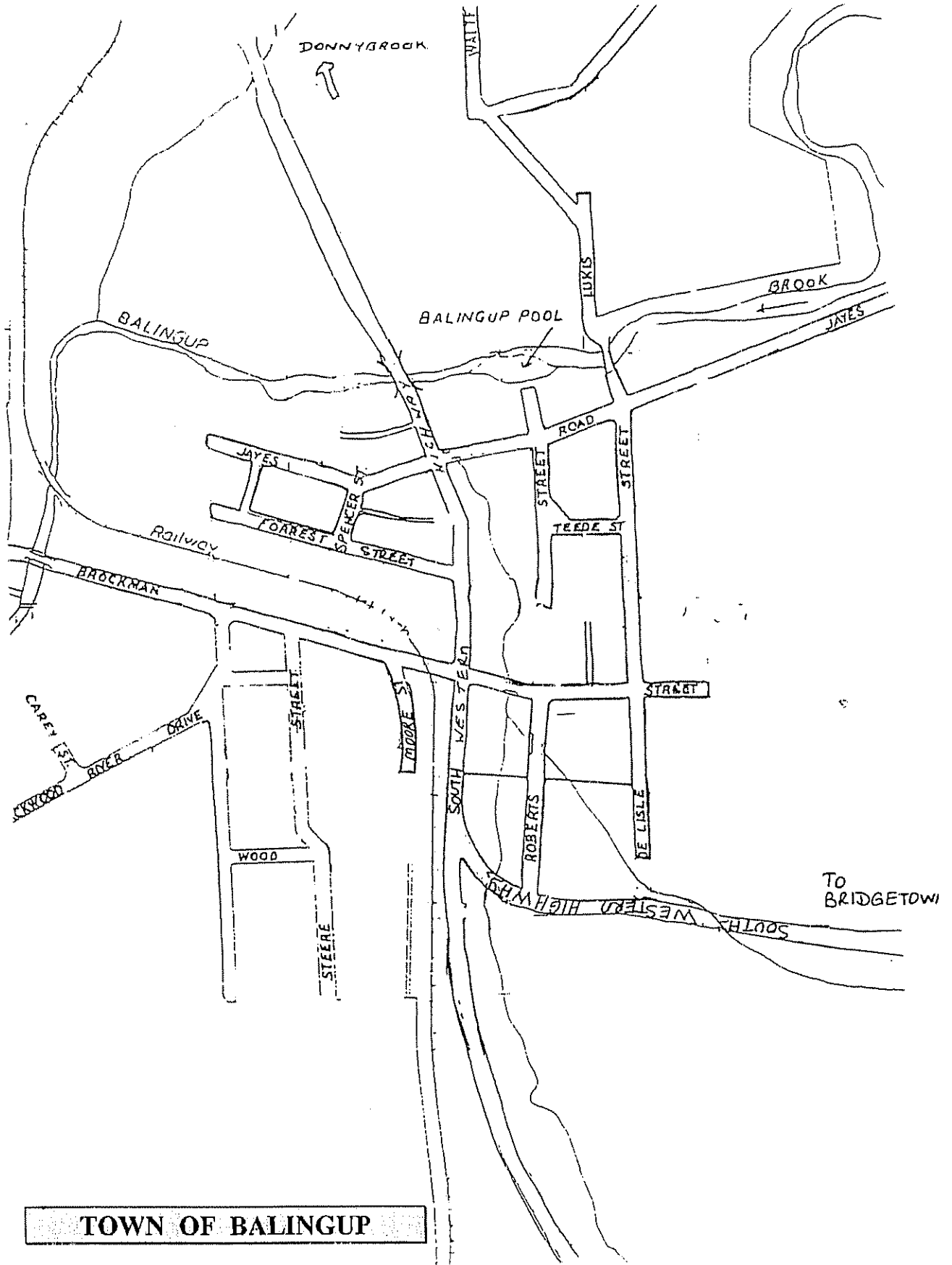
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14	6	86		8	3	36
14	5	84		7	7	34
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13	5	78		7	4	28
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12	6	74		6	6	24
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12	4	70		6	4	20
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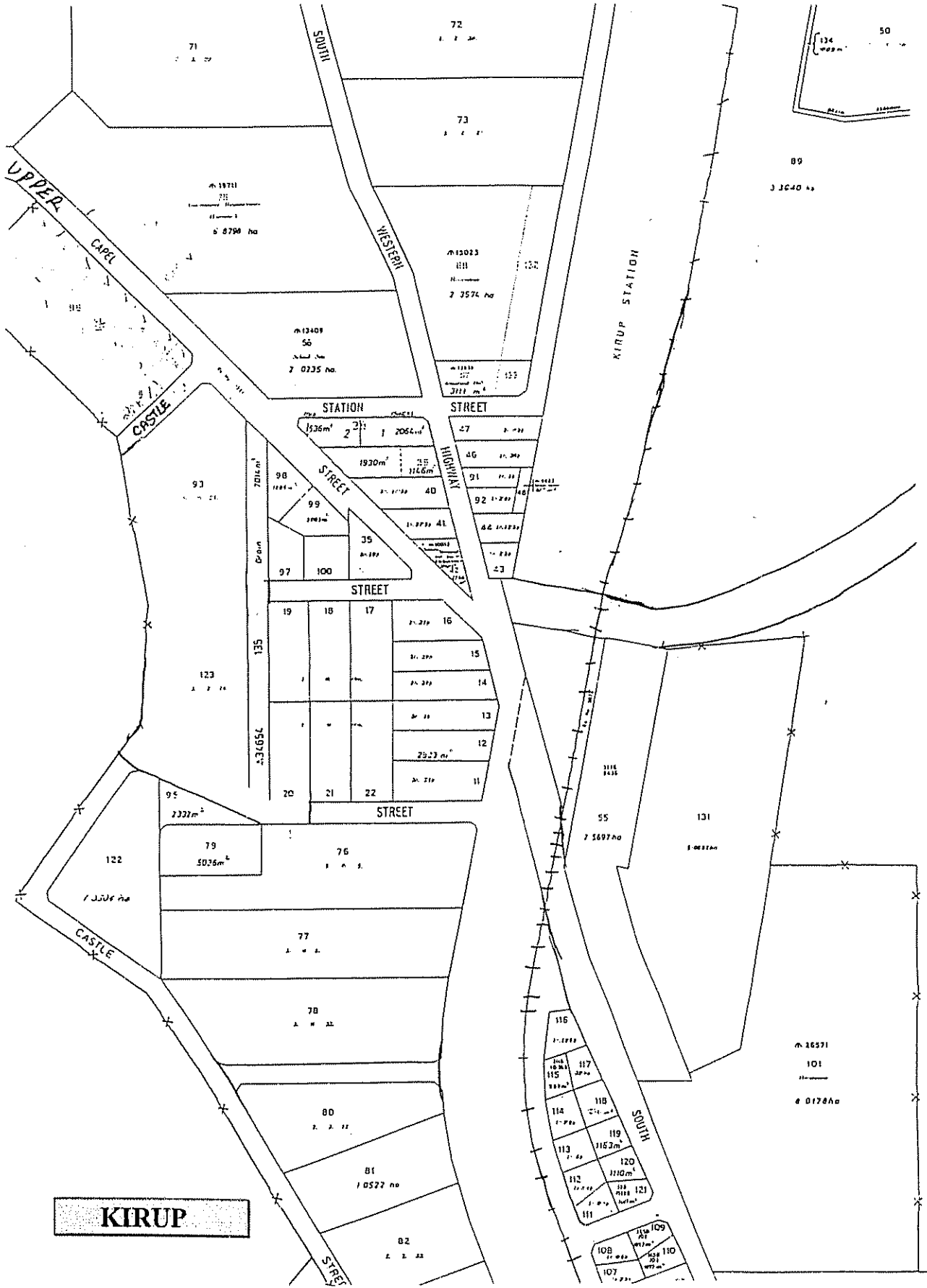
SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK-BALINGUP





TOWN OF DONNYBROOK





PART B : THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

for

The Shire Of Donnybrook/Balingup

***MUNICIPAL HERITAGE
INVENTORY***

by

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August 1995

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1. INTRODUCTION

At the turn of the century Donnybrook and Balingup were two separate regions, in the early formative stages of settlement. While the local histories of the two areas bear many similarities, there are features unique to each. By 1970 the practicality of having a number of small Roads Boards administering country areas was questioned, and the decision was made to amalgamate the two areas as the Shire of Donnybrook/Balingup in 1971. The union meant the Shire had a more viable financial base from which to ensure sound administration and progress for the region. The Shire now encompasses an area of 1450 sq km

The Donnybrook/Balingup district was first settled in the mid 1800s, and since that time development has been slow and steady. There have not been spectacular booms and slumps, even during the gold rush period, and with a sound economy based on agriculture and timber, and a geographic location within close proximity of major tourist attractions in the South West, the area should continue to provide a pleasant and healthy lifestyle for the local community, and a welcome interlude for city visitors.

2. ABORIGINAL SOCIETY AT THE TIME OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLERS

The arrival of European explorers and settlers in the Swan River Colony in the late 1820s was to set in motion a period of major change for the Aboriginal inhabitants of the area. Living in closely knit tribal groups, the Aboriginal people had, over the previous centuries, evolved a sound social framework and a finely tuned established order. The rich culture and traditions were passed down to the younger generations through art, painting, dance, story and song. Their art was closely integrated with the religious and secular life of the people.

Entirely dependent on nature, the Aboriginal people were constantly in search of food and water. In a harsh climate this limited the size of the tribes, who understood the implications of tribal territories, boundaries and sacred places. They did not congregate in large groups, nor did they build permanent shelters or acquire many material possessions. Sometimes tribes came together in good times. At such meeting times celebratory and religious ceremonies such as corroborees were performed. Goods were traded, information was passed on, elopements took place, old grievances were settled, and sometimes even violent fighting took place till justice was restored.

The movement of the tribes was not aimless. It followed definite routes determined by seasonal supplies of food and water. The Aboriginal people took great care not to waste precious resources. Traditionally the men were the hunters while the women took responsibility for gathering seeds, roots, berries, nuts, some insects (bardi grubs), fungi and nectar as food supplies. The

women carried digging sticks ('wana')¹, bark or wooden scoops for collecting food and kangaroo skin bags. Groups of hunters with their clubs, axes ('koitj'), long spears ('kitj'), and snares sought out kangaroos, wallabies, possums, bandicoots and various birds. Boomerangs ('karli') were not used much in thick bush, rather on open land. Snakes, lizards, frogs, marron, gilgies and fish (which were speared by hand) were also important food sources.

