



**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)

- 3.12.5 Retailing food and beverages
- 3.18.2 Banking and lending
- 3.19 Marketing and retailing
- 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
- 8.11.1 Celebrating folk heroes
- 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 112 Technology and technological change
- 306 Domestic activities
- 307 Intellectual activities, arts & crafts
- 308 Commercial & service industries
- 311 Hospitality industry and tourism
- 604 Local heroes and battlers

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) has aesthetic significance as a fine representative example of North West vernacular architecture. (Criterion 1.1)

Captain Gregory's House (fmr) has aesthetic significance as an example of Japanese carpentry in the simple vertical line of the exposed framing clad only on the interior with vertical sheets of miniorb. (Criterion 1.2)

Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) forms a distinctive cultural environment that demonstrates associations with the development of Broome. (Criterion 1.3)

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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framing for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) are a direct result of the successful operation of the pearling industry in Broome in the late 1890s and early 1900s, which was important to the economy of Western Australia and the development of the Kimberley region. (Criterion 2.1)

The Union Bank was the first bank in Broome, opening in 1900 in rented premises after following the pearling fleet from Cossack. Construction of its premises in 1910 was instigated by the arrival of competition in the form of the Bank of New South Wales. (Criteria 2.1 & 2.2)

Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) has a varied and colourful history that reflects the story of Broome with its fortunes of pearling, distinct architecture, larger-than-life characters, diverse ethnic population and more recent evolution as a desirable tourist destination. (Criterion 2.2)

Captain Gregory's House was built in 1915 for Ancell Clement Gregory at the time of his marriage to Kate Villiers. Gregory was prominent and successful in the pearling industry, held the posts of Broome Harbour Master, Marine Surveyor and Shipping Inspector (1909-18), president of the Pearlers' Association (1917-23) and chairman of the Road Board (1925-29), and was remarkable for his friendship with members of the local Japanese community in a town segregated by race. (Criterion 2.3)

Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) is closely associated with the Streeter & Male company who relocated the Union Bank to its second site for use as Streeter's No. 2 Store between 1945 and 1978 and owned Captain Gregory's House as a staff residence from 1968 to 1985. (Criterion 2.3)

Matso's Store got its name from Broome City councillor Phillip Matsumoto who ran a grocery store and school tuck-shop in the premises from 1978 to 1985 and who, as the son of Japanese diver Kakio Matsumoto and his Aboriginal wife Helena, was of the second generation of Broome's mixed ethnic population. (Criterion 2.3)

Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) was saved from demolition by the activities of Alistair, Lord McAlpine, whose Broome Preservation Society relocated and restored the buildings. (Criterion 2.3)

Captain Gregory's House was used as a studio by renowned Australian artist Sidney Nolan in the 1980s. The work he produced during this time increased public knowledge of Broome's unique architectural heritage. (Criterion 2.3)

Captain Gregory's House (fmr) was constructed by Japanese carpenter and shipbuilder Hori Gorokitchi and bears testimony to the structural integrity and fine joints of traditional Japanese carpentry in the simple vertical line of the exposed framing. (Criteria 2.3 & 2.4)

11.3 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11.4 SOCIAL VALUE

Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) has social significance for the local Broome and wider community for its associations with various elements of life in the pearling town since 1910, including the Union Bank, which was one of the only two banks in Broome in the first half of the 20th century, prominent

pearling master Captain Ancell Gregory, Streeter & Male's local general store, Matso's Store run by a descendent of one of Broome's Japanese divers where many children bought their school lunch and treats, and more recently as a cultural and social venue in its capacity as an art gallery, cafe and brewery. (Criterion 4.1)

Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) contributes significantly to the Broome and wider community's sense of place as publicly accessible and identifiable examples of Broome architecture, which also reflect aspects of the history of the town. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 RARITY

Captain Gregory's House (fmr) is a rare example of North West vernacular architecture showing the external framing and influences of Japanese craftsmanship. (Criterion 5.1)

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) represents North West vernacular architecture and associations with the development of Broome, the relocation being a specific and important part of that development. (Criterion 6.1)

12.3 CONDITION

The buildings and elements that comprise *Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr)* are generally in fair to good condition, and are maintained to a high degree.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) has retained a high degree of integrity despite not being used for their original intent in their original locations. Although other uses have taken place, they still demonstrate the original intent through the form and fabric and interpretation interface with the public.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Overall, *Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr)* has moderate to high authenticity. The original structure, form and fabric of *Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr)* as relocated, is mostly intact.

Captain Gregory's House has high authenticity. The 'inside out' structure is evident and intact throughout and most interior linings and openings remain as constructed. Some alterations are evident, such as the artist studio fitout.

Matso's Store has moderate authenticity. It evidences a greater degree of intrusion to the original fabric, particularly the removal of interior walls, verandah enclosures, kitchen and brewery fitouts, and the configuration of the openings and walls has changed from the original building plans.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

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

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) comprises the former Union Bank built in 1910 at 10 Frederick Street, and relocated in the 1950s to the corner of Anne & Weld streets for use as Streeter's No. 2 Store and later Matso's Store, and the former Captain Gregory's House, built on the corner of Anne & Robinson streets in 1915. Both buildings were relocated to the current site in 1986.

From the late 1880s through the 1890s, Broome developed as one of the principal ports in the north-west of Western Australia and the centre of the pearling industry in the State, taking over that position from Cossack.¹ Initially the pearling industry was based on the labour of Aboriginal and Malay people, later Japanese, Filipinos and Koepangers were recruited.²

Matso's Store (Union Bank)

In order to be 'at the headquarters' of the pearling industry, the Union Bank closed its branch in Cossack on 31 December 1899 and re-opened in Broome on 16 January 1900 in rented premises with a staff of two. It was the only bank operating in Broome and it anticipated taking over business that had formerly been done through Streeter & Male or with merchants in Sydney.³

By 1905, staff numbers had been increased to four to deal with the growing amount of business which, in the first half of that year, saw £28,343 advanced against 389 tons of pearl shell. A freehold site was purchased that year at Lot 20 Frederick Street, at a cost of £125. The half-yearly report for August 1910 described the town as prosperous, with businesses in a sound financial position and every house occupied. As well as the 280 luggers and 17 schooners operating in the pearling industry, Broome was also the port for eleven cattle stations carrying about 37,000 head of cattle.⁴

In April 1908, the Western Australian Bank opened a branch in Broome and acquired a 'good number of smaller creditor accounts', providing competition for the Union Bank. The Union Bank responded by having its West Australian architects, Hobbs, Smith & Forbes, design a Bank building suitable for the region. Architect J.J. Talbot Hobbs had designed many of the Union Bank buildings in the State in the 1890s, and retained the Bank as a client when he entered into a partnership with W. Dean Smith and J. Waldie Forbes in 1904. The Broome Union Bank was built by Pitman and Totterdell in 1910, and the Bank 'expected to be in occupation by 30 September' that year. The building cost £2,328.⁵

¹ For more on the development of Broome see HCWA assessment documentation for 04858 *Bourne & Inglis Store (fmr)*, 15730 *Broome Primary School Music Room*, and 02910 *McDaniel Homestead*.

² Shire of Broome *Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places*, Review, January 2004, pp3-4.

³ 'Union Bank - Broome WA (1900-1942)', courtesy ANZ Bank archives, taken from half-yearly reports of the Broome branch.

⁴ 'Union Bank - Broome WA (1900-1942)', op cit; information on the site provided by Broome Historical Society Museum.

⁵ 'Union Bank - Broome WA (1900-1942)', op cit.

In the yearly report of February 1920, the Union Bank manager reported that the township had recovered rapidly from the effects of the War and was 'progressive'. Two hundred and thirty luggers had fished 1,220 tons of shell during the year, for which the Bank had advanced £131,098 against 620 ton, or just over half of the catch. There were still only four staff at Broome. The February 1930 yearly report noted that the Bank had handled 576 ton of shell and that the bulk of the Broome catch had been purchased by the Otto Gerdau Co of New York, whose 'contracts have stabilized the industry in Broome'.⁶

Losses were made by the Bank in the 1930s, as business was almost wholly dependent on the pearling industry and it was in a 'depressed state', leading to restrictions in Bank trade. The Union Bank and the Bank of New South Wales both had branches in Meckering, and it was suggested that the Bank of New South Wales might close at Broome if the Union Bank closed its Meckering branch. The Bank of NSW cannot have thought this a good idea as its Broome branch remained open. In 1921, the two banks handled 581 ton of shell, 54% of which was handled by the Union Bank.⁷

The pearling industry ceased to operate in late 1941, and the Union Bank was listed as an 'unsatisfactory and unprogressive branch' but the Bank was reluctant to 'abandon the field' to the Bank of NSW. Steps were taken to cut expenses. On 16 March 1942, following the Japanese strafing raids on the town, the Bank of NSW closed. The Union Bank kept its branch open because of the Government's request that there be no further closures in single-bank towns. Manager Percyval Darcy Crunkhorn operated the branch single-handedly from March 1942. In August 1942, he reported that Broome's population consisted of '65 whites, 30 aliens, 410 half-caste and 950 full-blood aborigines', and that there was little prospect of the white population ever returning to Broome. The Bank finally closed on 10 November 1942 and Crunkhorn was commended for his attention to duty under trying conditions. There had been fifteen different bank managers at the Broome Union Bank between 1900 and 1942, none remaining more than four years.⁸

In 1945, the former Union Bank building was purchased by Streeter & Male.⁹ It was the only building available for sale at the time. The place was moved to Lot 207 on the southwest corner of Anne and Weld streets where it was occupied as 'Streeter's No. 2 store', the No. 1 Store being part of the company's complex in Short Street in Chinatown, near Streeter's Jetty. The place was not fully restored when it was moved, but was put together piecemeal using available short sheets of iron, rather than the long sheets used in the original construction. Streeter's No. 2 Store was a general store and grocery serving a separate section of the town at a time when very few people in Broome had motor vehicles. The Store operated until the late 1970s.¹⁰

In 1978-79 the place was leased by Phillip Matsumoto and became known as Matso's Store. The location was near to St Mary's Catholic School and the Broome Primary School and Matso's Store, as well as continuing to function as a

6 'Union Bank - Broome WA (1900-1942)', op cit.

7 'Union Bank - Broome WA (1900-1942)', op cit.

8 'Union Bank - Broome WA (1900-1942)', op cit.

9 Certificate of Title, Vol. 442 Fol. 5, 20 August 1945.

10 Information provided by Kim Male in a telephone conversation, 16 June 2006.

grocery, also operated as a tuck-shop.¹¹ Phillip Matsumoto is the son of Japanese pearl diver Kakio Matsumoto. Kakio had come to Broome in the 1920s and worked for Streeter & Male and then Daniel McDaniel. He married Helena Corpus, an Aboriginal woman, and they had four children. When Kakio was interned during World War II his family refused to leave him, and all were interned in Victoria. The family returned to Broome in the late 1940s. Phillip Matsumoto was a Broome councillor from 1974 to 1989 and the only non-white representative during that period at least, and served another term from 1991 to 1994.¹²

Matso's was used to portray the Wyndham Hotel of 1932 in the 1985 television film 'Flight into Hell', which told the story of two pilots who had crash-landed in the Kimberleys.¹³ Matso's Store operated until 1985, when the site was sold.

Captain Gregory's House

Ancell Clement Gregory was born in 1879 and educated in Britain. He served aboard several trading ships and was a lieutenant in the Royal Naval Reserve during the Boxer Rebellion in China. He arrived in Broome in 1904, as second officer on the SS *Charon*. He left the marine service to take up pearling and within two years was manager of C.N. Murphy's fleet of 28 pearling vessels. When the fleet was sold to Mark Rubin, Gregory continued as fleet manager. The lugger he was on was wrecked in the April 1908 cyclone and he was lucky to survive.

In 1909, with his younger brother Fleming (Dick), Gregory purchased four luggers and established Gregory & Co. In that year, he was appointed Broome Harbour Master, Marine Surveyor and Shipping Inspector, being one of the few pearling masters with actual sailing experience. Gregory & Co had a warehouse and a foreshore camp near the Customs House (now the Museum) and a store on the corner of Louis and Hamersley streets, from which the Company supplied its employees. One of Gregory's closest friends was Japanese trader Yasukichi Murakami, which was a relationship frowned upon by other Europeans in Broome, but Gregory was powerful enough to get away with flouting the town's social barriers. He is reputed to have had a good relationship generally with his Japanese divers and Asian crews and to have been concerned for their welfare on his vessels.¹⁴

In 1911, Gregory acquired title to Broome Lot 205 on the southeast corner of Anne & Robinson streets.¹⁵ In April 1915, he married Kate Villiers of Melbourne. He had Japanese carpenter Hori Gorokitchi construct a house on Lot 205. Gorokitchi had arrived in Western Australia in May 1891 at the age of 23. He worked as a builder and contractor in Broome, employing Japanese carpenters and constructing many buildings, including the residence of pearl master Daniel

¹¹ *Western Australian Telephone Directory*, 1975-1986.

