



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.

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Kris Bizzaca, Historian, and Fiona Bush, Heritage Consultant, in March 2004, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 4.1.2 Making suburbs
- 8.6.1 Worshipping together
- 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
- 8.6.4 Making places for worship

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 104 Land allocation & subdivision
- 107 Settlements
- 406 Religion

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington is an example of the Inter-War Gothic style of architecture and displays features of the simple churches that were built in Western Australia between the 1910s and 1930s for many of the smaller parishes. (Criterion 1.1)

The church is well-crafted, and uses diverse local materials in a decorative style, demonstrating skilled use of random rubble stone walling and brick quoinwork. (Criterion 1.2)

The simple gothic features of the church combined with the stone boundary wall and lych gate create a pleasing rustic image, which is enhanced by the bush environment. (Criterion 1.3)

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

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington was constructed in 1925 to serve the suburban residential boom of the Darlington area that resulted from the subdivision of the large agricultural landholdings and the place's popularity with Perth professionals and their families. (Criterion 2.1 & 2.2)

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington was constructed to provide a permanent church facility for the growing Anglican parish in the Darlington district in the 1920s, and has been used continuously for this purpose since its construction in 1925 up to the present day (2005). (Criterion 2.2)

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington was built under the patronage of the St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington, England, and both churches take their name from Saint Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne and patron of Durham. (Criteria 2.2 & 2.3)

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington has associations with the various Rectors, who have served the church, and the families and friends of the Darlington Anglican parish who have attended the church since its construction in 1925. (Criterion 2.3)

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington was designed by prominent Western Australian architect George Herbert Parry, who was responsible for the design of other churches such as St Stephen's Anglican Church, Serpentine (1913), St Hilda's Anglican Church, North Perth (1914), St Brigid's Convent and School, Lesmurdie (1938) and St Mary the Virgin Church, South Perth (early 1930s). (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington has been central to the social and spiritual life of the Darlington Anglican parish since its construction in 1925, and continues to provide facilities for this vibrant Anglican community, as demonstrated by its ongoing maintenance and restoration, and the recent construction of a meeting room on the property. (Criterion 4.1)

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington contributes to the local community's sense of place through its contribution to the built environment of the Darlington and broader Mundaring area and as a venue for significant life events such as weddings and funerals. (Criterion 4.1 & 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington is rare as a gothic church constructed of stone with a tiled roof, as most of the stone gothic churches identified use corrugated iron roof cladding. (Criterion 5.1)

The walls of the church of *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* are unusual as they feature two different types of stone. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington is an excellent representative example of George Herbert Parry's simple gothic parish church designs and as an example of the style of stone church designed in Western Australia from the Federation Period and in the Inter-War Period. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

Superficially, *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* is in good condition. However, there appears to be an underlying structural problem that has caused cracking to the walls above the windows and in the western façade where the brick and stonework meet.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

The addition of a porch to the front of *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* has not altered or masked the original intent of the architect. The building is still used for its original purpose. *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* has a high degree of integrity.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Few changes have been made to the original fabric of the building over the years. However, the ceiling was replaced in 1991/92 and new windows were inserted during the 1970s. *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* has a moderate degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Kris Bizzaca, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Fiona Bush, Heritage Consultant.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington was constructed by the Anglican community in Darlington. The foundation stone was laid on 13th September 1924 and the building was consecrated on 1st March 1925. The church was designed by the architect Mr George Herbert Parry and built by Mr E. Bishop. The place also includes a stone wall and lych gate that was constructed in 1955 by Grace Scott-Clark in memory of former rector Reverend Walter Scott-Clark. *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* has functioned as Darlington's local parish church since the time of its consecration.