The skins, bones and fur of the animals were used to make garments and implements. The 'booka' was a kangaroo skin cloak worn draped over one shoulder, the fur side inside for warmth. The women spun possum fur into twine, which was then woven into headbands, carrybags and bindings. Sometimes they made small shelters by bending young gum trees over and lashing them together. This structure was then thatched with zamia palms and leaves.

At the time of European settlement in the colony the Southwest portion of Western Australia was occupied by several tribal groups. The term Nyungar (Noongar) was given to the languages spoken throughout the area. Figures vary, but it has been suggested that there were 6,000 Aboriginal people in the Southwest region.

3. THE PERIOD 1830 - 1850 *SPARSE SETTLEMENT*

Prior to European settlement, there is evidence of scattered Aboriginal presence in the region. The sites recorded by the Department of Aboriginal Affairs are primarily artefact scatters and occasional quarries from the production of stone tools. There are also known burial sites and the Blackwood River was a major mythological and economic feature in Aboriginal culture. It would appear that very little research has been done in the area other than for major development projects (mines, power or water lines). There are undoubtedly sites in the area which have not yet been recorded by the Department.

Early European explorers and surveyors like Preston, Collie, John Septimus Roe and Bussell made their way into the district between 1829 and 1835. Leschenault Location 55 was surveyed and mapped after settlement by five Irish settlers in 1842, among them James Bessonett and George Nash. They named the area Donnybrook, probably after the Dublin suburb they had left.

Early settlers lived in tents, in very difficult conditions, struggling to clear the dense native bush for agriculture with primitive and inadequate hand tools. Roads were rough bush tracks, and the lack of bridges made river crossings

¹Nyungar Dictionary - Nyungar to English and English to Nyungar: Rose WHITEHURST, Nyungar Language and Cultural Centre, 1992. (Ph 097 - 912165) Other references from same source.

difficult or impossible for horses and carts. The original Preston Valley track was carved out of the forest by the Sandalwood carters.

Social activities were kept to a minimum. Owing to the distance between early settlers and the need to survive in sometimes harsh conditions, meetings were kept to times of mutual help for road clearing and sharing supplies and tools.

The early settlers faced a harsh existence, and they made slow progress towards clearing the land, a task which needed intensive labour. After requests from the settlers to the colonial government for aid, convict labour was made available after 1850

4. THE PERIOD 1851 - 1875 *CONVICTS AND GROWTH*

Survey records for this period show an increase in pastoral leases with the introduction of cattle as the major livestock. Among the early landholders were John Trigwell, Thomas Chapman and Walter Padbury. Agricultural production included wool and meat from sheep and small acreages were cleared for cultivation. Oats and wheat were planted, but at this stage they were mainly for the settlers own chaff and flour needs. Owing to the lack of fencing, shepherds were employed.

Some settlers still lived in tents while others built simple wattle and daub huts that featured dirt floors and primitive packing case and split jarrah furniture. Some early homes like Ferndale (Nelson Loc 3) and Southampton (Nelson Loc 4) in the Balingup area were built. There were a number of pockets of settlement, some of these being Minninup, Kirup, Brookhampton, Donnybrook, Balingup, Mullalyup, Lowden, Mumballup and the Upper Capel area.

Supplies were obtained from Bunbury, a day's trip by horse and cart, and the improvements to roads and the building of bridges by the convicts in the area made progress possible. The convicts or ticket-of-leave men were based at a camp called 'Toerag', near Donnybrook, under the watchful eye of Sergeant Henry Trigwell, the first person in charge of convicts. Their labour also supplied the first jail and a policeman, Trooper McAlinden, was appointed to the area. The convict era came to an end in 1874.

Communication with the wider world was difficult for the early settlers. The first mail run to Bunbury was made by foot in this period. Later the journey was made by pony express from Bunbury to Bridgetown and then by horse and buggy. Mail was collected from a central point and delivered to neighbours or given to someone else to pass on further down the line. Bullock teams were used to transport timber and wood used in building.

The first coach run was established, and commercial establishments like the Anchor and Hope Inn, the Blackwood Inn, the Balingup Inn (Nelson's Arms) and the Donnybrook Hotel opened for business. Service industries, like the small flour mill set up by Richard Jones, supported the local farmers.

A small community began to develop with permanent settlers. The first of numerous one-teacher schools was established in the Minninup area. Owing to the lack of trained medical people, midwifery was practised by local women. This was called 'on-the-job training'. To address their spiritual needs, people banded together to establish the Congregational Mission in Donnybrook.

In the early years of colonisation large numbers of Aborigines died as they were introduced to illnesses like measles, influenza and a form of wasting

disease Traditional Aboriginal practices gave way to a different pattern of life, fitting in with the farming communities. Changes took place in the customs relating to dress, accommodation, utensils, tools and means of livelihood. There was an increasing number of children of mixed descent.



Photograph 1: Trigwell's house with jail on end at Minnipup (taken in 1979)

5. THE PERIOD 1875 - 1901 RAILWAYS AND GOLD

Records show that at the beginning of this period there were 22 settlers in the Donnybrook area and by 1898 there were 101 in Donnybrook and 250 people living in the Balingup district. Donnybrook and Balingup became official townships. There were other pockets of settlement at Thomson's Brook and Brookhampton. Conditions were difficult, and water had to be carried for miles before wells were sunk closer to where people lived. The settlement became more permanent with the building of residences, like Sunnyvale, Avalon, the Junction, Newlands, Ferndale, Woodlands, Crendon and Landsdale. Most houses were built near water, on the banks of rivers and creeks.

The mail coach from Bunbury delivered mail on a weekly basis to the first Post Office in Donnybrook. The first telegraph was sent from the area in 1892. The link with other settlements was further expanded with the extension of the railway from Bunbury, via Boyanup to Donnybrook and then later to Balingup. The railway led to the opening of sidings, and the coach run led to the opening of coach inns. Such inns opened at Donnybrook, Mullalyup and Balingup.

Agriculture was beginning to flourish with farmers running cattle, pigs and sheep, and also growing grains, wheat and potatoes. Apples and grapes were first introduced during this period. Significantly, the Chapman's Late apple was introduced which was a forerunner of the renowned Granny Smith apple. At peak times, like harvesting and planting, the community banded together to share the tasks and the tools. The mechanisation of agriculture started in this period though most of the old methods and equipment continued to be used. At times possum and kangaroo trapping was done to supplement settlers incomes.

The native forests of Jarrah and Marri trees attracted many people to the area. Jarrah became an important resource, owing to its strength, durability and resistance to termites. Timber mills were established, and the task of providing railway sleepers and timber for building was extremely labour intensive. Sleepers were trimmed with broad axes, while boards were produced by pit sawing. Logs were hauled on whims pulled by horses and bullocks, and later steam tractors made their appearance in the bush to haul logs.

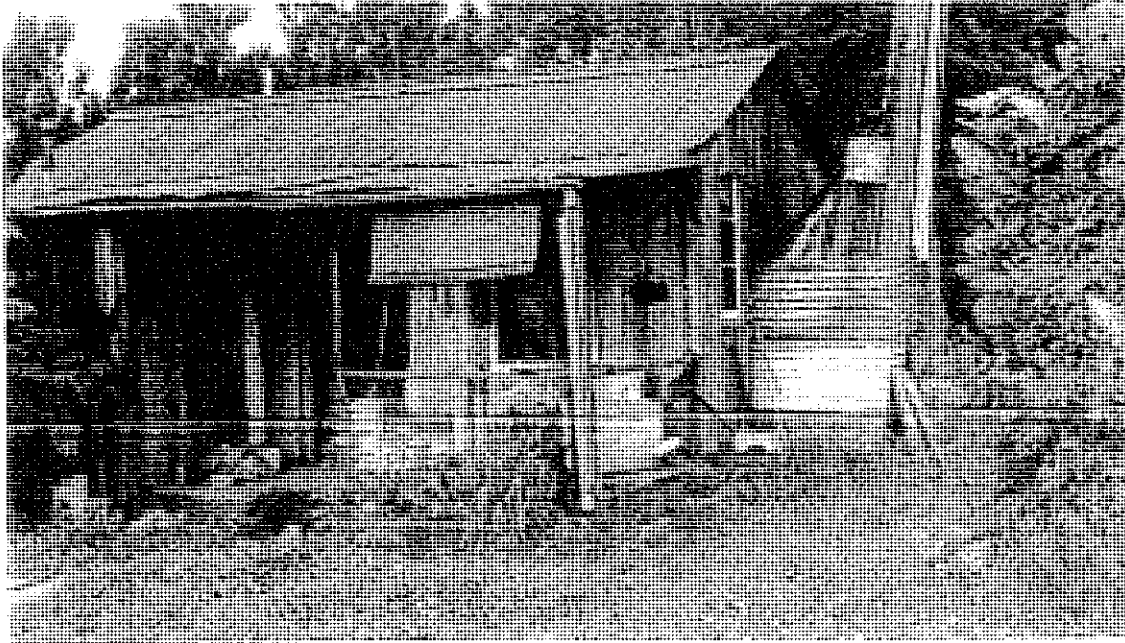
The lure of gold brought many hopeful prospectors into the area in 1899. Leases were staked, the Donnybrook Goldfields Ltd was established, with a five head stamp battery, and the Goldfields Hotel was set to cater for the increased activity. While the boom was short lived and the gold too costly to extract, many of the miners stayed on in the area, turning their hands to agriculture or timber. Another industry established at this time was the quarrying of Donnybrook sandstone.



