



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*

St Luke's Anglican Church Group comprising St Luke's Church (1897), the Rectory (1899), and Alexandra Hall (1903), is an Anglican Parish group of buildings with a Church and Rectory of limestone and a Hall of weatherboard construction. Built in the Federation Gothic style, the three buildings form an important and cohesive group. (Criterion 1.1)

The buildings, furniture and fittings of the place are valuable for their quality of design and craftsmanship. (Criterion 1.1)

St Luke's Anglican Church Group is situated on a large site in a natural setting and is an important element in the cultural environment of Mosman Park. (Criterion 1.3)

St Luke's Anglican Church Group is a significant component of its immediate residential/ commercial/ religious environment, many of the buildings of which were constructed around the turn of the century and are sympathetic in scale and style. (Criterion 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

St Luke's Anglican Church Group illustrates the development of the Anglican Church in Mosman Park, Peppermint Grove and Cottesloe. (Criterion 2.1)

St Luke's Church, a significant part of the *St Luke's Anglican Church Group*, was the first church built in the Mosman Park area to serve the needs of the local parish. (Criterion 2.2)

J. J. Talbot Hobbs designed the Rectory, Alexandra Hall and the additions of transepts and chancel to the Church. He was a significant figure in architectural circles and was a long time member of the St Luke's Church congregation. (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* North Ryde NSW, Angus & Robertson 1989.

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

St Luke's Anglican Church Group has been, and continues to be, important in the religious, social and cultural lives of members of the local Anglican community since 1897. (Criterion 4.1)

St Luke's Anglican Church Group contributes to the understanding of religious activity which was, and continues to be, an important part of the lives of many Australians. (Criterion 4.1)

St Luke's Anglican Church Group is highly valued, by the parishioners, by the wider Anglican Church and by the residents of Mosman Park, Peppermint Grove and Cottesloe. It is valued for its religious, social and cultural associations particularly at important points in their lives, christening, confirmation, marriage and death and as such contributes to a sense of place. (Criteria 4.1 & 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 RARITY

St Luke's Anglican Church Group is a surviving group of three church buildings of high integrity and authenticity, with few intrusive alterations, dating from the turn of the century. (Criterion 6.1)

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

St Luke's Anglican Church Group demonstrates the principal characteristics of Anglican churches and associated buildings. (Criterion 6.1)

St Luke's Anglican Church Group demonstrates aspects of Anglican beliefs and worship activities. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

The condition of *St Luke's Church* is very good, of *Alexandra Hall* is sound to good, and of the *Rectory* is good. Recent works have conserved the built fabric and upgraded the surroundings of the group. There are plans for further conservation work to *Alexandra Hall* which will include some adaptation.

12.4 INTEGRITY

St Luke's Anglican Church Group has a high level of integrity. Each of the buildings is used for its original purpose and can be expected to continue in these functions in the foreseeable future. While the *Rectory* is not being used as a rectory, it is occupied as a residence.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

The Church is the result of four phases of construction. Each component, however, is in basically the form and fabric in which it was constructed, and no stage of subsequent works precludes a reading of previous form and fabric. The authenticity of the Church is moderate to high.

The *Rectory* mostly retains its original form and fabric with the exception of adaptations at the rear. It is reported to be in highly original condition inside. The authenticity of the *Rectory* is high.

Alexandra Hall has had only minor adaptations to the western end, much fabric is original. The authenticity of the Hall is high.

The grounds have a low to moderate level of authenticity, due the landscaping alterations.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Adele Adelphi, Heritage Consultant. The physical evidence has been compiled by Adele Adelphi, Heritage Consultant, with contributions from John Kirkness, Architectural Designer. Additional research has been completed by HCWA staff.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

St Luke's Anglican Church Group comprising St Luke's Church (1897), the Rectory (1899), and Alexandra Hall (1903), is an Anglican Parish group of buildings with a Church and Rectory of limestone and Hall of weatherboard construction.

Although the Perth to Fremantle railway was opened in 1881, and provided an opportunity for the more permanent settlement of the area, it remained largely unsettled until the 1890s. In 1895, the Government granted £110 for improvements to the Perth to Fremantle Road and a further £100 for its maintenance which made the area more accessible. By the turn of the century, the population of the South Cottesloe area was approaching 1, 500 permanent residents, with an increasing number of prominent Perth people building summer homes near the ocean. Residents in South Cottesloe included the Attorney General, Justice Burt, prominent architect, J. Talbot Hobbs and H. D. Holmes, the General Manager of the Bank of Western Australia.¹

Mosman Park and Peppermint Grove also began to develop along the same lines as Cottesloe as residential areas.² This residential development was hugely impacted by the great increase in population for Perth as a result of the discoveries of gold in the Kalgoorlie area in the 1890s.

The area now known as Mosman Park was controlled by the Perth Roads Board³ between 1871 and 1893. In 1893, when Claremont residents petitioned the Government to become a separate district, the Mosman Park area came under the jurisdiction of the Claremont Roads Board. In 1895, Peppermint Grove petitioned the Government and the new Roads Board was given responsibility of the area. This changed again in 1899, when arguments over preferential treatment divided the Peppermint Grove Road District in two. This division created the Buckland Hill Road District which, in 1938, became the Mosman Park Roads Board.⁴

The Anglican Parish in Mosman Park had its beginnings in 1896, when the first Rector was appointed.⁵ Mosman Park was then called Buckland Hill, and later Cottesloe Beach.⁶ Although St Luke's Church is located close to

¹ R. M. James, *Heritage of Pines: A History of Cottesloe*, Town of Cottesloe, 1977, pp. 11-12, 15-16, 21-22, 30-31.

² Elizabeth Tuettemann, *Between River and Sea: A History of Mosman Park, Western Australia*, Town of Mosman Park, 1991, p. 16.

³ The boards administering road districts are referred to herein as Roads Boards although some may have used the title 'Road Board'.

⁴ H. S. G. Downey, *Mosman Park: Western Australia*, Town of Mosman Park, pp. 46.

⁵ Sally Senior, *St Luke's, A Parish Profile: 100 Years of the Anglican Parish of Mosman Park, Western Australia, 1897-1997*. St Luke's Anglican Parish, Mosman Park, 1997. p. 1.

⁶ Tuettemann, op. cit., pp. xxi-xxvi.

the northern boundary of Mosman Park, the Parish and Church were known for many years as the Cottesloe Anglican Church because of the area's proximity to Cottesloe Beach.

The first district church hall and school, St Columbia's, was built in Peppermint Grove and opened in 1896. The small Anglican Parish, which was to become St Luke's congregation, held services in the hall after it was built. Their services took place closely after the Presbyterian ones.⁷

The first church of the district, St Luke's was built in 1897 after much fundraising:

The Summit, home of J. G. Foulkes, well-known grazier and M.P., was the first home in Cottesloe Beach and on its verandah in a gathering at which Archbishop Riley was present £450 was collected to start the first St Luke's Church in 1896.⁸

In 1897, J. W. Wright drew up the plans for a stone church to seat 150 people was designed, with the possibility of further extensions to accommodate a larger congregation. Wright also supervised the work. The Church was built on a quarter acre block of land donated by Herbert Bond. The land was lot 10 on Keane Street, later renamed Monument Street. The foundation stone was laid by Janetta Griffiths Foulkes on 7 August 1897 and the first service was held on 7 November of the same year.⁹

When first built, St Luke's Church was a rectangular building measuring fifty feet by twenty five feet. The construction was mostly limestone; however, the east wall was in timber, presumably with the intention that the envisioned extension would occur to the east. There was a small timber vestry accessed by a small door in the south wall. The windows were small and difficult to open and they were later replaced.¹⁰

In 1898, land on Willis Street was purchased for a Rectory. The architect was Major (later Lieutenant-General Sir) John Joseph Talbot Hobbs (1864-1938) and the contractor was Ord Powell. Building commenced in 1899 and was completed in September of that year.¹¹ A photograph taken soon after completion shows the east facade in much the same form as it is currently.¹²

In 1903, a Hall was built to provide a venue for the Sunday school and for social and community activities. Like the Rectory, it was designed by Talbot Hobbs. The Hall was named the Alexandra Hall after Queen Alexandra, wife of Edward VII, and it was opened by His Lordship the Bishop of Perth, the Right Reverend C. O. L. Riley, on 17 December 1903.¹³

St Luke's Church was enlarged, by the additions of transepts and chancel, in 1904-05. The enlarged Church seated 300 people. A slab was placed by the Right Reverend C. O. L. Riley to mark the additions on 17 December

⁷ H. S. G. Downey, op. cit., pp. 37.

⁸ *ibid.*, pp. 29.

⁹ Senior, op. cit., pp. 2-4; Foundation stone.

¹⁰ Constance Miller, *50 Years Ago: The Parish Church of St Luke Cottesloe 1897-1947*. c1947, c.p.5; Senior, op. cit., p. 3.

¹¹ *ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

¹² *ibid.*, p. 8.

¹³ *ibid.*, pp. 7,14.

1904. The architect for the work was J. Talbot Hobbs and the builders were Turville & Coombs.¹⁴ A photograph of the Church taken at this time shows most of the details, with the exception of the west porch, to have changed little between then and now. The roof appears, in this photograph, to be clad in clay tiles or slate of a consistent colouring.¹⁵

Furniture and fittings for the Church were gradually provided or upgraded. The carved jarrah baptismal font, made by H. B. Howitt, was a gift from the Sunday school in 1899. Sixteen kauri pews were purchased in 1900. Electric lighting was installed in 1901-02. A pipe organ was installed in 1924, it was made by Hill & Son of London in 1892. A new pulpit, carved by Joseph Henry Brown, was a gift from the Girls' Friendly Society in 1925. A new altar was donated by the Ladies' Guild and it was dedicated in 1930. A reredos was erected in 1938 and then in 1940 jarrah panelling around the reredos was completed.¹⁶

The basement of Alexandra Hall was converted into a supper room in 1907.¹⁷

Lot 11, on the corner of Monument and Willis Streets, was purchased c. 1906 in order to prevent undesired development next to the Church.¹⁸ During 1923-24 this land was developed to provide tennis courts and the St Luke's Tennis Club was formed.¹⁹

Between 1930 and 1934, eucalypts were planted around the Rectory.²⁰ Three large eucalyptus trees are currently on the verge in front of the Rectory, they are believed to be the trees planted in the 1930s.

In 1955, church land on Stirling Highway was leased to the Shell Company of Australia Limited which commenced using the site as a service station. The lease has been regularly renewed and is current.²¹

In 1955 or 1956, the Rectory was renovated. The old bathroom, a galvanised iron lean-to, was removed and a new bathroom with inside toilet was built. The house was rewired and the kitchen was remodelled. All fences were rebuilt.²²

The old west porch of the Church was demolished and a new, larger porch constructed in its place in 1956.²³ This was planned as a memorial to parishioners fallen in World War Two. The architect was Waldie Forbes of Forbes & Fitzhardinge. The new west porch was consecrated by His Grace, the Most Reverend the Lord Archbishop of Perth, R. Moline, on 2

¹⁴ ibid., p. 15;.

¹⁵ Miller, op. cit., c. p. 19.

¹⁶ Senior, op. cit., pp. 9,11,13,22,24-25,32,38.

¹⁷ ibid., p. 16.

¹⁸ Miller, op. cit., c. p. 16.

¹⁹ Senior, op. cit., p. 20.

²⁰ ibid., p. 33

²¹ ibid., pp. 44,59,101; Certificate of Title, vol. 1193, fol. 558.

²² 'Vestry Notes', *The Parish of St. Luke, Cottesloe, Mosman Park, Peppermint Grove, Parish Notes*, vol. 23, no. 6, July 1956.

²³ Photograph in Miller, op. cit., c. p. 19.

December 1958. The new porch stopped the entry of the wind and rain, and the cool sea breezes.²⁴

In 1962, St Luke's Church had further additions. A new vestry and north-east porch were built in limestone with brick around doors and windows, concrete floors and low pitched roofs behind parapet walls. The architect was again Waldie Forbes.²⁵ The vestry replaced an earlier, weatherboard room as shown on the sewerage plans of 1935.²⁶

Four memorial windows were installed in the west porch in 1971.²⁷

Also in 1971, Alexandra Hall was adapted for the use of an opportunity shop by the erection of a partition separating off the eastern third of the main hall.²⁸

A new Rectory was built on the corner of Monument and Willis Streets in c.1973. This was where the tennis courts had been since 1924. One tennis court remained in use. The bathroom of the old Rectory was rebuilt in 1974, with asbestos cement walls and new fittings. The old Rectory was used by the Anglican Health and Welfare Committee as a hostel for girls from 1975 until 1979/80 when it was restored for use as a parish office. In 1991, the old Rectory was once again in use as a Rectory.²⁹

In 1987, memorial gardens were established on the south side of St Luke's Church.³⁰

The Town of Mosman Park included St Luke's Church and the Rectory on its list of 'Places of natural beauty and historic buildings and objects of historical or scientific interest' in the Town Planning Scheme No. 2. as approved on 30 April 1990. Alexandra Hall was added to the list in an amendment approved on 13 May 1991.

The National Trust of Australia (WA) classified Anglican Church of St Luke, Old Rectory and Alexandra Hall in May 1994.

Plans for major conservation work and improvements began in 1993. P. Arney of Oldham Boas Ednie Brown was approached to draw up plans for improvements to the Church, Hall and grounds. Upgrading of the grounds progressed through 1995. The limestone and wrought iron fence to Monument Street was constructed in 1996.³¹ Most of the planned exterior improvements to Alexandra Hall were carried out. This included the removal of the verandah enclosures and the extension of the verandah to the line of the west end of the Hall. Interior improvements have yet to be commenced.³²

²⁴ Senior, op. cit., p.47; 'Vestry Notes', op. cit.; Plaque in west porch.

²⁵ Senior, op. cit. p.52; Forbes & Fitzhardinge, 'St Luke's Cottesloe, Additions, Perth', 1962.

²⁶ Public Records Office, WAS 633, Cons 4156, Item 1253, Western Australia, Public Works Department, 12794, Survey, July 1935.

²⁷ Senior, op. cit., p.58.

²⁸ *ibid.*, p.61.

²⁹ *ibid.*, pp. 66,73,95; RKL Drafting & Design, *Alterations to St Luke's Anglican Rectory*, August 1974.

³⁰ Senior, op. cit., pp. 70,83; Plaque in memorial garden.

³¹ Senior, op. cit., pp. 99, 100, 176.

³² Oldham Boas Ednie Brown, 'St Luke's Anglican Church', sets of drawings, 1993; Philip Biggs, personal communication with Adele Adelphi, July 1998.

The Church and Hall are used by the parish for their original function. The Rectory is currently used as a residence and leased through property managers.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

St Luke's Anglican Church Group includes St Luke's Anglican Church and Alexandra Hall on Monument Street and the original Rectory on Willis Street. The Perth Diocesan Trustees own land from Alexandra Hall, south to Willis Street and west to Stirling Highway. The Stirling Highway and Willis Street corner is leased to Shell and there is a service station there. The Church is on lot 10, the Hall is on lot 9 and the Rectory is on lots 13 and 14. A house (1973), is on lot 11 on the corner of Monument and Willis Streets. The remaining land is mostly unfenced with some landscaping, driveways and garden. Fences and walls do not necessarily follow lot boundaries.

In this area, Stirling Highway frontages are mostly commercial. The Uniting Church (1929-30) and Old Wesleyan Church (1898) are on the opposite side of Willis Street establishing a small ecclesiastical precinct. Southwards and eastwards, the suburb is residential.

The immediate curtilage of the Church and Hall have been landscaped in recent years with limestone walls, limestone and brick paving, metal bollards, lawn and new plantings. A wrought iron and stone fence and double gates stand along the Monument Street boundary. A bitumen drive connects a small central parking area with Stirling Highway. The Rectory has a fenced garden which includes more than lot 14. The memorial garden is on the south side of the Church. A small toilet block situated to the west of Alexandra Hall is not included in this assessment.

St Luke's Church is built in a Federation Gothic style.³³ It is in traditional cruciform layout with nave to the west, chancel to the east, and north and south transepts. It has a vestry and two porches. The chancel is pentagonal. The Church is constructed of limestone walls with stone buttresses, lancet windows and a steeply pitched roof.

The roof forms hips over the chancel with a projecting gable roof over the north and south transept and a parapeted gable roof at the west end of the nave. The roofs of both the east and west porches and the vestry are concealed behind parapet walls which rise to just below eaves level of the main body of the church.

The main roof of the Church is clad in brown clay tiles of irregular colouring which appear more recent than the 1904 extensions at which time the roof would have been in its present form. It is not known when the main roof was replaced (most likely with Autumn blend). The small roof sections over the north and south porticos of the west porch have terracotta shingles. The main roof has pressed metal vents above the nave.

³³ Apperly, Richard, Irving, Robert, & Reynolds, Peter, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australia Architecture, Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*. Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1989, pp. 120-23.

The Church was constructed in four stages and there are subtle though clear differences between the stone used around the turn of the century which is yellow and cut and mortared roughly, and the stone used c1960 which is grey, cut squarer and laid and mortared more neatly. The walls are buttressed in limestone.

The Church is constructed of limestone in squared stone of irregular size and irregular coursing, all pointed, both externally and internally. The stone work has been rendered in most places, particularly the nave.

Generally, doors and windows in the Church are set in bricked reveals of Gothic arches. The lancet windows in the 1897 walls have the brickwork cement rendered. In the 1905 walls, the reveals are tuck pointed. Doors are generally panelled, some are half glazed. Most windows are of stained glass. The west rose window and other windows in the nave and north transept have glass panes of many pastel colours set in geometric patterns. The rose window is set into a recessed brick reveal, the other stained glass windows are metal framed.

Each section of the interior of the Church appears to have been little altered since construction. The west porch (1956) has porticos to the north and south with concrete steps and double doors. It has limestone walls of regular, large blocks and the walls are painted. The floor has parquetry laid in a herringbone pattern. Four windows of stained glass set in rendered openings in an irregular design face west. Double, half glazed doors access the nave. The architrave appears original; however the doors do not match the architrave and probably date from 1956 or later.

The nave, chancel and transepts have rough rendered and painted limestone walls, with faint ashlar pointing. The outline of two lancet windows, since blocked in, can be seen in the west wall. The internal corners, at the crossing, are in brick. Pressed metal, scooped air vents are installed in the walls of the nave and transepts, these carry through to cavities but no external grilles exist. The timber beams, tie rods and trusses of the roof are exposed and the roof is lined with timber panelling in a diagonal pattern. The floor is timber 100mm floorboards, partially carpeted. The walls of the chancel are partially lined with jarrah panelling.

There is an old door in the south wall of the nave which is currently unused. It is probably that which accessed a timber vestry prior to 1904.

The south transept has triple lancet windows with stained glass illustrating the 'lost sheep' theme. The south transept contains the organ and pipes. From the south transept, double, half glazed doors lead to the memorial garden. From the north transept, access to the east porch is gained by double doors, half glazed with fanlight. This room is not used as a porch. It has painted limestone and brick walls, lino covered floor, lath and plaster ceiling and single lancet window. The external doors to the north are double with timber boarding above. The chancel has a small door in the south leading to the vestry. The vestry has painted limestone and brick walls, plaster ceiling and is carpeted. There is a single door to the exterior on the east, and two lancet windows.

Throughout the Church there is much intricately carved furniture and fittings, mostly in jarrah. The pews are in a yellowish timber.

Alexandra Hall is a timber framed and weatherboard clad building, basically rectangular in plan and built in a Federation Carpenter Gothic style.³⁴ The weatherboards on the north side are rough sawn, simply bevelled and show evidence of weathering and much repainting. The weatherboards on the south and east sides are more decorative with deeply recessed reveals between boards. The hall has a steeply pitched gambrel roof clad in Colourbond, the gables have timber ventilating louvres in pointed arches and pointed finials. A verandah runs the full length of the south side. It has chamfered posts and a timber floor and links at the west to timber stairs with metal railings. To the west the Hall is on two levels with stage above and basement below. The western end of the hall has not been included in the recent renovations because there are plans to alter this end. This end shows evidence of numerous minor alterations. Here, there is a mix of materials including corrugated iron and asbestos cladding to walls, concrete buttresses and aluminium framed windows. To the east are double doors with fanlight, this entry appears unused. Most doors are panelled timber. The timber framed windows mostly comprise a fixed sash with four panes below, a hopper sash with four panes above and a two pane fanlight. Two single doors access the hall from the verandah.

The main part of the interior of the Hall has been divided into two zones by a fixed partition about 3.5m in height. The east section is occupied by an opportunity shop and was not inspected. The partially raked ceiling and upper parts of the walls are clad in decorative pressed metal sheeting, the lower walls, below timber dados, are clad in ripple iron running vertically. There are pressed metal vents situated above the dado line. The flooring is 75mm boards. There is a newer section of floorboarding in the north-west corner, next to the stage, where the stairs down to the basement appear once to have been located.

The raised stage area is open to the hall and the proscenium arch is trimmed with pressed metal. On the south side of the stage, timber steps and a four-panelled door access the stage, on the north side, only the matching door remains. The stage has 133mm floorboards and the walls and ceiling are lined in varnished timber panelling. A porch and ante-room are at the rear of the stage. The porch connects with the rear steps by double doors.

From the main hall, access to the basement, which is under the stage, is by steps on the north wall. The basement is clad in a mix of ripple iron and particleboard, with an area of fitted cupboards with timber doors. The ceiling is low and three timber posts support the stage. A kitchen occupies the north-west corner. External access is by double doors to the west.

The Rectory is a limestone house, in a Federation Bungalow style,³⁵ with some brick and timber framed extensions to the rear. The limestone is square cut and tuck pointed, the blocks on the quoins are rock faced. The roof is clad in Colourbond. It presents a gambrel form to the south, at the street front, and gables with roughcast stucco and timber battens, no finials, to the east and west. There are two intricately laid, brick chimneys with two chimney pots each, and one plain brick chimney. A wide verandah

³⁴ ibid., pp. 124-127.

³⁵ ibid., pp. 144-147.

extends along the south facade and the southern halves of the eastern and western facades. The verandah has timber posts, simply detailed brackets, jarrah decking and sections of timber railing at the east and west. The front door is towards the north end of the east section of the verandah. A second door is at the north end of the west section of the verandah. On the south wall are two sets of French doors, half glazed. There are various other sash windows. The rear of the house has additions in brick and metal. There is a small undercroft at the north-west corner.

The interior of the Rectory was not inspected. A report by Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown³⁶ documents the Rectory to have only minor alterations to the main section of the house, and to be in good condition.

The following has been taken from the National Trust Assessment of September 1993.

Three rooms and a passage leading to the back of the house open off a spacious entrance hall. There are three rooms off the passage of which the room to the left is suffering from subsidence and has been patched up and re-lined. Most of the rooms have ceiling roses, cornices and fireplaces. There is one marble fireplace with a tiled hearth, a couple of timber fireplaces have been filled in with a sheet material while a gas heater has been installed in another. The doors to all these rooms are original with locks and keys. The back verandah has been closed in with weatherboard additions and the original stairway to the cellar and laundry has been re-located to the outside of the verandah. There are two back doors onto the verandah - one from the passage and one from the kitchen. The kitchen has been modernised over the years but the original archway from the old wood stove has survived. Another small room, presumably for servants, opened onto the verandah above the cellar and laundry below. The laundry is under the house, the jarrah joists and floor boards from the room above form the ceiling. The cellar next door to the laundry has a small window on the west wall and there are remains of pulleys for indoor clothes drying.³⁷

The large garden of the Rectory is enclosed by asbestos fencing to the east, north and west, and a timber picket fence to the south street front. To the west of the Rectory is a metal garage. The grounds include bitumen paths, mature trees, lawn and garden beds.

Three large eucalyptus trees are on the verge in front of the Rectory. They are a strong element in the landscape and appear in healthy condition.

13.3 REFERENCES

Miller, Constance. *50 Years Ago: The Parish of St Luke Cottesloe 1897-1947*. c1947.

National Trust of Australia (WA). *Historic Places Assessment Form, Built Environment / Historic Sites, Anglican Church of St Luke*. 1993.

National Trust of Australia (WA). *Historic Places Assessment Form, Built Environment / Historic Sites, Alexandra Hall*. 1993.

National Trust of Australia (WA). *Historic Places Assessment Form, Built Environment / Historic Sites, Old Rectory*. 1993.

³⁶ Oldham Boas Ednie-Brown, 'St Luke's Mosman Park, The Rectory, Willis Street', 2 December 1993; HCWA file 3835.

³⁷ National Trust of Australia (WA), *Historic Places Assessment Form, Built Environment / Historic Sites, 'Old Rectory'*, 1993.

Senior, Sally. *St Luke's, A parish Profile: 100 Years of the Anglican Parish of Mosman Park, Western Australia, 1897-1997*. St Luke's Anglican Church, Mosman Park, 1997.

13.4 FURTHER RESEARCH

It would be useful to ascertain the exact location of the Rectory in relation to the lot boundaries.