



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*

The Manse at *Wesley Chapel and Manse* is a fine example of Victorian Georgian domestic architecture. It has fine capacious rooms with later internal decorative features, such as the waratah motif cast plaster ceiling and cornice, which have high aesthetic value. (Criterion 1.1)

The waratah motif ceiling and cornice to the main bedroom is important as a design motif using Australian flora and for its fine execution. (Criterion 1.2)

Wesley Chapel and Manse is significant for its contribution to the streetscape of James Street, Guildford, and as a component of the cultural environment of the town. (Criterion 1.4)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

Wesley Chapel and Manse is important as an integral part of the historic fabric of Guildford, a place with a particularly high density of historic places which reflect the early development of the Swan River Colony from soon after European settlement to late nineteenth century, in which the Wesleyans from Tranby and Guildford played a very important role. (Criterion 2.1)

Wesley Chapel and Manse is very significant in the history of Methodism and the Uniting Church at Guildford and in Western Australia, being built to replace one of the first Methodist churches in the State, the first Wesley Chapel at Guildford (1856), when the site on which the latter was built was resumed for the Eastern Railway. (Criterion 2.1)

Wesley Chapel and Manse was built around the peak of nineteenth century development at Guildford, following the opening of the Eastern Railway from Guildford to Fremantle, the land of the original church having been resumed for the railway development. The completion of

* For consistency, all references to architectural styles 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.

the railway resulted in renewed activity in Guildford and stimulated residential development for commuters. (Criterion 2.2)

Wesley Chapel and Manse is associated with Joseph Noonan, the designer and builder of Padbury's Stores and Residence, Guildford (1869-71); with George Johnson of Guildford, a Trustee of the Chapel and who oversaw the building of the place; and with Mr. Trigg, who planned the 1886 additions to the place. It is also associated with Greg Yurisich, opera singer, and Dr. Merab Tauman. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Wesley Chapel and Manse is highly valued by the Uniting Church community of Guildford and Western Australia for social, cultural and religious reasons and also by the wider community of the Shire of Swan. It was once the centre for promoting the expansion of the Wesleyan Church in the region. The Uniting Church has undergone much reorganisation and rationalisation, and has chosen to retain the *Wesley Chapel and Manse* as its centre of religious activities in the Midland-Guildford district.

Social significance is also indicated by its inclusion in the Municipal Inventory of Heritage Places (1997) with the highest level of protection afforded, is classified by the National Trust of Australia (W. A.) (1998), and by its inclusion in the Register of the National Estate (1989). (Criterion 4.1)

Wesley Chapel and Manse contributes to the Guildford community's sense of place through its place in the history of the town, including its use for one of the town's early schools, as a meeting place for various Lodges and other groups, and its prominent position in James Street. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Wesley Chapel and Manse has rarity value as the Chapel and the Manse located on the same lot remain largely intact. It was more common for the Wesleyans to build the church and manse on separate lots, sometimes some distance away from one another. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Wesley Chapel and Manse is significant in demonstrating the characteristics of a Victorian Academic Gothic style church and complementary Victorian Georgian style manse of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The handmade Flemish bond brickwork of the Manse is unusual as the headers are lighter in colour than the stretchers, the reverse of the usual pattern. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

The Church retains its key features and elements, though many of them have been subject to change, mainly through successive attempts to solve long standing problems associated with the original construction, together with the cumulative effects of poorly conceived maintenance. Drainage problems and reactive soils have also contributed to the deterioration of the fabric of the place. The Church is generally in fair condition, with some quite serious local building defects.

The Manse through its various layers of replacement fabric also demonstrates that the place has had persistent building construction problems. The key features are retained. Recent conservation works have been carried out in all but one room and the Manse is now apparently in good condition.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Wesley Chapel and Manse is intact with respect to the original concept of the 1883 church and 1886 addition clearly distinguishable, and similarly the original concept of the 1892 Manse. The place remains in use for religious services and purposes. There is no minister resident at the Manse. Despite being under threat in the past, recent conservation work on the Manse, and the aims and aspirations of the Church congregation and the Guildford community to undertake necessary conservation work to ensure the future of the Church augur well for the future of the place. *Wesley Chapel and Manse* retains a moderate degree of integrity. If the manse were used for its intended purpose, the integrity would be high.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Cumulative maintenance to the Church and the Manse has left the plan and the configuration of the elevations intact, but has altered the

appearance of both. Render coatings and drywalling to the Church have altered its surface appearance considerably. It has a moderate degree of authenticity. The Manse retains its original form, but shows the effects of cumulative maintenance through the extent of replacement material. The impact of this work has had significantly less impact on the Manse than the Church. The Manse retains a moderate to high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Robin Chinnery, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Philip Griffiths, Architect.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Wesley Chapel and Manse comprises Wesley Chapel (1883 and 1886 additions) and Manse (1892). It is a single storey, Victorian Academic Gothic church, constructed for the Wesleyans at Guildford in 1883, and a single storey, Victorian Georgian manse, constructed for Wesley Chapel in 1892.¹

In March 1827, Captain James Stirling explored the Swan River including the area which was later named Guildford, after his home place in England. In 1830, the first Guildford Town Lots were sold.² In part, the town was opened up in an endeavour to make provision for discharged servants of the early European settlers following completion of their service. They were to be granted lots of four to five acres, with the intention that they should assist each other in a co-operative settlement.³

In February 1830, the *Tranby* arrived at Fremantle, and among the European settlers were a number of Methodists, including the Hardey brothers, George Johnson, and B. Clarkson with their families and servants, most of whom took up land at the Peninsula (Maylands).⁴ As soon as possible, the Hardeys began holding services in the colony, first at Fremantle, then at Perth, and thereafter also at Guildford where Joseph Hardey is believed to have held services in the open and in private homes.⁵

The town boundaries of Guildford were fixed in 1836.⁶ In the same year, the first church was built at Guildford by Dr. Louis Grisham of the Colonial Church Society.⁷

As additional land was opened up to agriculture to the north and north-east, roads were opened from those areas to converge at Guildford. The town developed as a thriving inland port, with water traffic via the Swan River to and from Perth and Fremantle, and road traffic to the agricultural areas.