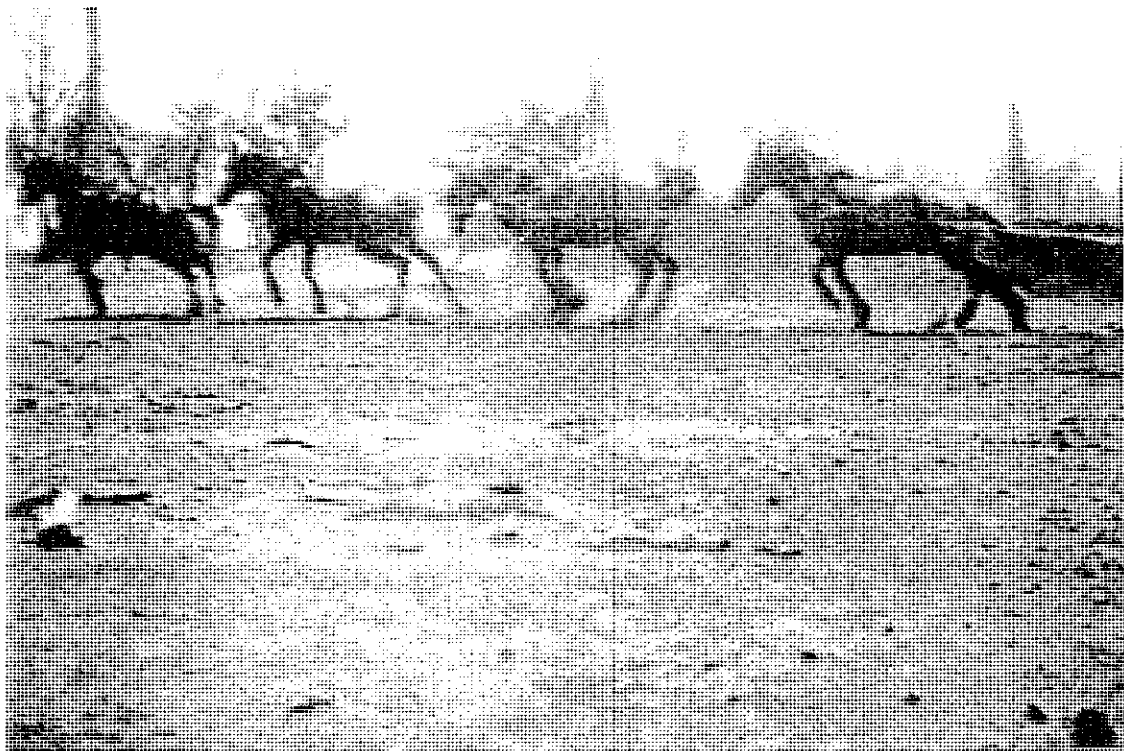
Photograph 2: Single men's quarters. The men were employed to clear land and plant 'Cherrydale' orchard c. 1900.



Photograph 3: South Western Highway, Donnybrook c. 1900



Photograph 4: Typical mill worker's house c.1900.



Photograph 5: Horse team working at clearing pre 1900.

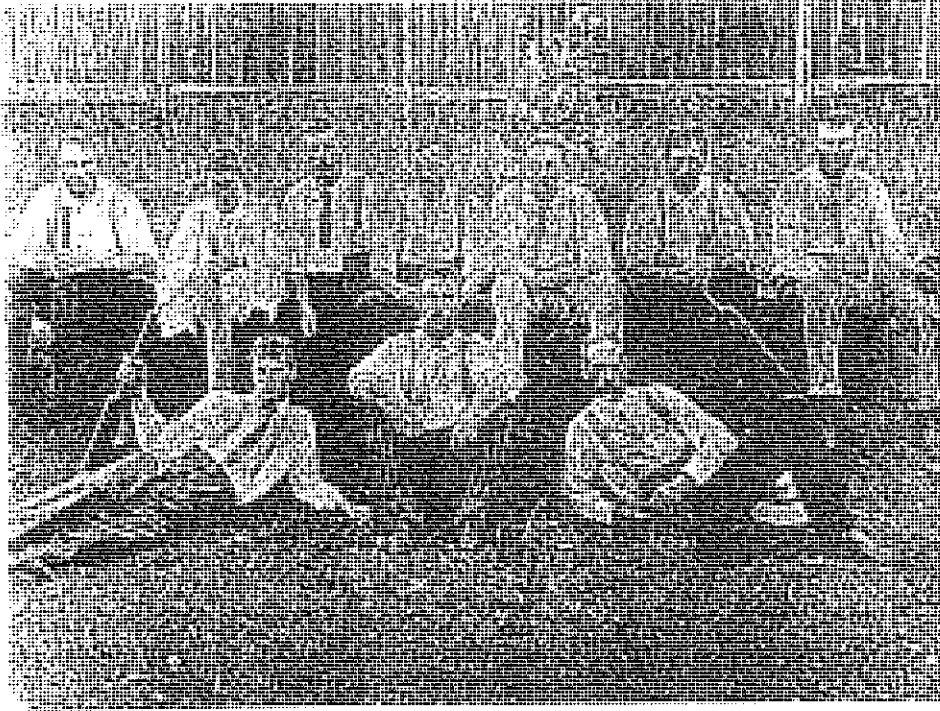


Photograph 6: Hunter's Venture gold mine c. 1902.

This period saw the establishment and growth of a number of community organisations to facilitate the expansion and progress of the district. The Preston Roads Board and the Upper Capel Roads Board (later renamed the Balingup Roads Board) were to become the major governing bodies in the Donnybrook/Balingup area for the next 60 years. The Boards needed revenue so cart, carriage and dog licences were introduced. The first doctor in Donnybrook, Dr Frederick Elliot, became an influential Chairman of the Preston Roads Board for the next decade.

A police station and lockup, permanent schools (the first school in Balingup opened in October 1895), a maternity hospital, a library and an agricultural hall were added to the services available to the communities. Progress and Farmers Associations were also formed. Community sports became popular, and there are records of regular horse racing, two-up schools, football, cricket, athletics and log chopping events in the district. General sports days for all the family were held, with events like foot races, jumping, skipping, three legged races, and throwing the rolling pin being enjoyed by many.

The spiritual needs of the community were catered for when representatives of the Catholic, Congregational and Anglican Churches set up in the district.



Photograph 7: Balingup Cricket Team c. 1900



Photograph 8: Early Balingup

6. THE PERIOD 1902 - 1939***WAR AND SURVIVAL***

This period saw the outbreak of two wars, the First World War in 1914 and the Second World War in 1939. These had a marked effect on some aspects of life in the district, when men left the area to enlist.

In this period the district grew steadily, and after WWI the areas of Brooklands and Ferndale in the Balingup area were subdivided into small plots for settlement by ex-soldiers. Some plots were too small to be viable, and the lack of experience and capital led to difficulties for both the farmers and the Balingup Roads Board who were unable to secure rates from the ex-soldiers.

The area was enriched by the establishment of an immigrant Italian farming community who initially farmed potatoes, cabbages and onions - later tomatoes. Their subsequent contribution to the fruit industry was very valuable.

Harry Mead's Oldsmobile and William Hill's Essex (which became the first taxi) introduced a new era of travel and communication after 1911. Steam tractors and a light rail system were operating in some mills and the rail line was opened for trucking of fruit and wood. Outlying areas such as Lowden, Noggerup and Mumballup began to have better services with the establishment of general stores which also supplied petrol.

The introduction of irrigation along the Preston River made possible further advances in agriculture. The Donnybrook Fruit Preserving Company was established while the opening of the Balingup Cheese Factory meant that cream no longer needed to be sent to Bunbury for processing. The Preston Producer's Co-op and the Donnybrook Fruitgrowers Association did much to promote the new breed of apple, the Granny Smith, which was now shipped overseas. The introduction of Grade Herd Testing and Recording increased yields in the dairy industry, while attempts at growing tobacco in Balingup did not have long term success. Sunnywest had a butter factory in Boyanup with cream cans being transported firstly on 'cream trucks' owned by the company, and then by train to the factory.

The timber industry progressed steadily, with mills operating at various venues, including Irishtown, Lowden, Queenwood, Kirup (Preston Timber Mill), East Kirup - later called Grimwade, (Millar's Timber and Trading Company) and Windmill Gully. The Bunning family took over the Argyle Mill (situated between Boyanup and Donnybrook) in 1905. A busy township developed around the mills, with huts provided for single men and cottages for married men. A new mill opened on the Noggerup/East Kirup Road (Windmill Gully).

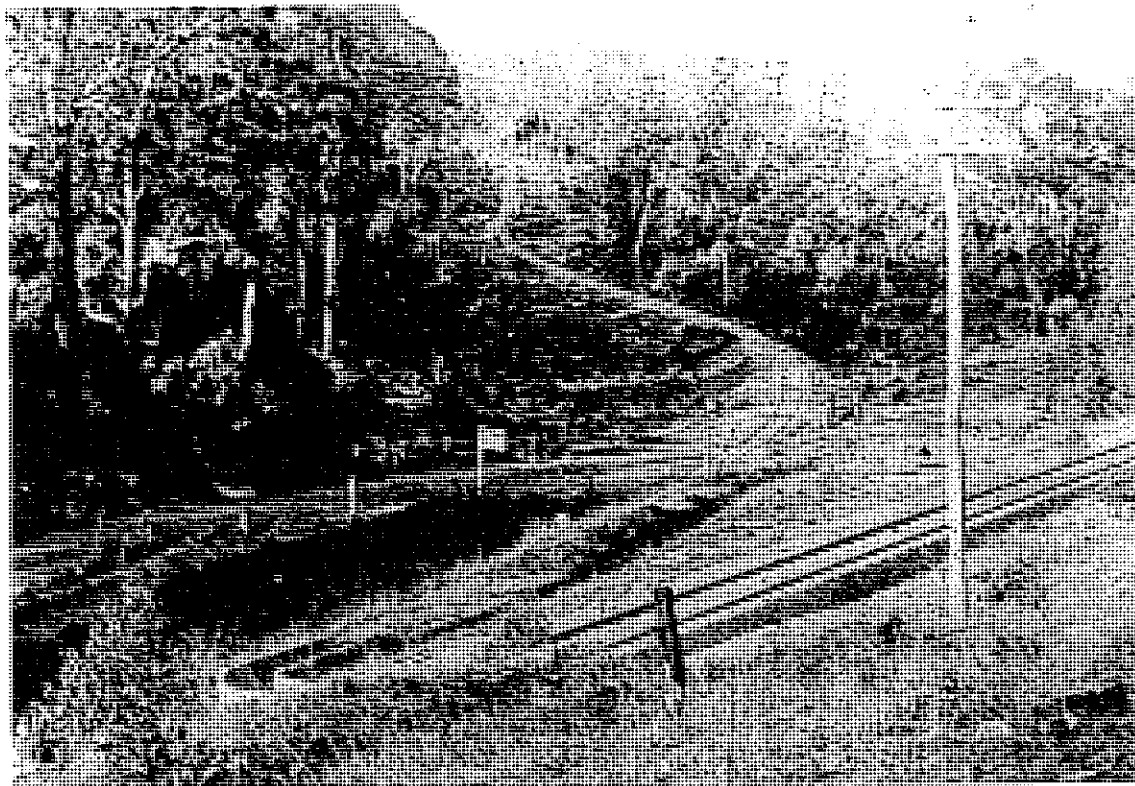
During WWI the timber industry had difficulty shipping export orders owing to the shortage of labour. This led to the closure of most mills. These mills reopened after the war and continued to prosper. The introduction of light rail in the bush for timber haulage increased the efficiency of the operations.



