



Discover Bunbury's iconic and favourite buildings on this walking trail around the CBD

BUNBURY Heritage Trail

Acknowledgements
 The City of Bunbury
 Bunbury Museum & Heritage Centre
 Stirling Street Arts Centre
 Bunbury Visitors' Centre

*Acknowledgements - contribution from Bernhard Bischoff, Bunbury Heritage Trail (1988)
 Cover photo supplied by Memories of Bunbury*



view of Bunbury from Boulter's Heights



The **Noongar Aborigines** have lived continuously in the South West for at least 35,000 years. Bunbury was a major seasonal gathering place offering an abundance of food from rivers, estuaries and the ocean. As a result there are a number of significant Aboriginal sites in the Bunbury area.

In 1838 Governor Stirling brought the Scott Family to Bunbury, the district's first settlers and farmers. The town of Bunbury was surveyed in 1841 and has had a varied history including a favoured holiday resort for the Goldfields and a busy port for the export of timber, agricultural products, alumina and mineral sands. City status was achieved on 8th October, 1979.

Take a walk and explore some of Bunbury's heritage amongst the many café and retail opportunities the City has to offer.

Bunbury's iconic and favourite buildings:

1. Bunbury Museum and Heritage Centre
2. Prince of Wales Hotel
3. Austral Chambers
4. Boulter's Store
5. Bon Marche
6. Bunbury Women's Club
7. Wight and Emmett Produce Merchants (fmr)
8. Old Railway Station
9. CWA House
10. The Rose Sample Room
11. The Rose Hotel
12. Hands Building
13. Trafalgars
14. Fitzgeralds
15. Dalgety & Co
16. Clifton Motel and Grittleton Lodge
17. China City Garden
18. Burlington Hotel
19. Bunbury Tower
20. Lord Forrest Hotel
21. The Lyric Theatre (fmr)
22. Grand Central Hotel
23. WA Bank (fmr)
24. Cronshaw's Store (fmr)
25. Bunbury Regional Art Gallery
26. Masonic Hall
27. Bunbury Council Chambers and Centenary Gardens
28. St Paul's Place
29. Old Commonwealth Bank
30. Bunbury Post Office & Bonded Store (fmr)
31. Teede's House (fmr)
32. Anzac Park The War Memorial
33. Stirling Street Arts Centre

Approx. 50-70 mins walking time

- ### Other Points of interest:
- A. Stirling Street Heritage Precinct
 - B. St Patrick's Catholic Cathedral
St Boniface Anglican Cathedral
 - C. Boulter's Heights Lookout
 - D. Pioneer Park
 - E. Wardandi Memorial Park
 - F. Wyalup Rocky Point Wyalup
 - G. Chequered Lighthouse
 - H. CBH Grain Silos (fmr)



Captain Bob & Chequered Lighthouse



A 'Flying 50' racing car outside the 1938 Customs House and Bond Store which is now Fitzgerald's Bar



John Forrester



John Hands



Emma Rose



Bon Marche



Bunbury Government School students with Head Teacher Thomas Paisley, 1910



Historical Noongar birthing waters

State Registered Place

1. Bunbury Museum and Heritage Centre originally built as a Boys' School in 1886, replacing a much older convict building. It's had several expansions and functions since, becoming a Tourist Bureau, dance school, theatre and restaurant. One of the former pupils was WA Premier Sir Newton Moore.



2. Prince of Wales Hotel first built in 1882 and remodelled by J.G. Hough and Son in 1907. The decorative verandah dominates the streetscape and the place was highly valued as a holiday venue.

3. Austral Chambers built in 1912 for J.E. Hands, who was Mayor of Bunbury at the time and son of ex-convict and prominent businessman John Hands. You can see the name and year of construction in decorative plaster mouldings beneath the central peak.

4. Boulter's Store built in 1923 for a drapery business for Alfred H Boulter. An Art Deco conversion was carried out in 1937. Boulter was active in civic affairs and prompted the construction of a walk and rotunda on the hill now known as Boulter's Heights.

5. Bon Marche was built as W.S. Spencer & Sons Store in 1891. Spencer also established the Wellington Hotel in Bunbury in 1864. He was a dedicated businessman, Mayor and a member of the Legislative Council for the South West until his death in 1901. Art Deco styling was completed in 1937 by J.G. Hough & Son.

6. Bunbury Women's Club Anglican Deanery and former Rectory constructed from 1889 for Rev Withers. It's been home to the Bunbury Women's Club since 1955. The interpretation sign indicates where the original frontage of the building is on the eastern boundary.

7. Wight and Emmett Produce Merchants (fmr) established in 1895, operated continually from this store and only relocated to Davenport in 2016.

8. Old Railway Station Built in 1905, is a fine example of the Federation Free Classical style. Passenger trains terminated here until 1985. When the railway was moved out of the city centre to Wollaston, the land surrounding the building on the east side was turned into Bicentennial Square and opened in 1988 to commemorate Australia's Bicentenary.

