



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

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

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 2.2 Adapting to diverse environments
- 2.3 Coming to Australia as a punishment
- 3.16 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
- 3.5.1 Grazing stock
- 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries
- 5.8 Working on the land
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 102 Aboriginal occupation
- 103 Racial contact & interaction
- 104 Land allocation & subdivision
- 301 Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
- 407 Cultural activities
- 603 Early settlers

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Martinup is a cohesive complex of rendered brick buildings, with the homestead house in the Victorian Georgian style and a number of other elements in the Vernacular style. The golden stone of the shearing shed is a particularly distinctive element. (Criterion 1.1)

Martinup forms a significant precinct of buildings. The distinctive form of the buildings and golden stone of the shearing shed, together with its picturesque location on the west bank of the Pallinup River, make *Martinup* a landmark in the open farmland of the Gnowangerup-Broomehill Road. (Criterion 1.3 and 1.4)

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

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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Martinup illustrates the development of pastoral and farming properties in the Broomehill-Gnowangerup area of the Great Southern from about 1860, and the associated development of a substantial and largely self-sufficient farm complex in a remote area of Western Australia in the 1860s-1870s by a resourceful and hard working expirée and his family. (Criterion 2.1)

Edward Treasure was taken to *Martinup* by Noongars for whom it was a camping ground prior to the 1860s, when it was among the earliest properties taken up and developed by European settlers in the Broomehill-Gnowangerup district. Following World War I, it was among the established estates the State purchased for sub-division into farms for the Soldier Settlement Scheme. *Martinup* has been an integral part of the development of the district and the region since 1860. (Criterion 2.2)

Ticket-of-leave man and expirée Samuel Swift built the original buildings at *Martinup* in 1860-63 and 1879, for Edward Treasure who owned and developed *Martinup*. It continued in his family to 1904, and returned to the ownership of his descendants from 1921 to 1984. In the interim, it was owned and worked by Frederick Wheeler (1904-11) in partnership with George Chapman Arnott, the Younger (1905-10), and by well known stud sheep breeder A. V. Murray (1911-21). (Criterion 2.3)

Martinup demonstrates a considerable level of technical achievement and the skills of its builder in the construction of such an extensive group of buildings in the 1860s-1870s from locally available materials and bricks that he manufactured on site in an isolated location, while agricultural activities were concurrently being established on the property. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Martinup reveals information about early agricultural practices in the region, including the layout and functions of a substantial group of farm buildings dating from 1860, and has the potential for archaeological investigation to reveal further information. It has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the design and construction of homesteads and farm buildings in the Great Southern Region in the mid-nineteenth century, the stages of agricultural development from 1860 through into the twenty-first century, changes in European social practice, the lifeways of expirées, and the effects of isolation on all of these facets. (Criteria 3.1 and 3.2)

Martinup may contain archaeological material that would contribute to an understanding of the earlier Noongar use of the area around the spring and the head of the Pallinup River, and of the early period of European settlement in the Great Southern. (Criterion 3.2)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Martinup is highly valued by the community as one of the earliest farm complexes established by European settlers in the Broomehill-Gnowangerup district and one of the earliest that survives in the Great Southern, for its long association with the Treasure family, and as a picturesque and cohesive group of 1860s-1870s farm buildings on the Broomehill-Gnowangerup Road. (Criterion 4.1)

Martinup is a well known landmark on the Broomehill-Gnowangerup Road and contributes to the community's sense of place as a central and integral part of the development of these districts since the 1860s. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1. RARITY

Martinup is an almost intact farm group among a small number of such surviving groups that include a homestead and outbuildings erected from the early 1860s, and is especially notable for its association with men transported to the colony, namely its original owner, Edward Treasure, and its builder, Samuel Swift. The place is a good example of an extensive and relatively intact homestead group. (Criterion 5.1)

Martinup demonstrates the farming practices used in early European settlement of the State in the 1860s-70s, the isolated, self-sufficient, resourceful and hard working lifestyle of the first settlers in the Broomehill-Gnowangerup district, a lifestyle that is no longer practised but is of interest to the locality, region and State, the development of agriculture in the Great Southern and the transition that occurred with industrialisation and mechanisation. (Criterion 5.2)

Martinup is associated with the Noongar inhabitants of the area who camped around the spring before European settlement, and their co-operation with the early European settlers, who appropriated the resources and eventually displaced them. (Criterion 5.2)

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Martinup is a fine example of a Victorian Georgian farmhouse within a notable complex of vernacular buildings constructed of cohesive materials. (Criterion 6.1)

Martinup is a relatively intact example of a pioneering farm which has had little modification since the late nineteenth century apart from the loss of the stables and erection of some steel sheds and a new farmhouse, and demonstrates farming practices in the early settlement of the State and the lifestyle of early pioneers in isolated rural areas in the mid-to-late nineteenth century. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

The condition of the place is very poor. The homestead house appears to have been vacant since completion of the new farmhouse in around 1973-74, and there has been very little maintenance on any of the buildings since then. The critically urgent problem is the loss of much of the corrugated iron roof sheeting, which has accelerated over the last 12 months due to two bad storms in the region. This will accelerate the loss of remaining fabric. The other major issues are rising damp and inadequate stormwater run off. Rising damp is affecting most of the significant brick buildings in the group and the homestead house is particularly affected by inadequate stormwater runoff as the slope of the land directs run-off onto its south-west wall. Most of the brick buildings have some degree of cracking and in some areas some areas of brickwork have collapsed, particularly the homestead house. There is a very bad crack in the west corner of the barn and the southwest wall is leaning out. The matchwood ceilings of the

homestead house have collapsed as has a great deal of the flooring. Much of the internal joinery is swelling and warping.

Despite the critical nature of the condition, the place is salvageable.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Martinup displays a high degree of integrity. The homestead house was used for its original and intended purpose until it was vacated when the new farmhouse was constructed around 1973-74. The rest of the complex continued to be used until 1984, when the land was amalgamated into the neighbouring farm to the east and the complex was vacated, apart from the new farmhouse, which has been rented periodically. Despite the poor condition of the place, with some effort it could be restored and could be used again for its original use. Of the new elements, the new farmhouse has been constructed on the periphery of the group, with the relationship of the original buildings retained. The two sheds close to the barn may have replaced earlier elements such as the stables and are a logical response to meet modern farming methods. The steel shed to the north-east of the farmhouse has compromised the intention of the original homestead house verandah to overlook the river, and later the tennis court.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Martinup displays a high degree of authenticity. The minor buildings largely retain their original form and the major modifications to the homestead house, barn and shearing shed are early. Much of the fabric is original or early.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Robin Chinnery, Historian, and Lynne Farrow, Architect, in May 2009, with amendments and/or additions by State Heritage Office staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Martinup is a farm homestead complex comprising a Victorian Georgian style single-storey house constructed of rendered handmade red brick, with stone foundations and a corrugated iron roof overlaying the original shingle roof, a meat room, blacksmith's shop, men's quarters and a barn constructed of similar materials in the vernacular style, and a stone lined well, constructed for Edward Treasure by Samuel Swift in 1860-63, a shearing shed of stone construction built by Swift in 1879, and two small unmarked graves on the hill behind the homestead house. The kitchen was initially separate from the house but the space between was later in-filled. Another room of brick construction was added at the opposite end of the house around the late nineteenth century, and some sections of the verandahs were enclosed at unknown dates. In the 1970s, a new farmhouse was built, and four metal sheds were erected, one of which may in part or in whole occupy the site of the earlier stables.

It was not possible to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the graves at the time of the site visit or inspect a second well and a sheep dip that are located on the adjoining Location. They have not been included in this heritage assessment.

