



Place Details

Name of Place: House, 25 The Crescent

Local Government Inventory Number:

Assessment Number: 223790

Property Key: 457652

HCWA Number:

Site Details

Address: 25 The Crescent, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 66, P3298

Dates

Construction Date: c1935

Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: COMMERCIAL

Current Use Specific: Offices

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Brick

Roof: Tile

Condition: Fair

Authenticity: High due to retained original fabric and detail.

Integrity: Low to moderate as the place is now used for offices

Description:

Brick and rendered Californian Bungalow with terracotta tiled roof.

The property is of a traditional Californian Bungalow form displaying many of the elements associated with the style. The façade is of asymmetrical plan form with a projecting wing with recessed sections. The façade incorporates a brick dado with rendered upper sections enlivened with brick patterning.

The verandah is incorporated into the projecting wing, with the rendered gable supported on brick columns that match the finishes of the main elevation. A curved brick balustrade extends between two of the columns. The verandah deck is painted concrete. The wide gable is rendered with timbered detailing.

The windows to the façade are timber framed casements with leaded lights, arranged in groups of three. The window to the east of the entrance has a tiled awning supported on timber brackets with an angled brick sill.

A smaller side wing extends to the east, originally a side verandah with a brick balustrade and brick and render columns. The openings have been boarded up.

The roof is hipped with a jerkinhead gable to the projecting wing. The main gable forms the verandah canopy with a secondary gable to the eastern edge of the façade. The secondary gable is smaller but display similar finishes with render and timber detailing.

The property is set back from the street behind a low brick wall with a large garden to the front of the house.

There was no access to the rear of the property at the time of inspection.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build a railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

This portion of The Crescent was approved for residential subdivision in 1912 but homes had been built in adjacent lots previously. From the readily available information there is no indication this lot was developed until the construction of this house in 1935 which was first occupied by Mrs Hancock for only one year. No detail of Mrs Hancock or the builder of this place has been found in this research.

During the Inter War period, Midland like most of metropolitan Perth had minimal development largely because of the Economic Depression. Some modest improvements were experienced in the mid 1930s, for example in the construction of this residence, however it was not until World War Two and the significant work opportunities for the war effort, for example at the workshops that saw the area experience steady growth.

In the late 1930s, this place was occupied by butcher and ice manufacturer Herman August Lange (1905-1968) and his wife Eva Beatrice, nee Catherall (1909-1981). The place was subsequently occupied by; labourer Albert Baker, milk vendor Frank Hamilton and railway employee Leslie Brown. This turnover of occupants suggests the place was rented to tenants by an absentee landlord.

A plan of the site prepared in 1939 for the purpose of planning sewerage services shows that the extent of the house has not changed since that time. Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century confirm that the form and extent of the original residence has not changed. The only major change to the site was the construction of a large shed in the rear of the property c2003.

Statement of Significance:

The place has aesthetic value as a modest example of the form and detail of the Inter War Californian Bungalow style.

The place has historic value for its association with the development of Midland in the Inter War period.

The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the Inter War period.

Management Category: Category 3 Some/Moderate

Category Description: Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

Desirable Outcome: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

Local Heritage Survey

References:

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place: House (fmr), 29 The Crescent

Local Government Inventory Number:

Assessment Number: 223810

Property Key: 457654

HCWA Number:

Site Details

Address: 29 The Crescent, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 19, D80204

Dates

Construction Date: 1897

Local Heritage Survey

Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: COMMERCIAL

Current Use Specific: Offices

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Rendered Brick

Roof: Tile

Condition: Based on a streetscape inspection the building is in good condition.

Authenticity: Moderate due to altered original fabric and detail.

Integrity: Low to moderate as the place is now used for offices

Description:

Symmetrical rendered brick and tiled house with some alterations.

The property has a symmetrical façade with a central recessed entrance behind an arched opening, flanked by three section windows consisting of a large 1-over-1 sash with flanking side lights. The main entrance has a traditional timber panelled and glazed door, side lights and panels with fanlight across the entire opening.

A verandah extends across the façade consisting of a flat canopy with slender metal posts.

The roof form, verandah and entrance have been altered which impacts on the authenticity of the place.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build a railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

From research supplied by local historians and readily available sources, this residence was built in 1897 for engine driver with the Midland Railway Company, Arthur Edward Cooper (1875-1953). No detail of the architect or builder of this residence have been found in this research.

