

LEICHHARDT HISTORICAL JOURNAL 23



Glebe

**A Semi-Rural
Retreat**

**Places, People and
Society in Glebe
1828 - 1861 – Part 1**

Leichhardt

**Flood's Estate
Land and Building
Development in
Leichhardt South
from 1830 – Part 2**

Balmain

**From Cooper Street
to Waterview Street
The Waterview Estate
1835 - 1970 – Part 2**



Annandale Balmain Glebe Leichhardt Lilyfield Rozelle

Henry Earnshaw Tidswell and Alderley, Balmain

Rosaleen Tidswell



Henry Earnshaw Tidswell
(1820–1882)
(Private Collection)

Henry Earnshaw Tidswell was born in Manchester, Lancashire, and baptised in St Peter's Church, Manchester on 16 September 1820. He was the second son of Thomas Earnshaw Tidswell, merchant, and Nancy Kay. He married Elizabeth Roby, at the Parish church of Ilkley, Yorkshire on 22 October 1850, according to the rites and ceremonies of the United Church of England and Ireland. Elizabeth was born in Wardleworth in the Parish of Rochdale, Lancashire on 24 November 1826 and baptised at Providence Chapel, Rochdale on 17 April 1827. She was the fifth child of John Roby, banker, and Ann Bealey.

Henry and Elizabeth's first child, Henry Parker, was born in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, on 22 November 1851. The family migrated to Sydney, probably in 1853. We have been unable to positively identify the ship they sailed on but it was possibly the *F C Clarke*, which arrived in Sydney on 6 August

1853. The *F C Clarke*'s records for this voyage include a "Mr and Mrs Tidswell and two daughters". At this date Henry Parker, not yet two years old, would not have been breeched, that is, he would not have been wearing breeches but would have been in skirts. He therefore could have been mistaken for a girl. Their second child, Lilla Mary born on 1 August 1853 just prior to the ship's arrival in Sydney, was a daughter. An error in the description of the eldest child seems quite feasible.

The records for the *F C Clarke* also include a "Mr and Mrs Wilson and 5 children". The *Shipping Gazette & Sydney General Trade List* no. 489 dated 13 August 1853 includes in the list of imports on the *F C Clarke*, "2 boxes gold, 3 packages, Tidswell and Wilson". As Henry was known to be in partnership with George Harrison Wilson very shortly after arrival in Sydney, it seems probable the *F C Clarke* was the ship they both arrived on. The joint ownership of the imported items suggests that the partnership was in place prior to leaving England. Wilson's arrival can be calculated from his death certificate to be August 1853 and that he arrived with wife and five children.¹

On arrival in Sydney, the Tidswell family made their home in Baptist Lane, Surry Hills and stayed there until 1857. Their next two children were born in Surry Hills. The family moved to Balmain in 1857–58 and rented Shannon Grove. They lived there until they moved into Alderley, the house that was built for them in Booth Street, Balmain, in about



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9 The Avenue, Balmain, 2041.

1863. Six more children were born in Balmain, and baptised at St. Mary's Anglican Church, Balmain, the last two children being born in Alderley, in 1864 and 1866. Three of their ten children died in infancy and were buried in St Stephen's Cemetery, Camperdown.

In February 1860 Tidswell purchased an allotment in the Balmain Estate from James Hugh Palmer, for £210.² In March 1860 he purchased an adjoining lot from Palmer, for £150.³ In June 1867 he bought, at public auction, a further adjoining lot from Frederick Thomas Humphrey, the Official Assignee of the estate of Nathaniel Caston, for £182.⁴

In July 1860 Henry raised a mortgage of £1387.10s on the first two parcels of land, from the NSW Investment and Building Society in which he held 25 shares.⁵ We presume that he required funds to build Alderley. The house, built principally of sandstone, had eleven rooms

Alderley, Booth Street, Balmain, E T Blacket, c.1863

A delightful example of the Victorian Regency style. The house became Balmain Cottage Hospital in 1886. A bay window has survived within later additions
(Private Collection).



Elizabeth Tidswell, née Roby
(1826–1883)
(Private Collection)

and was designed by Edmund Thomas Blacket.

On Brownrigg's Plan of Balmain in 1861 the name "H Tidswell" can be deciphered on the site of Alderley.⁶

The suggestion made by Joan Kerr,⁷ Nicholas Vine Hall,⁸ Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds,⁹ and in Richard Devereaux's history of Balmain Hospital,¹⁰ that Alderley had been Blacket's own home, is refuted by the fact that the property was in Tidswell's continuous ownership from 1860, when he purchased the land, until his death in 1882.

There are no records of any sale to or subsequent repurchase from Blacket nor indeed of any mortgage on the property to Blacket or to anyone else during Tidswell's lifetime.

Blacket died in 1883 and his sons continued as architects under the name Blacket Bros. Blacket Bros designed houses later for two of Tidswell's sons, Henry Parker at Bexley and George Earnshaw at Woolwich (Hunters Hill). The plans for both these houses and for another designed for "Mrs Tidswell" of Bexley can be seen in the Mitchell Library in Sydney, but sadly no plans for Alderley have survived.

The name Alderley obviously held great significance for the family. As well as the home in Balmain being called Alderley, the youngest son, Frederic Charles Tidswell named his Bexley house, Alderley, and Henry Parker's son, Henry Francis Tidswell, named his property at Marengo Flats, Alderley.¹¹

Tidswell was in partnership with George Harrison Wilson as "Tidswell Wilson & Co" in Sydney and as "G H Wilson & Co" in Ipswich Queensland. They were general merchants, wine and spirits merchants and stock and station agents.



Tidswell was a director of the Frenchman's Company, a gold mining company at Hawkins Hill, Hill End and held shares in other gold mining companies. He was also a partner in W H Gaden & Co which owned Molangool Station, in Queensland and he owned Wigton in the Wondai District, Queensland which was sold in 1886 when his estate was wound up.

Tidswell joined the Balmain Masonic Lodge in 1868 and was the Treasurer from 1870–73. He stood for, and was elected, alderman on Balmain Council in March 1867 to fill an extraordinary vacancy in South Ward, Charles Mossman having been disqualified due to insolvency. In June 1867 the Supreme Court, however, cleared Mossman, so Tidswell resigned to allow Mossman to be re-elected. He stood again for Council in February 1877 and having been elected with a clear majority became borough Treasurer.

In 1878 a special committee was appointed to investigate the accounts of the borough, and they reported that the books were in a very unsatisfactory state in the methods of keeping them and the regularity with which entries were made. They were in an inexcusable state of arrears, however, showing a deficiency of £127.15.4.

The Mayor then suspended the Council Clerk, James Roby (Henry's brother-in-law) and the Assistant Council Clerk, Mr Glassop. Roby tendered his resignation on 19 March 1878, which was accepted and Council then debated whether it was just or not that Mr Glassop be dismissed while Roby had been allowed to resign. Tidswell spoke against reinstating Glassop on the grounds of his not being helpful during the Committee's investigation but Council voted to reinstate him. In consequence of this, Tidswell resigned as Treasurer on 2 April 1878. In April James Roby wrote to Council requesting payment of

his salary for February of that year but the Finance Committee declined to recommend his application. Tidswell did not stand for re-election when his term was finished.

Henry Earnshaw Tidswell died in Alderley on 23 October 1882 from "chronic nephritis", and was buried in Balmain Cemetery¹². A plaque in his honour is still on the wall of St. Mary's Church. Elizabeth died shortly afterwards, on 16 April 1883, from "phthisis", and was buried alongside her husband in Balmain Cemetery¹³. A photo of the grave shows a slim white mar-

ble obelisk with an attractive wrought iron railing.

The Leichhardt Council, in its wisdom, decided to turn Balmain Cemetery into a Pioneers Memorial Park and, there having been no burials for 30 years, bulldozed the gravestones in 1942 so that there are none there today. Families who were maintaining graves were notified and the dozen or so families removed headstones and remains and placed them in other cemeteries. Matilda, Henry Parker Tidswell's widow, moved Henry and Elizabeth's headstone to Woronora Cemetery



The last resting place of Henry Earnshaw Tidswell and Elizabeth Tidswell, née Roby, at Balmain Cemetery. (Private Collection)

and had it erected on a double plot near Henry Parker's grave.¹⁴ Matilda may have bought the double plot before she asked the cost of transferring both headstone and remains. She did not transfer the remains nor the wrought iron railing – a low stone coping now surrounds the double plot.

Tidswell's will left everything to his executors upon trust "for the purposes hereinafter expressed". The trustees were Thomas Barton Gaden and Henry Parker Tidswell. Gaden renounced the trusteeship and probate was granted to Henry Parker Tidswell on 29 November 1882. The estate was sworn at £26,950.

After Tidswell's death in 1882, his executor, Henry Parker Tidswell, sold Alderley and the three parcels of land to the trustees of Balmain Hospital for approximately £3,000 in 1886.¹⁵

Children of Henry Earnshaw Tidswell and Elizabeth Tidswell, née Roby

Henry Parker, b. 22.11.1851 (Chorlton-upon Medlock) – d. 3.9.1937 (Rockdale, NSW).

Lilla Mary, b. 1.8.1853 (at sea) – d. 22.6.1854 (Surry Hills, NSW).

Edward Kay, b. 16.5.1855 (Surry Hills) – d. 17.10.1923 (Toowoomba, Qld).

Alice Ann, b. 27.11.1856 (Surry Hills) – d. 4.2.1926 (Ipswich, Qld).

Arthur Woodcock, b. 12.9.1858 (Balmain) – d. 8.12.1858 (Balmain).

George Earnshaw, b. 4.1.1860 (Balmain) – d. 4.2.1907 (Hunters Hill).

William Roby, b. 1.4.1861 (Balmain) – d. 15.5.1861 (Balmain).

Walter Roby, b. 9.4.1962 (Balmain) – d. 13.4.1917 (Qld).

Emily Constance, b. 23.6.1864 (Alderley, Balmain) – d. 24.8.1893 (Qld).

Frederic Charles, b. 19.1.1866 (Alderley, Balmain) – d. 23.1.1916 (North Sydney). —

Notes and References

For Tidswell houses designed by Blacket Bros, see Blacket Plans, ML PXD 208 (CY 713), ff 14-16 ("Mrs Tidswell at Bexley"), ff 17-25 ("George Earnshaw at Woolwich"), ff 26-39 a & b ("Henry Parker at Bexley").

- 1 QLD BDM 1899/2523, Ipswich.
- 2 OST Bk 65 391, lot 4 subdivision of original lot 4 Section 5.

- 3 OST Bk 65 No 908, portion lots 6 & 5 of subdivision of original lot 4 Section 5.
- 4 OST Bk 103 No 802, lot 3 subdivision of original lot 4 Section 5.
- 5 OST Bk 81 No 597.
- 6 Mitchell Library ZM4 811.1821/1861/1.
- 7 Kerr, J, *Our Great Victorian Architect Edmund Thomas Blacket* (1817-1883), (National Trust, Sydney, 1983).
- 8 N Vine Hall, *My Name is Blacket* (Author, Belrose, 1983).
- 9 R Irving & P Reynolds, *Balmain in Time* (Balmain Association 1971).
- 10 R Devereaux, comp, *Small Beginnings – 1883* (Balmain Hospital, 1978).
- 11 Marengo/Murringo – there have been seven different spellings since the 1830s. Marengo Station was one of the original stations in the area. In 1926 the official post office was named Murringo Post Office.
- 12 NSW BDM 1882/2796, Balmain.
- 13 NSW BDM 1883/2326, Balmain.
- 14 Woronora Cemetery Anglican Section 2d Grave 237/238.
- 15 OST Bk 344 Nos 440 (30.6.1886), 441 & 442 (1.7.1886). —

Cover

From left, F H Woodriffe, H Rich, A P Stewart and M L Zollner of the Sydney Rowing Club. Rich, weighing 9 st 1 lb, rowed in the bow; Zollner, 10 st 8 lbs, at No 2; Woodriffe, 11 st 1 lb, at No 3; and Stewart, 10 st 8 lbs, was stroke. They won the Maiden Fours at the Balmain Regatta on 9 November 1879. The photograph was taken at the San Francisco Palace of Art, 260 & 262 George Street, "Over Peate & Harcourt's", Sydney.

The rowing career of Martin Leo Zollner can be followed in Max Solling's *The Boatshed on Blackwattle Bay: Glebe Rowing Club 1879–1993* (Glebe Rowing Club, 1993).

Zollner took the trade of his father, the Sydney galvanised iron manufacturer Simon Zollner (1821–1880). Martin Leo Zollner's selection as captain of the Glebe Rowing Club in 1888 prompted the statement that few were better qualified to "elevate the moral tone of the club".

Martin Leo Zollner was killed at Thaba Nchu, South Africa, on 27 April 1900. —

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to Robert Hutchinson for generously providing the photograph which dates the regatta as taking place on 10 November 1879.

Max Solling gave details of the Maiden Fours win in the Balmain Regatta as being on 9 November 1879.

Gerald Walsh's RSVP notice in *SMH*, 4 April 1902, is the source for Simon Zollner and his son's death. —

A Semi-Rural Retreat Places, People and Society in Glebe 1828–1861 Part 1

Michael Foster and Max Solling

Introduction

Reverend Richard Johnson

The unique standing of the Church of England in NSW was acknowledged in 1786 when a salary of ten shillings per day was allotted to pay for a chaplain. A recent graduate of Magdalene College, Cambridge, the Rev Richard Johnson was the first chaplain appointed to the colony.¹ He was recommended by the Eclectic Society, a group of evangelical clergy which included the poet William Cowper and the philanthropists, William Wilberforce and John Thornton.

In his instructions, Governor Phillip was directed to allocate land in each township to support a Church of England clergyman and schoolmaster. The instructions read:

It is Our further will and pleasure that a particular spot in or as near each town as possible be set apart for the building of a church, and four hundred acres adjacent thereto allotted for the maintenance of a minister, and two hundred acres for a schoolmaster.²

Phillip reserved 1000 acres in what was known as the Kangaroo Grounds: 400 acres for church or glebe land on the northern part fronting the harbour; 200 acres on the southern part for the maintenance of a schoolmaster; and, in between, the 400-acre Crown Reserve, later including Grose Farm.³ The policy of setting aside land for the Church of England as glebes to secure the future of religion and education was not unique to New South Wales. Earlier the French had adopted an identical policy in Canada for the

Jesuits. In Nova Scotia in 1749 glebes had been set aside for the Church of England. More endowments followed in North America with the Colonial Office reserving exclusively for the Church of England one-seventh of the lands in Upper Canada.⁴

A glebe under ecclesiastical law was defined as “land devoted to the maintenance of the incumbent of a church”, and the Sydney glebe was meant to provide sustenance for Chaplain Johnson.⁵ Before entering the ministry, Johnson had worked on farms and prior to Phillip’s return to England in December 1792, he made attempts to clear his glebe land (see Figure 3). In the opinion of Watkin Tench, the chaplain was “the best farmer in the colony”.⁶

Johnson appealed to the Secretary for State for the Colonies for assistance to clear some of the large eucalypts on the glebe:

I cannot suppose the government meant for me to use axe and spade myself; but this I have done day after day, other wise bad as my situation is, it would have been still worse. I mention this circumstance, being aware that the sum of 400 acres will appear great. But what, sir, are 400 or 4000 acres full of large green trees unless some convicts be allowed to cultivate it. I did not come out here as an overseer or as a farmer. My duty as clergyman fully takes up my time.⁷

Phillip, generally sympathetic to Johnson’s ministry, assigned two or three convicts to Johnson. He made no attempt to have a residence erected on his glebe, preferring to live in a cottage at Sydney Cove that he described as “pretty, commodious and convenient”.⁸

Phillip’s successor, Lt-Governor Major Francis Grose, saw little point in converting degraded convicts. After Johnson sought “more assistance to clear” the glebe land, Grose described the Reverend as “one of the people called Methodists, a very troublesome, discontented character” and refused his request. Grose’s damning Johnson as a Methodist is interesting, a term in conservative eyes akin to a “Jacobin” in an age of paranoia about the radicalism of the French Revolution. There is no doubt, however, that the chaplain was a loyal subject of the British Crown who regarded convicts as “my fellow creatures”.⁹

Grose indicated to Johnson that:

“if I chose to resign my claim to the church land I should have a grant the same as others; otherwise, he did not feel himself disposed to allow me any further assistance whatever...a grant of 100 acres was then given me and seven men were to assist in clearing and cultivating”.¹⁰

In a letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Johnson regarded his glebe as unsuitable for cultivation. It was "400 acres", he wrote, "for which I would not give 400 pence", and became interested in his spare time in stock raising and agriculture on the new grant which he named Canterbury Vale.¹¹

The conflict ended with Grose's departure after two years. Before Johnson sailed for England at the end of 1800, he found the next two governors more sympathetic to his work. John Hunter had trained for the Presbyterian ministry and acknowledged Christ as his personal saviour, and Philip King was concerned to increase the church's authority in the colony.

After the departure of Johnson, the Sydney glebe lands, measured out in 1790, were occasionally visited by members of the Rum Corps on hunting expeditions. There was some sporadic grazing on the land and attempts at growing staple crops. Parcels of land granted to Catherine King (1795, see Figure 1) and William Bligh (now part of Camperdown) encroached upon the glebe, so some land from the adjoining Crown reserve was added to offset these secular intrusions (see Figure 1). The original 400-acre grant was later found to cover about 530 acres.¹²

A Changing Sydney Society

The penal colony of New South Wales was the British government's solution to its overcrowded gaols after the American War of Independence ended English transportation of convicted felons to North America. Only 14,000 unwanted felons had been dumped in this outpost of Britain's Empire by 1814. The flow of convicts rose dramatically between 1815 and 1829 when some 30,880 men and women were sent to New South Wales. During the 1830s transportation reached an average of more than 3000 convicts per year.¹³

The nature of Sydney society began to alter in the 1820s as a new establishment of civil servants replaced the old military elite. Between 1821 and 1824 the British government appointed a Colonial Secretary, a Chief Justice, and an Archdeacon of the Church of England was created. Sydney's economy, also, was being transformed as an emerging labour market passed more of its functions to private enterprise. The convict workforce became relatively less important and a merchant group emerged from free immigrants, pardoned convicts and civil and military officials. Sydney became the focal point for a mercantile trade and settlement system based upon its increasingly productive hinterland.¹⁴

Sydney, with a population of 10,815 in 1828, was founded at a time when mercantilism was a feature of English life. Industrial capitalism was beginning to emerge as the colony shed its convict characteristics. Largely confined within three-

quarters of a square mile in 1828, Sydney spread outwards and its population grew from 19,792 in 1836 to 29,973 in 1841. Greatly increased demand for space for non-residential purposes inevitably meant some deterioration in living conditions. The new settlement, one observer wrote, had become "an Augean stable, the cleansing of which was a task far harder than that set Hercules".¹⁵ The early romantic suburb, according to Lewis Mumford, was "a middle class effort to find a private solution for the depression and disorder of the befouled metropolis".¹⁶

The Retreat from the Metropolis

In Sydney, the first to flee beyond the boundary stones defining the physical limits of the town of Sydney in 1833, and create small segregated communities on the urban perimeter, were those with economic means – families of merchants, professional men and public servants able to sport a horse and carriage and coachman. The well-to-do found privacy in a landscape that still retained its leafy features, and where they could build a villa to take advantage of the views.

In their retreat from the unpleasant realities of the expanding metropolis, the wealthy and respectable could live apart from ordinary folk and industrial ventures. The 1830s was a period of economic prosperity with the annual value of exports and imports to New South Wales averaging more than £2,000,000 per year, and most of this trade passed through the entrepot of Sydney.¹⁷ Its commercial and trading groups lived within a central core surrounding the main artery of George Street. East of that area, the well-to-do resided; west of it, the abodes of the labouring classes and the underworld were to be found. By 1832 the Woolloomooloo ridge became Sydney's first exclusive suburban area with nine elegant villas occupied by an elite composed of heads of civil service departments and lesser officials.¹⁸

Apart from Woolloomooloo Hill, the early 1830s ribbon development spread out along the road to South Head, and in 1829 parts of the Surry Hills and Strawberry Hill estates were subdivided into villa allotments. Directories recorded long strips of roadside house-building spreading out like ribbons. An itinerary of roads incorporated in James Raymond's *New South Wales Calendar and General Post Office Directory* (1833) noted:

On the right the Glebe Road, so named because it leads through lands sold about three years ago by the church several good houses have been erected lately and gardens formed. At the junction of the roads is the Archdeaconry [see Figure 3, Table 1]; a portion of land where it is contemplated to erect a residence for the Archdeacon of New South Wales.¹⁹

The administration of the Church of England changed in 1824 when the British Government reconstituted the ecclesiastical affairs of the colony by creating the Archdeaconry of New South Wales in the Diocese of Calcutta. The formation of the Church and School Corporation two years later “for the maintenance of religion and education of our youth” was intended to provide funds for the erection of churches and schools and the maintenance of clergy and teachers.²⁰ The corporation decided “in view of the pressing needs of clergy”, to sell its land at Sydney, Parramatta and Liverpool.²¹

The 1828 Subdivision of Glebe

The nature and character of Glebe’s residential development was powerfully influenced by the way the Church Reserve was staked out into 27 allotments, ranging from 3 acres to 42 acres, and sold at auction sales in February and May 1828 (see Figure 1, Table 1).²² All but lots 7, 8, and 27 (the Archdeaconry land) were offered for sale. Eleven more elevated, larger allotments at Glebe Point, ranging from 15 acres to 42 acres attracted

middle-class bidders who had a clear preference for better drained sites with a view. They also had the capacity to pay (£12 to £16 per acre) for such desirable locations. The low-lying twelve 3- and 4-acre lots near Blackwattle Swamp, close to a freshwater creek, and to the city, attracted the strongest bidding, with prices ranging from £90 to £125 per acre.²³ Eventually acquired by proprietors of slaughter houses and boiling-down works, and a distiller nearby, the industries that dominated the swamp’s landscape drove away anyone who could afford to live elsewhere. The dwellings erected there were of the cheapest type.

Between 1828 and 1841 at least 13 substantial residences can be identified in Glebe – Hereford House (1829), Toxteth House (1831), Rosebank (1st building c1832), Lyndhurst (1833), The Wilderness (1833), Kew Cottage (1835), Forest Lodge (1836), Albion Cottage (1836, later Rose Cottage), Oak Lodge (1837–38), Glenwood (1837), Avon House (1837–38), and Forsyth Cottage (1837–38, later Arden) and Standish Barncastle’s caretaker residence (c1833) on the Archdeaconry land (see Figure 2, Table 2).²⁴

Table 1
Initial Purchasers of Lots in 1828 Subdivision of Glebe
See Figure 1

Lot No.	Area	Purchaser	Subdivided By	Estate Names
1 ¹	20a 0r 0p £12.13s per a.	Thomas Cudbert Harington# * A B Spark 1.7.1830† 8.3.1840§	George Miller, (pt), 1842–55‡ Mary Chisholm, (pt)	George Miller’s land (pt) Mary Chisholm’s land (pt)
2 ²	15 0r 0p £13 per a	Francis Stephen Esq# 1.7.1830† John Betts 12.10.1840§	John Betts, Merchant 1841–57‡	John Betts’s land
3 ³	17a 0r 0p £12 per a	William Dumaresq# 1.7.1830†	Capt W Dumaresq 23.5.1840‡	Boissier
4 ⁴	18a 0r 0p £13 per acre	Lt T de la Condamine# * Capt W Dumaresq 1.7.1830† 12.4.1840§		
5 ⁵	18a 0r 0p £13 per a	Thomas Cudbert Harington# 1.7.1830†§	Charles Cowper 31.7.1832‡	Lyndhurst (pt) The Wilderness (pt)
6 ⁶	25a 0r 0p £12 15s per a	Charles Cowper#		
7–8 ⁷	32a 3r 19p £— per a	Bishop of Australia@ 13.9.1842§	Bishop of Australia 8.2.1842 (sale)‡	St Phillip’s Glebe
9 ⁸	5a 0r 0p £— per a	Dr Douglass# * +	See Lot 18	

10 ⁹	4a 0r 38p £54 per a'	J C Phelps# * J T Hughes 12.11.1842§	J T Hughes 1843‡	J T Hughes Subdivision
11 ¹⁰	4a 1r 0p £95 per a	—Greville# * +	See Lot 18	
12 ¹¹	3a 1r 0p 125 per a	R Cooper# * +		
13 ¹²	3a 2r 0p £— per a	Dr Douglass# * +		
14 ¹³	3a 1r 1p £— per a	Dr Douglass# * Edward Owens 27.10.1848§	E Owens‡	Owen's Garden
15 ¹⁴	4a 2r 0p £50 per a	J H Grose#, Shipowner 1.7.1830†	J H Grose 17.5.1843 (sale)‡	Bishopgate
16 ¹⁵	4a 0r 0p £50 per a	J Symons# * J H Grose		
17 ¹⁶	4a 0r 0p £75 per a	J H Grose# 1.7.1830† 14.12.1840§		
18 ¹⁷	3a 3r 0p £110 per a	—Mudie# * +	Church & School Corpor'n c1848‡	Church & School Land
19 ¹⁸	3a 3r 0p £85 per a	J Symons# * David Chambers & George Kenyon Holden, solicitors 8.4.1843§	D Chambers & G K Holden 1843‡	J Dickson's 2a 2r 15p T Inglis's 1a 0r 25p
20 ¹⁹	3a 3r 0p £123 per a	William Syrett# *	Church & School Corporation c1830‡	T May's 1a 3r 31p J Joseph- son's 1a 3r 32p
21 ²⁰	20a 0r 0p £13 per a	A B Spark# † §	Auctioned by A B Spark 24.6.1841‡	Eglington
22–24 ²¹	119a 1r 0p £12.11s £13 £16 per a	George Allen# Solicitor 1.7.1830†	Estate of George Allen from 1884‡	Toxteth Park Estate
25 ²²	37a 0r 0p £15.6s	A K McKenzie# * F W Unwin 1.7.1830† Date§	F W Unwin 1830‡	J W Wood's land Woolley's land H B Bradley's land J Wilshire's land D Jones's land
26 ²³	29a 0r 0p £13 per a	George Williams# 1.7.1830† Ambrose Foss 8.3.1840§	Ambrose Foss c1843‡	Hereford land Forest Lodge land
27 ²⁴	40a 0r 0p £— per a	Bishop of Australia@ 9.7.1846§	Bishop of Australia c1856‡	Archdeaconry land later Bishopthorpe
*	Highest bidder at 1828 auctions		†	Indenture (LTO memorial or deed)
#	Did not proceed with purchase		§	Sg (LTO Special Grant)
@	Retained by Church of England		‡	Subdivided by
+	Reverted to Church of England		pt	Part of

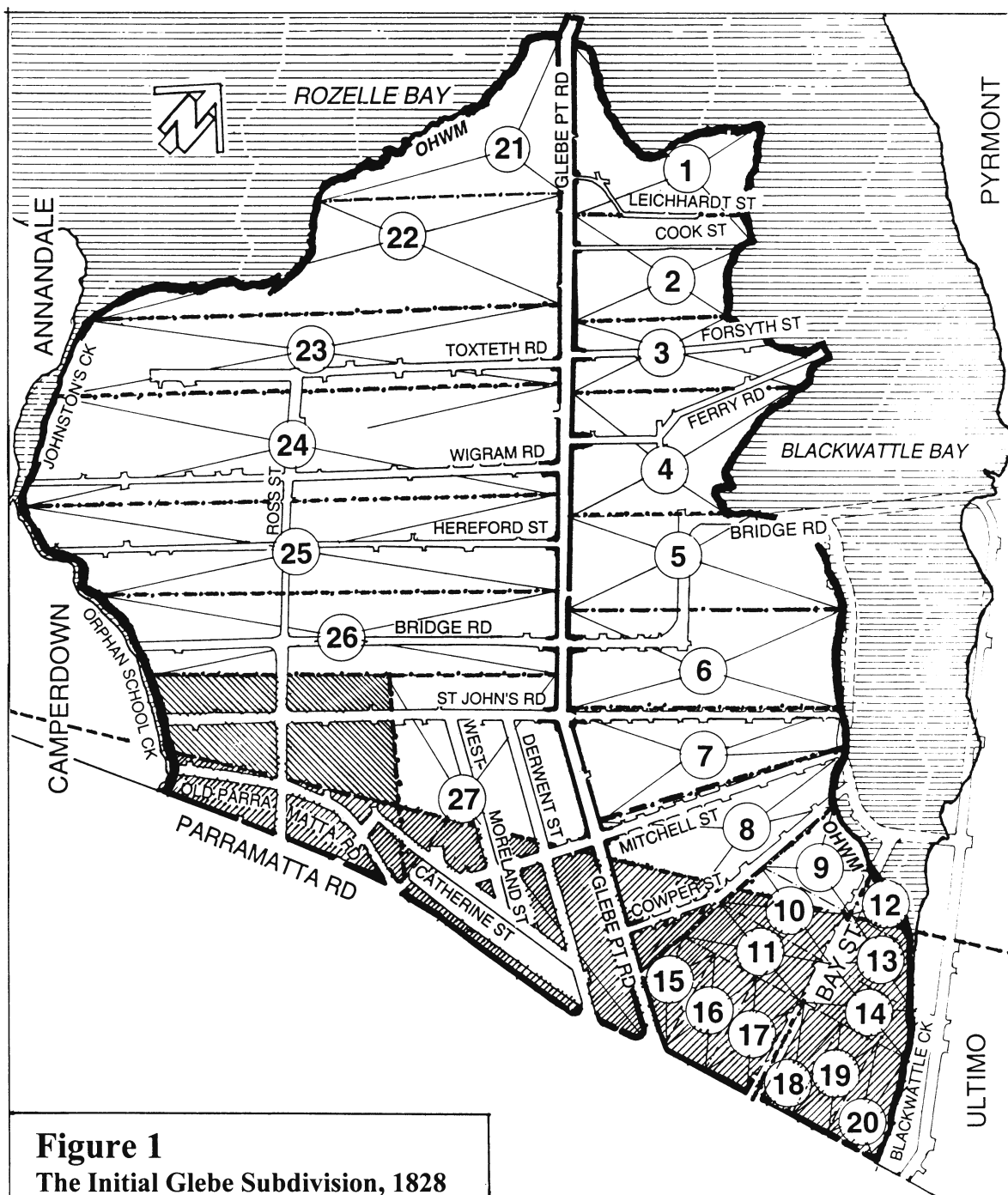


Figure 1
The Initial Glebe Subdivision, 1828

Present-day major roads shown as location guides only

1828 lot numbers encircled



Grant to Catherine King, 20a 0r 0p, 13.3.1795, known as "Catherine Farm", excluded from 1828 subdivision.



