



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 2.4.2 Migrating to Australia to seek opportunity
- 3.26.1 Providing medical and dental services
- 5.6 Working in the home
- 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
- 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 104 Land allocation and subdivision
- 306 Domestic activities
- 308 Commercial & service industries
- 404 Community services and activities
- 603 Local heroes and battlers

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is an excellent, substantial example of a two-storey residence in the Federation Filigree style that has retained many of its original features. (Criterion 1.1)

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is a landmark in Cottesloe due to its scale and prominent location. (Criterion 1.3)

Macaulay House, Cottesloe, together with the adjacent two-storey houses at 64-68 Forrest Street, form a collection of early limestone and iron houses that characterised the dwellings of wealthy Cottesloe residents in the Federation period (Criterion 1.3 & 1.4)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. A *Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.
For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Macaulay House, was one of the earliest residences built in Cottesloe at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century when the area was making the transition from being predominantly a destination for visitors and holiday-makers to becoming a suburb attracting permanent residents. (Criterion 2.1)

Macaulay House, Cottesloe, both in terms of design and scale, is an early example of the type of substantial and grand residence that became increasingly prevalent in Cottesloe as it was settled by some of Perth's most prominent citizens and developed a reputation as a prestigious suburb. (Criterion 2.1)

Macaulay House, Cottesloe was constructed for Dr Samuel Macaulay, a prominent ear, nose and throat surgeon in Western Australia, Honorary Surgeon to the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Western Australia and the Convalescent Home, and a founding member of both the Perth YMCA and St Columba's Presbyterian Church Peppermint Grove. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is a prominent and well known house in the Town of Cottesloe, situated on the main pedestrian access between Cottesloe Beach and the train station, and contributes to the local and wider community's sense of place as one of the grand residences that characterise the area. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is rare as an example of a two-storey brick and iron residence in the Federation Filigree style. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is characteristic of the substantial and grand residences that were constructed in Cottesloe in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century in line with the prestige of the suburb and the families that settled there. (Criterion 6.1)

Although no longer functioning as a surgery, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* still demonstrates in its design the attributes of the former surgery making it representative of a surgery/residence and a way of life that is not as commonly practiced today. (Criterion 6.2)

12. 3 CONDITION

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is in excellent condition, having had works to maintain and conserve the place undertaken during the late twentieth century. Recent maintenance and improvements to *Macaulay House* were undertaken by the present owners (in 2010).

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Macaulay House, Cottesloe has high integrity. It continues to be used for its primary function, as a residence, although it no longer has the dual function of a Doctor's surgery.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Macaulay House, Cottesloe has high authenticity. The place retains much of its original fabric, although it has proved difficult to determine if some ceiling roses and fire places have been added or modified. Some original fabric, such as the stained glass windows and doors to the surgery, are no longer in their original location or configuration, but have been retained.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Helen Burgess, HCWA Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Penny O'Connor, Senior Conservation Officer, HCWA, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is a substantial two storey brick and iron house with two storey wrap around verandahs built in the Federation Filigree style set on a steeply sloping site overlooking Forrest Street. It was constructed for Dr Samuel Macaulay and his family c.1898.

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is located in the Town of Cottesloe, on portion of Cottesloe Suburban Lot 47, with the house constructed over two Lots (Lots 99 and 100), and with the street address of 62 Forrest Street.

Cottesloe was officially named in 1886 when the land was about to be subdivided. The name was taken from the title of Thomas Fremantle, '1st Baron Cottesloe, of Swanbourne and Hardwick', who was Chief Secretary of Ireland in the mid nineteenth century. Thomas Fremantle was the elder brother of Captain Charles Fremantle, whose frigate, *HMS Challenger* was the first ship to arrive at the Swan River Colony in 1829.¹ Prior to subdivision and naming, the area that became Cottesloe was essentially perceived as a vacant tract of Crown land between Perth and Fremantle. It contained little apart from a few homesteads and some industrial endeavours, such as stone quarrying and lime and coal burning. In the 1860s convict gangs constructed the Perth-Fremantle Road, which ran through the Cottesloe area, and from the late 1870s portions of land along the oceanfront were being reserved for public use to cater for the area's growing appeal as a seaside holiday destination. However, little permanent settlement occurred in the area at this time, with the few buildings that were constructed being mostly temporary rental accommodation to service visitors and holiday-makers.²

