

Foreshore and Inner City Heritage Walk

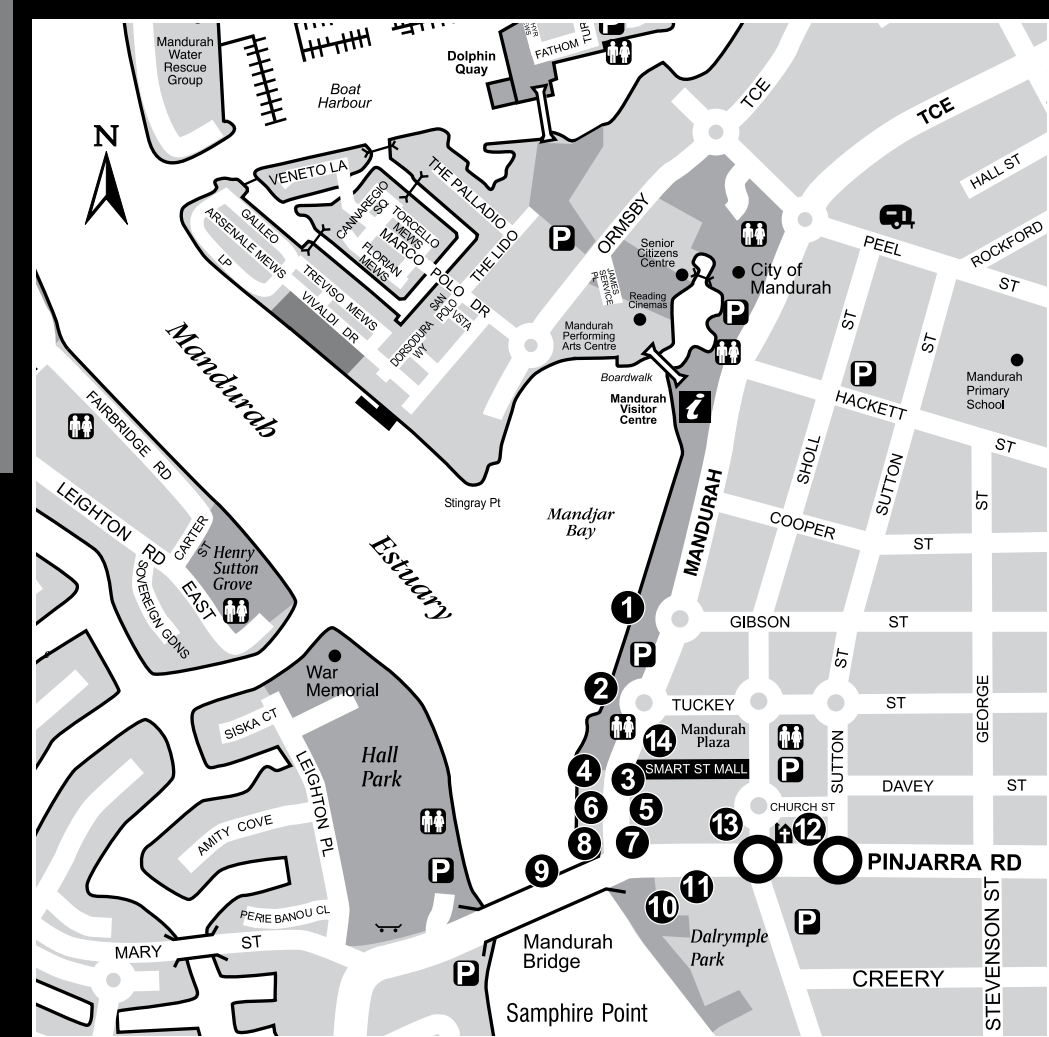
City of Mandurah Map Series

The eastern foreshore has always been an active part of town. In the early years of settlement fishermen and boats dotted the estuary and the smell of fish emanated through town. In the 1930s crowds would line up outside the outdoor picture theatre and on weekends they would gather at the dance halls. In the 1950s the smell of baking bread at Muncie's would waft on the easterly breeze as the summer holiday swimming classes began.

Stroll along the foreshore and into the past, stopping at some of Mandurah's significant historic sites. Begin the walk at the 7 Visitors Centre.

