



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

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)

- 2.4 Migrating
- 8.6.1 Worshipping together
- 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
- 8.6.4 Making places for worship
- 8.8 Remembering the fallen
- 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 101 Immigration, emigration & refugees
- 107 Settlements
- 406 Religion
- 501 World wars and other wars

11. 1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral, with its monumental tower, substantial scale and impressive interior spaces, is an outstanding example of the Post-War Ecclesiastical style, and Bishopscourt, with its banded red brickwork, projecting half timbered gables, leadlight windows, wrap around verandah and generous internal spaces and detailing, is a fine and substantial example of the Federation Queen Anne style as applied to a bishop's residence. (Criterion 1.1)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is a fine example of the work of prominent ecclesiastical architect Louis Williams and Bishopscourt is a good example of the work of Bunbury architect Frederick Walter Steere. (Criterion 1.2)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral, with its elevated location on Brent Tor, its monumental tower and spacious setting, is a landmark in the inner suburbs of Bunbury. (Criterion 1.3)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt are two fine buildings that are integral to an important precinct of ecclesiastical buildings in a spacious landscaped setting to the south of the central Bunbury area. (Criterion 1.4)

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt demonstrate the realisation of the Anglo-Catholic ideals of Bishop Frederick Goldsmith, inaugural of Bishop of Bunbury (1904-17), and his successors in the Bishop's residence (1905) and the long awaited war memorial cathedral in the post-World War II period in the Anglican Diocese of Bunbury. (Criterion 2.1)

Bishopscourt was built in 1905, a period of development and growth at Bunbury, to be the residence of the inaugural Bishop of Bunbury, following creation of the Diocese, which elevated Bunbury to the status of a city. *St Boniface Anglican Cathedral* was completed in 1962, fulfilling the long awaited goal to erect a suitable cathedral for the Diocese created in 1904, and for a war memorial cathedral to commemorate those who gave their lives in World War I, and later in World War II. (Criterion 2.2)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt is closely associated with Bishop Frederick Goldsmith, an influential Anglo-Catholic, the Brotherhood of St. Boniface and the Order of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and the successive bishops of Bunbury. Well known ecclesiastical architect Louis Williams designed the cathedral, and it was built by Jennings Constructions Pty Ltd. *Bishopscourt* was designed by Bunbury architect Frederick Walter Steere and built by local builders Boundy & Martin for the Diocese of Bunbury for Bishop Goldsmith, and has continued to fulfil this role for each successive Bishop of Bunbury. Well known architect J. L. Ochiltree designed the first additions to *Bishopscourt*. (Criterion 2.3)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is an outstanding example of the Post-War Ecclesiastical style and a fine example of the design work of prominent ecclesiastical architect Louis Williams, and *Bishopscourt* is a fine example of the Federation Queen Anne style and a good example of the design work of architect F. W. Steere. (Criterion 2.4)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt is highly valued by the Anglican community, especially that of the Diocese of Bunbury, and in particular of Bunbury itself, for religious, cultural and social reasons. *Bishopscourt* is valued by the wider community for aesthetic reasons as a notable residence in Bunbury for more than 100 years. (Criterion 4.1)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt contributes to the community's sense of place as a significant symbol of the growth and development of Bunbury, and is a landmark on Brent Tor. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt includes the first Anglican cathedral erected in regional Western Australia, which was the

first Anglican cathedral built and consecrated in this State in the 20th century. It is one of only four cathedrals in regional areas in this State, one of the two such cathedrals in the Post-War Ecclesiastical style, and the only one that follows the traditional rectangular cruciform plan of church design. It is the only cathedral church of the small number of churches in Western Australia designed by prominent Melbourne ecclesiastical architect Louis Williams. (Criterion 5.1)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is the only war memorial cathedral in Western Australia and, as such, is the largest war memorial structure in the State. (Criterion 5.1)

Bishopscourt is a large single-storey Federation Queen Anne style house. It is one of three places in this State built as a bishop's residence prior to World War I, the only one of the three continuously occupied for this purpose and the only one in this use in 2008. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Bishopscourt is characteristic of the Federation Queen Anne style, including red face brickwork with contrasting rendered banding, half timbered gables, bay windows, coloured leadlights and French doors and is a fine and substantial representative example of that style. (Criterion 6.1)

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is a physical representation of the Anglican Church and of the spiritual and practical support provided by the Anglican Church to a large area of the south-west corner of the State. The size and grandeur of Bishopscourt reflects the importance of the position of the Anglican Bishop of Bunbury and is representative of the type of large and substantial residences in the Federation period considered appropriate to his status. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt were both very well constructed from high quality long lasting materials and with good workmanship. While there are some minor defects in the Cathedral, the building has been well maintained and is in good condition. Bishopscourt is in good condition and has been well maintained on a regular basis.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is still used for its original and intended purpose of Cathedral as the mother church of the Diocese of Bunbury, which covers an area of 150,000 sq kms in the south-west corner of the State and displays a high degree of integrity. Bishopscourt is still used for its original and intended purpose of Bishop's residence and displays a high degree of integrity.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral displays a high degree of authenticity. It retains its original form and layout and has had little if any alteration since its completion in 1962. Bishopscourt retains much of its original form and layout. A high proportion of original fabric is intact and the volume of

most rooms has been retained. External alterations include removal of the tower, application of render to a substantial part of the front wall, modification of the verandah posts and verandah frieze and replacement of the corrugated iron roof sheeting with tiles. Minor modifications include some of the fenestration. Internally the major modification has been the recent creation of the large family room/kitchen from a number of smaller rooms. Altogether Bishopscourt displays a moderate to high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Robin Chinnery Historian and Lynne Farrow Architect, in November 2008, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt includes St Boniface Anglican Cathedral, a double volume yellow face brick church with a gabled terracotta tiled roof, a parapeted tower and an undercroft crypt, designed by prominent ecclesiastical Architect Louis Williams of Brighton, Victoria, in the Post War Ecclesiastical style and constructed by Jennings Constructions (WA) Pty Ltd in 1962. Bishopscourt, the residence of the Bishop of Bunbury, is a single-storey brick house with a hipped and gabled tiled roof and a wrap around verandah designed by architect Frederick Walter Steere in the Federation Queen Anne style. It was built by Boundy & Martin in 1905, and alterations and additions designed by J. L. Ochiltree were carried out in 1917-18. In 1938, the Calvary Wayside Shrine, a timber cross with a brass statue of the crucified Christ, was erected outside the South Bunbury Convent established by the Sisters St. Elizabeth of Hungary. In the 1980s, it was relocated to a Memorial Lawn in the grounds of the Cathedral and a plaque dedicated to the Sisters was installed at the base of the cross.

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt is central to a precinct of ecclesiastical buildings that includes the Walker Memorial Hall (1964) and Church Offices (1965), the Archdeacon's Residence, Deanery and Former Deanery, which are not included in this heritage assessment.

The Documentary Evidence is divided into three sections: the Anglican Church at Bunbury from 1841 to 1904, when the Diocese was founded with Bunbury as the See town, Bishopscourt, and the Cathedral.

The Anglican Church at Bunbury, 1840-1904

In 1840, George Eliot was appointed Resident Magistrate at Bunbury, and conducted a church parade on Sundays in the courtyard of his home. In 1841, Rev. John Ramsden Wollaston arrived and thereafter conducted services at his own home, at Eliot's or that of Assistant Surveyor Henry Omanney. Wollaston noted on a traced copy of Omanney's proposed survey of the townsite of Bunbury 'It would be imprudent to enter upon anything substantial by way of a church here until its progress is more decided', because Governor Stirling had been granted 'all the good land at the back', so he doubted the town could 'rise and be supported'.¹ The church site proposed by Omanney would have well suited a future cathedral with views east across the estuary and west over the ocean that were preserved by careful siting of Eliot Street on an east-west alignment,

¹ Quoted in Bartlett, Joan *Journey: A History of the Anglican Diocese of Western Australia 1904-2004* Anglican Diocese of Bunbury, the Printery, Albany, 2004, p. 28.

but instead the town plan was modified and part of it became Leschenault Square.²

In 1842, newly built government offices were used for church services at Bunbury. Wollaston erected the first church in the area at his Picton property, which opened in September. W. T. Thompson, who arrived to work on the survey of Australind in 1843, erected a building in Bunbury to serve as a church and a school in 1844.³ In 1848, Wollaston departed, and the position of Colonial Chaplain for the District of Wellington was vacant until 1852, when William Mears served there until the arrival of Henry Brown, from Christ Church, Oxford, who served there in 1852-60. In 1853, on his third archidiaconal tour Archdeacon Wollaston noted the new parsonage at Bunbury was in course of erection. On his final tour in 1856, he recorded the temporary church was a 'shabby and neglected' shed that served also as a school, but Brown had 'a good parsonage and everything convenient about them'.⁴ Eliot chaired an appeal to raise £250 towards erection of a new more substantial building, which was completed in 1857. In 1860, Mears succeeded as rector at Bunbury.⁵

In 1864, Rev. Joseph Withers was appointed to Bunbury, where he began fund raising, which soon reached £390, the estimated cost to erect a proposed new church to be used solely for that purpose on the site of Thompson's building. In 1865, the foundation stone was laid for St. Paul's Church, reputedly designed by architect and surveyor, Ephraim Clarke, which was completed and consecrated in 1866.⁶ Withers then turned his attention to further extending the Church to outlying districts, particularly farming areas, providing services for South Bunbury, Donnybrook, Brunswick and Boyanup. In 1880, he transferred to Williams, and R. H. Purnell was appointed as *locum tenens* at Bunbury.⁷ In 1889, Withers returned to serve at Bunbury 1889-93, and he was succeeded by W. F. Marshall, who departed in 1897, and then J. Orchard served a few months until the arrival of Rev. Harry Darling. He remained the incumbent after the Diocese was founded in 1904, when Frederick Goldsmith (b. London, 1853, d. St. Leonards, 1932), was appointed as the first Bishop.⁸ He was a graduate of St. John's College, Oxford, ordained by the Bishop of Rochester in 1876, and served at parishes in Kent for 10 years, before being appointed Dean of Perth (1886-1904).⁹ Anglicans at Busselton, Bunbury and Albany vied to become the See

2 Parks, R. G. 'The Bunbury Town Survey – A Surveyor's View' in *Early Days* RWAHS, Vol. 10 Part 2, 1990, pp. 162-63.

3 Tredwell, Rev. J. J. *The Cathedral Church of Saint Boniface, Bunbury, WA*, p. 2; and Barker, Anthony J., and Laurie, Maxine *Excellent Connections: A History of Bunbury, Western Australia, 1836-1990* City of Bunbury, 1992, pp. 32-33.

