



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

Permanent Entry

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)

- 4.3 Developing institutions
- 8.6.2 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
- 8.6.4 Making places for worship
- 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 306 Domestic activities
- 406 Religion

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning demonstrates influences of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style typical of many rural churches constructed in the 1920s. (Criterion 1.1)

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning is valued for the pleasing use of materials, scale and proportion of the buildings, and the setting that contributes to the townscape in Trayning. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2 HISTORIC VALUE

The construction of *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* was a result of State Government policies that opened up the region for agriculture including the provision of railways to facilitate successful farming. (Criterion 2.1)

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning was designed by prominent architectural firm Eales & Cohen who were active in the first several decades of the 20th century and designed a number of ecclesiastical and other buildings in the State. (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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning has served the Anglican congregation of Trayning and the surrounding area for 80 years and in 2009 continues to serve a wider congregation with its additional association with the Uniting Church. (Criterion 2.3)

11.3 SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The site of *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* contains intact evidence of the, now demolished, earlier church (1924) that could reveal, through archaeological investigation, further detail about its construction and use. (Criterion 3.2)

11.4 SOCIAL VALUE

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning continues to have cultural, spiritual and social associations for the local Anglican community over an 80 year period and more recently similar associations for the local community of the Uniting Church. (Criterion 4.1)

All Saints Anglican Church Trayning adds to a sense of place in the small township of Trayning with a significant presence on a corner site. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1 RARITY

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning is a representative example of a small rural Church with influences of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style. (Criterion 6.1)

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning demonstrates the characteristics of religious and cultural activities associated with the Anglican Church in a small rural community. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

Maintenance has taken place over a period of many years. However, the cumulative effects of weathering are evident on the external timber elements of the church. There are structural issues associated with the rear (east) section of the church, particularly the northeast corner, likely presenting a structurally unstable situation. There is also evidence of deterioration of the masonry at the external vestry entry, previous repairs at the north end of the church, and the ground level around the church perimeter has built up to a level that is restricting the airflow through the sub floor vents. The interior has been maintained at a high level, although there is a serious crack in the ceiling in the vicinity of the fleche. Overall *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* is in fair to good condition.

12.4 INTEGRITY

The original design and functional intention of the place is clear. The church is still a place of worship for Trayning and the surrounding area. *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* retains a high degree of integrity.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning retains much of its original fabric, and has a high degree of authenticity.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Irene Sauman, Historian, and Laura Gray, Heritage and Conservation Consultant, in April 2007, with amendments and/or additions by Office of Heritage staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning comprises a single storey masonry, asbestos cement and corrugated iron church (1926) designed by architects Eales & Cohen and showing influences of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style. The former Rectory is privately owned and occupied, and does not form part of this assessment

Land in the Trayning district was first taken up in a pastoral lease in 1867, but it was the discovery of gold in the Yilgarn and Eastern Goldfields, followed by the construction of the Eastern Goldfields Railway line in the 1890s, that encouraged further interest in the area. Agricultural settlement followed in the early 1900s and an agricultural railway line through the district was opened in 1911. Trayning was a stopping place on the line and a townsite was gazetted in 1912, developing as the administrative centre of the district.¹

Trayning initially came within the Church of England's Rural Deanery of Northam and in 1951 the eastern part of this was renamed Eastern Deanery, which included Bencubbin, Nungarin, Bruce Rock, Kellerberrin, Merredin, Narembeen, Wyalkatchem and Koorda.²

In the 1920s, the agricultural areas of the State went through a period of prosperity and rapid growth. The population increases were marked by the breaking up of large parishes into smaller areas, and the ensuing construction of more church buildings. In 1924, Trayning was located within Wyalkatchem parish and the rector, F. M. Oliver, lived in Trayning. Rev Oliver was active in having a number of churches built in the parish during the 1920s.³

