



**HERITAGE  
COUNCIL**  
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## **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.

#### **PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)**

- 4.5 Making Settlements to serve rural Australia
- 8.6 Worshipping

#### **HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)**

- 406 Religion

#### **11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE\***

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is a medium sized collection of ecclesiastical buildings located within their original semi-rural churchyard setting. (Criterion 1.2)

*St Mary's Anglican Church* is a good simple example of a Federation Gothic style church, which, despite some modifications, retains much of its original form. (Criterion 1.2)

The original 1889 fabric of *St Mary's Anglican Rectory* provides stylistic evidence of a medium sized Victorian Regency residence. (Criterion 1.2)

*St Mary's Anglican Church*, prominently situated on the corner of Husking and John Streets, is a local landmark, marking the northern entry to the town of Beverley. (Criterion 1.3)

The mature *Eucalyptus citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum) has landmark quality, due to its size, characteristic striking white trunk, and its physical relationship to *St Mary's Anglican Rectory*. (Criterion 1.3)

#### **11.2. HISTORIC VALUE**

---

\* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is indicative of the centralisation of the Parish of Beverley following the arrival of the railway to the town in 1886. (Criterion 2.1 & 2.2)

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is representative of the growth and optimism of the region and State following of the construction of the Great Southern Railway through Beverley, which, when opened in 1889, designated the town as the rail terminus for both Government and private trains as well as the overnight stopping point on the journey from Albany to Perth. (Criterion 2.2)

The extension to St Mary's Anglican Rectory in 1957 to incorporate a Church Hall is evidence of the continued growth of the Beverley Parish, and the increasing requirement for space for Ecclesiastical meetings. (Criterion 2.2)

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is associated with the architect Howard Evans, who was responsible for the design of St Mary's Church and St Mary's Anglican Rectory.

### **11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE**

-----

### **11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE**

St Mary's Anglican Church is valued by the Anglican community of Beverley, as the principle place of Anglican worship in the Parish since 1892. (Criterion 4.1)

St Mary's Anglican Church, prominently situated on the corner of Husking and John Streets, is considered to be a local landmark, and contributes to the community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

## **12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE**

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

St Mary's Anglican Rectory is the earliest known example of architecture designed by the architect Howard Evans. (Criterion 5.1)

The Memorial Lychgate is the only known war memorial in this form in Western Australia. (Criterion 5.1)

### **12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS**

St Mary's Anglican Church is a good simple representative example of a Federation Gothic style church, which, despite some modifications, retains much of its original form (Criterion 6.1)

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is representative of the centralisation of the Parish of Beverley following the arrival of the railway in 1886, and the Parish's continued growth from the last decade of the Nineteenth Century into the Twentieth Century. (Criterion 6.2)

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is representative of the growth and optimism of the region and the State following of the construction of the Great Southern Railway through Beverley, which opened in 1889. (Criterion 6.2)

### **12.3 CONDITION**

St Mary's Anglican Church is in fair condition.

St Mary's Anglican Rectory & Parish Hall is in fair condition.

The Memorial Lychgate and its wing walls are in good condition.

The *Eucalyptus citriodora* has been maintained with pruning.

### **12.4 INTEGRITY**

St Mary's Anglican Church has a high degree of integrity as it has been in continuous use as the Parish Church of Beverley since its construction in 1892.

St Mary's Anglican Rectory retains a high degree of integrity for its continued use as a residence since its construction in 1889 (although it is no longer used as the place of residence of the local priest).

St Mary's Parish Hall retains a high degree of integrity for its continuous use as a church hall since 1957.

### **12.5 AUTHENTICITY**

St Mary's Anglican Church has a moderate to high degree of authenticity. Despite several modifications, including the addition (in 1914) and removal (in 1926) of the Chancel tower, the rending of the church exterior c.1939, and the replacement of the original timber porch in 1963, the church retains its original form and much of its original fabric.

St Mary's Anglican Rectory has moderate authenticity. Major changes have included the extension to the east wing in 1957 to incorporate a church hall, alterations to the roof form and cladding, and replacement of the original timber windows with powder-coated aluminium sashes. Internally the Rectory retains much of its original form and fabric.

St Mary's Parish Hall has a high degree of authenticity.

The Memorial Lychgate and its wing walls retain a high degree of authenticity.

## **13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE**

The documentary and physical evidence is based on 'St Mary's Church & Rectory Beverley, Conservation Plan', prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture in January 2005.

The physical evidence for St Mary's Anglican Rectory & Parish Hall, Memorial Lych Gate and *Eucalyptus citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum) has been compiled by Greenward Consulting in September 2012.

Amendments and/or additions have been carried out by the State Heritage Office and the Register Committee.

### **13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE**

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* comprises St Mary's Anglican Church (1892), St Mary's Anglican Rectory & Parish Hall (1889, 1957), a Memorial Lychgate (1956) and *Eucalyptus citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum) (c.1892).

The first Anglican Church for the Beverly district, *St Paul's Anglican Church* (P144 *St Paul's Anglican Church & Graveyard, Edwards Crossing*), was constructed in 1859 about four kilometres to the north of the present townsite of Beverley, where a small trading settlement had existed since the 1830s.<sup>1</sup>

In 1867 the Surveyor George Roe (son of Surveyor-General John Septimus Roe) was sent to the township of Edward Crossing to formally survey the land, as the settlement had neither been surveyed nor formally gazetted. However, shortly after, upon discovering that the chosen site was poorly drained and deemed unsuitable, another surveyor, John Forrest (later to become Sir John Forrest, Premier of Western Australia), determined a more suitable site to the south, where the current townsite is located.<sup>2</sup>

Despite the town's relocation, *St Paul's Anglican Church* remained as Beverley's Parish for the following thirty years, during which time the Parish incorporated another two churches, St Peter's in Gilgering (1858) (P2817 *St Peter's Church*), and St Patrick's in Mourambine (1872) (P2258 *St Patrick's Anglican Church & Rectory* (fmr)). The Rector of Beverley (initially the Colonial Chaplain of Beverley District) shared his time between the three churches.

In the early 1880s, as the State Government was in the process of extending the Eastern District Railway (Fremantle to Guildford) to York, a rail route linking Perth and Albany was mapped out, which would link the Eastern District Railway at York to the port at Albany.<sup>3</sup> The rail line, to be known as the Great Southern Railway, was to be constructed in part by Government and in part by a private company - Western Australian Land Company Line, and Beverley was chosen to be the rail terminus for both operators as well as the overnight stopping point on the journey from Albany to Perth.<sup>4</sup> The York to Beverley section was opened in 1886, and the Beverley to Albany section was completed and opened in 1889.<sup>5</sup>

The route of the railway line through the Great Southern, and elsewhere through Western Australia, heavily impacted on the development of the State, and particularly those areas through which the railway ran.<sup>6</sup> Beverley townsite developed rapidly with the arrival of the railway, benefitting from the disembarking passengers, and a number of new hotels, boarding houses and dining rooms were constructed, as well as stores and residences.<sup>7</sup>

The growth of the town and its population led to the Parish deciding to move to a more centralised location, closer to the new rail line. By mid-1888, the Beverley Vestry had started raising money for the erection of a new Anglican Rectory, and

---

1 *St Paul's Anglian Church Edward Crossing, Conservation Plan*, prepared for the Diocesan Trustees of the Anglican Diocese of Perth and the Parish of Beverley/Brookton with a Heritage Grant from the Heritage Council of Western Australia by Hocking Planning and Architecture (1999), p. 6.

2 McLaren, Glen., and Cooper, William., *Beverley, Our Journey Through Time: A History of the Shire of Beverley* (2002), p.77, 78.

3 *Conservation Plan: Beverley Railway Station*, prepared for Western Australian Government Railways (WAGRC) & Shire of Beverley by Laura Gray, Heritage & Conservation Consultant with documentary research by Irene Sauman, Historian (2002), p.6.

4 *Conservation Plan: Beverley Railway Station* (2002), p.6-7.

5 *Conservation Plan: Beverley Railway Station* (2002), p.7.

6 *Survey of Railway Heritage in Western Australia (south of 26<sup>th</sup> parallel)* compiled by Philippa Uhe for the National Trust of Australia (WA) (1994), n.p.

