



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Register Entry

1. **DATA BASE No.** 1531
2. **NAME** *Bundi Club, Meekatharra (1912, 1963)*
FORMER NAME (or OTHER NAMES) Courthouse and Mining Registrar's Office (fmr), Meekatharra Mining Registrar and Courthouse
3. **LOCATION** 58 Darlot Street, Meekatharra
4. **DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY**
Reserve 13515 comprising Lot 1018 on Deposited Plan 191650 and the whole of the land contained in Crown Land Title Volume LR3121 Folio 765
5. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA** Shire of Meekatharra
6. **OWNER AT REGISTRATION**
State of Western Australia (Responsible agency: Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage; Management order: Aboriginal Lands Trust)
7. **HERITAGE LISTINGS**

• Register of Heritage Places:	Interim	16/10/1992
	Registered	15/05/2021
• National Trust Classification:	Classified	04/03/1975
• Town Planning Scheme:		-----
• Municipal Inventory:	Adopted	04/01/1995
• Register of the National Estate:	Permanent	21/03/1979
• Aboriginal Sites Register		-----
8. **ORDERS UNDER SECTION OF THE ACT**

9. **HERITAGE AGREEMENT**

10. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bundi Club, Meekatharra, a timber framed former Courthouse and Mining Registrar's Office built in a modest rendition of the Federation Queen Anne style, has cultural heritage significance for the following reasons:

the establishment of the place as the Bundi Club in 1963 was a demonstration of Aboriginal self-determination in a period where Aboriginal people were struggling for equal rights and greater respect. The place provided a venue for social, welfare, and educational opportunities and support until the mid-1990s;

the place is closely associated with the work of Mrs Avy Curley OAM, a prominent local Aboriginal activist who was responsible for considerable advances in the welfare of Western Australia's Aboriginal peoples;

the place has high social and cultural significance to the local Aboriginal community as the only building in the region (excluding places of worship) where both Aboriginal and mixed social and community gatherings took place between 1963 and 1996;

the place is symbolic as the location where the local Aboriginal population gained their Australian citizenship rights in 1944; and,

as the Courthouse and Mining Registrar's Office from 1911 to 1963, the place demonstrates the early development of government infrastructure in a small goldfields settlement.

Other structures on the site (c. late-1980s demountables) are of little significance.