



**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 seek opportunity
- 3.18.2 Banking and lending
- 3.19 Marketing and retailing
- 8.6.3 Founding Australian religious institutions

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 308 Commercial & service industries
- 404 Community services and utilities
- 603 Local heroes & battlers

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is a fine example of Federation Romanesque architecture. (Criterion 1.2)

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth has a high degree of aesthetic value with its ornamental façade and high pitched gable making a distinctive and striking addition to the eclectic northern end of the Barrack Street streetscape. (Criterion 1.3)

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth has a high degree of aesthetic value internally due to the retention of many of its original fittings including a decorative timber staircase, cast-iron fireplaces, gas light fittings and pressed metal ceilings. (Criterion 1.2)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is the only purpose-built pawnbroker building known to exist in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth was constructed for its namesake, a philanthropist and prominent leader in the Jewish community in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.3)

* 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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth was designed by Henry (Harry) Stirling Trigg, the first architect born and trained in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is likely to contain archaeological deposits in its sub-floor spaces with the potential to provide important information about the pawnbroker business and the people that plied this trade in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. (Criterion 3.2)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth contributes to the community's sense of place as a remnant of gold rush era architecture of the Perth CBD. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is rare as a purpose-built pawnbroker in Western Australia. (Criterion 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is a representative example of the flamboyant architectural styles of the gold rush era in the Perth CBD. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is in good condition overall. Some deterioration is evident in parts of the building due to it having been vacant at various times over the last century but the conservation works recently undertaken by the current owner have stabilised fabric that was under threat.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth has a moderate to high degree of integrity. Although some fabric has been removed or replaced, the place retains a large proportion of its original fabric.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth no longer functions as a pawnbrokers or residence. However, the commercial functions it is currently used for are compatible with its original use.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, completed in February 2009, with amendments and/or additions by the State Heritage Office and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

For a full discussion of the documentary evidence refer to the 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, completed in February 2009. The following provides a brief summary based on that document, with some additional information added by State Heritage Office staff.

Built in 1894 for pawnbroker Phineas Seeligson the place is a three storey, tuck-pointed brick, stucco and iron building in the Federation Romanesque style located on the west side of Barrack Street in Perth.

Founded in 1829, the Perth townsite steadily grew throughout the early nineteenth-century, consolidating its position in the 1870s. Further development occurred throughout the 1880s, but it was not until the population increases experienced during the gold rush era, which commenced in the 1890s, that the city saw substantial growth. Between 1885 and 1895 Western Australia's non-Aboriginal population increased from 35,000 to 101,000.¹ This massive increase in population was accompanied by increased construction and Barrack Street was amongst those areas developed for commercial purposes.² By 1900 a tramway provided transport between Barrack Street and suburbs to the north of the city and by 1905 the development of Barrack Street was largely complete.³

Phineas Seeligson's father Henry was born in 1829 in a town on the Polish-German border. The family migrated to England in 1845 where Henry married Julia van Weerden c.1851. After the birth of their four children (Phineas was the oldest) the family moved to Sydney Australia, relocating to Fremantle in the 1870s.⁴

Henry Seeligson established a jewellery business and was a prominent individual in the Jewish community, being involved in the foundation of both the Fremantle and Perth Jewish congregations.

In 1887 Phineas Seeligson became a licenced pawnbroker operating his business from Murray Street, and like his father he was a prominent member of the Jewish community.⁵

In Western Australia pawnbroking was regulated by *The Pawnbrokers Act 1860* but the practice of securing cash by pledging belongings remained expensive.⁶ With the increased reliance on a cash based economy seen in the industrialised

1 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 2.

2 *ibid.* p. 3.

3 *ibid.* p. 3.

4 *ibid.* p. 7.

5 *ibid.* p. 8.