Area added from Crown Reserve included in 1828 Subdivision.

(Re-drawn from J F Campbell's plan in his "Notes on Early History of Glebe", *JRAHS*, Vol 15 (1930), p 306)

Glebe's Social Makeup

At the 1841 census there were 203 people living in Glebe. Revealed in the census, the number of occupants in each residence indicates the size of the dwellings as well as reflecting a lifestyle that demonstrated wealth and social standing. Forest Lodge had eight domestic servants; Hereford House, Lyndhurst, Toxteth House and Oak Lodge had six each; the Wilderness had five and Rose Cottage, four. Ralph Mansfield, in his analysis of the 1841 census, observed "to the west Balmmain, Pyrmont and the Glebe and to the south Petersham and Newtown...exhibit clusters of elegant dwellings and pleasure grounds and promise in a few years to become populous villages".²⁵

Acquisition of an estate on the city outskirts was the first step in a new owner's quest for respectability, and while ownership of property remained an important ingredient of respectability, property in Sydney had been acquired by a motley collection of people. Ex-convicts were among the wealthiest section of the community and a distinction was drawn between respectability based on acquisitions of wealth alone, and respectability naturally inferred from the union of wealth and unblemished character.²⁶

Respectability, an ill-defined notion clearly understood by polite society, gave the gentry much of its cohesion. Apart from property ownership, the concept had some relation to education, acquaintance with responsible enterprise, and attributes such as thrift, good manners, cleanliness of person, tidiness of home and honesty in business affairs.²⁷

The respectable were good people, and, it need hardly be said, pillars of society. They did not get drunk (eliminating most of the working class), were independent, law abiding, maintaining propriety of speech and decorum of bearing. All respectable men wanted to be called gentlemen, but few were chosen, for the title of gentleman was reserved for a select minority.²⁸ The character of the upper class in New South Wales was defined by contrasting them with the rest of the population. "Government officers, lawyers, large landholders, merchants and clergy", wrote Judge William Burton in 1844, were "as respectable a body of gentlemen as perhaps were ever associated together in any colony".²⁹

Newspaper advertisements extolled the virtues of a retreat in Glebe:

They may consider the place not inferior to Woolloomooloo [Hill] for a quiet retirement after business hours and a delightful spot for rural recreation and good society. The soil is good and much improved from having been successively cropped. There can be no place better suited to the character and tone of

respectability than what is constituted in this neighbourhood.³⁰

Within the ranks of those possessing a Glebe Point address, gradations of wealth and status could be discerned. In directories and on committee lists, George Miller, George Allen, John Betts, James Bowman, John Panton, and David Jones had the title "Esquire" appended to their names, a sure sign that they ranked high in colonial society. Among the families of professional men and prosperous shopkeepers turned merchants who acquired a Glebe Point residence, several were associated with responsible enterprise – Randolph Want, Betts, Miller, Allen and Jones all held public directorates. Church and chapel were represented among the Glebe men of property – John Wood, Michael Metcalfe, Betts and Bowman met on Sundays at Christ Church St Laurence. Methodists and Independents, at the forefront of temperance and teetotal movements, claimed a coterie of respectable people from Glebe – Ambrose Foss, William Boyce, Thomas Bowden and George Allen. Miller was a prominent Presbyterian, petitioning for the building of the Scots Church.³¹

Occupation was the surest diagnostic criterion for social class and was directly reflected in the social landscape. At Glebe Point, villas were built for occupational groups that made up the upper levels of the social pyramid – the professions, administrators, merchants and bankers. In this neighbourhood of the "first respectability and stamp", a place with a "delightful society, sea bathing in the summer, good water, water carriage to and from Sydney", families of the urban elite sought to fulfil dreams of self-importance and respectability.³²

The well-to-do who fled to neighbourhoods on the outskirts of the city may not have been great arbiters of taste but they brought in leading architects, to design substantial residences befitting their station in society. The villas, built on elevated sites with natural drainage, featured regular, usually rectangular, floor plans with high-ceilinged rooms. They were homes consciously oriented for sunlight, for summer breezes and for a view (generally facing Flagstaff Hill).³³ A contemporary observer, C J Baker, wrote:

The private residences of the richer class of gentry are also a little removed from town, and are very surprising from their number and costliness. They are substantial, handsome buildings, many of them indeed of considerable pretension... The sites which have been selected are generally of the most happy description, commanding exquisite views of the harbour. Every house has its garden, of greater or lesser extent, in which the fruits and

flowers of Europe vie with those of Asia in which whilst treading its walks and parterres, it is difficult to believe in the proximity of any other house.³⁴

The gardens of the new villas were influenced by the picturesque movement developed in England as an art form by Humphrey Repton. “Rural scenery and water views seem to be the favourite subjects of taste”, wrote Thomas Shepherd in 1836, for those with “the means of retiring from town to their villas or country cottages”. Trained as a landscape gardener in Scotland, Shepherd established the Darling Nursery in Chippendale and regarded the landscaping at Lyndhurst in Glebe to be “a model for a genteel residence”.³⁵ There was ample evidence of Shepherd’s influence especially in the Forest Lodge neighbourhood “ornamented with every variety of exotics” where the senses were gratified “with all that can be admired of nature and art”.³⁶

Hired servants helped keep the wealthy in a manner to which they had become accustomed. From the late 1840s a growing army of working-class women from Bishopgate and St Phillip’s estate became domestic servants for their middle-class sisters at Glebe Point. No family considering itself as middle class, could be without at least one servant. This ambition could easily be satisfied since help could be hired for a pittance. _____

Early Roads

Glebe Point Road, Annandale’s Johnston Street, Leichhardt’s Norton Street and Balmain’s Darling Street are the major boulevards of the municipality.

Planned as a straight line to run in a north-westerly direction from Parramatta Road, Glebe Road*, as it was first named, was the only thoroughfare shown on the 1828 sale plan.¹ The original subdivision boundaries acted as a framework within which the layout of Glebe’s streets had to be adjusted, with the variation in the alignment or direction of some of its streets being rigidly dictated by the earlier pattern of the land ownership. Early property sale advertisements in newspapers mentioned “roads leading to the residence” of landholders. Initially the track that passed Hereford House and Forest Lodge house was known as Hereford Street. By the late 1850s, with the Pymont Bridge Company constructing its toll road through the suburb, the road took the name of Pymont Bridge Road* after the private company.

Continued on page 14

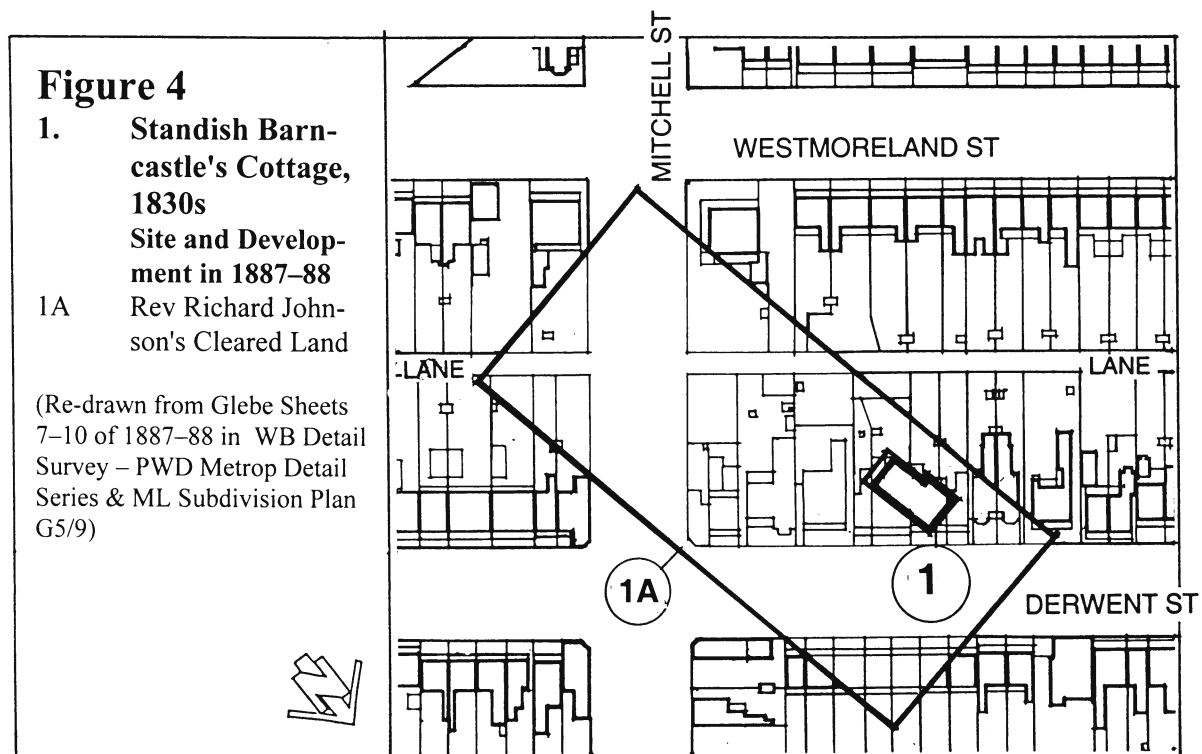


Table 2
Early Houses 1828–1873
 See Figure 2

Key No.	Fig No.	Name	Built	Current Address	Demolished
01	4	S Barncastle	c1833	Site of 56-62 Derwent St	c1856
02	5	Hereford House	1829	Site of Foley Park	1934–37
03	6/7	Toxteth House	1831	4 Avenue Road	Additions 1877-81
04	8/9	Lyndhurst	1833–37	61 Darghan St	Conserved 1980s
05	10	The Wilderness	1832–33	Site of 257-287 Glebe Pt Rd	c1882
06	10	Kew Cottage	c1835	Site of 295-305 Glebe Pt Rd	1907
07	11/12	Forest Lodge	1836	Site of 212-230 Bridge Rd	c1912
08	13	Rosebank	c1832?	2 Hereford St	Additions c1877-81
09	14	Glenwood	c1837	Near Site of 57 Hereford St	c1940
10	15	Gothic Cottages	c1842	144-146 Glebe Pt Rd	1970 (No 146 only)
11	16	Elmville	c1844	Site of 331 Glebe Pt Rd	c1928
12	16	Hawthorne	c1844	Site of Glebe Pt Rd	c1884
13	17	Lynwood	c1851	Site of 20A-20B Ferry Rd	1940s
14	17	Rothwell Lodge	c1847?	Site of 22-24 Ferry Rd	Extant
15	18/19	Salem House	1842	Site of 353-355 Glebe Pt Rd	c1887
16	20	Bidura	c1857	357 Glebe Pt Rd	Conserved 1970s
17	21	Forsyth Cottage	c1837–38	Site of 361-373 Glebe Pt Rd	c1971
18	22/23	Avon House	c1837–38	Site of 375-399 Glebe Pt Rd	c1966
19	23	Strathmore	c1857??	Site of 399-411 Glebe Pt rd	Early 1950s
20	23	Maryville	c1855	Site of 413 Glebe Pt Rd	c1970
21	24	Llangollen	c1844	Site of 12 Leichhardt St	c1945
22	25	Guildford Lodge	1842	Site of 431 Glebe Pt Rd	1927
23	26	Margaretta Cottage	c1845	6 Leichhardt St	Extant
24	26	Sidcup	c1868	Site of 414 Glebe Pt Rd	c1975
25	26	Dellwood	1872	Site of 10 Leichhardt St	c1973
26	26	Bayview	c1873	8 Leichhardt St	Extant
27	27/28	Albion Cottage	c1838	Site of Forest Lodge P S	c1891
28	29	Enfield House	c1843	Site of 215 Bridge rd	c1928
29	30	Oak Lodge	c1837–38	Site of 174-176 Bridge Rd	c1940
30	30	Willow Lodge	c1845	Site of 162-172 Bridge Rd	c1914
31	16	Kayuga	c1857	Site of Jarocin Av	1911s
32	31	The Retreat	c1858	53 Leichhardt Street	Extant

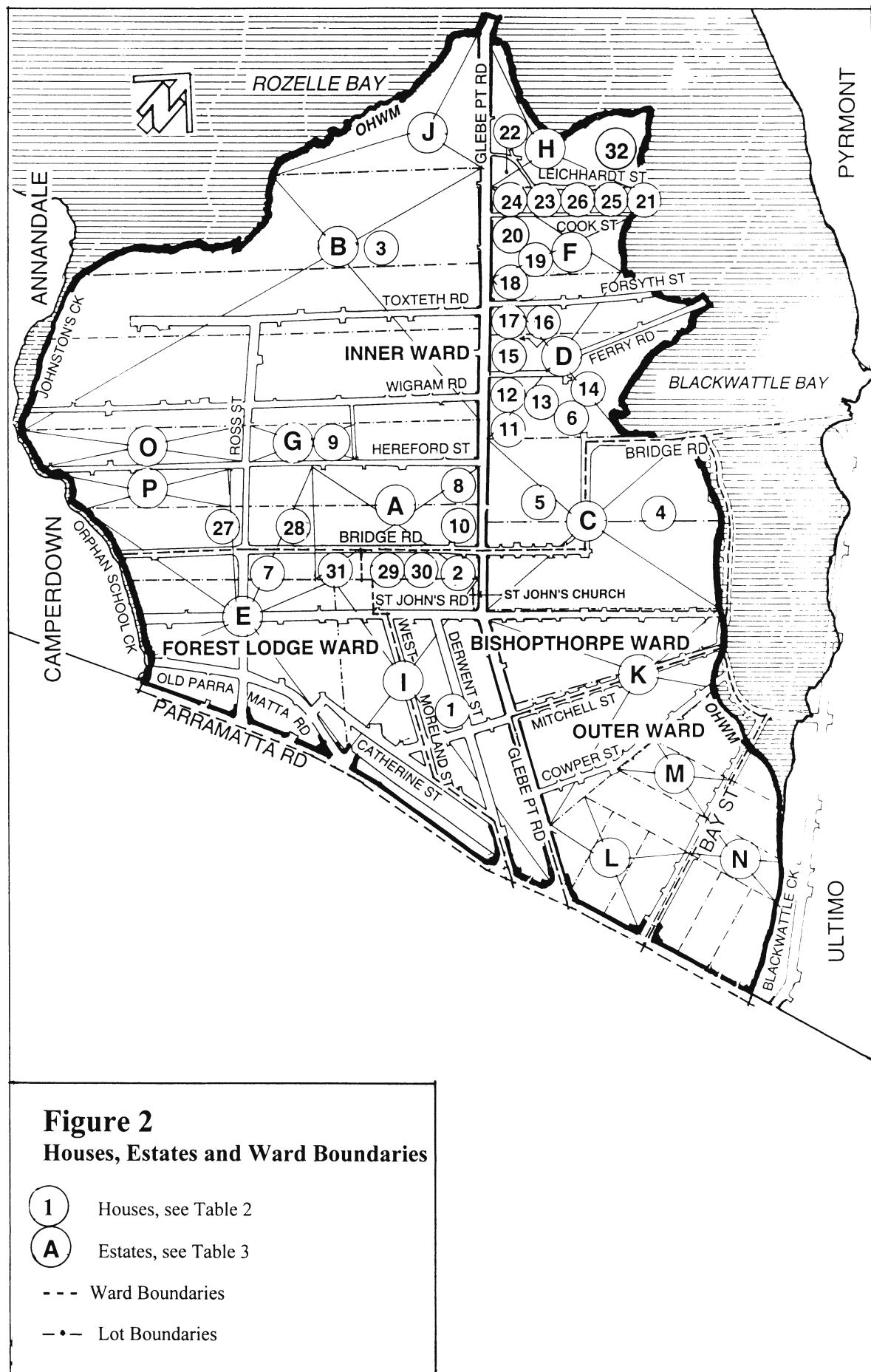


Table 3
Early Estates and Proprietors
 See Figure 2

Key Letter	Estate Name	On or Part of 1828 Lot	Effective Proprietor	Date of Establishment or Subdivision
A	Hereford	Pt 25, pt 26	George Williams	1828
B	Toxteth Park	22–24	George Allen	1828
C	Lyndhurst	6	James Bowman	1833
D	Boissier	3–4	William Dumaresq	1828
E	Forest Lodge*	26	A Foss	1836
	Forest Lodge Real Estate Locality**	Pt 25, pt 26 & Catherine Farm	R J Want, T W Smart, T Holt, G W Allen	c1861
F	John Betts's Land	2	John Betts	1840
G	Glenwood	25	John William Wood	1831
H	Miller's Land	1	George Miller	1842, 1853, 1855
I	Bishopthorpe	27	Church of England	1856
J	Eglintoun	21	Insolvent Estate of A B Spark	1841
K	St Phillip's	7–8	Church of England	1842
L	Bishopgate	15-17	J H Grose	1840
M	J T Hughes	10	J T Hughes	1842
N	Owen's Garden	14	E Owens	1848
O	Church & School	25	The Crown	1852
P	Wood 's Land***	25	John William Wood	1876
*	First mentioned on J Armstrong's subdivision plan ML ZM2 811.1823/1836/1 on which it is labelled "The Hereford Estate, now Forest Lodge Estate, A Foss Property 1836".			
**	R J Want, T W Smart, T Holt, G W Allen subdivided what was then termed the "Forest Lodge Estate" which consisted of part lot 25, part lot 26 and all of "Catherine Farm".			
***	Subdivided into 40 sites by J W Wood's executors and advertised for sale on 18 Dec 1876 (<i>SMH</i> , 9 Dec 1876, p 14.)			

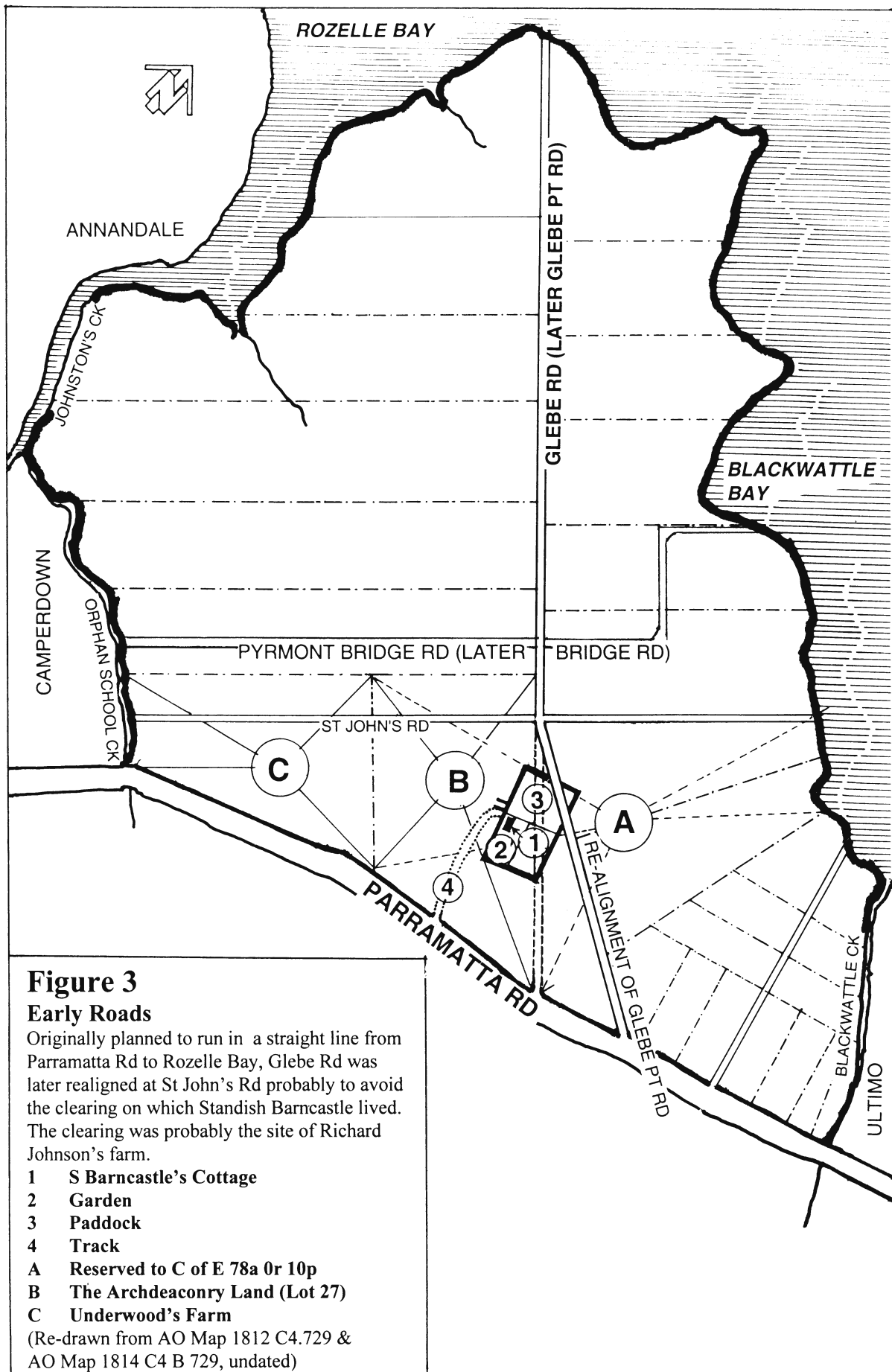
Early Roads

Continued from page 11

Wood's road, used by the owner of Glenwood, was altered to Hereford Street. Reservations for new roads were beginning to appear on the map.² Glebe street network in 1862 and 1863 acquired a more formal shape when surveyor L S Heady recorded the street alignments in his field book, and the streets were then entered in the Government Gazette.³

Well before gazettal of the streets, one early track led from Parramatta Road to Rev Johnson's cleared land on the Archdeaconry on which stood Standish Barncastle's caretaker's cottage.⁴ Glebe Point Road was bent at its junction with St John's Road, probably to avoid Johnson's clearing and Barncastle's cottage (see Figure 3).⁵

* For the purposes of this article, the current names, Glebe Point Road and Bridge Road, will be used hereafter.