8. Old Railway Station Built in 1905, is a fine example of the Federation Free Classical style. Passenger trains terminated here until 1985. When the railway was moved out of the city centre to Wollaston, the land surrounding the building on the east side was turned into Bicentennial Square and opened in 1988 to commemorate Australia's Bicentenary.

9. CWA House built in 1931 for the Bunbury branch of the Country Women's Association (CWA). It is a rare example of the Inter-War Old English style of architecture in Bunbury.

10. The Rose Sample Room was built around 1904 and is one of the few existing examples of a detached commercial sample room from this era.



11. The Rose Hotel is one of Bunbury's most impressive heritage buildings. It is the grandest of the remaining gold boom hotels and was built in 1865 for Samuel Rose. The hotel is typical of the architectural style of the boom period. The hotel was practically rebuilt in 1897/98 under the ownership of J.C. Illingworth.

12. Hands Building was designed in 1903 for John Horatio Carr who established his pharmacy and dentistry in Bunbury in 1894. It was promoted as a modern pharmacy/dentistry and included some living quarters on the upper storey. In later years, the building belonged to business identity Jack Hands (former Mayor of Bunbury) and it is still referred to today as the Hands Building.

13. Trafalgars The Wellington Hotel replaced one of Bunbury's oldest hotels and first buildings, the Swan Inn (1857) in 1868. William Spencer took over the licence in 1862. It was substantially remodelled in 1918 and in the 1990s was renamed as Trafalgars Hotel.

14. Fitzgeralds built from 1896, the former H.M. Custom and Bond Store was an integral part of the commercial life in the Port of Bunbury and was linked with business, railway, shipping and harbour facilities. When new premises were built in 1958, the Bond Store fell into disuse. After being earmarked for demolition, it was virtually rebuilt and converted into a restaurant and then a bar.

15. The former *Dalgety & Co* building was built in 1903. Its imposing façade is constructed mainly of limestone blocks from Donnybrook and partly from brick. It was known as "Port Pottery" for a number of years and now houses Sala Wine Bar.

16. Clifton Motel and Grittleton Lodge Grittleton Lodge was built about 1885 as the home of Robert and Esther Forrest. Robert was a successful flour miller and brother of Sir John Forrest. Esther and her sister Eliza supported the Women's Christian Temperance Union and set up a branch of the Sailor's Rest in rented rooms at the Pier/Gordon's Hotel in 1889. The Forrests lived in the house until 1925 and Grittleton Lodge is currently used for 'heritage' accommodation.

17. China City Garden built from 1892 originally as a restaurant and catering business. It became Henderson's Coffee Palace in 1902 and provided food and lodging at a time when Bunbury was a popular seaside resort. It has also been Boulden's Paint Shop for a time.

18. Burlington Hotel built around 1895 to cater for the influx of seaside holiday makers. It once had wrought iron verandahs on both streets, but in common with many Victoria Street buildings, they have been partly removed.

19. Bunbury Tower colloquially known as "The Milk Carton" or "The Shark" is a point of reference on the skyline. It was built in 1986 by Alan Bond-owned Austmark International as part of the decentralisation of government agencies from Perth.

20. Lord Forrest Hotel Austmark International was required to construct this building as part of the negotiations for the Bunbury Tower development.



21. The Lyric Theatre (fmr) built in 1905 as a spectacular example of Free Classical Edwardian style, and refurbished internally and externally in Art Deco style in 1937 after a fire. It reflects a range of architecture of the gold boom and post-depression recovery era and was used as a specialist theatre and for important social gatherings. From 1962 it became known as Bill Brown's Furniture Store and more recently Maker and Co.

22. Grand Central Hotel was built around 1900 as a temperance (alcohol-free) hotel for Charles Eggleston. Its style is Federation Arts and Crafts, with characteristically patterned wooden railings.

23. WA Bank (fmr) (#101, 1896) and Solicitors' Office (fmr) (#99, 1910) The WA Bank (fmr) on the corner was purpose built and although the building next door was also built for WA Bank, it was leased to solicitors continuously to 1988 so became known as the Solicitors' Office. Ownership of both buildings was then transferred to the Lotteries Commission and the buildings became known as Lotteries House.

24. Cronshaw's Store (fmr) was constructed in the late 1930s. Its virtually symmetrical facades and cubist forms are typical of American Art Deco styling, which provided an unexpected architectural adventure in an Australian country town.



25. Bunbury Regional Art Gallery is WA's largest regional art gallery and is housed in the former Sisters of Mercy Convent School. The Art Gallery houses both touring displays and local exhibitions. The building belonged to the Catholic Church until 1981 when it was sold to the City of Bunbury. The old Convent stands out from surrounding buildings with its blend of Victorian Gothic and Southern European (Spanish) architectural characteristics and its earthy pink colour, which was applied when Council took over the building. It was built in 1897 and its chapel was added in 1923.