6 *ibid.* p. 5.

era, the role of women in particular as ‘consumers’ in the domestic sphere was solidified. This resulted in working-class women in particular being dependent on credit agencies to perform their role as housewife. It was during this period that the growth of pawnbrokers was seen in England and other urban centres. Although initially associated with criminal activity and working-class drunkenness, the industry modernised during the nineteenth-century becoming more like banks where property was deposited as security for cash loans. The often inadequate resources of working class families during this period made the pawnbroker an essential element for working-class housewives in solving frequent domestic crises.⁷

In 1865 Alfred Davies was operating as a pawnbroker in Fremantle with others plying the trade throughout the 1870s and 1880s.⁸ In 1893 two pawnbrokers are listed in Perth, one of which is Phineas Seeligson, located at 201-03 Murray Street. The number of pawnbrokers increased with the growing population, with five operating in Perth and further pawnbrokers listed in Geraldton and Coolgardie. The number decreased from the inter-war period onwards with the rise of the major banks and State assistance programs.⁹

Phineas opened another branch of his pawnbroker business in Barrack Street c.1894 and it is understood the current building at 143 Barrack Street was purpose built for Phineas around this time.¹⁰ The designer of the place was prominent Western Australian architect Henry (Harry) Stirling Trigg.¹¹

Henry (Harry) Stirling Trigg was the ‘first architect born and trained in Western Australia.’¹² Born in Perth in 1860, Henry Trigg trained with convict engineer-architect Thomas Browne.¹³ Receiving further training in the eastern colonies in the 1880s, he returned to Perth in 1884 and became one of a small number of architects practicing in the Colony at this time.¹⁴ Completing a number of prominent works during his career, Harry and his family were forced to leave the Colony after he experienced financial difficulties due to his brother’s mismanagement of Harry’s business affairs, and alleged embezzlement, during a period of Harry’s absence from Western Australia. Harry died in South Australia in 1919.¹⁵

7 *ibid.* p. 4.

8 *ibid.* p. 4-5.

9 *ibid.* p. 5.

10 *ibid.* p. 9.

11 Taylor, John (2010) ‘Harry Trigg’, Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Western Australian architecture. Accessed 15 May 2014 <http://www.architecture.com.au/architecture/state-territory/wa-architecture>

12 Taylor, John (2010) ‘Harry Trigg’, Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Western Australian architecture. Accessed 15 May 2014 <http://www.architecture.com.au/architecture/state-territory/wa-architecture>

13 Taylor, John (2010) ‘Harry Trigg’, Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Western Australian architecture. Accessed 15 May 2014 <http://www.architecture.com.au/architecture/state-territory/wa-architecture>

14 Taylor, John (2010) ‘Harry Trigg’, Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Western Australian architecture. Accessed 15 May 2014 <http://www.architecture.com.au/architecture/state-territory/wa-architecture>

15 Taylor, John (2010) ‘Harry Trigg’, Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Western Australian architecture. Accessed 15 May 2014 <http://www.architecture.com.au/architecture/state-territory/wa-architecture>

By 1898 Phineas Seeligson had sold his business to pawnbroker Albert T. Jones, but continued to own the building at 143 Barrack Street.¹⁶ Jones continued to run the business until 1930 with his brother-in-law Ernest Dyson who lived above the shop with his family.¹⁷ An oral history by a descendant notes that Ernest Reuben Dyson was born in the upstairs residence of *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth* in 1908.¹⁸

In 1908 Phineas left Western Australia, remaining in England until 1921 he then returned to Perth.¹⁹ Seeligson died in Mount Lawley in 1935²⁰ and the funeral notice does not indicate that Seeligson left any family.²¹ Seeligson left much of his estate to the Jewish community stipulating that it be used for charitable purposes,²² specifically for the 'assistance of poor and indigent members of the Jewish community in Western Australia, and for the fuller education of Jewish graduates of the University of Western Australia whose parents are unable to provide for such education'.²³ *The West Australian* newspaper also reported that 'in addition to providing for the establishment of the charitable fund, Mr. Seeligson made bequests of £250 to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, £150 to the Braille and Advancement Society for the Blind for the library of that society, £350 for the Rest Home for the Aged Blind at Victoria Park, and annuities to the Perth Hebrew Congregation and to several individual beneficiaries'.²⁴