The opening of the Fremantle to Guildford railway line in 1881 made the area more attractive and accessible to prospective permanent residents. However, by 1893, there were only around 20 families listed in the *Post Office Directory* as living in Cottesloe.³

It wasn't until the 1890s, with the gold discoveries in Western Australia that residential development began to really accelerate in any significant way in Cottesloe.⁴ With significant wealth now present in the colony, Cottesloe's attractive beachside and riverside location resulted in it becoming one of the more prestigious suburbs of Perth.⁵ The growth of the town of Cottesloe was also accelerated when, in 1895, the Western Australian Government granted £100 to

-
- 1 Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, pp. 3.
 - 2 Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, pp. 3, 15 & 16; & Erickson & Taylor with Griffiths, Philip, 'Municipal Inventory Town of Cottesloe', 1995, pp. 7-9.
 - 3 Erickson & Taylor with Griffiths, Philip, 'Municipal Inventory Town of Cottesloe', 1995, p. 9.
 - 4 Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, pp. 3, 15 & 16.
 - 5 Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, pp. 7 & 15; and Kulahea (P03677) HCWA Assessment Documentation, September 2003, p. 3.

the improvement of the Perth-Fremantle Road and a further £100 toward its ongoing maintenance. This road improvement resulted in Cottesloe being much more accessible and attractive to potential permanent residents as well as still holding its appeal for traditional holiday-makers.⁶

Forrest Street, where *Macaulay House*, Cottesloe was built, was named after Sir John Forrest who, in his role as Surveyor General, in 1883 'was responsible for laying out of the streets and reserves in the district'.⁷ In the early 1890s, Forrest took possession of 5 acres of land on the corner of Forrest Street and the Esplanade.⁸

In 1891, Lots 99 and 100, upon which *Macaulay House*, Cottesloe was later to be built, were purchased by a Mr Reading, a policeman of Perth.⁹ In 1892, the adjacent Lots 96, 97 and 98 were purchased by James Mackey, Perth landowner, and later that same year David Mackey became the registered proprietor of this parcel of land.¹⁰

In 1895 Lots 99 and 100 were transferred to Arthur Illingworth, then in 1896 to Patrick William Ryan, builder.¹¹

In 1899, Samuel Macaulay's residence is listed for the first time in the *Western Australian Post Office Directory* as 'Donard Lodge', Forrest Street, Cottesloe.¹² The name 'Donard Lodge' derived from the family home in Northern Ireland of Samuel's wife, Margaret, which was named 'Donard View'.¹³ In 1900, Lots 99 and 100 are shown on the Certificate of Title as being transferred to Samuel Macaulay.¹⁴ As well as a private residence, *Macaulay House*, Cottesloe was also used as Macaulay's surgery, with a purpose built area incorporated into the design on the eastern side of the house having its own entry and an external door containing a stained glass panel with the word "Surgery" incorporated into it. The surgery rooms now function as the Laundry, the adjacent Vestibule, and Room 3 (Morning sitting room).

Samuel Macaulay was born in 1856 in Scotland, and, like his father, pursued a career in the medical profession, qualifying in 1880. In 1881, Samuel Macaulay married Margaret Morrison Wilson. In his professional life, Samuel Macaulay specialised as an ear, nose and throat surgeon. Macaulay was appointed as a surgeon at Newcastle-on-Tyne Throat and Ear Hospital and then moved to the Northern Counties Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Macaulay also held the

⁶ Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, p. 12.

⁷ Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, p. 104.

⁸ Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, pp. 6-7. Sir John Forrest formed an investment syndicate with Frederick North and Dr Waylen and built the three houses adjacent to *Macaulay House*, Cottesloe at numbers 64, 66 and 68. John Forrest's brother, Alexander, was also involved in a syndicate that was acquiring land in Cottesloe at this time, including several blocks on the corner of what was to become Irvine Street and the Esplanade.

⁹ *Certificate of Title* Vol. 40, Fol. 5.

¹⁰ *Certificate of Title* Vol. 42, Fol. 349.

¹¹ *Certificate of Title* Vol. 40, Fol. 5.

¹² Information from *West Australian Post Office Directories*, 1897-1920, as noted in research material collated by Peter Navaretti, 1990, held by current owners.

¹³ Taken from research material collated by Peter Navaretti, 1990, held by current owners.

¹⁴ *Certificate of Title* Vol. 40, Fol. 5.

position of Secretary of the Otological Section of the British Medical Authority.¹⁵ After 18 years of practice, Macaulay's health began to suffer, mainly owing to overwork. In 1895, in search of a change of pace as well as a more beneficial climate, Macaulay came to Western Australia. After recovering his health, he returned to England. However, once back in England his health began to fail again and so Macaulay decided to return to Western Australia to settle permanently.¹⁶

In 1898, Samuel and Margaret, and their 4 children (1 boy and 3 girls) arrived in Western Australia (at Albany) on board the 'Oruba' to permanently settle.¹⁷ After arriving back, Macaulay set up a general practice in Perth. Wanting to continue his ear, nose and throat specialisation, he accepted the appointment as Honorary Surgeon for Ear and Throat Disease at the Perth Hospital then later the Perth Children's Hospital, until the pressures of his private practice forced him to relinquish this latter position. However, Macaulay did take on the role of Honorary Surgeon to the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Western Australia and the Convalescent Home, both of which were in Cottesloe, and also became a member of the Medical Board of Western Australia. According to the information in the *Post Office Directory* Macaulay had medical rooms at Victoria Chambers, 464 Hay Street, Perth (1899) and also 631 Hay Street, Perth (1919).¹⁸ In addition to his medical commitments, Macaulay was also involved in other notable activities. In 1899, Macaulay was amongst the first Elders appointed for St Columba's Presbyterian Church in Peppermint Grove; in 1907, he took on the inaugural position of President of the Perth Y.M.C.A., and in 1910, he was commissioned Justice of the Peace for the Perth magisterial district.¹⁹

As well as *Macaulay House, Cottesloe*, by the late 1890s, many other grand permanent and holiday residences of the States prominent families had been constructed in Cottesloe. Among those who built holiday homes or lived in Cottesloe by this time were: Attorney General Justice Burt at his residence *Tukurua* (1896), General Bank Manager of Western Australia H. D. Holmes at *Le Fanu* (1897), F. D. North CMG at his residence *Catlidge*; Judge R. W. Pennefather at his homestead (1889) (later owned and remodelled by Claude De Bernales as *Overton*); and, MP John Foulkes at *The Summit* (1892).²⁰

In August 1901, the title for the adjacent land to *Macaulay House, Cottesloe*, comprising Lots 96, 97 and 98, was transferred to Charles John Cribb. The following month, this title was partially cancelled with Lot 98 only transferring to Macaulay and a new title issued for this Lot. A year later, in September 1902, the balance of Cribb's land - Lots 96 and 97 - was also transferred to Macaulay.²¹

-
- 15 Information from *West Australian Post Office Directories*, 1897-1920, as noted in research material collated by Peter Navaretti, 1990, held by current owners.
 - 16 Battye, J. S., *The Cyclopedia of Western Australia*, p. 598; & *The West Australian*, 31/12/1920, p. 6.
 - 17 Taken from research material collated by Peter Navaretti, 1990, held by current owners. The Macaulay's had two other sons, but both died in infancy prior to migrating to Western Australia.
 - 18 Information from *West Australian Post Office Directories*, 1897-1920, as noted in research material collated by Peter Navaretti, 1990, held by current owners.
 - 19 Battye, J. S., *The Cyclopedia of Western Australia*, p. 598; & James, Ruth Marchant, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, pp. 113-114.
 - 20 Marchant James, Ruth, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, Chapter 18; & *Kulahea* (P03677) HCWA Assessment Documentation, September 2003, p. 3.
 - 21 *Certificates of Title* Vol. 224, Fol. 57 & Vol. 225, Fol. 65.

From a later description of the place, it would appear that on these other three Lots (96, 97 and 98) Macaulay had a tennis court and extensive gardens developed,²² and a lookout tower or platform was constructed for the purpose of viewing sea or river conditions.²³

In 1905, 'Donard Lodge' [*Macaulay House, Cottesloe*] was listed in the *West Australian Post Office Directory* as being rented to Dr Blaxland, surgeon.²⁴

In 1919, Samuel and Margaret Macaulay sold *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* and moved to Brighton, Victoria, with their three unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah and Anna. The move to Brighton was to be closer to their son, Robert, who had moved there to take up a position as a Presbyterian Minister, and also because Samuel Macaulay's health was again declining. Sadly, Samuel Macaulay died on 29 December 1920 at the age of 64, only 18 months after leaving Western Australia.²⁵

Macaulay House, Cottesloe was purchased in 1919 from the Macaulays by William Henry Ackland, at the time working as a Perth solicitor. When purchased by Ackland, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* still comprised of Lots 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100.²⁶ In 1922, the separate titles for Lots 99/100 and 96/97/98 were cancelled and a new title was issued to incorporate all these Lots into one title.²⁷ William Ackland went on to become a judge and also held the position of Mayor of Cottesloe in 1931. In 1932, William Ackland died suddenly in a boating accident on the Swan River,²⁸ and the title for all his property, consisting of Lots 96 to 100, was transferred to his wife, Aagot in the same year. In 1935, the title was cancelled, and a new certificate for Lots 99 and 100 only were transferred to Aagot.²⁹ With Lots 96-98 separated out from the title for *Macaulay House, Cottesloe*, the tennis courts and the gardens established on these lots were no longer part of the property.

Aagot Ackland retained ownership of *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* until 1951 when she sold it to Norman Windsor. The house was sold again twice during the 1950s, first to Robert Hockridge in 1952 and then Andrew Roach in 1957. In 1968, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* was purchased from Roach by Kevin and Betty Johnson.³⁰ While the house was owned by the Johnsons, it was converted into 2 flats, both of which were occupied by members of the Johnson family.³¹

In 1979, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* was Classified by the National Trust (WA).³²

In 1982, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* was registered on the National Estate.

-
- 22 James, Ruth Marchant, *Heritage of Pines: A History of the Town of Cottesloe Western Australia*, 1977, p. 22.
23 Information provided by Nicholas D C Dillon in correspondence to HCWA 3 August 2010.
24 Information from *West Australian Post Office Directories*, 1897-1920, as noted in research material collated by Peter Navaretti, 1990, held by current owners. No other information was located on whether the Macaulays still resided in the house at this time.
25 Taken from research material collated by Peter Navaretti, 1990, held by current owners; & *The West Australian*, 31/12/1920, p. 6.
26 *Certificates of Titles* Vol. 224, Fol. 57; Vol. 225, Fol. 65, & Vol. 40, Fol. 5.
27 *Certificates of Titles* Vol. 224, Fol. 57; Vol. 225, Fol. 65, & Vol. 40, Fol. 5.
28 Information provided by Nicholas D C Dillon in correspondence to HCWA 3 August 2010.
29 *Certificates of Title* Vol. 796, Fol. 113 & Vol 1041, Fol 765.
30 *Certificate of Title*, Vol 1041, Fol 765
31 National Trust Assessment Documentation, 6/3/1979.
32 National Trust Assessment Documentation, 6/3/1979.

In the 1990s, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* was again to change hands several times. In 1990, it was purchased from the Johnsons by Jon and Jennifer Mummett. In 1997 it transferred to Russell and Wendy Watkins, and in 1998 to Nicholas Dillon.³³

In 1995, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* was included in the Town of Cottesloe's Municipal Inventory as a Category 1, being considered 'of great historic and architectural interest in prominent heritage streetscape/precinct'. However, it was still referred to in the Municipal Inventory as 'Donard Lodge'.³⁴

According to information provided to the current owner by a previous owner, the eight sash windows at the rear of the house were obtained by Mr and Mrs Mummett from the Loreto Convent School in Claremont when it was demolished c.1990.³⁵

The original surgery door is now used as the pantry door, and the main evidence of fittings from the former surgery area are some cut-off pipes where the handbasin used to be.

In 2006, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* is owned by Nicholas Dillon and continues to be used as a private residence.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is a substantial two storey tuck-pointed brick and iron house built in the Federation Filigree style with a dominant two-storey wrap-around verandah that has an off-centre projecting bay. It is set on a steeply inclined site overlooking Forrest Street with extensive views over Cottesloe. A large Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) rises above the house in the rear garden. Together with the adjacent two-storey limestone and iron houses in Forrest Street: No.64 "South Sea", No. 66 "Timaru" & No. 68 "Rockton" it forms part of an imposing group of Federation Filigree buildings.

Macaulay House, Cottesloe has a distinctive façade. The limestone foundations are rusticated random ashlar and rise to form the balustrade of the ground floor verandah. The limestone was originally tuckpointed in black but much of this has been eroded. The balustrade is capped by a rendered sill that curves upwards to the base of each verandah post. The posts are square with incised bands and moulded square capitals. Curved frieze rails run between the posts and support the heavy lattice valance that runs around the building. The lattice motif is repeated in the balustrading of the first floor verandah. The first floor verandah posts are turned and moulded and rise to simple curved brackets. The soffits are unlined on both verandahs. A wide double-height chamfered bay projects out from the verandah to the left of the main entry, following the line of the chamfered bay windows behind it at ground and first floor levels. The bay was originally topped by a 'witch's hat', which the present owners propose to reinstate.³⁶

An asphalt drive runs up the east side of the house to a fence. At the front of the house there is a small garden, which is enclosed by a cast iron fence on weathered limestone foundations. None of the garden plants in this area are

³³ *Certificate of Title*, Vol. 1861, Fol. 686.

³⁴ Erickson & Taylor with Griffiths, Philip, 'Municipal Inventory Town of Cottesloe', 1995, p. 48.

³⁵ Handwritten note included in a collection of information provided by the Dillons.

³⁶ Information provided by Nicholas D C Dillon in correspondence to HCWA 3 August 2010.

mature or distinctive. A brick path runs from the side gate up to the rendered front steps. These sweep up from square newels to the ground floor verandah on an axis with the central front door. The ground floor verandah has polished jarrah tongue and groove floorboards.

The centrally located front door has a stained glass panel above four small square moulded panels. There are matching side-lights and moulded panels either side, with fanlights above. The stained glass has a stylised Eucalyptus pattern of leaves and flowers in a geometric boarder.

Internally, the ground floor rooms in the house are arranged either side of a central hall. A large kitchen and living area has been added at the rear. The west wing of the ground floor verandah has been enclosed and forms a self contained unit, which is accessed from within the house. On the first floor, the rooms are arranged around the large landing.

On the ground floor, the following features are standard unless otherwise noted: floors are narrow tongue and groove polished jarrah, skirtings are deep moulded, walls brick with hard plaster that has been painted, cornices are deep moulded, ceilings are high lathe and plaster. All original rooms have picture rails. All original doors have four moulded panels, moulded architraves, reeded timber handles and fingerplates and rectangular fan lights. Projecting corners, such as those of chimney breasts, are stop chamfered edges. Windows have moulded architraves.

The Main Hall has an elongated ceiling rose and is separated from the lesser hall by a wide arch with stop chamfered edges. Original doors with high lights and lead to Room 1 (Main Study) and Room 2 (Dining Room).

Room 1 (Main Study) has a large timber fire surround with turned columns and a cast iron insert surrounded by floral tiles. This feature may be a replacement. A pair of French doors with a highlight opens onto the front verandah. A box bay window containing two tall sash windows faces south-east. A door opens from this room into the area that originally contained the surgery but is now a vestibule, laundry and the Second Study.

Room 2 (Dining Room) has a Victorian-style ceiling rose, which may be a replacement as the detailing is very crisp. The timber fire surround has open square columns that contain small shelves. There is a double mantle shelf above with turned supports. The cast iron fire insert is surrounded by blue glazed tiles, some of which have a pink Art Nouveau-style floral bouquet pattern. The outer hearth has green glazed tiles. A chamfered bay window with a central pair of French doors and tall sash windows either side projects onto the front verandah.

A two pane door with a frosted glazed pane above and a square fan light leads into a section of verandah that has been enclosed to form three small rooms and a hallway. These rooms are simply finished with plain architraves around the doors, no skirtings or cornicing and battened plasterboard ceilings. The eastern walls are formed by the external wall of the house, which has been painted. The door from the Dining Room opens into a room that currently functions as a bedroom. There are pairs of casement windows fitted to the verandah and west elevations. Each window has four small panes over a single larger pane. The ceiling is battened plasterboard. From this room a door matching that to the Dining Room leads into a narrow hall. Opening off the hall is a room that may have been a bathroom but now has no fittings. It has a small timber framed

casement window with two panes in the west wall and is currently used as a store room. The hall opens into a third room through an open doorway. This has a pair of timber framed casement windows, each with four panes in the north elevation and is currently used for storage. A door leads from this suite of rooms to an open area under the first floor verandah that is used for storage.