7 McLaren, Glen., and Cooper, William., *Beverley, Our Journey Through Time, A History of the Shire of Beverley* (2002), p.104-105

a site was chosen to the north of the Railway Station, on John Street. The Rectory was built to a design by the architect Howard Evans, and construction was completed by 1889

Howard Evans arrived in Western Australia with his family in June 1887, and was quick to seek employment, being appointed to supervise the construction of the first purpose-built bank in the north-west region, which was completed in 1888 at Roebourne (P2335 Roebourne Public Library, formerly Union Bank).<sup>8</sup> While in Roebourne, Evans became friendly with the local Anglican Minister Cannon E Groser, who in 1888 moved to Beverley to become its second Rector, and engaged Evans in 1889 to design the Rectory, and again in 1892 for the design of the Parish Church.<sup>9</sup>

Reverend Groser was the first Anglican Rector to live in the new residence, and is thought to have planted the *Eucalyptus Citriodora*.<sup>10</sup> Records indicate that the rectory was also used for some time as a school room.<sup>11</sup>

In early 1892, construction began on St Mary's Anglican Church, which was also designed by the architect Howard Evans. The foundation stone of the new building was laid by Dean Goldsmith in March 1892. Construction of the Church was completed in November 1892 and was consecrated by the Bishop of the Diocese, the Right Reverend Henry Hutton Parry D.D. on 30 November 1892.

In c.1914 a fibro cement clad tower was built over the Chancel of St Mary's Church as a memorial to Wm. H. De Lisle, a local farmer.<sup>12</sup> The tower was later condemned as unsafe, and demolished in 1926. By 1939 the exterior of the Church had been rendered.

On Remembrance Day in 1956 a memorial Lych Gate was dedicated by the Venerable Archdeacon L. Bothomley in memory of those members of the local community who had died during World Wars One and Two. The gate, constructed of stone and timber with a tiled roof, was erected at the southern boundary of the Church site.

The east wing of the Rectory was extended in 1957.<sup>13</sup> The extension was used thereafter as a Parish Hall.

In 1962, the timber porch entrance which stood to the south side of St Mary's Anglican Church was demolished and in 1963 was replaced by an enclosed masonry porch.

---

8 'Howard Hasler Evans', Australian Institute of Architects, sourced from [http://www.architecture.com.au/i-cms\\_file?page=13453/HHEvansforAIAWA.pdf](http://www.architecture.com.au/i-cms_file?page=13453/HHEvansforAIAWA.pdf), Accessed on 07.09.2012

9 Idem.

10 'Place No 31: Eucalyptus Citriodorar Tree', in O'Brien Planning Consultants, *Shire of Beverley Municipal Inventory* (1996).

11 'The New Anglican Church at Beverley, *The West Australian*, 30 March 1892, p 3. Sourced from [http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/3033807?searchTerm=beverley rectory school room&searchLimits=](http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/3033807?searchTerm=beverley%20rectory%20school%20room&searchLimits=). Accessed on 18.09.2012.

12 The Chancel Tower is thought to have been based upon the stone tower of St Mary's Church in Beverley Yorkshire, although there is little aesthetic similarity between the two.

13 'Place No 09: St Mary's Anglican Rectory', in O'Brien Planning Consultants, *Shire of Beverley Municipal Inventory* (1996).

For a further discussion of the documentary evidence, refer to 'St Mary's Church & Rectory Beverley, Conservation Plan', prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture in January 2005.

### 13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* comprises St Mary's Anglican Church (1892), St Mary's Anglican Rectory & Parish Hall (1889, 1957), a Memorial Lychgate (1956) and a mature *Eucalyptus citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum) (c.1892). For the purpose of this assessment the Rectory (1889) and the Parish Hall wing (1957) have been described separately.

#### Siting

*St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is located immediately north east of the intersection of the Great Southern Highway with John Street and Husking Street. The Church, Rectory & Parish Hall and associated grounds are located within a clearly defined fenced area on the south-eastern portion of the lot. The larger, north-western portion of the lot presents as a separate open paddock (flanked by the railway line and low density residential development).

The Church, which has a set back of approximately 17m from John Street and 6m from Husking Street, is the prominent landmark element at the intersection, although views of the lower walls are partly screened by informal landscaping. This building is accessed from John Street through the Lychgate, which is flanked by short wing walls constructed of local stone. The remainder of the main frontages are bounded by a pipe rail and wire mesh fence.

St Mary's Anglican Rectory & Parish Hall is located north-north-east of the Church, with a setback of approximately 42m from John Street. In public views the main element is the original 1889 Rectory, which faces John Street across a gravel entrance drive and turning circle. At the turning circle the driveway branches off to a small, informal gravel parking area at the north-eastern end of the Church and to another informal parking area and rear garage on the north-eastern side of the Rectory & Parish Hall. The Parish Hall was constructed as a rear extension of the north-eastern wing of the Rectory, and is not clearly visible from the street. The only other buildings on the site are a small, modern garden shed north-west of the Rectory, and garage and shed north-east of the Parish Hall. The garage is constructed of lightly rendered brick, with a corrugated iron gable roof, and fibrous cement gable panel (possibly built in the inter-war years). This has been extended with an open-fronted corrugated iron, lean-to shed on the north eastern side.

The large grounds (which are approximately 90m wide and 80m deep) are laid out with informal plantings of low-maintenance, drought tolerant, trees and shrubs (primarily native, but also including a sentinel palm tree on the north eastern side of the turning circle). The *Eucalyptus citriodora* that is reputed to have been planted by Canon Groser in c.1892, is located between St Mary's Anglican Rectory & Parish Hall and the north-eastern boundary of the site. There are no flower beds, but perennial daisies are scattered across the site. The only formal element of the grounds is a sundial at the centre of the oval shaped lawn bounded by the turning circle. This brass sundial is set on a sandstone plinth, and is dedicated to the memory of Canon Henry Tassell, Rector of the Parish of Beverley-Brookton, 1965-1978.

### St Mary's Anglican Church (1892)

St Mary's Anglican Church is a Federation Gothic style church located on the corner of Husking and John Streets in Beverley. The single-storey, double volume building is constructed of local stone which has been rendered with cement and painted white, and topped with a steeply pitched roof clad with ridged, flat-pan roof sheeting.

The church is orientated slightly off the traditional east to west alignment of church planning, as the central nave is aligned north-east to south-west. It is possible that this slight deviation may be due to the church being aligned with where the sun rose on the morning of the day of its Patron Saint, although this has not been confirmed.

The south-east elevation incorporates the enclosed entrance porch which faces the 1956 Lychgate, and Vestry. The south-west elevation, facing Husking Street, contains a rose window above two pairs of gothic headed windows and is topped with a small cross. The buttressed side walls comprise five bays that contain alternating paired and single windows.

The interior space has an open trussed roof with white painted plastered walls. The flooring is timber. The pews are not original, and are mid-twentieth century in design. The north east end of the central nave incorporates three stained-glass windows.

For a further discussion of the physical evidence for St Mary's Anglican Church, refer to 'St Mary's Church & Rectory Beverley, Conservation Plan', prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture in January 2005.

### St Mary's Memorial Lychgate

The base of the Lychgate consists of coursed local-stone walls on either side of the pedestrian pathway that links John Street with the entrance porch of the Church. On the internal face, each of these walls has a timber bench mounted on solid curved brackets, above which is a rectangular niche. The tops of the walls are capped by timber planks which support the large square timber posts and open curved brackets of the porch. The hipped roof is clad with lichen-encrusted terracotta tiles.

Above the stone walls and between the posts there is a timber panel to either side, each bearing a brass plaque, one a memorial to church members who died in World War One, the other to those who died in World War Two. The first of these plaques also records the dedication of the Lychgate by the Venerable Archdeacon L Bothomely on Remembrance Day 1956.

At the front of the structure (along the John Street boundary) the Lychgate is flanked by short, low stone walls, constructed of random stone with ruled joints. At the rear of the structure there is a double gate of wrought iron, each panel framed with vertical and diagonal bars in a stylised image of a gabled building.

### St Mary's Anglican Rectory (1889)

St Mary's Anglican Rectory is a Victorian Regency style residence constructed of local stone, in random rubble with ruled joints. The corners of the building and the openings are defined with face brick quoins, and the openings capped with shallow-arched voussoirs. The hipped roof, which was reclad in the mid-late

twentieth century, has ridged, flat-pan roof sheeting (pre-finished in an olive colour), with matching flat faced guttering and white, square profile down-pipes. To the north-eastern wing the eaves have been extended as a wide overhang (as part of the construction of the 1957 Hall extension), with a flush panel soffit concealing the heads of the original windows.