1 Standish Barncastle's Caretaker Cottage on The Archdeaconry Land, c1833 Site of 56–62 Derwent Street

Lot 27, covering 40 acres, was not offered for auction at the original subdivision sales in 1828, (see Figure 4, page 11).¹ It seems it was intended to erect a residence there for the Anglican Archdeacon of Sydney but it was never built. Early maps suggest that land near the corner of Glebe Point Road and Mitchell Street was cleared by Richard Johnson in the early 1790s as he endeavoured to cultivate the land.²

First known as "Parsonage and Glebe Farm", there are references in the *Sydney Gazette* to cattle and horses straying from the farm which was located on this clearing.³

Standish Barncastle married Eliza Widdenhams in 1831 at St John's Church, Parramatta, and they probably moved to a caretaker's cottage erected on the Archdeaconry land, shortly after the wedding (see Figure 4).⁴

The Archdeaconry land, renamed Bishopthorpe Estate, was cut up into 238 allotments and offered on 99-year leases by the Archbishop of Sydney from 1856.⁵ Barncastle's cottage was reduced to rubble in about 1856 but he continued to live nearby, as a bootmaker, in Glebe Point Road into the 1860s.⁶

Standish Barncastle died at Glebe on 15 September 1884.⁷

2 Hereford House, 1828-29 Site of Foley Park Glebe Point and Bridge Roads

George Williams

At the Glebe auction sales in 1828 George Williams acquired lot 26 (31a 2r 16p) and commissioned architect Edward Hallen to design the first gentleman's residence in the district (see Figure 5).¹ Named Hereford House after Williams' birthplace, when completed in 1829, it possessed French windows and a long entrance hall, drawing room, dining rooms and six bedrooms, library, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, coachhouse and stables.² In 1832 architect John Verge designed a verandah and in 1834, a weatherboard building for servants.³

George Williams, born at Hereford, Herefordshire, England, near the Welsh border in 1780, subsequently sailed for the Cape Colony, where, it seems, he established some useful contacts including John Campbell and Major William Paterson.⁴ He arrived at Sydney aboard the *Daphne* in 1811.⁵ This restless adventurer found employment as a compositor with the *Sydney Gazette*, acquired a spirits licence and marketed felt hats for his friend Simeon Lord.⁶

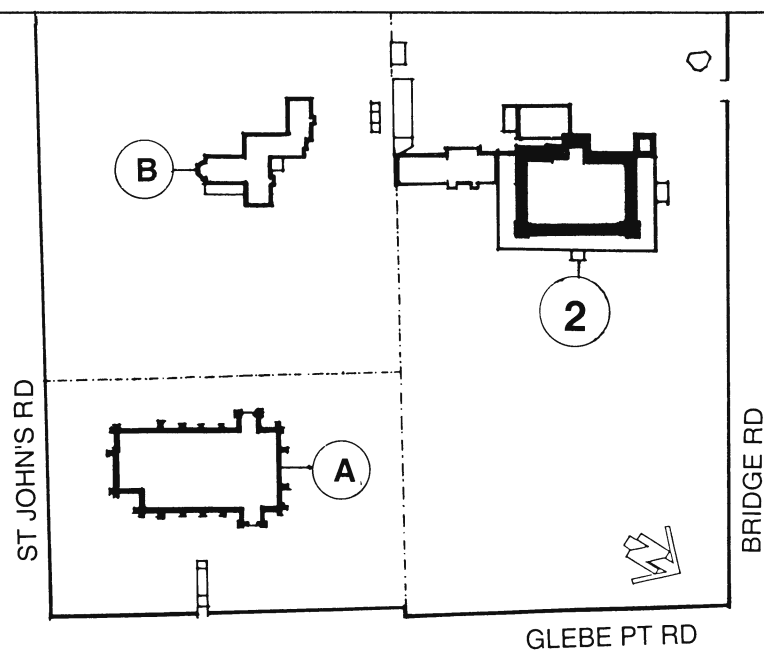
Under the patronage of Colonial Secretary J T Campbell, Williams was appointed Acting Deputy Commissary at the Port Dalrymple penal settlement in Tasmania.⁷ He returned to Sydney in 1815 to greet his wife Sarah arriving from England, and later came under official scrutiny: he was named in the Bigge Report as engaging

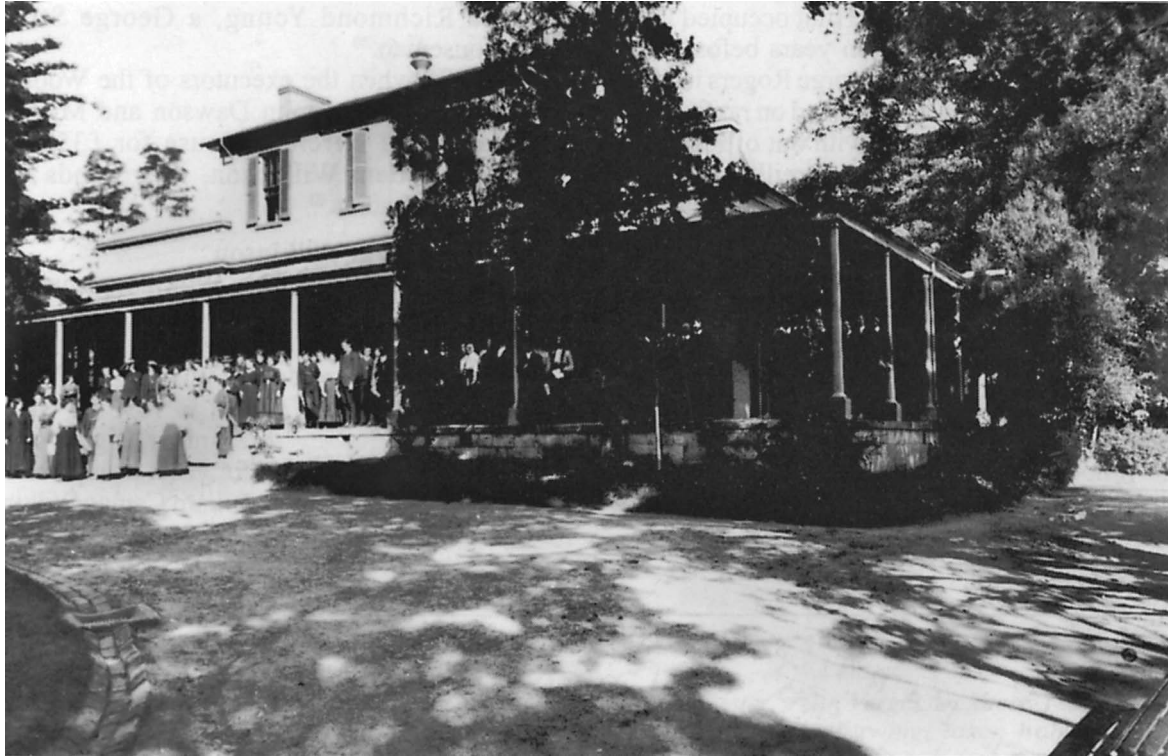
Figure 5

**2. Hereford House,
1828, E Hallen
Verandah, 1832, and
Servants Wing, 1834,
J Verge
House and Church
Buildings in 1888**

A St John's Church
B St John's Parsonage

(Re-drawn from Glebe Sheet 18
of 1888 in WB Detail Survey –
PWD Metrop Detail Series)





Hereford House, Edward Hallen, Architect, 1829
Built for George Williams, merchant, publican and farmer, the elegant residence is pictured when a teacher's college in about 1920. (Private Collection)

in bushranging activities in his time at Port Dalrymple.⁸

Williams joined Samuel Terry and others in establishing the Lachlan Flour Mills in 1821, and in the 1820s entered into business transactions with other energetic and ambitious men who arrived as convicts – Daniel Cooper, William Hutchinson and architect Francis Greenway.⁹

Between 1828 and 1832 Williams became wealthy buying and selling valuable city and country land and buildings, some 15 transactions altogether in which he was variously described as gentleman, general merchant, farmer and licensed victualler. Three of these transactions involved a residence on the corner of Pitt and Park Streets, Sydney, valued at £2300, a George Street dwelling sold for £2000 and lot 26 in Glebe for which he paid £509.¹⁰ Williams never resided at Hereford House, living on a farm at Bong Bong, and was also a keeper of the Kangaroo Inn at Mittagong where he died on 28 December 1832, aged 52 years.¹¹

John Kinchela

John Kinchela from Kilkenny, Ireland, arrived in Sydney in June 1831 to take up his appointment as Attorney General in NSW at a salary of £1200. He rented Hereford House from June 1831 for a year. Afflicted by debt and increasing deafness, Kinchela retired from the bench in 1837.¹²

John Tawell

George Williams had obtained a mortgage from Daniel Cooper over his Glebe property which in 1831 was transferred to former traveller and emancipist John Tawell for £1215.¹³ Roger Therry noted a conspicuous piety in Tawell, the “druggist” who “had the showiest shop” in Sydney, and who, having once been a Quaker, “wore the broad-brimmed hat...and his whole appearance and manner impressed one with the notion of being a very saintly Personage. He always sought the society in public of personages of reputed piety”. John Tawell was hanged at Aylesbury in 1845 for poisoning his mistress.¹⁴

Ambrose Foss

Tawell and widow Sarah Williams transferred Hereford House to Ambrose Foss in 1833.¹⁵ A native of Portsea, Hants, Foss served an apprenticeship to a master who called himself chemist and druggist, surgeon and dentist and apothecary, and after he arrived in Sydney in 1827, he added copper, grocer and warehouseman to his former master's list of titles.¹⁶ A deacon of the Pitt Street Congregational Church, Foss became close friends with fellow deacons, John Fairfax and David Jones, prominent men of Sydney commerce. Foss extended his commercial and religious contacts by his association with wealthy emancipists on the board of the Sydney College. Foss sold Hereford House to merchant William

Hirst in 1837 for £3450.¹⁷ Hirst occupied Hereford House for about seven years before being forced to sell to solicitor George Rogers in 1844, when the residence was described on rating sheets as a large stuccoed house with out offices and a one-acre garden.¹⁸ Thomas Breillat, chairman of directors of the Bank of Australia, leased the residence for eighteen months from 1846.

Thomas Woolley

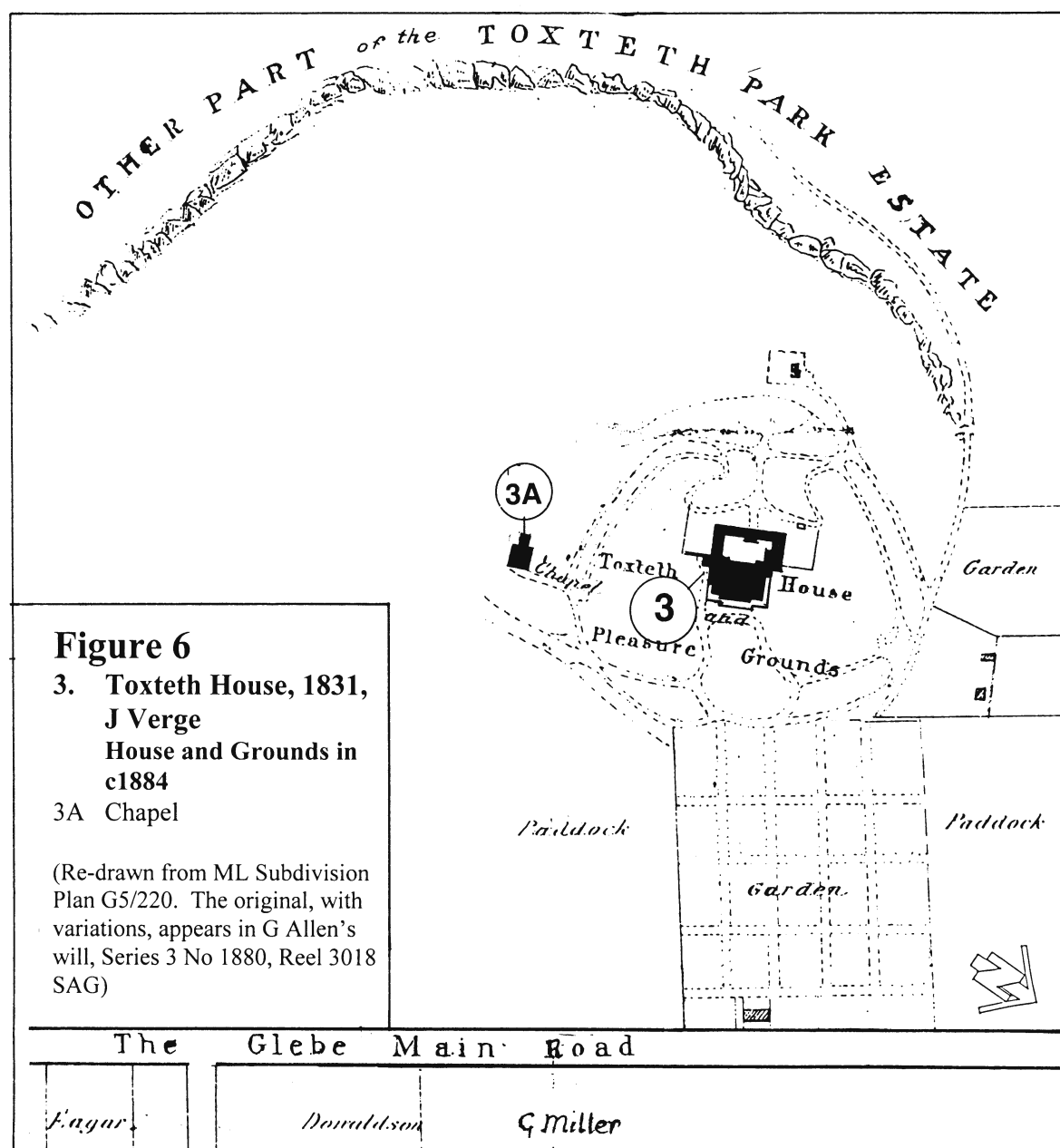
Rogers sold Hereford House, and its grounds then covering 5.5 acres to city merchant Thomas Woolley for £2200. Woolley made Hereford House his home in 1847–52 when he sailed for England where he died in 1858.¹⁹ Ownership of the property remained in the Woolley estate from 1858–73 when the residence was occupied by

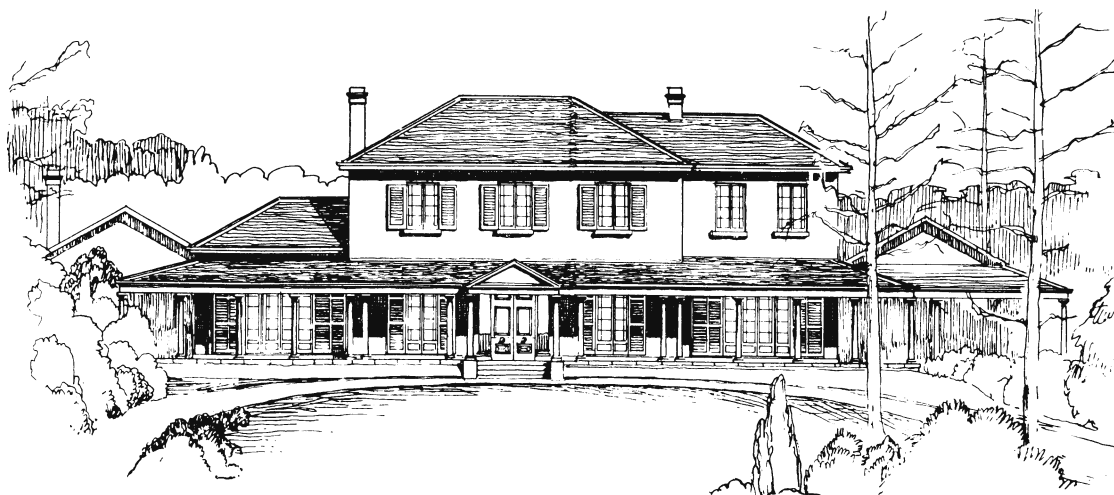
Joshua Richmond Young, a George Street warehouseman.²⁰

In 1875 when the executors of the Woolley estate, Henry Fox, John Dawson and Michael Metcalfe sold Hereford House for £3500 to William Hattam Wilkinson, its grounds had shrunk to 1.5 acres.²¹

William Hattam Wilkinson

Born in London in 1831, Wilkinson married Elizabeth Milligan in 1852, the year they arrived in Sydney. Called to the NSW Bar in 1858, he became associate to Judge Wise in 1860, and from 1874 till his retirement in 1893 he was a District Court Judge. A prominent figure at St John's Bishopthorpe, and for years its representative on Synod.²² A son, William Camac Wilkin-





Toxteth House, John Verge, Architect, 1831

Morton Herman's drawing, taken from an early photograph, shows the house before its enlargement in 1877–81. Evident are the "generous four-leaved French doors" mentioned by J Broadbent in The Australian Colonial House (page 193).

(Good Samaritan Archives)

son was a surgeon and MLA for Glebe from 1885 to 1887; his brother, Frederick Bushby Wilkinson, was a Glebe alderman from 1896 to 1901.²³ The Wilkinson family continued to live at Hereford House from 1875 up to the death of Judge Wilkinson on 25 September 1908. He was survived by seven of his children.²⁴

Teachers College at Hereford House

The crown acquired the property from the Wilkinson estate for £4675 in December 1910 for public education purposes.²⁵ In 1911 Hereford House was established as a teachers college for more mature students taking short six month training courses in preparation for appointments to bush schools. Students attended lectures three days a week, and for the remaining two undertook practice teaching in city schools. The training course was extended to one year's duration in 1918.²⁶ It remained a teachers college until 1930.²⁷ Hereford House was described as being the St John's Recreation Rooms from 1931–33. Glebe Council rate books indicate that Hereford House was demolished between 1934 and 1937 when it was shown on parish maps as a municipal rest park. The site was renamed Foley Park in 1964, after Glebe and City Council alderman Horace John Foley.²⁸

3 Toxteth House, 1829–31 4 Avenue Road

George Allen

George Allen acquired the largest tract of Glebe in 1828, a consolidated holding of 95a 1r 19p covering the 1828 lots 22, 23 & 24 (see Figure 6).¹ Allen had established his own legal practice in the city and, in 1830, only eight years after his admission as a solicitor, when he had no capital, Allen owned property valued at between £6000 and £10,000.

In 1823 he married 16-year old Jane Bowden, and six years later commissioned John Verge to design a gentleman's residence on his estate, which Allen called Toxteth Park after benefactor Sir Robert Wigram's seat near Liverpool in England. Built of white stone, Toxteth House consisted of a rectangular block of two storeys, with long verandahs around two of its sides supported by Doric columns of fluted cast iron.²

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 Servants were regarded as chattels and were treated often by their masters with a proprietary air. George told his journal:

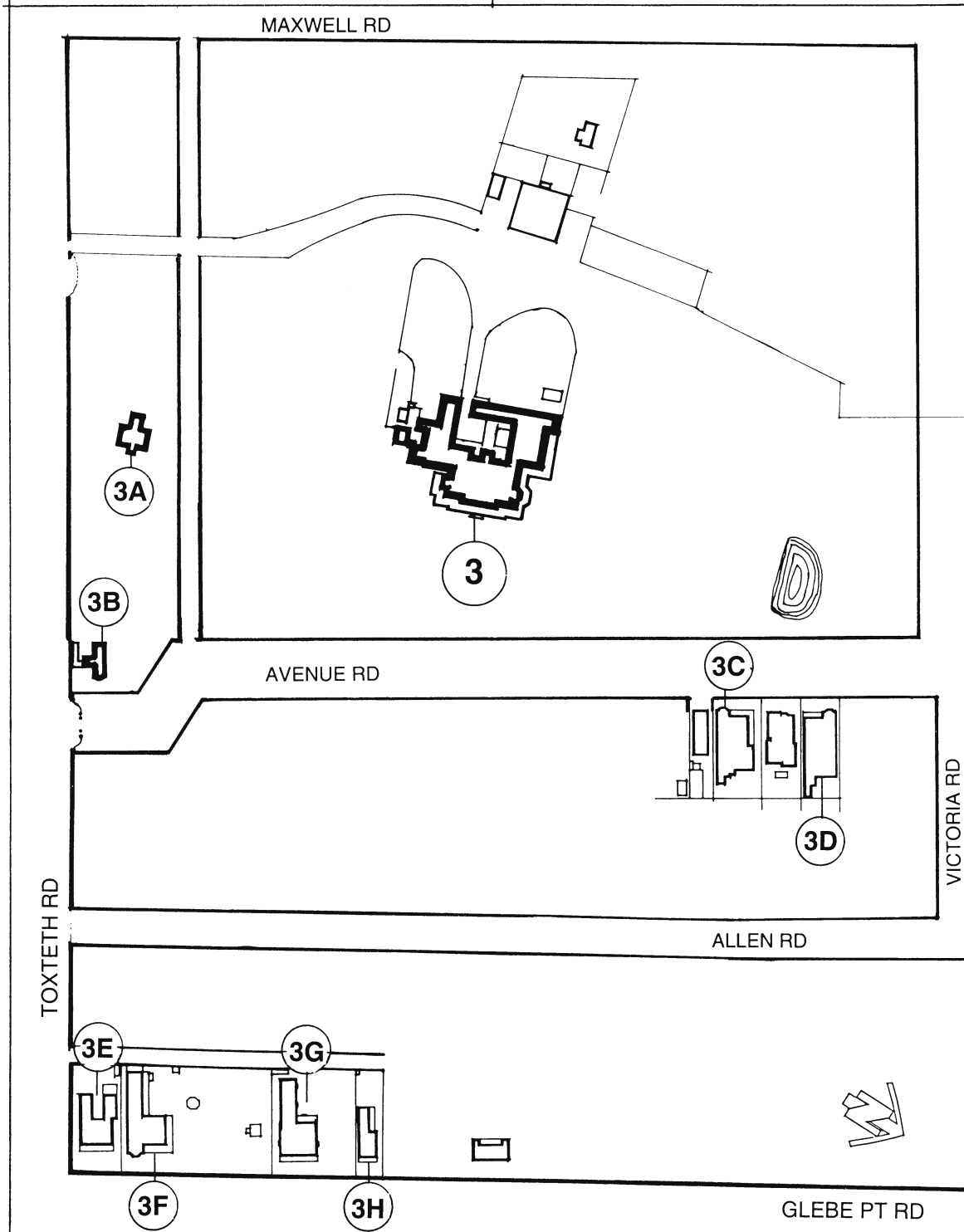
Figure 7

**3. Toxteth House, 1831, J Verge
With Additions, 1878–1881,
G A Mansfield
House and Development in 1888**

3A Chapel
3B Lodge
3C Fermoyle

3D Godalming
3E Ellerslie
3F Paxton House
3G Oswestry
3H Elim

(Re-drawn from Glebe Sheet 27 of 1888 in WB
Detail Survey – PWD Metrop Detail Series)



The servants of this colony are the greatest drawback to domestic comfort that I know of. It is our plan to treat them with every kindness, but I find we receive only ingratitude in return. By government laws our assigned servants are not entitled to wages but only to certain clothing and rations. I give my servants far beyond the rations allowed and wages and yet I find that they are no better than those who are treated with every hardship.⁴

In 1835, John Crawley, one of Allen's servants, was taken before the court and given 25 lashes for pretending to be deaf. Of this incident Allen wrote "I am averse to getting my men punished but I think when they are so wicked as to pretend to be sick merely to get rid of their work, they well deserve it".⁵

Allen migrated to Sydney in 1816 with his mother as an indirect consequence of the convict system. His stepfather, Thomas Collicot, was transported to the colony for evading payment of stamp duty on the sale of medicine.⁶ Collicot was an employee of Allen's father, a surgeon.

In his early years in Sydney, Allen was a lonely man and he told his diary:

My only employment after the business of the day is to retire to my room (for I am the 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.⁷

The Methodist Society gave him the spiritual nourishment he was seeking and in 1843 he constructed a stone Wesleyan chapel on Toxteth Park to accommodate 200 people. Successful Wesleyan colonists clustered on and around the estate of Wesleyan Methodism's leading layman, and on Sunday morning the landed lawyer often led the service in his chapel.⁸

Jane Allen (1807–1893) was preoccupied with organising entertainment for house guests at Toxteth House. Frequently pregnant, ten of her fourteen children survived infancy. The daughter of a pioneer Wesleyan lay preacher, Mrs Allen remained active in the Toxteth Sunday School throughout her long life. She was president of the Glebe Dorcas Society and treasurer of the British and Foreign Bible Society.⁹

For much of his life George Allen kept a diary and though it throbs a passion for moral rectitude, giving us an insight into the life of a rising professional man. He regularly read the Bible, and in 1843, wrote, "we have hardly known our dwelling without a visitor staying with us since we were married". He occasionally went on picnics, gave up taking snuff and smoking, disliked horse racing and strongly disapproved of dancing:

"I know of the dreadful consequences to which it often leads...How many families have been ruined by balls and assemblies".

Allen led an active public life. He was a founding member of the Gaslight Company, director of the Bank of NSW, Mayor of Sydney, Legislative Councillor, Fellow of the University of Sydney Senate and working secretary of the Benevolent Society, retiring from his legal practice in 1855. From the late 1850s Allen strolled around his estate before breakfast and found solace in his library.¹⁰ By 1873 failing eyesight confined him to Toxteth House where he died on 3 November 1877, leaving an estate valued at £25,000. He "overcame the temptation of successful men", wrote one obituarist, "to live a life of easy self-indulgence".¹¹

George Wigram Allen

Between 1877 and 1881 Toxteth House underwent extensive alterations, including the addition of a third storey and landmark tower, under the design and supervision of George Allen Mansfield, transforming the house from the Colonial Regency style to a Victorian Italianate one. In 1881 Sir George Wigram Allen and his family moved into Toxteth House.¹² J A Froude attended a lavish function at Toxteth House where:

distinguished people, legal and political magnates; ladies dressed as well, perhaps as expensively, as the ladies of New York, some of them witty, all pretty, and one or two more than pretty. The cuisine would have done credit to the Palais Royal. The conversation was smart, a species of an intellectual lawn tennis which the colonists play well. There were as many attendants as you would find in a great house at home, with the only difference that they wore no livery".¹³

Allen died on 23 July 1885, leaving an estate of £300,000, survived by his wife, six sons and four daughters.¹⁴ Lady Marian Allen, his widow, left Toxteth for Edgecliff in 1893, and then sailed for England. Only two of her eleven children, Reginald and Arthur, remained in Australia. Lady Allen died on 20 January 1914, aged 79 years, at Ashley Gardens, Westminster, England.¹⁵

The Toxteth Park Estate

By 1844 three additional houses stood within Toxteth Park; it seems likely these were dwellings later known as Emslee, Beverley and Tranby.¹⁶ The residences were named after Beverley, a village, and Tranby, a country seat, near Hull, Yorkshire. Emslee was named after a daughter of George Allen, Emma, who married George Allen Mansfield but died in 1881. Relatives and friends – Boyce, Bowden, Mansfield and other Wesleyan families occupied these cottages.

