



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.

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Wayne Moredoundt, Historian, and Palassis Architects, in October 2003, with amendments and/or additions by HCWA staff and the Register Committee.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
- 3.22 Lodging people

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 311 Hospitality industry and tourism
- 405 Sport, recreation and entertainment

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel comprises two well resolved works in the Federation Filigree style, exhibiting symmetry and broad effects created by contrasting red-brick walls and rendered trim. Two-storey, deep shady verandahs extend over the footpath and feature ornate timber balustrades and balcony parapets, posts and brackets. (Criterion 1.1)

The Kalamunda Hotel has fine interior spaces, such as the Main Bar, the Entrance Hall, the Stair Hall, and the Ballroom. These spaces are characterised by elaborate timber joinery, solid timber paneling, ornate ceilings, stained glass windows, and generous proportions. (Criterion 1.1)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from R. Apperly, R. Irving, P. Reynolds, *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, Sydney, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from J. Ramsay, *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, AGPS, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to O. Richards, *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is a prominent visual element on Railway Road and has a significant impact on the streetscape. (Criterion 1.3)

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is an integral component of a collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings that form an historic commercial precinct on Railway Road and Haynes Street in Kalamunda. (Criterion 1.4)

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is closely associated with the commercial development of Kalamunda, the original Hotel being one of the first buildings constructed after the town was gazetted in 1901. (Criterion 2.2)

The construction of the 1928 Kalamunda Hotel is linked to the expansion of tourism in the district in the late 1920s and the 1930s, especially after the weekend stay in the area by the Duke and Duchess of York in 1927. (Criterion 2.2)

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel was an early provider of tourist accommodation in the Darling Ranges, and continued to operate after the closure of most hostels and boarding houses by the late 1940s. (Criterion 2.2)

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel was owned (from 1927-1946) by noted uniquely successful horse trainer and breeder, hotelier and businessman, P.A. 'Paddy' Connolly, who also owned the Helena Vale and Canning Park racetracks. The Hotel was his principal place of residence between 1928 and 1946. (Criterion 2.3)

The Original Kalamunda Hotel (1902) was operated by Charles F. Hummerston (from 1902-1923), whose family had a long tradition as publicans in Western Australia and other Australian states, and who were responsible for the construction of the Hotel. (Criterion 2.3)

The 1928 Kalamunda Hotel was designed by well-known Western Australian architect, George Herbert Parry, and he supervised its construction. Parry was also responsible for the design of other buildings in the district including St Swithun's Church (1909), Lesmurdie House (1908, 1912-13), St Brigid's College (1914-15, 1920), and major extensions to the Agricultural Hall (1923-24). (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is highly valued by the community for its historical, social and aesthetic associations. This is evident in its prominent place in various histories of the district. (Criterion 4.1)

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is highly valued for its contribution to the sense of place of residents and visitors to the district. Its significant presence in the townscape has been maintained through community involvement and activism over three decades. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12.1. RARITY

12.2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is representative of the Federation Filigree style of architecture, and is one of a diminishing number of hotels in this style that retain their characteristic original verandahs. (Criterion 6.1)

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is representative of the Australian pub tradition, as a two-storey hotel with deep verandahs, located on a prominent or corner site. (Criterion 6.1)

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is representative of the work of architect George Herbert Parry, particularly in the Kalamunda region during the early-twentieth century. (Criterion 6.2)

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel demonstrate the social customs of hotel patronage and the central role of the hotel in country Australia in the early and mid-twentieth century. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

The Kalamunda Hotel has been well maintained because of its continued use as a hotel and public bar and is in very good condition.

The Original Kalamunda Hotel is in fair-good condition. Some of the interior finishes and the timber floors show considerable wear. The first floor rooms of the Original Kalamunda Hotel are understood to be quite dilapidated. The external fabric of the building is in good condition.

12.4 INTEGRITY

The Kalamunda Hotel has a high level of integrity. Changes have allowed the continuous use of the place as a hotel and public bar and have not adversely affected the hotel's integrity. The first floor retains its original function of accommodation.

The Original Kalamunda Hotel has a moderate level of integrity, considerable changes have been carried out to the interior in its conversion to a Bottle-shop, including the removal of the main staircase, and the opening up of the north side for the Bottle-shop drive-thru. These changes have adversely affected the integrity of the place.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

The Kalamunda Hotel has a high level of authenticity. The two-storey verandah that was located on the south elevation was an original element and was removed sometime after 1980. Other changes to the exterior of the building have been minimal, however, and are limited to the removal of the rear beer-garden (1989); and, the building of a replacement beer-garden at the front of the place (1989). The majority of interior detailing is extant. Internal changes to the place include the modification of walls in the ground floor and first floor bar areas (former Lounge) to open up the space (1974, and again in 1989) and the addition of new doors that face the supermarket development (1989).

The Original Kalamunda Hotel has a moderate level of authenticity. Changes to the exterior of the building have been minimal, except for the introduction of a shop-front on the north corner of the east elevation in 1927. The authenticity of the place was also affected by fire damage incurred in 1985, when fire gutted the rear timber structures and ceilings at the back of the place. An early single-storey addition to the north elevation is no longer extant and has been replaced by a drive-thru, while the interior retains only some of its original detailing. The major changes to the interior of the Original Kalamunda Hotel, including the removal of the internal staircase and the reconfiguration of the plan, appear to have been carried out in 1977 when the Bottle-shop was added.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence has been compiled by Wayne Moredoundt, Historian. The physical evidence has been compiled by Palassis Architects.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel comprises two two-storey buildings in the Federation Filigree style located immediately adjacent to one another, and constructed in 1902 (Original Kalamunda Hotel) for Charles Francis Hummerston, and in 1928 (Kalamunda Hotel) for Patrick Andrew 'Paddy' Connolly.

The first stimulus for settlement in the area which is now the Shire of Kalamunda was provided by the rich jarrah forests of the Darling Range. In 1864, Benjamin Mason acquired a license to cut timber over an area of approximately 260 hectares in what is now the locality of Carmel. By 1871, Mason's timber concession had expanded to 40,000 hectares, subject to the construction of a tramway from the Darling Range to the Cannington Landing on the Canning River. In partnership with Francis Bird, Mason had the tramway completed by January 1872, but there were, from the outset, problems with the reliability of the system. These difficulties combined with strong competition from other mills in the Range to bring about the closure of Mason's Mill in 1882.¹

By this time, two other settlers had established properties in this part of the Darling Range, having moved out from Guildford in search of cheap but fertile land. In 1873, William Mead acquired a 16 hectare lot in the south east corner of what is now the locality of Gooseberry Hill. In addition to a small orchard, Mead also grazed sheep on his land. The Stirk family moved onto a 4 hectare allotment at the top of the scarp in 1881. Situated on the track from the old timber mill down to Guildford (now Kalamunda Road) this was fertile land, well suited for market gardening.²

While Stirk, Mead and others had realized the agricultural potential of this part of the Darling Range, the problem of access and communication continued to impede the further development of the Kalamunda District. By the mid-1880s, new rail lines were linking outlying parts of Perth to the capital and its port. With the opening of the Guildford-Perth-Fremantle line in 1886, suburban settlements were established around railway stations along the route. Soon afterwards, the railway network was extended to York via Chidlow Wells.³

A beneficiary of this improvement in the transport of goods and people was the timber industry, which grew rapidly now that the railway provided a more efficient link from mills to the sea ports. To take advantage of this situation, Edward Keane, engineer and manager of the Midland Railway Company,

¹ Philip J. Bonser, 'Kalamunda: The Evolution of a Suburban Settlement', M. Arch. Thesis, University of Western Australia, 1980, p. 17.