In 1840, following the arrival of the Reverend J. Smithies, the first Methodist minister to take up the appointment in Western Australia, the Perth Methodist Circuit was inaugurated, of which Guildford became a part.⁸ In the same year, the first Church of England was built in the square

¹ Paget, T, 'Early Days in Guildford. Agricultural Development 1829-1850', 1949, p. 2. Typescript in Battye Library.

² *ibid.*

³ *ibid.*

⁴ Battye, J. S. *Cyclopedia of Western Australia* (Cyclopedia Co., Perth, 1912-1913) p. 96.

⁵ *Ibid.*; and 'Wesley Chapel and Manse, Guildford' in *Guildford Gossip*, Vol. 1, Issue 4, p. 19.

⁶ Paget, *op. cit.*, p. 2.

⁷ *ibid.*, p. 3.

⁸ Battye, *op. cit.*, p. 96; 'Wesley Chapel and Manse, Guildford', *op. cit.*, p. 19.

in Guildford.⁹

By 1850, the Guildford district was well settled and the town itself was a 'neat little village'.¹⁰ With the introduction of convicts in 1850, a hiring depot was established at Guildford. In this period, Methodist services were held at Guildford when possible; however, these were not regular, as the aim of the Perth Circuit to extend services to Guildford and other places beyond Perth was hampered as in 1852 'due to want of a Circuit horse and paucity of local preachers'.¹¹

By 1855, the Methodists in Western Australia were established with 'two churches, four preaching-places, 67 Church members, and 480 attendants at worship'.¹² On 1 January 1855, the Reverend Joseph Hardey purchased Guildford Town Lot 18, in James Street, Guildford, from Isaac Richard, as the site for the construction of the first Wesleyan Chapel at Guildford.¹³ In the same year, the Wesleyans at Guildford (as the Methodists were known) sought permission to hold services at the Court House.¹⁴

The foundation stone of the Wesleyan Chapel was laid on 30 April 1856.¹⁵ The Church was completed that year, and served the Wesleyans until 1883, when the Government resumed the land for the Eastern Railway from Fremantle to Guildford. Subsequently the first Wesleyan Chapel (1856) was demolished.

In 1877, the Director of Public Works, James H. Thomas, reported on three possible routes for the proposed Eastern Railway from Fremantle to Guildford.¹⁶ The first alternative, the 'Northern' route, was selected. It bisected Guildford, and required resumption of part of all the lots along the northern side of James Street west of Stirling Square, including part of Guildford Town Lot 18 on which the Wesley Chapel was located, the Swan District Agricultural Society, and land owned by George Johnson.¹⁷

In 1881, Guildford Town Lot 46, on the south side of James Street was purchased from David Jones as the site for the new Wesleyan Chapel.¹⁸ On 20 June 1881, a meeting of the Guildford Trustees was held at Wesley Church in Perth, to discuss the building of a new church at Guildford.¹⁹ It was attended by Reverends T. C. Laurance and J. W. Monland, and Messrs. George Shenton, J. W. Hardey, Robert Hardey, W. G. Johnson, F. Armstrong, and F. L. Von Bibra.²⁰ Funds in hand to be expended at

⁹ Gibbons, L. *Guildford 1829-1929 : A century of Progress*, Imperial Printing Company Ltd., Perth, for the Council of the Municipality of Guildford, 1929. See chapter on 'Old Guildford'.

¹⁰ Crowley, F. K. *Australia's Western Third*, Macmillan and Company, London, 1960, p. 80.

¹¹ Minutes of Quarterly Meeting of Local Preachers for the Perth Circuit, 9 April 1852, and 9 July 1852. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

¹² Batty, op. cit., p. 97.

¹³ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

¹⁴ *ibid.*

¹⁵ *Perth Gazette*, 2 May 1856.

¹⁶ Bourke, Michael, J. *On the Swan: A History of the Swan District of Western Australia*, University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands 1997 p. 236-237.

¹⁷ *ibid.*, p. 240.

¹⁸ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

¹⁹ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 20 June 1881. PRO MN 172 Acc.1336A Item 98.

²⁰ *ibid.*

Guildford amounted to £220, and additional amounts to the sum of £9/2 were donated.²¹ The meeting passed J. W. Hardey's proposal 'that we proceed at once to secure plans and specifications for a church, seating about 100 persons, and that requisitions be made for tenders.'²²

When the Guildford Trustees met on 7 November 1881, it was reported that Mr. Joseph Noonan had not yet sent the plans for the new church for the inspection and approval of the committee.²³ The Trustees agreed that 'as soon as complete plans and specifications are obtained tenders should be called.'²⁴ They discussed also the subscriptions promised towards the erection of the new church.²⁵ At the Trustees next meeting on 18 January 1882, a number of tenders for the erection of the new church were handed in by George Shenton; however, it was considered that they were too high, and it was decided to advertise for tenders.²⁶

The Trustees met on 3 February 1882, to consider the tenders for the building of the Church, and it was agreed to accept the tender of Mr. Hester to erect the Church at a cost of £421.²⁷

On 17 February, George Lazenby reported to the meeting of Trustees on a visit to the site to mark out the place for the foundation with R. D. Hardey, W. G. Johnson and Mr. Hester: '... on doing so, considered the building would not be in good proportion'.²⁸ They examined the proportions of the Mechanics Institute, and concluded that the internal dimensions of the Church should be '... at least 23 feet wide inside, by 45 feet long', and asked Mr. Hester if he would alter the size of the dimensions 'for the amount of his present contract'.²⁹ He agreed to the alteration.³⁰ The meeting requested that Robert Hardey and W. Geo. Johnson inspect the building during the course of its erection, and that Mr. Lazenby arrange a suitable foundation stone for the Church.³¹

The foundation stone of the Wesley Chapel, Guildford was laid by Mrs. Robert Hardey on 9 May 1882.³² This was followed by a meeting within the walls of the building of Messrs. R. D. Hardey, Geo. Shenton, F. Von Bibra, and W. Geo. Johnson with the Superintendent, at which the Contractor agreed to put in a door three feet six inches wide in the front wall, and two brick arches for doors in the rear wall 'to be executed in a

²¹ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

²² *ibid.*

²³ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 7 November 1881. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

²⁴ *ibid.*

²⁵ *ibid.*

²⁶ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 18 January 1882.. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98; and Tender for Wesleyan Church, Guildford in *Inquirer* 1 February 1882.

²⁷ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 3 February 1882.. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

²⁸ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 17 February 1882. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

²⁹ *ibid.*

³⁰ *ibid.*

³¹ *ibid.*

³² Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, May 1882. PRO MN 172 Acc.1336A Item 98.

workmanlike manner for the additional sum of £5.³³

By the date of the Trustees meeting on 30 November 1882, £416/15/2 had been raised towards the cost of the Wesley Chapel.³⁴ The height and size of the 'platform' were 'to be left to Mr. Lazenby and the Chairman', and '... if possible it should be made 12 feet long by 7 feet wide.'³⁵ It was resolved that 20 seats should be provided for the Church, and that they should be '9 feet clear inside the seats' and 'of the same pattern as the Fremantle seats.', and that accordingly tenders should be prepared and posted.³⁶ The tender of A. Halliday to provide the seats at a cost of £46/10 was accepted.³⁷

The Trustees applied to the South Australian Conference to the Missionary Committee for the appointment of a young minister to Western Australia for the new church at Guildford.³⁸ In June 1883, it was decided to defer the opening of the Church until a reply to the application had been received.³⁹ In the meantime, services were conducted by the Reverend T. Laurance of Perth, and lay preachers, including the Hardeys from the Peninsula, an arrangement which continued until the appointment of the Reverend C. H. Nield in 1884.⁴⁰

On 4 August 1883, the Trustees resolved that the Wesley Chapel should be opened by a religious service on Tuesday, 21 August, with a Tea meeting and concert to be held on the same evening in the Commissariat Store, Guildford.⁴¹

Wesley Chapel, Guildford was officially opened on 21 August 1883, with the dedication service conducted by the Reverends T. C. Laurance and J. W. Monland, and the opening sermon preached by the Reverend Vivian Roberts.⁴² The opening 'attracted one of the largest gatherings ever known in that pleasant little village.', with numerous visitors from Fremantle and Perth.⁴³ The Tea-meeting and concert were held at the Court House that evening in aid of the Chapel Fund, with George Shenton MLC occupying the chair, and 'nearly three hundred sitting down to the spread.'⁴⁴ Over £45 was raised with the Church collection and other takings for the day, including two donations of £5 each, which enabled the reduction of the debt on the chapel to 'about £50'.⁴⁵

The Church was constructed of face brick, with an iron roof; the soffit was lined with reed Oregon boarding; and an entrance porch with a single

33 *ibid.*

34 Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 30 November 1882. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

35 *ibid.*

36 *ibid.*

37 Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 31 January 1883. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

38 Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 11 June 1883. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

39 *ibid.*

40 *ibid.*; and '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

41 Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 4 August 1883. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

42 *West Australian* 21 August 1883, and 24 August 1883.

43 *ibid.*

44 *ibid.*

45 *ibid.*

door was located at the north, with the front gable surmounted by a bellcote.⁴⁶ The twenty pews were installed in the Church, with the annual charge being set at 35/- per annum, or 8/- per annum for one person, to be paid quarterly.⁴⁷

In March 1884, the Trustees considered the future of the land remaining on the north side of James Street at Guildford Town Lot 18, and resolved to 'resume the body buried in the ground (if allowable) and transfer same to the Cemetery to be obtained from the Government', and to sell 'if advisable' 'the Ground near the Railway Station.'⁴⁸ It was offered for sale at auction with a reserve price of £200, following the removal of the remains of the late Miss Isaacs.⁴⁹

The first anniversary of the Wesleyan Chapel at Guildford was celebrated by 'a Tea and Public Meeting' in August 1884.⁵⁰ Celebration of the anniversary of the chapel, and later of the Sunday School, and the 'new church' became annual events which were eagerly anticipated by the congregation.⁵¹ The Reverend C. H. Nield was appointed as Minister of the Wesley Chapel at Guildford in 1884.⁵²

In June 1885, the Trustees determined to have plans prepared and tenders called for additions to the Wesleyan Church, 'the new portion to be used as a Sunday School.'⁵³ Plans and specifications for the additions were provided by Mr. Trigg at a cost of £5, and were inspected in late September, with tenders called in mid October.⁵⁴ The Contractor for the additions was to provide 'windows of common glass, lower pane to act as a ventilator to fall back on an iron rest', also 'cemented brick gutters from down pipes' as at the existing church, and 'lay bricks and cement to same width as round present building.'⁵⁵

The Sunday School additions to Wesley Chapel were completed in 1886.⁵⁶ A private school, Methodist Ladies' College, was started there in 1888 by the Misses Markham, and subsequently by Miss Spurling, and Miss Taplin.⁵⁷ The School Room as it was known, was also the venue for meetings of the Total Abstinence Society, and various Lodges, who were required to provide "oil, wicks, lamp glasses and attend to the cleaning of

⁴⁶ 'Wesley Chapel and Manse, Guildford', op. cit., p. 19.

⁴⁷ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 4 August 1883. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

⁴⁸ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 31 March 1884. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

⁴⁹ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 4 August 1884. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

⁵⁰ *ibid.*

⁵¹ Jan Yurisich and Ellen Henley, interview with Robin Chinnery, 14 and 15 September 1998 respectively.

⁵² '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

⁵³ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 15 June 1885. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98.

⁵⁴ Minutes of Meeting of Trustees of Guildford Wesleyan Church, 23 September 1885. PRO MN 172 Acc. 1336A Item 98

⁵⁵ *ibid.*

⁵⁶ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

⁵⁷ *Ibid*; and pamphlet commemorating the Centenary of the present Guildford Uniting Church, August 1983.

the same”, in addition to the payment of rental for use of the place.⁵⁸

The extension of the Eastern Railway to York in 1885 reduced the importance of Guildford as an agricultural headquarters, as it made possible the direct transport of produce and goods between the farming areas and Perth and the coast. In the late nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, Guildford continued to be focal to the surrounding areas, including Midland/Midland Junction, West Guildford (Bassendean), Caversham, Kalamunda, Canning Mills, Heidelberg and Mundaring. The Wesleyan Chapel at Guildford and its Minister served the spiritual needs of these communities.