Dr Alfred Waylen was the first European to purchase land in Darlington. Waylen purchased three 50 acre blocks in 1883 (Lots 951, 952 and 953) on which he established a vineyard. By March 1886, Waylen had planted 24 acres with vines, fenced a 30 acre paddock (four acres of which were cleared) and built a four room cottage and stable. He named the vineyard 'Darlington'.¹

Alfred Robert Waylen was born in Western Australia in 1833. He received his medical education in England and, on his return to Western Australia, established a medical practice in Guildford where he served as medical officer for the Guildford Convict Depot (1859 - 1872). Between 1872 - 1895 he was Western Australia's Colonial Surgeon and principal medical officer.² Waylen established a vineyard on his Guildford property 'Garden Hill' in 1859. By 1860, Waylen, together with Dr John Ferguson, William Harris, Joseph Hardey and John Wall Hardey, had become some of the leading wine producers in the colony.³ Waylen married Elizabeth Hardey in 1862. She died in 1885 and Waylen re-married Sir Luke Leake's widow, Lady Louisa in 1887.⁴

The second stage of the Eastern Railway, between Guildford and Chidlow's Wells (Chidlow), was completed in 1884. After the line was opened, the area close to Waylen's vineyard was surveyed and sub-divided into twenty-one suburban lots. The lots lay on either side of the railway line and did not initially attract much attention, although Waylen purchased Lot 71 in 1886⁵

In 1889, a railway siding was established to serve the vineyard of Waylen and his partner, Hon. Josceline G.H. Amherst, Governor Broome's private

¹ *West Australian*, 31/3/1886; Tuckfield, T., 'Darlington from the beginning', Mundaring and Hills Historical Society, Darlington file, n.d., p.3.

² Erickson, R., *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829 - 1888*, Vol. 4, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1988, p. 3235; Bourke, M., *On the Swan: a history of the Swan District of Western Australia*, UWA Press, Nedlands, 1987, p. 198.

³ Bourke, op. cit., pp. 211 - 212.

⁴ Erickson, op. cit., p. 3235.

⁵ Elliot, I., *Mundaring: a history of the Shire, Shire of Mundaring*, Mundaring, 1983, pp 40, 192 - 194.

secretary. This siding was called 'Darlington Vineyard'. In 1902, it was shortened to Darlington. Land sales in Darlington finally took off in the 1890s and a number of orchards were established: Henry Victor and his son William built 'The Glen' on Swan Location 35; Thomas Cockshott, 'Bellair' on Swan Location 33 and John Allpike, manager of Padbury and Loton's store in Guildford, established a vineyard on his property 'Leithdale'.⁶

The district acquired a multi-cultural air during the early years of the twentieth century. Italians were employed on the various vineyards that had developed in Darlington and Chinese labourers came to work in the market gardens established by Ah Ling and Co. in 1902. A quarry was established by the state government at Boya in 1901 to provide granite for the construction of the new Fremantle Harbour. This brought a further influx of settlers to the district.⁷

By the 1910s, the only church which had been constructed in Darlington was the small, timber Congregational Church in Amherst Avenue. The local Methodist congregation met and worshipped in Darlington Hall, and those of the Presbyterian faith met in private homes.⁸ From as early as 1889, the local Anglican parishioners worshipped at Smith's Mill (now Glen Forrest), which was the original centre of development for the Mundaring district due to the establishment of the timber industry, and later the Anglicans met at private homes such as 'Leithdale'.⁹ It was not until the early 1920s that events progressed towards the construction of a permanent church building for the Anglican parish in Darlington.

On 16 February 1914, the ownership of Lot 24 of Swan Location 1236 was transferred from Amelia Emma Stone and the West Australian Trustee, Executor and Agency Company to the Diocesan Trustees of the Church of England in Western Australia.¹⁰ The lot had formed part of the approximately 75 acres Hillsden Estate owned by John Frederick Stone. After his death, the executors of his estate; his widow Amelia Stone and the West Australian Trustee, Executor and Agency Company, subdivided and auctioned the land.¹¹ Lot 24 was donated to the Church of England by Mrs. Stone and her daughters.¹²

It was some ten years before work began on the erection of a church on the donated land. The delay could have been influenced by the small size of the

⁶ Elliot, op. cit., p. 196; Tuckfield, op. cit., p. 7.

