



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.

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, a sequentially realised building, has two principal components. The original 1903 Lodge Hall building, is a single-storey brick and corrugated iron building in Federation Gothic style, and notwithstanding the loss of minor detail and the painting of the masonry, it is a fine example of the style. The additions to the rear of the building are utilitarian in their design and construction and have little or no aesthetic value. (Criterion 1.1)

The design of the Hall building is competent in general and creative in the resolution of its entrance portico, with its engaged acanthus capital columns, moulded impost, and archivolt with its palmette motif decorative architrave. (Criterion 1.2)

Pinjarra has a small number of historic buildings in its town centre and a number of them have minor landmark value. These buildings include the Post Office, Anglican Church and *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra*, which is a landmark on the Murray Road or western approach to Pinjarra. (Criterion 1.3)

In the widest sense of the meaning of the term precinct, *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* contributes to the core of recognisable historic buildings in Pinjarra, which give its principal character. (Criterion 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra reflects the establishment and growth of Pinjarra and the Shire of Murray and indicates the development of supporting cultural and social institutions that were the product of the growth of one of the State's earliest country towns and of the district. (Criterion 2.1)

The place is associated with some of the town's earliest settlers who established the Freemasons and set about organising plans for the place and raising funds for the Lodge's construction. (Criterion 2.3)

The place is associated with the McLarty family, who were prominent in the history of Pinjarra, the Shire of Murray and the State. The McLarty family contributed to the development of the town of Pinjarra and the surrounding region, including the establishment of the Murray Lodge. The place is also

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

associated with Kingsley Fairbridge, the founder of *Fairbridge Farm*, who was initiated into the Lodge in 1920. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, built in 1903, has been an integral part of the social and cultural life of members of the Lodge who have made important contributions to the Pinjarra community. (Criterion 4.1)

It contributes to the sense of place as it represents the development and growth of clubs and associations in the Shire of Murray, from the time of early European settlement to the present day. It has been a familiar part of the townscape as a minor landmark for more than four generations. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

It would appear the majority of Masonic Lodge Halls constructed in Western Australia in the Federation period were either utilitarian timber framed structures or substantial statements in masonry construction in classically derived forms, either Academic Classical, Free Classical or Freestyle. The exceptions are Cue in the Second Empire style and *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* in the Federation Gothic style. *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* therefore has rarity value. (Criterion 5.1)

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, built in 1903, is one of a group of buildings in Pinjarra dating from c. 1900 and is a significant historic demonstration of the strength and importance of the Masonic movement. It is under pressure like many of the Lodges in rural Australia, which are threatened with closure or amalgamation. (Criterion 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra is a fine example of a simple, yet substantial, Federation Gothic building. The later additions reflect the growth and change in the usage of the place. (Criterion 6.1)

The place is representative of the Lodge movement in Western Australia and is one of the more substantial Federation period Lodge Halls in the south west of the State. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra has been subject to movement damage as a result of being located on reactive soil and possibly as the result of heavy vehicle movement in close proximity to the building. The masonry has been painted in recent times and this coating is deteriorating, and may be causing damage to the substrates. Several sections of brickwork appear to be rotating, though it may be that the five tie rods inserted down the length of the building have stabilised this tendency. There is cracking over window heads and some evidence of rising and falling damp. The rear addition has had little work done in recent times and appears run down. Overall the Hall is in fair condition and the additions are in fair to poor condition.

12.4 INTEGRITY

The intention of the original concept is clear, with only minor alterations in use to reflect the negative effect of heavy traffic on the front entry arrangements.