The West Australian further reported the following:

In a clause of the will dealing with the disposition of the property in Perth. Mr. Seeligson directed his trustees (Rabbi D. L. Freedman, Sir Charles Nathan, Mr. Mayer Breckler, and Mr. J. Sharp) not to sell or otherwise dispose of the property for 30 years after his death. 'I give this direction,' the will stated, 'because of my faith in the future of the State and my firm conviction that by holding the land the result will ultimately be more beneficial to the beneficiaries and produce a larger fund to carry out the purpose named in clause II of this will.' After the expiration of the 30 years the trustees may sell the land, or any part of it as they think fit, but the testator expressed the hope that they would then realise the wisdom of retaining the land and would continue to hold it.²⁵

Jones and Dyson moved their business to Beaufort Street c.1930, and in June 1930 a 20ft shop counter at 143 Barrack Street was advertised for sale.²⁶ On Saturday 22 November 1930, the Café Nanking opened at 143 Barrack Street,

16 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 10.

17 *ibid.* p. 11.

18 'Oral History Transcript, Ken Dyson', Grandson of Ernest Reuben Dyson, 4 July 2008. Provided to State Heritage Office staff by current owner of the place, Peter Rossdeutscher, during a site visit on 9 May 2014.

19 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 10-11.

20 *Western Mail*, Thursday 22 August 1935, p. 56.

21 *The West Australian*, Monday 12 August 1935, p. 1.

22 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 10-11.

23 *The West Australian*, Saturday 31 August 1935, p. 21. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/>

24 *The West Australian*, Saturday 31 August 1935, p. 21. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/>

25 *The West Australian*, Saturday 31 August 1935, p. 21. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/>

26 *The West Australian*, Saturday 7 June 1930, p. 19.

[http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/33344874?searchTerm=143 barrack street&searchLimits=exactPhrase|||dateTo=1931-12-31|||notWords|||anyWords|||dateFrom=1929-12-01|||requestHandler|||sortBy=dateAsc|||-state=Western+Australia|||-decade=193](http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/33344874?searchTerm=143+barrack+street&searchLimits=exactPhrase|||dateTo=1931-12-31|||notWords|||anyWords|||dateFrom=1929-12-01|||requestHandler|||sortBy=dateAsc|||-state=Western+Australia|||-decade=193)

advertising up-to-date real Chinese cooking, and private rooms for ladies.²⁷ A write-up on the place a week after opening notes that ‘although a novelty in Perth Chinese restaurants are much favoured in the Eastern States’.²⁸ It appears that Café Nanking may have been relatively short-lived with Behn’s Ltd advertising a ‘Tasty Smallgoods’ shop at 143 Barrack Street in March 1931.²⁹ In 1934 a ‘Central City Shop’ at 143 Barrack Street was advertised for lease so the place appears to have been vacant at this time.³⁰ At some point between 1932-1935 143 Barrack Street also became a clothing shop, returning to function as a pawnbroker c.1935-1939, and then housing a ‘self-proclaimed naturopath’ in 1940, through to at least c.1944.³¹ Around 1949 the place began operating as a branch of the Bank of Australasia, which became ANZ in 1951, and continued to serve this function until c.1958.³²

From the 1960s to the 1990s the place housed various businesses including a bridal shop, and in 1968-69 it was the Perth address for the World Record Club.³³ In 2008 the place was sold to current owner, Peter Rossdeutcher³⁴ who has since undertaken a series of conservation works following the completion of a Conservation Plan for the place in 2009. The works were awarded a Certificate of Merit by the City of Perth in 2014 as part of their biennial Heritage Awards.³⁵

The ground floor shopfront is currently (2014) operating as a barber’s shop, while the rear section of the ground floor accommodates the Toastface Café. The first floor is occupied by a start-up web design company while the third floor is largely unoccupied. The basement is used as a makeshift music studio.

-
- 27 *The Daily News*, Friday 21 November 1930. p. 7.
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/83828222?searchTerm=café+nanking+barrack&searchLimits=exactPhrase|||anyWords|||notWords|||requestHandler|||dateFrom=1930-01-01|||dateTo=1930-12-31|||sortBy>
- 28 *The Daily News*, Friday 28 November 1930. p. 10.
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/83826125?searchTerm=café+nanking&searchLimits=exactPhrase|||anyWords|||notWords|||requestHandler|||dateFrom=1930-01-01|||dateTo=1930-12-31|||sortBy>
- 29 *The Daily News*, Thursday 19 March 1931. p. 4.
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/printArticlePdf/85406175/3?print=n>
- 30 *The West Australian*, Thursday 14 June 1934. p. 21.
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/32929950?searchTerm=central+city+shop+143+barrack+street&searchLimits=exactPhrase|||anyWords|||notWords|||requestHandler|||dateFrom=1932-01-01|||dateTo=1935-12-31|||sortBy>
- 31 ‘Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth’ by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 16; *The Daily News*, Friday 6 October 1944. p. 11.
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/printArticlePdf/78525720/3?print=n>; *The Daily News*, Friday 30 July 1943. p. 7.
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/printArticlePdf/78449801/3?print=n>
- 32 ‘Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth’ by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 16.
- 33 *The Australian Women’s Weekly*, Wednesday 27 August 1969. p. 79.
<http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/43462390?searchTerm=world+record+club+143+barrack&searchLimits=exactPhrase|||anyWords|||notWords|||requestHandler|||dateFrom=1967-01-01|||dateTo=1969-12-31|||sortBy>
- 34 ‘Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth’ by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 20.
- 35 City of Perth Newsroom ‘Balconies lead to heritage success’, posted on 6 August 2014. Accessed 29 December 2014 <http://www.perth.wa.gov.au/newsroom/featured-news/balconies-lead-heritage-success>

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

For a full discussion of the physical evidence refer to the 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, completed in February 2009. The following provides a brief summary based on that document, with updated information about the conservation works that have been undertaken since the completion of the Conservation Plan added by State Heritage Office staff following a site visit to the place on 9 May 2014.

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is situated at 143 Barrack Street Perth, which is on the west side near the corner of Wellington Street. It is situated amongst a streetscape of other one and two storey c.1890-1900 commercial properties.

Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth is a three storey tuck-pointed brick building with a basement and corrugated iron roof, constructed drawing on characteristics of the Federation Romanesque architectural style. The place displays striking architectural features in its high-pitched gable and ornamented stucco work to the facade. In 2009 when the Conservation Plan for the place was completed the façade had had a cream render applied. This has now been removed and the brickwork has been re-pointed. The north side of the building retains its render and the City Loans Office sign can still be discerned in the top left (east) corner.

The original two storey verandah was removed some years ago and replaced with a suspended metal lined awning. The ground floor shopfront, of aluminium framed glass windows, replaced the original shopfront at an unknown date, although photographic evidence in the Conservation Plan indicates that the shopfront had been altered during or prior to the occupation of the place by the ANZ Bank in 1949.³⁶

Externally, the first floor has two sets of French doors which would have led onto the verandah. Segments of the original iron balustrade applied to the exterior of the doors to create Juliette balconies when the Conservation Plan was completed³⁷ have been replaced with painted timber. There is a deep stucco entablature with a simple roundel decorated frieze above the French doors. The top (second) floor has a steeply pitched gable with crockets³⁸ to either side, and a pair of Romanesque arches frames the windows. Clusters of pilasters with capitals line the area beneath. There is a small louvered vent to the apex.³⁹ Windows are largely double hung sash. There are roundel shaped dormer windows to the roof with timber casements. A two storey brick extension has been attached to the rear of the building.

The interior comprises a number of distinct sections:

- basement
- the east facing shopfront (ground floor)
- entrance hall (ground floor)

³⁶ ibid. p. 35.

³⁷ ibid. p. 47.

³⁸ Crocket - a projecting ornament, usually in the form of curved foliage, used to decorate the outer edges of pinnacles, spires and gables. Ching, Francis (1995) 'A visual dictionary of architecture', John Wiley & Sons, p. 37.

³⁹ 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, February 2009, p. 33.

- the west facing café (ground floor)
- first floor with rooms divided into residential scale spaces
- second floor comprising two long thin rooms

A central timber staircase accessed from the ground floor leads to the first and second floors, while a timber staircase leads from the café at the rear to the basement. There is a staircase leading from the rear external area to the basement which has been enclosed.

Typical detailing to the main rooms of the building include lath and plaster ceilings, moulded cornices, jarrah floorboards, cast iron fireplaces, panelled internal doors, timber skirtings and plaster wall vents. Much of the original detailing remains intact.

Basement

The basement is a single space with a concrete floor. The timber bearers to the floor above have been exposed with the removal of ceiling panels during the recent conservation works.

Shopfront (east facing)

The ground floor east facing shopfront comprises one space, the brick walls of which have been covered with panelling and plaster, and a suspended ceiling inserted. Flooring is linoleum over timber boards. A small roller door leads from the shop into the entrance hall. The place is fitted out simply for use as a barber shop.

Entrance Hall (north side)

The entrance door accessed from the laneway to the north of the building comprises a large non-original timber door which opens onto a small space with timber floor boards, original pressed metal ceilings, and the original central jarrah staircase that leads to the upper floors. The staircase has a jarrah balustrade with turned spindles and a decorative string. Some of the balustrading has been replaced but otherwise the staircase is largely original. There is a door in the west wall that would have once led to the basement.

Café (west facing)

The rear area that was a residential space and car park when the Conservation Plan was completed now houses the Toastface Café (2014). Timber decking has been added to the rear but the large timber original floor lift that was used for lowering goods into the basement has been retained beneath. The mini-orb corrugated iron covering the ceiling to this area, and the pulley mechanism for the floor lift also remain in-situ. The café space has been painted and a ceiling added.

First Floor

The first floor largely retains its original layout with the space divided into bedrooms, and a formal lounge to the eastern end. The majority of the rooms have large timber-framed sash windows and timber fireplace surrounds which have been painted white. Floorboards are largely original throughout albeit with some replacement boards. Light fittings have been replaced with modern fittings, and door hardware has largely been replaced. The front (east) room retains its original cast iron fireplace with decorative tile panels and timber mantle (also

painted white). The French doors that open onto the awning appear to have had some of their glass replaced but retain upper panels of acid etched glass with a distinctive geometric floral design. Plastered walls and lath and plaster ceilings have been repaired throughout.

The rear brick addition comprises a small balcony and modern toilet.

Second Floor

The central timber staircase continues up to the second floor which is essentially a long thin attic space divided into two rooms. Irregular shaped highlight windows to the stairwell provide a light source. The roof follows the steep pitch of the gable, and there are dormer windows with timber casements to the north and south walls. Sash windows to the east and west walls provide ample light. Two brass fittings, on the east and west walls, appear to be from what was likely the original gas lighting system. Electrical light fittings have been replaced with modern fittings. Timber floorboards are largely original albeit with some boards replaced. The lath and plastered walls/ceilings have been repaired throughout. The second floor has been fitted out for office space.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

For a discussion of comparative information refer to the 'Conservation Plan, 143 Barrack Street, Perth' by Philip Griffiths Architects with Historian Eddie Marcus, completed in February 2009. Some additional comparative information is included below.