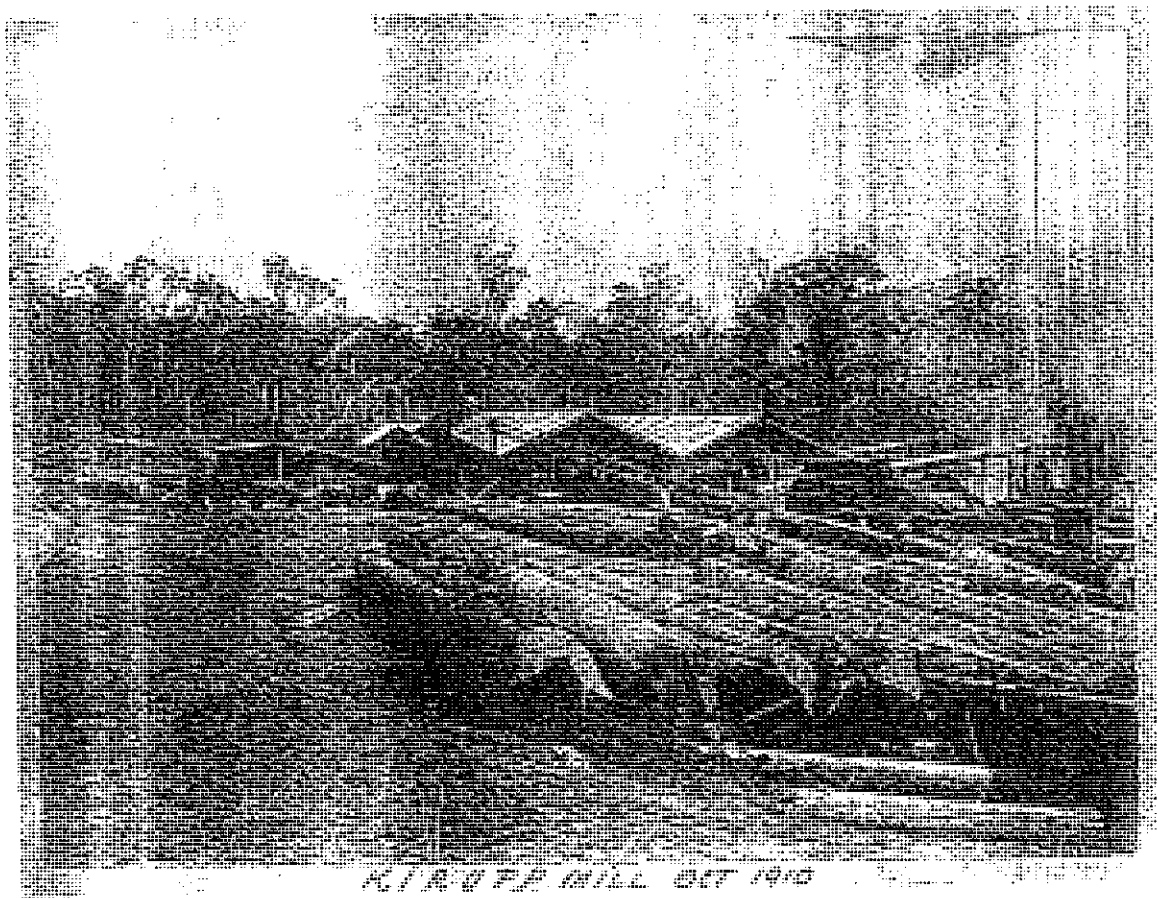
Photograph 9: Yungerup (now part of the Golden Valley Tree Park) Jan 1904. Grass tree 22 ft high. This grew down by the creek. It was well known locally. It died (probably of old age) in about 1922.



Photograph 10: Tom Armstrong's Homestead c. 1905.



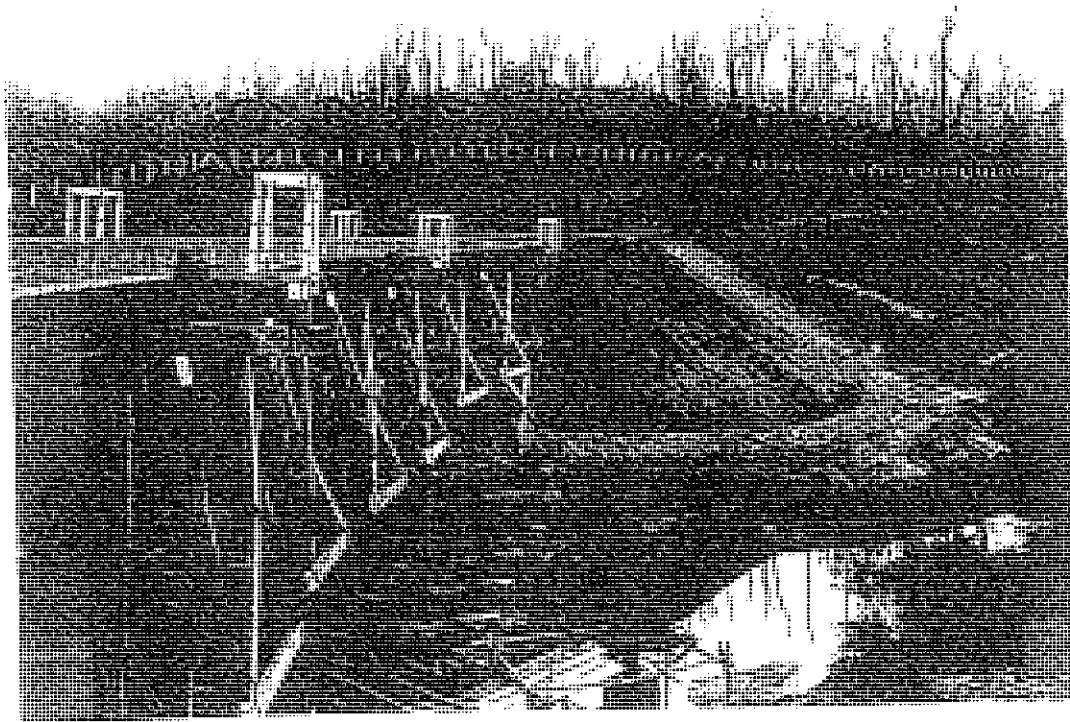
Photograph 11: View from old golf course (Bluehills area) of level crossing one mile south of Donnybrook c. 1908.



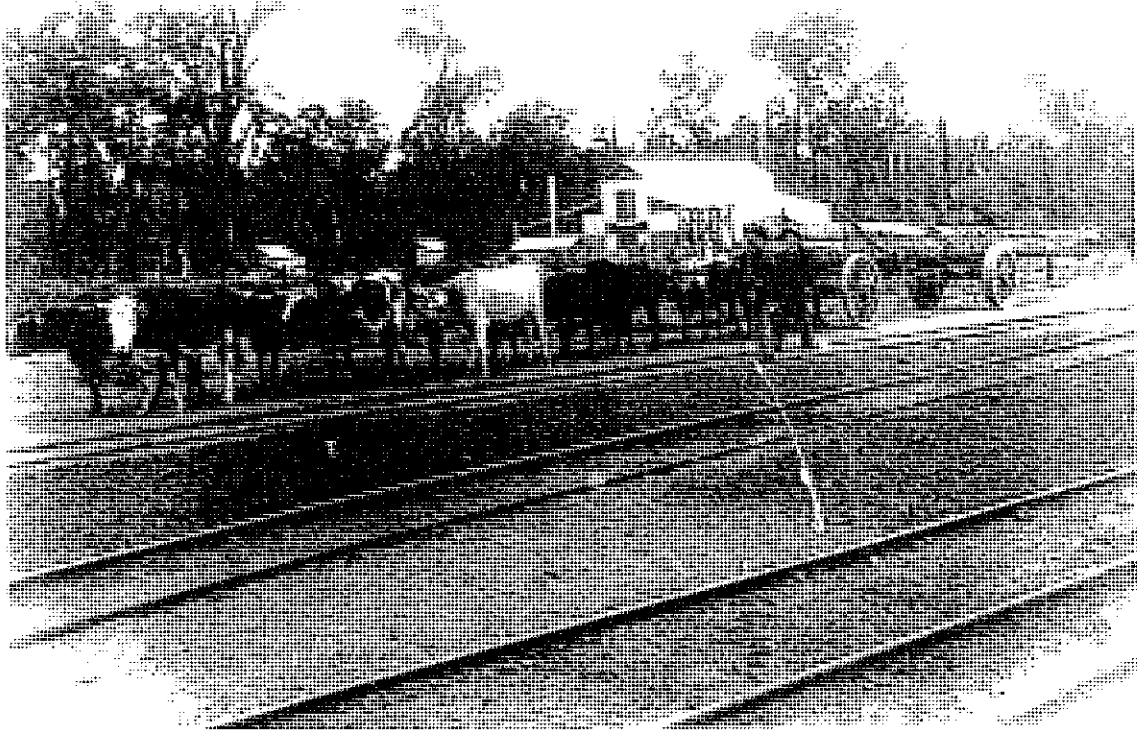
Photograph 13: Kirup Mill Oct 1910



Photograph 12: Lowden School Building and Children - operated between 1908 and 1953 c.1908.



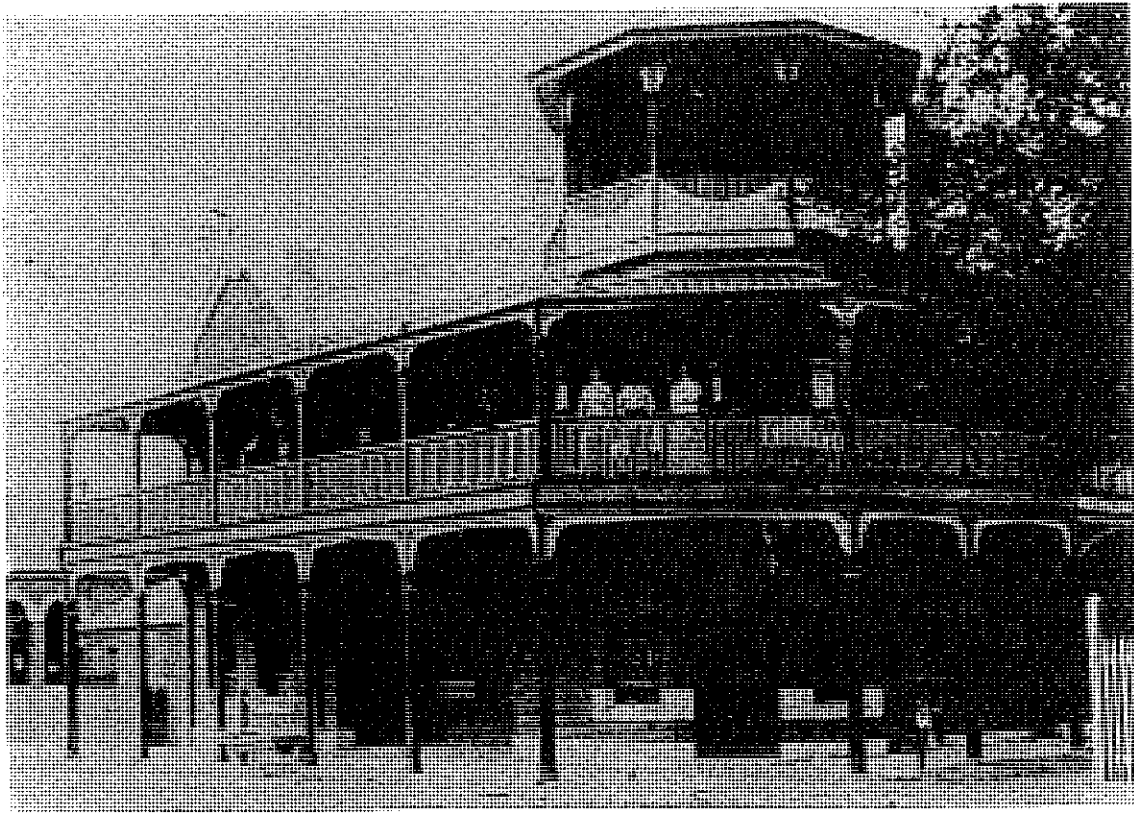
Photograph 14: Balingup Railway Bridge



Photograph 15: Bullock team with load of piles at Donnybrook Station yard. Jam Factory (Collins Street) in background c. 1918.