Prior to 1891, the Minister of the Wesleyan Church lived in a cottage in James Street (demolished), adjacent to the present Ross's Hardware, with the rent defrayed by members of the Church community.⁵⁹ On 28 March 1891, the Trustees agreed to a proposal by Mr. Hardey:

That the Trustees of the Guildford Church seek permission of the Perth Quarterly Meeting to build a Manse at Guildford at a cost not to exceed 600 pounds on condition that 150 pounds be subscribed before the building commenced.⁶⁰

A well was sunk at Guildford Town Lot 46 by Walter Kemp in early 1892, prior to construction of the Manse.⁶¹

In March 1892, the Trustees of the Wesleyan Church, Guildford mortgaged the portion of Guildford Town Lot 46 to Walter Padbury for £600, which was increased to £700 on 1 July 1892.⁶²

The Manse was built by Mr. J. Knowles, at a cost of £600.⁶³ Located towards the rear of Guildford Town Lot 46, to the south-east of the Church it was constructed of Flemish bond brickwork, with a corrugated iron roof, and timber floors. There were nine rooms, which included a pantry store, with verandahs on three sides to the north, west and south, and the front entrance opened from the verandah on the west side, facing the rear yard behind the Church.

From 1895, the congregation of Wesley Chapel, Guildford assumed responsibility for services at Midland and Gingin.⁶⁴

By 1897, the congregation at Guildford had increased so greatly that Wesley Chapel was no longer larger enough to accommodate it, and the decision was made to build a new and large church on the same lot, to the west of the Church building.⁶⁵ A mortgage was taken out with Walter Padbury to

⁵⁸ *ibid.*

⁵⁹ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

⁶⁰ Minutes of the Guildford Church Trust, 28 March 1891. Uniting Church Archives, in Heritage and Conservation Professionals 'Conservation Plan Guildford Uniting Church Manse', prepared for The Guildford Presbyterian Community Church, June 1995, p. 5.

⁶¹ Correspondence File 8 December 1891, Uniting Church Archives, in Heritage and Conservation Professionals 'Conservation Plan Guildford Uniting Church Manse', prepared for The Guildford Presbyterian Community Church, June 1995, p. 5.

⁶² Mortgage to Walter Padbury, 31 March 1892, and 1 July 1892. PRO MN 172 Acc. 4240A Item 11.

⁶³ Heritage and Conservation Professionals, 'Conservation Plan Guildford Uniting Church Manse', prepared for The Guildford Presbyterian Community Church, June 1995, p. 5.

⁶⁴ 'Wesley Chapel and Manse, Guildford', *op. cit.*, p. 19.

⁶⁵ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

secure £2,000.⁶⁶

The foundation stone of the new church was laid on 20 October 1897, by the Governor Lieutenant Colonel Sir Gerard Smith K. C. M. G.⁶⁷ The Trustees of the new church were Sir George Shenton, Messrs. R. D. Hardey, R. W. Hardey, W. G. Johnson, F. J. Read, William Traylen, and John Minchin; and the first minister was the Reverend Thomas Bird.⁶⁸ The foundation stone was transferred to Wesley Chapel (1883), when Wesley Church (1897) was demolished in 1945. The pews from Wesley Chapel (1883) were transferred to the new church. The 'new church' as it became known, served the congregation from 1898 to circa 1945, when it was demolished.⁶⁹

Wesley Chapel (1883) was used as the Church hall and Sunday School from 1897 to circa 1945, when it returned to use for church services, following the demolition of the 'new church'.⁷⁰ The frontage to James Street was unfenced, and a timber paling gate accessed the path between the two churches.⁷¹

By August 1906, when the Wesleyan Church's debt to Walter Padbury was transferred to the Anglican Diocesan Trustees, for the benefit of the Waifs' Home, Parkerville, it had been reduced to £1,200.⁷² The mortgage was formally transferred to the Anglican Diocesan Trustees on 22 November 1906.⁷³ In 1912, W. G. Johnson, a Trustee of Wesley Chapel wrote to the Diocesan Trustees 'I will pay off £600 in reduction of the loan of £1,200 held by the Trustees over the Guildford Wesleyan Trust Property.', which reduced the debt to £600.⁷⁴

On 28 September 1919, a memorial pulpit commemorating the service of members of the congregation of Wesley Chapel who had served in World War I was unveiled by Private J. P. Woods, V.C. in the 'new church'.⁷⁵ The engraving on the Honour Roll was by Cumpston's Engraving Works, 918 Hay Street, Perth.⁷⁶ The memorial pulpit was transferred to the Wesley Church (1883), when the 'new church' was demolished circa 1945.

In February 1920, the Wesleyan Trustees reduced the debt to the Anglican Diocesan Trustees by £200.⁷⁷

By the early 1920s, a low, painted, timber picket fence had been erected in front of the Wesley Chapel, with a gate aligned with the front entrance to the building.⁷⁸ It was replaced with a new cyclone wire fence erected to

⁶⁶ Mortgage to Walter Padbury, 20 July 1897. MN 172 Acc. 4240 Item 11.

⁶⁷ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

⁶⁸ *ibid.*

⁶⁹ *ibid.*

⁷⁰ *ibid.*

⁷¹ Photo of the two Methodist Churches, Guildford, WAN FB 481.B in Bourke, *op. cit.*, p. 238.

⁷² Letter to J. Messer from L. Padbury. PRO MN 172 Acc. 4240 Item 11.

⁷³ Mortgage Transfer, 22 November 1906. PRO MN 172 Acc. 4240 Item 12.

⁷⁴ Correspondence between W. G. Johnson and Jus. Fisher, Diocesan Secretary, 17 and 20 August 1912. PRO MN 172 Acc. 4240 Item 12.

⁷⁵ Memorial pulpit at *.

⁷⁶ *ibid.*

⁷⁷ Mortgage and interest repayment, 9 February 1920. PRO MN 172 Acc. 4240 Item 12.