The Main Hall is separated from the Hall by a wide arch. The Hall runs at right angles to the Main hall and leads to the stairs and former Surgery area (now laundry & study) at the eastern end, and to the Ground Floor Bathroom at the western end. Directly opposite the Main Hall arch is a door leading into a Living Area extension.

The Ground Floor Bathroom is reached via a short hall with an arched entry. The hall contains a high level window to the linen cupboard. The Bathroom has modern tiling to head height and a modern fit out including bath, shower, toilet and hand basin fitted into an ornate timber stand. There are no cornices to the ceiling. The door to the bathroom matches those elsewhere in the house but it has porcelain handles. There is no window to this Bathroom. The adjacent linen cupboard opens just beyond arch in the Main Hall. It is a walk-in area lined with shelves with a small fixed-pane window to the short hall beyond.

The Living Area at the rear is a modern extension to the original building. From west to east it consists of a formal dining area under a timber-lined cathedral roof, a living area with a bank of windows overlooking the garden, and a kitchen and informal dining area. A pantry has been inserted in the space under the stairs, the door to which is the original stained glass door to the Surgery. The word 'Surgery' has been picked out in white glass. Although the extension is modern, it blends sympathetically with the original section of the house.

A door opens from the Kitchen into the area that originally contained the Surgery and associated rooms. This now contains a Vestibule, Laundry and a morning or summer Sitting Room. The Vestibule is distinctly different to other rooms in the house. It has a low ceiling lined with white painted tongue and groove boards finished with moulded quarter round as cornicing. The west wall is similarly lined and there are moulded panels around the door leading into the room from beside the stairs. The architraves around the doors are not moulded but the doors match those elsewhere in the house, and the skirting board profiles differ around the room. Doors lead off the Vestibule to the Sitting Room, Laundry, Study and hallway beside the stairs. Two lugs protrude from the wall between the Kitchen and Sitting Room door and may be the remains of water pipes.

Room 3 (Morning or summer sitting room) has a timber fireplace with turned supports under a shelf with a scalloped edge. It is believed to be a reproduction or to have been relocated. There are two tall sash windows in the east wall, which may be original. The chamfered bay window extending into the rear garden is not original. It has four tall sash windows in moulded architraves. The ceiling is plasterboard and there is a reproduction Victorian ceiling rose. The cornices are very shallow moulded and do not extend down the wall, but there is a moulded rail running 8cm below that provides a decorative detail. There is no picture rail.

The laundry is a narrow room that originally formed the entry for the surgery, as evidenced by the external markings on the stonework, which show the location of the stairs. It has a pair of timber framed casement windows in the east wall with a

long narrow fan light above. Two loose panes of stained glass that formed part of the surround of the Surgery door are propped up in the windows.

The dog-leg Stairs are polished jarrah. They rise from a curtail step with a curved return that sweeps around the heavy, turned newel post. The newel post has reeded and squared sections and is finished with a large, reeded ball. The balusters are heavily turned and capped with a moulded handrail. The under stair area is lined with polished timber panels. The soffit of the return leg is lined with white painted tongue and groove timber. There is a polished turned drop where the stairs meet the first floor.

The landing on the stairs has a polished jarrah bench seat set under a narrow reproduction stained glass window with matching fanlight. The side of the seat forms the side of a short flight of stairs, which lead to the landing bathroom. This bathroom has a modern fit-out with toilet, shower/bath and hand basin. The room is tiled to dado height with reproduction tiles. The floor is covered with vinyl. There is a narrow reproduction stained glass window to match that on the landing.

The First Floor Landing is a large open space divided east-west into two sections by a wide arch that matches that of the Main Hall below. The door to Bedroom 1 opens off the eastern section of the landing, closest to the stairs. Doors to the three other bedrooms and French doors onto the rear of the verandah open off the western section, which has an oblong shaped ceiling rose. The floors on the First Floor are all wide, polished oregon tongue and groove boards unless otherwise specified.