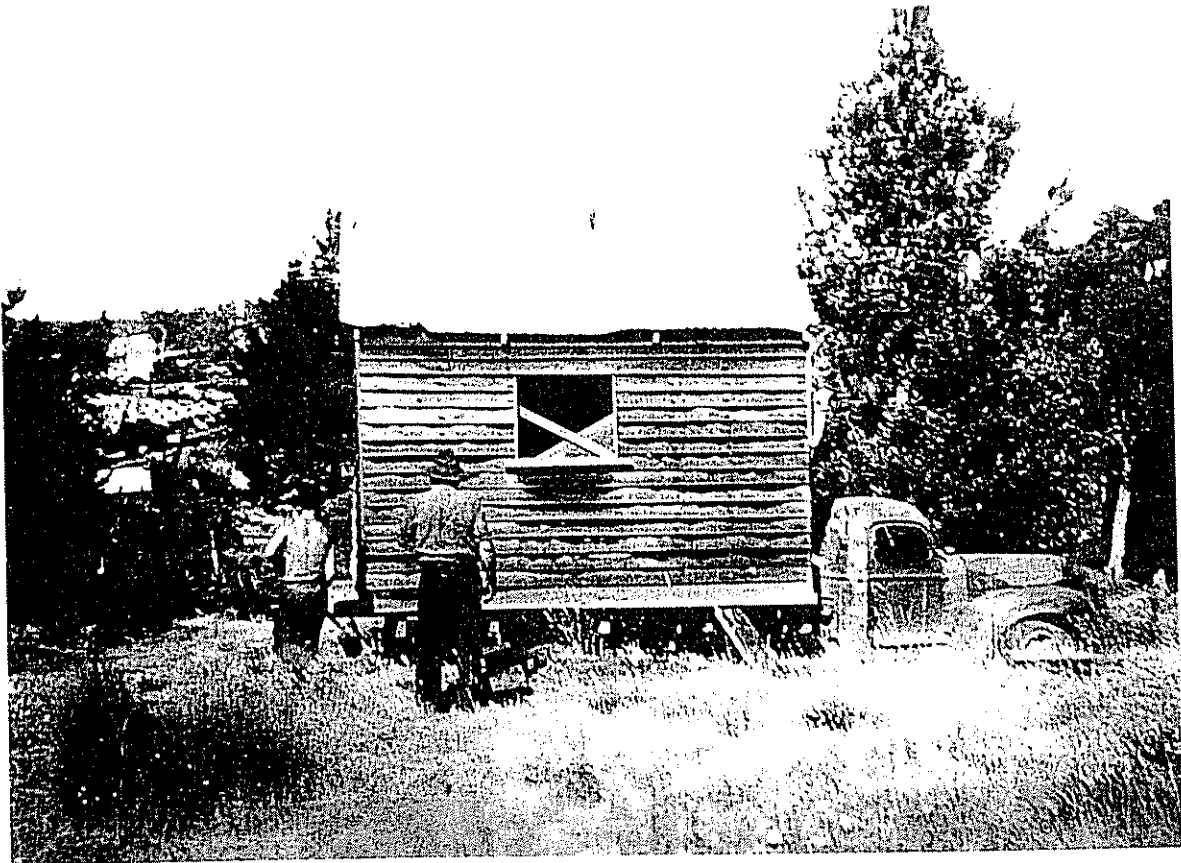
Photograph 16: Horse team and loaded jinker at timber mill. (William Boyd Miller c. 1920).



Photograph 17: Railway Hotel, Donnybrook c. 1920.



Photograph 18: Main Street of Noggerup c. 1920.



Photograph 19: House moving from Windmill Gully.

In the 1930s the timber disease dieback was found to be affecting jarrah forests. It is thought to have been introduced into Western Australia in the 1870s but was not detected until the 1930s. The market demand for softwoods led to the development of pine forests after 1933. The East Kirup Mill was taken over by the Forests Department and the area was renamed Grimwade.

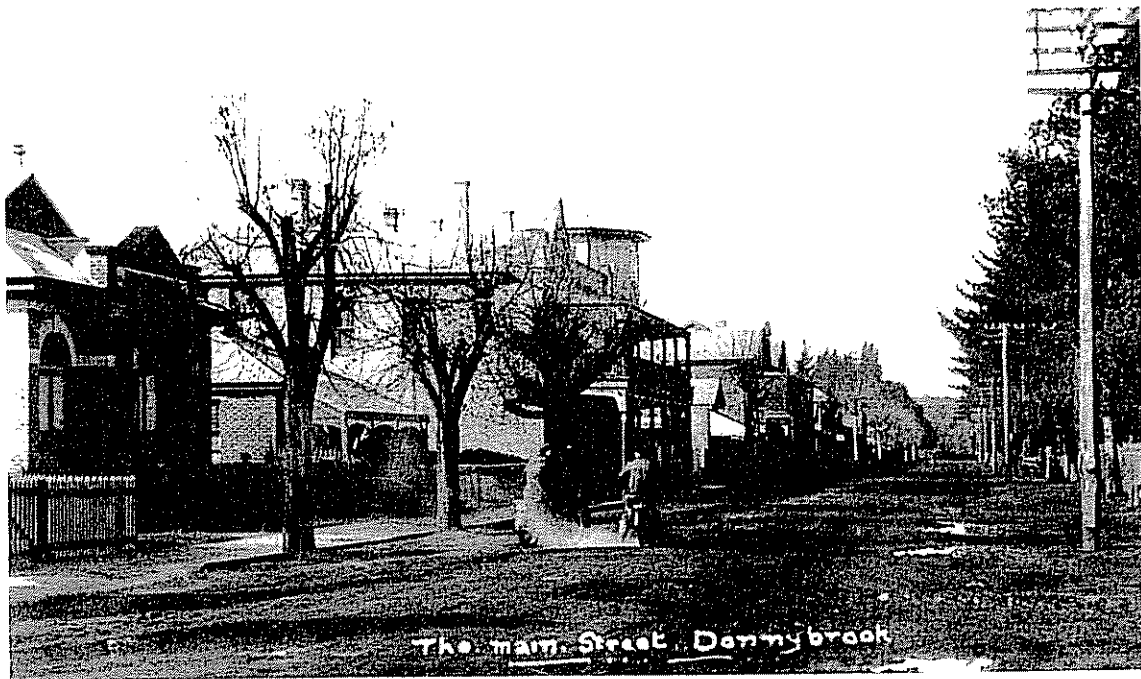
The goldfields were a hive of industry for a few short years but after the collapse and closure of the Goldfields Company, many miners remained in the area and took to agriculture. Oats and barley were important crops until the introduction of cars and tractors meant chaff was no longer so important to feed the horses.

An important source of employment and income was the Donnybrook Sandstone Quarry which, over the next decades, made a significant contribution to the architecture of the period. Donnybrook sandstone was used in major public buildings in Perth, like the Supreme Court, the Commonwealth Bank in Forrest Place, the Claremont Teacher's College, the Guildford Grammar School Chapel, the Christian Science Church and Parliament House. Other industries included mica mining, a jam factory and slaughter houses.

This period saw a tremendous increase in the level of community activity, and a number of civic organisations were established. These included:

- The Balingup Progress Association
- The Donnybrook and Balingup Agricultural Societies - with the ensuing Annual Shows
- The Traders Association
- Preston Producers Co-op
- The South West Roads Board Association - which took up the issues of vermin (particularly rabbits and foxes) and noxious weeds.

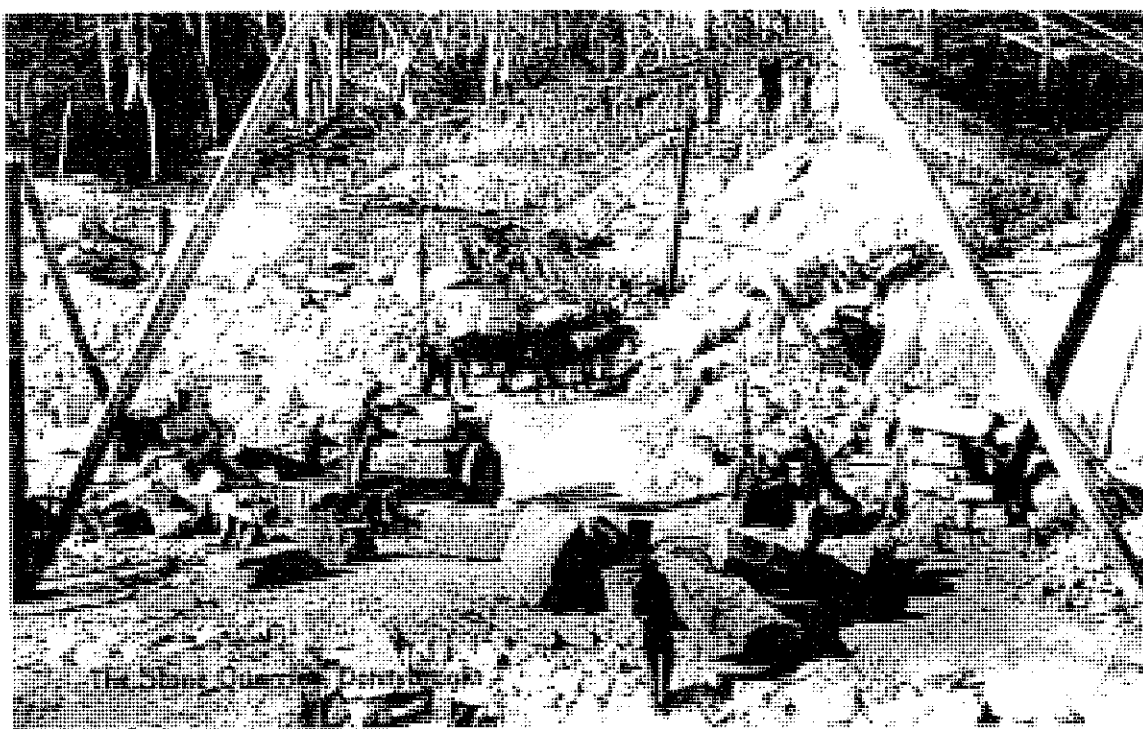
A local cemetery was proclaimed in Donnybrook and rates were introduced. A ward system, comprising four wards - Donnybrook, Thomson's Brook, Preston and the Goldfields, was established in the Donnybrook area. Six acetylene streetlights were installed in Donnybrook, and street trees were planted. These trees were to be an ongoing saga in both Balingup and Donnybrook. The push for electrification in Donnybrook and Balingup townships was later realised, with streetlights and general electricity being laid on by 1934. The approach to form a Fire Brigade was refused on the grounds there was no reticulated water in the area.