Architectural Style

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places either designed in, or including elements which have been designed in, the Federation Romanesque architectural style returns 50 places, excluding *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth*. Of these, 39 places are in the metropolitan area, and 18 are in the City of Perth. Of these 18 places, 9 are entered in the State Register:

- P1962 *Art Gallery & Museum Buildings*
- P1963 *Perth Court of Petty Sessions*
- P1980 *Swan Barracks*
- P2025 *Art Gallery Administration Building*
- P2026 *Hackett Hall*
- P2051 *No 1 Fire Station (fmr)*
- P2166 *The Perth Mint*
- P8783 *Delaney Gallery*
- P16722 *Art Gallery of Western Australia Complex*

A further 5 places are included in the HCWA Assessment Program, though one is P10903 Barrack Street Precinct, and two are within this precinct:

- P1951 *Yates Chambers, Barrack Street*
- P1952 *National Chambers, Barrack Street*

The others are:

- A part of P4327 *Mercedes College Group, Perth*

- P16752 St Margaret's Uniting Church (fmr), North Perth

The above would indicate that P1961 *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth* is not necessarily rare for its architectural style. However, it is notable as a fine example of Federation Romanesque architecture.

Pawnbrokers

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places associated with pawnbrokers returned only one entry in addition to *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth*:

- P10001 Attention Curios Collectables/Shop & Dwelling (Maylands Station Pawn Shop) - constructed in 1910 it is unclear from the information available when the place operated as a pawnbrokers or whether it was purpose-built for such a function. The scale and form of the place is not comparable to *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth*.

The above would indicate that *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth* is rare as a purpose-built pawnbroker shop in Western Australia. Although a number of the other premises that were used for this purpose may still exist, *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth* appears to be the only example that was specifically built for its proprietor to serve this function.

Henry (Harry) Stirling Trigg

A search of the State Heritage Office database for other places designed by Henry (Harry) Stirling Trigg returned 6 entries, the majority of which are entered in the State Register:

- P487 *Congregational Hall & Congregational Church*, Stirling Highway, Claremont (RHP) – also Federation Romanesque
- P2105 *Trinity Uniting Church Group*, Hay Street Mall, Perth (RHP)
- P2148 *Royal Hotel*, cnr William & Wellington Streets, Perth (RHP)
- P2453 *Subiaco Hotel* (RHP)
- A part of P4289 *Royal Perth Hospital Heritage Precinct* (RHP)
- P4321 *Freemasons Hotel*, Geraldton (Municipal Inventory)

The RAI notes a number of other places that were designed by Henry (Harry) Stirling Trigg.⁴⁰ However, the design of many of these has either not yet been clearly attributed to Trigg, or they have not been entered in the State Heritage Office database as such.

- churches for Leederville and Bunbury
- church hall in North Fremantle
- business premises on Marine Terrace Geraldton for E.H. Wittenoom
- Rechabite Coffee Palace

⁴⁰ Taylor, John (2010) 'Harry Trigg', Western Australian architect biographies, Australian Institute of Architects, Western Australian architecture. Accessed 15 May 2014 <http://www.architecture.com.au/architecture/state-territory/wa-architecture>

- Goldfields Club Hotel
- workshops for furniture dealer William Zimpel
- Trigg's Chambers, Barrack Street, Perth
- numerous shops, showrooms, and domestic projects

The above would indicate that *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth* is not rare as an example of the work of Henry (Harry) Stirling Trigg. However, it indicates that his smaller-scale commercial projects have not been afforded the level of recognition that his ecclesiastical and large commercial projects have been given and *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth* is therefore a good example of this category of his work.

Jewish Community in WA

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places associated with the Jewish community in Western Australia returned 6 places:

- P559 *New Coolgardie Pioneer Cemetery*
- P1010 *Fremantle Synagogue (fmr)*
- P2189 Memorial to Jewish Services Personnel, Kings Park
- P6846 New Jerusalem Settlement – Site, Wickepin
- P12870 Jewish Cemetery, East Perth (Assessment Program)
- P25266 Temple David Synagogue, 34 Clifton Crescent, Mt Lawley

The above is unlikely to represent the many places that remain extant in Western Australia which are associated with the Jewish community, but is more likely a result of them not yet having been recognised in local government inventories. *Phineas Seeligson's (fmr), Perth* is a good example of a place associated with a prominent individual in this community, and one who was responsible for a number of philanthropic acts.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Additional research may provide further information about other places used as pawnbrokers in Western Australia, as well as reveal places associated with the Jewish community in Western Australia.