Heritage Walk

- 1 View of Stingray Point from eastern foreshore
- 2 Jetties
- 3 Santoy Ballroom
- 4 Scott's Garage
- 5 Old Brighton Hotel
- 6 Peel Inlet Preserving Works/Tuckey's Store
- 7 Eureka Cottage/Granny Cooper's Cottage/Violet Sutton's Corner Tearooms
- 8 Tuckey's Bungalow
- 9 The Old Mandurah Traffic Bridge
- 10 First Government School
- 11 Agricultural Hall
- 12 Christ's Church and Cemetery
- 13 Migrant Barracks
- 14 Renown (Muncie's Bakery)



1 Peninsula View of Stingray Point



From the Mandurah Visitor Centre walk south along the eastern foreshore towards the old Mandurah Traffic Bridge. While you walk, look to the right across Mandjar Bay to Stingray Point. Walk along the promenade and stop in line with the playground (approx. 200m).

The Peninsula Hotel and the Peninsula Caravan Park were popular spots for holiday makers during the 1900s. In the 1960s, King Carnival (now on the western foreshore) was situated there, surrounded by a sea of tents. Only the Moreton Bay fig, planted in 1930, and

the pavilion jetty, built around 1915, remain. The Peninsula Footbridge is affectionately remembered by many people.

"Over the water was the 'Pen' and there was a swinging bridge that we used to race across on our bikes. I always remember that there was a hump in the bridge so the boats could go under it. It was the best place to catch King George Whiting. Some of the drunks coming from the 'Pen' would fall in and it was quite funny."

Continue walking along the foreshore until you arrive at the pelican statue near the first jetty (approx. 230m).

2 foreshore Jetties



Padding near Government Jetty where a horse and dray are loaded with barrels for the Brighton Hotel

Jetties have always featured along the eastern foreshore. In 1895, the construction of the Government Jetty was an important financial commitment by the government to help the developing town. In the early days of settlement, sea travel was the quickest form of transport to Fremantle. Fishermen and farmers relied on it for trade and supplies.

The Government Jetty became a popular place for leisure activities, such as fishing, swimming and 'hanging out'. Swimming lessons and

carnivals were held between the jetties while spectators watched from the concrete steps.

The next eight sites are situated on either side of Mandurah Terrace. From the pelican statue follow the broad path past the Norfolk pine to Mandurah Terrace (approx. 80m). Stop at the terrace. To your left is Smart Street and immediately across the road is a large building with a broad brick gable and steps that lead to the entrance. This was the former Santoy Ballroom and later the Santoy Arcade.

3 Santoy Ballroom

The town had outgrown its Agricultural Hall and needed a larger space for entertaining the local and holiday crowds. Built in 1954 with sprung wooden floors, the Santoy Ballroom featured debutante and midnight dances.

"On New Year's Eve my boyfriend and I went to the dance in the Santoy Ballroom on Mandurah Terrace, which became today's Santoy Arcade. I can still remember what I wore on that night... a white broderie anglais dress and pale pink shoes with the pointiest toes you could imagine!"

Moira Wills

4 Scott's Garage



The façade constructed in 1937 represents the 'American Streamline Moderne' art deco style.

"Scott's Transport was always a little bit of a draw-card with new model motor cars. In those days if a new car came into the district you would be very aware of it. The garage had a mechanical department, sold fuel and had a transport connection to the metropolitan area, which all had a sort of an attraction in one way or another."

Lloyd Tuckey

In 1983, the building was transformed and became the home of Mandurah Little Theatre. The ticket price included the performance and a glass of sherry prior to the show and at intermission.

Immediately south of the new Brighton Hotel is a two storey limestone building - the original Brighton Hotel. Look for the plaque on the central stair.

5 Old Brighton Hotel



(L-R) Turner's Guest House (Mandurah House), Open Air Picture Theatre, Brighton Hotel

This two-storey residence was converted to become Mandurah's first hotel in 1894. In 1929, the hotel licensee provided power for the first modern street light in Mandurah situated on the bridge corner.

In 1930, an open-air picture theatre started up on the site between the Brighton and Mandurah House or Turner's Guest House (to the north) and operated until shortly before World War II.

"The theatre was next door and Dick Turner's Boarding House was next door to that. Dick objected to the picture theatre being there and used to rattle a kerosene tin with a stick and try and annoy the picture goers."

Ron Harper

Before moving on, look across the road to a row of shops left of Scott's Garage. One of the shops has a small corrugated iron roof. This was part of the Peel Inlet Preserving Works, which was demolished, only its storeroom remains.

6 Peel Inlet Preserving Works & Tuckey's Store



Peel Inlet Preserving Works with storeroom on the right

The Tuckey brothers' cannery was the second fish preserving factory operating in 1880. At that time, canneries were the most significant employer in Mandurah and brought several new families into town. The cannery operated from September to March and the Tuckeys employed up to 20 hands. Some went on to run their own businesses in the fishing industry. It relocated in 1905 and all, but the storeroom, was demolished. This became a general store and later, Tuckey's Tackle.

Continue south of the old Brighton Hotel to the last building on Mandurah Terrace (approx. 20m). Incorporated into a single building, are the limestone buildings; Eureka Cottage and Granny Cooper's Cottage; and the corner brick building, Violet Sutton's Corner Tearooms. Look closely at this building and you'll be able to distinguish the former structures.

Heritage Information

Mandurah Community Museum

3 Pinjarra Road, Mandurah, 6210
 ph 9550 3680
 web www.mandurahcommunitymuseum.org

Mandurah Historical Society

History House (behind the museum)
 1-3 Pinjarra Road, Mandurah, 6210.
 ph/fax 9535 8970
 email mandhistsoc@yahoo.com.au

Mandurah Visitor Centre

Boardwalk Precinct,
 75 Mandurah Terrace, Mandurah, 6210.
 ph 9550 3999
 web www.visitmandurah.com.au

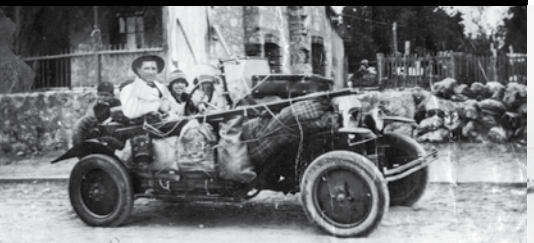
7 Eureka Cottage



(L-R) Brighton Hotel, Eureka Cottage and Granny Cooper's Cottage

James Tuckey, who arrived in Western Australia in 1830 as a 12-year-old, built the square stone cottage in 1862. His house became the village post office and the place for religious services after the first church was burnt down.

Granny Cooper's Cottage



Holiday makers posing in front of Granny Cooper's Cottage

James Tuckey's son moved into the cottage to the south (right) of Eureka Cottage when he returned from the Victorian goldfields in the 1870s. His wife became the unofficial school teacher and nurse to the local population. Later it became the home of Granny Cooper who would sit out the front in an old rocking chair.

"She was a strict woman and if you got up to any tricks or trades when you passed her home, coming back from school, she would straight away sing out if mum walked out the front of the shop. "Mavis, that boy of yours is up to no good, you'd better keep an eye on him". We'd only be throwing stones at one another or shooting a ging. She kept her eyes on the young people."

—Dudley Tuckey

Sutton's Corner Tearooms



View of Violet Sutton's Corner Tearooms from the Old Mandurah Traffic Bridge

The 'Corner Shop' became a popular and regular stop for many visitors to Mandurah. When it opened on December 1st 1929 it was considered modern for the day, with its cement verandah, septic tank, electric light plant and tiled roof.

The corner store had a number of incarnations over its lifetime. It was a popular haunt for Bodgies and Widgies in the 1950s and 1960s, eager to listen to juke box music and buy a spider or malted milkshake.

8 Tuckey's Bungalow



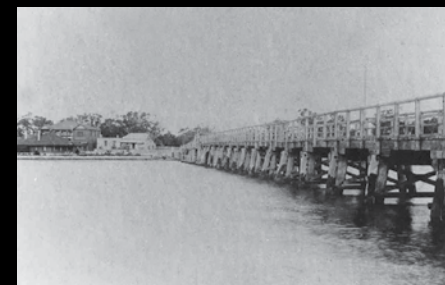
Tuckey's Bungalow with Tuckey's Store behind it

Built in 1927, this bungalow was one of the first brick structures in Mandurah to be built alongside the original limestone buildings.