The main façade features a central verandah, flanked by a bow-shaped bay window on the south-western side and a square-faced wing on the north-eastern side. The floor of the verandah, which was re-finished in concrete in the twentieth century, is built up around the chamfered square posts and partly covers the adjacent wall vents. It is accessed by a set of central, splayed concrete steps, above which the raked verandah roof is broken by an open gable, with a simple white finial cross. The entrance to the house is at the south-western end of the verandah, while at the north-eastern end, there is a separate door into the parish office.

A second, separate verandah is located along the south-western side of the house under a continuous broken-back roofline. This has modern square posts and a brick-paved floor and is accessed from the house by the external doors from the dining room. Documentary and physical evidence indicates that this was a later addition (possibly dating from the mid-twentieth century). The central doors leading from the dining room were created within an original window opening, providing the only direct access from the rectory to the verandah.

Changes in the stonework along the south-western and north-eastern facades indicate that the building originally had a simple rectangular form, but was extended to the rear using matching detailing at a very early date. These additions created a recessed entry area at the centre of the rear (north-western) facade, which was covered in the mid-twentieth century with a shallow-pitched metal-deck roof. Given the layout and form of the addition on the north-eastern side (now adapted as the Parish Hall kitchen and supper room) it is possible (but not confirmed) that this was the 'rectory schoolroom' referred to in a report on the laying of the foundation stone for the Church in 1892.<sup>14</sup>

The stone walls are generally intact but the rear wall of the laundry/bathroom wing has been fully rendered. A cement render finish has also been applied below the window sill level to the rear entry porch, to the lower section of several of the brick quoins and to some sections of the mortar joints (presumably to conceal/patch fretting or other damage). All of the external windows were replaced in the mid-late twentieth century with powder-coated aluminium sash windows, but the openings retain the outer timber framing and the plain rendered, projecting sills. The only surviving timber sash window is located along the internal passage (opening into the Hall kitchen).

The layout of the building includes a living and dining room off the south-western side of the entrance hall. At the north western end of the entrance hall an original eternal doorway now opens into the enclosed rear porch. This provides access to the bathroom and kitchen, the latter leading through to the laundry (which retains an early-mid twentieth century fibrous cement pantry).

---

<sup>14</sup> 'The New Anglican Church at Beverley, *The West Australian*, 30 March 1892, p 3. Sourced from [http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/3033807?searchTerm=beverley rectory school room&searchLimits=](http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/3033807?searchTerm=beverley%20rectory%20school%20room&searchLimits=).



The north western end of the entrance hall also returns as a passage along what was originally the back of the building. Windows along the north western side of this passage now open onto the rear undercover area and into the Hall kitchen, while a door opens directly into the Hall supper room. Along the south-eastern side of the passage there are three bedrooms that have windows opening onto the front verandah. At the end of the passage there is a small parlour (described as the office retreat), which is the only main room without skirtings. This in turn opens into the office which has external access onto the front verandah.

Internally the Rectory has retained much of its original detailing (with the exception of the kitchen, laundry and bathroom fittings and fixtures) although in the mid-late twentieth century most of the ceilings were replaced in flush plasterboard with new cornices; the window to the dining room was replaced with half-glazed flush-panel doors; and a small serving hatch was constructed between the kitchen and dining room. Earlier ceilings remain in the dining room (an early twentieth century panel and batten ceiling) and laundry (which has a raked ceiling clad with beaded-edged timber boards).

Original detailing includes the fireplace surrounds to the living room, bedroom 1 and the office; timber fireplace mantle to the dining room; flat-faced, raked-edged plaster skirtings; moulded timber architraves; four panel internal doors with traditional Vaughan rim-locks; and decorative wall vents (some replaced with modern grid vents in the mid-twentieth century).

The condition of the Rectory is generally sound, but the timber floors have slumped in places and require restumping; there are localised problems with rising damp; and there is some cracking to the walls (particularly to the living room, which requires underpinning). For further discussion of the physical condition refer to the St Mary's Anglican Church & Rectory Structural Report, prepared by Maitland Consulting Structural Engineering, September 2011.

#### St Mary's Parish Hall (1957)

St Mary's Parish Hall was constructed as a rear extension of the north-eastern wing of the Rectory, and comprises a kitchen and supper room (housed within the stone walled early rear addition), the main hall and external toilets. The new section was constructed with a dappled-red face-brick with fine vertical scoring to the face (a popular material of the 1950s), and was housed under a continuous extension of the existing hipped roof, with the addition of new, wide boxed eaves. The new work featured double, boarded-timber doors to the main entrance and paired, double hung, timber framed windows to the north-east and south-west facades.

Internally, the rooms have exposed timber floors and flush panel ceilings with coved cornices. The walls of the kitchen and supper room are plastered, while the hall has face brick to just above window height, with plain plaster over. There is a face brick fireplace to the corner of the supper room and another mid-way along the side wall of the hall. Other 1950s detailing includes the flush panel sliding doors between the hall and the supper room, the picture rail in the supper room and the benches in the kitchen.

The condition of this extension is good.

*Eucalyptus citriodora* (c.1892)

A very large *Eucalyptus citriodora* (Lemon Scented Gum) is located between St Mary's Anglican Rectory & Parish Hall and the north-eastern boundary of the site. The trunk of this tree has a circumference of approximately 4.3m (measured at approximately 1 metre above ground), while the canopy has a spread of approximately 20m. The size of this tree by comparison with other vegetation on the site, its characteristic and striking white trunk, and its recorded age, provides it with a landmark quality in views of the Rectory.

### 13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Of the 249 places associated with the Anglican Church in the State Heritage Office database, 50 are entered on to the State Register of Heritage Places, six of which are located in the Avon Arc region. These six places are:

- P3213 *Holy Trinity Church, Hall and Rectory, York* – comprising Holy Trinity Church (1856, 1907, 1985), attached Hall (former church of St John) (built 1861, relocated 1905), Rectory (1875) with attached kitchen (1853).
- P144 *St Paul's Anglican Church & Graveyard, Edward Crossing* (1859), Beverley – a simple single storey rendered mud-brick church with corrugated iron roof, and graveyard.
- P1085 *St Luke's Anglican Church, Cemetery and Belfry, Gingin* – comprising Church of St Luke (1861), Cemetery (c.1853-1903), and Belfry (1969).
- P3722 *St Luke's (Anglican) Church Rectory* (1898), Gingin – a single-storey stone residence.
- P1891 *St John's Anglican Church & Parish Hall, Northam* – comprising St John's Church (1890) with Vestry (1971) and Parish Hall (1897, 1957)
- P2821 *St Andrew's Anglican Church & Cemetery, Greenhills* (1912) – a single-storey timber weatherboard Federation Carpenter Gothic style church and associated cemetery.

Beverley's St Mary's Church is most comparable to Holy Trinity Church in York and St John's in Northam for size and scale. However, aesthetically, St Mary's is strikingly similar to the Parish Hall in Northam. The two buildings were constructed five years apart by the same architect, Howard Evans, St Mary's being the earlier of the two.

Other places designed by the architect Howard Evans are:

- Mission Church, Beaconsfield (1891) included as part of P1030 St Paul's Anglican Church, Presbytery & Hall – a limestone and brick Federation style building.
- P1917 St Alban's Church & Marradong Graveyard, Boddington (1894-95) – a single-storey, three bay Church with jarrah floors.
- P7030 Wandering Shire Hall (formerly Agricultural Hall) (1896) – the rectangular hall was built with face-faced brickwork, which has now been rendered. Originally, the hall's facade featured a central portico with gabled

roof flanked on either side by semi-circular arched windows. Alterations were made to the building in 1962.<sup>15</sup>

- P1369 *Agricultural Hall (fmr), Kellerberrin* (1898) – A single-storey stone building with brick quoining and a corrugated iron gable roof.
- P1169 *Walkaway Public Hall* (1901) – a large rectangular building of local stone with a corrugated iron gable roof. The building appears to now be utilised as a private residence.
- P1899 *St James Anglican Church, Northam* (1911) – A simple red brick building set on random rubble foundations of local stone.

It is likely that a number of other places associated with Howard Evans exist, however they have not been added to local heritage inventories, and therefore have not been entered into the State Heritage Office database.

It should also be noted that Howard Evans's son Howard Hasler Evans was also an architect during the same period, and histories often confuse the work of the two. Howard Hasler Evans was responsible for P1134 *Corringle* (c.1897) in Greenough.

Evans' Church and hall buildings are comparable in their architectural style and design, sharing similar characteristics, such as gabled roofs, gothic arches, triple windows, and the use of local stone. *St Mary's Church* in Beverley is typical of his ecclesiastical work.

Of those places known to be associated with Evans, *St Mary's Anglican Rectory* (1889) is the earliest known example of his work. In addition, the Rectory appears to be one of the few examples of his residential work, and possibly the only surviving example of his residential architecture. Evans is known to have designed a set of four villas on Quarry Street in Fremantle in 1895,<sup>16</sup> however research has been unable to determine whether they are still extant.

While there are a number of places associated with the Anglican Church entered onto the State Register, including some located in the Avon Arc region, *St Mary's Anglican Church Precinct, Beverley* is unusual for its association with the architect Howard Evans, and for its role in the centralisation of the Parish of Beverley.

## War Memorials

In the post-World War One and World War Two periods, War memorials were erected to provide a focus for the grief and loss felt by relatives for those who had died, to stand for the bodies of men and women that had not returned home, and to symbolise the values of citizen and sacrifice.<sup>17</sup>

---

15 'Wandering Shire Hall', sourced from [http://www.ammpt.asn.au/CinemaWEB/SITE/view.php?rec\\_id=0000000164](http://www.ammpt.asn.au/CinemaWEB/SITE/view.php?rec_id=0000000164). Accessed on 07.09.2012.

16 'Howard Hasler Evans', Australian Institute of Architects, sourced from [http://www.architecture.com.au/i-cms\\_file?page=13453/HHEvansforAIAWA.pdf](http://www.architecture.com.au/i-cms_file?page=13453/HHEvansforAIAWA.pdf)., Accessed on 07.09.2012

17 Stephens, John, *Remembering the Wars – The Importance and Care of Western Australian War Memorials* (Black Swan Press, Perth, 2008), p. 16.

In Western Australia, War memorials erected following World War One and Two differed. World War One memorials ‘had more symbolic complexity’ than those commemorating World War II.<sup>18</sup>

World War One memorials took a number of forms, ranging from a traditional monuments, statues and obelisks, to parks, tree plantings and honour avenues,<sup>19</sup> such as those at King’s Park and Balingup. Memorials at this time were monumental and permanent, with the argument that utilitarian memorials – such as memorial halls – were unable to effectively symbolise the notion of sacrifice.<sup>20</sup>

Fewer monumental memorials were built in Western Australia after World War Two, probably because so many memorials already existed.<sup>21</sup> Memorials were typically ‘simpler in form, plain monoliths or feature walls reflecting a modern aesthetic and the symbolic references were more fundamental’, other forms of memorial included not only halls but also swimming pools and other community facilities.<sup>22</sup>

There are 418 places in the State Heritage Office database listed with the specific use of ‘memorial’, however separating war memorials from these is difficult because ‘war’ does not always form part of the name of the place, e.g. *Burt Memorial Hall*, and the relevant war is not always listed as an association. One hundred and twenty of the memorials in the database were constructed after 1945 during the same period as the Memorial Lychgate in Beverley.

Research indicates that the Lych Gate is possibly the only war memorial Lych Gate in Western Australia.<sup>23</sup>

#### 13.4 KEY REFERENCES

‘St Mary’s Church & Rectory Beverley, Conservation Plan’, prepared by Hocking Planning and Architecture in January 2005.

#### 13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research may reveal additional information regarding the geographical extent, and pattern of consolidation, of the Anglican Parish of Beverley.

Further research may reveal information regarding the role of the rectory prior to the construction of the church.

Further research may reveal information regarding the reason why Howard Evan’s design for St Mary’s Church deviated from the strict rules of Church design and construction, and whether its orientation aligns with where the sun rises on the morning of the Patron Saint.

---

18 Aitken & Looker (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens* (2002), p. 4.

19 Aitken, Richard & Looker, Michael (eds.) *The Oxford Companion to Australian Gardens* (Oxford University Press, South Melbourne, 2002), p. 470

20 Ibid. p. 470

21 Stephens, John., ‘Circuits of Memory: War Commemoration in Western Australia’ in *Societies 2* (vol 3), p. 84-100. Doi: 10.33990/soc2030084

22 ibid.

23 J Stephen 2012, (pers. comm., 28 Sept). based upon research for Stephens, J., Seal, G., and Witcomb, A., ‘Remembering the Wars: Community Significance of Western Australian War Memorials’. ARC Grant LP0668375, Australia Research Council and the Returned and Services League WA Branch: Curtin University Western Australia, 2010.

Further research may confirm the rarity of the Lychgate as a war memorial.