⁷⁸ Photo of Methodist Church Guildford, taken 1921-1924, in '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

replace the earlier low painted picket fence, with a hedge of plumbago (*Plumbaginaceae sp.*) planted.⁷⁹

Minor repairs and maintenance were carried out at the Manse in the first half of the twentieth century, including replacement of the original lath and plaster ceilings, repairs to plaster work in all rooms, and repairs to the verandahs in the 1930s.⁸⁰

In the inter war years, an annual event attended by many residents of Guildford was the Strawberry Fair held in the grounds of *Wesley Chapel and Manse*, or inside Wesley Chapel (1883), the Church hall, if the weather was inclement.⁸¹ Strawberries and cream were the main attraction, with various stalls selling crafts and goods to raise funds for the Church.⁸²

In December 1938, the 'new church' continued in use for religious services. There was a path along the western side of the building, and similar paths to the front door of Wesley Chapel, in use as the Church Hall, and in the space between the two buildings.⁸³ A timber water closet was located at the rear of the 'new church' near the western boundary of the lot.⁸⁴ At the Manse the eastern end of the rear verandah was enclosed for the bathroom, and the laundry was a separate timber outbuilding, located close to the rear of the house, on the eastern boundary of the lot.⁸⁵ A brick water closet was located at the south-eastern corner of the lot.⁸⁶

There had been continued problems with the structure of the 'new church', probably due in large part to the inadequacy of the foundations in the Guildford clay, and these were exacerbated by the earthquake of 1941. It is possible that this earthquake caused the damage which necessitated the repair to the western wall of the Manse, with two sections of railway lines set against the walls of the living room, with tie rods and spreader plates fitted.

By c. 1945, it was considered that the 'new church' was unsafe and must be demolished.⁸⁷ The Wesley Chapel (1883) was 're-decorated' in readiness for resumption of church services at the place.⁸⁸ Prior to demolition of the 'new church', the twenty original pews (1883) were returned to the Wesley Chapel (1883), the Minister's chair, memorial tablets to the Trustees of the 1897 church and the memorial pulpit (1919) were moved to the Chapel, which required modification of the 'platform' to accommodate the pulpit, and the choir stalls were built.⁸⁹ On completion of the work, the Wesley Chapel returned to use for church services circa 1945, and the 'new church'

⁷⁹ Jan Yurisich, interview with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998; and photo of Methodist Church James St., Guildford Historical Collection.

⁸⁰ Heritage and Conservation Professionals, op. cit., pp. 5-6.

⁸¹ Jan Yurisich, interview with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998.

⁸² *ibid.*

⁸³ Metropolitan Sewerage Guildford Municipality Sheet No. 3094, Survey December 1938, Plan 9 March 1939. PRO.

⁸⁴ *ibid.*

⁸⁵ *ibid.*

⁸⁶ *ibid.*

⁸⁷ Jan Yurisich and Ellen Henley with Robin Chinnery, 14 and 15 September 1998 respectively.

⁸⁸ '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

⁸⁹ *ibid.*; 'Wesley Chapel and Manse, Guildford', op. cit., p. 19; Jan Yurisich and Ellen Henley with Robin Chinnery, 14 and 15 September 1998 respectively.

was demolished.⁹⁰ The Sunday School (1886) at the rear of the Chapel was brought back into use for the Sunday School.⁹¹ A Communion Table was installed in the Church in honour of those members of the congregation who had served in the Armed Forces in World War II.⁹² The area in front of the Chapel was surfaced and the cyclone wire fence and plumbago hedge removed from the area immediately in front of the Chapel.⁹³ The 'new church' was demolished, and the rubble spread over the lot, which raised the ground level above that of the foundations and the floor of Wesley Chapel, causing damage over time to the sub-structure of the floor and to the walls of the building.⁹⁴

In the late 1940s a stage was installed in the Sunday School.⁹⁵ It was removed in the early 1980s.⁹⁶

The Manse ceased to be occupied by the Minister of Wesley Chapel in the early 1950s.⁹⁷ Thereafter the place was tenanted for periods of time to the late 1970s, most often by members of the Church congregation.⁹⁸

In 1956, Wesley Chapel, Guildford celebrated the centenary of Methodism in Guildford.⁹⁹

By 1960, the oculus window on the north had been covered by a louvred vent grille.¹⁰⁰ The original six panelled single door remained at the front entrance to the Church.¹⁰¹ It was replaced at an unknown date by the present double doors.

Problems with rising damp and cracks in the walls of Wesley Chapel were of concern in the late 1950s and early 1960s.¹⁰² The exterior walls were cement rendered in an endeavour to keep out the moisture.¹⁰³ The plaster was removed from the internal walls to allow them to breathe, as recommended by one of the Trustees, R. Chatfield, Builder, and then clad with an asbestos dado to a height of about eight feet (2.4 metres).

The National Trust of Australia (W. A.) assessed *Wesley Chapel and Manse* in October 1975, and recorded the place on 5 April 1976.¹⁰⁴

In 1977, after electing to join the union of the Uniting Church in 1976, Wesley Chapel became the Uniting Church, Guildford. The congregation have continued to use the names Wesley Chapel and Wesley Church for

90 *ibid.*

91 Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998.

92 '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

93 Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998; and photos Methodist Church, April 1960, collection of Ellen and Ern Henley, and 1971, National Trust of Australia (W. A.) collection.

94 "An Historic Gift to all Western Australians" in Guildford Gossip Volume 1, Issue 4, p. 16.

95 Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998.

96 Ellen and Ern Henley with Robin Chinnery, 15 September 1998.

97 Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998.

98 *ibid.*

99 '100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856-1956'.

100 Photo of Methodist Church April 1960, collection of Ellen and Ern Henley.

101 *ibid.*

102 Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998.

103 Ern Henley with Robin Chinnery, 15 September 1998.

104 National Trust of Australia (W. A.), Guildford Uniting Church, File 44.

the place, although signage has not included either name until recently.¹⁰⁵

Wesley Chapel and Manse was entered on the Register of The National Estate on 21 March 1978, based on the National Trust of Australia (W. A.) assessment of 1976.

By c. 1980, the timber floor of Wesley Chapel was in need of extensive repairs, and the deterioration of the joists and flooring was partly attributed to the work of the early 1960s, which had included cement rendering over the air vents in the walls when the exterior walls were rendered.¹⁰⁶ A floor fund was begun to raise money for the necessary work.¹⁰⁷

In 1981, the area in front of the Wesley Chapel remained unfenced, whilst the cyclone wire fencing remained on the eastern boundary of the lot, and extended from the north-west corner of the Chapel to the front of the lot, and across the front of the lot, in front of the site of the 'new church' (demolished) to the western boundary, with double entry gates to that part of the lot.¹⁰⁸

The floor was repaired circa 1982-1983, prior to the celebrations of the centenary of the Church 14 -21 August 1983.¹⁰⁹ The floor was covered with carpet. The stage was removed from the Sunday School in the early 1980s.¹¹⁰

Following the union to form the Uniting Church, the Manse was used by the Guildford Presbyterian Community Church for some years, in particular for the youth groups, and later for crisis accommodation, with a caretaker in residence.¹¹¹ However, there were concerns expressed by the congregation about some aspects of this usage, and it was discontinued in April 1996.¹¹²

In the mid 1980s, the Uniting Church explored the possibility of redeveloping the site of *Wesley Chapel and Manse*, with home units to be built in conjunction with Homes West.¹¹³ The proposal was not implemented.

In December 1987, Robert B. Fishwick and Associates drew plans for additions to Wesley Chapel, for a rear extension to replace the existing kitchen with a new kitchen and toilets at a cost of \$31,000.¹¹⁴ The additions

¹⁰⁵ Jan Yurisich, Ern and Ellen Henley with Robin Chinnery, 14 and 15 September 1998 respectively.

¹⁰⁶ Ern Henley, interview with Robin Chinnery, 15 September 1998.

¹⁰⁷ Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998; and pamphlet commemorating the Centenary of the present Guildford Uniting Church, August 1983.

¹⁰⁸ Photo of Uniting Church, Guildford, by Frank Sharr, 11 October 1981. National Trust of Australia (W. A.) Collection.

¹⁰⁹ Ellen and Ern Henley with Robin Chinnery, 15 September 1998.

¹¹⁰ Ern Henley with Robin Chinnery, 15 September 1998.

¹¹¹ Jan Yurisich and Ellen Henley with Robin Chinnery, 14 and 15 September 1998 respectively.

¹¹² Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998.

¹¹³ Letter from Bruce Douglas to National Trust of Australia (W. A.), 11 November 1984, National Trust ..., File 44; and Kira Jamieson, Parish Secretary, to the Shire Clerk, Shire of Swan, 20 May 1986. Shire of Swan, 91 James Street, File P 170090.

¹¹⁴ Proposed New Additions on 91 James St. Guildford for Uniting Church, Robert B. Fishwick and Associates, December 1987. Shire of Swan, 91 James Street, File P 170090.

were carried out in 1988-1989 by James N. Green of Swan View.¹¹⁵ The following conditions were required by the Shire of Swan : that the roof structure match that of the existing building, and that 'Red/Orange brickwork be used to match the Manse or to be rendered and painted to match the Church.'¹¹⁶ The exterior was cement rendered as required; however, it remains unpainted.

The condition of the Manse had deteriorated considerably by 1994. In 1995, the Guildford Presbyterian Community Church a grant obtained from the Lotteries Commission of Western Australia to fund a conservation plan for the Manse by Heritage and Conservation Professionals which concluded that the building was 'in need of urgent conservation if it is to remain habitable.'¹¹⁷

The estimated cost of 'up grading' the Manse was \$225,000, which the Uniting Church considered prohibitive, and consequently it was proposed that the Manse be demolished and the rear portion of the lot sold or alternatively five aged persons units be built on the site, with proceeds from the sale to fund restoration work on Wesley Chapel.¹¹⁸ The Shire of Swan was not receptive to the proposal to demolish the Manse as * was included in the Draft Municipal Inventory of the Shire.¹¹⁹

Wesley Chapel and Manse was entered on the Municipal Inventory of the Shire of Swan on 10 July 1996.

Members of the Church congregation expressed a strong desire to retain and conserve *Wesley Chapel and Manse* contrary to the proposals by the Uniting Church Property Office to dispose of the site.¹²⁰ As debate about the future of the place continued, officers of the Shire of Swan asserted that 'both the Manse and Church buildings are of local and possibly State significance'.¹²¹ The congregation undertook various activities to raise funds for conservation work on the Manse in 1997-1998. Gregory Yurisich, opera singer, following his return to Western Australia in 1997 after an absence of 25 years, has played a significant part in the efforts to save the place, including fund raising concerts for the conservation of *Wesley Chapel and Manse*, which have been held at the Wesley Chapel.¹²² His family have been members of the congregation for generations.¹²³

A further grant of \$50,000 was obtained from the Lotteries Commission for

¹¹⁵ Approval to Commence Development, 3 August 1988. Shire of Swan 91 James Street, File P 170090.

¹¹⁶ *ibid.*

¹¹⁷ Heritage and Conservation Professionals 'Conservation Plan Guildford Uniting Church Manse', prepared for The Guildford Presbyterian Community Church, June 1995, p. 7.

¹¹⁸ Minutes of meeting of Ian Hocking, Michael Ross and Peter Thompson, 4 November 1996. Shire of Swan, 91 James Street, File P 170090.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹²⁰ Judy Hamersly, Jan Yurisich, Ellen and Ern Henley with Robin Chinnery, 2, 14 and 15 September 1998 respectively.

¹²¹ *ibid.*; and Michael Ross, Shire of Swan, to Peter Thompson, Uniting Church in Australia, Synod of Western Australia, 15 August 1997.

¹²² Judy Hamersly with Robin Chinnery, 2 September 1998; and Guildford Gossip Volume 1, Issue 4, p. 4.

¹²³ *Guildford Gossip* Volume 1, Issue 4, p. 3, and p. 14.

urgent conservation works on the Manse.¹²⁴ Work commenced in late 1997, and was completed in mid 1998. The conservation work directed by Heritage and Conservation Professionals included demolition of the bathroom at the eastern end of the rear verandah, reconstruction of the verandahs, re-roofing of the building, and cutting and re-finishing of the timber floors.¹²⁵ The interior and exterior were painted at no charge by a member of the congregation, a professional painter and decorator, 'who worked at Windsor Castle'.¹²⁶ Conservation work was carried out on all rooms except the pantry/store.

The Uniting Church has not abandoned entirely the proposal for development at 91 James Street. Alternative development plans for the construction of a number of residential units to be sited to the west and to the south of the Manse and possible associated sites drawn by Hocking Planning and Architecture were lodged with the Shire of Swan in March 1998.¹²⁷ The Shire has advised a preference for Option B, which maintains a larger curtilage around the Manse and is considered to be 'responsive to noise impacts in terms of development density'.¹²⁸

In April 1998, the National Trust of Australia (W. A.) assessed *Wesley Chapel and Manse*. The place was classified by the Trust on 11 May 1998.

The Shire of Swan and the Lotteries Commission of Western Australia have allocated grants towards the cost of a conservation plan for Wesley Chapel to be prepared by Heritage and Conservation Professionals and towards new drains to overcome the damp problems.¹²⁹ The congregation has raised a further \$23,000 towards the cost of restoration of the Chapel, which will be expended on the restoration of the floor of the place.¹³⁰ Donations have been obtained from Westrac to remove excess fill around the Chapel and to re-contour the land to prevent the continuation of water draining towards the building; from Pioneer to provide road base for the car park and assistance with drainage; and from Midland Brick to pave the three sides of the Chapel and to assist with the direction of water flow away from the building.¹³¹

Some of the furniture and memorabilia from Midland Presbyterian and Methodist Churches (both demolished) were brought to Guildford for use at the Manse, including their Rolls of Honour, Communion table, and the two pews in the meeting room, to ensure that 'the Midland identity and personal items from that church would not be lost'.¹³²

The 115th Anniversary of the opening of Wesley Chapel was celebrated on

¹²⁴ Letter from Michael Ross, Shire of Swan to Alice Fyfield, National Trust of Australia (W. A.), 3 November 1997. Shire of Swan, 91 James Street, File P 170090.

¹²⁵ Jan Yurisich with Robin Chinnery, 14 September 1998.

¹²⁶ Letter from Greg Yurisich to National Trust of Australia (W. A.), 24 February 1998. National Trust ..., File 44.

¹²⁷ Hocking Planning and Architecture to Shire of Swan, 23 March 1998. Shire of Swan 91 James Street File P170090

¹²⁸ Memo Michael Ross, 17 March 1998. Shire of Swan 91 James Street File P 170090.

¹²⁹ Greg Yurisich to the Director, Heritage Council of Western Australia, 25 May 1998. HCWA File 2462.

¹³⁰ *ibid.*

¹³¹ *ibid.*

¹³² *Guildford Gossip* Volume 1, Issue 4, p. 10.

Sunday, 16 August 1998 with a religious service and the official opening of the newly restored Manse, and on Friday, 21 August 1998, with Another Musical Interlude presented by Greg Yurisich and Michael Scouten at the Chapel.¹³³ Since conservation work on the Manse was completed, the building has been in use for meetings by the Uniting Church congregations of Guildford and Midland. The congregation is raising funds for conservation work on the place, in particular the floor which 'is deteriorating fast and urgently needs replacing.'¹³⁴

Wesley Chapel continues to be used for religious services by the Uniting Church congregation of Guildford.

¹³³ 'An Historic Gift to all Western Australians', *Guildford Gossip* Volume 1, Issue 4, p. 16.

¹³⁴ *Guildford Gossip* Volume 1, Issue 4

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Wesley Chapel and Manse is a group of two buildings comprising a Victorian Academic Gothic style rendered brick and iron roof auditory church and hall, and a Victorian Georgian brick and iron roof manse, set on a large, open sparsely vegetated block of land.

The Church is set at the centre point and on the front of James Street edge of the land, while the Manse is set towards the rear and close to the eastern boundary. James Street is a divided pair carriageway with dense plantings in the median. The verge is narrow with a standard slab pavement and lawn strip in which there are Sugar gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), which have been heavily pruned to clear the overhead power lines. There is a low face brick boundary wall and a concrete driveway. The forecourt in front of the Church has been brick paved. Sections of the area around the Church have been paved in concrete and bitumen to keep water away from the Church walls. There is a bed of roses along the front boundary. There is a mixed border along the eastern boundary, and Toobada-lesser bottle brush (*Callistemon phoeniceus*) along the western boundary and of the Church. There is also a young single Peppermint tree (*Agonis flexuosa*-) on the eastern side of the Church. The Manse is set half way back along the length of the block in open ground, with a recently planted small rose garden along the north side of the verandah. To the rear of the house there are several mature Olive trees (*Olea europaea*). Side fences comprise close boarding and post and wire together with sections of Super six fencing.

Wesley Chapel and Manse is a simple rendering of a Victorian Academic Gothic style¹³⁵ auditory plan¹³⁶ church, with an attached hall and amenities. The group was built in sequence beginning with the Church, then hall, and finally amenities. The Church is built of solid brickwork which has subsequently been rendered, and has an iron roof. The body of the Church is a single space auditory plan with an entrance porch. The front or northern elevation is divided into three bays, with the porch at the centre with its pair of timber entrance doors and steeply pitched roof, and an oculus window above in the northern wall of the nave. The latter is divided into rectangular panels, with the centre panel filled in with a louvred vent grille. The porch is flanked by tall perpendicular style gothic windows set in the tall gothic proportioned gable wall, with glass built directly into the masonry jambs. Some panels are glazed with plain sheets of stained glass, and other sections have had this glass removed and replaced with glass louvres. The corners of the Church terminate with plain buttresses. The eastern and western sides of the of the Church are divided into four bays by buttresses with a perpendicular window in each bay. The sides of the Church have also been rendered and there is some major cracking in sections of these walls, especially in the north west corner of the building. There are spoon drains and concrete infill sections around the base of the Church walls installed to control rainwater. The Church hall is attached to the southern side of the Church, and is built in a

¹³⁵ Apperly, et. al., op. cit., pp. 78-83.

¹³⁶ An auditory church is a single undivided room which allows all in the congregation to see and hear the ceremony, a form of plan introduced after the English Restoration 1660.

matching style to the Church. It is simply butted up against the latter and blocks off windows in the southern end of the nave of the Church. The hall is a rectangular plan room with a low pitch roof behind parapet walls. A recent amenities building is attached to the hall. The addition has been designed in a style to match in with the Church and hall on its east and west elevations. It is finished in unpainted cement render and its roof is a low pitched continuation of the Church hall roof. The rear of the southern elevation is simply treated in a utilitarian manner with aluminium joinery and rendered walls. There is a small steel frame awning over the rear door, and the area immediately adjacent to the building is paved with concrete paving slabs.

The Church porch has a granolithic floor, cement rendered walls, and a lath and plaster ceiling. There are doors to the exterior and to the body of the Church, with perpendicular windows in the eastern and western walls. The nave of the Church has 6" (150mm) timber floors fixed with hand made nails. The floors have carpet over them. Extensive repairs in sections of the floor have been covered with steel plate. There is small skirting fillet around the walls and the dado has been lined to a height of about 8'.0" (2.4m) with fibrous cement sheeting as a means of concealing damp damage. The sheeting is likely to contain asbestos. Above the dado the walls are rendered, and the render is ruled out with ashlar linework. There is cracking above all windows, and severe cracking in the north western corner. There are three perpendicular windows with stained glass leadlights in the south wall which have been cut off from the southern light by the addition of the hall. The roof is carried on three hammer beam and ties rod style trusses and the soffit is lined with 6" (150mm) reed moulded Oregon boarding. There are two ceiling rose vents in the flat section of the roof soffit. There is a simple altar, pulpit, and altar rail and the words "In the beauty of worship the Lord of Holiness" is painted in an arc over the altar. Around the Church walls there are a number of plaques placed by families, the foundation stone to the adjacent 1897 church and on the pulpit there is an honour roll. In the body of the Church there are 16 timber construction pews. There are two doors in the south wall which lead into the hall. The Church has suffered from persistent problems associated with being sited on reactive soils and the lack of a damp proof course. These problems have left a legacy of poor repair strategies, damp damage, and serious cracking.

The hall was built as a single large space on an east west axis opposed to the north south axis of the nave of the Church. The original wall rendering to the hall can be seen above the dado line in this space, but below the dado the ashlar ruled render has been replaced with cement render. The condition of the lower sections of walling is very poor and suffering from the effects of rising damp. The floors are 6" (150mm) timber. The ceilings are replacement material and comprise a metal grid with drop in panels. There is water damage to the ceiling. The hall has been divided into three spaces. In place of the stage on the western wall, there is a store and meeting space which are partitioned off with light weight partitions. A section of ceiling is missing in the meeting room, and the original wall finishes can be seen above the line of the ceiling. There are perpendicular windows in the hall which have a variety of treatments,

including original sections of glass, stained leadlights, and much later timber framed hoppers let into the bottom sections. In common with the Church, the hall is suffering from problems of being located on reactive soils and from the lack of a damp proof course. There is some cracking in this building and widespread rising damp.

The rear section of the building is a series of utility spaces. The outside face of the hall within this space has been plastered. The rooms comprise male and female toilets, a disabled toilet, vestibule, and kitchen. These spaces have concrete floors finished with tiles, plastered walls, aluminium windows, and a plasterboard ceiling with plaster coves for cornices. The fittings are all modern cabinetwork.

The Manse is a Victorian Georgian style¹³⁷ house built in monochromatic Flemish bond brickwork with cut and struck joints and a replacement iron roof. Unlike most Flemish bond brickwork, the header bricks are lighter in tone than the stretcher bricks. It is a rectangular plan building with verandahs on the north, west, and southern sides. The verandahs are reconstruction with a new perimeter plinth wall to the leading edge, new timber structure, and floor boards and new square timber verandah posts. The verandah roof has a shallow curve and is also in replacement material. The main roof is a replacement zincalume hipped roof, with large rendered chimneys completing the roofscape. The windows are mostly single pane double hung sashes, with several four pane sashes. The front door is solid with sidelights. The western wall has two railway lines set against the walls of the living room with a tie rod fitted through the iron, and the rods continue through to the eastern wall and terminate with large spreader plates on the exterior. The walls at the northern end of the building have severe cracks which were probably the reason for the insertion of these ties.

The house has a side entry from the west and the corridor from the entry leads to the centre of the plan connecting into a north south corridor which then runs down the length of the house. There are nine rooms in the house and all but the ninth room, a store, have had conservation works completed on them.

The first room (Room 1) was the former minister's office. It has 6" (150mm) timber board floors which have been cut and re-finished, a deep moulded skirting, and plastered walls. The tie rods mentioned above can be seen in this room. The doors are four panel and are split. The room has a fireplace and surround, built in cupboards, and bookshelves and a plasterboard ceiling with a cast rose which replaces earlier lath and plaster ceilings. The electric conduits are all surface run. The hall is made of similar materials and shows evidence of severe cracking in the past. Room 2 was the main bedroom and has similar treatments to room 1, except that beside the fireplace there is a primitively made built in wardrobe on the north side of the fireplace and the ceiling is an elaborately decorated cast plaster design using the waratah as its principal design motif. The cornice is coved and uses the same motif, as does the rose and border to the central ceiling panel. There are rolls of honour fixed to the walls which have been relocated from the Midland Presbyterian and

¹³⁷ Apperly, et. al., op. cit., pp 42-45.

Methodist churches, both of which have been demolished. Rooms 4-7 follow though in the same pattern as room 1, except that room 6 has no fireplace. Room 6 also has a replacement timber floor. Room 8 is the kitchen. It retains its Metters stove and like room 7 has a replacement timber floor. There are kitchen fittings on the south wall and these are in the style of fittings of the 1930s, which is also the style of much of the replacement ceiling material. Room 9 is the most authentic room and retains much of its original material. The room was the pantry and retains its pantry shelving. Its walls are in very poor condition. Immediately south of the pantry, there were a bathroom and a laundry external to the house under the verandah. These rooms were removed in recent renovation work, and their scars and wall paint colours can still be read on the verandah walls. The Manse has been largely conserved in a thoroughgoing programme of works. Elements such as the verandah and roof have been 'reconstructed,' and as a whole the place is in good order. The place retains much of its original fabric, elements of replacement fabric which appear to be mainly from the 1930s, and recently conserved and replacement material.

13.3 REFERENCES

Australian Heritage Commission Data Sheet Printed 30 July 1997.

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National Trust Assessment Exposition April 1998. No author noted.

'100 Years of Methodism in Guildford, Western Australia, 1856 - 1956'.

Pamphlet celebrating the Centenary of the Guildford Uniting Church, August 1983. No title.

13.4 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research may yield additional information with respect to plans and specifications of the Churches and the Manse.

Archaeological research should be carried out as opportunities arise with any works at the site.