



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES

ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.4 Building a system of higher education
- 6.5 Educating people in remote places
- 7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
- 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs
- 9.5 Living outside a family/partnership

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 101 Immigration, emigration and refugees
- 108 Government Policy
- 401 Government and politics
- 402 Education and science
- 604 Innovators
- 605 Famous and infamous people
- 402 Education and science

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

Daylesford, Bassendean is an excellent and finely detailed example of the Federation Arts and Crafts style, both in its external and internal presentation. (Criterion 1.1)

Daylesford, Bassendean is a prominent and important landmark on the Swan River. (Criterion 1.3)

Daylesford, Bassendean, together with other early houses on the upper Swan River, such as *Tranby House*, *Holmehouse*, *Woodbridge* and *Belvoir Homestead Group*, forms part of significant cultural landscape (Criterion 1.3)

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Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

11. 2. HISTORIC VALUE

Daylesford, Bassendean was the home built for Cyril Jackson when he came to Western Australia. Jackson played a significance role in the history of education in Western Australia during his appointment as the first Inspector General of Schools for the Department of Education from 1896 to 1903, when he was instrumental in the transformation and reorganisation of State education into a modern public education system, based upon his philosophy of 'New Education'. (Criterion 2.3)

At the time of its construction, *Daylesford, Bassendean* was one of the most prominent, commodious and stately homes that were built in the former West Guildford area, particularly along the banks of the Swan River. (Criterion 2.1)

Daylesford, Bassendean was the venue for the inaugural meeting of the West Guildford Road Board in 1901, and was where the meetings continued to be held until Cyril Jackson left the State in 1903. Jackson was an influential person in the formation of a municipality of West Guildford and its first Chairman. (Criterion 2.2)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

The ventilation system that was especially designed for and installed in *Daylesford, Bassendean*, demonstrates an unusual and innovative approach to providing increased and improved ventilation. (Criterion 3.3)

Daylesford, Bassendean is likely to contain intact archaeological deposits within its sub-floor spaces and surrounding grounds with the potential to provide further information about Cyril Jackson, as well as the lives of other occupants of the place, who would have largely hailed from the upper middle classes, throughout its lengthy history. (Criterion 3.1)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

With the combination of its prominent position along the banks of the Swan River, its attractive design and detail and its historic value as one of the earlier residences of the area, *Daylesford, Bassendean* contributes to the community's sense of place. (Criterion 4.2)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

Daylesford, Bassendean is a rare example of a two-storey Federation Arts and Crafts residence, and a two-storey residence combining brick and weatherboard. (Criterion 5.1)

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

Although the setting of *Daylesford, Bassendean* has changed significantly with the loss of the spacious surrounding grounds, the high level of integrity and authenticity of the residence still demonstrates the principal characteristics of a stately residence and also of the Federation Arts and Crafts style. (Criterion 6.1)

Daylesford, Bassendean is representative of the large and stately residences that were built by the more affluent and prominent citizens of the State around the turn of the century, with the onset of wealth from the gold boom, and particularly in

landmark locations such as along the Swan River, a small number of which were built by senior public servants. (Criterion 6.2)

12.3 CONDITION

Daylesford, Bassendean is in very good condition throughout the interior and exterior of the building. There has been some water ingress to upstairs bedrooms, but damage has been minimal.

12.4 INTEGRITY

Daylesford, Bassendean has high integrity. Some modifications have been made to enable the place to continue to be used as a private residence, and the original use of some rooms has been changed. The original use of all spaces is still legible however due to the high authenticity of the internal fabric.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

Daylesford, Bassendean has high authenticity. Most of the fabric is in close to its original state. Some changes have been made to the main building, mostly to enable it to continue to be used comfortably as a private residence. Of particular note is the high level of authenticity of the interior fixtures and fittings.

What remains of the original grounds of *Daylesford, Bassendean* has low authenticity. No significant plantings remain on site from the early period of the house other than a salmon flowering oleander (*Nerium oleander*). An original oak tree (probably *Quercus robur*) on the corner of Anstey Road and North Road is believed to have marked the original entry to *Daylesford, Bassendean*, but lies outside the curtilage.