Photograph 20: South Western Highway, Donnybrook c.1925



Photograph 21: First School Bus in Donnybrook c. 1927,



Photograph 22: The Stone Quarries, Donnybrook c. 1930.

The Bush Fire Brigades were, however, established and fire lookout towers were erected by the Forests Department. The main streets were tarred in both districts and the Roads Board purchased its first truck in Donnybrook.

At the end of WWI a Returned Soldiers Association (later the RSL) became active in both areas and, after much controversy, the Soldiers Memorial Hall was opened in Donnybrook while the 'Avenue of Honour' was created in Balingup. This was a row of oak trees, with name plates being placed by the relatives of fallen soldiers and by RSL branch members.

A Catholic school was established, and interested parents formed the Parents and Citizens Association. A general hospital was opened in "Kiera" homestead and an infant health service was introduced. Further churches were built.

There is evidence of a rich social and recreational life for the local communities. The Balingup Dramatic Society, the Thomson Brook Music Club (later the Brookhampton Bell Ringers), the Literary and Debating Society and the Brookhampton Dramatic Club became active. Films were shown in halls in both areas (accompanied by local pianists before the advent of the talking pictures), and Saturday night dances and the Fancy Dress Balls became gala events.

Golf, tennis, bowls, croquet, hockey, rifle shooting and trotting became available for the local people. The CWA began its good work, and the youth were catered for by Girl Guides, Scouts and the Junior Farmers Movement (later Rural Youth).

This period saw major fluctuations in the fortunes of the local economy. In 1914 men enlisted in patriotic spirit, some never to come home. After a post war period of recovery came the Depression, which caused considerable hardship for the local community. The markets collapsed, so butterfat, fruit and potatoes were almost worthless. Some innovative schemes to use the surplus apples were attempted. The Roads Board offered some relief for unemployed men by paying sustenance wages ('susso') in exchange for road building labour. Some farmers worked part-time in their own area for the local authority, to pay off their rates.



Photograph 23: Clearing Preston Valley Road c. 1930s



Photograph 24: South Western Highway, Donnybrook c. 1930s.

7. THE PERIOD 1940 - 1960 WAR AND RECOVERY

During WWII activities in some organisations slowed down or ceased. The timber industry suffered from a shortage of skilled labour. As a result of so many men enlisting, some mills were closed. The Argyle township dwindled and died after the closure of the mill in 1940. The Windmill Gully Mill was transferred to Noggerup. The resulting unemployment caused a major problem for some and shelters for the homeless were established. Benefit functions were organised for needy families while the Women's Land Army was born to overcome the agricultural labour shortfall.

An exception to this slowing down in activity was that the war created a need for flax. A flax factory was established for the milling of locally grown flax. This venture was, however, shortlived and ceased at the end of the war. The Italian community was unsettled by the internment of Italian immigrants on account of the alleged political sympathies of those who had not taken up Australian citizenship, but there was nevertheless a post WWII increase in Italian immigration. The rationing of petrol during WWII led to some creative, if dangerous, car modification schemes which kept the school bus on the road. Organisations like the Red Cross, RSL, Volunteer Defence Corp, and Volunteer Air Observation Corp were active. A welcome home dinner for 200 was laid on at the end of the war.

The outlying areas had a variety of experiences during this period. Small one-teacher schools were closed as they went through a consolidation process. Also, some railway sidings began to close. Some communities, however, encountered some growth an example being Kirup, which had a Catholic Church built.

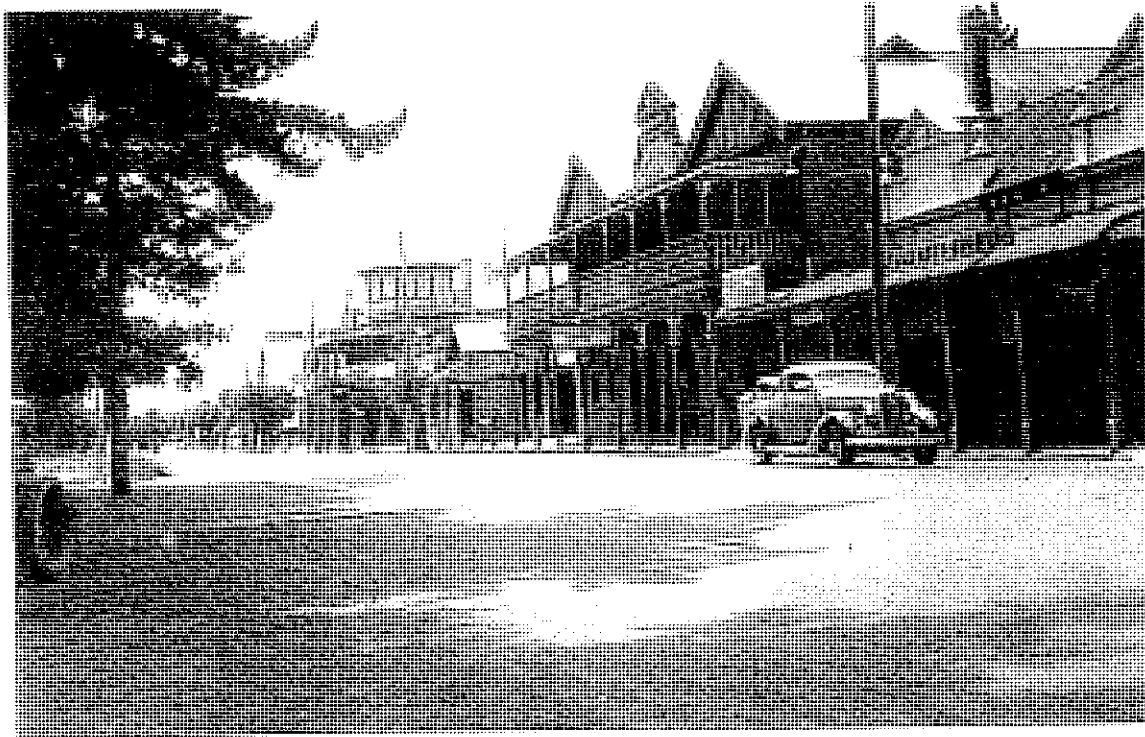
With the collapse of overseas markets, surplus apples were utilised after a Dehydration and Canning Factory was established. Drinks, liqueurs and cider were also processed, but in a beer drinking country the demand for cider was not high and the cider and canning factory closed 10 years later. After the war the apple industry recovered and production was improved with mechanical grading and central packing sheds. Italian migrants boosted the industry, and bulk handling and bulk shipping enhanced overseas exports. The era of the Apple Festivals began and continued for more than a decade. The Asian market became attractive and significant for the future direction of the industry.

The advent of bulldozers during this period meant more agricultural land could be cleared. Lupins, new clovers, rye grasses and generally improved pastures meant a boost for agriculture. Potatoes were a very important crop during this period.

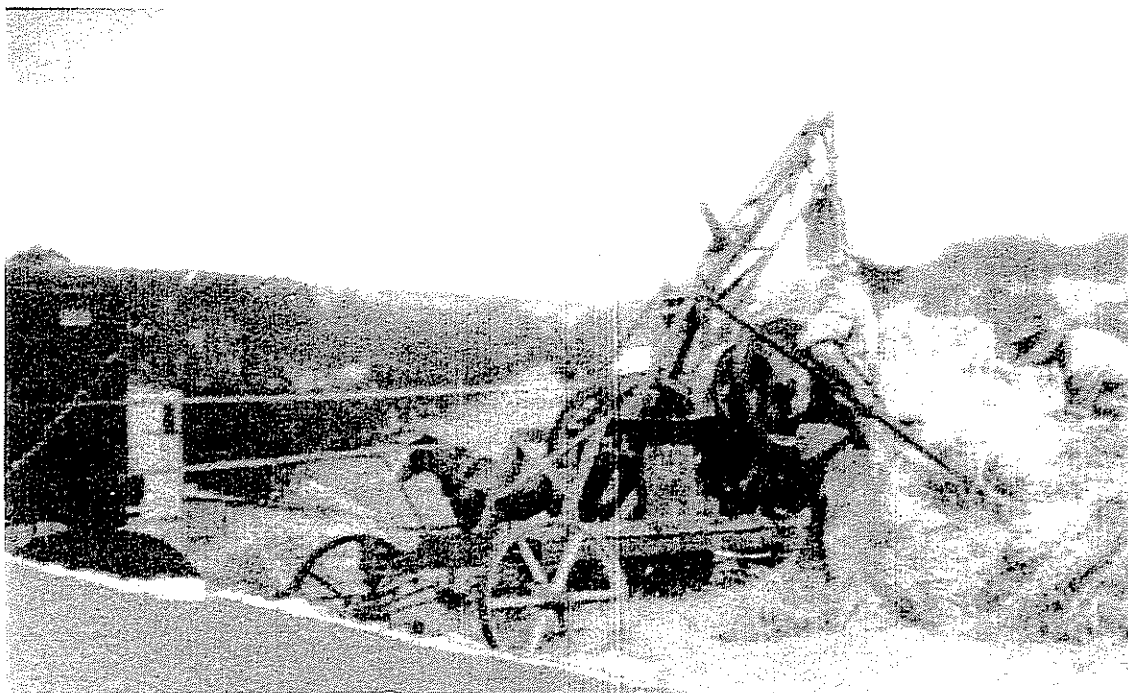
By the middle of this period the population had reached 2,500 in Donnybrook and had peaked at 1,350 in Balingup. The Forestry Department pine planting programs were blamed by some for the decline of agriculture in the area and



Photograph 25: Balingup Black and White Dance Band (1940s-1960s)



Photograph 26: Killerby's Store 1935 - 1941



Photograph 27: Stationary hay baler c. 1940s.