4 Alexander, Fred (ed.) *Four Bishops and their See* UWA Press, Nedlands, 1957, pp. 115-19; and quotation from Wollaston Diaries, 1856, in *ibid*, p. 115.

5 Bartlett, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-29.

6 *ibid*, which notes the goal of a fund launched in 1865, was £550; and Alexander, *op. cit.*, pp. 119-20. Note: Tredwell, *op. cit.*, p. 6, stated the church was consecrated in Nov. 1868.

7 Alexander, *ibid*, pp. 119-20.

8 *ibid*, pp. 119-21.

9 *ibid*, pp. 123-24; and *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Vol. 9, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1983, pp. 42-43.

town for the new Diocese before the Bishop decided Bunbury was the centre most conveniently situated for this purpose.¹⁰

Bishopscourt

On 15 January 1904, Rev. Darling chaired a meeting in the Council Chambers at Bunbury attended by a number of prominent Anglicans from the Bunbury district including Thomas Hayward MLA, K. M. Eastman, A. E. Woodruff, F. W. Steere, J. G. Balding, N. Brazier, M. Clifton, W. Ecclestone, G. Keith, W. Rich, J. Duce, G. H. Rose, G. and A. Christie, J. and W. Whistler, Mr Evans and Mr Tattle, who agreed to form a committee 'for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a Bishop's residence in Bunbury'.¹¹ The only dissenter was J. Duce, who raised several concerns: they were not sure the Bishop would elect to remain at Bunbury; it would be 'cruelty to place a man with only £500 a year in a £2,500 building'; they must remember 'the great scheme of the erection of a cathedral or pro-cathedral was to come'; and Vestry should prepare 'a large and more comprehensive scheme and the question of sites should be considered'.¹² In his view erection of a Bishop's House 'should be a matter for Bunbury alone', and attendance at the meeting was 'a disgrace to the people of Bunbury', to which Rev. Darling responded it was 'principally for the convenience of country residents' and another meeting would be held for townspeople.¹³ The question of selling or mortgaging Church land at Leschenault Square was raised and the meeting was informed the Diocesan Trustees advised that in their opinion as the South-West was about to be separated from Perth, this should be stood over for consideration by the Trustees for the new Diocese after they were appointed.¹⁴

The attendees agreed to invite the Governor, Admiral Bedford, Sir John Forrest, the Premier, Walter James, Dr J. M. Hackett, and the Bishop of Perth to become patrons. Rev. Darling was elected President of the committee, T. Hayward, H. Teesdale Smith, H. Yelverton, E. M. Clark as Vice-Presidents, and G. Christie as Treasurer. F. W. Steere declined to be Secretary, but advised George Hayward and Spencer Bros. would consider going guarantors for the amount required after receiving further information about the proposal, and he would donate £10 and become guarantor for £100. He would do what he could to further the project, and he and Mr Balding (both architects at Bunbury) 'could consult and act together'.¹⁵ At A. E. Woodruff's request, Steere Bros. had prepared two plans for a Bishop's residence, one to cost £1,500 and the other £2,500, which were available for examination at the meeting. Donations to date

10 Alexander, *ibid*; and Bishop David McCall, conversation with Robin Chinnery, site visit, 16 Sept. 2008.

11 Minutes, Bishops House Scheme, South West Diocese, rough Minute Book, and Minute Book, Batty Library, Private Archives Acc. 3526A Items 8 and 9, 15 Jan. 1904, and news cutting, Jan. 1904, no details, in Item 9.

12 News cutting, *ibid*, Item 9, Jan. 1904.

13 *ibid*.

14 *ibid*.

15 *ibid*, and Minutes, Bishops House Scheme, South West Diocese, and rough Minute Book, *op. cit*.

amounted to £130, and it was agreed a subscription list would be prepared and the question of a public meeting would be deferred until these were returned.¹⁶

In February, it was agreed Mr Haynes would be secretary, assisted by E. Steere, weekly meetings would be held on Thursday evening. The committee decided to make inquiries as to a house to be taken over as a temporary residence for the Bishop, and agreed to hold a Grand Bazaar during the second Synod to raise funds towards the Bishop's House Scheme. They decided to accept Mr Bunbury's offer of a site on condition it could be used for a church also and arranged a meeting to discuss the matter, at which he said he was willing to give it for the purpose of a Bishop's House or a Church at some future date. Inquiries were made for suitable sites to place before the Bishop when he came to Bunbury, and an option sought to purchase a plot of land on Field Place. On 2 March, six possible sites were discussed, which the Bishop inspected next day before meeting with 15 of the committee, to whom he spoke at length. He would like a house that was not too large, and in the town to be near Church people and the railway station. When directly asked he gave his opinion on some sites, including one at the Rectory, which he thought 'a most convenient one'.¹⁷ On 29 March, the committee discussed a property owned by Mr. Brown and its possible suitability as a site, but as Synod was approaching they decided not to consider it or a site on Blackwood Road.¹⁸

In autumn 1904, there was further discussion towards selecting and securing a suitable site, and fund raising continued, as it would also in 1905. In June 1904, the committee agreed to circularise news the Bishop had selected Bunbury for his place of residence and to notify subscribers to the Bishop's House Scheme subscriptions would be called in shortly. In July, they opened a Bishop's House bank account, and agreed to lease Spencer's house as a temporary residence for the Bishop.¹⁹ On 17 July, Goldsmith was consecrated Bishop of Bunbury at St. George's Cathedral, Perth, and next day enthroned at St. Paul's, which became the Pro-Cathedral. Diocesan officials were appointed: W. S. Hales, diocesan secretary (1904-37); J. S. Haynes, MLC, chancellor; M. T. W. Paisley, diocesan treasurer; K. M. Eastman, registrar; and J. L. Walker, church advocate.²⁰

In September 1904, the Bishop took up residence at Spencer's house. After he advised the committee it would be 'a pleasure' to have a residence on the hill, they resolved to abandon the Rectory site, to approach the respective owners of a lot on Stirling Street and a half lot on Turner Street if the Municipal Council would agree to make a road from opposite Wesley Church to the proposed Bishop's House, and the committee would guarantee to expend £1,600 for land and buildings on the site.²¹ A sub-committee was appointed to interview the owners of the

16 *ibid.*

17 *ibid.*, 5 and 10 Feb., 2 and 3 March 1904.

18 *ibid.*, 29 March 1904.

19 *ibid.*, March-July 1904.

20 Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 122.

21 Minutes, Bishops House Scheme, and rough Minute Book, *op. cit.*, 12 Sept. 1904.

adjoining land to arrange a chain road and if this was unsuccessful to seek another suitable site to be considered by the committee. In December, after the Council refused to agree to make a road due to the high cost, the committee approved an alternative site suggested by Mr Clark, subject to final approval from the Bishop. It was nine-tenths of an acre on Stanley Hill, for which Mr. Brown asked £130, and a quarter of an acre owned by Mrs. Stanley, who was asked to donate it. F. W. Steere was requested to prepare a sketch plan for a house for this site, which the committee suggested should cost not more than £1,000. After Steere's plan was approved by the Bishop and the committee arrangements were made to clear the site, a block of Donnybrook stone was sought for a foundation stone, and tenders were called.²²

Frederick Walter Steere was born in England in 1867. He completed his articles as an architect under his father and worked for him before departing for Australia in 1888. After about nine months in Sydney, he went to Queensland, where he 'identified with station life for three years', and worked in the Public Works Department (PWD) in Brisbane, before going to Melbourne for a period.²³ In 1897, he came to Western Australia, and was in practice in Bunbury by 1898. In Bunbury, he designed Carr's Chemist (1903), St Josephs' R.C. School (1920), and Rechabite Hall (1898). He resided at three addresses in Bunbury: 153 Stirling Street, 22 Wellington Street and a row house in Wellington Street. He was twice Mayor of Bunbury, and held many other local civic roles.²⁴

In 1905, Thomas Brown sub-divided a portion of Leschenault Location 26, five acres three roods eight perches in area, and transfers of some of the lots were registered in April-June. However, the transfer of Lots 9, 10 and 11, the site of Bishopscourt, was not registered until late October.²⁵ Meanwhile, on 7 January 1905, the committee accepted the lowest of five tenders, at £1,184 10s, from Boundy & Martin. They accepted Wilson Gray's quote of £2 18s for a blue stone for the foundation stone and the lettering was left in the Chairman's hands.²⁶ A subsequent meeting of subscribers agreed to adopt the plan the committee submitted for the Bishop's residence, and confirmed their actions in purchasing the site from Thomas Brown and borrowing £1,000 for 10 years at 5% interest per annum, and gave him a vote of thanks for lending the money at this low rate. Five Trustees, T. Hayward, J. F. Johnston, F. W. Steere, C. E. Spencer and G. C. Rose, were to hold the land subject to the rights of mortgagor until the debt was repaid, and the committee was to continue until then. Mr Reading was thanked for permitting the water pipe for the Bishop's House to go through his land.²⁷

On 25 January 1905, Sir John Forrest laid the foundation stone for the Bishop's House.²⁸ In March, the committee agreed to advertise it to let for

22 *ibid*, September-December 1904.

23 Morison, Margaret Pitt, 'Immigrant Architects', unpublished, 1983; Battye, J.S., *Cyclopedia of Western Australia*, Facs. Ed. Hesperian Press, Carlisle, 1985, Vol. 1, p. 725.

