

Heritage (Decision about Registration of St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest) Notice 2014

Notifiable Instrument NI2014–43

made under the

Heritage Act 2004, s42 Notice of decision about registration

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Heritage (Decision about Registration of St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest) Notice 2014*.

2 Commencement

This instrument commences on the day after notification.

3 Notice of Decision

Pursuant to Section 40 of the *Heritage Act 2004* the ACT Heritage Council has decided to register St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest to the ACT Heritage Register.

Jennifer O'Connell
A/g Secretary (as delegate for)
ACT Heritage Council
10 February 2014



ACT Heritage Council

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

HERITAGE REGISTER
(Registration Details)

For the purposes of s. 41 of the *Heritage Act 2004*, an entry to the heritage register has been prepared by the ACT Heritage Council for the following place:

St Andrew's Church Precinct

Block 1 Section 28, Forrest

DATE OF REGISTRATION

6 February 2014 Notifiable Instrument: 2014-43

Copies of the Register Entry are available for inspection at the ACT Heritage Unit. For further information please contact:

The Secretary
ACT Heritage Council
GPO Box 158, Canberra, ACT 2601

Telephone: 13 22 81

IDENTIFICATION OF THE PLACE

St Andrew's Church Precinct, 1 State Circle, Block 1 Section 28, Forrest.

This statement refers to the Heritage Significance of the place as required in s12 (d) of the *Heritage Act 2004*.

STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

St Andrew's Church Precinct is a notable example of an ecclesiastical precinct due to it being designed as a complex reflecting the history of the Presbyterian Church and the parish in the national capital through the functions and design of the complex. [*Criterion (g)*]

St Andrew's Church, opened in 1934, is one of the largest and most ornate Inter-War Gothic style buildings in the ACT. It uses this style to emphasise verticality and traditional European ecclesiastical design. [*Criterion (g)*] Adding to the Inter-War Gothic style is the use of stained glass windows by notable artist Norman Carter as well as the first Australian-trained stained glass window artist, John Radecki. [*Criterion (h)*] This, combined with the use of stone cladding and ornate decorations, gives the church a sense of age as it draws inspiration from the past. [*Criterion (g)*]

The Manse, opened in 1928, also draws inspiration from the past with its Inter-War Georgian Revival style architecture that references its parish history by reinterpreting early Scottish settler estates in the region. [*Criterion (g)*]

St Andrew's Precinct was developed during the formation of the ACT and was the Presbyterian Church's aspiration to provide a national denominational monument in the new capital. [*Criterion (h)*]

Many notable figures in Territory and National history have strong associations with St Andrew's Church through benefaction and as members of the parish. It is also notable for its association as the last charge of Australia's first and last female Presbyterian minister, Rev. Joy Bartholomew. [*Criterion (h)*]

OTHER RELATED PLACES

- Canberra Baptist Church Precinct, Kingston
- St Christopher's Cathedral Precinct, Forrest
- St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard, Reid
- St Paul's Anglican Church, Griffith
- Uniting Church, Reid

FEATURES INTRINSIC TO THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLACE

The attributes listed below are assessed as features intrinsic to the heritage significance of the place:

- The St Andrew's Church Precinct, comprised of:
 - the existing Church of St Andrew, including:
 - its visual prominence on the block;
 - the cruciform layout;
 - the large, open interior space;
 - the Inter-War Gothic architecture inherent in the design and styling of the building, including:
 - the stone cladding;
 - the buttressing;
 - the belltower with spire and pinnacles;
 - the external decorations of gargoyles and the heads of the leaders of the Reformation; and
 - the stained-glass windows by Norman Carter and John Radecki and their tracery;
 - the existing St Andrew's House (the Manse), including:
 - the Inter-War Georgian Revival style architecture inherent in the design of the building, including:
 - the local red face brick outer walls;
 - the buttressing;
 - the double-hung windows;
 - the multiple geometric rooflines;
 - the castellated balconies; and
 - the original internal layout;
 - the Caretaker's Cottage, including:
 - the buttressing; and
 - the modest styling and scale;
 - the existing mature plantings, including:
 - the curved triangular planting pattern representing the original layout of the block and surrounding roads.

Note: the Hall has not been included even though it makes up a substantial part of the building footprint on the precinct because its heritage values are not sufficiently evident.

CONSERVATION OBJECTIVE

The guiding conservation objective is that the St Andrews Church Precinct shall be conserved and appropriately managed in a manner respecting its heritage significance and the features intrinsic to that heritage significance.

The ACT Heritage Council may adopt heritage guidelines applicable to the place under s25 of the *Heritage Act 2004*.

For further information on guidelines applicable to the place, or for advice on proposed works or development, please contact the ACT Heritage Unit on 13 22 81.

REASON FOR REGISTRATION

St Andrew's Church Precinct has been assessed against the heritage significance criteria and been found to have heritage significance when assessed against two criteria (g and h) under the *Heritage Act 2004*.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Pursuant to s.10 of the *Heritage Act 2004*, a place or object has heritage significance if it satisfies one or more of the following criteria. Significance has been determined by research as accessed in the references below. Future research may alter the findings of this assessment.

(a) it demonstrates a high degree of technical or creative achievement (or both), by showing qualities of innovation, discovery, invention or an exceptionally fine level of application of existing techniques or approaches;

St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

Whilst St Andrew's Church demonstrates a degree of technical skill and innovation in the use of reinforced concrete in arches and vaults while maintaining a traditional gothic style through the use of economical materials and methods in times of financial hardship; there is insufficient evidence before the ACT Heritage Council (the Council) to consider it to be of a high degree of either technical or creative achievement.

Furthermore, whilst the use of modern materials and construction in the Nave results in a visually complex structure there is insufficient evidence before the Council to consider that it demonstrates a high degree of technical or creative achievement.

Whilst the Manse may reference several architectural styles, there is insufficient evidence before the Council to consider it as representing a high degree of technical or creative achievement.

The original floodlight has been suggested to be an early example of architectural lighting in the ACT, however, it has been moved and the floodlight replaced with a modern light. Accordingly, any heritage values have been lost.

(b) it exhibits outstanding design or aesthetic qualities valued by the community or a cultural group;

St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

St Andrew's Church Precinct exhibits some design and aesthetic qualities valued by the Presbyterian community, such as the stained glass windows and the scale of St Andrew's Church and prominent location of the precinct on Capital Hill. However, there is insufficient evidence before the Council, at this time, to consider that the Precinct is highly valued by the broader ACT community for exhibiting outstanding design or aesthetic qualities.

The Council acknowledge that the prominent location of St Andrew's Church on the slopes of Capital Hill is complimentary and sensitive to Walter Burley Griffin's plan for the ACT and establishes a degree of landmark status. However, there is insufficient evidence before the Council, at this time, to consider that the design and aesthetic qualities of St Andrew's Precinct that would define the landmark status of the place are shared by the broader ACT community.

(c) it is important as evidence of a distinctive way of life, taste, tradition, religion, land use, custom, process, design or function that is no longer practised, is in danger of being lost or is of exceptional interest;

St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

St Andrew's Church Precinct is evidence of the Presbyterian faith in the ACT and was erected amid a co-operative effort of faiths and demonstrates changing liturgical practices and the practice of benefaction. However, there is no evidence before the Council to suggest that any of these activities are no longer practised or are in danger of being lost, and there is insufficient evidence to suggest they are of exceptional interest.

(d) it is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations;

St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

St Andrew's Church Precinct is valued by the Presbyterian community for its religious associations. However there is insufficient evidence before the Council, at this time, to consider that the Precinct is highly valued by a cultural group or the broader ACT community for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

(e) it is significant to the ACT because of its importance as part of local Aboriginal tradition

This criterion does not apply to the St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest.

(f) it is a rare or unique example of its kind, or is rare or unique in its comparative intactness

St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

The Inter-War Gothic style of architecture is utilised almost exclusively in ecclesiastical architecture (Apperly, et al. 1995) and can be seen in the Canberra Baptist Church Precinct, Reid as well as the Uniting Church, Reid as well as many other notable examples throughout Australia. Therefore St Andrew's Church is not considered by the Council to be unique or rare amongst ecclesiastical structures in the ACT.

Whilst St Andrew's Church Precinct combines a wide range of technical and design elements, the Council does not consider that this combination of elements qualifies the place as being a rare or unique example of its kind.

The first organ was the first of its type in Australia. However, there is insufficient evidence before the Council to suggest that it is a rare or unique example of its kind, or that it is of a high degree of intactness.

(g) it is a notable example of a kind of place or object and demonstrates the main characteristics of that kind

St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest, meets this criterion.

St Andrew's Church Precinct is a notable example of an ecclesiastical precinct due to it being designed as a complex reflecting the history of the Presbyterian Church and the parish in the national capital through the functions and design of the complex. The church building is ornate, expansive, draws the eye upwards and is evocative of the European origin of the denomination. This is juxtaposed against the Manse's solid and familiar upper-middle class design which references the region's early Scottish settler estates that drew the Presbyterian community to the area, reflecting its function as the residence of the minister. The comparison continues through to the caretaker's cottage which is modest and simple, reflecting the mundane functions that are associated with the upkeep of the Precinct. The Hall and Nave are both compromised versions of their original designs due to funding constraints and detract from the original holistic complex design.

St Andrew's Church is a notable example of Inter-War Gothic style architecture as the largest and most ornate example in the ACT. The church demonstrates the principal characteristics of ecclesiastical Inter-War Gothic style architecture, including:

- the traditional cruciform floor plan;
- an apse;
- a transept;
- a thematic chapel;
- the asymmetric massing of the belltower and spire;
- the use of stone cladding and buttressing to enhance the gothic character of the building;
- the interior of the church has tall expansive spaces that use pointed arches which are echoed in the design of alcoves throughout;
- the stained glass windows with cast concrete mullions and tracery that add to the verticality and the ornate styling; and
- the ornate decorations consisting of:
 - the gargoyles;
 - the carved stone portrayals of the leaders of the Reformation;
 - the spire; and

- the pinnacles.

The Nave, built four decades later, tries to continue this tradition, but in a style of dramatic contrast due to budget constraints that prohibited the use of a more complimentary design, to a more open, community based area using modern materials and styling.

St Andrew's Church is among the most ornate and largest of the churches when compared against others on the ACT Heritage Register. Other comparable churches in the ACT include:

- Canberra Baptist Church Precinct, Kingston – a modest Inter-War Gothic style building consisting of simplified geometric shapes and basic crenellations;
- St Christopher's Cathedral Precinct, Forrest – one of the largest churches in the ACT, utilising Federation Romanesque architecture;
- St John the Baptist Church and Churchyard, Reid – a modest Victorian Gothic local stone building and one of the oldest buildings in the ACT;
- St Paul's Anglican Church, Griffith – a large red-brick Inter-War Romanesque building with hints of art deco; and
- Uniting Church, Reid – a modest Inter-War Gothic style building which emphasizes verticality with a massed belltower, steep-pitched roof and double pointed gabling of the frontispiece.

The Manse is a notable example of Inter-War Georgian Revival style architecture. The style is evidenced by:

- the hipped rooflines with fine texture;
- prismatic shapes used in the layout, facades and features;
- paned double hung vertical windows;
- string course;
- plain wall surfaces of local red face brick;
- classical elements used for emphasis, including:
 - Buttressing (also used to tie all the buildings in the complex thematically together);
 - Castellated balconies;
 - Corner portico entrance with pointed arches; and
 - Pointed arch, shafted jamb frontispiece entrance;
- timber floor and roof; and
- painted cast concrete trim.

The styling of the Manse is simple in contrast to the church, but more lavish than the caretaker's cottage. The interior retains most of its original integrity as there has been minimal modifications, which are limited to upgrading to more modern amenities and changing the function of rooms to suit an administrative use rather than domestic accommodation. The Manse is notable among ACT Inter-War Georgian Revival style buildings as it is a substantial, two-storey residential building. Other examples of Inter-War Georgian Revival Style buildings in the ACT tend to be large commercial or public buildings such as Ian Potter House and the Albert Hall, or they tend to be smaller single-storey residential buildings such as those found in the Garden City Precincts of Alt Crescent, Blandfordia 5, Corroboree Park, Kingston/Griffith Housing Precinct, and Wakefield Gardens Precinct.

The Inter-War Georgian Revival style architecture of the Manse draws inspiration from early Australian architecture with a subtle mixing of styling with references to

Old Colonial Georgian and Old Colonial Regency architecture. In describing the Inter-War Georgian Revival style of architecture, Apperly et al (1995, p.150) notes that “the word *Revival* forms part of the name of the Inter-War style being described here because, for the first time in this country’s history, an early style of Australia’s own architecture was consciously chosen as the starting point for a twentieth-century idiom.” The Manse is notable amongst buildings of this style as it references this early architecture quite literally. It finds its roots in its parish, the Scottish-based Presbyterians who settled in the area. The architectural style looks to these early Scottish Australian estates, the Campbell estate in particular, which often started as a modest Georgian style building and expanded in sections as resources allowed. This would create a building that has subtle styling differences in each of the expanded phases of construction. The Manse draws on this, with a subtle mix of styling cues, to create a building that looks as though it has expanded in stages; it is evocative of upper-middle class Australia and the Scottish settler roots of the church in the region. The Manse maintains its Inter-War Georgian Revival style, while reinterpreting it by deviating in the following characteristics:

- the use of balanced repetitive fenestration, rather than regular repetitive fenestration, with windows set in groups;
- windows on different floors do not line up to give the impression of the top floor as a later addition;
- although it does not have the characteristic symmetry of the style, it does have balance;
- the roof is more complicated than would usually be found on Inter-War Georgian Revival style buildings, but it is still prismatic and fairly simple;
- the use of castellation on balconies to give the illusion that they are later additions by using a slightly disjointed, but related, style; and
- the kitchen and administrative areas on the eastern side of the building have parapeted and gable-ended roofs that mark them out as differing from the second storey roofline which gives the impression of a later addition

This method of styling is evocative of a building that developed over time and creates a sense of age and history to the building, making it appear as though it has evolved on the site alongside the church’s Inter-War Gothic styling which is evocative of even older architecture. The references to the Scottish settler origins of the Presbyterian Church as well as its juxtaposition with the church creates a sense of age and history that make the Manse a notable example of Inter-War Georgian Revival style architecture.

(h) it has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase in local or national history

St Andrew’s Church Precinct, Forrest, meets this criterion.

St Andrew’s Church Precinct has a strong association in local history with the development of the ACT. Construction of the Church, Manse and Caretaker’s Cottage was part of a vigorous program of building in the Federal Capital in the 1920s. The construction of the Church was a substantial effort by the Presbyterian Church to provide a national denominational monument in the new capital city.

St Andrew’s Church Precinct has a special association with the Rev. Joy Bartholomew who was the first women ordained as a Presbyterian minister in Australia. In 1991 the Presbyterian Church ruled against women being ordained, but left intact the rights of

those already ordained. Rev. Bartholomew was the last Australian Presbyterian female minister when she retired in July 2013.

The Church has strong associations with many prominent local and national figures, including:

- Norman Carter – produced the windows in the Warrior’s Chapel titled: The Resurrection, Walker and Reid Windows. Carter is a renowned Australian artist with works in the National Gallery of Australia and Parliament House. He has made several stained glass windows such as those in St Stephen’s Church, Sydney, the ‘Warriors’ Chapel’ in All Saints Cathedral, Bathurst, and the Teachers’ College, Armidale. Other major works include the north clerestory windows in St Andrew’s Cathedral, Sydney.
- John Radecki – produced five windows in the apse: The Lord’s Supper, Christ receiving the Children, Christ Asking Mary and the two Foliage Windows. Radecki was the first person to be trained in the art of stained glass windows in Australia. His works feature in many Sydney churches, the Queen Victoria Building and the Grand Hall of the Commonwealth Bank in Martin Place.
- The Very Reverend Hector Harrison – the second minister of St Andrew’s, 1940-1978, who was the moderator of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales during 1950-51, the moderator-general of the Presbyterian Church in Australia 1962-64 and Vice-President of the World Presbyterian Alliance in 1964. He was largely responsible for St Andrew’s Church not joining the Uniting Church.

(i) it is significant for understanding the evolution of natural landscapes, including significant geological features, landforms, biota or natural processes

St Andrew’s Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

St Andrew’s Church Precinct is a landscaped and built environment and, as such, this criterion is not applicable.

(j) it has provided, or is likely to provide, information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the natural or cultural history of the ACT because of its use or potential use as a research site or object, teaching site or object, type locality or benchmark site

St Andrew’s Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

The Council considers that the ability of the place to provide information that will contribute significantly to a wider understanding of the cultural history of the ACT (including architectural history, building technology, religious development and local history centred on the site) has not been clearly demonstrated at this time.

(k) for a place—it exhibits unusual richness, diversity or significant transitions of flora, fauna or natural landscapes and their elements

St Andrew’s Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

St Andrew’s Church Precinct is a landscaped and built environment with no evidence of any flora or fauna that this criterion refers to and, as such, this criterion is not applicable.

(l) for a place—it is a significant ecological community, habitat or locality for any of the following:

- (i) the life cycle of native species;**
- (ii) rare, threatened or uncommon species;**
- (iii) species at the limits of their natural range;**
- (iv) distinct occurrences of species.**

St Andrew's Church Precinct, Forrest, does not meet this criterion.

St Andrew's Church Precinct is a landscaped and built environment with no evidence of any species that this criterion refers to and, as such, this criterion is not applicable.

SUMMARY OF THE PLACE HISTORY AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

History

The first Presbyterian service on the Limestone Plains was conducted in June 1838 by Reverend William Hamilton of Goulburn. A number of Scottish families had settled on the Limestone Plains, having been encouraged to come there under the bounty system by the Campbell family, one of the first settlers in the area. The Campbell's were themselves Scottish. Subsequent services were held in the Duntroon Woolshed on the Campbell estate, with Ministers from Yass, Gundaroo and Queanbeyan officiating (White, 1951). In 1865 the Kinlyside family built a church of bark which was later replaced by a stone building opened in 1873, now known as St Ninian's in Lyneham. When the national capital city was being formed and public servants were being transferred from Melbourne, Presbyterian services were held in the home of Mr H Rolland, Chief Architect of the Federal Capital Commission (FCC), then later at the Acton Hall, and then at the Friendly Societies' Hall (White, 1951).

In 1926, the FCC, which had been established by the Federal Parliament to continue the construction of Canberra according to Walter Burley Griffin's 1918 Plan, allocated cathedral sites to Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches. The site granted to the Presbyterians was been described as "a very fine one, half way up the slope of Capital Hill, near Parliament House, Government buildings and chief residential area. It is a self contained site, triangular in shape, and bounded by three roads. The lower point of the triangle centres with the very fine, wide and tree-planted Canberra Avenue which branches off as a road on each side of the site" (Rowe & Aitken, 1992: 20). The *Church Lands Leases Ordinance* 1924 was created with the intention of the major denominations building cathedral sites in the new Capital. This allowed the different denominations to apply for select blocks of up to five acres with minimal rent that were tax exempt. Each denomination was allowed to apply for one of the select blocks which were located in the "The City Area". These blocks were meant for cathedrals and associated ecclesiastical buildings, which was a great expense at the time for the several denominations who were only servicing a small population. The Presbyterians got around this by selecting a small secondary site on the northern side of the Molonglo River where they built a church hall, today Shakespeare Hall, that would serve as a church until the cathedral could be built. The Presbyterians petitioned the Minister for Home and Territories to be allowed the two blocks of land on either side of the triangular block they had chosen as it was smaller than the other sites (4 to 4.5 acres), but this would have given them around 12 acres in total, not the 4 they claimed. They were not given the extra blocks, but were allocated the half acre block in Ainslie (now Braddon), which would have brought the total of land allocated to them up to five acres.

There was among the churches “a feeling of some urgency to provide for their expected congregations and to be seen as nationally important” (Charlton, 1984: 54). This competitive spirit led the Presbyterians to build a church hall in Braddon in 1927, now St Columba’s Uniting Church Hall. They then set out to raise money for “a monumental place of worship befitting the Federal Capital” which was to be the first church built on one of the sites which had been allocated for the erection of cathedrals or comparable monumental churches in line with the importance of the city (Charlton, 1984: 54-55).

There were two options open to the Church Management Committee: one was to build a church a little larger than necessary for present requirements, the other was to have a larger vision which would include the possible growth of the country and its capital city and to build a Cathedral Church. The second option was preferred and the decision was made to build the Church in stone in a gothic style with a tower, spire and a future church hall. (Fullerton, 1988)

In February 1927 the Very Reverend Mr (afterwards Dr) John Walker was inducted as the first Presbyterian Minister of the Canberra Parish. Dr Walker toured Australia as a Commissioner of the General Assembly to raise funds for the national church. Dr Walker’s commission was undertaken with great zeal and enthusiasm and resulted in sufficient funds being raised to enable a contract to be let for the construction of St Andrew’s (Fullerton, 1988). Dr Walker is hailed as a “pioneer minister” and a “maker of history” and he is credited with the building of St Andrew’s Church which “was possible only because of his faith in the Cause and in the liberality of Presbyterians” (Rowe & Aitken, 1992: 16).

The principal architect for the St Andrew’s Church Precinct was John Barr of Sydney (Charlton, 1984). As well as designing the Church, Barr also designed many of the internal furnishings and fittings. These are also in gothic style and were made of dark Queensland maple by master craftsmen from three Sydney furniture manufacturers. The Church was built by Simmie & Co. who were also the builders responsible for the Australian War Memorial, the United States Embassy, the Institute of Anatomy, CSIRO buildings at Turner, the Albert Hall much of the early Civic Centre (Fosket, et al, 2001).

The foundation stone of the Church was laid by the Governor-General, Lord Stonehaven in November 1929. Work on the church was proceeding in 1930 with the funds which had already been raised. In 1933 the situation had become difficult due to the Great Depression and many of the promised funds were not forthcoming. As a result, only half of the original design of the church, comprising the apse, transept, tower and spire, was built. This part of the building was completed in 1934 and opened by the Governor-General Sir Isaac Isaacs on 22 September of that year. It remained unfurnished for some time. Donations such as a gift of 5,000 pounds from Sir James Murdoch for the purchase of an organ, assisted in the acquisition of furnishings. The Church was opened on 22 September 1934. (Fullerton, 1988)

The foundation stone for the War Memorial Church Hall was laid in March 1954 and the main portion of the hall was opened on 19 September 1955. Further additions were made to the complex and these were opened on 19 August 1962. (White, 1951)

When the Church was opened in 1934, a temporary wooden wall was erected within the nave arch so that the Church could be completed at a later date. It was not until 1969 that a long-time parishioner, Mr Roy Rowe, instructed architect Finlay Munro to produce a modified plan for the nave to that drawn by the architect John Barr in 1930. An appeal to complete the church was launched but, in the meantime, the Uniting Church was in the process of being formed. In the early 1970s, funds were being donated but many prospective donors held back pending the decision of St Andrew’s congregation. The congregation of St Andrew’s decided not to join the Uniting Church, and this, together with escalating building costs, meant the Finlay Munro plans were abandoned in 1975 (Rowe & Aitken, 1992). Later that year, the congregation accepted a concept for a Peace Memorial Nave developed by Professor J C Haskell, Professor of Architecture at the University of NSW and a former member of the St Andrew’s congregation. The Nave provides seating for 110 people, an entrance foyer, a covered way which provides ramp access, and a basement. The external walls of the nave are of shutter concrete, coloured to tone with the existing stonework. The timber featured in the nave is Tasmanian Oak. The large expanse of glass allows

considerable natural light into the church (Fullerton, 1988; Rowe & Aitken, 1992). The Nave demonstrates the skilful use of modern techniques of steel and glass construction, however it is not sympathetic with the original design. Work commenced in November 1978 and the Peace Memorial Nave was opened by the Governor-General, Sir Zelman Cowen, on 22 September 1979. (Fullerton, 1988).

A feature of the Church, the Warrior's Chapel, built at the north-eastern side of the church in one transept, was specially designed to commemorate Australia's service and sacrifice in the First World War. The idea for the Chapel was conceived by Dr Walker, who had lost three of his sons in the war. Although the Chapel was part of the original design, funds were not available to furnish it until 1948. A memorial stained glass window, commemorating those who died in the two World Wars, was also installed in the Chapel at this time. Subscriptions towards the cost of this window were received from every State and Territory and consequently, the Coat of Arms of all the States is depicted above the figures of sailors, soldiers, airmen and nurses. The dedication and hanging of the three Service Colours in November 1980 was the final act to complete the Warrior's Chapel and honoured the desire of Dr Walker fifty years earlier to embody within the Church a fitting tribute to the memory of Presbyterians throughout Australia who gave their lives in the wars (Rowe & Aitken, 1992).

Funding for the Manse (now St Andrew's House) was donated by the Ross family of Holbrook and it was opened by John Ross MLA in August 1928. The Manse continued to be used as the minister's residence until 195. After this time it was occupied by assistant ministers as well as being used as an office from that time until it was renovated in the early 1980s. From 1986 it has been operating as the parish administrative centre. However, it remains highly intact and could easily revert to a manse again if necessary. (Fullerton, 1988)

The Caretaker's Cottage, also known as Beadle's Cottage, was completed on 12 June 1929. It was funded by donations from the Ross family, designed by John Barr and built by E. Spendlove. Armes & Associates (1992) note that the Cottage was to become a wing of the Hall, but how this was to be accomplished or why it was not undertaken is unclear.

The three builders of the precinct, Simmie & Co., V. Barker and E. Spendlove, were all members of the Master Builders Association of the Federal Capital Territory (MBAFCT) in early 1928; they, and the other 24 members and 9 building companies of the MBAFCT, were largely responsible for the work put out to contract by the FCC at the time (Foskett, et al, 2001).

The War Memorial Church Hall was built by the Congregation of St Andrews with funds raised by the Congregation itself without any national appeal for assistance. The Governor General, Sir William Slim, laid the foundation stone for the hall in March 1954 and the main portion of the hall was opened by the Reverend C E Turnbull in September 1955. Further additions were made to the complex and these were opened in August 1962. (Fullerton, 1988)

Only five ministers have been inducted into the church since its opening: The Reverend Charles Turnbull (1934-1939), the Very Reverend Hector Harrison (1940-1978), the Reverend John Baillie (1979-1985), the Reverend Dr Gordon Fullerton (1986-1999) and the Reverend Joy Bartholomew (1999-2013). It has been noted that the work of Mr Harrison was "eminently successful" and that "the Church of New South Wales has signified its appreciation of his work by calling him to be the Moderator of the NSW Assembly in 1950, while he was still working as a Minister at St Andrew's" (White, 1951: 288; Fullerton pers. comm.). He also became Moderator of the General Assembly of Australia in 1962, Vice-President of the World Presbyterian Alliance in 1964 and received an OBE. Rev. Harrison opposed joining the Uniting Church saying, "You have neighbours. You can respect each other, love each other, but Hell, you don't have to live together" (*The Canberra Times* 24 June 1972 p.13). Dr Fullerton was also Moderator of the NSW Assembly in 1994.

Description

St Andrew's Church is constructed in the Inter-War Gothic style and is more ornate than most other examples of this style and era in the ACT (Apperly, et al, 1994). The Church occupies a prominent position on the south-east side of Capital Hill on which Parliament House stands. The church has been carefully sited to take advantage of the vista along Canberra Avenue.

The Church is a brick building, faced with sandstone. The use of reinforced concrete in arches and vaults demonstrate a degree of technical skill. The Church has a well proportioned tower and spire with four pinnacles located towards the Southeast corner of the Church. The tower is brick, faced with stone and the spire is wholly stone. The belfry louvres and tower vents are slate. The decoration includes blind arcading and stone carvings of gargoyles and the heads of leaders of the Reformation. Rainwater is dispersed via the gargoyles (Armes & Assoc., 1993).

The interior walls of the Church are rendered and painted brick. The small alcoves found throughout the interior of the church are rendered in 'pebblecrete'. The ceiling is stained oregon, with painted trim. There are many stained glass windows and these are fitted into perpendicular tracery. Five stained glass windows located around the apse were the only ones installed when the church was first opened: three over the communion table, one over the baptismal font and one over the lectern.

The apse at the head of the church interior contains five stained glass windows by John Radecki. Radecki, a Polish Immigrant, was the first person to be trained in the art of stained glass windows in Australia at the firm of F Ashwin & Co. Radecki became proprietor of the company, which had changed to John Ashwin & Co from 1920 to 1955, during which time his works featured in many Sydney churches, the Queen Victoria Building and the Grand Hall of the Commonwealth Bank in Martin Place. St Andrew's Church features five windows in the apse credited to Radecki; The Lord's Supper, Christ Receiving the Children, Christ Asking Mary and the two Foliage Windows.

The Warriors' Chapel includes the stained glass windows The Resurrection, the Walker Memorial Window and the Reid Windows, made by the renowned artist Norman St Clair Carter, installed in 1948. The windows are a memorial to those who died in the two World Wars, including 10,000 Australian Presbyterians (Rowe & Aitken, 1992). Carter is a renowned Australian artist with several holdings in the National Gallery of Australia. His portraits of Sir Edmund Barton and W. M. Hughes are in Parliament House. Carter has made several memorial windows such as those in St Stephen's Church, Sydney, the 'Warriors' Chapel' in All Saints Cathedral, Bathurst, and the Teachers' College, Armidale; other major works include the north clerestory windows in St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney.

In the bell tower there is a peal of eight bells presented by Roy Rowe and installed in 1968. The bells were designed by Ronald Clouston of London and were cast at the bell foundry of John Taylor and Company, Loughborough, England (Rowe & Aitken, 1992).

An unusual feature is an outdoor pulpit in the centre of the north-eastern wall of the transept. It was designed for use with large outdoor gatherings on special occasions. It is built of timber covered with simulated stone and still has the original slate roof. (Rowe & Aitken, 1992)

The Church Hall, which adjoins the Church on the north-western side, was built in the early 1950s by A B Collings from plans by Finlay Rowe. The floor plan of the Church is cruciform but the Hall is attached behind the apse, resulting in a ponderous base which detracts from the vertical features of the Church. On the north-western and south-western sides, the Church Hall has a rendered finish on the walls, although it was to have been built of brick with stone facing, in accordance with the original plans. It appears that this was due to cost, the render being coloured to blend with the stone (Armes & Assoc., 1993). The north eastern facing wall is brick, faced with stone to match the styling of the church. It also has buttressing that echoes that of the church and the other buildings; the buttressing on the eastern facade closely resembles that of the church in design and material, the northern facade buttressing uses

the same design in a rendered brick finish and the least visible western facade has buttressing of a greatly simplified form.

St Andrew's House was designed by Henry Hardy Kemp, architect, of Melbourne and built by V. Barker. It was completed in October 1928. The house has two storeys in an Inter-War Georgian Revival style. It is built with local red brick and has a slate roof and decorative precast concrete elements in castellated walls. The brickwork has cavities, with terracotta vents, and bullnose bricks decorate the reveals. The windows are double hung and made of painted timber. They are similar to windows in the nearby Oakley and Parkes houses in Forrest. Major elements are decorated with gothic hood-moulds. Balcony roofs are supported with square, painted timber posts. Entry porches have tessellated red, black and white tiles. The rear porch has a roof of asbestos-cement shingles. The interior of the house consists of painted plaster walls with dark stained joinery, face brick fireplaces and strapped ceilings. The upstairs bathrooms have black and white tiling, chromed metalwork and painted joinery (Armes & Assoc., 1993).

The Groundskeepers Cottage, once known as Beadle's Cottage, is located a short distance to the north of St Andrew's House. Like the manse, the cottage was also designed by John Barr in an Inter-War Georgian Revival style with false buttresses, echoing those on the Church and rendered with similar patterns. The builder was E. Spendelove and it was built with funds donated by the Ross family (as with the Manse) and completed in June 1929. It is built of double brick which has been rendered so that it appears as stone, and has a slate roof. It has rendered brick buttressing that echo the buttressing on the church and the Manse. It has two bedrooms and a veranda enclosed into a bedroom, hallway, bathroom, outside laundry, lounge room and kitchen with walk in pantry. It has twelve-pane double-hung windows and timber eaves. An inspection during June 2013 by the ACT Heritage Unit found that it is in good condition with regular maintenance as outlined in the Conservation Management Plan (Armes & Assoc., 2007). It has had no alterations other than the replacement of the wood heater in the lounge room and the wood stove in the kitchen with more modern forms of heating and a small shed attached to the south-western end of the garage. A double garage, part of the original design, adjoins the cottage on the western side. As of June 2013, it is rented by the Church organist, before this the Cottage was occupied by the Church caretaker from the time it was built until the early 1990s when it was rented out.

St Andrew's Church Precinct is located in a prominent position at the northern end of Canberra Avenue. The alignment of the Church spire, Parliament House flagpole and Black Mountain Tower, reinforces the axes within Walter Burley Griffin's plan for Canberra. Surrounding trees have matured and nearby offices have been erected which obscure much of its original impact. Canberra Avenue is still a major road and its link to Queanbeyan was significant from the early days of Canberra. The sweeping curves of the Canberra Avenue and State Circle intersection have been modified for engineering purposes and the original symmetrical order of the block has been lost, yet is still evident in the landscaping design (Armes & Assoc., 1993).

Of the original tree plantings, rows of pin oaks forming two avenues still remain. There is also a rowan tree, the original of which was planted in soil brought out from Scotland, located at the southern end of the two rows of pin oaks (this is the second planting as the original died). There is an Arizona cypress planted on the western side of the block, near the cottage, which could have been planted around the time of building, as well as a row of Portuguese cypresses forming a hedge. Other plantings, such as a compass hedge planted by the architect (Rowe & Aitken, 1992), no longer remain. Parallel rows of alternating species of trees in advanced-to-mature stages have been planted to line the triangular shaped block on what were formerly the two sides of Canberra Avenue. There are also a number of trees and shrubs planted around the Church, House and cottage.

Restoration work and continual maintenance is required for the church and associated buildings. Restoration on the church commenced in 1992 with trials of methodology and urgent repairs (Armes & Assoc, 2007) with the coping-stones on the roof having been replaced and some work having been done to the road on the western side of the Church to divert rainwater away from the Church. Major

PHOTOS



Image 2. Northeast facade with the nave on the left, spire, Warriors' Chapel and outdoor pulpit in the centre and the Hall on the right.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)



Image 3. Hall northeast facade.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)



Image 4. Warriors' Chapel.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)



Image 5. St Andrew's Church interior.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)



Image 6. Manse northeast facade with modern entrance (formerly side/maid's entrance).
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)



Image 7. Caretaker's Cottage.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

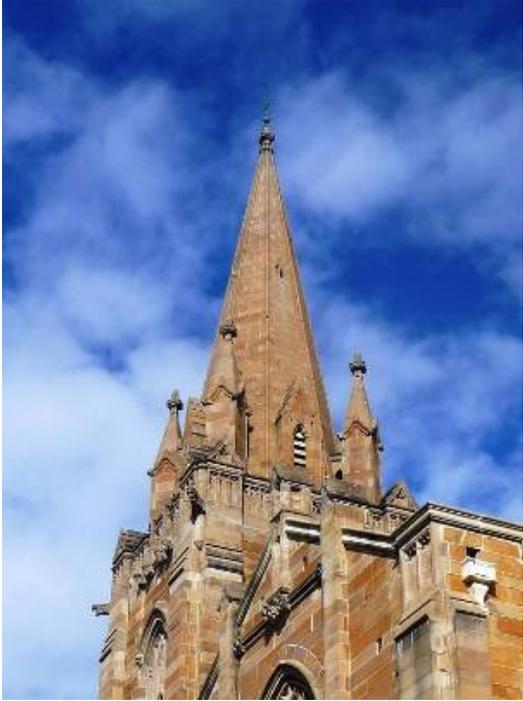


Image 8. Spire detail.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

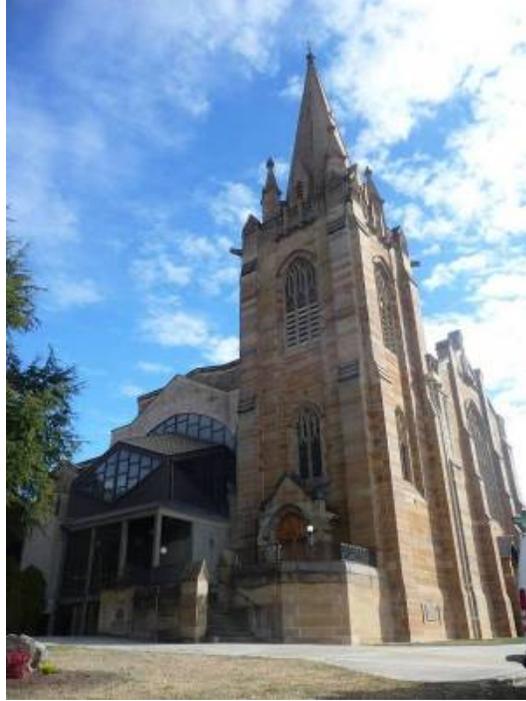


Image 9. Southeast facade showing the nave and spire.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

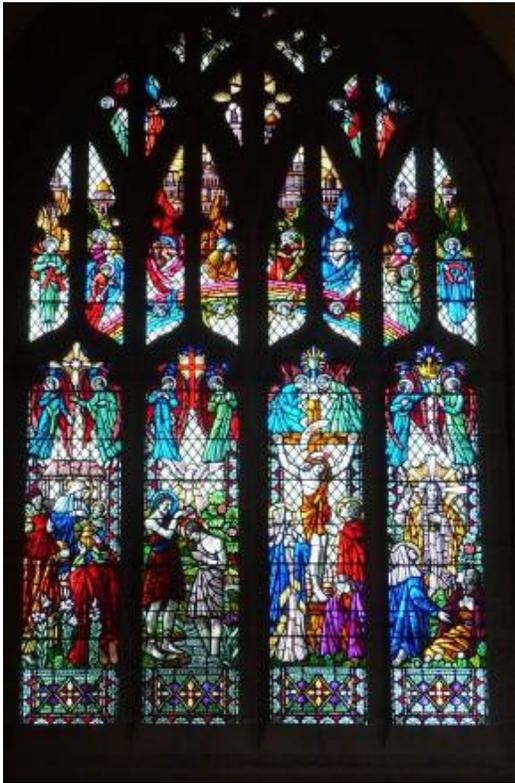


Image 10. The Redemption Window.
(ACT Heritage Unit, 2013)

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