At that time there were only three houses on The Crescent between Keane Street and New Bond Street, one of those was John and Jessie Bowman at what is now 23 The Crescent. In 1898, Arthur married Isabella Jessie Bowman (1875-1966), daughter of his next door neighbour.

Arthur Cooper was the son of Charles Cooper, a senior engineer of the Midland Railway Company engaged to build the railway line. Charles Cooper brought his family to Western Australia in 1890 and his role was significant to the establishment of the company. He returned to London in 1896 but Arthur remained in the colony and achieved a significant career in the Western Australia as an engine driver and instructor. His role was acknowledged by the local community in 1903 as a guest of honour at a 'smoke social' at the Railway Hotel and in 1911 he was presented a gold chain by the Midland Railway Company, particularly for his role as an instructor and mentor to younger drivers.

In 1942, a description of the Cooper home was included in the local press; 'Such a solid well kept home, with its cool green roof and pretty drive, resplendent with beds of roses and magnificent gladioli'. Again in 1945, at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of Midland the Mayor paid tribute to Arthur Cooper as 'Midland's oldest ratepayer'.

Arthur Cooper was a founding member of the Engine-drivers, Firemen and Cleaners Association and secretary for 24 years. He was described as a 'thorough unionist' and at the same time was a Provincial Grand Director of Ceremonies for the Masons.

Arthur and Isabella Coopers had three children and the family lived there until their deaths, Arthur in 1953 and Isabella in 1966.

Aerial photographs of the place since the mid 20th century indicate that the place originally had a double pitched room form with three chimneys which was removed c1978 to create the current simple pitched roof clad in tiles which removed the chimneys. It is probable that the external bricks were rendered as part of these works. Since that time the place has undergone minimal change.

Statement of Significance:

The place is a good representative example of a villa of the late 19th century designed to a style and scale to meet the needs and aspirations of middle-class residents such as public servants, small business owners, skilled tradesmen and single/widowed women of private means.

This place has aesthetic value as a good representative example of the application of the materials and details of the Federation Queen Anne style in the late 19th century.

For its association with the rapid development of Midland in the late 19th and early 20th century.

For its association with prominent community member Arthur Cooper and his family.

Management Category: Category 3 Some/Moderate

Category Description: Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

Desirable Outcome: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

Local Heritage Survey

References:

Heritage Homes of Midland Junction, Stories of the ordinary and the not so ordinary, Volume 1. Phil Cloran and Patrick Irwin, The Midland Society, 2020.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place: House, 41 The Crescent

Local Government Inventory Number:

Assessment Number: 223920

Property Key: 457665

HCWA Number:

Site Details

Address: 41 The Crescent, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 1, D923

Dates

Construction Date: 1897

Local Heritage Survey

Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Current Use Specific: Single storey

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Brick

Roof: Corrugated metal sheeting

Condition: Based on a streetscape inspection the building is in poor condition.

Authenticity: Moderate to high due to altered original fabric.

Integrity: High as the place continues to be used as a residence.

Description:

Asymmetric brick and iron former residence with some alterations.

The original brick frontage to the house has been rendered with cement render retaining some of the quoining to the upper section of the façade.

The projecting wing has a horizontally emphasised window consisting of a fixed central pane and two side hung timber framed casements. The window to the recessed section of the façade is similar in form. The entrance abuts the projecting wing on the recessed section of the elevation.

The roof is hipped with a separate hip to the projecting wing, clad in corrugated iron. The verandah canopy which extends across the recessed section of the front elevation is a skillion form support on square timber posts. The verandah extends around the west elevation to a further projecting wing with a hipped roof overlooking the adjacent car park. The cement render is falling off this wing revealing the original brick substrate below and the contrasting rendered quoining.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build a railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

From research supplied by local historians and readily available sources, this residence was built in 1897 for the first health inspector for Midland Junction Joseph Bass Miller (1853-1917)

his wife Helen Laura, nee Stone (1855-1945) and their family of seven children. The residence which was located on two residential lots was larger than the average home of the period. No detail of the architect or builder of this residence have been found in this research.