Church records show Trayning Lot 41, on the corner of Coronation and Mary Streets, was purchased from W. H. Lamb, former parish secretary, while the adjoining Lot 42 was the site reserved for the Church by the Government.⁴ The parish clearly preferred the corner site and it was there that Archbishop Riley laid the foundation stone of the first All Saints Anglican Church on 26 October 1924. The building, a concrete block construction built by Higgs Brothers, was dedicated on 17 December 1924. Physical evidence indicates that this church was located to the rear

¹ Rice, J. C., *Wyalkatchem: A History of the District*, Wyalkatchem Shire Council, 1993, pp. 5-9, 26-27; Gunzberg, A. & Austin, J. *Rails Through the Bush*, Light Railway Research Society of Australia, Melbourne, 1997, pp. 206-07; *West Australian Government Gazette*, 18 March 1912, p. 1230. For development of Trayning see HCWA assessment 02596 Trayning Police Station & fmr Police Quarters.

² Doncaster, Edward W., *Historical record of all buildings used for public worship in the Diocese of Perth*, 1953, Microfilm ACC 668A.

³ Doncaster, E.W., *Records of the Church of England in WA*, 1951, Microfilm ACC 505A.

⁴ Certificate of Title, Vol. 881 Fol. 4, 25 February 1924.

of the Lot. Within months, problems had developed with extensive cracks appearing in both rear corners.⁵

On 31 July 1925, the church was inspected by the Public Health department, who gave the parish 28 days for remedial work to be carried out as the building appeared unstable. The required work was not done and the church was closed. The parish asked architects Eales & Cohen to design additions to stabilise the building. The architects instead recommended rebuilding, advising that the church foundations were unstable. Their advice was to build the new structure with 'an 11-inch hollow brick wall up to windowsill level and complete the walling above with the concrete blocks taken from the existing building, rendered externally with stucco and whitened'. The window heads would be Gothic shaped 'as at Manjimup', and while a 'shingle roof was a great help towards giving a finished and pleasing appearance...even with iron painted red the effect would be good'.⁶

Joseph Herbert Eales (b. 1864, Devon) served articles with E. H. Harbottle and then took two years gaining experience in church restoration. In 1887, after time in Europe, he emigrated to Australia, going first to Melbourne as a draughtsman, and later commencing private practice at Ballarat. In 1897 he came to Fremantle to practice with Charles Oldham. This partnership lasted until 1906, after which Eales established his practice in Perth, before going into partnership with Eustace Cohen in 1913, a partnership that lasted until Cohen's death in June 1938.⁷

Eustace Gresley Cohen (b. 1882, London) was articled in Chester, where he would have observed many mock Tudor buildings. Cohen's time in England also coincided with a boom in the Arts and Crafts movement, which gave him a knowledge of half-timber construction and a personal style based upon a free interpretation of the Arts and Crafts style. In c.1905, Cohen emigrated to Australia and purchased 'Beachlands' near Busselton where he farmed and raised horses. He did not practice architecture full-time again until forming Eales & Cohen in 1913.⁸

For the parish, containing the cost of the new church was a major concern and it was decided to use the existing cement blocks for the bottom section of the walls with asbestos-clad timber framing above. Tenders were called for pulling down the 1924 church and cleaning and stacking the building materials. George Riley was awarded the contract for that work on 1 April 1926, with a price of £51.⁹ Builder James R. Parker was awarded the contract for the new All Saints Church with an initial price of £780. The Church Committee had decided not to line the building internally to cut costs, but the architects stated that 'your committee does

5 Doncaster, E.W., ACC 505A, op cit; Anglican Church archives, Batty Library, ACC 1914A, Item 19, correspondence 1924-26 & Item 27, correspondence & receipts, 1924-38; physical evidence.

6 Anglican Church archives, Item 19, op cit; Doncaster, Edward W., ACC 505A, op cit.

7 Pitt Morison, Margaret, 'Immigrant Architects in Western Australia, 1886-1905', (unpublished, 1983) p. 5.

8 Molyneux, Ian, 'Bunbury National Estate Study' (unpublished, 1978), p. 81. For representative buildings by Eales & Cohen, see Comparative in this assessment.