⁷ Elliot, op. cit., p. 198.

⁸ Wiltshire, T., *A Place in the Hills: Darlington's First Fifty Years*, Trea Wiltshire, Western Australia, 1997, p. 54.

⁹ Bruce Callow & Associates with Ian Elliot, 'Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory', prepared for the Shire of Mundaring, 1997, Site No. 138; Wiltshire, op. cit., p. 47; 'The Anglican Parish of Mundaring in the Diocese of Perth', A collection of newspaper cuttings, photographs and historical notes brought together by Rev'd Fr E. W. Doncaster for the Centenary of Local Government in Mundaring in the Year of Our Lord 2003, n.p.

¹⁰ Certificate of Title, Vol. 569, Fol. 178; Certificate of Title, Vol. 580, Fol. 198.

¹¹ Elliot, op. cit., pp. 200 – 201; Wiltshire, op. cit., p. 31.

¹² *The Swan Express*, 6/3/1925.

Anglican congregation in Darlington in the 1910s.¹³ The subdivision of the larger land holdings like the Hillsden Estate, which was located in close proximity to the railway line, and the growing popularity of the Darlington area as a retreat for Perth's professionals led to an increase in population and thus congregation numbers.¹⁴ The rise in population in local parishes was also indicated at this time by the construction of Darlington's Methodist Church in 1924/1925.¹⁵

The growth of the Darlington area at this time is also evidenced by the establishment of a separate parish with Bellevue and Greenmount in 1922. Prior to this, Darlington had been part of the Hills Mission, and then part of Midland Junction in 1920.¹⁶

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington was designed by architect Mr. George Herbert Parry, and constructed by Mr. E. Bishop at a cost of approximately £900.¹⁷

On 13 September 1924, the foundation stone was laid by Archbishop Charles Riley. On the stone was inscribed: 'To the glory of God. This stone was laid by the Archbishop of Perth 13th September, 1924.' A glass jar containing a paper providing details of the occasion and signed by church wardens Messrs. W. O. Nichols and W. E. Southwood was placed in the cavity of the foundation stone.¹⁸

The description of the foundation stone ceremony in *The Swan Express* provides interesting detail about the background of the new church, in particular its establishment under the patronage of St. Cuthbert's Church in Darlington, England. In his speech to the congregation, Archbishop Riley not only described the architecture and furnishings of the church in England, but went on to describe the life of the Saint after whom both churches had been named:

St. Cuthbert was a delicate boy. Whilst a boy he had a vision, and thought an angel was calling him, so he joined the monks. He then went on to Ripon, where he had the plague. On recovery he was made a prior. He built himself a hut and cut himself off from his fellow men, and lived a quiet life for a long time. After much persuasion he became the Bishop of Hexham. In his old age, thinking he was about to die, he went to a little island by himself, and storms prevented visitors from crossing over to him. However, the prior went one day and found St. Cuthbert dying. The prior gave him holy communion. St. Cuthbert put up his hands, thanked God, and died. When he died they lit two candles, and put one at either end [of the island], as a sign to those on the mainland that St. Cuthbert had died. They were singing Psalm 60, and the monks on the shore were singing the same psalm. St. Cuthbert was buried there, and in after years [sic], for fear of the Danes, they moved the body away, and wherever they went they took the

¹³ It should be noted that in 1915 a rector was appointed to the parish and this was The Reverend R. R. Taylor. He was soon replaced by The Reverend T. S. Groser, who was with the parish from 1915 to 1922. (Information from 'The Jubilee of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of S. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, WA', Sunday, September 15th, 1974.)

¹⁴ Elliot, op. cit., pp. 200 – 201; Wiltshire, op. cit., p. 41;

¹⁵ *The Swan Express*, 5/12/1924.

¹⁶ 'The Anglican Parish of Mundaring in the Diocese of Perth', op. cit.

¹⁷ *The Swan Express*, 19/9/1924.