The appointment of a health inspector in the late 1890s recognised the challenges facing the community of the rapidly growing population in an area with poorly draining clay soils. The potential for diseases such as typhoid was identified in the local press. Joseph Miller, born in South Australia was appointed to the position by his fellow member of the Presbyterian Church and Health Officer of the Helena Vale Board of Health, Dr Elgee. It was a prestigious and well paid position but challenging and Joseph Miller was often under attack in the local press and in sectors of the council. He was prominent in his profession and was the first president of the Sanitary Inspectors Association of Western Australia.

The Miller family lived at the house until c1913 and the subsequent occupant was civil servant Alfred Merritt who lived at the house until c1917. The residence was then occupied by engine driver William Talbot (1874-1937) and his wife Sophia, nee Beckmann (c1873-1956). The couple married in 1897 and had one daughter, Miriam Dorothy Talbot.

William Talbot worked on the railways at Midland Junction for over 40 years, Sadly in 1937, at the age of 62 he took his own life at the premises. The place subsequently had a number of short term occupants through the 1930s and 1940s.

A plan of the site prepared in 1939 for the purpose of planning sewerage services shows that the extent of the house has not changed since that time.

Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate that the house at 41A The Crescent was built c1980, reducing the original setting of the residence. The form and extent of the original residence can still be determined, the only identified external alterations have been the change of the red corrugated iron roof cladding to galvanised iron in the mid 1970s and subsequent roof repairs.

Statement of Significance:

The place is a good representative example of a villa of the late 19th century designed to a style and scale to meet the needs and aspirations of middle-class residents such as public servants, small business owners, skilled tradesmen and single/widowed women of private means.

This place has aesthetic value as a good representative example of the application of the materials and details of the Federation Queen Anne style in the late 19th century.

For its association with the rapid development of Midland in the late 19th and early 20th century.

For its association with prominent community member Joseph Bass Miller and his family.

Management Category: Category 3 Some/Moderate

Category Description: Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

Desirable Outcome: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

Local Heritage Survey

References:

Heritage Homes of Midland Junction, Stories of the ordinary and the not so ordinary, Volume 1. Phil Cloran and Patrick Irwin, The Midland Society, 2020.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place: House, 41 Sayer Street

Local Government Inventory Number:

Assessment Number: 212220

Property Key: 455510

HCWA Number:

Site Details

Address: 41 Sayer Street, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 3, D4006

Dates

Construction Date: c1908

Local Heritage Survey



Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: Residential

Current Use Specific: Single storey

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Rendered Brick

Roof: Terracotta tile

Condition: Based on a streetscape inspection the building is in fair condition.

Authenticity: Low due to altered fabric

Integrity: High as the place continues to be used as a residence.

Description:

Rendered brick and tile former residence with asymmetric planning to the façade.

The roof to the main body of the property hipped with a separate hip to the projecting wing and clad with terracotta tiles. The roof form has changed from the original which used to incorporate a gable roof to the projecting wing. The main roof continues down to form the verandah canopy across the recessed section of the elevation. the chimneys have been removed.

The windows are three section openings with a fixed central pane with flanking side hung casements and a tiled sill.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build its planned railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

This portion of Sayer Street was formally subdivided in 1914 but homes had been constructed prior to this date. Sayer Street was named in honour of William Frederic Sayer, legal advisor to the Midland Railway Company. This house was previously designated as 31 Sayer Street.

From the readily available sources, this residence was built in 1908. Given the similarity of form it is possible this residence and the two adjacent at 43 and 45 Sayer Street were constructed at a similar time by the same builder as property development. This was not an unusual practice in metropolitan Perth in the early 20th century. It is probable the houses were

Local Heritage Survey



originally tuckpointed brick on the main façade, face brick on the other elevations, with red corrugated iron roofs. No detail of the builder or architect has been found in this research.

This place had short term occupants until 1912 when labourer Albert George Aymer (c1867-1939) and his wife Ellen (Nellie) nee Collett (c1869-1919) occupied the place. The couple, originally from Victoria, had married in 1888 and settled in Western Australia with their two children. Sadly Ellen died in 1919, another victim of the Spanish Flu Epidemic aged 50. After her death, Albert returned to Victoria and the house was occupied by their son Herbert Edgar Aymer (c1894-1973). Herbert, who designated his occupation as a planer, and his wife Ethel May lived there until the mid 1940s.

Aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate the place underwent major changes in the late 1960s. The building was extended to the rear, changing the roof form, removing the chimney and changing the roof cladding to tile. It is likely this is when the external walls were rendered.

Statement of Significance:

The place has some aesthetic value for its remaining form of modest Federation era housing.