9 Anglican Church archives, Item 19, op cit.

not appreciate how hideous the interior of the little Church will be if not so lined'. Parker's price including the interior lining was £794 0s 6d.¹⁰

The architects recommended reinforced concrete foundations on a good sand cushion, and during construction added five small concrete buttresses to the height of the cement block walling, at an extra cost of £15. Parker had to make another 300 or so new cement blocks, as those in the existing building were 'of so poor a nature that only a proportion of them could be reused'.¹¹

All Saints Anglican Church was consecrated on Sunday 28 November 1926, by the Rt Rev W.E. Elsey, Bishop of Kalgoorlie, under commission from the Bishop of Perth, Rev C. O. Leaver. All Saints Anglican Church was the first of three Church of England churches consecrated in a week in the region, the other two being at Wyalkatchem and Bencubbin and all had been built with the encouragement of Rev F. M. Oliver. At Trayning, the Church was filled to overflowing for the consecration service and 42 of the congregation took part in the rite of confirmation. After the service, afternoon tea was provided in the Trayning hall by the Church Ladies Guild.¹²

The Church pews were designed and made by Perth furniture maker J. A. Backhouse. A bell was supplied by WA Government Railways at a cost of £7 10s 0d. It was hung in a bell tower comprising two timber uprights with a canopy roof erected beside the Church.¹³

Before the Church had been completed, plans were being prepared for construction of the Rectory. Eales & Cohen provided a sketch plan of a residence that would complement the Church, but this building was considered too costly. James Parker was contracted to build the Rectory after the Church had been dedicated. Materials for the timber-framed asbestos clad building were supplied from Millar Bros and State Sawmills. The roof of the Rectory was originally painted red to match the roof of the Church. The Rectory was completed in November 1927, at which time Trayning became a separate parish under F. M. Oliver.¹⁴

The annual report of the parish Vestry to 30 April 1928, noted that the total debt on the Church was £784 5s 4d, with £650 owing to 'the Bank' and the balance to the Diocesan Trustees, while the debt on the Rectory was £777 17s 0d including interest, owed wholly to the Diocesan Trustees. A sum of over £1,000 had been raised during the year, largely by direct giving from parishioners, and £300 of this had covered the cost for Church furniture, a lighting plant and fencing of the property. It was

10 Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 21, correspondence 1926-28.

11 Anglican Church archives, Item 21 op cit; 9 August 1926, Receipt from Eales & Cohen, 'In settlement of account rendered for professional services in connection with Rebuilding of All Saints Church, Trayning'.

12 *North-Eastern Wheatbelt Tribune*, 4 December 1926, p. 1.

13 Drawing of church pew designs, by J.A. Backhouse, Anglican Church archives, Item 21, op cit and correspondence 14 September 1926.

14 Doncaster, Edward W., op cit; Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 22, 24 November 1927; photograph, 1933, 7290B/5, courtesy Battye Library.

expected that if this level of involvement continued the debt on *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* would soon be paid.¹⁵

Canon Alfred Burton took over as Rector at Trayning on 1 May 1928, as locum tenens for Rev Oliver who was visiting England for a year. Rev Oliver recorded various pieces of information in an exercise book that he left for Canon Burton in his new appointment. Among the notes was the suggestion: 'if possible have hedge planted around Church & Rectory fence, also trees around buildings and creepers over back fence to cut out horrible back yard views. Trees on each side of drive to garage would improve appearance'.¹⁶ Domestic matters included the fact that the members of the Ladies Guild usually cleaned the Church, Mrs J. M. Felgate attended to the altar flowers, and Mrs W. Ager would do washing and cleaning if required by Mrs Burton.¹⁷

From 1929-32 there was no resident minister at Trayning, with the ministers of the adjoining parishes of Nungarin (Rev L. G. Courtney), Koorda (Rev L. E. Brown) and Mt Marshall (Rev W. K. Harris) ministering at All Saints Church at various times. The Rectory was reported at 30 June 1931 as being occupied by a paying tenant. Little inroad had been made on the building loans. Even meeting the commitments of interest payments, let alone reducing the capital, had become increasingly difficult as the Depression deepened. In 1934, the Diocesan Trustees paid out the bank loan on the Church for the parish, agreeing to accept £25 a year off the debt in the meantime.¹⁸

