



# REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

## 11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in September, 1991 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

### 11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE

*Saint George's Cathedral* is a well executed piece of nineteenth century architecture using handmade bricks and natural materials to create an aesthetically pleasing, subtly textured building by Edmund Blacket, a leading Australian practitioner of the Victorian Academic Gothic style of architecture. (Criterion 1.1, 1.2)

*Saint George's Cathedral* is a landmark in central Perth and makes a major contribution to the streetscape of central Perth. (Criterion 1.3)

Together with the *Central Government Offices*, the *Town Hall*, *The Weld Club*, the *Supreme Court*, and *Government House*, *Saint George's Cathedral* is an important component in the central precinct of nineteenth century buildings, which formed the administrative and civic precinct of Perth. (Criterion 1.4)

### 11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Changes to the fabric of Saint George's Cathedral, and in particular, its use as a place of commemoration, provide an interesting and diverse record of the historical development of the state and of the personal experiences of members of the community. (Criterion 2.1)

Saint George's Cathedral has close associations with many prominent members of Western Australian society as the premier place of worship for the Crown. (Criterion 2.3)

### 11.3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

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### 11.4. SOCIAL VALUE

Within the See of the Anglican Archbishop of Perth, Saint George's Cathedral has been held in high regard by the members of the Anglican Church for over 100 years. Financial appeals for its restoration have been supported by the wider Perth community. (Criterion 4.1)

Saint George's Cathedral contributes to the sense of place of the community as a place of worship and commemoration and as a reminder of the nineteenth century development of Perth. The ringing of the bells of Saint George's Cathedral for weddings, services, and civic occasions helps to contribute a sense of place to central Perth. (Criterion 4.2)

## **12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **12. 1. RARITY**

Saint George's Cathedral is the only Western Australian example of the work of Edmund Blackett, a noted Australian architect, who was a leading practitioner of the Victorian Academic Gothic style in Australia. (Criterion 5.1)

### **12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS**

Saint George's Cathedral is representative of the style of Victorian Academic Gothic, embodying all the principal elements of the style. (Criterion 6.1)

The erection of a large and sophisticated church like Saint George's Cathedral within the comparatively small community of Western Australia of 1879, is representative of the importance of religious observance in the social, cultural and political fabric of the colony. (Criterion 6.2)

### **12. 3 CONDITION**

*Saint George's Cathedral* is in good condition. There is a regular program of maintenance and repair undertaken under the supervision of conservation architect Ron Bodycoat of the architectural practice Duncan, Stephen and Mercer. The building is currently undergoing internal changes with the relocation of the organ loft and the building of a new choir stall. The installation of the organ loft is by architects Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown in consultation with Ron Bodycoat, and the Heritage Council.

### **12. 4 INTEGRITY**

*Saint George's Cathedral* has a high degree of integrity. The original intention of the place as a place of worship remains intact.

### **12. 5 AUTHENTICITY**

Although there have been alterations and changes in functional requirements in over a century of use, the fabric of *Saint George's Cathedral* is largely intact, with a process of addition rather than diminution taking place over the years.

The building has a high degree of authenticity despite the removal of the fleche in 1974.

## 13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

### 13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The first church built in the Swan River Colony was a small, hastily erected building of wood and rushes, constructed in three weeks by soldiers of the 63rd Regiment under the direction of Colonel Frederick Chidley Irwin and Archdeacon Thomas Hobbs Scott. Scott, rescued from the *HMS Success* when the ship struck a reef off Carnac Island in November 1829, was the only ordained Minister of religion in the Colony, as the official Colonial Chaplain had not arrived. The first service was conducted by him, on Christmas Day 1829, and the little rush church remained in use until 1837, serving not only as a church but also as a courthouse and a schoolhouse.<sup>1</sup>

In 1837, a new courthouse was constructed by the Colonial Engineer, H. W. Reveley and it was used for church services until the construction of the purpose-built Church of Saint George on land between Howick (Hay) Street and Saint Georges Terrace. This site was selected by the church trustees in preference to land previously set aside by John Septimus Roe, Surveyor-General (and a church property trustee), on the hill at the junction of Victoria Avenue and Murray Street. The site chosen by Roe was later used by the Roman Catholic Church as the location for their Cathedral.

The foundation stone of the Church of Saint George was laid, on 1 January 1841, by the Governor of the Swan River Colony, John Hutt Esq. The Church of Saint George was built to the design of Joseph Brown, with alterations at the suggestion of J. G. Austin, Chief Surveyor of the Australind Settlement.<sup>2</sup> The building, located to the north-west of the present *Saint George's Cathedral*, cost £4,000, an impressive sum for a fledgling colony and one which reflected the importance of the Anglican religion in the community. The Queen of England, as the temporal head of the Church, was represented by the Governor in the colony and the Church of Saint George was used to celebrate important civic occasions and ceremonies, as well as spiritual occasions.

The Church of Saint George seated six hundred people, and was opened on 22 January 1845.<sup>3</sup> The consecration was delayed, until November 1848, when the Right Reverend Augustus Short of Adelaide, within whose Diocesan jurisdiction it was, came to Perth.<sup>4</sup> Nine years later, the Right Reverend Mathew Blagdon Hale was consecrated as the first Bishop of Western Australia and the Church of Saint George became the first Saint George's Cathedral.

By the 1860s, the number of Anglicans in Perth had grown and it was decided to enlarge Saint George's Cathedral to accommodate up to two thousand

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<sup>1</sup> Cornish, V., *A Short History and Guide to Saint George's Cathedral* (Perth, 1977) p. 16.

<sup>2</sup> *Cathedral Precinct* (The Town Planning Department of the State Government and Perth City Council (Perth, 1978) p. 47.

<sup>3</sup> Cornish, p. 3

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

people.<sup>5</sup> Two transepts were added and consecrated in 1864 but, as the population of the Colony increased, the need for a larger cathedral was mooted. Bishop Hale discouraged such a project, maintaining that "there was neither sufficient money nor resources of other kinds for building a great Cathedral".<sup>6</sup> Hale's opposition to the building of a new cathedral influenced his decision to leave Perth, in 1875, amidst considerable public controversy.<sup>7</sup>

Upon taking office, the second Bishop of Perth, the Right Reverend Henry Hutton Parry, established a building committee to organise the construction of a new Cathedral, and fund raising began. Sir Luke Samuel Leake, Member for Perth in the Legislative Council (1870-1886), and a deeply religious man, donated £2,000, towards the building.<sup>8</sup>

In 1878, a design for the new Cathedral was commissioned from William Wardell of Melbourne but his plans were rejected.<sup>9</sup> Alternative plans from England were considered but the commission was finally given to Edmund Blacket "the pre-eminent architect of his age in New South Wales" who designed a modest but elegant Cathedral in the fashionable Victorian Academic Gothic style.<sup>10</sup> Blacket had emigrated to New South Wales, in 1842, from England, where the Gothic Revival had triumphed, aesthetically and morally, as the only form of architecture for ecclesiastical and scholastic buildings. The buildings of that period influenced and moulded his best work.<sup>11</sup> By the time he designed *Saint George's Cathedral*, Blacket had completed *Saint Andrew's Anglican Cathedral* in Sydney, designed the main buildings at the *University of Sydney* and been responsible for the design of numerous other Anglican churches in New South Wales.<sup>12</sup> Although responsible for the design of *Saint George's Cathedral*, Edmund Blacket never visited Western Australia. Following his death, in March 1883, his son Cyril was invited to complete the Cathedral, which commission he accepted.<sup>13</sup>

Work on *Saint George's Cathedral* began on 1 October 1879, and the foundation stone was laid by the Governor, Sir William Robinson on 2 November 1880.<sup>14</sup> Bishop Parry went to England, in July 1886, where he ordered a number of interior fittings for the Cathedral, including floor tiles, windows, and chairs in lieu of pews, as this was the fashionable style of seating accommodation prevalent in all the large churches in England of the time.<sup>15</sup> Building was slow, with work halting because of lack of funds. The Cathedral was not

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<sup>5</sup> Stannage, C.T., *The People of Perth. A Social History of Western Australia's Capital City* (Perth, 1979), p. 149.

<sup>6</sup> Berwick G. *Birth of a Cathedral St. George's Perth W.A. 1829-1948* quoted in *Cathedral Precinct*, p.51.

<sup>7</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> Stannage, p. 187.

<sup>9</sup> Page, T. H., "Edmund Blacket 1817-1883 " in Tanner, H. (ed) *Architects of Australia* (Macmillan, Melbourne, 1981), p. 49.

<sup>10</sup> Page, p. 43;

<sup>11</sup> *ibid.* p. 44.

<sup>12</sup> 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), p. 78.

<sup>13</sup> Cornish, p. 5.

<sup>14</sup> *Cathedral Precinct*, p. 52; Cornish, p.3.

<sup>15</sup> *ibid.*, p.11.

completed until August 1888. It was consecrated on 15 November 1888 by Bishop Parry, exactly forty years after the consecration of the first Church of Saint George.<sup>16</sup>

Some of the interior fittings of *Saint George's Cathedral* came from the earlier cathedral : the two manual organ, built by William Hill and Son of London, and erected at a cost of £700 in the original Cathedral, in 1875, was removed to *Saint George's Cathedral*, in 1888, by R. Clifton.<sup>17</sup> The brass lectern in the south transept, in the traditional form of an eagle, also came from the first Cathedral.<sup>18</sup> Nearby is a small square of wood which came from the jarrah tree under which the first Church of England service was held in Western Australia.<sup>19</sup>

A number of additions to the fittings of *Saint George's Cathedral* have been made as part of a process of commemoration. The east window was designed and made by Clayton and Bell of London.<sup>20</sup> It was the gift of the Governor of the Colony in 1888, Sir Frederick Napier Broome, as a memorial to his father, the Reverend Frederick Broome. It was ordered by Bishop Parry when he returned to England, in July 1886. The window did not arrive in Western Australia until eleven months after the consecration of the Cathedral, and it was consecrated separately on 10 November 1889. In the north transept is a great window depicting Abel the Good on the left and Christ the Good Shepherd on the right. Above the west door is the rose window, representing "Christ in Glory", a memorial to Constance Bush. A memorial window in the north aisle shows a scene from the New Testament and was installed to commemorate Bishop Hale's eleven year old son, Mathew, who was drowned in 1862.<sup>21</sup> In 1892, further memorial windows were installed in the north aisle to commemorate the death of Bishop Parry's son, Theodore, who was drowned with two of his school friends in that year.<sup>22</sup>

There is a memorial on the north wall to the Reverend John Burdett Wittenoom, the first Colonial Chaplain, who arrived in the Swan River Colony, in 1830, and remained here until his death, in 1855. There are also memorials to the first and second Bishops of Perth, Mathew Blagdon Hale and Henry Hutton Parry. There is a larger memorial to the third Bishop of Perth and the first Archbishop, Charles Owen Leaver Riley, who controlled four dioceses in Western Australia, Perth (1856), Bunbury (1904), the North West (1910), and Kalgoorlie (1914).

The pulpit, sculpted in Caen stone from northern France, is a memorial to Sir Luke Samuel Leake and Thomas Henry Chapmneys.<sup>23</sup> The jarrah Archbishop's Throne, is a memorial to Bishops Hale and Parry. The carved panelling above the canon's stalls is the gift of Miss Mary Elizabeth Moore

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16 *ibid.* p. 3.

17 *ibid.* p.13.

18 *ibid.* p. 15.

19 *ibid.* p.16.

20 *ibid.* p.11.

21 *ibid.* p. 5.

22 *ibid.* p. 16.

23 *ibid.* p. 7

and Mrs. Newton and the carving on the cantoris side which is a copy of the panelling in Exeter Cathedral, England, was carved by Mrs. Newton.<sup>24</sup>

In 1902, a square bell tower was designed by the Western Australian architect, J. Talbot Hobbs, and built at a cost of £1129, to contain a set of bells as a memorial to Queen Victoria, who died 22 January 1901.<sup>25</sup> The bells were cast by John Warner of London, at a cost of £700 and they arrived in Fremantle, on 8 February 1902. On 22 January 1903, the tower and the treble and tenor bells were dedicated to Queen Victoria, while the other bells were dedicated, and inscribed accordingly, to each of the first three Bishops of Perth, Hale, Parry and Riley; to W. T. Loton, Treasurer of the Memorial Committee; to J. J. Talbot Hobbs and J. J. Harwood, Wardens in 1901; and to F. Goldsmith, the Dean.<sup>26</sup> The bells were made and hung in the traditional English way, for change ringing, in which each bell describes an arc of 360 degrees to ring. In the same year, the organ was increased in size with the addition of a third manual by J. E. Dodd of Adelaide and Perth.<sup>27</sup>

In 1906, an English iron work altar screen was erected as a memorial to Bishops Hale and Parry.<sup>28</sup> The high altar was the gift of Septimus Burt, KC as a memorial to his parents: Sir Archibald Burt, Chief Justice of Western Australia (1861- 1879), and Lady Burt. It was dedicated by the Bishop of Perth, on 22 March 1909, and is of carved stone with a marble top and a white alabaster reredos which was designed and executed in England.

The original plans for the Cathedral had included a chapter house, but there were insufficient funds available to construct it. In 1919, Archbishop Riley and the Cathedral chapter conceived the idea of building a memorial chapel in lieu of the chapter house, for the Western Australian soldiers who had fallen. Archbishop Riley wrote to all those who had lost relatives in the war, soliciting their help.<sup>29</sup> The soldiers' memorial chapel was built in Donnybrook stone and brick, at a cost of £2716. The roof beam across the opening in the chancel wall came from the old Stirling market, which was taken over for a munitions factory in World War I. Three windows of the chapel came from the earlier Cathedral and depict three of the Evangelists. The fourth window was given by the sister of the three men named thereon, as a special memorial. The chairs in the chapel are those which Bishop Parry ordered for the Cathedral during his visit to England in 1886. Riley's gift to the chapel was a copper-cased book standing in the niche, listing the name of every Western Australian Anglican killed in World War I. There is fine jarrah panelling around the walls, upon which are carved names in memoriam. In 1956, the battle-stained simple white painted cross, carved by a carpenter of the 51st Battalion AIF, on the Flanders battlefield, was hung and dedicated in the chapel on 11 November.<sup>30</sup>

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24 *ibid.* p. 11

25 State Archives of W.A., 2708A, Ledgers of J. Talbot Hobbs, Vol. 3, 1902.

26 *The West Australian*, 19 January 1967

27 Cornish, p.13.

28 *ibid.* p. 13.

29 *ibid.* p.7.

30 *ibid.* pp.7, 9.

Other additions to the fabric have included a 1925 replica of a monument in Brecon Cathedral, Wales, which commemorates David Wynford Carnegie who, in 1896, led an expedition of exploration covering two thousand miles of Western Australia.<sup>31</sup> In 1930, a new font was designed by Bishop Parry's son, Herbert, and was sculpted in Perth of Donnybrook stone. The font cost £120, which was met by the offerings of the children of the Diocesan Sunday schools. The original font was given to Saint Mary's Church, South Perth.<sup>32</sup> In 1935, the gift of a replica 8th century Canterbury Cross from the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral was set into the brick wall in stone taken from the walls of Christ Church, Canterbury.<sup>33</sup> In 1959, more pipe work was added to the organ and a new tonal scheme was added by J. B. Walker and Sons Ltd. of London, at a cost of £25,000.<sup>34</sup>

In 1932, concerns were raised about the safety of the bell tower, as there was movement in the tower when the bells were rung. As a result, the bells were clocked with the clapper against the side of the bell instead of pealing until 1964, when ringing was resumed even though no repairs had been made to the tower.<sup>35</sup> The 1968 Meckering Earthquake badly shook the cathedral and in 1970 consulting engineers estimated that \$90,000 was needed for structural repairs to the Cathedral because of earthquake damage, and deterioration caused by age.<sup>36</sup> It was decided to cease ringing the two heaviest bells, and when bricks were dislodged inside the Cathedral while the bells were ringing for the Sunday service in July 1973, all ringing was stopped.<sup>37</sup> On 6 September 1974, the turret of the bell tower was sawn off and the bells removed. They were sent to John Taylors, the Bell Founders of Loughborough in the United Kingdom, to be re-cast into a lighter peal of eight bells, whilst the tenor bell was retained as a day bell. The cost of re-casting the bells was donated by the Perth City Council.<sup>38</sup>

In April 1975, a Restoration Appeal for *Saint George's Cathedral* was launched with a target of \$200,000. The bell tower was strengthened and in December of the same year, the Archbishop, Geoffrey Tremayne Sambell dedicated the bells. On 21 January 1976, they were rehung in the lower part of the tower.<sup>39</sup> Restoration continued on the rest of the Cathedral brickwork, stonework and roof in consultation with the architectural practice Duncan, Stephen and Mercer and *Saint George's Cathedral* was restored in time for its centenary in 1988.