¹² Shaw, Carol, *The History of Broome's Street Names*, 2001; *Broome News*, May 1986, pp. 7-9.

¹³ Undated newspaper item [c.1986] by Jean Haynes, provided by Broome Museum.

¹⁴ *Broome News*, May 1986, pp. 28-29; Lance, Kate, *Redbill: From pearls to peace - the life and times of a remarkable lugger*, Fremantle, FACP, 2004. The lugger *Redbill* was owned by Gregory and Chapter 2 has details on his life provided by his daughter Pamela Nielsen.

¹⁵ Certificate of Title, Vol. 501 Fol. 106, 17 October 1911.

McDaniel, St Mary's school hall (not extant) and the St John of God Convent. Gorokitchi also worked for Gregory as a shipbuilder.¹⁶

The place was built using traditional Japanese carpentry techniques and featured the external framing of the Japanese *Shinkabe* framing method.¹⁷ It was a large white bungalow, consisting of two pavilions clad with corrugated iron on the interior walls and roof. One pavilion would have housed the living areas and the other, smaller pavilion, the three bedrooms. French doors opened onto wide verandahs, which were enclosed with lattice and shutters, and the gardens were an expanse of lawn with palms and mango trees.¹⁸

In 1921, Ancell and Kate Gregory had a daughter, who was christened Audrey Pamela Villiers Langdon Clement Gregory.¹⁹ In that year, Gregory tried to establish a cultured pearl farm with Yasukichi Murakami, but fellow pearlers convinced the Government to veto the project, fearing it would harm the price of natural pearl. Ancell Gregory was involved in local affairs, being a member of the Pearlers' Association and its President from 1917 to 1923, and a member of the Broome Road Board and Chairman from 1925 to 1929. During this latter period he was responsible for the establishment of an electric lighting plant for the town. He was also involved with racing, tennis and cricket, and his home was the venue for many parties and social occasions, where he entertained in lavish style.²⁰

Gregory continued to develop his own pearling fleet, taking special interest in building luggers, having fourteen constructed over 20 years. The depressed state of pearling in the early 1930s caused many pearlers to look outside Western Australia and by 1935, following his divorce from Kate, Gregory's pearling interests were focused on Darwin where regulations on boatbuilding and the use of indentured labour were less restrictive. He retained his interests in Broome, however, where the luggers returned during the lay-up season. When Darwin was bombed in 1942, Gregory's close association with the Japanese led to claims that he was collaborating. He moved to Perth where he died in December 1942, aged 64.²¹

Ancell Gregory's extensive estate passed to his daughter Pamela Nielsen, who had married and was resident in Virginia, USA.²² She retained ownership of Captain Gregory's House, which was occupied for the next 22 years by Ken Archer, manager of Gregory's estate in Broome. In 1968, Kim Male, manager of Streeter & Male and godson of Ancell Gregory, acquired the place from Archer. Streeter and Male used the place as a staff residence.²³

In the early 1980s, Alistair, Lord McAlpine of West Green in England, arrived in Broome by accident on a redirected flight, and immediately saw the potential of the place. In 1984, Broome was undergoing a building boom and Lord McAlpine was involved in land and building speculation and various developments. Many

¹⁶ Atkinson, Anne, *Asian Immigrants to Western Australia 1829-1901*, Vol. 5, Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians, UWA Press, 1979; Shaw, Carol, *The History of Broome's Street Names*, Broome, Carol Shaw, 2001; Sister Mary Ignatius Murnane, p. 10; *Wise's Post Office Directory*, Gorokitchi is listed as a carpenter during the 1930s.

¹⁷ For more details on Japanese carpentry see P03207 St John of God Convent.

¹⁸ Lance, Kate, op cit, p. 51; *Broome News*, May 1986, pp. 28-29.

¹⁹ Lance, Kate, op cit, p. 53.

²⁰ *Broome News*, May 1986, pp. 28-29.

²¹ Lance, Kate, op cit, pp. 96, 142.

²² Certificate of Title, Vol. 501 Fol. 106, 5 November 1946 & 11 October 1968.

²³ Information provided by Kim Male in a telephone conversation, 16 June 2006.

of the town's older buildings were being replaced with modern constructions, however, so McAlpine set up the Broome Preservation Society to preserve and restore some of Broome's heritage. The Society was an incorporated non-profit organisation with Lord McAlpine as President, his lawyer John Adams as Vice-President and two accountants as Secretary/Treasurer. It did not have members. The organisation dealt with three buildings under threat; Matso's Store, Captain Gregory's House and the Pearler's Quarters on Dampier Terrace.²⁴ The Pearler's Quarters was in a state of disrepair and unoccupied, while Matso's Store and Captain Gregory's House were to be demolished following the sale of the land (Lots 205 & 207, and Lot 206 in between) by Kim Male to the Swan Brewery.²⁵

Originally, Lord McAlpine was only interested in preserving Matso's Store, the proposed demolition of which was causing general concern among Broome residents. Because Lord McAlpine did not have a good working relationship with the Bond Corporation he asked Kim Male to intercede to allow Matso's to be relocated. Kim Male was more concerned about saving Captain Gregory's House, which he considered to be a beautiful piece of work by Japanese shipwrights. Lord McAlpine readily agreed to take on the extra building and the result was that Bond Corporation allowed both buildings to be moved, in the process saving them the cost of removal.²⁶

The Broome Preservation Society acquired \$60,000 in donations from individuals and businesses to finance their relocation to Broome Lot 696. This land was the triangular shaped block on the corner of Carnarvon and Hamersley streets and had formerly been the site of the Broome Residency.²⁷

Matso's Store was planned to be relocated on 2 October 1985 and Captain Gregory's House was to follow 10 days later, but a later report indicates that Matso's at least was not moved until just after Easter 1986.²⁸ Restoration of both places was funded by the Society from borrowings. Captain Gregory's House was completed first and restoration on Matso's Store was almost complete in July 1986. Both buildings were to be leased out on the proviso that they be retained in their original condition.²⁹ Broome Lot 696 was subdivided into Lot 1 (Matso's Store) and Lot 2 (Captain Gregory's House).³⁰ In December 1986, two local businesses – Phil Sproull Electronics and Shama Vanvaria's Azure Blue clothing business – entered into a five-year lease on Matso's Store.³¹

In the mid to late 1980s, Australian artist Sidney Nolan visited Broome frequently and stayed at Captain Gregory's House using it as a studio, and, as a result of negotiations with Lord McAlpine, believed he actually owned it. Nolan's paintings of Broome from this era increased public knowledge of Broome, and for many

24 Interview with Lord McAlpine by Ieva Tomsons, *Broome News*, October 1985, pp. 23-31.
 25 Certificate of Title, Vol. 1587 Fol. 862, 6 September 1985; Vol. 2621 Fol. 100, 20 April 2006.
 26 Information provided by Kim Male in a telephone conversation, 16 June 2006.
 27 *Broome News*, July 1986, np.
 28 *Broome News*, October 1985, p. 27, & December 1986, p. 21.
 29 *Broome News*, July 1986, np.
 30 Certificates of Title, Vol. 1725 Fol. 328 (Lot 1) & Vol. 1725 Fol. 329 (Lot 2), 8 April 1986.
 31 *Broome News*, December 1986, p. 21.

people who had never been there or heard of it, provided their first impressions of its unique architectural heritage.³²

In 1990, Matso's Store was acquired by Dawn Wright and Dace Verbakel. Captain Gregory's House remained in the ownership of the Broome Preservation Society and in 1994, the Monsoon Gallery was established in the building.

In 1996-97, Royal Harmony Pty Ltd acquired the title to both places and further development was undertaken.³³ A studio for a resident guest artist was incorporated into the smaller section (Studio Pavilion) of Captain Gregory's House, and a tea house, restaurant and brewery were established in Matso's Store. During the redevelopment, the original doors and windows opening onto the verandahs of the larger pavilion of Captain Gregory's House were removed and were placed in storage on the site. The buildings were linked with winding paths and landscaped gardens. The first artist in residence at the Monsoon Gallery was Leon Pericles, who was also Visiting Judge for the Shinju Matsuri Art Award of 1997. Aboriginal art from Balgo and sculptures from the Kimberley were among the first exhibitions.³⁴ At some time, the Studio Pavilion has been clad externally.

In 2005, Monsoon Gallery came under the ownership of Sherile and James Down.

[R]epresenting over 40 West Australian, Interstate and Internationally recognized Artists, the Gallery has a continuing display of quality works by leading and emerging artists and craftspeople together with an annual program of select solo and group exhibitions. Captain Gregory's House has attained a reputation as a solid venue for Corporate, Private, and Community based functions. This cements our commitment to supporting events such as:

Opera under The Stars
Broome Arts and Music Foundation
Shinju Matsuri Festival
Kyle Andrews Foundation.³⁵

Monsoon Gallery artwork is also displayed at Matso's Cafe.

In 2006, Matso's Store is occupied as Matso's Cafe and Brewery and the Monsoon Gallery occupies Captain Gregory's House.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) comprises Matso's – the former Union Bank, Streeter's No. 2 Store and Matso's Store and which has had two locations before the existing site – and the adjacent Captain Gregory's House that was relocated to the existing site from its original location.

The site of *Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr)*, located on the east side of Hamersley Street is bounded to the south and east by Carnarvon Street, opposite Roebuck Bay. Both buildings predominantly face Carnarvon Street to the south, with lush tropical gardens in the setback area of Captain Gregory's House obscuring views, and a low picket fence around the entire street frontages.

³² Conversation between HCWA staff and David Dolan, former Director of the Nolan Gallery in the Australian Capital Territory, 14/09/2006.

³³ Certificates of Title, Vol. 1725 Fol. 328 (Lot 1), 26 September 1996 & Vol. 2101 Fol. 149 (Lot 2), 30 May 1997.

³⁴ *The Artist's Chronicle*, August/September 1997, p. 8.

³⁵ Monsoon Gallery website: www.monsoongallery.com.au.

The Hamersley Street frontage has a considerable flat grassed setback, and access to the expansive asphalt parking area on the north side of Matso's and to the northwest of Captain Gregory's House. The pedestrian street entry to the entire site is delineated by a gabled entry frame with lattice sides set in the picket fence on the Carnarvon Street frontage. It opens into a tree shaded area on the right (east) and an open paved area on the west, adjacent to the east verandah of Matso's. In that vicinity is a small roofed square structure that is the 'curry hut'.

There are numerous plantings, mainly associated with Captain Gregory's House, with several mature mango trees (*Mangifera indica*), a Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*), Poinciana (*Delonix regia*), and Boab (*Adansonia gregorii*), as well as numerous immature palms. The entire area is grassed and brick paved paths connect the buildings, carpark and entries.

Matso's & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) shows influences of North-West vernacular architecture in the basic bungalow design of the interwar period that does not correspond to any specific style guides. Both buildings are single-storey rectangular form structures with Captain Gregory's House consisting of two rectangles (the Gallery Pavilion and the Studio Pavilion) adjoined at a north-west / south-east verandah overlap. Typically, the buildings have verandahs on all sides, although many have been enclosed, particularly at Captain Gregory's House and the north end of Matso's. The timber-framed buildings are raised off the ground on round off-form concrete stumps. The expansive hipped roofs with gambrel vents extend over the verandahs at break pitch. The roofs are clad with full-length sheets of colorbond custom orb cladding. The long side of Matso's forms a frontage facing Hamersley Street with the short end forming the main frontage on Carnarvon Street next to the long side frontage of Captain Gregory's House, and the Pavilion set back considerably from the east alignment of Carnarvon Street.

Matso's is distinctive for its traditional identity in Broome. The open verandah surrounds three sides, with the enclosure of the north end verandah wrapping around the east and west corners to form functioning areas of the facility. The verandah enclosures have flat metal lined timber framed awning shutters in place. The verandahs are supported by chamfered square timber posts. The rafters are exposed under the verandah roof. The verandah balustrades are a simple timber crisscross detail. Access on all three sides is via open timber steps with simple timber rails and chamfered newels. The verandah floors have 0.135 metre jarrah boards. The front (south) central entry steps are brick, and intrude into the verandah space. The exterior walls are distinctive with the entire timber framing exposed and only clad on the interior surface with vertical sheets of miniORB, which form the interior wall lining. The door openings are double four panel doors with stained glass fanlights. The windows are timber framed double hung sashes with vertical security grille fixed to the exterior.

The interior layout and the window and door openings on the exterior walls bear no resemblance to the c.1910 plans, with the existing interior predominantly a single space, and a kitchen, cool room and brewery at the north end. Ablution facilities are located on the east verandah enclosure and there is a second cool room in the north-west corner of the verandah enclosure. Within the main space, there is a free standing bar structure at the north end, and a single steel structural post in that vicinity.