Photograph 28: Blade shearing c. 1920s.

for the decline of the Balingup township. The Grimwade Mill was taken over for pine production.

After the wells began to dry up in Donnybrook, reticulated water was finally laid on and a water supply came to Balingup soon after. Electricity production was taken over by the SEC in both Donnybrook and Balingup.

A new industry, Hume's Concrete Pipe Factory, was established in Donnybrook.

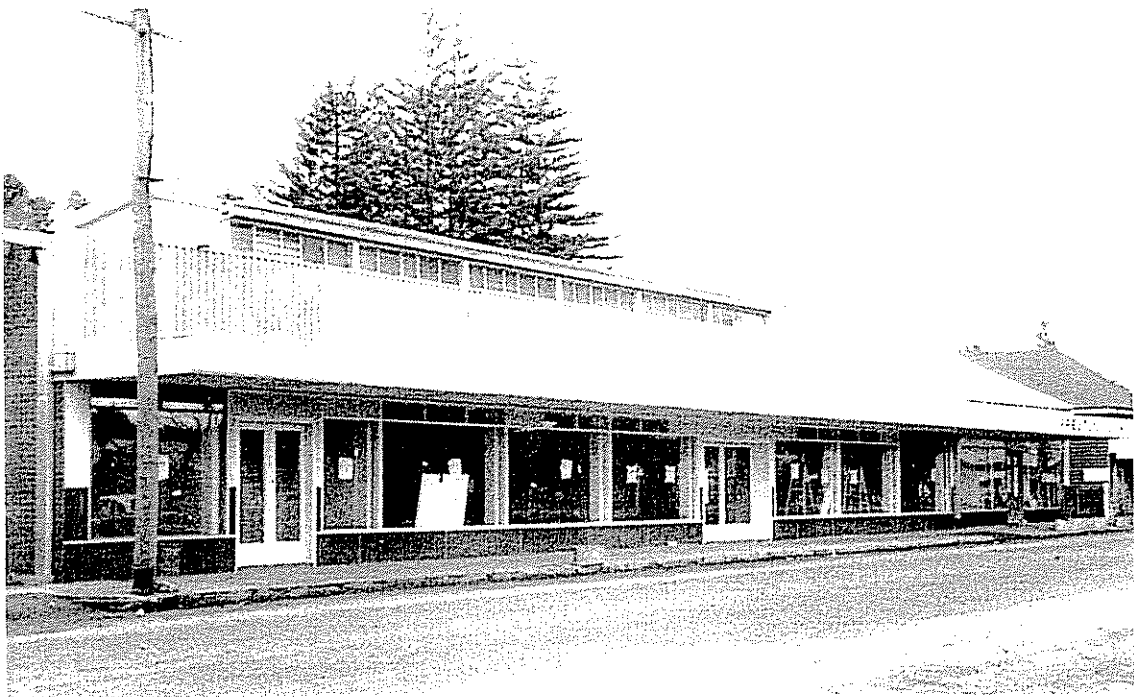
The Donnybrook Roads Board experienced a period of controversy and dissension, resulting in the temporary dissolution of the Board. Mrs E Long made history as the first woman to be elected to a Roads Board. After moving to new premises, the Board finally made way for the new Donnybrook Shire Council which was established in 1960. The Balingup Roads Board likewise became the Balingup Shire Council.

It was a time of monuments and celebration with the memorial to the Settlers, the Memorial Gardens, the entry gates and pillars and later the Welcome Sign being erected in Donnybrook. The Jubilee of the Commonwealth of Australia was celebrated in style.

Health care was given attention with the establishment of the Ambulance Association in 1952, the purchase of an Ambulance vehicle and with the hospital rebuilding program. On the education front, the Donnybrook School was elevated to the status of a Junior High School, and Local Governments were encouraged by the State Government to establish libraries in the area. The Bridgetown Junior High School opened in the early 1950s, thus allowing high school education to become locally available to the Balingup students via a school bus scheme.

Communication was improved by faster and expanded telephone and mail services. Government passenger buses and school buses were introduced. This period saw the end of the 'party line' and the phasing out of manual telephone exchanges. Automatic exchanges with STD facilities were introduced.

This period saw the advent of a very active drama organisation in the district.



Photograph 29: Preston Producers' Co-operative, South Western Highway c. 1958

8. THE PERIOD 1961 - 1980 *INDUSTRY AND DIVERSITY*

During this period Donnybrook and Balingup saw the collapse of some landmarks, like the Apple Festivals, the Agricultural Shows and the picture shows. Balingup's decline in population led to its amalgamation with the Shire of Donnybrook, somewhat reluctantly at first, in 1971.

The saga of the street trees in both areas continued, resulting in most of the trees being cut down and removed.

The advent of Television had a negative influence on the Picture Halls which rapidly lost custom in the post TV era. The local dance band in Balingup under Bert Walton, the Black and White Band, continued to entertain the local people until it too was dissolved.

The opening of the Glen Mervyn Dam in 1969 resolved the long irrigation saga, benefiting all the farms in the area. The ACI cardboard factory was set up to produce cardboard cartons for the packing of local fruit, meat and drinks. The introduction of Crendon machinery, the squirrel picking platform and tractor mounted fork lift which helped to handle apples in bulk bins, gave a boost to the industry.

Income began to be derived from a variety of new sources. While horticulture continued to expand, dairying was phased out. In its place the Balingup area saw the increase of pine forests. These pine forests have caused dissension in the Shire between the Council and CALM. Research plantings of blue gum trees were made between 1977 and 1986.

The tourism industry has been boosted by visitors to the area who stop to view arts and crafts at the Old Cheese Factory. Other new directions were taken in engineering and light industry. The introduction of decimal currency, weights and measures caused some difficulties for local producers and merchants.

A Donnybrook landmark, the Anchor and Hope Inn, received a new lease of life, and since restoration by Hugh and Pat Browne, has been operating as a Tourist Centre, and then a Restaurant. The apple shaped light standards, erected in 1973 are set to become another landmark.

Community needs and aspirations continued to be met by the formation of the the Preschool Centre and Clinic, Apex and Rotary Service Clubs, the Rural Youth Movement and the Donnybrook Country Club in 1977 (an amalgamation of the Donnybrook Golf Club and the Donnybrook Bowling Club). The CWA achieved the building of their hall during this time period. Continuing interest in the football and cricket clubs was very active, while tennis was only played at a social level. The new basketball courts were a popular addition for younger members of the community, while senior citizens were cared for by the building of Minnip Cottages.

The reforming of the Balingup Progress Association strongly influenced many of the changes and the social issues of the district after the end of the 1970s.

It was a period of change for the Italian communities, with the younger generation moving away from their old traditions, and the Australian born children becoming prominent in community affairs.

Cyclone Alby left its mark on the district when the strong winds fanned fires which destroyed local assets like Cherrydale and Herne Hill (Beelerup), while St Theresa's Church in Balingup was blown off its stumps. New churches during this period include the Four Square International Church, and a new Catholic Church in Donnybrook.

The Universal Brotherhood, including the Rudolf Steiner School, set up in the Balingup district.

9. THE PERIOD 1980 - 1993***NEW DIRECTIONS***

The gold has come and gone. The Agricultural Shows do not go on. So what happens in Donnybrook and Balingup today?

The area continues to be a valuable agricultural region, it being the biggest apple growing area in WA. New methods of irrigation and close planting of new varieties of apples (Pink Lady and Sundowner) have strengthened the industry. There has been an increase in pear and stone fruit production and pecan nuts, persimmons, and nashi have been introduced at a commercial level. A new wine industry is growing up, and a fruit winery has been established. Emu farming has also been attempted. Tourism is now a major industry. Ventures like the Glen Karalea Deer Park, producing venison and attracting visitors, was established in 1981 but has since closed as a commercial prospect. There are other deer farms in the Shire. The restored Anchor and Hope Inn is a welcome refuge for city weary travellers, and overseas visitors.

Hobby farming has increased markedly in this region with the continued subdivision of large properties. Community cohesiveness is reflected in many popular events such as the Balingup Golden Valley Picnic Day and the bi-annual Donnybrook Apple Festivals. A Small Farm Field Day in Balingup each year attracts many visitors and farmers alike.

Other developments during this period were:

- The controversial Sunklands project, which entailed the clearing of native forest for pine plantation, divided the community even though the area was not considered to be prime forest.
- The emergence of new developments in old subdivisions, and the push for the opening up of new subdivisions, led to the establishment of a Town Planning Scheme, which is required by the Department of Planning and Urban Development to be updated and reviewed at regular intervals.
- A new newspaper, the Donnybrook-Balingup Mail, made a valiant attempt to take off in 1982, but owing to lack of support it collapsed in the same year. It was taken over by the Collie Mail and now covers the Donnybrook, Bridgetown, Boyup Brook and Nannup areas. 1982 also saw flood damage to the Southampton Bridge, which was later rebuilt.
- Local historical items have been collected, stored and displayed for appreciation by locals and visitors alike.
- The Lions Club formed in 1982.



Photograph 30: The Tinderbox, Balingup - a thriving commercial business and tourist attraction.

- The Old Cheese Factory has been established as a landmark tourist attraction for local arts and crafts.
- 1980 Uda Bremer Medical Centre established
- 1981 Preston Village opened
- 1981 New Hospital built
- 1980 Primary School annexe built
- Establishment in three stages (1979,83,93) of the Minninup Cottages for well aged accommodation. Tuia Lodge was created for frail aged accommodation.
- The establishment of the Golden Valley Tree Park.
- The opening of the Balingup and Districts Recreation Centre, and the Balingup Community Centre and Workspace.
- The district celebrated 150 years with numerous displays and activities. A time capsule was buried under the Old Oak Tree.
- The "Village Green" and the Children' Playground in Balingup.
- People travel much further for sport and entertainment. A day trip to Perth became more common - for both sporting events and special shows and events.
- Donnybrook Recreational Centre: Stage 1 1990, Stage 2 1994.
- Origins Centre, Jayes Road, Balingup - meditation and retreat centre.

The Donnybrook-Balingup district has made a significant contribution to the rural development of Western Australia. Since its inception it has taken new developments in its stride. Early exports of apples from the district have allowed Donnybrook's name to become synonymous with the apple industry while Balingup is a sought after tourist stop, with its charming streetscape and cottage gardens.