From 1932 to 1937, Trayning came within the Mt Marshall-Koorda parish under Rev J. Paice. From 1937, the place was part of the Bencubbin-Nungarin parish and the Rector appears to have occupied the Nungarin rectory for at least part of the time into the late 1940s. Rectors from 1937 included Rev A. F. J. Bain (1937-40), H. P. V. Hodge (1940-43), W. S. Bastian (1943-46), E. H. Arblaster (1946-47), J. F. A. Dobson and H. S. Napper (1948-49), and F. W. Pitcher (1949-53).

St Thomas's Church, Nungarin was condemned and demolished in 1949, and the parish centre moved to Trayning. The Nungarin Rectory was rented out and Rev Pitcher reported that he was occupying the Trayning Rectory. A plan was drawn up by Hobbs, Winning & Leighton for proposed alterations and additions to the place. The physical evidence indicates that the plan was not followed exactly, and that there have been subsequent additions to the place. The cost of the work done to the Rectory in 1949 was borne by the Diocesan Trustees.¹⁹

15 Trayning Parish annual report to 30 April 1928, Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 23.

16 Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 9, directory of Trayning parish (undated), pp. 39-40.

17 Anglican Church archives, Item 9, op cit.

18 Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 24, finance committee minutes, 1931-33.

19 Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 31, 1949 correspondence; Plan, 'Proposed alterations & additions to the Rectory at Trayning', Hobbs, Winning & Leighton, April 1948, Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 28, 1925-52.

On Remembrance Day 11 November 1951, the Chawner Memorial Lych Gate was dedicated by the Rural Dean, Rev D. R. Bazely in the presence of a large congregation. The Lych Gate was in memory of Henry Llewellyn Chawner, a Churchwarden who died in 1948. The Gate was 'erected by Mr. Coates, Mr. Keene and Mr Barnes' and was reported as having made 'a great improvement to the appearance of the Church'. Allan Keene was the Rector's Warden, Eric Barnes was Vestry Secretary and Mr Coates (one of the Coates Bros, who were farmers) was the People's Warden.²⁰

Rev Pitcher's annual report of 30 April 1952 documents his struggles to tend to such a large parish, and the lack of success he had in visiting his parishioners due to the pressure of other work and the high cost of petrol and car maintenance. A major task was providing religious instruction to the children in the five schools in the parish. He was heartened by the gradual increase in attendances at the two Sunday services at All Saints Church, which had increased from a total of 2,528 in 1950 to 3,195 in 1952.²¹

Rev Henry Thomas Sumpton occupied the Rectory from 1954 to at least 1965.²² Although Parish boundaries were unchanged to any extent, by 1961 the parish had been renamed the Parish of Trayning. There were seven places in the parish where church services were held at this time. Church records show that electricity was installed at *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* in 1961. In 1964, two Sunday school classes were being held each week, with an average of 32 children attending in total. That year, nine baptisms but no marriages were performed in the Church.²³

In the 1960s, rural populations were declining as amalgamation of farms and greater mechanisation reduced labour requirements. It is unclear whether there was another resident minister at Trayning after Rev Sumpton left in the mid 1960s, but by 1970, the Rectory had been rented out.

In the mid 1970s, poor seasons for farming resulted in a further period of decline in rural populations, which had a detrimental impact on church congregations and their ability to support a resident minister.²⁴ In 1981, the Perth Diocese paid \$500 for Trayning Lot 42, adjoining *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning*, and both lots were subdivided horizontally, creating Lot 340 (the site of the Church) and Lot 341 (the site of the Rectory). The Rectory was then sold.