The interior cladding of the main area is mini corrugated iron on the interior walls in a vertical configuration, and long profile colorbond ceiling cladding. The floors

are timber throughout, mostly 0.135 metre tongue and groove. There is an extensive stainless steel kitchen fitout, a brewery fitout, with support facilities in the north-east verandah corner, and an attached and accessible shipping container.

Captain Gregory's House is a traditional identity in Broome. The verandah surrounding all four sides of the Gallery Pavilion is under the main roof (not at break pitch), and is entirely enclosed with lattice and acrylic glass to dado height and acrylic glass above, with flat metal awning hinged shutters over. The north verandah of the Gallery Pavilion has wire mesh enclosing the verandah above the dado, with shutters over on the exterior. The rafters are exposed under the verandah roof, except on the Studio Pavilion where they are lined between the rafters with textured fibrous cement sheeting. At the north-east corner, the verandah adjoins the south-east corner of the Studio Pavilion. The Studio Pavilion is detailed as for the Gallery Pavilion, except the east end has a gable roof and the wall is clad with battened asbestos sheeting. The north-west, and part of the south verandahs are semi-enclosed with lattice and acrylic glass and shutters, and the remainder of the south verandah forms a narrow gallery space. Access is limited to the centre south frontage, and the north side of the Gallery Pavilion, via open timber steps with simple timber rails. The original exterior walls of both structures – now interior walls within the enclosed verandahs – are distinctive, with the entire timber framing exposed and clad only on the interior with vertical sheets of miniorb.

The interior layout of the Gallery Pavilion comprises two rooms that open onto the verandahs and have most of their connecting wall removed. The door and window openings remain in situ with no doors and on the east end, no windows, although the other window openings still have the double casement windows. The Studio Pavilion is a series of three rooms that are not interconnected. The room at the west end has a single door opening, but the remaining two rooms have French doors opening onto the north and south verandahs. Two ensuite bathrooms have been constructed in part of Room 3, back to back between Rooms 2 and 3. The interior cladding in both structures is vertical ripple iron on the walls and ripple iron ceilings with a low dado rail. The floors are 0.135 metre tongue and groove jarrah boards throughout.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

There are three Broome houses in the same style and similar form to *Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr)* and which are entered on the State Register: 02910 *McDaniel Homestead* (1902), 02913 *Maurice Lyon's House* (1903) and 04854 *House, 57 Dampier Terrace* (1900).

Of the registered places, *McDaniel Homestead* is also credited with having been built by Japanese carpenter Hori Gorokitchi, but it does not feature the external framing. It is possible that it did when first built, but the place may have since been clad externally. 05307 *St John of God Convent* is known to have been built by Hori Gorokitchi, and features the external timber framing. The place has recently undergone assessment. It has the external framing that is evident in Captain Gregory's House, but there are more horizontal timbers in the wall framing and the overall effect is less refined. It also has a dado height external member, which is reflected in the dados on the internal wall. The Convent building is larger and the extra horizontal timbers in the wall framing may have been necessary to support a larger roof frame, whereas Captain Gregory's House, while substantial, consists of two single-room width pavilions.

Registered place 15730 *Broome State School Music Room* (1925) also has external framing. The place is a PWD building but lack of records have meant that no one has been credited with the construction. The assessment documentation notes an unexpectedly small number of noggins in the framing and the close spacing of the uprights, both of which are features of Captain Gregory's House and *St John of God Convent (fmr)*, indicating that the Music Room was likely built by Japanese carpenters, and possibly by Gorokitchi.³⁶

The North West vernacular bungalow style features narrow linear planning to facilitate cross ventilation, extensive shady outdoor spaces surrounded by dense planting, ventilating ridges to release hot air from in the roof, roofs generously extended to shelter verandahs and breezeways, adjustable louvres for maximum cross-ventilation, and buildings raised to permit maximum airflow. Most of these features are present in *Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr)*, as well as the three registered buildings and St John of God Convent. Date of construction is not relevant to buildings in the North West vernacular bungalow style, as they owe their style to the climate and not the period.

Although Matso's began life as a Union Bank, it was also the residence of the Bank Manager and its design very closely resembles that of Captain Gregory's House, the difference being in the detail and finish of the construction.

Matso's Store & Captain Gregory's House (fmr) is a fine example of the North West vernacular bungalow style in Broome, and Captain Gregory's House is a particularly fine example of traditional Japanese carpentry and one of only three known in Broome featuring external framing.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

³⁶ HCWA assessment documentation.