This Municipal Heritage Inventory is an example of the willingness of members of the community to donate their time and talents to a project which has brought together much of the valuable information about the heritage of the district. It provides a valuable window to the past for the people of today and tomorrow.

DONNYBROOK/BALINGUP THEMATIC FRAMEWORK MATRIX

PERIOD THEME/ SUBTHEME	1830 - 1850 Sparse Settlement	1851 - 1875 Convicts and Growth	1876 - 1901 Railways and Gold	1902 - 1939 War and Survival	1940 - 1960 War and Recovery	1961 - 1980 Industry and Diversity	1981 - 1993 New Directions
1. DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT AND MOBILITY <i>Why people settled Why they moved away The things they left behind</i> Sub theme(s)	LESCHENAULT LOC. 55 1842 FIRST SETTLEMENT DONNYBROOK; EARLY EXPLORATION BY J S ROE; BROOKHAMPTON AREA SETTLED; GREGORY SURVEYED BLACKWOOD AREA	SURVEYED LEASES; NELSON LOC. 3 AND 4; SIMPLE HOUSING; CONVICT CAMPS; SOME EARLY HOMESTEADS; WATTLE AND DAUB HUTS BUILT	DONNYBROOK & BALINGUP OFFICIAL TOWNSHIPS; MORE PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS; WATER SUPPLY DIFFICULT; GOLD DISCOVERED	SOLDIER SETTLEMENT SCHEMES; ITALIAN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITY; ELECTRIFICATION	POPULATION PEAKS IN BALINGUP; PINE PLANTING PROGRAMMES; RETICULATED WATER AT LAST; SEC STARTS TAKING OVER ELECTRICITY	GLEN MERVYN DAM; UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD COMMUNITY; WATER SUPPLY TO BALINGUP AND KIRUP; HISTORIC HOMESTEADS BOUGHT BY CALM; SUBDIVISION OF LARGE HOLDING; 'LEWANA' CLOSED - OPENED UNDER DYSR	TOURISM ATTRACTS VISITORS TO AREA; GRIMWADE CLOSED; ALTERNATIVE LIFE STYLERS
2. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS <i>How people and goods moved How people communicated and exchanged information</i> Sub theme(s)	PRIMITIVE BUSH TRACKS; NO BRIDGES; RIVER CROSSINGS AT FORDS; HORSES AND CARTS; SANDALWOOD CARTERS CREATED TRACKS UP PRESTON VALLEY	IMPROVED ROADS AND BRIDGES - CONVICT LABOUR; BULLOCK DRAYS; WALKING - WHEELBARROWS; FIRST MAIL RUN; COACH RUN ESTABLISHED; SUPPLIES FROM PORT AT BUNBURY	FIRST POST OFFICE, FIRST TELEGRAPH; RAIL LINK FROM BUNBURY; 1896 DBROOK TOWN	ADVENT OF MOTOR CAR; STEAM TRACTORS, LIGHTRAIL FOR MILLS; MOTOR BIKES; EARLY VALVE RADIOS	WARTIME PETROL RATIONING; TV AFFECTS PICTURE HALLS; TELEPHONE AND MAIL SERVICES IMPROVED; SCHOOL BUS SERVICES; BULKHANDLING APPLES	REGIONAL TV; AUTOMATIC PHONE EXCHANGES; OUTLYING POST OFFICES CLOSED; TWO WAY RADIO FOR BUSH FIRE BRIGADES; ROAD TRANSPORT; DOCTOR SERVED DBROOK BY PLANE; RAILWAY SIDINGS CLOSING	TV - GWN; END OF TELEGRAM; ELECTRONIC AGE; D'GBROOK- KOJONUP RAIL DISCONTINUED; BALINGUP PO DOWNGRADED;
3. OCCUPATIONS <i>What people did for sustenance or to add quality to life; paid and unpaid labour</i> Sub theme(s)	NATIVE BUSH CLEARED FOR FARMING; LABOUR SHORTAGE, REQUEST FOR CONVICTS; TIMBER AND PIT SAWING OF JARRAH	PASTORAL LEASES - CATTLE, HORSES; FIRST TIMBER MILLS; HOSPITALITY INNS; SERVICE COACH RUN	AGRICULTURE - CATTLE, PIGS, SHEEP; DAIRY, WHEAT POTATOES TIMBER - NATIVE HARDWOODS, LABOUR INTENSIVE; GOLD - ALLUVIAL DIGGINGS AND SHAFT	PINE TREES; COMMERCIAL FRUITGROWING, GRANNY SMITH EXPORTS; TOBACCO; CHEESE FACTORY; COLLAPSE OF GOLDFIELDS; DONNYBROOK STONE QUARRY	IRRIGATION; RECOVERY OF APPLE INDUSTRY, APPLE FESTIVALS; WOMEN'S LAND ARMY; FLAX GROWN; CANNING INDUSTRY/CIDER; POTATO MARKETING BOARD; LUPINS, NEW CLOVERS TIMBER SLUMP DURING WWII; POWS - WOOL BOOM	LADY WILLIAMS APPLE; ACI CARDBOARD; DAIRYING PHASED OUT; ART AND CRAFT HORTICULTURE; MORE SHEEP AND FAT LAMB; TRICKLE IRRIGATION; EXPORT DECLINE IN APPLES; FRUIT INDUSTRY DEPRESSED; CHEESE FACTORY CLOSED - OUTLYING SERVICES CLOSE	TOURISM - DEER PARK; WINE - NEWLANDS VINEYARDS; PINK LADY & SUNDOWNER APPLES; PECAN NUTS; BLUE GUM PLANTATION; FRESHWEST POTATO WASHING & PACKING; INCREASE IN EXPORT STONE FRUIT; SEASONAL WORKERS; MURPHY'S CHIPS; TINDER BOX; EXPORT WILD FLOWERS; VEG GROWING; FRUIT WINE; POTTERY
4. COMMUNITY EFFORTS <i>What people did together as a community; the issues that divided them; the structures they created to serve civic needs</i> Sub theme(s)	MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AMONG SETTLERS CONTINUES	FIRST SCHOOL AT MINNINUP; COMMUNITY MIDWIVES; CONGREGATIONAL MISSION; CHURCH SERVICES IN HOMES	SCHOOLS; POLICE STATION; CHURCHES ESTABLISHED; ROADS BOARDS; COMMUNITY HALLS; SPORTING ORGANISATIONS; DOCTOR, MATERNITY SERVICES	AGRIC SOC/SHOWS; PROGRESS ASSOC; TARRED STREETS; STREET TREES; RSL ACTIVE; INFANT HEALTH SERVICE; FURTHER SPORTS CLUBS; CWA; BFB; BROOKHAMP BELL RINGERS; BALINGUP GOLF COURSE - OLDEST IN WA PRE 1914	FIRST WOMAN ON ROADS BOARD; SHIRE COUNCILS; JUNIOR FARMERS; BLACK & WHITE DANCE BAND; JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STATUS; HOSPITAL; ST JOHNS AMBULANCE; MORE HALLS AND CHURCHES; SPORTS TO LARGER CENTRES	BREAK IN APPLE FESTIVAL; END OF AGR SHOWS; MINNINUP COTTAGES; AMALGAMATION OF D'BROOK & BALINGUP; SERVICE CLUBS; REMOVAL OF STREET TREES; D'BROOK COUNTRY CLUB; SUNKLANDS PROJECT; GUY FAWKES NIGHTS END	TOWN PLANNING SCHEME; D'BROOK/BALINGUP MAIL; END OF DANCE ERA; END OF PICTURE SHOWS; RESTORATION OF ANCHOR & HOPE; RECREATION CENTRES; TUIA LODGE
5. OUTSIDE INFLUENCES: <i>Events, decisions or changes which affected the community, but were beyond its control</i> Sub theme(s)	CONTINUED GOVT EXPLORATION AND SURVEYING	ERA OF CONVICT LABOUR; CONVICT CAMP 'TOERAG'; CONVICT LABOUR PADBURY RD, BALINGUP	ACCESS TO OUTSIDE WORLD BROADENED BY RAIL AND TELEGRAPH LINKS; FEDERATION	BUSHFIRE IN BROOKHAMPTON; FIRE DESTROYS SCHOOL; DEPRESSION; COLLAPSE OF EXPORT MARKET; INTERNMENT OF ITALIAN MIGRANTS; WWI - WOMEN SUPPORT GROUPS	WWII-UNEMPLOYMENT, MARKETS COLLAPSE, VOLUNTEER ORGANISATIONS; FLOODS OFTEN CUT ROADS; WWII; KOREA	CYCLONE ALBY DAMAGE TO CHERRYDALE AND ST THERESA'S CHURCH; METRICATION; VIETNAM WAR	FLOODS DAMAGE SHAMPTON BRIDGE & BRIDGE HOUSE; BALINGUP TAVERN BURNT DOWN

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK/BALINGUP MUNICIPAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES

1. Demographic settlement and mobility

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

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

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

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

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Road transport	roads, bridges, service stations, tracks and trails
Rail and light rail transport	stations and siding rights of way and cuttings fuel and watering points workshops, bridges
Droving	stock routes and watering holes
Mail services	post offices, hollow trees and sites associated with mail services, formal and informal
Newspapers	printing works, news stands
Telecommunications	cable stations, telegraph stations radio, television, radar transmitter/receiver facilities

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES

3. Occupations

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

SUBTHEME	SITE TYPE
Grazing, pastoralism, dairying	homesteads, shearing sheds stockmens and shearers quarters outcamps, stockyards stock routes and watering holes wheat bins, flour mills dairies, milk processing plants places demonstrating the contributions of Aboriginal people
Rural industries, orcharding and market gardens	gardens, orchards, packing sheds
Prospecting, mining quarrying and mineral processing	mining sites (including quarrying) smelters, refineries clay pits, lime kilns, brick kilns forest camps and towns
Timber	timber mills and associated infrastructure
Domestic activities	places demonstrating the contributions of women and children places demonstrating the conditions under which people worked
Intellectual activities, arts and crafts	places indigenous building styles places demonstrating important building styles and phases
Commercial and service industries	banks, markets, shops
Technology and technological change	sites demonstrating innovative use of local materials places demonstrating, or associated with, important technological developments
Manufacturing and processing	factories, canning plants, abattoirs
Hospitality industries and tourism	hotels, theme parks

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES**4. Social and civic activities:**

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

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

THEMES, SUBTHEMES AND SITE TYPES**5. Outside influences**

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

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

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

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

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

SHIRE OF DONNYBROOK/BALINGUP

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**Compiled by Cathy Day
Heritage Consultant for O'Brien Planning Consultants**

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

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Key for library abbreviations

PR Printed Reference
MN Manuscript Notes
AN Archive Notes
TS Transcript available
RN Research Notes
OH Oral History