² *Western Mail*, 8 October 1931.

³ Bonser, 'Kalamunda', pp. 19-20.

proposed the construction of a rail line down the escarpment, linking the abandoned Mason-Bird Mill to Midland (and so on to Fremantle). Keane's proposal, for exclusive rights to cut timber over the previous Mason-Bird concession, subject to the construction of a railway, was approved by the State Government. As part of the arrangement with the State Government, Keane's zig-zag railway was to carry the public and the general freight of the area. This agreement was to continue in force until the end of 1899, at which time the Government would have the right to purchase the line.⁴

By the end of July 1891, the railway was completed. The course of the line was through Bushmead to the foot of the Hills at Maida Vale, then up the escarpment in three zig-zag stages to Gooseberry Hill. From there, it ran to Stirk's Landing, Guppy's Siding, Twelve Mile Siding, Heidelberg, Green's Landing, Monument Hill and Pickering Brook to Canning Mills. Although Canning Mills, with a population of around 400, was the centre of activity in this part of the Range, each of the sidings and landings represented settled landholdings.⁵

From these stop-over points and population centres, settlers took up land, particularly for orchards, and so the population within the Kalamunda area gradually increased. The large growth in the State's population between the mid-1890s and the middle of the first decade of the 20th century also provided an impetus for the expansion of Kalamunda. Population increase created a high demand for agricultural produce and so a greater incentive for settlement in the Darling Range, an area now known for its productive soil.⁶

The great drawback to settlement in the Kalamunda District was, however, the erratic nature of the rail service. As a result, most agricultural produce was transported to the city by cart, on a road which, for a quarter of its fifteen miles, was loose sand. This meant that the journey took about three or four hours in a light trap, a great handicap with perishable fruit.⁷

The Kalamunda settlers, in order to obtain improvements to the District facilities, formed an agricultural society, the Darling Range Vine and Fruitgrowers' Association. In 1896, Premier Forrest approved, in principle, the creation of a separate Roads District for the Hills area, the Darling Range Road Board. The same year, the Association was also successful in obtaining government assistance for the upgrading of the track to Midland, and for the erection of an agricultural hall. This building, completed in 1898, became the nucleus for the small community. A general store had also been established on the Stirk property, with the proprietor also providing a daily cartage service to the Perth Markets in a horse-drawn cart.⁸

4 Bonser, 'Kalmunda', pp. 20-21.

5 Bonser, 'Kalmunda', p. 21.

6 Bonser, 'Kalmunda', p. 21.

7 P.G. Wicken, 'A Visit to Gooseberry Hill', *Journal of the Department of Agriculture of Western Australia*, Vol. 10, 1904, p. 398. Cited in Bonser, 'Kalmunda', pp. 21-22.

8 John Slee, *Cala Munnda: A Home in the Forest: A History of Kalmunda*, Shire of Kalamunda, 1979, pp. 88-89. 100.

Hills settlers also wanted the State Government to exercise its option to take control of the zig-zag railway, and to have a town site gazetted for the District. The second of these requests was acceded to by the Government in December 1901 when the Governor set aside Crown land- the section of land numbered 48/3699, Location 397 on the Canning Hills- to form a town site at Stirk's Landing, Gooseberry Hill. This land had, in fact been selected by residents at a special meeting held some months earlier to discuss the matter.⁹

The site chosen was central to most of the land already taken up by settlers, was adjacent to an established stop-over for the train, and close to the Agricultural Hall and the Government school, built in 1895, and at the site of the only Post Office to service the area. The chosen site was also unsuitable for agricultural purposes, being on solid rock, and with no easily available source of water.¹⁰

Around the same time, a local landowner, Archibald Sanderson, formed the Upper Darling Railway League, to lobby the Government to take over the railway. In a submission from this group to the Western Australian Premier, it was claimed that commercial enterprises along the line made the take-over an economically viable proposition, as cartage revenue for transport from the area to Midland for the previous year equated to the agreed take-over price from the Government, a sum of 20, 000 pounds. The Railway League also drew attention to the natural beauty of the area serviced by the line and its recreational potential for the people of Perth. Finally, towards the end of 1902, the Government agreed to purchase the rail line, with the matter concluded the following year.¹¹

In 1901, the town of Kalamunda was laid out with the road parallel to the rail line (Railway Road) designated as the main town street, and lots in its vicinity attracted most interest at the first auction in the area. Although not all the town lots were sold initially, all of those on Railway Road were acquired by businessmen for commercial use. Lots 20, 21 and 22 on Railway Road were purchased by a Midland publican, Harry Hummerston, who immediately set about the construction of what was the second brick building in the area - the first being the Agricultural Hall - to be operated as a hotel.¹²

The bricks used in the construction of the hotel were made on the Stirk property, less than a quarter of a mile away. A joiner made all the fittings, such as doors, windows and counters, on site.¹³ By February 1902, an application for a Provisional Certificate for the hotel was granted to Richard E. Hummerston.¹⁴ On 25 June 1902, the Hotel was opened, having been

⁹ Slee, *Cala Munnda*, p. 111.

¹⁰ Bonser, 'Kalamunda', p. 26.

¹¹ Bonser, 'Kalamunda', p. 31.

¹² *Swan Express*, 2 November 1901.

¹³ *Swan Express*, 8 February 1902.