In 1835, Surveyor General John Septimus Roe led an expedition from Perth to find a suitable route for a road to Albany, making the return journey in 'an almost straight line from Albany to York', and reported favourably on some of the country, including around the Gordon River, which he named for the Earl of Aberdeen, in the districts that would become known as Broomehill and Gnowangerup.¹

In 1845, the first exports of sandalwood were made from Western Australia.² In the late 1840s, sandalwood cutting for export began in the Gnowangerup district, and George Cheyne took up several blocks of land by permanent springs, with grazing leases on the surrounding land. He was assisted in his enterprises by his nephews, Andrew, Alexander, George and John Moir, who arrived in the colony in the 1840s and 1850s. Some of them also took up pastoral leases in the district, and played a well known part in development of the Great Southern, where the family continued to hold land in the post-World War II period.³ In 1848, when the Perth-Albany Road was surveyed, the future site of *Martinup* was part of John Hassell's large pastoral leasehold that included the area known as Yowangerup,

¹ Burton Jackson, J. L. *Not an Idle Man: A Biography of John Septimus Roe* M. B. Roe, 'Sandalford', West Swan, Western Australia, 1982, pp. 107-113.

² Crowley, F. K. *Australia's Western Third: A History of Western Australia from the first settlements to modern times* Macmillan & Co. Ltd., London, 1960, p. 21.

³ Harris, Delma 'The History of Gnowangerup' Typescript, Graylands Teachers' College, 1959, p. 4.

which later became known as Gnowangerup.⁴ In early 1850, clearing began for the new road, and its completion led to further settlement in the Great Southern.⁵

Edward Treasure (b. 1825, d. Kojonup, 1886), who established *Martinup*, was one of the earliest European settlers to pioneer farming in the Broomehill-Gnowangerup district. He was transported to the Swan River Colony, where he arrived on 14 October 1851, and received his ticket-of-leave that day. In August 1855, his sentence expired at Albany. Subsequently he worked as a shepherd in the York district, where he was listed as a settler employing one man in the 1857 Census.⁶ Later he met some Aboriginal people from the Great Southern who were visiting York. He inquired about their 'country' and they told him 'Plenty good land down there, plenty grass, fresh water soaks, plenty kangaroo, possums and emus at Martinup', which was their 'camping ground'.⁷ This name for the place referred to the thigh bone of a kangaroo, which was considered a delicacy. Treasure arranged to accompany them on their return and camped there and inspected the land as to its suitability for selection before returning to Perth to apply to the Lands Department for the land around the spring.⁸

In 1860, Treasure returned to establish his homestead block and farm at Kojonup Location 48 around the Martinup Spring (also known as Martinup Soak), and employed some labour to assist with clearing. When a sufficient area was cleared, he employed Samuel Swift, a ticket-of-leave man, a bricklayer by trade, who had arrived per *William Hammond* in 1856, to build the homestead house and outbuildings, including men's quarters, a blacksmith's shop, a meat room, a barn (all extant in 2009), and stables (no longer extant). Stones for the foundations were gathered nearby and Swift manufactured bricks on site. The first building believed to have been completed was the men's quarters, which provided accommodation while work continued on the other buildings. Sawn timber was used for all floors except the kitchen, which was initially a separate building close by the house, for which flat rocks were brought from Night Well, 65 kilometres away. All the buildings, which took two to three years to complete, were roofed with sheoak shingles. The brick barn was completed in 1863, as shown by the date above the door.⁹

In the early 1860s, about 50 acres were cleared and put under crop. Post and rail fences were erected around the farm yard and a trench was dug around two sheep paddocks, about 250 acres in total, 'and jam posts put in to make it sheep proof'.¹⁰ Treasure purchased about 1,000 sheep and drove them 45 miles overland from Kojonup to *Martinup*, where they were cared for by shepherds as was the practice before the introduction of post and wire fencing. The flock

⁴ *Gnowangerup Star*, 9 Feb. 1984.

⁵ Harris, Delma, op. cit.

⁶ Erickson, Rica & O'Mara, Gillian *Convicts in Western Australia, Dictionary of Western Australians* Vol. IX, University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1994, p. 556; & Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australia* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 3097.

⁷ Quoted in Marshall, Pearl, *Gnowangerup: The Town, My Story* Self-published, 1993, p. 148.

⁸ Marshall, Pearl, op. cit.; & Bignell, Merle *Fruit of the Country: A History of the Shire of Gnowangerup* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, for Shire of Gnowangerup, 1977, p. 16.

⁹ *ibid*; Erickson, Rica & O'Mara, Gillian, op. cit., p. 536; & Rohan, Peter *Gnowangerup District Heritage Sketchbook* Wescolour Press, Perth, 1979, p. 32. Note: Rohan incorrectly stated the buildings were of stone construction. (*ibid.*)

¹⁰ Marshall, Pearl, op. cit.

increased to about 3,000 sheep.¹¹ In the period 1863-71, Treasure employed eight ticket-of-leave men,¹² some of whom worked as shepherds.¹³

Solomon Drolf, who was becoming established at Malgatup (also known as Mullatup, and most recently as Mullidup) around the period Treasure established *Martinup*, came into contention with him over their lease applications for land, whose fertility and beauty Roe had praised in 1835, and which was well suited to pastoral use. Their respective applications had been started from separate objects that were found to be closer together than previously supposed when a survey was undertaken in 1860, and so partially overlapped. Eventually the matter was decided in favour of Treasure, who retained his boundary.¹⁴ In the 1860s, an increasing number of people were actively interested in acquiring land in the area around *Martinup*, and radiating from the watershed of the Pallinup River and its tributaries, its suitability for sheep being attested by the success of Treasure's expanding enterprise. In April 1863, W. H. Graham surveyed a fence around the area surrounding Nigalup Spring, at Kojonup Location 49, south of *Martinup* for Treasure. In July, he undertook another survey for him when there was a dispute as to whether the area around Woordarabup Spring, at Kojonup Location 51, was within his squat or Drolf's, which was also decided in favour of Treasure, who later acquired freehold to both these areas (see below).¹⁵

In 1863, Edward Treasure married Anna Maria (known as Maria) Norrish (b. 1846, d. 1908), and brought her to the homestead house at *Martinup*. They had nine surviving children, born between 1865 and 1882. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, it was not uncommon for families of expirees to be ignorant of their past or to conceal a convict connection. Thus the *Cyclopedia of Western Australia* entry for John James Treasure (b. 1865, at Warkelup, near Kojonup, i.e. at his mother's family home, which was less isolated), a prominent Kojonup farmer, stated his father was 'a farmer and grazier who came from Somersetshire, England, in the forties, and was well known among the early pioneers of the pastoral and agricultural industries in the southern districts'.¹⁶

In about 1863-64, Fr. Matthew Gibney (later Bishop of Perth, 1886-1910), was the first priest to celebrate Mass in the Katanning, Broomehill and Gnowangerup districts, including *Martinup* where he and his successors served Mass to the Treasures, who were Catholic. On one occasion Fr. Gibney arrived late in the day, and Maria, being out of bread, baked fresh scones for him, but added

¹¹ *ibid*, pp. 147-149; & Rohan, Peter, *op. cit.*

¹² Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australia* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 3097.

¹³ *Gnowangerup Star* 2 Feb. 1995.

¹⁴ SDUR/D2/2366 & SDUR/D2/2366b, at SROWA; & Bignell, Merle *The Fruit of the Country: A History of the Shire of Gnowangerup, Western Australia* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, for Shire of Gnowangerup, 1979, pp. 79-80.

¹⁵ Bignell, Merle, *op. cit.*, pp. 95-96; & Enrolments 2153 and 2169 respectively, on aperture cards, at SROWA.