¹⁸ *The Swan Express*, 19/9/1924.

coffin and the body. The psalm was thus thought to be prophetic. The remains were at Durham to-day...¹⁹

Also taking part in the service were Canon Groser, former rector of the parish, and then-current rector The Reverend W. Scott-Clark. (Scott-Clark was at *St. Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* from 1922 to 1926.²⁰) The visiting clergy were provided with afternoon tea at the Darlington Hall, which had been supplied by the ladies of the district.²¹

A collection taken at the ceremony totalled £14 and was said to be 'a substantial help towards defraying the cost of the building'.²²

By early December 1924, it was reported that good progress had been made on the construction of the new church and that the roof had recently been installed.²³ Completion of the building was delayed at several times, apparently due in part to the scarcity of labour; for example, on 24 December, a newspaper article stated that work was now back in full swing following the employment of more plasterers.²⁴

On Sunday, 1 March 1925, Archbishop Riley presided over the consecration of *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington*, beginning with the consecration of the font 'which was covered by beautiful rosebuds from Mrs. Burnett's garden.'²⁵ At the end of his service to an overcrowded church, which had been built to seat 100 parishioners, the Archbishop said 'He trusted everyone would help with gifts in the completion of the church, and make it the brightest spot in Darlington.'²⁶

During the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s, a number of furnishings were donated and memorials erected in honour of former parishioners. These included: chairs in memory of Lieutenant P. Vernon Harris, Jessie Skinner and her son John, and W. Nichols, former church warden; and, memorials to Thomas Cockshott and Frederick Gaze.²⁷

Rectors appointed at *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* during this time period were the Reverend W. Scott-Clark (1922 – 1926), the Reverend G. F. Humphrey (1926 – 1939) and the Reverend L. S. Quinlin (1939 to 1963/1964).²⁸

¹⁹ *The Swan Express*, 19/9/1924. A more detailed version of the life of Saint Cuthbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne and patron of Durham, can be found at www.newadvent.org/cathen/04578a.htm, 23/2/1004.

²⁰ Information from 'The Jubilee of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of S. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, WA', Sunday, September 15th, 1974.

²¹ *The Swan Express*, 19/9/1924.

²² *The Swan Express*, 19/9/1924.

²³ *The Swan Express*, 5/12/1924.

²⁴ *The Swan Express*, 24/12/1924.

²⁵ *The Swan Express*, 6/3/1924.

²⁶ *The Swan Express*, 6/3/1925; see also *The Swan Express*, 19/9/1924.

²⁷ Site Inspection by Fiona Bush, 23/2/2004.

²⁸ Information from 'The Jubilee of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of S. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, WA', Sunday, September 15th, 1974.

In 1955, Grace Scott-Clark was responsible for the construction of a stone wall along the Darlington Road frontage and incorporating a lych gate in memory of former rector the Reverend Walter Scott-Clark.²⁹

The Archbishop of Perth and Bishop of Coventry, Dr. Bardsley, visited *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* in July 1959. On the day, thirty members of the Darlington, Greenmount and other parishes in the area were presented for confirmation. In his 2003 history of the Shire of Mundaring, Ken Spillman wrote:

Captivated by Darlington's village atmosphere, the distinguished English visitor provided his audience with "a most inspiring address on the responsibilities and privileges of full church membership".³⁰

Reverend J. B. Bowyer replaced long-standing rector, the Reverend L. S. Quinlin in 1964. Bower held the position until 1970, at which time Reverend A. W. Donald was appointed.³¹

In 1968, St George's Anglican Chapel at Greenmount was demolished and its church bell was relocated to St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington. This replaced the original church bell, which had been stolen from the Darlington Church some years before.³² (The precise date at which this bell was stolen is not known.)