The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Midland in the early 20th century.

This place and the adjacent houses at 41 and 45 Sayer Street have historic value for their association with small scale development which was common in the early 20th century.

The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.

Management Category: Category 4 Limited significance

Category Description: Contributes to the history of the locality through its social history rather than its built form.

Desirable Outcome: Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

References:

Heritage Homes of Midland Junction, Stories of the ordinary and the not so ordinary, Volume 1. Phil Cloran and Patrick Irwin, The Midland Society, 2020.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Local Heritage Survey



Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place:

Local Government Inventory Number:

Assessment Number: 212240

Property Key: 455512

HCWA Number:

Site Details

Address: 43 Sayer Street, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 2, D4006

Dates

Construction Date: c1908

Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: COMMERCIAL

Current Use Specific: Offices

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Brick

Roof: Corrugated metal sheeting

Condition: Poor to Fair

Authenticity: Low to moderate due to altered fabric

Integrity: Low to moderate as the place is now used for offices.

Description:

Traditional brick and iron asymmetric house of simple Federation Queen Anne style.

The house is of brick construction laid in Flemish bond with a pale cream mortar. The lower third of the front elevation has been rendered and painted. The side elevations are of similar construction.

The house has a hipped and gabled roof with a simple gable to the street facing projecting wing. The roof is clad with corrugated iron sheeting, painted red which is beginning to flake off. A tall brick chimney is located towards the rear of the roof.

The verandah canopy, which extends across the recessed section of the façade, is separate to the main roof, positioned directly under the eaves with a slight concave canopy clad with the same corrugated iron sheeting. The verandah canopy is supported on square timber posts with timber brackets and a simple geometric timber frieze spanning between the posts. The deck is level with street level with a painted concrete path to the front entrance.

The planform consists of a dominant projecting wing containing a pair of timber framed 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows with security grilles. A single window awning above supported on timber brackets, clad with corrugated iron sheeting. Each window has its own painted cement sill. The apex to the gable is adorned with a simple timber finial.

The recessed section of the façade contains a single 1-over-1 timber framed sash window of the same presentation as those to the projecting wing. A single entrance door is located at the abutment of the projecting wing consisting of panelled and glazed door with similar side panel and a fanlight above.

The side elevations are of simple presentation and contain few features apart from similar sash windows and service installation pipes.

The rear of the house is also of asymmetric plan form with a further projecting wing, with a hipped roof, and a rear verandah with a skillion roof. The hipped roof extends over the main

body of the house before changing to a shallow pitched skillion roof over the original kitchen area. A skillion verandah canopy extends across the full width of the elevation which has been enclosed with fibrous cement sheeting with cover battens across the joins of the panels. Windows are aluminium framed. An external WC is located to the NW corner of the elevation. A more recent 'L' shaped canopy with corrugated metal sheet cladding extends from the WC to the SW corner of the house projecting out into the open space behind the house.

The rear garden is extensive and paved.

Internally, the planform has been altered by way of removed walls to open up the space. Little of the original fabric remains extant with floors being concreted with carpet over, replacement plasterboard ceilings with AC and light fittings, replacement flush panel or 4-panel doors, upgraded kitchen and bathroom facilities.

The front entrance door opens into a wide hall with a glazed panel wall to the north and open plan to the east of the hall. Nib walls remain extant in places to inform original planning but the original residential planning of the house has become confused. The hall provides access to the rear of the house with a series of rooms including the bathroom and kitchen in the rear skillion roofed sections.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build its planned railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

This portion of Sayer Street was formally subdivided in 1914 but homes had been constructed prior to this date. Sayer Street was named in honour of William Frederic Sayer, legal advisor to the Midland Railway Company. This house was previously designated as 33 Sayer Street.

From the readily available sources, this residence was built c1908. Given the similarity of form and remaining detail it is possible this residence and the two adjacent at 41 and 45 Sayer Street were constructed at the same time as a modest property development for the owner to sell or rent. This was not an unusual practice in metropolitan Perth in the early 20th century. It is probable the houses were originally tuckpointed brick on the main façade, face brick on the other elevations, with red corrugated iron roofs. No detail of the builder or architect has been found in this research.

This place had short term occupants until 1912 when labourer Arthur George Lynch and his wife Ellen (Nellie), nee Collett occupied the place. The couple originally from Victoria had married in 1888 and had three daughters. Arthur and Annie lived at this house until their deaths, Arthur in 1949 and Annie in 1955.