Bedroom 1 is an extension to the original building. It has polished pine tongue and groove floor boards, a reproduction ceiling rose with fan/light, plasterboard ceiling and a narrow moulded cornice that does not extend down the wall. There are two tall timber framed sash and case windows in the northern wall, and one in the western wall, all with moulded architraves.

Bedroom 2 is an original room that has been extended north onto the rear verandah. It has what appears to be a reproduction Victorian style ceiling rose with a fan/light. The ceiling is lower in this room than in others, and slopes down where the room has been extended. There is an original tall sash and case window in the west wall with moulded architraves, and a pair of timber framed smaller sash windows set in a single pane in the north wall. The north wall is a timber framed stud wall. Externally, this wall is clad with painted weatherboards.

Bedroom 3 is a large room with high ceilings. It matches the dimensions and configuration of the Dining Room below including the chamfered bay window to the verandah. There is also a pair of French doors that open onto the west side of the verandah with two long panels of what appear to be original stained glass. The room has high moulded skirtings, a picture rail and shallow moulded corning. The Victorian ceiling rose may not be original as the detail is very crisp. The ornate fireplace has a carved and moulded surround with small shelves on either side, and a double mantle shelf with carved brackets. Inner hearth tiles are dark blue/green inset with larger tiles with a star-burst pattern in green and yellow. The outer hearth tiles are dark blue/green with a central pair of star-burst tiles set in a yellow border. The current owner believes the fireplace and tiles to be original. A door leads from Bedroom 3 into the Dressing Room.

The Dressing Room has a small oval shaped ceiling rose, which may not be original as the detail is very crisp. There are no cornices or picture rails. The skirting boards are very low and unmoulded. There is a single sash and case window to the south.

Bedroom 4 is a large room with high ceilings. It matches the dimensions and configuration of the Study below including the square bay window to the verandah and the pair of French doors that open onto the front verandah. The room has high moulded skirtings, a picture rail and shallow moulded cornicing. The Victorian ceiling rose may not be original as the detail is very crisp. The fire place has a simple painted surround, with square pilasters rising to a mantle shelf with decorative attached turned drops underneath. The hearth has no fire box or inner hearth tiles. There is a small recess under the floor of the hearth, which appears to allow for the collection of ash. The outer hearth tiles are grey.

A door opens off Bedroom 4 into an area of the verandah that has been enclosed with stud walls to form an en suite bathroom and walk-in wardrobe. The door to this section matches those elsewhere in the house with the exception of a porcelain handle. The en suite has a modern toilet, hand basin and shower. It has a low ceiling, tiling to dado height and the floor is covered in vinyl. An open doorway leads from the bathroom into the walk-in wardrobe which is lined with shelves and rails.

Macaulay House, Cottesloe, has a cellar, accessed from the eastern side of the building, created by the steeply sloping site. The ledge and braced timber door is set into the limestone foundations and has a relieving arch above. Internally, the walls are formed by the limestone foundations and have been roughly tooled in some places. The floor is poured concrete and the area has been developed into a wine cellar. Air conditioning has also been installed to maintain the wine stocks at a constant temperature.³⁷ There is a small, narrow window next to the door.

The rear garden of *Macaulay House, Cottesloe*, is steeply terraced. Nearest the house, there is a brick paved area under a verandah and bricks paths wind around the perimeter of the house. Some of the terracing is limestone while other sections are heavy timbers. In one section, the creation of a small lawn has revealed limestone bedrock, which now forms part of the terracing. In the north-west corner of the garden, there is a flat area of ground where a small timber cottage used to be located, which the present owners would like to reinstate.³⁸ This area is approached by a narrow flight of steps. There is a timber stump in this area that the current owner believes may be from the cottage. Further archaeological investigation may reveal more details of this structure. There are numerous trees in the garden, but the only significant specimen is the Aleppo Pine (*Pinus halepensis*) at the rear of the garden. Other plantings in the garden are of no significance.

At the end of the driveway, on the eastern boundary of the property, there is a pool enclosed by a security fence. Above this on a plinth of limestone retaining walls is a semi-enclosed modern garage with a pre-painted corrugated iron gable roof. The garage is accessed from the rear right-of-way.