¹⁶ Battye, J. S. *Cyclopedia of Western Australia* The Cyclopedica Company, Perth, 1913, Fasc. Ed. Hesperian Press, Carlisle, Western Australia, 1985, Vol. 2, p. 778. Note: Erickson, Rica (ed.) *op. cit.*, p. 3097, John James was born in 1865, but also stated he was born in 1866 (*ibid*, p. 3098).

arsenic instead of carbonate of soda, which made him seriously ill, but emetics promptly administered when the mistake was realised saved his life.¹⁷

On 11 May 1864, Kojonup Location 48, eighty acres in area, was granted to Edward Treasure, yeoman, at a cost of £40. It was bound on the south 'by a West line of thirty-five chains from a spot Seven chains South and ten chains East' from the centre of Martinup Spring, on the east by a north line of 22 chains 86 links from the aforesaid spot and 'by the opposite boundaries parallel and equal'.¹⁸ In 1868, Treasure consolidated his freehold land in the district when he acquired Kojonup Location 49 around Woodarabup Well, and Kojonup Location 51 around Nigalup Spring, each of which was 40 acres in area, at a cost of £20 each.¹⁹ His pastoral leases in the vicinity provided good grazing for his growing flocks of sheep.²⁰

From the 1860s, *Martinup* was a significant stopping place on the road from Gnowangerup to Broomehill, and a social centre for people in the district. Police from Kojonup who visited the Broomehill and Gnowangerup districts called and stayed at *Martinup*. As more people came to cut sandalwood and pastoral activity increased their visits became more frequent, and sometimes directly involved the Treasures. In 1867, two convict escapees from Fremantle Gaol accosted the household, demanded supplies and a kangaroo dog. Police in pursuit stayed overnight at *Martinup*, where they hired two fresh horses, then tracked the escapees from there to a hut at Tambellup Lake sheep station, where they shot them as they slept, leading to an inquiry. In 1873, the police constable travelled to *Martinup* to arrest a man who had broken into the homestead house and assaulted the family's 15 year old servant girl, Jane Tonsile.²¹ In April 1870, John and Alexander Forrest visited *Martinup* on their pioneering journey overland to Adelaide and used the forge there to re-shoe some horses.²²

In the 1870s, Edward Treasure prospered, and acquired more land, including two town lots in Albany, one of which was in York Street, one of the main streets.²³ His prosperity enabled him to send his eldest son, John, to Christian Brothers' College, Adelaide, to complete his education, following which he returned to *Martinup* to work with his father.²⁴ By the late 1870s, Treasure had increased his flock to about 4,000 sheep, and held pastoral leases on about 40,000 acres. In 1879, Samuel Swift built a large stone shearing shed adjoining the barn at *Martinup*, as recorded on the keystone inscribed with his initials, S. S.²⁵

In mid-1881, the Treasures' twin sons were born healthy.²⁶ Three months later they died of diphtheria and were buried in twin graves at *Martinup*.²⁷ Located 'on

17 Bourke, D. F. *The History of the Catholic Church in Western Australia* Archdiocese of Perth, Vanguard Print Services, Perth, 1979, p. 99; & Katanning Parish, <http://www.bunburycatholic.org.au>

18 Enrolment 1624, Landgate, & on aperture card, at SROWA.

19 Enrolments 2153 and 2169 respectively, at SROWA (on aperture cards).

20 Marshall, Pearl, op. cit., p. 149.

21 Bignell, Merle, op. cit., pp. 91-95, 119-120; & Treadgold, C. 'Bushrangers in Western Australia: Incidents of '67' in *Early Days* Vol. 3, Part 2, Oct. 1939, p. 52.

22 Rohan, Peter, op. cit., p. 32; Allardyce, A. H. *History of the Gnowangerup District* c. 1939, draft copy, edited by Todhunter, Marilyn, 2008, p. 80.

23 Memorial 883, in Book 7, & SROWA Cons. 1800, 9 Oct. 1872,

24 Erickson, Rica (ed.) *ibid*; & Battye, J. S., op. cit.

25 Marshall, Pearl, *ibid*; & site visit, Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, March 2009.

26 *West Australian* 8 July 1881, p. 2.

the hill behind the house', post-World War II they were 'completely' covered when a contractor, who was unaware of them, constructed 'the house dam'.²⁸

In November 1881, a large auction at *Martinup* on behalf of Edward Treasure was 'the largest sale ever held in the district', and offered for sale 1,000 good wethers, 20 head of unbroken horses, 40 head of mixed cattle, a wagon and harness, a wagonette and harness with two ponies, reaping and winnowing machinery, tools and farming implements, two good ploughs, blacksmith's tools, 'bedding and furniture of all kinds', a new piano, and 'a large variety of station requirements too numerous to mention'.²⁹ In January 1882, a flock of 1,000 sheep being driven from *Martinup* to Perth to be butchered attracted considerable attention en route, and prompted the comment that Treasure 'certainly' deserved 'a good return'.³⁰ The scale and nature of the auction and this sale of stock indicate Edward Treasure may have been preparing to relocate from *Martinup* to Kojonup, where he had purchased Kojonup Suburban Lot P1 in 1876.³¹ In 1882, his youngest child, Anna Cecilia was born.³²

In 1884, Edward Treasure imported horse powered milling machinery from England, which was installed 'at the end of a brick shed' with 'the date 1863 above the door',³³ i.e. the barn. There is some doubt whether the machinery was ever used, but it is believed to have remained in situ into the early 1900s, when it was sold by the then owners.³⁴ In the late 1930s, the mill stones were still in the building, but they were removed at a later date and their fate is unknown.³⁵

In the mid-1880s, the Western Australian Land Company won the contract to construct the Great Southern Railway on the land grant system. Its concession included land on the Pallinup River where the Treasures ran their sheep. The letter advising stock had to be removed took 28 days to be delivered, leaving only two days for it to be effected, which was insufficient time. Days later 'when an officious government representative [asked] them to move their stock', Edward Treasure 'turned all but a few of his best sheep, cattle and horses onto the poison bush country some four miles east of the homestead' rather than benefit the company.³⁶ The remaining stock were pastured at *Martinup* while the Treasures explored the area 40 miles west, before moving stock through forest grazing country west of Broomehill to an area near Kojonup. Leaving his older sons to work *Martinup*, Edward Treasure moved to Kojonup, where he held some lots in the town, and had applied for a liquor licence for a hotel. He selected 12,000 acres of pastoral leases at Torlup, on the Upper Blackwood, which he fenced and

27 *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984; Margaret Walker, telephone conversation, & conversation on site, with Robin Chinnery, March 2009.

28 Margaret Walker, *ibid*; *Gnowangerup Star* 2 Feb. 1995; Peter Holmes, site visit, & Douglas Holmes, conversations with Robin Chinnery, March & May 2009.

29 Advertisements in *West Australian* July-November 1882.

30 *West Australian* 27 Jan. 1882, p. 3.

31 Memorial 2289 in Book 7, SROWA Cons. 1800

32 Erickson, Rica (ed.) *op. cit.*, p. 3097.

33 Peringilup, horse powered mill, situated 14 kms. south-east of Broomehill, according to Morawa District Historical Society & Museum, members.westnet.com.au/caladenia/horesmills_in_australia.html

34 *ibid*. Note: This source states Synott & Arnott. disposed of the machinery, but it was Wheeler who owned *Martinup* with Arnott in 1905-10. (*ibid*; & Certificates of Title Vol. 319 Fol. 28, Vol. 339 Fols. 189 & 190, & Vol. 462 Fol. 124.

35 Margaret Walker, conversation on site with Robin Chinnery, March 2009.

36 Marshall, Pearl, *op. cit.*

stocked with sheep and cattle, and erected farm buildings. His sons Edward (b. 1873) and Richard 'Dick' (b. 1877) later worked this property.³⁷

In the 1880s, *Martinup* was the social centre in the district, and cricket matches were played there between a local team and a Kojonup team.³⁸ The Treasures' very capable eldest daughter, Honora Elizabeth (known as Elizabeth) was left in charge of the property and her young siblings if her parents went away.³⁹

In January 1886, Edward Treasure died. As Administratrix his widow assumed overall management of the hotel and his landholdings, including *Martinup*, which their eldest son, John, is believed to have worked until about 1893-94, when he departed for the Dundas goldfield, where he became a carting contractor.⁴⁰ In 1886, Mrs. Treasure married William 'Richard' House. Her daughter, Elizabeth Treasure (b. 1866), married James Michael Flanagan, whose father had come to the colony 'in charge of a band of convicts' in 1856, at *Martinup*.⁴¹ James Flanagan leased the Weld Arms Hotel, Albany, until discovery of the Dundas goldfield, when he departed to become a pioneer of the Norseman district, where he played a prominent role before relinquishing his interests to take up farming at Kojonup, where he was prominent in public affairs.⁴² After World War I, James and Elizabeth Flanagan's son, Elworthy (known as 'Peb') took up part of *Martinup* as a soldier settler (see below).

In July 1887, William and Anna Maria House mortgaged Kojonup Locations 48, 49, 51 and 52, and the northern moiety of Kojonup Location 30, and the 'Station Property Sheep Horses Cattle, Chattels and Effects' to secure the sum of £2,560, due to the bank as a debt from Edward Treasure's Estate, and a further advance of £440 from the bank to Mrs. House as Administratrix, i.e. £3,000 in all, a large sum.⁴³ In 1888, Emma Jane Carpenter, aged 14, 'mistress' (i.e. teaching) for the younger children married John Treasure, and *Martinup* would return to Treasure family ownership under two of their sons, Leo and Sydney, in 1921.⁴⁴

In 1890, Edwin William Steer was appointed resident manager of *Martinup*.⁴⁵ Kojonup Location 51 was sold to the well known merchant and pastoralist J. F. T. Hassell for £550 towards reduction of the large mortgage debt. In 1891, the balance and interest was repaid and the mortgage was discharged.⁴⁶ In 1892, the Broomehill Roads Board was declared and *Martinup* was included on the far eastern boundary, as has continued through into the early twenty-first century.⁴⁷

³⁷ *ibid*; & Erickson, Rica (ed.), op. cit., p. 3097.

³⁸ *West Australian* 5 Sept. 1885, & 12 Feb. & 8 May 1886, p. 8, p. 3 & p. 5 respectively.

³⁹ *Gnowangerup Star* 2 Feb. 1995.

⁴⁰ *ibid*; & Battye, J. S., op. cit..

⁴¹ Erickson, Rica (ed.), *ibid*; & Battye, J. S., op. cit., p. 778.

⁴² Battye, J. S., *ibid*.

⁴³ Memorial 160, in Book 10, SROWA Cons. 1800, registered on 3 September 1887. Note: Ken Treasure and others in his family long believed *Martinup* was left to Thomas Levi (b. 1879) and was sold in 1887, as neither he nor his mother 'had the resources to carry on'. (*Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984)

⁴⁴ *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984; & Erickson, Rica (ed.) *Dictionary of Western Australia, The Golden Years, 1889-1914* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands, 1986, p. 911.

⁴⁵ Pierssene, H. Compiler *Western Australian Directory* 1893-94, & 1894-95; & *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1896 to 1898; & *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984.

⁴⁶ Memorial 986, in Book 10, & Memorial 267, in Book 11, SROWA Cons. 1800.

⁴⁷ *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984; & Peter Holmes, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 25 March 2009.

In mid-1895, when a man went missing from a camp on the Pallinup Estate, P.C. Nicholson, who was searching for him, came to *Martinup*, where he 'procured a native tracker', who followed the man's tracks until he was found near Needelup in a dazed condition and taken to Broomehill for medical attention.⁴⁸ This event indicates Noongar people still frequented *Martinup* and the area around Martinup Spring into the mid-1890s, although secondary sources state 'with the coming of the white man' they had 'moved away south, down the Pallinup River'.⁴⁹ In the twenty-first century, Noongar people at Gnowangerup and Broomehill cannot recollect any knowledge of Noongars associated with *Martinup*.⁵⁰

In December 1899, *Martinup* was transferred to Richard Treasure and Thomas Joseph Levi Treasure as tenants in common.⁵¹ In March 1904, they sold Kojonup Location 48 to Frederick Vincent Wheeler, ranger, of Perth, who mortgaged it to secure the sum of £1,000 in early April.⁵² It was 'generally reported' 'Fred' Wheeler (b. Perth, 1876) purchased 'the 500 acres of it for the 500 pounds he won in Tatts' lottery'.⁵³ He took up residence at *Martinup* and farmed the property. When he became partners with Broomehill farmer George Chapman Arnott, the Younger, Kojonup Locations 48 and 101 and portions of the adjoining Locations 177 and 260, a total area of 317 acres, was transferred into their joint ownership as tenants in common, as registered on 20 June 1905.⁵⁴ On 4 May 1910, when Wheeler became sole proprietor, the area had increased to 394 acres.⁵⁵ His father, Fred Heath Wheeler, formerly Sherriff's Officer and Bailiff (1874-79), at the Supreme Court, Perth, was resident at *Martinup* in c. 1910-11.⁵⁶

On 18 March 1911, *Martinup* was transferred to Archer Vincent 'Vin' Murray, pastoralist, of Broomehill, 'a member of the noted stud sheep breeders', who mortgaged it to secure the sum of £11,000 at this date, and a further £2,000 in June 1912. The property was used for pastoral purposes under Murray.⁵⁷ In 1913, during his election campaign in the Great Southern, Sir John Forrest re-visited *Martinup*, where A. V. Murray and his wife welcomed him.⁵⁸ In November, E. H. Brewer visited the Agricultural Show at Gnowangerup and properties in the district, including *Martinup*, 'Mr. A. V. Murray's home of stalwart crops and high class stock'.⁵⁹ From 1914 to 1921, Bob Touden was manager of *Martinup*.⁶⁰

In the aftermath of World War I, the Soldier Settlement Scheme was introduced to assist returned servicemen to settle on the land, with the additional goal of

48 *West Australian* 15 July 1895, p. 4.

49 Marshall, Pearl, op. cit., p. 148.

50 Darryl Smith, Gnowangerup Aboriginal Corporation, conversation with Robin Chinnery, 25 March 2009.

51 Memorial 836, in Book 13, SROWA Cons. 1800. Note: Secondary sources including Rohan, Peter, op. cit., p. 33, have incorrectly stated Thomas Levi Treasure was sole owner of *Martinup*.

52 Memorials 794 & 795, in Book 14, SROWA Cons. 1800, 31 March & 7 April 1904; & Certificate of Title Vol. 319 Fol. 28, registered 25 Oct. 1904.

53 Allardyce, A. H., op. cit., p. 80.

54 Certificates of Title Vol. 319 Fol. 28, Vol. 339 Fols. 189 & 190.

55 Certificates of Title Vol. 339 Fols. 189 & 190, & Vol. 462 Fol. 124.

56 Erickson, Rica (ed.), op. cit., p. 3270; & Allardyce, A. H., op. cit., p. 80, who stated F. H. Wheeler was reputedly formerly Western Australia's hangman.