In 1983, a new organ was proposed as the original gallery space designed by Edmund Blacket was too small for an organ adequate for the size of the

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31 *ibid.* p.16.

32 *ibid.* p.5.

33 *ibid.* pp.15-16.

34 *ibid.* p.13.

35 *ibid.* p.13.

36 *The West Australian*, 5 April 1972, p.20.

37 Cornish, p.15; Ward, K., *Perth Sketchbook* (Rigby, 1979, p.20.

38 Cornish. p.15.

39 *ibid.*



Cathedral.<sup>40</sup> Over the next ten years the Cathedral chapter worked towards replacing the organ with a larger instrument more suited to the size of the building. In 1993, a new organ, designed by Australia's leading organ builder Knud Smenge, under the supervision of Dr Christopher Dearnley, formerly Organist of Saint Paul's Cathedral, London, was installed in a new organ loft in the western termination of the nave.<sup>41</sup> This work is currently in progress in consultation with the architectural practice of Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown and the Heritage Council of Western Australia.

*Saint George's Cathedral* continues to be used as a place of worship in Perth. Special programs are run during times of significance in the Christian calendar and the Cathedral has a regular congregation. The bells are rung regularly for Sunday Services, for civic occasions and for weddings, contributing to the ambience of central Perth. The red and white flag of Saint George is flown daily from the top of the bell tower.

*Saint George's Cathedral* was classified by the National Trust of Australia (WA) on 11 June 1973 and entered into the Register of the National Estate by the Australian Heritage Commission on 21 March 1978. It is entered into the City of Perth Town Planning Scheme and is afforded protection under Clause 46, Schedule 5 of the scheme.

## 13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

*Saint George's Cathedral* was built, between 1879 and 1888, as a place of worship for the Perth Diocese of the Anglican Church.

It is sited on the corner of Saint Georges Terrace and Cathedral Avenue in the Central Government precinct, overlooking *Stirling Gardens* (1845), and in close proximity to the legal and administrative centre of the Colony: *Government House* (1863), the *Supreme Court* (1836), the *Central Government Offices* (1874-1882) and the *Town Hall* (1871).

*Saint George's Cathedral* is a timber vaulted brick, limestone stone and jarrah timber church in the Victorian Academic Gothic style.<sup>42</sup> It has a steeply pitched roof, originally covered with slate, but which was replaced in the 1950s with tiles because the slate was leaking.<sup>43</sup> The building has a central nave with two aisles and a shallow transept with a dorcas window in the south transept. A rose window is featured in the western termination of the nave. Various memorial windows have been inserted over the years since construction.

The bricks for *Saint George's Cathedral* were made locally and the brick work is laid in english bond, with a dentil course above the windows on the western

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<sup>40</sup> Correspondence from the Dean of Perth to the Heritage Council, 11 February 1993, Heritage Council file 2102.

<sup>41</sup> Correspondence from the Dean of Perth to the Heritage Council, 11 February 1993, Heritage Council file 2102.

<sup>42</sup> Apperly, Irving, & Reynolds, pp. 78-81.

<sup>43</sup> Conversation with Ron Bodycoat, 23 March 1994.

face. Limestone for the windows and quoins was quarried at Rottnest Island.<sup>44</sup> There is a miniature colonnade in bas relief above the western entrance and alternating stone and brick work decoration on the north window. There is a definite demarcation line evident in the walls where building ceased at one stage and new work was completed with smaller bricks and thicker mortar. The interior bricks are rose-coloured.<sup>45</sup>

Blacket had suggested New Zealand kauri timber for the roof but the church committee advocated jarrah and they persuaded him to use it for the hammer beams even though the timber needed to be laid in the Swan River for two years before it was sufficiently soft to be carved.<sup>46</sup> The intersecting beams over the crossing are impressive in their lightness and grace and provide a subdued by elegant decoration to the building. The chancel is delineated from the crossing by a delicate iron work altar screen and the carved stone and marble high altar is flanked by carved wooden choir stalls. Melbourne blue stone columns support the clerestory.<sup>47</sup>

The interior decoration of *Saint George's Cathedral* is simple and modest. Commemorations of war, service, life and in thanksgiving have added to the physical fabric of the church in the form of interior fittings, which play a significant role in the interpretation of the place and are, in many cases, integral to the use of the place as a place of worship.

Additions to the external fabric include a 1902 square bell tower with a crenellated parapet in the Victorian Tudor style which was added to the eastern facade, to accommodate a full set of bells.<sup>48</sup> At some point, a decorative timber fleche with cast iron and lead embellishment was built over the crossing.

In 1919, a memorial chapel was built where a chapter house had originally been planned and Saint Saviour's chapel was created in the space underneath. Saint Saviour's was a simple, white washed room, reserved for reflective prayer. Over time, dampness affected the walls of the chapel and it fell into disrepair. In 1977, a gift of thanksgiving for the life of Robert John Pittard provided for its restoration: the room was damp-coursed, replastered and painted in a neutral cream tone; carpeting, a flush ceiling and discrete lighting were installed. The chapel was dedicated for re-use on Saint George's Day of the same year.<sup>49</sup> The chapel is currently awaiting the installation of four icons that have been donated to the Diocese.<sup>50</sup>

In 1966, concerns were raised about the condition of *Saint George's Cathedral* because of continuous fretting of the brickwork, and CSIRO scientists

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44 Rottnest Island limestone was considered to be of a finer quality than local limestone. Cornish, p.5.

45 *ibid.* p.7.

46 Oldham, R. & J. *Western Heritage : A Study of the Colonial Heritage of Perth, Western Australia* (Lamb Publications, Perth, 1967) quoted in *Cathedral Precinct*, p.57; Cornish, p. 16.

47 *ibid.* p.5.

48 Apperly, Irving, & Reynolds, p.89.

49 Cornish, p.11.

50 Conversation with Ron Bodycoat, 23 March 1994.

estimated its life at twenty to thirty years.<sup>51</sup> The Meckering earthquake, of 1968, exacerbated the damage and, by 1972, the bell tower was considered in danger of collapse. The bells were removed and the tower repaired. The fleche had also been jolted out of alignment in the earthquake and it was removed, in September 1974, so that the roof could be repaired.

Further restoration of *Saint George's Cathedral* was undertaken between 1975 and 1988 and included repairs to the brickwork at the base of the Cathedral, cleaning and restoration of the sandstone faces.<sup>52</sup> A smaller set of bells were reinstated in the lower levels of the repaired tower in 1976.<sup>53</sup> The fleche was not replaced as it was not shown on Blacket's original plans and was considered stylistically inappropriate, being a French Gothic detail, not an English Gothic one.<sup>54</sup> The fleche was also detrimental to the ongoing conservation of the Cathedral because its weight caused considerable stress on the crossing and its detailing directed rainwater inside the building and caused deterioration to the brickwork and timber.

Further work has continued with repairs to the external brickwork and glass in the chancel and crossing and is part of a process of continual maintenance necessary for a building subject to the vibration and pollution of central city traffic.<sup>55</sup>

In 1993, a new organ was installed in a new organ loft constructed in the western end of the nave, and the old organ loft in the south transept was removed, thereby permitting the restoration of the south window. The work was supervised by the architectural firm Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown in consultation with the Heritage Council of Western Australia.<sup>56</sup>

### 13.3 REFERENCES

National Trust Assessment Exposition  
Australian Heritage Commission Data Sheet

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51 *The West Australian*, 24 May 1966.

52 Cornish, p.15; *The West Australian*, 15 November 1988, p.3.

53 Letter from the Very Reverend John Hazelwood, Dean of Perth to Mr. N. J. Armitage, Administrator, The National Trust of Australia (W.A.), 29 August 1974.

54 Conversation with Ron Bodycoat, 23 March 1994 and 20 April 1994; also Fletcher, B., *A History of Architecture on the comparative method for Students, Craftsmen and Amateurs* 14th Edition (London, B. T. Batsford & Co, 1948).

55 Conversation with Ron Bodycoat, 20 April 1994; Correspondence from the Dean of Perth to the Heritage Council, 11 February 1993, Heritage Council file 2102.

56 Correspondence from the Dean of Perth to the Heritage Council, 11 February 1993, Heritage Council file 2102.