³⁷ Information provided by Nicholas Dillon in correspondence to HCWA 3 August 2010.

³⁸ Information provided by Nicholas Dillon in correspondence to HCWA 3 August 2010.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Federation Filigree Style

The Federation Filigree style was not commonly used for detached residences in Western Australia, the Federation Queen Anne style being much preferred. Only 44 detached residences are noted in the HCWA database as being built in the Federation Filigree style, of which only seven are detached two-storey residences comparable to *Macaulay House, Cottesloe*³⁹. Five of these are on the State Register:

- P1134 *Corringle, Greenough* – an 1898 two-storey limestone and iron residence in a prominent location
- P13806 *Ord & Bateman Street Precinct* – of which 18, 20-22 & 24 are an imposing group of two-storey limestone and iron Federation Filigree houses.
- P3453 *Tukurua, Cottesloe* – an 1896 two-storey limestone building with brick quoins built overlooking the ocean.
- P5959 *Bona Vista, Mt Lawley* - built in 1917, this is a late example of a substantial two-storey Federation Filigree residence, and is constructed in brick and tile, and is therefore somewhat uncharacteristic of the style

The notable example of other buildings of this type and style in Cottesloe is P3681 Forrester Street Group – the group of three two-storey limestone and iron houses adjacent to *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* in Forrester Street:

- “South Sea” 64 Forrester Street (c.1905)
- P2900 “Timaru” 66 Forrester Street (1898)
- “Rockton” 68 Forrester Street (c.1903)

These three residences were built as investment properties by Frederic D. North, Dr Waylen and Sir John Forrester.

Macaulay House, Cottesloe is a rare example of a two-storey brick residence built in the Federation Filigree style.

Doctor’s House and Surgery

The form of *Macaulay House, Cottesloe*, with its residence and separately accessible surgery to accommodate a doctor and his practice, is believed to be a common arrangement in Western Australia from the late nineteenth century, and persisted until the late twentieth century when group practice became more common.⁴⁰ The *Western Australian Postal Directory* for 1898 lists doctors by area, eg Perth, Claremont, Fremantle, or town eg Broad Arrow, Kalgoorlie etc.⁴¹ Cross checking these business locations to the residential address section of the directory indicates that they correspond to residential addresses, eg Dr Owen Paget is listed at Cantonment Street, Fremantle in both the Medical Practitioner and Residential sections of the Director. However, extensive cross checking would be necessary to determine exactly how common this practice was.

³⁹ There are four other examples of two-storey terraced houses in the Federation Filigree style but these are not considered comparable to *Macaulay House, Cottesloe*.

⁴⁰ *District Medical Officer’s Quarters (fmr)* – HCWA Assessment Documentation, p.14.

⁴¹ *Western Australian Post Office Directory 1898*, pp. 662-663.

There are only five places, other than *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* on the HCWA database that were built during the same Federation period and are known to consist of a co-located doctor's residence and surgery, but all are located in rural areas:

- P14001 Granny Gibson's House, Ravensthorpe (1904)
- P26626 Riverwood House, Bridgetown (1880)
- P4784 Dwelling (Dr Jacobs'), Narrogin (1900)
- P00173 Dr Sawell's House, Kalgoorlie (1900)
- District Medical Officer's Quarters, Port Hedland (1907) – RHP

Although historic evidence indicates that the likelihood of more examples of co-located doctors' surgeries and residences, *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* is currently a rare example of this type of property, particularly in the metropolitan area.

Samuel Macaulay

A search of the HCWA Database reveals no other places associated with Samuel Macaulay. This would be reasonable given that *Macaulay House, Cottesloe* was built for Macaulay when he migrated to Western Australia in 1898 and was the only permanent residence he lived in until he left the State in 1919.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Original plans and information on the architect and builder were not located during the research for this assessment.

Further research may reveal when the house was converted from flats back to a single dwelling.

Further archaeological investigation may reveal more details of the timber cottage that was believed to exist at the rear of the site. Further documentary research may provide information on when this building was constructed and how it was used.

Further research may indicate or confirm how common the practice of co-locating a residence and doctor's surgery was in Western Australia during the Federation period.