¹⁴ *Swan Express*, 8 March 1902.

completed for a cost of 2,000 pounds.¹⁵ There is no record of who designed or built the premises.¹⁶

A year after the Kalamunda Hotel opened, now managed by Harry Hummerston's brother, Charles Francis Hummerston, the *Perth Morning Herald* commented on the establishment:

The name of Mr Hummerston is sufficient guarantee that the hotel is properly managed, and already is favourably known as one of the most comfortable country hotels in Western Australia ... The merits of the Kalamunda district as a sanitorium for residents of Perth are well known to the medical profession, and many doctors in the city now recommend their patients to spend the period of convalescence at Mr Hummerston's hotel. In common with all the other residents in the district Mr Hummerston has had good reason to complain of the irregularity of the train service. But, with the near approach of the purchase of the line by the Government, there is every prospect that the difficulties of the past will be remedied, and under the new conditions it is likely that the Kalamunda Hotel will become a favourite resort of Perth and Goldfields residents anxious to escape from business worries. The hotel is clean, quiet and comfortable, and the table excellent. First class stabling accommodation is provided, and cyclists will find that the district is well worth exploring. The run down from the ranges is bound to make Kalamunda one of the most popular outings for cyclists.¹⁷

The first licensee of the Kalamunda Hotel, Charles F. Hummerston, was one of the ten children of Michael Hummerston, a publican, who had emigrated to Australia from England in the 1840s. Charles was born in Melbourne on 13 May 1861 and married Elizabeth Jane Watson in Adelaide in 1865. Soon after, the young couple moved to Western Australia, as did other of his family members. His brother Harry was a publican in Midland and another brother Richard Ernest, became a well-known trainer and breeder of trotters, and also resided near Midland.¹⁸

Soon after his arrival in Kalamunda, Charles took a keen interest in the affairs and growth of the town. He was elected as a member of the first Darling Range Road Board from 1903 to 1906 and was its Chairman in 1905. The Hotel became an unofficial branch office of the Roads Board, whose own office was only open to the public on two days a week. There was a notice board in the bar-room of the Hotel where the Secretary pinned up public notices.¹⁹

Regular log chopping competitions were sponsored by Mr Hummerston and held in front of the Hotel, an activity popular with the large number of timber workers in the area. Families of the axe-men were entertained on the balcony whilst the contests were run. The Hotel also catered for the men clearing the land along Piesse Brook for the Soldier Land Settlement Scheme in the period following the 1914-18 War. Apparently, the men would walk up the hill on pay days to spend their wages at the bar. The Kalamunda Hotel also catered for the passengers on the steam locomotives which drew their water supplies from a tank opposite the Hotel.

¹⁵ *Swan Express*, 4 July 1902.

¹⁶ Standard sources have been consulted.

¹⁷ *Morning Herald*, 28 March 1903.

¹⁸ *Swan Express*, 2 November 1907.

¹⁹ From material compiled on the Kalamunda Hotel in the Local Studies section of the Kalamunda Library.

Through passengers often took the opportunity to patronize the Hotel bar while the engine was taking on water. It is reported that the train driver would sound a warning whistle when it was time for the journey to proceed.²⁰

Not long after the Kalamunda Hotel opened, the surrounding area became increasingly popular as a resort town. Publicity was given to the district with the printing of *The Upper Darling Ranges- Guide Book to the District for Visitors and Settlers* by the *Morning Herald* in 1903. This publication appeared as one of a series produced on various parts of the State, and was reprinted in book form the following year by the Darling Range Vine and Fruitgrowers' Association. According to the *Guide*:

Hitherto the district has been almost unknown to the general public ... but now that the Government has bought the [rail] line, there is little doubt that the district will become one of the most popular in the country for visitors and settlers. There are few places in the State that present the attractions possessed by the upper Darling Ranges. The exquisite [sic] views of Perth, Fremantle, and the Indian Ocean, the natural scenery, and the climatic conditions (for the Ranges run to over 1, 000 feet above sea-level), are a great attraction to the visitors and the tourists, while at the same time the prosperity of the district is based on a solid foundation, with its timber mills, strawberry gardens, orange groves, apple orchards, and vegetable gardens.²¹

An indication of Kalamunda's status as a health resort can be gained from *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory* published by the Government Tourist Bureau from 1921 to 1929. The Kalamunda District had 15 establishments listed in 1929, including the Hotel, with a total of 264 beds available for accommodation, of which the Hotel provided 30. In comparison, other localities in the Darling Ranges, including Mundaring, Greenmount, Armadale, Glen Forest and Darlington, provided in total around 240 beds. Compared to other parts of the State, Kalamunda, with a population of around 770 provided 264 beds, while Bunbury (population 5,570) had 500 beds available, while Geraldton (population 4,400) provided 370.²² The *Directory* was eloquent in describing the features of Kalamunda to potential visitors:

Kalamunda is in the heart of one of the State's richest aggregations of beauty spots. At or near it is to be had a continuous banquet of scenic attractions. Frowning rich and wooded slopes there are in plenty and so are pleasant leafy dell and rippling brook. It would be strange indeed if Kalamunda were not a Mecca for tourists. Here is a constant change of prospect, and every turn in the path reveals new beauties. Looking westward the visitor has spread out before him, like a giant-tinted map, the whole country to the coast, and the horizon to the West is bounded in by the sunlit sea. The little town caters especially for visitors and holiday makers and possesses all the required conveniences and facilities. The journey up the Zig Zag Railway is a distinct feature.²³

²⁰ From material compiled on the Kalamunda Hotel in the Local Studies section of the Kalamunda Library.

²¹ Cited in Bonser, 'Kalamunda', p. 41.

²² Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, Perth, 1928-29, pp. 129, 149, 156-158.

²³ Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, 1923-24, p. 161.

The growing importance of motor transport to tourism activity is also evident during the 1920s. An advertisement for the Kalamunda Hotel in the *Directory* for 1923-24 stated that, 'Motorists Specially Catered for. Petrol and Oils obtainable. Hotel Motor Car meets Visitors in Perth and Motors to Hotel by arrangement.'²⁴ Automobile hire and 'Motor Tours' were also advertised as available in Kalamunda 'at Moderate Cost'.²⁵

It was also during the 1920s that the management of the Kalamunda Hotel underwent change. The original proprietor, C.F. Hummerston, who had been the licensee of the Hotel since 1902, was replaced by Alex F. Wood in 1923-24. Wood was, in turn, replaced by Mr A. Kostera from 1924-25 to 1927-28. It was also during A. Kostera's term as licensee of the Kalamunda Hotel, in 1925, that his brother, Kazimix 'Charlie' Kostera, established a Kalamunda to Perth bus service.²⁶

Sometime in the late 1920s, the Kalamunda Hotel was purchased by Patrick Andrew ('Paddy') Connolly who, in 1927-1928, built a new hotel alongside the original 1902 hotel building.²⁷ The new hotel was the dominant building of the townscape of this era. Designed by architect, Herbert Parry, the building presented a strong elevation to the street, with the common feature of a pavement verandah with first floor balcony above. Built of brick and tile with plaster finish to the first floor balcony and roof gables, the only other decorative treatment to the exterior was the use of glazed ceramic tiles to the front wall of the ground floor.²⁸

Paddy Connolly was born on 20 October 1866 near Orange in New South Wales, the fourth child of his Irish-born parents. As a young man, he rode his family's horses at local racetracks and worked as an itinerant stockman in Queensland before joining the gold rush to Kalgoorlie in 1894. There he entered the carrying trade with such success that in 1900 he purchased a large property on the outskirts of Perth, leased an inner-city hotel and moved to the capital. In 1898, he had married Alice Hide in Perth; they were divorced in 1924. He invested in a number of hotels, tin-mines and pastoral properties, but his consuming interest was horses and racing.²⁹

In 1903 in Sydney, Connolly bought Blue Spec, the horse that was to bring him fame and fortune, winning the Melbourne Cup in 1905 after a string of other victories. By 1910, Connolly's horses had won six Perth Cups, the Western Australian Derby three times, and a host of other races in the State. At one point, Connolly owned or leased 120 horses.³⁰ Prior to World War One, he bought a controlling interest in Helena Vale racecourse. In 1923 he

²⁴ Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, 1923-24, p. 190.