57 Certificate of Title Vol. 462 Fol. 124; Rohan, Peter, op. cit., p. 33; & Marshall, Pearl, op. cit., p. 149.

58 Bignell, Merle, op. cit., p. 207.

59 Quoted in *ibid*.

60 *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984.

opening up to development virgin land owned by the Crown. However, greater than anticipated interest in the Scheme led the Government to seek to acquire some established estates considered suitable for sub-division into smaller farms for further development under the Scheme in districts where rail transport was available. John James Treasure's four sons, Leo, Henry, Levi and Syd, had all returned from war service, and he recognised the opportunity of the Scheme to enable them to acquire their own properties. After Levi and Henry were allocated 'Towerlup', west of Kojonup, John Treasure saw an opportunity to bring *Martinup* back into family ownership. The Treasures, assisted by Alex Thompson, M.L.C., 'approached the Land Board with the object of purchasing *Martinup*', and after 'employing a lot of strategy', succeeded in their goal.⁶¹ In 1921, the State purchased *Martinup*, with a total area of 2,429 acres for £6,679.15s., and it was registered in Crown ownership on 3 October.⁶² It was one of 33 landholdings, a total of 56,994 acres in area, purchased at a total cost of £82,326.8s.6d., for the Soldier Settlement Scheme in 1921-22.⁶³

In 1921, when *Martinup* was sub-divided and allocated to Leo and Sydney 'Syd' Treasure and their cousin, 'Peb' Flanagan, under the Soldier Settlement Scheme, only about 300 acres was cleared land. Leo and Syd were allocated Kojonup Locations 7743, 7744, 7745, 7749, 7750, 7751, 7752 and 7753, a total of 1576 acres 16 perches, including the homestead at Kojonup Location 7743, where Leo, his wife, Vicki and their two young sons, Jack and Ron, took up residence. At Leo's suggestion 'Peb' Flanagan, who had been allocated 800 acres on the south-eastern corner of the property, named his farm 'Lone Pine' after the battleground at Gallipoli where the 10th Light Horse, with whom he had served, had distinguished itself. There were no buildings at 'Lone Pine', so 'Peb' lived at *Martinup* for three or four years, until he married and built a home on his farm.⁶⁴

In 1921, Leo, whose war injuries left him with a permanent disability to one arm, and Syd took over *Martinup*. It was late in the season to sow a crop, but they borrowed a plough and drill from neighbours and put in about 100 acres that produced a good yield. Subsequently more land was cleared, the area under crop was increased, and the property was stocked, principally with sheep. Leo and Vicki Treasure's family increased to four sons and two daughters, who grew up at *Martinup*, which remained in the ownership of the family until the 1980s. After Syd Treasure married, he and his wife moved to Perth, leaving the operation of the farm to Leo.⁶⁵ *Martinup* was a social centre for the district where local people congregated for sporting activities, including football, horseracing, cricket, and tennis on a court established near the house.⁶⁶ The social activities at *Martinup* when it was 'the social hub of the Pallinup district', with Mrs. Treasure being an attractive, well groomed, gracious hostess, are well remembered.⁶⁷

61 Marshall, Pearl, op. cit., pp. 149-150.

62 Certificate of Title Vol. 462 Fol. 124.

63 Report of Under Secretary for Lands and Surveyor General for year ended 30 June 1922, in *Votes and Proceedings*, 1922-23, Vol. 2.

64 Lease 90/22, per Register Book Vol. 1155 Fol. 514; Marshall, Pearl, op. cit., pp. 149-150.

65 Marshall, Pearl, p. 150.

66 *ibid.*

67 Margaret Walker, conversation with Robin Chinnery, site visit, op. cit.

In the early 1930s, to the east of the homestead a skeleton was uncovered, which police ascertained was an Aboriginal 'who had been speared through the head.'⁶⁸ In the late 1930s, during a severe drought, the two wells at *Martinup* sustained the Treasure family and their farms, and also provided water for neighbours who carted water from there to their properties.⁶⁹

In 1939, following the outbreak of World War II, Jack, Ron and Ken Treasure enlisted in the armed services, and were farewelled by the local populace with a notable send off party at *Martinup*. Jack was imprisoned and died in a prisoner of war (P.O.W.) camp in Thailand, a tragic blow to his family, especially his mother who thereafter had little heart for parties at *Martinup*.⁷⁰ His service details and death are recorded on the interior walls of the barn, as are his brothers' service details, together with the names of some other family members and various people who worked at the place.⁷¹ After the war, Ron and Ken returned to work with their father on the farm at *Martinup*, which had gone downhill in their absence due to a lack of labour and their father's failing health as noted in a review of an application to revalue the property. A plan attached to an inspection report noted the homestead house, blacksmith's shop and men's room, the equipped well, shearing shed, stables and barn at the southern side of the creek, and the pig's area at the north of the creek, at Kojonup Location 7743, but did not note the meat room. The plan also noted the sheep dip and the well near the creek at the adjoining Location 7744. The application to write down the value to £5,165 was approved subject to Syd Treasure's share being transferred to Ken Treasure and his father taking him into partnership, which was implemented.⁷² On 19 April 1951, the transfer to Leo Edward Treasure and Kenneth James Treasure as tenants in common was registered, and the Certificate of Title was registered on 21 January 1952.⁷³

In 1954, the Broomehill-Gnowangerup district experienced its worst drought since 1914, the two wells at *Martinup* sustained 25,000 sheep for nearly six months until a thunderstorm refilled the dams, with the westernmost well providing water for sheep from other properties in the locality.⁷⁴ The area of *Martinup* was reduced by the resumption of portions of Kojonup Locations 7744 and 7753 in 1956, and by resumption of portions of Locations 7745 and 7747 in 1959.⁷⁵

In 1960, Ken Treasure acquired 75 acres of 'Lone Pine' from its then owner D. O. Holmes, whose family company would later acquire *Martinup*. In 1961, Ken Treasure married Daphne Clark and they took up residence at 'Lone Pine'⁷⁶

In May 1962, Leo and Ken Treasure were registered as the proprietors as tenants in common of Kojonup Locations 7743, 7750, 7751, 7752, and portions of Kojonup Locations 7744, 7745, 7747 and 7753, with a total area of 1,477 acres

68 *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984.

69 Douglas Holmes, tel. conversation with Robin Chinnery, May 2009.

70 Margaret Walker, op. cit.

71 Site visit, Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, 25 March 2009.

72 Correspondence, memos & reports in Rural Bank & Industries Assistance Board, Martinup – Broomehill, Repurchased Estate, SROWA Cons. 7204 Item 1947/218, 1949.

73 Certificate of Title Vol. 1155 Fol. 514.

74 *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984.

75 Certificate of Title Vol. 1155 Fol. 514; & *Government Gazette* 29 June 1956 & 27 Feb. 1959.

76 Margaret Walker, op. cit.

one rood 26 perches. The area was reduced by resumption of portions of Locations 7743, 7744 and 7753 for road purposes in 1965, and a portion of Location 7747 was similarly resumed in 1967.⁷⁷

In 1964, a sketch of *Martinup* shows the homestead house and the meat room a short distance from it, the stables, which are open on one side towards the shearing shed and barn, with post and rail fencing in the foreground and mature eucalypts in the rear ground and also to the rear of the shearing shed towards the creek. Another sketch shows the men's quarters, which had lost its roof and was disused by this period, and the blacksmith's shop with iron sheeting to the roof open to ceiling height beneath the gable at one end and with a considerable crack in the brickwork of this end wall. The remnants of the timber structure seen alongside the blacksmith's shop are mostly extant in 2009.⁷⁸ At this period Vicki Treasure had a beautiful garden in the area around the homestead house, which was well maintained through into the early 1970s.⁷⁹

In May 1970, a new Certificate of Title was registered for Kojonup Locations 7750, 7751, 7752, and portions of Kojonup Locations 7743, 7744, 7745, 7747 and 7753, with a total area of 1,477 acres 15 perches, the registered proprietors being Leo Edward Treasure and his son Kenneth James Treasure as tenants in common. On 28 June, Leo died and left his share in *Martinup* to his son, Ronald Edward Treasure, and accordingly one half share of the property was registered in his name.⁸⁰ In the 1970s-early 1980s, *Martinup* was farmed under the names K. E. & R. E. Treasure, and during this period the early stables were demolished probably to make way for one of three new metal sheds, for storage of farm machinery and equipment and associated with shearing operations, which were erected in the vicinity of the 1863 barn and 1879 shearing shed.⁸¹

In about 1973-74, a new brick house was built at *Martinup*, and the family vacated the original homestead house. Keen to ensure it and the various outbuildings were preserved, Ken Treasure approached the National Trust (WA), which responded that the place would be Classified, but it was simply Recorded, and was later included in the Register of the National Estate as an Indicative Place.⁸² In the late 1970s-1980s, the homestead house, the meat room and blacksmith's shop were left vacant and unused. The barn and the shearing shed continued in use for their intended uses until 1984, when the place was sold.⁸³

In 1983, architect Ron Bodycoat prepared an architectural evaluation of *Martinup* for the Western Australian Heritage Committee including photographs. The site plan shows the 1863-79 buildings and the layout of the farmyard, including three modern sheds of metal construction south, west and east of the 1863 wool shed and 1879 shearing shed. Bodycoat noted some alterations since the place was completed in 1863: the end room he referred to as 'the entertaining room' was 'likely' to have been 'added at a later date than the core of the farmhouse'; the area between the kitchen and house had been closed; and alterations to the

77 Certificate of Title Vol. 1261 Fol. 046; & *Government Gazette* 17 Sept. 1965 & 3 March 1967.
78 Rohan, Peter, op. cit., pp. 32-33; & site visit, Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, 25 March 2009.
79 Margaret Walker, conversation with Robin Chinnery, site visit, 25 March 2009.
80 Certificates of Title Vol. 360 Fol. 148A & Vol. 1322 Fol. 271.
81 *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984.
82 'Martinup', National Trust (WA), 13 March 1973; & *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984.
83 Peter Holmes, & D. O. Holmes, op. cit.

'Wool Shed and Shearing Shed', that were the only original buildings still in use at this date.⁸⁴ The Treasures were still running about 1,000 sheep on the property, and this was the last year in which sheep were shorn at *Martinup*. When they vacated the place the following year some of the shearing plant was left in situ, where it remains in 2009.⁸⁵ The evaluation noted problems evident at *Martinup* including rising damp, poor drainage, damage by cyclonic winds and termites, and lack of maintenance, and noted an urgent need for 'holding work' to prevent major collapse of the south and west walls of the entertaining room.⁸⁶

At Christmas 1983, the Treasures held their last family gathering at *Martinup*, and around 60 people visited over the Christmas period to share their recollections of 'the good old days when Martinup was the social centre for both young and old.'⁸⁷

In February 1984, in a newspaper article, 'Martinup steeped in local history', Ken Treasure recollected its history, noted it was 'one of the oldest buildings in the State, still in almost perfect condition', but 'nothing' had come of his approaches to the Trust, who were 'preserving new buildings to look old.'⁸⁸ A photograph shows the homestead house with the verandah enclosed to form various additional rooms, and a water tank by one end of the verandah. At this date, the corrugated iron roof that overlaid the shingle roof appeared to be in sound condition.⁸⁹ On 22 February, a clearance sale held at *Martinup* disposed of 'a collection of early colonial furniture' and other items including a spring cart that Ron and Ken Treasure had restored.⁹⁰ The very large timber meat block on the verandah by the kitchen, which had probably been there since the homestead house was completed in about 1863, was left in situ, where it remains in 2009.⁹¹ Meat blocks such as this were an integral part of rural homestead houses in the nineteenth century, but were often removed when no longer required, and thus that at *Martinup* may be quite rare.

On 24 July 1984, Kojonup Locations 7750, 7751 and portions of Kojonup Locations 7743, 7744, 7745, 7747 and 7753 were transferred into Ken Treasure's name and then to Oldgate Nominees, in whose ownership the place continues under the Holmes family in the early twenty first century.⁹² A fourth metal shed situated northeast of the 1863 homestead house⁹³ was probably erected under their ownership as it does not appear on the abovementioned 1983 site plan.

In the late twentieth century, more sections of the iron roofs to the buildings have blown off and consequently the condition of the place has deteriorated further since 1983, including the collapse of most of the west wall (the southwest end of the northwest gable wall) of the entertaining room of the homestead house. Removal of some iron roofing has revealed some of the original roofs and made

84 Ronlad Bodycoat, RAlA Architects Advisory Service, 'Martinup Homestead, Broomehill', Architectural Evaluation for the Western Australian Heritage Committee June 1983.

85 Peter Holmes, conversation with Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, site visit, 25 March 2009,
86 *ibid.*

87 *Gnowangerup Star* 12 Jan. & 9 Feb. 1984.

88 *Gnowangerup Star* 9 Feb. 1984.

89 *ibid.*

90 *ibid.*

91 Site visit, Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, 25 March 2009.

92 Certificates of Title Vol. 1671 Fol. 992; & conversations with Douglas & Peter Holmes, *op. cit.*

93 Site visit, Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, 25 March 2009.

visible the alterations that were made when the space between the kitchen and the house was closed and those made when the so-called entertaining room was added at the other end of the house. Some of the original shingle roofs have been exposed to the elements and may be at risk, as are some of the walls to the various buildings.⁹⁴

In February 1995, interest in an article in the *Gnowangerup Star* entitled 'Martinup 1860-1984' evidenced its significance to the community which recognises the major role of the Treasure family in the European settlement of the district.⁹⁵ In March 1996, *Martinup* was included in the Municipal Heritage Inventory for the Shire of Broomehill.⁹⁶

In 1997, Ron Bodycoat, in an article about *Martinup* in *Trust News*, the journal of National Trust (WA), voiced concern 'about the status of significant elements of our rural heritage', illustrated by the 'deteriorated and partly collapsed condition' of *Martinup*, which had deteriorated considerably since the 1980s, and was 'now a major conservation issue'.⁹⁷ It was noted 'the property is important to the district and to the State as a whole – as an example of a farming establishment dating from the time of settlement of the Broomehill district in the nineteenth century.'⁹⁸

In the 1990s, and early 2000s, *Martinup* has remained unchanged other than its further deterioration, which has been accelerated by damage due to two major storms in 2007-08. The surrounding property continues to be worked by the Holmes family, who respect the significance of the place and recognise that the communities of Broomehill and Gnowangerup highly value it. Some members of these communities, some former residents of the district, and members of the Treasure family, have great concern for the future of *Martinup*, which they want to see conserved for future generations of Western Australians.⁹⁹

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Martinup is a farm homestead complex comprising a Victorian Georgian style single-storey house constructed of rendered red brick handmade in situ, with stone foundations and a corrugated iron roof overlaying the original shingle roof, a meat room, blacksmith's shop, men's quarters and a brick barn constructed of similar materials in the vernacular style, and a stone lined well, constructed for Edward Treasure by Samuel Swift in 1860-63, a shearing shed of stone construction built by Swift in 1879, and two small unmarked graves on the hill behind the homestead house. The kitchen was initially separate from the house but the space between was later in-filled. Another room of brick construction was added at the opposite end of the house around the late nineteenth century, and some sections of the verandahs were enclosed at unknown dates. In the 1970s, a new farmhouse was built, and four metal sheds were erected, one of which may in part or in whole occupy the site of the earlier stables.

⁹⁴ Margaret Walker & Peter Holmes, & site visit, Robin Chinnery & Lynne Farrow, op. cit.

⁹⁵ *Gnowangerup Star* 2 Feb. 1995; & Margaret Walker, op. cit.

⁹⁶ Municipal Heritage Inventory, Shire of Broomehill, Adopted 13 March 1996.

⁹⁷ Bodycoat, Ron 'Martinup: A Rural Property in the Shire of Broomehill' in *Trust News*, July 1997.

⁹⁸ *ibid.*

⁹⁹ Peter Holmes & Margaret Walker, op. cit.; Marilyn Todhunter, Mrs. Hendry, & Elizabeth Cockram, tel. conversations with Robin Chinnery, March-May 2009.

Martinup is located on the west bank of the Pallinup River in slightly undulating cleared farmland on the north side of the Gnowangerup-Broomehill Road, approx 20 kilometres west of Gnowangerup, in the Shire of Broomehill-Tambellup. It is set close to the road, on a bend, and the site slopes gently down to the river. A number of trees have been planted along the road boundary and in rows around and within the group, and a number of tall eucalypts have self sown, in some cases close to buildings, although the river banks are largely denuded of vegetation.

The buildings are set out in a linear arrangement, aligned with the Pallinup River, on a north-west south-east axis, with the homestead house at the centre facing the river. The meat room is located to the south of the homestead house and the blacksmith's workshop and workers' quarters to the northwest. The barn and shearing shed are located on the southeast corner of the group, near the river, and the well is located to the east of the blacksmith's workshop. A new farmhouse, constructed around 1973-74, is located to the south of the original homestead house and closer to the road, and three steel sheds have been introduced between the barn and the farmhouse. Other structures on the site are an additional shearing shed directly to the southeast of the original one. A dam has been constructed to the west of the group. A flattened area in front (northeast) of the homestead house indicates the location of a former tennis court.

Homestead house

The homestead house is a long building of single room width, with verandahs down both the long sides. The present roof is gabled; however, on the southwest face, the introduced corrugated iron sheeting has blown off, revealing the shingled hipped roof and surrounding break-back verandah of the original core of the building, a Victorian Georgian farmhouse that comprised three rooms, namely a sitting room and two bedrooms. The southeast side of the verandah has been enclosed. A large gabled roofed kitchen at the southeast end of the building was originally a separate structure but is now joined by a link to the enclosed verandah of the original homestead house. A wide verandah has been added to the northwest side of the kitchen. A timber stand for a former rainwater tank is extant on the southeast corner of the verandah and a large timber meat chopping block is also extant on the verandah.

The northeast (front) façade of the homestead house, which faces the river, is approximately 25 metres long with a projecting chimney at each end. A 1.8 metre wide verandah supported on square jarrah posts runs the length of the façade and is enclosed at each end with brick and fibro sheeting. The original front door is located in the centre of the façade, with two double hung timber sash windows to the northwest and one to the southeast.

The southeast end façade, to the kitchen, has a wide moulded chimney breast and chimney that protrudes from the centre of the façade and the spandrel of the skillion verandah projects to the northeast side. The northwest façade, to the entertaining room addition of the late nineteenth century, has a wide chimney breast and tall chimney projecting in the centre of the gable, with a window on either side. The skillion ends of the verandahs on either side project in brick. A large section of wall on the northwest side of the chimney has collapsed.

The southwest (rear) façade of the homestead house is where the roof sheeting has been lost and the shingled and hipped form of the original roof and verandah is apparent. A verandah runs most of the way down the rear façade, with the northwest end enclosed in brick at the northwest end. The verandah is enclosed with corrugated iron and terminates at the link to the kitchen. At the southeast end of the facade the taller wall of the gabled kitchen has a single double hung timber sash window, and the paint has washed away, revealing the orange colour of the clay render.

The layout of the house is long and linear, with a single room width of 4.25 metres internally, with the verandahs running down the two long sides. Most of the rooms, apart from the kitchen and kitchen link, are interconnected. The front door enters into the sitting room, the central room of the three original rooms of the homestead house, with a door to the main bedroom to the southeast and a door to a smaller bedroom to the northwest. The entertaining room on the northwest end of the building has an external door to the front verandah and is also accessed through the small bedroom. To the southeast of the main bedroom the former verandah has been converted to two narrow rooms, of which the southwest room was possibly a bathroom. The large kitchen is located at the southeast end of the building and has external access, as does the link which now connects the kitchen to the homestead house.

The main rooms are fairly generous in size: the sitting room is 3.66 metres long, the main bedroom 4.25 metres and the entertaining room is 6.2 metres long. The small bedroom is 3 metres wide. The kitchen is large, 5.3 x 4.9 metres. Most of the smaller rooms are approximately 2 metres wide.

Finishes throughout the farmhouse in general are similar. The floors are sawn jarrah boards, and skirtings and architraves are moulded timber. Walls are plastered and painted. Doors are four panel moulded timber and windows are timber sash, usually with two light panes although there is an earlier six light pane in the entertaining room. Ceilings are 2.9 metres high and lined with matchboard with coved quarter round cornices. The kitchen floor is paved with smooth flat irregular shaped granite slabs, whose finish is consistent with having come from the Night Well. The walls are plastered. The ceiling is unlined and open to the bush pole structure with the underside of the corrugated iron sheeting blackened with soot from the large fireplace, which is located on the southeast wall.

Meat room

The meat room is a small single room gabled structure with a door on the southeast façade, two double hung timber sash windows on the northeast façade and a protruding chimney on the northwest façade. Internally the meat room is 3.4 metres wide and 4.3 metres deep. The floor is concrete, walls are plastered and the ceiling is open to the bush pole roof structure, and underside of the corrugated iron roofing, which pitches off a height of 2.1 metres. The original fireplace in the northwest wall appears to have been covered over and a small plinth constructed in the north corner for a stove. The windows are covered with chicken wire.

Blacksmith's workshop

The blacksmith's workshop is also a single room gabled structure with a wide ledged and braced door in the front (southeast) wall and a small window in the

southwest wall. Most of the corrugated iron sheeting has been lost off the roof and the earlier shingled finish revealed. Internally, the walls are face brick laid in English garden bond. The brickwork continues up the southwest gable but the northwest gable is open. There is no ceiling. The roof structure, which pitches off a height of 1.9 metres, consists of bush pole rafters and collar ties at pitching height. A brick plinth toward the rear of the space indicates the position of the forge and there is an opening in the roof above this point, possibly indicating a former chimney. A timber block is extant near the forge. A small corrugated iron structure is attached to the north end of the northeast side wall of the workshop and there is a further corrugated iron structure to the rear. Also to the northeast is a bush pole and mesh enclosure of approximately 15 metres square. Given its proximity to the well, this could have been a vegetable patch.

Workers' quarters

The workers' quarters building is a rectangular single room gabled structure, with generous internal dimensions of 6.1 metres long and 4.3 metres wide. The roof and floor are missing. The brick walls on their granite footings are extant, with the two side walls being 1.7 metres high. The only window is a very small one located in the southeast wall. The northwest wall retains the wide timber pitching plate. The northeast (front) wall is largely missing apart from a section approximately one metre high on the northwest side. A central sill marks the threshold of the door. The southwest (rear) gable wall is intact and has a large arched fireplace in the centre with the chimney breast and chimney protruding on the external face.

Barn and shearing shed

The barn and shearing shed is a long gabled structure with a deep skillion verandah on the northeast side. The buildings appear to have been constructed in three stages. The rendered brick barn at the northwest end was part of the original group, as indicated by the date 1863 over the door, the shearing shed was constructed of granite in 1879, as indicated by the date on the east end wall (see below), and the two structures were joined at an unknown date by a brick infill structure. On the southwest façade, there is tall door in the centre of the original barn and a smaller door into the infill section. There are three arched openings at the northwest end of the shearing shed with four rectangular openings below through which the shorn sheep were ejected. On the southeast gable façade is a double door (one of which is in two leaves), with an inscription over the door: "1879 S.S."

On the long northeast (rear) façade, there is one wide door into the shearing shed, a door into the infill section and a tall door into the barn. There is a large highlight in the northwest gable, and a small window at lower level.

A corrugated iron engine room protrudes from the southwest façade of the shearing shed at the north end. The remains of the jarrah post and rail sheep pens (which were seen to be intact in the photographs in the 1983 architectural evaluation) have been bulldozed into a pile a short distance from the southwest façade.

Internally there are three large spaces, all approximately 5 metres wide. The barn is approximately 18 metres long, the link is 4.9 metres long and the shearing shed is approximately 16 metres long. The roof structure, of bush pole rafters

and collar ties, is exposed, and pitches off approximately 3.3 metres. The external brick walls are 350 mm thick and the stone walls are 400 mm thick. Walls throughout are plastered with a clay based plaster, with small flecks of laterite gravel showing, which has a warm orange/brown colour. The floor in the barn is in three sections. The central section is of wide thick jarrah boards, with four round poles set in to form the base for a structure such as a wool press. The section of floor at each end of the barn is concrete. There are two tall ledged and braced external doors opposite each other in the centre of the long walls, a highlight opening on the external gable end wall with a small window at a lower level, and a door in the southeast wall. A particular feature of the barn is the extensive graffiti on the walls including some by members of the Treasure family dating from the World War II period. The infill room has a wide jarrah board floor.