Workers' cottages were also constructed on Toxteth Park to house the convict servants who laboured there. Toxteth's baker, Josiah Slater, a transportee for highway robbery, and wife Sarah, lived and raised their four children within their master's domain. So too did Toxteth's gardener William Woolley and his wife Mary Ann. The Allens had their own coachman, William Kilpatrick, to take them to the city and elsewhere.¹⁷

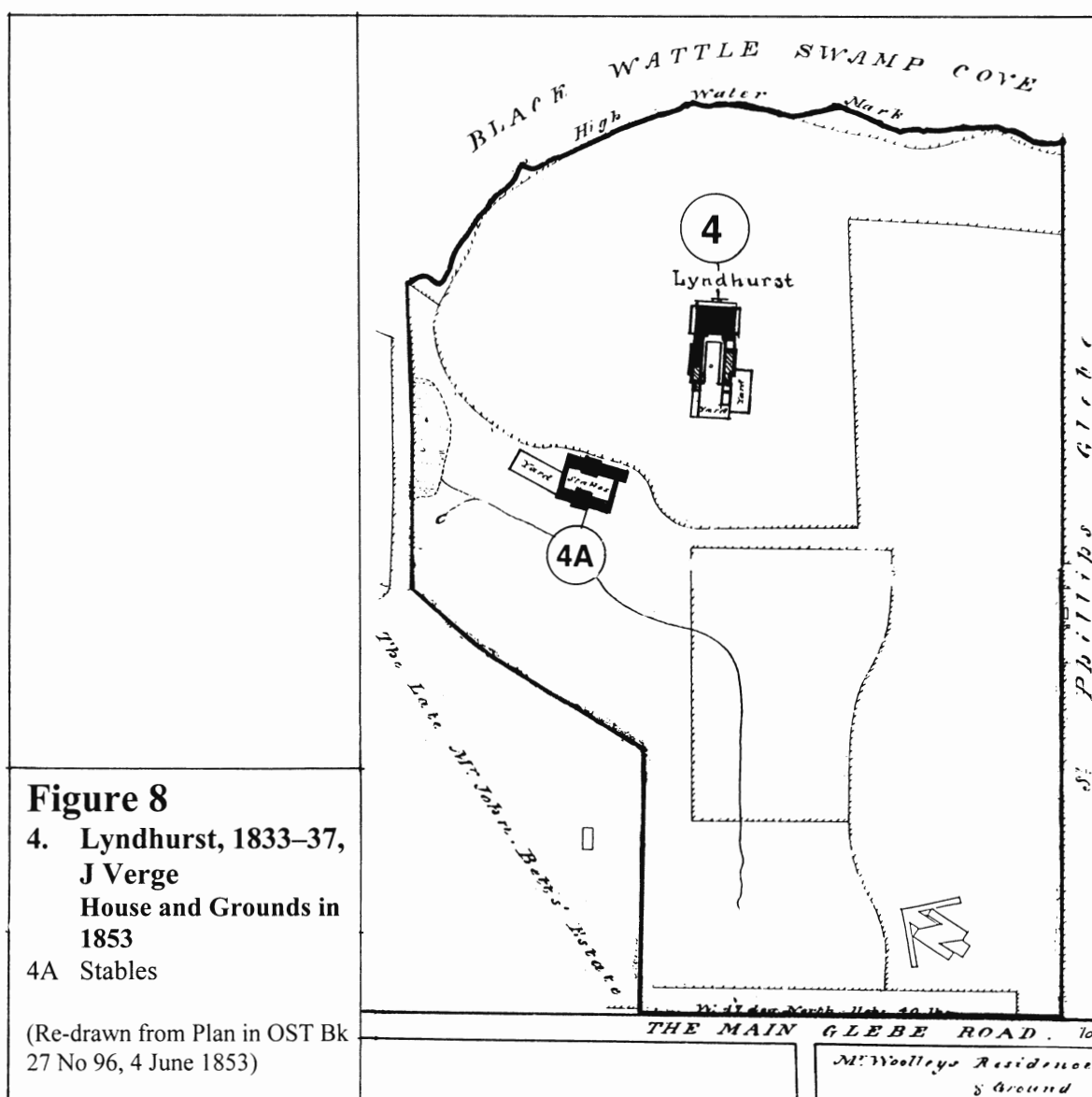
Many of the friends and relatives who congregated in and around Toxteth Park can be found in the chapel's baptismal register. Rev William Binnington Boyce remained a respected and influential local figure up to his death at Tranby on 8 March 1889.¹⁸

In his will George Allen gave his wife a life estate in Toxteth House. Jane Allen's death on 19 January 1893 signalled the abandonment of the Allen family seat.¹⁹ In the depression years

from 1894–96, three caretakers occupied the house. Mrs Mary Stewart Barnet leased the house for residential accommodation in 1897–99, and in 1900–01 Camillo Marina leased the property.²⁰

Toxteth Subdivided

An assault on the 95-acre Toxteth Park estate had begun in 1884 when 88 building sites were offered for sale (see Figure 7).²¹ Six more subdivision sales between 1886 and 1907 carved up the estate.²² In July and September 1901 two parcels of land covering a little over five acres, on which Toxteth House stood, were sold for £12,850 to Clara McLaughlin, Sarah Cook and Jane Eather on behalf of the Good Samaritan order.²³ It became St Scholastica's Convent which opened in March 1902 as a day and boarding school.²⁴ Toxteth now houses the Good Samaritan Offices.





Lyndhurst from the North East in 1853

William Leigh, "Lyndhurst College nr Sydney Nov 14/53", Sketches in New South Wales.

4 Lyndhurst, 1833–37 61 Darghan Street

James Bowman

In April 1833 James Bowman bought the 36-acre lot 6 from public servant Charles Cowper (see Figure 8).¹ Born in England in 1786, Bowman entered the navy as an assistant surgeon in 1806 and sailed for Sydney as surgeon on the convict ship *Mary Anne*, arriving on 19 January 1816. He first met John Macarthur the following year, then returning to the colony after a long exile. Bowman's marriage to Elizabeth, the second daughter of John and Elizabeth Macarthur in 1823, brought a dowry that included 2000 merino sheep and more than 200 head of cattle.² The surgeon commissioned John Verge and assistant John Bibb to design a handsome Regency villa with Tuscan columns.³ Built between 1833 and 1837, Lyndhurst was an imposing sight, dominating the Blackwattle Swamp shoreline. The grounds, according to Thomas Shepherd had:

been laid out with great attention to the principles of landscape gardening...The approach to the mansion enters at the south-east corner; it is seen for several hundred yards, and then takes a bold turn towards the coach sweep in front of the house without any reverse turn, which adds to its beauty.⁴

Bowman imposed his will on his wife with some degree of violence and she had no respectable means of escape. He was "harsh and cruel", abusing her when they were alone together. She con-

cealed her sufferings.⁵ No expense was spared by Bowman on his Glebe marine villa, reinforcing his sense of self-importance.

Bowman implemented significant improvements to Sydney Hospital. In 1836 when hospital administration was placed under military control, the surgeon's services were no longer required. By 1842 without the income to sustain his opulent lifestyle Bowman was almost bankrupt.⁶ Brothers-in-law James and William Macarthur stepped in and bought Lyndhurst.⁷ James Bowman retreated to Ravensworth, his property in the Hunter Valley where he died on 23 August 1846.

St James's College and Seminary

In 1846 the Macarthur brothers sold the Lyndhurst estate to the Church of England who set up St James's College and Seminary with Rev Robert Allwood as principal.⁸ Primarily designed to train candidates for the ministry, St James's College also provided a moderate amount of tertiary education as an alternative to sending the sons of colonists back to England. Charges of Tractarian influence, however, made the college unpopular with some of the clergy and laity, and it closed in 1849.

St Mary's College

Lyndhurst was bought by the Catholic Church and St Mary's College was opened there in February 1852 under Bishop Charles Henry Davis, with an enrolment of nine boys.⁹

The Benedictine Academy provided a classical and literary education for wealthier Catholics, and enabled students to matriculate for entry to University of Sydney. When Lyndhurst was clos-

ed shortly after Archbishop Polding's death in 1877, it had prepared for matriculation 35 of the 45 Catholics who graduated at the University by that time. Most colonial Catholics then were Irish, and they could not understand the value of education of the Lyndhurst kind, maintaining that it bred snobbery and pretension. Although the college's curriculum was radically altered to give it a more practical orientation, this could not forestall its closure.¹⁰

Lyndhurst Subdivided

The original 36-acre Lyndhurst estate was reduced to 20 acres in 1853 when the Bank of Australasia sold a 16-acre portion to the Scottish Australian Investment Company.¹¹ The remainder of the original estate was subdivided and sold on 2 September 1878, with a smaller subdivision on 19 October 1885 (see Figure 9).¹²

5 The Wilderness, 1832–33 Site of 257–287 Glebe Point Road

John Betts

Twenty-three year old John Betts arrived at Sydney on the *Arab* in September 1828.¹ The London-born Betts became friends on the voyage with barrister William Kerr, with whom he became involved in property dealings, and appointed him trustee of his will.² Betts became partners with John Panton in a Pitt Street general store and married his sister, Margaret, in 1831.³ Betts and Panton acquired Jeogla and Wabro, grazing properties on the Macleay River.⁴

John Betts bought a six-acre parcel overlooking Blackwattle Swamp in 1832 (See Figure 10) Shortly after he sold a 3r 15p piece of this land to Skene Craig, a member of the Commissariat at Sydney Cove, and husband of another sister of John Panton.⁵

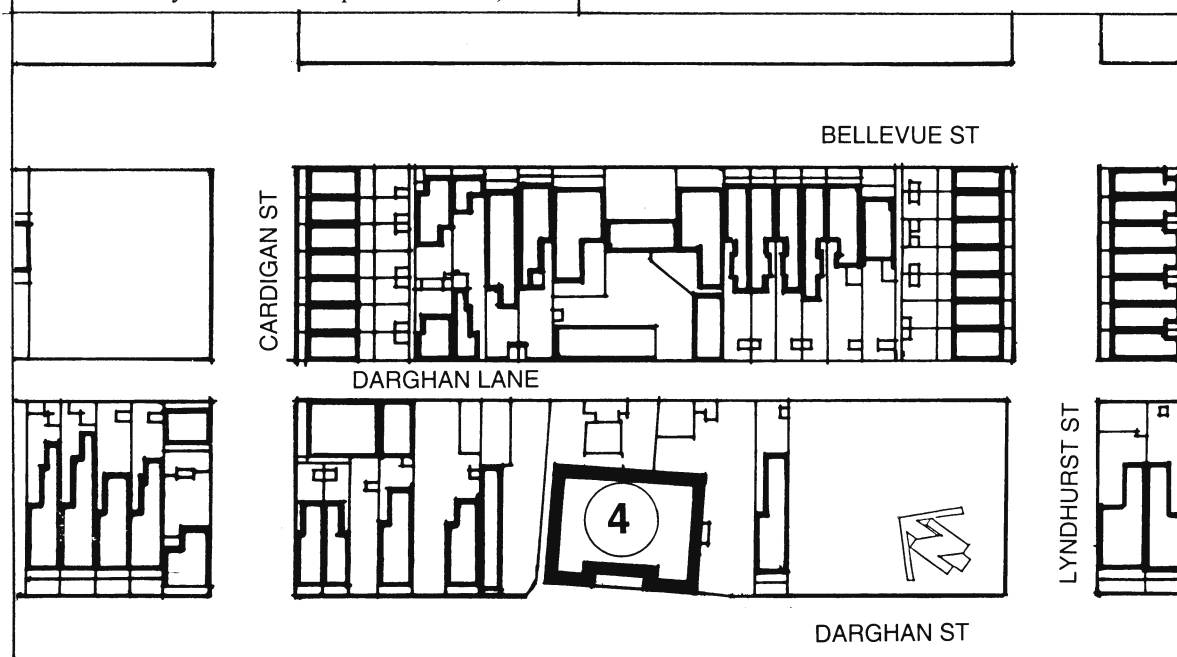
Betts had a substantial brick house erected in 1832–33 where he lived – later known as The Wilderness. The house was described in 1846 as having “a good entrance hall, handsome dining and drawing rooms, numerous bed-chambers, butler's pantry, storeroom, laundry etc” with a coachhouse and stables. Its grounds were “tastefully laid out in ornamental and pleasure gardens, vinery, [and] kitchen garden”.⁶

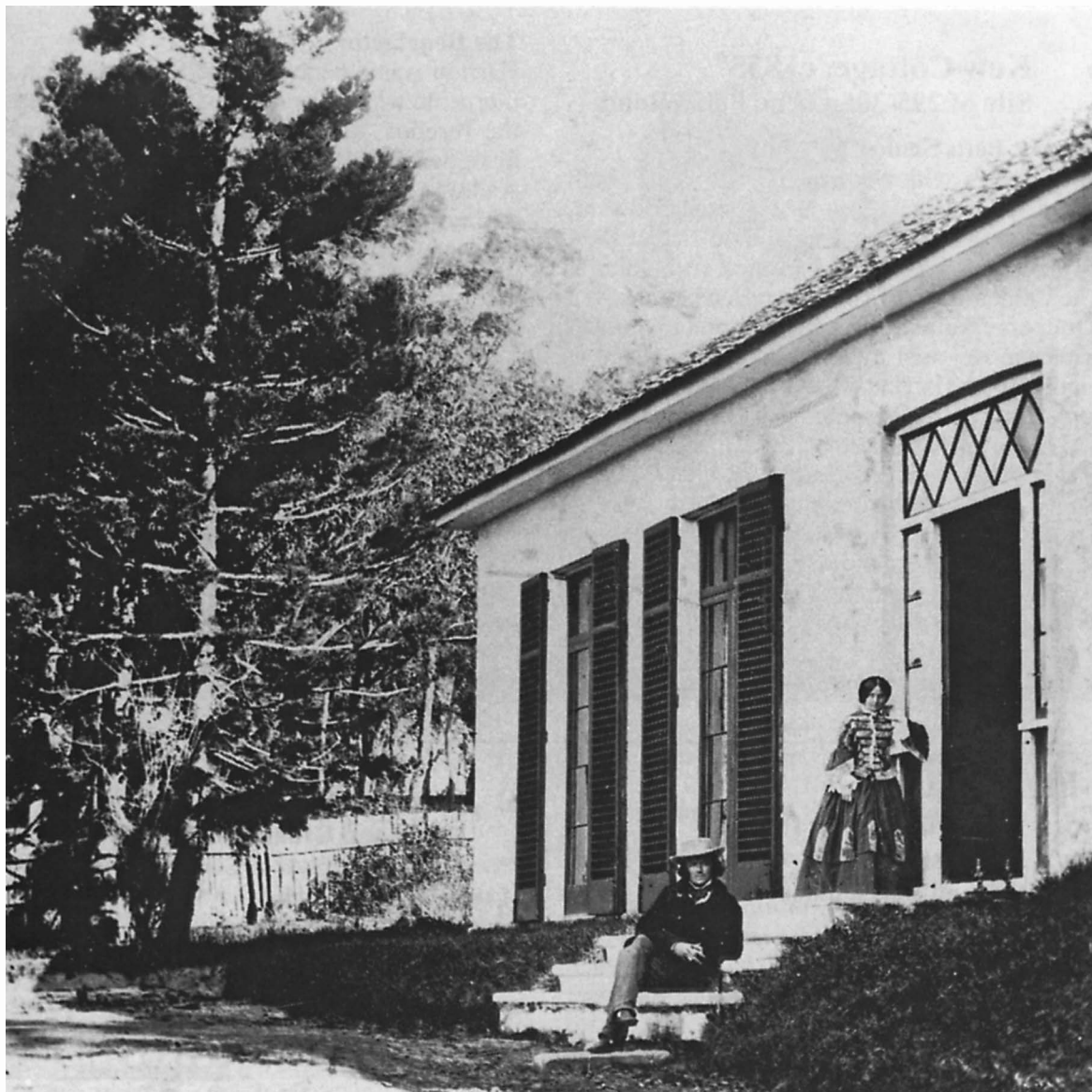
John Betts, the city storekeeper turned merchant and pastoralist, became a director of the Commercial Banking Co of Sydney and a church warden and trustee of Christ Church St Laurence. He died at The Wilderness on 1 September 1846, aged 41, and survived by his widow Margaret.⁷

Figure 9

4. Lyndhurst, 1833–37, J Verge Renamed “Lyndhurst Hall” Development in 1888

(Re-drawn from Glebe Sheet 12 of 1888 in WB
Detail Survey – PWD Metrop Detail Series)





The Wilderness in about 1857

Professor Morris Birkbeck Pell relaxing on the step with wife Julia standing. (Photograph by Professor John Smith, Sydney University Archives)

The family were dedicated Anglicans. Harriott Betts (the younger) provided stained-glass windows, designed by Edmund Blacket, in Christ Church St Laurence in memory of her father John (d. 1817), brothers John (1805–1846), Edward (1813–1840) and his wife Fanny (d. 1839) and Charles Betts.

Other than wine merchant Henry (1809–1898), all of the Betts died relatively young. The text of John Betts's memorial window, "He healeth all thy diseases and forgiveth all thy infirmities", might suggest some hereditary disease.⁸

Morris Birkbeck Pell

The executors of John Betts's estate, H B Bradley and W Kerr, sold the five acres on which The Wilderness stood in 1853 for £3500 to Pitt Street bookseller and stationer William Moffitt who leased the property.⁹

The first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of Sydney, Morris

Birkbeck Pell (1827–1879), lived at The Wilderness from about 1858 to 1866.¹⁰ His colleague, John Smith (1821–1885), the first professor of chemistry and experimental physics at the university also lived at there for a period.¹¹ Another prominent occupant of The Wilderness, William T Cork, professor of music, was listed there in 1868, and again in 1879–80.¹²

Palmerston Terrace

On William Moffitt's death on 31 July 1874 his son-in-law, James Marks, was appointed executor of the estate, and from 1882 Marks commissioned Stanley Uther to design Palmerston Terrace on the Glebe Point Road frontage. The Wilderness was reduced to rubble in about 1882.¹³

6 Kew Cottage, c1835 Site of 295-305 Glebe Point Road

Harriot Betts Senior

John Betts's widowed mother and sister, both called Harriott, and youngest brother Edward, arrived at Sydney from England on 26 Oct 1834 in the *Prince Regent* and resided with John at The Wilderness.¹ In 1835 John Betts transferred a four-acre lot adjoining to his mother who had an elegant colonial style cottage constructed (see Figure 10). Harriott called her new residence Kew Cottage, after a suburb of Greater London where she had been married.²

After her mother's death, daughter Harriott lived a long and comfortable life at Kew Cottage, a colonial villa with a view of emerging Sydney, with her servants, a gardener's cottage and vineyard. The attention to detail in her will, and the way Harriott managed her affairs, indicate she was an astute businesswoman. More than once she assisted brother John financially.

The Benefactor

Harriott was a benefactor of St John's Bishopsthorpe, to which she donated the stone font, and the reredos, and paid for the church organ, designed by Blacket and built by Forster & Andrews in 1884. Harriott was given the honour of laying the foundation stone of St John's parsonage in 1873 in recognition of her past generosity.³ Born on 2 February 1808, Harriott never married. She continued to live at Kew Cottage until her death there on 15 June 1889, aged 81 years and was buried at Waverley Cemetery.⁴ She was the last member of the Betts family who had settled in Glebe in the 1830s. The remainder, except Henry, were re-interred from Devonshire Street Cemetery to Waverley.

Kew Cottage as a Diphtheria Ward

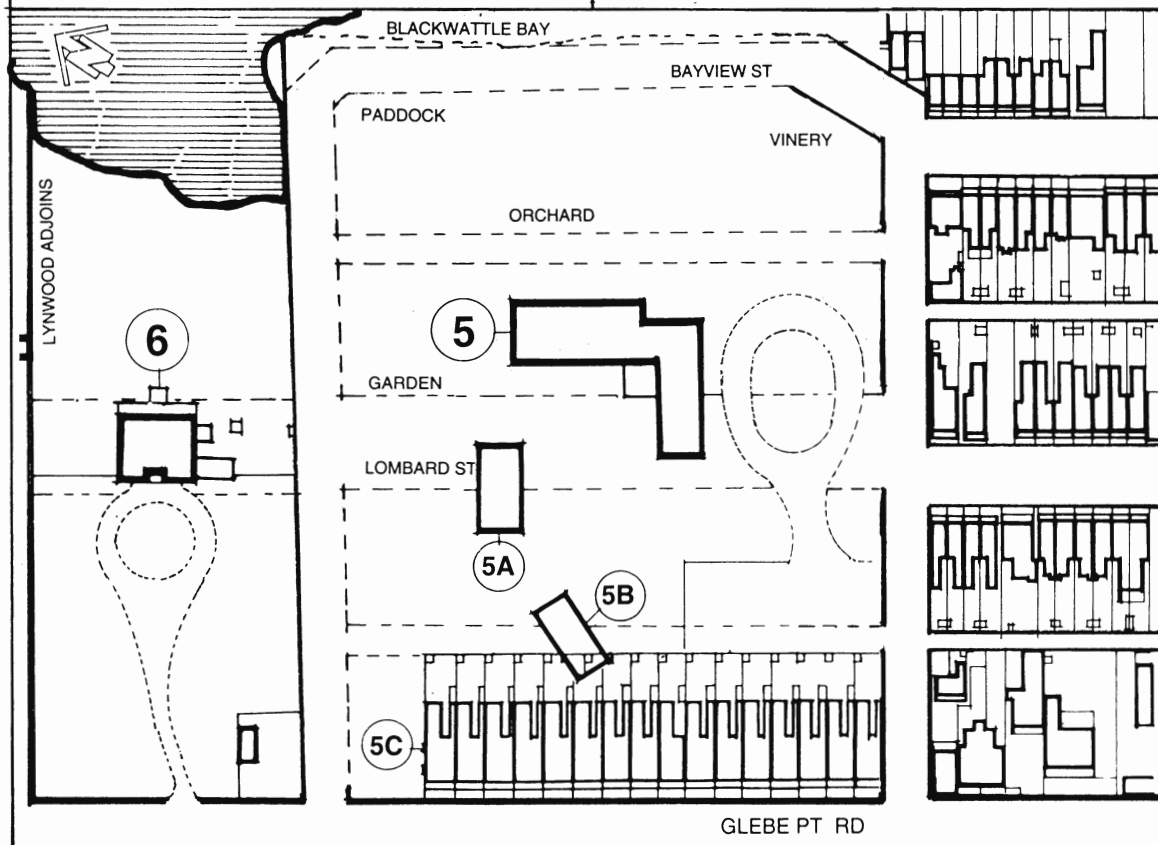
By 1893 Kew Cottage had become a diphtheria ward of the Children's Hospital, despite opposition from Glebe Point residents.⁵ Kew Cottage was incinerated in 1907, two years after the Children's Hospital moved to Camperdown.⁶

Figure 10

**5. The Wilderness, 1832-33
Demolished c1882
Site and Development in 1888**
5A Kitchen 5B Stables
5C Palmerston Terrace

6. Kew Cottage, c1835 House and Grounds in 1888

(The Wilderness plotted on Glebe Sheet 16 of 1888 in WB Detail Survey – PWD Metrop Detail Series based on sketch in OST Bk 28 No 56 of 20 September 1853)





7 Forest Lodge, 1836 Site of 212–230 Bridge Road

Ambrose Foss

In 1835 Ambrose Foss commissioned John Verge to design an eight-room Colonial style cottage, complete with stables, coachhouse and other out-offices on the brow of the hill near the present Bridge Road and Ross Street (see Figures 11 & 12).¹ *Sydney Gazette* of 25 February 1836 noted that Foss was “erecting a handsome house at the Glebe”. He called it Forest Lodge, reflecting aspirations towards the forests and gardens of a gentleman’s estate. With an orchard and gardens covering about 2.5 acres, Forest Lodge was described in 1848 as consisting of seven rooms, pantry, storeroom, kitchen, coachhouse, stables and other detached offices.²

Merchant George Salt Tucker obtained a five year lease of Forest Lodge in December 1836. Ambrose Foss died at Balmain on 5 May 1862, leaving an estate of £20,000.³

David Jones

In 1843 the 3a 1r 9p on which Forest Lodge stood was bought by fellow Congregationalist merchant David Jones, the founder of the Sydney retailing dynasty.⁴ Welsh immigrant Jones had formed a mutual protection association with Foss and other Independent churchmen in 1838 to secure the cargo space of ships bringing out bounty immigrants and guaranteeing backloading of wool, tallow and other exports. Jones, Foss, and fellow Congregationalist Allen McGaa, all resided for a time in the Forest Lodge precinct, but by 1850 they had all fled to new retreats.⁵

Forest Lodge, John Verge, Architect, 1836

The house as it appeared in 1846 from a sketch by the lessee J C Crawford (“My House in Glebe”, from Views in Australia and New Zealand)

James Coutts Crawford

A restless adventurer, James Coutts Crawford (1817–1889) arrived in Sydney in 1838. The Scottish geological surveyor recorded in his diary that he obtained a one-year lease of Forest Lodge for £90 in 1845. Among his sketches of Glebe, he left behind a watercolour of his abode, its only known depiction.⁶

Dr George Bennett

English-born medical practitioner and naturalist Dr George Bennett (1804–1893), after earlier visits to Australia, settled in Sydney in 1836, building up a successful medical practice and becoming a leading figure in the Australian Museum. At the end of 1846 Bennett paid David Jones £1520 for Forest Lodge, bringing his impressive library to his semi-rural retreat.⁷

During his time there *Gatherings of a Naturalist in Australasia* was published in 1860. On his death on 29 September 1893 Bennett was described as “the greatest of the physician-naturalists of Australia”. His large library, rejected by the University of Sydney when offered for £2000, was sold by public auction.⁸

William Downing and other Occupants

Dr Bennett sold Forest Lodge to stationer William Downing in 1865 when its grounds had been shorn to little over one-acre. Between 1858 and 1871 Forest Lodge seems to have been leased to Inspector of Distilleries Thomas Stewart, 1858–

59; merchant George Leathes, 1861–65); and Robert Downing, 1866–71, probably owner William Downing's brother.⁹

William Munro

Born at Inverness, Scotland in 1812, builder/architect William Munro (1812–1881), arrived at Sydney on 11 February 1839 on the *James Moran*. With brothers Alexander and James who worked as carpenters at Liverpool he was soon operating as a building contractor. He married Caroline Marsh in 1852 and two years later they moved to Glebe. Munro bought Forest Lodge in 1871.¹⁰

Describing himself as an architect from 1856, work for the Roman Catholic Church was the basis of Munro's architectural practice from 1858–68. He designed church buildings at Darlinghurst, Singleton, Camden, Waterloo, Raymond Terrace, Newcastle, Waverley, North Sydney and St Bede's Church and School, Pyrmont (1866–67). From 1866 Munro began designing warehouses and residences but the Presbyterian commissions marked the pinnacle of his professional career – St Peter's Church and Manse at North Sydney, St Andrew's College at University of Sydney (1873–76). St Stephen's Church, Philip Street, Sydney, to which Munro added a tower, spire and galleries (1874–75), was headquarters of the Presbyterian assembly.¹¹

Munro was an alderman of Glebe Council from 1865–72, and after his death at Forest Lodge on 7 March 1881, his estate gave 175 issues of *The Builder* (London) to the Glebe Free Library.¹²

The Munro Family

Under William Munro's will, Forest Lodge was transferred to his only son, William John, born at Glebe in 1861. Skin specialist William John Munro lived at Forest Lodge until his death there on 24 July 1908, aged 47 years.¹³ Under Dr Munro's will the property was transferred to his son, architect William Ross McLean Munro, subject to a life tenancy to his widow, Flora Charity Munro.¹⁴

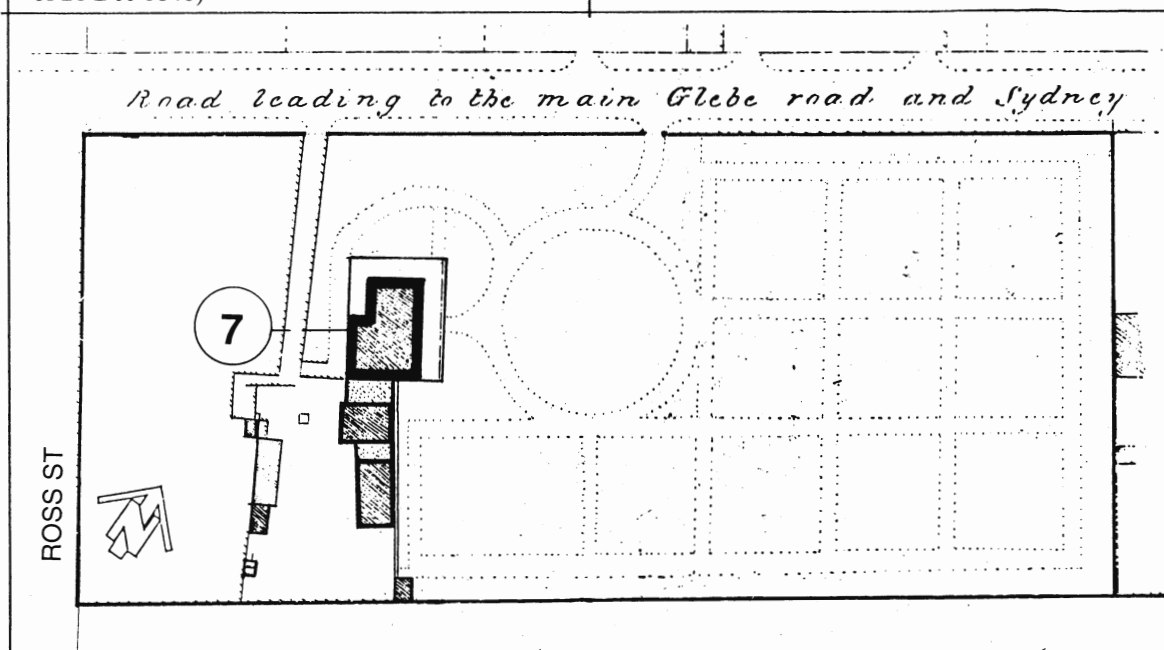
In 1912 C O J (Cecil) Munro (1883–1966) built ten terraces (212–230 Bridge Road), claimed to be the first University graduates' flats.¹⁵ Cecil Munro became a prominent builder in the Georges River/Cronulla districts. It would appear that about this time Forest Lodge was demolished.

Flora Charity Munro retained ownership of the land. She survived her husband by almost 40 years, dying on 14 July 1947. Between 1951 and 1957 the Munro estate was subdivided and sold, and a further subdivision (lots 1–10) was made in 1963 by W Neville & Co.¹⁶

Figure 11

7. Forest Lodge, 1836 House and Grounds in 1846

(Re-drawn from sketch on OST Bk 12 No 51
of 21 Dec 1846)



8 Rosebank, c1832, 1877–81 2 Hereford Street

James Brown

In January 1831 James Brown bought six acres at Glebe from Frederick Wright Unwin for £420 with a “cottage and dwelling house erected thereon”.¹ Brown appears in the 1832 and 1836 Post Office directory as residing at Glebe Cottage, later known as Dunwich Cottage. Described as the Acting Collector of Customs, he signed with a mark. Brown died in 1836, leaving his goods and possessions to George Allen and Peter Gardner in trust to support his children until majority”.²

The land on which Brown’s residence stood, covering almost six acres, was leased by his executors, Allen and Gardner, in 1841–58 to Edward Dormer O’Reilly. Admitted as a solicitor in 1834, Reilly practiced in King Street. He died on 22 September 1858, aged 57 years.³

Walter Scott

Thomas Woolley purchased the freehold in 1853, and after O’Reilly’s death, Walter Scott leased Rosebank Cottage from the Woolley estate.⁴ The cottage’s grounds had been reduced to 1a 3a 5p in 1869 when Scott paid £1900 for the property – a brick cottage, out-offices, stables and garden. Scott was in partnership with Edwin Beilby as city commission agents and importers of flour. Scott’s wife Emily died on 29 September 1864, and he married widow Victoria Macnamara at Glebe in 1868.⁵ On 4 August 1874 Scott transferred Rosebank to Victoria due to “great love and concern for her”.⁶ In reality he knew Beilby & Scott was heading for insolvency.

A New Rosebank

According to Bernard and Kate Smith in *The Architectural Character of Victorian Glebe*, Scott “appears to have added considerably to Rosebank cottage between 1871 and 1881”.⁷ The authors further suggest that the tower at Rosebank was built in emulation of the one at Toxteth Park. This may well explain Rosebank’s transformation from a colonial cottage to a large, two-storey villa of the Victorian Italianate style (see Figure 13).

In 1899 Rosebank was described as having a “noble entrance hall” and comprised “4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, tower-room, 2 bathrooms, pantries, linen-room, kitchen, laundry...stables, carriage-room and fuel-shed”.⁸

Walter Scott’s business fortunes improved and in 1881 he sold Rosebank for £6000 to wool merchant John Geddes.⁹ Scott lived at Kinrara in Hereford Street and 102 Derwent Street between 1883 and his death on 24 December 1888, aged 73 years. He was buried with his first wife, Emily, at St Jude’s Cemetery, Randwick.¹⁰

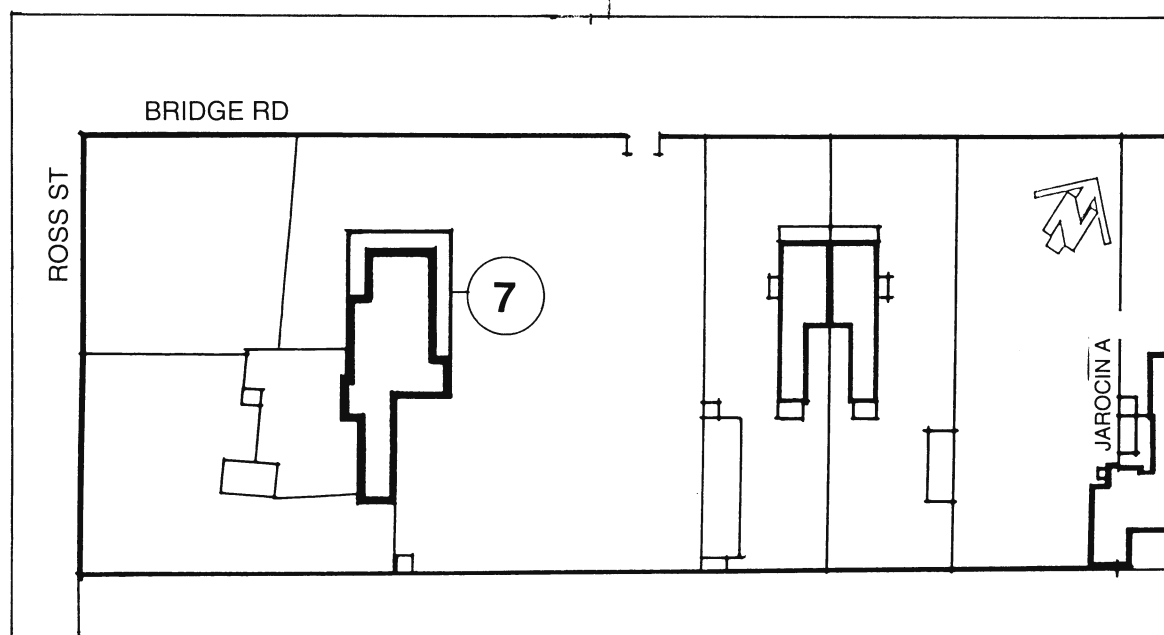
Sydney Female Refuge

John Geddes made Rosebank his home from 1881 till his death there on 31 May 1894. Wife Rachel then leased out Rosebank before selling the property on 14 June 1901 for £4000 to John Goodlet, William Crane and James Harrison, trustees of

Figure 12

7. Forest Lodge, 1836 House and Development in 1888

(Re-drawn from Glebe Sheet 19 of 1888 in WB Detail Survey – PWD Metrop Detail Series)



the Sydney Female Refuge Society which ran homes for working women as well as for wayward women. The function of the Sydney Female Refuge was largely punitive: the women were made conscious of their shame.

Ostensibly to protect personal privacy, they were called by numbers instead of names. Personal property was appropriated by the Matron. Silence was to be preserved at all times in the dormitories. The women did washing and needlework for which they were paid very little.¹¹

Rosebank is listed in 1904–28 as the Sydney Female Refuge at 166 Glebe Point Road with Miss Campbell, Matron.¹² In 1929 it was listed

as East Sydney Laundry, and in 1930 it was acquired as an Anglican Home for elderly women and known as Rosebank Eventide Home.

Hammond's Hostel for Homeless Men

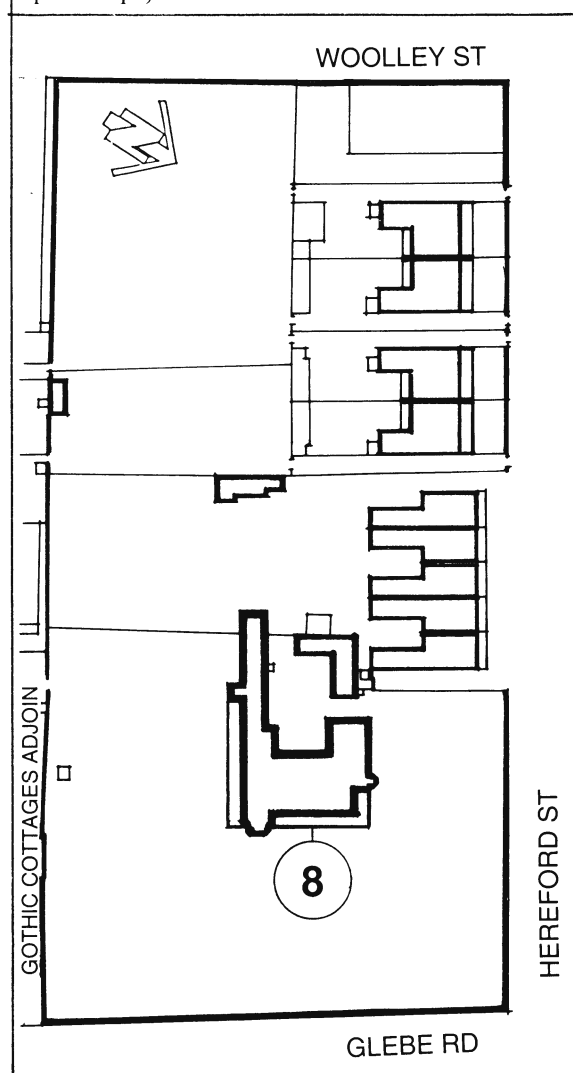
Archdeacon R B S Hammond's Anglican social agencies acquired the property in 1939, and it was known as Hammond's Hostel for Homeless Men. In 1945 about 60 men lived there, and in 1959, when the Sydney City Council took possession, it provided accommodation for 21 aged men. In 1972 control of the property passed to Balmain Hospital of which it became an annex known as the Glebe Home for Aged Men.¹³

Figure 13

8. Rosebank, c1832

House and Development in 1888

(Re-drawn from Glebe Sheet 18 of 1888 in WB Detail Survey – PWD Metrop Detail Series but see Subdivision Plans G5/202 ML for correct plan shape)



9 Glenwood, c1837 Near 57 Hereford Street

John Wood

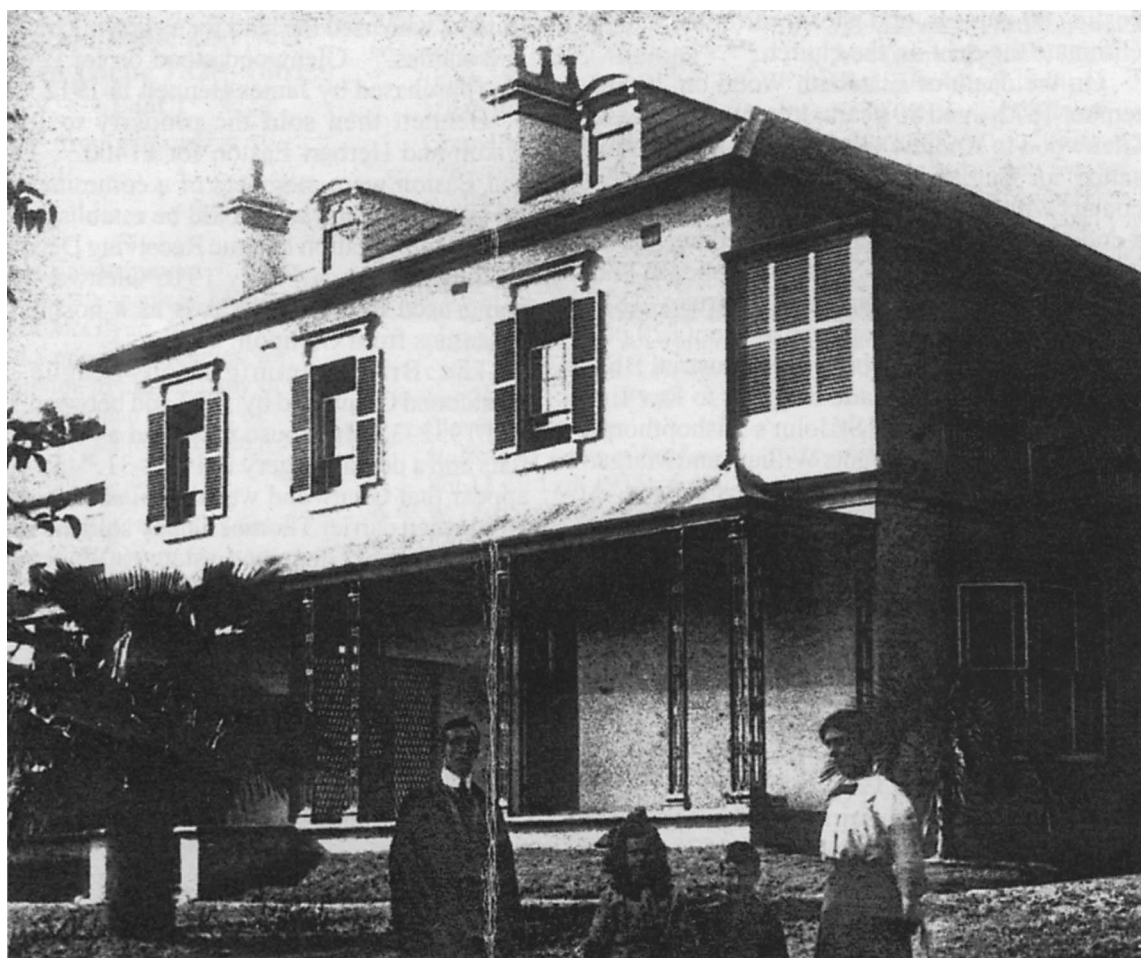
Born at Chatham, Kent, in 1786, John Wood became a tailor and married Elizabeth Ann Yeates in 1810. Their only child, John William, was born in 1811. At the Old Bailey in November 1811 Wood was found guilty of stealing and sentenced to transportation for life.¹ He arrived in Sydney on 11 June 1813 on board the *Fortune* and was assigned to David Allan.² His wife and two-year old son farewelled relatives and friends at Chatham and boarded the *Kangaroo* bound for Sydney, arriving on 12 January 1814.³

In about 1818 Wood was given a ticket of leave, and three years later he petitioned Governor Macquarie for a conditional pardon so he could support his family. Supporting testimonials from Rev William Cowper and Bishop William Broughton suggested impeccable Anglican connections.⁴

In 1820 John Wood leased premises in Chapel Row (now Castlereagh Street), and operated there as a tailor and draper. Industrious and well-behaved, Wood obtained an absolute pardon in 1825.⁵ He purchased property in Hunter Street in 1828, and the family lived there for six years.⁶

Wood's business flourished and in 1831 he purchased from Frederick Wright Unwin two parcels of land at Glebe, totalling 14 acres.⁷ It seems likely that the tailor's parents were well-to-do and they supported their wayward son in the penal colony.

In 1834 Wood transferred several properties, including the Glebe land, to his 23-year old son, and it seems shortly after these transactions the family broke up, mother and son living in Glebe.⁸ By 1839 Wood had moved to Tasmania where he died at Hobart on 3 May 1858, aged 73 years.



Glenwood

John William Wood raised £1250 in 1837 to finance the building of Glenwood on the five-acre parcel at Glebe he bought from his father.⁹ Elizabeth Wood's parents, Yeates, were probably in comfortable financial circumstances and her son, John William, had sufficient independent means so that he never had to work.

Located in Hereford Street, about 160 feet from Ross Street, Glenwood was a ten room, two-storey stone house, with a two-acre flower garden, shrubbery and vineyard, and possessed all the prerequisites of a gentleman's residence – coach-house, stables, library, cellars, servants' rooms and gardener's bungalow (see Figure 14).¹⁰

In 1835 John Wood senior had commissioned John Verge to design a three-storey shop and residence near the corner of O'Connell and Hunter Streets.¹¹ Stylistically Glenwood was not dissimilar from Goderich Lodge and Tusculum, both Verge buildings. It seems likely that Verge also designed Glenwood for the younger Wood.¹²

Glenwood at 57 Hereford Street in c1913

The stylish house may have been designed by John Verge who had designed a shop and residence for John Wood senior near the corner of O'Connell and Hunter Streets in town. (Private Collection)

Gentleman Wood

All respectable men in colonial Sydney wanted to be called gentlemen but few achieved this goal, for the title was reserved for the select few. Mother and son in the 1830s distanced themselves from John Wood senior, with his convict past, and moved up in colonial society. Independent, prominent in the affairs of the Anglican Church and philanthropic, John William Wood found acceptance in the upper echelons of society. No one doubted the respectability of the retiring man of independent means, who was always known as "Gentleman" Wood.¹³ In managing his investments, Wood formed associations with influential citizens, including brewer Robert Tooth, Edmund Blacket and George and Jane Allen.

A devoted son, John William Wood never married, possibly because of the blindness that afflicted his mother. He was a trustee and churchwarden of St John's Bishopthorpe to whom he had given a sterling silver communion service costing 60 guineas, and later contributed £500 to eliminate the debt on the church.¹⁴

On the death of Elizabeth Wood on 26 September 1872, aged 80 years, John William leased Glenwood to Andrew Garran from 1873–75 and sailed for England, presumably to re-establish contact with relatives.¹⁵ In England Wood added a codicil to his will when he realised he was not well enough to return to Sydney. He died at Portman Square, Middlesex, on 13 February 1875, aged 64 years, leaving legacies of about £20,000, including £5000 to establish the Industrial Blind Institute.¹⁶ He also made bequests to Rev E M Saliniere, the rector of St John's Bishopthorpe, to Jane Allen, to his servants William and Margaret Robertson, and gardener Charles Bowen. At the end of 1878, Edmund Blacket accepted a commission to design a vault for John William Wood in the Anglican Section of Rookwood Cemetery.¹⁷

William Cary

The executors of Wood's estate, Robert Tooth, John Dawson and Shepherd Smith sold Glenwood in 1877 for £3200 to ornamental plasterer and inventor William Cary (1832–1906). Cary was prominent in the affairs of Glebe, serving as an alderman on Glebe Council from 1878–82 and 1892–1905 and died on 20 February 1906. His wife Emma continued to live at Glenwood until her death on 8 February 1912.¹⁸

Glenwood Subdivided

The Glenwood estate, covering five acres fronting Hereford Street, was divided into two blocks and offered for sale. Lot A was sold to Thomas Coady in 1912 who used the land for a carrying business and stables.¹⁹ Glenwood stood on lot B which was purchased by James Bennett in 1912.²⁰

Bennett then sold the property to Robert Dixon and Herbert Easton for £1400.²¹ Dixon and Easton were members of a committee who bought Glenwood so it could be established as a British Immigration League Receiving Depot and Labour Exchange.²² By 1916 Glenwood was being used by the Red Cross as a hospital for casualties from Gallipoli.²³

The British Immigration League had abandoned Glenwood by 1923 and between 1924 and 1932–33, the house was used as residential flats and a dental surgery in 1929–31.²⁴ It would appear that Glenwood was demolished in about 1940 when carrier Thomas Coady sold the whole of the original Glenwood estate to Woolworths who built warehouses on the land.²⁵

To Be Continued

The remaining houses, Nos 10–32, listed in Table 2 will appear in the next issue of the Leichhardt Historical Journal.....

Picture Credit

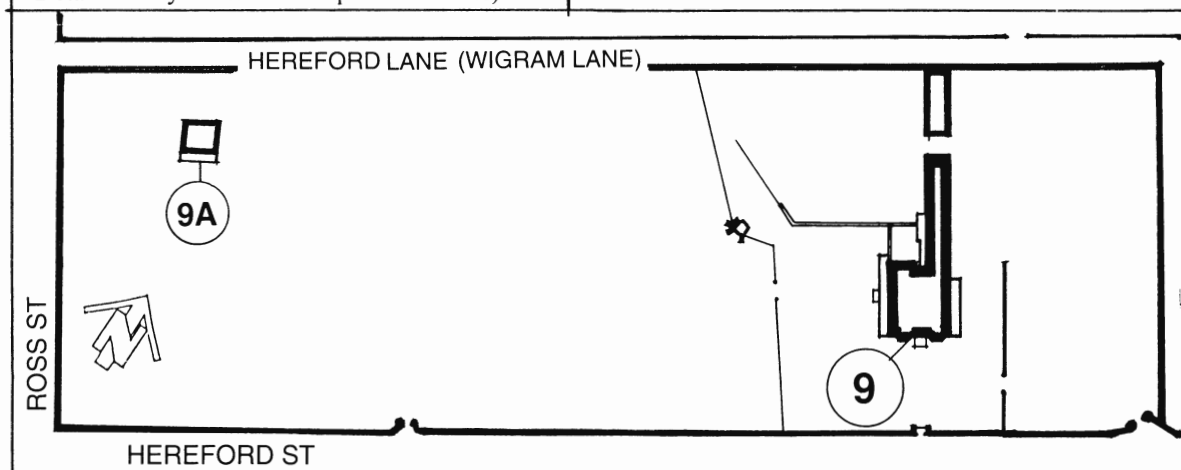
We are indebted to the State Library of New South Wales for permission to reproduce William Leigh's "Lyndhurst College nr Sydney Nov 14/53" on page 23; and on page 27 J C Crawford's "My House in Glebe" from Views in Australia and New Zealand (Private Collection, Scotland) from a copy held in the Mitchell Library.

Figure 14

**9. Glenwood, c1837
House and Grounds in 1888**

9A Cottage

(Re-drawn from Glebe Sheet 23 of 1888 in WB Detail Survey – PWD Metrop Detail Series)



A Semi- Rural Retreat

Places, People and Society in Glebe 1828–1861
Part 1

Notes

1 Acknowledgment

We sincerely thank Sr Marie Gerard McGlynn, Archivist, Good Samaritan Archives, for permission to use the copy of the Morton Herman drawing of Toxteth Park illustrated on p 19.

2 Sands Directory

An abbreviated title of *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory 1858/59-1932/33*. The directory was not published in 1860, 1862, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1881.

3 Architectural Style

Where a style name has been given, the name was taken from R Apperly, R Irving & P Reynolds, *Identifying Australian Architecture, a Pictorial Guide to Style & Terms from 1788 to the Present* (A&R, Sydney, 1989).

3 Land Area Abbreviation

George Allen's Toxteth land, surveyed at time of purchase as one hundred and nineteen acres one rood and zero perches, has been abbreviated as 119a 1r 0p. This standard abbreviation has been used throughout the article. For Conversions see page 113.

4 Emboldened Names

In References, except in Table 1, where the same citation is repeated, the author's name, or other key word, is emboldened in the first citation. In subsequent references, the author's name, on its own and in normal type, will appear as the reference to the full citation.

5 Abbreviations

See page 112.

Note:

LTO is now Land & Property Information NSW.