²⁵ Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, 1924-25, p. 128.

²⁶ Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28.

²⁷ *Swan Express*, 17 February 1928.

²⁸ Bonser, 'Kalamunda', p. 78.

²⁹ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 13, 1940-1980, Melbourne University Press, 1993, p. 485.

³⁰ *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 13, p. 485.

was successfully sued for libel by a jockey, T. Darcy, and withdrew from racing for the next 13 years.³¹ In this era, he consolidated himself as a breeder, and purchased the Canning Park racetrack. During the Depression, when the survival of the industry seemed threatened, Connolly lowered admission prices and arranged with the railways department to reduce the cost of fares to the track.³²

During the 1920s, Connolly continued to develop his hotel interests. In the early part of the decade he opened a hotel, against local opposition, at Nareembeen, in country Western Australia, resulting in Nareembeen becoming the town centre for the wider district, as population shifted from formerly more populous, but tee-totalling, Emu Hill.³³

It was also during the 1920s that Connolly purchased the Kalamunda Hotel. As was the case in other parts of the State, Hotel accommodation in the town needed to be enlarged.³⁴ In fact, the number of people who could be accommodated at the Kalamunda Hotel declined during the 1920s.³⁵ In 1921-22, The Hotel and Boarding House Directory lists as 30, the number of people that could be accommodated at the Hotel, in 1923-24 (20), in 1924-25 and 1925-26 (14), in 1926-27 and 1927-28 (12).³⁶

In early 1927, Connolly engaged G.H. Parry to draw up plans for a new Kalamunda Hotel, to be built adjoining the existing Hotel.³⁷ George Herbert Parry was the son of the former Bishop Parry of Perth. He was born in Western Australia in 1882 and, after High School in Perth, completed his education in England. After working as an architect in London, he returned to Perth in 1907 and joined the Public Works Department. He later joined in partnership with architects Cavanagh and Cavnagh. Three years later, he established his own practice in Perth. Parry was also responsible for the design of other buildings in the Kalamunda district including St Swithun's Church (1909), Lesmurdie House (1908, 1912-13), St Brigid's College (1914-15, 1920), and Kalamunda Agricultural Hall (1924).³⁸

It is likely that Connolly built the new hotel because he hoped to capitalize on the heightened interest in the Kalamunda area following the weekend stay of the Duke and Duchess of York (the future King George VI and his Queen) at the Lesmurdie home of Archibald Sanderson on 21 and 22 May 1927.³⁹ Initially, work on the new hotel was slowed by a shortage of bricks, but after this particular problem was resolved, work on the construction proceeded

³¹ Norman Healy, *The Round: A History of the First Century of Racing on the Goldfields*, Kalgoorlie-Boulder Racing Club, 2000, p. 71.

³² Healy, *The Round*, p. 71.

³³ Information found at <http://www.walkabout.com.au/locations/WANareembeen.shtml#Hotels>.

³⁴ *The West Australian Mining, Building and Engineering Journal*, 31 March 1927.

³⁵ The reason for this decline is not clear.

³⁶ Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, 1923-24, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28.

³⁷ *The West Australian Mining, Building and Engineering Journal*, 31 March 1927.

³⁸ J.S. Battye, ed., *The Cyclopaedia of Western Australia*, vol. 1, Perth, 1911, p. 633.

³⁹ *Swan Express*, 10 June 1927.

rapidly- it was hoped that the new Kalamunda Hotel would be open by Christmas of 1927.⁴⁰

After the new Hotel's opening in the first half of 1928 (it seems the planned Christmas opening was somewhat optimistic) the combined buildings could accommodate 50 guests.⁴¹ The new Hotel also provided a spacious Lounge, Drawing, Dining, and Billiard Rooms. With the transference of the Liquor License to the new Hotel in 1927, the ground floor of the 1902 building was turned into shops and used for various office and commercial purposes. One of these housed the town's first bank (the E.S.&A. Bank), others, the booking office for the local taxi company, and the local newspaper.⁴²

An account of the new Kalamunda Hotel was published in a local newspaper:

Kalamunda has now a hotel commensurate with the importance of the district ... Construction of the hotel cost 30,000 pounds, it was well-designed and fitted with every modern convenience ... Soft carpet runners ensure quietness and beautiful lighting effects are secured at stair heads and lobbies by the provision of stained glass skylights and shaded globes. The bed rooms are luxuriously fitted out. Porcelain basins are in every room, with hot and cold water ... The double rooms will be eagerly sought by honeymoon couples, on account of their beautiful appearance. The dining room is spacious and well lighted, and the tables sparkle with silver and glass and are daintily arranged. Bath rooms and lavatories are spotlessly clean, and the white tile work gives a bright appearance. The lounge provides cosy comfort, while the activities in the street may be viewed from a wide balcony. The bar, of course, has every modern convenience.⁴³

Kalamunda maintained its popularity as a tourist resort throughout the 1930s and early 1940s. A private bus service, which provided daily return trips to Perth was established in 1925, and this combined with increasing private motor vehicle ownership to boost the number of visitors, particularly those on weekend excursions. As the *Swan Express* noted:

The new hotel is proving a good draw to visitors, quite a number of motorists making Kalamunda their principal stopping place, despite the fact that the road through Maida Vale is like the curate's egg- good in parts. [Furthermore] the newly formed golf club should do much to make the district more popular.⁴⁴

Motor vehicle access was further improved with the bituminization of the two main roads up the escarpment, Welshpool and Kalamunda Roads, which was completed in May 1938. However, while improved road access increased Kalamunda's popularity prior to the Second World War, upgrading and extension of the road network outside the Metropolitan area after 1945 opened up new areas and attracted holiday makers to travel further afield. The southwest coastal centres of Mandurah, Busselton, Bunbury and

⁴⁰ *Swan Express*, 29 July 1927.

⁴¹ Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, 1928-29.

⁴² Bonser, 'Kalmunda', p. 128.

⁴³ *Swan Express*, 17 February 1928.

⁴⁴ *Swan Express*, 27 July 1928.

Albany, for example, became very popular. By 1948, most of Kalamunda's hostels and boarding houses had closed down.⁴⁵

During the 1930s and 1940s, Connolly based himself at the Kalamunda Hotel. In 1937, he had re-entered horse racing, winning the newly-instituted Queen's Plate in November of that year. He was, however, also in dispute with the Western Australian Turf Club when they vetoed his plan to let people into his Leger stand at the Helena Vale course for no charge, during the late 1930s.⁴⁶ Connolly was Western Australia's most successful racehorse owner, with a record unlikely to be bettered.⁴⁷

As he aged, Connolly became increasingly reclusive and eccentric. He had a reputation for irascibility and had often enlivened turf club meetings with intemperate attacks on jockeys, trainers, and the state of racing in general.

