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)

- 3.22 Lodging people
- 3.23 Catering for Tourists
- 7.6.6 Providing Services and Welfare
- 9.2 Growing up

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 311 Hospitality industry and tourism
- 601 Aboriginal People

11. 1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Darjeeling, Roleystone is a good representative example of the Interwar Old English architectural style applied to a residence and guest house, demonstrating a level of design innovation in its response to the local environment. (Criterion 1.2)

Darjeeling, Roleystone features gable roofs, tall chimneys, casement windows, imitation half timbering and jettying, typical of the Interwar Old English architectural style. Much of the external and internal detailing is intact. (Criterion 1.2)

The internal decorative fireplaces, particularly the arts & craft style inglenook in the living room is of high significance. (Criterion 1.2)

The slope of the site gives views overlooking the grounds and beyond. The setting is an important part of the aesthetic qualities of the place. (Criterion 1.3)

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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Darjeeling, Roleystone was built during a period of residential development relating to Roleystone's status as a holiday retreat from Perth. (Criterion 2.2)

Darjeeling, Roleystone was briefly used during World War II as part of Sister Kate's homes for aboriginal children of mixed descent and is associated with social attitudes and legislation in regards to children of mixed Aboriginal descent, as well as the relocation of children in Western Australia at this time. (Criterion 2.2)

Darjeeling, Roleystone was designed by George Albert Rowe, a Western Australian architect of the 1930s. (Criterion 2.3)

Darjeeling, Roleystone was frequented by successful Australian writers Isobel Weir and Ernestine Hill, the works of the latter considered particularly influential in the 1930s-1940s. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

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11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Darjeeling, Roleystone has acted as a social and community centre since the 1950s, and particularly after 1971. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Darjeeling, Roleystone is rare as an example of the Interwar Old English architectural style applied to a residence. (Criterion 5.1)

Darjeeling, Roleystone is rare as an example of a historic guest house. (Criterion 5.2)

Darjeeling, Roleystone is rare as an example of a children's cottage home system associated with Sister Kate Clutterbuck. (Criterion 5.2)

Darjeeling, Roleystone is a rare as an example of the work of George Rowe. (Criterion 5.2)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Darjeeling, Roleystone demonstrates some of the principal characteristics of Interwar Old English architecture. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

Darjeeling, Roleystone is currently well maintained and is in good condition.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

Darjeeling, Roleystone is currently used for its original purpose as a residential dwelling that offers private accommodation. Although it is also currently being used as a place of business, this has no effect on the integrity of the place. The integrity of the place is therefore good.

12. 5 AUTHENTICITY

Darjeeling, Roleystone has been adapted to suit modern domestic living over time but has, none-the-less, retained much of its original architectural detailing (both internally and externally). Overall, the former house retains a moderate level of authenticity.

The grounds of *Darjeeling, Roleystone* also retain a moderate level of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by State Heritage Office staff, in January 2014, with amendments and/or additions by the State Heritage Office and the Register Committee.

13. 1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The first British settler to occupy land in the Roleystone area was Henry Martin and his family, who leased part of the 'Rolleston Estate' in the early 1850s for the purposes of cropping and raising cattle.[1] While more families began to move to the area during the convict period, the area remained a largely undeveloped landscape of small farms. This growth intensified in the 1890s with the construction of the Perth-Armadale rail line, advances in farming technology, new land administration laws and the increased demand of the gold boom.[2]

In addition to the growth of agricultural settlement, the Roleystone, Armadale and Kelmscott areas began to be noted as areas for recreation and holidays, given the natural landscape (including wildflowers), fruit orchards and close proximity to Perth.[3] Roleystone also experienced a larger residential community with the subdivision of the Roleystone Estate in 1903.[4] By the 1930s, Roleystone was described as a 'picturesque, scattered township' amongst farms and orchards, popular with tourists.[5] This growth reflected a larger use of the hills area surrounding Perth as a recreation area beneficial to health, which was made accessible by the proliferation of railways and cars.[6]

It was within this context that *Darjeeling, Roleystone* was built by the Dargin family. Staley Dargin migrated from New South Wales to work for the Western Australia Bank's Mount Morgan branch as a clerk in 1905, followed by managing branches at Kalgoorlie, Sandstone, Fremantle and Bridgetown.[7] Sarah Dargin (née Ranford) worked as a nurse in Kalgoorlie and Boulder before marrying Stanley in October 1913.[8] After a short-lived attempt at fruit

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1 *The Perth Gazette and West Australian Times*, 7 July 1865, p.3 ; *Inquirer,* 26 October 1853, p. 3.

2 G H Burvil, 'The Forward Move 1889-1929,' *Agricultural in Western Australia 1829-1979*, G H Burvil (ed.), 1979, UWA Press, pp. 18-23; J & B Carter *Settlement to City: A history of the Armadale district and its people*, City of Armadale, 2011, pp.73, 99, 111.

3 J & B Carter *Settlement to City: A history of the Armadale district and its people*, City of Armadale, 2011, pp.99, 113-117; 'Outing at Roleystone 24 June 1912, p. 5; 'A Drive to the Hills,' *Western Mail*, 30 January 1914, p. 14; *Western Mail*, 12 June 1914, p. 15; 'Picturesque Roleystone,' *Western Mail*, 18 May 1922, p. 8; 'Pleasant Sunday Runs,' *The Daily News*, 10 January 1928, p. 8.

4 'The Roleystone Estate,' *The Daily News*, 30 May 1903, p. 7; 'Peet and Co.' *Western Mail*, 17 October 1913, p. 20.

5 'The Roleystone Valley,' *Western Mail*, 26 September 1935, p. 13; *Western Mail*, 12 May 1932, p. 4

6 'The Darling Range Railway,' *The Daily News*, 7 October 1902, p. 3;

7 *Western Australian Post Office Directory (Wise's)* 1905, p. 438; *Western* Mail, 8 August 1908; West *Australian*, 11 May 1914, p. 1; *Western Mail*, 28 July 1921; *The Daily News*, 30 June 1936, p. 7.

8 *Kalgoorlie* Miner, 22 May 1908, p. 6; *Kalgoorlie* Miner, 3 July 1908, p. 4; Western *Mail*, 14 November 1913, p. 34; *The Daily News*, 9 October 1913, p. 9.

growing in Bridgetown in 1929, around 1931 the Dargins decided to build a convalescent home in Roleystone for servicemen injured in World War I.[9]

The architect for this convalescent home was George Alexander Rowe, who was still a completing his articles (studies) in architecture at the time under the firm Eales, Cohen and Bennett.[10] This partnership, which lasted from 1930-1935, covered a variety of government, residential and commercial buildings, as well as experimenting with a number of different styles. It is likely that the architectural style of *Darjeeling, Roleystone* was influenced by Eustace Cohen, who experimented with Arts and Crafts as well as vernacular homestead styles that were suited to the Australian climate. Cohen is also believed to have instigated a great deal of domestic architectural work in the southwest for the firm.[11] Rowe did not become a formally registered architect until November 1933, and was not listed as an architect in the Western Australian post Office directory until 1934.[12] Rowe went on to work in partnership with prominent Western Australian architect Reginald Summerhayes in 1935-1936, and then went into partnership with A B Kreitmayer in 1936-1938.[13] After this date he left Western Australia.

The Dargin family moved from their home in Cottesloe to the completed *Darjeeling, Roleystone* in October 1932. However after Mrs Dargin broke her leg, she was unable to perform her rounds as a nurse and the Dargins decided to change the function of the building to a guest house.[14] The building was re-opened on April 23 1933 by R Sampson MLA at a function with approximately 100 guests, seconded by M Moss, Official receiver at the Supreme Court and uncle of George Rowe. The event was a success and *Darjeeling, Roleystone* was soon accommodating paying guests.[15]

In 1937, the owners of *Darjeeling, Roleystone* advertised a 3 roomed flat for rent at Darjeeling, suggesting a shift from providing short term holiday accommodation to longer term lodgings.[16]

The advent of World War II in 1939 created dramatic shifts in Western Australian society and economy. While the state was somewhat isolated from the theatre of war during the first few years of conflict, children evacuated from the German air raids on Britain arrived at Perth in October 1940 served as a grim reminder of outside events.[17] The war was brought home with the

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9 *The West Australian*, 23 May 1928, p. 11; *Government Gazette*, April 19, 1929, p. 1036; *The West Australian*, 30 April 1929, p. 5; J & B Carter *Settlement to City: A history of the Armadale district and its people*, City of Armadale, 2011, p. 295.

10 *West Australian*, 25 November 1933, p. 6; undated pers. comm. Richard and Garth Rowe, unpublished notes provided by P Weir.

11 'Eustace Gresley Cohen,' Australian Institute of Architects website, accessed 10 January 2014, http://10.2.1.72:9091/servlet/com.trend.iwss.user.servlet.sendfile?downloadfile=IRES-343750522-E8446DC8-31009-30979-77

12 'Architect's Examinations,' *The West Australian*, 25 November 1933, p. 6; *Western Australia Post Office Directory*, 1934-1935, p. 733.

13 'Dental Hospital,' *The West Australian*, 21 December 1935, p. 23; '*Western Australia Post Office Directory*, 1936-1937, p. 729.

14 *Western Mail*, 20 October 1932, p. 29.

15 'Social,' *The West Australian*, 2 May 1933, p. 14; *Sunday Times*, 7 May 1933, p. 17; *Sunday Times*, 10 September 1933, p. 17; *West Australian*, 25 November 1933, p. 6.

16 *The West Australian*, 2 February 1937, p. 22.

17 P Hetherington, 'Families and Children in Wartime Western Australia,' in *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War II*, J Gregory 9ed.), UWA press, 1996, p. 95

fall of Singapore and bombing of the state's northwest coastline in 1942, creating fears that Perth and Fremantle were targets for Japanese air raids. Plans were debated to what extent Perth and Fremantle should and could be evacuated, which came to focus on relocating children from dangerous areas, and determining how they could be cared for.[18] While large scale plans for evacuation were eventually discarded, hundreds of children were relocated by their families to country areas from 1942-1943. This included individual families sending their children and educational facilities closing due to army requirements for buildings or perceived dangers from air raids.[19]

One such group relocated during this time were aboriginal children of mixed descent living under Sister Kate's cottage homes scheme. The purpose of Sister Kate's cottage home system was one of forced racial assimilation of aboriginal children of mixed descent, where 'quarter castes' or 'quadroons' were separated from their parents and educated with the intent of entering white society. The passing of the *Native Administration Act* 1936 created the role of Commissioner of Native Affairs, who was given legal guardianship over all Aboriginal children under the age of 21 years, the first being A O Neville.[20] During this period of intense government control, 'light skinned' aboriginal children were sent to Sister Kate's children's homes at Queen's Park, where their contact with their biological family was strictly limited, in many cases actively discouraged or simply prohibited.[21]

The policy of absorption of mixed-descent aboriginal children grew from a number of cultural factors, and the Aboriginal Welfare Conference, held at Canberra in 1937, explicitly states that 'this Conference believes that the destiny of the natives of aboriginal origin, but not of the full blood, lies in their ultimate absorption by the people of the Commonwealth, and it therefore recommends that all efforts be directed to that end'.[22]

When the Queen's Park children's home was considered at risk from air raids in 1942 the children's group was separated; Vi Bennett, Ruth Lefroy, Sister Kate and the youngest children lived in *Darjeeling, Roleystone*, purchased through a memorial fund to Archdeacon Lefroy and briefly renamed 'Memorial Cottage,' while the older children were sent to a hostel in Greenbushes.[23]

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18 'Home Front,' *The Daily News*, 26 January 1942, p. 8; 'Children and Evacuation,' *Sunday Times* , 8 February 1942, p. 3; 'Evacuation Plans,' *The West Australian*, 31 January 1942, p. 4; 'School by Radio Plans,' *The Daily News,* 24 February 1942, p. 5

19 'Army Decide Evacuation,' *The Daily News*, 23 March 1942, p. 6; 'Schools and War,' *The West Australian*, 24 March 1942, p. 4; 'Defence of Perth,' *The West Australian*, 2 July 1943, p. 4; P Hetherington, 'Families and Children in Wartime Western Australia,' in *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War II*, J Gregory 9ed.), UWA press, 1996, pp. 96-97, 102

20 Haebich, Anna op. cit., pp. 348-351.

21 ibid. p. 39-40.

22 'Aboriginal Welfare – Initial Conference of Commonwealth and State Aboriginal Authorities, Held at Canberra, 21st to 23rd April 1937'. Accessed 12 May 2011, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, p.3. http://asset0.aiatsis.gov.au:1801/metsviewer/archobj?DOCCHOICE=20663.xml&dvs=1182237218221~727locale=en

23 'Sister Kate Finds a haven for her Kiddies,' *Sunday Times*, 1 March 1942, p. 10; B Maloney, *The Life & Work of Sister Kate*, Greylands Teachers College, 1964, p. 12; *Western Mail*, 19 November 1942, p. 16; V Whittington, *Sister Kate: A life dedicated to children in need of care,* UWA Press, 1999, pp. 385, 397.

During this period *Darjeeling, Roleystone* was listed as an asset in the institution's annual returns to the Department of Native Affairs, purchased for a value of £1268, although a rent is also listed as £8 17' 6'. The wartime rationing of clothes in particular was difficult for the children's home to manage, and a series of letters between Lefroy, Sister Kate and Commissioner of Native Affairs Francis Bray in 1942 allude to the fact that the group had nothing to spare as prizes or goods to sell at the annual fundraising fete.[24] Nonetheless, Sister Kate and Lefroy arranged a fete to raise money for the Children's Cottage Homes at Queen's Park that year, raising £176 in association with volunteer groups, particularly the 'Virgilia' group writing in the *West Australian*. Sister Kate was very active in fundraising through this period, receiving donations of clothes, food and money from a number of sources.[25] In a published letter thanking Mary Ferber for organising the donation of a horse to help haul firewood, Sister Kate mentions that *Darjeeling, Roleystone* was home to 19 children at this time.[26]

Sister Kate returned to Queen's Park in 1943, Lefroy following in 1944 'with more children than they had left with.'[27] The house was then sold for £1,200 to Bill and Eva Moore between 1945-1946.[28] The building was renamed *Darjeeling, Roleystone*, which began advertising again as a guest house. Eva 'Whirlie' Moore's diary from this time reveals that the family had spent much of 1946 preparing the house, with the first paying guests arriving in August.[29]

One of *Darjeeling, Roleystone's* regular guests at this time was Ernestine Hill, a significant Australian journalist and author whose works include 'The Great Australian Loneliness' (1937), 'My Love Must Wait' (1941) and 'The Territory' (1951). Hill stayed in contact with the owners of *Darjeeling, Roleystone,* writing regularly to Eva Moore between 1947 and 1972. These letters cover a variety of subjects, including post-war social change in New South Wales and Queensland, Hill's travels through Australia's north and contact with Daisy Bates. These letters also indicate that Ernestine Hill was a tenant at *Darjeeling, Roleystone* in 1951, as well as 1966-1970.[30]

In December 1952 *Darjeeling, Roleystone* was offered for sale again, described as a 'spacious gentlemen's hills Residence divided into 5 flats, beautiful flat for purchaser.'[31] The property was offered for £5,600 but was sold for £5,500 to Joan and Athol Mitchell, the latter of whom had spent time

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24 Sister Kate's Home – yearly balance sheets, SRO Item 1943/0864, Cons. 993 Series 2030; V Whittington, *Sister Kate: A life dedicated to children in need of care,* UWA Press, 1999, p. 385.

25 'Sister Kate's Fete,' *Western Mail*, 1 October 1942, p. 22; 'Sister Kate's Fete,' *Western Mail*, 19 November 1942, p. 16; *Western* Mail 7 May 1942, p. 40; Western *Mail*, 28 May 1942, p. 40; *Western Mail*, 5 August 1943, p. 5.

26 'Sister Kate's Horse,' *The Daily News*,' 26 September 1942, p. 13.

27 V Whittington, *Sister Kate: A life dedicated to children in need of care,* UWA Press, 1999, p. 400; B Maloney, *The Life & Work of Sister Kate*, Greylands Teachers College, 1964, p. 13.

28 V Whittington, *Sister Kate: A life dedicated to children in need of care,* UWA Press, 1999, p. 399.

29 *West Australian,* 14 August 1946, p. 14; Diary of E Moore, 17 August 1946, unpublished photocopies provided by P Weir.

30 M 296 'Mrs W Moore Papers, 1947-1952' unpublished papers, John Oxley Library, State Library of Queensland, online summary of each letter is available via TROVE, http://bishop.slq.qld.gov.au/webclient/StreamGate?folder_id=300&dvs=1389844691696~591

31 *West Australian* 17 December 1952, p. 29.

at the Young Australia League in Roleystone as a boy and had dreamed of owning *Darjeeling, Roleystone*.[32] The Mitchells were active members of the community, and *Darjeeling, Roleystone* hosted the local bushfire brigade meetings, and the flat 'Mullafinn' was used a doctor's consulting room.[33]

The property was then sold to Frank and Marion Want in 1958. Frank Want had spent 30 years working in the tea industry in India, and was attracted to the building's bungalow style. During this time *Darjeeling, Roleystone* incorporated the main residence, two flats and a doctor's surgery, the latter including a waiting room, consulting room and a washroom. Mark Wanshaw, son of Frank Want, remembers other structural features of the property in the 1950s, including a boiler room next to the surgery, with the wood-powered boiler attached to a hot water tank on the roof; the lack of bedrooms which required Mark to sleep in a sleepout; and that the main dining room and adjoining entertainment room were rarely used. Changes to the property made during this time included a new building to act as a laundry and workshop, the replacement of the wood stove with an electric stove, altering one of the flats to act as a children's room; building a larger chicken pen with an Coral Tree (*Erythrina sp.*) planted as shade and the erection of passionfruit vines to supply the Schweppes 'Passiona' brand soft drink.[34]

Darjeeling, Roleystone was sold again in 1963 back to the Moore family, who continued to offer the apartments for rent.[35] Patrick Weir and Beverley Weir then bought the property in 1971, where upon it became a significant social hub in Roleystone, hosting community planning groups, the Roleystone branch of the Australian Labour Party, environmental action groups and a rehearsal space for the Roleystone Choral & Dramatic Society. The Weir family made a small structural change to the property, removing the pantry to enlarge the kitchen.[36]

During this period another Australian author, Isobel Weir, lived in one of the flats known as 'The Cave,' residing there from 1994 to 1995. Isobel wrote a book series 'Legends of the Aborigines' in 1967, designed for children living in Halls Creek, researching and publishing the book 'Nanbaree' while at *Darjeeling, Roleystone*.[37]

13. 2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Darjeeling, Roleystone is located at 538 Brookton Highway, in a spacious sloped lot of land that is bounded by Brookton Highway to the north, and further residential lots to the south, west and east.

The dwelling is set into informal gardens that follow the steep slope of the site with views over the landscape beyond. There is a substantial Coral Tree (*Erythrina sp.*) to the east and a recently constructed pond and chicken coop

32 Undated memoir by J & A Mitchell, provided by P Weir.

33 *ibid.*

34 Undated memoir by M Wanshaw, provided by P Weir.

35 *ibid.*; Unpublished notes provided by P Weir; Western Australian Telephone Directory 1964, p. 302 (yellow section).

36 J & B Carter *Settlement to City: A history of the Armadale district and its people*, City of Armadale, 2011, pp. 339, 358, 368, 399; Unpublished notes provided by P Weir.

37 Unpublished notes provided by P Weir.

to the south. A dry stone wall with wrought iron gates sits to the north boundary which is a recent addition.

The only other building located on the site is a weatherboard garage/shed, which is situated to the east of the site about 8 metres to the east of *Darjeeling, Roleystone*.

Darjeeling, Roleystone is a single storey building in the Interwar Old English style of timber (jarrah) framed construction, set into a sloping site. The under-croft of the building has been partially utilised to create further accommodation. The roof is a medium pitch gable roof, clad with short-sheet corrugated iron. Distinctive features include decorative imitation half timbering to gables on the north elevation, jarrah weatherboard cladding and tall brick chimneys.

Windows are primarily timber casement, the majority are double casements, with 6 panes of glazing in each. There are also single casements that follow the same style. On the lower level, 5 full height sash windows are present that do not appear to be original.

The front elevation, which faces Brookton Highway is a symmetrical composition comprising a central section with wings to the west and east. The roof slopes down from the central ridge and changes to a more shallow pitch over the front verandah, which is supported on timber posts and has a timber floor at ground level. The front door is set on the east side of the verandah and is glazed to match the adjacent French doors that lead into the sitting room. The gable ends of each wing are either side of the central verandah and each contain a timber double casement window and timber French doors of differing design.

The rear elevation has two storeys due to the slope of the site. All walls are clad with jarrah weatherboards that have been painted. There is a central verandah at the upper level that has been enclosed with large glass panes. Other windows are all casements. The lower level central section below the enclosed verandah has a variety of French doors and casement windows. Other windows along the rear elevation are casements and sash windows. There are 2 solar water heater units on the south-east facing roof that are orientated to face north-west.

There is a small lower level addition to the west wing constructed of concrete blockwork, the roof of which provides an exterior area to the upper level. The concrete blocks have been left exposed. The walls elsewhere are timber weatherboards with the exception of the chimney which has been left as exposed brickwork. Above the addition is a decorative concrete balustrade above which is heavily overgrown with ivy.

There is a verandah to the east elevation that has been enclosed with full height glazing into a sleep out. The bathroom and laundry rooms lead off the verandah and have weatherboard cladding to the walls with double timber casement windows. The roof is an extension of the verandah roof in a continuous pitch.

Below the verandah at the lower level there is a timber casement window, sash window and 2 timber doors providing access into the east wing area.

Interior – Upper Level – Main House

Typical detailing to the main rooms of the house include 3 metre high ceilings, moulded cornices, panelled ceilings, jarrah floorboards, brick fireplaces, panelled internal doors, external French doors, timber skirtings and plaster wall vents. Much of the original detailing remains intact, although some ceilings and doors have been replaced.

The main entrance to the building, from the north, enters into a hallway measuring approximately 1.2 x 4.2 m. There is an access hatch leading to the roof space.

To the west is a large formal Living Room approximately 4.8 x 6.7 m. The main feature of the room is the large decorative brick inglenook fireplace in an arts and craft style. The inglenook is framed with vertical timber panelling and posts. The ceiling has exposed timbers to give the 'half-timbered' appearance common with the Interwar Old English style. There is vertical timber panelling up to picture-rail height and a second timber rail at door head height. Timber French doors lead to the verandah to the north, and to the enclosed verandah to the south. Timber glazed sliding doors matching the French doors lead through into the dining room. There are two timber panelled doors either side of the inglenook fireplace that originally lead into the West Wing. The door to the left has been sealed and a cupboard has been formed behind the door to the right of the fireplace.

The Dining Room is 5.4 x 4.2 m with a decorative brick chimney and fireplace with a timber mantel. The ceiling is panelled and was restored by the current owner. The vertical timber panelling is continued into the Dining Room. Two casement windows and a set of French doors lead out onto the enclosed verandah to the south.

The Kitchen is accessed from the corridor through a pair of timber double doors that do not match elsewhere in the house and are a replacement. The fireplace is again the main feature of the room. It is less decorative than the Living and Dining but has a large opening with a non-original range. This would presumably have been the location of a wood burning stove such as a Metters. The timber kitchen cabinets have been made by the current owner from panelling from a bank in Perth. The floor has been covered with linoleum tiles and there are French doors and a casement window on the north wall. The Kitchen measures approximately 6.7 x 3.3 m.

There is a Study and 2 Bedrooms that have similar detailing to elsewhere in the house. Bedroom 2 has an angled brick fireplace that has been painted. Each has a timber casement window looking out to the enclosed verandah. To the east the verandah has been enclosed with full height glazing. The ceiling has been lined with a metal deck. The enclosed verandah measures approximately 9.7 x 2.1 m. There is a former maid's room at the south end which has been sealed off from the verandah and a new opening created from Bedroom 1 to create a walk-in-wardrobe. There are timber doors leading to the bathroom, laundry and WC.

To the south of the Living and Dining Rooms is a further verandah that has been enclosed with full height glazing. This is approximately 9.1 x 3.2 m.

Interior - West End Apartment

The west end of the upper level of the house has been converted into a self-contained unit comprising a Living Room, Kitchen, two Bedrooms and a Bathroom. The Living Room and Bedroom 1 contain an angled brick fireplace that has been painted. Details match elsewhere in the main house. There have been some internal modifications including the removal of a cupboard (behind the inglenook fireplace in the main house) to create extra room in the hallway. There are new French doors in the living room and casement windows in the kitchen have been replaced with a modern window.

There is a bathroom measuring approximately 2.8 x 3.3 m. The WC and shower area is separated by an asbestos wall.

The Kitchen has modern fittings and was most probably previously a bedroom before the area was adapted into an apartment. Cupboard has original shelves and ceiling

There is a door leading from bedroom 2 into the south enclosed verandah of the main house.

Interior - St. Ives Apartment

The St. Ives apartment is located in the lower level of the building, in the south-west corner. The apartment is accessed from the west elevation where there is a modern concrete blockwork extension which forms an external store and internal bathroom.

The rooms in the apartment do not have the detailing of the rooms on the upper level, and have been constructed in a more make-shift way, presumably considerably adapted over time.

There is exposed local granite that forms the base of the large central chimney above. Timber columns are located in all rooms to support the walls on the upper level. The apartment is bright due to large areas of windows and French doors on the south elevation which appear to be from different periods. There is a brick floor in the large bedroom, installed in the 1970s.

Interior – Mullafinn Apartment

The Mullafinn apartment is located in the south-east corner of the building at lower level. It is significantly smaller then St. Ives and contains 2 reception rooms, a bedroom and a small bathroom. The apartment is currently being used for storage.

Shed

The shed was originally constructed of asbestos panels on a timber frame. However the asbestos has now been replaced with ply and clad with weatherboards to match the main house

The floor is partially paved, partially concrete and the north elevation has been left open against the slope of the garden.

13. 3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Residential places

A search of the State Heritage Office database for Inter-war residential buildings returns 1750 places, of which 39 are listed on the State Register of

Heritage Places (RHP). These residences include farms, hotels, residential colleges, flats, government institutions and private family homes. The places most comparable to *Darjeeling, Roleystone* include:

- P332 *Myrniong* (RHP): a single storey brick and tile residence, the place is significant as a late but nonetheless fine example of the Federation Bungalow style designed by Eustace Cohen that demonstrates landmark quality in the Bunbury landscape.
- P799 *Ferniehurst* (RHP): a single storey residence and garage designed as a late example of the Federation Bungalow style. The building was one of the most prominent and substantial built in East Fremantle during the Inter-war period, and retains a number of original features.
- P3677 *Kulahea* (RHP): this place is the only known surviving private residence designed by George Temple Poole, constructed in 1922 in the Inter-war Old English style. The place has remained largely unaltered and was home to state politician Hon. Charles Frederic North.
- P8894 *Model Brick Home* (RHP): designed by Summerhayes, this place is a single-storey brick and tile residence built as a model home in 1934. The place is described as a simplified version of the Inter-war Old English style, and was one of two winning designs in the competition run by the Model Homes Committee as part of the Building Revival Campaign of the 1930s.
- P8895 *Model Timber Home* (RHP): designed by Summerhayes, this place is a single-storey Jarrah weatherboard and tile residence in the Inter-war California bungalow style built as a model home in 1934. The place was one of two winning designs in the competition run by the Model Homes Committee as part of the Building Revival Campaign of the 1930s.
- P17150 *Tudor Lodge* (RHP): a single storey brick and stucco tiled-roof dwelling in the Inter-war California Bungalow style, set in a generous garden. The place was designed as a private family home and later functioned as the first Department of Child Welfare hostel.

Inter-War Old English Style

A search of the State Heritage Office database for Inter-war Old English buildings returns 47 places, of which 15 are listed on the RHP. Despite the fact that Inter-war Old English is primarily a residential style, this group of 15 includes hotels, commercial buildings, administration buildings, hospital buildings and a chapel. There are 9 Inter-war Old English residences on the RHP:

- P1051 *The Hermitage* (RHP): designed by prominent Western Australian architect and Catholic Priest John Cyril Hawes, this place is a masonry wall building in the Inter-war Old English style considered to exhibit a high degree of artistic and technical refinement.
- P1762 *Fairbridge Village* (RHP): this place is a village-like collection of buildings constructed between 1921 and 1938, with a number in in the Inter-war Old English style. The place has significant historical connections with the British child migration scheme of the early twentieth century.

- P3266 *St Joseph's Church and Presbytery* (RHP): the Presbytery of this place is described in the assessment documentation as 'a hybrid style that could be described as Inter-war Old English.'
- P3227 *The Maisonettes* (RHP): this place is a two storey block of flats constructed in 1934 in an 'idiosyncratic style derivative of the Arts and Craft movement and Art Deco style,' the result being considered to be similar to the Inter-war Old English style.
- P3677 *Kulahea* (RHP): discussed above.
- P5507 *Mine Manager's House, Wiluna* (RHP): this place is a single storey residence constructed in 1929 for the Manager of the Wiluna Gold Mines Ltd. The place is a rare extant example of a mine manager's residence described as a mix of Inter-war bungalow and Federation Bungalow, with elements of the interior employing elements of Inter-war Old English style.
- P8894 *Model Brick Home* (RHP): discussed above.

Two further places have been identified by the Register Committee in 29 September 2006 as examples of Inter-war Old English style:

- P17291 House, 1 Wilson Street, Claremont: a brick and tile one and half storey dwelling with a prominent irregularly stepped random faced limestone chimney. The front gable is steeply pitched and extends down to just below door height. It is swept out at one corner to form a porch with an arched opening. The steeply pitched main roof contains a small dormer casement window, and sweeps down over the front casement windows. The property is fronted by a rock-faced random limestone wall.
- P9193 House, 18 Karoo Street, South Perth: a brick and tile residence self-designed by Eustance Gresley Cohen in 1923, this place features the bay windows, flying gable with half-timbered effect, catslide roof and timber detailing of the Inter-war Old English Style. The property is located towards the back of the block, set amongst a surrounding garden.
- P8004 House – Craigate, Claremont: a single storey residence in the Inter-war Old English style, with 'half-timbered' gables to the front façade and decorative chimney to the rear. A dark brick chimney with two twisted brick chimney tacks runs up one of the front gables.

George Rowe

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places associated with George Rowe returns a total of 2 places on the RHP:

- P2131 *Perth Dental Hospital Main Block* (RHP): a two storey brick and tile building designed in the Inter-war Stripped Classical style by Reginald Summerhayes and George Rowe (1936). The place is a well-designed example of its style that demonstrates the evolution of dental treatment and dental health care.
- P3832 *Memorial Hall,* Mosman Park (RHP): a two storey brick building designed in the Inter-war Functionalist style by A B Kreitmayer and George Rowe (1921). The place is considered a well-executed example of its style and a rare example of a picture garden combined with local government offices.

Guest Houses

A search of the State Heritage Office database for residences that also had a guest house related use returns 29 places, of which 4 are listed on the RHP. The following are the most comparable to *Darjeeling, Roleystone* as a guest house:

- P1466 Patroni's Guest Home (514 & 515), part of precinct P1459 *Gwalia Townsite Precinct* (RHP): a group of buildings constructed in 1929, including kitchen, pantries, dining room, lounge, Mrs Patroni's bedroom and rows of guest rooms at the rear. Contributes to the precinct's significance as a rare surviving example of a mining town demonstrating the economic fortunes of the migrants who lived and worked there.
- P2680 *McNess Guest House* (RHP) part of precinct P4151 *Yanchep National Park Precinct* (RHP): a stone and timber building near the entrance to the Yanchep National Park, influenced by the Inter-war California Bungalow Style and features leadlight windows. The place contributes to aesthetic value of the area and demonstrates the changing recreation of Western Australians and the 'Garden City' movements of the 1920s/1930s.
- P4546 *Faversham* (RHP): comprises a single storey laterite and weatherboard house and three laterite cottages in the Federation Queen Anne style. Reputed to be originally used as a holiday hose and later as a private hospital. Significant as excellent examples of Federation Queen Anne style and as demonstrating the development of health care in the state.
- P8554 *Leithdale* (RHP): comprises a brick and iron residence in the Federation Queen Anne style and a stone dairy, this place acted as a guest house between 1910-1945. The place is significant as demonstrating the development of Darlington as a holiday retreat and for its associations with authors Mollie Skinner and FD H Laurence.
- P4720 Croyden Court Guesthouse: a single-storey timber framed building clad with fibro and weatherboards, built c.1926 and operated as a guest house by the Pound family. One of the regular guests was Sir James Mitchell.
- P8527 Temuka: a large, single storey weatherboard residence later incorporated with a nearby two roomed brick building, which functioned as a guest house in the 1910s. Associated with the Luhrs family, who developed tourism in Mundaring during this period.
- P10109 Guest House: constructed in 1914, the place comprises a single storey timber framed dwelling clad with corrugated iron and asbestos sheeting, with a corrugated iron roof. Originally the Israelite Telegraph Station.
- P10354 Boonooloo Guesthouse (fmr): known as the first guest house in the Kalamunda area. Later used as a private school.
- P10515 The Hills Gallery: Operated as a boarding house from 1902, then as a guest house from 1901. Contains original pressed tin ceilings.
- P10566 Tavistock: a typical example of a "gentleman's residence," built in 1906 as a bank manger's house and converted into a guest house in 1931.

Relocation of Children in World War II

A search of the State Heritage office database for places associated with the relocation of children in Western Australia during World War II proved difficult, however documentary sources outline a small number of institutions recognised as being involved in this process:

- P1762 *Fairbridge Village* (RHP): a village-like collection of brick. masonry and timber buildings established 1928-1938 in the inter-war Old English style. Significant for its associations with the Child Emigration Society and the child migrations schemes of the twentieth century. Students from Guildford Grammar were schooled here during World War II.
- P8546 *Parkerville Children's Home & Cemetery* (RHP): a complex of buildings established in 1903 as part of the cottage home system instituted by the Anglican Church. One of the founders of the home was Sister Kate, and the place is significant for its social history as well as its physical and architectural values. Perth College students were housed here during World War II.

Another place not listed in the State Heritage Office database that is nonetheless comparable in this historic theme is St. Hilda's Anglican Girl's School in Mosman Park, which relocated students to Bencubbin.[38]

Sister Kate's

A search of the State Heritage Office database for places associated with Sister Kate's cottage homes does not return direct search results, however a study of the documentary evidence indicates the following places are directly comparable to *Darjeeling, Roleystone* in their association with Sister Kate:

- P4607 *The Chapel of the Guardian Angel* (RHP): a small brick church with a clay tile roof, designed in the Inter War Old English style and designed by Clifton and Parry. Constructed in 1937, the chapel was part of the Sister Kate's Children's Home complex at Queen's Park. The place is significant in its association with the Sister Kate's cottage home system for children of mixed Aboriginal background.
- P8546 *Parkerville Children's Home & Cemetery* (RHP): discussed above.
- P5068 Sister Kate's Children's Home (fmr) (1934-190s): comprises a collection of buildings developed from the 1930s to the 1970s, initially for the purpose of accommodating and caring for children of mixed Aboriginal background. Significant in its associations with Sister Kate, the cottage home system as well as the history of Aboriginal administration in Western Australia. Part of the Assessment Program.

Conclusion

The comparative evidence therefore indicates that *Darjeeling, Roleystone* is not rare as an example of the developments that occurred in and around the metropolitan area resulting from the Gold Boom, although few places within this group relate to the development of the holiday industry. *Darjeeling,*

38 P Hetherington, 'Families and Children in Wartime Western Australia,' in *On the Homefront: Western Australia and World War II*, J Gregory 9ed.), UWA press, 1996, p. 95

Roleystone is however rare as an example of a residential building in the Interwar Old English style, and is considered rare as an example of a historic guest house. As a place where Aboriginal children of mixed descent lived after being relocated due to World War II, and as a place associated with Sister Kate Clutterbuck and the cottage home system she developed, there are only a handful of places in the State Heritage Office database. *Darjeeling, Roleystone* is therefore rare in this regard but the comparative evidence shows that the other examples better demonstrate the latter themes of government and aboriginal policy during the twentieth century. *Darjeeling, Roleystone* can also be considered rare as an early example of the work of George Rowe; however the documentary evidence does not indicate that he practised long enough in the state to create a significant legacy.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

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13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research can outline the extent to which children in Western Australia were relocated from Perth and Fremantle to homes in the country, and further identify institutions that took part in such relocation activities.