



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.

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Dalkeith House is an excellent and substantially intact example of a mansion built in the Federation Queen Anne style. (Criterion 1.1)

Dalkeith House has significance for its fine aesthetic characteristics imparted by the richly worked timber and cast iron embellishments of the verandahs and the moulded string courses and brackets contrasting with the red brick walls. (Criterion 1.2)

Dalkeith House is important for its landmark qualities which arise from its location close to the intersection of High Street and Parry Street. The open grassed spaces on each corner of the intersection allow full appreciation of the High Street and Parry Street elevations. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Dalkeith House is a reminder of the opulent residential development that occurred in Fremantle and other Perth suburbs as a result of the prosperity of the local economy associated with the 1890s gold rush. (Criterion 2.2)

Dalkeith House was built for James Gallop jnr., a well-known and successful market gardener with a large property in Nedlands, now referred to as 'Gallop House'. (Criterion 2.3)

Dalkeith House was designed by O. N. Nicholson, who was one of the leading architects in Fremantle at the end of the nineteenth century. Nicholson was also responsible for *Railway Hotel* (c. 1898) in North Fremantle. (Criterion 2.3)

Since 1991, the place has been owned by Jennifer and Nicholas Archibald. Jennifer Archibald was a member of the Fremantle Council from 1990 to 1994, Mayor of Fremantle from 1994 to 1997 and the inaugural Chair of the Fremantle Prison Trust. (Criterion 2.3)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, Richard; Irving, Robert and Reynolds, Peter *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture: Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Dalkeith House contributes to the local community's sense of place due to its prominent position and its associations with a period of prosperity in Fremantle's development. (Criterion 4.1)

Community support for the building was expressed strongly in the early 1970s when *Dalkeith House* was threatened with demolition. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Dalkeith House is representative of opulent houses built around the turn-of-the-twentieth century reflecting the prosperity of the gold rush economy. Other examples include Rainsworth, Upper Swan (1902) and Meerilinga, West Perth (1897). (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Dalkeith House is being returned to its original detail, having been altered for various uses over time.

The condition of *Dalkeith House* is good as it is being returned to its original detail in a current programme of restoration. Further work is required to restore and repair damaged areas, such as the billiard room walls and ceilings which bear the evidence of removed partition walls.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The integrity of *Dalkeith House* is high, the original intention of the design being intact and changes which were made in the past to accommodate differing used have been, or are being, reversed.

The use, being very close to the original use and having brought about a program of restoration, is considered compatible.

The present owners have demonstrated a commitment to the restoration of the place so that the long term sustainability of its values appears assured.

The place is capable of being restored.

A restoration programme is current.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

The authenticity of *Dalkeith House* is moderate. While much of the original fabric is intact, new fabric has been introduced as a part of the restoration program such as the Colorbond roof cladding, new verandah flooring, new kitchen, bathroom and laundry fittings, new door openings and new fireplace surrounds (except for the drawing room surround).

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The supporting evidence has been prepared by consultants from the Centre for Western Australian History. The documentary evidence has been compiled by Julia Ball, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by John Pidgeon, Architect.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Dalkeith House is a two-storey brick and limestone building constructed for Mr James Gallop jnr. (1845-1928) c. 1897 as a family residence.

The gold rush prosperity being experienced by the rest of the state at this time was also being felt in Fremantle. From being a small coastal town, Fremantle developed into a large town, with all the problems associated with fast growth such as lack of adequate housing and infrastructure. In terms of housing, timber houses were common.¹ However, limestone and brick houses, such as *Dalkeith House*, were also constructed. The general availability of coastal limestone also provided a material that was reasonably easy to work with. This period also saw many new houses designed by newly arrived architects who utilised ideas they had gained from the eastern states of overseas.