Connolly's semi-retirement at his Kalamunda Hotel was disturbed when, over a long period, menacing letters addressed to him were placed on the bar counter, office table, and in the vestibule of the Hotel. Each letter threatened him with torture and death from the 'Black Hand Gang'. Traps set for the letter writer were unsuccessful.⁴⁸

Connolly became so terror-stricken and obsessed with the hideous tortures graphically described in the warnings that he instructed his manager to build an 'assassin-proof' hut in the bush, about half a kilometer from the Kalamunda Hotel. There, he would sleep each night, after being led to the building by his pistol-carrying bodyguard, who would lock him inside until the morning. The small structure, closely surrounded by a high barbed wire fence, was originally built with second-hand railway sleepers. Following an inspection by Connolly, the manager was ordered to pull down the sleepers and replace them with new ones, that Connolly thought would be more bullet-proof.⁴⁹ Even after the author of the notes had been identified and charged, Connolly remained in constant fear of being poisoned, at times covering his head with newspaper to avoid an imagined attack on his life with an aerial spray.⁵⁰

On 28 December 1946, after a long period of ill-health, Connolly passed away. According to newspaper accounts, there was probably the greatest number of people ever to attend the funeral of a 'sporting man' in Western Australia.⁵¹ His estate was sworn for probate at 149,332 pounds: he bequeathed over 100,000 pounds to children's charities and most of the

45 Bonser, 'Kalmunda', p. 82.

46 Charlie Fox, ' "Bookies, Punters and Parasites": Off-course betting, conflict and consensus in Western Australia between the Wars', in Jenny Gregory, ed., *Studies in Western Australian History*, XI, June 1990, pp 63-64.

47 Healy, *The Round*, p. 78. Connolly's horses won 19 Cup events- 7 Perth Cups, 1 Melbourne Cup, 2 Sydney Cups, 2 Moonee Valley Cups, 3 Kalgoorlie Cups, 1 Boulder Cup, 2 Helena Vale Cups and 1 Williamstown Cup. In addition, he won five Railway Stakes, seven Karrakatta Plates and four W.A. Derbys.

48 Tudor Lee, 'From Stockman to Hotel Magnate', *The W.A. Hotel, Club & Caterer*, 1980, p. 17.

49 Lee, 'From Stockman to Hotel Magnate', p. 18.

50 Lee, 'From Stockman to Hotel Magnate', p. 18.

51 *Daily News*, 31 December 1946, p. 6.

balance to a number of country hospitals, with the specification that none of the money go to organizations with a religious connection.⁵²

After Connolly's death, *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* appears to have remained relatively untouched for another quarter of a century.⁵³ In February 1972, *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* was bought for \$180,000 by Hugh Slatyer, a Kalamunda estate agent and property developer. Slatyer planned to demolish the existing buildings, replacing them with a 'better one' on an enlarged site.⁵⁴ In May 1974, proposals to redevelop *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* were made public.⁵⁵ Later in 1974, local opposition to the proposed demolition of the original 1902 Kalamunda Hotel grew.⁵⁶

Slatyer's inability to progress the redevelopment of *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* led to him accepting an offer to buy the Hotel at the end of 1974. The new owners, Richie and Doreen Thomas, and Arthur and Connie King, took possession of the Hotel on 22 January 1975.⁵⁷ Soon afterwards, alterations were carried out to the Lounge Bar area of the Hotel.⁵⁸ At the beginning of 1976, Thomas and King submitted an application to the Licensing Court to convert the Kalamunda Hotel to a tavern. The Shire opposed the plan, however, as the Hotel was the only place offering accommodation in that part of the town.⁵⁹ In 1977, a bottle shop was added to the north of the Original Kalamunda Hotel (1902).⁶⁰ The following year, a canopy was added to the bottle shop and renovations to the Hotel were carried out.⁶¹ Sometime after 1980, the original two-storey timber verandah attached to the south side of the Kalamunda Hotel (1928) was removed.⁶²

Early on the morning of 6 May 1985, a fire gutted the rear timber structures and ceilings at the back of the Original Kalamunda Hotel (1902), causing damage estimated at from \$20,000 to \$50,000. Thirteen residents were evacuated from the main hotel (1928) next door, but the drive-in bottle shop was unharmed. The main brick structure of the original Hotel was left scorched but sound, and the beer store saved, by the arrival of 12 local volunteer firemen. These were joined by professional Fire Brigade units

52 *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, Volume 13, p. 485.

53 The Shire of Kalamunda has no plans of any building works for the Hotel before 1972.

54 *The Darling*, August 1972, p. 7. Minor alterations to the Hotel were carried out in 1972 and 1973: Building License # 7172964, # 72731326.

55 *The Darling*, 31 May 1974, p. 3.

56 *The Darling*, 15 June 1974, p. 2.

57 *The Darling Advertiser*, 31 December 1974, 14 February 1975.

58 Shire of Kalamunda Building License # 7475163A.

59 *West Australian*, 28 January 1976.

60 Shire of Kalamunda Building License # 77780162.

61 Shire of Kalamunda Building Licenses # 77781416, # 79800184.

62 Photographs 723 and 2630, held by the Kalamunda Library Local Studies Collection show the verandah intact in 1938. Bonser, 'Kalamunda', Figure 3.20, shows the verandah still in place in 1980.

from Belmont and Midland. It took two and a half hours before the blaze was extinguished.⁶³

In early February 1989, settlement of the sale of *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* to Atlantic Holdings was completed. The Hotel's new owners were the developers of Kalamunda's new town centre, with the entire complex expected to be completed by December 1989.⁶⁴ As part of the redevelopment of the area, the Kalamunda Hotel beer garden was demolished. The developers also planned to upgrade and renovate *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* at a cost of more than \$1,000,000.⁶⁵ However, Kalamunda Shire Council rejected those parts of the planned renovation of the Hotel that would have dramatically changed the exterior appearance of the buildings. The owners had applied to renovate the outside walls, which would have resulted in a limestone appearance 'enhanced' with mock-Georgian balustrades. The Council did allow internal renovations affecting the lounge bar, new doors facing the nearby Coles supermarket, and a verandah for *alfresco* dining. A new entry with canopy would lead to a courtyard between the 1902 and the 1928 hotels and a beer garden at the rear.⁶⁶ These major renovations and alterations to *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* were expected to cost around \$800,000.⁶⁷

At the end of 1989, *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* was taken over by Tony Vickers, who planned to restore the Hotel in association with the Matilda Bay Brewing Company. Vicker's plan was for the Hotel's character to be preserved with its image to be that of a family establishment, with an *alfresco* area and upstairs café, as well as two bars and a bottle shop.⁶⁸ Further alterations to *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* were approved by the Shire Council were approved in 1990 and 1991. These changes were to involve an area of 34 square metres and 379 metres at a cost of \$15,000 and \$100,000, respectively.⁶⁹

In December 1999, Kalamunda Shire Council rejected an application by new owners to renovate the front of *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel*. The applicants wanted to 'improve' the outlook from the public bar, and also 'improve' the entrance to the Hotel. The proposed alterations included converting a solid wooden door into glass, a large window into a door, and the extension of existing windows to ground level.⁷⁰ The Heritage Council of Western Australia, to whom the proposed development was referred, did not support the application.⁷¹ The Shire

63 *The Darling Advertiser*, 9 May 1985.

64 *The Kalamunda Echo*, 5 February 1989.

65 *The Kalamunda Reporter*, 14 March 1989.

66 *The Darling Advertiser*, 26 March 1989.

67 Shire of Kalamunda Building License # 79800184.

68 *The Kalamunda Reporter*, 12 December 1989.

69 Shire of Kalamunda Building Licenses # 90912038, # 90910533.

70 *The Kalamunda Echo*, 18 December 1999.

71 *The Kalamunda Echo*, 18 December 1999.

Council did, however, approve alterations to the Hotel that were expected to cost \$52,000.⁷²

Two years later, Kalamunda Shire Council again rejected an attempt to alter the façade of *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel*. New owners, City Rock Holdings, wanted to enclose the rear beer garden and front terrace with glass conservatories. The conservatories would have comprised aluminium panels with toughened dark grey glass, large enough to accommodate 200 people. The opinion of the local Kalamunda and Districts Historical Society was that the scale of the proposed structures was out of character with the Hotel and its setting. Materials such as tinted glass and aluminium were out of keeping with the Hotel's original brick and timber construction.⁷³

In 2003, *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* continues to be used as a hotel and bottle shop. A section of the ground floor of the 1928 hotel is used for a coffee shop and café.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel comprises two two-storey buildings in the Federation Filigree style located immediately adjacent to one another, and constructed in 1902 (Original Kalamunda Hotel) and 1928 (Kalamunda Hotel) respectively.

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is located on the west side of Railway Road, which runs roughly parallel to Canning Road in a north-south direction. The site is located in a commercial district alongside a collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century single-storey attached shop buildings. St Barnabas Church, a single-storey brick and iron church, and the Kalamunda Library, a single-storey brick and iron verandahed building, are located to the east, across Railway Road, and a bituminized carpark, accessed by driveways on the north and south boundaries, is located to the rear of the site.

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is set back approximately ten metres from Railway Road, with car parking bays and a large beer garden occupying the area in front. A number of semi-mature trees (various *sp.*) line Railway Road in front of the buildings and are integrated into the car-parking areas and the beer garden landscaping. A brick retaining wall with planter beds defines the boundaries of the beer garden, and forms a transition between the road level and the lower footpath level. Similarly, there is a retaining wall along the south boundary, which is set back approximately 300mm from the building and forms a gutter between the edge of the footpath and the base of the building. Another smaller beer garden is located to the rear of the *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel*, which comprises a paved outdoor area, surrounded by a brick and iron fence, with brick planter boxes and garden beds. There are also two undercover yards at the rear, servicing the kitchen (Kalamunda

⁷² Shire of Kalamunda Building Licenses # 99912758.

⁷³ *The Gazette*, 13 October 2001.

Hotel) and the Bottle-shop coolroom (Original Kalamunda Hotel). A drive-thru is attached directly to the north side of the Original Kalamunda Hotel (currently used as a Bottle-shop) and has been designed with details sympathetic to the early building. The drive-thru comprises a single-storey brick and timber-framed structure with an iron gable roof and parapeted gable front for signage.

The Original Kalamunda Hotel (1902)

The Original Kalamunda Hotel was designed as a corner pub with two-storey timber verandahs extending over the footpath. The verandahs feature ornate timber posts, joists and brackets, while the balcony has simple timber railing and balustrades. The balcony has a corrugated iron roof and the verandah has a small corrugated iron valance. The Original Kalamunda Hotel has contrasting red-painted red-brick and rendered trim walls terminating in a parapet on three elevations. The south wall of the Original Kalamunda Hotel is unpainted and comprises tuck-pointed brickwork and original rendered trim. There is a glazed shop-front at the northern end of the ground floor street (east) elevation, and an arched doorway on the corner, and in the middle of the east elevation. The shop-front features a canted bay window with painted panels of opaque glass above. A decorative iron barrier has been installed across the front of the bay window to prevent vandalism. All the window openings are vertically proportioned timber-framed double-hung sash windows and feature rendered sills, weathered outwards. The windows on the first floor are boarded over and those on the ground floor, opening onto the verandah, are either boarded over or have fixed security bars attached to the outside. There are two closed doorways on the south side of the verandah, one to the coolroom, which has a solid timber lined door, and another former doorway to the toilets that has been bricked in. Window openings are also bricked in on the rear section of the north elevation.

Entry to the Original Kalamunda Hotel (1902) is through a large roller-shuttered opening (3600mm wide) that faces the drive-thru on the north elevation and opens directly into the Bottle-shop servery. The Bottle-shop comprises a complex of small to medium size interconnected rooms currently used for displaying and storing stock. The servery has a central counter and display refrigerators on the rear (south) wall. Directly south of the servery, behind the refrigerators is the coolroom. This is accessible from the rear service yard and also from the room immediately west of the servery. East of the servery and the coolroom are five rooms including the former Entry Hall (with the arched doorway) and a small storeroom. The doors and windows to these rooms are extant but are boarded over or blocked by the large storage shelves that line each of the walls. An original brick fireplace with a painted timber mantle is located in the room on the south side of the former Entry Hall, now used as a wine display area. In the upper part of the wall alongside the fireplace is an internal timber-framed window that allows light into the storeroom. The internal doorways are typically arched or plain openings, up to 2300mm wide. The rooms typically have timber floors and joinery, plastered and painted masonry walls and plastered ceilings.

The first floor of the Original Kalamunda Hotel is presently inaccessible except by external ladder. It is most likely that the former internal stair connecting the ground and first floor occupied the area directly west of the Entry Hall, which is now part of the coolroom and display refrigerators.

Changes to the exterior of the Original Kalamunda Hotel have been minimal, except for the introduction of a shop-front on the north corner of the east elevation in 1927. The authenticity of the place was also affected by fire damage incurred in 1985, when fire gutted the rear timber structures and ceilings at the back of the place. An early single-storey addition to the north elevation is no longer extant and has been replaced by a drive-thru, while the interior retains only some of its original detailing. The major changes to the interior of the Original Kalamunda Hotel, including the removal of the internal staircase and the reconfiguration of the plan, appear to have been carried out in 1977 when the Bottle-shop was added.

Original Kalamunda Hotel is in fair to good condition, with continued changes and renovations over the years taking their toll on the building fabric.

The Kalamunda Hotel (1928)

The Kalamunda Hotel is a two-storey hotel building, with an asymmetrical U-shaped plan, constructed of red-brick with a rendered and painted east facade and featuring a two-storey timber verandah that extends over the footpath. Although the Kalamunda Hotel was built in 1928, it exhibits many characteristics of the Federation Filigree style of architecture. The verandah has simple timber posts, some of which are grouped in pairs, with those on the ground floor set in brick piers. A wide timber valance and balcony parapet dominates the street elevation, and a centrally placed curved parapet, inscribed with the words "Kalamunda Hotel", is positioned over the verandah roof. The verandah has an almost flat roof, while the main body of the Kalamunda Hotel has a terracotta tile hipped roof terminating in two gables on the east (street) elevation. The east façade of the Kalamunda Hotel is vibrantly painted and features original red and green glazed tiles to dado height, with contrasting white-painted timber-framed semi-circular windows. There are two vestibules on the east elevation, both of which have intricate tessellated tiled floors and glazed tiles to dado height. There are two glazed shop-fronts at the southern end of the east façade, which have canted bay windows and doors that open out onto the beer garden and the verandah. As with the Original Kalamunda Hotel, the shop-front windows have fixed iron barriers installed to prevent vandalism.

A two-storey timber verandah is also located on the north and west sides of the Kalamunda Hotel, overlooking the beer garden and the rear car park, and occupying the area between the two wings of the building form. This verandah features simple timber posts, set in concrete piers, with a combination of wide timber balcony parapets, and timber rails and balustrades. The rear verandah is accessible by means of a brick and timber external stair on the west wall, or from the interior of Kalamunda Hotel. This rear section, and the south wall of the Kalamunda Hotel, are more utilitarian than the east (street) elevation and typically comprise simple

face-brick walls, and vertically proportioned double-hung sash windows with rendered lintels and sills, and in the case of the south elevation, concrete projected mouldings over the windows. The south elevation is double-storey along its length with a single-storey lean-to at its western end. It is predominantly face brick, with approximately half of the wall painted, showing the extent of a former original balcony and verandah (removed sometime after 1980). The wall shows evidence of other changes, including the bricking-in of openings on both floors, and the modification of the finished ground level.

The plan of Kalamunda Hotel can be roughly divided into two wings oriented around the entry foyer and stair hall, which are located near the southern corner of the building, adjacent to the shops. The foyer is accessed by the main vestibule on the east elevation, via two timber-framed glazed double doors, and features original wide arched openings with ornate mouldings, solid timber wall paneling, and decorative plaster ceilings. The stair hall is located immediately south of the foyer and comprises a 'double-L stair' timber staircase with square turned newel posts, ornately carved solid timber balustrades, and carpet treads with aluminium non-slip nosing. A large timber-framed multi-pane casement window with stained glass infill is located in the south wall of the stair hall. Toilets are located in the under-stair area, with access from the foyer. To the west of the foyer are the dining room, servery and kitchen, and to the north are the bars, positioned along the central bar area. The dining room comprises a large open space with original plastered and painted walls, solid timber paneling to dado height, coffered and ornate plaster ceilings, ornate timber joinery and carpet floors. The dining room also features a large brick fireplace with timber mantle, recessed into the canted bay window on the north wall. East of the dining room is the servery and kitchen as well as restrooms and service areas associated with the restaurant functions. The configuration of this area appears to be largely as constructed, although the finishes and fixtures are reasonably recent.

The bar areas to the north of the foyer typically feature original plastered and painted walls with solid timber paneling to dado height, coffered and ornate plaster ceilings, ornate timber joinery and carpet floors. Three bar areas are arranged around the central counter area, the Front Bar is directly off the Lobby while the Lounge Bar is located north of the Front Bar and is separated by a dividing wall and a change in level. The Sportsman's Bar extends east from the Lounge Bar and is at a higher floor level. The doorway at the easternmost end of the Sportsman's Bar replaces a former window and provides access to the rear courtyard. The bar area has three fireplaces, two of which are brick with timber mantles (in the Front Bar and the Lounge Bar), and the other, located in the Sportsman's Bar, is a stone ashlar-faced fireplace with a stone mantle. The fireplaces appear to be original and in good condition, but have been reverted to gas fires for continued use. The configuration of the spaces also appears to be largely original, although one wall has been removed, and another modified, to connect the Sportsman's Bar with the Lounge Bar.

On the first floor, the stair hall opens into another foyer, which connects to the west wing, comprising hotel rooms and bathrooms positioned either side of a central circulation corridor, and the north wing, comprising more dining and function areas, the main function room and a central bar. The configuration of the accommodation wing appears largely original but the bar and function areas have been created by the removal of a number of dividing walls. No new walls have been added, although the bar itself is new and the majority of original details such as the original plastered and painted walls, ornate timber joinery, ornate plaster ceilings, and arched openings have been retained. The first floor foyer features an original elliptical-shaped stained-glass skylight positioned over the stair, while a circular stained-glass skylight is located centrally in the main function room. There are three plastered brick fireplaces with timber mantles in two of the bar areas.

The bar areas and the main function room open onto the first floor balcony overlooking Railway Road, while the smaller rear function rooms and the west circulation corridor open onto the rear verandah. Located on the northwest corner of the verandah is the free-standing two-storey brick and tile toilet/bathroom block.

The two-storey verandah that was located on the south elevation was an early or original detail and was removed sometime after 1980. Other changes to the exterior of the building have been minimal, and are limited to the removal of the rear beer-garden (1989); and, the building of a replacement beer-garden at the front of the place (1989). The majority of interior detailing is extant. Internal changes to the place include; the modification of walls in the ground floor and first floor bar areas (former Lounge) to open up the space (1974, and again in 1989); and the addition of new doors that face the supermarket development (1989).

Kalamunda Hotel is generally in very good condition and has been well maintained, consistent with its ongoing use as a hotel and public bar.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel, comprising two two-storey buildings in the Federation Filigree style located immediately adjacent to one another, and constructed in 1902 (Original Kalamunda Hotel) and 1928 (Kalamunda Hotel) respectively, may be compared to a number of other places of similar architectural style, function, time period, and architectural designer.

There are seventy-six other hotel buildings in the HCWA database constructed between 1890 and 1915 in the Federation Filigree style, 12 of which are on the State Register. Five of these are two-storey brick hotels located in prominent positions, featuring wide verandahs to both floors. These are: P0201 Cornwall Hotel, Boulder; P0320 Bruce Rock Hotel, P0570 Railway Hotel (fmr), Coolgardie; P1463 State Hotel (fmr), Gwalia; and P2630 Federal Hotel (fmr), Wagin.⁷⁴ P1675 Mundaring Weir Hotel is a two storey

⁷⁴ HCWA database search as at 5 March 2004.
Register of Heritage Places - Assessment Doc'n
24/03/2005

brick hotel of the period in the Federation Filigree style, but it is a smaller scale building set back from the roadway in a more domestic setting. P0369 Grand Central Hotel, Bunbury, is similarly comparative, but its location sandwiched between modern commercial buildings of unsympathetic scale makes it less prominent than *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel*.

P0201 Cornwall Hotel, Boulder occupies a corner block. Originally constructed in c.1898, the ground floor is stone and the upper floor brick. Substantially destroyed by fire in 1934, the place has been rebuilt. The impressive Filigree verandahs and façade are a 1987 reconstruction.

P0320 Bruce Rock Hotel, constructed in 1914 and 1921, occupies a prominent corner location in the main street of Bruce Rock. It is a two-storey brick and iron Federation Filigree hotel, with internal alterations giving the lower floor less authenticity than the upper floor. It continues to operate as a hotel offering accommodation. The 1914 section of the building addresses the corner and is symmetrical. Addition in 1921 were constructed in sympathy with the scale, detail and materials of the 1914 section. It appears that the verandahs are original.

P00570 Railway Hotel (fmr) Coolgardie is a landmark corner building comprising a single-storey and two-storey Federation Filigree and Federation Free Classical style building with Flemish bond tuck-pointed walls, iron roof, and timber verandahs to both floors that extend over the footpath. It was originally in 1896 as offices, but has operated as a hotel since 1900, and at the time of Registration (2002) was operating as a boarding hostel. The place retains a moderate to high level of authenticity, although the verandahs were a later addition (probably 1935).

P1463 State Hotel (fmr), Gwalia is a fine example of a Federation Filigree hotel, and as the most prominent building in the historic former townsite of Gwalia, defines the character of the area. Constructed in 1903, the place is no longer used as a hotel. Its decorative timber wrap-around verandahs were reinstated as part of conservation works in the early 1980s.

P2630 Federal Hotel (fmr), Wagin, constructed in 1896, is a landmark building facing onto an entire street block central Wagin. It incorporates shops at the ground floor, which continue to operate as shops. Although the hotel does not currently operate as a hotel, it remains a community facility as an art gallery, coffee shop and function centre. The place has moderate authenticity, and appears to retain its original ornate verandahs.

In addition to these Federation Filigree places, two Registered places in the Federation Free Classical style are comparative to *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel*, namely, Sail and Anchor Hotel (P01002), and His Majesty's Hotel (P00975), both in Fremantle.

The Sail and Anchor Hotel, Fremantle, comprises a two-storey rendered stone and brick Federation Free Classical building with a two-storey verandah that extends over the footpath, and exhibits elements of the Federation Filigree style, constructed in 1903. Conservation works in 1985-86 included reconstruction of the verandahs.

P00975 His Majesty's Hotel, Fremantle, comprises a two-storey Federation Free Classical style rendered brick building, designed in 1903-04 in a lazy L shape to accommodate its location on a prominent street corner, and exhibiting distinctive arched fenestrations and glazed shop-fronts. However, the original verandahs have been removed from this place.

The database lists eighty hotel buildings constructed between 1915 and 1940, of which only five are entered on the State Register of Heritage Places, and none of which are in the Federation Filigree or Free Classical style. The Fitzgerald Hotel (fmr) may be compared to the Kalamunda Hotel as another two-storey brick hotel constructed in the 1920s in an earlier architectural style.

3294 Fitzgerald Hotel (fmr) comprises a two-storey red-brick Victorian Free Classical style building featuring stucco mouldings and covered with a corrugated iron roof and pressed metal canopy, constructed in 1925. Fitzgerald Hotel (fmr) has lesser integrity and authenticity than Kalamunda Hotel and is in worse condition.

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is a good representative example of the Federation Filigree style of architecture and the Australian pub tradition, as two two-storey hotels with deep verandahs, located on prominent or corner sites.⁷⁵ It is one of a diminishing number of Federation Filigree hotels that retain their characteristic original verandahs.

The HCWA database reveals ten other works attributed to the architect Herbert Parry, only three of which are entered on the State Register of Heritage Places, namely 2242 Hale School (fmr), West Perth (1914), 2225 St Peter's Anglican Church and Memorial Hall, Victoria Park (1935), and 4607 The Chapel of the Guardian Angel, Queens Park (1937). The database also includes four other works by Parry in the Kalamunda region, namely 10384 Lesmurdie House and Estate (1898-1934), 1261 St Brigid's College (1913-1990), 01254 Kalamunda Agricultural Hall (1896-1996), and 1262 St Swithun's Church (1909-1950).

The following information regarding tourist accommodation in the Perth hills is taken from the the HCWA assessment for P8527 *Temuka* (Fiona Bush, 2004):

By the turn of the century the hills districts of Perth appear to have become popular holiday destinations as several guest houses sprang up in the districts of Mundaring, Kalamunda and Roleystone. The one aspect which these guest houses seems to have in common is the desire by hills' residents to supplement their income and the realisation that Perth residents were keen to take in the fresh air and produce of the hills. This period of popularity appears to have peaked around the 1920s and 1930s when a number of guest houses sprang up. In Mundaring these houses included: 'Jacoby House' (a timber building constructed c.1916), 'Leithdale' (a stone building constructed in 1894) and 'Dalry House' (a stone building constructed at the turn of the nineteenth century). Like Mundaring, Kalamunda also had a number of guest houses such as 'Mountain Rest' (a timber building constructed in c. 1913 with later 1920s additions), 'Boonooloo' (a mudbrick building constructed in c.1892), 'Kareela' (a brick

⁷⁵ Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus & Robertson, North Ryde, 1989, page 111.

building constructed in 1919). Further to the south, Roleystone also shared in the tourist trade. Examples of houses in this area include 'Glen View' (a timber house constructed around 1910) and 'Croyden Court' (a timber building constructed in 1914).⁷⁶

As outlined in the documentary evidence, Kalamunda was considered a particularly fine holiday destination, in the interwar years, with the 1929 edition of *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory* listing 264 of the approximately 500 beds available in the hills being in Kalamunda.⁷⁷ By 1948, most of Kalamunda's hostels and boarding houses had closed down.⁷⁸ The Heritage Council database lists 17 places in the Shire of Kalamunda as with the theme 'hospitality industry and tourism', of which *Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel* is the only one registered and none are in the current assessment program.⁷⁹

Kalamunda Hotel and Original Kalamunda Hotel is representative of the work of architect Herbert Parry, particularly in the Kalamunda region during the early-twentieth century.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

It may be possible to locate additional biographical material on C.F. Hummerston, P.A. Connolly and G.H. Parry.

⁷⁶ Elliot, I., *Mundaring, a history of the Shire, Shire of Mundaring*, Mundaring, 1983, p. 197; National Trust files for Shire of Kalamunda; Popham, D., *First Stage South, a history of the Armadale-Kelmscott District*, Western Australia, Town of Armadale, 1980, p. 115; HCWA database; Bruce Callow & Associates & Eliot, I., *Shire of Mundaring Municipal Inventory*.

⁷⁷ Government Tourist Bureau, *The Western Australian Hotel and Boarding House Directory*, Perth, 1928-29, pp. 129, 149, 156-158.

⁷⁸ Bonser, 'Kalamunda', p. 82.

⁷⁹ HCWA database search 17 March 2005