REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

The Heritage Council of WA has determined that this place does not have the cultural heritage significance required for entry in the State Register

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

1. DATA BASE No. 1182

2. NAME Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls

3. LOCATION 104 Uduc Road, Harvey

4. DESCRIPTION OF PLACE INCLUDED IN THIS ENTRY

Portion of Reserve 6108 being Lot 3060 on Deposited Plan 222562 being part of the land contained in Crown Land Record Volume 3139 Folio 190; Portion of Lot 19 on Diagram 86686 being part of the land contained in Certificate of Title Volume 2003 Folio 1000.

5. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA Shire of Harvey

6. HERITAGE LISTINGS

• Register of Heritage Places:		----------
• National Trust Classification:		----------
• Local Planning Scheme – Heritage List:		----------
• Local Heritage Survey:	Category 2	17/12/2012
• Register of the National Estate:		----------
• Aboriginal Sites Register		----------

7. ORDERS UNDER SECTION OF THE ACT

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8. HERITAGE AGREEMENT

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9. STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

What is significant?

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is a single-storey building with elements of the Inter-War Stripped Classical architectural style, built in 1921 as a war memorial library, with rear additions undertaken in three stages between 1977 and 2015. Internally, there are three timber honour boards, commemorating Harvey citizens who served during World Wars I and II.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to):

- The Inter-War Stripped Classical façade;
- The two World War I honour boards and one World War II honour board located within the purpose-built library;
- The design and function of the place as a local library;
- The contribution of the place to a larger civic and community precinct, noting that this relates to the historical development of the general area rather than a cohesive streetscape.

Alterations and additions undertaken since 1977 make little contribution to the significance of the place.

How is it significant?

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is of historic, social, rarity and aesthetic value and satisfies the following factors relevant to cultural heritage significance:

A. importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Western Australia's history;
B. Importance in demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Western Australia's heritage;
D. Importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of places;
E. strong or special meaning it has for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;
F. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by any group or community;
G. Any special association it may have with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in Western Australia's history;

Why is it significant?

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is of historic value, associated with the state-wide initiative to commemorate citizens who served in World War I in a tangible way. The place is an example of a utilitarian memorial designed to be of service to the community and is uncommon in Western Australia as a World War I memorial library (Factors A & D).

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is of social value to the local community as a war memorial, and for its function as a local library since opening in 1922. The place was commonly used by local organisations for meetings and functions, and as a space for town social events until the 1950s (Factor E).

HERITAGE COUNCIL
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

The Heritage Council of WA has determined that this place does not have the cultural heritage significance required for entry in the State Register

PLEASE NOTE: This Assessment Documentation is intended to provide sufficient information to consider the place for inclusion in the State Register. It is not intended to provide a complete record of the history of the place or its physical presentation.

10. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Cultural heritage significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for individuals or groups within Western Australia.

In determining cultural heritage significance, the Heritage Council has had regard to the factors in section 38 of the *Heritage Act 2018*. It is considered that the place does not warrant inclusion in the State Register against the following factors relevant to cultural heritage significance:

10(A) Importance in demonstrating the evolution or pattern of Western Australia's history;

The District Honour Rolls located within *Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls* are associated with the local citizens who served in World War I, and later World War II. The place was funded by public conscription, and is an example of a utilitarian war memorial designed to be of service to the community, , built during a time when Australians sought to memorialise and honour those in the district who served in World War I (historic value).

10(B) Importance in demonstrating rare, uncommon or endangered aspects of Western Australia's heritage;

Though it was a common practice to build war memorials that are multifunctional, usually a hall, *Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls* is an uncommon example of its type in Western Australia, as a World War I memorial library (rarity value).

10(D) Its importance in demonstrating the characteristics of a broader class of places;

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls demonstrates the state-wide initiative to commemorate citizens who served in World War I in a tangible way. The place is a good representative example of the utilitarian war memorials built throughout Western Australia in the inter-war years which provided other facilities for the community, in this case, a public library (historic value).

10(E) Any strong or special meaning it may have for any group or community because of social, cultural or spiritual associations;

The place is valued by the local community as a war memorial, commemorating Harvey locals who served in World Wars I and II, and as the location of Harvey war commemorative services until 2014 (social value).

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is valued by the community for its function as a local library, providing a public reading space and materials since 1922. The place was also commonly used by local recreational organisations for meetings and functions, and a space for town social events until the 1950s (social value).

10(F)[1] Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by any group or community;

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls contributes to the community's sense of place, forming part of a civic and community precinct, as one of several buildings around the intersection of Udoc Road and Young Street, which collectively illustrate the development of Harvey between 1914 and the mid-1930s (aesthetic value).

10(G) Any special association it may have with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in Western Australia's history;

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is associated with the individuals from Harvey who served during World War I and II, as named in the District Honour Rolls (historic value).

11. SITE PLAN

Not Applicable.

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1 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.

12. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Historian and Heritage Specialist, Jacqui Sherriff and Annette Green, Greenward Consulting, in August 2023, with amendments and/or additions by the Heritage Council and the Department.

12. 1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls comprises a single storey building built in stages between 1921 and 2015. The original building, completed in 1922 comprised a library, reading room and meeting room (hall). Additions and alterations completed in 1977 include removal of internal walls, an extension to the rear and enclosure of the front porch. There are three timber honour boards inside the building dedicated to those from the district who served in World Wars I and II.

Heritage Council of Western Australia Theme (s)

This analysis is based the Thematic History of Western Australia[1] (WA Thematic). The following thematic histories are relevant to the history of the place:

Governing – Law, order & defence

- 1918 Beginning of concentrated period through interwar years of building war memorials in many local communities, becoming public focus for grieving war dead and commemorating war service.

International links

- 1914-1918 World War I. WA sends 32,321 volunteers.
- 1939-1945 World War II.

Cultural Life – Recreation – arts, culture and entertainment

- 1842 Mechanics Institution starts first attempt at a library (short lived)
- 1889 Queen Victoria Public Library opens in Perth, reflecting and facilitating general increases in public literacy.
- 1895 Legislation requires legal deposit with Public Library of copies of all WA publications, boosting WA library collection.
- 1951 Library Board formed, laying groundwork for free public library service; Takes over Public Library of WA after JS Battye's death in 1954 and commences modernising operations; regional libraries gradually brought into interconnected statewide lending network with shared state-local responsibility.

The town of Harvey is in the Gnaala Karla Booja region of the Binjareb/Pinjaraup, Wilman and Ganeang people of the Noongar language or dialectical groups. In addition to Harvey, the region encompasses the towns of Capel, Donnybrook, Balingup, Wickepin, Narrogin, Williams, Mundijong, Kwinana, Brookton, Pingelly, Wagin, Collie, Pinjarra, Mandurah and Boddington.

[1] 'A Thematic History of Western Australia' (incl. Framework Spreadsheet & Narratives). Prepared for the Heritage Council of WA by Clare Menck, Historian, June 2018.

There are a number of significant sites in Gnaarla Karla Booja, including Boyagin Rock near Brookton, the Pinjarra Massacre site and the caves of mythological beings, as well as important waterways, plant and animal species, trade and ceremonial sites and artefacts.[2]

Within years of the establishment of the Swan River Colony, encroaching settlement, conflict and loss of lands and traditional way of life irrevocably and harmfully impacted the Binjareb/Pinjaraup, Wilman and Ganeang people.

Colonisation of the Harvey area

What we know as the Harvey area was explored by colonists, and parts of it taken up by would-be farmers, within the first year of arrival. Captain James Stirling, named the area 'The Harvey' or Korjekup, a Noongar word meaning 'the place of the red cockatoo'. There was little physical development of the area until the 1850s, when convict depots were established to facilitate road and bridge building. This opened up the area for timber milling and by the 1870s and 1880s, small communities had begun to form around farming properties.[3]

Following completion of the railway between Perth and Bunbury in 1893, the area around Harvey siding was subdivided into townsite lots and orchards. Harvey was officially recognised as the centre of the district in 1909.[4] After a successful irrigation scheme in the 1910s, industries in the region, particularly on orchards, slowed with the enlistment of young men during World War I (1914-1918).[5] Following the War, the introduction of a Soldier Settlement Scheme placed returned servicemen on farms, resulting in dairying becoming the area's main industry. In 1920, the Harvey district had a population of 2,680.

Establishment of Harvey War Memorial Library

Towards the end of World War I and in the years following, communities across Western Australia came together to memorialise the sacrifice and service of local men (and to a lesser extent women) in a tangible way. Many communities opted for monumental memorials, while some chose green memorials such as avenues and gardens. Others took a more pragmatic approach by funding, planning, and building utilitarian memorials like halls, meeting rooms, and swimming pools. Most communities also collected names to be inscribed on honour boards and rolls which were either an integral part of the new memorials or hung in existing buildings.[6]

The people of Harvey were no different. Towards the end of the Great War, the community began exploring ways to acknowledge the 120 or so men who had enlisted from the town. According to the Chairman of the War Memorial Committee in 1921, "it was increasingly recognised locally that something of a tangible

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2 "About the Gnaala Karla Booja Region", Kaartdijin Noongar (noongarculture.org.au), accessed 10 August 2023.

3 This summary of the historical development of the area is based on A C Staples, *They made their destiny: History of Settlement, Shire of Harvey 1829-1929*, Shire of Harvey, 1979; and, Hocking Heritage Studio, "Shire of Harvey Municipal Heritage Inventory Review - 2014", prepared for the Shire of Harvey, 2014.

4 The Harvey district was initially administered by the Welling Road Board. The inaugural Brunswick Road Board was elected in 1895 before becoming the Harvey Road Board in 1909, and then the Shire of Harvey in 1961.

5 Staples, A.C. *They made their destiny: History of settlement of the Shire of Harvey, 1829-1929*. Shire of Harvey, 1979, p. 280.

6 This movement was not confined to Western Australia. Communities across Australia and Allied countries came together to memorialise local service and sacrifice. The majority of memorials were planned, funded and built by volunteer community groups led by civic minded men and women.

character should be done to fittingly commemorate the sacrifices which their boys had made and were making at the front, and a suggestion was put forward that this should take the form of a library, and if possible two other rooms."[7] No concrete action was taken until several years after the war ended.

By April 1921, a Soldiers Memorial Committee controlling the 'Anzac War Memorial Fund' had been formed and £33/10/11 raised. Plans were in hand for a brick and corrugated iron building measuring 40 feet by 24 feet [approximately 12m by 7m], comprising a public reading room, library and meeting room for soldiers.[8] The plans were drawn up by the Road Board Secretary, W J Stewart, and the Public Works Department Engineer, W R Eckersley.[9]

A library was previously established in Harvey in 1904 when a group of local men came together to form the Korijekup Literary Institute, which was initially based in the Harvey Drill Hall. Like other literary institutes of the day, membership was by subscription. Select magazines, fiction, and non-fiction titles were held in the Institute's library for access and borrowing by members at set times.[10] By 1918, the Institute rented the Harvey Road Board meeting room once a week for the library, though the limited operation hours was frustrating for both members and the management.[11] While the Institute was not formally involved in the planning for the new library building, there was some overlap in membership between the Institute and the Soldiers Memorial Committee.

The cost of the new library was estimated to be £700 and by May 1921, the Committee had nearly £600 in hand.[12] Fundraising included donations from individuals and businesses, and events such as sports days, concerts, balls, and euchre parties. The 'ladies of Harvey' were acknowledged for their fundraising efforts towards a roll of honour naming all of those who had enlisted which was proposed for the reading room.[13]

The Harvey Road Board provided land alongside the Harvey Hall and opposite the entrance to the recreation reserve for the library. By October, the Soldiers Memorial

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7 "Harvey Soldiers' Memorial Hall: Governor lays foundation stone of new library", *South Western Times*, 22 October 1921, p. 8. At the opening ceremony in May 1922, Mr Wilson stated a memorial had first been considered in 1917.

8 "Anzac War Memorial: Harvey Fund", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 8 April 1921, p. 6; "Harvey Notes: Soldiers' War Memorial", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 31 May 1921, p. 3; "Harvey Soldiers' Memorial Hall: Governor lays foundation stone of new library", *South Western Times*, 22 October 1921, p. 8. The committee members were R M Wilson, Chairman, J A Stewart, C H Spurge, J M Johnstone, W R Eckersley and W E Ash (President of the Korijekup Literary Institute). Dr W A Kennedy, F Driscoll and A H Cooper were the joint secretaries.

9 "Harvey War Memorial: Speech by Minister for Works: Empire Day Celebration", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 26 May 1922, p. 5; "Harvey: Sub-Branch RSL: Dinner and Smoke Social", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 19 June 1929, p. 1. Roy Eckersley was appointed secretary and engineer of the Harvey Road Board in 1926; he had a long association with Harvey War Memorial Library.

10 "District News", *Bunbury Herald*, 4 November 1904, p. 3. At this time Korijekup was used as an alternative name for Harvey; it was also the name of a fruit growing settlement (orchard district) just outside of Harvey.

11 "News and Notes: The Harvey Library", *South Western Times*, 7 February 1918, p. 2; "Harvey Library and Reading Room", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 19 October 1928, p. 6.

12 "Harvey Notes: Soldiers' War Memorial", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 31 May 1921, p. 3.

13 See for example, "Anzac War Memorial: Harvey Fund", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 8 April 1921, p. 6; "Trotting", *Daily News*, 5 March 1921, p. 2; "Harvey Notes: The Race Club Ball", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 20 June 1921, p. 3; "Harve Notes: War Memorial Building Fund: Enjoyable Concert", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 12 July 1921, p. 3; "Harvey Notes: Soldiers' War Memorial", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 31 May 1921, p. 3.

Committee had sufficient funds in hand to accept a tender of £700 from local builder, P J Ward. Stewart and Eckersley supervised construction.[14]

In one of the many ceremonies associated with the memorialisation of World War I at which he officiated, Sir Francis Newdegate, the Governor of Western Australia, laid the foundation stone for the memorial library on 21 October 1921. During a long speech full of imperial and patriotic fervour, the Governor remarked:

> One fact which showed the appreciation of the people for the part which their young men had played [in the Great War] was being evidenced by the memorials which were springing up all over the Empire in memory of the soldiers who had not come back. Such a memorial as that which they were commencing therefore served two purposes. It was a reminder of the great sacrifices which so many had made, and it was a memorial to future generations … Every time they passed the hall they would, he hoped, remember that it was erected as a tribute of respect for the boys who had done their duty and of heartfelt sympathy, for those who had lost their loved ones at the front.[15]

The Harvey War Memorial Library was officially opened by the Minister for Works and Member for Murray, W J George on 24 May 1922. Inside, Reverend W E Moorehouse unveiled two timber honour boards hanging on the wall of the reading room, headed "Harvey and Wokalup Roll of Honour – Men who Enlisted in this District 1914-1919".[16] The boards alphabetically listed the names of 126 men from the district who had served in the war on individual metal plates, with the names of the 21 men killed in the war marked with a crown. Mr George urged people to look at the names on the honour boards as they changed their books.[17] At some stage, three additional names were added to the honour boards, including Nurse Larsen.[18]

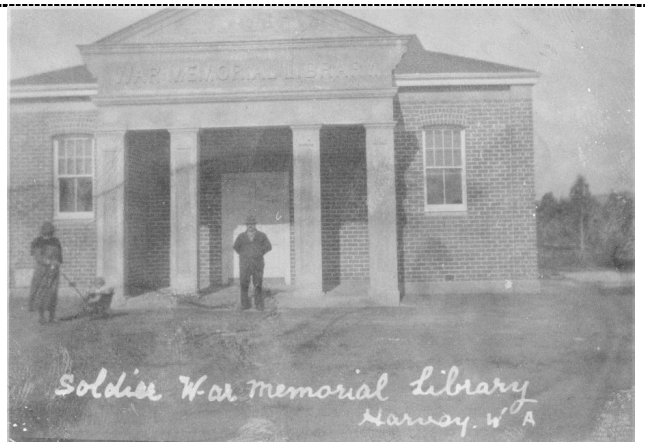


Figure 1: Harvey War Memorial Library, circa 1925. The exterior walls were face-brick while the entry porch was rendered with cement. The words 'War Memorial Library' featured across the porch gable in cement render.

Courtesy Harvey History Online Collection, Image 870

14 "Harvey War Memorial: Speech by Minister for Works: Empire Day Celebration", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 26 May 1922, p. 5. While the land was owned by the Harvey Road Board, the building was held in trust by the Soldiers Memorial Fund Committee.

15 "Harvey Soldiers' Memorial Hall: Governor lays foundation stone of new library", *South Western Times*, 22 October 1921, p. 8.

16 Wokalup is a rural community two miles south of Harvey.

17 "Harvey War Memorial: Speech by Minister for Works: Empire Day Celebration", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 26 May 1922, p. 5. This article was reproduced in the *West Australian* (27 May 1922, p. 10) and a similar article appeared in the *South Western Times* (27 May 1922, p. 2).

18 See Harvey Honour Boards – Harvey History Online for a full list of names on the honour boards.

Management and use of Harvey War Memorial Library

While the land on which the new library stood was owned by the Harvey Road Board, the building itself was vested in the War Memorial Committee as trustees. Initially, the Korijekup Literary Institute (renamed the Harvey Literary Institute in 1929[19]) was responsible for the library and meeting room, while the Soldiers Memorial Fund Committee, operating as the Hall Committee, was responsible for the bookings and use of the meeting room/hall. The Library Committee paid the Hall Committee two per cent of subscriptions as rent for use of the building. In 1929, the Hall Committee disbanded and handed responsibility for the hall over to the Library Committee.[20]

Members of the Library Committee acted as volunteer librarians, manning the library and reading room during opening hours and adding new books to the library using funds raised from subscriptions. In 1928, the library had 16,000 volumes and the reading room was well patronised. Two hundred new books were added to the library in 1931, including 104 volumes of agricultural interest donated from the estate of Dr Henry Harvey, one of the original owners and developers of Harvey Estate.[21] The Harvey Road Board took over responsibility for supplying reading matter in the library reading room in 1938.[22]

The main motivation for constructing a hall with the library was to provide a meeting room for the local branch of the Returned and Services League (RSL). The Harvey Sub-Branch of the RSL held their monthly meetings in the library hall from 1922. Even after the sub-branch relocated to its own hall in 1938, members continued to have an active interest in the use and condition of Harvey War Memorial Library.[23]

The War Memorial Hall was regularly hired by community groups for meetings, dances, balls, and other social events. Groups who regularly used the hall for meetings from the 1920s to the 1940s include the Harvey Agricultural Society, Harvey Parents and Citizens, the Harvey Show Society and the Harvey Horticultural Society as well as local farmers groups and sporting clubs. The War Memorial Hall was also used as the local polling booth and a temporary local court, the latter causing some controversy as some community members considered the building to be a shrine.[24]

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19 "Harvey: Library", *South Western Times*, 23 March 1929, p. 2.

20 "Harvey Memorial Library: Annual Meeting", *South Western Times*, 26 February 1927, p. 1; "Harvey Memorial Hall", *South Western Times*, 24 August 1929, 2. The Literary Institute grew from around 50 members in the early 1920s to over 130 in the 1940s. Annual meetings were held in February each year. ("Harvey Memorial Library: Annual Meeting", *South Western Times*, 26 February 1927, p. 1; "Harvey Library: Annual Meeting", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 22 February 1935, p. 1; "Harvey Library: Annual Meeting", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 14 March 1947, p. 14.)

21 "Harvey Library and Reading Room", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 19 October 1928, p. 6; "Harvey Library: Annual Meeting", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 26 February 1932, p. 2. Dr

22 "Library Reading Room: Request to Road Board", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 14 July 1938, p. 6. The Library Committee had provided materials for the reading room (newspapers and journals) about 15 years earlier but decided it was unfair to ask subscribers to fund a public reading room.

23 See, for example, "Harvey Sub-Branch RSL: Monthly meeting", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 29 September 1925, p. 3; "RSL Affairs: Congress Reports", *Manjimup and Warren Times*, 19 October 1938, p. 4. Many Sub-Branch members were soldier settlers who came to the district under a post-war Returned Soldiers' Land Settlement Board scheme.

24 See various issues of the *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, *Harvey Murray Times* and *Harvey-Waroona Mail* from 1922 to c. 1950; "Harvey P and C: Altered meeting place", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 26 August 1949, p. 5; "Infant Health Centre: Harvey committee formed", *Harvey Murray Times*, 15 November 1946, p. 1;



Figure 2: View of Young Street, 1939, with the Harvey War Memorial Library on the left.

Courtesy Harvey History Online Collection, Image 197

The question of enlarging the library was raised several times in the late 1940s. In 1951, a reserve of 50 feet was created at the rear of the building to allow for extensions however, no action was taken at this time due to building restrictions and a lack of materials following World War II.[25]

Following resignation of the trustees in January 1947, ownership of the building transferred to the Harvey Road Board, which delegated its responsibility to the Library Committee under an annual lease agreement.[26] By 1953, the library had 145 members and the reading room continued to be available to the public on weekdays. School children increasingly used the library as a reference library and meeting and study space.[27]

Few changes were made the building throughout this time, apart from painting of the roof, "washing" of the cement work and painting the letters at the front of the building by the Harvey RSL Sub-Branch in 1933.[28] In 1954, the Harvey Road Board laid a cement path in front of building and, at the request of the Harvey RSL Sub-Branch, installed flag poles on either side of the entrance for use on Anzac Day.[29]

Anzac Day and the commemoration of World War II

In the years immediately following World War I, the observance of Anzac Day in Harvey comprised a commemorative service in the Road Board Hall.[30] Along with many other suburbs and towns, the Harvey RSL Sub-Branch introduced a dawn service in 1932, incorporating the Last Post, silent reflection, and a ceremonial laying of wreaths on the honour boards.[31] This format was followed for the next two

"Badminton: Club formed at Harvey", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 21 May 1948, p. 2; "C and D League: Harvey Branch Meeting", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 1 July 1949, p. 5; "Harvey Poll Declared", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 14 April 1950, p. 1; "Harvey War Memorial as court", *Harvey Murray Times*, 11 June 1948, p. 1.

25 "Harvey Library appoints life member", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 10 February 1950, p. 1; "War Memorial Library: Annual Meeting", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 23 February 1951 p. 6.

26 "Harvey Library: Trustees resign", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 17 January 1947 p. 1; "War Memorial Library: Annual Meeting", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 23 February 1951 p. 6.

27 "By-laws adopted for use of Memorial Hall", *Harvey Murray Times*, 13 February 1953, p. 11; "Memorial Library spent £126 on new books", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 13 February 1953, p. 1.

28 "Memorial Hall: Contribution by RSL: Enlargement mentioned", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 31 March 1933, p. 3.

29 "A request is granted: Board helps RSL", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 18 June 1954, p. 2.

30 "Harvey: Anzac Memorial Service", *Bunbury Herald and Blackwood Express*, 30 April 1926, p. 5.

31 "Anzac Day: Commemoration in Harvey", *Harvey Murray Times*, 29 April 1932, p. 3.

decades with little change, and newspaper reports regularly highlighted the simplicity, solemnity, and silence of the occasion.[32]

As for World War I, many men and women from the Harvey District enlisted for service during World War II. In 1947, a small committee, including the chairman of the Harvey Road Board and the RSL Sub-Branch president, launched a public appeal for a roll of honour for those who served in World War II to go in the War Memorial Library alongside the World War I honour rolls.[33] The public response was both slow and poor, with only £50 raised by 1951.[34]

Frustrated by the lack of action and prompted by a wish to specifically acknowledge those men from Harvey and district who had died in both wars, the Harvey RSL Sub-Branch had plaques fixed to the front pillars of the Harvey War Memorial Library.[35] The plaques listed the names of 21 Harvey men who fell in World War I and 22 who fell in World War II and were unveiled on Anzac Day 1956.[36]

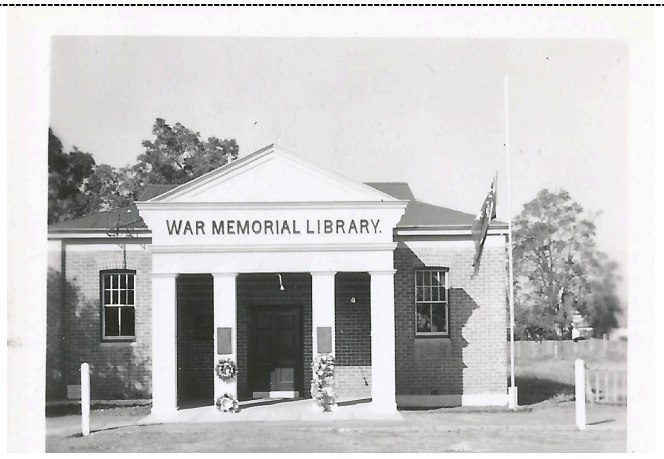


Figure 3: Anzac Day, 1956, following the unveiling of the brass plaques on the porch pillars. Flag poles on either side of the building were installed in 1954.

Courtesy Harvey Museum

Meanwhile, fundraising for the civic honour roll inside the library continued slowly under the auspices of the Library Committee. The honour board was finally unveiled in the library reading room on Anzac Day 1957. Following the ceremony, wreaths were laid under all the honour boards.[37] This appears to be the last time the honour boards inside the building were used as an active part of the remembrance of war in Harvey.

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32 See for example, "Anzac Day: Observance in Harvey", *Harvey Murray Times*, 28 April 1933, p. 3; "Anzac Day: Impressive Ceremony of Remembrance", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 29 April 1938, p. 1; "Anzac Day Observance: district pays tribute; services held at all centres", *Harvey Murray Times*, 2 May 1947, p. 1.

33 "Harvey Honour Roll: Appeal for financial support", *Harvey Murray Times*. 3 April 1947, p. 1.

34 "District war memorial decision", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 22 June 1951, p. 1. Action on the honour roll was so slow that in 1951, the Harvey RSL Sub-Branch argued for any public work to be dedicated as a memorial to those who served in World War II. An infant health centre, weir and swimming pool were considered. ("War Memorial: RSL wants action", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 15 June 1951, p. 1.)

35 "Random topics: Those memorial plaques", *Harvey Murray Times*, 22 January 1954, p. 5; "RSL action over memorial plaques", *Harvey Murray Times*, 15 May 1953, p. 9; "Lest We Forget: Harvey RSL discussion memorial plans", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 12 February 1954, p. 2; "RSL discusses erection of memorial plaques", *Harvey Murray Times*, 15 January 1954, p. 1; "War memorial plaques: RSL moves to cut costs", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 23 September 1955, p. 1.

36 "85-year old Harvey veteran led Anzac Day March", *Harvey Murray Times*, 27 April 1956, 1.

37 "Two memorials unveiled at Harvey Ceremonies", *Harvey Murray Times*, 26 April 1957, p. 1; "Dawn Service at Harvey", *Harvey Murray Times*, 26 April 1937, p. 1.

The two plaques on the front pillars of the library continued to be the focus of Anzac Day dawn services until 2015, when they were removed and rededicated as part of a new monumental memorial opposite the Harvey Town Hall.[38]

Harvey Library joins the State Library Board system

The Library Board of Western Australia was proclaimed on 30 September 1952 under the *Library Board Act of Western Australia* (1951) with the purpose of establishing a free circulating library service throughout the State in cooperation with local authorities. The premise was that all Western Australians would have access to the same reading stock no matter where they lived.[39] With this arrangement, the volunteer community library would have to close and hand over its books to the State Library Board. While there was no opposition to a free library as such, the Harvey Library Committee did not want to hand over its assets, and in February 1954 the Committee agreed to not join the scheme.[40]

The issue lapsed until 1961, when the State Library Board again offered to set up a free lending library system in the Harvey locality. As the State Library Board would not put libraries in Yarloop and Brunswick without a free library in Harvey, and the Library Committee would not give up either its books or building, the Harvey Shire Council called a local referendum.[41] Ratepayers voted against joining the State library scheme.[42]

In response to pressure from local groups like the Apex and Rotary clubs, the Harvey Shire Council appointed a committee to investigate options for a public library and negotiate an acceptable outcome with the Harvey Library Committee in 1964. By this time, the population was growing and a five-year high school was to open soon.[43]

Harvey Shire finally joined the State Library system in November 1977. The volunteer Harvey Library Committee was disbanded and all books and reading materials disposed of.[44] Harvey War Memorial Library was extended and renovated in preparation for its conversion to a public lending library.[45] This work included the removal of internal walls and an addition to the rear providing a larger floor area for library stock, a workroom, and staff amenities. The original timber

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38 Speech at the opening of Harvey War Memorial, April 2015, https://web.archive.org/web/20160302215749/http://www.harvey.wa.gov.au/sitefiles/file/201503/MichaelsSpeachsmall.pdf, accessed 31 July 2023.

39 "Decision deferred on free lending library", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 27 November 1953, p. 3.

40 "Decision deferred on free lending library", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 27 November 1953, p. 3; "Memorial Library will not come under free scheme", *Harvey-Waroona Mail*, 19 February 1954, p. 1.

41 "Referendum will decide battle of the books", *Harvey Murray Times*, 18 August 1961, p. 1.

42 "Harvey rejects State Library bid", *Harvey Murray Times*, 22 September 1961, p. 1; "State Library Move", *Harvey Murray Times*, 15 September 1961, p. 7; "Library Poll: points for voters", *Harvey Murray Times*, 15 September 1961 p. 6. Of the localities – Yarloop, Cookernup, Harvey, Benger, Brunswick, Roelands, Australind and Wokalup - only Wokalup voted in favour of a state library. The overall vote, including absentee and postal, was 1,673 (no) to 906 (yes). Harvey itself voted overwhelmingly "no" – 1,052 to 517.

43 "State library "a necessity"", *Harvey Murray Times*, 1 May 1964, p. 1.

44 Information provided by Heather Wade, email dated 20 September 2023. The minute books of the Library Committee were also destroyed.

45 Library and Information Service of Western Australia, 26th Annual Report of the Board, 1978, 1977-78 - State Library of Western Australia (slwa.wa.gov.au); "Large crowd at Harvey opening", *South Western Times*, 8 November 1977, p. 1.

window frames were replaced with aluminium, the exterior brickwork rendered and painted, and the front porch enclosed with glass panels.[46]

The renovated library and new Council administration offices were officially opened by the Minister for Local Government on 4 November 1977. The buildings were open for inspection by the public prior to the ceremony which was followed by afternoon tea in the Harvey Hall.[47]

Later changes to the rear of the building include a storeroom, access ramp, rear lobby and universal access toilet. A universal access ramp has also been built at the front of the building.



Figure 4: War Memorial Library in 1981, showing the 1977 alterations to the porch entry.
Photograph by F.A.Sharr.

Current use

Harvey War Memorial Library continues to be well patronised as a public lending library under the auspices of the Shire of Harvey and the State Library Board. In addition to lending reading and audio-visual materials, the library has a full calendar of activities throughout the year supporting events and providing meeting space for community groups. In celebration of its 100th year, in 2022 the library prepared a display of 'old-time' Harvey, exhibiting photographs, artefacts, and memorabilia from the 1920s.[48]

In 2021, the Shire of Harvey unveiled the Harvey Community Precinct Master Plan, which includes the creation of a library and civic administration precinct, incorporating *Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls* as well as the Harvey Town Hall, Shire Administration Building, Catholic Church, and RSL Hall Community Resource Building.[49] The Shire of Harvey endorsed the Master Plan in August 2022 and it is anticipated construction of Stage One will commence within the 2024/2025 financial year.[50]

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46 Parry and Rosenthal Architects, "Proposed additions to War Memorial Library, Young Street, Harvey", Job B20/76, January 1977; plans held by the Shire of Harvey.

47 "Public Notices: Shire of Harvey", *South Western Times*, 3 November 1977, p. 47; "Large crowd at Harvey opening", *South Western Times*, 8 November 1977, p. 1.

48 '100 years of Harvey Library', Shire of Harvey, 24 May 2022, Accessed October 2023, https://www.harvey.wa.gov.au/news-and-events/all-news/2022/may/100-years-of-harvey-library

49 'Harvey Community Precinct Master Plan 2021', Shire of Harvey, Accessed October 2023.

50 'Harvey Community Precinct', *Shire of Harvey*, Accessed October 2023, https://www.harvey.wa.gov.au/build-and-develop/projects/harvey-community-precinct

12. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

The Harvey War Memorial Library comprises the 1921 War Memorial Library building, with rear additions undertaken in three stages between 1977 and 2015.

The original portion of the building measures approximately 11.8m wide by 7.7m length, with a projecting portico/lobby at the front. The 1977 additions extend the depth by approximately 8m and include a workroom and staff toilet along the southern side. Subsequent skillion additions at the rear of the 1977 addition include a storeroom, access ramp, rear lobby and universal access toilet.

As a result of the alterations and additions undertaken in 1977 there is no visible evidence of the original rear and internal walls, chimney, or back-to-back fireplaces. With reference to the original portion of the building, fabric and detailing dating from 1977 includes the low-pitched gabled roof; the gabled profile of the bays on either side of the portico; aluminium doors and windows to the front of the portico; glazed entrance doors to the library; aluminium framed windows to the four original window openings; an additional window opening to the south elevation; suspended acoustic ceiling; rendered internal wall finishes; and the textured painted finish externally.

The District Honour Rolls comprise three timber boards, two listing the names of those who served during WWI and the third listing those who served during WWII. These are mounted as part of a wall display, together with other war memorabilia and an Australia Day commemorative panel.

Siting

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is located within a large civic precinct at the north-eastern corner of Uduc Road and Young Street (102-104 Uduc Street). For this assessment, its immediate curtilage is limited to a setback of approximately 2.5m from Young Street on the western side, a narrow modern garden bed along the southern side, a small part of a carpark on the eastern side and a mulched setback from an adjacent fence line on the northern side.

The associated precinct has a frontage of approximately 58m to Uduc Road (the main street of Harvey) and 80m to Young Street. Component parts include the Shire offices on Uduc Road (developed from 1935); the 'L' shaped Town Hall complex, which includes a main hall along Uduc Road and lesser hall along Young Street (developed from 1914); and a sealed carpark across the rear of the above buildings. Harvey War Memorial Library is located at the north-west corner of this precinct and is approximately 24m north of the rear wall of the lesser hall.

This part of Young Street also forms part of a broader community precinct, with the open-air Harvey War Memorial located on the north-west corner of Young Street and Uduc Road (2015); and the Harvey Recreation Grounds occupying the area opposite the library. On the eastern side of Young Street, the area to the north of Harvey War Memorial Library is occupied by a former residence, open space, the former Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Inception (1932) and the Harvey Primary School (developed from 1922).



Figure 5. Civic precinct at the intersection of Uduc Road and Young Street

Harvey War Memorial Library is on the left side of this photograph.

The 1914-1915 Harvey Town Hall is located on the corner, with the entry to the main hall the prominent corner feature.

The 1935 Shire of Harvey offices are on the right.



Figure 6. Eastern side of Young Street: Looking north along Young Street from Uduc Road

The 1915 drill hall (lesser hall) of the Harvey Town Hall complex is the utilitarian brick building in the foreground. Like the library, this has been modified with modern roof sheeting and aluminium framed windows. Unlike the library it has retained its face-brick finish.



Figure 7. Eastern side of Young Street: Carpark on the southern side of the library

Harvey War Memorial Library is separated from the rear of Harvey Town Hall by a sealed carpark.



Figure 8. Eastern side of Young Street: Development on the northern side of the library

This former residence, which is immediately adjacent to Harvey War Memorial Library, is now occupied by 96.5fm, Community Radio, Harvey. It has a front setback of approximately 15m, which allows clear views to the library's northern elevation.

The former residence and the former Church of Our Lady of Immaculate Inception (glimpsed on the left of this photograph) are separated by approximately 50m of open space.



Figure 9. Western side of Young Street: Harvey War Memorial

The north-western corner of Uduc Road and Young Street was developed with a new war memorial in 2015.



Figure 10. Western side of Young Street: Harvey War Memorial - plaques

The two plaques mounted on the central monument were relocated from the portico of the Harvey War Memorial Library in 2015. These record the names of the local men who died on active service during WWI and WWII.

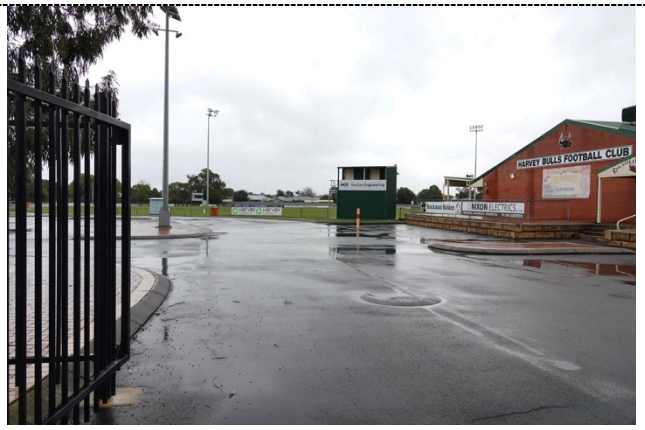


Figure 11. Western side of Young Street: Harvey Recreation Grounds

The western side of Young Street, immediately opposite Harvey War Memorial Library, is occupied by a vehicular access drive and carpark for the Harvey Recreation grounds.

Buildings in this area are generally of utilitarian character.

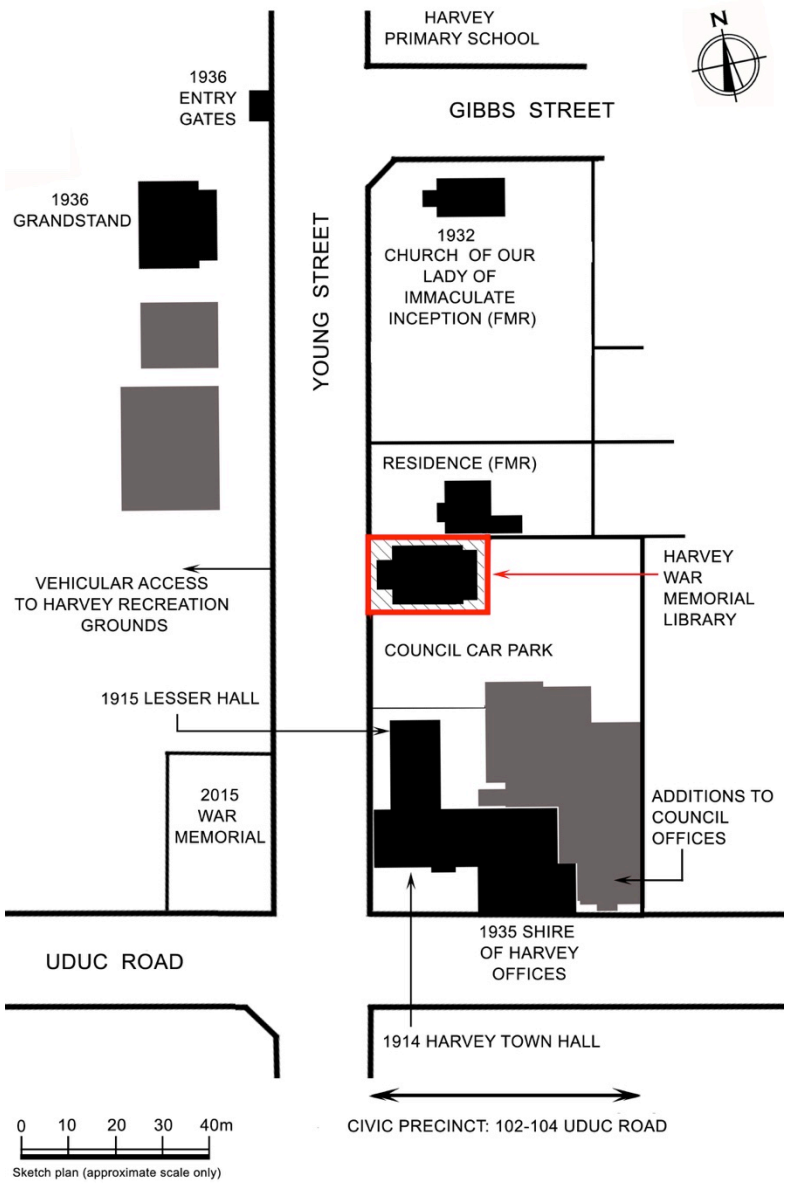


Figure 12. Context of the Harvey War Memorial Library within the associated civic and community precinct

External form and style, and details of the building

Harvey War Memorial Library is a modest single-storey building, with the main façade designed in the Inter-War Stripped Classical style.

The 1921 building and its extensions have a utilitarian form, apart from the symmetrical main façade, which features a central projecting portico with a triangular pediment. The sides of the portico are enclosed by original brick walls and the front is defined by four vestigial 'classical' pillars. The front openings are now enclosed by a central aluminium-framed sliding door and aluminium-framed windows. The key feature of the façade is the name "WAR MEMORIAL LIBRARY' which has been applied in stucco lettering to the frieze.

The walls of the 1921 building were originally face-brick with an unpainted rendered finish to the western face of the portico, but the place now has a lightly textured painted finish. The major part has been painted dark cream, with a lighter cream finish to the portico and dark red highlights to some of the portico detailing (including the stucco lettering to the parapet).

The 1977 alterations and additions removed the prominent gable-hipped roof (which matched the pitch of the front gable) and replaced it with a completely new pre-painted steel roof. With a light cream colour and a low pitch of approximately 12 degrees, the current roofline has an almost negligible impact on streetscape views of the place. The recessed sections of the main façade, to either side of the portico, were also modified as part of these works, with the original flat eaves being raised to meet the new raked roofline.



Figure 13. West elevation

Major alterations undertaken between 1977-2015 to the main (west) elevation include the:

- Removal of the original, visually prominent, gable-hipped roof;
- Raked upper edge to the recessed side bays;
- Painted finish to the original brick walls and rendered detailing;
- Enclosure of the front of the portico;
- Truncation of the inner edge of the moulded capitals of the central two piers.
- Aluminium frames to the openings; and
- Entrance ramp.



Figure 14. West elevation: detail - parapet

Key detailing includes the ogee profile cappings and cornice, the stucco lettering and corbelled gable brackets. The only other decorative elements are the simple capitals and recessed panels to each pier.

The classical simplicity and austerity of the original rendered façade has been diminished by the contrasting paintwork.

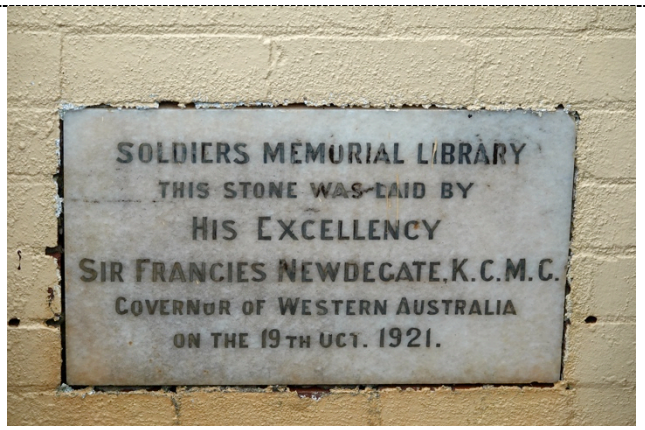


Figure 15. West elevation: detail - foundation stone

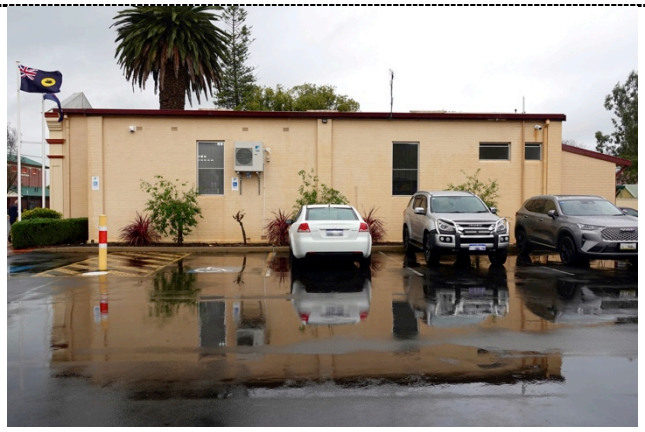


Figure 16. South elevation

This view emphasises the negligible visual impact of the 1977 roof, which is in stark contrast to the prominence of the original gable-hipped roof.

The pier midway along this elevation identifies the extent of the original building.

All of the openings date from the 1977-2015 alterations and additions.



Figure 17. East Elevation

The skillion additions were constructed in two stages in the period c.1977-2015.

The storeroom occupies the section with two high-level windows. The rear lobby is accessed from the door at the top of the ramp, and the universal access toilet is on the left.



Figure 18. North elevation

The pier midway along this elevation identifies the extent of the original building.

Both window openings are original but were fitted with aluminium-framed glazing in 1977.

Internal layout and details

The main entrance to the building is via the portico/lobby, which provides access to the open library area. The library has an acoustic panel ceiling with six skylights, plain rendered walls and a carpeted floor. There is no visible evidence of the location of the original rear or internal walls from the 1921 building, other than a single vertical timber panel on the north wall. However, a subtle variation to the floor level at the location of the original rear wall suggests that there may be some surviving evidence of the original layout below the current flooring.

Along the southern side of the 1977 extension a work room and staff toilet project into the floor area of the library. On the eastern side of the 1977 extension a door provides access to the rear lobby, store and universal access toilet.

All internal finishes date from the 1977 or subsequent works.