26. Masonic Hall Bunbury's first Masonic Hall was opened in 1893 and consecrated on 19 September 1898. The Freemasons Hall was modernised in 1935 and remains in Wittenoom Street today.

27. Bunbury Council Chambers and Centenary Gardens The Council chambers were built in 1896 and underwent an extensive Art Deco styling renovation in 1935. Behind are the Centenary Gardens where there are numerous commemorative plaques. Established in 1936, it is also on the site of Bunbury's first railway and sheds.



28. St Paul's Place is the site of former *St Paul's Anglican Pro-Cathedral* built in 1866 and demolished in 1963. Prior to the church a little wooden building served as both a church and a school which W.A. Premier John Forrest attended.

29. Old Commonwealth Bank built in 1928 in a classical style no longer represented elsewhere in Bunbury. In 1978 it was used by Telecom and now accommodates real estate offices.

30. Bunbury Post Office & Bonded Store (fmr) is a restored limestone building with a shingled roof and is the oldest building in the CBD. It is understood to be Bunbury's original post office and was probably constructed with convict labour in the early 1850s.

31. Teede's House (fmr) was built for George Teede and his family around 1877. George was a prominent Bunbury identity and civil servant. From 1921 the building was used as a maternity hospital until the 1960s. Now it's a Senior Citizens Centre.

32. Anzac Park The War Memorial was built in 1924 and had a major refurbishment in 2015/16 where its Donnybrook stone was restored to its former glory.

33. Stirling Street Arts Centre The State Government Infants' School (fmr) opened in 1918 and operated until the school closed in 1967. It then became Bunbury Technical College. In 1972 it was vested to the City of Bunbury and the Bunbury Arts Centre was established. In 1989 the name was changed to the Stirling Street Arts Centre which offers a range of arts and crafts facilities.

Other Points of interest:

A. Stirling Street Heritage Precinct dates from the earliest land grants to Governor Sir James Stirling in 1830 to the later Pensioner Lots of 1 acre to Pensioner Guards in 1851. Today the built heritage between the years 1875 to pre-WWII is well represented. Many residences were built for families associated with maritime, lumber or railway activities. Also a number of successful businessmen established their homes in Stirling Street because of its close proximity to town and harbour.

B. Cathedrals St Patrick's Catholic Cathedral The original Cathedral was built in 1921 but suffered irreparable damage in a storm and was demolished in 2005. The new Cathedral was completed by 2011. St Boniface Anglican Cathedral was built in 1962. It is the first Anglican cathedral to be built and consecrated in Western Australia in the 20th century and the Calvary Wayside Shrine and Memorial Lawn are important elements on the site.

C. Boulter's Heights Lookout was designed and developed by Alfred H Boulter, a prominent church and civic leader, and is named in his honour. Taking advantage of a natural elevated feature of the landscape, Boulter's Heights is a long favoured vantage point for photographers and walkers and was an observation post during WWII.

D. Pioneer Park the original Bunbury Public Cemetery gazetted in 1847 was an important place in the community from days of early settlement up until end WWII when families were given a final opportunity to remove graves and headstones to the new Cemetery. It is now a park named in recognition of its former use as a burial ground for many of Bunbury's first settlers.

E. Wardandi Memorial Park was established in 2013. More than 3,000 shrubs were planted in a design to represent the six Noongar seasons and an aggregate path in the shape of a serpent was laid, as a connection to Dreamtime. However, the most significant part of the project took place when 25 sets of ancestral remains were reburied in a specially designated area within the park in a traditional way.

F. Wyalup Rocky Point Wyalup is the Aboriginal name for this area. It is a unique natural landscape feature of ancient basaltic rock which later was mined to provide a solid building material for municipal purposes from at least 1896 until the 1960s. It then became a popular recreation spot.

G. Chequered Lighthouse Before 1870 the only navigational aid for ships was a wooden keg with a storm lantern on Marlston Hill. The first lighthouse was a 3 metre high wooden structure with a storeroom below for signal flags. A new taller lighthouse with a copper dome and steel legs was constructed in 1903. The black and white chequered lighthouse was built in 1971 and is a prominent landmark. The copper dome and light were part of the 1903 structure. Captain Bob Allsop was a key player to the move the lighthouse and suggested the unique black and white chequered pattern.

H. CBH Grain Silos (fmr) were built in 1937 and were the first bulk grain handling facility in Western Australia. The white silos stopped operating in 1985 and by 1991 Bunbury was no longer exporting grain. All of the 12 silos were set for demolition in 1991 but due to public outcry the original eight white silos were retained. The silos were converted into accommodation and received a heritage award from the Heritage Council of Western Australia.