In the early 1970s, work began on the making of stained glass windows in memory of former parishioners of *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington*. The cost of the windows was donated by family members and the parish and the windows represent the dioceses of the areas of London, Derby, Cork, Lichfield and Canterbury.³³ Nine windows were installed at the church over the years from 1971 to 1976. These commemorated Henry & Maria Eltze-Victor and William & Ethel Eltze-Victor; John & Elsie Tuke; long-time Sunday School teacher Dorothy & her husband Robert Edmondson; Rev. L. S. Quinlin; John William Kirk; Grace Scott-Clark; Muriel Strang; Elza Collins; and John Albert Millward.³⁴ The windows were created by Ted Gowers and Albert Brown, whose device, a Red Setter, appears on the windows.³⁵

On 15 September 1974, the jubilee of the laying of the foundation stone for *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* was celebrated. Archbishop of

²⁹ Site Inspection by Fiona Bush, 23/2/2004.

³⁰ Spillman, K., *"Life was meant to be here": Community and Local Government in the Shire of Mundaring*, Shire of Mundaring, p. 51; *The Swan Express*, 15/7/1959, cited in Spillman, op. cit., p. 51.

³¹ Information from 'The Jubilee of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of S. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, WA', Sunday, September 15th, 1974.

³² Information from Religious File, at the Mundaring & Hills Historical Society; 'Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory', op. cit., Site No. 138. The file at the Mundaring & Hills Historical Society states that the St George's Church was original an army chapel built at Blackboy Hill in 1915 and was relocated to Greenmount in the 1920s.

³³ Site Inspection by Fiona Bush, 23/2/2004; Wiltshire, op. cit., p. 55.

³⁴ Site Inspection by Fiona Bush, 23/2/2004; Information provided by Mary Hayne, 27/2/2004.

³⁵ Ibid (both).

Perth Geoffrey Tremayne Sambell pontificated over the celebratory service on behalf of the parish and its Rector, Reverend Andrew Donald.³⁶

Father Donald left the parish in 1979, and Reverend D. R. Russell was the Rector of *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* from 1980 to 1987.³⁷ During this time, a memorial garden was designed and built by Bert Holmes in the grounds of the church in 1985.³⁸

In 1988, Father R. A. Pearce was appointed Rector at the church.³⁹

Very little change has occurred to the fabric of the 1925 church and what has been done is due primarily to maintenance of the building. The main work undertaken in recent times was in 1991/1992, when a new ceiling was installed by building contractor Woodburn. This was organized by the Parish Building Committee comprised of Reverend R. Pearce, D. Robertson, D. Sharp, A. Senior and J. Anthony and took place under the direction of B. Payne and J. Vollrath.⁴⁰

In 1993, the original swing gates on the 1955 lych gate were replaced and dedicated to the memory of Squadron Leader Arthur Richard Payne.⁴¹

In 2000, Michael Tooby and Associates, on behalf of the Parish Council, submitted plans to the Shire of Mundaring for the construction of a separate building to be used as a meeting room. The item presented to the Development Approvals Committee in August 2000 stated that a temporary, demountable structure had been located in the grounds of the church since 1992 to function for this same purpose.⁴² (It is not known where this was located.)

Whilst the application was being considered by the Shire and the Heritage Council of Western Australia, to which the proposal had been referred, a group of Darlington residents nominated *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* to the Heritage Council for consideration of the place's possible entry into the Register of Heritage Places. The Register Committee determined in its August 2000 meeting that the place was likely to meet the threshold for entry into the State Register and the church was added to the Heritage Council's assessment program.⁴³

In 2001, work was completed on the meeting room in a style similar to that of *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington*. Located on the west side of the property, the meeting room building, incorporating a large room, toilets, kitchen and store, was connected to the church by means of a breezeway.

³⁶ Information from 'The Jubilee of the Laying of the Foundation Stone of S. Cuthbert's Church, Darlington, WA', Sunday, September 15th, 1974.

³⁷ *St Cuthbert's, History* by Kathy Russell, amended by Val Martin, 1992, p. 2, in Religious File, at the Mundaring & Hills Historical Society.

³⁸ 'Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory', op. cit., Site No. 138.

³⁹ *St Cuthbert's, History* by Kathy Russell, amended by Val Martin, 1992, p. 2, in Religious File, at the Mundaring & Hills Historical Society.