24 *ibid*, Battye, J. S.; Bunbury Municipal Inventory.

25 Certificate of Title Vol. 333 Fol. 13.

26 Minutes, Bishops House Scheme, and rough Minute Book, *op. cit*, 7 Jan. 1905.

27 *ibid*.

28 *ibid*.

four months, and it was leased to C. Rose, as Bishop Goldsmith was overseas. After G. C. Rose advised his refusal to act as Trustee, E. Rose accepted an invitation for the position. In May, the committee agreed Steere would canvas for 40 subscribers to each take a £25 share at 1s per week in the Building Society 'to provide funds to liquidate the capital amount due on the Bishops court',²⁹ the first known occasion on which this name was used. A sub-committee was formed to inquire into the cost of making a road to improve access from the Bishop's House to Vasse Road.³⁰ In June, the committee agreed to accept an offer from the South-West Club to take over the house when Rose vacated provided the Bishop's study was permitted to remain locked. On 2 August, the committee agreed to allow the Club to begin occupying the building and the question of rental was left to Messrs. Williams, Eastman and Clark. They were empowered with Steere to organise fencing for the Bishop's House, and the Secretary wrote to Hamel Nursery to acquire six dozen *Pittosporum* to plant in the grounds.³¹

On 30 August 1905, on returning from overseas Bishop Goldsmith took up residence at Bishops court.³² On 25 October, Thomas Hayward, M.L.A., Charles Edwin Spencer, merchant, Frederick Walter Steere, architect, of Bunbury, John Forster Johnston, farmer, of Leschenault, and Edwin Rose, farmer, of Brunswick, were registered as proprietors of portions of Leschenault Location 26, being Lots 9, 10 and 11, a total area of three roods eight perches, with a right of carriageway over the several roads and streets as shown on the plan, as tenants in common in equal shares, and they mortgaged the land to secure the sum of £1,000.³³ In September 1915, when the mortgage was extended to January 1920, the amount was reduced to £600 at an interest rate of 6% per annum. The mortgage on Lots 9, 10 and 11 was discharged in March 1926, and they were transferred to The Bunbury Diocesan Trustees, of Bunbury.³⁴

Meanwhile, in March 1909, Bunbury Girls Grammar School opened next door to Bishops court with 22 day students and nine boarders under Miss Friend at 'Field Place', which was owned by Dr Lovegrove, and where a so-called Ladies' School had previously operated under Mrs. Charles Rose. At the 1909 Synod, Bishop Goldsmith welcomed the opening of the Grammar School, which was 'widely acknowledged as a Church of England school' although the Diocesan Council refused to assume full responsibility for it.³⁵ In 1911, Miss Friend resigned and was succeeded by a relative of Bishop Goldsmith, Miss Bertha Harcourt, who came from England to take up the position and the school achieved a high academic standard and grew rapidly under her direction. In 1914, the girls' performance of *As You Like It* at the Rechabite Hall raised money towards work on Bishops court. In 1917, when Bishop Goldsmith resigned

29 *ibid.*, 2 May 1905.

30 *ibid.*

31 *ibid.*, 29 June and 2 August 1905. Note: The Minutes did not record which variety of *Pittosporum*.

32 Alexander, *op. cit.*, p.122; and Bartlett, *op. cit.*, p. 67.

33 Certificates of Title Vol. 333 Fol. 13 and Vol. 351 Fol. 137.

34 Certificate of Title Vol. 351 Fol. 137; and Mortgage 2384/05 to Thomas Brown and extension 75/1915, Bishops court File, *op. cit.*

35 Bartlett, *op. cit.*, p. 200.

Miss Harcourt likewise decided to return to England and the school closed.³⁶

In 1917-18, well-known architect J. L. Ochiltree was commissioned to prepare plans and specifications for alterations and additions to Bishopscourt for the incoming Bishop, Bishop Cecil Wilson, and supervised their implementation.³⁷

In March 1927, Mother Elizabeth, foundress of the Order of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and Mother Margaret came to Bunbury on their visit to the South-West to decide whether to accept an invitation to come to Western Australia to work among the women at the Group Settlements. They stayed with Bishop Wilson and his family at Bishopscourt, which Mother Elizabeth noted was 'the largest home in the Town – 10 rooms! – nearly all are 4 or 5 at most'.³⁸ In 1928, Bishopscourt was renovated as per specifications prepared by its designer, F. W. Steere.³⁹

In 1936, specifications and plans prepared by well known architects Eales, Cohen & Fitzhardinge, of Perth, for renovations, painting and repairs to Bishopscourt included renovations to the hall and passage, Bishop's study, drawing room, dining room, main bedroom and Bishop's dressing room, small boys' bedroom, boy's room, spare room, bathroom, maid's room, kitchen, scullery, pantry, and a sewing room. Well established Bunbury contractors J. G. Hough & Son Ltd. carried out the work. Most of the interior was re-painted, including pressed metal ceilings in the drawing room and the dining room, and the skylight in the passage was cleaned. A new septic tank installed and a new w.c. was erected near the bathroom door and connected to it. The tower and gable were made good where necessary, water goods were repaired and replaced where necessary, attention was given to tuck pointing brickwork at the front and side elevations and the chimneys, and the iron roof was treated with 'NU ROOF RED'.⁴⁰ It is believed the iron roof was replaced with a tile roof in about 1961, and that the cast iron brackets and frieze to the verandah were removed around the same period.⁴¹

In May 1968, architect Colin Mort, of Bunbury, prepared plans for alterations and renovations to Bishopscourt, including installing some new fibrous plaster ceilings, fitting a cupboard in the fireplace in the study, renovation of the kitchen including new floor, ceiling and cupboards, demolition of the rear line of the existing garage and conversion to a larger carport area, and construction of a new reinforced concrete driveway coloured to match the existing driveway, which were carried

36 ibid, pp. 200-01.

37 Bishopscourt File, op. cit., 1917-18.

38 Mother Elizabeth's diary notes, 1927, quoted in Bignell, Merle *Little Grey Sparrows Of the Anglican Diocese of Bunbury, Western Australia* UWA Press, Nedlands, 1992, p. 24.

39 Correspondence etc. in Bishopscourt File, op. cit., 1928.

40 Specifications, Oct. 1936, in Bishopscourt File, Bunbury Diocesan Trustees, Bunbury.

41 Bishop McCall and Mrs. McCall, conversation with Robin Chinnery, site visit, 16 Sept. 2008.

out.⁴² It is believed a rear porch was converted to a bathroom in the late 1970s.⁴³

In February 1985, Sasha Ivanovich & Associates prepared plans for proposed alterations to the kitchen and scullery at Bishops court including removing a wall between them, raising the arch of the existing fireplace to match the head height of the adjacent existing windows and making a new window, which were carried out.⁴⁴ It is believed a rear verandah was converted to a bathroom and entry area in the late 1980s.⁴⁵

In 2000, Bishop David McCall and his wife took up residence at Bishops court. They have replanned and replanted most of the garden mostly with water-wise native species.

In August 2005, Simon Holthouse prepared a preliminary sketch for proposed alterations to Bishops court that included removal of some internal walls to convert the existing chapel and bedroom and short passage to the existing chapel to a spacious family room open from the kitchen; a new pantry; demolition of the existing laundry and conversion of the scullery to a laundry. In May 2006, the subsequent plan for the proposed family room etc. retained the existing scullery and laundry, and included demolition of the w.c. to make way for an open deck area opening from the family room.⁴⁶ In 2006-07, this plan was implemented, and asbestos cladding was removed from the laundry, which was re-clad with iron. The bathroom that was originally a porch was converted to a chapel, which is dedicated to the New Guinea martyrs. A skylight was installed in the large formal dining room to improve natural lighting.⁴⁷ In 2008, Bishops court continues as the residence of the Bishop of Bunbury and his wife, Marion, who is the only spouse of an Australian bishop who flies him around his extensive diocese. This enabled him to follow the old English custom of Beating the Bounds to mark its boundaries on Saturday, 6 March 2004, as part of the celebration of the centenary of the Diocese.⁴⁸

The Cathedral

Dr Frederick Goldsmith served as the first Anglican Bishop of Bunbury from 1904 to 1917. He was the leading Anglo-Catholic in Western Australia, which strongly influenced the religious practices and the design of churches in this Diocese in particular, and has been a continuing influence at Bunbury through into the 21st century.⁴⁹

42 Colin Mort 'Working Drawing for Alterations & Renovations to Bishops court', May 1968, Bishops court File, Diocesan Archives.

43 Bishop McCall and Mrs. McCall, op. cit.

44 Sasha Ivanovich & Associates 'Proposed Alterations to Bishop's Residence', Feb. 1985; and Simon Holthouse 'Proposed Alterations to Bishop's Court' preliminary sketch, 14 Aug. 2008, and 'Proposed Alterations & Additions to existing residence', 3 May 2006, courtesy Bishop McCall.

45 Bishop McCall and Mrs. McCall, op.cit.

46 Simon Holthouse 'Proposed Alterations to Bishop's Court' op. cit.

47 Conversation with Bishop McCall and Mrs. McCall, op. cit.

48 Bishop David McCall in Bartlett, Joan, op. cit., pp. 270-271; and Bishop and Mrs. McCall, conversation with Robin Chinnery and Lynne Farrow, 16 Sept. 2008.

49 Refer to Holden, Colin, *Ritualist on a Tricycle: Frederick Goldsmith: Church, Nationalism and Society in Western Australia 1880-1920* University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands,

Finance for the new Diocese was a major problem, and Goldsmith travelled to England in an endeavour to raise funds and attract more clergy in 1905, in 1908, when he attended the Lambeth Conference, and again in 1912. The initial 13 clergy in the diocese proper and a priest and a deacon in the North-West (over which Goldsmith had jurisdiction until it became a Diocese and Bishop Trower was appointed in 1910) increased to 22 and three respectively by 1906, and with some new clergy coming from England and others ordained locally there were 31 priests in the Diocese by 1915. Meanwhile, in 1907, the newly appointed diocesan trustees took over responsibility for diocesan funds from the Perth diocesan trustees, and the diocesan statutes were codified.

