

# ST PAULS ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL



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1 st pauls cathedral bendigo front view jul1997

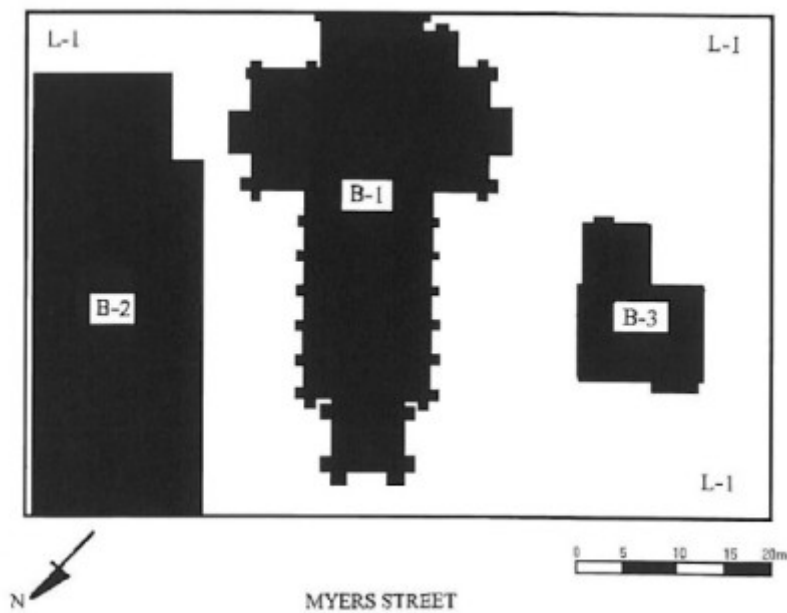


h01372 st pauls anglican cathedral myers st bendigo exterior she project 2003



h01372 st pauls anglican cathedral myers st bendigo rectory she project 2003

DIAGRAM NUMBER: 605008



H1372 st pauls bendigo plan

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## Location

4-10 MYERS STREET BENDIGO, GREATER BENDIGO CITY

## Municipality

GREATER BENDIGO CITY

## Level of significance

Registered

## Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1372

## Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO211

## VHR Registration

November 20, 1997

## Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

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## Statement of Significance

Last updated on -

St Paul's Cathedral, Bendigo was built in stages. The nave was built in 1868, the tower in 1872-73 and the transepts and sanctuary in 1926-27. Robert Love was the architect, although the final stage was supervised by architects Gawler and Drummond. Cathedral status was transferred from the original cathedral All Saints to St Paul's in 1981.

The Gothic style cathedral is constructed of red brick with stone dressings. It has a simple cruciform plan comprising a six bay nave, transepts and sanctuary. A tall tower centrally located at the west end dominates the exterior. The peal of eight bells was cast by Meares and Co of London and installed in 1873. The interior features elaborately cusped roof principals; an organ by Alfred Fuller built in 1883 with a console and pipes added later from St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney; and notable stained glass by Ferguson, Urie and Lyon.

St Paul's Rectory was built in 1885 to a design by the architect WC Vahland. The Parish Office and Hall was built as a Sunday School in 1898 to a design by FW Lehmann.

St Paul's Cathedral is of architectural, aesthetic and historical significance to the state of Victoria.

The cathedral is a significant example of the Early English Gothic style. The tower, with its distinctively detailed pinnacles, its spiral staircase and carillon of eight bells, is a notable feature and a town landmark. The interior is aesthetically important for its decorative detail. The roof structure, rising some 18.3 metres from the 11 metre walls in suspended semi-circles from the pillarless nave, is highly significant for both its considerable technical achievement and its aesthetic appeal. The interior features fine examples of carved timber fixtures and fittings.

The interior is also noteworthy for the high quality of its stained glass, especially the twelve apostle windows by Ferguson, Urie and Lyon. The cathedral also features a number of important movable objects such as the finely carved eagle lectern in oak, the ornately carved timber chair in the sanctuary, the two baptismal fonts, the ornately carved canons' stalls with eagle motifs in the sanctuary and the two large candle holders. Important works of art include the opus sectile reredos in mosaic; the sculpture of Madonna and Child in Queensland birch by sculptress Leopoldine Mimovich; and the carved figures of St Peter and St Paul at the high altar by the sculptress Ola Cohn.

St Paul's Cathedral complex has historical associations with the Anglican church in Bendigo, particularly the rivalry between St Paul's and the original cathedral, All Saints, and the long and controversial debate about 'High Church versus Low Church'. It has associations with individuals important to the history of the Anglican church in Bendigo including John Christian MacCullagh, the first Dean of Bendigo, after whom the MacCullagh Chapel was named, and Canon David Anthony, a former rector of the church.

## Permit Exemptions

### General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must [notify](#) the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

### Specific Exemptions:

General Conditions:

1. All exempted alterations are to be planned and carried out in a manner which prevents damage to the fabric of the registered place or object.
2. Should it become apparent during further inspection or the carrying out of alterations that original or previously hidden or inaccessible details of the place or object are revealed which relate to the significance of the place or object, then the exemption covering such alteration shall cease and the Executive Director shall be notified as soon as possible.
3. If there is a conservation policy and plan approved by the Executive Director, all works shall be in accordance with it.
4. Nothing in this declaration prevents the Executive Director from amending or rescinding all or any of the permit exemptions.

Nothing in this declaration exempts owners or their agents from the responsibility to seek relevant planning or building permits from the responsible authority where applicable.

INTERIOR

## Cathedral:

\* In the bell tower services and flooring and new decorative schemes installed provided they do not impact on the external appearance of the tower and do not remove historic and original features.

\* In the vestry new decorative finishing schemes and carpeting are permit exempt.

## Parish Office/Hall and Rectory:

\* Interior painting and wall-papering, provided the preparation work does not remove evidence of the building's original paint or other decorative scheme.

\* Removal or installation of flexible floor coverings such as carpets and linoleum.

\* Installation of curtain tracks, rods, blinds and other window dressings.

\* Installation of hooks, nails and other devices for the hanging of paintings, mirrors and other wall-mounted works of art.

\* Refurbishment of bathroom/toilet/ensuites including removal of existing sanitary fixtures and associated piping, mirrors, and wall and floor coverings, and installation of new fixtures, and wall and floor coverings.

\* Removal of existing kitchen benches and fixtures (stoves, dishwashers etc.) and floor coverings and installation of new kitchen benches and fixtures, including associated plumbing and wiring.

\* Installation of hydronic, or concealed radiant type heating, provided that the installation does not damage existing skirtings, architraves and the location of the heating unit (boiler etc.) is concealed from view.

\* Installation of bulk insulation to the roof space.

\* Re-wiring provided that all new wiring is fully concealed and any original light switches, pull cords, or GPOs are retained in-situ.

\* Installation of smoke detectors.

\* Installation of damp-proofing by a method approved by Heritage Victoria.

## EXTERIOR

\* Removal of air-conditioners/pipework/wiring/antennae/aerials/and making good.

\* Fencing and gates may be altered, extended or replaced provided the materials remain the same.

\* Installation of garden watering systems.

\* Laying of gravel toppings, bitumen, concrete, brick or stone flag paving.

Construction dates	1867,
Architect/Designer	Love, Robert Alexander,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Hermes Number	3695
Property Number	

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## History

### Contextual History:History of Place:

The first Anglican church, All Saints, was built in 1855 and founded by the Rev John Gregory. However, it was felt that another church was needed on this side of the valley and preparations were made for a new building.

The nave of St Paul's was built in 1868 to the design of architect Robert Alexander Love, an Irishman who had practised as an architect in America for some time before his arrival in Bendigo. The Illustrated Australian News declared "...we question if there is an open timbered roof out of Britain which surpasses the one here, spanning from wall to wall in graceful cuspings, at once light, strong and elegant."

The Buildings Committee had stipulated that the church be built in brick to distinguish it from those of the Methodists and Presbyterians who favoured polychrome brick.

The foundations for the tower, transepts, chancel and sanctuary were laid out at this time, but not completed until later. The tower, without the spire of the original plan, was built in 1872-73. A peel of eight bells were cast by Meares and Co in London and shipped out in the Cutty Sark. They were rung for the first time on Good Friday 1873. The intended tower clock was never mounted so the three round windows are plugged with flush-mounted

timber plates. In the early 1960s the bells were re-cast and re-hung at a lower level. The transepts, chancel and sanctuary were built in 1926-27 by Phillips and Sons under the supervision of architects Gawler and Drummond.

Rivalry had always existed between the original cathedral, All Saints and St Paul's. The tension was mainly caused by differences between the "High Church" characteristics of All Saints and the "Low Church" nature of St Paul's. The rivalry intensified in 1902 when the Bendigo diocese was formed and resurfaced again in the 1920s when St Paul's was completed. All Saints was never finished and increasingly it was felt that it was not imposing enough for a cathedral. By the 1970s, it was clear that Bendigo could not support two city parishes, and All Saints, with its declining attendances and financial problems, was amalgamated with St Paul's. St Paul's became the Anglican Cathedral in 1981, supplanting the original cathedral, All

COMPARISON:

Another church by Robert Love is St Matthew's Church, Stawell. This church, built in 1868-69, is also in brick with a centrally placed tower, although unlike at St Paul's it has a spire. There are no known comparisons to the roof treatment of the interior of St Paul's.

Associated People:

## Extent of Registration

### NOTICE OF REGISTRATION

As Executive Director for the purpose of the Heritage Act, I give notice under Section 46 that the Victorian Heritage Register is amended by including the Heritage Register Number 1372 in the category described as a Heritage Place only:

St Paul's Anglican Cathedral Complex, 4-8 Myers Street, Bendigo, Greater Bendigo City Council.

EXTENT:

1. All of the complex known as St Paul's Cathedral marked as follows on Diagram 605008 held by the Executive Director:  
B-1 Cathedral  
B-2 Parish Office/Hall  
B-3 Rectory
2. All of the land marked L-1 on Diagram 605008 held by the Executive Director, being land reserved for Church of England purposes.
3. All of the following movable objects: the carved eagle lectern in oak, the carved timber chair in the sanctuary, the two baptismal fonts, the canons' stalls with eagle motifs in the sanctuary, the two large candle holders, the *opus sectile* reredos in mosaic; the sculpture of Madonna and Child in Queensland birch by Leopoldine Mimovich and the carved figures of St Peter and St Paul at the high altar by Ola Cohn.

Dated 6 November 1997

RAY TONKIN

Executive Director

[Victoria Government Gazette No. G48 4 December 1997 p.3317]

*This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.*

*For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>*