In the 1990s, in an effort to counteract the problems of shrinking numbers of parishioners as well as reduced financial resources and the difficulty of acquiring a resident minister, the various denominations in many rural parishes made arrangements to combine their services or to share the

20 'Rector's report for year ended 30 April 1952', Anglican Church archives, Item 28, op cit.

21 Anglican Church archives, Item 28, p cit.

22 Legislative Assembly Electoral Rolls, Mount Marshall Ward, 1950-75.

23 Anglican Church archives, Battye Library, ACC 1914A, Item 30, correspondence 1961-64.

24 'Struggling rural churches need help to survive', *Western Impact*, Vol. 25 No. 5, June 2005, p. 1.

use of a Church building. Lay preachers and honorary ministers, some of them women, took the services and ministered to parishioners.²⁵

The Trayning parish became the Mukinbudin-Mount Marshall parish with churches at Mukinbudin, Trayning, Nungarin and Beacon; a total of four churches where there had previously been as many as eight. An arrangement was made for All Saints Anglican Church to be shared by the Trayning congregation of the Anglican parish and the Trayning congregation of the Uniting Church, itself an amalgamation in 1977 of the Methodist Church and part of the Presbyterian Church and the Congregational Union.²⁶

On 10 November 1996, *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* celebrated its 70th anniversary, and the bell tower was reconstructed. Among those who attended the celebrations was Mr Wallace (Wally) Felgate, who was the first child christened in the Church. Mr Felgate donated the funds for the purchase of a processional cross in memory of his two brothers who died while serving in the armed forces during World War II. Ronald Cruickshank, owner of the former Rectory, still rings the Church bell whenever a child is born in the district.²⁷

In 2007, All Saints Anglican Church is regularly utilised by the Anglican and Uniting Church congregations of Trayning. Both congregations and their associated parishes are ministered by a female cleric. The former Rectory is privately owned and occupied, and does not form part of this assessment.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning comprises a single storey masonry, asbestos cement and corrugated iron Church, showing influences of the Federation Carpenter Gothic style.

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning is situated on the corner of Mary and Coronation streets in Trayning, diagonally opposite the post office. The church has the predominant frontage to Coronation Street, with the porched entry on that front, with a lych gate at the truncated corner. Both the church and the Rectory have a similar setback from Mary Street, and the Church is also setback a similar distance on Coronation Street. The front boundary to the church is delineated by a low weld mesh fence. The lych gate is a timber structure with a tiled gable roof. It defines the corner truncation, and has a wrought iron gate. A plaque on the structure commemorates Church Warden Henry Llewellyn Chawner who died in 1948. There is no delineation of boundaries between the church and the Rectory (fmr). The site is flat with domestic scale shrubs and planting in evidence around the Rectory and the Mary Street front of the Church, with a grassed area between the two buildings. The Coronation Street front setback and rear of the church are gravelled with gardens delineated by laterite rock borders. A number of mature Kurrajong trees are in place in

²⁵ 'Struggling rural churches need help to survive', *Western Impact*, op cit; 'Four faiths band together', *Western Impact*, Vol. 25 No. 5, June 2005, p. 1.

²⁶ Emilsen, William & Susan (eds), *The Uniting Church in Australia: the first 25 years*, Armadale, Victoria, c.2003, p. 226; [www.perth.anglican.org](http://perth.anglican.org); <http://wa.uca.org.au>.

²⁷ Information provided during the site inspection.

various locations, including immediately adjacent to the Church entry. The remainder of the plantings are of no significance.

On the Mary Street frontage, immediately adjacent to the north verandah and entry of the Rectory, on the north side, is evidence of masonry footings of the original 1924 church that was demolished. On the south side of the Rectory there is evidence of a former brick pathway.

The Church is a single storey, concrete block and asbestos cement structure with a predominantly hipped corrugated iron roof. It presents a symmetrical frontage to Mary Street where a faceted bay protrudes from the main rectangular body of the Church. The gabled porched entry on Coronation Street is asymmetrical on that frontage. The roof is relatively steeply pitched, clad with corrugated iron that has been painted red, and although mostly hipped, features a gable at the rear (north). Central over the main body of the Church, on the roof ridge is a vented fleche (spire), detailed in flat metal sheeting. The gable at the rear is detailed in horizontal lapped timbers with a decorative edge, and a decorative row of brackets at the juncture with the wall. The eaves are lined with spaced battens. The original colonial profile gutters, and rectangular downpipes are in place.