To walk under the bridge, you can take the stairs from Mandurah Terrace footpath (near Peel Memorial Well) or walk back past Scott's Garage to car Parking Station 4 and around to the boardwalk where you can appreciate Mandurah's old traffic bridge.

Once under the bridge, turn left and follow the footpath past Dalrymple Park to Pinjarra Road. The first building on the right is the Mandurah Community Museum. Step inside and you'll find the second police station, first courtroom and the first government school.

9 The Old Mandurah Traffic Bridge



Old Mandurah Traffic Bridge looking towards town

The original bridge which opened in May 1894, was built in six weeks out of jarrah and karri from Pinjarra and Collie. After 59 years of weathering and pest damage, a new reinforced concrete bridge was built alongside. The old bridge was demolished with gellignite.

"I was always petrified going over the bridge because it was only one way. Mr Kirkpatrick [local teacher] used to stand in the middle with a sign, Stop, Go. If you got caught in the middle there was a race to see who was more than half way so the other car would back up. I used to hate it."

—Anne Layton

10 First Government School



(L-R) Police Barracks, Agricultural Hall and Dalrymple's School

Archie Tuckey may have joked, "I did nine years of penal servitude there", however prior to compulsory schooling children over 10 years old were required and expected to work on farms and in households. The opening of the government school (Dalrymple's School) in 1900 was a sign of increased prosperity and health in the town.

Prior to this children were taught in local homes. Eliza Tuckey taught children in her kitchen until 1869. Then Robert Mewburn was appointed school master by the government. He built a classroom on Sholl Street.

Next door to the museum is one of the oldest buildings in Mandurah, the Agricultural Hall (now City of Mandurah Ranger Services).

11 Agricultural Hall



Agricultural Hall with shops in the background

On January 5, 1898 the Agricultural Hall was opened by Premier Sir John Forrest.

"The hall is not an extravagant structure, but it is a monument to the go-ahead spirit of the people of the place..."

—Western Mail, January 14, 1898

Over the years it has been used for a variety of significant community purposes, such as: a meeting place, dance hall, picture theatre, roller skating rink, hospital and classroom.

Continue along Pinjarra Road to the first set of traffic lights. Cross diagonally to Christ's Church and cemetery. The original church has been incorporated into the existing building and can be seen from the Pinjarra Road side of the church.

12 Christ's Church and Cemetery



Thomas Peel's daughter, Dora, and her husband, Henry Hastings Hall, donated money and land so a new church could replace the one that was burnt down. The foundation stone of Christ's Church was laid in May 1870 and the first service was conducted in 1871.

The cemetery is the burial site of Mandurah's early settlers and their descendents, including Thomas Peel and members of the Eacott, Cooper, Sutton, Tuckey and Ward families.

From the Sholl Street side of the church grounds, cross over the road to the Post Office. On the northern wall of the Post Office are the postal boxes and opposite these you will find the remaining wall of the Migrant Barracks.

13 Migrant Barracks



Migrant Barracks showing current remaining wall

The barracks were built in 1880 from local limestone to accommodate Japanese fishermen working at the Peel Inlet Preserving Works. The fishermen were indentured workers contracted to supply fish to the cannery. Some of their descendents remain in the Peel region.



Continue north to the mall (opposite Mewburn Centre). Walk through the mall to Mandurah Terrace. Turn right and walk to the bakery (approx. 20 metres).

14 Renown Bakery



There's always been a bakery on this site. In the early 1900s it was known as the Renown Bakery and in 1938 it became known as Muncies. It was well positioned near the Peninsula Footbridge for campers from Stingray Point and it was popular with locals. It was also a regular part of some Perth people on the weekend.

When Perth bakers went on strike in 1976, queues formed for hundreds of metres and people waited for hours. One local suggested a line for locals and a line for people from Perth.

"In the summer, Mandurah had fresh bread all weekend and public holidays. A lot of people came from the city to buy fresh bread in Mandurah to take back for lunches on Monday."

—Eleanor Kay



Foreshore and Inner City Heritage Walk
 City of Mandurah Map Series