Around the turn-of-the-twentieth century, High Street became the principal thoroughfare in Fremantle. Ten years earlier it had begun to be extended in an easterly direction, when the section from Ord Street to the Grammar School was formed.²

Fremantle rate records for 1896 indicate that Lot 463, on which *Dalkeith House* now stands, was vacant. In 1897, the Lot is still described as 'vacant'; however, it shows the change in ownership from Henry Briggs to James Gallop.³

The first Certificate of Title for *Dalkeith House* was issued in 1897 to James Gallop and shows Fremantle Building Lot 463, an area of two roods, extending from High Street through to Ellen Street.⁴ The High Street frontage, on which *Dalkeith House* is situated, is adjacent to the public garden, Queen's Square.

In January 1897, a newspaper article provided a detailed description of the proposed residence:

A Fremantle Private Residence

Mr Jas. Gallop's House

Yesterday evening, in the presence of a very large gathering, Mr. James Gallop laid the foundation stone of his new private residence, which is to be erected on the corner of High-street and Queen's-square, Fremantle. After the ceremony was over, Mr. D. Jardine, the contractor of the building, presented Mr. Gallop with a

¹ Bosworth, M. & Hutchison, D., 'City of Fremantle Thematic Historical Framework', prepared for the Fremantle City Council, 1995, pp. 70-76.

² Ewers, J.K. *The Western Gateway: A History of Fremantle* UWA Press, Nedlands, second edition, 1971, p. 108.

³ Fremantle Municipal Council rate records, WAS 80, Cons 4036, 1896, p. 30; 1897, p. 38. (east ward).

⁴ Certificate of Title, Vol. CXI, Fol. 31, 13 May 1897, Office of Titles, DOLA.

handsome silver trowel and ebony mallet, enclosed in a beautiful leather-bound case. ...

An inspection of the plans, which are very neat, shows a modern Gothic structure of a very ornate character, with quaint perforated gables and small gablets jutting out from the roofs, which are ornamented with moulded and enriched barge boards, while the cunningly-devised breaks are calculated to produce an alternate effect of light and shade. The central hall, which is wide, has a handsome arch in the centre, embellished with circular columns having foliated caps and a moulded cornice. All the rooms throughout are lofty and spacious, as the following sizes will show:- Dining-room, 23ft. x 18ft.: drawing-room, 18ft. x 18ft.: billiard-room, 24ft. x 18ft.: morning-room, 14ft. x 14ft.: kitchen, 17ft. x 12ft.: scullery, laundry, lavatory, servants'-rooms, &c. On the first floor are seven large bedrooms, bath-rooms, dressing-rooms, linen closets, and other up-to-date requirements. There will be spacious verandahs and balconies on three sides of the building. Special attention has been given to ventilation and the various offices will be fitted with the latest conveniences. Mr. O.N. Nicholson, the architect, is to be congratulated upon the pleasing appearance of his design, which will be carried out by Mr. D. Jardine, the contractor.⁵

Nicholson had arrived in Australia from Sweden in 1860 at the age of 17 and commenced business in Melbourne. He worked for the firm of Twentyman & Askew, Architects and Surveyors before setting up his own practice in Brunswick. After a number of years he took up a position with the Government as General Supervisor of Works for the Public Works and Railways Department. As such, he supervised the erection of many school buildings, railway stations and other buildings. When Nicholson first arrived in Western Australia, he was employed by the Government to manage the harbour works being carried out at Fremantle. He then returned to private work and became one of the leading architects in Fremantle.⁶ Nicholson was also responsible for *Railway Hotel* (c. 1898), Tydeman Road, North Fremantle.⁷

In 1898, the rate records reflect the new construction, describing the property as a 'villa residence'.⁸ In 1899, Gallop also built a house on the adjoining portion of Lot 463, fronting Ellen Street.⁹ In 1904/05, stables were constructed at the rear of the Ellen Street property, not the High Street property as has been recorded in some documentation.¹⁰

James Gallop jnr. (b. 30/10/1845 d.1928) was the son of James Gallop snr. (b.07/06/1811 d.20/01/1880) who had arrived in the Swan River Colony on 6 October 1829 aboard *Lotus* with his two brothers, Richard and Edward.¹¹ In 1847, Gallop snr. acquired a large property in present day Dalkeith,

⁵ *Inquirer and Commercial News* 29 January 1897, p. 7.

⁶ *ibid.*

⁷ Refer to HCWA Assessment Documentation, P 2927.

⁸ Fremantle Municipal Council rate records, WAS 80, Cons 4036, 1898, p. 39.

⁹ Fremantle Municipal Council rate records, WAS 80, Cons 4036, 1899, p. 38.

¹⁰ Fremantle Municipal Council rate records, WAS 80, Cons 4036, 1904/05, p. 77. Research on City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection, Dalkeith House file, 728.3 incorrectly indicates that the stables constructed in 1904/05 formed part of the High Street property.

¹¹ Erickson, R. (ed) *Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians* Vol. 2, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1988, pp. 1,144-45.

known as 'Dalkeith's'.¹² Gallop's businesses developed rapidly after the introduction of convicts to Western Australia, as he secured the contracts to supply the prison with fresh produce. During the 1850s and 1860s, he developed his Dalkeith property and it became well-known as a successful market garden and orchard, supplying fruit and vegetables for Perth and Fremantle.

It is thought that the present two-storey building 'Gallop House' was built in the mid to late 1870s by James Gallop snr (with assistance from James Gallop jnr.) ready for his son's occupation after his marriage to Emma Woods in December 1877.¹³ The property remained in Gallop family ownership until 1911. While Gallop jnr. may still have resided periodically at the property, it is likely he built *Dalkeith House* for his growing family of five children. This would have allowed them to better take advantage of facilities of the expanding Fremantle, as 'Gallop House' remained in a fairly isolated position on a large area of land on the Nedlands foreshore. It has not been established when the place in Fremantle was first referred to as *Dalkeith House*.

Dalkeith House remained in Gallop's ownership until 1918, when the land was subdivided and the portion of Lot 436 on which *Dalkeith House* stands was issued with a separate Certificate of Title, in the name of Clara Fynmore.¹⁴ That portion fronting Ellen Street remained in Gallop's ownership until 1920, when it was transferred to James Walter Hawke.¹⁵

Ownership of *Dalkeith House* changed a number of times over the ensuing years.¹⁶ In 1956, the place was purchased by William and Constance Dymock.¹⁷ In April 1956, a City of Fremantle Building Inspection report noted that the place was vacant and that it was being renovated, though no further detail is provided.¹⁸ The place continued to be used for residential purposes.

In 1973, *Dalkeith House* was threatened when a proposal to demolish the building and replace it with a \$100,000 funeral parlour was put forward to Fremantle City Council. The proposal generated considerable public debate, with the community, including the Council, divided between those supporting the preservation of old buildings and those who wanted progress and did not regard the retention of old buildings so highly.¹⁹ Fremantle City Council requested that a report on the significance of the building be prepared. The report, prepared by an architectural firm, stated that *Dalkeith House* was:

...as an isolated example of rather uninspiring architecture that has simply reached the end of its useful life. ... The building ... exhibited a heterogeneous

12 National Trust of Australia (WA), 'Gallop House Conservation Plan', prepared for the City of Nedlands, 1998, pp. 13-15. 'Dalkeith's' is now known as 'Gallop House'.

13 *ibid.*, p. 14.

14 Certificate of Title, Vol. 698, Fol. 82, 17 October 1918, Office of Titles, DOLA.

15 Certificate of Title, Vol. CXI, Fol. 31, 17 April 1920, Office of Titles, DOLA.

16 Certificate of Title, Vol. 698, Fol. 82, Office of Titles, DOLA.

17 Certificate of Title, Vol. 698, Fol. 82, 1956 (exact date of transfer indecipherable), Office of Titles, DOLA

18 City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection, Dalkeith House file, 728.3.

19 *The West Australian* 9 October 1973, p. 4; 19 October 1973, p. 33.

collection of elements that had not been satisfactorily resolved. ...The architects said they could not make out a case for the building's retention to the detriment of an area which in itself was in need of development.²⁰

Despite the report, Fremantle City Council rejected the demolition application and *Dalkeith House* remained in private use, as flats, until 1975.

In 1975, after two more changes in ownership, *Dalkeith House* was purchased by The Community School (Fremantle) Council (Inc.), for use as a school.²¹ City of Fremantle approval was provided for this change in use.²²

Dalkeith House continued to be used a community school until 1980, when it was purchased by Stanley Lenton and Michael Henderson.²³

In September 1981, *Dalkeith House* was officially opened as the Fremantle Migrant Resource Centre by the Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, Mr Ian McPhee.²⁴

In 1984, *Dalkeith House* was purchased by Fremantle City Councillor, Mr Denis Sowden who lived on the first floor, while the ground floor was used as a doctor's surgery. In 1985, the place was transferred to Mezzanine Pty Ltd.²⁵ While a 1985 newspaper article suggests that *Dalkeith House* was purchased by the Rajneesh Sanyassins and used as their commune and headquarters, the title documents do not indicate an association with that organisation until 1988 when a mortgage is issued in the name of the Rajneesh Foundation of Australia.²⁶

An application dated 2 December 1985 was received by City of Fremantle requesting approval for general redecoration, installation of coffee bar and remodelling of a former kitchen and bathrooms. A visit by the City Architect revealed that work had already commenced and that old stables at the rear of the site (now on a separate strata title) were already being demolished. Those parts already pulled down included an internal studwall, front weatherboard walls, garage door and the roof structure.²⁷

In 1989, the place was transferred to Geocrust Pty Ltd.²⁸ The Lot at this time covered an area of 1,171 square metres.

In July 1991, City of Fremantle provided planning approval to convert the existing outbuildings (previously referred to as stables) into a residence and subdivide the existing lot into two strata lots.²⁹ This was formalised in November 1991, when this portion of Fremantle Town Lot 463 was strata

²⁰ *The West Australian* 20 October 1973, p. 13.

²¹ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1308, Fol. 696, 12 February 1975, Office of Titles, DOLA.

²² City of Fremantle Planning and Development file, *Dalkeith House*, 160 High Street, 1974.

²³ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1308, Fol. 696, 11 November 1980, Office of Titles, DOLA.

²⁴ *Fremantle Gazette* 23 September 1981.

²⁵ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1664, Fol. 870, 28 November 1985, Office of Titles, DOLA.

²⁶ *Fremantle Gazette* 10 December 1985, p. 5; Certificate of Title, Vol. 1664, Fol. 870, 3 June 1988, Office of Titles, DOLA.

²⁷ City of Fremantle Library Local History Collection, *Dalkeith House* file, 728.3.

²⁸ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1843, Fol. 852, 18 July 1989, Office of Titles, DOLA.

²⁹ City of Fremantle Planning and Development file, *Dalkeith House*, 160 High Street, 22 July 1991; Certificate of Title, Vol. 1917, Fol. 333, 7 November 1991, Office of Titles, DOLA.

titled into two separate lots, Lot 1 comprising 871 square metres and Lot 2 comprising 370 square metres.³⁰ *Dalkeith House* is situated on Lot 1, which in December 1991 was transferred to Nicholas and Jennifer Archibald.³¹ Since 1991, the place has been owned by Jennifer and Nicholas Archibald. Jennifer Archibald was a member of the Fremantle Council from 1990 to 1994, Mayor of Fremantle from 1994 to 1997 and the inaugural Chair of the Fremantle Prison Trust.³²

In 1996, City of Fremantle provided planning approval for the demolition of the verandah enclosure and bathroom, and alterations to the existing dwelling including the fence. These works included: ground floor verandah enclosure; conservation of front fence; cladding with weatherboard of first floor verandah enclosure; internal alterations including installation of doorways, doors, partition walls, ceiling and cornice.³³ In January 1999, work that had been carried out included: exterior parts of the house painted; the roof replaced with a Colorbond corrugated iron roof; the enclosure of parts of the verandahs on each floor level removed; original surfaces restored; and, internal painting commence. The boarding on the first floor verandah was in the process of being replaced.

In March 1999, *Dalkeith House* is used as a private family residence.