In 1911, Bishop Goldsmith established the Brotherhood of St. Boniface, which was named for an eighth century missionary, who was commemorated in the Church of St. Boniface, in Cheshire, which the Bishop had visited. It was the fourth brotherhood in Australia and similarly evidenced a recognition that the English parochial system (a diocese consisting of several parishes) was not suited to thinly populated rural areas. Each of the brotherhoods established a centre from which a group of priests could radiate to scattered parishioners who were often separated by great distances as in the Diocese of Bunbury. Williams was chosen as the initial centre for the Brotherhood of St. Boniface from which its founding members, two priests and two laymen, would work.⁵⁰ Although influenced by Bishop Goldsmith, the Brotherhood differed from similar communities in its 'unashamed High Anglicanism', which was reflected in its practices based on 'ancient monastic concepts', including daily worship, domestic self-sufficiency, a celibate existence and an initial commitment of three years.⁵¹ The Brothers served a large area extending from Holyoake to Frankland River and Pallinup to Boyup Brook through to 1929.⁵²

From the outset, Bishop Goldsmith emphasised the necessity of building a worthy cathedral at Bunbury to provide a real centre for the Diocese and a parish church for the town, but with most of the parishes in the Diocese still in their infancy it was difficult to arouse much interest in such a major project. St. Paul's was described as 'the present undignified little Church which serves (most inadequately) as Pro-Cathedral', was 'packed' when 200 people attended, and its shortcomings included walls 'of very inferior brick ... eaten through in many places', with a timber vestry 'badly annexed ... and very small'.⁵³

1997, re Anglo-Catholicism and the influence of Goldsmith on the Anglican Church in Western Australia.

50 Sellick, Douglas, 'An Australian Bush Brother: The Journeys of Thomas Groser' in *Early Days* Vol. 12 Part 5, 2005), pp. 474-75; and Bartlett, op. cit., pp. 87-88.

51 Bartlett, *ibid*, p. 87.

52 Sellick, op. cit.; Bartlett, *ibid*, pp. 87-91; Alexander, op. cit., pp. 123-24; and *Australian Dictionary of Biography* Vol. 9, Melbourne University Press, Melbourne, 1983, pp. 42-43. Two wardens of the Bush Brotherhood rose to become Bishops, Brother Elsey in 1920, and Brother Frewer (Goldsmith's nephew by marriage and his godson) in 1928, whose loss resulted in the end of the Brotherhood, as it was impossible to find new recruits. The district served by the Brotherhood later became the parishes of Gnowangerup, Cranbrook-Tambellup, Kojonup, Boyup Brook and Williams. (Alexander, *ibid*, p. 124.)

53 Bishop Goldsmith, quoted in Holden, op. cit., pp. 202-03.

At the 1909 synod, a collection of £66 was contributed towards a future cathedral at Bunbury. In 1911, a cathedral building fund was commenced, and efforts began to locate a suitable site. Though many Bunbury people considered St. Paul's as their spiritual home and did not want to relocate, with the increasing spread of the commercial area of the town it became apparent that in the future that site would be too distant from the residential area. Goldsmith envisioned a cathedral building costing £20,000, a huge sum in the pre-World War I period. In 1915, Goldsmith favoured a 'very fine site' on Bury Hill in a 'commanding position' overlooking the town and its surrounds that would require levelling by about 16 ft for erection of 'a stately cathedral', which Edwin Rose had offered to sell to the Diocese.⁵⁴ A site report was prepared and architect George Farrar made preliminary sketches for a cathedral whose nave was to accommodate 750 people, with an east chapel to accommodate 189 people and a west chapel to accommodate 140. However, the Diocesan Council and Trustees considered the Rose's asking price too high, and when votes were taken the Bury Hill site was rejected. Shortly thereafter, the Bury Hill site was purchased as the site for St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral (1920; demolished).⁵⁵

In 1916, the Church of England Diocese of Bunbury accepted an offer from George Rose to purchase a site on Brent Tor for the proposed cathedral, and portions of Leschenault Location 26 being Lots 6, 7 and 8 on Plan 2718 and Lots 18, 19 and 20 on Plan 3610, together with a right of carriageway, were transferred to the Bunbury Diocesan Trustees on 30 September.⁵⁶ Goldsmith privately stated his dissatisfaction as the future cathedral would not be visible from the town centre, 'behind a new Roman Catholic cathedral, which would dominate the skyline from Victoria Street', and be readily accessible from the town centre, which Brent Tor was not as Cross Street ended at Bishopscourt. At the southern boundary of the Brent Tor site, the future Parkfield Street did not yet exist, being known simply as 'the cutting at the Cross Street end'.⁵⁷ At a later date (1919), Rose donated a small property at the corner of Parkfield Street and the cottage (demolished 1935) thereon to the Diocese.⁵⁸

Bishop Goldsmith hoped the cathedral might be built as 'a great War Memorial', stating 'No more worthy object can we have for a memorial to the brave men of whom the war has robbed us, and a thank-offering to God for the restoration of peace'.⁵⁹ Failure to commence construction led to his decision to resign, effective from 12 August 1917, which was made public on 29 November 1916, and explained in his letter of 9 December.⁶⁰ As inaugural Bishop of Bunbury, he had travelled extensively and worked

54 Cathedral Council Meeting, 27 May 1915, Private Archives, Battye Library, MN 614, Acc. 3527A/25, p. 157; Holden, *op. cit.*, pp. 123, 206, & 213-14; and Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 124.

55 *ibid*; According to Fred Alexander, Bury Hill was rejected as its steep approach made it unsuitable.

56 Holden, *ibid*, p. 214; and Certificate of Title Vol. 656 Fol. 70.

57 Holden, *ibid*, p. 214.

58 Bartlett, *op. cit.*, pp.178, 182.

59 Bishop Goldsmith, 1916, quoted in *Messenger* Vol. 17, No. 179, October 1962, p. 5.

60 Holden, *op. cit.*; and Alexander, *op. cit.*, pp. 124-25.

tirelessly, oversaw the building of eighteen new churches, a doubling of the number of clergy, and creation of several new parishes.⁶¹

In 1917, synod elected Rev. Cecil Wilson as second Bishop of Bunbury. He had been ordained at Winchester in 1886, and served in England for eight years before becoming missionary bishop of Melanesia (1894-1911), and subsequently rector of Walkerville and Archdeacon of Adelaide. On 13 January 1918, he was enthroned in Bunbury, where he served as Bishop until he retired in June 1937.⁶²

In 1919, in his speech to synod, Bishop Wilson emphasised it was time to put in hand building of the proposed cathedral to be built not only for this purpose but also as 'a Memorial to all the brave men of this southern part of Western Australia who fell in the war, and as a Thank-offering for Victory', noting some assistance might be forthcoming from England 'because our Australian soldiers fought so well in the war. But my chief hope lies in ourselves'.⁶³ In 1920, well known architects Eales and Cohen prepared plans for the proposed cathedral 'in the Byzantine-style', with 'White rough-cast walls broken by red tiles around the windows arches and other features, and having copper domes over eastern and side apses and the tower'.⁶⁴ However, these plans were not implemented as the Diocese was fully extended by the considerable challenge of providing for the spiritual needs of the large number of Anglicans among the British migrants arriving under the Group Settlement Schemes, and for whom it made special efforts.⁶⁵

Eliza Cons, a member of the Church of England, had instigated and worked tirelessly with her committee to raise funds towards a Sailors' Rest, which came to fruition in the late 1890s, when they had sufficient funds to hire and furnish two rooms at the Gordon Hotel, near the port. In 1904, after the use of these rooms was curtailed, Eliza Cons and Robert Forrest were able to purchase Town Lot 23 from Violet Bayliss on condition that any building erected thereon would only be used for a Sailor's Rest. In January 1905, the foundation stone was laid for the building, which provided a much used facility for visiting seamen. In 1920, Eliza Cons transferred ownership to the Diocesan Trustees, who thereafter operated it as a Mission to Seamen.⁶⁶

In 1927, the Order of St. Elizabeth of Hungary accepted an invitation to come to Western Australia to work among the women at the Group Settlements in the South-West. It was founded by Mother Elizabeth (Mabel Elizabeth Ann Hodges, b. Torquay, England, 1869), whose work among the poor in Fulham resulted in formation of the Order named in honour of Princess Elizabeth (b. 1207, d. 1231) of Hungary, who grew up in Thuringia, which had been converted to Christianity by St. Boniface in the eighth century.⁶⁷ In 1931, the Sisters established the Mary

61 Holden, *ibid.*, pp. 215-16.

62 Alexander, *op. cit.*, pp. 125-29.

63 Bishop Wilson, speech to synod, 1919, quoted in *Messenger* *op. cit.*

64 St Boniface Consecration Brochure, 1962.

65 Bartlett, Joan *Journey: A History of the Anglican Diocese of Western Australia 1904-2004* Anglican Diocese of Bunbury, the Printery, Albany, 2004, pp. 179-81.

66 Bartlett, *op. cit.*, pp. 265-67.

67 Bignell, *op. cit.*, pp. 1-15.

Clementina Hostel, which operated through to 1952, providing much needed boarding accommodation for country girls attending Bunbury High School. In 1938, a Wayside Shrine (or Calvary) was erected at the corner of the convent at Clarke and Spencer Streets, South Bunbury. In the late 1980s, the site of the convent was redeveloped, and the large timber crucifix was relocated to the grounds of the St Boniface Anglican Cathedral facing Oakley Street.⁶⁸

During the Great Depression, the number of clergy in the Diocese fell from 31 in 1929, to 22 in 1932, and the parishes struggled to finance stipends for the clergy. Consequently, the cathedral building fund made little progress.⁶⁹

On 28 July 1937, Synod met to elect a new Bishop of Bunbury, but as the priest selected was unable to accept, Synod met again on 22 September, when they elected Rev. Leslie Albert Knight. Born at York, he was the first native born Western Australian raised to the episcopate, and had served in New Zealand, and as a chaplain to the New Zealand Forces in France during World War I, before being appointed Warden at St. Barnabas College, Adelaide, and special preacher at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide. On 25 January 1938, Bishop Knight was consecrated at St. George's Cathedral and enthroned at Bunbury the same day. As Bishop of Bunbury, he sought to consolidate the work commenced by Wilson, encouraged and strengthened the Mothers' Union, and gave approval and support to foundation of a diocesan church paper, *The Messenger*, which would prove to be 'a valuable means' of keeping the proposal to erect a cathedral before the people of the Diocese.⁷⁰ Knight presided when the decision was made to build the proposed cathedral on Brent Tor, which led Canon Adams, who had preferred the Bury Hill site, to fulfil his long held threat to leave his entire Estate to the Mission to Seamen if Brent Tor were utilised as a cathedral site.⁷¹

Following Bishop Knight's death on 31 December 1950, Synod met in April-June 1951, and finally elected Rev. Donald Llewellyn Redding, vicar of St. Andrew's, Brighton, Victoria, as Bishop of Bunbury. Ordained in 1921, he had worked in Adelaide for some years, served as a chaplain in the A.I.F. (Australian Imperial Forces) in 1939-46, then as Archdeacon at Mount Gambier to 1949. On 21 September 1951, he was consecrated at St. George's Cathedral, and enthroned at Bunbury that evening.⁷² In September 1952, presiding over his first Synod, Bishop Redding stated 'a town the size of Bunbury, which has been the seat of a bishopric for almost 50 years, should have a building more truly to express the honour and glory of God', and at the same sitting Synod approved appointment of a Cathedral Building Committee 'with authority to approve' plans, specifications and contracts, and to undertake fund raising for the project.⁷³ In November, it was agreed the well known architectural

68 Bignell, op. cit., pp. 193-94.

69 Alexander, op. cit., pp. 125-29; and *Messenger* op. cit.

70 *ibid*; and Alexander, *ibid*, pp. 129-32.

71 Holden, op. cit., p. 214.

72 Alexander, op. cit., pp. 129-32.

73 Minutes of Synod, September 1953, quoted in Bartlett, Joan, op. cit., p. 184.

practice of Forbes & Fitzhardinge would prepare a design for the proposed cathedral, but almost three years elapsed before proposed plans were delivered. The Will of the late J. L. Walker, the first diocesan advocate, named the Diocese as residuary legatee on the death of his widow and this future bequest 'guaranteed the building of the cathedral in the foreseeable future'.⁷⁴

In 1954, the Diocese of Bunbury was to celebrate its golden jubilee and Bishop Redding linked it to the Cathedral Building Project. From May to November, there were celebrations throughout the Diocese including jubilee thanksgiving services in Bunbury on 26 September, where more than 2,000 people gathered on Brent Tor at the site of the proposed cathedral to join in singing the Holy Eucharist, at which Bishop Redding was the celebrant and the Archbishop of Perth gave the sermon. A Building Committee was formed under Redding and some essential site works were carried out, such as levelling and retaining work including a semi-circular concrete wall to surround the eastern end of the cathedral building. In late 1956, Redding announced his decision to hand over to a younger man and to depart Bunbury on 31 March 1957, to become rector of St. Mary's, South Camberwell, Victoria.⁷⁵ His successor, Bishop Ralph Hawkins (1957-77), at his first Synod in September 1957, advised £125,000 needed to be raised 'before we may even think of laying the foundation stone' for the proposed cathedral, and his goal to lay it a year later, which was not fulfilled.⁷⁶

In 1957, the Order of St. Elizabeth of Hungary regretfully withdrew from the Bunbury Diocese. In 1959-60, due to their reduced numbers they declined Bishop Hawkins' invitation for three Sisters to return to South Bunbury to manage the Retreat and Guest House established in their former convent. The Order continued its interest in the Diocese and gave a golden ciborium on consecration of the cathedral in 1962.⁷⁷

At the 1958 Synod, Bishop Hawkins reported on his work and fund raising towards an appeal for £150,000 towards the proposed John Wollaston Theological College in Perth and 'found a Cathedral Centre for the Diocese here in Bunbury'.⁷⁸ The first clause of the Cathedral Statute, 1958, which amalgamated the parishes of St. Paul and St. David, specified 'The Cathedral Church of St. Boniface, to be erected on Brent Tor, Bunbury, shall be the Cathedral Church of the Diocese', provided the legal foundation for the realisation of the long awaited cathedral.⁷⁹ In 1959, Archdeacon Howells reported to Synod that the Building Committee had unanimously agreed the original plans submitted by Forbes & Fitzhardinge were unacceptable, many new suggestions had been made, culminating in the decision 'to obtain a completely new plan, and that the mind behind the design of St. Edmund's Church, Wembley, should be engaged', which referred to well known ecclesiastical architect Louis

74 Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 125; and Threlfall, D. 'The Development of the Anglican Church in the South-West of WA' quoted in Bartlett, *op. cit.*, pp. 184-85.

75 *Messenger* *op. cit.*; and Alexander, *op. cit.*, p. 133.

76 Quoted in Bartlett, *op. cit.*, pp. 185-86.

77 Bignell, *op. cit.*, pp. 188-90.

78 Quoted in Bartlett, *op. cit.*

79 Quoted in *ibid.*, p. 186.

Williams, of Victoria, who had also designed St. Nicholas, Floreat Park.⁸⁰ The initial suggestion had been that he be invited to act as principal architect in conjunction with Forbes & Fitzhardinge, but this did not eventuate.⁸¹

Louis R. Williams, of Brighton, Victoria, designed St Boniface Anglican Cathedral in conjunction with architect Robert Blatchford, of Perth, who supervised its construction. Williams also especially designed the Cathedral (Bishop's Throne). The ground plan shows the proposed cathedral with the Bishop's vestry and the clergy vestry at the south side of the nave, and the Chapel of St. David and St. Paul at the north side, in whose sanctuary the altar from St. Paul's was to be located. For this chapel, stained glass and antique windows depicting each saint were designed by Carl Edwards, of London, and made by well known stained glass artists E. G. Gowers and A. S. Brown, of Greenmount, to be located at each side of a window of the Annunciation. The stained glass window of St. Boniface was to be located above the Baptistry, and there was to be a War Memorial Window temporarily containing squares of coloured glass, eventually to be replaced with a specially designed stained glass window, located at the north side of the nave. A piece of stone from the so-called old cathedral, which had served as the Pro-Cathedral since 1904, was to be located to the south of the Baptistry; and a piece of stone from Canterbury Cathedral was to be located at one side of the entry from the nave to the chancel, and a piece of stone from the twelfth century Norman church at Bunbury, Cheshire, England, at the other, each of which was incised with the sign of the cross. An outdoor pulpit at the eastern end of the building was an unusual feature. Canon R. E. Davies designed, manufactured, and donated the 'striking clock for the tower'.⁸² The new cathedral was 'a product of the general population rise as much as the indefinable numbers of British migrants'.⁸³

In April 1961, the contract to build the cathedral was awarded to the lowest tender, Jennings Constructions Pty Ltd, at a cost of £91,116, and construction began promptly on 11 May. It was anticipated the total cost including furnishings would be approximately £110,000, and at this date the building fund amounted to £60,000 with a further £20,000 promised by the Founders, who had each pledged to donate £1,000. On 12 November 1961, the Governor, Sir Charles Gairdner, laid the foundation stone for the cathedral, which was due to be completed by 11 June 1962.⁸⁴

In January 1962, seven-tenths of a perch of Lot 8 at the corner of Oakley and Cross Streets was transferred to the Town of Bunbury, thus reducing the total area of Lots 6,7 8, 18, 19 and 20 to one acre two roods fifteen and four-tenths perches, and a new Certificate of Title was issued.⁸⁵

In July 1962, the Cathedral Building Committee agreed the statue of St. Boniface, which had been carved in Oberammergau, and which was to be relocated from St. Paul's to the new cathedral, should be painted.

80 Quoted in *ibid*, pp. 186-87.

81 *ibid*.

82 *Messenger* *ibid*, pp. 7-14.

83 Bartlett, *op. cit.*, pp. 188-90; and Barker and Laurie, *op. cit.*, p. 338.

84 Bartlett, *ibid*.

85 Certificates of Title Vol. 656 Fol. 70 and Vol. 1256 Fol. 537.

Following completion of the St Boniface Anglican Cathedral, St. Paul's was demolished. Furnishings for the newly completed St Boniface Anglican Cathedral, included a number of treasured items from St. Paul's and St. David's including the Processional Cross that was a 1914-18 War Memorial, which was one of the items executed by renowned craftsman Gordon Holdsworth that were transferred to the St Boniface Anglican Cathedral.⁸⁶ The British St. Boniface had been martyred in 755 AD, and 'Bunbury' has been noted as a contraction of Boniface Bury. In 1905 and 1908, Bishop Goldsmith had visited Bunbury, England, where he preached in the Church of St. Boniface, and inaugurated the Brotherhood of St. Boniface in Western Australia in 1911, and it had long been intended the war-memorial cathedral would be named for this saint.⁸⁷ It is the only war memorial cathedral in Western Australia.

On 14 October 1962, when St Boniface Anglican Cathedral was consecrated before 2,000 people, it was the first Anglican cathedral consecrated in this State in the 20th century, and has continued to serve its intended function into the early 21st century.⁸⁸ There were no major changes to the Cathedral under Bishop Hawkins (1957-77) and his successors, Bishop Stanley Goldsworthy (1977-83), Bishop Hamish Jamieson (1984-99) and Bishop David McCall (2000-).⁸⁹

In 1964, the Walker Memorial Hall, named in memory of John Leonard Walker, was completed in Oakley Street, across the road from the cathedral. On 2 November, the Hall was blessed by Bishop Hawkins and the Governor, Sir Douglas Kendrew, KCMG, CB, DSO, unveiled a memorial plaque. In 1965, new Church offices were completed and opened on the site adjoining the Hall. The concentration of the offices, hall, deanery, archdeacon's house, and Bishops court in the immediate vicinity of the cathedral was considered 'a great advantage much appreciated' by those who recollected 'when they were widely scattered'.⁹⁰

In the late 1980s, a Memorial Lawn, facing towards Oakley Street, was established at the Cathedral, to commemorate the Sisters of St Elizabeth of Hungary, the central feature of which is the large timber crucifix from their wayside shrine with a plaque at the base that includes the Sister's names⁹¹

In the late 20th century, regular attendance at the Cathedral dwindled with only small congregations at most services other than at Easter, Christmas, Synod Eucharist, ordinations and some special occasions, which has been common to most Christian churches in Australia. The geographic extent of the Diocese mitigated against more distant Anglicans attending the Cathedral on a regular basis, and on a day to day basis it came to function largely as a parish church.⁹² Consequent to the decrease in attendance, the number of services offered was reduced, with

86 Bartlett, op. cit., pp. 190-92, 234-36.

87 ibid, p. 190; and *The Messenger* Special Souvenir Issue, October 1962.

88 Bartlett, ibid, pp. 184-94.

89 ibid, pp. 193-94, 213-24, 253-64, 270-274; and Bishop David McCall and Dean J. G. Rippon, conversations with Robin Chinnery, 16 Sept. 2008.

90 Tredwell, op. cit., p. 15.

91 Bignell, op. cit., pp. 193-94.

92 Bartlett, op. cit., p. 193.

most weekday services, which are attended by only a few people, conducted in one of the Cathedral chapels.⁹³

In 2004, the Diocese of Bunbury celebrated its centenary year, commencing with the Service of Light at St Boniface Anglican Cathedral on 14 February, at which the Archbishop, Dr. Peter Carnley preached. The history of the Diocese of Bunbury published that year noted 'a surprising number of diocesan people express disappointment' at the Cathedral building' noting commonplace remarks "It's not alive" and "It feels unfinished."⁹⁴ Such comment may be somewhat alleviated in the near future as the long-standing proposal for a mosaic behind the altar is being realised in 2008.⁹⁵

In 2008, St Boniface Anglican Cathedral continues in its intended use, and the long-standing proposal for a mosaic behind the altar is being realised.⁹⁶

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishops court is an important and integral element in a precinct of ecclesiastical buildings. Calvary Wayside Shrine and Memorial Lawn in the grounds of St Boniface Anglican Cathedral are part of the place. The Walker Memorial Hall and Church Offices, Archdeacon's Residence, Deanery, and Former Deanery are part of this precinct but are not included in this heritage assessment of the place.

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is a double volume yellow face brick church with a gabled terracotta tiled roof, a parapeted tower and an undercroft crypt, designed by prominent ecclesiastical Architect Louis Williams of Brighton, Victoria, in the Post War Ecclesiastical style and constructed by Jennings Constructions (WA) Pty Ltd in 1962.

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is located in an elevated position to the south of the central Bunbury area and is the focus for a precinct of ecclesiastical buildings in the vicinity of the junctions of Cross Street, Oakley Street and Parkfield Street. St Boniface Anglican Cathedral occupies a large area of land 6,436 sq. m in total, over Lots 18 and 19 Parkfield Street, Lot 20 Cross Street and Lots 6, 7 and 8 Oakley Street. The site is bounded by Oakley Street to the east, Cross Street to the south, Parkfield Street to the west and abutting residential Lots to the north. Opposite the east façade of the Cathedral on Oakley Street are the Walker Memorial Hall and Church Offices, which were constructed in the mid-1960s. Next to the offices, on the corner of Oakley and Cross Street, is the Old Deanery. Bishops court (the Bishop's Residence) is located at the head of the T-junction of Cross and Oakley Streets. To the west of Bishops court are the Archdeacon's House and the Deanery, two recently constructed houses.

93 Bishop David McCall, op. cit.

94 Bartlett, op. cit., pp. 192-3.

95 Site visit, op. cit.

96 Site visit, op. cit.

The cathedral building is sited with a large flat bituminised carpark on the south-west corner of the site which is retained by a brick wall as the ground drops away on Cross Street. The building drops down a level at the east end, where there is a wide semi circular terrace to the east retained by a concrete wall. A set of stairs leads down another level to the Memorial Lawn at natural ground level on the east side of the site. The Calvary Wayside Shrine, a timber cross mounted with a brass statue of the crucified Christ, is located in the centre of the Memorial Lawn. A plaque dedicated to the Sisters of St. Elizabeth of Hungary is located at the base of the cross. There are some native shrubs and trees on either side of the lawn. The land also drops away steeply to the north of the cathedral, where there is a steep lawned area with groves of native shrubs.

The gabled double height main entrance porch is located at the west end of the south elevation. The pair of painted ledged and braced doors with a tall highlight over is recessed into the porch between a pair of wide brick piers. Next to the porch are four tall windows that rise the full height of the nave with stone mullions and transoms. Each window has a ventilator panel of horizontal zigzag concrete at its base. To the east of the windows a single storey porch projects forward from the south transept with a high level window over that matches the upper section of the nave windows. The ground level drops down a level to the east of the porch and a stair leads down to the lower terrace to the east. A two storey bay containing the vestry projects forward on the south east corner. A square parapeted tower with three louvred windows at the top rises behind this bay at the east end of the building.

The west elevation is a double volume gable with a full height gabled bay projecting from the centre. A full height central stained glass window with stone tracery in the form of the tree of life is recessed into the alcove of the projection. There is a cross at the apex of the gable. The north façade reflects the south façade, but has only two full height windows to the nave with brickwork over the ventilators in the alternate bays.

On the east façade the dominating feature is the tall square tower that rises four storeys. A deep alcove in the centre contains a tall stainless steel cross and there is a clock above the head of the alcove. The tower is surmounted by a cross. At the ground floor level of the alcove is the unusual feature of an outdoor pulpit. On either side of the alcove is a narrow recessed bay with a vertically proportioned window with a projecting stone casing, and at each side of the façade is a two storey semicircular projecting bay with fin like stone mullions at the ground floor level and a cone shaped roof. At the undercroft level at the base of the alcove is a large steel window with a pair of timber doors on either side of the alcove and there are a series of small windows at the undercroft level of the circular bay.

The floor plan of the St Boniface Anglican Cathedral is an ecclesiastically conventional rectangular cruciform pattern. The large rectangular nave is orientated in an east-west direction, with the sanctuary at the east end of the nave. The main entrance porch is located at the west end of the south wall. This opens into the narthex at the west end of the nave, with the baptistery set in an alcove on the west wall. A set of stairs project out

from the west end of the north wall and lead up to the choir gallery over the narthex. The single storey transepts at the east end of the nave lead into generous passages to the Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul on the north-east corner and the clergy vestry and Bishops vestry on the south-east corner. On either side of the sanctuary, at the end of each of the passages a stair leads down to the crypt.

The crypt comprises a large central meeting room, with a stair on either side, a corridor and toilets to the west, with a flower room on the north-east corner, and a choir vestry on the south-east corner.

The narthex has a tiled floor and a 3.2 m high acoustic tiled ceiling. There are two substantial piers on the east side that support the choir gallery over.

The baptistery is located in a wide alcove in the west wall. The timber floor is raised. There is a large stained glass window in the west wall that rises up through the choir gallery over. The tracery of this window is in the form of the tree of life and the glass, which is the work of Gowers and Brown, depicts St. Boniface. A series of smaller windows on the side walls of the alcove, some of which are also the work of Gowers and Brown, depict events in the life of Christ. The stone font in the centre dates from 1847 and came from the former St. Paul's Pro-cathedral.

The nave is a large rectangular space, 9.8 m wide and over 22 m long, divided into four equal bays by shallow piers at 4 m centres that support a portal frame. The walls are 8.5 m high and the ceiling rises to a central apex of approximately 12 m. The floor is covered with blackbutt parquetry with the central aisle carpeted. The ceiling is lined with dressed blackbutt boards which span between the portals. The walls are the same yellow face brick as the external with a two course chocolate brick skirting. Each of the four bays of the south wall has a full height stained glass window, the glass is divided into rectangular shapes and each window has a different predominant colour. There is a panel of narrow metal doors at the base of each window that open up to ventilate the space. There are full height windows in two of the bays on the north wall and a ventilator at the base of the other two bays. There is a high level window in each of the bays of the transepts. The nave is lit by a series of pendant lights suspended from each of the piers by a long steel bracket. On either side of the piers is a series of timber panels depicting the Stations of the Cross. On either side of the central aisle are a series of timber pews that appear to have been purpose designed for the Cathedral.

The Chancel is raised up from the nave by three risers and contains the cathedra and lectern to the south, and the pulpit and clergy chairs to the north.

The Sanctuary at the east end of the nave is raised up again from the Chancel and contains the high altar which is constructed of inlaid timber with three symbols on its front face, the alpha and omega on each side, with the cross of Christ in the centre. At the rear of the sanctuary, the rood screen is being lined with blue and white mosaic tiles in October 2008, to replace the former curtain. An ambulatory behind the rood screen leads to the outdoor pulpit.

The corridor to the north of the sanctuary has a carpeted floor and high flat blackbutt ceiling. An alcove in the south wall contains a small chapel dedicated to Our Lady of Walsingham. At the east end a short flight of stairs leads up to the ambulatory behind the rood screen at the rear of the sanctuary and a longer flight leads down to the crypt.

The Chapel of St. David and St. Paul is 4.1 m wide and 12.8 m long with an additional raised semi circular sanctuary at the east end. The floors are carpeted and the 4.3 m high ceiling is flat plasterboard. The north wall has three double windows with ventilators beneath and each window contains a traditional pictorial leadlight window depicting events in the life of Christ. The most outstanding feature of the room is the five leadlight windows which curve around in the plane of the east wall. The central window depicts the Annunciation, the window to the left, St. Paul and the window to the right, St. David. Furniture in this room includes the altar from the Pro-cathedral and the pews appear to date from the same era.