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- 15 *SMH*, 16 Nov 1887, p 4.
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- 18 J Broadbent, "The Push East: Woolloomooloo Hill, The First Suburb", pp 12-19, M Kelly (ed), *Sydney: City of Suburbs* (NSWUP, 1987). See also, Broadbent, *The Australian Colonial House* (Hordern House, Sydney, 1997.)
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- 21 *HRA*, Ser 1, Vol XIII, pp 774-8.
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- 24 NSW Census 1841.
- 25 R Mansfield, *Analytical View of the Census of NSW for 1841* (Kent & Fairfax, Sydney, 1847), p 49.
- 26 B Dyster, "The Fate of Colonial Conservatism on the Eve of the Gold Rush", *JRAHS*, Vol 54, p 347.
- 27 M Roe, "Colonial Society in Embryo", *Historical Studies No 7* (1956), pp 149-59.
- 28 R D Altick, *Victorian People and Ideas* (J M Dent & Sons, London, 1974), p 174-5.
- 29 W Westbrooke Burton, "State of Society and of Crime in New South Wales During Six Years Residence in that Colony", *Colonial Magazine and Commercial Maritime Journal*, Vol 1, (Jan-Apr 1840), p 433.
- 30 *Aust*, 6 July 1841, p 3.
- 31 B Dyster, *Servant & Master: Building and Running the Grand Houses of Sydney 1788-1850* (NSWUP, 1989), pp 47-58.
- 32 *SMH*, 20 Sep 1845.
- 33 Mumford, p 558.
- 34 C J Baker, *Sydney & Melbourne, 1845*, p 135.
- 35 T Shepherd, *Lectures on Landscape Gardening in Australia* (Sydney, 1836), p 86.
- 36 *SMH*, 23 Mar 1846

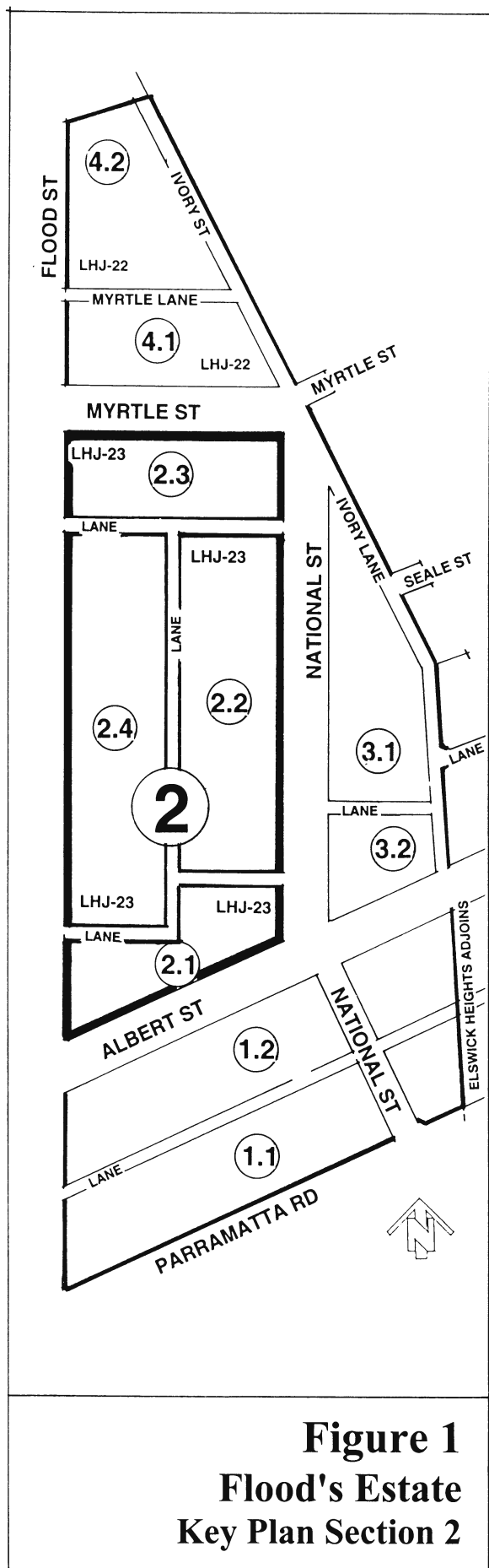
Table 1

- 1 **Lot 1:** Thomas Cudbert Harington (1798-1863), public servant and company official, arrived at Sydney in 1820, returned to England in 1842, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 511. Alexander Bodie Spark, merchant, Indre 1 July 1830 Sg G-35 pp 225-233. For Spark, see *ADB*, Vol 2, p 463. Lot 1 later surveyed at 13a 0r 13p when bought by George Miller, accountant, from A B Spark's insolvent estate. Miller sold 1 lot in 1842, 12 lots in 1853 & 1 lot in 1855, all amounting to about 6.5a. Miller's widow sold the remainder to Mary Chisholm wife of James Chisholm, soldier, on 21 Apr 1863, see OST Bk 84 No 156. James Chisholm was a landowner.
- 2 **Lot 2:** Francis Stephen Indre 1 July 1830. Stephen was a son of Judge John Stephen and brother of [Sir] Alfred Stephen, Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, see *ADB*, Vol 2, p 478. John Betts's Sg G-5 pp 280-287. Betts subdivd & sold land on 14 Nov 1841, 1 Dec 1842 and 3 Apr 1857 (5acres for Strathmore).
- 3 **Lot 3:** William Dumaesq Indre 1 July 1830. Dumaesq had been a captain in the Royal Staff Corps (engineer), arriving at Sydney on the *Catherine Stewart Forbes* in 1825. He was Governor Darling's brother-in-law and after retiring in 1829 became a Hunter Valley pastoralist, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 333.
- 4 **Lot 4:** Lt Thomas De La Condamine, Royal Staff Corps and aide de camp to Governor Sir Ralph Darling, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 303, where he is erroneously credited with purchasing "eighteen acres of St Philip's [sic] glebe lands in 1828". Condamine arrived at Sydney on the *Catherine Stewart Forbes* in 1825. He returned to England in 1831 and this may account for his not proceeding with the purchase. William Dumaesq Sg at G-35 pp 253-258. Lots 3-4 amalgamated by W Dumaesq at 36 acres as Boissier Estate. For Boissier Estate, see Plan of the Estate called Boissier at the Glebe... to be sold at Auction on Monday 18 May 1840 [amended to 23 May], ML 811.1823/1840/2.
- 5 **Lot 5:** T C Harington Indre 1.7.1830 Sg G2-197 pp 441-448. For Harington to Cowper, see OST Bk E No 173, 2 & 3 Jan 1832.
- 6 **Lot 6:** Charles Cowper (no Indre). Lots 5-6 consolidated by Charles Cowper at about 43 acres. Cowper subdivd on 31 July 1832 and sold 6a 1r 11p J Betts (see The Wilderness, Figure 10) at OST Bk E No 287. For Lyndhurst, see Cowper to J Bowman of part lot 5 (11a 2r 29p) and lot 6 (25a) at OST Bk F No 143, 30 Apr & 1 May 1833. These two sales amount to 43 acres. For [Sir] Charles Cowper as secretary to the Church & Schools Corporation and later pastoralist, and for nickname, "Slippery Charley", see *ADB*, Vol 3, p 475, p 478.
- 7 **Lots 7-8:** Bishop of Australia Register of Grants No 4, 333 p 9, 13 Sep 1842. Lots 7-8 consolidated at 32a 3r 19p. 28-year leases from 1842.
- 8 **Lot 9:** Dr Douglass, see lot 18. Possibly doctor of medicine & public servant Henry Grattan Douglass (1790-1865), arrived Sydney 1821, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 314. For purchase by Douglass of lots 9, 13, 14 at £90 per acre, see *Aust*, 7 May 1828.
- 9 **Lot 10:** J C Phelps, did not proceed with purchase. J T Hughes Sg G-2 197 pp 152-155 12 Nov 1842.
- 10 **Lot 11:** —Greville, see lot 18.
- 11 **Lot 12:** R Cooper, see lot 18. Probably Robert Cooper (1776-1857), former publican (London), emancipist distiller, who was transported to Sydney in 1813, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 246. In 1825 he built the Brisbane Distillery in on the other side of Parramatta Rd, see Grant Register B5-61 p 52, Governor Gipps, 18 Oct 1841.
- 12 **Lot 13:** Dr Douglass, see lot 18. For purchase of lots 9, 13, 14 at £90 per acre, see *Aust*, 7 May 1828.
- 13 **Lot 14:** Dr Douglass. Edward Owens Indre 1 July 1830, Sg G2-197 pp 371-373 29 Oct 1848. For purchase of lots 9, 13, 14 at £90 per acre, see *Aust*, 7 May 1828.
- 14 **Lot 15:** Joseph Hickey Grose Indre 1 July 1830. For J H Grose, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 490. See also, *LHJ No 1* (2nd ed 1994), p 14.
- 15 **Lot 16:** J Symons. J H Grose Indre 1 July 1830.
- 16 **Lots 15-17:** J H Grose Indre 1 July 1830, Sg G35 pp 352-361 14 Dec 1840. Consolidated as Bishopgate by J H Grose at 12a 3r 20p.
- 17 **Lots 9, 11, 12, 13 & 18:** consolidated & subdivd into 52 lots which, in about 1848, after the Church & School Corporation had been disbanded, were leased by the Crown as land "formerly belonging to the Corporation of the Trustees of the Clergy & School Lands". For the 52 lots, see Wells's 1850 plan at ML Subdivision Plan G5/59. For example, lot 1 of the 52 lots was leased by the Crown to Thomas May in Register of Church & School Leases 371 p 27 on 19 Sep 1848. Probably James Mudie (1779-1852), marine officer, landowner and author, arrived at Sydney in July 1822, pastoralist, severe magistrate, noted for harsh treatment of assigned convicts, see *ADB*, Vol 2, p 164.
- 18 **Lot 19:** D Chambers & G K Holden Sg G2-197 pp 190-194 3 Apr 1843 for the use of Joseph Dickson & Thomas Inglis. Chambers & Holden sold the 1a 0r 25p portion nearest to Blackwattle Creek to Inglis & the 2a 2r 15p residue to Dickson.
- 19 **Lot 20:** William Syrett did not proceed with purchase. The Church & School Corp sold the 1a 3r 32p portion adjoining Blackwattle Creek to Jacob Josephson Indre 1 July 1830 & Bk F No 129; & the 1a 3r 31p residue to Thomas May Indre 1 July 1830 & Sg-197 pp 223-230 25 May 1843.
- 20 **Lot 21:** A B Spark Indre 1 July 1830 Sg G-35 pp 225-

233. Subdivided as a 31-lot subdvn on surveyor John Armstrong's plan and advertised for sale by Samuel Lyons, probably on behalf of the insolvent estate of A B Spark, see *SMH*, 16 June 1841.
- 21 **Lots 22–24:** George Allen Indre 1 July 1830 Sg G2-197 pp 391–401. Consolidated by Allen and later surveyed at 95a 1r 19p.
- 22 **Lot 25:** Alexander Kenneth McKenzie (1768–1838), banker, see *ADB*, Vol 2, p 172. Francis Wright Unwin Indre 1 July 1830 Sg 3-198 pp 142–148 18 Jan 1855 at 37a 0r 16p. From Unwin's subdvn of 35a 0r 16p; **John William Wood** bought 11a 2r 15p on 4 & 5 Jan 1831, and granted to him on 23 Jan 1856, of which 4a 3r 17p became Glenwood (see Figure 14); **James Brown** bought 5a 3r 35p on 4 & 5 Jan 1831 at about 6 acres and Brown's Estate (Rosebank, see Figure 13) became Woolley's grant of 5a 3r 35p on 18 Jan 1855, Sg 198-3 pp 79–84; **John Panton** bought 5a 0r 4p in three parts, see OST Bk M No 994 17 May 1838 (1a 0r 29p), Bk 17 No 509 17 May 1838, Bk X No 709 1 & 2 Sep 1841, the parts were consolidated and mortgaged and granted in trust on 18 May 1838 to Henry Burton Bradley, Sg 198-3 pp 79–84, later sold to shipbuilder John Korff of "Coffs" Harbour; **James Wilshire** bought 8a 3r 13p on 3 & 4 Jan 1831, see OST Bk E No 551 at approx 10 acres; **David Jones** bought 4a 2r 29p on 10 Oct 1843, see OST Bk 5 No 161.
- 23 **Lot 26:** George Williams, merchant & innkeeper, Indre 1 July 1830. Ambrose Foss Sg G-35 pp 217–324 8 Mar 1840 at 31a 3r 169. Foss sold 3a 0r 9p with Forest Lodge house to David Jones on 30 Jun 1843, see OST Bk 4 No 302 together with Catherine Farm and other land.
- 24 **Lot 27:** Bishop of Australia Sg-197 pp 296–302 9 July 1846. 99-year leases from 1856.
- ### Early Roads
- 1 AO Map 1814 C4 B 729.
 - 2 Plan of Hereford allotments for auction 22 July 1841. For Pyrmont Bridge Company, see *Government Gazette*, 1863, p 1619.
 - 3 Field Book of L S Heady (Dept of Conservation & Land Management). *Government Gazette*, 1862, p 2293, p 1864, p 2967.
 - 4 For Glebe Rd as a straight line passing through the clearing, see AO Map 1814 C4 B 729.
 - 5 For re-alignment of Glebe Rd, see AO Map 1812 C4. 729. St John's Rd from Glebe Pt Rd to Wentworth Pk was Denman St until late 1890s.
- ### 1 Standish Barncastle's Caretaker Cottage
- 1 SR (c) 9/2708, Church & School Lands Corporation – Land Account Bk 1827–29, Vol 1.
 - 2 AO Map 1812 C4.729. See also ML Subdvn Plan G5/9.
 - 3 SG, 11 Sep 1803; 12 Sep 1827, p 2;
 - 4 HRA, Vol XXII, p 537. SR (c) 4/806-1, Col Sec, Bishopthorpe Estate 1839–77. BDM Index to Marriages V1831 5417 38 (S Barncastle to E Widdenham).
 - 5 *SMH*, 23 Jan 1856, p 7.
 - 6 For Barncastle, see Glebe 1841 Census. SDC Assessment Sheets, ML D67. Sands for 1858/9 (bootmaker, Glebe Rd); Sands for 1860–67.
 - 7 PI Series 3, 10867.
- ### 2 Hereford House
- 1 LTO Sg G5, pp 217–324. For E Hallen, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 504.
 - 2 *SMH*, 19 Apr 1844, p 3.
 - 3 Will Verge, *John Verge* (Wentworth Books, 1962), p 40 (ML 720.9911/1A1). For J Verge, see *ADB*, Vol 2, p 553.
 - 4 SR (c) Col Sec papers, G Williams letter to Col Sec, 24 June 1815. For G Williams, see *ADB*, Vol 2, p 232.
 - 5 Shipping List, on *Daphne* arrived Sydney 14 Sep 1811.
 - 6 SG, 1 Nov 1817, p 2; 22 Nov 1817, p 1; 4 July 1818, p 2.
- ### 3 Toxteth House
- 1 LTO Sg G2-197, pp 391–401, 2 Aug 1849.
 - 2 **Dundas Allen**, *Early Georgian: Extracts from the Journal of George Allen (1800–1877)* (Halstead Press, Syd-
- 7 SR (c) Col Sec papers, George Williams to Col Sec, 24 June 1815. L S Bethell, *The Story of Port Dalrymple*, p 15.
 - 8 J T Bigge, *Report of the Commissioner of Inquiry on the Colony of New South Wales*, p 108.
 - 9 For Daniel Cooper, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 245.
 - 10 Vendor's Index, LTO 1828–32.
 - 11 NSW Probate Office. Williams was buried in All Saints C of E Cemetery, Sutton Forest.
 - 12 *ADB*, Vol 2, p 51.
 - 13 OST Bk D No 622.
 - 14 R Therry, *Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Residence in New South Wales & Victoria*, London, 1863, p 105.
 - 15 OST Bk G No 258.
 - 16 G Haines, *The Grains and Threepenn'orths of Pharmacy – Pharmacy in NSW 1788–1976* (Lowden Publishing Co, Australia 1976), p 29.
 - 17 OST Bk P No 513.
 - 18 OST Bk 6 No 86.
 - 19 OST Bk 14 No 45; *ADB*, Vol 2, p 623.
 - 20 Sands for 1858–73.
 - 21 OST Bk 153 No 262.
 - 22 *ATCJ*, 15 Mar 1890, p 29 (potted biography of W H Wilkinson).
 - 23 Obit. W C Wilkinson — *London Times*, 9 Feb 1946, p 7.
 - 24 *SMH*, 26 Sep 1908, p 13.
 - 25 LTO Bk 924 No 928, 20 Dec 1910, Wilkinson Estate to H M King George V for the purposes of the Public Instruction Act 1880 (£4675).
 - 26 *DT*, 13 Sep 1910, p 9. *Sydney & the Bush, A Pictorial History of Education in NSW* (1980), p 155.
 - 27 Sands for 1912–30. Teachers' Training College.
 - 28 Sands for 1931–32/33. Ratebook Glebe Municipal Council 1934–37. Plaque created by Sydney City Council in 1964.

- ney, 1958), pp 104–105.
 “Review of Early Georgian”, *Historical Studies No 36* (May 1961), p 459.
- 3 *SMH*, 2 May 1843, p 2.
 - 4 Dundas Allen, p 130.
 - 5 Dundas Allen, p 125.
 - 6 *ADB*, Vol 1, p 5.
 - 7 Dundas Allen, p 18.
 - 8 “Toxteth and the Glebe – Reminiscences of Rev Wm A Quick”, *The Methodist*, 31 Aug 1906, p 8.
 - 9 *The Methodist*, 4 Feb 1893, p 2.
 - 10 Allen Papers, Uncat Journals of George Allen, ML MSS 477. Dundas Allen, p 126.
 - 11 *SMH*, 6 Nov 1877, p 4.
 - 12 B & K Smith, *The Architectural Character of Victorian Glebe, Sydney* (University Co-op Bookshop, Sydney, 1973), p 17. For G A Mansfield, see H J Gibbney & Ann G Smith, *A Biographical Register 1788–1939* (*ADB*, Canberra, 1987), Vol 2, p 79.
 - 13 J A Froude, *Oceana or England and Her Colonies* (1886), pp 194–195.
 - 14 *ADB*, Vol 3, p 24.
 - 15 *SMH*, 22 Jan 1914, p 8.
 - 16 SDC Assessment Sheets, ML D67.
 - 17 B Dyster, *Servant & Master, Building and Running the Grand Houses of Sydney 1788–1850* (UNSW Press, 1989), p 65. Toxteth Park Register of Baptisms 1843–1905, Allen Papers ML MSS 477/5.
 - 18 *ADB*, Vol 3, p 210.
 - 19 NSW Probate Office. Will of George Allen.
 - 20 *Sands Sydney Directory* 1894–1901. For C Marina, see *ADB*, Vol 5, p 211.
 - 21 *SMH*, 24 Mar 1884, p 11.
 - 22 *SMH*, 11 May 1886, p 19, 6 Apr 1889, 30 Sep 1893; 12 Oct 1904, p 15; 2 Mar 1907, p 23.
 - 23 Clara McLaughlin, Sarah Cook & Jane Eather – 2a Or 32p (See CT V 1374 F 37; for 3a Or 37½p see V 1381 F 162. See also Transfs 328766 & 331736 G B Allen & M Allen to C McLaughlin, S Cook & J Eather, with total consideration £12,850.
 - 24 *The Wheeling Years: The Sisters of the Good Samaritan 1857–1957*.
- 4 Lyndhurst**
- 1 OST Bk F No 143. For Cowper, see *ADB*, Vol 3, p 475.
 - 2 *ADB*, Vol 1, pp 137.
 - 3 Will Verge, *John Verge* (Sydney 1962), pp 10–12. For J Bibb, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 96. For Lyndhurst’s history, architecture and furniture, see *LHJ No 2*.
 - 4 T Shepherd, *Lectures in Landscape Gardening in Australia* (Sydney, 1836), pp 91–92.
 - 5 A Atkinson & M Aveling (eds), *Australians 1838* (Fairfax Syme & Weldon Associates, 1987), p 110.
 - 6 B Dyster, *Servant & Master, Building and Running the Grand Houses of Sydney 1788–1850* (UNSW Press, 1989), pp 112–113.
 - 7 OST Bk 13 No 462.
 - 8 For Rev R Allwood, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 10.
 - 9 For C H Davis, see *ADB*, Vol 1, p 292.
 - 10 P O’Farrell, *The Catholic Church and Community in Australia, A History* (Nelson, 1977), pp 92–93.
 - 11 OST Bk 27 No 96 (16a, R A Morehead), Bk 25 No 788 (17a, J B Polding), Bk 23 No 21 (3a, C H Davis).
 - 12 *SMH*, 7 Sep 1878, p 6; 10 Oct 1885, p 20.
- 5 The Wilderness**
- 1 Shipping lists, the *Arab* arrived Sydney on 8 Sep 1828.
 - 2 SR (c) Col Sec papers, application for land grant.
 - 3 *SMH*, 7 Nov, 1831.
 - 4 M Neil, *Valley of the Macleay* (Wentworth Books, 1972), p 33. *JRAHS*, Vol 5, p 41 & Vol 8, p 217.
 - 5 OST Bk E Nos 287 & 295.
 - 6 *SMH*, 13 Oct 1846, p 4. See plan attached to OST Bk 28 No 569
 - 7 V&PNSWLC 1843 (Report of Commercial Banking Co of Sydney). *SMH*, 2 Sep 1846, p 3.
 - 8 L M Allen, *A History of Christ Church St Laurence, Sydney, 1939*, pp 280–281.
 - 9 OST Bk 28 No 569.
 - 10 For M B Pell, see *ADB*, Vol 5, p 428. Sands for 1858–66.
- 11 For J Smith, see *ADB*, Vol 6, p 148. *ATCJ*, 28 July 1909 on Glebe Jubilee..
 - 12 Sands for 1868, 1879–80.
 - 13 For J Marks, see *ADB*, Vol 5, p 211. Tender notices *SMH*, 26 Sep 1882, 2 Oct 1882. OST Bk 621 No 314 & CT V 1316 F 87.
- 6 Kew Cottage**
- 1 SR (c) Col Sec papers, application for land grant. Shipping lists 1834.
 - 2 OST Bk H No 286.
 - 3 K Percival, *A History of St John’s Glebe* (1987), pp 37–38.
 - 4 *SMH*, 17 June 1889, p 1.
 - 5 *SMH*, 13 Mar 1893, p 4
 - 6 *ATCJ*, 27 Feb 1907, p 33.
- 7 Forest Lodge**
- 1 OST Bk K No 826. Will Verge, *John Verge* (Wentworth Books, 1962).
 - 2 *SMH*, 10 March 1848. The house is denoted “Forest House” on DS Sheet 19 of 1888.
 - 3 *SMH*, 5 May 1862.
 - 4 OST Bk 4 No 302.
 - 5 *ADB*, Vol 2, pp 23–24.
 - 6 J C Crawford, *Dictionary of NZ Biography*, Vol 1, p 181. “My House at the Glebe Sydney NSW 1844”, J C Crawford, *Views of NSW & NZ, 1844–1850*, ML PXA55.
 - 7 OST Bk 12 No 51 with plan attached showing Forest Lodge and its grounds.
 - 8 *ADB*, Vol 1, p 85. CT V 27 F 229.
 - 9 Sands for 1858–71.
 - 10 CT V 116 F 155. Munro lived at Glebe Rd & St John’s Rd in about 1854–70.
 - 11 M Horn, notes on William Munro (1812–1881), copy in possession of P Reynolds (2002).
 - 12 *SMH*, 8 Mar 1881, p 1. Minutes of Glebe Municipal Council, 7 Mar 1881.
 - 13 CT V 116 F 155. *SMH*, 25 July 1908, p 12.
 - 14 CT V 116 F 155 (subject to life interest to F C Munro).
 - 15 C Wagner, “Sydney’s Glebe Project”, *Royal Aust Planning Institute Journal*, No 15, No 1 (Feb 1977), p 23.

Continued on page 109



Flood's Estate Section 2

Land and Building
Development in
Leichhardt South from
1830 – Part 2

Peter Reynolds

Introduction

LHJ No 22 introduced Edward Flood MLC and the small part played by him in the development of the estate that bore his name. No 22 also outlined the origins of the estate up to publican Thomas Weedon's purchase of portions of John Thomas Prentice's and Hugh Piper's grants in 1831. The study also revealed development on the Lewisham side of Parramatta Road where Weedon had his Cherry Tree Gardens and inn.

In 1855 Edward Flood acquired a third of the estate. Weedon's daughter, Jane, the wife of Frederick Oatley, received the other two thirds. The estate passed to Oatley, who established cattle sale yards on the land. This land use delayed development until the 1890s.

In 1891 the National Building Land & Investment Co bought the estate, planned Albert, National and Myrtle Streets and subdivided 191 lots. The severe economic depression created a glut of building land and sales were poor. After National's bankruptcy the unsold lots were bought by a survivor of the depression – the Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Co.

Intercolonial's records, held by the Noel Butlin Archives Centre at the Australian National University, yielded much cogent information for this study. This source rounded out findings from land title documents and directories.

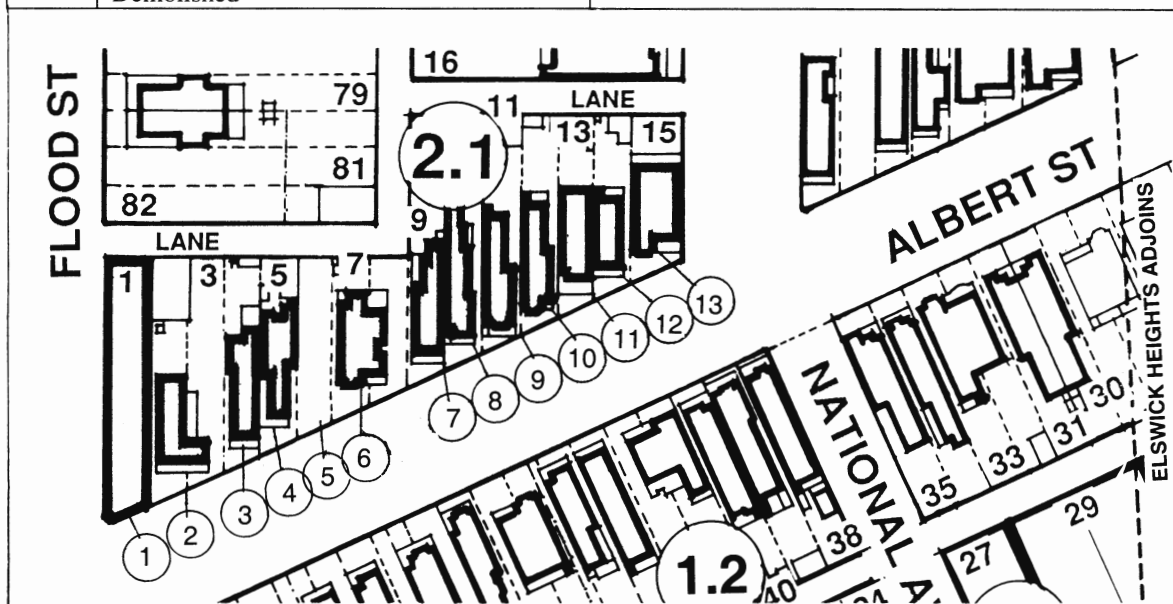
The aim of the study is to establish the history of the allotments and the building, or buildings, constructed on them. For the purposes of the study, the 191 lots were arbitrarily divided into four sections with sub-sections. LHJ No 22 began the study with the publication of land and development in Section 1 (see Figure 1). LHJ No 23 continues the study with Section 2.

Table 1
Flood's Estate
Section 2.1 c.1935

See Figure 2

Key No.	Building	Door No.	Built
Flood Street Eastern Side			
1	Lowe Cottage/ Elton‡/ Embert§/ Vermont∞*	3-7	c.1902
Albert Street Northern Side			
2	Agnes Cottage*	55-57	c.1905
3	Lynwood/ Patricia‡	53	1902
4	Kalua	51	c.1935
5	Detached House	49A	1950s
6	Carlton	49	1902
7	Marlough	47	1902
8	Hazeldean	45	1897
9	Arcidalvis	43	1903
10	Roseleigh	41	1903
11	Detached House	39A	1927
12	Detached House	39	1918-19
13	Rugby	37	1906
‡	Second name		
§	Third name		
∞	Fourth Name		
*	Demolished		

Figure 2
Flood's Estate
Section 2.1 in c.1935



Section 2.1

Flood's Estate Lots 1–15

Flood Street

East Side (Nos 3–7)

Albert Street

North Side (Nos 37–57)

Section 2

Bounded by Albert Street, National Street, Myrtle Street and Flood Street, Section 2 was subdivided into 82 lots.¹ A system of 20-foot wide lanes gave access to the rear of all lots.

Section 2.1

Bounded by Albert and National Streets, the 20-foot wide lane and Flood Street, Section 2.1 had lots 1–15.² Frontages to Albert Street were 20-foot wide but lots 1 and 15 were 30 feet 10 inches. All lots were free of building covenants.

Lot 1

2.1.01 LOWE COTTAGE/ELTON/ EMBERT/VERMONT 3–7 Flood Street (1)

Mrs E M R Drayton bought Lowe Cottage from Intercolonial in about 1902 and lived there with her husband Walter C Drayton.³ In 1903–04 the Draytons renamed the brick house Elton. Evidently Mrs Drayton could not meet her repayments and Intercolonial sold the property to Leichhardt engineer Albert Edward Spratt, in January 1903.⁴ The company advanced £200.6.8 to A E Spratt at 7% repayable from 9 January 1903.⁵ The Draytons remained as his tenants in 1903–04 but in 1905 Spratt and his wife Emma Ada moved in, renaming the house Embert.