Overall the integrity of the place remains high at present. The future care of the place is not assured and the need for conservation works is urgent.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

With the exception of minor components such as doors and the paint to the exterior, the original section of the building retains most of its original fabric and therefore retains a high degree of authenticity. The additions remain much as they were at the time of their completion. This section also retains a high degree of authenticity relative to its construction date. Overall the place retains a high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Helen Burgess, Historian and Research Consultant. The physical evidence has been compiled by Philip Griffiths, Considine and Griffiths Architects Pty Ltd.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, is a single-storey brick and corrugated iron building in Federation Gothic Style and erected in 1903, with later utilitarian additions constructed in timber frame, clad in asbestos cement with a painted corrugated iron roof.¹ *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* was erected by the members of the Murray Lodge No. 69, and is situated on the corner of Murray Street and Pinjarra Road (formerly Frederick Street), on Pinjarra Town Lot 42 and part of the adjoining Pinjarra Town Lot 41.

The town of Pinjarra is located in the Shire of Murray, approximately 86km south of Perth. The Shire of Murray, and in particular the town of Pinjarra, was one of the first areas to be settled in Western Australia.

The years between 1850 and 1918 saw the establishment and significant development of the Pinjarra Townsite. The arrival of the railway in 1893, in conjunction with the gold boom in Western Australia and the emergence of significant industries in the region - such as agriculture, farming and timber - resulted in many public facilities being erected in the town in response to the growing demands of the community. The buildings, which appeared during this period, include the Courthouse (1888), Post Office (1896), School (1896), Mechanics Institute (1897), Road Board Office (c1900), Police Station (c1900), as well as hotels, shops and churches. *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* also fits into this period of development, being constructed in 1903/04.

Although Freemasonry in Western Australia dates back to the early 1840s, control of all Lodges originally came under the control of the Grand Lodge of England. It was not until 27 February 1900 that a Sovereign Grand Lodge of Western Australia was officially formed and declared.

Soon after the Grand Lodge of Western Australia was officially declared, a group of men in the Murray region - led by John Pollard McLarty, John McNab, Alfred Thomas and William Warwick - began planning the formation

¹ Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert, Reynolds, Peter, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989, p. 120

of their own the building of their Masonic Hall in Pinjarra. In the meantime, they met in the Mechanics' Institute.

In July 1903, Mr John Crothers, of Crothers and Hodd (contractors), entered into a contract with the prospective Murray Lodge members for the erection of *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra*, which was proposed to be '...a fine brick building, up-to-date in every way'.² In August 1903, Pinjarra Town Lot 42 was purchased by McLarty, McNab, Thomas and Warwick as joint tenants, from the Diocesan Trustees of the Church of England for a cost of £55.³ The members of the Murray Lodge were very keen to have a hall erected, even before their warrant from the Grand Lodge had been officially issued:

The Murray Lodge is to be erected at Pinjarra, where a number of enthusiastic brethren reside. So energetic are the members of the Murray Lodge that they have completed a Masonic Hall before applying for their warrant from the Grand Lodge of Western Australia. The Wor. Master-Designate of the Murray Lodge is Bro. J P McLarty.⁴

On 8 November 1903, the foundation stone of *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* was laid by Hon. Bro. Edward McLarty (brother of John Pollard).⁵ McLarty was a member of the legislative Council at the time. The Hall was constituted and consecrated on 15 April 1904 by the Grand Master, the Hon. J W. Hackett, LLD, with the assistance of Bro. Rev. Edward Clairs, PGC, and henceforth identified as Murray Lodge 69.⁶ Jarrahdale Lodge No. 49, established in 1901, was the sponsor Lodge. After the official ceremony, a banquet was held at the nearby Exchange Hotel.

Other Masonic halls to be built during the Federation Period (1890-1915) in regional areas, and which still exist, include Bunbury (c1892), Geraldton (c1892), Kalgoorlie (1899), Cue (1899), Jarrahdale (1901 - relocated to Mundijong in 1947), Boulder (1902), Wagin (1907), Gnowangerup (1910), and Yarloop, built just outside the period (1928).

The inaugural committee of Murray Lodge 69 consisted of:

Wor. Bro. John Pollard McLarty	(Wor. Master)
Bro. John McNab	(S. W.)
Bro. Alfred Edward Thomas	(J. W.)
Bro. Thomas Henry	(Treasurer) ⁷
V. Wor. Bro. Edward S. Clairs	(Secretary)

Other founding members of Murray Lodge 69 included Alfred Searle, Hugh F. Duball, F. W. Duball, Christopher P. Alderson, William Warwick, Henry

² *WA Mining, Building and Engineering Journal*, 4/7/03, p. 18. In this same year, Crothers and Hodd also held contracts for the Hotel Melville (later Majestic Hotel), Applecross; the Brighton Beach Hotel, Cottesloe; Theatre and shops in South Terrace, Fremantle; and channelling and curbing for the Municipality of South Perth. Crothers and Hodd were also the proprietors of the granolithic patent pavement [refer *WA Mining, Building and Engineering Journal*, 30/1/1904, p. 18]. Crothers and Hodd were based at 316 Hay Street, Perth. No details of the architect were located

³ Memorial of Deed XIV No. 562, 11/8/1903. Original Crown Grant 4400, 16/11/1874.

⁴ *WA Freemason*, 15/1/1904, p. 7.

⁵ Richards, Ronald, *Murray and Mandurah: a sequel history of the old Murray District of Western Australia*, Shire of Murray/City of Mandurah, 1993, p. 217.

⁶ *WA Freemason*, 15/4/1904, p. 19

⁷ In a 1955 issue of the *WA Freemason*, Harrie Davies is listed as the inaugural Treasurer *WA Freemason*, 20/1/1955, p. 9, 'Murray Lodge, No. 69 - Golden Jubilee Celebrations'.

Page, Alfred James Pashant, William Bryant, S. G. Smith, Harrie Davies, William Dohnt, H. A. Ellice, C. P. Alderson.⁸

The first Wor. Master of Murray Lodge 69, John Pollard McLarty, was the son of John and Mary McLarty who were amongst the first settlers in the Pinjarra region, moving to the area soon after they arrived in Western Australia in 1839. The McLarty family was to have a great influence on the development of Pinjarra, and their original homestead, Blythewood (just 4 kilometres out of the town centre), was a major focus for the community of Pinjarra, operating at various times as a hotel and inn, farm and post office.

John Pollard McLarty, who farmed beef and wheat in the Pinjarra region, extended the pastoral activities of the McLarty family by establishing a major pastoral station in the Kimberley in 1881, the station being called Liveringa. As well as being involved in the Murray Lodge, John Pollard was actively involved in other areas of the civic life of Pinjarra and also entered Parliament. In 1895, he joined the Public Works Department as supervisor and engineer.

John Pollard's brother, Edward, built the now historic homesteads, Liveringa (c1885) and Edenvale (1888) in the Pinjarra townsite. Like his brother, Edward McLarty was involved in the civic life of Pinjarra, being elected on the Murray Roads Board (1877), the Murray District Board of Education, the Murray Farmer's Association and the Pinjarra Common Lands Board. Edward was also to enter State politics, becoming the member for the South-West Province in 1894.

Although there was much enthusiasm for the new Lodge, in March 1906 a motion was proposed that '...owing to non-attendance of brethren a ballot be taken to decide if the Lodge shall go into recess for twelve months commencing from June 1906.'⁹ The reason for the non-attendance was apparently due to the regular late running time of trains, which at this time was the main means of transport. Although the motion was lost and the Lodge did not go into recess, the problem with the trains was still being noted in the minutes up to 1911.¹⁰

On 8 January 1909, a Lodge of Sorrow was held in memory of their founding Wor. Master John Pollard McLarty, which was preceded by a march of brethren in full regalia to Edward McLarty's residence, Edenvale, and then on to the funeral.¹¹ W. Bro. John McKay took over from McLarty as the Wor. Master.¹² With the death of Alfred Edward Thomas in July 1911, the land containing Lot 42 was transferred to Murray Lodge 69, the trustees being named as John McKay, Frank Christmas and James Brown.¹³

In 1920, Kingsley Fairbridge, the founder of the Fairbridge Farm School, was initiated into Murray Lodge 69.

Despite the early problems of attendances at meetings owing to transport problems, Murray Lodge 69 steadily grew in strength. Within the first 30

⁸ WA *Freemason*, 20/1/1955, p. 9, 'Murray Lodge, No. 69 - Golden Jubilee Celebrations'.

⁹ WA *Freemason*, 20/1/1955, p. 9, 'Murray Lodge, No. 69 - Golden Jubilee Celebrations'.

¹⁰ WA *Freemason*, 20/1/1955, p. 9, 'Murray Lodge, No. 69 - Golden Jubilee Celebrations'.

¹¹ WA *Freemason*, 20/1/1955, p. 9, 'Murray Lodge, No. 69 - Golden Jubilee Celebrations'.

¹² McKay was conferred with Life Membership of the Murray Lodge in 1933 in recognition of his services

¹³ Memorial of Deed XVIII No. 699, 23/7/1918. The trustees of the Lodge were John McKay, Frank Christmas and James Brown. See Deed XVIII, No. 70023/7/1918. When Brown retired in 1936 he was replaced by trustee Hobart Tuckey. See Memorial of Deed XX No. 1692, 21/10/1936.

years, the outstanding debt on the hall and regalia had all been paid back, allowing the lodge to engage in improvements to the hall from time to time, as well as add more furniture. Being debt free also enabled the lodge to purchase the adjoining block of land, Lot 41, in 1936 for £50. As for Lot 42, the trustees for the Lodge were McKay and Christmas but, with the retirement of Brown in 1936, Hobart Tuckey became the third trustee and joint tenant.¹⁴

In 1949, the Murray Lodge, began hosting the Masonic Christmas party for the children of the Fairbridge Farm School. In 1952, Mandurah Lodge No. 262 joined Murray in hosting this annual event.

Over the first 50 years, 276 brethren had been initiated in the lodge, and at their Jubilee Celebrations membership numbered 120.

In the 1980s, an asbestos sheeting addition was erected at the rear of the hall to provide additional kitchen and dining facilities. In the mid 1990s, all external walls of the original red brick hall were painted cream.

In 1995, *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* was listed in the Peel Region's Municipal Inventory. The Pinjarra Heritage Precinct Planning Study, prepared in 1996, also included *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* in the Schedule of Heritage Places in the Town Centre. This study recommended that the Shire consult with the owners with a view to ensuring the conservation and protection of the hall as a landmark on the western approach to the town.

Owing to lowering membership numbers, Murray Lodge 69 integrated with the Mandurah Lodge 262 and a new combined lodge building at Furnissdale commenced construction in 1998.

In 1998, the National Trust assessed *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra* and, as a result of their assessment, the hall was classified on 14 December 1998.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, is a single-storey brick, stucco and corrugated iron building in Federation Gothic Style and erected in 1903, with later utilitarian additions constructed in timber frame, and clad in flat asbestos cement sheet with a painted corrugated iron roof.¹⁵

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, is located on Pinjarra Road, a short distance from the main road, George Street, and between it and Murray Street. The main section of development in Pinjarra is centred on George Street and McLarty Road. Most of the historic buildings in the town centre are located along George Street or close to it. *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra*, is on the edge of what might be described as the historic town core.

Pinjarra Road in the area of *Masonic Hall, Pinjarra*, is relatively open land and the area immediately around the lodge and which forms part of its title is undeveloped. The grounds have not been developed for landscape and are

¹⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 1051, Fol. 717, 2/2/1937. Pinjarra Town Lot 41 was originally owned by the Diocesan Trustees of the Church of England WA and was purchased in 1914 by Harold Douglas McLarty who owned the land until it was purchased by the Lodge in 1936. See Memorial of Deed XV No. 641 27/2/1907 and Memorial of Deed XVII No. 78, 15/12/1914.

¹⁵ Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert, Reynolds, Peter, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989, p. 120

covered with grasses and a scattering of *Agonis flexuosa* (Peppermint Trees), *Callistemon spp.*, *Eucalyptus spp.*, and *Meleleuca spp.*

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, is a free standing single-storey building set on the south side of Pinjarra Road, located on the edge of the road reserve. Pinjarra Road is a two-way pair bitumenised road, which has no street trees or footpath on its south side. The kerb is semi-mountable and the road level has accreted to the point where the bottom step of the lodge entry is well below road level. The building is set on comparatively level ground.

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, is a single building comprising a number of parts, built in sequence. It is not visually linked with the surrounding development and is seen in visual isolation.

The principal element is the original 1903 lodge building. This is set close to the road and to the south-eastern boundary.

The Hall is a single storey solid brick construction building based on a rectangular plan with a gabled form roof. The main entry is facing Pinjarra Road, and is a gabled front with a centrally located door set within an archivault and flanking lancet windows. Over the door and almost in line with the wall plate line, the symbol of set square and dividers and the date A.D. 1903 are formed in stucco in bas relief. A troifoil shaped vent is set in the gable and the louvre itself is made of metal. The front wall of the building is constructed of tuck-pointed Flemish bond brickwork and the quoins to the corners, windows and archivaluted portico are made of stucco. A stucco finished plinth is almost buried below ground level. All of this masonry has been painted. There is a thick stucco coping along the full length of the parapet. The windows are lancet shaped with two course headers in the arches, and with the rectangular section set with a four pane fixed light and the two pointed arch section with a two pane awning light. The glass has been painted out. There are two steps up to the front doors, which are replacement flush doors. There is a raised panel transome over the front door and a small pane fixed light over the transome. Either side of the door there are two engaged columns with acanthus leaf capitals with moulded imposts, then extending from the imposts is the archivault with its decorative architrave comprising palmettes motifs in relief. There is a marble foundation stone set to the left of the entry doors

The two side elevations of the Hall section are simple expressions. Modifications to the north west elevation have caused its roof line to differ from the original lines, with the loss of the gablets along the mid roof line. The side elevations are composed of four bays organized around the four lancet windows. There are air conditioning units set in two of the windows; one in each elevation. These walls are constructed in English garden wall bond, which like the front wall has been painted. The windows match the front windows. There is a sheerline gutter with rectangular downpipes along the eaves. There are several cast iron grilles and some clay brick grilles at the low level. The parapet extends beyond the wall plane and is corbelled out a full brick beyond it. The end of this capping is a pedimented block with a flat border and a picked face rendered panel within the border. The roof is finished with painted corrugated galvanized iron. The south east elevation has three louvred gablets and its opposite elevation has had them removed. Both elevations have 's' shaped fish plates to accommodate tie rods. There is some displaced brickwork at high level on both long elevations.

The rear or south west elevation of the original building is almost all obscured, apart from the gable, which rises above the framed construction

addition. Like its north eastern counterpart, it has a troifoil-shaped louvred vent.

The rear section of the building is a timber framed addition, clad in asbestos cement sheeting. The main accommodation, a hall, kitchen and toilets, is set under a low pitch lean-to roof. A small porch on the north west elevation has a gable roof. It is simply designed and constructed.

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, has two planning components; the original hall or social room and its ancillary accommodation.

The original building is a rectangular plan room with a raised dais around three walls. The room has a door leading into the social room and the pair of doors leading to the street. The latter are not in use. The floor is made of 5" (125mm) timber, which in most instances is overlaid with carpet. The floor in the centre of the room is covered with vinyl with an inlaid pattern and this is set in a 2:1 rectangular proportion panel.

The walls are plastered and painted with a light gray dado and white paint over the dado. The windows and the old main entry doors have blue curtains fixed over them. There is a series of five tie rods across the short span of the space. The ceiling is laid in a gently curving profile and the lining is Lysaght custom orb profile galvanized iron which is lightly coloured. The colouring allows the branding on the sheets to be read. There is a small profile cove cornice. There are 4 ceiling vents, which have been covered with egg crate grilles. The lighting is predominantly suspended fluorescent batten holders, but there is one incandescent fitting with a simple shade over the door which connects to the hall.

There is seating arranged on the perimeter dais and four high back upholstered chairs are set on the dais, together with 3 timber construction lecterns.

There is evidence of damp in the gable walls and cracking along the long walls, mostly related to window openings. There is also some evidence of rising damp in the walls at low level.

The framed addition to the rear comprises a social hall, kitchen, toilets and an entrance lobby. Most of the area has a 3.5" (89mm) timber board floor, with a perimeter timber fillet. The walls are finished in plasterboard and have a chair rail set about 3'0" (900mm) from the floor. The ceiling is finished in flush plasterboard with a plaster cove. The doors are all flush panel and the windows are 6 panel timber framed centre pivot. The kitchen is fitted out with simple timber framed fittings and the floor is covered with vinyl. The windows in this room are casements. The toilets are fibro lined with a granolithic floor and stainless steel and vitreous china fittings. This whole assembly of rooms in framed construction is quite modest in its styling and basic in construction.

The original building is easily distinguishable from the later additions. The hall is a substantial masonry structure with tall proportions and imposing details. The later additions are lightweight construction and are simply expressed, without any particular stylistic reference.

Masonic Hall, Pinjarra, shows sign of some long term building defects in terms of the masonry. Further, road works have impacted on the front elevation of the building with levels accreting significantly in this area. The general appearance of the exterior indicates a building in fair condition. The pair to the brickwork is deteriorating and there is some evidence that roof leaks evident in the interior are still active. The timber-framed additions to the rear

appear to be in fair condition. The interior of the Lodge is in fair condition, with some localised defects, such as cracking over windows and damp penetration at the roof level. It is apparent that the place is not subject to a regular regime of maintenance. There is also an indication of rising damp in a small number of locations. Minor details apart, such as replacement doors to the front entrance and the addition of air conditioning in two window openings, together with the painting of the stucco and brickwork, the Lodge building fabric would appear to be authentic. The hall is a product of its time and most of the fabric in this section would appear to date from the time of its construction.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

There are a small number of Masonic Lodge Halls and former Masonic Lodge Halls on the Register of Heritage Places. Of these the designs of Kalgoorlie, Boulder and the former lodge hall at Subiaco are classically derived. Cue, on the other hand, is a miniature Federation Second Empire design, which is also classically derived and proportioned. Others which appear in Municipal Inventories that have yet to be assessed by the Heritage Council include Bassendean, Kojonup, Kellerberrin, Gnowangerup, Maylands and the grand scale, classically derived Geraldton Masonic Lodge Hall. Coolgardie Lodge Hall, which fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1998, was a classically derived design. York and Wagin Masonic Lodge Halls are impressive classically derived buildings, with rich mannered stucco detailing. Bunbury Lodge Hall is also an impressive building, set on a slight rise off Wittenoom Street; however, it is a stripped classical design, which would appear to be a replacement frontage to an earlier building. The former Maylands Lodge Hall, though somewhat later than all of these lodges, is a stripped classical design from 1937. The Bassendean Lodge Hall is also based on classical principles. Only Toodyay, built in 1879, would appear to share some common characteristics with Pinjarra. It too, is a simple gabled roof building nominally in the Gothic style. However, it has an oversailing gable, rather than a gabled parapet and the windows, while tall and narrow, have flat arched heads.

Other lodge halls in the Peel region include those at Serpentine-Jarradale and Waroona, and a little further south at Yarloop.

13.4 REFERENCES

National Trust Assessment Exposition October 1998

National Trust of Australia (WA), Old Blythwood, Pinjarra Western Australia, 1976.

National Trust of Australia (WA), 'Historic Places Assessment Form', Masonic Lodge, Pinjarra, October 1998.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH