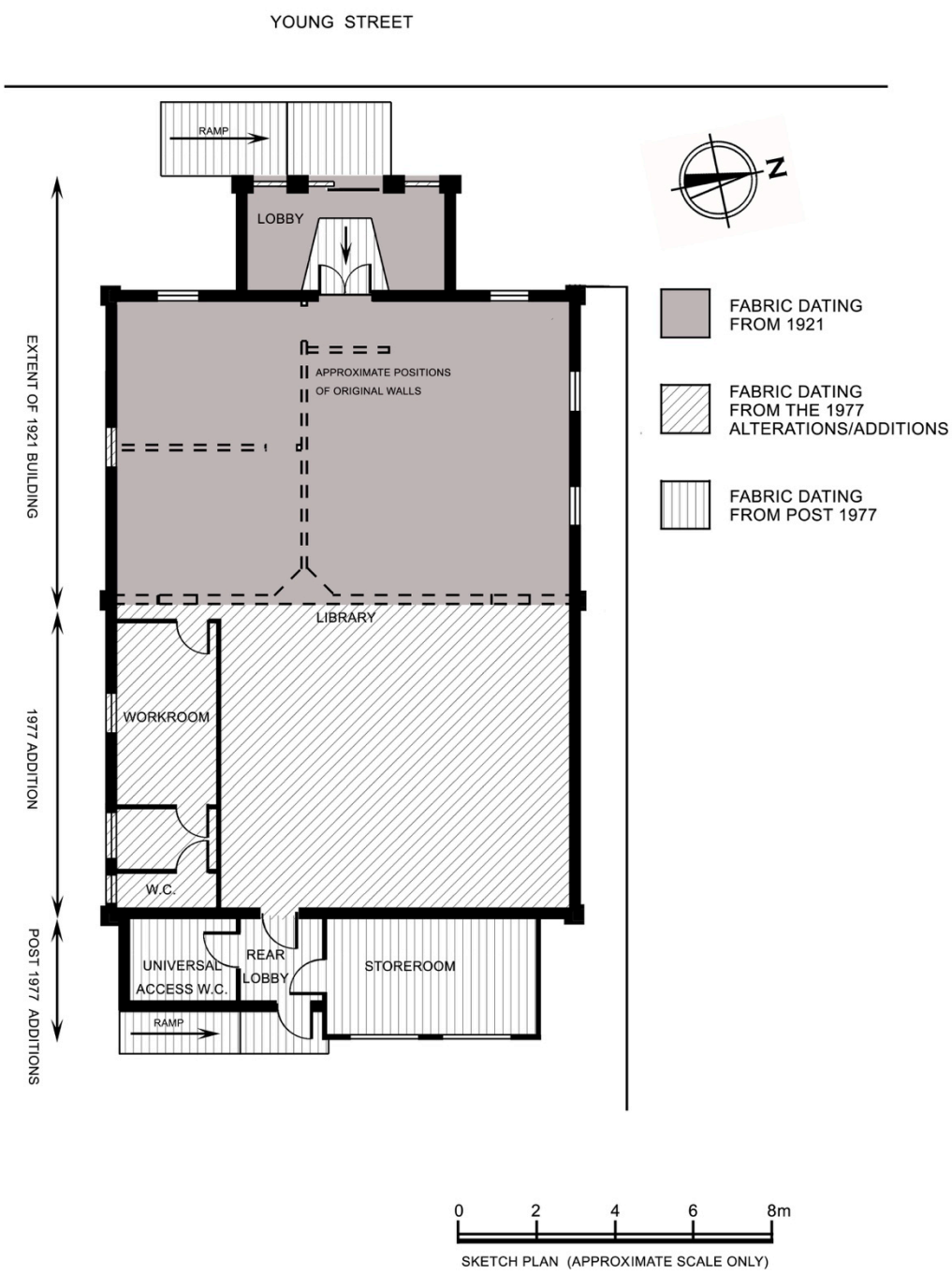


Figure 19. Floor Plan showing different eras of fabric [51]

51 Floor plan based on the site inspection (August 2023) and reference to plans prepared by Parry and Rosenthal Architects, 'Proposed Additions to the War Memorial Library, Young Street, Harvey' (January 1977) and Stephen Carrick Architects, 'Harvey Community Project, DD.04.1, Library GF' (June 2023)

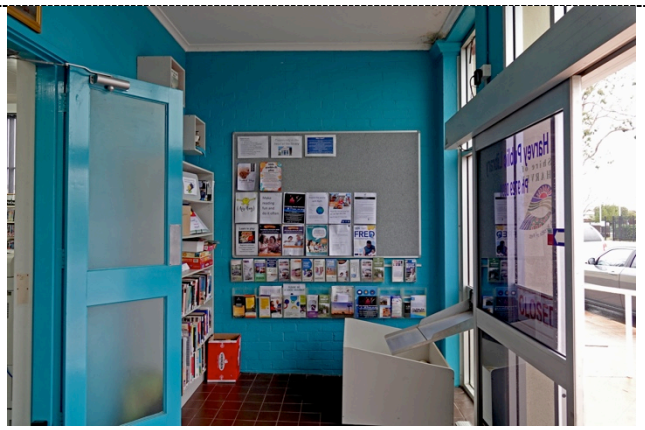


Figure 20. Lobby (former portico) – looking south

The lobby has a tiled floor, painted brick walls, flush panel ceiling with coved cornices, and glazed doors to the library.

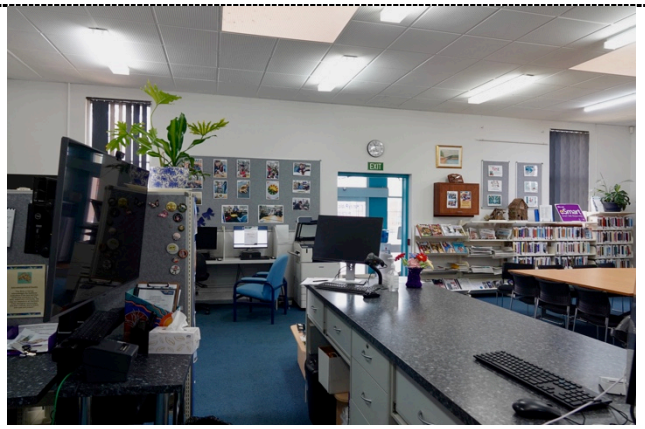


Figure 21. Library – looking west

The two windows and the doorway are original openings, but the door and window fabric has been replaced.



Figure 22. Library – looking north

This view shows the original portion of the building.

The location of the former rear wall is indicated by the vertical timber panel at the right of this photograph.

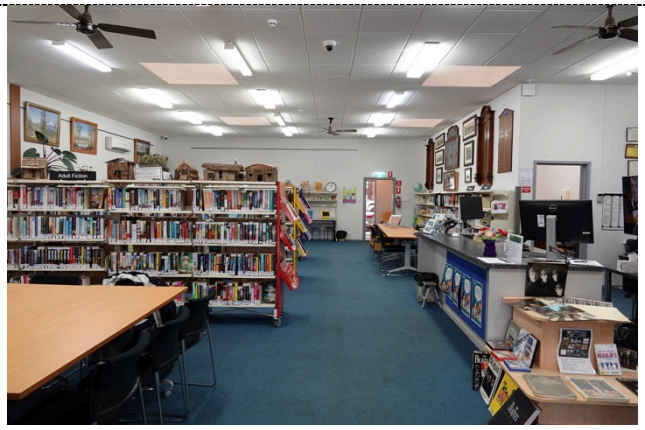


Figure 23. Library – looking east

The original rear wall was in the general vicinity of the bookcase at the centre of this photograph.

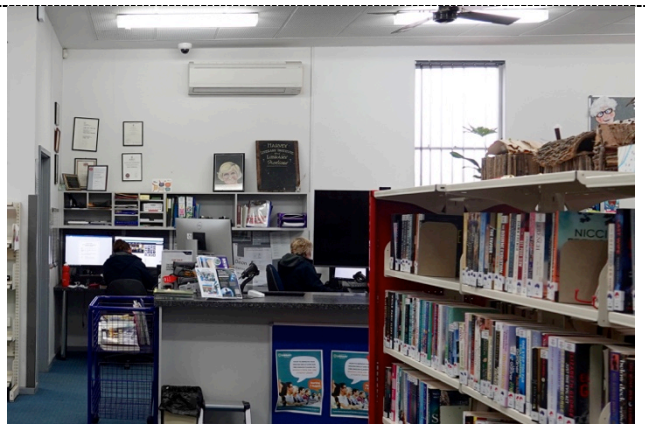


Figure 24. Library – looking south

The library counter and librarians' desks are located at the south-east corner of the original building area. The window opening dates from 1977.

Moveable heritage

The District Honour Rolls are currently mounted on the southern wall of the library within the 1977 extension.

One of two blackboards that were originally wall mounted within the portico is currently displayed on a shelf behind the library counter.

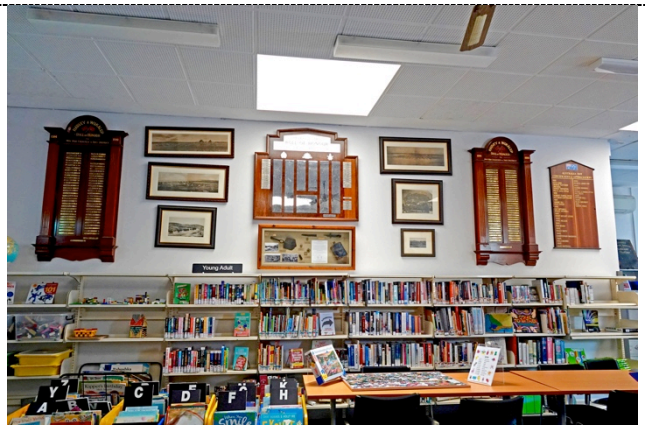


Figure 28. War memorial collection

The southern wall of the 1977 library extension has been used to mount a display of honour boards, photographs, and artefacts.

Apart from a board honouring the recipients of Australia Day certificates (on the far right), all of these relate to WWI and WWII.



Figure 29. WWI Honour Board – A to L

The names of those who 'paid the supreme sacrifice' (those who died on active service) are identified with a crown.

The name of Nurse Larsen has been added at the bottom right of the panel.



Figure 30. WWI Honour Board – L to W



Figure 31. WWII Honour Board

This lists the names of the local men and women who enlisted and identifies those who were 'killed in action' with a star.

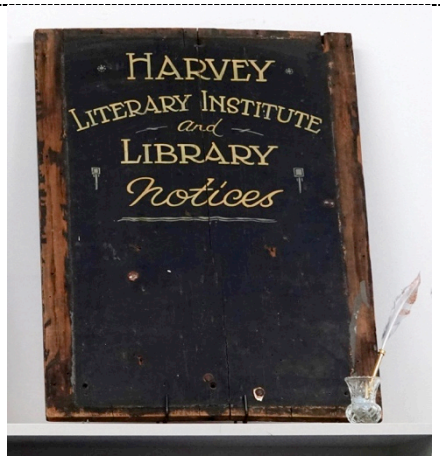


Figure 32. Blackboard formerly mounted in the portico

12. 3 CONDITION

There are small number of minor cracks to the external brickwork and some localised sections of the external painted finish are flaking. Overall, the building is well maintained and in good condition.

The honour boards are well maintained and are in good condition.

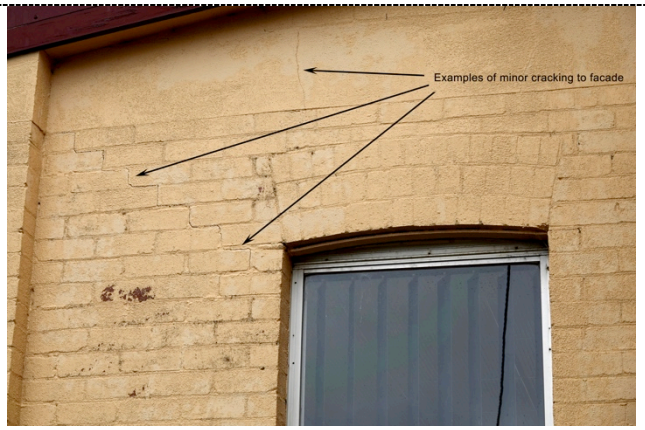


Figure 33. Minor cracking to facade

For example, there is a fine stepped crack following the mortar joints from the top of the window on the northern side of the entry.

In the same area there is a fine vertical crack to the rendered masonry that was added in 1977 to alter the original flat eaves to gabled eaves.

Evidence of flaking paint can also be seen to the left of the window (revealing a small area of the original face brickwork).

12. 4 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Comparative Analysis

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls is a library constructed in 1921 as a war memorial to honour those from Harvey who served in World War I.

Libraries

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls has functioned as a library since it was opened in 1922. The beginning of library services in Western Australia is linked to the establishment of Mechanics Institutes and literary societies, like the Korijekup Literary Institute (later Harvey Literary Institute) founded in 1904. By the 1860s numerous Mechanics' Institutes and other literary societies were established throughout the State and continued to flourish into the early twentieth century. These institutes laid the foundation for Western Australia's modern public library service (beginning in 1952), in Perth and the regions, and aided increases in public

literacy in the State. The following State Registered places are most comparable to *Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls* having provided a library service in a comparable period:

- P1068 *Original Railway Station (1878-93), Geraldton* (from 1878) – a two-storey stone, brick, and iron building predominantly of the Victorian Georgian architectural style that was occupied by the Geraldton Mechanic's Institute and Public Library from c.1906 until a new library was opened in 1968.
- P1296 *Mechanics' Institute (fmr), Kalgoorlie* (1902) – a two-storey Federation Filigree style commercial building that, with its function as the Mechanics' Institute, provided a reading room to the public and library facility by subscription from its opening in 1902 until the latter half of the twentieth century.
- P2474 *Mechanics' Institute, Guildford* (from 1865) – this place was the first public hall in Guildford and housed a public library and offered an annual subscription to use its library facilities since its opening in 1865. The library was relocated to the Guildford Council Chambers in the 1960s.
- P3317 *Mechanics' Institute, Katanning* (from 1896) – this single-storey brick, Federation Free Classical style building that forms part of a town hall complex has social value for its role in contributing to the education of working people in Katanning as the Mechanics' Institute, and later the wider community as the town's lending library.

Though the above places functioned as a library during a similar time to *Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls*, they were constructed much earlier and show elements of earlier architectural styles.

Utilitarian War Memorials

Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls was built by Harvey locals to commemorate their community members who served in World War I. The establishment of war memorials across Western Australia and the nation in the years following World War I was prolific, with local communities finding ways to reconcile and honour their losses with a formal memorial. This resulted in a varied collection of both monument type memorials and to a lesser extent utilitarian memorials spread throughout the State.

The following State Registered places are comparable to *Harvey War Memorial Library & District Honour Rolls*, as utilitarian war memorials that serve dual purposes:

- P1819 *Narrogin Memorial Park War Memorial Pavilion* (from 1922) – the War Memorial Pavilion is an excellent example of an Inter-War Free Classical style monument which, together with the memorial park, is a good example of a commemorative park and a site of national and regional morning for those who lost their lives in World Wars I and II.
- P2101 *Burt Memorial Hall, Perth* (from 1918) – part of the St George's Cathedral complex in Perth, along with other civic buildings, the place is a rare example in Western Australia of a war memorial funded by private individuals and taking the form of a church hall.

- P2722 *Wickepin Nursing Post* (from 1926) – a single-storey Inter-War brick and iron hospital building. The place has historic and social value as a war memorial for the men of Wickepin who lost their lives in World War I, associated with the Australia-wide movement to commemorate those who served by constructing practical memorials, being community facilities like hospitals, halls, and public parks.
- P3344 *Anzac Cottage, Mount Hawthorn* (1916) – a single-storey Federation Queen Anne style building which was the first war memorial built in Australia to commemorate the participation of Australian troops in World War I.
- P10644 *Memorial House and Coronation Rose Garden, Bruce Rock* (from 1922) – The place is a good representative example of the utilitarian war memorials built throughout Western Australia in the Inter-War years and is valued as a commemorative hospital for those who served in World War I and, in ongoing years, as an important local medical service.
- P15695 *Soldiers' Park, Collie* (from 1921) – the place is unusual for the variety of memorial forms it includes in one place, being: the Collie War Memorial obelisk (1921), Honour Avenue planted with mature Camphor Laurel Trees (1921, a Commemorative Arch and Gates (1930), Memorial Rose Gardens (1990), and a Memorial to Aboriginal Servicemen (2000), the latter of which is rare in Australia.

While the above war memorials are multifunctional, none are libraries. There are two other known war memorial libraries, albeit constructed after World War II. These places are not included the State Register:

- P3942 Lake Grace War Memorial Library (1954) (Below Threshold) – a late example of the Inter-War Functionalist style, built to commemorate those who served in World War II, but includes honour rolls for both Wars. The library closed in 1998.
- P13468 Applecross Library (1961) – built as a war memorial on the recommendation of the Applecross RSL sub-branch, to commemorate those who served in World War II. It is not known whether there are honour rolls at this library. The place is now the Canning Bridge Express Library and is also within the State Library Board system.[52]

The above comparative suggests *Harvey War Memorial Library and District Honour Rolls* is an uncommon example of a World War I memorial library in Western Australia.

12. 5 KEY REFERENCES

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12. 6 FURTHER RESEARCH

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52 Oline Richards, Heritage Consultant, 'Inventory of War Memorials in Western Australia', 1996, p. 75; 'Canning Bridge Express Library', *City of Melville*, Accessed November 2023, https://www.melvillecity.com.au/things-to-do/libraries/library-contacts-and-opening-hours/canning-bridge-express-library