A survey of the property prepared in 1935 for the purpose of planning water and sewerage services, together with aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate the place has changed minimally since that time.

Local Heritage Survey



Statement of Significance:

The place has aesthetic value as a modest example of Federation era form and detail.

The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Midland in the early 20th century.

This place and the adjacent houses at 41 and 45 Sayer Street have historic value for their association with small scale development which was common in the early 20th century.

The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.

Management Category: Category 3 Some/Moderate

Category Description: Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

Desirable Outcome: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

References:

Heritage Homes of Midland Junction, Stories of the ordinary and the not so ordinary, Volume 1. Phil Cloran and Patrick Irwin, The Midland Society, 2020.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Local Heritage Survey

Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place: House, 45 Sayer Street

Local Government Inventory Number:

Assessment Number: 212250

Property Key: 455513

HCWA Number:

Site Details

Address: 45 Sayer Street, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 1, D4006

Dates

Construction Date: c1908

Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: COMMERCIAL

Current Use Specific: Offices

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Brick

Roof: Corrugated metal sheeting

Condition: Poor to Fair

Authenticity: Moderate

Integrity: Low to moderate as the place is now used for offices.

Description:

A simple Federation Queen Anne former residence of traditional asymmetric plan form. The house is of brick and iron construction with hipped and gabled roof and tall brick chimney to the NW corner of the main roof.

The traditional asymmetric front of the house incorporates a projecting wing with gable and recessed section of façade with verandah. The brickwork has previously had a tuckpoint finish which is showing signs of wear. The façade also shows traces of a painted stringcourse band that traced around the tops of the windows and is in a worn condition. A hard cement plinth has been applied around the base of the building from ground level to sill height.

The hipped roof to the main body of the house continues down at a broken pitch to create the skillion verandah canopy across the recessed section of the house. The canopy is supported on non-original steel tubular posts with the remnants of a timber frame attached.

Both sections of the façade contain 1-over-1 timber framed sash windows arranged in a pair to the projecting wing and a single window to the recessed element. The sills are painted cement. The entrance door is located in the abutment of the projecting wing consisting of a panelled door with similar styled side panel and fanlight above.

Windows of differing styles can be seen along the north elevation including timber framed casements and small sliding aluminium openings. The north elevation is of predominantly brick construction with a fibro addition extending across part of the rear.

The rear of the property has an extensive shallow pitched skillion roof above a series of brick additions.

Internal access to the property was not granted but photographs supplied provide sufficient evidence that the internal planning of the place is still intact. Finishes appear original. Floors are timber with original skirtings. Walls are plastered and painted. The kitchen to the rear has a very basic fitout. A fibro sleep out extends across the back with louvered openings.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build a railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

This portion of Sayer Street was formally subdivided in 1914 but homes had been constructed prior to this date. Sayer Street was named in honour of William Frederic Sayer, legal advisor to the Midland Railway Company. This house was previously designated as 33 Sayer Street.

From research supplied by local historians and readily available information, this residence was constructed c1908 and first occupied by painter Leonard Reginald Penno (1885-1919) born in New Zealand who was a talented artist. His 1916 work on the Midland Town Hall Honour Roll was honoured in the local press. Leonard (Len) married Ida Castle at Fremantle in 1907. Len Penno was well known in the local community for his skills as an artist, musician and sportsman. He died in 1919, a victim of the 1919 Spanish Flu epidemic.

The next occupants of this place were George Boag Bond (1888-1943) and his wife Nellie Packham. George Bond was born in Scotland and he and his family settled in Midland and George worked as a railway porter. He enlisted with the AIF during World War One and was wounded by gun shot wounds which lead to the removal of both his eyes. Whilst recovering in an English hospital he met Nellie Packham and they were married in 1919. The couple returned to Australia and settled in this Sayer Street house and subsequently had five children. The Bond family lived at this house until at least the 1950s.

A survey of the property prepared in 1935 for the purpose of planning water and sewerage services, together with aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate the place has changed minimally since that time.

Statement of Significance:

The place has aesthetic value as a modest example of Federation era form and detail.

The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Midland in the early 20th century.

This place and the adjacent houses at 41 and 43 Sayer Street have historic value for their association with small scale development which was common in the early 20th century.