The corridor to the south of the sanctuary is similar to the northern corridor. The clergy vestry opens off to the south. This is room of moderate size with plain white plastered walls and opaque glass windows set in stone frames. A wardrobe spans the west wall and a large chest of drawers appears built in to the south wall. The Bishop's vestry is located off the clergy vestry and was unable to be inspected. It occupies the semi circular bay on the south east corner of the ground floor.

In the undercroft, the meeting room is a large space, with a high ceiling, face brick walls and a large full height steel window on the east wall.

Much of the furniture in the nave and sanctuary was designed by the architect Louis Williams for the place, and includes the large inlaid high altar, the Bishops Chair (cathedra), the lectern and the clergy chairs. The pulpit appears to be an earlier design. The altar in the chapel came from the Pro-Cathedral. There are a number of other artefacts that are significant to the place, including the Muniments chest in the south transept.

A notable feature is the three small consecration stones built into the walls. In the north wall close to the pulpit is one from the church of St. Boniface in Bunbury, Cheshire. The second in the south-east corner, is from Canterbury Cathedral, the mother church of the Anglican Communion, and the third, from the Pro- Cathedral, is located close to the main entrance. These have each been engraved with a small cross.

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral was very well constructed from high quality long lasting materials and with good workmanship. While there are some minor defects, the building has been well maintained and is in good condition.

Bishopscourt

Bishopscourt is a single-storey brick house with a hipped and gabled tiled roof and a wrap around verandah designed by architect Frederick Walter Steere in the Federation Queen Anne style and constructed by Boundy & Martin in 1905.

Bishopscourt is located opposite the St Boniface Anglican Cathedral on Lots 9, 10 and 11 Cross Street, Bunbury, on a total land area of 3,262 sq

m. The house is located on Lots 10 and 11 and is sited on the relatively flat northern (front) half of the Lots with a 6 m setback from the front boundary. The front boundary is fenced with a contemporary red brick pier and aluminium railings and there is a concrete driveway to the east. A large area to the south side of the Lots slopes steeply and has been fenced off.

The garden is generally lawn with wide planter beds of shrubs at the perimeters of the house and the boundaries. A garden to the west (on Lot 9) has recently been constructed with concrete edged flower beds in the shape of a Celtic cross as a memorial to the mother of the present Bishop's wife. There is a mature Tuart tree located in the fenced off section to the south.

The north (front) façade is almost 30 m long. At the west end is a wide wrap around verandah with a set of French doors. The original cast iron verandah frieze has been replaced with a close diamond pattern lattice and the timber posts have been replaced with brick bases and posts above. To the east of the verandah is the slightly projecting wall of the entrance, with a semi circular arched head to its window and the foundation stone laid by John Forrest beneath the window. To the east of the entrance lobby is a double hung timber sash window to the study. To the east of the study window is the large projecting gable wall of the dining room with its half timbered detailing at the apex, and three double hung timber sash windows with hipped awning over. At the east end, in the main plane of the building, a modern square window has been introduced between two narrow double hung timber sash windows. There is a narrower window with a lower sill between these windows and the gable wall. A skillion to the east wall is set back slightly from the main plane of the building. A carport has been introduced to the south end of the skillion. The western section of the front façade retains its face brickwork with banded detailing where it is protected by the verandah. However, the brickwork at the east end has been rendered. There is no evidence of the tower with its steep palisaded roof shown on early photographs of the place.

The verandah returns along the full length of the west façade. At the north end of the facade, a half-timbered gable projects forward with a bay window under. The verandah segments forward around this bay. To the south of the bay window is a set of French doors, then two double hung timber sash windows and a door with a highlight (introduced in place of an original window) at the south end. The original red bricks are extant with contrasting wide stuccoed band at sill and ground level and around the head of the doors. The diamond pattern lattice verandah frieze continues to the south side of the segmented section, with a trellis to the southern half of the verandah.

On the south (rear) façade a wing projects forward with plain brickwork, a hipped roof and a skillion at the east side. The east wall of this wing is constructed in contemporary red brick with contemporary timber windows and doors, and has a narrow verandah. In the main pane of the building the original red brick face is extant at the west end, with two double hung timber sash windows to the bedrooms at the west end and an introduced high level window which has replaced a former door. The eastern end of

the façade has been rendered and painted and a large contemporary set of French doors and sidelights has been introduced. There is a small timber deck in front of the French doors. At the end of the facade is a corrugated iron clad skillion with a door (to the laundry) at ground level. To the east of the skillion is a contemporary red brick wall with windows to the stores on the south side of the carport.

The layout of the building is based on an L shape, with the main wing to the north and a shorter wing to the west.

The entrance hall opens off the verandah at the west end of the front façade. A corridor opening off the south wall of the entrance hall forms the north-south axis of the west wing. A corridor opening off the east wall of the first corridor forms the east-west axis of the north wing.

The main living room and main bedroom open off the west side of the north-south corridor, and at the end of the corridor is a pair of glazed French doors with a glazed highlight over which open into the chapel. On the south side of the main bedroom a door opens into a smaller room which is now used as a second study and which has a small corridor and bathroom on its east side.

Two bedrooms and a bathroom open off the south side of the east-west corridor, with the study and dining room opening off the north side. This corridor also terminates with a set of French doors with a highlight over which lead into the large family room/kitchen. The kitchen leads out to the laundry and carport.

In general, rooms are large with high ceilings, generally 3.6 m. Finishes and details are of a high quality and craftsmanship, with wide polished jarrah floors, deep moulded skirtings, wide moulded architraves, four panelled timber doors and double hung timber sash windows. The walls are plastered brick. The original pressed metal ceilings have been replaced with plaster.

The entrance hall is 2.1 m deep x 2.7 m wide with the timber front door and side lights on the west wall, a semi circular arched window on the north wall, a four panelled timber door to the study, with deep reveals lined with timber panelling, and a moulded archway on the south wall which leads into a long 1.6 m wide corridor.

The living room is a large space, 5.5 m deep x 6.7 m wide with a large bay window protruding from the west wall and leadlight French doors with a highlight over leading out to the verandah on the north wall. The room has wide 175 mm jarrah floor boards. A chimney breast projects from the south wall however the original fireplace and mantle shelf has been replaced with a plain granite surround. The original pressed metal ceiling has been replaced with plasterboard with a deep decorated cornice which appears to date from the 1930s.

The main bedroom is a large space, approximately 5.5 m square. The original timber fireplace and projecting chimney breast are extant on the south wall. A set of double glazed doors with highlight over and a double hung timber sash window are extant on the west wall. A door has been introduced to the left of the fireplace and leads into the adjacent room which is used as a second study.

The second study is 5.5 m wide and 3.6 m deep. The original timber fireplace is extant in a projecting chimney breast on the north wall. An original double hung timber sash on the west wall appears original however, the glazed door to the south has replaced an earlier window. A door on the east wall leads through to a narrow corridor with a small bathroom to the right (south).

A chapel has been introduced at the end of the north-south corridor within the skillion on the east side of the west wing. The original external brickwork is visible on the south wall and the north end of the west wall. The south wall is clad in corrugated iron, and the other surfaces are plaster. The floors and ceiling are jarrah boarded. Two contemporary windows and a glazed door on the east wall look out over the garden.

The study is a medium sized room (4 m x 5 m) that retains its original fireplace on the east wall and a double hung timber sash window on the north wall. There is a small alcove on the west wall, and a door on each of the west and south walls.

The dining room is the largest room in the house (5.3 m x 7.5 m). It projects forward from the front façade. Three double hung timber sash windows are extant on the north wall. The fireplace on the west wall has been altered and matches that of the living room. A door on the east wall leads into the pantry. This is a narrow room, 1.5 m wide that retains its original timber fittings.

The second and third bedrooms are similar, with shared back-to-back corner fireplaces and each has a double hung timber sash window.

The family room, kitchen and scullery area at the east end of the building has been created from a series of separate rooms which are now modified into one large space. A set of French doors has been introduced to the south wall and leads out onto a deck. The north wall has been modified, with two nibs remaining from the original kitchen chimney, and the introduction of three windows. The north end of the east wall has been removed to open the kitchen up to the former scullery. A door on the south wall of the former scullery leads to the carport and the laundry is located in the south-west corner of the carport and on the same level.

Bishopscourt was well constructed with high quality materials and workmanship. It has been well maintained and is in good condition.

13. 3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt demonstrates the importance of the Anglican Church to the population of the South-West of Western Australia as the mother church of a diocese that stretched from Bunbury across to Ravensthorpe and Hopetoun, an area of more than 250,000 sq km, and Bishopscourt demonstrates the importance of the office of the Bishop of Bunbury. *St Boniface Anglican Cathedral* was the first Anglican cathedral built in regional Western Australia, the first in this State to be consecrated in the 20th century, and the only war memorial cathedral erected in this State.

There are 115 churches, Cathedrals or Chapels on the State Register of Heritage Places, nineteen of which were constructed after 1930. Two of these are designed in the Post-War Ecclesiastical style:

Anglican Cathedral of the Holy Cross, Geraldton, (1964), which is comparable in terms of both construction date and architectural style with St Boniface Anglican Cathedral. However, it is designed with an unorthodox plan form, rather than the traditional rectangular cruciform plan of St Boniface Anglican Cathedral.

St Lawrence's Anglican Church and Rectory, Dalkeith (1957)

Two other Cathedrals on the Register are located in regional Western Australia, both of which were built earlier and are of earlier design styles:

Anglican Church of the Annunciation, Broome (1903), which was known as the Pro Cathedral of the Annunciation between 1910 and 1964, during which period the Bishop was based in Broome.

St Francis Xavier Cathedral, Geraldton (1938)

Eleven places on the HCWA database in the City of Bunbury are classified as Churches, Cathedrals or Manses. Of these places, three are on the Register, and one is in the Current Assessment Program, although none are comparable in terms of construction date or architectural style to St Boniface Anglican Cathedral:

St Patrick's Anglican Church (fmr) & War Memorial, Rathmines (1908)

Convent of Mercy Group (fmr) (1897)

St Mark's Anglican Church, Wollaston (1842)

St Patrick's Catholic Parish House & St. Patrick's Cathedral (site). The 1921 cathedral was demolished in 2005, after it was irreparably damaged in a storm. This place is in the current assessment program.