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The assessment documentation has been compiled by Heritage Council Officers, Helen Burgess and Penny O'Connor in March 2006, with additional physical evidence compiled by Amanda Henry in 2010, and amendments and/or additions by the State Heritage Office and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Daylesford, Bassendean comprises a two storey red brick, weatherboard and Marseille tile residence in the Federation Arts and Crafts style constructed for Cyril Jackson in 1898.

Daylesford, Bassendean is located in the Town of Bassendean, historically known as West Guildford. Since the 1850s, the river side lots in the west end of the Guildford town site had been purchased by the more affluent and prominent citizens who constructed grand houses or mansions appropriate to their wealth and social status, this trend accelerated with the onset of the economic boom after the discovery of gold in the 1890s. Similarly, large, stately residences were built in the area of West Guildford particularly along North Road.¹

From 1871, local government responsibility for the West Guildford area first came under the Guildford Town Trust, but in 1897 West Guildford seceded from Guildford and was assumed by the Bayswater Road Board.²

In 1897, Swan Location Q, a large parcel of land in the West Guildford area on the banks of the Swan River and which comprised over 94 acres, was purchased by a Harry Anstey.³ Within a year, Anstey had subdivided this location up into a substantial number of lots, of which Lots 11, 12, 13 & 14 on North Road was purchased by Cyril Jackson in March 1898.⁴

Cyril Jackson had been brought out from England in late 1896 by the Western Australian Colonial Government to take up the inaugural appointment of Inspector General of Schools with the Department of Education. After studying Law in England, Jackson had been influenced by the Liberal reforms of the 1890s and rather than pursuing a career in Law, developed an educational philosophy known as the 'New Education Movement',⁵ whereby the focus of education moved away from regimented methods of delivery, and towards a focus on the training and development of the child.⁶

During his time in Western Australia, which lasted just six years, Jackson implemented policies based upon his philosophy of 'New Education' and was

¹ Heritage Council's Accelerated Assessment Program Backlog Review Form 'Daylesford'.

² Further information on the history and development of the local government area of Bassendean can be found in Heritage Council documentation P7403 *Bassendean Oval* and P16003 *Bassendean Masonic Lodge*.

³ *Certificate of Title*, Vol 146, Fol. 31.

⁴ *Certificates of Title*, Vol 146, Fol. 31; & Vol. 146, Fol. 42. North Road is also referred to in some sources as North Street.

⁵ 'Jackson, Sir Cyril (1863-1924)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, sourced from <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/jackson-sir-cyril-6811>., Accessed on 11.7.2012.

⁶ 'Jackson, Sir Cyril (1863-1924)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, sourced from <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/jackson-sir-cyril-6811>., Accessed on 11.7.2012., and *A Thematic History of Public Education in Western Australia*, prepared for the Building Management Authority by Jenny Gregory and Lisa Smith (Centre for Western Australian History UWA: 1995), p.13.

responsible for the transformation and reorganisation of State education into a modern public education system, a system which was comparable to that in England and the eastern states.⁷ He recognised the importance of skilled teachers, and established major institutions such as the Teachers Training College at Claremont and the precursor of what was to become known as T.A.F.E. He was also responsible for increasing the number of teachers by recruiting from the eastern colonies, and secured significant increases in teaching salaries.⁸

In addition, Jackson reorganised the State's curriculum, introducing vocational subjects such as gardening and botany in rural regional towns, and woodwork and metalwork for older boys and cooking for older girls in metropolitan centres.⁹ In response to the inadequate existing facilities and increasing student numbers, Jackson, in collaboration with the Public Works Department, facilitated the erection of new and more suitable schools in various parts of WA, through developing a standard school plan, where each class was permanently housed in a classroom and hall space was used for assemblies, rather than teaching.¹⁰

Once Jackson purchased the land in West Guildford, he had a commodious and stately house - befitting his position in government - designed for him by Lewis Henry Duval, who lived in the house next door to Jackson.¹¹

Lewis Henry Duval was the only son of Henry James Burgess Duval, the Deputy Superintendent of Fremantle Prison from 1853 until 1862, and his wife Mary Ann, who had arrived in Western Australia in 1853.¹² In 1867 the family returned to England, where Lewis Henry trained as an architect before returning to Perth in the early 1880s.¹³ In addition to designing *Daylesford*, *Bassendean*, Duval is believed to have been responsible for designing the nearby residence of *Earlsferry* (P128).¹⁴ While in Perth, Duval also worked for the architecture division of the Public Works Department, before returning to England shortly before his death in 1948.¹⁵

The residence, which Jackson named 'Daylesford', was built on what was originally Lot 13, with the outbuildings – including the kitchen and servants quarters, on Lot 14. The private jetty that Jackson also had built was on the south-eastern most corner of the property (being lot 11). The street address was

⁷ *A Thematic History of Public Education in Western Australia*, prepared for the Building Management Authority by Jenny Gregory and Lisa Smith (1995), p.13.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p.16-17.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p.16.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p.14.

¹¹ McLennan, Craig, 'Daylesford House', Curtin University assignment, 1992. [located in Town of Bassendean Local Studies Library 728.8DAY]

¹² Erickson, R., *The Bicentennial Dictionary of Western Australians pre 1829 – 1888: Vol. 2 D-J*, 1987, p. 927.

¹³ Lewis Henry Duval first appears in the *Wise's Post Office Directory* in 1893, residing at Hay Street in Perth, in 1881 the England Census records Duval as residing at 143 Hill Street in Camberwell, South London.

¹⁴ Carter, J. Bassendean, a Social History 1829-1979. (Town of Bassendean, Perth, 1986) p.84.

¹⁵ 'The Public Service: Classification by the Commissioner', *Western Mail*, 5 September 1908, p. 44. Sourced from <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/37578035?searchTerm=lewis%20henry%20duval&searchLimits=>. Accessed on 20.12.11., & 'Deaths', *The West Australian*, 17 December 1948, p. 1. Sourced from <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/47632366?searchTerm=lewis%20henry%20duval&searchLimits=>. Accessed on 20.12.11.

75 North Road, with access to the residence via a circular driveway lined with pine trees. There was also an orchard on the property.¹⁶

The main residence was brick on the ground floor and timber on the second-storey, and the outbuildings were constructed of timber.¹⁷ A description of the residence as it was when lived in by Jackson was:

Of solid brick construction, the beautifully finished building remains a credit to the craftsmen who worked on it. The woodwork is of particular note.

The front room, which measured forty-four feet by twenty-four feet, was divided by a large, royal blue, velvet curtain, which screened the billiard room from the indoor conservatory. On the rose-red walls hung prints of English hunting scenes. There were five spacious bedrooms, and an attic where Cyril Jackson's Indian manservant lived. Jackson also employed several maids and a Chinese gardener.

An unusual ventilation system was designed for the house. A series of primitive ducts conducted cool air from ground level to outlets four feet above the floor in each room.¹⁸

The unique ventilation system referred to above was especially designed by Jackson for his house as a method of dealing with his chest condition and his penchant for having plenty of fresh air.¹⁹ Being in such close proximity to the Swan River, Jackson also enjoyed his regular morning swims.²⁰

As well as his role with the Education Department, Jackson was also an influential person in the campaign to create a municipality in the West Guildford area. The scheme for West Guildford to form its own Road Board was spearheaded by both Jackson and George Tuthill Wood, then Head Clerk of the Crown Law Department.²¹ This scheme came about in response to tensions between the Bayswater Road Board and the Guildford Road Board to be in control of this desirable parcel of land.

In October 1900, Jackson chaired a meeting to progress the formation of the separate municipality. On 12 July 1901, the first official meeting of the West Guildford Road Board was held in the billiard room of Jackson's house, *Daylesford, Bassendean*. A week later, the municipality was officially gazetted, and Jackson, the member for North Road, was elected the first Chairman of the West Guildford Road Board.²²

West Guildford Road Board meetings continued to be held at *Daylesford, Bassendean*, in the billiard room, until 1903 when Jackson returned to England,

¹⁶ Information from Physical Inspection; Mr and Mrs Barnes (owners), 7/3/06; & National Trust (WA) Assessment Documentation for *Daylesford*.

¹⁷ Interview with Alf Richards, Town of Bassendean Local Studies Collection, OH61, 2004 p. 22 (transcript).

¹⁸ Cogan, M, *Bassendean and Guildford Sketchbook*, Rigby Limited, Adelaide, 1976, p. 20.

¹⁹ Information from Mr and Mrs Barnes, owners, 7/3/06.

²⁰ *The West Australian*, Friday, February 20, 1903, p. 6.

²¹ Carter, J. *Bassendean: a social history 1829-1979*, Town of Bassendean, 1986, p. 64.

²² Heritage Council's Accelerated Assessment Program Backlog Review Form 'Daylesford'.

having accepted the position of the Chief Inspector to the Board of Education in London.²³ Jackson was still, at this time, the chairman of the board:

At the close of the West Guildford Roads Board's meeting on Monday night, Mr. Cyril Jackson said he must resign the position of chairman, but at the urgent request of the Board, he consented, in order to complete some urgent business in hand, to retain office until the 28th inst. After that date he could not promise the Board the use of his billiard-room for their meetings, as he had instructed Mr. Sommers to promptly dispose of the house and grounds.²⁴

Although only in Western Australia for six years, Cyril Jackson, had made a significant impression both on the education system also in local government. In February 1903, a presentation was given to Cyril Jackson on the eve of his departure by school teachers from all parts of the State and the Teacher's Union:

In the James-street State school last night, between 60 and 70 of the teachers from the State schools in the district extending from Guildford to Fremantle assembled to bid farewell to the retiring Inspector-General of Schools (Mr. Cyril Jackson), and to make to him a presentation, as a memento of his connection with the public schools of Western Australia....They (the teachers) fully recognised the difficult work that Mr. Jackson had had to perform and...they highly appreciated the broadminded and successful manner in which he had carried it out.²⁵

Jackson's service to the West Guildford Road Board was also held in high regard, as was expressed by the other board members at his last board meeting:

Mr. Pringle said that Mr. Jackson had done wonders for the business of the Board, and he believed that another chairman of equal administrative ability could not be found.

Mr. Lamb said the loss was irreparable. It was not confined to that Board, but affected the whole State.

Mr. McKinley re-echoed the foregoing remarks.²⁶

Upon returning to England, Jackson continued to pursue reforms in education through his appointment as the Chief Inspector to the Board of Education in London, and later as the Chief Inspector of Schools of England and Wales. In addition, he was appointed as the elected member of the London County Council's Limehouse division and leader of the Reform Party.²⁷ Jackson was knighted in 1917 for services during World War One, and upon his death, in 1924,

23 'Jackson, Sir Cyril (1863-1924)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, sourced from <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/jackson-sir-cyril-6811>., Accessed on 11.7.2012.

24 *The West Australian*, Friday, February 20, 1903, p. 6.

25 *The West Australian*, Saturday, February 28, 1903, p. 7.

26 *The West Australian*, Friday, February 20, 1903, p. 6.

27 'Jackson, Sir Cyril (1863-1924)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, sourced from <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/jackson-sir-cyril-6811>., Accessed on 11.7.2012., 'Cyril Jackson: His Work for W.A.', *The West Australian*, 13 September 1924, p. 13., and 'London County Council Elections: Administrative/Biographical history', abstract sourced from http://www.aim25.ac.uk/cgi-bin/vcdf/detail?inst_id=118&coll_id=12832., Accessed on 11.7.2012.

21 years since his departure from Western Australia, he continued to be considered 'the father of education in Western Australia'.²⁸

In May 1903, the property *Daylesford, Bassendean* was transferred to a Rachel Lukin, who lived there with her children and her sister.²⁹ When Rachel died in 1909, probate of her will was granted to the nominated executors, George Henry Bostock and Claude R. H. Clifton. A search through the *Post Office Directories* from this time revealed that Bostock and Clifton did not actually live at *Daylesford, Bassendean*. The only tenant listed after Lukin's death in 1911, being a Mrs Mary Adamson.³⁰

In 1911, *Daylesford, Bassendean* was purchased by Sophia Jessie Burns, and the Burns family, being initially shown as Mr Burns and later Mrs Burns, were listed as the tenants in the *Post Office Directories* from then on.³¹ The Burns family were reputed to enjoy entertaining, their parties being well-known throughout the district. According to information from the current owners, Mr and Mrs Barnes, the Burns had the entry foyer, which was reputedly originally sunken and historically referred to as the "indoor conservatory", raised to the same level as the billiard room in order to accommodate their large gatherings.³²

A photograph dated c1920 shows *Daylesford, Bassendean's* prominent location on the banks of the Swan River. A verandah is evident at ground floor level around a portion of the residence. A single-storey building is also shown in close proximity to the residence, which could possibly be a kitchen/laundry or servant's quarters.³³

In 1942, *Daylesford, Bassendean* was purchased by Mr John James Thorpe who, for the most part, lived there with his wife Sara Helen George Thorpe.³⁴ In c1958, *Daylesford, Bassendean* was put on the market, and the following is an account of the place by a real estate agent who inspected the property at the time:

There were three or four pine trees lining either side of the driveway. The house was in poor condition as it had received only minimal maintenance. The entrance was in the middle front with a large high foyer. Off to the right was the billiards room. The house had been considerably modified in an unsympathetic manner. The kitchen, commonly, was in very poor condition.³⁵

No references were located to indicate whether the house was taken off the market or could not be sold, but in 1960, Mr Thorpe died and *Daylesford, Bassendean* was still in his ownership. The title was eventually transferred to Mrs Thorpe, who mostly lived in the house - both with her daughter, Dian, and on

28 'Cyril Jackson: His Work for W.A.', *The West Australian*, 13 September 1924, p. 13.

29 *Certificates of Title*, Vol 146 Fol. 42; & information from Mr and Mrs Barnes, owners, 7/3/06.

30 *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1911.

31 *Wise's Post Office Directories* 1911 – 1942/43; & information from Mr and Mrs Barnes, owners, 7/3/06.

32 Information from Mr and Mrs Barnes, owners, 7/3/06.

33 Photograph 'Daylesford House c 1920', Town of Bassendean Local Studies Library, Acc P361, donated by Mrs Iverson.

34 A search through the *Post Office Directories* shows that the Thorpes also must have rented *Daylesford* out. Mr H. P. Mounter is listed as being the resident of this address in 1949.

35 McLennan, Craig, 'Daylesford House', Curtin University assignment, 1992. [located in Town of Bassendean Local Studies Library 728.8DAY].

her own - but also rented the property out from time to time.³⁶ In 1974, the title was transferred to Dian, now married, and husband [Hanns] Axel Dougan.³⁷

During the 32 year ownership of the Thorpes - and later the Dougans - several modifications and additions were made to *Daylesford, Bassendean*. A downstairs brick addition was built to create a bathroom and laundry on to the north-eastern part of the house, the former dining-room was converted to a kitchen, an upstairs bathroom was created by partitioning off a portion of the east-facing bedroom and a timber staircase was also added for access to the attic (inscribed 1974).³⁸

However, the most significant of the changes to *Daylesford, Bassendean* during the Thorpe's ownership was in relation to the subdividing of the land. In 1962, the original four lots were subdivided to accommodate 13 new houses. This was the time when Daylesford Road was formed and gazetted. Also as a result of the subdivision, river access was lost to *Daylesford, Bassendean* with the foreshore reverting to Crown land, the outbuildings were demolished and the original circular driveway, prospect and approach to the property was permanently obliterated. *Daylesford, Bassendean* was now positioned on Lot 40, and the street address changed from 75 North Road to 7 Daylesford Road.³⁹

In February 1976, the title was transferred to Dagmar and Peter Barnes.⁴⁰ The only significant changes made by the Barnes have been the installation of ducted airconditioning through most parts of the house, a cosmetic refurbishment of the kitchen, re-landscaping of the front yard and paving in the rear yard.⁴¹

In 2011, the place remains a private residence.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

Daylesford, Bassendean is a two storey red brick, weatherboard and Marseille tile residence in the Federation Arts and Crafts style overlooking the Swan River set amongst established garden grounds.

The house is approached through a densely planted garden, and is partially obscured by a flat roofed, steel garage. The front elevation has a single storey section to the south, attached to the main body of the house, which is two storeyed. There is a central, decorative porch. Ground floor walls are red brick over rendered foundations; the single storey section is in running bond while the remainder of the original brickwork is Flemish bond. The first floor walls are cream painted weatherboard. In the north-west corner of the front elevation the first floor weatherboards sweep down to form eaves over the ground floor windows. Ground floor windows have cream painted rendered sills, while first floor windows have timber sills with decorative timber scrolls below. The roof is

³⁶ Probate of John James Thorpe's will was initially granted to John Roy Thorpe and Ronald Thorpe, refer *Certificate of Title* Vol. 146, Fol. 42. Mrs Thorpe rented the house out in the 1960s, one tenant being Alf Richards. Refer Interview with Alf Richards, Town of Bassendean Local Studies Collection, OH61, 2004 p. 21 (transcript).

³⁷ Certificates of Title, Vol 146 Fol. 42; Vol. 1258 Fol. 897 & Vol. 5 Fol. 133A

³⁸ Information from Mr and Mrs Barnes, owners, 7/3/06.

³⁹ *Certificates of Title*, Vol. 1258, Fol. 897; & Vol. 5, Fol. 133A.

⁴⁰ *Certificate of Title*, Vol. 5, Fol. 133A.

⁴¹ Owing to the lack of a cavity ceiling in most of the downstairs area, the ducted airconditioning cannot service the whole house.

terracotta Marseille tiles, evidenced by the bee motif imprinted on the bottom edge.

At the front of the house the roofs of both the single and double storey sections are shallow hipped, while at the rear, the roofscape is a combination of hips and gables. At the rear, the east section of the first story is a projecting gable filled in with vertical panelling. The weatherboards on the east and north walls of this section also sweep down to form eaves over the ground floor, with the eaves supported on curved timber corbels.

On the south wall of the east gable section, the base of the weatherboard cladding meets the hipped verandah roof of the ground floor. The concave hip of the verandah roof that adjoins the south wall is infilled with timber louvers. This verandah roof wraps around the building in the south to meet the single storey section of the building.

The verandah posts are square with stop-chamfered corners set into brick pedestals. The floor is red painted concrete. A second verandah with a skillion roof clad with Wunderlich tiles has been added to the north elevation. It has circular hollow section posts and a brick paved floor.

Externally there are the following notable details: decorative cast iron vents set in the foundations (possibly linking to the internal ventilators), shallow curved vents with louver inserts along the apex of the eastern verandah, ventilation holes in the weatherboard cladding along the eastern elevation, four tall five-course corbelled chimneys.

The front porch is approached by two brick pathways: one from the garage and the other from the front of the block on an axis to the front steps. The porch is a decorative structure set out from the front of the house. Three central steps lead directly up to the front door, with very narrow raised concrete platforms either side. The skillion roof, extending over the porch, is supported by square brackets with stop-chamfered edges. The soffit is lined with painted tongue and groove panelling. Tongue and groove boards also line the eaves throughout the original part of the building. The northern wall of the porch has 4 fixed glazed panels above timber panelling, with the two lowest panes tinted a pale cranberry. A small triangular window with a winding mechanism fills the corner of the panel where it meets the soffit.

The width of the porch is filled with the front door and side lights. The four panel front door has glass panes above timber, a large central brass handle and brass knocker. The interior Victorian lock is ornately cast with a heavy latch. The side lights consist of a row of timber panels at ground level, with three rows of four small fixed panes above. There are two matching fanlights above the front door. Running above the fanlights and side lights is another row of smaller square fixed panes. The glass is all finely frosted. A small number of panes appear to be replacement glass. The glazing bars in the side lights and the door have stop-chamfered edges that match that of the porch.

All the ground floor reception rooms have high ceilings and wide tongue and groove floorboards. The owners believe the ground floor floorboards are not jarrah. Windows throughout the house are sash and case with rectangular fanlights, many of which have been painted over. Light fittings are not original. Some early Bakelite light switches remain, and many modern and reproduction

switches have been fitted to what may be original timber base plates. Some of these base plates have fine dovetail joints. Floor coverings are loose unless otherwise stated. The ground floor walls are plastered and painted. All original ceilings are lathe and plaster. None of the rooms on this floor have picture rails.

There are ventilators in all the ground floor rooms except the bathroom extension. The ventilators are small rectangular timber features about 15cm (4") square and 1.2m tall (4 ft) with moulded corners and cornices. There is a small wing nut-shaped handle in the side of each ventilator that opened and closed it. The tops of the ventilators were originally open to allow air into the rooms but have since been covered to create small shelves.

The Entry Hall has a large ornate convex Federation-style ceiling rose with an unusual Helen's Key border. The Entry Hall is separated from Room 1 by a simple high-level timber screen with square openings, supported by curved timber brackets at each end. A roughly triangular bracket extends horizontally from the centre of the screen. There are two brass hooks fitted to the front of the bracket that supports a brass curtain rail. The entry to the Hallway that runs parallel to the facade is in the north east corner of the Hall and consists of half-glazed French doors with matching side lights, and fanlights. The glass is finely frosted and again, some panes appear to be replacement glass. The door frames have stop-chamfered edges that match those of the entry and porch.

Room 1 is currently used as a sitting room. It has a smaller Federation-style ceiling rose, deep moulded skirting boards, and a pair of large sash windows with fanlights to the north and west. The winding mechanisms for the fanlights have been removed and stored. A pair of French doors open to the east onto the verandah. The French doors are glazed above timber panels and there is a single fanlight. The fireplace in the east corner has a simply carved timber surround and fender with a contemporary firebox, white marble hearth and lintel.

Room 2 is currently used as a dining room. It has a Federation-style moulded ceiling rose, moulded cornicing, a moulded picture rail and deep moulded skirting boards. The corner fireplace has a simply carved surround with contemporary tiling and an enamelled solid fuel stove. Three sash windows are set in a faceted bay window that projects onto the verandah and contains a carved jarrah window seat. Half glazed French doors with fanlights open onto the verandah on the east wall. There is a ventilator in the north-east corner of the room.

Room 3 is currently used as a kitchen. It has a deco-style ceiling rose, wavy edged cornicing and a moulded picture rail. The ceiling appears to be lower than those in the other ground floor rooms. To the east, there are a group of three sash windows with painted over fanlights that still have window winders. French doors open to the south onto the verandah. The large fireplace on the north side of the room contains a modern stove. There are fitted timber cupboards and shelves along the west, south and east walls and a ventilator next to the French doors. There is evidence that the original high moulded skirtings remain behind some of the fitted cupboards.

Room 4 is currently used as an additional sitting room. It has a Federation-style moulded ceiling rose, a simple curved cornice, moulded picture rail and high moulded skirtings. Timber cupboards have been fitted either side of the fireplace. These were removed from the current kitchen. There is a ventilator built into the north-west corner of the room.

The doors to Rooms 2, 3 & 4 have rectangular wooden fingerplates in a reed pattern and matching carved wooden door handles. In Room 3 one has been replaced with a hexagonal Bakelite knob and in Room 4 one has been replaced with a brass knob.

The Bathroom/Laundry has an original four panel door, although it is an extension to the original house. The Bathroom section has a tiled floor and contains a shower, bath and hand basin. A toilet leads off the laundry, which is accessed through the bathroom and has a door leading to the brick paved area outside.

The Hall has simple cornices, wide moulded skirtings and fitted carpets. The woodwork in the dogleg staircase is unpainted dark timber, possibly jarrah. The staircase has square balusters and a simple moulded rail. The tops of the square newel posts are chamfered to a shallow curve. The area under the stairs has been enclosed with timber panelling and contains storage space. Drops matching the top of the newels extend down from return landing on the stairs. This landing has a sash window and fanlight. The upper flight of stairs is lined with timber panelling to dado height.

First Floor

All the first floor rooms and the landing have vertical timber panelling to dado height with a moulded rail finish. The wide tongue and groove floorboards are in a blond wood, which the owner believes may be Baltic pine. All windows are double hung sashes with rectangular fanlights, most of which have been painted over. All doors on this floor have four panels with moulded edges and architraves. Fingerplates and door handles are in various styles, mostly porcelain.

The First Floor Landing has painted timber panelling to dado height. There is a single return flight of stairs to the attic along the east wall, which has been sympathetically designed to resemble the flight from the ground floor. The date 1979 in roman numerals has been carved into the newel post.

All the first floor bedrooms have Federation-style ceiling roses, moulded picture rails, painted timber panelling to dado height, and high moulded skirting boards to a simpler profile to those of the ground floor rooms. The walls above the panelling have all been papered. Each bedroom has a ventilator in one corner and a row of brass coat hooks on a timber mount fitted to the wall just inside the door.

Bedroom 1 is currently used as the main bedroom. It has two pairs of narrow sash windows with fanlights to the south and east. The corner fireplace has a simple painted timber surround with a moulded detail around the opening and a bracketed shelf with a moulded edge above. There is no fire basket. The outer hearth has small aquamarine glazed tiles within the timber fender, which has a curved top. A fan has been fixed to the ceiling rose and there is an adjacent circular air-conditioning vent.

Bedroom 2 is currently used as a study. There are windows to the west and south. Fitted cupboards occupy the east wall, and there is no evidence of a fireplace.

Bedroom 3 has a fireplace on the north wall. The simple surround is painted timber with a moulded detail around the opening and a bracketed shelf with a

moulded edge above. There is no fire basket. The outer hearth has small green glazed tiles set within a timber fender with a rounded top. A cupboard fills the width of the space to the right of the fireplace. It has a four-panel door that matches those of the rooms on this floor, with a reeded timber handle and a moulded cornice.

Bedroom 4 has been divided by a stud and plasterboard partition wall to create the adjacent bathroom. It contains a pair of narrow sash windows with fanlights that was once part of a row of three windows. The third window and original fireplace are now in the bathroom next door. The ceiling rose is off-centre due to the division of the room and there is an adjacent circular air-conditioning vent. Timber panelling has been fixed to the partition wall that matches the original, and may have been relocated from the walls in what is now the bathroom. There is a ventilator in the south-east corner of the room.

The Bathroom contains a modern bath, toilet and vanity. The fireplace has a simple painted timber surround. There is no fire basket and the outer hearth and fender have been removed. The floors and skirting are tiled and the walls are papered to ceiling height. The timber panelling has been removed.

The Attic is an irregular shaped room in plan and section. A roof dormer with three sash windows is located in the north wall to the left of the head of the stairs.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Federation Arts & Crafts

A search of the Heritage Council database lists 52 Federation Arts and Crafts places on the State Register of Heritage Places (RHP). Of these 52 places, nine are two-storey buildings, but only three were originally, none of which are on the Register. They are:

- P4343 Residence, 61 Mount Street, Perth (1890), now demolished;
- P15883 Two Houses, 56-58 Mount Street, Perth (1890), No. 56 now demolished;
- P15951 Residence, Bennett Street, East Perth (1910).

Two-storey Federation Residences

A general search of two-storey places constructed during the Federation period but not of Federation Arts and Crafts style, that are currently residences and on the RHP revealed 22 places. These residences are predominantly Federation Queen Anne and Federation Filigree styles, and most are constructed entirely of brick or stone, with tiled or corrugated iron roofs. One of these, P128 *Earlsferry* (1902) is also located on the Swan River in Bassendean, but unlike, *Daylesford*, *Bassendean* is in the Federation Queen Anne style.

Some other examples of two-storey Federation existing private residences in styles other than Federation Arts and Crafts include:

- P931 *Dalkeith House*, Fremantle (1897);
- P140 *Nulsen Haven*, Redcliffe (1904);
- P2080 *Colwyn*, Claremont (1911);
- P3320 *Windsor Hall*, Mount Lawley (1904);

- P3453 *Tukurua*, Cottesloe (1896);
- P1134 *Corringle*, Greenough (1898);
- P1000 *Bakers Terrace*, Perth (1897);
- P10202 *House, 66 Stirling Hwy*, North Fremantle (1897); and,
- P13806 *Ord and Bateman Street Precinct*, Fremantle (1891-1903).

Cyril Jackson

Daylesford, Bassendean, is the only residence designed for and lived in by Cyril Jackson in Western Australia. Two other places in the HCWA database are noted as associated with Cyril Jackson:

- P2450 *Perth Modern School* (1910-) due to the role Jackson, and his successor Cecil Andrews played in convincing the Government to offer post-primary education to all students in the State
- P8954 Cyril Jackson Senior High School, Bassendean (1962) which is named in recognition of his work in education.

Lewis Henry Duval

There is one place in the HCWA database believed to have been designed by Lewis Henry Duval, the nearby residence of P128 *Earlsferry*.⁴² It has not been determined whether Duval was involved with the design of other buildings during his employment with the Public Works Department.

Conclusion

Daylesford, Bassendean is a rare example of a two-storey Federation Arts and Crafts style building that was constructed as and has only ever been used as a private residence. It is the only residence in Western Australia associated with Cyril Jackson and the only other building believed to have been designed by Lewis Henry Duval.

13.4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13.5 FURTHER RESEARCH

There is little information on Lewis Henry Duval's architectural works.

No original plans of the residence were located during the research for the assessment of this place.

Further research is needed to confirm how the ventilation system in the house originally operated.

⁴² Carter, J. Bassendean, a Social History 1829-1979. (Town of Bassendean, Perth, 1986) p.84.