The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.

Management Category: Category 3 Some/Moderate

Category Description: Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

Desirable Outcome: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

Local Heritage Survey

References:

Heritage Homes of Midland Junction, Stories of the ordinary and the not so ordinary, Volume 1. Phil Cloran and Patrick Irwin, The Midland Society, 2020.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place: House, 22 Keane Street

Local Government Inventory Number: 189

Assessment Number: 174200

Property Key: 430258

HCWA Number: 23587

Site Details

Address: 22 Keane Street, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 5, D3432

Dates

Construction Date: c1907

Local Heritage Survey



Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Current Use Specific: Single storey

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Rendered Brick

Roof: Coloured corrugated metal sheeting

Condition: Based on a streetscape inspection the building appears to be in poor to fair condition.

Authenticity: Moderate due to loss of original fabric and detail.

Integrity: High as the place continues to be used as a residence.

Description:

Asymmetric brick and iron house with some altered details.

The roof is hipped with a gable to the projecting wing and clad with corrugated iron sheeting.

The brick of the house has been rendered and painted. The dimensions of the window openings have been altered to create wider openings. The fanlight above the front entrance door has been removed. The original verandah canopy has been replaced with a 1950s style flat structure with curved edges to the projecting wing, supported on slender metal tubes.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build a railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

This portion of Keane Street was formally subdivided in 1912 but homes had been constructed prior to this date. Keane Street was named in honour of Edward Vivian Harvey Keane, civil engineer for the Midland Railway Company. This house was previously designated as 6 Keane Street.

From research supplied by local historians and readily available information, this residence was built in 1907. Given the similarity of form and remaining detail it is probable this residence and the two adjacent at 20 and 24 Keane Street were constructed at the same time by the same builder as a small scale property development. This was not an unusual practice in metropolitan Perth in the early 20th century. It is probable the houses were originally face

brick on the external facades with red corrugated iron roofs. No detail of the builder or architect has been found in this research.

The first occupant was grocer Josiah Ellis who had travelled from Victoria to join his brother in his grocery business. He lived in this house for two years before moving on and the place was occupied by a series of occupants who stayed for short periods until the 1920s. This pattern of occupancy suggests the place was owned by an absentee landlord.

During the 1930s and 1940s, a long term tenant was Swiss born baker Werner Weber (c1900-1988) and his wife Nancy Hannah, nee Robinson (c1904-1983) who married in 1929. The couple lived in this house until the early 1950s.

A survey of the property prepared in 1939 for the purpose of planning water and sewerage services and aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate the place has changed minimally since that time. The most significant modification is the skillion roofed addition which has extended during the early 1960s.

Statement of Significance:

The place has some aesthetic value for the remaining form of a modest Federation era house.

The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Midland in the early 20th century.

This place and the adjacent houses at 20 and 24 Keane Street have historic value for their association with small scale development which was common in the early 20th century.

The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.

Management Category: Category 4 Limited significance

Category Description: Contributes to the history of the locality through its social history rather than its built form.

Desirable Outcome: Photographically record prior to major development or demolition. Recognise and interpret the site if possible.

References:

Heritage Homes of Midland Junction, Stories of the ordinary and the not so ordinary, Volume 1. Phil Cloran and Patrick Irwin, The Midland Society, 2020.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Local Heritage Survey place record form for Place 189, 22 Keane Street, Midland.

Local Heritage Survey

Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place: House, 24 Keane Street

Local Government Inventory Number: 190

Assessment Number: 222930

Property Key: 430260

HCWA Number: 23593

Site Details

Address: 24 Keane Street, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 4, D3432

Dates

Construction Date: c1907

Use/s of Place

Original Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Original Use Specific: Single storey

Current Use General: RESIDENTIAL

Current Use Specific: Single Storey

Historic Theme General: DEMOGRAPHIC SETTLEMENT & MOBILITY

Historic Theme Specific: Land allocation & subdivision

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Painted Brick

Roof: Coloured corrugated metal sheeting

Condition: Good

Authenticity: High

Integrity: High as the place continues to be used as a residence.

Description:

Simple federation era property of traditional asymmetric plan form to the front elevation. Despite the change to original finishes the original design intent of the former residence remains discernible.

The original brick finish has been painted over. The bricks are laid in stretcher bond and do not appear to have an earlier tuckpoint finish below the paint. There also does not appear to be any evidence of any rendered string courses extending across the façade.