The walls are smooth face painted concrete blocks to dado height (window sill), with buttresses to both side walls, and battened asbestos cement sheeting above the dado. The windows are sets of two casements, each with six-pane sashes, with an angled frame at the top. The double entry doors are varnished timber with distinctive wrought iron hardware and elaborate hinges, and the vestry door is similar, although it has been painted on the exterior.

The floor plan is basically rectangular and is unchanged from the original layout. The front doors open into the rear of the nave, with the baptistery on the right (west) and the sanctuary centre at the east end of the nave, with a door on the south east corner accessing the vestry.

The original interior fabric of the Church is intact for the most part. The floors throughout are timber boards. The walls are face block to dado and asbestos cement lined above. The openings into the Sanctuary at the east end and the baptistery at the west end are defined by arched detailing, particularly evident in the transept arch. The sanctuary steps up two levels from the main floor level. The ceiling is lined on the rake with battened asbestos. The ceiling structure of dark timber beams and metal cross ties detailed with central circular junctures provides a strong contrast. The porch area floor is concrete.

The freestanding timber framed bell tower (reconstructed in 1996) with small tiled gable cover is located on the east side of the church. There is a foundation stone on the dado wall of the church entry, a commemorative plaque on the lych gate, various memorial plaques in the grounds, and all the pews have small commemorative plaques.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Only one place in the Shire of Trayning is entered in the State Register: *Trayning Police Station and fmr Police Quarters (1924)*.

Other Anglican churches in the Mukinbudin-Mount Marshall parish include: St Thomas's Anglican Church, Nungarin (11597), a brick and cement tile structure built 1955 to replace an earlier church demolished 1949; St Luke's Church, Mukinbudin (11580), c.1951, is a stone and iron building; and St Augustine of Canterbury Church, Beacon (05556) is brick and iron, built 1957. These three, together with All Saints Church, Trayning, are the active Anglican churches in the parish. The Uniting Church now uses St Mark's Anglican Church, Bencubbin, a brick and tile building constructed in 1968 to replace the original 1928 church.²⁸

There are 50 places on the Heritage Council database associated with Eales & Cohen, of which 27 are entered in the State Register of Heritage Places. Of these 27 places, the following churches are representative of their work:

00348 *St Patrick's Anglican Church (fmr) & War Memorial, Rathmines* (1908, Cohen): small timber building constructed in Federation Carpenter Gothic style. A porch wing was added, probably in the late 1930s. The War Memorial (1920) is located in the grounds of the Church and is of masonry construction.

00436 *St John's Anglican Church, Capel* (1924, Eales & Cohen): single-storey Federation Carpenter Gothic style timber church with a predominantly hipped corrugated iron roof, with rural vernacular influences, featuring a fleche and bell tower, and retaining original detailing including light fittings and uniquely designed door hardware.

00460 *St George's Anglican Church, Carnarvon* (1907, Eales): single-storey Federation Gothic style building constructed of masonry (brick) walls with a timber-framed roof with corrugated iron roof sheeting.

00552 *All Saints Anglican Church, Collie* (1915, Eales & Cohen): single-storey brick and tile Federation Romanesque style church. It has a unique history, being funded by an overseas benefactress who dictated the style and orientation of the building, demonstrating an understanding of the environment, and insisting on the use of the best quality of Western Australian materials available. It has distinctively designed and crafted Western Australian fittings and fixtures made from Western Australian materials, with a beautifully executed mural in the apsidal sanctuary by Phil Goatcher, and stained glass windows by Gowers and Brown.

01362 *St Peter's Church, Badgebup* (1922, Eales & Cohen): a stone and timber church with clay roof tiles (originally timber shingles). The place is distinctive and unusual in the integration of interior form, materials and style.