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Dalkeith House is a two-storey Federation Queen Anne building of tuck pointed brick walls on the southern, western and northern faces and rubble limestone on the eastern face. The roof and bullnosed verandahs are clad with colourbond corrugated iron. The building stands close to the north alignment of High Street and on the east side of a grassed reserve situated on the north-east corner of High Street and Parry Street. This open grassed area is repeated on the other three corners of High Street and Parry Street, the south-west corner lot being fenced off for a kindergarten playground. Opposite *Dalkeith House*, on the south side of High Street, is a recently built clinic and east of this a row of two-storey, nineteenth century terraced houses. To the east of *Dalkeith House* on the north side of High Street is a former shop on the street alignment and further east are detached dwellings in gardens.

At the street alignment in front of *Dalkeith House* is a front fence, approximately 450mm in height, of rendered brickwork, with a cement coping built between large timber posts. Over the brick base is wrought iron balustrading, also fitted between the timber posts. There is a wrought iron gate and short path aligned upon the front door. There is no side fence dividing the western verandah from the park but a cement rendered wall encloses the northern part of the rear yard.

The High Street (south) elevation is asymmetrical with a projecting gable roofed wing on the right hand side and, on the left, a two-storey verandah

³⁰ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1917, Fol. 333, 7 November 1991, Office of Titles, DOLA.

³¹ Certificate of Title, Vol. 1917, Fol. 333, from Strata Plan 21932, 20 December 1991, Office of Titles, DOLA.

³² Information supplied by the City of Fremantle.

³³ City of Fremantle Planning and Development file, Dalkeith House, 160 High Street, 1996.

which wraps around the west and north (rear) elevations. The projecting wing has bay windows thrust forward of the body of the wall, going through the two floor levels and terminating at a bracketed cornice which continues around the main roof to support the gutter. The flying gable above has a timber gable screen. This treatment is repeated in a pair of west facing gables appearing over the verandah roof.

The verandahs have cast iron lace balustrades at first floor level and timber filigree brackets and valance at ground floor level with matching brackets at first floor level. The verandah posts are square timber with indented panel ornamentation and two sections lathed circular. At the rear, the first floor and part of the ground floor verandahs having been stripped of enclosures and are in the process of being renovated. The remaining enclosure is the bathroom at first floor level at the north-east corner of the building. The front and side ground floor verandahs are paved with tessellated ceramic tiles. The first floor verandah is stripped of boarding which is being replaced.

The walls are of tuck pointed red brick and moulded and patterned cement string courses. The window openings are framed with moulded cement rendered architraves at the top portion over the string course intersecting the openings and quoins of a cream coloured brick to the lower portion underneath the string course. The window sills are formed as part of a slender string course at that level.

There is single-storey outbuilding containing the laundry with a vented hip corrugated iron roof attached to the north (rear) elevation. The north slope of this roof has been carried up over the level of the vented gables until abutting the weatherboard wall of the first floor verandah enclosure. By this device a box gutter between the outbuilding and the main house is avoided.

At the north boundary is a glass walled residence which incorporates the remnants of the stone walls of the old stables on the north-east and west boundaries of the property. This structure is on Lot 2 of the recently created separate Strata Title.

The front door, set in a timber frame with fanlights and sidelights containing a variety of obscure glass types, leads into the entrance hall. The hall leads into the drawing room to the east and a morning room to the west. To the north leading into the stairwell is a triangular arch embellished with circular columns having foliated capitals and moulded voussoirs.

The stairwell has a timber stair on the east wall rising to a half landing and winding back on itself so that one passes under the landing to reach a rear hallway containing a door, surrounded with fanlights and sidelights similar to the front door, leading onto the rear verandah.

On the east of both the stairwell and the rear hall are doors leading into the very large dining room and to the east, just south of the stairs, is a door leading into an equally large billiards room. Under the stairs is a flight of timber stairs leading to limestone walled cellars, one containing the stairs and one, leading off to the east, under the south end of the billiard room.

The Drawing Room, measuring 5.2 x 4.8 metres, has a fire place and chimney breast projecting into the room in the centre of the eastern wall. In the centre of the south wall is a full height alcove with a window occupying the southern side. The window is double hung with coloured glass leadlight over.

At the south end of the west wall is a door leading onto the front verandah. This was a later intrusion. The west wall also contains a door leading onto the entrance hall.

At the west end of the north wall is a door leading through to the billiard room.

The billiard room measures 7.3 x 4.8 metres. The east wall has three double hung windows with a cut in the plaster where a stud wall has been removed between the centre and the northern window. The south wall has the door leading to the drawing room and the west wall has the door to the stair well at the south end. The north wall has a door leading to the kitchen each side of a fireplace and chimney breast. There is a timber fireplace surround and the door to the east is blocked off with a cupboard. The ceiling is lath and plaster with a large moulded cornice, some of which is overlaid with a later and similar cornice.

To the north of the billiard room is the kitchen measuring 5 x 3.7 metres. This has a window in the east wall and is fitted out with recently constructed cupboards and sink etc. A door in the west wall leads out onto the verandah and a door at the west end of the north wall leads into the laundry.

The laundry measures 6.0 x 2.5 metres and has a timber floor. At the east end are benches and stainless steel troughs. The east and west walls have central windows and the north wall has a door at the west end leading onto a flight of external steps.

The dining room east of the stairwell measures 7.3 x 5.3 metres. The east wall has the two doors leading onto the stairwell and the rear hall. The south wall has a fire place and protruding chimney breast with a door on the east side leading into the morning room. The west wall has two windows and a door which has been inserted off-centre between them. The north wall has no opening.

The stairwell has a leadlight coloured glass window with an arched head in the south wall above the winders of the stair landing. Backing this window to the north is a 5.0 metre square room with a door leading onto the rear verandah at the east end of the north wall.

To the south of the stairwell is a hall with a French window leading onto the front verandah. The east wall has a door leading into the main bedroom and the west wall has a door leading to the west side front bedroom.

The main bedroom measures 8.5 x 5.1 metres. The east wall has a window near the north end and a fireplace and protruding chimney breast towards the south end. The south wall has the bay window similar to that of the drawing room below. The north wall is a timber stud wall and has no wall underneath to support the weight of masonry construction. This wall has

a central door leading into a further room to the north. The ceiling is lath and plaster with a large moulded cornice.

The room to the north measures 5.1 x 4.0 metres. The east wall has a window, the west wall has a door leading to the room north of the stairwell. The north wall has a fireplace and protruding chimney breast which sits over the chimney breast at the north end of the billiard room.

The west side front bedroom measures 4.1 metres in each direction. The south and west wall have windows which have been adapted from the original French windows by the raising of their sills. The ceiling is lath and plaster. The room has been painted with bright colours.

To the west of the staircase and the room to the north is a passage with a door at the north end leading onto the rear verandah.

To the west of the passage are two bedrooms measuring 4.1 x 3.4 and 3.3 metres. Each room has a window in the centre of the west wall. The ceilings have large moulded cornices and the lath and plaster ceiling of the northern most room has been replaced with plaster board.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

A search of the CD-ROM, *Traces of the Past: The National Trust Register of the Built Heritage of Western Australia*, revealed a relatively small number of similar two-storey residences in the Perth metropolitan area.³⁴ The ones closest in architectural style, date of construction and level of detailing include:

- Rainsworth, c. 1902, Middle Swan Road, West Swan (P2535)
- *Meerilinga*, c. 1897, Hay Street, West Perth (P2236)
- 14 Chester Street, c. 1890/1900, Claremont (P3058)
- 21 Parry Street, c. 1897, Fremantle (P0973)
- *Hills Residence*, 1895, 292 Hay Street, East Perth (P3235)
- Johnson House, c. 1890, 259 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth (P1946)
- 91 Bay View Terrace, c. 1890s, Claremont (P3001)
- *Le Fanu*, 1895, 2 Salvodo St, Cottesloe, (P3306)
- *Belvedere*, 1897, 12 Rosendo St, Cottesloe, (P3452)
- *Tukurua*, 1896, 7 Rosendo St, Cottesloe (P3453)
- Peshurst, c. 1900, 53 View Street, East Fremantle (P3694)

13.4 REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

³⁴ Centre for WA History & DUIT Multimedia, *Traces of the Past: The National Trust Register of the Built Heritage of Western Australia*, 1997.