The shearing shed has a slatted floor and the roof structure of bush pole rafters and collar ties is exposed. There are four shearing stations with cast iron shearing machines along the north end of the northwest wall and this area has jarrah board floors. Each station has an external opening to eject the shorn sheep into the external pens, and there are three large arched openings over. There are a series of internal pens behind the stations in the north corner of the room, with a wide door on the northeast wall leading out onto the deep verandah.

Tally boards are extant in both the barn and shearing shed.

Well

The well (noted on the 1940s plan as 40 ft. deep) is approximately 1.5 metres in diameter and is lined with granite. Water is present at a depth of approx 500 mm.

The condition of the overall place is very poor. The homestead house, which has been vacant since about 1974, and the buildings associated with it, appear to have had little maintenance since then, and likewise the barn and shearing shed have not been maintained since they were last used in 1983-84. The critically urgent problem is the loss of much of the corrugated iron roof sheeting, which has accelerated over the last 12 months due to two bad storms in the region. This will accelerate the loss of remaining fabric. The other major issues are rising damp and inadequate stormwater run off. Rising damp is affecting most of the significant brick buildings in the group and the farmhouse is particularly affected by inadequate stormwater runoff, as the slope of the land directs run-off onto the southwest wall of the farmhouse. Most of the brick buildings have some degree of cracking and some areas of brickwork have collapsed in the homestead house. There is a particularly bad crack in the west corner of the barn and the southwest wall is leaning outwards and unable to support the rafters, which have been propped up. In the homestead house, the matchwood ceilings have collapsed as has a great deal of the flooring, and much of the internal joinery is swelling and warping. Another issue of concern is the large trees close to the homestead house and meat room which appear to have self seeded. These are likely to displace significant fabric and cause damage to the structures.

Despite the critical nature of the condition, the place is salvageable.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

The State Heritage Office database lists 828 places with the use of 'homestead' as either a present or past use. Of these, 99 places are on the Register of

Heritage Places including the following places which comprise a group of homestead buildings constructed in a similar period to *Martinup*, some of which are also in the Victorian Georgian design style:

- 01843 *Buckland Homestead and Farm Buildings*, Northam, is also an extensive group of single and double storey buildings in the Victorian Georgian style, constructed in stone between 1840 and 1874.
- 03271 *Oakabella*, Northampton, was constructed of stone in the 1860s.
- 03522 *Slater Homestead*, Goomalling, was constructed of stone between 1856 and 1889.
- 03268 *Walebing*, on Great Northern Highway, Walebing, is a homestead group of local granite buildings, built between 1848 and 1880.
- 02262 *Hassell Homestead*, Kendenup, includes residences built in 1841 and 1855, along with the main 1868 two-storey brick homestead house, and earlier outbuildings of simpler construction.

There are 81 homesteads located in the Great Southern Region on the State Heritage Office database. Of these 81 places, six are on the Register, including the abovementioned *Hassell Homestead*. The other five are:

- 00032 *Strawberry Hill Farm & Gardens* (1836), Albany, comprising a main residence in the Georgian style in stone and associated ancillary buildings in pisé.
- 01249 *Quaalup Homestead Group*, near Bremer Bay (1858), comprising a single-storey quartzite stone house in the Victorian Georgian style with a corrugated iron roof (1858, 1940), the remains of a quartzite barn (1858-70s) remains of cottage (date unknown), livestock enclosure (date unknown) and grave (1927).
- 03417 *Telyarup Homestead* (1910, c. 1918), at Gnowangerup, is a Federation Queen Anne style single-storey brick and iron farmhouse and associated farm structures. It is a landmark sited close to the Gnowangerup-Broomehill Road, just a few kilometres east of *Martinup*, which is also a landmark on this road. *Telyarup Homestead* is of a much later period than *Martinup*, and was also the centre of a significant sheep property.
- 03919 *Ballymena* (1910), at King River, a timber residence in the Federation Queen Anne style with associated outbuildings and gardens.
- 11696 *Wellsteads' Homestead Group* (1857), at Bremer Bay, a substantial complex of mostly granite construction buildings in the Victorian Georgian style includes two homestead houses, separate buildings known as the Boys' Room, the Girls' Room (converted from sheep pens), workshops, wool barn, and shearing shed with associated engine room, and stables, built in the nineteenth century, with a rebuilt granite cottage on the site of the first building (1850).

There are 114 places on the State Heritage Office database in the Shire of Gnowangerup, of which only the abovementioned *Telyarup Homestead* is on the Register.

There are a number of homesteads on or close to the Pallinup River, including:

- Magitup, (1860s), also known as Madgetup, comprises a house of brick construction, 'established ... in the name of the Police Board', which was built with the assistance of convict labour.¹⁰⁰ Associated outbuildings built of stone and mud included stables, a blacksmith's shop, and a small store.¹⁰¹
- Sandalwood (c.1850) was owned by George Cheyne, before being taken over by his nephew, Andrew Moir, in 1858. This complex of farm buildings includes a brick Victorian Georgian homestead house and outbuildings.¹⁰²
- Mongup, also known as Mungup, initially owned by the Barrett Brothers in 1852, was purchased by George Moir in 1857, and subsequently the buildings were erected using convict/ticket-of-leave labour. Located on the Peenebup Creek, a tributary of the Pallinup River, Mongup is an extensive group developed with a linear layout. The brick buildings include a homestead house, a blacksmith's shop, and a large brick barn.¹⁰³

Other comparative properties in the Broomehill-Gnowangerup districts are:

- P05091 Glengarry which was developed by Alex Moir from 1864, with a stone homestead house and associated buildings.¹⁰⁴
- Eugenup (1875) is a ruin on the Gnowangerup-Broomehill Road, west of *Martinup*.

From the above information available on the State Heritage Office database, *Martinup*, which retains its homestead house, meat room, men's quarters, blacksmith's workshop, and barn having been completed by 1863, and its shearing shed in 1879, appears to be one of the most intact homestead complexes in the Great Southern Region.

Martinup has rarity value as one of a small number of extensive homestead complexes developed in the Great Southern Region in the mid-nineteenth century that survive in the early twenty-first century. *Martinup* is the earliest surviving homestead complex constructed in the vicinity of Gnowangerup, and is one of the most intact homestead complexes constructed in the Great Southern Region in the relatively concise development period of 1860 to 1880.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

Ronald Bodycoat, RAIA Architects Advisory Service, 'Martinup Homestead,

¹⁰⁰ Rohan, Peter, op. cit., pp. 44-45.

¹⁰¹ *ibid.*

¹⁰² *ibid.*, p. 54.

¹⁰³ *ibid.*, pp. 50-51.

¹⁰⁴ *ibid.*, p. 31.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research may reveal additional information about the Noongar association with *Martinup* and about the development and uses of the place in the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Geophysics may aid archaeologists in determining the exact location of the graves.

It is noted above that *Martinup* is rare for its associations with Edward Treasure, a hard working expirée, and his development of the place as a profitable farming enterprise. However, it is difficult to assess this aspect of the places' rarity without further research. Other expirees, such as Thomas Wilding, and Daniel O'Connor are believed to have embarked on profitable endeavours but little further information on them has been located. Expirees were often absorbed into the wider community and their status as ex-convicts, and their achievements, are not always readily apparent as it was not uncommon for families of expirees to be ignorant of their past or to conceal a convict connection. Further research may aid in clarifying this aspect of convict history and the purported rarity of Treasure's achievements.