02430 *Chapel of St Michael & All Angels* (1927, Eales, Cohen & Fitzhardinge): limestone and brick chapel with terracotta tile roof, orientated north-south and has transepts with ground floor cloisters beneath. A timber framed fleche is fixed to the tiled roof ridge.

Eales & Cohen also designed 01075 *St George's Anglican Church and Colonnade, Bluff Point* (1935); and, 01621 *St David's Anglican Church,*

²⁸ Doncaster, Edward C., ACC 505A, op cit; HCWA database.

Morawa (1933). In addition, Eales & Cohen were responsible for alterations to 00844 *St John's Anglican Church, Fremantle*.

There are 25 Federation Carpenter Gothic churches and 37 Inter-War Gothic churches on the Heritage Council database, the most comparable to *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* being:

00126 *St John's Anglican Church, Osmington* (1934): a small weatherboard church, with a steeply pitched corrugated galvanised iron roof, arched windows, and asbestos cement walls.

00416 *St John the Baptist Anglican Church, Metricup* (1935): simple gable roofed, weatherboard and iron building with a small covered entrance porch with adjacent cemetery.

00446 *All Souls Anglican Church, Stratham* (1931): gothic style, timber framed and clad, with gable roof.

00613 *St Mildred's Anglican Church, Tenterden* (1926): wooden framed fibreboard church with random rubble stone foundations to dado height in the Inter War Gothic style. It has a gabled corrugated iron roof with a cross at the apex. A fleche with a cross is located centrally in the roof. The church grounds are enclosed by a post and rail fence and have been well maintained with native species. The windows have diaper patterned leaded glass which has been shaped at the top to resemble a gothic arch. In commemoration of a relative, a local family donated a stained glass window. The internal joinery appears particularly fine and includes pews with fretted ends, a matching fretted screen above the alter, a hammer beam ceiling and a wooden font. In the ceiling, below the lantern tower is a decorative pierced metal screen. The church may have been built as a war memorial and is named after the 14th century church of St Mildred in Tenterden, Kent, England.

01794 *St Paul's Anglican Church, Narembeen (fmr)* (1928-29): a Federation Carpenter Gothic Church with vestry and a weatherboard dado. The upper part of the spire is in storage while the base is still in place on the roof with a cross attached at the peak. St Paul's is occupied as the Narembeen Museum.

14403 *Methodist Church (fmr), Denmark* (1925): single-storey timber framed building with a steeply pitched gable roof in the Carpenter Gothic Style. Walls are clad in painted Jarrah weatherboards. The roof is clad in painted galvanised corrugated iron. A gable entry porch is situated in the centre of the front elevation which leads to double entry doors. Three double hung timber sash windows are located on each of the north-west and south-east sides of the building. The building is simple in form with little adornment.

In addition to the above, other churches which offer a comparison to *All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning* include:

00297 *Anglican Church of the Annunciation, Broome* (1903): small timber framed corrugated iron clad church, with an associated free-standing metal belfry on an adjacent lot.

00442 *St Louis Catholic Church, Boyanup* (c.1913): weatherboard church with steeply pitched corrugated iron roof.

01927 *St Columba's Church and Hall, Peppermint Grove* (1908): limestone and slate church with an 1896 timber and iron church hall in the Federation Carpenter Gothic style.

02356 *Black Range Church, Sandstone* (1908): timber-framed corrugated-iron clad church.

02548 *St Peters Anglican Church, Pindellup* (1910): a small single-room unadorned structure.

Alexandra Hall (1903) – included in 04041 *St Luke's Anglican Church Group, Mosman Park* – was constructed in the Federation Carpenter Gothic style.

Anglican Church of the Annunciation, Broome is the only one of these last mentioned places that appears to have a bell tower and none are recorded as having a fleche, or spire.

All Saints Anglican Church, Trayning is an intact, representative example of an Eales' & Cohen's church designed in the Federation Carpenter Gothic style, and a representative example of this style.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH
