



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.

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Jacqui Sherriff, Historian, and Annabel Wills, Conservation Practitioner, in March 2004, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.18 Financing Australia
- 4.5 Making towns to serve rural Australia

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 308 Commercial services and industries
- 408 Institutions

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori contributes to the main streetscape of Perenjori and is part of a collection of heritage buildings including the Hotel and Shire Hall and Offices. (Criterion 1.3 & 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori was built in response to the successful revival of gold mining ventures in the district in the Interwar period and was designed, as a replacement building for the original bank, to hold gold from the mines operating nearby. (Criterion 2.2)

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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori was designed by the architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes and Partners, who developed what would appear to be a standard design for banks in the mid-1930s. It is a good example of their design work for simple and utilitarian buildings for small rural communities. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is valued by the local community for its contribution to this community's sense of place. It was included in the Shire of Perenjori Municipal Heritage Inventory for its aesthetic, historic and social values. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is a rare in Western Australia as a timber bank building, as timber was generally used for banks only in newer settlements, and replaced with more substantial buildings once these towns developed. (Criterion 5.1)

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is a rare extant example of a timber framed, weatherboard clad bank chamber and residence dating from the Inter-War period. (Criterion 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is a representative example of the type of combined banking chamber and residence constructed in regional centers in the Inter-War period. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

Generally, *Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori* is in good condition. Having an ongoing, viable and compatible use for the place has resulted in regular maintenance being carried out.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Generally, *Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori* has a high degree of integrity. The original intention of the place is clear and although it is not utilized for its original purpose, its current purpose is highly compatible and provides a high level of public accessibility. It is likely that the values identified can be maintained in the long term.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Generally, *Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori* has a high level of authenticity. Most of the original fabric is intact.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Jacqui Sherriff, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Annabel Wills, Conservation Practitioner.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is a single storey, timber framed, weatherboard clad bank chamber and residence dating from the Inter-War period.

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori was constructed in 1935 to a design by the architectural firm Hobbs, Forbes and Partners, a prominent Perth practice. It was a replacement building for the Bank of New South Wales, which had established a branch in Perenjori in 1925, and was more suited to holding gold from the mines operating nearby before shipment to Fremantle. The building continued to provide important financial facilities for the people of Perenjori and surrounding districts until 1978, when the bank moved to new premises in the town. The building has accommodated the local museum in the residence and the Shire Tourist Information Centre in the former banking chamber since 1988.

In July 1869, explorer John Forrest named Damperwash Hills and Springs. Prospectors followed his route, and in 1894 George Woodley was the first to find gold - ten miles west of the springs at Rothesay. The seam was sufficiently rich to warrant further investigation and by 1897 the Rothesay mine was a town of about 300 residents.¹ Most of the surrounding mining leases were quickly taken up, with the Glasgow Syndicate taking up many claims of likely worth. The company established a mine on Woodley's Reward c. 1898, which operated until 1902. The mine was subsequently operated by a number of companies, the majority of which had little luck.²

Meanwhile, the area around the mines was settled for agriculture. W H (Bill) Herbert was the first to see agricultural potential in the area and took out a lease on 20,000 acres around the Perangery rock hole in 1905. In the same year, Frank W Summers worked on the construction of the rabbit proof fence through the area. However, permanent settlement of the area did not begin in earnest until 1911, when land was opened for selection.³

It was government policy that rail transport be provided as soon as an area was surveyed for selection and legislation for the extension of the Eastern Railway from Wongan Hills to Mullewa was introduced in 1910. Construction was authorised on 26 January 1911 and laying of the track began at the Wongan Hills end on 22 May 1912 and at the Mullewa end on 12 June 1912. They met at Perenjori (a corruption of Perengary) in December 1913 and the line was handed over to the Western Australian

¹ Enid S Cannon, *Golden Opportunities: A History of Perenjori*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1983, p. 3.