⁴⁰ Site Inspection by Fiona Bush, 23/2/2004.

⁴¹ 'Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory', op. cit., Site No. 138.

⁴² All information from HCWA File: P1685.

⁴³ *Hills Gazette*, 9/9/2000; see also information from HCWA File: P1685.

To facilitate this, a new porch was constructed on the western end of the church.⁴⁴

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington continues to be used for its original purpose in March 2004.

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington is a single storey stone and tile roofed church built by the Anglican community in Darlington in 1925, designed in the Inter-War Gothic style and a stone wall and lych gate built in 1955.

The building sits towards the centre of a triangular block, which has retained remnant native vegetation, such as marri (*eucalyptus calophylla*) and jarrah (*eucalyptus marginata*) trees and various species of under-storey vegetation. To the south of the church lies the formation for the old Eastern Railway Line, which is now part of the Railway Heritage Walking Trail, while residences lie to the north, east and west.

The southern boundary of the block is bounded by a stone wall punctuated by a brick lych gate. The wall is random rubble stone walling finished with a cement cap and is approximately 50cm high. The lych gate has brick corbelling, which features white bricks to the inward faces, a pair of timber gates and a hipped roof covered with clay tiles. A brown asphalt path leads up from the gate to the front (west side) of the church.

On the south west side of the church is a Memorial Garden which consists of a cleared area covered with grey gravel in the centre of which is a paved area in the form of a cross made from Toodyay stone. A concrete bird bath, on a stone pillar, rises from the centre of the cross. Two timber seats have been positioned at random around the outer edge of the cleared area. The garden consists of native plantings, which have enhanced already existing native vegetation.

A metal belfry with bell is located directly in front of the church.

To the west of the church is a new meeting room (2001), which is a single storey stone and brick structure with a gable roof covered with clay tiles. The new building is linked to the church by a breezeway covered with clay tiles. The southern façade of this building is constructed from random rubble stone walling which is pierced by two lancet windows with brick quoining. The upper section of the gable end is clad with weatherboards (which have been painted mission brown), while the apex features a small area of plaster board and batten design which echoes the finish on the western façade of the church. The remaining walls are brick and the windows are square headed rather than pointed.

The church is constructed from random rubble stone walling which features diorite to the lower third and granite to the upper two thirds of the walls and brick quoins to corners and all openings. The gable roof is clad with clay tiles. The front (western facade) gable wall is clad with weatherboards,

⁴⁴ Plans dated July 2000, in HCWA File: P1685; Site Inspection by Fiona Bush, 23/2/2004.

above wall plate height, painted white. The wall projects slightly from the main façade at the apex and features a board and batten design. The apex of the roof is surmounted by a clay cross. A new porch (2001) with a steeply pitched gable roof (clad with clay tiles) projects beyond the main wall. It is supported at the western end by cream brick pillars surmounted by timber posts. On the northern side of the porch, the roof extends along the front of the church to meet a breezeway which extends east from the meeting room. The main entry features a pointed arched opening fitted with a pair of timber, ledged and sheeted doors. Cracking is evident in this elevation at the point where the brick quoining meets the stonework. It is quite pronounced on the western corner.

The northern and southern walls feature brick and stone buttresses between which are placed the windows. The pointed, arched windows have been glazed with coloured leaded glass over which has been fitted mesh screens. There are four windows on the northern side and three windows on the southern side. At the eastern end of the southern side is an arched entry fitted with a pair of timber, ledged and sheeted doors. The door is accessed via two brick steps. The foundation stone is located on the eastern side of the door at sill height. Fine cracks are visible in the stonework above many of the windows running from the wall plate to the top of the windows. On the southern side a crack also extends below the sill of window 7.

The eastern end of the church (sanctuary) is composed of four walls (in shape it resembles half an octagon) and has its own tiled roof. The two angled sides are pierced by lancet windows which are fitted with coloured leaded glass.

A brown asphalt path runs all the way around the church.

The interior features a nave and small sanctuary. The mansard ceiling is clad with pine boarding from which hang modern lights and ceiling fans. This ceiling (1991/92) replaces the original ceiling. The masonry walls are covered with hard plaster and painted white. There is cracking to the long walls of the nave generally running from the wall plate down to the apex of all of the windows. The main wall at the eastern end features a large arched opening which gives access to the sanctuary. The arch has been further emphasised with a label mould. Two brass memorials are located on the southern side of this wall below the label mould.

The floor is 4" timber boards which are covered with a central carpet runner which leads up to the sanctuary area.

The altar is timber framed and clad with vertical boarding with a carved gothic tracery pattern. It is approached by two timber steps.

The rear wall of the sanctuary is decorated with a mosaic which depicts the last supper. The artist is not known.

There are eight rows of timber pews on either side of the central aisle.

All of the windows are in good condition. The floor boards display a general level of wear and tear. The cracking in the walls indicates an underlying

structural problem which may be due to inadequate foundations on a reactive clay base.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

George Herbert Parry was born in 1882 and educated in Western Australia and the United Kingdom. He worked for the Public Works Department on returning to Australia from the UK, before moving into private practice with Michael and James Cavanagh in 1908. Parry left the firm in 1911 to establish his own practice. He designed a number of ecclesiastical buildings which included: St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Serpentine (1913), St. Catherine's Anglican Church, Greenough (c.1914),⁴⁵ St. Hilda's Anglican Church, North Perth (1915), Burt Memorial Hall, Perth (1918),⁴⁶ St. Brigid's Convent and School, Lesmurdie (1921), St Peter's Anglican Church, Victoria Park (1935),⁴⁷ St Mary the Virgin Church, South Perth (early 1930s) and St. Swithun's Anglican Church, Lesmurdie (c.1948). He also designed the decorative altar screen (1914), pulpit, font and memorial panelling in the north transept (1935) of St. George's Cathedral, Perth.⁴⁸ Non ecclesiastical commissions included: Mukinbudin Hotel (1923), Perenjori Hall & Shire Offices (1929) and Captain Stirling Hotel, Nedlands (1935).⁴⁹

St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington represents the simple gothic style which Parry adopted for the small parish churches which he designed throughout his career, such as St. Stephen's, St. Catherine's and St. Swithun's.

Stone is a building material which has been commonly used in the construction of churches in Western Australia and many of these have been designed in the gothic style. Examples of stone churches in the gothic style include: St. Aidan's Church, Claremont (1903/1911), St. James' Church, Moora (1911), St. Catherine's, Greenough (c.1914), Guildford Grammar Chapel, (1914), St. Andrew's Church, Mullewa (1921), and St. Swithun's, Lesmurdie (c.1948). However, of all these churches only the Guildford Grammar Chapel has a tiled roof. All the other named churches have roofs clad with iron. This difference could be due to cost, both in the cost of iron and transporting the material to the site and the greater availability of tiles in the 1920s. Whatever the cause, *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* is unusual in the use of tiles for a roof cladding. However, *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington* is also a fine example of a stone church designed in the gothic style.⁵⁰

⁴⁵ Permanently Registered 14/12/01.

⁴⁶ Interim Registration 20/2/04.

⁴⁷ Permanently Registered 5/11/99.

⁴⁸ The building was Permanently Registered 20/10/95.

⁴⁹ Battye, J.S., (ed), *The Cyclopedia of Western Australia*, Vol. 1, facsimile edition, Hesperian Press, Carlisle, 1985, p. 633; Kelly, I.P., 'Architectural Biography, 1890-1915', prepared as part of degree of Master of Architecture, University of Western Australia, 1991.

⁵⁰ National Trust, *Traces of the Past*, the National Trust Register of the built heritage of Western Australia, 1997.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Very little social history has been found about *St Cuthbert's Anglican Church, Darlington*. This would require a detailed search of the parish records, which is beyond the scope of this project. However, at the time of the site inspection it was evident that the place was used by a vibrant and active parish.