Louis Reginald Williams (1890-1980) was one of Australia's foremost ecclesiastical architects. Cathedrals, churches and chapels designed by him stand in many Australian towns and cities, including three in Western Australia, namely St Boniface Anglican Cathedral, St. Nicholas' Anglican Church at Floreat, and St. Edmund's Anglican Church, at Wembley.

There are two Bishop's residences entered on the Register of Heritage Places, but neither is currently (2008) in use for this purpose:

Archbishop's Palace Perth (1855), a large three storey residence constructed for the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Perth, with alterations and additions designed by Michael Cavanagh in the Federation Academic Classical style, with further alterations and additions in 1938-39, designed by Howard Bonner & Tracey

Bishop's House Perth (1859) a large two-storey residence built for the Anglican Bishop of Perth in the Victorian Georgian style in 1859.

The Bishop's Palace in Cathedral Avenue, Geraldton, which was built in 1900, was demolished in 1984.

One other place is listed in the HCWA database but not registered and is a later structure:

Bishop's Residence and Rectory, Kalgoorlie (1940)

Federation Queen Anne

There are 234 single-storey Federation Queen Anne houses on the HCWA database, 32 of which are listed on the Register of Heritage Places. Five of these are in regional areas:

St. Davitt's, Busselton (1896): built for a wealthy gold miner, this is a random-coursed rubble limestone building, with an 'M' format roof, covered with corrugated galvanised iron and a corrugated iron-roofed verandah. The residence is set in a simple domestic-style and informal garden. The original building together with the 1903 additions was less substantial than Bishopscourt, which with 10 rooms was the largest residence in Bunbury in the 1920s.

The Palms, Kalgoorlie (1901): brick and iron building with verandahs along four sides, appears to be less substantial than Bishopscourt. The immediate frontage is symmetrical with a feature gable on one side and the kitchen wing recessed on the other.

The Residency, Northam, (1909): built for the Resident Magistrate, this brick and corrugated iron building has a faceted bay protruding on the south side of the front, and a verandah spanning across the front public rooms, with the entry door on the south side. The timber verandah posts and valance are simply detailed, with a gentle curved line and small circular holes. *The Residency* is less substantial than Bishopscourt.

Curdnatta, Northam, (1908): a modest brick and iron building in the Federation Bungalow style with a corrugated iron, predominantly hipped, roof with gable features, and has tuck-pointed brick walls and wooden verandahs on three sides.

Garryowen, Albany (1908): brick and tile residence in the Federation Queen Anne style. It is set on a large elevated block overlooking Princess Royal Harbour. A verandah, with timber posts, valance, balustrading and decking, runs along two sides. The formal rooms are of smaller scale than those at Bishopscourt, and the original building was less substantial than Bishopscourt.

There is one single-storey residence in Bunbury in the Federation Queen Anne style on the HCWA database:

House, 3 Fraser Street, Bunbury (1910): likely to have been designed by well-known architect Eustace Cohen, the place is a modest weatherboard and iron house with detailed timber fence appropriate to the era in which it was built. It features an open verandah to the Fraser Street elevation and a bay window.

Bishopscourt, the largest residence in Bunbury in the 1920s, is a large representative example of a single-storey residence in the Federation Queen Anne style and one of the largest such residences in regional Western Australia.

Religious Group Settings

There are eight groups of religious buildings on the Heritage Council database:

St. John's Church Group, Mosman Park (1841): The church is a stone building with gabled roofs covered with shingles. The Rectory is a single-storey building constructed of Devonshire cob with a corrugated iron roof. The place is believed to be the earliest extant church consecrated in the State.

Trinity Uniting Church Group, Perth (1865): comprises Trinity Hall (1865) and Schoolroom (1872), both constructed from handmade Flemish bond bricks with timber roofs; the brick Trinity Church (1893); and, the southern extension of Trinity Arcade (1981).

St. Brigid's Group, Perth (1888): comprises the Federation Gothic St. Brigid's Convent (1888, Cavanagh and Cavanagh), Federation Free St. Brigid's Parish Hall (1889; J. T. Hobbs), the former St Brigid's Convent School (1921, J. R. Dennehy), Federation Gothic St. Brigid's Church (1904, Cavanagh and Cavanagh) and Federation Queen Anne Presbytery (c.1902, possibly by Cavanagh and Cavanagh).

Convent of Mercy Group (fmr), Bunbury (1897): the convent is a two-storey rendered brick building in the Federation Gothic style, with a symmetrical front; designed by Michael Cavanagh and built in 1897. The 1923 Chapel is two-storey, the lower floor being below street level. St Joseph's School was a 1920 building designed by Frederick Walter Steere (see below). Since 1987 the Convent has operated as the Bunbury Arts Complex.

St. Luke's Anglican Church Group (1897): comprises St. Luke's Anglican Church, a limestone building in Federation Gothic Style, the original Rectory, a limestone house in Federation Bungalow style, and Alexandra Hall, a timber building in Federation Carpenter Gothic Style.

St. Columba's Church Group & St. Joseph's Convent, South Perth (1908): comprises St. Columba's Church, Presbytery, Parish Centre, St. Columba's Catholic Primary School, Dennehy House, Mary MacKillop Centre, Chapel, Convent, and Irene Villa. St. Columba's Church is a fine example of the Inter-War Romanesque style with Spanish Mission influences, exhibiting smooth rendered facades, elegant proportions, and fine interior detailing.

Church of St. Mary Star of the Sea Group, Carnarvon (1910): a concrete-block church in the Inter-War Romanesque style, with corrugated galvanised steel roofing. Site has a school, convent and presbytery.

St. Matthew's Anglican Church Group, Armadale (1904): comprises the brick and iron St. Matthew's Church (1904, 1964) in Federation Gothic and Late Twentieth Century Ecclesiastical style; the Old Rectory (c.1910), a brick and iron residence in Federation

Queen Anne style; and the New Rectory (1976), a modern brick and tile building.

St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt is representative of groups of religious buildings in Western Australia.

War Memorials in Western Australia

In the late World War I period, some war memorials had been erected in Western Australia but none as substantial as that proposed by Bishop Goldsmith, who wished to realise a war memorial cathedral at Bunbury. In the Inter-War period, and similarly in the post-World War II period, local government and community organisations sought to commemorate those who had served and given their lives in these major wars, and many war memorials were erected in this State and throughout Australia. The HCWA database lists 149 War Memorials, including the *State War Memorial* in Kings Park, none of which are a war memorial cathedral church such as St Boniface Anglican Cathedral. The area of each of the respective war memorials is not included in the information on the database or in the 'Inventory of War Memorials in Western Australia', but given its large scale it is probable the Cathedral is one of the largest war memorials erected in this State.⁹⁷

Frederick Walter Steere

Eight places on the Heritage Council database are identified as being designed by Frederick Walter Steere. Other than Bishopscourt, these are:

Rechabite Hall (fmr), Bunbury (1898): a single-storey brick building built in 1898, the place was altered several times to suit various purposes. In 1939 the northern street facade was altered to have an Art Deco style appearance.

J. H. Carr's Chemist & Dentist (fmr), Bunbury (1903): two-storey bonded brick, stucco and iron building with a decorated parapet. Originally, the building reflected the architecture of the gold-boom period with typical cast-iron crested cupola. The upper storey featured a rich banded pattern applied to the brick walls.

St. George's Anglican Church, Boyanup (1906): a modified Federation Gothic style brick church, with interior walls of rendered ashlar lined with imitation blocks of stone and jarrah floor.

House, 153 Stirling Street, Bunbury (1907): two-storey brick, timber and fibro-cement house in Federation Queen Anne style, built as Steere's first home in Bunbury. The first floor level was previously half-timbered. The front entrance is shaded by a verandah under a separate roof supported on slender wooden posts.

House, 33 Stirling Street, Bunbury (1912): Weatherboard and iron house with brick chimneys. The roof is high pitched and extends over wide verandahs to two sides. The house has been described

⁹⁷ Richards, Oline 'Inventory of War Memorials in Western Australia' April 1996, Fig. 1, p. 12 and p. 52.

as a 'free, eclectic rendering of a vernacular rural form'. Timber and fibro additions to the house were carried out in 1956.

House, 22 Wellington St, Bunbury (1922): Steere's second home in Bunbury. Although seemingly of Californian Bungalow derivation, early photographs show fencing of an English type and the house appears to have been influenced by regional vernacular styles of the period.

Convent of Mercy Group (fmr), Bunbury (1897): Steere designed St Joseph's School, a 1920 building (demolished 1982) in the style of the Convent. It was a two-storey rendered brick building with an asymmetrical front with prominent gable and central Gothic arched porch.

Steere was a prominent Bunbury architect and *Bishopscourt* is a representative example of his residential designs.

In conclusion, *St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt* includes the first Anglican cathedral erected in a regional area, which is the first Anglican cathedral built and consecrated in the 20th century, and the only war memorial cathedral erected in Western Australia. It is one of only four cathedrals in regional areas of this State, one of the two such cathedrals in the Post-War Ecclesiastical design style, and the only one that follows the traditional rectangular cruciform plan of church design. It appears likely that *Bishopscourt* is one of the largest single storey Federation Queen Anne style houses in the State. *Bishopscourt* appears to be the only surviving Bishop's residence in a regional area. It is one of three places built as a Bishop's residence in Western Australia prior to World War I, and the only one continuously occupied for its intended purpose. Thus *St Boniface Anglican Cathedral and Bishopscourt* has considerable rarity value.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

Tredwell, Rev. J. J. *The Cathedral Church of Saint Boniface, Bunbury, WA*.

The Messenger Vol. 17, No. 179, October 1962, Special Souvenir Issue to commemorate the consecration of the Cathedral Church of St. Boniface.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH
