

Leichhardt Historical Journal 18

Methodism in Glebe
Leichhardt: The Excelsior Subdivision – Part 2
Balmain: From Adolphus Street to Gladstone Park – Part 2



Annandale Balmain Glebe Leichhardt Lilyfield Rozelle

EDITORIAL

CALLAN PARK

A New Home for the Sydney College of the Arts

The State Projects division of the Public Works Department is to adapt the original stone buildings (known as the Kirkbride Block) at Callan Park to a new home for the Sydney College of the Arts. The proposal has been accepted by the Premier and the Senate of the University of Sydney under whose aegis the College functions.

Housed for many years in make-shift buildings in Balmain and Glebe, the College will move into Callan Park in 1995 to allow 1996 to be the first teaching year. Construction is expected to begin in 1994 with asbestos removal, followed by exterior maintenance work. Fully funded by Federal and State Governments, the estimate for the project is \$18.46 million.

Callan Park was the first purpose-built institution for moral therapy treatment of the insane in Australia to be actually built as a complete hospital. It was constructed in the one campaign in 1880-84. A conservation plan has been drafted by State Projects to ensure that the great heritage value of Kirkbride is not compromised. The plan was prepared with the participation of Leichhardt Council's Town Planning Department.

While concerned about the piecemeal re-development of the whole site of Rozelle Hospital, the *Leichhardt Historical Journal* welcomes the new scheme. We acknowledge that the best way to preserve buildings that are seen to have out-lived their use is by finding a viable and fully funded compatible use.

In *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 14 Ken Leong outlined the evolution of the Rozelle Hospital from its beginnings as the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane. In concluding he noted that

with the exception of Garry Owen House and Broughton House, the site is a precinct of "official architecture". Leong further states that the *totality* of the former Callan Park and Broughton Hall hospitals (combined as the Rozelle Hospital in 1976) has "a *sense of place* worthy of conservation".

In the new scheme it should be understood that:

- Rozelle Hospital will continue to function on the south-west end of the site.
- The College is to occupy only the complex formerly known as the Kirkbride Block.
- The former Pleasure Gardens (the grounds between Kirkbride and the entry gates in Balmain Road) are not part of the project.
- Existing public access to the site for recreational use is to be maintained.

Though we welcome the scheme, the total site needs further planning and action, such as:

- Prohibiting the selling of land classified as "redundant to hospital needs".
- Dedicating the Pleasure Gardens as part of the College.
- Conserving other redundant hospital buildings – some are in need of maintenance while others are suffering demolition by neglect.
- Converting one of these buildings (an original stone one) as a centre for an interpretive display that could make the evolution of the hospital open to the public.
- Constructing a public wharf to be serviced by the River Cats for water access to the site for College, recreational and local uses. It is time to expand the public-transport use of our waterways. There could be a "hospital-history trail" by ferry from Circular Quay to the interpretive centre.

Remember the 2000 Olympics are to be just around the bend of the river.

Peter Reynolds, January 1994



**Leichhardt
Historical
Journal 18**

Contents

Methodism in Glebe.....	3
The Excelsior Estate – 2.....	13
From Adolphus Street to Gladstone Park – 2	31
Abbreviations.....	84
Book Reviews.....	85
Contents List LHJ 1-17.....	87

Cover

Members of Glebe Rowing Club on a Picnic at Fern Bay(?). (Photographic Album of Alfred Ernest Yeend, courtesy of Mr Peter Yeend, Archivist, The King's School).

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Peter Reynolds is an architectural historian. Max Solling is a solicitor.

Acknowledgements

The Editor is grateful for the financial support of the Balmain Association, the Glebe Society and the Leichhardt Municipal Council.

Editor Peter Reynolds

ISSN 0155-484

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OBITUARY



JOHN FLETCHER

John Edward Fletcher was an eminent lecturer in the Department of Germanic Studies, University of Sydney. Full of energy and vitality, he was a large, healthy-looking man, who before a lecture would prance up and down and psych himself up in the way that footballers do.

John was born at Bradford, Yorkshire on 18 January 1940 and later, at the University of London, began rigorous graduate research on the life of Athanasius Kircher, SJ. After graduating MA he came to Monash University in 1966 as Senior Teaching Fellow in the Department of German. In 1968 he took up the first full lectureship in German Baroque Literature at the University of Sydney where he became a senior lecturer.

His passion for books and bibliography became legendary. Winning the Alexander von Humboldt scholarship furthered his efforts at Wolfenbuttel, Germany, where he continued his work on Kircher about whom he became a world authority.

He began publishing studies of individuals with German connections in 19th century Australia. One of was *John Degotardi: Printer, Publisher and Photographer* (1984) in which he gave an account of John Degotardi's contribution to Australia. Degotardi was born in Yugoslavia in 1823, came to Sydney in 1853 and lived at Balmain.

One of John's many projects was his painstaking collection of poetry (other than anthologies) that had been published in New South Wales between 1950 and 1980. He published a comprehensive catalogue of this collection. The collection is the envy of public and university librarians throughout the country. No library can possibly have certain of these books, because they never went on sale anywhere. To get them John had to advertise in newspapers, follow up leads by writing to someone, somewhere, whom he had heard had published a slim volume of poetry. In many cases it was the first time that any other person had shown any interest in the volume. John was proud of the letters filled with almost pathetic gratitude that he received from some of the authors.

In a prolific life, John authored or edited 20-odd volumes, and more than 30 articles and book chapters. A hard-working Friend of the University Library, he was a committee member, treasurer and secretary and, at the time of his death, president. He helped raise thousands of dollars for books the library could not afford. He was a long time member of the Book Collectors Society of Australia and at his death was its president and publications editor. A loyal worker for the Society of St Vincent de Paul, he spent much of his spare time visiting and helping the poor, the sick and the dying of Glebe.

A large-hearted man he loved to talk to colleagues in the tea-room over a loaf of sliced bread, half a pound of butter and a large parcel of chips, all washed down with a bottle of beer.

He contributed articles to the *Leichhardt Historical Journal* on St James' Church at Forrest Lodge (Nos 7 and 13).

John Fletcher died on 1 June 1992 after a long battle with cancer. He is survived by his wife Elizabeth, née Walker, of Bega, and two children. Elizabeth, whom he had met on her visit to Europe, was the reason for his coming to Australia.

OBITUARY

VAUGHAN EVANS

Noted maritime historian, Vaughan Evans, OAM, FRAHS, died on 17 November 1993. Born at Hendon, London, he served in the Fleet Air Arm in 1942-46. After working as an assistant hull underwriter at Lloyds of London, he came to Australia, by sea, in 1955 and continued in the insurance industry as a computer systems analyst. His knowledge of, and passion for, Australian maritime history made him a source of information for academics, librarians and those interested in tracing convict ships.

Vaughan chaired a committee in the 1975 Piggott inquiry into national collections, prepared a recommendation for a national maritime museum, and subsequently advised the Federal Government on a potential site. After the Federal Government committed itself to the project in 1983, he co-authored a collection policy for the institution with Professor Peter Spearritt of the South Australian History Trust. Philip Cox, AO, invited him to comment on planning the new museum's Darling Harbour exhibition.

By donating his collection of 1,200 books in 1987, Vaughan began the museum's reference library. Named in his honour, the Vaughan Evans Library is a specialist maritime research facility servicing museum staff as well as academic researchers and the general public.

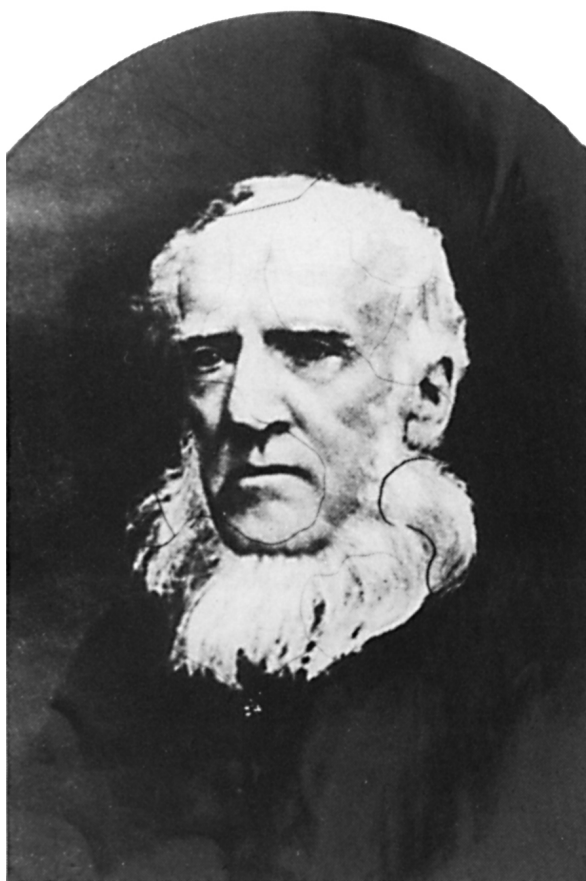
A foundation member of the museum and a volunteer researcher since it opened, he was awarded a rare honorary life membership.

Vaughan founded the Australian Association for Maritime History in 1978 and became an adviser in models and navigational instruments to the Powerhouse Museum. He was the Association's first secretary, co-editor with Professor Bach of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 84

METHODISM IN GLEBE 1843-1977

MAX SOLLING



George Allen (1800-1877)

The Allens and Toxteth Park

George Allen migrated to Sydney in 1816 with his mother as an indirect consequence of the convict system. Step-father Thomas Collicot was transported to the colony for evading payment of stamp duty on the sale of medicine. Articled to government solicitor Frederick Garling, when admitted as a solicitor in 1822 Allen was the first attorney who had received his legal training in the colony.¹ The following year he married 16 year old Jane Bowden. In 1828 he acquired a 95 acre holding on the Sydney Glebe lands which he called Toxteth Park after a village near Liverpool in England. Allen's city legal practice flourished, and in 1830, only eight years after his admission, when he had no capital, the landed lawyer owned property valued at between 6,000 and 10,000 pounds.²

The Allens commissioned John Verge to design a gentleman's residence on his Glebe estate and George, Jane and their three children moved to Toxteth Park in 1831. The Allen domain, with its "spacious garden containing several hundreds of fruit trees" and 15 convict servants, embodied the essence of respectability, wealth and physical comfort.³ "My only employment after the business of the day" Allen told his diary, "is to retire to my room (for I am only one of the family left in Sydney) and read my books of which I am sorry to say I have but a slender stock". The Methodist Society gave him the spiritual nourishment he was seeking and in 1843 a stone Wesleyan chapel was constructed on Toxteth Park to accommodate 200 people.

Jane Allen, daughter of Thomas Bowden, a pioneer Wesleyan lay preacher, was constantly organising for house guests and entertaining and frequently pregnant (ten of her fourteen children survived infancy).⁴ She was president of the Glebe Dorcas Society, treasurer of the British and Foreign Bible Society and, of course, the great stalwart of Toxteth Sunday School throughout her long life.⁵ Several homes constructed within easy distance of Toxteth House, accommodated Wesleyan friends, members of the family and relatives – Thomas Bowden, Alexander McArthur, William Boyce, Ralph Mansfield and Arthur Macafee.⁶

Social Composition of Glebe

At the 1861 census Glebe was a well defined mosaic of middle, lower middle class and working class residential neighbourhoods. People lived in the same suburb but, in reality, they inhabited different worlds. At one end of the suburb, in the "rural first class suburb of Glebe Point"⁷ a respectable and wealthy elite were housed in comfort amid gardens and landscaped grounds. At the suburb's other extremity, the poor, living in cheap, insanitary cottages, squeezed together along narrow streets, were out of sight of the well-to-do. The lower middle class occupied the intermediate zone. Population was concentrated in Outer Ward in Glebe municipality (2,043 people), 46 per acre and, to a lesser extent in Bishopthorpe (1,180); Inner Ward (Glebe Point) was thinly peopled, with only 489 inhabitants (2 per acre).⁸ No Glebe Point family, liking to think of themselves as middle class, could be without at least one servant, an ambition that was easily satisfied since hired help could be had for a pittance and a growing army of working class women from Glebe's Bishopgate and St Phillips estates became domestic servants for their middle class sisters at Glebe Point.

Wesleyan Methodism: 1851-1878

The Wesleyans were the first to take religion to the masses in Glebe. They established a Sunday School in James Pemell's Brisbane Steam Flour Mills on the corner of Glebe Road and Parra-



Jane Allen, née Bowden (1807-1893)
(Mitchell Library)

matta Street in 1851.⁹ By about 1855 they gathered together on Sunday in a small wooden chapel in Francis Street.¹⁰ Located within the heart of a crowded and poor neighbourhood, the Wesleyan chapel took advantage of its geographical position and quickly established itself as a warm and enterprising institution. The private Wesleyan chapel on Toxteth Park was too remote for most, but at Bishopgate, the tea meetings and anniversary celebration of Reverend Joseph Oram were memorable occasions.¹¹ Though the 1861 census figures suggest basic levels of literacy for both sexes in Glebe were improving, the Bishopgate Wesleyan Sunday School played an important role in teaching poorer children to read (it had a 260-volume library),¹² and made a significant contribution with families who were associated very little with any other aspect of church life.

Evidence of church life in Mid-Victorian Glebe is scanty. Certainly Rev William Quick's reminiscences reflect the undoubted respectability of churchgoing at Toxteth. The owner of this chapel had more influence in appointments to its pulpit than in other parts of the circuit.¹³ George Allen, the leading layman in Wesleyan Methodism, led the service on a Sunday morning, and the liturgy was read by his eldest son. Among those who gathered around Jane Allen at

the Sunday School were the offspring of Scottish Presbyterians, without a local kirk until 1879.¹⁴ Wesleyan Methodism at the other end of Glebe in the second half of the nineteenth century competed with other denominations to implant Christian principles among the poor, and mission halls became a familiar feature of the more congested parts of Glebe.

9.6% of Glebe's inhabitants (358 people) gave their religion as Wesleyan or Primitive Methodist in 1861 and most of them were concentrated at the southern end of this village community. A brick Wesleyan chapel in Glebe Road, opened on 11 December 1864, could seat 400 worshippers in its pews and it drew its strength from people lower down the social and economic ladder, especially skilled workers and small businessmen.¹⁵ Plasterer James Gillard fitted the mould of the mobile Wesleyan, who, by industry, frugality and sobriety, moved up in society; he was Superintendent of the Francis Street Sunday School 1859-1862, a member of Glebe Council 1865-1867, and a volunteer rifleman. In the same precinct John Sharpe established a Primitive Methodist cause in 1856 and in the late fifties minister Robert Hartley conducted camp meetings until their Bay Street chapel opened in 1860.

Rented pews in the Glebe Anglican, Presbyterian and Congregational churches drew a dividing line between middle class and working class worshippers. Congregations tended to have some predominant class character and these churches were bastions of middle class respectability. In England the churches, according to Charles Booth, had "come to be regarded as the resorts of the well-to-do, and of those who are willing to accept the charity and patronage of people better off than themselves",¹⁶ and in mid-nineteenth century Sydney, its Anglican Bishop, Francis Barker, doubted "whether any denomination of Protestants have hold of the working men of the colonies".¹⁷

Methodism in Glebe was inextricably associated with the Allen's, the suburb's wealthiest and most influential family and, as a result, it enjoyed an enhanced social position. Occupations of Sunday School superintendents, lay preachers, stewards and trustees suggests Glebe's Wesleyans were lower middle class in composition. Many Methodists moved up and away from their working class origins, and in the late Victorian era they also acquired the blessing (and curse) of respectability.

The Glebe Road Wesleyan chapel, attracted families of skilled workers and small businessmen living on Bishopthorpe, Bishopgate and St Phillips estates. Church attendance figures for Glebe Wesleyans between 1843 and 1878, when the district was part of the South Sydney circuit, are elusive. The important role of laymen in spreading the word, and expanding church agencies, is reflected in the plan of the newly created Glebe circuit in 1879.

Primitive Methodist Cause: 1856-1880

Bay Street Primitive Methodist chapel was taken over by the Glebe Ragged School in 1865. However seeds of the Primitive cause burst into life at Forest Lodge in 1873. Cries of salvation rang out from the Rehoboth chapel at Forest Lodge during winter revivals, and within its brick walls lay-preacher Henry Carruthers claimed the conversion of "hundreds of souls".¹⁸ Solidly working class in composition, John Walsh has observed that Sunday evening revivals served as "a self-manipulated form of psychic release from all that was oppressive without the chapel and all that was repressive within it".¹⁹ Only 241 in Glebe gave their religion as Primitive Methodist in 1891 but it seems working people from adjoining suburbs helped fill the chapel on Sundays.²⁰

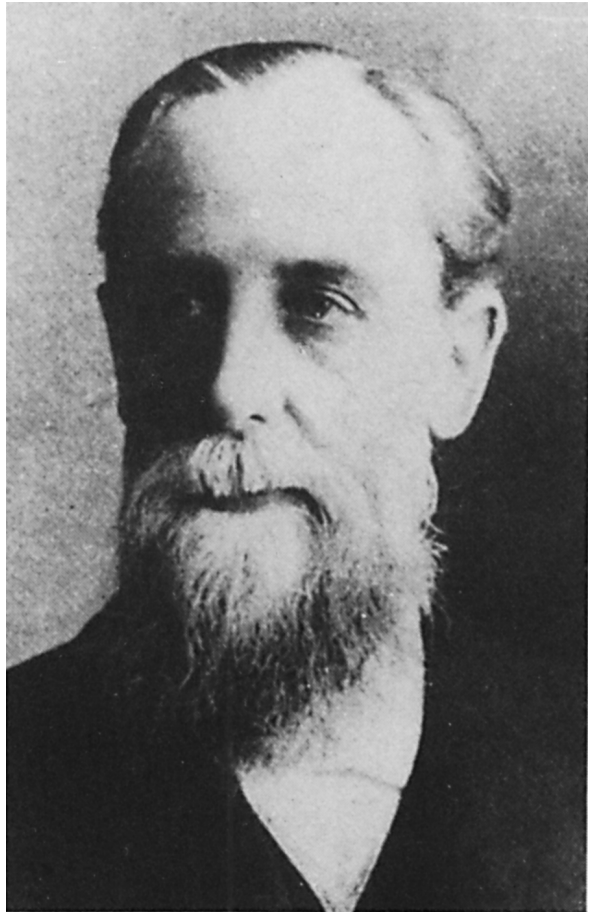
Henry Carruthers (1845-1936) was the outstanding figure of Primitive Methodism in Forest Lodge. He established the Forest Lodge cause and was not only its leading lay-preacher but the energetic railway clerk bore much of the financial burden associated with the church. Living virtually beside the Rehoboth chapel he devoted his life to spreading the word. Two of Henry's brothers were prominent figures – Joseph, conservative Premier of NSW from 1904-1907, and James, a Wesleyan minister and journalist.

Primitive Methodism flourished in solidly working-class areas on the fringe of the city – St Peters in particular, at Balmain, Forest Lodge, Leichhardt and Annandale. But the Primitives' real strength lay on the coalfields of Newcastle.

Temperance and Methodism

At St Barnabas church on Broadway from the early 1860s young Anglican children enrolled in the Band of Hope and Sons and Daughters of Temperance and signed the pledge against the demon drink and smoking. Temperance was an aggressive creed that drew heavily on evangelical religion for its rhetoric and fervour, and from the 1880s local Methodists were at the forefront of the fight against intemperance. The Glebe Road Wesleyans actively sought legislative restriction or prohibition of the liquor trade and petitioned parliament opposing the Totalizator Bill (1899) and amendments to the Liquor Bill (1903).²¹ Many took the temperance oath at an early age. Joseph Wearne's father signed the temperance pledge for his son at birth, and the Glebe Sunday School Superintendent proudly told scholars that he had never violated the pledge.²²

The three year itinerancy rule, which Wesleyans rigidly applied, made it difficult for ministers to familiarise themselves with the problems of Glebe circuit. In 1879 class meetings were held frequently at six local homes, weekly prayer meetings and, once a month, both the Band of Hope and the Dorcas and Tract Society met. Weekly services were conducted in the circuit's three churches – Toxteth (1843), Camperdown (1854) and Glebe Road (1864).²³

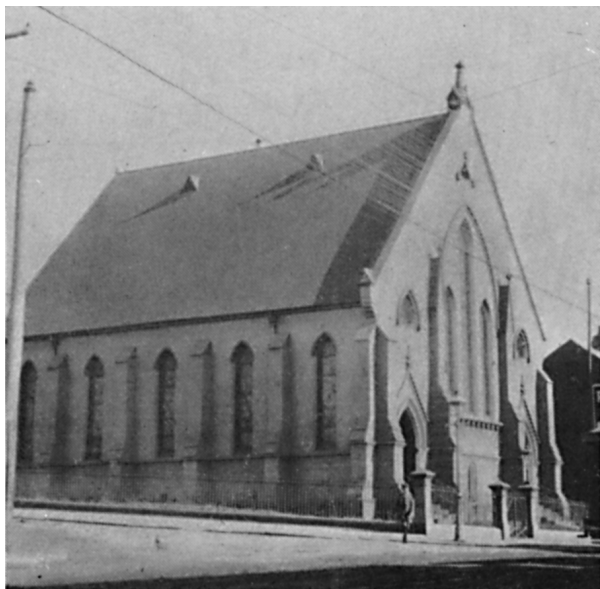


Rev William Grant Taylor (1844-1934)
(J Colwell, *Illustrated History of Methodism, 1904, p 530*)
(Mitchell Library)

The Pastorate of W G Taylor

The Wesleyan cause, said to be "ailing" in 1879, was renewed in 1882 and 1883 by the vigorous and picturesque preaching style of Taylor; he set out to win converts and did so in a spectacular way. During a winter revival in 1883 he claimed over 100 persons confessing conversion in a fortnight.²⁴ One of the outstanding figures of Australian Methodism, Taylor brought to Glebe the fervent Methodism of Yorkshire.

The Temperance Association, with 250 members enrolled in 1883, and the Young Men's Evangelistic and Improvement Society flourished. Processions along Glebe Road, with children wearing bright sashes and carrying banners, marched with a brass band. Every effort was made to make sobriety seem as attractive as possible. There was a vigorous church life during Taylor's pastorate. Membership climbed to 158 in 1883.²⁵ These intuned communities of the faithful, with their busy social life and recreational activities, were in many ways self-sufficient entities. Apart from choir practice, prayer meetings, bible readings and recitations, the churches provided ample diversions, taking the form of sports clubs, debating societies, amateur dramatics, youth organisations, temperance and mutual improvement societies and all sorts of musical recitals and lantern lectures. The church



*Glebe Road Wesleyan Church, 1864-1923
(Demolished 1969)*

was also an integrated part of the local economy where people found employment through connections established within its walls.

Impact of the Sunday School

Many non-churchgoing adults were in the habit of sending their children to Sunday School, sometimes both morning and afternoon. Attendance figures attest to the important place it occupied. Average attendance at the Glebe Wesleyan Sunday School in 1882 was 302 (with 631 scholars on the roll and 55 teachers). By 1888 average afternoon attendance had climbed to 444 and remained at that level to the mid-1890s.²⁶ Not only did many of Glebe's youth receive a moral education at the Sunday School but for the suburb's young it was often a pleasant break in the week's routine, a place for picnics, magic lantern shows, concerts and suppers. Glebe Wesleyans were offered an array of recreational activities between 1885 and 1889, during the pastorates of John Gardiner, William Pearson and Richard Caldwell but they were unable to arrest a declining church membership which had fallen to 112 by 1891, and they would never return to the level attained by W G Taylor. Rev L Kelynack implored members of the Glebe Road church in 1899 to be loyal, sympathetic and regular in their attendance at services.²⁷ In the face of declining membership the tendency was, it seemed, for more demanding types of religious practice (especially class meetings) to languish, to avoid giving offence to more critical minds. Ministers and lay preachers lamented at farewells of old members that the empty pews they left behind were not being filled.

Christian Socialism and the Primitives

The Primitive Methodists, awakened by the condition of labouring folk on St Phillips, appointed evangelist Philander Tyas to a mission in Mitchell Street, Glebe, in 1888 because, it was reported, that the "necessities of the neighbourhood justify them in their special action". The foundation stone of the Primitive Methodist chapel, on the corner of Wentworth and Mitchell Streets, was laid on 18 October 1888.²⁸ Primitive ministers were very much men of the people. Tyas and his lay-workers took their brand of religion to the densely peopled streets of the suburb as they sought to evangelise the families of unchurched blue collar workers and those attracted to the Glebe and Forest Lodge chapels heard Christian Socialism fervently espoused there.

"The greatest problem of the day", declared James Blanksby, "was the inequitable distribution of the wealth that was produced".²⁹ Primitive ethos for social reform fitted in well with the aims of the new Labor Party. Two Forest Lodge ministers, George Smailes and Blanksby, joined the Labor Party. Smailes became the member for Granville (1894-1895) and Blanksby a MLC. James Green who ministered to Primitive Methodists at Glebe from 1899 to 1902 hated aloofness and snobbery of any kind, and asserted that institutional Christianity had "humbugged" men and interfered with the relationship between man and God.³⁰ However the Primitives' uncompromising stand on drink, gambling and the sanctity of the Sabbath meant they failed to win over a significant number of working men.

Glebe's 1,416 Methodists made up 8.3% of the suburban population in 1891 but returns indicate that compared to the 1880s, membership numbers were steadily falling and continued to do so. The combined membership of the Glebe and Toxteth Wesleyans were 112 but Sunday school attendance figures remained impressive up to the mid-1920s. Perhaps the Primitives were more diligent in their church attendance but no returns have survived. Nevertheless there was only 241 Glebe and Forest Lodge Primitives in 1891 and it seems unlikely that their combined membership was more than 100.

The population of Glebe grew from 3,712 in 1861 to 10,500 twenty years later. It was largely a pedestrian, street corner society in 1880, where the main institutions of suburban life – its 21 pubs, 29 corner stores, bank, volunteer fire brigade, churches, town hall and schools – could be reached on foot within a relatively short time. Throughout the 1880s the suburb increased at the rate of 650 people a year, and friendly societies, masonic and orange lodges, debating, choral and mutual improvement societies, all peddling their own recipes for success, were among new colonial institutions to appear on the Glebe landscape.

Sydney's inner-suburban landscape underwent a dramatic transformation in the final quarter of the nineteenth century and, as population densi-

ties climbed in these Victorian artefacts, a movement by the better off to the outer fringes of development was accompanied by a gradual change in class. More working people arrived to take their place and the empty pews the migrating middle class left behind were not being filled, and the tendency was, it seemed, for the social status of these suburbs once enjoyed, to deteriorate. What is clear is that few of the multitude of children who, dressed in their best suits, received their moral education in the Sunday School, became churchgoers once they reached wage earning status.

The Allens, among the most loyal servants of Methodism, were to join the middle class exodus from Glebe not long after 85-year-old Jane Allen died at Toxteth House in 1893 though Lady Marian Allen returned on 31 October 1903 to lay the foundation stone of the Allen Memorial church in Toxteth Road.³¹

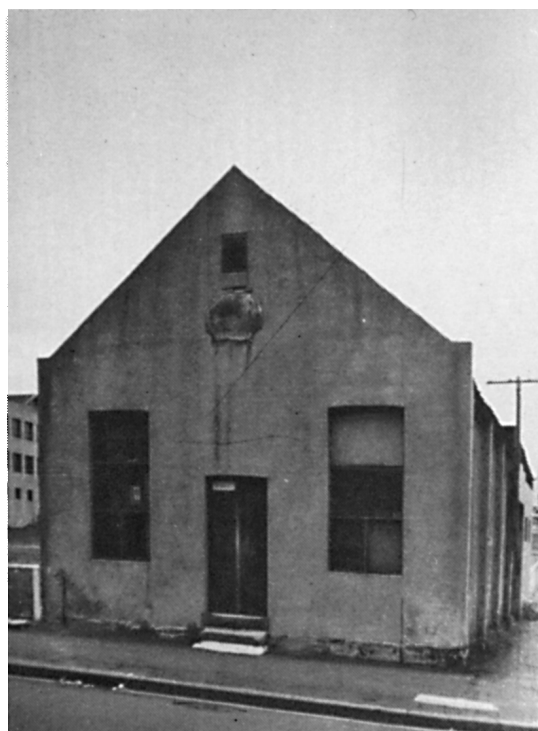
Pervasive Influence of Methodism

Methodism in Glebe had a pervasive influence in determining the conduct of life in Glebe. Between 1859 and 1914 Methodists were over-represented on Glebe Municipal Council. George Wigram Allen, eldest son of George Allen, was a dominating figure in local politics, being Mayor of Glebe from 1859 to 1877. Other Methodists to wear the mayoral robes were Charles Field, William Yeates and Thomas Nosworthy. During the buoyant times of the 1880s nonconformist views on alcoholic drinks, dancing and gambling enlivened Council meetings. In 1881, for example, produce merchant Charles Field, a prominent Wesleyan lay preacher, decreed that following a quadrille party at Glebe Town Hall, the hall should not be let for dancing without the express authority of the Mayor.³² Some muscular Wesleyans rowed in the maroon colours of the Glebe club and their hall was a favourite meeting place for Orangemen but Wesleyans were not attracted by the rites and rituals of the Glebe Masonic Lodge.³³

Methodist ministers and lay preachers were unrelenting in their campaigns against drink, gambling, public dances, cheap literature and prostitution, seeking not only to impose their standards on their members but also on the Catholic and unchurched Protestant masses.

Protestantism and the Middle Class

Glebe's Protestant churches were essentially middle class in composition and nature, and the steady exodus of the better off from the suburb was reflected in declining church attendance. Fading hopes of social mobility in the 1890s brought with it the rise of class conflict. The churchgoing habit was something the working class had never taken up. Glebe was a suburb divided into different worlds, its inhabitants separated by class and religion. The respectability of the Toxteth church was beyond doubt, "a char-



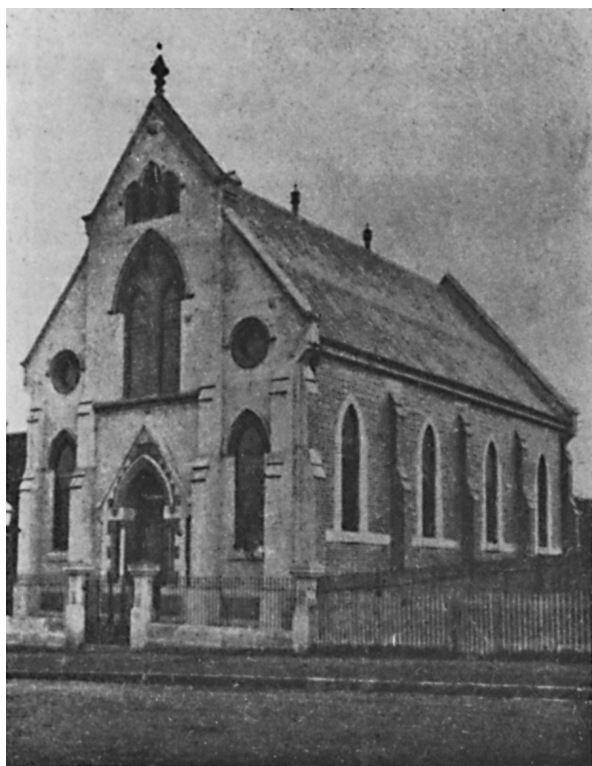
*Bay Street Primitive Methodist Chapel, 1860-64
Glebe Ragged School, 1865-95*

ming group of Methodists, educated, intelligent, religious in high degree, wealthy and influential".³⁴ Toxteth severed itself from the rest of the Glebe circuit in 1908, supporting its own minister and remaining separate and apart until 1913, reflecting fundamental divisions. As *The Methodist* observed some years later "Glebe and Toxteth are very different communities, and each needs very different treatment".³⁵

The location of the Primitive Methodist chapel revealed where their strength lay – in the suburb's poorer precincts. In 1881 Primitive Methodists were described as "about the cheapest Methodism I know" and certainly Richard Sellsors, a regular preacher on the Glebe circuit, turned up his nose at them.³⁶ Whatever friction there was between the Wesleyans and Primitives, after union Henry Carruthers, pillar of the Rehoboth chapel, continued to work zealously in the interests of wider Methodism.

Wesleyan and Primitive Union

William Woolls Rutledge (1849-1921) was welcomed to the Glebe circuit in 1902, the year Wesleyans joined with the Primitive Methodists and United Free Methodists in union.³⁷ A great promoter of the social gospel and evangelism, Woolls Rutledge was elected first president of the State Conference of the United Methodist Church of Australasia and he used his abundant energy to unite local Wesleyans and Primitives at the Toxteth, Glebe Road, St Johns Road and Mitchell Street chapels. A new church was built at Toxteth and the Primitive chapel in Mitchell Street underwent "a process of inward restoration".³⁸ The Mitchell Street mission church became a base



*Rehoboth (Primitive Methodist) Church
1892-1901, St Johns Road, Forest Lodge*

for outdoor relief and evangelism in street, home and factory. The Juvenile Missionary Association, the Young Men's Institute and Band of Hope were revitalised while bazaars were the most successful way of boosting finances. The open-air evangelism and missionary activity brought new life and vigour to a circuit that had been struggling with religious indifference for some time.

A concerted effort was made to civilise working-class youth in 1907 with the establishment of the Ebenezer Boys and Youth Club in the Bay Street Mission hall. J A Hogue, in opening the club, noted that since the passing of the Early Closing Act the young people now had their evenings free. He said, "It is good policy to convert the liability of the State to those young wastrels into an asset of value to the community".³⁹

Patriotic and militaristic feelings among Glebe's working class youth were reflected in their response to the call to arms. 792 local men enlisted for overseas service between 1914 and 1918. At the Glebe Road Sunday school in 1915 children "sang the national anthems of the Allies and rendered an appealing action song to invoke sympathy for the Belgians. Mr W W King conducted a sale of flags". By the end of 1916, 50 names were inscribed on the honour roll of the Glebe Road church.⁴⁰

Declining Church Membership

By the outbreak of war membership of Glebe's Methodist churches (137) was 21 less than Wesleyan membership in 1883, even though the sub-

urb's population had doubled in this period. While significantly less Methodists were taking up the churchgoing habit, the Sunday School retained its hold on the young. It was the church's strength – the proportion of children in Methodist Sunday Schools was far higher than the percentage of Methodists in the community. But their ministers continued to agonise over the failure to convert hundreds of Sunday School scholars into church members.⁴¹

During the war years Cornish evangelist Rev Alfred Townsend (1879-1934) conducted regular open-air meetings along Glebe Road. A Home Missioner reflected on Methodism in Glebe in 1916.

As I remembered the various churches on the Glebe circuit my memory was of full churches, good choirs and active church institutions and organisations. But as church life appears now, it is calculated to discourage and sadden. The Sunday school buildings were once so crowded that they had to be enlarged and other buildings obtained to accommodate the children. Now the congregations do not more than one-quarter fill the churches and matters seem to be getting steadily worse. The problem is reaching the masses of people ... who have absolutely no time for the church. Since the days I was in the Glebe circuit the character of the population has almost entirely changed and the families who once lived there and worshipped in our churches are now living in the suburbs farther removed from the city....As I passed along the streets of Glebe on the Sunday I was there, I saw enough to make me almost despair. Men lounging about talking and smoking, in one case, fighting; women untidy, dirty and in scarcely decent dishabille; children swarming the streets and gutters.⁴²

The strains of the 1914-1918 war, in which 174 men from Glebe were killed in action or died of wounds, weakened the social fabric of society. In this Labor stronghold the social pattern was set in a way that would not be drastically revised for a long time. Sentiments of belonging developed within the neighbourhoods of Glebe, as well as strong kinship networks both within families and the surrounding community. The city and its inner ring of suburbs remained the heart of Sydney's industry in the inter-war years, and rent control measures resulted in a lack of maintenance by landlords, who no longer found it profitable to keep houses in good condition. Government reports on housing stigmatised inner city areas as "slums". In 1922 the Methodist Conference sent an evangelist to Glebe and Sisters Ada and Frances provided assistance for poor women. Evangelical Methodism took to the streets of Forest Lodge in the early 1920s and, at night, the boys of the OKs took their message to the populace.⁴³

The Church Closures

"Expansion of the city" lamented *The Methodist* in March 1923 saw both the Glebe Road Wesleyan church and the Rehoboth church at Forest Lodge close their doors for the last time, and their combined congregations (some 88 members) were united in another quarter of the circuit, in the old Congregational church at 83 St Johns Road. A former minister at Glebe from 1916-1918, Rev Thomas Potts (1862-1934) opened their new church on 7 April 1923.⁴⁴

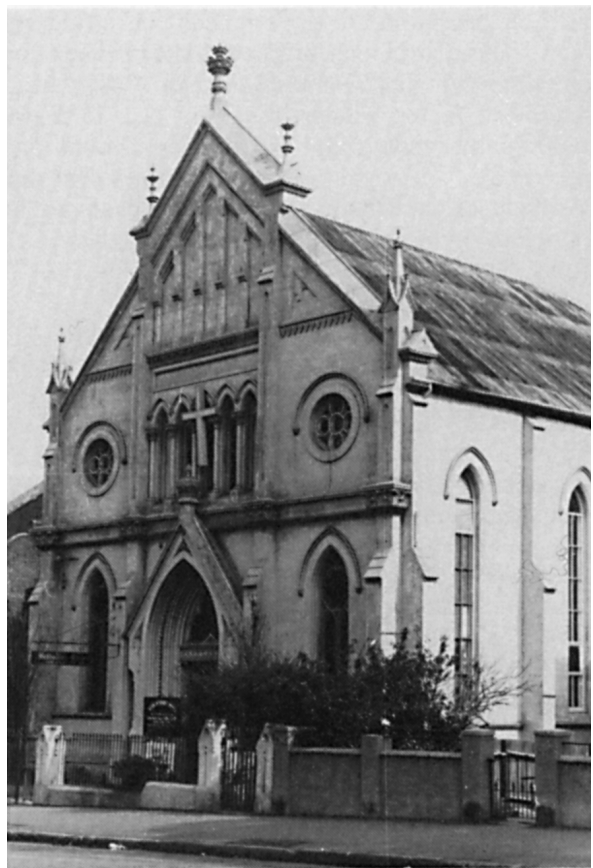
Rev Joseph Tarn (1855-1929) brought a fierce brand of Yorkshire temperance to the circuit in 1922-1924. A member of the NSW Alliance and Grand Chief Templar in 1915-1916, Tarn had entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1882 and was first stationed at Glebe, so he had some familiarity with the area. Tarn revitalised the local temperance movement but as an increasing number of blue collar workers, with prodigious thirsts, were finding lodgings in Glebe, it seemed that less people were inclined to listen to Tarn's unrelenting campaign against the demon drink.⁴⁵

In January 1925, it was reported that Henry Carruthers "a local preacher for 52 years...will conduct the evening service. He is 80 years of age, but unfortunately his sight is failing, a severe handicap to a man of his active temperament". On 31 August 1924 a marble tablet was unveiled in the St Johns Road church. It read "In memory of Ellen Jane Carruthers, who fell asleep in Jesus 21 July 1923, aged 77 years 3 months. An active worker in 'Rehoboth' Church Forest Lodge from its foundation in 1873".⁴⁶

The Social Gospel and Evangelism

Between 1925 and 1929 Frederick McGowan (1881-1952) was tireless in conducting appeals for the poor during his Glebe pastorate. "For years", he wrote, "prosperous families have been moving out and poor families moving in. Many of these people at the best of times are on the breadline, but when sickness and unemployment overtakes them their plight is extreme". By 1929 a reflective McGowan observed "The nature of the work in Glebe has changed and where want exists a practical gospel of help alone is effective....Pathetic causes come to our notice of homes without light or fuel, insufficient food, scanty clothing and practically everything in pawn, even to blankets." McGowan formed new institutions for youth - the Girls Physical Culture class in 1927, a CE Society, a Mens Brotherhood and a monthly church paper was produced. Earle Page, who attended the Glebe Road church between 1898 and 1903, during his university days, preached at the first anniversary of the Glebe Brotherhood in 1927.⁴⁷

Methodism in Glebe finally lost its hold on their strongest source, the young, in the inter-war years. 434 scholars were on the Glebe Sunday School rolls in 1922 (average attendance 234) but enrolments declined dramatically from



Glebe Methodist Church, 1923-1967
83 St Johns Road (demolished 1970)
(See "The Glebe Congregational Church", in Leichhardt
Historical Journal 5 (reprinted 1987), pp 19-22)

315 (1924) to 258 (1926) to 136 scholars in 1936 with an average afternoon attendance of 94. In 1891 Glebe's 1,175 Wesleyans and 241 Primitives comprised 8.29% of the suburban population but by the 1933 census the number of Glebe Methodists had shrunk to only 677, 3.406% of the population, compared with 42.2% Anglicans (8,404) and 28.53% Catholics (5,672) in 1933.⁴⁸

The Crusader Movement had a very real presence in Glebe during the 1930s. An evangelical movement that held camps in the country, they stressed the need for a personal commitment to Christ. On Christmas eve 1931 the 120 strong Crusaders arranged a concert and supper for 60 families at Record Reign hall where they distributed groceries, fruit, vegetables, toys and money. After minister Alfred Townsend died suddenly on 19 August 1934 young Crusader men and women took control of the circuit and conducted intensive pastoral house to house work on Sunday afternoons. They renovated the interior of the St Johns Road church in 1936, operated a kindergarten, a tennis club, regularly held bazaars and, in their endeavours, received support from Methodists in outlying suburbs.⁴⁹ The tradition of outdoor relief for the poor continued between 1935 and 1939 during the pastorate of Walter Willey (1889-1963).

The years 1939-1945 were a period of shortages and ration coupons and Australia's seven

million people again experienced the effects of war. The continuous drift away from inner city churches troubled *The Methodist* in 1941. "Ministers are facing a heart-breaking task in maintaining the work under existing conditions and the remnant of loyal people sometimes feel that the task of continuing the work appears to be hopeless". Membership of the Toxteth and St Johns Road churches had shrunk to 65 by 1941.⁵⁰

Glebe Community Church and Ralph Sutton

The Methodist Conference determined to grapple with what was referred to euphemistically as the "Inner City Circuit Problem", appointed Rev Ralph Sutton to Glebe in 1942.⁵¹ It was hoped the new appointment would lift a dying church from the "quagmire of indifference" and "save city youth from the world, the flesh and the devil".⁵² With little financial resources, Sutton introduced the community church concept to Glebe, a radical departure from traditions. He began by establishing a club for adolescent boys. Unable to adequately house the number of local youth attracted to the mission by the end of 1943, young boys dug out 3,500 cubic feet of earth over a period of seven months in 1944 to create a basement under the St Johns Road church. The basement was set up as a workshop where boys could learn a trade, and also served as a gym.⁵³

More than 270 boys and girls were enrolled in an array of clubs. Senior clubs had a regular nightly attendance of 50 and the Play Centre claimed 85 members. Sutton also stimulated debate on contemporary social issues by producing pamphlets - "The Church and the Working Class", "Capitalism, Socialism and the Church" and "What's wrong with a gamble". About 40 volunteers and three full time workers catered for the needs of about 300 junior and senior boys and girls at the Glebe Mission in 1946. Ralph Sutton's varied and meaningful Glebe ministry from 1942 to 1947 was an extraordinary success. A minister of considerable ability, versatile and alert, he attuned Glebe's Methodist buildings, and their activities, to the needs of local people. The spiritual vigour and freshness of approach Sutton brought to Glebe received a bitter blow at the end of 1947 when he was forced to retire through ill-health.⁵⁴ The vibrant community and club life Ralph Sutton (1908-1967) had created seemed unable to sustain itself without his dynamic personality. Ralph Sutton died at Perth on 17 May 1967, aged 69 years.⁵⁵

Allan Brand continued the practical gospel of outdoor relief from 1948 to 1953. "There is unemployment - We see it at Glebe", he wrote, "The trickle of unskilled men and women out of work has become a wide stream. Their families need help, particularly in winter. Pensioners and invalids need the assistance of our Practical Christianity - Can you help".⁵⁶ Though the number of church members remained much the same as in Sutton's pastorate, about 76, the number of

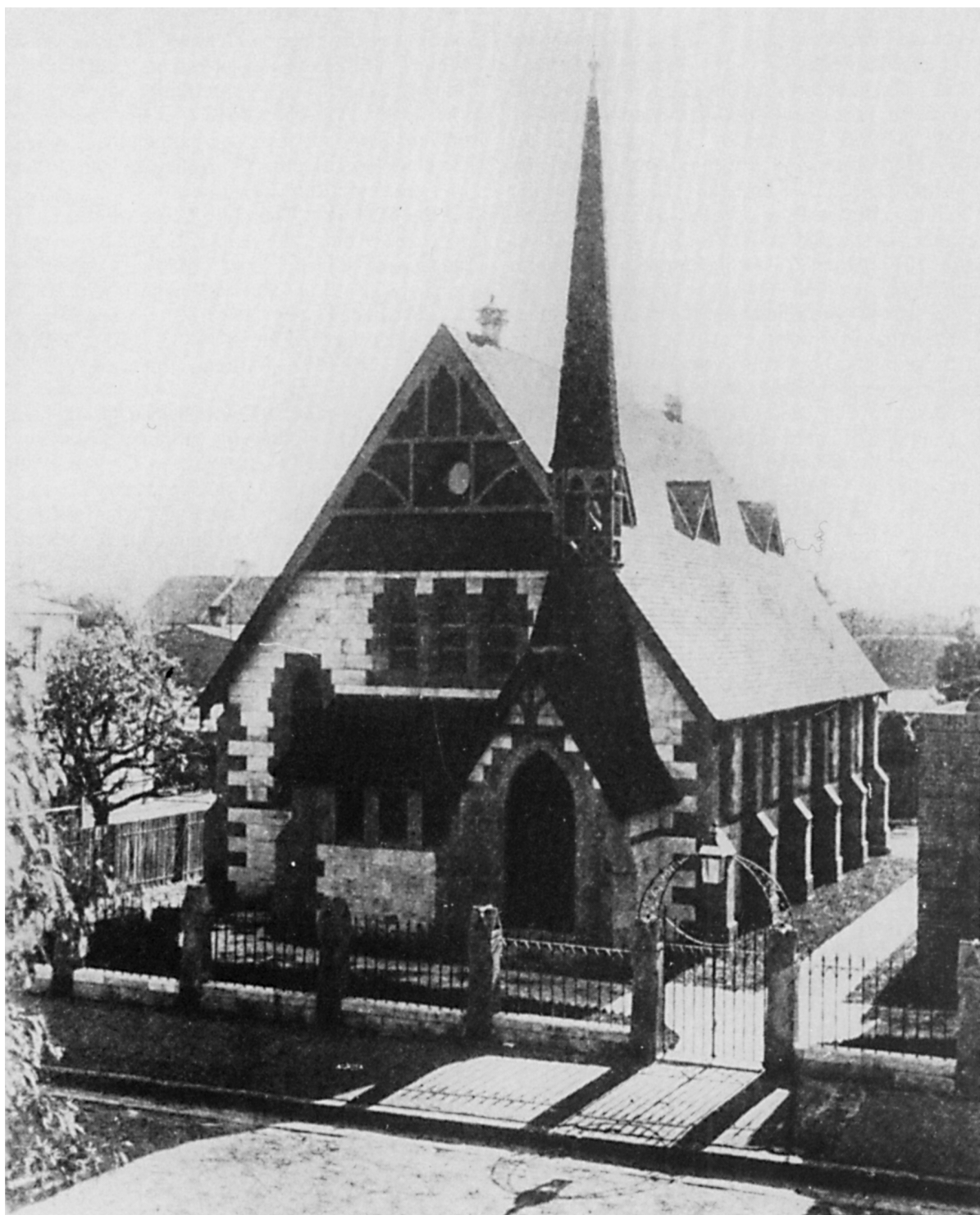
Sunday School scholars fell from 159 in 1947 (with 20 teachers) to 64 in 1957.

"Most Places Around Glebe Are Almost Empty"
Reg Davidson, Superintendent of the Glebe Mission from 1954 to 1957 painted a grim picture of life in Glebe. Davidson observed,

In the area of Sydney served by the Mission not more than one in a hundred goes anywhere near a church or within earshot of its message. Most places of worship around Glebe are almost empty. I know of four that serve as warehouses, boxing gymnasiums and billiard halls ... Within a half mile of the church houses are let and sub-let until the real owner becomes a mythical figure clouded in obscurity. Homes become just "rooms" in grim tenements, or cold, impersonal buildings. The one front door leads to "floors" where often enough the basement and attic become places of existence for whole families; the God of Greed further commercialises drab dwellings by utilising the outside wall for advertisements and then commandeers the backyards and gardens for factories, stables, garages or just plain rubbish dumps.⁵⁷

"I found the people of Glebe warm-hearted and tolerant", wrote Jock Steele, minister of the Glebe Methodist Mission from 1958 to 1963, "the district was peaceful and free from street attacks".⁵⁸ Steele brought new life to the Mission which entertained senior members fortnightly with a travel film, there were active junior and senior fellowships, and trips to Lawson on long weekends. It also offered varied sporting activities and a TV set, very popular with penurious university students. Jock Steele retained his rich Irish accent (he was born in Belfast in 1910) and was a familiar figure peddling a pushbike round the streets of Glebe.

After eight years on the Balgowlah circuit, Don Boorman was appointed to Glebe in 1964. He was not comfortable with the mission church, "a most unfitting appointment for my status and lack of experience of city missions", he wrote. Don Boorman (1906-1992) found the weekly Good Samaritan session broadcast over 2CH, 2KM and 2KA an interesting feature of mission life but considered the mission only functioned because of "the young people from the banks, teacher's college and the university students living in the area". "The people who haunted the mission for handouts", between 1964 and 1965, "were a pathetic flotsam and jetsam - the driftwood of society - rotten timber, in which no nail would hold. I was never happy in just being a crutch to prop someone up, so that they could stagger a few steps, only to collapse immediately you forced them to stand on their own feet. There are some do-gooders who see this as their life's work. I never did".⁵⁹



*Toxteth Road Methodist Church (1903)
19 Toxteth Road (Mitchell Library)*

Amalgamation

The Home Mission Department decided to amalgamate Glebe with Balmain-Rozelle in 1967 under the name of the West Sydney mission under the superintendency of Rev Barrie Howard.⁶⁰ The Conference agreed to sell the Methodist parsonage at 81 Arundel Street Glebe, built in 1868. It was bought by the adjoining British Medical Publishing Company and demolished shortly after to make way for a car park. The Mission church at 83 St Johns Road was closed in 1967,

and the Conference agreed to sell the church and adjoining terrace in 1969 for \$42,000.⁶¹ This church was demolished in March 1970. Seven months earlier, in August 1969, the Glebe Road Wesleyan church on the corner of Derby Place, was demolished by the Education Department.

Between 1967 and 1976 Glebe Methodists had only one place of worship, the Toxteth church. Glebe remained under the West Sydney Mission until 1975 when it became a circuit mission under the superintendence of the Balmain mission.

Protestantism in Retreat

After the war Protestantism was rapidly losing its hold over its flock. In 1947, Methodists, Presbyterians and members of the Church of England numbered just over 60% of the population of NSW; in 1966, 54% and in 1986, only 35%. In 1977 Methodists and Presbyterians formed the Uniting Church of Australia. The Presbyterian Church in Bridge Rd closed in 1969 and Presbyterians worshipped at Hartford, 244 Glebe Rd, until 1977, when following union, the Toxteth church became their new place of worship.⁶²

The last 40 years has been a period of spectacular decline in Protestant affiliation, the number of those declaring themselves as having no religion rose very rapidly from less than 1% in 1966 to nearly 13% in 1986. In 1986, 31.3% of Glebe Pt residents declared no religion. Rev Glen Farquhar-Nicoll, a Glebe Uniting Church minister from 1983 to 1991, said 40 adults attended morning service at Toxteth church in 1990. A clear link was shown between affluence and secularity. Peter Kaldor in his study of the connection between income and faith for the Uniting Church confirmed that high social-status areas tended to produce the fewest believers.⁶³

Impact of Methodism

What was the impact of Methodism on life in Glebe? Ministers, lay-preachers, trustees and Sunday School teachers certainly shaped opinions at a local level. It gave women a life beyond the home, and the fetes and bazaars they ran kept the churches solvent. Christina Coulson, Lillian Morgan and Ellen Carruthers all worked hard for the Methodist Church in Glebe for more than 50 years. Among the Sunday School Superintendents were James Gillard (1859-62), John Graham (1862-69), Frederick Twine (1870, 1877-78), William Robey (1878-80), Joseph Wearne (1880-83), George Hurst (1883-1903), William Maling (1903-19), William Horsley (1919-21) and William King.

Among lay-preachers who helped sustain regular services throughout the circuit were produce merchant Charles Field, grocers George Wells and John Lowden, patternmaker Henry Coulson, chemist Charles Orion Leggo and Charles Creed and Thomas Feather. Other church stewards with long associations with Glebe Methodism were William Crispin, Robert Sommerville, George Pettit, Arthur Field and Rupert Clark.

GLEBE AND FOREST LODGE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES

Ministers: 1843-1847

- 1 John McKenny 1843-45
- 2 Daniel Draper 1843-46
- 3 Benjamin Hurst 1843-45
- 4 William Boyce 1846-147
- 5 Samuel Wilkinson 1846-47
- 6 Nathaniel Turner 1847
- 7 Thomas Harris 1847.

1848-1878

- 1 Frederick Lewis 1848-50
- 2 John Eggleston 1851
- 3 Benj Chapman 1852-54, 1871-72
- 4 Henry Gaud 1855-57, 1866-67
- 5 Joseph Oram 1858-60, 1873-75
- 6 Stephen Rabone 1861, 1862-63
- 7 William Kelynack 1861
- 8 Henry Pincombe 1862
- 9 John Zillman 1863
- 10 James Bickford 1864-65
- 11 Richard Sellors 1864-165
- 12 George Woolnough 1866-68
- 13 Henry Labers 1866
- 14 William Robson 1867
- 15 William Piddington 1868-70
- 16 John Brown 1868
- 17 Richard Caldwell 1869-71
- 18 Frank Firth 1872-74
- 19 Jabez Portrey 1873-75
- 20 William Curnow 1875-76
- 21 Francis Tate 1876-1878
- 22 Henry Woodhouse 1876-78
- 23 Charles Olden 1877-78

Glebe formed by division from Sydney South in 1879. Prior to that Glebe was part of Sydney South Circuit.

1879-1977

- 1 Charles Olden 1879
- 2 Jabez Waterhouse 1880-81
- 3 William Taylor 1882-83.

- 4 John Gardiner 1884-86
- 5 Thomas Holmes 1885-86
- 6 William Pearson 1885-86
- 7 Richard Caldwell 1887-89
- 8 Samuel Macdade 1887
- 9 Joseph Martin 1888-89
- 10 William Clarke 1890-92
- 11 Thomas Parker 1890-92
- 12 Alfred Swift 1893-95
- 13 Henry Jones 1893-95
- 14 Joseph Woodhouse 1896-98
- 15 George Baker 1896-98
- 16 William Halse Rogers 1899-1901
- 17 William Wools Rutledge 1902-03
- 18 Henry Andrews 1902
- 19 William Jones 1903-04
- 20 John Collier 1904-06
- 21 Thomas Parker 1905-06
- 22 Charles McCoy 1907-09
- 23 George Laverty 1907
- 24 Victor Smith 1908
- 25 Herbert Allen 1909
- 26 Henry Wiles 1910-12
- 27 David Hughes 1910-12
- 28 John Leadley 1913-15
- 29 Eustace Coplin Thomas 1913
- 30 Kay Mason 1914-15
- 31 Thomas Potts 1916-18
- 32 William Lock 1919-21
- 33 Joseph Tarn 1922-24
- 34 Frederick McGowan 1925-29
- 35 Harrie Polkinghorne 1930-32
- 36 Alfred Townsend 1933-34
- 37 Walter Willey 1935-39
- 38 George Johnstone 1940-41
- 39 Ralph Sutton 1942-1947
- 40 Allan Brand 1948-53
- 41 Reginald Davidson 1954 -57
- 42 William Steele 1958-63
- 43 Donald Boorman 1964-65
- 44 Graham Brookes 1966
- 45 Amalgamated with Balmain-Rozelle area under name West Sydney Mission (1967-1969) under Rev G B Howard.

- 46 Under Sydney Central Mission 1970 (Robert Floyd)
- 47 Ronald Elliot 1971
- 48 John Wakefield 1972
- 49 Matt Cathcart 1973
- 50 Reconstituted as a Circuit Mission 1974-75
- 51 John Tully 1976
Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches joined to form the Uniting Church of Australia in 1977.

GLEBE UNITING CHURCH 1977-

- 1 John Tully 1977-81
- 2 Max Kelly 1982-85
- 3 Glenn Farquhar-Nicholl 1983-91
- 4 Anne Ryan 1992-.

GLEBE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH Ministers and Preachers

- 1 John Sharpe 1856-60
- 2 Robert Hartley 1860-64
- 3 Philander Tyas 1888-90
- 4 Charles Waters 1891-92
- 5 John Horberry 1893-94
- 6 Thomas Massingham 1895-97
- 7 James Green 1899-1902.

FOREST LODGE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH Ministers and Preachers

- 1 H Carruthers and J Main 1873-81
- 2 William Sparling 1882-83
- 3 James Blanksby 1884-85
- 4 J Leadley 1886-87,
G Smailes 1887-88
- 5 John Metcalfe 1889-93
- 6 William Atkinson 1894-95
- 7 Thomas Davies 1896
- 8 John Metcalfe 1897-01.

THE EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION

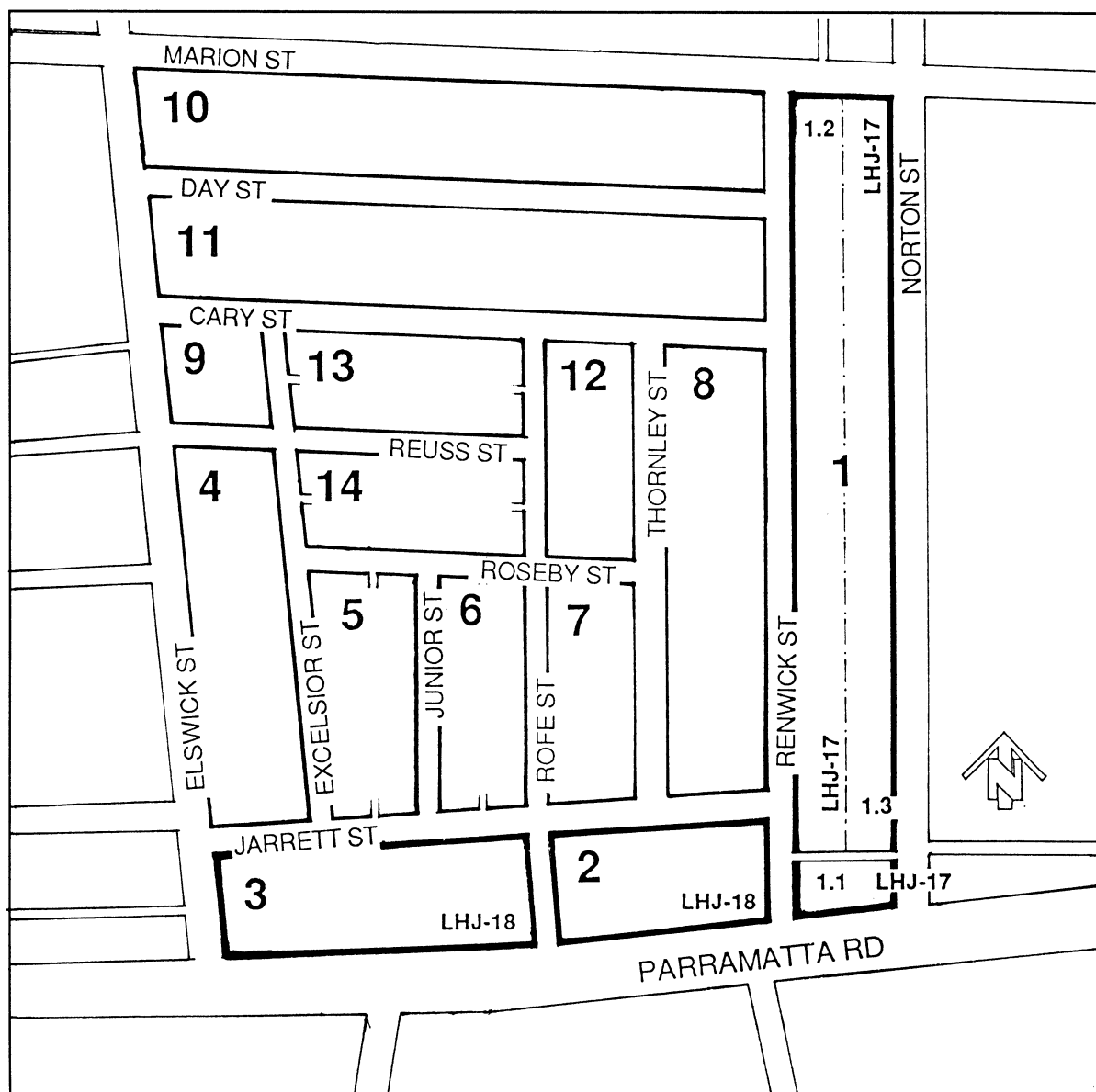
LAND AND BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN LEICHHARDT SOUTH 1881-1890 – PART 2

PETER REYNOLDS

FIGURE 1: KEY PLAN FOR
SECTIONS

This is the second in a five-part study of the Excelsior Subdivision. Part 1 published in Leichhardt Historical Journal No 17 dealt with Section 1, the area bounded by Parramatta Road, Norton, Marion and Renwick Streets. Part 2 takes in the mix of commercial, industrial and residential development on Sections 2 and 3, bounded by Parramatta Road, Elswick, Jarrett and Renwick Streets. Although almost all the Parramatta Road shopfronts have been replaced, the facades above the shop awnings are surprisingly intact. Accordingly, much of the original Victorian Free Classical stucco detailing is to be seen. For the ten-year period, 1881-1890, this article gives dates of buildings actually constructed, and identifies owners and tenants and states their occupations. The fabric of each building standing on Sections 2 and 3 is described.

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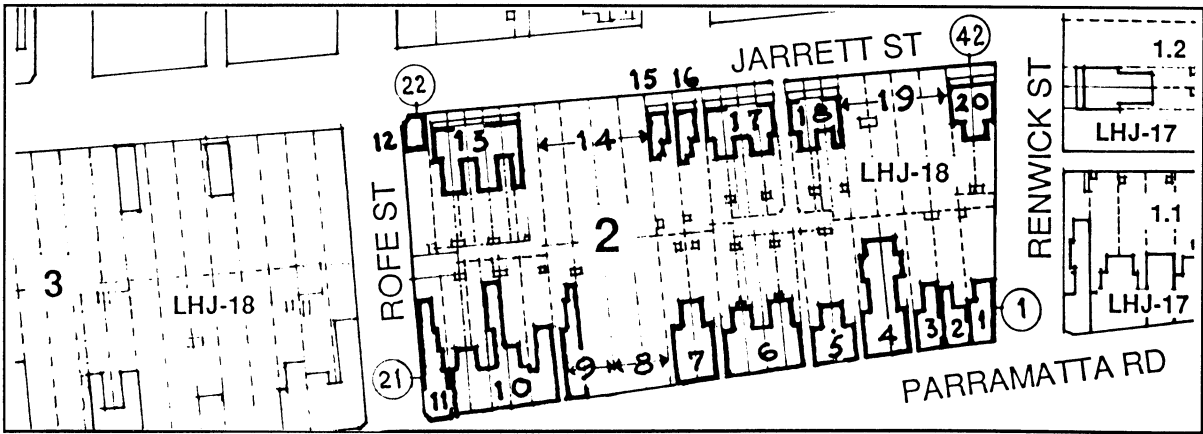


419, 421, 423-425 Parramatta Road, 1885, 1881, 1882
No 419 has the recumbent lion and "1885" and Nos 423-425 have "1882 E Cansdell" in the Victorian Free Classical upper-facade decoration. On the corner, No 417 is a later building.

(Bruce Crosson)

FIGURE 2: SECTION 2 EXCELSIOR ESTATE			
KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	No	BUILT
Parramatta Rd North Side			
1	Attached shop	417	1883
2	Attached shop/dwelling	419	1885
3	Attached shop/dwelling	421	1881
4	Attached shops	423-5	1882
5	Attached shops/dwellings	427-9	1881

6	Attached shops/dwellings	431-7	1882
7	Attached shops/dwellings	439-441	1881 1883
8	Vacant lots 13-14		
9	Attached shops/dwellings	447-449	1889 1881-84
10	Attached shops/dwellings	451-9	1882
11	Attached shop	461	1881
Jarrett Street South Side			
12	Attached shop/dwelling	52	1882
13	Five-house terrace	42-50	1882
14	Vacant lots 27-30		
15	Terrace-type house	30	1882
16	Terrace-type house	28	1882
17	Four-house terrace	20-26	1885
18	Three-house terrace	14-18	1884
19	Vacant lots 38-41		
20	Two-house terrace	2-4	1883



SECTION 2

LOTS 1–42

PARRAMATTA ROAD

NORTH SIDE

(RENWICK STREET TO ROFE STREET)

JARRETT STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(ROFE STREET TO RENWICK STREET)

ROFE STREET

EAST SIDE

(PARRAMATTA ROAD TO JARRETT STREET)

RENWICK STREET

WEST SIDE

(JARRETT STREET TO PARRAMATTA ROAD)

The section had 42 lots, 40 of which were of 6.10 m (20-foot) frontage. Lot 1 (corner of Parramatta Road and Renwick Street) was slightly narrower while lot 42 (corner of Jarrett and Renwick Streets) had a frontage of 11.28 m (37 feet) to allow for the irregular angles.

On the Parramatta Road alignment 20 brick buildings were erected for commercial use with living quarters generally above: six of these have been demolished.

Jarrett Street, 20 m (1 chain = 66 feet) wide, was never seen as a rear service lane for the Parramatta Road shopping strip. It had the same 6.10 m (20-foot) frontages as the Parramatta Road lots with 17 brick buildings, and three demolished.

No service lane was planned to run between the Parramatta Road and Jarrett Street halves of the section. Service passages were a matter for individual developers. Thomas Madge's Jarrett Street houses (Nos 42-50) were at the rear of his Parramatta Road shops (Nos 451-459) and an L-shaped service passage entering from Jarrett Street allowed access to earth closets.

In Joseph Perry's case his Jarrett Street houses (Nos 14-18, 20-26) were built on lots abutting the rear of his Parramatta Road shops (Nos 431-437). A cruciform arrangement of service passages running in from both streets, with the wider entry from Jarrett Street, serviced the earth closets of those buildings (see Figure 2).

PARRAMATTA ROAD

NORTH SIDE

(RENWICK STREET TO ROFE STREET)

2.01 ATTACHED SHOP

417 Parramatta Road (1)

Lot 1 at the Renwick Street corner was bought in July 1882 by William Henry Wicks who built a brick shop in 1883 and from then until 1888 he

sold boots and shoes there; then David Clifford, 1888-89. In January 1888 Wicks sold to tobacconist John Francis King who sold to Robert Lee, plumber, Sydney, in April 1892. Lee sold No 417 to Richard Stephen Gillis, gentleman, Waverley, in April 1902.¹

Description

No 417 has been replaced by a later shop.

2.02 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING

419 Parramatta Road (2)

William Boffey, painter, bought lot 2 with lot 41 at the rear in Jarrett Street in September 1884. He was a house decorator there in 1881-85. Boffey sold to Jonathan Richard Henry Edwards, grocer, Waterloo, in December 1884. He built a two-storey brick shop with living quarters above in 1885 but let it in 1886-88 to H H Youngman, draper and clothier. Edwards sold to Isaac Francis King, gentleman, Sydney, in January 1888. King let the shop to H Frost, draper, in 1889 and he was still there in 1890. King sold to Leichhardt tobacconist George Gough in November 1891. Gough sold to Frances Elizabeth, wife of James Gilbert Payne, in July 1893. She sold No 419 to George Henry Warren, laundryman, Burwood, in August 1910.²

Description

The Victorian Free Classical style can be seen in the stucco decoration on the storey above the street awning. On a plinth above a rectangular pediment is a recumbent lion, strikingly modelled in-the-round. In a segmental-headed recess in the pediment is the date "1885", when Edwards built the shop. On either side of the lion on the piers of the pediment were ornamental urns, one of which now remains.

Piers at the extremities of the facade receive a parapet made up of square-profile balusters which runs between the pediment piers. Supporting the piers, a moulded cornice runs the full width of the facade. Below the cornice two tall segmental-headed openings once held rectangular transom lights and French doors.

2.03 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING

421 Parramatta Road (3)

James Wilson, a Leichhardt builder, and Roseina Marsh, milliner and draper, bought lot 3 and the Jarrett Street lot 40 in July 1884. It seems that either Excelsior or Wilson and Mrs Marsh had built a brick shop with living quarters above in 1881. She had her shop there in 1881-84. Stationer and fancy goods dealer Arthur J Dempster followed in 1885-88 when the building was shared by Morris Fienberg, watchmaker, and Barnard Fienberg, undertaker. Thomas King was a dairy produce dealer there in 1889-90. Wilson sold his share to Mrs Marsh in July 1887 and after her death, No 421 passed to the Permanent Trustee Co Ltd in July 1907.³

Description

The upper facade of No 421 has been stripped of all ornament, which was probably derived from the Victorian Free Classical, and cement rendered. The two openings probably had French doors and rectangular transom lights.

2.04 ATTACHED SHOPS

423-425 Parramatta Road (4)

The two-storey brick shops, probably with showrooms above, were built in 1882 by Edward Cansdell who bought lots 4-5 with the Jarrett Street lots 33-37 in June 1881. Cansdell Brothers, drapers and milliners, were still there in 1890. Cansdell transferred the buildings to his wife, Agnes Mary, in December 1894. After her death they passed to Arthur Norton Stanfield Cansdell, merchant, Inverell, and Ernest William Cansdell, storekeeper, Nimmitabel, in May 1905.⁴

Description

Nos 423-425 have a segmental-headed pediment with ornamental urn and a similarly curved recess flanked by piers and containing "1882 E Cansdell", the year of building. At the extremities of the facade, piers with urns (now missing) receive a parapet of concrete screen blocks running from either side of the pediment: this later material probably replaced an balustraded parapet. A strongly moulded cornice supports the piers but all ornament below this has been stripped. Most stucco walling is in place.

All openings are now filled with modern metal windows. The facade is a compromised example of Victorian Free Classical.

2.05 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS

427-429 Parramatta Road (5)

Excelsior built two brick shops with living quarters above in 1881 on lots 6-7. Tempe grocer Thomas Adams bought them in September 1885. A service passage between Nos 429 and 431 joined a wider passage from Jarrett Street. Cross lanes allowed access to the rear of Nos 427-429.⁵

No 427: Adams let No 427 to Edwards, Riley & Co, drapers in 1883 and Joseph Smith, green-grocer, 1885-86. Adams sold in January 1889 to John Frederick Hellmers, fruitgrower, Canley Vale. He let to tobacconist George Gough in 1888-90. After Hellmers' death No 427 passed to Annie Hellmers, George Campbell Hellmers and William Price in June 1907.⁶

No 429: was Adam's grocery in 1881-85 when Henry B May took over. Shipwright James Cousins and milliner Agnes Cousins were there in 1887 and Thomas O Barker, fruiterer, 1888. Adams also sold the building to Hellmers in January 1889. Hellmers let it to Henry Jordan, confectioner, in 1889 and William Rossiter, fruiterer, 1890. No 429 passed to Hellmers' family in the same way as No 427.⁷

Description

Most of the Victorian Free Classical stucco work has survived on Nos 427-429. The skyline has side-scrolled square-top pediments without any superimposed ornamentation. In the parapet area, round-top ends of firewalls project and are vermiculated above recessed panels. A strongly moulded cornice runs from firewall to firewall.

The firewall projections are supported on fluted brackets which have circular indentations. The brackets, terminating on a moulded string course of smaller profile, stop a moulded string course whose profile follows their profile. Below this each building has two segmental-headed openings now filled with later windows. Evidence that the openings once had French doors can be seen on No 427 which has the area below sill boarded up; No 429's below-sill area has been bricked up.

2.06 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS

431-437 Parramatta Road (6)

Lots 8-10 were bought by Josiah Perry, esquire, Redmyre (Strathfield or Burwood), in October 1882. He built four brick shops with living quarters above for letting purposes in 1882. A service passage between Nos 431 and No 429 joined a wider passage entering from Jarrett Street. Cross passages allowed access to the rear. After Perry's death, Nos 431-437 passed to the Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd in May 1906.⁸

No 431: Perry let the shop to Thomas Todd, estate agent in 1883; then James Wilton, bootmaker, 1884-86; Prior & Co, drapers, 1887-88; and D Jones & Co, chemist, 1889-90.

No 433: George Wigglesworth, grocer, was there in 1883-84; Lydia Howe, newsagent, and Lewis A Riman, watchmaker, 1885; Riman continued in 1886-87; and watchmakers W Horton & Co, 1888-90.

No 435: Florence Parsons had her drapery there in 1883; then George Aripides's oyster saloon, 1884; and William J Smith, tailor, 1885-90.

No 437: Richard F Curtis had a butcher's shop there in 1883-4; then Thomas Fox, provision dealer, 1885; Duffield Bros, musical instrument importers, 1886; Robert Duffield continued the business until 1889; and Mrs M Trowbride (Trowbridge), grocer, and William Trowbride, wheelwright, 1890.

Description

Nos 431-437, stepped in two pairs, are four stucco shops ornamented in the Victorian Free Classical manner. Side-scrolled square-topped pediments on plain parapets are similar to Nos 427-429. Parapet urns are in place on all shops except No 431. Round-top firewalls project in the parapet area. The projections, with recessed

panels following the shape of the curved tops, recede to supporting brackets. A strongly moulded cornice runs between the projections near the top of the parapet and a small moulded string course between the brackets. On each building, below the string course, is a single long rectangular moulded recessed panel. There is no decoration below the level of the panels. All openings are filled with later windows with the exception of No 433 which has a straight-headed opening with rectangular transom light, prominent dentillated transoms, sidelights and a pair of casement sashes.

This window arrangement was probably the same for the other shops before renovations were made.

2.07 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS

439-441 Parramatta Road (7)

The pair were probably two-storey stucco buildings, i e, shops with living quarters.

No 439: bootmaker Joseph Land bought lot 11 in June 1881 and built a brick shop in that year. He was there until 1884 when he sold to Robert Henderson, freeholder, Sydney, who was still there in 1890. Henderson sold to Charles James Smith of Sydney, in January 1898.⁹

No 441: John Sanders, freeholder, Darlinghurst, bought lot 12 in July 1881. After his death the land passed to John Sanders of Sydney and he sold in May 1883 to John James Furness, carpenter, Surry Hills. Furness built a brick shop in 1883. Apart from Elizabeth Allison, fruiterer, in 1886, Furness was in continuous occupancy there in 1883-90. From 1887 he shared the shop with his wife Martha, a confectioner.¹⁰

Description

Nos 439-441 have been replaced by one commercial building, numbered 439.

2.08 VACANT LAND

Lots 13-14 Parramatta Road (8)

Lots 13-14 (site of 443-445) were bought by Robert Bowes Laws, butcher, Leichhardt, in November 1887. He immediately sold to boot warehouseman Robert Henderson but the land was still vacant in 1890. Henderson transferred to his wife Margaret in October 1893.¹¹

2.09 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLING

447-449 Parramatta Road (9)

George Wacey, plaster modeller, bought lots 15-16 and the Jarrett Street lots 27-28 in April 1881. Lot 15 was vacant in 1888 but Wacey built a brick shop with living quarters above in 1889. During the period 1881 and 1884 he built a brick shop (449) on lot 16. George Wacey died there on 8 November 1890. Nos 447-449 passed to his widow Mary Adelaide, Petersham, in July 1892.¹²

No 447: Wacey let the shop to John Wright, grocer, in 1889-90. Mrs Wright had a registry office there in 1891.

No 449: Wacey was as a modeller there from 1881. He let the shop to Liddiard Bros, caterers, in 1885; Edward Porter, chemist, 1887; and to hatters George Laws, 1889 and Henry Deakin, 1890. Wacey also lived at No 449 until his death.

Description

Nos 447-449 have now been converted into one shop numbered 447. The above awning renovation is a simplified version of the Inter-War Art Deco style. A moulded cornice and a fire-wall projecting end, decorated with a tooled pattern and a fluted bracket, remains above the eastern end of the facade of the original No 447.

2.10 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS

451-459 Parramatta Road (10)

Madge the builder bought lots 17-19 in June 1882, and lot 20 in October, and built five brick shops in 1882. The lots were serviced by a wide passage leading in from Jarrett Street.¹³

No 451: Madge sold the shop (height unknown) to Samuel Watson, esquire, Leichhardt, in July 1883. He let it in 1883 to tobacconist Robert Duncan; John Lyon, greengrocer, 1884; William Rossiter, 1885-89; and W Barnett, bootmaker, 1890. After Watson's death No 451 passed to William Henry Davies, retired, Ashfield, and Sydney land agent Samuel Charles Watson, in November 1948.¹⁴

No 453: Madge sold the shop, with living quarters above, to John Henry Arnold, tobacconist and hairdresser, Leichhardt, in July 1883. He was there in 1883-86 but in December 1886 sold to William Roberts, machinist, Leichhardt, who continued the hairdresser's shop until 1888. Roberts sold to Charles Bailey, engineer, Ashfield, in August 1888. He let it to stationer George J Thomas who was still there in 1889-90. After Bailey's death No 453 passed to George Bailey, greengrocer, Campsie, and Frederick Bailey, signwriter, Ashfield, in July 1919.¹⁵

No 455: George Baines, landholder, Petersham, bought the shop with living quarters above from Madge and opened his grocery there in 1883 but let it to James Riddel, grocer, in 1884. Baines sold to Michael Francis Curtis, butcher, Leichhardt, in November 1884 and he was there in 1885-86; then William Francis, butcher, 1887-89; and H Herrick, butcher, 1890. Curtis sold to Thomas Hannan, butterine manufacturer, Leichhardt, in August 1900.¹⁶

No 457: Madge sold the shop, with living quarters above, to Mary Margaret, wife of David Martin, freeholder, Wattle Flat, in October 1883.

Daniel Martin, had a general store there in 1883; then came John Brown's earthenware mart, 1884; Gavin Jamieson's grocery, 1885; and David Gibson's grocery, 1886-89. Mrs Martin sold to Thomas Hannan in August 1906.¹⁷

No 459: William Anderson, baker, Leichhardt, bought the shop (height unknown) in June 1883. Peter Paterson (Peterson) a merchant tailor was there in 1883-86; William Parkhill, provision dealer, 1887; George T Ritchard, greengrocer, 1888; and J Valentine, greengrocer, 1889. After Anderson's death No 459 passed to his widow Elizabeth, Leichhardt, in December 1903.¹⁸

Description

No 451 had been replaced by a later shop and is part of the later renovated building numbered 447. No 453 has been cement rendered; the window opening is probably the original size but now contains later windows.

Nos 455-457 have the remnant inscription "Buildings" on the parapet which has been cut down in height. Most of the Victorian Free Classical stucco decoration is intact, however. The parapet area is divided into three bays by piers. The pier on the eastern end of No 455 has been shorn back to the wall surface but the western-end pier of No 457 has a projecting firewall end, suitably tooled and sitting on paired brackets. Between the piers is a moulded cornice and a string course at a lower level. Below the piers a string course runs uninterruptedly across the facade. Each shop has a straight-headed opening but all windows have been replaced.

No 459 with No 461 on the corner has become part of a later commercial building.

2.11 ATTACHED SHOP

461 Parramatta Road (11)

Excelsior built a brick shop on lot 21 at the corner with Rofe Street in 1881. William Anderson bought the shop (height unknown) in May 1886, though he had his brick bakery there in 1882-88. William Meadly was the baker and confectioner in 1889. The shop became J Armstrong's grocery in 1890 and passed to Mrs Anderson in the same way as No 459.¹⁹

Description

No 461 with No 459 has become part of a later commercial building.

JARRETT STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(ROFE STREET TO RENWICK STREET)

Most Jarrett Street lots were the same width and were back-to-back with the Parramatta Road lots. In some cases, Parramatta-Road lot owners had land in Jarrett Street and used this land for access to their Parramatta-Road buildings.

2.12 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING

52 Jarrett Street (12)

On the corner with Rofe Street, John Ballantine, painter, bought lot 22 in February 1888. Excelsior had built the brick corner shop with living quarters above in 1882. Ballantine was there in 1883-88. Next was accountant Thomas Wilson in 1889-90.

Ballantine defaulted and No 52 was sold to Thomas Bailey in July 1910.²⁰

Description

The parapet has a moulded coping but some of the decoration has been removed. A great deal of the Victorian Free Classical stucco ornament survives, however. End firewalls project in the parapet area on both facades and are suitably tooled. Firewall projecting ends are supported on pairs of brackets but there are no other projections. This allows the strongly moulded cornice to sweep uninterruptedly across the facades and around the splayed corner. The firewall brackets terminate on a thin moulded string course which also runs uninterruptedly.

On the upper level the splayed corner has the customary blind recess but the window on the Jarrett Street front has been replaced by a smaller one. The windows on the Rofe Street face are the original size. Lower-level windows have been replaced by windows of different type and size.

The building probably had a cantilevered balcony with cast iron lace which would have occupied the Jarrett Street front and part of the Rofe Street elevation. Had the cast iron been retained, it would have been of Victorian Filigree style. No 52 would have been an excellent example of the small two-storey modestly conceived corner shop with living quarters above and could have been comparable to 15 Elswick Street.

2.13 FIVE-HOUSE TERRACE

42-50 Jarrett Street (13)

Madge built the two-storey brick houses on lots 23-26 in 1882 for Excelsior. A service passage along the eastern half of lot 26 allowed access to the rear of 42-50 Jarrett Street and to Madge's five shops, 451-459 Parramatta Road.

No 50: Madge sold in April 1883 to Peter Francis Fagan, commission agent, and Michael Williams, building contractor, Sydney, in October 1883. Tenants were Thomas Carew in 1883-87; and —Stafford, 1890. Fagan and Williams lost No 50 through debt and it was sold to Thomas Wilson, tutor, in November 1891.²¹

No 48: was bought by John Overton directly from Excelsior in October 1882. Overton, a patternmaker, lived there in 1883-89. He sold No 48 to Frank Hellmers, orchardist, Canley Vale in May 1902.²²



48-50, 52 Jarrett Street, 1882

No 48-50 are two that remain of a five-house terrace. On the corner with Roze Street, No 52 was a simply decorated corner shop comparable to No 15 Elswick Street.

(Bruce Crosson)

No 46: Fagan and Williams also bought from Madge at the same time as No 50. Tenants were Robert P Somerville in 1883 and William Binghurst, engineer, 1884-86. They could not repay their mortgage and the house was sold to Richard Francis Curties, butcher, Leichhardt, in May 1886. He lived there in 1887-90. Curties sold to William Huddy Perry, gentleman, Leichhardt, in June 1901.²³

No 44: Daniel Slade, bricklayer, bought directly from Excelsior in March 1883. His tenants were Richard A Bastard, builder, 1884 and in 1886, Ellen Farmer, dressmaker. Slade lived there in 1887-90. He sold No 44 to Edward Davies, builder, Leichhardt, in January 1894.²⁴

No 42: Madge sold at the same time as Nos 46 and 50, to Fagan and Williams. Tenants were Elisha Campbell, upholsterer, in 1883; William Gee, bootmaker, 1884; John Wildbor, carpenter 1886; and carpenter Robert Cowan, 1887-90. Fagan and Williams lost No 42 through debt and it was sold to Samuel William Brown, freeholder, Forest Lodge, in September 1890.²⁵

Description

Of the five houses, Nos 48 and 50 remain but Nos 42-46 have been replaced by a parking lot. The houses were Victorian Filigree in style with moulded chimneys, medium-pitch corrugated iron roofs and projecting firewall ends suitably decorated and tooled. The western-end firewall of No 50 does not rise above the main roof.

The upper balcony has been enclosed and the cast iron railing is not visible and therefore the house can no longer be classified as Victorian Filigree. All decoration has been stripped from the lower storey.

A segmental-headed window with segmental top sash and bracketed sill remains as does the segmental-headed doorway with rectangular transom light. On the eastern firewall of No 48, the breeching flues of the demolished No 46 can be seen leading up to the remnant double chimney. The main roof is of concrete tile but the verandah roof has corrugated iron.

Only the verandah firewalls with simply but appropriately decorated projecting ends show above the roof. The upper verandah is enclosed and the stucco house is no longer an example of Victorian Filigree. All decoration has been stripped from the lower elevation and the window opening has a later window. The transom light over the entry door has been removed and the opening bricked up.

2.14 VACANT LAND

Lots 27-30 Jarrett Street (14)

These lots were not built on by 1890. In April 1881 George Wacey bought lots 27-28 which were behind his shops at 447-449 Parramatta Road. No doubt the land also gave access to the shops.²⁶

Lot 29 was bought by Margaret Davies, widow Leichhardt, in March 1889. Mrs Davies sold to David Rees, draper, Leichhardt, in October 1897.²⁷

David Campbell, tinsmith, Sydney, bought lot 30 in December 1884 but sold to Leichhardt bootmaker Robert Henderson in February 1893.²⁸

2.15 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

30 Jarrett Street (15)

George Glover, stationer, bought lot 31 in July 1882 and built a two-storey brick house in 1882. After being there in 1883 he sold to Leichhardt grocer George P Baines who lived there in 1884-87. In 1888 he let it to fuel merchant John Wright who was still there in 1890. Baines lost No 30 through debt and it was sold to Sydney auctioneer Edwin Jacobs in May 1891.²⁹

Description

No chimney can be seen above the medium-pitch concrete tile roof of No 30. Firewalls rise above the verandah only but some of the projecting end decoration has been mutilated. Enclosure of the upper verandah prevents the stucco house from being Victorian Filigree.

No 30 is one of the few terrace houses on the Excelsior subdivision to have a lower-level faceted bay window. The bay window, however, could be a later addition. All decoration has been stripped from the lower facade but the shallow segmental-headed window with rectangular top sash arrangement in the faceted bay is original as is the segmental-headed entry door with rectangular transom light.

2.16 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

28 Jarrett Street (16)

Lot 32 was bought by carpenter and builder Edward Davies in September 1884. He had built a two-storey terrace-type brick house in 1882 and lived there from 1883 paying rent to the company until time of purchase. He was still there in 1890. He lost the house through debt and it was sold to Josiah Perry, gentleman, Sydney, in June 1901.³⁰

Description

There is also no chimney remaining above No 28's medium-pitch concrete tile roof which has been pitched over the verandah roof. Firewalls rise above the verandah only but projecting ends are plain and decoration is minimal.

The upper verandah is enclosed and the stuccoed house is no longer Victorian Filigree.

The lower level has been stripped of decoration but the straight-headed triple window group, with rectangular top sashes, is original. The straight-headed entry doorway has a rectangular transom light.

2.17 FOUR-HOUSE TERRACE

20-26 Jarrett Street (17)

Josiah Perry, of Redmyre, bought lots 33-37 in October 1882. He built four modest-sized two-storey brick houses in 1885 on lots 33-35. There was a passage on the eastern side of No 20 which allowed access to the earth closets of Perry's Jarrett Street houses and the rear of his shops at 431-437 Parramatta Road. After Perry's death Nos 20-26 passed to the Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd and William Henry Perry, accountant, Sydney, in May 1906.³¹

No 26: Perry let to Walsingham B Coleman, blacksmith, in 1885; then Robert Duffield, musical instrument importer, 1886; and Thomas or Richard Dawson, contractor, 1889-90.

No 24: was let to —McGrath in 1885; William Drury, 1888; and Thomas Sullivan, 1890.

No 22: builder Henry Oakley was Perry's tenant in 1885; no further tenants are listed until Mrs Lane in 1890.

No 20: the tenant in 1885 was Michael Gahan but no more listings appear until Michael Collins, painter, 1890.

Description

The Victorian Filigree stuccoed houses have moulded chimneys above medium-pitch roofs, corrugated iron for Nos 24-26 and concrete tile for Nos 20-22. Firewalls are not visible above the main roofs. Verandah roofs are corrugated iron for Nos 24-26; the main concrete tile roof of Nos 20-22 pitches over the verandahs.

Round-top firewalls rise above the verandahs and projecting ends have tooled decoration and corbels and brackets. Mutilation of the projections of No 24 has occurred and the firewall between Nos 20 and 22 has probably been cut down to allow the concrete tile roof to pass over.

French doors in straight-headed openings with rectangular transom lights give access to upper verandahs. No 26 appears to have the original cast-iron railing; No 24's railing is of a different though characteristic pattern; the railing of No 22 is of later metal filigree and the fringe is almost intact; but No 20 has a different pattern cast-iron railing with upper and lower fringes intact.

The lower storey of each house had a single segmental-headed window with segmental top sash and prominent unbracketed sill. The windows were decorated with stilted segmental label moulds terminating on moulded bosses.

No 26 has lost this decoration but retained the correct type of sash; No 24 has also lost its decoration and a later window has been installed; No 22 has suffered a similar fate; but No 20 is untouched. The doorways are segmental-headed as are the transom lights.

Above the doorway a stilted segmental label mould on bosses embellishes the point of entry, except for Nos 26 and 22 where that decoration has been removed.

2.18 THREE-HOUSE TERRACE

14-18 Jarrett Street (18)

Perry also bought lots 36-37 in October 1882 and built the modest two-storey brick houses as an investment in 1884. Nos 14-18 passed in the same way as Nos 20-26.³²

No 18: Perry let No 18 to —Harris, music teacher, 1884; George W Andrews, 1886; James Carter, carpenter, 1887-88; J William, 1889; and Francis James, 1890.

No 16: Perry let No 16 to —Franklin, 1884; Michael Hassett, carpenter, 1886; Thomas Dawson, 1887; and Thomas Riley, 1889-90.

No 14: Jeremiah Ahern, draper, was there in 1884; George Crocker, builder, 1886; Edmund Davies, hairdresser, 1887; —Bent, upholsterer, 1889; and P Carone, 1890.

Description

The houses are similar in design to Nos 20-26 and are also Victorian Filigree in style. Chimneys are still standing and the medium-pitch roofs are of corrugated iron. Firewalls are not visible above the main roofs. Round-top firewalls rise above the corrugated iron verandah roofs. Projecting ends of firewalls are simply decorated.

The French-door arrangement is the same as Nos 20-26. No 18 has lost its cast-iron railing and thereby falls from the Victorian Filigree category. The railing of No 16 seems to be intact but the railing of No 14 is of later metal filigree as are the upper and lower fringes.

Nos 18 and 14 retain their stucco walling and decoration though No 16 has been stripped and the exposed brick painted. The lower-storey window and door arrangement is the same as Nos 20-26 with segmental-headed openings.

2.19 VACANT LAND

Lots 38-41 Jarrett Street (19)

Edward Cansdell bought lots 38-39 in June 1881. Cansdell Bros probably used the land for purposes connected with the shop at 423-425 Parramatta Road. Lots 38-39 passed to Mrs Agnes Mary Cansdell in December 1894.³³

In July 1884 Roseina Marsh and James Wilson bought lot 40 behind her millinery and drapery at No 421 Parramatta Road. The Jarrett Street lot

provided access to the rear of the shop and was disposed of in the same way as that building.³⁴

Lot 41 was bought by William Boffey in September 1884 and it too gave access to his Parramatta Road lot 2. The allotment had the same fate as lot 2.³⁵

2.20 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

2-4 Jarrett Street (20)

The wide-frontage lot 42 at the corner with Renwick Street was bought by John Hall, bricklayer, Sydney, in April 1885. He built the two-storey houses in 1883. A passage from Renwick Street serviced Nos 2-4 and the shop at No 417 Parramatta Road. Hall sold to Matilda Wells, wife of Henry Philip Wells, house and land agent, Waverley, in December 1888. After her death Nos 2-4 passed to her husband in February 1910.³⁶

No 4: John Hall let No 4 to Randolph Ward, 1884; John Brown, 1885; and H S Stevens, ironmonger, 1886-88. Mrs Wells's tenants were E Fisher and Mrs R Fisher, accoucheuse, 1889 and William Bryant, brass moulder, 1890.

No 2: Michael Collins was Hall's tenant in 1883, then Thomas Buckley, 1885; A Williamson, bootmaker, 1886; William Fuller, 1887; and Leonard Maxwell, 1888. The Wellses occupied the house in 1889-90.

Description

Rising above the roofs of both houses, prominent round-top firewalls have projecting ends corbelled and consoled with a tooled decorative pattern at the lower level. The Victorian Filigree stuccoed No 4 has a corrugated iron roof and moulded chimney. The upper verandah has two pairs of French doors in straight-headed openings with rectangular transom lights. The lower level has curious and rare moulded cornices with brackets set well above the straight-headed triple window; top sashes are rectangular. The straight doorway has a rectangular transom light.

No 2 has a synthetic tile roof but the chimney is missing. The upper verandah door arrangement is the same as No 4 but the railing and fringes have been removed and it no longer belongs to the Victorian Filigree category. All decoration has been stripped from the lower level and windows, door and transom light have been removed. A later window has been installed, and the doorway bricked up to receive a small window. The curious and rare cornices are in place, however.

No 2 was once Victorian Filigree but alteration removes it from that style category.

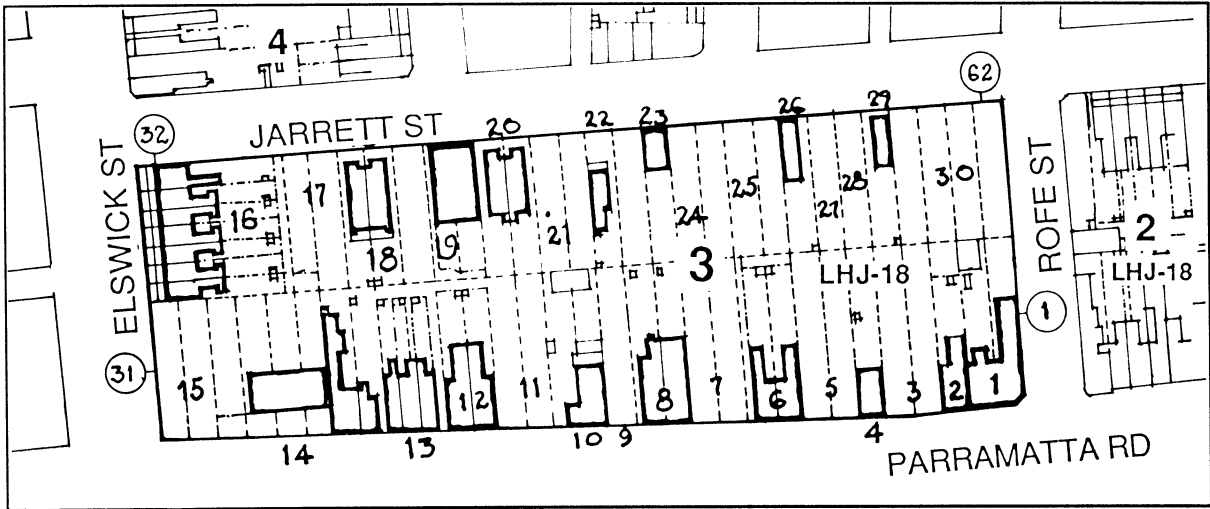
Despite the mutilation, however, there is sufficient evidence on No 4 for No 2 to be reinstated in the Victorian Filigree category.



463, 465 Parramatta Road, 1882, 1885
Marking the corner with Rofo Street, the Taverners Castle (No 463) was built as the Elswick Hotel. No 465 was Ker-mode & Josephs, plaster modellers, who executed the plaster work for the original Royal Hotel (1886), Norton Street.

FIGURE 3: SECTION 3 EXCELSIOR ESTATE			
KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	No	BUILT
Parramatta Rd North Side			
1	Taverner's Castle Hotel	463	1882
2	Attached shop	465	1885
3	Vacant lots 4-5		
4	Attached shop/dwelling (upper storey)	471	1881, 1892
5	Vacant lots 7-8		
6	Attached shops/dwellings	477-9	1885
7	Vacant lots 11-12		
8	Attached shops/dwellings	487-489	1883 1885
9	Vacant lot 15		
10	Attached shop	493	1884
11	Vacant lots 18-19		

12	Attached shops/dwellings	499-501	1887
13	Attached shops/dwellings	503-7	1883
14	Attached shops/dwellings (attached shop)	509-511 513	1884 1884 1882
15	Vacant lots 30-31		
Elwick Street East Side			
16	Seven-house terrace	1-13	1883
Jarrett Street South Side			
17	Vacant lots 37-38		
18	Semi-detached pair	96-98	1883
19	Former Salvation Army Barracks	92	1885
20	Semi-detached pair	88-90	1883
21	Vacant lots 46-47		
22	Detached house	82	1888
23	Detached building	78	1888
24	Vacant lot 51		
25	Vacant lot 52-54		
26	Detached building	68	1886
27	Vacant lot 56		
28	Vacant lot 57		
29	Detached building	62	1883
30	Vacant lots 59-62		



SECTION 3

LOTS 1-62

PARRAMATTA ROAD

NORTH SIDE

(ROFE STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

JARRETT STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(ELSWICK STREET TO ROFE STREET)

ELSWICK STREET

EAST SIDE

(PARRAMATTA ROAD TO JARRETT STREET)

ROFE STREET

WEST SIDE

(JARRETT STREET TO PARRAMATTA ROAD)

Section 3 was similar in layout and development to Section 2 but with 62 lots, 60 of which were of 6.10 m (20-foot) frontage. Lots 31 (corner of Parramatta Road and Elswick Street) and 32 (corner of Elswick and Jarrett Streets) were of a slightly different frontage to make allowance for the irregularity of the angles.

On Parramatta Road were one iron and 15 commercial brick buildings. Three brick buildings and the iron structure have been demolished.

Seven brick houses were built on the Elswick Street frontage. All seven have been demolished.

The Jarrett Street half-section had 13 brick, one iron and two weatherboard buildings. Of the brick buildings eight have been demolished as have the two weatherboard and the iron building.

There was no service lane planned between the Parramatta Road and Jarrett Street halves of the section. At the western side of Nos 477-479, a service passage allowed night soil to be collected from the earth closets of those shops. A passage from Parramatta Road running between Nos 499-501 and Nos 503-507 allowed the closets to be serviced. Nos 1-13 Elswick Street were serviced by a passage leading in from Jarrett Street. The location of these service passages were determined by developers (see Figure 3).

PARRAMATTA ROAD

NORTH SIDE

(ROFE STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

3.01 TAVERNER'S CASTLE HOTEL

463 Parramatta Road (1)

On the corner of Parramatta Road and Rofe Street lots 1-2, and lots 61-62 facing Jarrett Street, were bought by Albert Jarrett, builder, Petersham, in June 1881. In August 1882 Jarrett sold to John Whiting, gentleman, Petersham, who built the two-storey brick Elswick Hotel in 1882.

Whiting was the publican in that year and was still there in 1890. He leased to Michael Tierney, a Petersham publican, in July 1893. After his death the hotel passed to Carlton widow Eliza Whiting in September 1895. She sold to Ellen O'Mara, widow, Sydney, in March 1920.¹

Description

Now the Taverners Castle Hotel, the Victorian Free Classical facades meet at a splayed corner. Above the corner is a semicircular pediment featuring a rising-sun motif and the remnant base of an ornamental urn. Piers ornamented with vertical rectangular slots divide the parapet area. Acroteria sit on the parapet above the piers and the parapet wall area is modulated by long rectangular recesses. The end firewalls to both streets project in the parapet area and have tooled decorative patterns and are supported by double brackets which terminate on a thin moulded band. Richly ornamented brackets are set below the band. Both the band and the moulded cornice, which is at a higher level, pass uninterrupted along the street fronts.

All upper windows have been replaced and there is no window decoration to be seen.

3.02 ATTACHED SHOP

465 Parramatta Road (2)

Emily Jane, wife of James Alexander Kilpatrick, land agent, Sydney, bought lot 3 and the Jarrett Street lot 60 in January 1886. She built a brick shop probably with showroom above in 1885 and let it in 1885-86 to Kermode & Josephs,² modelers and plasterers, then to draper Herbert Frost in 1887-88. Mrs Kilpatrick (formerly Pearce) married Michael Prendergast, labourer, Camperdown, on 7 June 1897 and transferred No 465 to him in July.³

Description

The fine Victorian Free Classical stucco facade was perhaps executed by Kermode & Josephs' plaster modelling works. The stucco moulding and decoration is the most elegant along the Excelsior Parramatta Road commercial strip.

A plain parapet without urns runs between full-height end piers which delineate the extent of the shop and which are topped by lion-like heads. Near the top of the parapet a cornice runs between the piers. Then below is a moulded string course meeting the piers which at this point have tooled ornament. Below the tooling the piers are fluted. Two large-scale and remarkable semicircular-headed windows have fluted pilasters freely based on the Ionic order rising from simple unbracketed sills. The capitals become imposts for richly modelled archivolt. Ornamented key-stones project and are topped by semicircular motifs. At the impost level, plain slightly projecting bands link the windows to the end piers. A similar band performs the same function at sill level.

3.03 VACANT LAND

Lots 4-5 Parramatta Road (3)

Vacant in 1890, lot 4 (site of No 467) was bought by Edward Webb, cabinetmaker, Braidwood, in October 1897. Webb sold to the Universal Land & Deposit Bank Ltd in April 1901. In July 1902 the bank sold to Newtown boot importers William Augustus and Henry James Wright.⁴

Alfred Henry Riman, carpenter, bought lot 5 (site of 469) in September 1885. He was listed on the land from 1887 and was still there in 1890 but no building is recorded up to 1890. He sold to Amelia Susannah Basmann, spinster, Leichhardt, in May 1893.⁵

3.04 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING

471 Parramatta Road (4)

Thomas James William Cooper, upholsterer, bought lot 6 and the Jarrett Street lot 57 in October 1886. He had built a brick shop and operated there from 1881 by arrangement with Excelsior. In 1892, while still in business, he added a new two-storey brick front. He lost the property when he could not repay a mortgage and No 471 was sold to Samuel Meeking King, piano importer, Leichhardt, in March 1924.⁶

Description

The upper-level facade built by Cooper has "1892" inscribed on the parapet. The elevation is of face brick with flat top end piers raised above a parapet. The junction between the parapet and piers is coved. A semicircular-headed window opening dominates the wall area. No 471 has a Federation-period facade.

3.05 VACANT LAND

Lots 7-8 Parramatta Road (5)

The lots (site of 473-475) were bought by Mary Ryan, a Sydney widow, in July 1881 but were still vacant in 1890. After her death the land passed to Mary, wife of Thomas McLaughlin, coachbuilder, Sydney, in February 1902.⁷

3.06 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS

477-479 Parramatta Road (6)

Waterloo builder Stuart Henry Marshall bought lots 9-10 in May 1884. He built two brick shops with living quarters above by 1885. A passage on the western side of No 479 serviced the rear. Marshall sold to timber merchant Robert Wilkinson senior and Alfred Drake, both of Sydney in July 1884. They sold to Robert Newton Elliot, clerk, Sydney, in December 1884. He sold to Sydney merchants Wilkinson senior and Robert Wilkinson junior in January 1887. The Wilkinsons sold to Sydney merchant John Gilchrist in April 1887 but the mortgage could not be repaid and the property was sold to Albert Jarrett, gentleman, Sydney, in January 1891. After his death Nos 477-479 passed to William Thomas White, civil servant, Sydney, and Thomas Michael Slattery, in February 1903.⁸

No 477: was occupied by furniture dealer Samuel J Dellow in 1885. Thomas Pinkworth, tailor, was next in 1888-90.

No 479: Clifford & Co, provision dealers, were listed in 1885; then James Jackson, bricklayer, 1886; Richard Howard, bootmaker, 1889; and James Jackson again in 1890.

Description

Victorian Free Classical in style, the upper level has a parapet with slim cornice and segmental pediment raised on piers. Prominent side-scrolls abut the piers. The pediment's plain segmental-headed recess has no inscription. A thin moulded band runs across the facade above contrasting plain rectangular motifs. At the ends and centre, the rectangles are vertically disposed and project slightly. Between the vertical rectangles, long recessed rectangles occur.

The remainder of the wall surface has been cement rendered and lined-out to imitate stone. Each shop has two openings which extend to floor level making the proportion correct for the customary transom lights and French doors.

3.07 VACANT LAND

Lots 11-12 Parramatta Road (7)

Both lots were vacant in 1890. Lot 11 (site of No 481) was bought by Harriet Caroline Ballantine in March 1888. After Mrs Ballantine's death, the land passed to Robert Edward Ballantine, carpenter, Helensburgh.⁹

Lot 12 (site of Nos 483-485), and the Jarrett Street lot 51 were bought by George Broadfoot, bootmaker, Sydney, in July 1884. After his death the land passed to Adaleane Margaret and Isabel Henderson, both spinsters, Five Dock, in October 1915.¹⁰

3.08 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS

487-489 Parramatta Road (8)

Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Smart, machinist, Surry Hills, bought lot 13 in June 1881. Mrs Smart sold to Edward and John Purnell, plumbers, Petersham, in October 1883.¹¹

No 487: the Purnells built a brick two-storey shop with living quarters above in 1883 and lived there from that year and were still there in 1890. The Purnells lost No 487 through debt to James Nisbet Adams, Leichhardt, in August 1896.¹²

No 489: Hugh Russell Buchanan, a Surry Hills woodturner, bought lot 14 from Excelsior in October 1884. He built a brick shop with living quarters above in 1885 and was a woodturner there until 1888. In February 1887 he transferred the property to his wife Janet and she let the premises to Mrs Sarah Wickens, dressmaker, in 1889. Kilpatrick & Co, manufacturers of jams, cordials, candied fruits, fruit toffees and candies, were there in 1890. In August 1891

Mrs Buchanan sold to James Hamilton Arnott, engine driver, Redfern.¹³

Description

The pair have Victorian Free Classical stucco facades with stilted triangular pediments with side-scrolls. Acroteria are placed above parapet ends, above piers, and at the separating boundary of the shops. The coping mould of the parapets, piers and pediments is continuous. The strongly modelled cornice is also carried around the piers.

On No 487, a single rectangular moulded recessed panel modulates the wall below the cornice. Although No 489 is the wider facade, its recessed panel is the same length as that on No 487. There is no further walling ornament.

Each shop has two openings: No 487 has straight-heads but fixed glazing has replaced the rectangular transom light; the appropriate French doors are probably recent. No 489 has the original transom lights but the doors have been replaced by windows and the openings bricked-up below sill level.

3.09 VACANT LAND

Lot 15 Parramatta Road (9)

Janet Buchanan bought lot 15 (site of No 491) in February 1884. Vacant in 1890, she sold it to James Arnott at the same time as No 489.¹⁴

3.10 ATTACHED SHOP

493 Parramatta Road (10)

William Messer, gentleman, Waterloo, bought lots 16-17 in March 1881 with the Jarrett Street lots 46-47. He sold in April 1883 to Henry Priestley who built a brick shop in 1884 and operated as a commission agent and provision dealer in 1885-88. William Aggs, butcher was there in 1890. Priestley sold to John Mulcahy of Redfern in March 1889. Mulcahy defaulted and No 493 was sold to Thomas Hannan, the butterine manufacturer, in September 1909.¹⁵

Description

No 493 has been replaced by a later shop.

3.11 VACANT LAND

Lots 18-19 Parramatta Road (11)

Bought by Joseph Henry Anderton in April 1888, the land was not built on by 1890. After his death the land passed to Anne Jane Anderton, widow, Waratah, in August 1899.¹⁶

3.12 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS

499-501 Parramatta Road (12)

Leichhardt builder Simon Davies bought lots 20-21 with the Jarrett Street lots 41-43 in March 1884. Davies built two brick shops with living quarters above in 1887. A passage entered from Parramatta Road on the western side of No 501 to service the earth closets of both shops. After Davies' death they passed to Margaret Davies, widow, Waratah, in December 1903.¹⁷

No 499: was occupied by John Payne, produce merchant, in 1888-89.

No 501: William Herman was in the shop in 1888 and Mrs Davis in 1889.

Description

The Victorian Free Classical stucco buildings have a square-topped pediment with plain parapet. Bold projecting piers at the ends and centre line are supported by brackets which are paired below the end piers. The top cornice projects slightly but a more prominent bottom cornice runs between the piers and has closely spaced brackets with roundels set between. Each shop has two straight-headed openings but the typical French door and transom light arrangement has been replaced by windows. The openings below sill level have been closed-up.

3.13 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS 503-507 Parramatta Road (13)

Lots 22-23 were bought by Denis Sharkey, labourer, Sydney, in September 1881 and he built three narrow brick shops with living quarters above in 1883. The passage between Nos 501 and 503 jointly serviced the earth closets of Nos 499-501 and 503-507 via a cross passage. Sharkey sold to Alfred Ramsden, contractor, Sydney, in August 1885. He defaulted and Nos 503-507 were sold to Kate van Wessem, widow, Darlinghurst, in February 1902.¹⁸

No 503: tenants were Henry Cowan, herbalist, in 1888, and in 1889, Miss Mary Barley.

No 505: Thomas McCrean, butcher, was the tenant in 1883; then Booth Greenwood, butcher, 1885; and J H Thomas, butcher, 1886-87.

No 507: tenants were Alexander Young, painter, in 1883; then William H Thompson, grocer, 1884; J H Bateman, painter, 1885; John Godrick, greengrocer, 1886; John Pocock, cabinetmaker, 1887; John Cassin, confectioner, 1888; and Mrs Waugh, 1889-90.

Description

The small Victorian Free Classical stucco buildings originally had a pierced parapet which is missing from No 507 and in need of repair on No 505. The parapet is interrupted by piers at the separating boundaries of the shops, also at the ends and at the splayed corner. A strongly modelled cornice has closely spaced supporting brackets which sit on a thin moulded band with "pendant-drops", one to each bracket, below. Roundels are placed between each bracket.

The large single semicircular-headed upper window to the splayed corner of No 503 has a prominent label mould and bosses and plain sill. Each shop on the Parramatta Road facade has one opening with straight-headed windows and rect-



465 Parramatta Road, 1885

Comparable in excellence of Victorian Free Classical stucco decoration to No 407 Parramatta Road (Section 1.1), the facade has two elegantly modelled windows with finely crafted archivolts and pilastrated architraves.

(Solomon Mitchell)

angular top sashes. No 503 has a corner entrance accessible from Parramatta Road and the side passage: the original shopfront of No 505 is intact; No 507 has lost its window.

3.14 ATTACHED SHOPS/DWELLINGS 509-513 Parramatta Road (14)

Nos 509-511 were built on lots 24-25 and No 513 on lots 26-28 but lot 29 was vacant in 1890.

No 509: lot 24 was bought by Petersham grocer Thomas Cross, in June 1884 and he built a brick shop (height unknown) in that year. Lewis Isaac, furniture dealer, was possibly his tenant in 1884 and John Payne, produce merchant, in 1885. No further occupants could be determined to the end of 1890. Cross lost the property through debt and it was sold to Thomas Hannan, the butterine manufacturer, in February 1896.¹⁹

No 511: Simon Davies, the Leichhardt builder, bought lot 25 with the Jarrett Street lot 38 in December 1883. He built a brick shop (height unknown) in 1884 which he let to baker John Brown in 1884; Henry J Perry, pastrycook, 1885; and bakers George Hunter, 1886, Joseph

Williams, 1887, and John Sippel, 1889-90. After Davies' death No 511 passed to Mrs Davies in the same way as Nos 499-501.²⁰

No 513: the Petersham produce merchants John, Robert Peter and William Somerville bought lots 26-29 in February 1884. They had a produce store there in an iron building (height unknown) in 1882. Somerville Bros were replaced by produce and fuel dealer John Payne in 1886-87. Smith & Moss's Yorkshire Brewery was there in 1888. The brewery carried on as Henry Moss & Co in 1889. The Somervilles lost the property and it was sold to Daniel and Thomas Hannan, butterine manufacturers, in April 1894.²¹

Description

Nos 509-511 and 513 have been replaced by a commercial building which runs around the corner into Elswick Street.

3.15 VACANT LAND

Lots 30-31 Parramatta Road (15)

Both lots were vacant in 1890 but are now part of the site of the commercial building at the corner with Elswick Street. John Fredrich Widermuth, baker, Pyrmont, bought lot 30 in June 1892. In June 1895 he sold to Thomas Hannan.²²

Elizabeth Cunningham, wife of Robert C, boot and shoe manufacturer, bought lot 31 on the corner with Elswick Street in January 1885. Mrs Cunningham sold to Hannan in March 1904.²³

ELSWICK STREET**EAST SIDE**

(PARRAMATTA ROAD TO JARRETT STREET)

3.16 SEVEN-HOUSE TERRACE**1-13 Elswick Street (16)**

Joseph Stevens, a Field of Mars fruitgrower, bought lots 32-36 in March 1882. He subdivided the lots to face Elswick Street and in 1883 built seven brick houses (height unknown). At the rear of the houses was a service passage running in from Jarrett Street. Stevens transferred the houses to his wife Martha in March 1900.²⁴

No 1: Stevens let to John Nettle, draper, in 1882-86; John Payne, fuel merchant, 1887; Joseph Smith, 1888; and Edwin Bennett, 1890.

No 3: Frederick Clark, tobacconist, was Stevens' tenant in No 3, in 1882-85; then E J Smith, carpenter, 1886; Frederick Kennard, builder, 1888; and Alfred Manton, 1890.

No 5: had tenants Samuel Mitchell, saddler, in 1882-83; and clerk Alexander Gibb, 1884-90.

No 7: William Clements was the tenant in 1883; Edward Evans, confectioner, 1884-86; Alfred Osborne, 1887; Peter Winstead, 1888; and coach-builder John Ray, 1889-90.

No 9: tenants were: Thomas McCree, butcher, 1884; Alexander McGregor, watchmaker, 1885; Robert Montgomery, plasterer, 1886; and bootmaker Alfred Levy, 1888-90.

No 11: Mrs Kirkham was the tenant in 1884-90.

No 13: had Charles Williams in 1883; then Jeremiah Ahern, draper, 1885-87; Edward Hollis, 1888; and clerk George Rees, 1889-90.

Description

Nos 1-13 have been replaced by the commercial building at the corner with Parramatta Road.

JARRETT STREET**SOUTH SIDE**

(ELSWICK STREET TO ROFE STREET)

3.17 VACANT LAND**Lots 37-38 Jarrett Street (17)**

When the Somerville brothers bought the Parramatta Road lots 26-29 in February 1884, they also bought lot 37 facing Jarrett Street. The land probably served as access to their Parramatta Road produce store. It was still vacant in 1890 and had the same fate as lots 26-29.²⁵

Simon Davies bought lot 38 (and lot 25 in Parramatta Road) in December 1883. Lot 38 was also vacant in 1890 and probably served as access to the bakery at No 511. The land passed to Mrs Davies in the same way as Nos 499-501.²⁶

3.18 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR**96-98 Jarrett Street (18)**

The Sydney accountant Henry James Peat bought lots 39-40 in October 1882. He built a pair of brick houses in 1883. Peat lost them through debt when he could not repay his mortgage and they were bought by Oswin Lewis Gaston, land agent, Leichhardt, in February 1889. Gaston sold to Emma Kelsey, widow, in August 1893. By 3 January 1901 she had married Michael McMahon of Annandale.²⁷

No 98: Peat lived there in 1883-88 but Henry Martin in 1889 and Charles Tyler, 1890, were Gaston's tenants.

No 96: William J Powell was Peat's tenant in 1883 and Francis J Hawksford, optician, 1885. The house was not listed again to the end of 1890.

Description

Set high above street level, the good-sized corrugated iron roofed and stucco-walled houses are a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style where two asymmetrical houses form a symmetrical pair and the projecting wings strive to be seen as towers.

The steep-pitch main roof has gabled hips with louvred ventilators and the gabled projecting wings have decorative bargeboards: No 96 has lost its bargeboards. Roundels are set in the projecting wing gables.

The recessed porches have ogee profile corrugated iron roofing and are embellished by almost intact semicircular cast-iron friezes and fringes. Each house has paired segmental-headed windows with top sashes segmental for No 98, rectangular for No 96. The windows have prominent and stilted flat label moulds on imposts imitating archivolt. The "archivolts" have an intricate tooled pattern which carries down the central pier and the composition is supported on a strongly modelled sill with brackets.

The frontage of the houses was less than the frontage of the two lots and this allowed a passage to be created at the side of each house for access to the rear.

The one-storey Nos 96-98 are related to the two-storeyed Nos 21-23 and 25-27 Renwick Street (see 1.2) not only by virtue of the projecting wings as vestigial towers but more pertinently by the narrow recessed porches.

3.19 SALVATION ARMY BARRACKS**92 Jarrett Street (19)**

The former Salvation Army Barracks, first occupied in 1885, was built of brick on lots 42-43 in that year. The lots were bought with lot 41 by Simon Davies in March 1884. Lot 41, vacant in 1890, gave access to the rear and to Nos 499-501 on Davies' lots 20-21 in Parramatta Road.

It seems that Davies consented to the barracks being built on his land. He still owned the site when he died at Leichhardt on 16 June 1885: the land passed to Mrs Davies in December 1903. The Salvation Army ceased to use the building in 1900 and the next occupant in 1903 was D Stephens & Co, underclothing manufacturer.²⁸

Description

No 92 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof with decorative bargeboards, the only ornamentation on the facade. Now a factory, the street face has a square louvred ventilator in the gable and two tall segmental-headed windows either side of the large loading-dock. Though little of the original structure remains, the building should be commemorated as a place of worship much concerned with human spiritual and material needs.

3.20 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

88-90 Jarrett Street (20)

John Henderson Cochrane, compositor, Ultimo, bought lots 44-45 in July 1882. He built a pair of brick houses in 1883.

No 90: Cochrane lived there in 1883 but sold to John Sinclair McArthur, traveller, Balmain, in November 1883. His tenants were Frank Lambert, 1885; George A Pollard, 1886; Martha Harris, 1888; and Mrs O'Mealey, 1890. McArthur lost No 90 through debt and it was sold to Alfred Rofe, solicitor, Sydney, in June 1898.²⁹

No 88: in September 1883 Cochrane sold to Mary Ellen, wife of Frederick Connah, commercial traveller, Leichhardt, and they lived there in 1883. Mrs Connah defaulted and No 88 was sold to Alfred Rofe in April 1883. He let it to Joseph Nicholls, draper, 1886; possibly John Cumming, 1887; and bricklayer J Parker, 1889-90. After Rofe's death No 90 passed to John Fulton Rofe, solicitor, Arthur Camden Rofe, manufacturer, and Thomas Ernest Rofe, financier's agent, all of Sydney, in January 1903.³⁰

Description

The stuccoed Nos 88-90 have decorative bargeboards which are intact but the chimneys have been removed. Instead of roundels in the gable ends of the projecting wings, the houses have triangular panels with tooled patterns. The windows and decoration have been stripped from No 90 but the pier between the segmental-headed window openings is still in place: top sashes are rectangular. Window openings and tooled decoration remain for No 88: top sashes are segmental. The rectangular transom lights are in position above the doorways. A verandah has been added to No 90's projecting wing.

Nos 88-90 are of a similar popular version of the Victorian Italianate style as Nos 96-98 but are smaller in size

3.21 VACANT LAND

Lots 46-47 Jarrett Street (21)

William Messer, gentleman, Waterloo, bought lots 46-47 with the Parramatta Road lots 16-17 in March 1881. Vacant in 1890 the land had the same fate as the Parramatta Road lots 16-17.³¹

3.22 DETACHED HOUSE

82 Jarrett Street (22)

Excelsior built a weatherboard cottage on lot 48 by 1888. The company let it to Charles Cooper, van proprietor and upholsterer, in 1883-86; William Lowe or Rowe, blacksmith, 1886-87; and Mrs G Peaker, grocer, 1890. James Hamilton Arnott, freeholder, Leichhardt, bought No 82 and lot 49 in September 1898.³²

Description

The cottage has been replaced by a later house.

3.23 DETACHED BUILDING

78 Jarrett Street (23)

Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Smart, machinist, Surry Hills, made one of the first purchases of land from Excelsior when she bought lot 50 in December 1880. Mrs Smart sold the land to the Purnell brothers whose plumbing shop at No 487 Parramatta Road adjoined the rear. An iron structure built by the Purnells in 1888 was probably used for their plumbing business. They lost it through debt in August 1896, in the same way as lot 13.³³

Description

No 78 has been replaced by a later house.

3.24 VACANT LAND

Lot 51 Jarrett Street (24)

When George Broadfoot, bootmaker, Sydney, bought lot 51 in July 1884, the sale included lot 12 in Parramatta Road.

Lot 51 was vacant in 1892 and after his death it passed to the Misses Henderson, in the same way as lot 12.³⁴

3.25 VACANT LAND

Lots 52-54 Jarrett Street (25)

Builder Thomas Valentine Madge bought lots 52-56 in April 1883 but sold to Peter Francis Fagan and Michael Williams in October 1883. The foreclosure of Madge's mortgage with Excelsior saw lots 52 to 56 return to the company.³⁵

Excelsior resold lot 52 to Thomas Thompson, cleaner, Surry Hills, in September 1888. He had not developed the land by 1890 and sold to Priscilla Jane Fletcher, wife of Harry F, builder, Marrickville, in July 1909.³⁶

In July 1890, with no building done on lots 53 and 54, Unity, wife of John Maciber Filson, presser, Surry Hills, bought them from Excelsior. Notice of her marriage to Thomas Daly of Sydney was given on 22 June 1898.³⁷



Semi-Detached Pair, 96-98 Jarrett Street

The good-size corrugated iron roofed and stucco-walled houses are excellent examples of a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style.

(Solomon Mitchell)

**3.26 DETACHED BUILDING
68 Jarrett Street (26)**

Blacksmith John O'Neil was listed on Madge's lot 55 in 1886 when he probably constructed a brick building there. He was still there in 1890. Excelsior sold lot 55 to Arthur Edwin Fuller, schoolmaster, Austinmer, and his wife Emily in February 1896.³⁸

Description

No 68 has been replaced by a later industrial building.

**3.27 VACANT LAND
Lot 56 Jarrett Street (27)**

In May 1891 Madge's vacant lot 56 was sold by Excelsior to T J W Cooper, cabinetmaker, Leichhardt, who owned lot 57 next door.³⁹

**3.28 VACANT LAND
Lot 57 Jarrett Street (28)**

TJW Cooper bought lot 57 at the same time as the Parramatta Road lot 6 from Excelsior in October 1886. The land was vacant in 1890 and Cooper probably used the Jarrett Street lot for access to his upholstery at 471 Parramatta Road. In August 1897 Cooper sold to Frederick Augustus Broughton, gentleman, and Edward James Tebbatt, insurance clerk, both of Sydney.⁴⁰

**3.29 DETACHED BUILDING
62 Jarrett Street (29)**

Lot 58 was bought by Caroline, wife of Edwin Francis Poole, upholsterer, Leichhardt, in January 1888. In 1883-88 Edwin Poole had his upholstery in the weatherboard building probably built by him in 1883. He sold to Mary Jane, wife of Charles Cooper, upholsterer, Leichhardt, in July 1888. She let it to Robert Payne in 1889. Mrs Cooper lost No 62 by default and it was sold to Sarah Shannon, wife of Robert S, builder, Petersham, in February 1907.⁴¹

Description

No 62 has been replaced by a later building.

**3.30 VACANT LAND
Lots 59-62 Jarrett Street (30)**

These lots were not built on by 1890. Lot 59 was bought by Annie, wife of Henry Whitehead, painter, Bourke, in May 1896. She sold to Lydia Ann, wife of Thomas Bell, labourer, Leichhardt, in June 1897.⁴² Emily Jane Kilpatrick bought lot 60 with the Parramatta Road lot 3. Lot 60 had the same fate as lot 3.⁴³

Albert Jarrett bought lots 61-62 in June 1881 at the same time as buying the Parramatta Road lots 1-2 on which the Elswick Hotel was to be built. He sold to publican John Whiting with lots 1-2. After Whiting's death the Jarrett Street lots passed with the hotel to Eliza Whiting, widow, Carlton, in September 1895. In June 1910 Mrs Whiting, then living at Forest Lodge, sold to Edwin Gartrell, baker, Leichhardt.⁴⁴

EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION PART 2

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES

1 Introduction

For the historical background to the Excelsior Subdivision and my identification of the possible architects see *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 51-60.

2 Subdivision Plan

See *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 58 for the Excelsior Subdivision, Sections 1-14.

3 Building Development

For density of development on Sections 1-14, 1888-92, see *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 59.

4 Sections 1.1-1.3

"Sections 2 and 3" are to be read in conjunction with "Sections 1.1-1.3" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 51-86. See "References and Notes" on pp 87-88.

5 Sources and Method

Refer to "References and Notes" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 87-88. In addition it should be noted that:

- Dates of conveyances (sales), unless otherwise stated, are the date (month and year) of the actual LTO transfer from Excelsior to individuals.
- The wordy "was still there in 1890", which I used in the *Leichhardt Hist J* 17 article, to emphasise that though my search through *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* (Sands) ends in 1890, a tenant or an owner could have lived in a building well into the 1890s and beyond, has been replaced by "1890" or its abbreviation "90". Where no occupant in shown for 1890, I mean that none was listed in Sands for that year.
- See "Notes" in "Notes and References", in "From Adolphus Street to Gladstone Park, Part 2" in this *Journal* for a general exposition of the method of searching and dating buildings. Also for explanation of importance and use of the DS.

6 Description

In very few cases, descriptions of the fabric ignores shopfronts because so much "modernisation" has occurred. Photographs generally ignore facades below shop-awnings.

7 Statistics

Refer to *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, "Introduction", p 51 for general statistics. A resume of statistics will be published in the last part of the series.

REFERENCES

SECTION 2

- CT V 594 F 97 transf 59789.
- CT V 718 F 90 transf 83984; see (35).
- CT V 712 F 116 transf 82734; see (34).
- CT V 538 F 39 transf 49009; see (33). In Cusick, *Leichhardt Hist J* 16 (June 1989), p 38, regarding Doust's Subdivision (1.410), Cansdell's name is incorrectly given as Causdell.
- CT V 762 F 122 transf 98190.
- Adams CT V 762 F 122.
- Adams CT V 762 F 122.
- CT V 610 F 64 transf 61427; see (31).
- CT V 538 F 65 transf 48810. See V 2451 F 110 for next fate.
- CT V 552 F 175 transf 51598. See V 1268 F 51-56 for next fate.
- CT V 862 F 32A transf 128820.
- CT V 542 F 107 transf 49677; see (26); PI, 3/20995, d George Wacey. No 447 does not appear on 1888 DS.
- CT V 592 F 56 transf 58884, 58885 (lots 17-19); V 618 F 207 transf 63081 (lot 20).
- Madge CT V 668 F 201.
- Madge CT V 666 F 21.
- Madge CT V 670 F 169.
- Madge CT V 674 F 33.
- Madge CT V 662 F 64.
- CT V 792 F 56 transf 107938.
- CT V 873 F 64 transf 132216.
- CT V 638 F 226 transf 67364; Fagan & Williams V 1035 F 184.
- CT V 612 F 240 transf 62282.
- CT V 638 F 226 transf 67364; Fagan & Williams V 790 F 6.
- CT V 636 F 159 transf 66827.
- CT V 638 F 226 transf 67364; Fagan & Williams V 1172 F 238.
- CT V 542 F 107 transf 49677; see (12).
- CT V 920 F 147 transf 148726.
- CT V 734 F 235 transf 87728.
- CT V 594 F 96 transf 59787.
- CT V 719 F 31 transf 84780.
- CT V 610 F 64 transf 61427; see (8).
- Ibid.
- CT V 538 F 39 transf 49009; see (4).
- CT V 712 F 116 transf 82734; see (3).
- CT V 718 F 90 transf 83984; see (2).
- CT V 746 F 155 transf 91843.
- CT V 762 F 231 transf 98127.
- CT V 816 F 122 transf 114026; see (40).
- CT V 540 F 245 transf 49592.
- CT V 700 F 160 transf 80085 (lot 9); V 702 F 92 80585 (lot 10).
- CT V 873 F 153 transf 132646.
- CT V 710 F 181 transf 82347; see (34).
- CT V 538 F 80 transf 48809.
- Purnell CT V 678 F 43, 44; V 817 F 166.
- CT V 722 F 64 transf 85262.
- CT V 690 F 174 transf 77373.
- CT V 526 F 105 transf 46817; see (31).
- CT V 878 F 218 transf 134025.
- CT V 694 F 146 transf 78228; see (28).
- CT V 554 F 88 transf 51303.
- CT V 702 F 238 transf 80752.
- CT V 682 F 9 transf 75174; see (26).
- CT V 690 F 157 transf 77337; see (25).
- CT V 1062 F 87 transf 195965.
- CT V 736 F 108 transf 88896. Hannan advertised on p 99 of *Vialoux & Reeves* (1921), "Margarine manufactured by Thomas Hannan, 415 [sic] Parramatta Road ... who has installed the very latest in modern machinery, the high-class product is being extensively used by all the principal pastrycooks in New South Wales." Sands 1922 does not show Hannan at No 415 but lists the Australian Margarine Factory at No 519 which then would have been on the corner of Parramatta Road and Elswick St. Hannan's address in Sands 1922 Alphabetical is 2 Elswick St.
- CT V 576 F 158 transf 56390.
- CT V 690 F 157 transf 77337; see (21).
- CT V 682 F 9 transf 75174; see (20).
- CT V 616 F 175 transf 62580.
- CT V 694 F 146 transf 78228; see (17); PI, 3/11740 death of S Davies. See Cusick, *Leichhardt Hist J* 16 (June 1989), pp 28-29 for present Salvation Army Citadel.
- CT V 592 F 204 transf 59297; Cochrane V 592 F 204.
- CT V 592 F 203 transf 59297; Cochrane V 592 F 203.
- CT V 526 F 105 transf 46817; see (15).
- CT V 1259 F 34 transf 281382.
- CT V 526 F 106 transf 46818.
- CT V 710 F 181 transf 82347; see (10).
- CT V 638 F 226 transf 67364.
- Fagan & Williams V 920 F 175.
- Fagan & Williams V 984 F 122.
- CT V 638 F 226 transf 67364; Fagan & Williams V 1186 F 206.
- CT V 638 F 226 transf 67364; Fagan & Williams V 1011 F 200.
- CT V 816 F 123 transf 114026; see (6).
- CT V 868 F 143 transf 130924.
- CT V 1194 F 113 transf 251959.
- CT V 776 F 224 transf 102737; see (3).
- CT V 546 F 36 transf 50721; see (1).

SECTION 3

- CT V 546 F 36 transf 50721; see (44).
- Kermode & Josephs, really architectural modellers, did the highly modelled and decorative plasterwork on architect E H Buchanan's Royal Hotel at the "tram terminus" in Norton Street Leichhardt. See D Logan, *The Life & Work of Edward H Buchanan* (1859-1943); Architect & Builder (BArch thesis, UNSW, 1977), p23. Tenders *SMII*, 13 Aug, 18 & 25 Sep, 1886.
- CT V 776 F 224 transf 102737; see (43).
- CT V 1232 F 112 transf 269910.

FROM ADOLPHUS STREET TO GLADSTONE PARK - PART 2

A W YOUNG'S
SUBDIVISION: 1847

PETER REYNOLDS

The sixth precinct in the suburbanisation of Balmain series, covers the area from the western side of Adolphus Street, along the high water mark of Johnston's Bay, then from the bay along a line that is an extension of the eastern side of Eaton Street, and then down the southern side of Darling Street to the Adolphus Street corner. Within the precinct lies A W Young's subdivision of 13 sections. Part 1 covered Sections 1-3 and appeared in Leichhardt Historical Journal No 17. This article contains Part 2.

In Part 2, Sections 4, 5 and 7 are bounded by the west side of Stephen Street, the north side of Vincent Street, the east side of Jane Street and the south side of Gladstone Street. Section 6 is surrounded by the south side of Vincent Street, the east side of part of Jane Street and part of the north side of Donnelly Street. Part 2 is a study of 88 buildings, 76 of which are extant.

FIGURE 1: KEY PLAN FOR SECTIONS

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

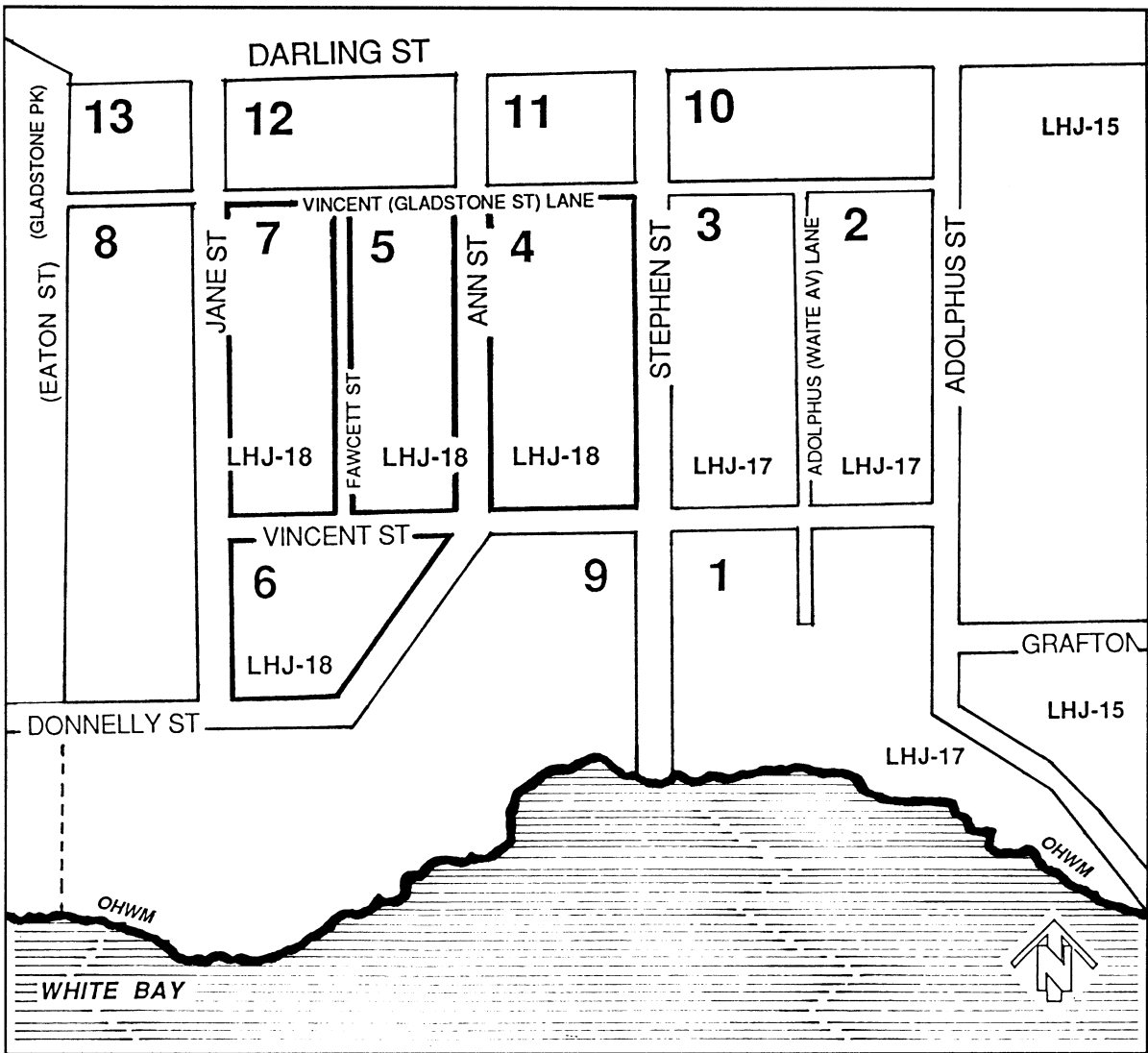
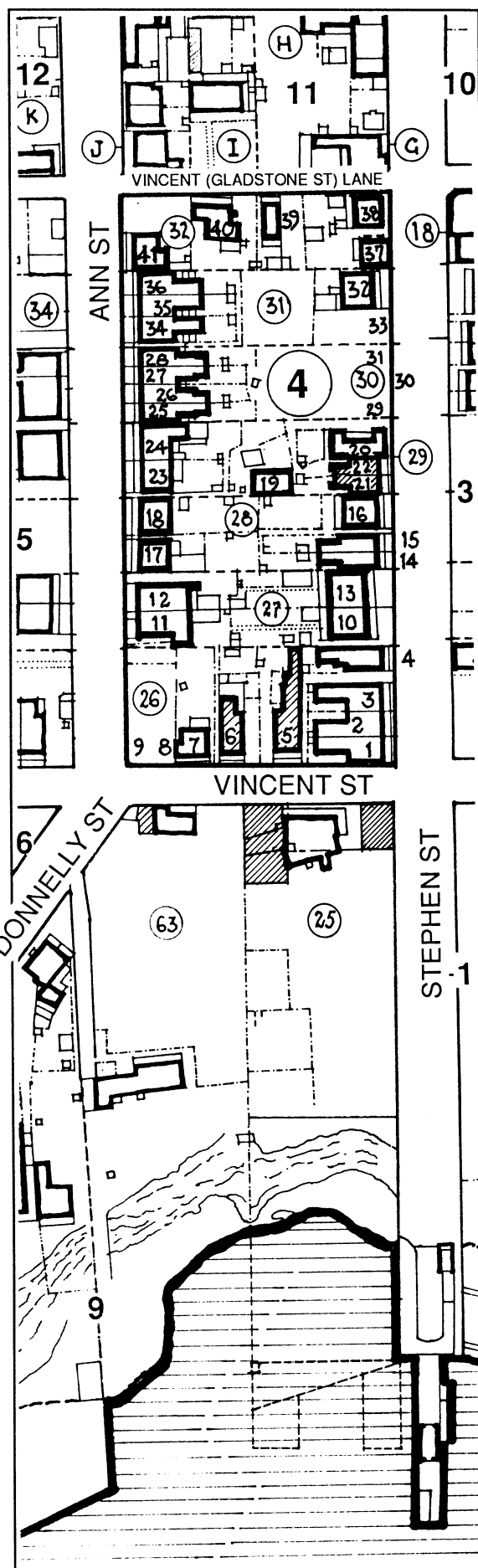


FIGURE 2: SECTION 4
A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	No	BUILT
Stephen Street West Side			
1	Carringoran Terrace	41	1883-84
2	Carringoran Terrace	39	1883-84
3	Carringoran Terrace	37	1883-84
4	Terrace-type house	35	1888
Vincent Street North Side			
5	First building		1876
	Terrace-type house	11	1891
6	Terrace-type house	13	c1887
7	Detached house (first house)	15	c1860
8	Lianasa	17	1912
9	Attached shop/dwelling	19	1912
Stephen Street West Side			
10	Montague Villa	33	1872
Ann Street East Side			
11	Detached house	36	1854-60
12	Detached house	34	1855
Stephen Street West Side			
13	Attached house	31	1872
14	Terrace house	29	1881-82
15	Terrace house	27	1881-82
16	Southampton Cottage	25	c1878
Ann Street East Side			
17	Detached house	30	1855-69
18	Detached house	32	1865
Stephen Street West Side			
19	Detached house	17	c1858
20	Detached house	19	c1878
21	Attached house	23	1888
22	Attached house	21	1888
Ann Street East Side			
23	Attached house	28	1858-69
24	Attached house	26	1858-69
25	Bardsley Terrace	24	1883
26	Bardsley Terrace	22	1883
27	Bardsley Terrace	20	1885
28	Bardsley Terrace	18	1885
Stephen Street West Side			
29	Terrace-type house	15	1900
30	Terrace house	13	1900
31	Terrace house	11	1900
32	Detached house	7	1856-57
33	Windermere	9	1904
Ann Street East Side			
34	House (location unknown)		1854-57
	Cromwell Terrace	16	1885
35	Cromwell Terrace	14	1885
36	Cromwell Terrace	12	1885
Stephen Street West Side			
37	Detached house	5	1854-59
38	Detached house	3	1859-70
Gladstone St South Side			
39	Detached house	16	c1879
40	Detached house	18	1855-68
Ann Street East Side			
41	Ardnadreen Cottage	10	1871-83



SECTION 4

YOUNG'S LOTS 25-32

STEPHEN STREET

WEST SIDE

(VINCENT STREET TO GLADSTONE STREET)

ANN STREET

EAST SIDE

(VINCENT STREET TO GLADSTONE STREET)

VINCENT STREET

NORTH SIDE

(STEPHEN STREET TO ANN STREET)

GLADSTONE STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(STEPHEN STREET TO ANN STREET)

Unlike Sections 2 and 3, Stephen Street and Ann Street provided Section 4 with two street frontages. Subdividers took advantage of the Vincent and Gladstone Street frontages. Sections 2 and 3 were separated by a service lane but not Section 4. This meant that night soil was removed along side passages which in some cases led to cross passages. Section 2 had 25 buildings and Section 3, 27, but, as an indication of the dual frontage, Section 4 received 41. Section 4 has the largest concentration of terraces of two-storey houses.

Lot 25

William Thompson bought lot 25 from Young in September 1847 for £120 and the sale was the earliest in the Young's subdivision.¹ The lot fronting Vincent Street had a long side to Stephen Street and ran down to the water.

Lot 26

Lot 26 was bought by John Ogden of Balmain in April 1854 from Young for £475.² The sale price included lot 63 on the waterfront.³ Nine houses were to be built on lot 26. In about 1860 Ogden built a small weatherboard cottage (see 4.07) but sold lot 26 and the house to Anna Louisa Augusta Leeman in September 1878 and she subdivided to lots 1-7 but retained Ogden's house on one of the lots.⁴

4.01 CARRINGORAN TERRACE

41 Stephen Street (1)

Mrs Leeman sold lot 2 to William Kennedy, a Sydney clerk, in May 1879.⁵ The Brisbane Water contractor William White bought lot 3 in July 1880.⁶ Philip Brophy, customs officer, Sydney, bought Kennedy's lot in October 1881 and White's lot in November 1882.⁷

Edward H Buchanan, architect designed Carringoran Terrace, three two-storey stucco houses, for Brophy in 1883-84.⁸ A passage ran in from Vincent Street to service the rear of the houses. Philip Brophy lived in No 41 from 1885 until he died there on 24 April 1907.⁹ His widow Mary remained until 1913, as did John Brady, J P, but the house was let to John O'Donoghue, 1916-18; not listed 1919; Donoghue Bros, grocers, 1920-21; Mrs Minnie Jardine, 1922; Frank A Howell, 1923-24; not listed 1925-26; Mrs N Durham, 1927-28; not listed 1929; John Gillies, 1930; and not listed 1931-32.

The property passed to Philip Wallace Parnell Brophy of Stephen Street in September 1920.¹⁰ At that time his occupation was listed as hotel-keeper, Sydney. Parnell Brophy sold to Waverley musician Bertram Henry Whittard in September 1924.¹¹ He sold to Solomon Levy of Sydney in November 1929.¹² Levy agreed to the sale of the houses in November 1948 to Ronald Arthur Jones of Leichhardt.¹³ Jones sold No 41 separately in April 1951.¹⁴

Description

The flat-top parapet has a moulded cornice supported by paired brackets between which are single large rosettes. A moulded string course supports the brackets. Straight round-top firewalls contain the verandahs and the upper projecting firewall ends have a circle-motif above a supporting half-column freely derived from the Corinthian order. The lower projections, supported by moulded brackets, have two ornamental "knobs" between two horizontal mouldings. Concave corrugated iron covers the upper verandah which has a cast-iron balustrade with timber handrail. Upper and lower verandahs have cast-iron fringes and brackets. The stucco has been stripped from the front walls below the upper verandah roof. A semicircular-headed recess is located on the upper verandah between the two pairs of French doors which have segmental-headed openings and rectangular transom lights.

On the lower level a group of three box-frame windows has the larger central one stepped up in height to gain prominence. Window heads are straight with label mouldings stepped and terminating on moulded bosses. Top sashes are rectangular and sills moulded and bracketed. The segmental-headed entry doorway without transom light has the same decoration as the window. When built No 41 was Victorian Filigree in style.

4.02 CARRINGORAN TERRACE

39 Stephen Street (2)

Built by Philip Brophy in 1883-84, No 39 was let to Benjamin Tweddle in 1885-86; Edwin Witton, 1887; Edward Mears, commission agent, 1888; W Thompson, accountant, 1889-91; John Hutchison, grocer, 1892-96; Edward Fay, possibly a boot-importer, 1897; Abraham Kuris, 1898; Richard Saunders, engineer, 1899; not listed

1900; Laurence Josephs, 1901-02; George Ferguson, 1903-04; not listed 1905-07; Harold T Burton, 1908-13; Alexander Williamson, 1914; Thomas Williams, 1915-17; Mrs Girdlestone, 1918; Mrs Jane Sherman, 1919-23; Mrs Annie Sherman, 1924; Mrs Cecelia Harry, 1925; —Douglas, 1926; Fred L Stephen, 1927; James Irwin, 1928; Mark Hall, 1929; W Blackwell, 1930; and Joseph Leehy, 1931-32. No 39 had the same fate as No 41.¹⁵

Description

No 39 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 41.

4.03 CARRINGORAN TERRACE

37 Stephen Street (3)

Built in 1883-84 but not listed in 1885, No 37 was let to Mr Bottle, teacher, in 1886; Oliver Jeffrey, commission agent, 1887-90; Neville Forder, journalist, 1891-92; J C Jones, 1893; not listed 1895; John Edwards, 1896; Mrs M A Malevey, 1897-1902; Henry Howe, 1903-06; not listed 1907, Parnell Brophy, 1908-11; Robert Wilson, 1912-14; not listed 1915; Harry Lyndon, 1916; Emma M Hamilton, 1917-18; Mrs Elizabeth Counsell, 1919-20; Mrs Clara Myers, 1921-22; Ray Smith, 1923; Thomas Fraser, 1924; Henry Carter, 1925; William P Watson, 1926-27; James Soutter, 1928; and Mrs E R Durham, 1929-32. No 37 also had the same fate as No 41.¹⁶

Description

No 37 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 41.

4.04 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

35 Stephen Street (4)

In May 1879 James Burt, stonemason, Balmain, bought Mrs Leeman's lot 1.¹⁷ James Burt and his brother William of Jane Street were stonemasons and builders who constructed many buildings in Balmain including the Campbell Street Presbyterian Church in 1868.¹⁸ William Burt is credited with the building of St Andrew's Congregational Church.¹⁹ James, with 112 votes, was elected on 3 April 1860 to the first Balmain Council.²⁰

James Burt built a two-storey brick terrace-type house in 1888 and in May 1892 settled it on his daughter, Agnes Jane, along with No 33.²¹

The house was let to Mrs Blackwell in 1888-96; James Lennon, 1897-99; George Nyholme, mariner, 1900-01; William Knibb, musician, 1902; George Painter, 1903; Robert Young, 1904; James P Cole, 1905-06; T P Spillane, 1907-08; Bernard Cramer, 1909-12; and Mrs Mary Cramer, 1913-32.

Agnes Burt died on 24 July 1940, and the house was sold in May 1941 to Annie McLelland, wife of Colin Flowerdew, a Drummoyne estate agent.²² No 35 was sold separately in June 1970.²³

Description

A semicircular pediment with moulded coping stands on a splayed base supported by the flat-top parapet which has a square coping. The parapet wall is divided into eight stop-chamfered recessed panels. Concave-profile round-top firewalls contain the straight corrugated iron roofed verandahs. The upper projecting ends of the firewalls have a plain groove following the curve of the round-top and are supported by top-block consoles. There are no lower projections because the entire lower edge of the firewall is set back. The upper verandah has what appears to be the original cast-iron railing. Upper and lower verandahs have cast-iron fringes and brackets which also seem to be original. Stucco surfacing is intact. The upper verandah has a pair of off-centre French doors in a segmental-headed opening with a rectangular transom light. A stilted label mould terminating on imposts of the same moulding decorates a lower-level straight-headed box-frame window. The top sash is rectangular with sill square and unbracketed. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light. No 35 is an intact example of the Victorian Filigree style.

4.05 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

11 Vincent Street (5)

Mrs Leeman sold lot 4 to Euphemia Kinninmont Gibb, wife of Thomas Gibb, cooper, Sydney in April 1880.²⁴ Thomas Gibb is listed in an unidentifiable building there in 1876-81. A Mrs Ellen Gibb, probably Euphemia Kinninmont Gibb, is listed there in 1882-86 but she had mortgaged the land and upon her default it was sold in April 1886 to William Augustus Ball, an interlocutor of Balmain.²⁵ There are no occupants listed in 1887-90.

Ball sold in October 1891 to Walter Simmons of Balmain who probably demolished the Gibb's building and constructed a two-storey brick terrace-type house in that year.²⁶ Simmons lived there in 1891 but let the house to William Gray, shipchandler in 1892, and William Howard, 1893-95. Simmons sold to Annie Napier, wife of Balmain stevedore Thomas Napier, at the end of 1896 and they lived there until 1912.²⁷ They let the house to John Fathery, 1913; David Simpson and George McLey, 1914; Albert Litto, 1915; Henry Priestley, 1916; not listed 1917; James Edwards and William T Stewart, 1921-22; James Edwards, 1923; Alfred Gray, 1924-25; and John Wilson, 1926-32.

Poole & Steel Ltd had bought the house from Mrs Napier in October 1917 and used the house as an office.²⁸ The company sold No 11 in September 1960.²⁹

Description

The moderately steep metal deck roof is set between round-top firewalls. A large dormer set in the centre of the roof is probably not original.

Round-top convex shaped firewalls contain the verandahs and the upper projecting ends are tooled and supported on moulded columns. Lower projections are vermiculated above the same corbels. The upper verandah roof has straight corrugated iron but is without its cast-iron railing. Walls are stuccoed. Two tall straight-headed box-frame windows with rectangular top sashes separated by wide piers give access to the upper verandah. Two semicircular-headed windows with semicircular top sashes have a wide pier between them. Prominent moulded archivolt terminate on a moulded impost band which runs across the front wall and sills and brackets are moulded. The semicircular-headed doorway has a transom light of the same curve.

The removal of No 11's cast-iron work prevents it from belonging to the Federation Filigree style.

4.06 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

13 Vincent Street (6)

James Burt, the Balmain stonemason and builder, bought Mrs Leeman's lot 5 in February 1879.³⁰ He built a two-storey brick terrace-type house in 1887 and let it in that year to grocer Patrick Nolan. Not listed in 1888, Burt let the house to John Williams in 1889-91. Captain Samuel Wagstaff was the tenant in 1892-96.

In June 1896 Burt settled the house upon his daughter Emma Elizabeth, the wife of Robert H Burt, surveyor, Lismore.³¹ She let it to Robert Smith in 1897-1904.

Mrs Burt sold to Stephen Dixon, freeholder, Balmain, and his wife Mary Ann in May 1905.³² The Dixons lived there from 1905 but Mary Ann died on 19 August 1923.³³ In that year Stephen Dixon gave the house to his daughter May, the wife of ironworker William Wardrope.³⁴ They all lived at the house from then on for many years and sold No 13 in June 1964.³⁵

Description

The flat-top parapet has vestigial round-top firewall projections with recessed panels. A moulded cornice runs between these projections. Concave round-top firewalls of similar profile have projections which are also recessed above moulded corbels: there are no lower projections. The upper verandah is roofed with concave corrugated iron. Both upper and lower verandahs are without fringes and the upper cast-iron balustrade has a later timber handrail.

All surfaces are stucco. A segmental-headed doorway with a rectangular transom light set to one side in a recess opens to the upper verandah. A segmental-headed box-frame window, with a rectangular top sash and an unbracketed square steeply sloping sill, lights the upper level: the lower window is the same. A recess houses the entry doorway which is straight-headed with a rectangular transom light. No 13 is an example of Victorian Filigree.



*Carringoran Terrace, 37-41 Stephen St, 1883-84
E H Buchanan, architect*

Though the stucco has been stripped from the brickwork, the stucco modelling of the Corinthian-inspired pilasters on the firewall edges is largely intact. (Solomon Mitchell)

4.07 DETACHED HOUSE

15 Vincent Street (7)

In February 1879 Maria Lydia Coleman, wife of James Coleman, engineer, Sydney, bought Mrs Leeman's lot 6 with the weatherboard house that Ogden had built in about 1860.³⁶ Occupants of

the house cannot be determined up to 1869 but Ogden let it to Captain Frederick Ives from 1870 to 1876. Patrick Fitzgerald was Ogden's tenant when Mrs Coleman bought it. She lived there in 1880-94 but let it to Clifford Barker in 1895 and in 1896 to F Lemon.

Mrs Coleman returned in 1897 and lived there until her death on 26 April 1904.³⁷ The house then passed to Elizabeth Jackson, widow, Jembai-cumbene.³⁸ She let to William Condon in 1906-08; not listed 1909; William Minton, 1910-11; James Broadhurst, 1912-15; Mrs Mary O'Hara, 1916-17; and William Crawford, 1918-19.

Harry Jacobsen was the long-term tenant from 1920 to 1925. In February 1919 Mrs Jackson sold to Balmain hotelkeeper Elizabeth McDonald who let the house to Harry Jacobsen in 1920-25.³⁹ Upon Mrs McDonald's death in about 1925, No 15 passed to Margaret Hourihan, Coogee, and Catherine Hourihan, Darlinghurst, both spinsters.⁴⁰ They sold in April 1925 to Violet May, wife of John Delohery, a Balmain printer.⁴¹ Mrs Delohery let it to —Petersen in 1926-28 and to George McLay in 1929-32.

Mrs Delohery sold No 15 in February 1965 and it was demolished.⁴²

Description

No 15 is now a later house.

4.08 LIANASA

17 Vincent Street (8)

James Burt also bought Mrs Leeman's lot 7 in May 1880.⁴³ He possibly quarried stone there but in June 1896 settled the land upon his daughter Marion, the wife of Angus Jardine, squatter, Monaro, along with 36 Ann Street (see 4.1).⁴⁴ She sold to Balmain newsagent John Strong in December 1899.⁴⁵ Strong sold lot 7 to Mary Jane Seaberg, wife of Charles Seaberg, wood and coal merchant, Balmain, in June 1911.⁴⁶ She built Lianasa, a two-storey brick house attached to No 19, in 1912 and let it to Henry Archer in 1912-14; Thomas Patterson, 1915; Mrs William Briggs, 1916-17; and William Pearce, 1918-32.

In June 1939 Mrs Seaberg settled the house on Sylvia Madeline Stonham, wife of Linus Stonham, compositor, Balmain.⁴⁷ No 17 was separated from No 19 in August 1964.⁴⁸

Description

The parapet has a stucco moulded coping with upstands and balls. A strongly modelled cornice defines the parapet wall above a single moulded recessed panel. The flat-top firewall has plain corbels and contains the verandahs. Straight corrugated iron covers the upper verandah but the cast-iron balustrade with timber handrail is probably not original. The original red face-brickwork can be seen above the verandah roof but all other areas are now painted. French doors to the upper verandah sit in a segmental-headed opening which has a rectangular transom

light. The segmental-headed box-frame lower window has a rectangular top sash and bullnose sill. A rectangular transom light is fitted to the segmental-headed entry doorway.

No 17 has a mixture of Victorian- and Federation-period detail.

4.09 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING

19 Vincent Street (9)

Mrs Seaberg built the two-storey brick shop attached to No 17 with residence over in 1912. She let it to Mrs Elsie Henley who operated her grocery there in 1912; then William G Swinnerton who continued the grocery in 1913-15. Other grocers were: John Quick, 1916; Mrs Briggs, 1917-24; Urban J Sparkes, 1925; and Mrs Ather-ton, 1926-30. James Rattray had a green-grocer's shop there into the 1930s. Following the same chain of ownership as No 17, No 19, was sold on a separate lot in August 1981.⁴⁹

Description

No 19 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 17 except that the elevation is without firewalls; straight corrugated iron covers the upper open-ended verandah which sits on later timber posts; the segmental-headed box-frame upper window has a rectangular top sash and a bullnose sill and the former shop front window has been reduced in size and replaced.

Lot 27A

James Burt, stonemason, Balmain bought lot 27A, the southern portion of lot 27, from Young in October 1854.⁵⁰ Lot 27A received two houses.

4.10 MONTAGUE VILLA

33 Stephen Street (10)

On the Stephen Street portion of lot 27A, Burt built a one-storey stone house attached to No 31 in 1872. Burt let the house to George Augustus Moore, clerk, in 1872-85 and he named it Montague Villa; then to Benjamin Bolton, agent, 1886-91.

Burt settled No 33 on his daughter Agnes Jane in May 1892 when she was a public schoolteacher of Chatswood.⁵¹ The house was not listed in 1892-93 but Miss Burt let it to Philip Resleure in 1894-97; William J Anderson, 1898; Thomas Parkin, 1899; J L Green, 1900-02; Joseph Younger, 1903-04; Thomas Morrow, 1905; James Anderson, 1906-07; William Shore, 1908-14; Cameron Books and Patrick R Conway, 1915-23, Mrs Annie Conway, 1924-27; Mrs William Watson, 1928; not listed 1929; and Herbert Brown, 1930-32.

Agnes Burt died on 24 July 1940 and the house was sold in May 1941 to Mrs Flowerdew of Drummoyne.⁵² No 33 was sold on a separate lot in October 1967.⁵³



34-36 Ann Street

Stonemason John Fay built No 34 in 1855 and his stonemason neighbour and first Balmain alderman, James Burt, built No 36 in 1854-60.

(Bruce Crosson)

Description

The medium-pitch slate roof has the ridge parallel to the street. A squat stone chimney rises from the triangular-top firewall that separates the house from its twin, No 31. A roof of concave corrugated iron covers the verandah which is supported by flat timber posts. A stone firewall undecorated except for the triangular-top separates the house from No 31. The front wall is of excellent quality rusticated ashlar stone. A central doorway with straight-head featuring a prominent keystone motif is without transom light or architraves. On either side of the doorway, a single large box-frame straight-headed window has six-pane rectangular sashes. Elegantly moulded stone architraves sit on a prominent sill with consoles. The window assembly is completed by a well-detailed, moulded and fielded panel below sill. The quality of the stone

work can be compared with Nos 11-13 Jane Street.⁵⁴ No 33 is a simple example of Victorian Georgian style with excellent stone detailing.

4.11 DETACHED HOUSE

36 Ann Street (11)

James Burt built the two-storey stone detached house on the Ann Street portion of lot 27A between 1854 and when he is first listed as living there in 1860. He moved out in about 1880 and let the house to storekeeper James Fenton in 1882-86; then Frederick J Pike, 1887; Patrick Nolan, 1888; not listed 1889; W A French, engineer, 1890-92; Mrs Louise Abebi, music teacher, 1893-94; and not listed 1895.

With Nos 17-19 Vincent Street, Burt, when living at Fassifern, Gordon, settled No 36 on his daughter Marion, the wife of Angus Jardine, squatter, Monaro, in June 1896.⁵⁵ She let it to George Benjamin, upholsterer, from 1896 until she sold to Balmain newsagent John Strong in December 1899.⁵⁶ Benjamin continued as Strong's tenant until 1903; then William Atkinson, 1904-

05; Mrs Amelia Brown, 1906-07; John Casey, 1908-1912; Mrs Maria Casey, 1913; Mrs Elizabeth Cowan, 1914-18; Thomas Connor, 1919; Mrs Elizabeth Smith, 1920; Andrew C Anderson, 1921-25; not listed 1926-27; David Bland, 1928-30; and not listed 1931-32.

After Strong's death on 1 May 1954, the house passed to his widow Margaret Sarah.⁵⁷ She died on 26 July 1948 and her family sold No 36 to the tenants in April 1956.⁵⁸

Description

Concrete tile covers the medium-pitch narrow-eave roof which shows a hipped-end to the street. The one-storey lower verandah has a corrugated iron roof with hipped ends supported by square timber posts. The good-quality stone walls are without decoration. On the upper storey a pair of casement windows is separated by a stone mullion while the square sill has no brackets. The lower-level straight-headed box-frame window has six-pane rectangular sashes and a square unbracketed sill. The straight-headed doorway has a three-pane rectangular transom light. No 36 is a simplified version of Victorian Georgian.

Lot 27B

Balmain stonemason John Fay bought lot 27B in October 1854 for £50.⁵⁹ Two houses were built on lot 27B.

4.12 DETACHED HOUSE

34 Ann Street (12)

In 1855 Fay built a two-storey stone house on the Ann Street portion of the land, and was there until he died on 12 November 1877.⁶⁰ The house passed to his widow Ann and she died there on 7 July 1897.⁶¹ Miss E Fay remained until 1898. Not listed in 1899, the Fay family the house to Mary Helena, wife of James Fetherstone, wardman.⁶² She let the house to Mrs J Flack in 1900-05; then to Alexander McDougal, 1906; James McGown, 1907; William H Simmons 1908-12; Mrs Helen Simmons, 1913-15; Mrs Helena M Hancox, 1916-19; Percy W May, 1920-23; David Simpson, 1924-29; Mrs Wilfrid Atherton, 1930; and not listed 1931-32. Mrs Fetherstone sold No 34 separately to the tenant in March 1955.⁶³

Description

Slate capped with terracotta ridging covers the medium-pitch narrow-eave roof which shows a hipped-end to the street. The verandah-less good-quality stone walls are without decoration. On the upper storey two tall six-pane casement windows are separated by a wide pier while the square sill has no brackets. A straight-headed box-frame window, with six-pane rectangular sashes and a square sill, lights the lower-level. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light. No 34 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 36.

4.13 ATTACHED HOUSE

31 Stephen Street (13)

John Fay built the one-storey stone house attached to No 33 in 1872. There seems to have been an informal partnership between James Burt and Fay because Nos 31 and 33 are identical.⁶⁴ The first conclusively listed tenant was William Loughlin, draper in 1879; William Barraclough, engineer, 1880-84; and Charles Chapman, 1885-97.

In 1898 Edward Fay, the Balmain boot importer, who with Mary Denning had inherited the house along with 34 Ann Street, lived there for one year.⁶⁵ When Mrs Fetherstone bought both houses in 1899, No 31 was not listed in that year nor in 1900.⁶⁶ She let the house to F W Copeland in 1901-03; not listed 1904; Robert Smith, 1905; John Casey, 1906; Giuseppe Giovanaiddi, 1907-09; William Clarke, 1910-17; Mrs Kate Daly, 1918 to 1925; Albert A Gleeson, 1926-30; and Mark Hall, 1931-32. After Mrs Fetherstone's death on 11 August 1965 her family sold No 31 separately to the tenant in June 1966.⁶⁷

Description

No 31 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 33 except that a squat stone chimney rises from the triangular-top northern boundary firewall.

Lot 28

Engineer Donald Brown, Balmain, bought lot 28 from Young in April 1855.⁶⁸ Lot 28 was to contain five houses.

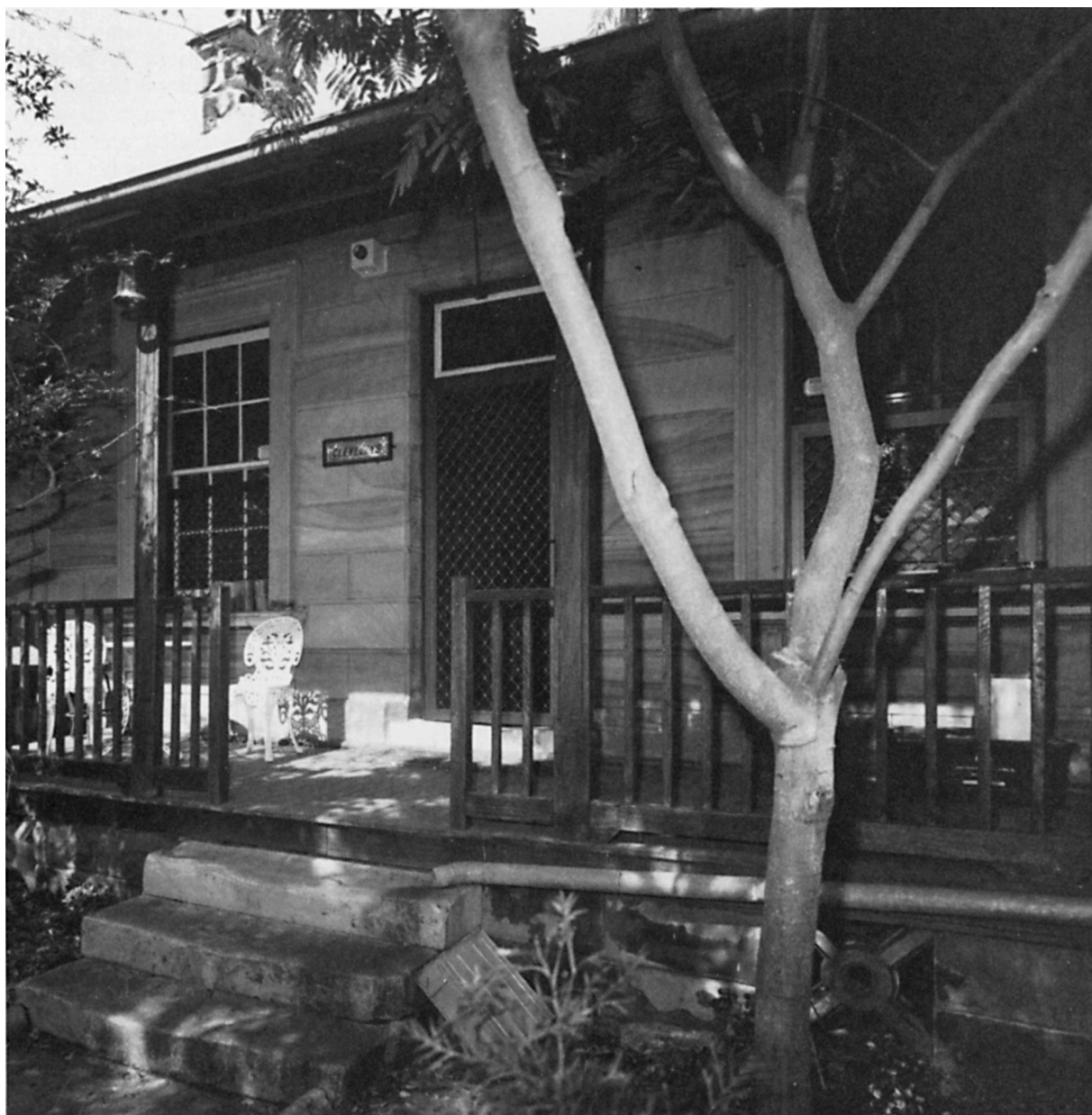
4.14 TERRACE HOUSE

29 Stephen Street (14)

Brown sold the Stephen Street portion to John Faragnat, carpenter, Sydney, in August 1855 and he sold to Sydney publican William Ward in February 1860.⁶⁹ Ward sold to Thomas O'Brien, a publican of Pyrmont, in August 1870.⁷⁰ When O'Brien died on 23 December 1875, the land passed to his widow Catherine.⁷¹ Mrs O'Brien engaged E H Buchanan, the architect of Balmain Town Hall, to design a terrace of two brick two-storey houses in August 1881 (see page 51).⁷²

Mrs O'Brien let No 29 to Margaret Smith, 1882; Miss Smyth, 1883-84; William Ball, 1885; not listed 1886; Emanuel Gershon, ironmonger, 1887; not listed 1888; W J E Adey, 1889-90; James Lucas, 1891; Henry Small, wharf-lumper, 1892; Alfred Orton, 1893; not listed 1895; Samuel Mandeno, 1896; and John Rose, 1897-98.

When Mrs O'Brien died on 2 September 1899 No 29, along with No 27, was bought by Mary Kate O'Brien, wife of John O'Brien, a former Forest Lodge produce merchant, in June 1904.⁷³ They let No 29 to Thomas Rooney in 1899-1901; John Jobson, 1902; and S J Clarke, 1903. Mary Kate and John O'Brien occupied the house in 1904-06. They renovated both houses in 1906.



31 Stephen Street, 1872

Like its twin, No 33, the house has finely crafted stonework probably executed by its owner, stonemason John Fay.

(Bruce Crosson)

At the end of the 1906 they sold to Clyne Watkinson, an Alexandria wood and coal merchant.⁷⁴ He let No 29 to Patrick Burns in 1907-09 and Robert Kennedy, 1910. Watkinson died on 14 October 1910 and his widow Mary Ann became the owner and let the house to William F Jordan in 1911-12 and Raymond Enway, 1913.⁷⁵ She moved into No 29 in 1914 and lived there until after 1932. After her death on 21 January 1950 her family sold the houses to a new owner who disposed of No 29 separately in May 1963.⁷⁶

Description

Nos 29 and 27 share a prominent semicircular pediment with moulded coping and urn rising from a side-scrolled rectangular base sitting on the flat-top parapet. A heavy moulded cornice runs the full width of the parapet above a row of

large rosettes. The parapet has two recesses with splayed reveals. Round-top concave firewalls contain the verandah roof of concave corrugated iron. A single large rosette adorns the verandah-firewall upper-projecting ends which are supported on moulded corbels. A similar corbel occurs at the upper-verandah floor level where the end of the firewall is set back for the full height of the lower storey. The upper verandah appears to have the original cast-iron railing and upper and lower verandahs have cast-iron brackets.

Stucco coating has been retained on the parapet and all surfaces of the firewalls but the front-wall stucco has been removed to expose the sandstock brickwork. A pair of French doors with a rectangular transom light gives access to the upper verandah. The lower level straight-headed box-frame window has a semicircular-pane top sash and square sill with moulded brackets. A rectangular transom light sits in the segmental-headed doorway. When built No 29 was in the Victorian Filigree style.

4.15 TERRACE HOUSE

27 Stephen Street (15)

Also designed by E H Buchanan in 1881 for Catherine O'Brien, No 27 was let to John Austin, mariner, 1882; Edward Goodsir, carpenter, 1883-84; not listed 1885; George Baker, chimney sweeper, 1886-87; not listed 1888; Miss J Boyle, dress-maker, 1889-91; James Lennon, wool-classer, 1892-95; not listed 1896; Alfred Bashford, 1897; Miss J Boyle, dressmaker, 1898-1900; D Sullivan, 1901; Mrs J Collyer, 1902-14; John R Gray, 1915-25; Eric W Rutherford, 1926-28; James Soutter, 1929; and W Rutherford, 1930-32. No 27, like No 29, was sold to the tenant in September 1962 (see page 51).⁷⁷

Description

No 27 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 29 except for the side-service passage which reduces the width of its lower storey. It was more usual to place the passage to divide the lower storeys and so give more central access to the rear.

4.16 SOUTHAMPTON COTTAGE

25 Stephen Street (16)

John O'Brien sold a part of the Stephen Street portion of lot 28 to Joseph Simon McKay, printer's reader, Bradford Street, in January 1904.⁷⁸ The sale included the one-storey terrace-type house built in about 1878 by Catherine O'Brien.

The house was listed as Southampton Cottage in 1881-87 and had been let by O'Brien to Mrs Ann Crosby in 1878-79; then William Reynolds, 1881; Thomas Sorell (or Sorrell), 1882-84; G F Poole, house agent, 1885; Robert Smith, 1886-87; W E Brown, 1888; John Harrold, 1889; Andrew W Stewart, 1890; Henry Johnson, 1891-92; W Green, 1893; Thomas H Wiseman, 1894; A Eccleston, 1895; C W Smith, 1896; William Clarke, 1897; Henry Johnson, 1898-1900; Edward Carter, 1901; Mrs T Gilroy, 1902; Francis Eveson, 1903; William Griffiths, 1904; Hatton Kirby, 1905; John McVeigh, 1906; and George Howard Thomas, 1907.

McKay sold in September 1909 to Balmain shipbuilder Gilbert Mowatt who lived there until his death on 3 July 1929.⁷⁹ No 25 passed to his unmarried daughter Margaret Jane who was there until she died on 23 November 1926.⁸⁰ Miss Mowatt's estate sold to John Roger Ryan, boiler-maker, Balmain in September 1929.⁸¹ He let to —McIntosh in 1927; James Skinner, 1928; Henry Skinner, 1929-30; and Ernest Lord, 1931-32.

Ryan died on 17 November 1942 and his family sold No 25 to William Harold Smith, machinist, Balmain, in August 1947.⁸²

Description

The medium-pitch corrugated iron roof set between flat-top firewalls has the ridge parallel to the street. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah which is without firewalls and which is

supported by flat timber posts. A later verandah wall with mortarboard-top piers supports the posts which have graceful quadrant brackets of a later vintage. The front wall is stuccoed and has a central door-way with a rectangular transom light. On either side of the doorway, the segmental-headed box-frame window has a rectangular top sash and unbracketed square sill.

Before the addition of an upper storey in 1993 No 25 was a simplified and utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style with alterations.

4.17 DETACHED HOUSE

30 Ann Street (17)

Donald Brown, the purchaser of lot 28, sold the northern part of the Ann Street portion to John O'Brien, labourer, Balmain, in April 1855.⁸³ O'Brien probably built a one-storey stone cottage between 1855 and his death on 28 May 1869.⁸⁴

The house passed to O'Brien's nephew, Thomas, a Pyrmont hotelkeeper.⁸⁵ In 1870 Thomas let it to Mrs Ann Price, the first identifiable tenant. Further tenants up to Thomas O'Brien's death on 23 December 1875 are not known.⁸⁶ By his will, his daughter Kate, the wife of Henry Robert Hannigan, licensed victualler, Bourke, inherited No 30.⁸⁷ She let No 30 to Charles Miller, wood-turner, in 1878-79; John McGuire, 1881; not listed 1882; David Ravel, master mariner, 1883-85; Henry Thompson, boot-maker, 1886-87; Patrick Hogarty, labourer, 1888-96; James Blackadder, 1897-1900; and Mrs M Booth, 1901.

Kate Hannigan sold to Margaret Jane McAllister, wife of Angus McAllister, in April 1902.⁸⁸ They lived there until 1908 when they moved to Moorooka, Queensland.⁸⁹ McAllister died there on 29 July 1910 and the house passed to his widow Margaret Jane.⁹⁰ In 1909 she let it to Angus Gray, her son by a previous marriage, and he bought the property in September 1912 and died there on 23 November 1915.⁹¹

Angus Gray left the house to his sister Mrs Margaret Jones of Leichhardt.⁹² She let No 30 to Edward Hutchinson in 1916; William Horton, 1917; Frank O Russell, 1918; and Alfred A Aspinall, 1919-32. After Mrs Jones died in 1921, Percy Gray, postal employee, Auburn, became the owner.⁹³ In May 1923 Gray sold to Alice Mary, wife of Walter Matthews, milk carter, Balmain.⁹⁴ She sold to Laura Fagan, widow, Balmain in August 1946.⁹⁵

Description

The steep hipped roof of corrugated iron has the ridge parallel to the street. A later bullnose corrugated iron verandah roof sits on square timber posts. Walls are of stone and contain a central straight-headed doorway without transom light. Later single straight-headed box-frame windows are placed on either side of the doorway and have rectangular sashes. Sills are square and unbracketed. When built No 30 was probably a utilitarian version of Victorian Georgian.

4.18 DETACHED HOUSE

32 Ann Street (18)

Alexander Brown, shipwright, Balmain bought the southern part of the Ann Street portion of lot 28 from Donald Brown in April 1855.⁹⁶ He sold to Patrick Hogarty, a Balmain labourer, in January 1865.⁹⁷ Hogarty built a weatherboard house in that year and lived there until 1882. He let it to James George Fenton, storekeeper, in 1883-84 but took up residence again in 1885-87. Hogarty sold to William Fay, coppersmith, Balmain in August 1887.⁹⁸

Fay lived there in 1896-97, previously letting the house to Miss Harvey, dressmaker in 1888 Edgar Bromhead, clerk, 1889-95; and Edward Woodley, 1898. In December 1899 Fay sold to James Arthur Fetherstone, gentleman, Granville.⁹⁹ Fetherstone continued Woodley's tenancy to 1900. Later tenants were: Horace Butcher, 1901-02; William Holmes, 1903-04; Thomas Barnes, 1905-08; William Clarke, 1909; William Everingham, 1910-12; Henry Wetherell, 1913-14; James H Flack, 1915; James J Broadhurst, 1916-30; and Ray Roberts, 1931-32.

On Fetherstone's death on 14 November 1928, the house passed to his widow Mary Helena.¹⁰⁰ After Mrs Fetherstone's death on 21 April 1930 her daughter Mavis Helena inherited.¹⁰¹ She sold No 32 to the tenants in August 1964.¹⁰²

Description

No 32 seems to have been demolished between 1964 and 1969 when the land was amalgamated with No 34 Ann Street.

Lot 29

Young sold lot 29 to John McCleer, settler, Garry Owen, for £100 in May 1858.¹⁰³ Lot 29 was to yield six houses.

4.19 DETACHED HOUSE

17 Stephen Street (19)

McCleer mortgaged the land and in 1858 probably built a stone detached house in the centre of the land against the south boundary.¹⁰⁴ He was listed there as a gardener in 1864-75. He let the house but tenants up to 1878 are not identifiable. Later tenants were: Mrs McIntosh, 1879; Thomas Dean, hay and corn dealer, with John Austin, mariner, 1881-83; not identifiable, 1884; James Murphy, blacksmith, 1885-86; not known 1887-89; and Robert Louis, letter carrier, 1890-93.

On his death on 9 November 1893 at Bankstown, No 17 passed to his widow Rosanna, then living at Drummoyne.¹⁰⁵ Mrs McCleer's tenants in 1894-1904 cannot be determined but she let the house to Mrs J S Gregory in 1905.

By 1886 the stone No 17 seems to have been two adjoining buildings and a detached one.¹⁰⁶ Apart from the above tenant listings, the exact occupancy of these buildings cannot be determined. Mrs McCleer lost No 17 through debt

and it was sold to Thomas Barlow Rhodes, blacksmith, Balmain, in May 1906.¹⁰⁷ The sale included Nos 19-23 Stephen Street and 26-28 Ann Street. No 17 was not listed in 1906-14 but later tenants were: William Bouch, 1915-19; not listed 1920-22; then Rachel Caldwell, 1923; not listed 1924-30; and Sydney Green, 1931-32.

After Rhodes's death on 4 March 1927 his family sold No 17 and the other three Stephen Street houses to Margita Niketich, a Glebe spinster, in May 1956.¹⁰⁸ A Glebe company director became the next owner and he sold No 17 separately to the tenant in July 1960.¹⁰⁹

Description

No 17 could not be assessed.

4.20 DETACHED HOUSE

19 Stephen Street (20)

In about 1878 John McCleer built the one-storey weatherboard detached house. No 19 had George Brenchley senior, fencer, with George junior, 1879; John Holt, mariner, 1881; James Beresford, 1882-86; Thomas Sorell, 1887-88; John Noonan, 1889; Thomas Hession, 1890; not listed 1891; Edward McCleer, sawyer, 1892; Michael Dunn, 1893; not listed 1894-96; August Lindberg, 1897; Mrs J Mingonie, 1898; Dennis McGrath, 1899-1902; S H Hobbs, 1903; Frances Evesson, 1904; not listed 1905-06; William Stewart, 1907-18; Stephen Mahood, 1919-21; Ernest Gathercole, 1922-25; Joseph Symes, 1926-28; John S Grieves, 1929-30; and Mrs Annie Burrage, 1931-32. No 19 had the same fate as No 17 and it too was sold to the tenant in June 1962.¹¹⁰

Description

An asbestos cement sheeted timber-frame parapet stands above a bullnose corrugated iron verandah roof supported by square posts. The open-end verandah has cast-iron fringes and brackets and is divided from No 21 by a timber partition. The beaded weatherboard front wall has a single straight-headed box-frame window with rectangular sashes. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

4.21 ATTACHED HOUSE

23 Stephen Street (21)

On the southern side of No 19, John McCleer built Nos 21-23, a pair of one-storey attached weather-board houses in 1888.¹¹¹ No 23's had William Fisher, bootmaker, 1888; not listed 1889; Thomas Lawrence, 1890; W H Bette, plumber, 1891; John Anderson, wharfinger, 1892; William Morton, 1893; John Cook, 1894-95; not listed 1896; George Sinclair, 1897; John Turner, 1898; Thomas Slous, 1899-1901; John Malone, 1902; Stephen Beaumont, 1903; Andrew Anderson, 1904; Mrs Amy McDiarmid, 1905-06; Thomas Jones, 1907; John Meiers, 1908; Mrs Annie Hoey, confectioner, 1909; Walter Glover, 1910-11; Clarence P Carter, 1912-13; Walter Ed-



Cromwell Terrace, 12-16 Ann Street, 1885
Victorian Filigree in style, the terrace is remarkable for the bold decoration of the firewall edges. Typically this was the part of the structure closest to the street and it was embellished to attract higher rents.

(Bruce Crosson)

wards, 1914-15; Thomas Cortin, 1916; Mrs Jane Lester, 1917; and Mrs Bella Bennett, 1918-32. No 23 had the same fate as No 17 and it was also sold to the tenant in May 1962.¹¹²

Description

A log-cabin weatherboard parapet stands above a straight corrugated iron verandah roof supported by pipe columns and a later verandah wall. The front log-cabin weatherboarded wall has a straight-headed box-frame window with six-pane rectangular sashes. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

4.22 ATTACHED HOUSE 21 Stephen Street (22)

John McCleer built the weatherboard house in 1888. Not listed in 1888, later tenants were: Robert Rogan, 1889; W P Davis, 1890; Miss Jenkins, dressmaker, 1891; William Gowans, wharfinger, 1892; Theodore Waldon, 1893; not listed 1894; Thomas O'Brien, 1895; Charles Mace,

1896-97; John Hamilton, 1898; not listed 1899; Mrs Kate Daly, 1900-17; Harry L Nelson, 1918; Charles Hills, 1919; William Bouch, 1920-21; Lewis Vella, 1922-28; John Laing, 1929; and Edward White, 1930-32. No 21, like No 17, was also sold to the tenant in September 1962.¹¹³

Description

The asbestos cement-sheeted parapet is above a bullnose corrugated iron verandah roof on timber posts and the verandah is divided from No 23 by a timber partition. A single straight-headed box-frame window with six-pane rectangular sashes is placed in the beaded weatherboard front wall. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

4.23 ATTACHED HOUSE 28 Ann Street (23)

John McCleer senior built the pair of one-storey weatherboard attached houses on the Ann Street portion of the land between 1858 and 1869. Early occupants of the house cannot be determined but John McCleer junior, sawyer, lived in No 28 in 1869-79. Later tenants were: James Costello, mariner, 1879; William Whitbread, master mariner, 1881; Fred Robinson, master mariner,

1882; Alex Robinson, painter, 1883-84; David Parker, plumber, 1885; Mrs McArthur and Frederick French, 1886; Mrs McArthur, 1887-88; Emanuel Gershon, ironmonger, 1889; Robert Waddell, 1890; Joseph Roy, 1891; not listed 1892; Thomas Loughlin, 1893; not listed 1894-95; Mrs Jane Mingonie, 1896; W[illiam] F Barnes 1897-98; not listed 1899; J Clark, 1900; William Barry, 1901; Mrs M Booth, 1902; Mrs Leonard, 1903-04; not listed 1905; Mrs Jane Walters, 1906; Mrs Anny [sic] Holmes, 1907; Mrs Mary Holmes, 1908; Mrs Minnie Holmes, 1909-11; Walter Glover, 1912-21; Frederick F Lincoln, 1922-23; and Alexander Matier, 1924-32.

Following the same chain as 17-23 Stephen Street, No 28 was sold in September 1959 and the owners sold to the tenant, in February 1960.¹¹⁴

Description

The moderately steep-pitch hipped roof has the ridge parallel to the street and is broken-backed to cover the enclosed verandah. This enclosure obscures the detail of the front wall. When built No 28 was probably a utilitarian version of Victorian Georgian.

4.24 ATTACHED HOUSE

26 Ann Street (24)

John McCleer also built this weatherboard house between 1858 and 1869. Early occupants cannot be determined but Robert Knight, sawyer, was there in 1870.

Later tenants were: Mrs Killman, 1879; Isaac Ogden Bardsley, 1881-82; Thomas Dean, produce dealer, 1883-87; not listed in 1888; then M Sers, agent, 1889-90; Mrs Merriman, 1891; John McCleer junior, sawmill manager, 1892-1901; Mrs T Hersee, 1902; not listed 1903; William Clarke, 1904; not listed 1905; Mrs M Gregory, 1906; Charles Eckett, 1907-16; William Minton, 1917; Patrick Healey, 1918-21; and Leslie J Shaw, 1922-32.

Following the same chain of ownership as 28 Ann Street, No 26 was sold in May 1952, February 1960 and November 1960, this last sale being to the tenants.¹¹⁵

Description

No 26 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 28 except that the ridge has probably been extended to meet the south wall of 24 Ann Street which was built later.

Lot 30

John Clarke of Bankside, Balmain, bought lot 30 in February 1851 from Young for £70.¹¹⁶ This lot, on the high ground, became known as The Quarry and was part of the settlement made on his daughter Susannah Elizabeth, wife of Matthewman Twentyman, in May 1857.¹¹⁷

Its use as a quarry may account for the late development of 11-15 Stephen Street. Mrs

Twentyman sold to Isaac Ogden Bardsley, salesman, and Isaac Barker Hodgson, builder, both of Sydney, in July 1881.¹¹⁸ Bardsley is listed as living in McCleer's 26 Ann Street from 1881 to 1882.¹¹⁹ Seven houses were to be built on lot 30.

4.25 BARDSLEY TERRACE

24 Ann Street (25)

Bardsley and Hodgson built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses, Nos 22-24, in 1883. A further terrace of two, Nos 18-20, followed in 1885. The buildings were listed as Bardsley Terrace in 1885-87. They let No 24 to James Conway, shipwright, and Mrs M E Welch in 1883-84; Richard Wane, produce merchant and salesman, 1885-95; F Cashman, 1896-97; and Emanuel Gershon, 1898.

Hodgson sold his half-share to Bardsley in October 1899.¹²⁰ Bardsley let No 24 to Thomas Davis in 1889-1901; William Wilson, 1902; Benjamin Galvin, 1903-05; not listed 1906; Henry Gregory, 1907-08; Alexander Macintosh, 1909; Henry Simpson, 1910-14; Mrs Marion McLeay, 1915; and Richard Wakefield, 1916-18.

On Bardsley's death at Burwood on 5 November 1919, the property passed to his family who let the house to Mrs Ethel Wakefield, in 1919-25; and Conrad Jacobsen 1926-32.¹²¹ The Bardsley family sold Nos 18-24 to Bernice Gwen Jackson (later Foote), widow, Balmain, in December 1948 and she sold No 24 separately in August 1960.¹²²

Description

The round-edge parapet is without firewalls but has a boldly moulded cornice and the plain parapet wall area is embellished by a moulded string course. Round-top concave firewalls indicate that the verandah roof was once of concave profile but it is now straight corrugated iron. Firewall upper projecting ends are plain above consoles. Lower projections are also plain but the console is much larger and more profusely decorated than the upper. The edge of the firewall for the height of the lower storey is set back. This causes the arched recess on the lower level to be narrower than the upper.

Walls are of stucco and the upper verandah, with its seemingly original cast-iron railing, has French doors with a rectangular transom light set in a straight-headed opening. The lower box-frame window has been replaced by one of later vintage. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

No 24 is Victorian Filigree in style but has been compromised by later alterations.

4.26 BARDSLEY TERRACE

22 Ann Street (26)

Also built by Bardsley and Hodgson in 1883, Bardsley is listed there as a storekeeper in 1883. Not listed 1884, later tenants were James Murphy, shipwright, 1885-89; Herbert Shaw, 1890;

—Stuart, master mariner, 1891; not listed 1892; Mrs Kelly, midwife, 1893; not listed 1894; William Stewart, 1895; John Philpott, 1896; Alexander Buchanan, 1897-98; not listed 1899-1901; Edward Balfour, 1902-05; not listed 1906; Ben Galvin, 1907-09; Thomas Garriock, 1910-12; not listed 1913-14, Ernest Moore, 1915; Robert Markey, 1916; Mary Webb, 1917; Henry A Rane, 1918; Conrad Jacobsen, 1919-25; Robert Keating, 1926-28; and Walt Milne, 1929-32.

Mrs Jackson sold No 22 separately to the tenants in December 1960.¹²³

Description

No 22 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 24 but surfaces are of stucco above the upper verandah; stucco has been removed from walls below; the upper verandah is now without its cast-iron railing; and the lower straight-headed box-frame window has rectangular sashes and an unbracketed square sill.

4.27 BARDSLEY TERRACE

20 Ann Street (27)

Bardsley and Hodgson built the terrace of two brick two-storey houses, Nos 18-20, in 1885. Tenants were: James W Ball, the schoolmaster of *NSS Vernon* in 1885; James Cook, 1886-87; not listed 1888-89; Charles Harap, 1890-91; Henry O'Connor, 1892-29; and Miss Mary O'Connor, 1930-32.

No 20 had the same fate as No 24, Mrs Jackson selling separately in February 1985.¹²⁴

Description

No 20 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 24 except that the stucco has been retained; the upper verandah has two panels only of its cast-iron; and the lower straight-headed box-frame window has rectangular sashes and a square sill with moulded nosing.

4.28 BARDSLEY TERRACE

18 Ann Street (28)

Also built by Bardsley and Hodgson in 1885, No 18 was not listed in 1885. Tenants were: Mrs A Durning; 1886; not listed 1887; Mrs E Turner, boarding-house keeper, 1888-97; not listed 1898; Antonio Mingonie, 1899; Charles W Ireland, 1900; not listed 1901, Patrick Cherry, 1902-03; Benjamin Skinner, 1904-06; not listed 1907-09; Samuel King, 1910; Albert S Wheeler, 1911-18; Alfred B Brown, 1919-20; and Harold J Naismith, 1921-32.

No 18 had the same fate as No 24 being sold separately in July 1959 and the new owner seems to have sold to the tenants at the same time.¹²⁵

Description

No 18 is the same as No 24 except that the lower box-frame window has top sashes with two semi-circular panes and a square sill with moulded nosing.

4.29 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

15 Stephen Street (29)

Bardsley's second development on lot 30 was on the Stephen Street portion and was more modest than Bardsley Terrace. He built a one-storey terrace-type house, No 15, and a terrace of two one-storey brick houses, Nos 11-13, in 1900. No 15's tenants were: John McVeigh, 1900; Charles Champion, 1901; Andrew Hawthorn, 1902; not listed 1903; Mrs Annie Gregory, 1904-06; Harry Lang, engineer, 1907; Peter Dandie, 1908; William Woods, 1909; Frank A Edwards, 1910-11; Hugh Yopp, 1912; Fred Jones, 1913-15; and Bernard Brennan, 1916-30.

Following the same chain of ownership as 18-24 Ann Street, No 15 was sold separately to the tenants in January 1957.¹²⁶

Description

The medium-pitch terracotta tile roof shows a hipped-end to the street. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof which is set between round-top firewalls with plain projections of more than average height. Consoles with top-blocks sit below the projections. Walls are of stucco but the verandah is without any cast-iron decoration. A pair of straight-headed box-frame widows are separated by a narrow pier and have rectangular sashes. In an attempt to enlarge the scale of this small house, a large and boldly moulded continuous sill and a deep moulded nosing compete the window grouping. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

No 15 has classically derived Victorian-period detail carried over into the Federation era.

4.30 TERRACE HOUSE

13 Stephen Street (30)

Built by Bardsley in 1900, the house was let to surgeon dentist A T Barrett in 1900-01; Stanley Hill, clerk, 1902; not listed 1903; Frederick Powder, 1904-06; John Norleth, 1907-14; John McBay, 1915-29; William J Gearin, 1930-32. No 13 had the same fate as 24 Ann Street and was sold to the tenants in August 1956.¹²⁷

Description

No 13 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 15 but the medium-pitch hipped concrete tile roof is common to Nos 11-13; the prominent sill has been removed.

4.31 TERRACE HOUSE

11 Stephen Street (31)

Also built by Bardsley in 1900, the tenants were: Christian Nelson in 1900-01; then —Lyon, 1902; T F Barker, 1903; Lewis W Abel, 1904-05; not listed 1906; Herbert Stacey, 1907; Henry H Williams, 1908; not listed, 1909; Percy Newey, 1910; Laurie Clarke, 1911; Mrs Kate Joseph, 1912-13; not listed 1914; William Anderson, 1915-17; John Geddes, JP, 1918-27; Thomas McBay, 1928; Mrs Eva Walker, 1929; A G Win-

field, 1930; and not listed 1931-32. No 11 had the same fate as 24 Ann Street being sold separately to the tenants in August 1967.¹²⁸

Description

No 11 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 15.

Lot 31

A professor of music, Charles William Harwood, bought lot 31 from Young in March 1854 for £100.¹²⁹ He sold the Stephen Street portion to Sydney solicitor Montague Consett Stephen in February 1856 and he sold to Frederick William Perry of Sydney in May 1856.¹³⁰ Five houses were to be built on lot 31.

4.32 DETACHED HOUSE

7 Stephen Street (32)

In 1856 or 1857 Perry built a one-storey weatherboard detached house on the northern half and sold to Edward Hunt of Hampton Villa, Balmain, in January 1863.¹³¹ On Hunt's death on 20 December 1866 No 7 passed to his daughter Emily Blackwell, wife of Robert David FitzGerald I of Adraville, 9 Fawcett Street.¹³² Occupants of the house are not known before 1872 but in that year Mrs FitzGerald let it to George Wynne, who was there until 1875; not listed 1876; Joseph Thiering, blacksmith, 1878; Joseph and John Thiering, also a blacksmith, 1879-81; Joseph Thiering, 1882-85; David Blair, miller, 1886-92; William Stewart, 1893; not listed 1894; James Thomas, 1895; and not listed 1896.

Emily Blackwell FitzGerald died on 18 June 1876 and No 7 passed to her sons Robert David III, civil engineer, Sydney, and Edward, a Grafton architect.¹³³ The estate was settled in December 1892 and the sons sold the house to Mary Bolton, the wife of fruit merchant Benjamin Bolton, also the owner of the Pacific Hotel, in March 1897.¹³⁴ Born in about 1845, Benjamin married Mary, née Astley, in about 1865 at Blackburn, Lancashire.¹³⁵ Mary was born at Furthergate, Lancashire, in about 1846. Her father was a weaver and her mother was Mary Ann Gorton. Benjamin, a porter, and Mary lived at Lambeth Street, Blackburn, where their first child, Sarah Alice, was born on 3 December 1869.¹³⁶ Sarah Alice was baptised at St Thomas's Church, Blackburn, on 26 June 1870. On 10 July 1876, with an £14-assisted passage, Benjamin and Mary, with 6-year-old Sarah Alice, James Thomas, aged 5 and Mary Ann, 2, sailed steerage from Liverpool, bound for Brisbane, in the *Eastminster*.¹³⁷ The Boltons were next located in Cleveland Street, Redfern, in 1878 and in 1879-81 first at Australia Street then at Alice Street, Newtown, where Benjamin was a ticket collector.¹³⁸

The Boltons were first in Balmain at the Pacific Hotel, 4 Stephen Street, when Benjamin bought it in 1883 and became the publican.¹³⁹

After renovating it in 1885 he took his family to live in Montague Villa, 33 Stephen Street (see 4.10) where they lived until 1891. In 1892-97 the Boltons lived at the Manor House, 6 Stephen Street.¹⁴⁰ It seems that Benjamin and Mary went back to England in about 1899, probably to visit Lancashire. They returned in the twin-screw steamer *Suevic* which left Liverpool on 19 September 1901.¹⁴¹ Benjamin and Mary returned to the Manor House in 1901-03.¹⁴² Other children were Arthur (born 1880?), Samuel (born 1883?), William (born 1886?) and there were (by 1919) three deceased.¹⁴³

Mary Bolton let No 7 to Henry Morrison in 1897-98; Marcellin Estella, 1899; Mrs Priscilla Stephen, 1900; William Stewart, 1901-05; not listed 1906; Richard Outzen, 1907-08; Joseph Bordina, 1909; James Dempsey, 1910-13; Mrs Mabel Butcher, 1914; and James Berry, 1915-17.

Benjamin and Mary's daughter Sarah Alice married John Kensey, bootmaker (later painter and decorator), of 50 Church Street, Balmain, at St John's Church, Balmain North, on 17 August 1898.¹⁴⁴ Born at Blue Gum Flat, near Gosford, on 4 June 1869, John was the son of Eli Kensey, shipwright.¹⁴⁵ Sarah Alice's parents sold No 7 to John in June 1917.¹⁴⁶ The Kenseys let the house to Mrs Louisa Burrows, 1918; Leonard Dawson, 1919-20; Albert E Riddell, 1921-22; and William Fraser, 1923. Sarah Alice and John Kensey moved in and were there in 1924-32 and remained for many years. Benjamin Bolton also lived there in 1925-30. After John Kensey's death in about 1940, Sarah Alice sold No 7 to the tenant in May 1956.¹⁴⁷

Description

The medium-pitch hipped corrugated iron roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof, sitting on later turned timber posts which have a turned timber frieze. Walls are of weatherboard in which the straight-headed doorway is centrally placed but the straight-headed sidelight does not seem to be original. On either side of the doorway is a straight-headed opening containing French doors. There are no transom lights and all openings have later timber architraves.

When built No 7 was a simple and utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

4.33 WINDERMERE

9 Stephen Street (33)

The Boltons built Windermere, a two-storey brick detached house, in 1904. Mary Bolton died there on 26 August 1919.¹⁴⁸ Benjamin remained until 1925 when he moved into No 7 with his daughter where he died on 9 April 1930.¹⁴⁹ Windermere was then let to Mrs Alice Lee, 1925-27; Mrs Mary Maudson, 1928-30; and Richard Outzen, 1931-32.

On Benjamin Bolton's death Windermere passed to the sons, Samuel and William, who let the

house for many years¹⁵⁰. They sold to Elizabeth, wife of William Coleman, waterside worker, Balmain, in December 1942.¹⁵¹ Mrs Coleman was a relative of the Kenseys.¹⁵²

Description

The medium-pitch slate roof, set between round-top firewalls, has terracotta capping remaining on that portion which covers the tower. A gable with decorative bargeboards and turned timber screen projects from the tower. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah but the round-top firewall indicates that the profile should be bullnose. The firewall projections have gablets and splayed corbels. A turned timber frieze is set below the verandah roof.

Walls are now of painted brick but were originally tuck-pointed face-brick. All decoration is of stucco. The upper verandah has its original cast iron but there are no fringes or brackets. The tower decoration is most striking: the upper level opening is set in a recess crowned by a stilted semicircular arch which has an impressively moulded archivolt terminating on boldly projecting moulded imposts. The box-frame window so contained has a semicircular head with a top sash of the same curve. The window sill reads as a moulded band which projects at the corners in the manner of the imposts previously mentioned. Verandah-beam level is delineated by a moulded string course and prominent corbels which line up with that of the lower firewall projection. The lower part of the string course is dentillated and these dentils are repeated on the underside of the verandah beam. Emphasising this storey-height still further are large and boldly moulded consoles which repeat at the verandah firewall.

The upper-level verandah has a large pair of French doors with a three-pane transom light set in a segmental-headed opening. On the lower level a pair of straight-headed box-frame windows have rectangular sashes which have small coloured panes. A stilted architrave is continuous over both window heads and terminates on Corinthian-type imposts which become the capitals of pilastrated grooved architraves and which terminate on plinth blocks set on the moulded sill. The porch has a semicircular arch with prominent archivolt and imposts in the manner of the upper-level arch. This assembly is repeated on the opening leading from the porch to the verandah. The entry doorway is segmental-headed with rectangular transom light.

No 9 is a fine but late example of the eclectic and popular use of the Victorian Italianate style.

4.34 CROMWELL TERRACE

16 Ann Street (34)

James Friend, a Balmain engineer, bought the Ann Street portion of lot 31 from Charles Harwood in March 1854.¹⁵³ In 1854-57 Friend built a house (site of 12-16 Ann St) the exact location and type of which is not known, and sold it to

George Chidgey, landholder, Summervale in December 1857.¹⁵⁴ Chidgey lived there but sold to Sydney bookkeeper Ronald Whitley Webb in September 1858 and he sold to Balmain bookkeeper William Minchall, in March 1870.¹⁵⁵ Minchall had been living possibly in this first house since 1866 but moved out in about 1882.

The house was demolished and in 1885 Minchall built Nos 12-16, a terrace of three two-storey brick houses, which were listed as Cromwell Terrace from 1885 to 1887. He mortgaged the property in August 1887 and in September 1896 conveyed the houses to settle the debt to Clara Flora Harrison, widow, Balmain, and Ada Davidson, wife of George Russell Davidson of Balmain.¹⁵⁶ They were the daughters of the mortgagee Thomas Batty, a Balmain contractor, who died on 21 January 1895.¹⁵⁷

Mrs Harrison and Mrs Davidson settled No 12 on John Thomas Batty, contractor, Balmain, in March 1898; No 14 on Mary Ann Florence Hughson, wife of Malcolm Hughson, a Newtown merchant, in September 1896; and No 16 on Austin Barnard Batty, also a Balmain contractor, in February 1898.¹⁵⁸

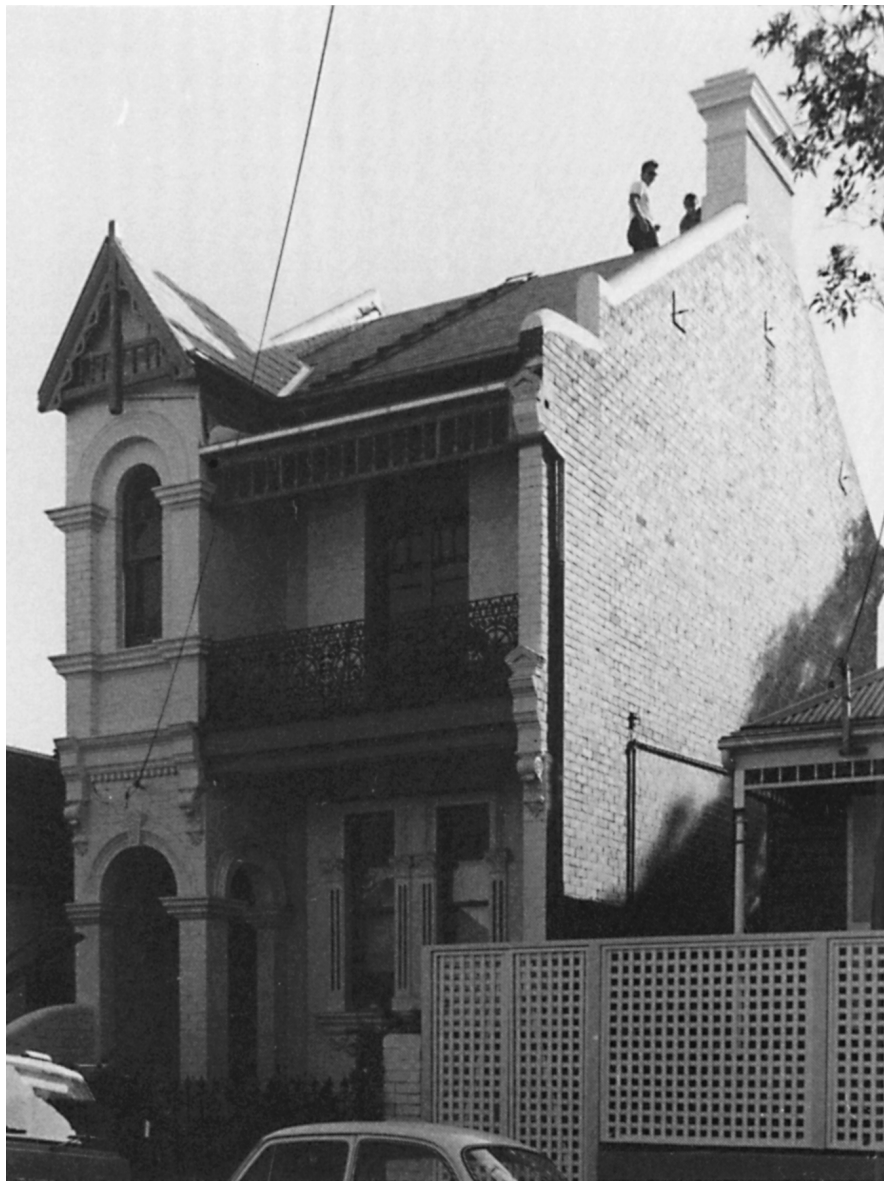
Minchall lived in No 16 from 1885 to 1892, when he was listed as an accountant but the house was not listed in 1893-95. Mrs Harrison and Mrs Dawson let No 16 to M J O'Brien in 1896-98. Austin Batty, the next owner, continued O'Brien's tenancy to 1899 then let the house to Mrs Margaret Foiler (Foyler) in 1900-03; Patrick Cherry, 1904-05; Mrs Patrick Cherry, 1906-10; and Francis B Cherry in 1911-12.

The two Battys and Mrs Hughson sold Nos 12-16 to David Drennan, gentleman, Balmain and his wife Helen Isabel in December 1912.¹⁵⁹ The Drennans continued Francis B Cherry's tenancy to 1913 and then let to Thomas J Allen, 1914; Mrs Annie Dignum, 1915; Henry Dent, 1916; not listed 1917; George F Conway, 1918; not listed 1919-20; and Patrick J Brown, 1921-26; and Norman Marshall, 1927-1928.

The couple sold Nos 12-16 in November 1929 to Louis Alexander of Bondi who let No 16 to John Irvine in 1929-32.¹⁶⁰ He died on 30 June 1941 and No 16 was inherited in March 1949 by Roy Alexander, painter, Coogee.¹⁶¹ Roy Alexander sold No 16 to new owners who were probably the tenants.¹⁶²

Description

The square-coping flat-top parapet has round-top upstands with decorative facing. Flat-top firewall projections are plain-faced above large coved and moulded corbels which have a triglyph-like face motif. A boldly moulded cornice runs between these projections. Round-top convex firewalls contain the verandah which is roofed with convex corrugated iron. The verandah firewall projections have tooled patterns supported by consoles which have a striking spiral face moulding. These consoles are repeated at the verandah-beam

**Windermere****9 Stephen Street, 1904**

Built by Benjamin and Mary Bolton, the house is a fine example of the eclectic and popular use of the Victorian Italianate carried over into the Federation period. The Italianate quality can be seen in the asymmetrical composition, the projecting wing striving to be seen as a tower and the stilted windows. The weatherboard No 7, built by Frederick William Perry in 1856-57, is at right.

(Solomon Mitchell)

level. Firewall edges are set back for the height of the lower storey and this causes the lower-verandah arched recesses to be narrower than the upper. The upper verandah has the original cast-iron railing, fringes and brackets.

All surfaces are stuccoed. No 16 is wider than Nos 12-14 and this allows two pairs of French doors with rectangular transom lights to be placed in straight-headed openings on the upper verandah. The large single lower-verandah box-frame window has a semicircular head with the wall surface lined out in imitation of a plain archivolt. The top sash is semicircular and the sill is square and unbracketed. The semicircular doorway has similar decoration and a semicircular transom light.

No 16 is almost intact and is a good example of the Victorian Filigree style.

4.35 CROMWELL TERRACE**14 Ann Street (35)**

Built by Minchall in 1885, No 14 was let to George Goring, engineer, in 1885; then Robert Shelton, 1886; William Nesbit, draper, 1887-90; John Griffiths, baker, 1891-96; William Bennett, 1897-98; Charles Taylor, 1899; Thomas Cameron, 1900-01; Herbert R Marriner, 1902-14; Mil-lee Patton, 1915; John Summerbell, 1916; John Gordon, 1917; Mrs Julia G Gordon, 1918; Frederick J Oughton, 1919-22; Samuel Spencer, 1923-30; and Bernard Brennan, 1931-32. Like No 16 No 14 was sold by Louis Alexander's estate on a separate lot in June 1977.¹⁶³

Description

No 14 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 16 but the upper verandah has one pair of French doors only.

4.36 CROMWELL TERRACE

12 Ann Street (36)

Also built by Minchall in 1885, No 12's tenants were: Samuel Henman, 1885; Peter James, clerk, 1886; Charles Cox, baker, 1887-92; not listed 1893-95; J Brumfield, 1896-97; not listed 1898; Emanuel Gershon, 1899-1900; William Young, 1901; Cornelius McNamara, shipwright, 1902; Andrew Hawthorn, 1903; John Shaw, 1904-06; Mrs David Morgan, 1907-12; David Morgan, 1913; Thomas Stewart, 1914; William Minton, 1915; John Gill, 1916; Joseph Riley, 1917; James Drennan, 1918-19; Joseph Steain, 1920-26; not listed 1927-28; William J Endycott, 1929; Robert Douglas, 1930; and Thomas McGuire, 1931-32.

No 12 had the same fate as No 16 until it was sold separately to Cecil Alexander, estate agent, Bellevue Hill, in March 1949. In August 1949 he sold probably to the tenant.¹⁶⁴

Description

No 12 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 16 but the upper verandah has only one pair of French doors.

Lot 32

Balmain tinsplate worker Augustus Richard Hollebone bought lot 32 from Young early in 1853.¹⁶⁵ Hollebone operated Balmain's first post office in a Darling Street shop from 1 July 1853 but the location is not known.¹⁶⁶ Lot 32 was to receive five houses.

4.37 DETACHED HOUSE

5 Stephen Street (37)

Unable to complete the terms of his purchase from Young, Hollebone sold to a licensed shipping master, Joseph Taylor, in October 1853.¹⁶⁷ Taylor sold to a Sydney yeoman, Robert Grigg, in March 1854 and he lived there until the end of 1859.¹⁶⁸ In 1854-59 Grigg built a stone house near the southern border of the Stephen Street portion, leaving the land at the corner with Gladstone Street free for development. A judgement against Grigg for debt caused the house to be auctioned on 28 December 1859 when James Kensey, dealer, became the highest bidder.¹⁶⁹ He lived there until 1872. James's son, shipwright Eli Kensey, was there in 1874-93.

James Kensey [Kinsey], labourer, and his wife [Elizabeth] Ann[e] (née Peechey) arrived at Sydney on the *Constitution* on 27 May 1855.¹⁷⁰ They were both aged 39 and with them came their 20-year-old son John, also a labourer, Rosetta described as a housemaid (17 years), Eli (8), Sophia (5) and George (2). It seems that the family left Albury, Herefordshire, because of John's tuberculosis. The next child Elizabeth Safety was born at Balmain on 14 July 1855. Neither James, nor Elizabeth, could read and write but this did not deter James from opening a general store at 220 Darling Street in 1860. It is

possible that John, who could read, helped with business matters. John married Bridget Callaghan and they lived in Broadstairs Street (Colgate Avenue) from 1867 where he died on 26 November 1877. Eli Kensey married Hannah Ashby at Sydney on 1 August 1868 and is remembered as carrying the flag in Salvation Army marches.¹⁷¹ As well as John (known as Jack who was to marry Sarah Alice Bolton, see 4.32), Walter, was born to Eli and Hannah on 13 October 1878 at Stephen Street.¹⁷²

In July 1893 James Kensey sold No 5 to his son George, bootmaker, but Eli remained there until 1896.¹⁷³ George married Maria Burton and had a shoemaker's shop at 220 Darling Street. He let No 5 to Edward Brunton, 1897-98; Henry Buckley, 1898-1900; not listed 1901; William Wilson, 1902; George Fennell, 1903-04; John Torrington, 1905; Henry Wensley, 1906; Mrs Ada Mackel, 1907; Henry Farrell, 1908-11; and Mrs Lily Norleth, 1912.

There are no further listings after 1912 and the house seems to have been demolished. The Board of Water Supply and Sewerage had bought it from George Kensey in August 1912 to erect a main sewer vent and depot.¹⁷⁴

Description

The site is now a Sydney Water Board Depot.

4.38 DETACHED HOUSE

3 Stephen Street (38)

On the Gladstone Street corner, James Kensey built the one-storey weatherboard detached house between 1859 and 1870. Early occupants are not known but Kensey let to George Pashley in 1870; Henry Wallpole Hollebone, boot closer, 1872; not known, 1874-78; George Booth, shipwright, 1879-92; and William Bennett, 1893-94.

James Kensey died on 26 March 1894 and left the house to Elizabeth Ann.¹⁷⁵ She died on 23 February 1895 and at the auction on 16 March 1895, George Kensey became the owner.¹⁷⁶ He let the house to W Vincent, 1895; William Hodder, 1896; Miss J Boyle, dressmaker, 1897; Peter McCallum, 1898; Thomas O'Brien, 1899; Nelson McNally, 1900; James Corbet, 1901; James Mitchell, boilermaker, 1902-05; James Dudgeon, 1906-07; Paul Bennett, 1908-16; not listed, 1917-18; and William Todhunter, 1919-22.

George Kensey sold No 3 on a separate lot to Norman Ashton Lingard, a Balmain labourer, in October 1921.¹⁷⁷ He lived there in 1923-32. In July 1936 Lingard agreed to sell to Margaret, wife of William Power, painter, Double Bay, and after he died on 9 June 1938, the sale was effected in April 1939.¹⁷⁸ Mrs Power died on 22 May 1978 and her estate sold in June 1979.¹⁷⁹

Description

The medium-pitch corrugated iron hipped roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Concave corrugated iron covers the hipped verandah roof



3 Stephen Street, 1859-70

Built by James Kensey on the corner with Gladstone Street, the house is a simple and utilitarian version of Victorian Georgian.
(Bruce Crosson)

which is supported on flat timber posts set on the street alignment. Walls are of weatherboard in which the straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light above a dentillated transom. On either side of the doorway a straight-headed box-frame window has rectangular sashes and a plain sill. Openings have plain architraves.

No 3 is a simple and utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

4.39 DETACHED HOUSE

16 Gladstone Street (39)

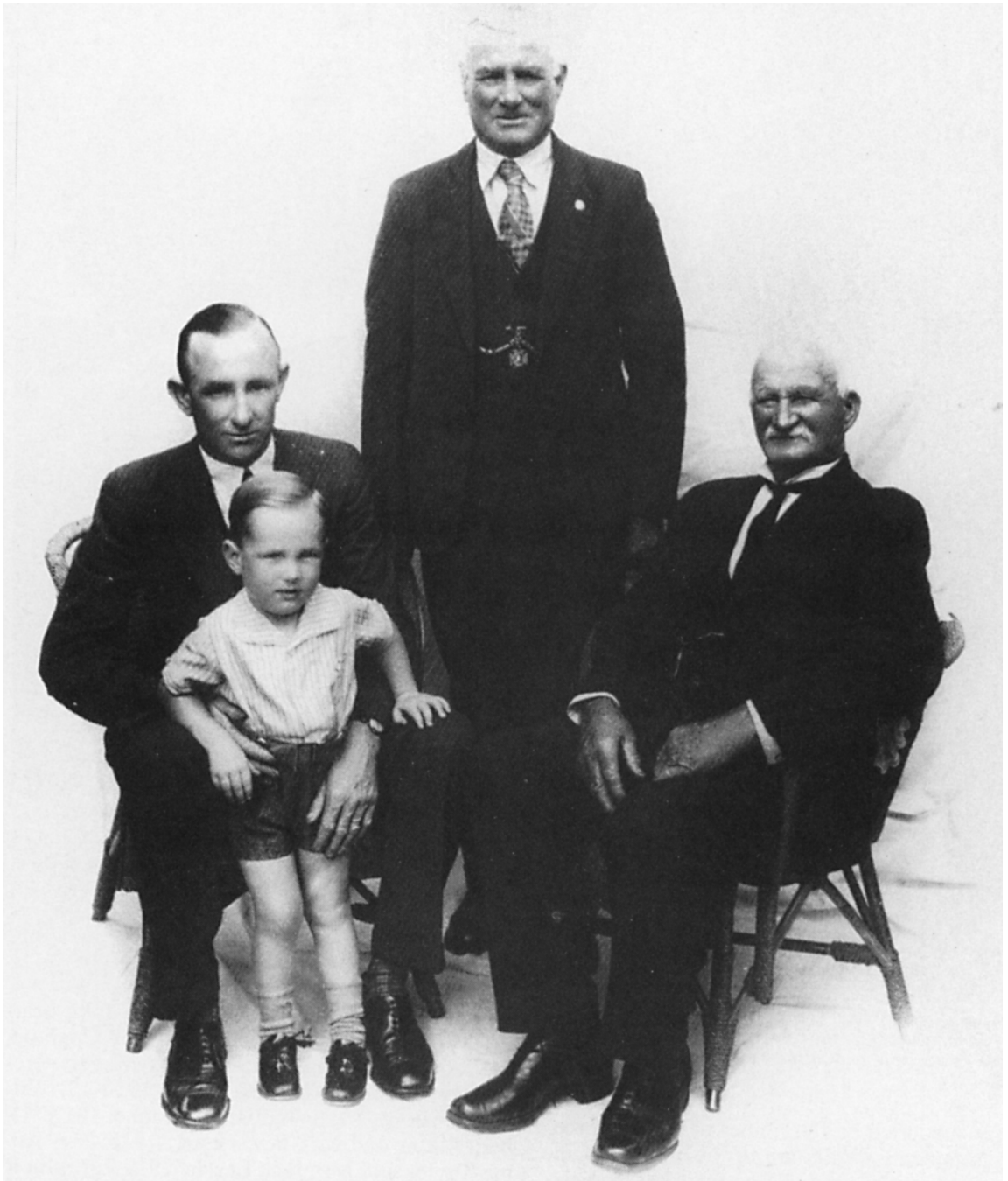
James Kensey also built a weatherboard detached cottage in about 1879. He let the house to Henry Thompson, shipwright, in 1879; James W Palmer, confectioner, 1881-82; Thomas E Atkins, carpenter, 1883-84; not listed 1895; James Kensey himself, 1886-88; William Bennet, compositor, 1889; and James Anderson, 1890-99. George Kensey acquired the house at the auction

on 16 March 1895.¹⁸⁰ He let it to John Storey,¹⁸¹ boilermaker, 1900-04; Thomas Oughton, 1905-06; John Casey, 1907; Mrs Maggie McGauley, 1908-09; Charles Horns, 1910-15; William Custone, 1916; William Vanstone, 1917; Albert Atkins and Mrs Jane Lester, 1918; Mrs Annie Taylor and Mrs Jane Lester, 1919-20; John R Lushman, 1921-22; Edwin Walkley, 1923; and William Fraser, 1924.

George Kensey sold No 16, separately from 3 Stephen Street, in March 1925 to John and Sarah Alice Kensey.¹⁸² The Kenseys continued William Frazer's tenancy to 1929; then E H Seamin, 1930; and Herbert Boler, 1931-32. Sarah Alice Kensey sold the house in August 1954 to John Benjamin Lester, plumber, 7 Stephen Street.¹⁸³ He sold to Rudolph Bombala, plumber, 10 Ann Street, Balmain, and his wife Doreen May in May 1961.¹⁸⁴ In December 1968 the Bombalas sold No 16 to the tenant.¹⁸⁵

Description

The medium-pitch concrete tile roof has a hipped-end to the street. The same material covers



Four Generations of Kenseys in 1935

Seated at right is shipwright Eli, known as "Old Stocking", standing at centre is his son John, a bootmaker and later a painter and decorator (known as Jack), then seated at left is Eli's grandson, Norman Bolton, who is holding Eli's great-grandson Geoffrey William.

(Courtesy of G W Kensey)

the hipped verandah roof which is supported on timber posts. The upper storey is possibly not original but the extension at the side is a later addition. Walls are of weatherboard. French doors with a rectangular transom light open to the upper verandah. The upper box-frame window has rectangular sashes. The window and door arrangement of the lower storey is the same as the upper level. All openings are straight-headed and have moulded architraves.

**4.40 DETACHED HOUSE
18 Gladstone Street (40)**

Robert Grigg sold the Ann Street portion of lot 32 to carpenter William Hall of Balmain in August 1855.¹⁸⁶ Although early occupants are not known, Hall probably built the one-storey weatherboard cottage soon after. He died on 7 May 1868, probably at No 18, and left the land to his widow Margaret.¹⁸⁷ She sold that part of the land facing Gladstone Street to Philip Brady, a Balmain labourer, in August 1868.¹⁸⁸ He had been living there with Peter Brady, labourer, from about 1865 and they were there until 1881.

Brady let No 18 to George E Frazer, 1882; Richard, Feagan, shipwright, and T R McLellan, master mariner, 1882-83; T R McLellan continued, 1884; not listed 1885; Henry Johnson, gro-

cer, 1886; not listed 1887; William Bennet, compositor, 1888; Henry Stokes, compositor, 1889-91; and James McMillan, 1892.

After Philip Brady died on 2 July 1892 No 18 passed to his widow Catherine.¹⁸⁹ She let to F Wymark, 1893; not listed 1894-95; Peter Brady, 1896; W Howatson, 1897-98; and John H Carr, 1899. Mrs Brady died on 12 August 1899 and her son Philip Edward inherited but he died on 13 July 1900.¹⁹⁰ No 18 passed to his sister Catherine, wife of Frederick Madden, labourer, Balmain.¹⁹¹ John H Carr continued to 1901.

Catherine Madden sold to Thomas Kinsley, verger, Balmain, in May 1901, and he sold to a Balmain labourer, Denis McGrath, in November 1902.¹⁹² Matthew Sullivan, engineer, had been the tenant in 1902 but McGrath moved and was there until 1916 when he let No 18 to John Purcell who was there until 1918. McGrath died on 12 January 1918 and the house passed to his widow Bridget and she lived there from 1919 until her death on 8 October 1924.¹⁹³ She left the house to John Joseph McGrath, a Balmain fireman, and he lived there in 1925.¹⁹⁴ He let the house to William J Robertson in 1926 and Leonard Baart in 1927-28.

In September 1928 J J McGrath sold to Balmain boilermaker Alfred James Munro who lived there until 1938.¹⁹⁵ He sold to Charles Alfred Walter, ship's steward, Balmain, and his wife Ethel Elizabeth.¹⁹⁶ Mrs Walter died on 30 July 1944 and her husband on 17 June 1958.¹⁹⁷ His estate sold No 18 in November 1959.¹⁹⁸

Description

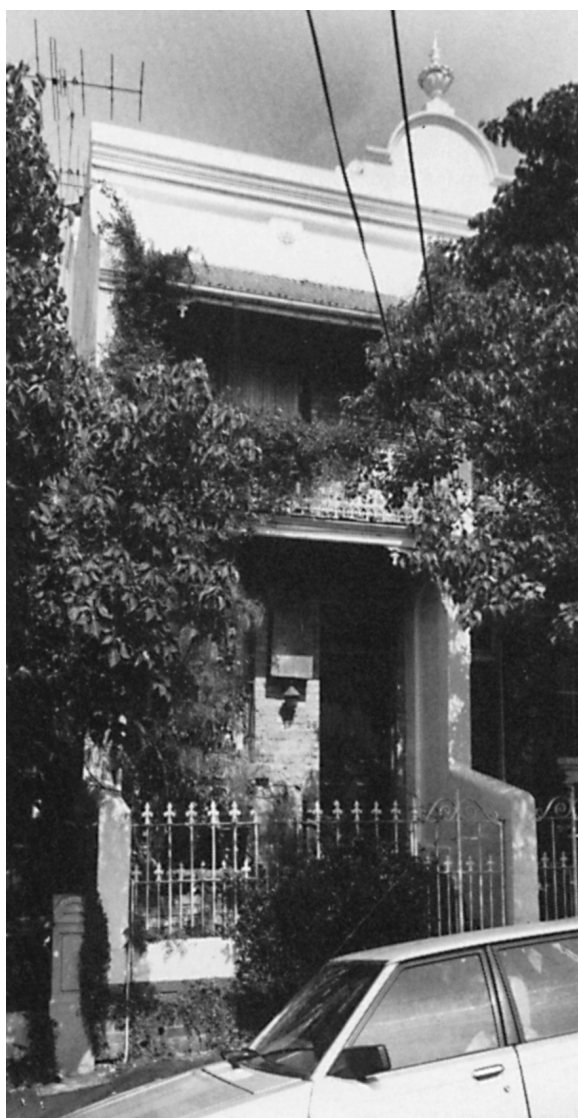
The medium-pitch hipped roof of corrugated iron has the ridge parallel to the street. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof which is supported by square timber posts. Weatherboard walls contain the central doorway which has no transom light. A large box-frame window on either side of the door has a top sash with two semicircular panes and a plain sill. All openings are straight-headed and have moulded architraves. No 18 is a simple and utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

4.41 ARDNADREEN COTTAGE

10 Ann Street (41)

Mrs Hall sold the remaining part of lot 32 facing Ann Street, separately from 18 Gladstone Street, to James Hilton, warehouseman of Duke Street, in July 1870.¹⁹⁹ He sold to coachman Michael George Brennan, Balmain, in July 1871.²⁰⁰ Brennan built the one-storey weatherboard detached house near the southern boundary by 1883.

No 10 became Ardnadreen Cottage when plasterer George D Orchard was there in 1883-87. John Rae, the Balmain Colliery manager, was the next tenant in 1888; then Ambrose Dickson, letter carrier, 1889-91; James Hadden, blacksmith, 1892; Robert Waddell, 1893; not listed 1894; Thomas Wiseman, 1894; John Rae again, 1896-



29 Stephen Street, 1881, E H Buchanan
Edward Harman Buchanan designed Nos 27-29 for Mrs Catherine O'Brien in 1881. By effective use of stucco moulding, the narrow houses appear larger than they actually are. The semicircular pediment, topped with an urn, increases the height thereby making the houses more imposing.

Buchanan was Mayor of Balmain in 1888-89 and was also the architect of the Town Hall. On 8 November 1887 he accepted the tender of John Williams, North Shore, for £4,000, and the foundation stone was laid on 14 January 1888. The Town Hall was completed on 25 August 1888. (See Leichhardt Hist J 15, pp 3-6)

(Bruce Crosson)

1902; John Barnes, 1903-04; not listed 1905; Henrick Iveson, 1906-10; Walter Pont, 1911-13; and not listed 1914. Ernest Brennan lived there in 1915-19; Mrs Eva Walker, 1920; Ernest Brennan, 1921-22; and Mrs Elsie Brennan, 1923-32. After Michael Brennan's death in about 1933 the house passed to Catherine Isabella Reilly, wife of William Reilly, farmer, Molong.²⁰¹ After her death on 21 August 1943 the house was sold by her husband to Betty Alice Murphy, wife of George Murphy, electrical fitter, Marrickville.²⁰² Mrs Murphy sold to Mrs F L J Fraser of Bowral who sold probably to the tenant in September 1956.²⁰³

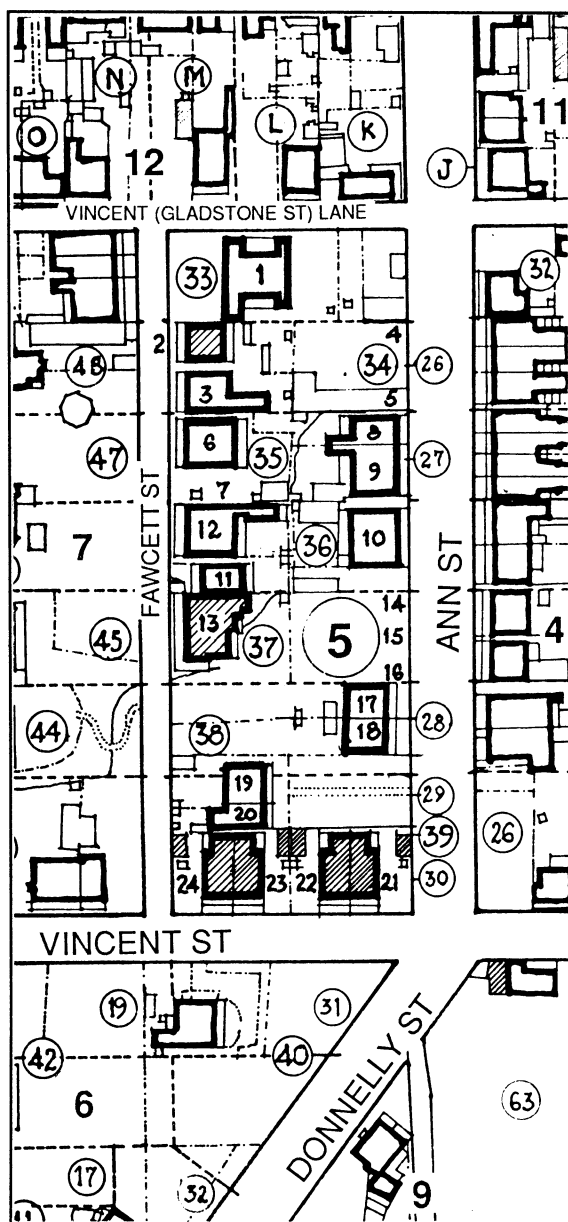
Description

The medium-pitch hipped roof of corrugated iron has the ridge parallel to the street. The straight corrugated iron verandah roof is supported by square timber posts. Walls are of weatherboard and contain the off-centre doorway and rectangular transom light. A large box-

frame window on either side of the door has rectangular sashes and a plain sill. All openings are straight-headed and have moulded architraves. The extension at the side is a later addition. No 10 is a simple and utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

FIGURE 3: SECTION 5
A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	No	BUILT
Gladstone St South Side			
1	Mount Millick Cottage	20	1853-55
Fawcett Street East Side			
2	First house		1858-60
	Detached (second) house	2	1872
3	Detached house	4	c1869
Ann Street West Side			
4	Detached house	7	1923
5	Detached house	9	1923
Fawcett Street East Side			
6	Detached house	6	1860
7	Terrace-type house	8	1902
Ann Street West Side			
8	Attached house	11	1860-69
9	Attached house	13	1860-69
10	Detached house	15	1857-63
Fawcett Street East Side			
11	Detached house	12	1858
12	Bruntcliffe Cottage	10	1876
13	First house		1857
	Detached house	14	1892
Ann Street West Side			
14	Terrace house	17	1897
15	Terrace house	19	1897
16	Terrace house	21	1898
17	Attached house	23	1855-57
18	Attached house	25	1855-57
19	Attached house	27A	1860-62
20	Attached house	27B	1860-62
Vincent Street North Side			
21	Terrace house	21	1894
22	Terrace house	23	1894
23	Terrace house	25	1896
24	Terrace house	27	1896



SECTION 5

YOUNG'S LOTS 33-39

ANN STREET

WEST SIDE

(GLADSTONE STREET TO VINCENT STREET)

FAWCETT STREET

EAST SIDE

(GLADSTONE STREET TO VINCENT STREET)

GLADSTONE STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(ANN STREET TO FAWCETT STREET)

VINCENT STREET

NORTH SIDE

(ANN STREET TO FAWCETT STREET)

A service lane, to be called Fawcett Street, separated Sections 5 and 6. In this regard the Sections resembled Sections 2 and 3 and so were not as dense as Section 4. Twenty-four buildings were to be constructed on Section 5 up to 1987.

Lot 33

5.01 MOUNT MILLICK COTTAGE

20 Gladstone Street (1)

James Ewan of Balmain bought lot 33 in August 1853.¹ William Manning, the Sydney solicitor, had contracted to buy the lot from Young for £75 which he paid but accepted a further £75 from Ewan.² Ewan built a large weatherboard detached house between 1853 and 1855 and lived there. He had mortgaged the house with Young, then in England, in August 1853 and on Ewan's default Young sold in March 1855 to Michael Hyland, settler, Village of St Ann, Sydney.³ Hyland allowed Ewan to live there for a time.⁴

Early occupants of Mount Millick Cottage, so-called in 1870-87, cannot be determined but it was let to William Earle, John Cherry and Miss Cherry, dressmaker, 1870; not identifiable, 1872-78; Patrick Hiney, engineer, and John Papineau, 1879; Patrick Hiney and John W Breakwell, engineer, 1881; Mrs Julia Hunt, 1882; Mrs Aylott and Patrick Cherry, 1883-84; and Albert Balchin, 1885-87.⁵

Michael Hyland died on 13 June 1879 and his widow Ann on 6 April 1887.⁶ Not listed in 1888-90, No 20 housed Michael's son Matthias Hyland, the Balmain publican, in 1891-93; Frederick Stedman, 1894-97; and Stedman with Matthias A Hyland, 1898-1901.⁷

The Hyland family sold the house to Catherine, wife of Thomas Barlow Rhodes, blacksmith, Curtis Road, in July 1901.⁸ Rhodes died at the house on 4 March 1927 and Mrs Rhodes lived

there until her death on 30 July 1937.⁹ The family sold the house in September 1964 and it was demolished in 1965.¹⁰

Description

No 20 has been replaced by a two-storey block of face-brick home-units with car parking below.

Lot 34 = Lot 26 (Manning)

Four houses were to be built on lot 34. Sir William Montague Manning (1811-1895), barrister and politician, bought Young's lots 34, 35, 38, 39 in Section 5; 40-42, Section 6; 44-49, Section 7; 54, 55, 57, 58, Section 8; and L-O, Section 12 which he sold as lots 1-32 between 1853 and 1869.¹¹ Young was then in England and, no doubt, was happy to accept a bulk purchase.¹²

Manning, a member of the Lincoln's Inn bar, arrived at Sydney in *City of Edinburgh* on 31 August 1837 and was soon appointed magistrate and chairman of the Quarter Sessions. He became solicitor-general in 1844 and in 1848-49 sat on the Supreme Court bench. He acquired large areas of real estate, was nominated for the Legislative Council in 1851, and elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1856 where he became attorney-general. Becoming a QC in 1857, he took his family to England where he was knighted in 1858.¹³

He returned to Sydney in 1859 and advised the governor on the separation of Queensland. In 1861 he entered the Legislative Council and from 1863 was counsel for the AMP Society. In 1868, as president of the Sydney Sailor's Home, he invited the Duke of Edinburgh to picnic at Clontarf and was standing beside him when the Duke was shot. He claimed that he saved the Duke's life by diving for the assassin's pistol.

In 1876 he became a puisne judge of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor of the University of Sydney in 1878 where, in 1881, he gained the admission of women to all university privileges. Manning House was named in tribute to him. Appointed KCMG in 1892, he died at Edgecliff on 27 February 1895.

5.02 DETACHED HOUSE

2 Fawcett Street (2)

Despite the arrangement between Young and Manning, no conveyance was registered. They sold lot 34 (Manning's lot 26) to Leopold Theodore Jung, baker, Balmain, in March 1858 for £175.¹⁴ Jung immediately sold the Fawcett Street portion of lot 34 to Hermann Hevers, a Balmain bricklayer.¹⁵ He built a brick detached cottage (rear of No 2) well back from Fawcett Street between 1858 and was first listed there in 1860. In February 1862 he sold to Leonard Butler, postman, Balmain.¹⁶ Butler lived there until he sold to John Howard, boatbuilder, and William Morrison, engineer, both of Balmain, in April 1869.¹⁷

In 1872 John and Sarah Howard seem to have built a new one-storey weatherboard detached house in front of Hevers' old house. They lived there until about 1878 but let the house to Adam F Sim, carpenter, 1879; Henry Boyd, boiler-maker, 1881-86; Vincent Boyd, bootmaker, 1887-88; not listed 1889; E Millard, 1890-95; Frederick Petersen, 1896; Patrick Maher, 1897-98; and Arthur Langtry from 1899 to 1932.

John Howard died at Balmain on 23 March 1894 and the property passed to Sarah.¹⁸ After Sarah's death on 31 May 1937 her estate sold No 2 in December of that year.¹⁹

Description

The medium-pitch terracotta tile roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Straight corrugated iron covers the hipped verandah roof which is supported by flat timber posts. Rusticated weatherboard walls contain the straight-headed central doorway with rectangular transom light. On either side of the doorway is a straight-headed box-frame window with rectangular sashes, plain sill and moulded architraves.

No 2 is an extremely utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

5.03 DETACHED HOUSE

4 Fawcett Street (3)

The land was not divided in two until March 1888. John and Sarah Howard had the northern part and No 2, while John's sister Martha Elizabeth, William Morrison's wife, received the southern.²⁰ In about 1869 William and Martha had built a one-storey weatherboard detached house with attic on their part of the land and were still there when their son William Edmund James was born on 22 October.²¹

The Morrisons let the house to Alfred T Olive, lettercarrier, in 1881-84; not listed 1885; Thomas Davis, shipwright, 1886-87; Alexander Brown, shipwright, 1888-90; William Bennett, compositor, with William Bennett senior, 1891-92; C G Graham, 1893; not listed 1894-96; William Woof, 1897-99; Alexander G Mackie, 1900-03; and Patrick Callen, shipwright, 1904-12.

The Morrisons were living at Blacktown, where William was an engineer, and in May 1912 Martha sold No 4 to Patrick Callen and his wife Mary Ann.²² The Callens continued to live there but Patrick died in about 1921.²³ Mary Ann remained and died there on 31 December 1925 and her spinster daughter, Mary Clotilde, continued until 1927.²⁴ Douglas Matthews was listed there in 1926; Henry Kobeck, 1928; C J Doran, 1929; and P McDermott, 1930-32. Mary Clotilde sold the house in April 1960.²⁵

Description

The steep slate roof with tall brick chimney has a high gable with plain bargeboards to the street. The unhipped concave corrugated iron verandah roof is supported by square timber posts. A tall

straight-headed box-frame window in the gable has rectangular sashes with the top pane finished as a semicircle. Architraves are moulded and the sill plain. The splayed weatherboard wall has the straight-headed entry doorway with rectangular transom light and a straight-headed box-frame window with rectangular sashes and plain sill.

5.04 DETACHED HOUSE

7 Ann Street (4)

Leopold Jung used the Ann Street portion for his bakery horses and built weatherboard stables on the southern boundary in about 1858.²⁶ After his death on 30 September 1892 his family sold the stables to Leslie Robert Rhodes, a Balmain builder, in November 1921.²⁷ He built a one-storey weatherboard detached house on the open northern portion in 1923 and Cecil Rhodes occupied it until at least 1932. Leslie Robert Rhodes sold No 7 separately in November 1964.²⁸

Description

The medium-pitch roof has a street-facing gable with plain bargeboards. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof which sits on square posts with cast-iron brackets. Rusticated weatherboard walls have a straight-headed box-frame window with rectangular sashes, plain architraves and sill. The doorway is straight-headed and has a rectangular transom light and plain architraves.

5.05 DETACHED HOUSE

9 Ann Street (5)

The stables on the southern portion of Jung's land had been let to Frederick Foyler from at least 1915 but he left when Leslie Robert Rhodes bought the site in 1921.²⁹ Rhodes also built a one-storey weatherboard detached house in 1923. He let the house to John Halliday in 1923-24; George Thompson, 1925; George White, 1926; Mrs A English, 1927; John Blackburn, 1928-29; and W Elliott, 1930-32. Rhodes sold No 9 separately in March 1959 to the tenant.³⁰

Description

Recently altered, No 9 was similar to No 7.

Lot 35 = Lot 27 (Manning)

Benjamin Maggs, quarryman, Balmain, bought lot 35 from Young and Manning in May 1860. The late date could suggest that he had been quarrying the land under licence from the owners.³¹ Lot 35 was to receive four houses.

5.06 DETACHED HOUSE

6 Fawcett Street (6)

Maggs built a one-storey stone detached house and lived there until 1867. With houses that he had built on the Ann Street portion, he sold No 6 in November 1869 to Thomas Cashman, a Balmain carpenter, who bought them for his wife Mary and their children.³² After Thomas Cash-

man's death, which occurred before April 1886, the houses became Mary's and when she died in about 1892, the children inherited.³³ They were Mary junior who married John George Harper, clerk Paddington; Matilda, wife of William Dashwood, engineer, Hamilton; Margaret, married to Thomas Joseph Harper, butcher, Paddington; and Francis, a builder of Bradford Street.³⁴

The occupants cannot be determined before P G Buckley, builder, was there in 1879; then John Harpur, butcher, 1881-82; Lawrence Cherry, bootmaker, 1883; T Withers, 1884; not listed 1885; William Dashwood, engineer and probably Matilda Cashman's husband, 1886-90; and William Dashwood and John Gough, 1891.

Mary Cashman junior sold her share to the others in November 1892 and they let the house to Charles Paterson, printer, 1892-1900.³⁵ The Cashman's sold to Balmain newsagent John Strong in January 1901.³⁶ He continued Charles Paterson's tenancy to 1921. Strong died on 1 May 1934 and his widow Margaret Sarah died on 28 June 1948.³⁷ The Strong family sold to a property company in October 1957.³⁸ The next owner sold No 6 separately to the tenant in May 1960.³⁹

Description

The medium-pitch concrete tile roof has the ridge parallel to the street. The good-quality stone walls are verandah-less but evidence of a straight verandah can be seen. The central straight-headed doorway has a pair of rectangular transom lights with margin glazing. A straight-headed box-frame window is placed on either side of the doorway and has six-pane sashes and a square and unbracketed sill. No 6 is an example of Victorian Georgian.

5.07 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

8 Fawcett Street (7)

Following the changes of ownership described in 6 Fawcett Street, Strong built a one-storey brick terrace-type house in 1902. He let the house to William Wagner in 1902-07; then Mrs Wagner, 1908; Arthur Terrill, 1909-10; William Riddick, 1911; David Massey, 1912-23; James Wilson, 1924-25; William Poulton, 1926; and Maurice G Allard, 1927-32.

No 8 was sold separately in August 1958, probably to the tenant.⁴⁰

Description

The medium-pitch corrugated iron roof has the ridge parallel to the street. The verandah of straight corrugated iron is supported on the verandah firewalls which do not rise above the roof. Firewalls have plain-face projecting ends with ogee curved corbels and customary arched recesses. The segmental-headed box-frame window has rectangular sashes and square sills with moulded nosings. No 8 has minimal Victorian-period classically derived detailing.

5.08 ATTACHED HOUSE

11 Ann Street (8)

The one-storey stone house attached to No 13 was built by Maggs between 1860 and 1869 but occupants of the house cannot be determined for this period. The Cashmans bought the house as outlined in 6 Fawcett Street.⁴¹ Mrs Mary Cashman lived in No 11 in 1870-87. Then her children let it to F H Chegwidgen, tailor, in 1888; not listed 1889; George Roberts, 1890-91; and Ellen Whitfield, 1892. Francis Cashman was next in 1893-95 and later tenants were: F Pape in 1896; Henry Roberts, 1897; John Carr, 1898; William Downes, 1899; and W M Townsend, 1900.

Not listed in 1901, the house was bought by John Strong with the Fawcett Street land in January.⁴² He let it to F T Saxelby in 1902; not listed 1903; Alfred H Makin, 1904; George Fairburn, 1905; Mrs Holmes, 1906; Frederick Davis, 1907; not listed 1908; William Lawrence, 1909-13; Herbert W Evans, 1914-15; William Wardrobe, 1916-18; Patrick J Brown, 1919-20; William Fulton, 1921-25; Thomas Boylan, 1926-27; John Halliday, 1928-29; David Bland junior, 1930; and Charles Laurence, 1931-32.

The Strong family sold the house in October 1958 and the new owners sold to a development company.⁴³ The company sold No 11 separately in June 1964 to the tenant.⁴⁴

Description

The medium-pitch narrow-eave concrete tile roof has the ridge parallel to the street and is shared with No 13. The unhipped straight concrete tile verandah roof is supported on square timber posts. There are no firewalls but the large chimney rises from the dividing wall separating No 11 from No 13. Walls are of good stonework and contain a straight-headed box-frame window with rectangular sashes and a square unbracketed sill. The doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom light.

No 11 is a simple and utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

5.09 ATTACHED HOUSE

13 Ann Street (9)

Built by Maggs between 1860 and 1869, the early occupants of the one-storey stone house are not known. With the same owners as No 11, later tenants of the house were: John Harpur, butcher, 1878-79; August Nordstrom, jeweller, 1881; Patrick Brady, 1882; not listed 1883-84; —Leishman and H Boyce, 1885; John Anderson, 1886; not listed 1887; Emanuel Gershon, ironmonger, 1888; not listed 1889; John Griffiths, baker, 1890; Alex Crombie, carpenter, 1891; not listed 1892; —Duncan, 1893; Charles Patterson, 1894; not listed 1895; W McMaster, 1896; not listed 1897; Dennis McGrath, 1898; not listed 1899; Mrs A McCarthy, 1900; Harry Wran, 1901; Fred Barnes, 1902-03; not listed 1904; Thomas Hinshelwood, 1905; Captain Edward Balfour, 1906-



*Margaret Foyler, née McGinley
Died at Balmain 21 on September 1921.
(Courtesy of Marie & Josie McKeown)*

07; not listed 1908; Charles W Scott, 1909; not listed 1910; Mrs Jane Long, 1911-17; Roy Brown, 1918; Mrs Isabelle Brown, 1919-21; Gladstone S Shaw, 1922-24; Mrs E Wakefield, 1925; William Sinclair, 1926-29; and John Richards, 1930-32. No 13 had the same fate as No 11, being sold to the tenant in May 1966.⁴⁵

Description

The larger of the two houses, No 13 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 11 except that the straight-headed entry doorway with rectangular transom light is centrally located; and a straight-headed box-frame window is on either side of the doorway.

Lot 36

Three houses were built on lot 36. Stonemason William White bought lot 36 in June 1855 before Manning's subdivision.⁴⁶ Manning had an interest in the sale because White paid him £82.10.0 and Young £67.10.0.⁴⁷

5.10 DETACHED HOUSE

15 Ann Street (10)

White sold the Ann Street portion to Elizah Elisha Foyler, carpenter, Balmain, in December 1856.⁴⁸ Foyler built a one-storey stone detached house between 1857 and 1863, when he was first

listed there. He died on 9 November 1873, probably in the house, and No 15 passed to his son, William Elisha, also a carpenter.⁴⁹ The terms of his father's will decreed that William pay his mother Margaret five shillings per week during good health and seven-and-six-pence during illness.⁵⁰ Margaret née McGinley was born at Gortahawk, near Tory Island north-east Donegal, Ireland.⁵¹ She sold this annuity to William who lived at No 15 until 1894.⁵²

William mortgaged the land in December 1885 and when he defaulted the mortgagee sold to John Strong, newsagent, Balmain, in January 1895.⁵³ Not listed in 1895, Strong let the house to W T Hooworth in 1897-98; then not listed 1899; Mrs M Condill, 1900; David Morgan, 1901-06; Richard Fast, 1907; Frederick Gilbert, 1908-09; George Hughes and Mrs Charlotte Everingham, 1910-17; George Hughes, 1918; not listed 1919; Charles Johnson, 1920-25; and Mrs Rosetta Johnson, 1926 to 1932. After Strong's death, his family sold No 15 in July 1959. A later owner sold in November 1964 to the tenant.⁵⁴

Description

The medium-pitch narrow-eave corrugated iron roof has the ridge parallel to the street. The concave corrugated iron hipped verandah roof is supported on flat timber posts. Similar in character to No 13, No 15's walls are of good stonework and contain the central straight-headed entry doorway with a rectangular transom light. On either side of the doorway is a straight-headed opening which has louvre-shuttered French doors. No 15 is a simple and utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

5.11 DETACHED HOUSE

12 Fawcett Street (11)

William White sold the Fawcett Street portion of lot 36 to John Durbin, a Balmain quarryman, in July 1857.⁵⁵ In 1858 Durbin built a two-storey stone detached house on the southern part of the Fawcett Street portion of lot 36 in and lived there until he died on 9 July 1864.⁵⁶ Durbin left No 12 to his widow Margaret who by June 1865 had married Thomas Brown, bricklayer, Sydney.⁵⁷

The Browns at that time sold the house to a Sydney laundress, Catherine Cassion, and she sold to Cornelius Potts, a shipping contractor of Balmain, in October 1865.⁵⁸ Potts, later of Potts & Paul, ship chandlers, Lime Street, Sydney, was there until 1875. He sold to the manager of Mort's Dock, James Peter Franki, in September 1875.⁵⁹ Franki bought the property as an investment for his wife, Priscilla (née Scoles).⁶⁰

Franki let the house to John Charles Burless in 1879; then Joseph Brown, painter, 1881; William Steedman, plasterer, 1882; not listed 1883-85; Sydney Smith, clerk, 1886; William Joy, mariner, 1887-88; Mrs Taylor, 1889; Arthur Burns, 1890-92; not listed 1893-94; and Isaac Turk, 1895.



15 Ann Street, 1857-63

Built by carpenter Eliza Elisha Foyler, the stone house is a simple and utilitarian version of Victorian Georgian.

(Bruce Crosson)

George Stade Roe lived there from 1896 and in June 1922 he bought the house from Franki.⁶¹ Roe continued there until 1927 when he let the house to John Geddes in 1928-32. On his death on 13 March 1944, the house passed to his widow Mary.⁶² She died on 2 December 1945 and her son George William Stade Roe inherited and sold to Edward Rowland Briddick, police constable, Granville, in October 1949.⁶³ He sold No 12 to the tenants in June 1960.⁶⁴

Description

The stone house at the rear has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof with the ridge parallel to the street. The original verandah has been extended toward the street and the upper portion has a corrugated iron skillion roof and walls of timber shingles and casement windows. This upper portion, which obscures the window in the gable end of No 14, is supported on cast-iron grille columns. The lower storey is set back to form a verandah and the lower-level brick front

wall has a straight-headed entry doorway with rectangular transom light and a straight-headed casement window with rectangular sashes.

5.12 BRUNTCLIFFE COTTAGE

No 10 Fawcett Street (12)

Franki built the one-storey brick detached house on the north side of No 12 in 1876. Listed as Bruntcliffe Cottage in 1876-86, Franki let it to Nathan G Buttrey, mariner, in 1876-79; then William Morey, accountant, 1881-84; W J Spencer, journalist, 1885; George Ball, 1886; Otto Haussmann, commercial traveller, 1887-88; Charles Paterson, printer, 1889-91; R Doyle, stationer, 1892-95; Charles Kartzmann, 1896; B J Franklin, 1897-1903; Francis Hunt, 1906; and Stephen Davis, 1907-19; Archibald Craig junior, 1920; and James Bramble, 1921-22.

Priscilla Franki died on 17 June 1881 and No 10 reverted to her husband who sold it on a separate lot in October 1922 to James Campbell Niven.⁶⁵ He lived there until 1925 after which he let to Albert Lawrence, 1926-27, and Alf Sutton, 1928-32. Niven sold No 10 to Florence Lily Angelini, spinster, Rozelle, in October 1942.⁶⁶

Description

The medium-pitch concrete tile hipped roof has the ridge parallel to the street and is broken-backed to cover the verandah. Elegant cast-iron columns support the verandah but there is no other cast-iron. Sandstock brick walls seem not to have been painted and contain a central doorway which has a rectangular transom light under a brick straight-arch. French doors are placed under brick straight-arches on either side of the doorway and have pairs of rectangular transom lights. No 10 is a simplified version of the Victorian Georgian style.

Lot 37

Lot 37 had three houses built with a fourth on a portion of lot 36. Daniel Hall, a Sydney quarryman, bought lot 37A, fronting Ann Street, in October 1856 and paid Manning £75.⁶⁷ Another quarryman, William Blakey of Balmain, bought lot 37B, at Fawcett Street, for which he paid Young £75 in October 1856.⁶⁸

5.13 DETACHED HOUSE

14 Fawcett Street (13)

William Blakey built a stone house, possibly very similar to 12 Fawcett Street, on lot 37B in 1857. He lost the house through debt and it was bought by Daniel Hall, bricklayer, Balmain in September 1868.⁶⁹ The occupants are not known.

Captain John Greenway Punch bought the old house in January 1876.⁷⁰ Punch lived at Bayview, 7 Fawcett Street, and when his wife Mary died on 28 August 1889 it seems that Punch did not wish to remain in the house which he sold in February 1890.⁷¹

Punch seems to have demolished old No 14 and built a new and larger one-storey stone detached house which he occupied certainly in 1892 and possibly before.⁷²

Punch lived there until he sold to Balmain engineer John Pitt Rugg in May 1898.⁷³ Rugg lived there until his death on 1 June 1922.⁷⁴ His wife Elizabeth Eleanor received the house and died there on 13 November 1923.⁷⁵ Her son Walter James Rugg, engineer, Penshurst and daughter Elizabeth Eleanor junior, wife of Balmain painter and docker William Yeo, inherited the house.⁷⁶ Mrs Yeo bought her brother's share and lived there until at least 1932.⁷⁷ Mrs Yeo sold the house in September 1960 and the purchasers still owned the house in 1987.⁷⁸

Description

The moderately steep narrow-eave roof of corrugated iron has the ridge parallel to the street and is hipped to return at the south side. Each stone gable wall has one small window, the northern one is obscured by the front addition to No 12 but the southern has a label mould similar to the front entry doorway. The verandah has convex corrugated iron and is supported by square posts

with cast-iron fringes and brackets but the cast-iron balustrade has a timber handrail. The good stonework has a central straight-headed doorway with an unusual stone label mould and rectangular transom light. On either side of the doorway a large box-frame window with six-pane sashes has a square unbracketed sill. On the southern verandah, which is partly enclosed, a straight-headed opening has a pair of French doors. No 14 is Federation Filigree in style.

5.14 TERRACE HOUSE

17 Ann Street (14)

The late development of lot 37A and the occupation of its owner Daniel Hall suggest that the land could have been used for quarrying sandstone. The Foylers of 15 Ann Street acquired lot 37A next door as follows: Daniel Hall, quarryman and bricklayer had sold it to Moses Slater, a Sydney landholder, in October 1857 and he sold to Arthur Gabriel Gregory and Henry Wellings, both Balmain painters, in May 1862.⁷⁹ They sold to Elizabeth Elisha Foyler in December 1864.⁸⁰ Lot 37A was part of William Elisha Foyler's mortgage (see 5.10) and it was acquired by John Strong along with 15 Ann Street.⁸¹

On lot 37A, and the portion between it and No 15, Strong built Nos 17-19 a one-storey terrace of two brick houses in 1897 and the similar free-standing No 21. A passage runs along the northern boundary of No 17 and a similar passage separates Nos 19-21.

Strong let No 17 to John McGregor in 1897; Charles Toby, 1898; George Milley, 1899; R Johnson, 1900-02; Spiro Vizles, 1903; William F Barnes, 1904; James H Flack, 1905-06; H J Formby, 1907; Charles Brown, 1908; Mrs Fearnley, 1909; Albert Munter, 1910; Lionel Wells, 1911-14; Josiah Smith, 1915-16; not listed 1917; Mrs Maude Smith, 1918-30; not listed 1931-32.

The Strong family sold No 17 to Robert Le-roy Conway, milk receiver, Balmain, along with No 19 in October 1956.⁸² He created a separate lot for No 17 in March 1973.⁸³

Description

The low-pitch concrete tile hipped roof has the ridge parallel to the street and is shared with No 19. The wide eaves have a moulded fascia but the protruding, shaped brackets are the dominant feature. The brackets return on the northern side above the service passage. Main firewalls are not visible.

A straight concrete tile hipped roof covers the verandah which has a plain fascia and is supported on heavy timber brackets. The end walls of the verandah read as firewalls and have the expected arched recesses. The box-frame window is straight-headed and has rectangular sashes above a square unbracketed sill. The recessed doorway is straight-headed and has a rectangular transom light. No 17 has some Victorian- and some Federation-period detail.



14 Fawcett Street, 1892

Captain J G Punch built the house on the site of an older cottage constructed by quarryman William Blakey in 1857. (Solomon Mitchell)

5.15 TERRACE HOUSE

19 Ann Street (15)

Built by Strong in 1897, No 19 was let to Mrs F Barnes in 1899-1900; F Barnes and John Green, 1900-01; Spiro Vizles and Hugh Spence, 1902; Arnold Burke and Samuel Hayman, 1903; Samuel Clark and Samuel Hayman, 1904; Arnold Kurtz and Samuel Hayman, 1905; Mrs Mary Johnson, dressmaker, 1906-12; John O'Shea, 1913-16; Benjamin Larkin, 1917-30 and not listed 1930-32. No 19 had the same fate as No 17.⁸⁴

Description

No 19 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 17 but the brackets are on the south side and a straight corrugated iron hipped roof covers the verandah.

5.16 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

21 Ann Street (16)

John Strong built the one-storey terrace-type house in 1898. Almost identical with Nos 17-19, No 21 was separated from the other two houses by a service passage. Strong let No 21 to C J Fox in 1898; Mrs F Hayden, 1899-1900; not listed 1901-05; John Handley, 1906; Thomas Stogdon, 1907-09; Frederick Blanks, 1910; and Peter Taylor, 1911-1932.

The Strong family sold No 21 in September 1958 to the tenants.⁸⁵

Description

No 21 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 17 except that a straight corrugated iron hipped roof covers the verandah; and the southern firewall has a bold plain-face projection and is supported on a moulded corbel featuring a deep cove with four vertical grooves.

Lots 38–39 = 28–30 (Manning)

The story of development on Young's lots 38–39 is better understood by the way in which they were resubdivided by Manning. Accordingly, Manning's numbering system will be used hereafter in this section. The residual topography of Manning's lots 29–30, which contain eight houses, indicates that quarrying could have occurred.

Lot 28 (Manning)

John Lynch, a Sydney fireman, bought Manning's lot 28 from Young and Manning in July 1855 for £145.⁸⁶ The lot extended from Ann Street to Fawcett Street and was to receive two houses.

5.17 ATTACHED HOUSE

23 Ann Street (17)

Lynch built No 25, a one-storey weatherboard house, by July 1857.⁸⁷ He mortgaged the property in July 1861 to Robert David FitzGerald I, Balmain.⁸⁸ Lynch probably used this money to build the second weatherboard cottage, No 23 attached to No 25, and borrowed from FitzGerald I again in January 1865.⁸⁹ Lynch defaulted in March 1868 and in April FitzGerald I sold both houses to Robert David FitzGerald II of Balmain.⁹⁰ He let No 23 to John Kenny in 1870 but conveyed both to his sister Katherine Olivia in July 1872.⁹¹

Miss FitzGerald's are the only early tenants that can be determined. She let No 23 to Mrs Christina Watters in 1872; then George Watters, draper, 1874; indeterminable, 1875–76; Stephen Gleadall, 1878–79; Peter McIlroy, engineer, 1881; Christian Watters, 1882; Thomas Walters, 1883–84; J T Jackson, 1885–86; John Piggott, painter, 1887–88; Edward Collins, clerk, 1889–90; and Samuel Brough, carpenter, 1891–1902.

In May 1903 the houses passed to Mary Ann Gordon, spinster, Balmain, a daughter of Rev T A Gordon and Eliza Bell, née FitzGerald, who was a sister of Robert David II and who had a life interest in the property.⁹²

Miss Gordon continued Samuel Brough's tenancy until 1908 and let the house to Albert Goldsmith, 1909; James Wigmore, 1910–13; Mrs Cecelia Wigmore, 1914; not listed 1915–16; Mrs Annie Johnson, 1917; Andrew A Axelson, 1918–21; not listed 1922; and Mrs M Dwyer, 1923–32.

Hannah Paget and Eliza Bell, spinster daughters of Robert David FitzGerald II, then living at Hunter's Hill had an interest in the estate of Mary Ann Gordon.⁹³ On her death in about 1930 the Misses FitzGerald became the owners.⁹⁴ After the deaths of the sisters the family sold No 23 on a separate lot in March 1953.⁹⁵

Description

The moderately steep corrugated iron roof has the ridge parallel to the street and is shared with No 25. Straight corrugated iron covers the ver-

andah which is supported on square posts. The house has a later brick front and later windows. Before alteration, No 23 was probably a simple and utilitarian version of Victorian Georgian.

5.18 ATTACHED HOUSE

25 Ann Street (18)

Built by John Lynch by 1857, known tenants of No 25 were: Alexander Davie, engineer, in 1870; indeterminable, 1872–76; William A French, engineer, 1878–84; Mrs S Woodhart, 1885–86; Gordon Waters, compositor, 1887–88; William A French, 1889; Robert Cain, 1890; Robert Cowan, carpenter, 1891–1913; William Illidge, 1914; Thomas Jones, 1915; not listed 1916–19; James P Sproston, 1920; George A Cottome, 1921; not listed 1922; Mrs Mary Piper, 1923–28; Vin W McGreal, 1929; and Alexander Leach, 1930–32. Following the same chain of title as 23 Ann Street the FitzGerald family sold No 25 in May 1956.⁹⁶

Description

No 25 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 23 but the front of the house is obscured by a later enclosed verandah.

Lot 29 (Manning)

William Rayment Reeks, plasterer, Balmain, purchased Manning's lot 29 from Young and Manning in August 1860 for £100.⁹⁷ The late date supports the hypothesis that the land had been quarried. Lot 29 received two houses.

William Rayment (or Raymond) Reeks, was baptised at Colliers End, Standon, Hertfordshire on 3 February 1833.⁹⁸ William's father James Reeks was a shoemaker and his mother was Elizabeth Conler. His future wife Amelia Mary (known as Mary) Wells was born at Prittlewell Essex in about 1834. Jonathon Brand Wells, labourer, was her father, and her mother, Sarah Davies. William and Mary were married at St Pancras, near London, on 21 December 1857.

After arriving at Sydney, Eliza Jane was born at Balmain, probably at No 27A Ann Street, on 5 October 1858, then Rhoda (born 1860, died 1866); Sarah Ann (born 1862, died 1866); Raymond (Rayment) William (born 1864), James Jonathon (born 1867), George (born 1869, died 1869), and Thomas Ebenezer (born 1870).⁹⁹

5.19 ATTACHED HOUSE

27A Ann Street (19)

William Rayment Reeks built two one-storey attached brick cottages (27A–27B, now one house 27 Ann St), across the full width of lot 29 before 1862.¹⁰⁰ The family seem to have lived in the northern house from 1862 until William's death on 2 January 1870, aged 36.¹⁰¹ Mrs Reeks was there in 1870–72 but the house was not listed in 1874–75.¹⁰² She let it to Donald Gunn, shipwright, in 1876–79 but returned in 1881. Not listed in 1882, the house was let by Mrs Reeks to

Edward Collins, clerk, in 1883-84; then Edward Tuckwell, carpenter, 1885; Thomas Campbell, blacksmith, 1886; John E Aggar, commercial traveller, 1887-88; and Donald Taylor, jeweller, 1889. Rayment Reeks was there in 1890-91; Thomas Moore, shipwright, 1892; Thomas Moore, shipwright, 1892; Charles W Sherman; 1893; not listed 1894-95; and Rayment Reeks again, 1896-1906.

Mary Reeks died there on 27 May 1906 and the property passed to her children.¹⁰³ Her son Rayment continued there until 1911 and then daughter Elizabeth Reeks in 1912-15. The family let the house to Mrs Kate Johnson in 1916; then Fanny Douglas, 1917; John Erickson, 1918-22; and Frank East, 1923-26.

Nos 27A-27B became 27 Ann Street from 1924. Not listed in 1927-30; then James Johnson, 1931-32. In June 1935 the Reeks family transferred No 27 to Richard Geoffrey Conley, clerk, Drummoyne.¹⁰⁴ He sold it in April 1955 as a single house to Ruby Josephine Day, spinster, Balmain, who was probably the tenant.¹⁰⁵

Description

The medium-pitch corrugated iron roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah. Entry to what was No 27A is through a pair of French doors with a large box-frame window on either side which have six-pane rectangular sashes. A single doorway leads to what was No 27B. On the south side of this doorway is a box-frame window matching the others. The house is a simple, utilitarian version of the Victorian Georgian style.

5.20 ATTACHED HOUSE

27B Ann Street (20)

Built by Reeks before 1862, the southern house was home to Richard Reeks in 1868. Samuel Sparkes in 1878-79 was the next identifiable tenant; then James Colt, waiter and publican, 1881-83; not listed 1884; W Wilkie, 1885; Robert B Cowan, joiner, 1886-88; Mrs Drake, 1889-91; William Curtin, engineer, 1892; Thomas Sloan, 1893; not listed 1894-99; and Joseph Lycel, 1900. Mrs Reeks lived there in 1901-05; then not listed 1906-11; Mrs Jessie O'Shea 1912; Claude B Odman, 1913; Charles Hill, 1918; Alfred Thompson, 1919-20; and Mrs Florence Haurd, 1921-23. No 27B had the same fate as No 27A.¹⁰⁶

Description

No 27B, with No 27A, is now one house No 27.

Lot 30 (Manning)

William Rayment Reeks also bought Manning's lot 30 from Young and Manning in December 1868 for £100. Four houses were to be built on the lot in the mid-1890s. Again the shape of the land indicates that it could have been quarried for building stone.

5.21 TERRACE HOUSE

21 Vincent Street (21)

Mary Reeks built Nos 21-23, a terrace of two brick two-storey houses, in 1894. The house had W Anderson in 1896-97; not listed 1898; Frederick Breeding, 1899; Walter Hebblewhite, 1900-02; not listed 1903; Walter Howatson, 1904-05; and not listed 1906. Eliza Jane Reeks lived there in 1907-11; then William Briggs, 1912-14; Lionel E Wells, 1915-18; and Henry W Roberts, 1919-32.

Following the same chain of ownership as 27A Ann Street, No 21 was sold separately in September 1963.¹⁰⁷

Description

The medium-pitch corrugated iron roof has the ridge parallel to the street. A large chimney with mouldings rises from the centre of the roof. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof which has a cast-iron fringe and railing on the upper level. There are no main firewalls visible. The verandah bullnose round-top firewalls have upper projections with flat tops and prominently grooved faces above moulded corbels. The grooved motif is featured on the remainder of the upper storey edge of the firewall. Because the edge of the lower level is set back below a moulded corbel, this upper leading edge reads as the projection for the lower storey. The lower edge also features the grooved motif. The firewalls have arched recesses that indicate that a further house was to be built on the eastern side: the increased height of the upper firewall projection confirms this. Walls are of stucco.

Upper-level French doors with rectangular transom light sit in a straight-headed opening. On the lower verandah a pair of straight-headed box-frame windows is separated by a pier above a continuous and boldly moulded sill which has shell-like brackets. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light above a dentilated transom. No 21 is Federation Filigree.

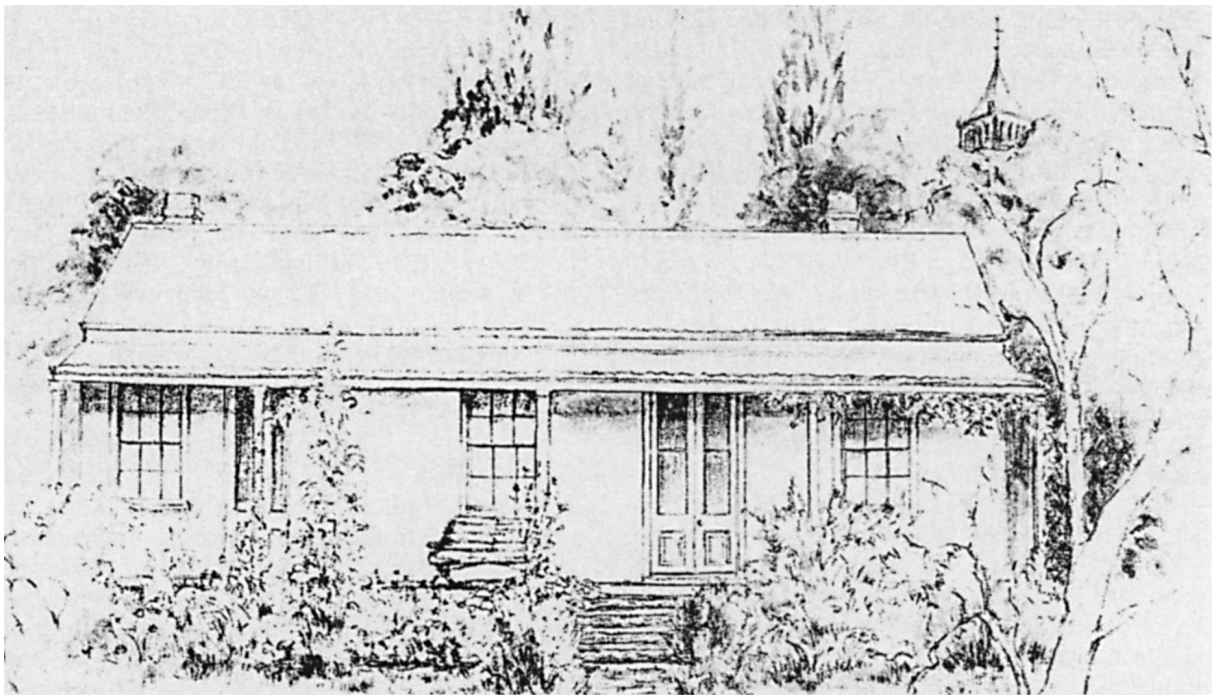
5.22 TERRACE HOUSE

23 Vincent Street (22)

Built by Mrs Reeks in 1894, No 23 had Charles Sproule, 1894; Charles Sproule and T G Kensey, 1895; Peter McCallum and T G Kensey, 1896; Peter McCallum, 1897; George Phegan, 1898-99; David McCredie, 1900-01; John Sweeney, 1902; John L Green, 1903-04; John Baird, 1905-06; W Frazer, 1907; Matthew Robinson, 1908-10; Mark Estella, 1911-14; W H Funnell, 1915; James H Flack, 1916-20; Thomas O'Connor, 1921-22; Arthur Brown, 1923-29; not listed 1930; and C Warpigian, 1931-32. In July 1977 No 23 was disposed of in the same way as No 21.¹⁰⁸

Description

No 23 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 21 but a further house was to be built on the western side.



27 Ann Street, 1858-1862
Built by William Rayment Reeks as two attached houses
(Nos 27A-27B), the two became one in about 1924.
(D Kingston, Sydney's Hidden Charms, 1987, p98)

5.23 TERRACE HOUSE
25 Vincent Street (23)

In 1896 Mary Reeks built a second terrace of two brick two-storey houses, Nos 25-27. In No 25 was G Shoeman in 1896; then W D Jackson, 1897; William McCredie, 1898-1904; not listed 1906; William J Franklin, 1907-16; James E Edwards, 1917; James J Flood, 1918-25; Ernest C Graham, 1926; Mrs Nellie Davis, 1927-28; Frederick P Russell, 1929; Mrs A N Anderson, 1930; and not listed 1931-32. No 25 was sold on a separate lot in September 1963.¹⁰⁹

Description

No 25 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 21 but a further house was to be built on the eastern side.

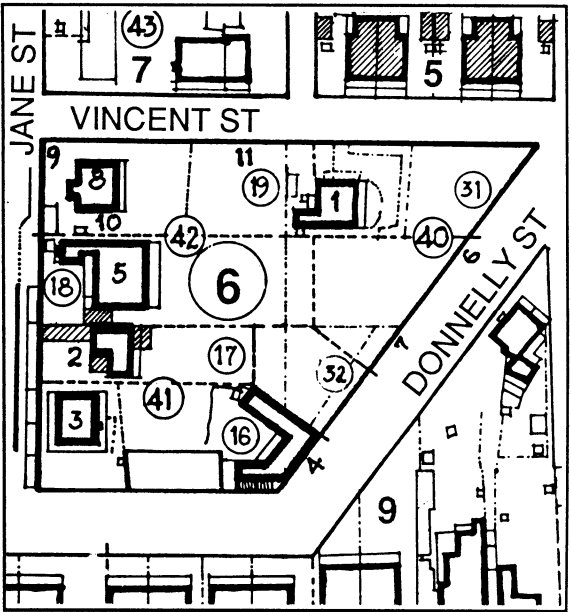
5.24 House
27 Vincent Street (24)

Also built by Mary Reeks in 1896, No 27 had Joshua Clift, 1897; James K Ramsay, 1898; Joshua Clift, 1899-1902; George Middleton, 1903; Niels Larsen, 1904-12; Martin Morris, 1913; Mrs Johanna Anderson, 1914-15; John Anderson, 1916; and Niels Larsen, 1917-32. No 27 was also sold on a separate lot in September 1963.¹¹⁰

Description

No 27 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 21 but the arched recesses indicate that a further house was expected to be built on the western side.

FIGURE 4: SECTION 6 A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION			
KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	No	BUILT
Vincent Street North Side			
1	Marian Cottage	16	1875
8	First detached house	18	1868
11	Second detached house	18	1911
Jane Street East Side			
2	Detached house	26	1876
3	Detached house	28	1883
5	Noumea House	24	1872-74
9	Detached house	20	1904
10	Attached house	22	1916
Donnelly St North Side			
4	The Winery	13	1885
6	Detached house	9	1951
7	Detached house	11	c1950



SECTION 6

YOUNG'S LOTS 40–42

VINCENT STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(DONNELLY STREET TO JANE STREET)

JANE STREET

EAST SIDE

(VINCENT STREET TO DONNELLY STREET)

DONNELLY STREET

NORTH SIDE

(VINCENT STREET TO JANE STREET)

John Edye Manning & George Foster Wise purchased lots 40-42 (= Manning lots 16-18, 31, 32) for £200 from Young and Manning in October 1869 at the same time as lots 57 and 58.¹ Manning's subdivision took a little more notice of the rough nature of the terrain and irregular shape of the land bounded by Jane, Vincent and Donnelly Streets. Young's subdivision had a lane, which would have been the extension of Fawcett Street, ending at the boundary between lots 41 and 42. Manning's subdivision abolished the lane. J E Manning & Wise subdivided Manning's lots 16, 17 and 32 to lots 1-5 (see Figure 5).²

Development on Young's lots 40-42 is better understood by the way they were resubdivided by Manning.³ Accordingly, Manning's lot-numbering system is used for this section. Six original buildings were built on Section 6, two of which were demolished and five later constructed. One of these later buildings has been replaced.

Lot 31 (Manning)

One house was to be built on Manning's lot 31.

6.01 MARIAN COTTAGE

16 Vincent Street (1)

J E Manning & Wise sold the northern portion of Young's lot 40 (= Manning lot 31) to George Russell, a Balmain engineer, in July 1874, for £150.⁴ He built the weatherboard detached Marian Cottage, probably named after his wife Mary Ann, in 1875. The house was set on the rocky site with its verandah facing east. The Russells lived there until George died on 24 April 1923.⁵

Mrs Russell continued to live there but died on 9 November 1928.⁶ Not listed in 1929-30, No 16 housed George Briggs in 1931-32. After Mrs Russell's death, No 16 passed to the Public Trustee who sold it in May 1929 to John Lems, furniture dealer, Balmain.⁷ He sold to Colin Flowerdew, a Balmain estate agent, seven days later.⁸

Bridget Harris, wife of George Harris, conductor, Balmain, bought it from Flowerdew in November 1946.⁹ A Sydney telephone technician, and his wife were the next owners in September 1957.¹⁰ No 16 was next sold in October 1961 and was probably demolished in the late 1960s.¹¹

Description

No 16 has been replaced by a brick home-units.

Lots 16-17 (Manning)

Three houses were to be built on lots 16-17.

6.02 DETACHED HOUSE

26 Jane Street (2)

The Jane Street portion of Young's lot 41 was divided into Manning's lots 16-17 but, for reasons of topography, J E Manning & Wise resubdivided to three unequal lots 1-3.¹² James Calder, mariner, Balmain, bought lot 1 (= the northern part of Manning's lot 17) in April 1876 for £70.19.0 and soon built a one-storey weatherboard detached house.¹³ He lived there in 1876-82. While mate of *Elore Kelle*, he sold the house to Robert Grant, merchant, Sydney, in January 1879.¹⁴ Not listed in 1883-85, Grant let the house to Robert Stephens, shipwright, in 1886; then Archibald Blair, delivery clerk, 1887-88; and Mrs Morris, 1889.

Grant sold to Donnelly Fisher, a Sydney solicitor, in January 1890.¹⁵ Fisher let No 26 to James Albi, photo engraver, and Mrs Albi, music teacher, in 1890-91; Alfred Orton, draper, 1892; C Fraser, 1893; not listed 1894; James Murray, 1895; Henry Thackray, 1896; John Keep, 1897-99; Herbert Worsley, JP, 1900-02; not listed 1903; Robert Robertson, 1904-05; J C Curran, 1906-07; not listed 1908; and James McPherson Clow, electrician, 1909-14.

Fisher sold to Clow in November 1914.¹⁶ After active service with the A I F, he returned to live there until 1928 but let the house to William Hood, 1929-31.¹⁷ Clow died at Balmain on 5 August 1942 and his widow Sylvia Emily sold the house to Lavinia Greenhill Macdonald, a Balmain widow, in October 1942.¹⁸ The house remained in the Macdonald family until June 1971.¹⁹

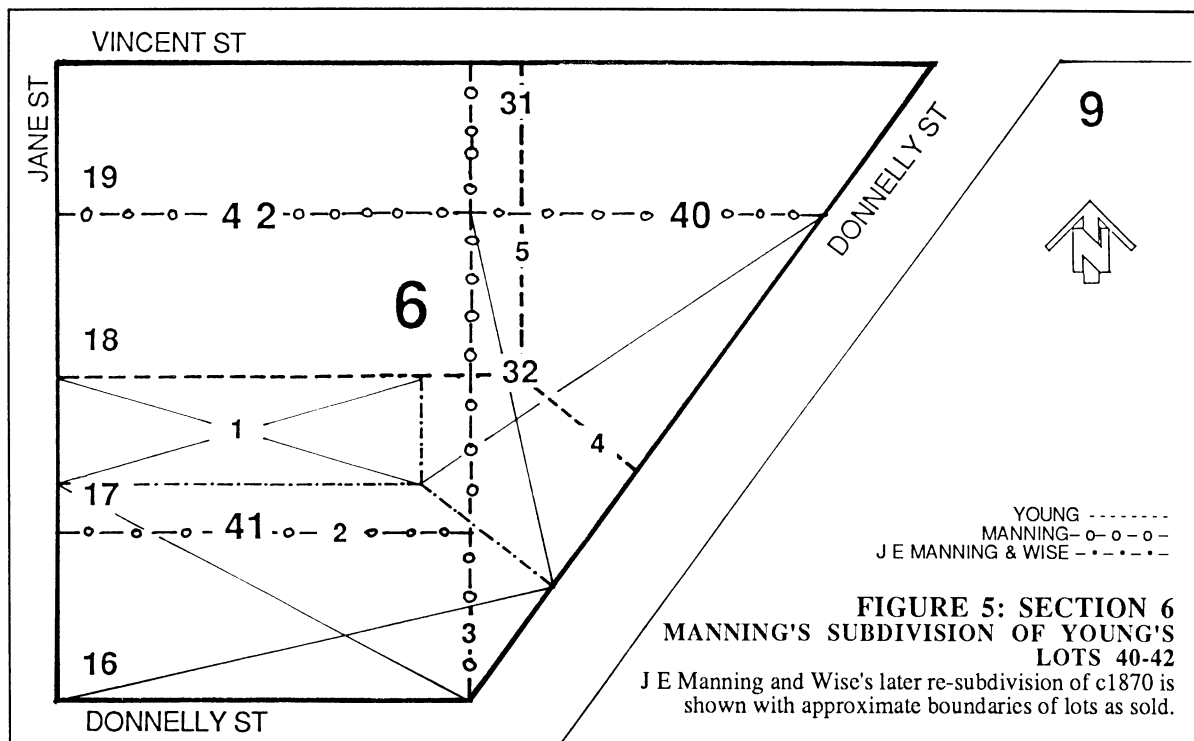
Description

The medium-pitch asbestos shingle hipped roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah which has been extended and has a porch with a street-facing gable. The verandah has been enclosed.

6.03 DETACHED HOUSE

28 Jane Street (3)

J E Manning & Wise's lots 2-3 (= Manning's lot 16 and the southern part of lot 17 plus the corner triangle of lot 32) were bought for £250 from J E Manning & Wise by Bridget O'Rourke, spinster of Donnelly Street, in June 1882.²⁰



She mortgaged the Jane Street part to build a one-storey weatherboard detached house with basement in 1883.²¹ Daniel O'Rourke, the first occupant, lived there until 1886 but Miss O'Rourke let it to Thomas Joseph McWilliam in 1887-92; C H Beaver, 1893-95; Henry Roberts, 1896-98; John Chadwick, 1899-1908; Michael F Loundar, 1909; and Mrs Annie Gregory, 1910. Miss O'Rourke died on 4 February 1911 and left the house to Robina Chadwick, spinster, Balmain.²² Miss Chadwick continued Mrs Gregory's tenancy to 1914; then Frederick Goodwin, 1915; John Lunn, 1916; Thomas Hunter, 1917; and Albert S Wheeler, 1918. In September 1920 Miss Chadwick sold to Mary Florence Riley, a Sydney spinster, who let the house to Thomas Spencer, in 1919-28.²³

In May 1928 Mary Florence White, née Riley, of Burnley, Victoria, sold to Harry Nelson, gentleman, Narrabeen.²⁴ He sold to Marie Emily Prescott, wife of Arthur Prescott, clerk, Dulwich Hill, in September 1928.²⁵ Mrs Prescott let the house to James Kemp in 1929 and A E Long, 1930-32. After her death on 5 August 1945, her estate sold No 28 to Robert Yarham, process worker, Rozelle, in March 1950.²⁶

Description

The steep corrugated iron hipped roof has the ridge parallel to Jane Street. Tall corbelled brick chimneys stand above the roof. A verandah roofed with straight corrugated iron is hipped to run around three sides of the house. The verandah sits on timber posts with later timber railings. Walls are of beaded, splayed weatherboards. On the upper level facing Jane Street are two box-frame windows with rectangular sashes above plain sills. The verandah doorway has a rectangular transom light. Two pairs of French doors

give access to the Donnelly Street upper level but the lower has two larger pairs. All openings are straight-headed and have moulded architraves.

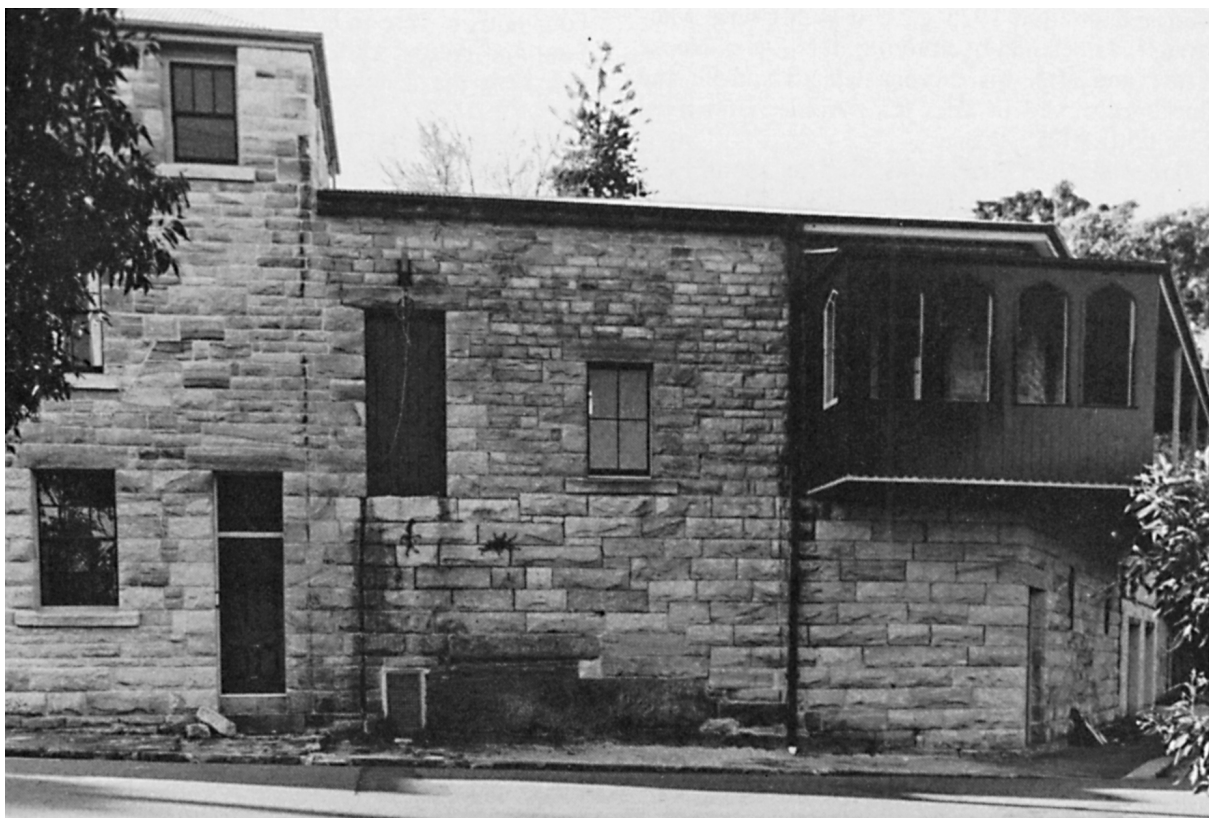
6.04 THE WINERY

13 Donnelly Street (4)

The Donnelly Street corner portion of J E Manning & Wise's lots 2-3, was sold by Bridget O'Rourke to William Barraclough, engineer, Balmain, in March 1883.²⁷ In 1885 he built an unusual detached house of one and two storeys that gained, by recent local legend, the name The Winery. There is no evidence that the building, or the site, ever had that name, or was used for producing or cellaring wine. It seems certain, however, that the stone for building was quarried from the site. Barraclough was a specialist engineer, being listed in 1885-94 as a mathematical instrument maker.

Barraclough died there on 27 July 1895 and Mary, his widow, on 20 December 1912.²⁸ Her estate sold the property to Thomas Edward Jesson of Rose Bay in July 1920.²⁹ After Mrs Barraclough's death, her estate let the house to Mrs Emily Spendelow and Miss Bessie South, in 1913; then John Ryan, 1914; Robert Webster, 1915; and William Brinson, 1916-24.

Thomas Jesson died on 8 August 1923 and in February 1924 his widow Clara sold to George Falle Ahier, motor launch driver, Balmain.³⁰ He continued the tenancy of William Brinson to 1929 and then let the house to James Kemp in 1930-32. Ahier died on 11 October 1932 and left the house to Florence Lorraine Brinson, an Eastwood spinster.³¹ She married Frank Wilson Barnett, analytical chemist, and in March 1947 sold No 13 to Peter Edward Howell, labourer, Balmain, and his wife Nancy Lorraine.³²



13 Donnelly Street, 1885

Local legend calls this house The Winery. There is no indication that wine was ever produced or stored there, however. The stone for building was probably quarried on the site.

(Solomon Mitchell)

Description

The ridges of the medium-pitch narrow-eave corrugated iron roof follow both alignments of Donnelly Street. A stuccoed chimney with mouldings is seen above the roof. The original cantilever verandah was rebuilt during the 1990 renovation and the metal railing and decoration were completed during that period. Walls are of stone and the Donnelly Street south facade has been given an upper storey and a pyramid-roof tower. On the Donnelly Street south lower level in openings that originally were bricked up, five box-frame windows with six-pane sashes above square unbracketed sills have been installed. The Donnelly Street east upper level has two box-frame windows with six-pane sashes but the lower level has the entry door without transom light and two windows with fixed sashes. An extension of the upper part of this facade has recent French doors and sidelights.

Lots 18, 32 (Manning)

The southern portion of lot 42 (= Manning's lot 18), the southern portion of Young's lot 40 (= the northern part of Manning's lot 32 = northern part of J E Manning & Wise's lots 4-5) and some of the Donnelly Street part of Young's lot 41 (=

the central part of Manning's lot 32 = southern part of J E Manning & Wise's lots 4-5), but not including a small triangle at the bend in Donnelly Street (= the Donnelly Street corner part of Manning's lot 32 = corner part of J E Manning & Wise's lots 2 and 3), became one allotment for 75 years. The land was to yield three houses.

6.05 NOUMEA HOUSE

24 Jane Street (5)

In April 1872 Captain Michael Fitzsimons of Balmain bought the southern portion of lot 42 (= Manning's lot 18) for £100 from Young and Manning, and J E Manning & Wise.³³ The captain built a one-storey brick detached family home with attic but died on 13 April 1874 and left the house to his widow Catherine.³⁴ It was listed as Noumea House in 1886-94. She died there on 24 March 1907.³⁵

Mrs Fitzsimons' surviving children were: James Archer (or Arthur), former manager, Port Jackson Co-op Steamship Co Ltd, Balmain; Mary (married Richard Maxwell Morris, gentleman, Balmain, on 11 September 1882); Catherine Jane, spinster, Balmain; Hannah (married Sydney Henry Gainsford, later clerk, Victoria Barracks, 8 January 1902); and John, assistant general secretary of the Citizens Life Assurance Co Ltd, Balmain (in 1900).³⁶ John, after living with his mother, moved to London and bought the others' shares in Noumea House and its furniture in December 1907.³⁷ In 1907-09 John's sister Mary Morris lived at Noumea House.

In October 1909 James Archer Fitzsimons, JP, then a clerk of Balmain, bought the house from John and in June 1925 gave it to his wife Margaret.³⁸ James had been living in Noumea House before and after his mother's death and he and Margaret moved in after his purchase and lived there until 1925.

James Archer Fitzsimons died in about 1925 and Margaret let the house to Miss Mary Cosgrove in 1926-27 and to Mrs A Lowden, 1928.³⁹ Margaret returned to live in the house in 1929 and was still there in 1932. By 1930 John had died.⁴⁰ Margaret sold to Chester Childers Chambers, retired public servant, Balmain, in May 1943.⁴¹ Chambers sold to Andrew Brown, retired, Paddington, in April 1945 and he sold in July 1946 to Dorothy Isabel, wife of Neil Morrison, a Balmain plumber.⁴² She sold No 24 in November 1950 and the new owner created a separate allotment for No 24 in August 1960.⁴³

Description

The steep concrete tile roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Tall stuccoed corbelled chimneys and a dormer rise from the roof. Two straight-headed windows with square unbracketed sills are set in each of the gables which have plain bargeboards. Straight corrugated iron covers the hip-ped verandah roof. The verandah is enclosed and is fronted by a recent carport.

Occupying a plan shape that is shown on the 1886 Detail Survey, the cement rendered projecting front wing has a metal deck roof and later windows. When built No 24 was probably Victorian Georgian in style.

6.06 DETACHED HOUSE

9 Donnelly Street (6)

In August 1876 Catherine Fitzsimons bought J E Manning & Wise's lots 4-5 (part of Manning's lot 32), for £170.⁴⁴ Margaret, James Archer Fitzsimons' widow, bought lots 4-5 from Catherine's estate in May 1930.⁴⁵

The land passed to a new owner in November 1950 in the same way as No 24 Jane Street.⁴⁶ A one-storey timber-framed detached house was built in about 1951. The next owner sold to a development company in September 1961 and No 9 was sold separately in January 1966.⁴⁷

Description

No 9 has asbestos-cement sheeted walls under a terracotta tile roof.

6.07 DETACHED HOUSE

11 Donnelly Street (7)

The land had the same fate as No 9. A two-storey brick detached house was built in the 1950s and was sold separately in January 1966.⁴⁸

Description

The house has brick and cement rendered walls.

Lot 19 (Manning)

Four houses were to be built on Manning's lot 19. First and second 18 Vincent Street were not built in exactly the same place, however.

6.08 DETACHED HOUSE

First 18 Vincent Street (8)

The northern portion of Young's lot 42 (= Manning's lot 19) had a single house which was to be demolished to make way for three houses. In June 1876 Jane Reeder, widow, Balmain, paid £75 for the northern portion of lot 42.⁴⁹ She bought the land for her son Joseph who was to be 21 on 21 January 1878.⁵⁰ In this transaction she appointed Sydney port-master, Francis Hixson, to act as trustee.⁵¹ Mrs Reeder built a weather-board detached house (site of 20-22 Jane Street) in 1868.⁵² She was there with Joseph until she died on 14 May 1901.⁵³ Joseph Reeder sold to George Thomas Davis, a Rozelle letter sorter, in June 1903 and he demolished the house.⁵⁴

Description

First No 18 Vincent Street was replaced by 20-22 Jane Street.

6.09 DETACHED HOUSE

20 Jane Street (9)

In 1904 George Davis built a two-storey brick detached house with tower-entrance porch. He let to Albert R Scott in 1904; then Mrs Catherine Lennon, 1905; and Matthew Dobson, 1906-07. Davis himself lived there in 1908-15 but let the house to Mrs Jane Morris in 1916-18; then Herbert R Hewitt, 1919; Henry L Morley, 1920; Michael Kelly, 1921; John Cahill, 1922; and John Wilkie, 1923-25. George Thomas Davis died on 8 June 1925.⁵⁵ His son George Thomas junior, civil servant, Bondi, continued John Wilkie's tenancy to 1927; then followed Frederick Davis, 1928; and William Brunton, 1929-32.⁵⁶

George Davis junior and Joseph Charles Curran, a Balmain estate agent, subdivided the land with No 20 on lot 1 in March 1926.⁵⁷

Description

The medium-pitch slate roof with terracotta capping has a hipped-end to the street. A street-facing roughcast gable with moulded bargeboards terminates the tower roof and the stuccoed chimney has mouldings. The vestigial firewall, without arched recesses, at the north end of the verandah has a flat-top and is of bullnose profile. The verandah roof has bullnose corrugated iron. Walls are of tuckpointed face-brick and the upper level contains a pair of French doors with rectangular transom light under a segmental arch. On the lower level a segmental-headed three-light casement window has rectangular sashes and highlights above a bullnose sill. The tower upper-level has a semicircular box-frame window with top sash of that curve and a label mould with



*Noumea House, 24 Jane Street, 1872-74
When built by Captain Michael Fitzsimons, the house was
probably Victorian Georgian in style.*

(Bruce Crosson)

moulded bosses. On the lower level the semicircular entrance arch also has a label mould and bosses and a semicircular arch gives access to the verandah. The segmental-headed entry doorway has a rectangular transom light.

No 20 is a late and popular eclectic version of the Victorian Italianate style carried forward in to the Federation period.

6.10 ATTACHED HOUSE 22 Jane Street (10)

Davis built a one-storey brick house attached to No 20 in 1916 and moved in. He died there in 1925 and it was subdivided on lot 2 at the same time as No 20 on lot 1.⁵⁸ Mrs Bridget Davis, probably George's widow, is listed there in 1926. George Davis junior let No 22 to William Bishop in 1927 and Mrs C Craig, 1928-32.

Description

The medium-pitch hipped slate roof with terracotta capping has the ridge parallel to the street and is pitched over the verandah. The projecting wing has a roughcast gable with plain barge-

boards. Chimneys are roughcast with plain brick string courses. A timber-bracketed awning sheeted with ripple iron protects the window of the projecting wing. Walls are of tuckpointed face-brick and contain on the verandah a segmental-headed two-light casement window with rectangular highlights above a bullnose sill. The entry doorway is also segmental-headed with a rectangular transom light. The projecting wing has a window similar to the verandah. No 22 has Federation-period detailing.

6.11 DETACHED HOUSE

Second 18 Vincent Street (11)

Davis senior built a detached house in 1911 and let it to Johannes Sprogoe in 1911-12; then Henry J Stewart, 1919; James Flood, 1914-17; John G Edwards, 1918; George S Dunn, 1919-22; and James Bramble, 1923-25. Not listed in 1926, No 18 was separated as lot 3 by George junior and Curran in March 1926.⁵⁹ They leased No 18 to Clement Soffe, painter, Balmain, for three years from 31 August 1925.⁶⁰ Mrs Soffe was listed there in 1927-29; then George Briggs, 1930; and Emil Nicholson, 1931-32.

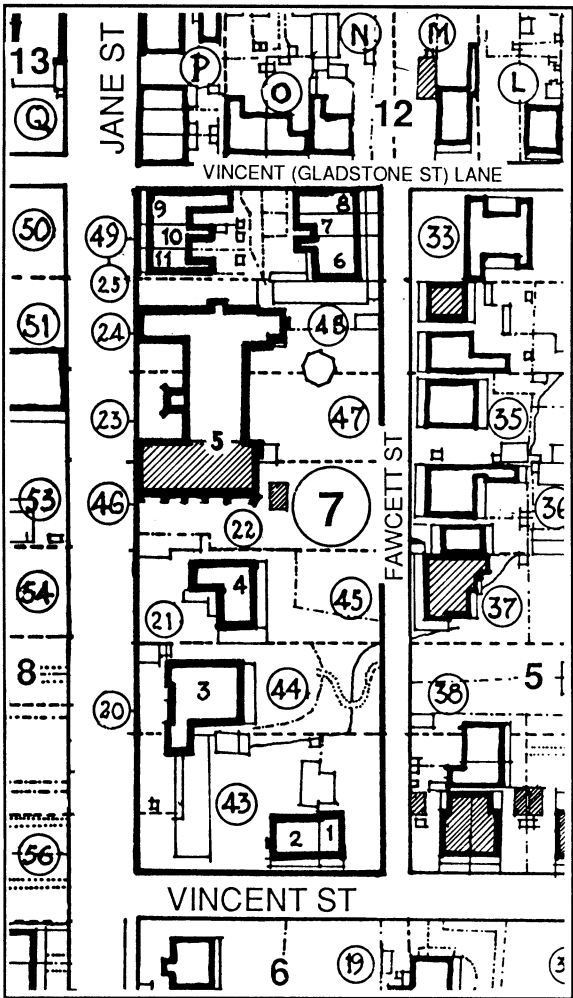
Description

The second No 18 has been replaced.



3 Fawcett Street, 1856-60
1-5 Fawcett Street were built by stonemason Timothy Fawcett who gave his name to the street. No 5 is at left. The stone for these small houses was probably quarried on the site.
(Bruce Crosson)

FIGURE 6: SECTION 7 A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION			
KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	No	BUILT
Vincent Street North Side			
1	Detached house	29	1853-58
2	Attached house	31	1861
Fawcett Street West Side			
3	Detached house (Adraville)	9	1860
4	Detached house (Bayview)	7	c1865
Jane Street East Side			
5	Former Convent South wing	14	1876, c1896
Fawcett Street West Side			
6	Attached house	5	1856-60
7	Attached house	3	1856-60
8	Attached house	1	1856-60
9	Terrace House	8	1862-69
10	Terrace House	10	1862-69
11	Terrace House	12	1862-69



SECTION 7

LOTS 43–49

JANE STREET

EAST SIDE

(VINCENT STREET TO GLADSTONE STREET)

FAWCETT STREET

WEST SIDE

(VINCENT STREET TO GLADSTONE STREET)

VINCENT STREET

NORTH SIDE

(FAWCETT STREET TO JANE STREET)

GLADSTONE STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(FAWCETT STREET TO JANE STREET)

The low density of development on Section 7 contrasts with Section 5. Section 5's density was medium with 24 buildings – 11 only were built on Section 7. Causal factors were the rocky terrain, the construction of two good-sized houses and the land required for the former convent.

Lot 43

Ambrose Fitzpatrick, carpenter and joiner, Balmain, bought lot 43 from Young in July 1853 for £140.¹ He had been the first to marry in St Augustine's church on 24 April 1851.² The Jane Street part of the site was probably quarried.

7.01 DETACHED HOUSE

29 Vincent Street (1)

Fitzpatrick built the small stone detached house and lived there until he sold in February 1858 to Michael Fitzpatrick.³ He sold to Robert David FitzGerald I, carpenter,⁴ Balmain, in September 1861.⁵ He lived there until moving into No 31 next door in 1861.⁶ FitzGerald I, a banker in Tralee, County Kerry, probably arrived in 1856 with his family known to consist of Robert David II, Eliza Bell (born Ireland, 1827, married Rev T A Gordon, died 7 July 1864, Balmain) and Katherine Olivia, (born 1830, married Rev Samuel Fox, Croydon, 1861).⁷

FitzGerald I's only known tenant was Henry Catt, builder, 1867–72. FitzGerald I died in 1872 and the house passed to his daughter Katherine Olivia Fox.⁸ She continued Catt's tenancy until 1879; then Edward Woodheart, engineer, 1881; Mrs Louisa Woodheart, 1882–83; Mrs Collins, 1884; Edward Collins, 1885–88; Mrs Simpson, 1889; —Smith, 1890; Peter Legdin, painter, 1891; and William O'Brien, shipwright, 1892–96.

Mrs Fox died on 19 August 1897 at Croydon and the houses passed to members of the FitzGerald family who let to John Ewen, mariner,

1897–1902; J J Higley, 1903; not listed 1904–05; Isaac Jones, 1906–13; and Mrs Hannah Jones, 1914–15. In March 1915 the FitzGerald family sold to the Roman Catholic Church.⁹ The church let to James Edwards, 1916; Ernest Gibson, 1917–18; not listed 1919; Charles Warpigian, 1920–22; Edward Jones, 1923–26; —Craig, 1927–28; not listed 1929; and Miss M Jones, 1930–32.

Description

No 29 has been demolished for playground space for St Augustine's School.

7.02 DETACHED HOUSE

31 Vincent Street (2)

In 1861 FitzGerald I built a weatherboard house attached to No 29 where he lived until his death on 3 December 1872. The house also passed to his daughter Katherine Olivia.¹⁰ No 31's tenants were: Robert McCue, engineer, in 1872–83; Joseph Thompson, engineer, 1884–86; Henry Abbot, painter, 1887–97; William A French, 1898–1905; not listed 1906; William Morgan, 1907–08; William Stewart, 1909–16; William Briggs, 1917–24; William Thompson, 1925; Francis Farrell, 1926–29; and A Brown, 1930–32. The house was sold in the same way as No 29 to the Catholic Church in March 1915.¹¹

Description

No 31 has been demolished as for No 29.

Lot 44 = 20 (Manning)

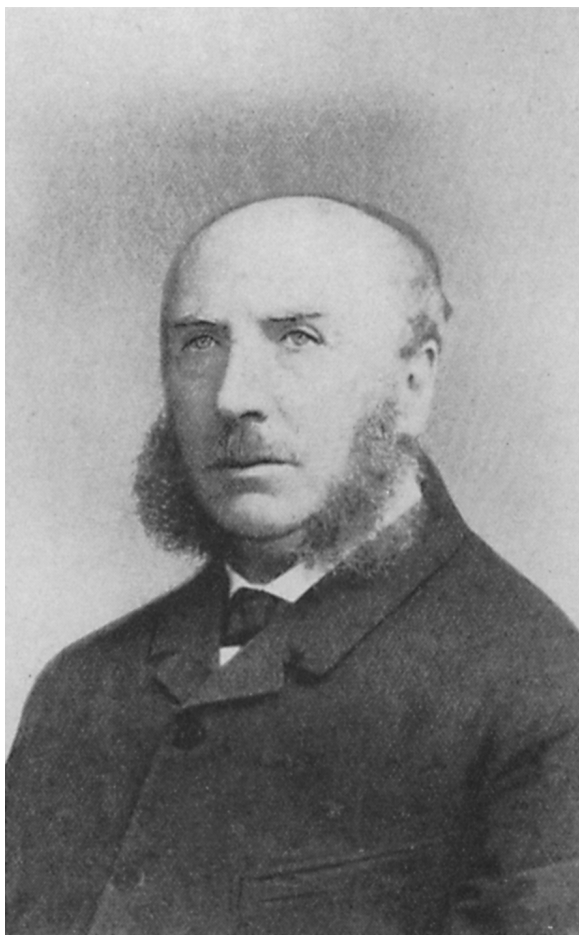
7.03 ADRAVILLE

9 Fawcett Street (3)

Robert David FitzGerald II bought lot 44 from Young and Manning in November 1859 for £150.¹² A mortgage of the land two days later to Balmain publican James Barr probably raised the finance to build a new house.¹³

FitzGerald II was born the son of Robert David I and his wife Mary Ann, née Bell, at Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland on 30 November 1830.¹⁴ He studied civil engineering at Queen's College, Cork and after arriving in Sydney in 1856 joined the Department of Lands as a surveyor in August. In 1868 he was given charge of the roads branch and in 1873 became deputy-surveyor-general.

FitzGerald II built a large brick detached house which he called Adraville in 1860. Adraville was the name of the house in the village of Tralee which the FitzGeralds had left to come to Sydney.¹⁵ Robert David II married 25-year-old Emily Blackwell, the daughter of Edward Hunt of Hampton Villa and his wife Hannah Paget, née Mason, on 3 July 1860.¹⁶ Their children were Mary Anne (born 1861, married Francis Henry Blaxland, draftsman, All Saints' Hunter's Hill, 21 April 1885), Hannah Paget (born 1862, spinster), Robert David III (born 1864), Eliza Bell (born 1866, spinster), Edward (born 1867, architect)



Robert David Fitzgerald II (1830-1892)

A dedicated naturalist, "full of Irish humour and tales [that] belied a somewhat stern appearance", Fitzgerald, with the support of Henry Parkes, secured the reservation to the public of the areas fronting the Katoomba, Leura and Wentworth Falls.

(C A Messmer, "R D Fitzgerald & A J Stopps", in Victorian Naturalist, vol XLVIII, No 12, Apr, 1932)

His grandson, the poet R D Fitzgerald IV, stated that in the area adjoining Ryde Road and Pittwater Road including the playing fields of St Joseph's College, in the days when it was bushland, "my grandfather identified more varieties of terrestrial orchids than have been found on any other similar place on earth". The poet's father, RD Fitzgerald III, recalled that when he was a boy his father would take him walking in search of orchids and would say "now then my boy, I'll give you a shilling if you find a new genus of orchid and sixpence for a new species".

(D McLean, "The Surveyor who Loved Orchids", in SMH, 17 Apr 1971)

and Gerald (born 1873, artist): one male and one female did not survive.¹⁷

In about 1874 Robert David II moved to Henley Cottage, Ferry Street, Hunter's Hill.¹⁸ By 1880 either the name had changed to Adraville or Fitzgerald II had built a new Adraville.¹⁹ This was the time of his appointment as chief mining surveyor in 1874 to 1882. From 1888 to 1892 he served on the Public Service Commission.

An enthusiastic ornithologist and skilful taxidermist he contributed 20 articles on birds of Kerry to the *Kerry Magazine* in 1855 and 1856. From his arrival in 1856 he became intensely interested in Australian natural history. In 1864 he

was part of an expedition north of Newcastle and collected ferns and orchids for his greenhouse at Adraville, Balmain.²⁰ The greenhouse was disposed parallel to Jane Street on lot 43.²¹

Elected a fellow of the Linnean Society of London in 1874, and in 1876 a member of the Royal Society of New South Wales, his success was saddened by the death of his wife Emily at the Hunter's Hill Adraville on 18 June 1876.²² He published the definitive *Australian Orchids* from 1875 to 1892, consisting of exquisite lithographic plates hand coloured by various artists from sample sheets coloured by him. It was acclaimed as "a work which would be an honour to any country and to any Botanist". He is also remembered for naming Australian orchids and also by names bestowed in his honour.²³

Robert David Fitzgerald II died at the Hunter's Hill Adraville on 12 August 1892 and was buried in the Presbyterian section of Balmain Cemetery at Leichhardt.²⁴ His son Robert David III was a civil engineer and his grandson Robert David IV (1902-1987) became a surveyor and poet.²⁵

Fitzgerald II let the Balmain Adraville to architect William Blackman in 1876-84. In 1885 the tenant was Captain Archibald Fletcher whose wife Annie, in July 1889, bought the property.²⁶ The Fletchers lived at No 9 until the captain's death in about 1906.²⁷ Herbert Suppett was listed there in 1906, then Mrs Fletcher in 1907-08.

Mrs Fletcher sold in September 1909 to Niels and Bernhard Einerson who, as Einerson Bros, were Balmain boatbuilders.²⁸ Bernhard Einerson lived there until they sold to the Catholic Church in August 1912.²⁹

Not listed in 1912, the house was let to John H Vandermeer in 1913; then Mrs Norah Zartman, 1914-21; Revs Michael Rohan and Gerald Bartlett, 1922; and Sid Barrett, 1923. In 1924 the house was home to the Sisters of the Good Samaritan who had to vacate the convent.³⁰ The sisters left Adraville in 1928.³¹ Miss M Cosgrove was there in 1929-32. The name Adraville was still listed as late as 1923.

Description

No 9 has been demolished and the site is part of the basketball court and playground for St Augustine's School.

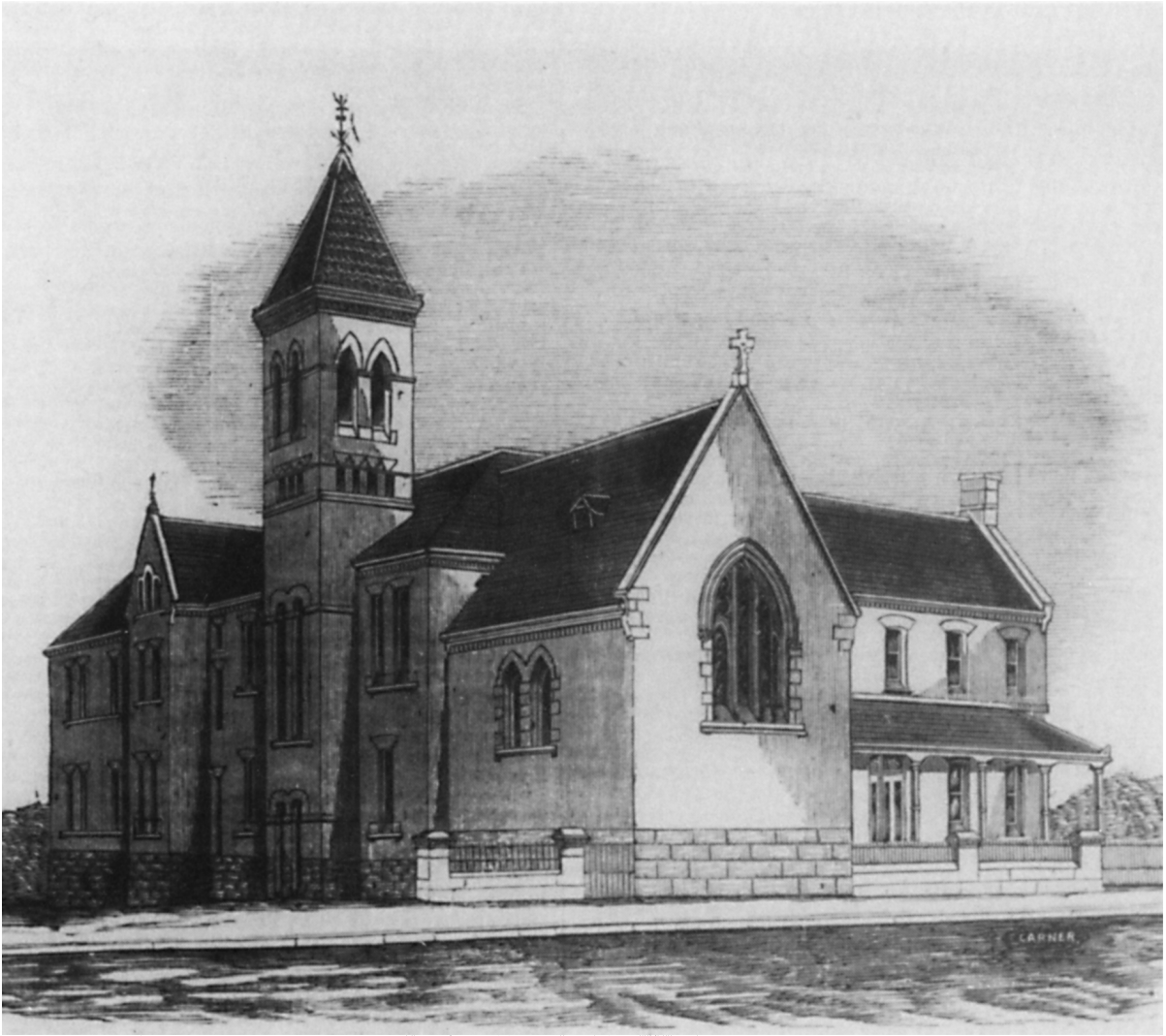
Lots 45-46A = 21-22A (Manning)

7.04 BAYVIEW HOUSE

7 Fawcett Street (4)

A Sydney merchant, Robert Gray, bought lots 45-46A from Young and Manning in February 1860 for £180.³² Gray soon built a brick detached house and lived there until about 1865. He let the house to a commission agent, Thomas Allen, in 1866 and in 1867-72 to Robert Remington. It was listed as Bayview House in 1871-86.

Gray sold to Mary, wife of Captain John Greenway Punch, in May 1874 and they lived



*Convent of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd
Jane Street, First Design, Edmund Blacket, 1876
The original unbuilt design with pyramid-roof tower and
side-bays. The later-built south wing does not appear.
(Australian Town & Country Journal, 18 Nov 1876, p 821)*

there until her death on 28 August 1889.³³ Mrs Punch's death may have been the reason that in February 1890 Punch sold to Mary Jane Adamson, Catherine Mary Woodbury and Margaret Mary Byrne, spinsters, Sydney, on behalf of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan.³⁴ The house was let to Alfred Butcher in 1890-92; to William A Dolman, 1893-1909; not listed 1910-12; Archibald Hawkless, 1913-14; and William H Bowen, 1915-23. In 1887-89, No 7 was listed as Berehaven, and Mascotte in 1913-16.

The house had been conveyed to the sisters in February 1901.³⁵ In 1924-28 the house also temporarily accommodated the sisters from the convent next door.³⁶

Description

Dillon House, the St Augustine's Community Centre, occupies the site of No 7.

Lots 46B-48 = 22B-24 (Manning)

7.05 FORMER CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION 14 Jane Street (5)

Robert Gray also bought lot 46B in October 1861 from Young and Manning for £60.³⁷ Gray sold lot 46B to Mrs Punch and the land became vested in the trustees of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan in the same way as lot 46A.³⁸

The Sisters of the Good Samaritan first came to Balmain in 1864.³⁹ Then styled as the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, five came to take charge of the parochial school attached to St Augustine's church. Their first convent was Father Therry's old presbytery, a long one-storied cottage with verandah crammed up against the south-eastern corner of old St Augustine's church.⁴⁰ On the other side of the church the upper storey of St Augustine's School was the sisters' dormitory. They vacated the dormitory and moved into a comfortable home in Thames Street (later the monastery of the Christian Brothers).

Father Therry bought lots 47-48 from Young and Manning in October 1862 for £175.⁴¹ He left the land to the Jesuit Order who gave it for a new convent in 1868.⁴² Trustees were appointed in December 1875 to establish the convent.⁴³

Architect Edmund Blacket designed the convent but his impressive scheme was never built.⁴⁴ The design had some polychromatic brickwork around the windows and in the tower but nothing of this was built. The tower was to have had a steep-pitch pyramid roof topped with a finial. The main doorway was "eccentrically ecclesiastic in character, having a slightly pointed fanlight and pointed glass panels". Blacket's unbuilt design is a good example of his ability to harmonise Victorian Academic Gothic detailing with Victorian Free Gothic massing and motifs.

On 8 April 1876 Blacket called tenders for the erection of a smaller building of brick on a stone base, on lots 47-48, with all "unnecessary" ornament discarded. The foundation stone of the first section of the convent dedicated to the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady was laid on 17 March 1876 by Archbishop John Bede Polding.⁴⁵ The Convent of the Immaculate Conception was opened as a boarding school on 22 April 1877 in the presence of Archbishop Vaughan.⁴⁶ It was such an event that ferries from the Erskine Street Wharf made four trips an hour to carry the passengers to the Stephen Street Wharf.⁴⁷

Gray's lot 46B was bought from Captain Punch in February 1890 and the convent gained a new southern wing containing a school hall and dormitory which was completed by 1896.⁴⁸ As well as the education of boarders and day pupils, the sisters "engaged in visitations of the foreshores, seeking to exercise among sailors of all nations the charity of the Good Samaritan". Regular visits were made to NSS *Vernon* and NSS *Sobraon*. The "Government reformatory for girls at Cockatoo Island" received weekly visits.

After 1901 the Mother House of the Sisters of the Good Samaritan moved from Pitt Street to St Scholastica's at Glebe. Boarders and day pupils were diverted to St Scholastica's and it was decided to close the convent at Balmain. In about 1912, the boarding school became the Convent Domestic Training School of the Immaculate Conception where girls who had been housed at Manly came. The school was converted to an industrial school where girls sewed vestments for the clergy and also supplied articles for city shops. The industrial school was wound down during World War I. In 1924 when the novitiate at Bishops court, Randwick, burnt down, the novices were transferred at first to St Scholastica's and then to the Balmain convent. The novices were there until 1928 when the Sisters of the Good Samaritan returned. The sisters had been living in Bayview House and Adraville. In recent years the convent was closed and became the Aboriginal Cultural and Training Centre. In 1992 it became the House of Learning and Music.

Description

The landmark building on the elevated Jane Street site is U-shaped in plan. All walls are of brick except the porch. The high one-storey north wing and the two-storey central block were the first portions erected. The steep concrete tile narrow-eave hipped roof of the central block has the ridge parallel to the street. Large chimneys with mouldings stand above the roof. The north wing has a street-facing parapeted gable with square stone coping resting on a moulded stone kneeler. A large traceried window under a Gothic arch with a label mould terminating on bosses is placed in the street wall. The stone sill is set flush with the wall above a stone string course which runs for the full width of the window to terminate on bosses. In the south wall of the north wing are two undecorated pointed-arch windows with sills and string course similar to the front windows of that wing.

The street-facing parapeted gable of the two-storey south wing is finished similarly to the north wing. Three undecorated lancet windows, with the central one wider and taller, light the upper storey. The lower level has three similar windows of larger proportions. Two pairs of small box-frame straight-headed windows with rectangular sashes and plain sills are set in the northern upper wall of the south wing. The lower level also has two tall openings crowned with low-rise arches. One has a doorway with a transom light following the curve of the arch: the other has a box-frame window with transom light to match its neighbour.

Under the eaves the central block has a dentil-lated cornice which continues on the north wing but not on the south. Tall segmental-headed windows have segmental top sashes but the sills are plain and unbracketed. Two arched recesses of the same proportions complete the upper storey window assembly. Lower windows are the same type and a single arched recess ends the row.

The stuccoed porch has a moulded parapet with decorative trefoils below which is a moulded string course. Buttresses set at 45 degrees focus attention on the Gothic entrance arch with its boldly moulded archivolt, impost and medieval shafts. On either side of the entry are pointed-arch statuary niches with label moulds and bosses. The main doorway has a low-rise pointed arch under which is a large geometric-patterned transom light of the same curve. The date "1876" is inscribed in the key-stone. The former convent is Victorian Free Gothic in style.

Lot 49 = 25 (Manning)

A Balmain stonemason, Timothy Fawcett, bought Young's lot 49 from Young and Manning in May 1856 for £175.⁴⁹ Six dwellings were to be constructed on this lot.

7.06 ATTACHED HOUSE

5 Fawcett Street (6)

Fawcett built three stone attached houses between 1856 and when he died on 5 May 1862.⁵⁰ He took out a mortgage with the Balmain baker Leopold Jung in the period 1856-62 and may have used the money to build the three houses.⁵¹ He was living in one of them in 1860.⁵² Wherever he was housed, Fawcett left behind his widow Jane and his daughters, Jane Ann, unmarried, and Anne Ellen.⁵³ Mrs Fawcett remained there until about 1865.⁵⁴ Anne Ellen married Thomas Richard Saywell, a Sydney tobacconist.⁵⁵

Saywell bought the houses from the surviving Fawcetts in July 1868 and at the same time discharged Fawcett's mortgage of £611 to Leopold Jung.⁵⁶

No 5's early occupants cannot be determined but Saywell let the house to Edward Collins, engineer, in 1879; W H Bonney, draughtsman, 1881; and Alfred Hall, 1882. In December 1882 Saywell sold to Alfred Charles Willis, a Woollahra tailor.⁵⁷ Not listed in 1883-84, Willis let to Henry Abbott, painter, 1885-86; Patrick Cherry, gardener, 1887-93; not listed 1894-97; Donald E Kinipple, 1898; George Dose, 1899; and Mrs Elizabeth Clark, 1901-02. Willis died on 8 August 1903 and left No 5 to his widow Hannah, then living at Parramatta.⁵⁸ Though not listed in 1903-04, Mrs Willis let to Mrs Flora McDonald, 1905; John O'Conner, 1906-07; James Tutton junior, 1908; Herbert Feltus, 1909; James H Carter, 1910-12; and Miss Kate Connell, 1913-17.

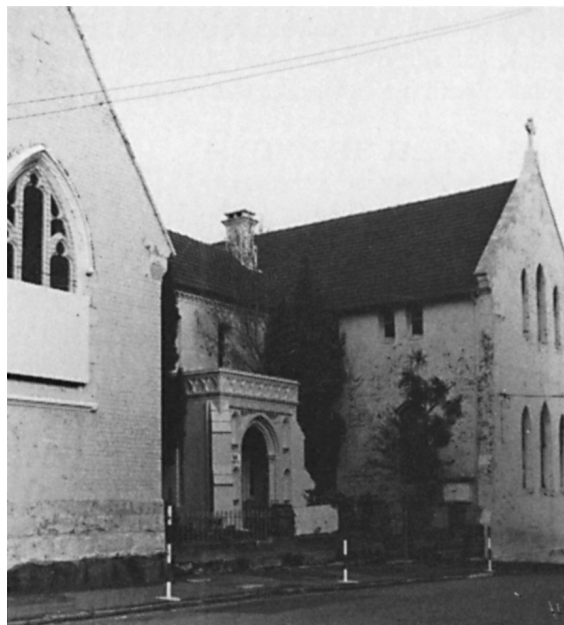
Mrs Willis died on 30 April 1917 and her family continued Miss Connell's tenancy to 1925.⁵⁹ The Willises sold to Anthony Bailey Bradfield, solicitor, Sydney, and John Crowley, accountant, Sydney, in March 1925.⁶⁰ They sold to Harry Crudgington, gentleman, Woolwich, and his wife Elizabeth in May 1925.⁶¹

The Crudgingtons let to Frederick T Dodd in 1926 and P McDermott, 1927 but sold to Sydney builder Aaron Laycock in November 1928.⁶² Laycock sold to William Barbour, a Concord mine manager, in February 1929.⁶³ Both Laycock and Barbour continued McDermott's tenancy to 1929. Barbour's later tenants were A C McVicar in 1930 and Phillip Greco, 1931-32.

The Barbour family could not repay and the mortgagee sold No 5 to Gustave Leopold Duchateau, soldier, Balmain, in May 1946.⁶⁴ He sold to Balmain chemist Charles Edward Allingham and his wife Angela Ellen in November 1949.⁶⁵ By this time, the changes of ownership included Nos 1-5 and 8-10 Jane Street. The Allinghams sold Nos 1-5 Fawcett Street to William Suchy, hospital attendant, Balmain, in May 1955.⁶⁶ He sold No 5, probably to the tenants, in April 1956.⁶⁷

Description

No 5 is larger than Nos 1-3. The medium-pitch narrow-eave slate roof has the ridge parallel to the street. The roof is common to Nos 1-5. A



*Former Convent of the Immaculate Conception
14 Jane Street, Edmund Blacket, 1876, 1896
Victorian Free Gothic in style, the convent was built in two
parts. The wing at right had been added by 1896.
(Solomon Mutchell)*

later dormer rises from the roof. Supported by square timber posts the verandah has a straight corrugated iron roof. A timber screen divides the verandah from No 3. Stone walls contain a straight-headed doorway which is without a transom light. On each side of the door are straight-headed openings with louvred French doors with margin glazing but no transom light. No 5 is a utilitarian version of Victorian Georgian.

7.07 ATTACHED HOUSE

3 Fawcett Street (7)

Built by Timothy Fawcett in 1856-62, No 3 was let to Edward Austun, 1879; Richard West, engine driver, 1881; Thomas Hubbard, 1882; William Minchall (see 4.34), 1883; not listed 1884; Buchan Telfer, mariner, 1885; Mrs Woolley, 1886; George Goldsmith, painter, 1887-89; John Paul, 1890; Mrs Kennedy, 1891-92; Richard C Keatinge, jeweller, 1893; Patrick Cherry, gardener, 1894-97; Mrs Mary E Byrne, 1898-1900; Mrs Mulley, 1901; Mrs Jane Saunders, 1902; —Barry, 1903; William Stone, 1904; not listed 1905; Alexander Thompson, 1906; James A Tutton, 1907; Frederick Williams, 1908; Mrs Julia McLaughlan, 1909-19; Mrs Florence McDonald, 1920; Horace J Davidson, 1921-23; Stanley Crane, 1924; not listed 1925; Thomas Luckey, 1926; John H Adolfson, 1927-30; and James McNamara, 1931-32. No 3 had the same fate as No 5, being sold separately in November 1959.⁶⁸

Description

No 3 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 5 except that straight corrugated fibreglass covers the verandah which is divided from No 1 by a timber screen; the stone walls contain a straight-headed box-frame window with six-pane sashes and a square unbracketed sill; and the entry doorway is straight-headed with a rectangular transom light.

7.08 ATTACHED HOUSE

1 Fawcett Street (8)

Also built by Fawcett in 1856-62, No 1 was let to Edward Markwell, blacksmith, in 1878-83; Mrs Graham, 1884; Edwin Glading, engineer, 1885; John Eckert, baker, 1886-87; Charles McKay, 1888; Mrs Milliss, 1889-90; not listed 1891-92; Hugh McQuade, 1893; not listed 1894-99; Mrs E Cooper, 1900-01; Isaac Jones, 1902-04; John Hewson, 1905; not listed 1906; Arthur Patterson, 1907; not listed 1908; Alfred Harlor, 1909-16; not listed 1917-19; Ernest Dunn, 1920-23; Mrs Florence Horton, 1924; Michael Dillon, 1925; John Stone, 1926; William Stein, 1927-28; not listed, 1929; Claude McDonald, 1930; and not listed 1931-32. Like No 5, No 1 was sold to the tenant in November 1959.⁶⁹

Description

No 1 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 5 but the dormer may be original; the stone walls contain a straight-headed box-frame window with six-pane sashes and square unbracketed sill; the entry doorway is straight-headed with a rectangular transom light; a straight-headed window occurs in the Gladstone Street gable; and the Fawcett street front has a straight-headed box-frame window with six-pane sashes above a square unbracketed sill.

7.09 ADA TERRACE

8 Jane Street (9)

It seems logical that Timothy Fawcett quarried the Jane Street portion of lot 49 for stone for the Fawcett Street houses. There may have been enough stone to lay the basement walls of the three Jane Street houses (Nos 8-12) and he may have been working on them when he died in 1862⁷⁰. Thomas Saywell, his son-in-law, finished the houses by 1869 and called them Ada Terrace. He moved into No 8, the largest and most robustly detailed of the three, where he lived until 1871. The houses continued to be listed as Ada Terrace until 1887.

Thomas Saywell, merchant and developer, was born on 20 February 1837 at Radford, Nottinghamshire, son of George Saywell, lacemaker.⁷¹ A declining lace trade forced his parents to move to Baysville, Calais and Lille in France where Thomas received his early education. The family returned to England in 1848 but economic conditions forced them to leave, among a group of other Protestant lacemaking families, for Syd-

ney in the *Agincourt* where they arrived on 6 October. After time on the goldfields, Saywell opened a tobacconist's shop in Sydney in 1863. In 1881 Saywell's Tobacco Co Ltd became a public company with himself as managing director. From 1871 Saywell invested in coal and brick production and he sold the tobacco business and invested substantially in coal-mining and real estate. He developed the Zig-Zag Coal Co at Lithgow and the South Bulli Colliery. He bought and developed other coal mines, notably the Clifton and South Clifton Collieries, and had many other lucrative investments.

In the 1880s he foresaw that the construction of the Illawarra railway would open up new suburbs south of Cook's River.⁷² He bought an estate at Lady Robinson, Beach, Botany Bay, erected the New Brighton Hotel, the public bathing enclosure, "the best in Australia", and a racecourse. He planned there a model suburb and seaside resort for working-class families. In 1884 Saywell's Tramway Act granted him a 30-year franchise for a private railway from the beach to Rockdale railway station. On his suggestion, the new suburb was named Brighton-le-Sands and he lived there for many years.

He became a New South Wales commissioner for the 1887 Centennial Exhibition in Melbourne, represented the colony's wine industry in North America and was a successful commercial exhibitor at the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. On 1 November 1862 Saywell married Annie Ellen Fawcett by whom he had five sons and five daughters. She died in 1905 and Saywell married again. He died at Mosman on 23 November 1928.

At the beginning of his business career, Saywell let No 8 to William George Watson, surgeon, in 1872; indeterminable 1874-78; Mrs Anne McDermott, 1879; L R Huntley, 1881; Donald Gunn, shipwright, 1882-84; Andrew Geddes, engineer, 1885-87; John F Anderson, engineer, 1888; not listed 1889; William Lewis, engineer, 1890-96; Captain David Davis, 1897-99; Archibald Murdoch, brass finisher, 1900-02; George Morrison, 1903; —Whitmarsh, 1904; John Deady, 1905-25; Thomas McDonald, 1926-27; Mrs Ruby Hall, 1928-29; Mrs Joan Murphy, 1930; and Charles Smith, 1931-32.

The Allinghams retained Nos 8-10 Jane Street after selling the Fawcett Street houses to William Suchy in 1955.⁷³ They sold No 8 Jane Street separately in February 1967.⁷⁴

Description

No 8 is larger than Nos 10-12. The medium-pitch narrow-eave hipped roof has the ridge parallel to Jane Street and is shared with Nos 10-12. A large chimney with mouldings rises above the roof. The straight verandah roof covered with corrugated iron has no hips and is supported by a central cast-iron grille column. The upper verandah has a cast-iron fringe and railing but



Ada Terrace, 8-10 Jane Street, 1869
Completed by merchant and developer Thomas Richard Saywell, Nos 10 and 12 are identical but the larger No 8 at left has semicircular-headed door and window architraves. (Solomon Mitchell)

the lower verandah has a timber and cast-iron frieze with fringe but no brackets. There are no main firewalls visible and the verandah firewalls do not rise above the roof but have the customary arched recesses. The upper edges of the firewalls do not project and are decorated with a single scroll. There is no further firewall decoration and edges are in the same plane for both lower and upper verandahs. Walls are of stucco and all openings feature prominent stucco moulded architraves. The three upper openings are semi-circular and contain pairs of French doors with semi-circular transom lights. Each door has semi-circular-top panes. On the lower level two large box-frame windows sit under semi-circular heads. Top sashes are also semi-circular and the square sills have small moulded brackets. The semi-

circular-headed doorway has a semi-circular transom light. No 8 is Victorian Filigree in style.

7.10 ADA TERRACE 10 Jane Street (10)

Completed by Thomas Saywell in 1869, No 10's tenants were: Richard Bates in 1869; then "vacant house", 1870; George Melville, 1872; indeterminate 1874-76; Andrew Geddes, 1878-84; Mrs Chapman, 1885-88; John H Chapman, engineer, 1889; Donald Taylor, jeweller, 1890-92; not listed 1893; Mrs J A Butters, 1894-95; not listed 1896; Mrs O'Farrell, music teacher, 1897; David McFadyan, 1898-1901; William Storey, 1902-03; Mrs Ann Fuhlendorf, 1904; William Clarke, 1905-06; William Bline, 1907; Miss Lucy Pigeon, 1908-13; Thomas Lynch, 1914; Robert Moody, 1915; Mrs Kate McDonald, 1916-19; Thomas McDonald, 1920-25; Herbert E Smith, 1926-28; William Booth, 1929; and J Halliday, 1930-32. No 10 was disposed of in the same way as No 8, being sold separately in May 1976.⁷⁵

Description

No 10 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 8 except that the walls have been stripped to expose the sandstock brickwork but the prominent stucco moulded architraves remain; a pair of French doors with semi-circular-top panes sit in a straight-headed opening with rectangular transom light on the upper verandah; a straight-headed box-frame window has rectangular sashes and a square sill with small moulded brackets; the lower straight-headed box-frame window has six-pane sashes and the same sill as the upper window; and the entry doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom light.

7.11 ADA TERRACE

12 Jane Street (11)

Also completed by Thomas Saywell in 1869, No 12 had tenants James Morrison in 1869; Robert Pope, engineer, 1870; William Wilson, 1872; indeterminable 1874-75; Mrs Mary Dodds, 1876-79; Mrs Arnold, 1881; Mary Armet, 1882; John C Nelson, wine and spirit merchant, 1883-84; John Johnson, carpenter, 1885-87; Frederick Barran, joiner, 1888-89; John Chapman, engineer, 1890-92; Mrs J A Chapman, 1893-95; not listed 1896; William Collyer, 1897-98; Mrs M Clark, 1899-1900; Henry J Blackmore, 1901; William Whitmarsh, 1902-1903; not listed 1904; John McCready, 1905-25; Joseph D Jeanes, 1926-28; John Stephenson, 1929; not listed 1930; and Frank Malin, 1931-32. No 12 had the same fate as No 8, being sold separately in October 1967.⁷⁶

Description

No 12 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 10 but the lower verandah has no cast-iron work.

END NOTE – PART 2

Building development on A W Young's lots evolved in a *laissez-faire* manner until the turn of the century. Before then, building regulations were ineffective beyond the city council boundaries.⁷⁷ Moves towards a building code went on in a desultory manner because most local aldermen had some interest in property. Balmain Council voted on 15 October 1878 to enforce a five-shilling fee for any building erected.⁷⁸ Ignoring this regulation brought a £2 fine. At a Council meeting on 25 November 1879, Alderman Gow expressed concern at persons building two and three houses on allotments intended for one house.⁷⁹ He was opposed on the grounds of impracticality – such a restriction would drive people away if they intended to build; it would interfere with the liberty of the people; the expense of carrying out necessary regulations "would be enormous". Alderman Gow's motion was lost. It was not until 2 June 1896 that Council proposed a short building Act "to regulate the

TABLE 1
BUILDINGS ERECTED: 1853-1987
SECTIONS 1-7
A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION

SEC-TION	ONE STO-REY	TWO STO-REY	NOT KNOWN	TO-TAL	DEMO	EX-TANT
1	10	3	4	17	5	12
2	20	4	1	25	1	24
3	18	5	4	27	5	22
4	18	18	5	41	3	38
5	19	4	1	24	1	23
6	7	1	3	11	3	8
7	3	4	5	12	5	7
TO-TAL	95	39	23	157	23	134

erection of buildings according to the locality and street".⁸⁰ Strict building regulations did not come into effect for suburban council until the passing of the 1919 Local Government Act.⁸¹

Lack of building controls allowed 134 structures to be built on Sections 1-7 in 1853-1987 (Table 1). The building density of Section 4 (41 structures), almost equals the combined density of Sections 5-7 (47). Remarkably the building stock in Sections 1-7 is largely intact despite the fact that 41.67% of Section 7's buildings have been demolished. The expansion of St Augustine's School in Section 7 brought about this high demolition rate.⁸² The next largest rate is Section 1 with 29.41% of structures demolished: the destruction of Section 1's traditional waterfront for new container wharfage accounted for this. Section 3's demolition rate, 18.52%, is somewhat high but was caused by some of the early development giving way to later building.

Reasons for the retention of building stock are:

- the slow rate of change in the appeal of buildings to owners and tenants.
- cheap rents giving landlords a steady income.
- local employment opportunities created demand for cheaply rented dwellings.
- economic advantage of recent rent controls.
- buildings purchased by recent tenants.
- post-1960 local resident action against proposals to increase zonings and densities.
- post-1970 resident participation in planning.
- passing of the 1977 NSW Heritage Act.

The lack of an enforceable building code, an absence of population density control and the economic and personal choice of individual landholders gave the development its delightfully mixed and charmingly haphazard character. _____

FROM ADOLPHUS STREET TO GLADSTONE PARK – PART 2

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES

1 Acknowledgments

I am grateful to Bonnie Davidson and Kath Hamey of the Balmain Association for their continuing help. Daphne Kingston graciously permitted the reproduction of her sketch of 27 Ann Street. Geoff Kensey and Ann Browne very kindly gave me most of the information on the Kenseys and Boltons. Bruce Crosson unstintingly took the photographs credited in his name. Dr Lionel Gilbert kindly provided information on RD Fitzgerald II.

2 Previously Published

These notes apply to my "From Adolphus Street to Gladstone Park – Part 1", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 15-50. For a general statement see "A Note on Sources and Method" in *Leichhardt Hist J* No 15, p 74, p 77.

3 Section Numbers

Young's Sections were not numbered and for ease of writing I have numbered them in accordance with the sequence of the lots, eg, Young's lots 25-32 are in Section 4, lots 33-39 in Section 5, and so on. I have numbered the alphabetical lots A-S along Darling St as Sections 10-13 and consequently development on those Sections will be the last to be published in this series.

4 Dates of Construction

Dates of buildings are derived from:
a) a search of the land-title of each lot to establish a time-frame and a certified list of owners and their occupations.
b) charting the street pattern, the layout of lots, and the outlines of buildings shown on the DS.

c) compiling from *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* (Sands) a list of occupants to compare with the list of owners from the title chain.

d) general research to link items a)-c).

e) inspecting each building and compiling a description of the fabric (ie, building materials, construction, methods, architectural style, etc).

I readily admit that this method is conservative, ie, dates of buildings derived could actually be earlier, particularly where Sands is the only available dating tool.

5 Title Chains

The title chain for each property was searched from Young's first sales up to 1987. It is the exception rather than the rule for a deed to refer to a building standing on a lot. Where this does occur, such a reference is invaluable as a time-frame indicator.

Mortgages shown on deeds may also indicate building activity but this is a matter of interpretation and I have endeavoured to make "educated guesses" rather than sweeping statements. I also show key dates in the subdivision pattern, ie, when the land was cut up for actual building purposes.

The dates of conveyances (usually sales) which I show are given as "month" and "year". The dates are conservative because the conveyance, could have been made days or months or, rarely, years before.

The last "next fate" which I show for each building can be:

a) when the land on which the house stands is cut off as a separate lot – the shape of that lot, almost always, was the same as at time of search (1987).

b) the sale of a building to its tenant(s). I feel that (b) is important to those studying the rise of home ownership. The names and occupations of last "next fate" owners are usually shown in the refs rather than in the text.

6 Detail Survey Sheets

The role of the DS is of great significance in the dating of buildings. For Sections 4-7 in this study, and as the base plan for Figures 2-4 and 7, I have used DS Balmain Sheet 26, WB 8 0234, on which is inscribed:

a) "Transmitted to the Surveyor General by my Field Notes and Letter of 22 October No 8/1886 [22 Oct 1886]".
b) "Additional information plotted from Sur[veyor] Thomas' field-notes in F B No 1125, McD 23.11.96 [23 Nov 1896]".

Inscription (a) shows the extent of development pre-October 1886 while (b) indicates by cross-hatching which buildings were constructed between 1886 and November 1896. Again I am being conservative in using these dates as time-frame indicators.

7 Occupants and Tenants

Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory was published from 1858 to 1932/33 which in itself is a time-frame. Where I show "not listed" I mean that the occupant does not appear in Sands for a particular year. This means either that:
a) the building had not yet been built or
b) the building had been built but was vacant or
c) the building had simply been omitted from the listing by mistake.

All occupancies stated in the text can be found in the following year in Sands, ie, I have allowed one year for gathering information and publishing. In my text I end listings of occupancies at 1932, the last year that Sands can be used for this purpose. This is not to say that a 1932 occupant did not stay in the building after 1932. I use "indeterminable" or "cannot be

determined" when, in the early years of Sands, the listings are not specific as to exactly which house in the street is occupied by which person listed.

8 Trades and Professions

Occupations of individuals have been discovered from the title chain, from Sands and from other sources. Where I show no occupation in the text, I mean that no occupation could be ascertained from Sands or other sources.

9 House Names

Generally are taken from Sands and I usually show in which period the name is listed. Though later volumes of Sands omit house names, such names could still have been in use.

10 House Numbers

All house numbers cited in the text, unless otherwise stated, are 1993 addresses. Working backwards through Sands, it soon become obvious that house numbers will change and in most cases disappear. My overriding desire is that the reader should be able to stand outside a currently numbered building with the text and experience the three-dimensional realisation of the writing.

11 Primary Applications

Where I show a reference to a PA, I mean the application form and, as well and more importantly, the document package which accompanies it.

12 Building Types

a) Detached: free-standing.
b) Attached: physically connected to one or more houses.
c) Terrace: one of a terrace.
d) Terrace-type: free-standing version of a terrace house.

Where I give building names in sub-headings, the building type appears in the text.

13 Description

All descriptions of the fabric and identification of architectural style were made from the street, ie, without entering the property. I did not consider the idea of interior inspections because they are time consuming and not always possible. The text, therefore, paints a street-view of the extant development. Where I make no comments on style, I mean that the building is outside the classifications established in R Apperly, R Irving & P Reynolds, *Identifying Australian Architecture, a Pictorial Guide to Style and Terms from 1788 to the Present* (A&R, Sydney, 1989). This book has an illustrated glossary of building terms in common use.

14 Corrigenda

a) Figure 2, p 14, *Leichhardt Hist J* 17. Section 7 is now Section 6, and Section 6 is now Section 7.
b) *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 17 sub-heading "Stephen Street West Side" should read "Stephen Street East Side".

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

REFERENCES

SECTION 4

- 1 OST Bk 13 No 764. See Section 9 to be published.
- 2 OST Bk 31 No 587.
- 3 See Section 9 to be published.
- 4 OST Bk 184 No 314 (to Leeman).
- 5 OST Bk 190 No 727 (Kennedy).
- 6 OST Bk 204 No 943 (to White).
- 7 OST Bk 232 No 721 (Kennedy to Brophy). Bk 259 No 11 (White to Brophy).
- 8 D Logan, *The Life & Work of Edward H Buchanan* (1859-1943); *Architect & Builder* (BArch thesis, UNSW, 1977), p 21 & *Tenders, SMH*, 10 Mar & 16 May 1883; also 2 Feb 1884 (iron railing).
- 9 PI, 4/40532.
- 10 OST Bk 1202 No 149 (to PWP Brophy).
- 11 OST Bk 1360 No 2546 (Whittard).
- 12 OST Bk 1585 No 271 (to Levy).
- 13 OST Bk 2072 No 689; Bk 2074 No 523 (to Jones).
- 14 See title chain for 41 Stephen St. OST Bk 2166 No 705 (to FCE Fortescue, retired, Balmain, & AH Fortescue, his wife).
- 15 OST Bk 2166 No 703 (to J McCann, labourer, & BJ McCann, wife).
- 16 See title chain for 41 Stephen St. OST Bk 2166 No 701 (to AR McCann, storeman, & EA McCann, his wife).
- 17 OST Bk 190 No 942 (to J Burt).
- 18 P Reynolds & R Irving, *Balmain in Time* (Balmain Assoc, 1971), p 31. For William Burt of Jane St see Section 8 to be published.
- 19 Ibid, p 30.
- 20 Balmain Council Minute Book, p 19, ML Mun 22/2x. James Burt, son of James & Helen Burt, d 1899, Chatswood (d index 9023).
- 21 OST Bk 490 No 778 (James B to Agnes Jane B).
- 22 OST Bk 1892 No 706 (d Agnes Jane B & sale to AM Flowerdew).
- 23 OST Bk 2775 No 844 (to JM Barker, salesman, Bellevue Hill).
- 24 OST Bk 201 No 988 (Leeman to A S Hewlett, solicitor, Sydney, as trustee for Mrs EK Gibb).
- 25 OST Bk 201 No 989 (mortgage); Bk 337 No 998 (to WA Ball).
- 26 OST Bk 457 No 545 (to Simmons).
- 27 OST Bk 592 No 40 (to A Napier).
- 28 OST Bk 1115 No 496 (Poole & Steel).
- 29 PA 23886; CT V 3369 F 214 (to Home & Land Securities Pty Ltd).
- 30 OST Bk 188 No 607 (to J Burt).
- 31 OST Bk 580 No 854 (James B to Emma Elizabeth B).
- 32 OST Bk 779 No 801 (Emma Elizabeth B to S & MA Dixon).
- 33 OST Bk 1716 No 697 (d MA Dixon).
- 34 OST Bk 1716 No 697 (S Dixon to WH & M Wardrope).
- 35 OST Bk 2702 No 103 (to RG Hartley, soapmaker, 36 Ann St, & DBF Hartley, his wife).
- 36 OST Bk 188 No 754 (to Coleman).
- 37 PI, 31266 (d Coleman).
- 38 PA 9251; CT V 1130 F 64 (to Jackson).
- 39 CT V 1130 F 64 (d Jackson; to McDonald).
- 40 CT V 1130 F 64 (d McDonald, to M & C Hourihan).
- 41 CT V 1130 F 64 (to VM Delohery).
- 42 CT V 1130 F 64 (to Mrs VL Barnard, Leichhardt).
- 43 OST Bk 202 No 154 (to J Burt).
- 44 OST Bk 580 No 853 (James B to Marion Burt J).
- 45 OST Bk 655 No 813 (to Strong).
- 46 OST Bk 938 No 296 (MJ Seaberg).
- 47 OST Bk 1848 No 361 (to SME Stonham); PA 34757; CT V 5614 F 208.
- 48 PA 34757; CT V 9792 F 85.
- 49 See title chain 17 Vincent St. PA 34757; CT V 9792 F 84.
- 50 OST Bk 34 No 162.
- 51 OST Bk 490 No 778 (James B to Agnes Jane B).
- 52 OST Bk 1892 No 706 (to AM Flowerdew).
- 53 OST Bk 2870 No 465 (to JM Barker, salesman, Bellevue Hill).
- 54 11-13 Jane St will be included in Section 8 to be published.
- 55 OST Bk 580 No 853 (James B to Marion Burt J).
- 56 OST Bk 655 No 813 (to J Strong).
- 57 OST Bk 2371 No 630 (to MS Strong, d MS Strong).
- 58 OST Bk 2371 No 630 (to RH Hartley, soap boiler, & DBF Hartley, his wife).
- 59 OST Bk 34 No 161.
- 60 OST Bk 207 No 394 (d John F).
- 61 OST Bk 645 No 740 (d Ann F). Edward F, boot importer, & Mary Denning (probably née Fay), wife of Alfred D, carpenter, Waverley) were the execs of Ann F's will.
- 62 OST Bk 645 No 740 (to MH Fetherstone).
- 63 OST Bk 2325 No 702 (J Locker, boilermaker, & E Locker, wife).
- 64 J Burt's name does not appear on the title chain.
- 65 OST Bk 645 No 740 (d Ann F). Edward F, boot importer, & Mary Denning (probably née Fay), wife of Alfred D, carpenter, Waverley) were the execs of Ann F's will.
- 66 OST Bk 645 No 740 (to Fetherstone).
- 67 OST Bk 2831 No 407 (d MH Fetherstone & sale to WJ Scales, labourer).
- 68 OST Bk 37 No 144.
- 69 OST Bk 39 No 125 (to Faragnat); Bk 65 No 418 (to Ward).
- 70 OST Bk 120 No 931 (to T O'Brien).
- 71 OST Bk 708 No 622 (d Thomas O'B). Thomas O'B devised to Catherine O'B in trust for chn: Patrick, agent, Forest Lodge; James, Gas Co employee, Forest Lodge; Kate, wife of Robert Hannigan, Bourke; John, clerk, Forest Lodge; Mary, wife of Charles Murray, Forest Lodge; Annie, d 29 Sep 1882, unm.
- 72 Logan, op cit (8) *Tenders SMH*, 31 Aug & 10 Sep 1881.
- 73 OST Bk 760 No 893 (to Mary Kate O'B). PA 20666 (Annie O'B m [1] John O'Connor, mounted police trooper, at Pyrmont. He d 1878, 2 chn, Mary O'C d infant 4 months, John O'C d 4 years, both predeceasing her husband John O'C. Annie m [2] Joseph Gilbert of USA in NSW. Annie d 29 Sep 1882, Harris St, Ultimo, 1 still-born child. Joseph G then return-ed to USA, not heard of again). Bk 760 No 893 (gives Annie G d as 7 Sep 1882; Catherine [known as Kate] O'B m 18 Apr 1887 [Henry] Robert Hannigan. Mary O'B m 19 June 1884 Charles Murray).
- 74 OST Bk 816 No 607 (Watkinson).
- 75 OST Bk 1262 No 752 (d Clyne W to Mary Ann W). John Joseph O'B, called John in previous deeds, became insolvent 8 Oct 1884 & the property was auctioned on Clyne W's death. Mary Ann W was the highest bidder at £70.
- 76 OST Bk 2516 No 951 (d Mary Ann W); Bk 2614 No 737 (to AD Crichlow, agent, King's Cross); Bk 2653 No 75 (to P Clyne, investor, Turramurra).
- 77 See title chain for 29 Stephen St. Bk 2614 No 737 (to AD Crichlow, agent, King's Cross); Bk 2624 No 170 (to J Adams, 27 Stephen St, Balmain, & I Adams, his wife).
- 78 OST Bk 729 No 36 (to McKay).
- 79 OST Bk 840 No 59 (to G Mowatt); Bk 1485 No 719 (d Gilbert M).
- 80 OST Bk 1230 No 797 (to Margaret Jane M); Bk 1485 No 719 (d Margaret Jane M).
- 81 OST Bk 1485 No 719 (to Ryan).
- 82 OST Bk 2030 No 988 (d John Roger R; sale to W H Smith).
- 83 OST Bk 37 No 145 (to J O'Brien).
- 84 PA 2066 (d John O'B at Curtis Rd).
- 85 PA 2066, SD Mary Murray, dau of Thomas O'B, 12 July 1917 (that he was John O'B's nephew & that John O'B devised the land to him).
- 86 OST Bk 708 No 622 (d Thos O'B).
- 87 OST Bk 382 No 416 (Kate O'Brien H's share in will of Thomas O'B; Hannigan as licensed victualler).
- 88 OST Bk 710 No 512 (to MJ McAllister). PA 20666, SD of John O'B, Stephen St, Balmain, 26 Sep 1906 (that his sister Kate O'B m [Henry] Robert Hannigan, 18 Apr 1887; she d 28 July 1902).
- 89 PI, 4/50426.
- 90 PI, 4/50426 (d Angus McA).
- 91 OST Bk 979 No 880 (to A Gray); PA 20666 (d Angus G).
- 92 PA 20666 (SD Margaret Jones, 1918, Angus G was her half-bro, CT V 3214 F 70 (to M Jones).
- 93 CT V 3214 F 70 (to PE Gray).
- 94 CT V 3214 F 70 (to Matthews).
- 95 CT V 3214 F 70 (to Fagan).
- 96 OST Bk 34 No 146 (to A Brown).
- 97 OST Bk 91 No 546 (to Hogarty).
- 98 OST Bk 370 No 404 (to Fay).
- 99 OST Bk 656 No 513 (to JA Fetherstone).
- 100 OST Bk 1625 No 687 (d James Arthur F); Bk 1625 No 688 (devise to Mary Helena F).
- 101 OST Bk 1625 No 688 (to Mavis Helena F).
- 102 OST 2713 No 782 (to KR Tomasek & MA Tomasek, wife).

- 103 OST Bk 56 No 129.
 104 OST Bk 56 No 132 (mortgage).
 105 OST Bk 557 No 970 (d John McC; Rosanna McC trustee & exec of will of John McC).
 106 DS Balmain Sheet No 26.
 107 OST Bk 803 No 102 (TB Rhodes).
 108 OST Bk 2353 No 815 (d Thomas Barlow R). Bk 2382 No 770 (to Niketich).
 109 OST Bk 2460 No 622 (To CJ Herringe); Bk 2534 No 713 (to W Frazer, security officer, & E Frazer).
 110 See title chain for 17 Stephen St. Bk 2617 No 866 (to LC Coakley, printer).
 111 Hatching on DS Balmain Sheet 26 indicates that year 1888 is OK.
 112 See title chain for 17 Stephen St. Bk 2608 No 728 (to RH Marady, carpr, & JV Marady, his wife).
 113 See title chain for 17 Stephen St. Bk 2626 No 38 (to SW Formston, carrier).
 114 See title chain for 17 Stephen St. Bk 2501 No 691 (to GGA Murphy, elec engineer, 5 Simmons St, Balmain, & BAL Murphy his wife); Bk 2522 No 305 (to HJ Bradley, truck driver).
 115 See title chain for 17 Stephen St. Bk 2353 No 815 (to WG Currie, still operator, Balmain, & MG Currie, his wife); Bk 2517 No 17 (to RT Edwards, press hand, 18 Vincent St, Mrs JB Richards & Mrs EM Laurence, all of Balmain); Bk 2551 No 229 (to DR Cooper, waterside worker, 26 Ann St, & S Cooper, his wife).
 116 OST Bk 20 No 167.
 117 OST Bk 54 No 357 ("The Quarry"). See "Section 1, Lot 6 & 1.01-1.02", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 17-18. See also Section 10 to be published.
 118 OST Bk 222 No 718 (to Bardsley & Hodgson).
 119 See 26 Ann St.
 120 OST Bk 653 No 18 (Bardsley).
 121 PI 98475 (d Bardsley); PA 11292, CT V 1318 F 177 (to Walter John Bardsley, railway employee; Lilly May B, spinster; & Lucy Mary B, wife of Robert Brown, tech instructor, all of Burwood).
 122 CT V 5631 F 150 (to Jackson); V 7955 F 52 (G Mayne Pty Ltd).
 123 See title chain for 24 Ann St; CT V 8054 F 55 (to RJ Erwin, plumber, & JE Erwin, his wife).
 124 See title chain for 24 Ann St; CT V 10119 F 44 (to G Jarrott).
 125 See title chain for 24 Ann St; CT V 7724 F 95 (to Cumberland Properties Pty Ltd; to RJ Zarb, labourer, & YR Zarb, his wife).
 126 See title chain for 24 Ann St; CT V 7229 F 116 (to JP Dean, ice vendor, & MH Dean, his wife).
 127 See title chain for 24 Ann St; CT V 7161 F 92 (to KG McDougall, waterside worker, & EM McDougall, his wife).
 128 See title chain for 24 Ann St; CT V 10119 F 43 (to AD McDougall, foreman stevedore, & MC McDougall, his wife).
 129 OST Bk 30 No 969.
 130 OST Bk 41 No 856 (to Stephen); Bk 43 No 504 (to Perry).
 131 OST Bk 81 No 853 (to Hunt). Perry advertised the "comfortable cottage" to let in *SMH*, 28 Jul 1857, p 8f. as "containing four rooms attached to which is a kitchen and washhouse well and large yard. Immediate possession is given. This is very near Crook's Wharf [see *Leichhardt Hist J* 15], Apply to Mr Chape [see *Leichhardt Hist J* 10], Balmain, or to FW Perry, 614 Elizabeth St".
 132 OST Bk 119 No 402 (d Edward H, devise to Emily Blackwell F). See 9 Fawcett St, Section 7.
 133 OST Bk 596 No 225 (d Emily Blackwell F; admin granted to Robert David F III & Edward F).
 134 OST Bk 596 No 225 (to Mary Bolton).
 135 PA 34422, death cert Mary B, 269 (for Bolton family history).
 136 Baptism cert, St Thomas's Blackburn, Lancaster Co (Sarah Alice K) courtesy of Geoffrey Kensey, Bateau Bay (1990).
 137 Passage cert, *Eastminster*, Geoffrey Kensey. PA 34422, SD, 27 Sep 1935, Samuel Bolton, traveller, Drummoyne & John Hoddinett, compositor, Concord (James Thomas B m [1] to Matilda Baynham, m [2] 19 feb 1916 to Lillian Harriett Higgs; OST Bk 1661 No 65 (d James Thomas B, 17 July 1930). Bk 1730 No 309 (Mary Ann B m John Hoddinett); Bk 1691 No 738 (1934, John H, compositor, Fairfield).
 138 Sands 1879, 1880, 1882, 1883.
 139 *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 39.
 140 *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 41.
 141 Passenger List, *Suevic*, Geoffrey Kensey.
 142 *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 41.
 143 PA 34422, death cert Mary B, 269 (b Arthur B, Samuel B, William B); SD, 27 Sep 1935, Samuel Bolton, traveller, Drummoyne & John Hoddinett, compositor, Concord (Arthur B, clerk, Regent St, Kogarah, m 4 Mar 1901 to Sarah McKay). OST Bk 1661 No 65 (1933, William B, accountant, Enfield, m to Elizabeth Mally Levy). Bk 1661 No 67 (1933, Samuel B, comm traveller, Drummoyne).
 144 Marriage cert 232 (John K to Sarah Alice B), from Geoffrey Kensey.
 145 Birth cert 5/1195 (John K), from Geoffrey Kensey.
 146 OST Bk 1109 No 788 (to John (known as Jack) Kensey).
 147 OST Bk 1871 No 47 (Sarah Alice K exec of will of John K); Bk 2383 No 16 (to JBN Lester).
 148 OST Bk 1661 No 66 (d Mary B).
 149 OST Bk 1661 No 66 (d Benjamin B).
 150 OST Bk 1661 No 66 (Samuel & William B execs & trustees of will of Mary B).
 151 OST Bk 1910 No 24 (to E Coleman).
 152 Info from Mrs A Browne, Gladesville (1992). Mrs Coleman was Mrs Browne's mother's first cousin. Mrs Mariae Costin (see *Leichhardt Historical Journal* 17, p 42), 8 Stephen St was Mrs Coleman's sister.
 153 OST Bk 30 No 970 (to Friend).
 154 OST Bk 52 No 536 (to Chidgey plus house). Summervale Estate, where George & Margaret C had a farm, was located at Kissing Point (actually Dinner Point, now Meadowbank), see K & E Chidgey, *The Chidgey Family History – The Early Years in Australia* (1984), p 6. Sands 1858-59, "George Cheddy [sic], Ann St".
 155 OST Bk 57 No 487 (to Webb); Bk 118 No 734 (to Minchall).
 156 OST Bk 370 No 294 (mortgage to T Batty); Bk 586 No 607 (to CF Harrison & A Davidson).
 157 OST Bk 577 No 271 (will of Thomas B dev to his daus, Clara Flora H & Ada D; d Thomas B).
 158 OST Bk 617 No 983 (to John Thomas B); Bk 586 No 609 (to Mary Ann Florence H); Bk 615 No 344 (to Austin Barnard B).
 159 OST Bk 985 No 956 (to D & HI Drennan).
 160 OST Bk 1584 No 410 (to Alexander).
 161 OST Bk 2086 No 307 (d Louis A; devise to Roy A).
 162 OST Bk 2239 No 378 (to JJ Irvine, painter & docker, Balmain, & LM Irvine his wife).
 163 See title chain for 16 Ann St. Bk 3280 No 388 (Ulysses Pty Ltd).
 164 See title chain for 16 Ann St. Bk 2096 No 638 (to J Micallef, labourer, Balmain).
 165 OST Bk 28 No 897.
 166 Australia Post, "Historical Notes, Balmain Post Office" (undated). See also *SMH*, 21 May 1853, p 649f, "For Sale, a shop and counter, fixtures, and office desk. Apply Mr Hollebone, Darling St, Balmain". R Thornton & A W Sommerville in *Retrospect*, written to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Balmain Council, claim that the first post office in Balmain was located in Chidgey's grocer's shop at the corner of Darling & Johnstone Sts & that Chidgey was in charge of the postal service. This has been repeated in K & E Chidgey's *The Chidgey Family History*, p 5. I have been unable to prove or disprove this as yet.
 167 OST Bk 28 No 897 (to Hollebone who sold to Taylor in the same conveyance). Hollebone seems to have advertised lot 32 for sale with "Apply to Mr Chidgey, grocer, Balmain" in *SMH*, 14 Nov 1853. Chidgey's shop, 1 Stephen St, will be included in Section 11 to be published.
 168 OST Bk 31 No 117 (to Grigg).
 169 OST Bk 64 No 741 (judgement; sale to James Kensey).
 170 Info from Mrs A Browne, Gladesville (1992). Details of the

- Darling St shops of James, George & Thomas K (son of John K) will be given in Section 12 to be published. Chn of Eli K & Hannah Ashby K were Ellen; Albert; James; John; & William.
- 171 Birth cert John (known as Jack) K, 5/1195 (date & place of m Eli K to Hannah Ashby); Norman Bolton K, son of Jack K and Sarah Alice Bolton K, was baptised on 10 Mar 1901 at St Barnabas's, Sydney; Geoffrey William K, son of Norman Bolton K and Jessie Lenore Smith K was born at Marrickville on 27 Feb 1931 (from Geoffrey Kenney). St Mary's Church Parish Records show Margaret Sarah Ashby b 3 Oct 1879, to father John, labourer, Adolphus St, mother, Matilda, Balmain Assoc.
- 172 St Mary's Church Parish Records (Balmain Assoc).
- 173 OST Bk 519 No 878 (to George Kenney).
- 174 OST Bk 973 No 235 (Water Bd).
- 175 OST Bk 554 No 713 (d James K; devise to Elizabeth Ann K).
- 176 OST Bk 554 No 713 (d Elizabeth Ann K; to George K).
- 177 OST Bk 1237 No 830 (to Lingard).
- 178 OST Bk 1843 No 351 (agreement to sell; d Norman Ashton L).
- 179 OST Bk 3366 No 279 (d Margaret P; sale to JL Moore, retired supervisor, Palm Beach, & MJ Moore, his wife).
- 180 See title chain for 3 Stephen St. OST Bk 554 No 713 (George K).
- 181 This may be "Honest John Storey", boilermaker & Premier of NSW, 1920-21, see B Nairn, in *ADB*, vol 12, pp 106-109, see also *AE*, vol 8, p 308. His son, Sir John Stanley Storey, can be found in *AE*, p 308-309.
- 182 OST Bk 1380 No 287 (To JK & SA Kenney).
- 183 OST Bk 2322 No 737 (Lester).
- 184 OST Bk 2572 No 578 (to R & DM Bombala).
- 185 OST Bk 2920 No 269 (to KR Tomasek, printer, & MK Tomasek, his wife).
- 186 OST Bk 39 No 55 (to W Hall).
- 187 OST Bk 120 No 122 (d William H; Margaret H exec of his will).
- 188 OST Bk 109 No 993 (P Brady).
- 189 OST Bk 551 No 323 (d Philip B, admin granted to Catherine, his widow; chn were Ellen B, wife of Adam Ogilvie, clerk, Manly; Catherine B jun, wife of Frederick Madden, labourer, Balmain; Philip B jun, plumber, Balmain).
- 190 OST Bk 652 No 241 (d Catherine B; Philip Edward B sole exec).
- 191 OST Bk 687 No 51 (d Philip Edward B; admin to Catherine B jun, wife of Frederick Martin Madden, motor driver, North Sydney).
- 192 Bk 687 No 51 (to Kinsley); Bk 725 No 33 (to D McGrath).
- 193 OST Bk 1450 No 974 (d Denis McG; Bridget McG sole exec; d Bridget McG).
- 194 OST Bk 1450 No 974 (devise to John Joseph McG).
- 195 OST Bk 1537 No 184 (Munro).
- 196 OST Bk 1824 no 316 (to CA & EE Walter).
- 197 OST Bk 2512 No 551 (d Ethel Elizabeth W; d Charles Alfred W).
- 198 OST Bk 2512 No 551 (to R Bombala, plumber, 10 Ann St).
- 199 OST Bk 120 No 122 (Hilton).
- 200 OST Bk 125 No 458 (Brennan).
- 201 OST Bk 1668 No 939 (devise to Catherine Isabella R).
- 202 OST Bk 1934 No 835 (d Catherine Isabella R; sale to BAL Murphy).
- 203 OST Bk 1934 No 836 (to Fraser); Bk 2386 No 644 (to Mrs AA Mundy, 10 Ann St).

SECTION 5

- 1 OST Bk 27 No 953.
- 2 OST Bk 27 No 953 (to Manning; to Ewan).
- 3 OST Bk 27 No 954 (mortgage); Bk 36 No 779 (to M Hyland). Michael Hyland & the Balmain Hotel, Darling St, will be published in Section 10.
- 4 OST Bk 36 No 781 (17 Mar 1855, mortgage of house now occupied by James Ewan).
- 5 Sands.
- 6 OST Bk 447 No 18 (d Michael H; also d 1 Mar 1880 his son Patrick; Michael H's son Thomas, shipwright, Newcastle, appointed exec of will); Bk 695 No 53 (d Ann H).
- 7 OST Bk 447 No 18 (Matthias H is son of Michael H).
- 8 OST Bk 695 No 53 (C Rhodes).
- 9 OST Bk 2353 No 815 (d Thomas Barlow R); Bk 1866 No 747 (d Catherine R).
- 10 OST Bk 2718 No 806 (to Sangerman Pty Ltd).
- 11 LTO, Manning's Subdivision Plan (Museum).
- 12 Several Young & Manning conveyances such as OST Bk 54 No 93; see FP 939721 (Plan of Young's Allotments ...) and Manning's Plan (LTO Museum).
- 13 M Rutledge, "Sir William Montague Manning", in *ADB*, vol 5, 207-9.
- 14 OST Bk 54 No 93.
- 15 OST Bk 54 No 94 (to Hevers).
- 16 OST Bk 77 No 616 (to Butler).
- 17 OST Bk 113 No 305 (to J Howard & W Morrison). See P Reynolds, "From Darling St Wharf to Simmons Point, in *Leichhardt Hist J* 12, pp 10-11 for Howard family; "From Johnston St to Cameron's Cove, in *Leichhardt Hist J* 14, p 26, p 49 for Martha Elizabeth M's house, 60 Darling St. For Howard & Morrison see DH McCaffrey, *Bond, Free & Betwixt, a Family History* (publ by author, Clontarf, QLD, 4019, 1986).
- 18 PI 4/7100 (d John H). PA 15062, CT V 1865 No 149 (to Sarah H).
- 19 PI 4/223817 (d Sarah H); V 1865 F 149 (to EE Easton, wife of Thomas WE, radio mech, Rozelle). See title chain for 2 Fawcett St. OST Bk 385 No 47 (partition).
- 21 St Mary's Parish Church records.
- 22 PA 15603, CT V 1869 F 147 (to P & MA Callen).
- 23 Sands (Patrick C ceased to be listed in 1921).
- 24 PI 134970 (d Mary Ann C); V 1869 F 147 (transm to Mary Clotilde C).
- 25 CT V 1869 F 147 (to D Diebert, labourer, Leichhardt, & EM Diebert, his wife).
- 26 See title chain for 2 Fawcett St. DS Balmain Sheet 26, shows what can be interpreted as stables. The Jung family history & the bakery, 210 Darling St, will be published in section 11).
- 27 OST Bk 1543 No 342 (d Leopold Theodore J; sale to LR Rhodes, probably son of Thomas Barlow R).
- 28 OST Bk 2722 No 746 (to LS Andrew Pty Ltd).
- 29 See title chain 2 Fawcett St. OST Bk 1543 No 342 (to LR Rhodes).
- 30 OST Bk 2491 No 824 (to AD Smith, painter & dock, & EF Smith, his wife).
- 31 OST Bk 66 No 822.
- 32 OST Bk 116 No 704 (T Cashman).
- 33 OST Bk 338 No 21 (Mary C requests appointment of new trustees); Bk 504 No 346 (to chn of Thomas & Mary C).
- 34 OST Bk 504 No 346 (daus of Thomas & Mary C & their husbands; Francis C's address as 39 Bradford St but numbers would have changed by 1993).
- 35 OST Bk 543 No 89 (Mary C sells her share to her sisters & brother).
- 36 OST Bk 679 No 410 (to J Strong).
- 37 OST Bk 2461 No 716 (d John S; d Margaret Sarah S).
- 38 OST Bk 2442 No 862 (to Cumberland Properties Pty Ltd).
- 39 OST Bk 2450 No 684 (to CJ Herringe, estate agent, Sydney); Bk 2542 No 159 (to W Sickenberg, electrical mechanic).
- 40 See title chain for 6 Fawcett St. OST Bk 2476 No 846 (to H Paschalides, labourer, Balmain).
- 41 See title chain for 6 Fawcett St.
- 42 OST Bk 679 No 410 (to J Strong).
- 43 OST Bk 2461 No 716 (EM Roberts, ret, Lewisham & JM Roberts, his wife); Bk 2689 No 332 (to Millard Developments Pty Ltd).
- 44 OST Bk 2748 No 563 (to RV Hall, journalist).
- 45 See title chain for 6 Fawcett St & 11 Ann St. OST Bk 2792 No 999 (Wilhelm Fasch, insurance agent).
- 46 OST Bk 37 No 855.
- 47 OST Bk 37 No 855 (Manning).
- 48 OST Bk 46 No 537 (to EE Foyler). I have transcribed "Elijah" from deed but it could be "Elijah".
- 49 OST Bk 147 No 92 (d Eliza Elisha F, see also PI 2/381; to William Elisha F).
- 50 OST Bk 147 No 92 (annuity to Margaret F).
- 51 Margaret F died at Balmain on 21 September 1921. Info from Margaret F's great-nieces Marie & Josie McKeown (Concord, 1992).
- 52 OST Bk 147 No 92 (William Elisha F).
- 53 OST Bk 329 No 972 (mortgage); Bk 550 No 773 (to Strong).
- 54 OST Bk 2491 No 101 (to ENT

- Best); Bk 2540 No 196 (to H Altman & T Harvey, both company directors, Sydney); Bk 2555 No 160) to R Schraml, machinist, Balmain); Bk 2721 No 366 (to A Pani, labourer).
- 55 See title chain for 15 Ann St. OST Bk 50 No 103 (to Durbin).
- 56 OST Bk 93 No 623 (d John D).
- 57 OST Bk 93 No 623 (devise to Margaret D; Margaret D now wife of Thomas Brown).
- 58 OST Bk 93 No 623 (to Cassion); Bk 95 No 546 (to Potts); Bk 396 No 804 (d Cornelius P, 6 July 1876, his wife Elizabeth P, Murrumburrah, now exec).
- 59 OST Bk 153 No 254A (to JP Franki). For JP Franki see JM Antill, *ADB* vol 8, pp 572-573.
- 60 OST Bk 153 No 254A (Franki provides for his wife Priscilla F).
- 61 OST Bk 396 No 804 (d 17 June 1881, Priscilla Scoles F); Bk 1266 No 198 (to GS Roe).
- 62 OST Bk 1958 No 131 (d George Stade R; Mary R exec & trustee).
- 63 OST Bk 2104 No 339 (d Mary R, vested in George William Stade R).
- 64 OST Bk 2535 No 719 (to CH Holland, journalist, & DR Holland, his wife).
- 65 See title chain for 15 Ann St & 12 Fawcett St. Bk 1495 No 444 (d Priscilla F; sale to JC Niven).
- 66 OST Bk 1921 No 551 (to LF Angelini). Bk 2394 No 3232 (to LP Kay, niece of LF Angelini, Sydney, June 1956).
- 67 OST Bk 45 No 690 (lot 37A).
- 68 OST Bk 45 No 689 (lot 37B).
- 69 OST Bk 107 No 597 (to JJ Lee by Blakey's default); Bk 110 No 445 (to Hall).
- 70 OST Bk 156 No 553 (to JG Punch).
- 71 OST Bk 149 No 935A (to JG & M Punch, lots 45-46, section 7); Bk 433 No 933 (d Mary P; sale of Bayview by John Greenway P).
- 72 DS Balmain Sheet 26, 22 Oct 1886 & revised 23 Nov 1896 shows 14 Fawcett St as a hatched area superimposed on the outline of old No 14. Thus means that old No 14 was built before 1886. It also means that Punch's new No 14 was built after 1886 but before 1896. The outline of the old No 14 is also shown.
- 73 OST Bk 744 No 873 (JP Rugg). John Greenway P, son of Matthew & Mary P, d 4 June 1899, Chatswood (d index 5181). See also Bk 838 No 839, 9 Sep 1909 (d John Greenway P; chn: Herbert P, dentist, Gundagai; Mary Josephine P, spinster, Lavender Bay; Amy Beatrice P, m Francis Hedley Kelly, Lavender Bay). Bk 1131 No 96, 21 June 1918 (Herbert P, dentist, Tingha; Mary Josephine P, spinster, Mosman; Amy Beatrice P, m 24 Feb 1907, Francis Hedley Kelly, clerk, Mosman).
- 74 OST Bk 1411 No 34 (d John P R).
- 75 OST Bk 1411 No 34 (d Elizabeth Eleanor R).
- 76 OST Bk 1411 No 33 (devise to Walter James R & Elizabeth Eleanor (jun) Rugg Y; William Yeo's occupation).
- 77 OST Bk 1411 No 34 (Walter James R conveys his share to Elizabeth Eleanor (jun) Rugg Y).
- 78 OST Bk 3653 No 627 (to JD Abernethy, journalist, Annandale, & JH Wilson, spinster, Rockdale).
- 79 OST Bk 45 No 690 (lot 37A to Hall); Bk 78 No 332 (to Gregory & Wellings).
- 80 OST Bk 90 No 959 (EE Foyler).
- 81 See title chain for 15 Ann St. Bk 155 No 201 (mortgage); Bk 550 No 773 (default of William Elisha F; sale to J Strong).
- 82 OST Bk 2427 No 818 (RL Conway).
- 83 IVA 11353, CT V 12076 F 3 (separate lot 1).
- 84 See title chain for 17 Ann St. IVA 11353, CT V 12076 F 4 (sep lot 2).
- 85 See title chain for 17 Ann St. Bk 2466 No 389 (to P Lee, security officer, & EEM Lee his wife).
- 86 OST Bk 50 No 6.
- 87 OST Bk 50 No 7 (Lynch's mortgage includes a house).
- 88 OST Bk 73 No 413 (mortgage).
- 89 OST Bk 91 No 565 (mortgage).
- 90 OST Bk 107 No 941 (Lynch's default; sale to FitzGerald II).
- 91 PA 2814, CT V 133 F 88 (to Katherine Olivia Fox, née FitzGerald). See 7.01.
- 92 CT V 1466 F 97 (Mary Ann Gordon).
- 93 CT V 1466 F 96 (Hannah Paget F & Eliza Bell F, interest).
- 94 CT V 1466 F 97 (d Mary Ann Gordon).
- 95 CT V 1466 F 96 (d Hannah Paget F & Eliza Bell F). CT V 6296 F 48 (to W Yates, painter & docker, Rozelle).
- 96 See title chain for 23 Ann St. CT V 6296 F 49 (to EC Conway, wife of Peter James C, process worker, Balmain).
- 97 OST Bk 79 No 937.
- 98 PA 15371 for all refs to Reeks family history.
- 99 PA 15371 (James Jonathon R & George R were definitely born at Ann St. Also that Rhoda R, aged 5, & Sarah Ann R, aged 3, both died of diptheria & George R, aged 12 days, of atrophy).
- 100 DS Balmain Sheet 26 shows the building to be two houses with separate backyards & ECs; No 27A was the larger of the two.
- 101 PA 15371, William Raymond (Rayment) R died of typhus fever.
- 102 OST Bk 519 No 509 (devise to Mary R).
- 103 PA 15371 (d Mary R); OST 519 No 509 (devise to Mary R in trust for chn who in July 1893 were Eliza Jane R, spinster, Thirlmere; Rayment William R, engineer, Drummoyne; James Jonathon R, plasterer, Drummoyne; Thomas Ebenezer R, pastrycook, Manly).
- 104 CT V 4734 F 29 (RG Conley).
- 105 CT V 6968 F 105 (To RJF Day).
- 106 OST Bk 79 No 737; CT V 6968 F 105.
- 107 See title chain for 27A Ann St. CT V 6968 F 106 (To RJ Conley; to JF Conley); CT V 9517 F 35 (to WR Bradley Pty Ltd, lot 1).
- 108 See title chains for 27A Ann St & 21 Vincent St. CT V 9517 F 36 (GG Woods, sol'r, Balmain, lot 2).
- 109 See title chains for 27A Ann St & 21 Vincent St. CT V 9517 F 37 (to WR Bradley Pty Ltd, lot 3).
- 110 See title chains for 27A Ann St & 21 Vincent St. CT V 9517 F 38 (to WR Bradley Pty Ltd, lot 4).

SECTION 6

- 1 OST Bk 116 No 567. Lots 57-58 are in Section 8, to be published.
- 2 For Young's lots 40-42, see FP 939721 (AW Young's Plan).
- 3 LTO, Manning's Subdivision Plan (Museum).
- 4 OST Bk 143 No 603 (G Russell).
- 5 PI 118443 (d George R).
- 6 OST Bk 1567 No 485 (d Mary Ann R).
- 7 OST Bk 1567 No 485 (to Lems).
- 8 OST Bk 1559 No 260 (to Flowerdew).
- 9 OST Bk 2003 No 815 (to Harris).
- 10 OST Bk 2484 No 855 (to EL & JE Sandblom).
- 11 OST Bk 2592 No 342 (to E Rousos, photolithographer, Granville, & L Rousos, his wife); Bk 2860 No 973 (to Lynx Pty Ltd).
- 12 No subdivision plan survives for these JE Manning & Wise lots.
- 13 OST Bk 158 No 747.
- 14 OST Bk 360 No 866 (to Grant; Calder, mate of what I have transcribed as *Elore Kelle*).
- 15 OST Bk 430 No 285 (to Fisher).
- 16 PA 10427, CT V 1252 F 4 (Clow).
- 17 CT V 1252 F 4 (James McPherson C on active service, Dec 1916).
- 18 PI, 4/271192 (d James McPherson C); V 2720 F 198 (to Sylvia Emily C; to LG Macdonald).
- 19 CT V 2720 F 198 (to Darook P/L).
- 20 OST Bk 247 No 327.
- 21 OST Bk 287 No 550 (mortgage).
- 22 OST Bk 1227 No 33 (d Bridget O'R; devise to Robina C).
- 23 OST Bk 1227 No 33 (MF Riley).
- 24 OST Bk 1528 No 285 (Mary Florence Riley now White; (Nelson).
- 25 OST Bk 1531 No 285 (to ME Prescott).
- 26 OST Bk 2125 No 655 (d Marie Emily P; to R Yarham).
- 27 OST Bk 264 No 596.
- 28 OST Bk 1250 No 335 (d William B; d Mary B).
- 29 OST Bk 1250 No 335 (TE Jesson).
- 30 OST Bk 1335 No 369 (d Thomas Edward J; to GF Ahier).
- 31 OST Bk 1890 No 942 (d George Falle A; devise to FL Brinson).
- 32 OST Bk 2016 No 111 (m Florence Lorraine B; to PE & NL Howell). See *Daily Telegraph*, 31 Mar 1988, p3 for sale of 13 Donnelly St.
- 33 OST Bk 129 No 641.
- 34 PI, 2/642 (gives d Michael F as 13 Apr 1874); Bk 432 No 860 (gives d Michael F as 12 Apr 1874; devise to Catherine F).
- 35 OST Bk 845 No 682 (d Catherine F; also list of Catherine F's furniture & utensils).

- 36 OST Bk 432 No 860 (chn of Michael & Catherine F; James Archer F, mercantile clerk, Sydney); Bk 794 No 365 (m Hannah Fitzsimons G, occupation of Sydney Henry G; John F as accountant); Bk 508 No 822 (James Archer F as wharfinger). Bk 894 No 439 (James Archer F as clerk, Balmain). Sands 1901 James Archer F as asst gen sec CLA Co Ltd).
- 37 OST Bk 845 No 682 (John F in London).
- 38 OST Bk 894 No 439 (to James Archer F); Bk 1394 No 22 (gift to Margaret F).
- 39 Last listed for James Archer F in Sands is 1926.
- 40 OST 1601 No 783 (both James Archer F & John F are dec).
- 41 OST Bk 1929 No 848 (Chambers).
- 42 OST Bk 1961 No 740 (to A Brown); OST Bk 1993 No 123 (to DI Morrison).
- 43 OST Bk 2148 No 813 (to WJ Kokot, electrician, Paddington); Bk 2541 No 400 (separate lot created by sale of lots JE Manning & Wise's 4 & 5 as new lots 1 & 2).
- 44 See title chain 24 Jane St. OST Bk 161 No 623.
- 45 OST Bk 1601 No 783 (Margaret F).
- 46 OST Bk 2148 No 813 (WJ Kokot).
- 47 OST Bk 2541 No 399 (J E Manning & Wise lots 4 & 5 to D Taylor, fitter, Leichhardt, & RA Taylor); Bk 2584 No 195 (Sutherland developments Pty Ltd); PA 42425, CT V 10209 F 23 (new lot 2).
- 48 See title chain 24 Jane St & 9 Donnelly St; PA 42425; CT V 10209 F22 (new lot 1).
- 49 OST Bk 125 No 423.
- 50 OST Bk 125 No 423 (age of Joseph R).
- 51 OST Bk 125 No 423 (F Hixson, trustee). For Francis Hixson see R Teale, *ADB*, vol 4, pp 402-403.
- 52 DS Balmain Sheet 26 for weather-board house.
- 53 OST Bk 738 No 242 (d Jane R).
- 54 OST Bk 738 No 242 (GT Davis).
- 55 See title chain for first 18 Vincent St. PI, 132271 (d George Thomas D sen).
- 56 PA 27173, CT V 3646 F 65 (owner George Thomas D jun).
- 57 CT V 3646 F 65 (George Thomas D jun & JC Curran, new lot 1).
- 58 See title chain for first 18 Vincent St & 20 Jane St. PI, 132271 (d George Thomas D sen); CT V 3846 F 66 (George Thomas D jun & JC Curran, new lot 2).
- 59 See title chain for first 18 Vincent St & 20 Jane St. V 3846 F 67 (George Thomas D jun & JC Curran, new lot 3).
- 60 CT V 3846 F 67 (lease to C Soffe).
- 4 Sands 1863 has "Robert D Fitzgerald [sic], carpenter, Vincent St". LA Gilbert, "Robert David Fitzgerald [III]", in *ADB*, vol 4, pp 178-9 has Robert David F I as "banker". Bk 76 No 599 has "esquire".
- 5 OST Bk 76 No 599 (RD Fitzgerald I).
- 6 See 31 Vincent St.
- 7 Arrival of Robert David F I deduced as being at same time as Robert David F II. See LA Gilbert, *ADB*, vol 4, pp 178-179 for 1856 arrival. Bk 419 No 228 (m 8 Aug 1861?, Katherine [or Katharine] Olivia F); see also PA 36277 death cert, 19 Aug 1897 (d Katherine Olivia Fox née FitzGerald, 67 years & 2 months at The Parsonage, Edwin St, Croydon, m at age 41, Hunter's Hill, to Samuel Fox; she would have been 41 in 1871; she had 1 male child dec). See also PA 2814, CT V 133 F 88 (this CT is dated 9 July 1872 & Katherine Olivia F is shown as "spinster, Balmain"). Info from Robert David F IV (Hunter's Hill, 1986) Eliza Bell F, b 1827, m TA Gordon, d Balmain 7 July 1864. PA 36277, Will, 11 July 1870 Robert David F I (Jane & Mary Ann Gordon are his grandchildren & legatees).
- 8 OST Bk 419 No 228 (Robert David F I devised to his dau Katherine Olivia two houses in Vincent St & on her death to his son Robert David F I); PA 36277, Will, 11 July 1870, Robert David F I, gent, Balmain, (devise to Katherine Olivia F "household goods in house which he now occupies in Vincent St"; devise to Robert David F II land in Dromoulton in Barony of Trughenackney, County Kerry & house in Tralee, the house was probably the original "Adraville").
- 9 OST Bk 1054 No 647 (to RC Church).
- 10 See title chain & family history for 29 Vincent St.
- 11 See title chain for 29 Vincent St.
- 12 OST Bk 65 No 466.
- 13 OST Bk 65 No 467 (mortgage).
- 14 LA Gilbert, "Robert David Fitzgerald [III]", in *ADB*, vol 4, pp 178-179 for all biog details unless otherwise cited.
- 15 See "John Pringle's Review" column, in *SMH*, 4 Sep 1976, p 17. Pringle in a review of Robert David F IV's *Of Places and Poetry* (UQP) wrote "Do you remember ... a poem called Transaction which has the refrain Pat Donovan of the Square? Well, here is Robert Fitzgerald [sic] visiting Ireland with his wife to find the little town in Kerry from which his ancestors came and tracking down the house they once owned there. It had once been called Adraville and was sold to Donovan of the Square by his grandfather who gave the same name to his houses in Balmain and Hunter's Hill".
- 16 Gilbert op cit (14): PA 36277 death certs for Emily Blackwell F & Robert David F II; info from Robert David F IV. See P Reynolds, "From Cameron's Cove to Adolphus St", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 15, p 49 & note 53, p 80.
- 17 PA 36277 death cert 12 Aug 1892 (Robert David F II, names & ages of chn given).
- 18 Sands 1875.
- 19 Sands 1882.
- 20 Gilbert op cit (14) gives FitzGerald II as collecting specimens for his greenhouses at "Adraville", Hunter's Hill, in 1864. He was living at "Adraville", Balmain, then.
- 21 DS Balmain Sheet No 26 (for plan outline of what can be interpreted as a greenhouse).
- 22 Gilbert op cit (14). See also PA 36277, death cert, 18 June 1876 (Emily Blackwell H, age 41, at Hunter's Hill).
- 23 Gilbert op cit (14).
- 24 Gilbert op cit (14). See also PA 36277 death cert 12 Aug 1892 (Robert David F II, age 61, at Ferry St, Hunter's Hill).
- 25 Gilbert op cit (14). See also Obit by N Keesing, "Fitz, a 'fine flash' in Australian verse", in *SMH*, 26 May 1987.
- 26 OST Bk 419 No 227 (to Anne Fletcher). See Bk 65 No 467 (mortgage).
- 27 OST Bk 885 No 523 (Anne F now widow). Archibald F is not listed in Sands in 1906-07.
- 28 OST Bk 885 No 523 (to N & B Einerson).
- 29 OST Bk 973 No 691 (RC Church).
- 30 Op cit (2), p 29.
- 31 Ibid.
- 32 OST Bk 65 No 662.
- 33 OST Bk 149 No 935A (To M Punch); Bk 433 No 933 (d Mary P).
- 34 OST Bk 433 No 933 (to MA Adamson, CM Woodbury & MM Byrne). See also PA 53115 CT V 13487 F 243.
- 35 OST Bk 681 No 925 (new trustees).
- 36 Op cit (2).
- 37 OST Bk 75 No 236.
- 38 See title chain for 7 Fawcett St. See PA 53060; V 13487 F 242.
- 39 Op cit (2), p 28 & all other refs to the sisters unless otherwise cited.
- 40 Father Therry's old school is in Section 8 to be published.
- 41 OST Bk 80 No 335 (to Fr Therry).
- 42 Op cit (2), p 33.
- 43 OST Bk 135 No 934 (new trustees).
- 44 Joan Kerr, *Our Great Victorian Architect, Edmund Thomas Blacket (1817-1883)* (National Trust Sydney 1983), p 61.
- 45 Op cit (2), p 28, p 34.
- 46 Ibid.
- 47 Op cit (2), p 28.
- 48 See title chain for 7 Fawcett St. The extension is hatched on DS Balmain Sheet No 26, 2 Oct 1886-23 Nov 1896 indicating that a date of "by 1896" is appropriate.
- 49 OST Bk 51 No 37.
- 50 OST Bk 109 No 141 (d Timothy F).
- 51 OST Bk 109 No 141 (mortgage).
- 52 Sands 1861 ("Timothy Faucett [sic], Vincent Lane" [Gladstone St]).

SECTION 7

- 1 OST Bk 27 No 216.
- 2 *The First Hundred Years of St Augustine's Church, Balmain, Centenary Celebrations, September, 1948* (Balmain, 1948), p 15.
- 3 OST Bk 53 No 389 (to M Fitzpatrick).

- 53 OST Bk 109 No 141 (Jane F, Jane Anne F, Anne Ellen).
 54 Jane Fawcett is listed in Sands 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866 in Jane St.
 55 OST Bk 109 No 141 (Anne Ellen F m TR Saywell).
 56 OST Bk 109 No 141 (to Saywell).
 57 OST Bk 260 No 757 (to AC Willis).
 58 OST Bk 788 No 191 (d AC Willis).
 59 OST Bk 1379 No 79 (d H Willis).
 60 OST Bk 1379 No 79 (to Bradfield & Crowley).
 61 OST Bk 1387 No 267 (to D & E Crudgington).
 62 OST Bk 1537 No 973 (to Laycock).
 63 OST Bk 1548 No 791 (to Barbour).
 64 OST Bk 1988 No 316 (to Duchateau).
 65 OST Bk 2129 No 248 (to CE & AE Allingham).
 66 OST Bk 2371 No 377 (to Suchy).
 67 OST Bk 2371 No 379 (to F & F Carnovale, labourers, Balmain).
 68 OST Bk 2507 No 566 (to Mrs M Carlson, Blakehurst).
 69 OST Bk 2517 No 717 (to JF McQuillan, storekeeper).
 70 OST Bk 109 No 141 (d Timothy F).
 71 See P Geeves, "Thomas Saywell", in *ADB*, vol 6, pp 89-90.
 72 For an analysis of the "jobbery and log-rolling" that gave birth to the railway, see L Muir, "Public Spending and Private Property: the Illawarra Line Cabal". in M Kelly (ed), *Sydney: City of Suburbs* (NSWUP & Sydney History Group, 1987), pp 30-52.
 73 See title chain for 5 Fawcett St. Bk 2129 No 248 (to EC & ERE Allingham).
 74 OST Bk 2826 No 7 (to RM Hollick, sales rep, Fairlight, & EM Hollick, his wife). See also IVA 86, CT V10654 F 87.
 75 See title chain for 5 Fawcett St. IVA 86, CT V 10654 F 88 (to RM Hollick & EM Hollick).
 76 See title chain for 5 Fawcett St. IVA 86, CT V 10654 F 89 (to JR Jenkins, clerk, & GJ Gillon, hospital; trainee nurse, Balmain).
 77 See P Reynolds. "The Excelsior Subdivision – Part 1, Introduction", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 57 for a similar discussion of lack of building controls.
 78 Balmain Municipal Council Minutes, vol 22/6, p 253, ML.
 79 Ibid, p 401.
 80 Op cit (78), vol 22/12x, p 14.
 81 The 1919 *Local Government Act* became the general enabling Act for all local government areas except the City of Sydney. See P Ashton, *The Accidental City, Planning Sydney Since 1788* (Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1993), p 52.
 82 St Augustine's School in Section 7 is yet to be published. _____

METHODISM IN GLEBE 1843-1977

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

NOTES AND REFERENCES

- 1 *ADB*, vol, 1, pp 5-7.
- 2 Dundas Allen, *Early Georgian: Extracts from the Journal of George Allen* (Halstead Press, Sydney, 1958), pp 104-105.
- 3 Dundas Allen, p 105.
- 4 Dundas Allen, pp 82-3.
- 5 *The Methodist*, 4 Feb 1893 p 2.
- 6 *The Methodist*, 31 Aug 1906 p 8.
- 7 WS Jevons, "Remarks upon the Social Map of Sydney" & "Pyrmont, Glebe, Camperdown Sydney 1858" Ms B864 ML.
- 8 *V&P NSWLA* 1862, vol 3 p 835.
- 9 *The Methodist*, 10 Mar 1923 p 8.
- 10 WM Cowper, *The Autobiography and Reminiscences of William Macquarie Cowper, Dean of Sydney* (Sydney 1902) p 136.
- 11 *Christian Advocate and Wesleyan Record*, May 1861 p 427.
- 12 *Christian Advocate and Wesleyan Record*, June 1859 pp 229-30.
- 13 *The Methodist*, 31 Aug 1906 p 8.
- 14 Toxteth Sunday School Roll 1865, 1872 (Uniting Church Archives).
- 15 *SMH* 21 Mar 1864 p 9 & 10 Dec 1864, p 1.
- 16 A Fried & R Elman (eds), *Charles Booth's London* (Penguin, London 1969), pp 227-313.
- 17 K S Inglis, *The Australian Colonists* (MUP, 1974), p 80.
- 18 H Carruthers, *Rehoboth Methodist Church St Johns Road Forest Lodge: A Short History* (Sydney May 1923), p 10.
- 19 John Walsh, "Methodism and the Common People", p 355 in R Samuel (ed), *People's History and Socialist Theory* (Routledge and Kegan Paul), 1981.
- 20 Census Report.
- 21 *V&P NSWLA*, 1899, vol 5, p 1131, p 1903, vol 4, p 79.
- 22 *Weekly Advocate*, 16 Aug 1884, p 167.
- 23 Sydney Glebe Circuit Plan 1879.
- 24 Annual Report of Glebe Rd Wesleyan Methodist Church for 1883.
- 25 Minutes of Conf of Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church 1884.
- 26 Minutes of Conf of Australasian Wesleyan Methodist Church 1888, 1891.
- 27 *The Methodist*, 23 Sep 1899, p 8.
- 28 *Australian Christian World*, 25 Oct 1888.
- 29 *SMH*, 25 Jan 1894.
- 30 *ADB*, vol 9, p 93.
- 31 *The Methodist*, 7 Nov 1903, pp 3-4.
- 32 Glebe Municipal Council Minutes, 13 July 1881.
- 33 Glebe Lodge No 96 1881-1981: A Review of the First 100 Years of Glebe Lodge, 1981.
- 34 *The Methodist*, 31 Aug 1906, p 8.
- 35 *The Methodist*, 7 Mar 1908, p 2; 7 Feb 1948, p 9.
- 36 Walter Phillips, *Defending "A Christian Country": Churchmen and Society in NSW in the 1880s & After* (UQP 1981), p 9.
- 37 *The Methodist*, 3.5.1902, p 8.
- 38 *The Methodist*, 7 Nov 1903 pp 3-4 & 5 Mar 1904, p 10.
- 39 *The Methodist*, 6 July 1907, p 7.
- 40 *The Methodist*, 20 Mar 1915, p 7; 14 Oct 1916, p 9.
- 41 General Returns – Minutes of NSW Methodist Conf, 1915.
- 42 *The Methodist*, 2 Dec 1916, p 10.
- 43 *The Methodist*, 17 June 1922 p 14.
- 44 *The Methodist*, 10 Mar 1923, p 10; 30 June 1923, p 14.
- 45 *SMH*, 10 Dec 1929; GD Clark, *The Good Templar Movement*, p 239.
- 46 *The Methodist*, 13 Sep 1924, p 12, p 3; 3 Jan 1925, p 1.
- 47 *The Methodist*, 2 June 1928, p 5; 25 May 1929, p 16.
- 48 General Returns – Minutes of NSW Methodist Conf 1922, 1924, 1926, 1936. Census of 1891, 1933.
- 49 *The Methodist*, 23 Jan 1932, p 11; 9 Feb 1935, p 6; 20 Jun 1936, p 11.
- 50 *The Methodist*, 12 July 1941, p 1.
- 51 *The Methodist*, 7 July 1946, p 1.
- 52 *The Methodist*, 22 Mar 1958, p 1.
- 53 *The Methodist*, 27 July 1946, p 1.
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- 55 *The Methodist*, 10 Jun 1967, p 14.
- 56 *The Methodist*, 5 July 1952, p 9.
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- 58 Personal communication from Rev WJ Steele, 5 Nov 1990.
- 59 DF Boorman, *To be a Pilgrim* (1989), pp 149-152.
- 60 *The Methodist*, 5 Mar 1966, p 1, p 7; 12 Mar 1966, p 6, p 10.
- 61 Minutes of NSW Methodist Conf, 1968, p 108 & 1969, p 125.
- 62 *SMH*, 24 July 1969.
- 63 *SMH*, 7 Mar 1990, p 3. _____

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	<i>Australian Dictionary of Biography.</i>
AE	<i>Australian Encyclopaedia (1958).</i>
b	Born.
Bk	Book (OST Deed Register, (LTO)).
chn	Children.
CT	Certificate of Title (LTO).
d	Death, died.
DP	Deposited Plan, (LTO).
DS	Detail Survey (Department of Public Works Metropolitan Detail Series, ML).
F	Folio (CT, LTO).
FP	File Plan (LTO).
IVA	Modern form of PA (Roman numerals, 4A)
LTO	Land Titles Office, NSW.

m	Married
ML	Mitchell Library.
Mun	Minute Book, Municipality of Balmain.
No	Old System Deed (LTO, Deed No).
OHWM	Original High Water Mark.
OST	Old System Title.
PA	Primary Application, Real Property Act, (LTO).
PI	Probate Index, NSW Supreme Court.
SD	Statutory Declaration.
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald.</i>
V	Volume (CT, LTO).
V&P	<i>Votes & Proceedings of NSW Legislative Assembly.</i>
NSWLA	

Members of the Glebe Rowing Club on a Social Excursion
 Albert Ernest Yeend (1869-1945) is at far left holding the lady's hand while standing on the edge of the wagon. Eleven families of Yeends lived in the Balmain area over a 40-year period.
 A E Yeend married Caroline Amelia Emanuel (1878-1961) at St John's Church, Balmain, on 6 April 1898. He was a member of Glebe Rowing Club from 1885. (Photographic Album of Alfred Ernest Yeend, courtesy of Mr Peter Yeend, Archivist, The King's School).



OBITUARY

VAUGHAN EVANS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

The Great Circle and edited its newsletter from its inception.

A past member of the Council of the Society for Nautical Research in the UK and an Honorary Associate of the Powerhouse Museum, Vaughan was a founding member of the Australian Association for Maritime History, and edited its *Newsletter* from its beginning until this year.

The Department of Planning's Maritime Archaeological Program presented him with an inscribed Historic Shipwrecks plaque from for "his untiring and generous contributions over the past five years and as a token of the department's gratitude and esteem". He was awarded a medal of the Order of Australia in 1988 for his services to maritime history.

Vaughan married Halcyon, the daughter of author and artist Pixie O'Harris and Bruce Pratt, editor of the *Australian Encyclopaedia*. He is survived by Halcyon, daughter Rowena and son Quentin.

The Editor is grateful for the use of Associate Professor Brian Taylor's many tributes to the late John Fletcher: "Hermann Lau: a Wandering German Migrant in Australia", read (on behalf of John Fletcher) before the Friends of Fisher Library, members of the Royal Aust Hist Soc, and the David Scott Mitchell Society on 3 February 1992. Book Launch; *Hermann Lau and his Sojourns (1854-59)*, in *Biblionews and Australian Notes & Queries*, vol 17, No 2, June 1992.

"The Late John Fletcher", read before the Faculty of Arts, University of Sydney, 14 September 1992. The Editor also acknowledges the *University of Sydney News* for its Obituary of 23 June 1992.

For information on Vaughan Evans, the Editor is grateful to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 November 1993, Obituary column, and to Patricia Parker, Executive Officer, Royal Aust Hist Soc, for "Honours to Vaughan Evans" and "Obituary", in *History Magazine of the RAHS*, No 31 October 1993 and No 33 February 1994.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE BOATSHED ON BLACKWATTLE BAY: Glebe Rowing Club 1879-1993

By Max Solling
Glebe Rowing Club, 244 pp, \$30.00
ISBN 0 646 14811 7.

Reviewed by Richard Cashman

The Glebe Rowing Club is the second oldest metropolitan rowing club and the oldest one still on its original site. During its long history the club has proved remarkably resilient and has gone through many incarnations.

In the 1850s the site of the club, by the jetty near Ferry Road, was a haunt for 'footpads and other undesirables'. By 1879 the land nearby was more cleared and inhabited. It was only after a proposal for public baths at the Ferry Wharf lapsed that it was decided to proceed with a rowing club.

Glebe Rowing Club in its first two decades was almost exclusively Protestant and middle class and nearly all the club patrons were freemasons. Very few manual workers and Catholics survived the black ball test to join the club. Two or more black balls resulted in rejection.

Solling shows that class was a potent factor in 19th-century rowing because there was a powerful belief that only gentlemen could uphold the amateur ideal of rowing simply for pleasure. The manual worker, by contrast, was viewed as preferring to row for pecuniary gain. There was a strict class demarcation between the amateur and the professional.

The bias against the manual worker was less strong at suburban clubs, such as Glebe, than at the more exclusive city clubs. Glebe delegates played a role in softening class barriers in rowing clubs. After 1900 more manual workers were permitted to join Glebe Rowing Club. By

that time Glebe had become a more working-class area and the suburb returned a Labor representative by 1910.

Rowing was a decidedly masculine sport prior to World War I. The *Illustrated Sydney News* of 29 November 1888 summed up what was the conventional wisdom when it stated that 'rowing is essentially a manly sport, it not only develops the muscles of the body but serves to keep the body healthy and to relieve the brain'.

It was not until 18 April 1914 that women participated as rowers in local rowing when the Glebe District Ladies Rowing Club was formed with 50 members. It was reported that a fine piece of land was secured and a clubhouse was to be erected. The new Club may have been a casualty of war because it was defunct by 1918. Women participated in the social affairs of the club but it was not until 1976 that they were admitted as special members. In the 1980s the Club boasted a number of prominent oarswomen and oarsmen.

Two wars and the Depression had a serious effect on the club and its membership. During World War I, three-quarters of the members volunteered for overseas service. In the Depression, club members just had to make do. Rabbit sandwiches, disguised as chicken, were part of the supper at club dances.

The Club also had to survive two fires. A fire on the morning of 16 February 1897 destroyed the club house and all the boats and stock, an estimated damage of the huge sum of £900. The club committee responded quickly and a new two-storey hardwood clubhouse was erected in just four months. Club members again rallied round after an equally disastrous fire on 30 April 1953 and raised £500 in quick time. Clearly, maintaining the Club, its premises and traditions was a high priority for many local residents.

After World War II the Club was dominated more by clerks and tradesmen but changed again in the 1970s when the beginnings

of gentrification helped create a new social mix. In 1962 the once-dry club became a licensed club. This development boosted club finances and membership grew impressively to 1227 in 1987. The great majority of the newcomers were social members, only a small proportion of the club rowed by this time.

Solling relates the history of a particular sporting club to the wider history of Glebe. Even those not interested in rowing as such will learn much about the social history of this suburb. He also includes much interesting material about other sports and depicts effectively wider recreational change in Glebe. The foundation of the club coincided with many recreational developments. Wentworth Park was created out of Blackwattle Swamp, reclaimed in the late 1870s.

The Boatshed on Blackwattle Bay is replete with much fascinating and original material on the social history of Glebe. There are a few references to sectarian strife at the 1928 Annual General Meeting, resulting in an exodus of members. At the time crew selection was influenced more 'by religious persuasion than by rowing ability'.

This book will be an invaluable source for local history. There are a plethora of Glebe names, over 1000 are indexed. To obtain often obscure biographical information Solling has sifted through death notices, probate indexes and many other sources, sniffing out information like the proverbial bloodhound. The book is enhanced with many well-captioned photographs and also includes an appendix of club officials and a bibliography.

The Glebe Rowing Club is fortunate to have secured the services of such an enthusiastic and meticulous historian as Max Solling.

Richard Cashman, Senior Lecturer in History at UNSW, has written and edited nine books on sports history and is co-author of a history of Marrickville. He is the Editor of *Sporting Traditions*, the journal of the Australian Society for Sports History.

HOW TO TRACE THE HISTORY OF YOUR HOUSE

By Des Regan & Kate Press
Penguin Books, 109 pp, \$12.95
ISBN 0 14 012471 3.

PHYSICAL INVESTIGATION OF A BUILDING

Technical Bulletin 9.1

By Miles Lewis
National Trust (Victoria), 64 pp, \$14.95
ISBN 0 909710 74 0.

THE ILLUSTRATED BURRA CHARTER

Making Good Decisions about the Care of Important Places

By Peter Marquis-Kyle & Meredith Walker
Australia Icomos, 84 pp, \$20.00
ISBN 0 646 12403.

Reviewed by Peter Reynolds

In 1987 this reviewer wasted a couple of months attempting to write such a handbook. Bugged down in how-to-do-it, the project was abandoned. How fortunate we are to have this manual.

Based on "A Ten-week Teach-Yourself Course" run by the Council of Adult Education (Vic) the book demonstrates in ten short, easy-to-read chapters the ins and outs of historical research. Though the methodology is aimed at Victoria, slight adjustment makes it applicable to NSW. Chapters show the significance and use of looking at the setting of your house; maps and subdivision posters; land titles; house styles; directories; rate books; Water Board records; newspapers and magazines; birth, death and marriage certificates, and wills. A check list succinctly pulls them all together.

Most of us need help with title-searching. Sweeping over the minefield of the Land Title Office, the book explains the dual system of land registration and its documentation.

You may wonder what the Water Board has to do with your research? Well, each time that you turn on a tap you are

part of a system of records which has its roots in the late 19th century. The authors explain how these records could help date your house and indicate building additions and/or demolitions. Importantly, the book stresses the interpretation of the facts gleaned in your research. Regan & Press urge you to be methodical and, above all, to *do it now!*

Eminent architectural historian Miles Lewis has produced a much more technical methodology. In a *Physical Investigation of a Building*, his readers are meant to be architectural historians working at the professional level in a specialised field. Understandably, the book is invaluable to the skilled professional as a check list and also as a manual to the emerging specialist.

Lewis quite rightly sounds a warning that amateur probing into the fabric (the physical material) could destroy or distort the evidence that a professional would need to make decisions about its conservation. Nevertheless, the direct language, clear layout and explanatory sketches would allow a concerned building owner to grasp the importance of gathering physical evidence.

Documentary evidence, gained from historical research, is only one side of the coin. "Listen to the walls", i.e. systematically gather the physical evidence, and as Lewis stipulates, make a general survey (a scaled plan and worthwhile photographs); look for signs of change; record the type of walling and its condition; study the architectural details and building materials (the things that make it what it is); and understand the construction methods, services, and interior finishes.

Where documentary evidence fails to date a building, physical evidence, accurately interpreted, can be the dating tool. Be organised, be wary, but exceeding all else, where the building is significant, know when to call in the professional.

The motherhood (in the best sense of the word) statement, *The Illustrated Burra Charter*, certainly binds together Regan & Press's do-it-yourself handbook and Lewis's technical bulletin (the amateur and the professional). It does more than this, however, because the charter is the bible of the conservation movement. In use since 1979, the charter speaks to all disciplines and organisations involved in the conservation of buildings, monuments and sites. No historical society, resident action group or individual should be without it.

The charter is written in plain language and bridges gaps by appealing to concerned managers, legislators, administrators, professionals, National Trust members, historical groups, and the ordinary person who cares for our cultural heritage. The charter helps us to express the reasons why we are prepared to lay down in front of the bulldozer for the things that we love. Romanticising history will not save these things.

Clear-headed assessment of cultural significance (heritage value) should alert heritage authorities to take effective action and in some cases to provide funds for conservation.

The concept of cultural significance is clearly explained. A simple chart of the procedures, beginning with analysis of documentary, oral and physical evidence, leads to assessment of significance. The reader is taken step-by-step through the charter and is given answers to questions often asked. What do you mean when you say a building should be "restored"? What is the difference between "restoration" and "preservation"? Can significant buildings be changed? What is the underlying philosophy? Can modern taste be imposed on significant buildings? Will I be able to understand all this?

The charter is "short and full of concentrated wisdom and good sense". Don't leave home without it!

CONTENTS LIST

LEICHHARDT HISTORICAL JOURNAL Nos 1-17

LHJ No 1 1971

Foundation of this Journal	
A Roberts	2
Remains of Birchgrove	
Housep	
R Irving	3
William and Annie Miller	
D Kernohan	3
Robert J Stuart-Robertson	
R Stuart-Robertson	5
Responses of the Balmain	
People to the Depression	
N Wheatley	7
Bishopgate Estate	
M Solling	11
Lot 48 Darling St, Balmain	
J Engle, P Reynolds & R Wise	13
Book Reviews	
<i>Balmain in Time</i>	
P Reynolds & R Irving	
<i>Setting for a Campus</i>	
A Gamble	
Reviewed by A Roberts	18
Previously Published	
Articles	19
Notes and Queries	20

LHJ No 2 1972

(Reprinted 1993)

Local History Studies	
M Solling	3
Lyndhurst 1, Its History	
F MacDonnell	6
Lyndhurst, Its Architecture	
C Lucas	13
Lyndhurst, Its Furniture	
K Fahy	19
Annandale's Johnston Era	
A Roberts	20
Notes and Queries	35

LHJ No 3 1972

(Reprinted 1992)

Balmain Cemetery	
M Solling	3
Callan Park Hospital	
DI McDonald	5
First Balmain Watch House	
P Reynolds	8
Edward Hunt, Cabinetmaker	
K Fahy	13
F H Reuss Senior	
R Wilson & N Patrick	15
Harold Park Race Track	
M Quinn	17
Book Reviews	
<i>Burrawong and John Young</i> , A Roberts	
Reviewed by M Kelly	18

LHJ No 4 1973

(Reprinted 1992)

Remains of Second Presbyterian Church, Balmain	
P Reynolds	3
John Lamb Lyon and Francis Ernest Stowe	
M Dobson	
History of Glebe	
Presbyterian Church	
M Solling	15
Architecture of Glebe	
Presbyterian Church	
J Jackson	
Relics of John Young	
A Roberts	
My Granny, the Abbess	
M Quinn	20
Book Reviews	
<i>Colonial Heritage, Historic Buildings of New South Wales</i>	
F & J Leary	
Reviewed by R Irving	22

LHJ No 5 1975

(Reprinted 1987)

A Theatre of Suburbs	
M Solling	3
The Barquentine Alexa in Rozelle Bay	
M Quinn	9
Excavating Second Presbyterian Church, Balmain	
J Wade	12
Cinemas of Annandale	
M Quinn	15
Glebe Congregational Church	
M Solling	19
Book Reviews	
<i>Victorian Ceramic Tiles</i>	
J Barnard	
Reviewed by A Roberts	23
<i>St Andrew's Congregational Church, Balmain, a Short History</i>	
E Bladon Letts	23
Reviewed by P Reynolds	

LHJ No 6 1975

(Reprinted 1987)

Residents' Perception of Annandale	
L Kwong	3
Rowntree's Warehouse, Balmain	
M Baldwin et al	6
Pubs of Glebe	
M Solling	10
Annandale Children's Games, c1915	
M Quinn	16
Book Reviews	
<i>Architectural Character of Glebe, Sydney</i>	
B & K Smith	
<i>Who Murdered Dr Wardell of Petersham, an Historical Tragedy</i>	
T Kenny	
Reviewed by A Roberts	19

LHJ No 7 1978

Local History and Publishing Grants	
P Reynolds	
John Cavill, a Cornish Stonemason	
P Reynolds	3
The Annandale Gates Re-erected	
A Roberts	6
St James' Church, Forest Lodge, Part 1	
J Fletcher	11
Leichhardt Post Office	
Australia Post	14
Up the Tigers, Balmain Football Club's First 70 Years	
P Reynolds	16
Publications for Sale	25
Publications, 1971-78	25
Notes and Queries	27
Book Reviews	
<i>Hunter Baillie, History of Presbyterian Church in Annandale</i>	
A Roberts & E Malcolm	
Reviewed by M Solling	27
<i>The Glebe, Portraits and Places</i>	
F MacDonnell	
Reviewed By B Mason	27
<i>Rozelle Public School 1878-1978</i>	
P Reynolds	
Reviewed by L Lynch	28

LHJ No 8 1979

Local History Resources for School Use	
P Reynolds	2
Robert Johnston, Naval Officer, Explorer, Landowner	
K J Cable	3
James McDonald, Architect of Balmain	
J Flower	4
Reminiscences of North Annandale Public School	
M Quinn	10
John Ward, Blue Bird Hunter of Balmain	
P Reynolds	12
Leichhardt, the Origin of the Name	
J Bates	15
Robert Blake, Soldier, Sheriff and Spec Builder	
P Reynolds	16
Rozelle Public School, 1878-1901	
P Reynolds	24
Football in Sydney, 1870-1920	
M Solling	24
Publication for Sale	31
Book Reviews	
<i>Gilchrist Settlement - a Basic Search Plan</i>	
P Reynolds	
Reviewed by L Lynch	31
<i>A Pictorial History [map] of Balmain</i>	
Author unknown	
Reviewed by R Irving	32

LHJ No 9 1980

- 1970-1980, Local History Decade
P Reynolds 2
Leichhardt Public School, 1862
J Bates 3
Kentville and Annandale Bowling Club
A Roberts 9
Reverend George Grimm (1833-1897)
J Williams 13
William Bardsley (1856-1929)
M Solling 18
Goat and Cockatoo, Two Islands off Balmain
P Reynolds 21
Sydney Centre for Educational and Social History 26
Book Reviews
A Certain Sydney, 1900
M Kelly
Reviewed by P Reynolds 28
Half a Thousand Acres, Balmain
P Reynolds & P Flottmann
Reviewed by A Roberts 28

LHJ No 10 1981

- Academism and Anti-quarianism
A Roberts 2
John Fraser Gray and Waterview House, Balmain
P Reynolds 3
Annandale Post Office
B Mason (Ed) 20
Book Reviews
Old Colonial Buildings
M Dupain
Reviewed by H Tanner 24
The Stenhouse Circle
A-M Jordens
Reviewed by A Roberts 24

LHJ No 11 1982

- Why Leichhardt?
P Reynolds 2
Recollections of 34 Johnston Street, Annandale
G Ashton 3
Inventing the Suburbs and Making a Fortune
B Dyster 6
From Peacock Point to Darling Street Wharf – Part 1*
P Reynolds 13
Book Reviews
Francis Greenway
M Dupain
Reviewed by H Tanner 28
Whirlwinds in the Plain
EM Webster
Reviewed by A Roberts 28

LHJ No 12 1983

- The 1980s, the Centenary Decade
P Reynolds 2
Bidura, the Home that Blacket Built

- F MacDonnell 3
From Peacock Point to Darling Street Wharf – Part 2*
P Reynolds 4
From Darling Street Wharf to Simmons Point
P Reynolds 6
First Steam Tram to Rozelle, 1892
P Fraser 26
Book Reviews
Fine Houses of Sydney
R Irving, J Kinstler, P Chisholm
Reviewed by H Tanner 32
Social History of Glebe and Annandale (series of 8 booklets)
A Roberts 18
Reviewed by L Gilbert 32

LHJ No 13 1984

- Conservation News
P Reynolds 2
Broughton House
K Leong 3
From Nicholson Street to Chapman's Slipway
P Reynolds 9
St James' Church, Forest Lodge – Part 2
Book Reviews
Larrikin Days
T Stephens & A O' Neill
Reviewed by L Gilbert 48
English Terraced House
S Muthesius
Reviewed by P Reynolds 48

LHJ No 14 1985

- Conservation Plan
P Reynolds 2
Sailmakers of Balmain
P Woolford 3
Garryowen and Callan Park
K Leong 5
From Johnston Street to Cameron's Cove
P Reynolds 23
First 22 Lots, Balmain East
Book Reviews
Reviewed by P Reynolds 64
With Banner Unfurled
I Wyner
History and Design of the Australian House
R Irving (Comp)
P Reynolds 54

LHJ No 15 1986

- "Where Are We?"
P Reynolds 2
Completing the Civic Skyline
C McNamara 3
Birchgrove, 1796-1985
P Jeffery 7
Running the Suburbs
M Solling 35
From Cameron's Cove to Adolphus Street
P Reynolds 43
Book Reviews
The Balmain Book
D Liddle

- Leichhardt, an Era in Pictures*
B Groom & W Wickman
Reviewed by R Irving 75
A to Z Genealogical Handbook
J Reakes
Local History
GM Hibbins, C Fahey, MR Askew
Researching Old Buildings
C Liston
Reviewed by P Reynolds 75

LHJ No 16 1989

- The Suburb of Leichhardt
P Reynolds 2
James Gorman, VC
A Stanton & H Willey 3
Leichhardt Presbyterian Church
J Williams 7
Leichhardt West
A Cusick 15
Book Reviews
Historic Court Houses of New South Wales
P Bridges
James Barnet
P Bridges & D McDonald
Landmarks in Public Works
L Coltheart & D Fraser (Eds)
Reviewed by P Reynolds 84

LHJ No 17 1993

- The Heritage Study
P Reynolds 1
Hunter Baillie Church
J Williams 3
From Adolphus Street to Gladstone Park – 1
P Reynolds 15
The Excelsior Estate –
P Reynolds 51
Book Reviews
Around Balmain
D Nicholls, D Baglin & G Clarke
Called to the Bar
B Davidson, K Hamey & D Nicholls
Gourlie's Corner
K & V Hamey (eds)
Reviewed by P Reynolds 89

* This title was published as "Peacock, Weston, Pearson and Paul, how 'Suburbanisation' began in Balmain, Peacock Point to Darling Street Wharf".