² Ibid., p. 4.

³ Ibid., pp. 14-15.

Government Railways on 1 March 1915.⁴ The line was officially opened for goods travel on 5 March 1915; the first official passengers did not travel until November that year.⁵

The temporary junction at Perenjori developed as a centre for the farmers in the area. Several people built houses at the site and the town grew from there. Private houses were followed by boarding houses, stores and so on, and the first townsite blocks were offered for sale on 15 February 1916. Perenjori was declared an official townsite the following day.⁶ The district was initially governed from Irwin, but in 1916 the Perenjori-Morawa Roads Board was formed as a separate entity.⁷

It was not until 1932 that gold mining in the district was revived, when Berwick, Moreing and Co set up a new diamond drill in the old mine to test for payable quantities of gold at the lower depths. The results were encouraging and in 1934, the Rothesay Gold Mining Company was formed in Adelaide. The mine was in operation again, but rather than process the ore on site (the large copper content had been the reason for the previous failed ventures), the ore was trucked to Perenjori, from where it was railed to North Fremantle and then shipped to Port Pirie in South Australia for processing. The de Bernales company took over the mine in 1935 and Rothesay continued to flourish, along with Coronation Mine, Retaliation at Wanarra and Goondingnow at Payne's Find.⁸ These had a great impact on the local economy and were the impetus for a second phase of development in the town.

Amongst the new constructions was a branch office of the Bank of New South Wales. Established in 1817, the Bank of New South Wales entered into the Western Australian market in August 1883, by which time there were three other banks in the colony (the Western Australian Bank, the National Bank and the Union Bank of Australia Ltd). The Bank of New South Wales' first office was in Perth, and branches were later established in major and developing centres throughout Western Australia, firstly in mining areas and then expanding into agricultural and pastoral areas.⁹

A branch of the Bank of New South Wales opened in Perenjori, in 1925. When the Bank merged with the Western Australian Bank in 1927, the

4 Adrian Gunberg and Jeff Austin, *Rails Through the Bush*, Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne, 1997, p. 207, as cited by Irene Sauman in 'Register of Heritage Places – Assessment Documentation: Railway Barracks, Wongan Hills', Heritage Council of Western Australia, October 2003.

5 Cannon, op. cit., pp. 73-74.

6 Ibid., p. 33.

7 Ibid., p. 40.

8 Ibid., p 4.

9 IM Suter, 'The Bank in Western Australia: The Swan River Settlement Grows Up', Battye PR4812; R F Holder, *Bank of New South Wales: a history 1817-1970*, 2 vols, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1970, pp. 215, 392, 411-12, 505-20, 624-31, as cited by Irene Sauman in Considine and Griffiths with James Vincent and Irene Sauman, 'Former Bank of New South Wales, Cue: Conservation Plan', September 2001, p. 11. See also, G D Snooks, 'Development in Adversity 1913-1950', in C T Stannage (ed), *A New History of Western Australia*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1981.

Perenjori branch was one of 18 branches of the Bank of New South Wales in Western Australia.¹⁰

Due to the Western Australian Bank's liberal lending policies for agriculture and pastoral pursuits, the Bank of New South Wales was exposed to farm debt during the economic depression of the late 1920s and 1930s. However, the success of mining operations such as that as Rothesay brought better banking times¹¹ and it was decided that a new branch building be erected in Perenjori. A local newspaper reported that

...the development of the Rothesay gold mine was having a very welcome effect in the commercial circle of Perenjori – an illustration of which is the projected extension of the Bank of New South Wales to be built shortly on the block next to the present building.¹²

Architects Hobbs, Forbes and Partners called tenders for the 'erection and completion of a new branch banking premises' in February 1935 and the following month, the contract was awarded to B T Ewart for £2,187.¹³

No description of the building or date of opening has been located in either local newspapers or the *Building and Construction Journal*. It is assumed that construction was completed by the end of the year.

There was a residence for the bank staff attached, which

...had a bathroom included, and an elevated rain water tank which supplied water to both the bathroom and kitchen! So this became the status symbol but more often the unattainable dream, for the women. Most tanks held on 1,000 gallons and were raised up just enough to put a bucket under the tap.¹⁴

The Bank obtained a license to buy gold, providing the mines working nearby with an important service. Bob Moorhead, the owner of a store at Rothesay, obtained the contract to transport the gold to the Perenjori Bank once a week. The gold was then railed to Perth. Later, Tony Farrell got the contract to take the gold to Perth by car.¹⁵

The Perenjori Branch of the Bank of New South Wales continued to provide banking services to the local community until 1978 (by which time it was Westpac), when the branch was relocated to another building in town (now the Telecentre).¹⁶

The Shire acquired the building soon after the Bank's relocation and during Bicentennial celebrations in 1988 the place was officially opened as the Perenjori and District Pioneer Museum (located in the former residence)

¹⁰ Suter, op. cit. The Western Australian Bank had been established in 1841 and was the colony's only bank for 20 years. At the time of the merger, the Western Australian Bank had 82 branches and sub-branches throughout Western Australia.

¹¹ Bank of NSW Archives, Pyrmont, WAB-15 and Notes on WA branches and agencies, as cited by Sauman in Considine and Griffiths, op. cit., pp. 11-12.

¹² *Perenjori Pioneer*, p. 8.

¹³ *Building and Construction Journal*, 8 February 1935, p. 10; 8 March 1935, p. 8.

¹⁴ Cannon, op. cit., p. 38.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 4.

¹⁶ Volunteer Museum Staff, conversation on site with Annabel Wills, 27 February 2004.

and the Shire Tourist Information Centre (located in the former banking chamber).¹⁷

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori was included in the Shire of Perenjori's Municipal Heritage Inventory in 1999 for its historical significance as a commercial building that operated for over sixty years, its high degree of authenticity and aesthetic values associated with its construction materials, simple symmetrical façade and streetscape presence. The Inventory included a recommendation that the place be considered for inclusion in the State Register of Heritage Places.¹⁸

In 2005 the place continues to be used as the local museum and tourist information centre. The Shire maintains the Tourist Bureau while volunteers manage and promote the museum.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is a single storey, timber framed, weatherboard clad bank chamber and residence dating from the Inter-War period. It is located on the corner of Fowler and Smith Streets, Perenjori.

The Shire of Perenjori is located 354 kilometres north of Perth and is one of the biggest agricultural shires in Western Australia. It is accessed from Perth via the Great Northern Highway and the Wubin - Morawa Road.

Located within the Mid-West Region, the Shire of Perenjori has a total area of 8,214 square kilometers and is mainly agricultural farming land, as well as some mining leases. The Shire is bordered to the north by the Shire of Morawa, west by the Shire of Three Springs, Carnamah and Coorow, south by Dalwallinu and east by Yalgoo.¹⁹

The population of the Perenjori Shire is approximately 700. The main town in the Shire is Perenjori which is located in the northwest portion of the Shire. It has a population of approximately 300. The other main town in the Shire is Latham with a population of approximately 60. The remaining population is scattered through the surrounding farmland.²⁰

The *Bank of New South Wales (fmr)* is located on the north east corner of the intersection of Fowler and Smith Streets, Perenjori. Fowler Street is the main street in Perenjori and contains several residences, the Co-op supermarket, Hotel, Shire Hall and Offices, Post Office / Telecentre Centre and a few small shops. Fowler Street is a section of the main road leading

¹⁷ 'History of Perenjori and District Pioneer Museum', information leaflet, n.d. The museum was established by Perenjori Parents and Citizens who wished to pay tribute to the early settlers of the district during Western Australia's 'Way 79' sesquicentennial celebrations. Located in the old school house, the museum was officially opened in October 1979. In the 1980s, the museum had to be closed due to the condition of the building and the Shire offered part of the former bank building.

¹⁸ Tanya Suba and Graham Grundy, 'Shire of Perenjori Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places', prepared for the Shire of Perenjori, 1998-99, place number 5.

¹⁹ Shire of Perenjori Web Site.

²⁰ Shire of Perenjori Web Site.

from Wubin to Morawa and passing through Maya, Latham, Bunjil and Caron.

Fowler Street runs approximately in a north south direction. The railway line and rail reserve run parallel to the road on the western side. There are some landscaped areas and park / playground areas located between the railway and the main road.

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is a single storey, timber framed, weatherboard clad bank chamber and residence. The bank chamber is located at the front of the building with the residence located at the rear. The two portions of the building are under the same roof and are linked by a single doorway.

The bank chamber comprises the public area and front counter, the bank managers office and the vault. This section of the building is currently used for the Tourist Information Centre and the Tea Rooms.

The residence comprises a hall, lounge room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bathroom, covered in verandah sleepout and a partially enclosed rear porch. This section of the building is currently used for the Museum.

Externally the building is timber framed and weatherboard clad with a gabled, hipped corrugated iron roof in short length sheets. The bank chamber part of the building is located on the front boundary of the site with a concrete ramp and red brick paving to the street edge. The building sits on timber stumps.

The front elevation facing Fowler Street is symmetrical with a central timber framed front door and a timber framed double hung window to each side. The front door has an eight pane fanlight above. The windows have corrugated iron awnings over. There is a concrete ramp with a tubular steel balustrade leading from the footpath to the front door. It runs parallel to the street. There are several signs to the front elevation both fixed to the building and free standing.

To the south of the bank chamber section of the building is a domestic scale garden bounded by a low height mesh link fence. There is a gate and path leading to the entrance porch to the residence section of the building. The porch is under a separate lower pitched hipped roof and has walls of timber framed lattice and weatherboards. This is set well back front the front boundary line and the front wall line of the bank chamber. A timber sign on log poles reading

Perenjori Districts

Pioneer Museum

is located in this front garden area. This elevation clearly indicates two separate entrances to the building, one public and one private.

To the north of the building is a cleared gravel area with various pieces of disused farming machinery and a timber framed, corrugated colourbond roofed gazebo. Several large native gum trees are located around the building as well as flood lights on tall poles. To the rear of the gravel

covered area is a large skillion open shed. The shed is steel framed and clad with a metal deck material. There are several pieces of machinery and vehicles located under this shed.

The northern elevation of the main building clearly shows two distinct sections. The front section (bank chamber) has two timber framed double hung windows with corrugated iron awnings. This section of the elevation is setback from the rear section. The rear section (residence) has two pairs of timber framed double hung windows and a timber framed sash window either side of a red brick chimney (kitchen chimney). These windows have no awnings. Another chimney is visible in the elevation. It is a red face brick chimney with a terracotta pot, serving the fireplace in the lounge room.

To the rear of the site are four outbuildings comprising two external WCs and a shed, a garage and a small windmill. One WC, the shed and the garage are timber framed and weatherboard clad buildings with the WC and the shed having skillion corrugated iron roofs and the garage having a gabled corrugated iron roof. The other WC is of the same shape but is clad with fibre cement sheeting. The WCs have timber framed doors and the shed and garage have timber framed windows. Immediately behind the main building the ground is covered with broken sections of bitumen and various types of paving. The WC is in a fair to poor condition whilst the shed and garage appear to be in a fair to good condition. The rear portion of the site is fenced at the boundaries by a low level colourbond sheet metal fencing system. This fence is in a good condition.

The rear elevation of the main building has two timber framed double hung windows to the bathroom. The rear porch has been partially infilled with fibre cement sheeting and sits on a brick plinth with a concrete floor. A steel mesh fence and gate block the rear entrance to the building. Some museum display items are housed in this area.

The southern elevation is comprised mainly of the fibre cement clad verandah infill. This infill is under a separate roof which is lower than the main roof. It contains aluminium sliding windows. There is extensive shrub/hedge type planting obscuring much of the view of this elevation. There is a low mesh link fence to the front portion of the site along this elevation and the low level colourbond fence to the rear portion. To the front of the verandah infill is the front porch for the residence entrance. As mentioned above the residence has a separate entrance set in a domestic scale garden.

Internally the bank chamber has one large room which was the public counter area. The timber bank counter remains in place. This area is used as the Tourist Information Centre and is open during Spring, the peak tourist season (wildflower season). This room has high ceilings and timber floor boards. The walls are clad with fibre cement sheeting to the top sections with vertical T&G boards below. There are chamfered top timber skirting boards. A window mounted air conditioning unit is located in the northern elevation. Small kitchenette facilities are located in the north east corner of this room.

A plaque mounted in the wall in the bank chamber reads:

*THIS PLAQUE IS ERECTED
IN HONOUR OF
MRS MARIE SEARS
IN RECOGNITION OF HER
VALUABLE CONTRIBUTION
TO THE
PERENJORI MUSEUM
JULY 2003*

Two doors lead from the main public bank chamber room to a room to the south. This room was originally the bank managers office and is now utilized as the tea rooms. One door was originally for members of the public who had a meeting with the bank manager and was located in front of the main counter. The second door was for bank staff and was located behind the main counter. The bank managers office has the same finishes as the main bank chamber.

The bank chamber contains a large Chubb vault which remains in a good condition and is used for storage. The vault has a concrete floor. Behind the vault is a long thin cupboard space with a large portion being accessed from the bank managers office and a small portion from the residence entry.

There is a single timber framed door with one glazed panel leading from the bank chamber to the residence.

The residence has a different ambiance and is of a more domestic scale, although many features are similar. Most of the walls have vertical timber T&G board wall paneling to dado height and floors of carpet on timber.

The front door is a timber framed door with 9 panes of glass and a side light.

The lounge and dining rooms contain red brick fireplaces with timber mantles.

The dining room has a servery from the kitchen.

The kitchen contains the hearth and oven, later cupboards, a walk in pantry room and bare timber floor boards.

The two bedrooms have timber framed French doors leading to the verandah infill area.

The bathroom contains a bath and basin and has walls clad in waterproof wall sheeting.

The museum contains many items from the surrounding areas for display. The scales in the lounge are among the items displayed that have a direct link to the bank itself.

Generally, *Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori* is in a good condition.

Changes to the building include the verandah and porch infills, addition of some out buildings, introduction of concrete access ramp and removal of some elements when it ceased to be a bank.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Banks of the 1920s and 1930s

An analysis of the distribution of banks in *Wises' Post Office* directories during the period from the outbreak of World War I to the onset of World War II reflects the changing nature of Western Australia's economy from being largely dependant on mining activities, to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. As at Perenjori, bank branches/agencies were established in a number of towns servicing the developing agricultural areas, including Ballidu, Koorda, Lake Grace, Mullewa, Nanson, Three Springs and Trayning, in the mid- to late 1920s.²¹

There was generally a decline in the construction of new bank premises during the period due to the effects of the Depression. In the 1930s, the Inter-War influence replaced Federation facades, but otherwise the buildings remained similar to those of earlier periods. As in previous periods, the majority of banks were large, single-storey brick buildings, although in the newly settled rural areas where business permanency was uncertain, bank buildings were less substantial structures, predominantly timber framed and clad with weatherboard or corrugated iron.²²

There are approximately 40 banks on the database constructed between 1930 and 1940. Of these, two are on the Register:

- P 0405 Office of the Dept of Agriculture (fmr Agricultural Bank), Busselton: 1931; Inter-War Free Classical; brick and tile.
- P 2064 Commonwealth Bank Building, Forrest Place, Perth: 1930; Inter-War Beaux Arts; Donnybrook stone.

Of these 40, only four are identified as being of weatherboard construction, including *Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori*. The others are:

- P 6879 Union Bank (fmr), Dalton Street, Yealering: Constructed c. 1930; this timber framed with weatherboard and fibro cladding building was used as a bank until the 1940s, when it was converted to solely residential use.²³
- P 4870 Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Dangin: Constructed in 1934, this building is of the same design as the Perenjori building, suggesting that Hobbs, Forbes and Partners developed a standard plan for the Bank. It operated as a bank until 1947, when it became a

²¹ Julia Ball, David Kelsall and John Pidgeon, 'Statewide Survey of Banks 1829-1939, Southern Region, Western Australia', prepared for the Cultural Environment Committee, National Trust of Australia (WA), November 1997, pp. 23-24.

²² *ibid.*, pp. 20 & 25.

²³ Laura Gray with the assistance of the Wickepin and Yealering Steering Committees, 'Shire of Wickepin Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places', May 1996.

private residence (although the bank still operated in the front of the building twice weekly for a few years).²⁴

- P 2602 Agricultural Bank (fmr), Kununoppin: Constructed 1936; weatherboard and brick with corrugated iron roof; also used as a military barracks, and vacant when assessed for the Municipal Inventory.²⁵

The majority of extant banks built during the 1930s are of brick construction. Based on the information available, *Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori* is a rare example of a timber framed, weatherboard clad bank chamber and residence dating from the Inter-War Period.

Of the 257 places in the HCWA database from any period that have a current or former use as a bank, only 26 are noted as including timber elements²⁶, of which only 19 are of weatherboard. Besides *Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori*, three other former banks were identified by this search as being Registered places, of which only one is at all comparable, being P5261 *Duffy's Store & Billiard Saloon(fmr)*. A section of the 1929 timber billiard saloon was rented by the R&I bank from 1947 until the early 1990s.

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is rare in Western Australia as a timber bank building.

Hobbs, Forbes and Partners Architects

J J Talbot Hobbs entered into partnership with E H Dean-Smith and W J Forbes in 1905 and c. 1930, the firm became Hobbs, Forbes and Partners. The architectural firm designed banking chambers and residences for a number of banks during these years. These included the Union Bank (Carnarvon), Commercial Bank (Albany), National Bank (Merredin, Bunbury, Kojonup, Narrogin, Wagin and Perth), Bank of New South Wales (Perenjori, Lake Grace, Dangin, Carnarvon and Perth) and the Western Australian Bank (Wagin, Ravensthorpe, Fremantle and Perth).²⁷

Other buildings designed by the firm in the Inter-War period include the Savoy Hotel, Perth (1914; RHP), St Peter's Anglican Church, Bruce Rock (1929; recommended for RHP), Victoria Plains War Memorial (1929), Victoria Plains Roads Board Office (1937) and Newspaper House, Perth (1930; RHP).

Bank of New South Wales (fmr), Perenjori is a good example of the firms work for small rural communities, particularly as a timber framed and weatherboard clad combined bank chamber and residence.

²⁴ Laura Gray with the assistance of the Steering Committee, 'Shire of Quairading Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places', April 1996.

²⁵ HCWA database search, 19 May 2004

²⁶ NB: this search includes buildings with elements such as shingle roofs and timber frames.

²⁷ Architectural plans, Forbes and Fitzhardinge archives, Battye CN8 as discussed by Irene Sauman and John Taylor in 'Register of Heritage Places: Homeswest Building, Carnarvon', Heritage Council of Western Australia, January 2000; HCWA Database, accessed 8 March 2004.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

No plans of the building have been located.

A search of trade journals in the 1930s may reveal if Hobbs, Forbes and Partners designed other bank buildings for the Bank of New South Wales in addition to those at Perenjori and Dangin.