The original corrugated iron roof sheeting has been replaced with grey colorbond. The two tall brick chimneys with decorative flues have been retained towards the rear of the roof. The roof form is hipped to the main body of the property with a gable to the projecting wing. The verandah canopy is a separate element positioned a couple of brick courses below the eaves.

The projecting wing contains a large window comprising of a 1-over-1 timber framed sash window with narrow flanking side windows. A skillion awning provides sun protection, supported on timber brackets, clad with colorbond.

The recessed section of the façade contains the entrance which is a single timber door with side panel and fanlight. A further sash window is located to the south of the entrance.

The verandah is a skillion canopy with a curved edge, not quite a full bullnose, supported on timber posts. The deck is tiled with a ramped pathway from the street boundary.

The garden is enclosed by a very low rendered masonry wall with plantings in the garden.

Internally some original features remain extant including boarded up fireplaces with retained fire surrounds, skirting boards and timber floors under the carpet. The original ceilings and cornices have been replaced. As the former residence has been used for commercial purposes, internal doors have been removed in some instances improving the flow of the space but original architraves to these openings have been retained. Although doors have been removed the original internal planform appears largely intact.

The kitchen area is located to the rear of the property in the rear section of the property with painted brick walls that have not been rendered. The access into the kitchen from the property is via the original rear door and the west wall of the kitchen is the original rear elevation, painted white.

History

In 1886, the Midland Railway Company took up significant landholdings in the area and established its operations to build its planned railway north to Geraldton. The townsite of Midland Junction was gazetted in 1890 and private investor James Morrison, subdivided and sold large parcels of land to new settlers. With gold discoveries in the mid 1890s, Midland Junction became a hub of the state road and rail system and was a logical site for the government railway workshops which relocated there in 1904.

This portion of Keane Street was formally subdivided in 1912 but homes had been constructed prior to this date. Keane Street was named in honour of Edward Vivian Harvey Keane, civil engineer for the Midland Railway Company. This house was previously designated as 8 Keane Street.

From research supplied by local historians and readily available sources, this residence was built in 1907. Given the similarity of form and remaining detail it is probable this residence and the two adjacent at 20 and 22 Keane Street were constructed at the same time by the same builder as a small scale property development. This was not an unusual practice in metropolitan Perth in the early 20th century. It is probable the houses were originally face brick on the external facades with red corrugated iron roofs. No detail of the builder or architect has been found in this research.

The first occupants were John Bracestead Wilsmore (c1877-1964) and his wife Lily Jane Perryman (c1873-1956). The couple had married in 1902 and when they moved to this house they had three children and their fourth was born at this house. The Wilsmores lived at this place until 1911 and in 1912 the Robertson family, consisting of George a locomotive fitter, his wife Beatrice Isabella Marion, nee Holbrook (c1887-1967) moved into the home until c1915. The change of occupants suggest this place was owned by an absentee landlord.

During the 1920s and early 1930s the place was occupied by baker Charles Ambrose O'Loughlin (c1888-1967) and his wife Mary. Later the couple move to 18 Keane Street (now demolished). During the 1930s and 1940s, the place is occupied by a series of tenants.

A survey of the property prepared in 1939 for the purpose of planning water and sewerage services and aerial photographs since the mid 20th century indicate the place has changed minimally since that time. The most significant addition is the skillion roofed addition was extended and the roof cladding has been changed from red corrugated iron to galvanised iron.

Statement of Significance:

The place has aesthetic value as a modest example of Federation era form and detail.

The place has historic value for its association with the establishment and development of Midland in the early 20th century.

This place and the adjacent houses at 20 and 22 Keane Street have historic value for their association with small scale development which was common in the early 20th century.

Local Heritage Survey

The place has social value as a demonstration of the form and scale of housing for working families in the early 20th century.

Management Category: Category 3 Some/Moderate

Category Description: Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

Desirable Outcome: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

References:

Heritage Homes of Midland Junction, Stories of the ordinary and the not so ordinary, Volume 1. Phil Cloran and Patrick Irwin, The Midland Society, 2020.

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.

Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.

Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>

Local Heritage Survey place record form for Place 190, 24 Keane Street, Midland.

Other Images:





Place Details

Name of Place: Swan Districts Senior Citizens Centre

Local Government Inventory Number:

Assessment Number: 174220

Property Key: 458472

HCWA Number:

Site Details

Address: 21 Junction Parade, Midland

Lot/Plan Diagram: Lot 65, P3298

Dates

Construction Date: 1973; c1982

Local Heritage Survey



Use/s of Place

Original Use General: SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL

Original Use Specific: Senior Citizens Centre

Current Use General: SOCIAL/RECREATIONAL

Current Use Specific: Senior Citizens Centre

Historic Theme General: SOCIAL AND CIVIC ACTIVITIES

Historic Theme Specific: Community Services and utilities

Description

Construction Materials

Walls: Brick

Roof: Corrugated metal sheeting

Condition: Good

Authenticity: High

Integrity: High as the place continues to be used as a senior citizens centre.

Description:

Swan District Senior Citizens Centre built in 1973 replacing an original house on the site. The centre is located on a corner plot with the main entrance facing Junction Parade and the east elevation facing a short no through road with views across to the oval.

The centre is of brick and render construction with corrugated metal roof. The building is predominantly single storey though there are double height sections along the western side of the building.

A small verandah to the front protects the main entrance into the place, with the remainder of the façade being a series of recessed windows and door openings. A single pitch roof covers this aspect of the structure. Along the east elevation, the elevation has been divided into a regular rhythm of doors and windows, all recessed under a continuous verandah canopy supported on brick columns.

Internally the spaces present with face brickwork and raked ceilings with the roof trusses being a feature of the ceiling spaces. Internal finishes are both red and light brown bricks with some sections being painted white.

The dining hall which extends along the eastern half of the building has a small stage area. The community space at the front of the building has a face brick interior with raked ceilings. A mezzanine level accessed via a timber stair is located above the ground floor office area.

History

The Swan Districts Senior Citizens Centre was built in 1973 and reflects the design and materials of the period. The architect and builder have not been determined in this research.

The town of Midland was undergoing expansion in the late 1960s and early 1970s, in common with many areas of metropolitan Perth. The mineral boom of the 1960s led to a flourishing

economy and, as was common across many societies, an enthusiastic embracing of new technologies and designs. As a result, many older buildings were demolished in this period to enable the construction of new buildings in contemporary designs.

The period was also characterised by a growth in community services as the population grew. Facilities for Senior citizens centres were also undergoing change in Western Australia in this period. In previous decades, the pensioners of Midland Junction were provided with modest facilities such as the Pensioners Rest Room in the former Carnegie Library. (The Swan Express, 1 December 1938, p. 1.)

A new model for Senior Citizens Centres began in 1958 with the Victoria Park Senior Citizens Welfare Centre. In 1967, the Swan Districts Senior Citizens Association was formed to establish a social centre. As a result of significant fund raising, a centre was established in premises at 12 Viveash Road Midland but within a few years the group sold these premises and purchased this site, then designated as 1 The Avenue, Midland.

The new facility offered a hall, meeting rooms and a caretakers flat on the first floor. Since its construction a new carpet bowls hall was added c1982 to a style that is consistent with the original.

Aerial photographs indicate that the main building was originally clad in terracotta tiles which were replaced in the 1990s, the carpet bowls hall is still clad in tiles.

Apart from the change in roof cladding the two buildings feature original finishes internally and externally.

Statement of Significance:

This place has aesthetic value as a good and intact example of the application of materials and detailing of the Late 20th century Perth Regional style.

The place has historic value for its association with the development of Midland in the 1970s and the growth in community services during this period.

The place has historic value for its association with the members of the Swan Districts Senior Citizens Association who fund raised to purchase this site and build this facility.

The place has social value for the many members of the community who have attended and volunteered at this place since 1973.

Management Category: Category 3 Some/Moderate

Category Description: Contributes to the heritage of the locality. Has some altered or modified elements, not necessarily detracting from the overall significance of the place.

Desirable Outcome: Conservation of the place is desirable. Any alterations or extensions should be sympathetic to the heritage values of the place, and original fabric should be retained wherever feasible.

References:

Wise's Post Office Directory 1894-1949.
Australian Electoral Rolls, 1903-1980.
Aerial Photographs, Landgate 1948-2020.

Local Heritage Survey

MWSS&DD Plans, State Records Office of WA, Retro Maps <http://au-wa-sro-metromaps-uat.s3-website-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/#/>
City of Swan, archived plans.

Other Images:

