



**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)**

- 8.3 Going on holiday
- 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
- 3.26.2 Providing hospital services

#### **HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)**

- 104 Land allocation and subdivision
- 306 Domestic activities
- 311 Hospitality industry and tourism
- 404 Community services and utilities

#### **11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE\***

Faversham House is an excellent example of the Federation Queen Anne style. The stone and weatherboard sections of *Faversham* have been successfully combined beneath a single roof form, which has been further enhanced by the decorative timberwork to the veranda. The interior features some very fine examples of lath and plaster ceilings, leaded glass, intact joinery together with intact door furniture. (Criterion 1.1)

Detached cottages at the rear of the house echo the stylistic qualities of the house, creating a significant residential complex. (Criterion 1.3)

The mature plantings of exotic trees around the house and outbuildings enhance the architectural qualities of the main house and assist in the perception of a secluded rural block. (Criterion 1.4)

#### **11.2. HISTORIC VALUE**

*Faversham* is evidence of the development of the Mundaring district after the construction of the Eastern Railway and the Goldfields pipeline, and as a holiday destination from the early 20th century. (Criterion 2.1)

*Faversham* illustrates the manner in which the wealthy and professional classes lived during the first quarter of the 20th century. (Criterion 2.2)

*Faversham* demonstrates the practise, at the end of the first quarter of the 20th century, of converting large homes into private hospitals. (Criterion 2.2)

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

*Faversham* is associated with Alexander McCallum OBE who played an important role during World War I in the fund raising activities of the Western Australian branch of the Australian Comforts Fund to provide parcels to be sent to troops at the Front. (Criterion 2.3)

*Faversham* is associated with the Monger sisters, Norma and Ethel, who operated a successful convalescent hospital from the house for over twenty years. Norma Monger formed the WA branch of the Royal Australian Nursing Service. (Criterion 2.3)

### **11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE**

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### **11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE**

*Faversham* is valued by the people of Mundaring for its association with prominent local identities, Alexander McCallum and the Monger sisters, as evidenced by the place's inclusion in the Shire of Mundaring's Municipal Inventory. (Criterion 4.1)

*Faversham* contributes to the community's sense of place through its association with the early development of Mundaring. (Criterion 4.2)

## **12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **12. 1. RARITY**

The detached cottages at *Faversham* are rare examples of the type of accommodation provided by an employer for the servants in his/her employ. (Criterion 5.1)

### **12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS**

The main residence and the three cottages at *Faversham* display the distinctive range of elements typical of the Federation Queen Anne style. (Criterion 6.2)

*Faversham* is a representative example of a holiday house in the hills, which later developed into a permanent dwelling. (Criterion 6.2)

### **12. 3 CONDITION**

*Faversham's* main residence and the three detached cottages are in good condition and well maintained. The owners are presently addressing the problem of water damage to the ceiling in the kitchen. The main residence and three cottages are well maintained. Both the loft/garage and stable block are in fair to good condition, although the maintenance program has not been as vigorous. The tank stand appears to be in good condition. No maintenance has been carried out.

### **12. 4 INTEGRITY**

The main residence at *Faversham* has retained a high degree of integrity despite minor changes. The building continues to be used as a private residence.

The two cottages which were originally used for residential purposes continue to function as self-contained tourist accommodation. However, the laundry area in Lavender Cottage has become an entry room and the former billiard room is now used for tourist accommodation. The three cottages have moderate integrity.

Both the stables and the loft/garage have undergone only minor interior alterations. Both buildings no longer function as they were originally intended. The buildings have retained a moderate degree of integrity.

The tank stand has not been altered, although the method used to pipe the water to the house (or around the garden) has been lost. The tank stand has retained a moderate degree of integrity.

## **12.5 AUTHENTICITY**

The main house at *Faversham* has undergone only minor changes, which includes alterations to the fire surround in the formal dining room (room 2) and the loggia (room 3). The original corrugated galvanised roof has been replaced with zincalume sheets. However, the rest of the fabric has remained remarkably intact. The main residence has a high degree of authenticity.

The three detached cottages have undergone several alterations but the bulk of the fabric remains intact. The three cottages have a high degree of authenticity.

The stables have undergone some alterations which has altered their appearance (due to the change in orientation). The stables have retained a moderate degree of authenticity.

The loft/garage has retained its original fabric and has a high degree of authenticity.

The tank stand has retained a high degree of authenticity.

### 13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Fiona Bush, heritage consultant, in January 2004, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

#### 13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

*Faversham* comprises a single-storey, stone and weatherboard house constructed c.1911-14, with three stone cottages, (c.1914), weatherboard and corrugated galvanised iron stables (c.1914), a corrugated galvanised iron loft/garage (c.1918), and tank stand (c.1914). All of these buildings were constructed by Alexander and Rosa McCallum.

Settlement of the Mundaring district began during the early 1880s with the arrival of Peter Guger, who established a vineyard and the sawmilling company Smith & Co. (under the ownership of Stephen Parker and Alexander Forrest).<sup>1</sup> The development of an actual town on the site of present day Mundaring did not commence until work started on the Goldfields Water Supply Scheme in 1898.<sup>2</sup> During the early part of 1898, unemployed men arrived in the district and set up an encampment on the southern side of the Eastern Railway.<sup>3</sup> These men hoped to become employed on the construction of a spur line leading south from the Eastern Railway to the Helena River. The line was the first stage in the construction of the dam on the Helena River.<sup>4</sup> This encampment led to the subdivision of vacant land between the Eastern Railway and York Road (now Great Eastern Highway), and the town of Mundaring was declared on 20 May 1898.<sup>5</sup> Many of the early land purchases were speculative in nature with the blocks fronting York Road selling more quickly than those further to the north.<sup>6</sup> A railway station was soon established to the south of the new town nucleus and in 1899; H.A. Hummerston, a Midland hotelier, opened the two-storey Mundaring Hotel opposite the station, on the corner of Jacoby and Nichol Streets.<sup>7</sup>

Public interest in the hills as a tourist destination had grown since the completion of the second section of the Eastern Railway in 1884.<sup>8</sup> Day-trippers came to view the wildflowers and take in the fresh air. The new publican of the Mundaring Hotel, John Chipper, took advantage of this interest. In 1901, he advertised the Mundaring Hotel as an ideal holiday resort where the unbridled splendour of nature in its raw state could be appreciated whilst at the same time, the traveller did not have to walk far from the Mundaring Station.<sup>9</sup>

Mundaring's reputation for clean air and its slightly elevated position soon made it a popular resort area for convalescents, particularly those suffering from tuberculosis. The notion of clean air also attracted wealthier Perth citizens who purchased land and constructed weekenders. Mahogany Creek Lot 64, on which *Faversham* was later built, was initially purchased by George Rae of Claremont in March 1911. It is more than likely Rae was a speculative purchaser.

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1 Elliot, I., *Mundaring, a history of the Shire, Shire of Mundaring*, Mundaring, 1983, p.112.

2 Elliot, p. 136.

3 Elliot, p. 111.

4 Elliot, p. 136.

5 Elliot, p. 111.

6 Elliot, p. 116

7 Elliot, p. 116.

8 Elliot, p. 42.

9 Elliot, p. 117.

One of the wealthy Perth citizens to buy into the area was Alexander McCallum, who purchased approximately 8 acres (Mahogany Creek Lot 64), on the York Road in September 1911.<sup>10</sup> He and his wife built a small holiday cottage on the property, which they named 'Ballindown'.<sup>11</sup> It was later extended by the McCallums and subsequently renamed *Faversham* by later owners. By the end of 1917, the McCallum's had also purchased Lots 62 and 63, to the east of Lot 64.<sup>12</sup> Lot 64 was bounded on the north by York Road, on the east by Lot 65, on the south by Jacoby Street and on the west by Lots 82 and 63. The addition of Lots 62 and 63, gave the McCallum's a frontage on Coppin Road (the western side of Lot 62 was bounded by Coppin Road).<sup>13</sup>

Alexander Cunningham McCallum was by all accounts a fairly wealthy man. He was born in Langhorne Creek South Australia in 1865<sup>14</sup> and moved to Western Australia from South Australia 1895, just prior to the development crash there. He established an ironmongery and coach building business in Murray Street known as A.C. McCallum Ltd. In later years the business developed into a motor accessory firm.<sup>15</sup> At the time of their purchase of land in Mundaring, the McCallums lived in Beach Street, Cottesloe. Alexander McCallum is listed at this address until 1914, when his permanent address is shown as 'Ballindown'.<sup>16</sup>

Alexander McCallum featured prominently in the local community and made large donations to the Anglican Church. It was through the generosity of his donations, that the Anglican Church came to be built. The foundation stone for the Church of the Epiphany was laid on 27 June 1914. The Church was constructed from local laterite, and it is thought the same stonemason who constructed this building also constructed the stone sections of *Faversham*.<sup>17</sup> Prior to the construction of the church, the McCallums did not feature in the social activities of the local community, indicating the couple moved permanently to Mundaring sometime around 1913-14.

Local folklore records that the McCallums originally used *Faversham* as a holiday cottage.<sup>18</sup> The different materials used in the construction of *Faversham* suggests the house was built in two stages: Stage 1 the weatherboard section, which was probably the holiday home, and Stage 2 the stone section which was added onto the weatherboard cottage when the McCallums made their permanent move to Mundaring. A tentative construction date for the weatherboard section is put at c.1911, and the stone section c.1914. At this stage it is not known why the McCallums decided to move permanently to Mundaring.

Three detached stone buildings – quarters for a housekeeper and two maids, and a billiards room – were probably constructed c.1914. These buildings are known today as Mulberry and Lavender Cottages (the housekeeper's and maids'

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10 Certificate of Title Vol. 484 Fol. 62, Mahogany Creek Lot 64, transfer dated 26 September 1911. The document was drawn up in Rosa's name.

11 This cottage was probably the weatherboard section of *Faversham*.

12 Certificate of Title Vol. 474 Fol. 180, Mahogany Creek Lots 62 and 63, transfer dated 9 December 1917.

13 Certificates of Title Vol. 474 Fol. 180 and Vol. 484 Fol. 62.

14 *West Australian*, 12 August 1941, p. 6d.

15 Information obtained from a history compiled by the Wilkinson-Cox family, who owned the property between 1971 and 1993; Elliot, p. 123; *West Australian*, 12 August 1941, p. 6d.

16 Electoral Rolls for the Legislative Assembly, 1911 – 1914.

17 Elliot, p. 124; History compiled by the Wiltshires in 1993 after their purchase of the property.

18 Bruce Callow & Associates & Eliot, I., Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory, *Faversham*, place no. 23.

quarters) and Cumquat Cottage (the billiards room).<sup>19</sup> A tank stand to the east of these buildings may also have been constructed around this time.

The McCallums travelled overseas every year in the winter. While they were overseas, a local orchardist, Mr Atkinson, managed the property for them and acted as head gardener. McCallum constructed a cottage for this gentleman at the northern end of the property, on Great Eastern Highway.<sup>20</sup> The cottage, which still stands today, is thought to have been constructed in the 1920s.<sup>21</sup> Alexander McCallum was apparently the first person in Mundaring to own a motorcar and he had the first home lighting plant in the district.<sup>22</sup> The loft/garage was probably constructed around the time McCallum purchased his car. The stylistic qualities of the building indicate it was probably built in the 1920s.

McCallum was also a very active member of the Mundaring community. He was patron or benefactor to nearly every sporting group in the town and he took on the role of Father Christmas every year.<sup>23</sup> During World War I, he travelled overseas to help administer the Victoria League Trench Comforts Fund. This Fund was the Western Australian division of the Australian Comforts Fund. An Empire League had been established in Western Australia for some years prior to World War I. In 1915 in Western Australia, the League helped entertain the troops at Fremantle prior to their departure to the Front. Out of this developed the concept of collecting parcels to distribute to all troops at the Front. This activity became known as the 'Trench Comforts Fund'.<sup>24</sup> McCallum was appointed by the state body to represent them at the Front in 1916 and he travelled to France early in 1917 to assist with the distribution of comforts and report back to the Fund.<sup>25</sup> For this work and other community services he was awarded the Order of the British Empire. McCallum died in on 9 August 1941 and his widow sold the property in the same year. They had no children.<sup>26</sup>

*Faversham* was purchased by Leonard Geddes, an accountant of Boronia Avenue, Nedlands in December 1941. He owned the property for seven years before selling it to Norma and Ethel Monger in March 1948.<sup>27</sup>

The Monger sisters were the grand daughters of John Monger who had established a farming property at York called Faversham. The sisters, together with their sister Eileen trained as nurses and in 1929, the three of them opened a private midwifery hospital in Mt. Lawley called 'Faversham'. The hospital closed during World War II and the sisters became involved with nursing in the armed services. In 1941, Norma became the first matron to be appointed to the Pearce Air Nursing Corps. She later went on to form the Western Australian branch of the Royal Australian Nursing Service.<sup>28</sup>

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19 History compiled by the Wiltshires.

20 Information supplied to the Wiltshires by Lilian Puzey, daughter of Mr Atkinson, 1993.

21 The land on which the cottage (place 24 on the Shire of Mundaring's Municipal Inventory) sits was subdivided from Lot 64 in 1953. Certificate of Title Vol. 1108 Fol. 17, transferred 23 July 1953.

22 Elliot, p. 124.

23 *ibid.*

24 Report of Victoria League Trench Comforts Fund, year ending 31 December 1917, pp. 3-4.

25 Report of Victoria League Trench Comforts Fund, p. 4.

26 Elliot, p. 124; Certificate of Title Vol. 484 Fol. 62. Prior to the sale, Rosa had sold Lot 62 to Cesare Julio Casotti on 24 January 1940; *West Australian*, 12 August 1941, p. 6d.

27 Certificates of Title Vol. 1068 Fol. 584, Vol. 484 Fol. 62 and Vol. 1108 Fol. 17, transfer dated 5 March 1948.

28 Oral History Transcript, No. 59: Interview of Ethel and Eileen Monger by Jean Teasdale for Battye Library Oral History Programme, 28 July 1975.

After the war, Norma and Ethel purchased 'Ballindown' and renamed it 'Faversham' after their family home in York. They developed *Faversham* into a private convalescent hospital, with no permanent residents.<sup>29</sup> During the early years of the hospital, the sisters nursed a number of civilian prisoners of war who had survived the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. The hospital was self-sufficient with some food as the sisters grew their own vegetables, fruit and poultry.<sup>30</sup> The verandas on the main house were enclosed to create extra rooms and the detached billiard room at the rear of the house (Cumquat Cottage) was converted into a kitchen. Lavender and Mulberry Cottages were used by the sisters as their residences.<sup>31</sup>

Norma and Ethel sub divided a portion of their land (comprising Mahogany Creek Lots 65) in 1956. Two blocks were purchased by the Perth Diocesan Trustees, while the remainder of the block remained in the Mongers' hands.<sup>32</sup> Further sub division of Mahogany Creek Lots 64 and 65 occurred in 1967 with the land on which *Faversham* sat becoming Lot 6. The sisters sold the remaining land they still held, including *Faversham*, to John and Marian Lenegan in July 1971.<sup>33</sup> On the same day, the Lenegans sold *Faversham* to the Wilkinson-Cox family.<sup>34</sup>

The Wilkinson-Cox family restored the main house, removing the enclosures to the veranda and replacing the corrugated iron roof with new zincalume sheeting. In 1984, a new room was constructed on the eastern side of Mulberry Cottage. This addition necessitated the destruction of an existing structure on the eastern side of the Cottage.<sup>35</sup> The 1984 modifications included the removal of this existing structure and replacing it with a new laundry, two toilets, bathroom, and bedroom. Minor alterations were also carried out to Mulberry Cottage: existing windows on the northern and eastern sides were converted into doors. The northern door became the new entry into the Cottage. The new eastern door provided access to the new bedroom and bathroom facilities. An existing door on the southern side of the original building was retained. Access to the laundry and external toilet were from the eastern side of the new additional. No alterations were made to the other two Cottages.<sup>36</sup> The family also added a swimming pool to the western side of the house. While in the hands of the Wilkinson-Cox family the property was again referred to as 'Ballindown'.<sup>37</sup>

James and Sue Wiltshire purchased in June 1993.<sup>38</sup> The Wiltshires converted the three Cottages to function as self-contained tourist accommodation. Lavender Cottage, which had been the original laundry and maids' rooms, was converted into a single self-contained cottage with an entry room, bedroom, sitting room, dining and kitchen area and a toilet and bathroom. Cumquat Cottage was converted into a two-room self-contained cottage with kitchen/dining area,

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29 Oral History Transcript No. 59.

30 Oral History Transcript No. 59.

31 History compiled by the Wiltshires; information supplied by Maureen Tie of the Mundaring and Hills Historical Society.

32 Certificates of Title Vol. 1298 Fol. 521, Vol. 1197 Fol. 630 and Vol. 530 Fol. 157A.

33 Certificate of Title Vol. 530 Fol. 157A, transfer dated 30 July 1971. The transfer included a portion of Mahogany Creek Lots 64 and 65 being Lots 4, 5 and 6.

34 Certificate of Title Vol. 530 Fol. 158A. On the title the Wilkinson-Cox family is named as Mipat Pty Ltd. The transfer from the Lenegans took place on the 30 July 1971.

35 As this structure no longer exists it is difficult to determine when it was built. It appears to have been separate from Mulberry Cottage, so it is likely it was constructed during the Monger sisters' occupation.

36 Shire of Mundaring building license number 11767, dated 21 August 1984.

37 History compiled by the Wiltshires.

38 Certificate of Title Vol. 1595 Fol. 787.

bedroom and toilet facilities. Extensions were made to the western side of this building to accommodate the new toilet and bathroom facilities. This new extension was incorporated into the earlier 1984 extensions to Mulberry Cottage. Minor alterations were also made to Mulberry Cottage by bricking up the door on the northern side of the building.<sup>39</sup> Many customers of the nearby restaurant, Loose Box, were known to stay at *Faversham* during the period in which accommodation was offered at the place.

The National Trust of Australia (WA) classified *Faversham* in May 1995. *Faversham* was placed on the Shire of Mundaring's Municipal Inventory in April 1997.

In the early 21st century, *Faversham* was used as a private residence by Mr and Mrs Wiltshire and as a function centre for weddings, while the detached cottages at the rear are used as self-contained tourist accommodation. The Wiltshires also ran a herd of alpacas on the grounds.

In 2006, *Faversham* was bought by The Elms Corporation. The new owners intend to use Faversham House as a residence and continue to let the cottages as tourist accommodation.<sup>40</sup>

### 13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

*Faversham* comprises a single-storey stone, weatherboard and iron residence constructed c.1911-14. Associated with the residence are three stone cottages, (c.1914), a weatherboard and corrugated galvanised iron stable block (c.1914), a corrugated galvanised iron loft/garage (c.1918) and a tank stand (c.1914). All of these buildings were constructed by Alexander and Rosa McCallum.

*Faversham* is situated on the northern side of Jacoby Street on 2.1 hectares of land in a residential area to the west of Mundaring townsite. The houses on either side of *Faversham* sit on large rural blocks. To the south of the property is the Railway Reserves Heritage Trail, which runs between Jacoby and Phillips Streets. The land rises up gently to the north with the residence sitting at the top of this gentle rise. The land then falls away gently to the north. The house sits approximately 103 metres back from the road and is partially obscured by native trees (such as *Eucalyptus callophylla* and *Eucalyptus marginata*). The area immediately inside the boundary fence is used as a paddock for alpacas.

Several outbuildings are located on the northern (or rear) side of the main house: three detached cottages lie close to the house, while stables are located about thirty metres to the north east of the house, a tall timber tank stand is located just to the south of the stables and a combined loft/garage lies further to the north east of the stables.

A new four bay carport is located approximately ten metres to the east of the main residence and a swimming pool lies approximately ten metres to the west of the house. Mature plantings of exotic trees, such as English oaks (*Quercus robur*), Radiata pines (*Pinus radiata*), London plane tree (*Platanus acerfolia*), Jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), Coral tree (*Erythrina indica*), English yew (*Taxus baccata*), Liquidamber (*Liquidamber styraciflua*) Mulberry tree (*Morus nigra*), various Citrus trees and other unidentified species, are planted around the house and outbuildings. Directly in front of the house is a small lawned area

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<sup>39</sup> No building licenses were viewed for these alterations however, Sue Wiltshire related that the changes were made shortly after she and her husband purchased the property.

Conversation between Sue Wiltshire and the consultant, 27 January 2004.

<sup>40</sup> Conversation between HCWA staff and Ruth Philips at site visit, 21 July 2006.



which is clearly marked off from the 'bush' area to the south by a laterite stone wall. This wall does not date to the original construction period of the house.

### **Main House**

The main house is a single storey structure constructed from random rubble stone walling, (with brick quoins to corners, window and door openings) and weatherboards. The western end of the house is constructed from local laterite, while the eastern end is timber framed walling clad with weatherboards; apart from the north east corner which is the same laterite construction as the western end. The hipped roof is covered with zincalume. A veranda, which completely encircles the house, features a timber floor with chamfered timber columns and a simple lattice valance and angled cross pieces at the top of each of the columns. The rendered chimneystacks have a double row of string lines. Stylistically the house is best described as a simple form of Federation Queen Anne.

The house has an asymmetrical plan with a formal dining room opening off the eastern side of a large entry hall, while on the western side is the master bedroom. The main entry hall leads into a large loggia, lit by a skylight, which provides access to other rooms in the house. A second door, on the northern side of the dining room, provides access to a secondary corridor which leads to other rooms on the eastern side of the house and the kitchen in the north east corner.

The internal walls are plastered, either over stonework or lath and plaster over a stud frame.<sup>41</sup> The ceilings are lath and plaster and the floors are timber. The formal rooms have plaster ceiling roses and plaster picture rails. Casement windows are found throughout the house. French doors, leading out onto the veranda, can be found in the main bedroom, second bedroom and the small dining room (rooms 4, 9 and 11). French doors also lead onto the veranda from room 12, however they are not currently in use. The formal areas of the house feature high decorative skirting boards, while lower boards are found in other areas of the house. The doors have retained their door furniture which feature brass knobs with matching finger plates and escutcheons. There are two styles: those in the weatherboard section of the house feature an Art Nouveau style floral motif while those in the stone section of the house are less exuberant with a bead and reel design surrounding fleur-de-lis motifs at the top and bottom of the plates.

The front door is flanked by casement windows of leaded glass with an Art Nouveau floral motif highlighted in coloured glass. This motif is repeated in the fanlight above the door. The formal dining room (room 2), has a bay window at the eastern end of the room and a projecting window in the south west corner. Both sets of windows are casements and have the same leaded glass design as found in the front door.

The dining room has a coved ceiling which is divided into bays by plaster ribbing which runs down to a plaster picture rail. The point where the ribs intersect is decorated with a flower motif. Reproduction light fittings hang from elaborate plaster ceiling roses. A fireplace is positioned opposite the projecting window and features red rectangular tiles to the lower third of the chimneybreast. The timber mantle piece features a stylised scroll design. The mantle piece and tiles are not

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<sup>41</sup> Previous owner, Mrs Sue Wiltshire, advised that laths in many parts of the house were constructed of expanded metal. This was discovered when installing air conditioning. (Correspondence 5 April 2004)

original. The room was apparently referred to as the ballroom when the McCallums' owned the property.<sup>42</sup>

The main bedroom (room 4), has a bay at the western end, with french doors leading out onto the veranda. The fireplace has a simple timber mantle piece with a mirrored section between the upper shelf and the lower shelf.

The large loggia off the entry hall (room 3) has a coved ceiling similar to that of the dining room. The flat ceiling sections features a large, centrally located skylight composed of 16 panes of stippled glass. The outer panes form a border, with red in the corners and yellow in between, while the central panes are obscure, white glass. Beyond the glassed area the ceiling is pressed metal with a repetitive floral design. The room has a fireplace tiled with rectangular tiles which are not original. On top of the tiled hearth is a slow combustion stove which may date to the occupancy of the Monger sisters. The Wiltshires consider that the room may originally have functioned as the dining room.

Room 5 is a bathroom. Access to this room is via a short corridor leading north from the loggia or from the main bedroom. The room features white rectangular tiles to the walls with light blue skirt tiles and dado tiles. The floor has tessellated tiles. The enamelled, freestanding bath may be original, while the pedestal sink and toilet are more recent additions.

The library (room 7) features a bay window, framed by a plaster arch and a fireplace which has been altered to accommodate a modern cast iron combustion stove. The high timber mantelpiece is not original.

The northern end of the corridor has been blocked off and a secondary toilet fitted. This corridor formerly gave access to the exterior. The rear door and skylight are still in place (visible from the exterior). The southern wall to room 8 has been created with stud walling and plaster board.

Room 11 has been set up as a bedroom with an ensuite bathroom fitted into a portion of room 12 (the western portion of this room is used as an office). The new stud dividing wall in room 12 has been installed so that it can be easily removed without damaging the original fabric. The french doors in room 12 that opened onto the veranda have been blocked off from the inside, but left insitu on the outside. New glass doors have been inserted into the east wall of room 11 and the original double hung window removed.

The secondary corridor (room 10) leading from the formal dining room has a built in timber cupboard on the eastern side. The corridor leads into an east-west passage which gives access to the kitchen and a small office (room 12a) at the eastern end. The room at the western end of the kitchen, may possibly have been a pantry. Today it functions as a small office cum storage area which leads into the main kitchen. The kitchen has retained original doors, windows and fireplace, although the decorative ceiling rose is probably not original. The fireplace features a double firebox with high, timber mantelpieces. The ceiling is presently displaying some damage due to water penetration.

A small cellar is located beneath the small office area to the west of the kitchen. It is accessed via exterior stairs to the west of the kitchen. Timber steps lead down to a ledged and sheeted door. The interior has a concrete floor, plaster board ceiling and modern timber cabinets across the southern and western walls. The walls are of stone construction except the northern wall which is weatherboards.

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<sup>42</sup> Information supplied by the Wiltshires.

This wall forms the southern side of the staircase. The northern side of the staircase is stone.

The house is generally in good condition, with the exception of the damage to the plaster ceiling in the kitchen and some damaged floorboards on the veranda. A high degree of original fabric has been retained throughout.

### **Cottages**

The three cottages are currently used as self-contained tourist accommodation units, consequently minor alterations have been made to the interiors. They are referred to as Mulberry, Cumquat and Lavender. All three are constructed of random rubble stone walling with brick quoins, and corrugated galvanised iron roofs. They echo the style of the main house, although in a simpler form.

#### **Mulberry**

The name for the cottage is derived from a mature mulberry tree growing on its northern side. The cottage has a gable roof and a new entry created on the northern side (there was formerly a window in this location). Doorways on the southern side of the building have been blocked up. The doorway at the western end has been filled with random rubble stone walling, while the one to the east has been filled with weatherboards. An air-conditioning unit has been fitted to the top of the eastern door. The easternmost door appears to be a later opening, while that to the west was the original.

A new brick extension butts up against the eastern side of the building. An attempt has been made to blend this new addition with the old with the application of pebble dash render to the brickwork and brick 'quoins' to openings and corners.

The interior plan features a lounge/dining area in the original section with a bedroom and ensuite bathroom and toilet to the new section. Evidence that the lounge/dining room was once divided into two rooms can be seen in the ceiling where the remains of a wall plate (running north-south) is still visible.

The walls of the original section are plastered and the ceiling is plaster with battens. The timber floor is covered with carpet. From the interior it is possible to see that the doorways in the southern wall have been retained in situ. The French doors of the western most opening have become a glass cabinet, while the door to the east has been converted to open shelving. The addition to the east has a concrete floor covered with carpet, plastered walls and a projecting bay window. The ensuite has a tiled floor and modern fittings.

The cottage is in good condition and has retained a high degree of original fabric.

#### **Cumquat**

This cottage was originally the billiard room during the McCallum's occupancy and was then later used as a kitchen when the property was a convalescent home. The building has a hipped roof to three sides (clad with corrugated galvanized iron), which extends down over the windows on the eastern side and the door on the northern side, to form awnings. Curved, timber brackets support these awnings. The rendered brick chimneystack is the same as the main residence.

The southern side features a gable end decorated with pebbledash render and battens. Below the apex of the gable is a skillion veranda roof which is intersected by a breezeway connecting the cottage to the main house. A set of four casement windows, with fanlights, is located in the southern wall. Entry

doors are located on the northern and southern sides (although the door on the northern side is currently not in use). Both doors are ledged and braced and have fanlights.

An extension has been added to the western side of the building and joins onto the new extension to Mulberry Cottage. The extension creates a new entry point to the western side of Cumquat Cottage.

Entry to the Cottage is through either the original southern door or the new entry porch on the north. The original section contains a lounge/dining room while the new section contains an ensuite bathroom and a bedroom. Access to the new rooms on the western side is via a new door. This wall previously had a set of casement windows similar to those on the eastern side.

The walls of the original section are plastered, while the floor is timber. The plaster ceiling is coved and features a pair of plaster ceiling roses. A modern light fitting has been fitted between the roses. Evidence of the room's former use as a kitchen is clear from the fireplace, which has the type of high mantelpiece usually found in kitchens. The fireplace is now occupied by a modern potbelly stove.

The addition has a concrete floor covered with tiles and carpet. The bathroom has been equipped with modern fittings.

The building is in good condition and has contained a moderate percentage of original fabric.

#### Lavender

Lavender cottage has a hipped roof, clad with corrugated galvanized iron, which extends down over the windows on the eastern and southern sides and a projecting wing on the northern side. Curved timber brackets support the awnings. The chimneystack is the same as those on the main house.

On the western side is an enclosed porch with a skillion roof. The upper section on the southern side has been enclosed with weatherboards, while the eastern and northern sides have been fitted with windows above which is a narrow band of asbestos cement sheeting. The original timber veranda posts remain in situ. Below the infill, the wall is random rubble stone with brick quoins.

The building formerly functioned as a laundry with two bedrooms for maids. The original arched opening on the western side has been partially filled with bricks and a new door inserted. To the north of the doorway is a fixed window with nine panes, set high up in the wall. The small projecting wing on the northern side of the cottage appears to have been a small porch which gave access to an outside toilet. The original louvre window to the toilet section remains. The western side of the veranda has been filled in with brickwork to the bottom and asbestos cement sheeting above.

The interior plan is a tiled entry area (room 1) on the western side (formerly the laundry), which gives access to a bathroom (room 1a) to the north, a lounge room (room 2) to the east and a bedroom (room 4) to the south. The entry area has a tongued and grooved ceiling with evidence in the north-west corner of a flue which would have been required for a laundry copper. The doorways to the bathroom, lounge and bedroom are new openings.

The walls and ceilings in rooms 2 and 4 are plaster with plaster ceiling roses. Both rooms have fireplaces in one corner and share a common chimney (south east and north west corners respectively). The north and west walls in room 3 display the stone walling and brick quoins as viewed on the exterior, although

these interior walls have been painted. The ceiling in room 3 is skillion in form and clad with ripple iron. The windows to rooms 2 and 4 are casements, while room 3 has fixed and louvred windows. Rooms 2 and 4 were originally the maids' rooms, while room 3 (currently the dining room) was the porch which gave access to these individual rooms.

The fireplaces have retained their original timber mantle pieces.

The cottage is in good condition and has retained a high degree of original fabric.

### **Outbuildings**

#### **Stables**

This building is made from a combination of corrugated galvanised iron and weatherboards. It has a skillion corrugated galvanised iron roof. The building is divided into four stalls which open out into a paddock on the western side. The stalls originally faced east, however the orientation was changed when the land was sub-divided.

#### **Loft/Garage**

This building is constructed entirely of corrugated galvanised iron, except for weatherboard cladding to the apex of the gable at the southern end of the structure. The single storey section on the southern side was originally used as the garage, later converted to an office and is now used as a storage area. The original service pit remains beneath the present floor covering. The northern section, which is two-storey, was used as a hayloft and general storage area for grain. The original chaff chute remains in situ.

#### **Tank Stand**

This structure lies to the south of the stables. It is a tall timber structure, approximately five metres high with a timber platform on which sits a round corrugated galvanised iron tank. The tank is not currently used.

#### **Other Features**

A modern, below ground swimming pool is located to the west of the main house. It is fitted with a pool security fence with a shade gazebo on the northern side.

The cottage formerly occupied by the gardener is still standing to the north of the main residence with a street address on Great Eastern Highway. The subdivision of the northern part of the Lot 64 has alienated this building from the rest of the estate. The cottage is a simple weatherboard and corrugated iron building with verandas to the front and side. The southern side veranda has been enclosed. The front door, which does not address the main road, faces west.

### **13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

The Queen Anne style became a popular architectural style for residences during the end of the 19th century and into the pre World War I era. Many very imposing residences remain in Western Australia, such as *Earlsferry* at Bassendean, *Halliday House* at Bayswater and *Nulsen Haven* at Redcliffe.

During the Inter-War and early post World War II period many of these large homes were converted into private hospitals. Examples of this practise include: Stott Residence; Claremont; Stranraer, Subiaco; Harrow, Subiaco; *Guppy's Residence*, Victoria Street, Guildford; *Earlsferry*, Annesley, Mt Lawley; and Moss

Street Lodge, Fremantle. Both Earlsferry and Annesley have since been converted back to private residences.<sup>43</sup>

Many families moved to the 'hills' during the first quarter of the 20th century to take advantage of its 'healthy' environment. The 'healthiness' of the hills was unashamedly advertised by the publicans of both the Mundaring Hotel and the *Goldfields Weir Hotel*.<sup>44</sup> Some of these families made a permanent move such as the Haines and Tobias families in Hartung Street.<sup>45</sup> Others came for holidays, staying in boarding houses that sprang up around this time, such as Temuka on Great Eastern Highway in Mundaring, while others built holiday homes.<sup>46</sup> These holiday homes were often built by company owners such as Mr McBean (owner of the shipping firm McBean and Deeson), or employees in upper management such as Mr Rae (manager at Foy's) and Mr Hobbs (manager at Plaistowe).<sup>47</sup>

Accommodation for servants in 19th century Western Australia is not well documented and evidence of this type of accommodation is hard to find. Servants were a common feature in Perth for the middle and upper classes in the 19th and early 20th century. While it is highly likely that in the smaller homes the maid did not 'live in', it seems inconceivable that this was the case for the larger homes and homes in rural areas. The lack of evidence for accommodation for servants can probably be put down to the destruction of detached dwellings, when the land around the larger homes was sub-divided, or in the case of non-detached accommodation, the evidence is no longer obvious in the main building.

*Faversham* is a representative example of the Queen Anne style of architecture that was popular around the turn of the 19th century. It is also an example of the shift by some Perth residents in establishing a holiday house in the hills before shifting permanently to live in the district. In addition, the place retains uncommon evidence of accommodation provided for the servants' of the house by their employer.

#### **13.4 KEY REFERENCES**

No key references.

#### **13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH**

An inspection in the roof space may determine definitively whether the weatherboard section was built first, and reveal more information on the ceiling laths.

Information concerning servant accommodation is an area that has received very little attention. The Heritage Council database has no individual listing for this type of accommodation.

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<sup>43</sup> HCWA place nos. 00128, 03260, 00140, 08035 and 03693. Earlsferry, Halliday House, Nulsen Haven, and Annesley have been entered in the Register of Heritage Places.

<sup>44</sup> Advertisement in the *Motorist and Wheelman*, 20 May 1924, 10.

<sup>45</sup> HCWA assessment for 27 Hartung Street, Mundaring, data no. 8524.

<sup>46</sup> Municipal Inventory for the Shire of Mundaring.

<sup>47</sup> Elliot, p. 124, from information obtained from Mrs Gladys York of Dalkeith on 16 February 1979.