On 23 March 1906 Intercolonial signed the transfer of the property's title to Mrs Spratt.⁶ In September 1906 Mrs Spratt sold Embert to Chatswood clerk Leslie George Wallace who lived there in 1907, renaming the house Vermont.⁷ Wallace transferred Vermont in October 1907 to Tumut widow Eliza Ann Wallace and she lived there until September 1911 when she sold to Leichhardt contractor Christopher Garrard.⁸ Garrard built a weatherboard "motor shed" in 1912 costing £5.⁹

After living at Vermont since 1912, Garrard sold in June 1918 to Elizabeth Sneath, wife of Sydney merchant John Wesley Sneath, and she

let the house to Frank W Allen in 1919–20.¹⁰ In April 1921 Mrs Sneath sold Vermont to Five Dock labourer Charles Christy Christensen who lived there until July 1928 when he sold to Lakemba builder David Paxton.¹¹ Paxton let the house to William G Pond in 1920–30 but the house was nl in 1932. After this, Paxton demolished Vermont and built a two-storey brick factory (Nos 3–7 Flood Street), covering the entire site, and leased the building.¹²

After Paxton's death at Lakemba on 22 February 1954, the factory passed in November 1955 to his widow Jessie Agnes and Lakemba engineer David Alexander Glennie Paxton.¹³ In July 1955 they leased part of the building to KMM Pty Ltd.¹⁴ The factory has been converted to a residential building.

Lots 2–3

2.1.02 AGNES COTTAGE 55–57 Albert Street (2)

Intercolonial advanced Leichhardt cab proprietor Francis Walter Royston £192 at 7% repayable from 9 May 1904 but held the title to the property.¹⁵ Of this sum £127 was the amount still owing on his £133 purchase of lots 2–3 and the remainder was to be put to building a three-room weatherboard cottage and shed.¹⁶ He moved in to the cottage in 1905. In 1910 Royston made additions costing £50.¹⁷

Royston duly paid his instalments and Intercolonial signed the transfer to him on 12 January 1912.¹⁸ After living there since 1905, Royston let to Alfred William Hill in 1928–29 and Edwin Murford in 1932.

In April 1934 Royston sold the house to Leichhardt builder David Paxton who named it Agnes Cottage.¹⁹ After Paxton's death at Lakemba on 22 February 1954, the house passed in November 1955 to his widow Jessie Agnes and Lakemba engineer David Alexander Glennie Paxton.²⁰ They probably demolished the house and built a warehouse (Nos 55–57), part of which they leased to Seaview Wines (Victoria) Pty Ltd in March 1973.²¹ The warehouse has been converted to a residential building.

Lot 4

2.1.03 LYNWOOD/PATRICIA 53 Albert Street (3)

Elizabeth Mathurst, wife of Leichhardt telegraph line repairer William Mathurst, bought lot 4 in January 1902.²² She built Lynwood, a corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard cottage, probably to an Intercolonial standard plan, and the Mathursts lived there in 1903–10. Mrs Mathurst added a verandah in 1911.²³



2.1.08: Hazeldean, 45 Albert Street, 1897

2.1.09: Arcidalvis, 43 Albert Street, 1903

Arcidalvis, right, though built in the Federation period, is a late example of the Victorian Filigree style as evidenced by its cast iron railings and stuccoed facade. (B Crosson)

In March 1911 Mrs Mathurst sold Lynwood to Maud Moore, wife of Thomas George Moore.²⁴ They lived there until May 1920 when Mrs Maud sold to Emma May Hall, wife of Forest Lodge metal polisher Albert John Hall.²⁵ The Halls were still there in 1932, probably renaming the house Patricia.²⁶

After Mrs Hall's death, Lynwood passed in January 1951 to her husband and after his death at Leichhardt on 11 March 1963, the house passed in March 1964 to Marrickville metal polisher Albert John George Hall.²⁷ He sold to Mrs Mary Marcellos of Coogee in January 1969.²⁸

Lot 5

2.1.04 KALUA

51 Albert Street (4)

Sophie Kaesewurm, wife of Leichhardt master mariner Johannes Mathias (John Matthew) Kaesewurm, bought lot 5 in March 1906.²⁹ The Kaesewurms lived in Carlton (No 49) until Mrs

Kaesewurm's death there on 12 June 1932 when the land passed to Dulwich Hill painter Trevor Austin Thompson and Sydney solicitor Arthur Haslehurst.³⁰

In September 1934 they transferred the land to Jessie Lurline Flaxman, wife of Leichhardt builder Francis Roy Flaxman, and they built Kalua, a tiled roof, asbestos-cement sheeted house, in about 1935.³¹ In April 1934 Mrs Flaxman sold to Leichhardt glassblower Francis Edward Walsh and his wife Margaret Thelma.³² The Walshes sold in July 1942 to Concord West painting contractor Frederick Walter Darnell.³³

Darnell joined the Royal Australian Air Force but died on 5 February 1944 and Kalua passed in June 1945 to his widow Nellie.³⁴ After her death at Leichhardt on 28 December 1963, the house passed in July 1965 to Concord electrical fitter Aubrey Erwin Darnell who sold to Mrs Edna May Peterson of Parramatta in February 1967.³⁵

In November 1967 Mrs Peterson sold Kalua to Leichhardt transport driver Reginald John Palmer and his wife Nellie.³⁶

Lot 6

2.1.05 DETACHED HOUSE

49A Albert Street (5)

Lot 6 was bought with Carlton on lots 7–8 by Leichhardt master mariner John Matthew Kaesewurm.³⁷ The land had the same changes in ownership as Carlton until July 1944 when bought by Paddington storekeeper Mervyn Samuel John Withers and his wife Pearl Violet Ivy.³⁸ The Witherses probably built the face brick and concrete tile house in the 1950s.

Lots 7–8

2.1.06 CARLTON

49 Albert Street (6)

Intercolonial built the large brick, bay-fronted Carlton on lots 7–8 in 1902 using 28,321 bricks and on 14 April 1902 sold it to Leichhardt master mariner John Matthew Kaesewurm for £480.³⁹ The company allowed £55 for the cost of land and building fees of £0.16.11.⁴⁰ The Kaesewurms lived there from 1902 with Nurse M Kaesewurm from 1928. In 1912 Kaesewurm made additions costing £20.⁴¹

After J M Kaesewurm's death on 30 December 1931 and his wife Sophie's death on 12 June 1932, Carlton passed in December 1932 to Dulwich Hill painter Trevor Austin Thompson and Sydney solicitor Arthur Haslehurst.⁴² In May 1935 they sold to Mascot company director Sydney Tapping who sold to Paddington storekeeper Mervyn Samuel John Withers and his wife Pearl Violet Ivy.⁴³

Lot 9

2.1.07 MARLOUGH

47 Albert Street (7)

Summer Hill engineer Edwin Jackson Gill bought lot 9 in May 1902.⁴⁴ He either bought the land with the tiled roof, face brick house ready-built, or built it himself in 1902 utilising an Intercolonial standard plan.⁴⁵ Gill lived there until 1906 but let the house to Charles Owers in 1907; Mrs Ellen Rowe 1908–09; and Miss C Mason from 1910.⁴⁶ In 1909 Gill added a kitchen costing £40.⁴⁷

In December 1912 Gill sold Marlough to Leichhardt boilermaker James Bone Ellis who continued Miss Mason's tenancy to 1913.⁴⁸ Ellis lived there from 1914 until December 1927 when he sold to Leichhardt ironmonger Leslie Thomas Ashdown who sold to Leichhardt motor driver Albert Ernest Sydney Briscoe in May 1928.⁴⁹ He let the house to James Briscoe in 1928–30.

A E S Briscoe sold Marlough in March 1931 to Hilda Evelyn Taylor, wife of Sydney estate agent Albert Hugh Taylor, and she let the house to William Bowes in 1932.⁵⁰ In February 1943 Mrs Taylor sold to Leichhardt sheet metal worker John Henry Byrne and his wife Isabella Edna.⁵¹ The Byrnes owned Marlough for many years. The house now has cement rendered brickwork.

Lot 10

2.1.08 HAZELDEAN

45 Albert Street (8)

Margaret Nisbet, wife of Marrickville painter Francis N Nisbet, bought lot 10 from the National Building Land and Investment Co Ltd in June 1897, before Flood's Estate had been acquired by Intercolonial.⁵² She built the tiled roof, face brick, terrace type house in 1897 and the Nisbet's lived there in 1898–1904.⁵³

Mrs Nisbet let Hazeldean to —Johnston in 1905; William Mason 1906–08; Henry O'Halloran 1909; Mrs Sarah Skinner 1910–13; and John D Allan 1914. In March 1915 Mrs Nisbet sold to Mrs Annie Evalina Briggs of Leichhardt and she let the house to Albert H L Grimley in 1915; James A Semple 1916; Richard Vale 1917–19; George H Walden 1920; Alexander C Draper 1921–28; and Wilfrid J Snelling 1929–32.⁵⁴ Mrs Briggs made weatherboard additions in 1917 costing £60.⁵⁵

After Mrs Briggs died at Leichhardt on 24 September 1946, Hazeldean passed in July 1948 to Haberfield public servant William Thomas Briggs who sold to Bondi Junction storeman Arthur John Boyce in October 1948.⁵⁶ In August 1953 Boyce sold to Leichhardt foreman baker



2.1.13: Rugby, 37 Albert Street, 1906

A modest example of the Federation Bungalow Style.
(B Crosson)

Jack Granville Armstrong, who was probably the tenant.⁵⁷ He sold in September 1959 to Leichhardt accountant Henryk Roman Sek-Sekalski and his wife Zofia.⁵⁸ In March 1971 they sold to Leichhardt welder Rosaldo Caruso and his wife Angela.⁵⁹

Lot 11

2.1.09 ARCIDALVIS

43 Albert Street (9)

Paddington contracting plasterer Alfred Robert Mildwater bought lot 11 in August 1902.⁶⁰ He built the stuccoed brick, two-storey brick house in 1903 and lived there from that year.⁶¹ In 1910 Mildwater made additions costing £15.⁶²

In April 1922 Mildwater sold Arcidalvis to Leichhardt telephone mechanic Francis Lovering who let the house to Mildwater until 1928.⁶³ Not listed in 1929, the house was let to Thomas Halligan in 1930 and Alfred W Hill in 1932.

Lovering sold Arcidalvis in August 1932 to Haberfield tram driver Edward George Hamer and his wife Minnie Isabel.⁶⁴ They sold to Leichhardt widow Isabella Long in April 1945.⁶⁵

After Mrs Long's death at Balmain on 9 July 1966, Arcidalvis passed in February 1967 to Balmain engineer Penton Berkely Garrard Long.⁶⁶ In December 1969 Long sold to Sydney clerk Douglas Lynn Frost.⁶⁷ The house now has a concrete tiled roof.

Continued on Page 49

Table 2
Flood's Estate
Section 2.2 c.1935

See Figure 3

Key No.	Building	Door No.	Built
National Street Eastern Side			
1	Detached House*	2	1893† 1931‡
2	Detached House*	4	c.1894† 1914‡
3	Detached House	6	c.1960
4	Detached House	8	1894
5	Nilbud	10	1893
6	Glencoe	12	c.1893
7	Detached House	14	1912
8	Detached House	16	1893
9	Detached House	18	1912
10	Detached House	20	1912
11	Cottage* Ramona	22	c.1893† 1912‡
12	Cottage* Polar Ice Works	24-26	c.1893† 1914‡
13	Cottage* Semi-Detached	28	c.1897† 1915‡
14	Cottage* Semi-Detached	30	c.1899† 1915‡
15	Detached House	32	c.1893
16	Paisley	34	1895
17	Detached House	36	1902
18	Detached House	38	c.1898
19	Denmark	40	1904
20	Sanquar	42	c.1900
†	First Building		
‡	Second Building		
*	Demolished		

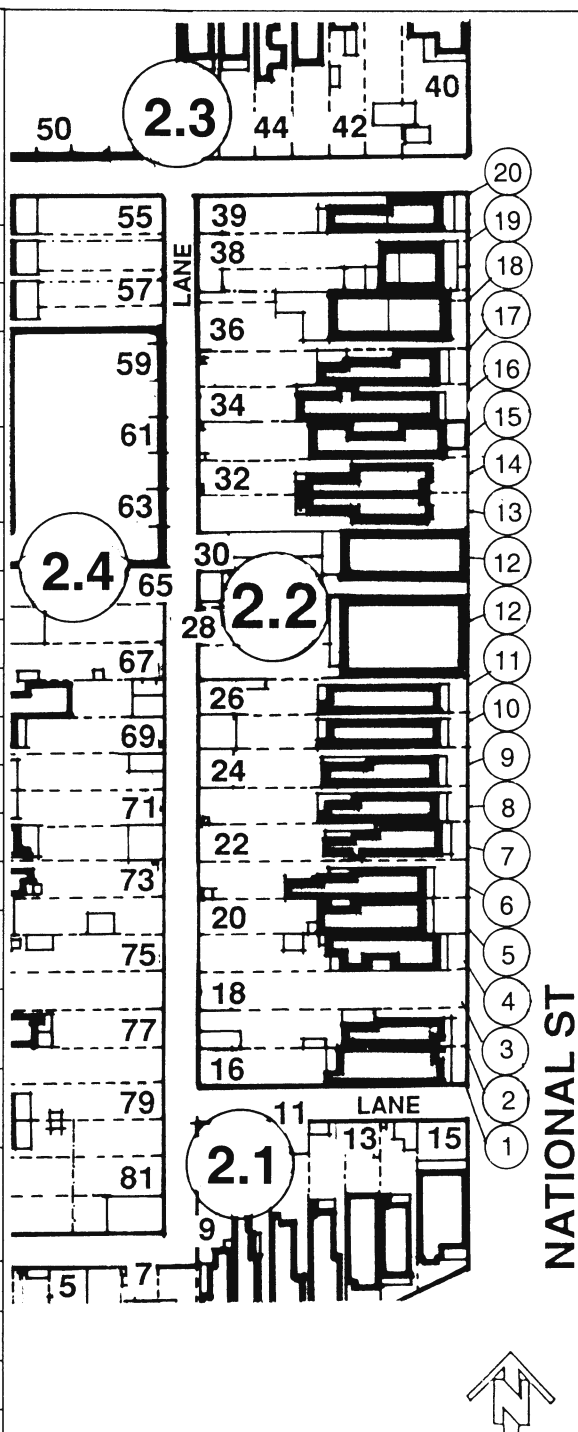


Figure 3
Flood's Estate
Section 2.2 in c.1935

Section 2.2

Flood's Estate Lots 16–39

National Street
West Side (Nos 2–42)

Section 2

Bounded by Albert Street, National Street, Myrtle Street and Flood Street, Section 2 was subdivided into 82 lots.¹ A system of 20-foot wide lanes gave access to the rear of all lots.

Section 2.2

Bounded by National Street and the rear lanes, Section 2.2 had lots 16–39.² Frontages to National Street were all 20-foot wide. All lots were free of building covenants.

Lot 16

2.2.01 DETACHED HOUSE 2 National Street (1)

Susan White, wife of Leichhardt labourer Thomas White, bought lot 16 in about 1893 from the National Building Land and Investment Co Ltd on an unregistered mortgage.³ In 1893, probably utilising a National standard plan, Mrs White built a tile roofed, face brick house and lived there with her family from 1893.⁴ When she had completed repayments, National transferred the title to her in June 1901.⁵

After Mrs White's death at No 2 on 28 August 1906, the house was let to Mrs A Spalding in 1907.⁶ No 2 passed in December 1907 to Rozelle gardener Henry Harrison who transferred the house in January 1908 to Sydney professor of music Joseph Addison.⁷ He continued to let No 2 to Mrs Spalding in 1908 and then Mrs R Brown in 1909; Mrs A Holmes 1910–13; nl 1914; Frederick Starr 1915–16; nl 1917; Arthur M Shane 1918; Frederick Bowman 1919–21; Charles McCallister 1922; Patrick Mullens 1923–26; nl 1927; Mrs L Halliday 1928; and nl 1929–30.

After Addison's death at Sydney on 21 May 1928, No 2 passed in October 1929 to Sydney bookbinder Davis Skeldon Murray.⁸ In March 1930 Murray sold to Leichhardt plumber Frederick Ellis who possibly built a new face brick house and lived there from 1931.⁹

After Ellis's death at Leichhardt on 16 January 1964, No 2 passed in June 1964 to Mrs Dora

Ireland and bricklayer William Ellis, both of Leichhardt.¹⁰ In July 1964 they sold to Leichhardt inspector Nicholas Antoniou Christidis and his wife Gabrielle Antoniou.¹¹

Lot 17

2.2.02 DETACHED HOUSE 4 National Street (2)

In about 1894 W J Robinson bought the land from the National Building Land & Investment Co on an unregistered mortgage and built a tile roofed, face brick house.¹² He lived there until 1901.¹³ On 10 April 1901 Robinson owed £18.8.6 after monthly payments of £1.¹⁴ He defaulted in a payment and National's mortgagee sold the house to Leichhardt landowner Matthew Hiney in March 1901.¹⁵

Hiney let No 4 to Miss Isabella Munro from 1901 until December 1904 when he sold the house to Leichhardt carter James Alexander McLaughlin.¹⁶ He continued Miss Munro's tenancy until 1906 and then let the house to grocers John Johnson in 1907, Edward Ring 1908–12 and George Witts 1913, and then —White 1914.

In April 1914 McLaughlin sold No 4 to Annandale bricklayer Frederick Ellis and in that year he demolished Hiney's cottage and built a new tile roofed, face brick house, probably to an Intercolonial standard plan.¹⁷ Ellis lived there until 1923 and then let the house to carpenter Oliver Villiers Knipe from 1924. Knipe was still there in 1932 and he bought the house from Ellis in December 1943.¹⁸

After Knipe's death at Leichhardt on 2 November 1949, No 2 passed in May 1950 to his widow Teresa.¹⁹ After her death at Leichhardt on 2 August 1954, the house passed in August 1955 to Leichhardt wood machinist Cecil Oliver Knipe and Marrickville panel beater Austin Louie Knipe.²⁰ In May 1957 A L Knipe transferred his share to C O Knipe who remained the owner for many years.²¹

Lots 18–19

2.2.03 DETACHED HOUSE 6 National Street (3)

Leichhardt carpenter and joiner Edward Bate Francis bought lots 18–19 in about 1893 from National on an unregistered mortgage.²² Francis completed repayments and National transferred the title to him in July 1896.²³

In October 1913 Francis sold lots 18–19 to Leichhardt tuck pointer William Sargeant.²⁴ After Sargeant's death at Leichhardt on 30 October 1958, lots 18–19 passed in March 1959 to West Ryde spray painter Samuel John Sargeant who sold in August 1949 to Torlee Properties Pty Ltd.²⁵

Torlee sold lot 18 separately in March 1960 to Nora Pty Ltd and it sold to Leichhardt painter Giuseppe Mancuso and his wife Giuseppa in August 1961.²⁶ The tile roofed, face brick No 6 was built in about 1960.

2.2.04 DETACHED HOUSE

8 National Street (4)

Leichhardt carpenter and joiner Edward Bate Francis bought lots 18–19 in about 1893 from National on an unregistered mortgage.²⁷ In 1894, probably utilising a National standard plan, Francis built a corrugated iron roofed, weather-board house on lot 19 and lived there until 1907. Francis completed repayments and National transferred the title to him in July 1896.²⁸

Francis let No 8 to Leichhardt tuck pointer William Sargeant from 1908 and in October 1913 sold the house to him and the vacant lot 18.²⁹ Sargeant was still there in 1932. No 8 then had the same ownership as No 6 until March 1960 when it was sold on a separate lot to Leichhardt clerk Charles Anthony Osborne and his wife Iole Antoinette.³⁰ In September 1972 Osborne sold his half-share to Mrs Osborne.³¹

Lot 20

2.2.05 NILBUD

10 National Street (5)

Leichhardt bread carter William Warne and his wife Elizabeth bought lot 20 in about 1893 from National on an unregistered mortgage.³² In 1893, probably utilising a National standard plan, the Warnes built a corrugated iron roofed, face brick house and lived there in 1893–1900. When she had completed repayments, National transferred the title to them in June 1896.³³

In August 1900 Warne transferred his share in Nilbud to his wife Elizabeth.³⁴ She let the house to Robert Davidson in 1901–02; Charles Dear 1903–04; Mrs Sophia Cochrane 1905; William Sargeant 1906–07; Henry Schweicher 1908; William J Leadman 1909; and Frederick D H Hemmens from 1910.

Mrs Warne sold Nilbud in November 1910 to Annandale boot machinist William Joseph Butler who continued Hemmens' tenancy to 1914.³⁵ Butler leased to Oliver W Knipe in 1915–23; Thomas Beale 1924; F Rose 1925–27; Mrs F Rose 1928–30; and Charles Lester 1932. In 1914 Butler made brick additions costing £100.³⁶

After Butler's death at Annandale on 27 January 1939, Nilbud passed in July 1940 to Eileen Marsden, wife of Leichhardt ambulance officer Leonard Brian Marsden, who transferred immediately to Sarah Butt, wife of retired Salvation Army officer William Butt.³⁷

After Mrs Butt's death at Leichhardt on 6 December 1949, Nilbud passed in August 1951 to her husband who sold to Hurstville garage proprietor Herbert William Colson in November 1954. He owned Nilbud for many years.³⁸ The house is now coated with textured render.

Lot 21

2.2.06 GLENCOE

12 National Street (6)

Leichhardt baker James McKenzie Sinclair and his wife Amelia Ann bought lot 21 in about 1893 from National on an unregistered mortgage.³⁹ They built the tile roofed, face brick house, almost the twin of Nilbud next door, in about 1893, using a National standard plan, and lived there until 1899. When they had completed repayments, National transferred to them in June 1896.⁴⁰

In September 1899, Sinclair transferred his share in Glencoe to his wife Amelia Ann who mortgaged the house to Intercolonial for £235 repayable at 7% repayable from 16 August 1904.⁴¹ For the purposes of security, the company valued the land at £60 and the "brick cottage 3 rooms etc" at £275.⁴² Mrs Sinclair let the house to George Allbutt in 1900–03 and Charles W Stringfellow 1904.

The Sinclairs moved back to Glencoe and were there in 1905–08. Mrs Sinclair made weatherboard additions to the rear of the house, costing £50, and was still there in 1932.⁴³ She owned the house for many years and sold in March 1971 to Annandale commercial traveller Giuseppe Besuta.⁴⁴

Lots 22–23

2.2.07 DETACHED HOUSE

14 National Street (7)

Inverell pumper Alexander Allan bought lots 22–23 in about 1893 from National on an unregistered mortgage.⁴⁵ On 10 April 1901, when Intercolonial, took over National's unsold land and unregistered mortgages, Allen, after monthly payments of £1.15.0, owed £45.1.8.⁴⁶

Allen received title to lots 22–23 in March 1905 and in 1912 built the corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard house costing £300.⁴⁷ He let the house to Fisher Haynes in 1913; nl 1914; artist G Podmore 1915–16; Leslie C Robinson 1917; Mrs Ann J Robinson 1918–19. Alexander Allan himself returned in 1920 but let the house to Alfred Wigg 1921–22; Richard G Rows 1923; Mrs Annie Fyfield 1924; and Bert Coggins from 1925.

In April 1926 Allen sold No 14 to Point Clare carpenter Charles William Lacey and his wife Lucina Betsy Azulas who continued Coggins's tenancy to 1930 and then let the house to Mrs E McGarrity in 1932.⁴⁸



After Mrs Lacey's death at Leichhardt on 24 April 1927, No 14 passed in June 1935 to her husband who sold the house to Leichhardt storeman George Lackenby and his wife Doreen Lillian in November 1946.⁴⁹ The Lackenbys owned the house for many years.

2.2.08 DETACHED HOUSE 16 National Street (8)

Alexander Allan bought lots 22–23 in about 1893 from National on an unregistered mortgage.⁵⁰ He built the corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard house of “4 rooms etc” on lot 23 in 1893 and lived there until 1900.⁵¹ For reasons now not known, Intercolonial advanced him £70 repayable at 7% from 5 December 1903 on an unregistered mortgage.⁵² For security purposes the company valued lot 22 at £60 and the house at £135.⁵³ After “squaring up” with the company, Allan received a registered transfer to lots 22–23.⁵⁴

He took out a further unregistered mortgage, however, when Intercolonial advanced him £120 repayable from 30 March 1905.⁵⁵ After he had paid out the loan on 4 July 1907, the company issued him with a certificate of title dated 13 February 1908, including lot 22 next door.⁵⁶

Alexander Allan let the house to William James Cartwright in 1901–03, and Henry Parsons also 1903; nl 1904–05; Henry Keeble 1906; Arthur Ward 1907; Mrs Ernest A Barlow 1908; Ernest A Barlow 1909; Henry Pegrum 1910–12; nl 1913; Edward 1914–15; Sydney Bullivant 1916–20; William Beck 1921–23; John Smith 1924–25; and J Lewis 1926–32.

2.2.05: Nilbud, 10 National Street, 1893

2.2.06: Glencoe, 12 National Street, c.1893

2.2.07: Detached House, 14 National Street, 1912

2.2.08: Detached House, 16 National Street, 1893

Nos 10, 12 and 16 were built during the 1890s Depression on land sold by National. Although changes have been made, the original form of each simplified Federation Bungalow house has been retained.

(B Crosson)

After Allan's death at Five Dock on 14 August 1933, No 16 passed in May 1936 to his widow Catherine who transferred the house for £500 to Leichhardt labourer Thomas Henry Lewis and his wife Catherine Susan.⁵⁷ They immediately transferred the house in June to Charlotte Ellen Leigh wife of Leichhardt labourer Edward Leigh.⁵⁸ In August 1936 Mrs Leigh sold to Leichhardt labourer John George Heil.⁵⁹ He owned the house for many years.

Lots 24–25

2.2.09 DETACHED HOUSE 18 National Street (9)

Leichhardt labourer James Alexander McLaughlin bought lots 24–25 from National in July 1897.⁶⁰ He built the corrugated iron roofed, brick terrace-type house costing £450 on lot 24 in 1912 and let it to Harold Jorgenson 1912–13; Harry Small 1914; Lawrence S Webb 1915–16; Thomas J Silva 1917–20; and George Beale from 1921.⁶¹

In January 1927 McLaughlin sold No 18 to Five Dock rubber worker John Alexander Thomas and his wife Margaret.⁶² They continued Beale's tenancy to 1930 and let the house to Alexander Allan in 1932.



2.2.13: Semi-Detached, 28 National Street, c.1897

2.2.14: Semi-Detached, 30 National Street, c.1899

2.2.15: Semi-Detached, 32 National Street, c.1893

Nos 28–30 are late examples of Victorian period terraced houses with central gabled projections.

The shop at No 32, probably built during the 1930s Depression is inscribed "N J Becket". (B Crosson)

The Thomases sold No 18 in August 1945 to Merle Jean Elley, wife of John Ronald Elley of the Royal Australian Navy, and she owned the house for many years.⁶³ The house now has cement rendered brickwork.

2.2.10 DETACHED HOUSE 20 National Street (10)

J A McLaughlin seems to have had an arrangement with Leichhardt carrying contractor Thomas Morford, who operated his business from Ramona (No 22) next door, because in 1912 Morford employed builder B M Turnbull to build the twin corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard houses (No 20 on lot 25 and No 22 on lot 26); the pair of houses cost £640.⁶⁴

McLaughlin, or Morford, let No 20 to Arthur Ward in 1912; Duncan McLaren 1913–20; Joseph Taylor 1921–23; nl 1924–25; George Campbell 1926–30; and William C Campbell 1932.

After McLaughlin's death at Five Dock on 22 April 1932, No 20 passed in January 1933 to Mrs Catherine Allan of Five Dock and Mrs Margaret Neill of Petersham.⁶⁵ In 1935 they sold the house to the tenants, Leichhardt motor driver William Charles Campbell and his wife Nora Kathleen.⁶⁶ After Campbell's death at Leichhardt on 6 May 1945, No 20 passed in December 1945 to his widow who owned it for many years.⁶⁷

Lots 26–30

2.2.11 RAMONA 22 National Street (11)

In about 1893 Rose Morford, wife of Leichhardt carrying contractor Thomas Morford, bought lots 26–28 from National on an unregistered mortgage.⁶⁸ The Morfords built a cottage on lot 26 in about 1893 and lived there. In September 1902, after paying off her mortgage, National (in liquidation) transferred the title to Mrs Morford.⁶⁹

In 1912 Morford employed builder B M Turnbull to build the twin corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard houses (No 20 on lot 25 and No 22, Ramona, on lot 26); the pair cost £640.⁷⁰

The Morfords lived at Ramona until 1 June 1913 when Morford sold the house to Leichhardt labourer James Alexander McLaughlin.⁷¹ He let the house to Matthew Schmidt 1914; Frank W Turnbull 1915; Robert P Donohoe 1916; John W Davidson 1917; Ernest A Henning 1918–19; Mrs Alice Page 1920; and Thomas Beale 1921–23.

In April 1924 McLaughlin sold Ramona to Leichhardt labourer Charles Werry who let the house to Mrs M Levy in 1924–25; D McGregor 1926–28; and Leichhardt wood machinist John Henry Thomas 1929–32.⁷²

In November 1932 Werry sold Ramona to Thomas and his wife Jessie Louisa and they owned the house for many years.⁷³ After the Thomas'es death, the house passed in August 1948 to wood machinists Norman Henry Thomas of Concord, Leslie Thomas Thomas of Petersham, Robert Ewen Thomas of Kingsgrove, and Bondi clerk Douglas Keith Thomas.⁷⁴ They sold to Leichhardt storeman Frederick Henry Carter and his wife Betty June in July 1949; they owned the house for many years.⁷⁵ The house now has a concrete tile roof.

2.2.12 POLAR ICE WORKS 24–26 National Street (12)

Thomas Morford used lots 27–28 for his carrying business in 1893–1903. He then built a cottage there and let it to William Griffen 1904–05; Alfred Clarke 1906; nl 1907; Leslie Murray 1908–09; Richard Thorley 1910–11; John Downer 1912; and nl 1913.

In June 1913 Mrs Morford sold lots 27–28 to North Sydney cordial manufacturers Ernest Robert Long and Thomas Henry Barden.⁷⁶

Leichhardt spinster Margaret McLaughlin bought lots 29–30 from National in March 1896.⁷⁷ In June 1913 she sold the land to E R Long and T H Barden.⁷⁸ These purchase gave Long and Barden an 80-foot frontage to National Street on which they built a brick cordial factory costing £600.⁷⁹ They manufactured cordials there in 1914–18.

In July 1915 Long bought out T H Barden's share and operated there alone in 1919–20.⁸⁰ Diversifying his business, Long made brick additions to the factory costing £70, and a £100 spray tower, in 1921 and operated the Leichhardt Ice & Cold Storage there in 1921–23.⁸¹

Long sold to the Pure Milk & Polar Ice Co Ltd in August 1922.⁸² In 1922 the new company engaged builder L O'Neil to make additions to the factory costing £400 and operated there in 1924. Polar Ice Co & Ice Cream Makers used the factory in 1925 and Polar Ice Works in 1926.⁸³

In 1922 Pure Milk mortgaged the property to Leichhardt ice maker George Everard Buckworth who transferred the debt to Long in September 1922.⁸⁴ When the company could not service the loan, Long foreclosed and sold the works to Sydney solicitor Eric Campbell in July 1926.⁸⁵

In August 1926 Campbell sold to Polar Ice Works who took out a mortgage with him to finance the purchase.⁸⁶ On failing to meet repayments, Campbell again foreclosed and sold the factory in July 1927 to Peters American Delicacy Co Ltd who let the factory to Polar Ice Works in 1927–28.⁸⁷ Peters leased the premises in January 1929, and again in November 1932, to Leichhardt manufacturer John Felton who probably was a director of Polar Ice Works.⁸⁸

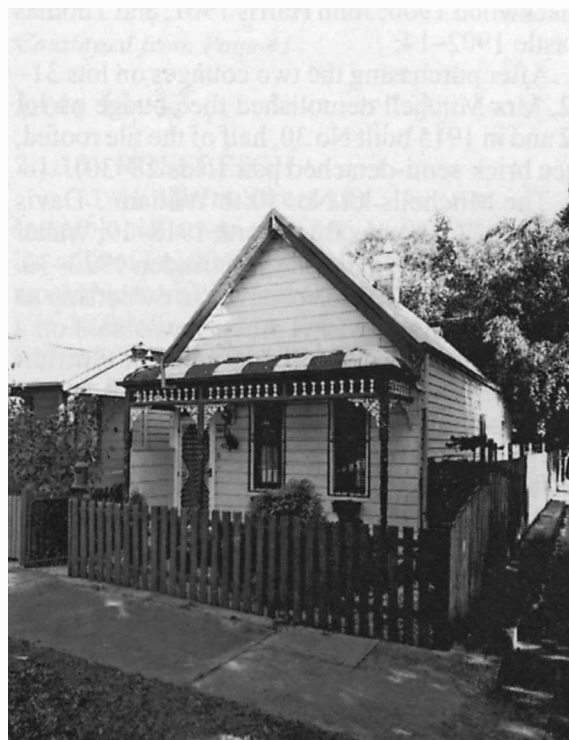
Peters leased the factory in January 1938 to Canterbury ice maker William Pinkerton.⁸⁹ By a change of name in August 1940, the company became Peters Ice Cream Pty Ltd and sold in August 1944 to Sydney company directors Lyle Lancelot Gilbert, Ivor Thomas Wybrow Stokes, William Wallace Swinton, Maurice Vanden Drich, and Lucille Polya, wife of Pymble mill owner Michael Polya.⁹⁰ In September 1949 this consortium sold to Traders Pty Ltd who sold to Seaforth printers Teodoro and Bruno Crepaldi in October 1973.⁹¹ The buildings now have mixed commercial and residential uses.

Lots 31–32

2.2.13 SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE

28 National Street (13)

Miss Graff of Newstead Terrace, Newstead, Brisbane, bought the land from National in about 1897 on an unregistered mortgage.⁹² Miss Graff became Mrs Green and built a small cottage on lot 31 and the Greens lived there until 1899 after which she let the house to Daniel Fraley in 1900–01. On 10 April 1901, when Intercolonial, took over National's unsold land and unregistered mortgages, Miss Graff (now Mrs Green), owed £69.8.4, after monthly payments of £1.15.0.⁹³ After completing repayments, Intercolonial transferred the title of the property to Alice Charlotte Green, wife of Brisbane accountant John William Green, in November 1903.⁹⁴



2.2.20: Sanquar, 42 National Street, c.1900

A simplified Federation Bungalow in weatherboard with bullnosed corrugated iron verandah roof above a frieze of machine-turned spindles. (B Crosson)

Mrs Green let the cottage to Robert Gurney 1902–03; Joseph Kelly 1904–05; Albert Grant 1906; Alfred Wilson 1907; Bert Thorley 1908–09; John Bennett 1910–12; and nl from 1913.

In June 1913 Mrs Green sold the two cottages on lots 31–32 to Elsie Helen Margarette Mitchell, wife of Balmain publican William Edmund Mitchell.⁹⁵ Mrs Mitchell demolished the cottages and in 1915 built a tile roofed, face brick semi-detached pair (Nos 28–30) costing £800; the builder was G A Down.⁹⁶

Mrs Mitchell transferred a half-share in Nos 28–30 to her husband in August 1916.⁹⁷ They let the house to John Hardie in 1916–17; Alfred Bresnan 1918–21; Edgar Wood 1922–24; Edward Rogers 1925–26; and F Bowman 1927–32.

In June 1936 the Mitchells sold Nos 28–30 to Beryl Ettie Abberton, wife of Ashfield company director William Andrew Abberton, and in August 1938 she sold to Haberfield widow Amelia Wells, to Leichhardt manufacturer James Wells, and to Leichhardt company director Clarence Fitzpatrick Davison.⁹⁸ They sold No 28 on a separate lot in March 1954 to Leichhardt taxi driver Neville Joseph Marsh and his wife Gladys who owned the house for many years.⁹⁹

2.2.14 SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE

30 National Street (14)

Mrs Green built a small cottage on lot 32 in 1899 and let it to Alfred Green in 1899; then William

Blackwood 1900; John Harris 1901; and Thomas Castle 1902–14.

After purchasing the two cottages on lots 31–32, Mrs Mitchell demolished the cottage on lot 32 and in 1915 built No 30, half of the tile roofed, face brick semi-detached pair (Nos 28–30).

The Mitchells let No. 30 to William J Davis in 1916–17; Thomas Buckworth 1918–19; Walter Lewin 1920–21; and John A Farinden 1922–32.

No 30 had the same changes in ownership as No 28 until March 1954 when it was sold on a separate lot to Leichhardt widow Clarice Griffiths who owned the house for many years.¹⁰⁰ No 30 now has cement rendered brickwork.

Lot 33

2.2.15 DETACHED HOUSE

32 National Street (15)

Camperdown widow Catherine Murphy bought lot 33 from National on an unregistered mortgage in about 1893.¹⁰¹ She built a tile roofed, face brick house, in 1893 and after completing repayments, National transferred title of the property to her in June 1896.¹⁰² She let the house to John Murphy in 1893–94 and then lived there herself from 1895 to at least 1932. In 1907–32 she was listed there as a grocer.

In 1926 Mrs Murphy mortgaged the property to build a new shop on the front of the house flush with the National Street alignment.¹⁰³ After her death at Leichhardt on 6 August 1944, No 31 passed in November 1944 to Annandale spinster Mary Margaret Murphy who sold in April 1951 to Balmain waterside worker Alfred Clifton Leng who owned the house and shop for many years.¹⁰⁴ No 32 is inscribed “N J Beckett”.

Lot 34

2.2.16 PAISLEY

34 National Street (16)

Anna (Hannah) Rowden, wife of Leichhardt painter John Rowden, bought lot 34 in c.1895 from National on an unregistered mortgage.¹⁰⁵ She built the corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard house in 1895 and when payments were completed National transferred title to her in June 1897.¹⁰⁶ The Rowdens lived at Paisley until 1912 and then Mrs Hannah H Rowden remained in 1913 but let the house to Joe Shirley in 1914; —Madden 1915; and William McFadyen in 1916–20. In October 1920, Mrs Rowden sold to Ada Emily Garrick, wife of Campsie commercial traveller George James Garrick.¹⁰⁷ The Garricks lived there in 1921–23 but Mrs Garrick sold in January 1924 to Leichhardt general dealer Alexander Pattison who lived there in 1924–28.¹⁰⁸ He leased to AS Langmaid in 1930 and Benjamin Waller in 1932.

In November 1937 Pattison sold Paisley to Leichhardt widow Elizabeth Lewis who sold to Lilly Bailey, wife of Leichhardt carriage cleaner William Frederick Bailey in March 1942.¹⁰⁹ The Baileys owned the house for many years.

Lot 35

2.2.17 DETACHED HOUSE

36 National Street (17)

Fanny Marquardt, wife of police Officer Frederick Marquardt of Samoa, bought lot 35 from National in July 1898.¹¹⁰ In 1902 she built a tile roofed, face brick house which she let to Anton W Burg in 1902; Thomas Grimsley 1903; —Robinson 1904; William Bruce 1905; Andrew James 1906–07; Charles Holmes 1908–10; George Horner 1911–13; Arthur Whittall 1914; William A Wills 1915; Henry L Roberts 1916–17; Mrs Alfred Sinclair 1918; Albert Newman 1919–21; Frank Thompson 1922–24; Basil Thomas 1925–28; and Leichhardt motor driver Alexander Ingram Mackay from 1929.

After Mrs Marquardt's death, No 36 passed in July 1930 to Matilda Kelly, wife of West Maitland butcher William Kelly, to Fanny Newton, wife of West Hamilton government employee William Newton, and to Sydney solicitor John Stewart Thom.¹¹¹ They transferred the house immediately to the tenants Mary Veronica Bertram and her husband Alexander Ingram Mackay.¹¹²

After Mrs Mackay's death at Leichhardt on 7 July 1958, No 36 passed in May 1960 to labourer John Mackay.¹¹³ The house has been rebuilt.

Lots 36-37.1

2.2.18 DETACHED HOUSE

38 National Street (18)

From 1898 Mrs Fanny Marquardt, with her husband Frederick, rented a weatherboard cottage from National on lot 36 and a 10-foot strip of lot 37.¹¹⁴ On 27 March 1903 Intercolonial sold the house to her on an unregistered mortgage for £218.10.¹¹⁵ From 1905 Mrs Marquardt alone was listed at the house. After making her final payment, the company transferred title to the property to her in September 1913.¹¹⁶ Mrs Marquardt lived at No 38 until 1929. The house was nl in 1930 and was let to James Chapman in 1932.

After her death, the house passed in July 1930 to Matilda Kelly, wife of West Maitland butcher William Kelly, to Fanny Newton, wife of West Hamilton government employee William Newton, and to Sydney solicitor John Stewart Thom.¹¹⁷ In March 1937 they sold the house to Surry Hills contractor Michael Concannon who sold in December 1952 to Leichhardt storeman George William Bone who owned the house for many years.¹¹⁸

Lots 37.2–38

2.2.19 DENMARK

40 National Street (19)

In 1904 Mary Duck, wife of Leichhardt asphalter Andrew Duck bought lot 38 and a 10-foot strip remaining from lot 37 from Intercolonial on an unregistered mortgage.¹¹⁹ She built a verandahed weatherboard cottage with corrugated iron roof in 1904 and lived there with her family. When she had completed payments, Intercolonial transferred title to the property in March 1907.¹²⁰

The Ducks lived at Denmark until 1920 and Mrs Duck then let the house to Henry J Finn cane in 1921; Francis W Allen 1922–24; and Leo Blake 1925–27. The Ducks returned in 1928 and they were still there in 1932.

In April 1933 Mrs Duck transferred Denmark to Leichhardt body builder Andrew Thomas Duck and he sold to Haberfield widow Louisa Levy Michaelis in May 1961.¹²¹ She owned the house for many years.

Lots 39

2.2.20 SANQUAR

42 National Street (20)

On 30 April 1902 Leichhardt boot operator Frank Alfred Barnes bought the corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard cottage for £290.15.0 from Intercolonial on an unregistered mortgage.¹²² He lived there from 1902 and when he had repaid the mortgage, the company transferred the title to him August 1908.¹²³

Barnes lived at Sanquar until 1912 and then let the house to Robert W Day in 1913–17; James P Allen 1918; John Kilcoyne 1919–21; and Arthur Edward Austin and his family from 1922.

In February 1924 Barnes sold to Mrs Dorothy Austin and Miss Maud Townsend Ravensdale Austin, both of Leichhardt, and they lived there until Mrs Austin died on 7 November 1926.¹²⁴

A E Austin died at Denmark on 18 September 1929 and Miss Austin remained at the house until May 1938 when she sold to Irene Frances Sanguineti, wife of William Laurence Sanguineti, retired, Leichhardt.¹²⁵ She sold in May 1939 to George Waite, retired, Camperdown, and he sold to Leichhardt widow Martha Ann Keir in July 1939.¹²⁶ Mrs Keir sold in January 1956 to Leichhardt widow Hilda Lucy Warman and she owned the house for many years.¹²⁷

Continued from Page 41

Lots 12–13

2.1.10 ROSELEIGH

41 Albert Street 10)

Intercolonial advanced £156.16.0 to Mary Phyllis, wife of Leichhardt plumber Frederick T Yard, repayable from 25 October 1902.⁶⁸ This included £76.16.0 to be paid on the price of £110 for the two lots.⁶⁹ Mrs Yard built the two-room front portion of the bay-fronted, slate roofed, stuccoed brick Roseleigh and lived there from 1903.⁷⁰ When she had repaid her unregistered mortgage, Intercolonial transferred to her in July 1907.⁷¹

Mrs Yard extended Roseleigh at the rear in 1910–11 at a cost of £200; she nominated her husband Frederick as the builder.⁷² In 1910 Mrs Yard subdivided lots 12–13, retaining Roseleigh on lot 12.⁷³ The Yards were still there in 1932.

In March 1948, Mrs Yard sold Roseleigh to Burwood widow Hilda Mary Davey who sold to Leichhardt tram conductor Stanley William Webb and his wife Margaret in February 1954.⁷⁴ The Webbs sold in April 1957 to Leichhardt painter and decorator Thomas Zelinka.⁷⁵

2.1.11 DETACHED HOUSE

39A Albert Street (11)

In 1914 Mrs Yard built a weatherboard shed on lot 13 costing £10.⁷⁶ In about 1927 she built a tiled roof, face brick house conforming to a standard Intercolonial plan.⁷⁷ She let No 39A to Charles Jeffress in 1927 and he was still there in 1932.

In March 1948, Mrs Yard sold No 39A to Burwood widow Hilda Mary Davey who sold to Leichhardt plumber Fortunato Conti in August 1958.⁷⁸ Conti sold to Leichhardt widow Catherine James in February 1962.⁷⁹

Lot 14

2.1.12 DETACHED HOUSE

39 Albert Street (12)

Leichhardt engine driver Edwin George Truscott bought lot 14 in 1901 for £50 on an unregistered mortgage from Intercolonial.⁸⁰ After paying the final instalment, Intercolonial transferred title to the land in February 1906.⁸¹ In July 1907 Truscott sold the land to Mary Phyllis Yard, wife of Leichhardt plumber Frederick Thomas Yard, and she used the land a security for several mortgages.⁸²

Mrs Yard built a tiled roof, face brick house in 1918–19 to cost £400; the builder was probably James W Cronin.⁸³ Mrs Yard let the house to plumber Alfred E Yard in 1919–21; George Waugh 1922; Alfred E Yard 1923–27, nl 1928; and Thomas Beale 1929–32. In 1925 A E Yard added a shed at the rear of the land costing £10.⁸⁴

Table 3
Flood's Estate
Section 2.3 c.1935

See Figure 4

Key No.	Building	Door No.	Built
Myrtle Street Southern Side			
1	Detached House	18*	c.1897
2	Vacant Lot 41	-	-
3	Gwenville	20	c.1904
4	Detached House	20A	1927
5	Aiton	22	c.1904
6	Detached House	24	1914
7	Thelma*	26	1902
8	Omeo*	28	1905
9	Lanark*	30	1907
10	Sunnyside*	32	c.1902
11	Cottage*	34	1894
12	Cottage* First Foundry*	38	1892† 1906‡
Flood Street Eastern Side			
12	Cottage* First Foundry*	41-43	1892† 1906‡
†	First Building		
‡	Second Building		
*	Demolished		

In March 1948, Mrs Yard sold No 39 to Burwood widow Hilda Mary Davey who owned the house for many years.⁸⁵ The house now has painted brickwork.

Lot 15

2.1.13 RUGBY

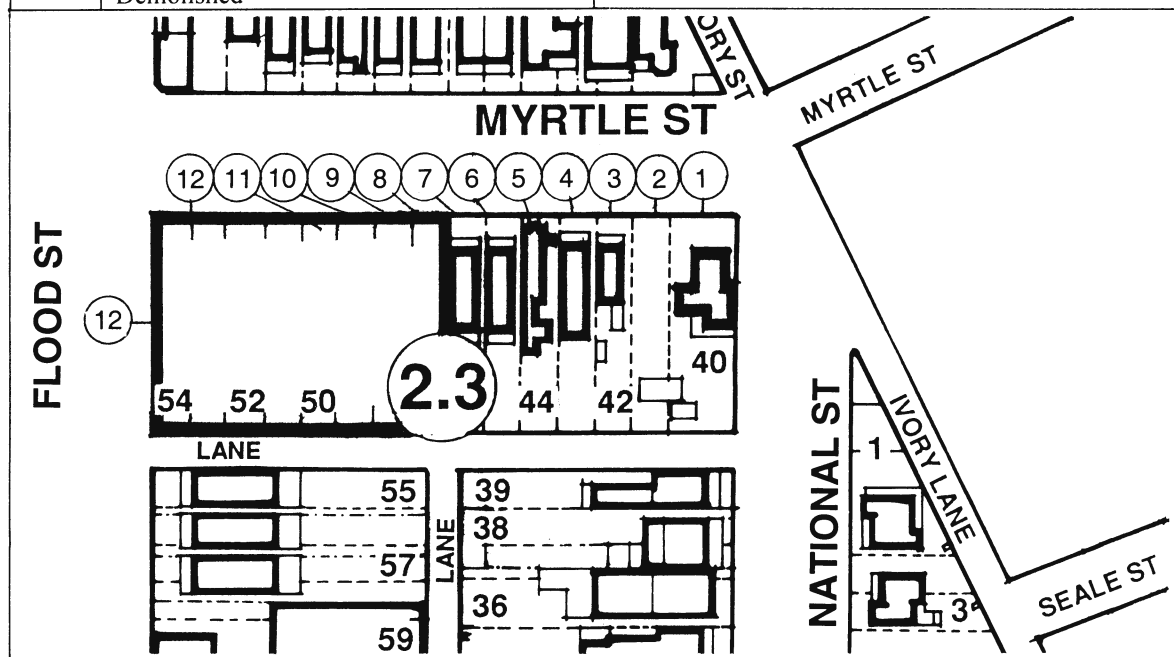
37 Albert Street (13)

Frances Amelia Ashdown, wife of Summer Hill commercial traveller John Waghorn Ashdown, bought the land from National before it went into liquidation.⁸⁶ On 10 April 1901 when Intercolonial bought out National, and its unregistered mortgages, Mrs. Ashdown owed only £13.3.9 by paying off £1.3.9 per month.⁸⁷

By May 1902, when Mrs Ashdown received title to the land from Intercolonial, she had already sold in February 1905 to Leichhardt grocer Thomas Watson.⁸⁸ He built Rugby, a large tiled roof, face brick, bay-fronted house in 1906. Watson lived there until 1914 when he let the house to Arthur Burness who was still there in 1932.

After Watson's death at Five Dock on 10 April 1954. Rugby passed in January 1955 to his widow Phylliss Ethel, to Five Dock electrician Thomas Alexander Watson, and to Mrs. Isabelle Lynda Mutton of Braidwood.⁸⁹ After Mrs. Watson's death at Five Dock on 30 September 1955, Rugby passed in May 1956 to the surviving owners who sold the house to Henley orchardist Cecil Raymond Roughley in June 1956.⁹⁰

Figure 4
Flood's Estate
Section 2.3 in c.1935



Section 2.3

Flood's Estate Lots 40–54

Myrtle Street

South Side (Nos 18–38)

Flood Street

East Side (Nos 41–43)

Section 2

Bounded by Albert Street, National Street, Myrtle Street and Flood Street, Section 2 was subdivided into 82 lots.¹ A system of 20-foot wide lanes gave access to the rear of all lots.

Section 2.3

Bounded by National Street, Myrtle Street, Flood Street and the rear lane, Section 2.3 had lots 40–54.² Frontages to Myrtle Street were all 20-foot wide, excepting lot 40 (36 feet).

Lots 40-41

2.3.01 DETACHED HOUSE

18 Myrtle Street (1)

Martha Alice Johnson, wife of Leichhardt carpenter Robert Johnson, bought lot 40 in about 1897 from National.³ She borrowed from National, on an unregistered mortgage, to build a large house on the corner lot 40.⁴ On 10 April 1901, the time of the purchase by Intercolonial of the National land and existing unregistered mortgages, Mrs Johnson owed £96.14.5.⁵ After completing £1 monthly payments, Intercolonial transferred the title to her in April 1915.⁶

The Johnsons lived at No 18 in 1897–1922 but Mrs Johnson let to Thomas Tucker 1923; Charles Tucker 1924; Charles Stocker 1925–27; O Stocker 1928–30; and Frank Stocker 1932.⁷

In October 1937 Mrs Johnson sold No 18 to Lewis Vicars Miller, retired, Double Bay, and he sold to Kensington police officer John O'Donnell in March 1949.⁸ He sold immediately to Summer Hill lorry driver John Edward Scholes and his wife Vera Ellen.⁹

After Scholes' death at Leichhardt on 11 June 1954, No 18 passed in October 1954 to his widow who owned the house for many years.¹⁰ No 18 is now part of the site of a home unit block.

2.3.02 VACANT LOT 41

Myrtle Street (2)

Robert or Martha Johnson bought lot 41 and added it to the grounds of No 18.¹¹ Details of the purchase are not known. In May 1938 Intercolonial transferred lot 41 to Lewis Vicars Miller,

retired, Double Bay.¹² This was the last transfer of land to be made on Flood's Estate.

The land had the same ownership as No 18 and is now part of the site of a home-unit block.

Lot 42

2.3.03 GWENVILLE

20 Myrtle Street (3)

Gwenville, a weatherboard cottage roofed with corrugated iron was built in about 1904 by Intercolonial and sold to John Melouny, on an unregistered mortgage, and he lived there until 1906.¹³ Melouny failed in his repayments and the company let the house to John Nolan 1907, and William Stevenson 1908–23.¹⁴ Stevenson's weekly rent in 1911–13 was £0.10.0; 1913–18, £0.12.0; 1918, £0.15.0, reduced to £0.14.0; and 1918–21, £0.14.0; 1921–23, £0 15.0.¹⁵ In 1913 Intercolonial made weatherboard additions costing £40.¹⁶

On 17 September 1923 Intercolonial sold Gwenville on an unregistered mortgage to Leichhardt ganger Samuel Boyd and his wife Lillian.¹⁷ The house was built with a full-width front verandah, a side corridor giving access to two bedrooms and opening into the full-width living room which opened into the kitchen.¹⁸ The laundry and WC were entered from the outside.

After concluding repayments, the Boyds received a registered transfer of title from Intercolonial in January 1938.¹⁹ After Boyd's death, Gwenville passed in August 1944 to his widow.²⁰ After Mrs Boyd's death at Leichhardt on 7 September 1977, the house passed in April 1978 to Samuel George John Boyd, retired, Leichhardt, and Beryl Gladys Boyd of Bondi.²¹ They sold the house to Newtown dressmaker Perko Milinkovic and his wife Pelka in June 1978.²²

Lot 43

2.3.04 DETACHED HOUSE

20A Myrtle Street (4)

Martha Alice, wife of Leichhardt carpenter Robert Johnson bought lot 43 in March 1915.²³ In January 1927 she sold the vacant lot to Petersham builder Keith Stewart Bellamy.²⁴ He mortgaged the land to build the tile roofed, brick house, costing £500, in 1927.²⁵ In July 1927 Bellamy took out another mortgage but sold the house in August 1927 to Mary Elizabeth O'Rafferty, wife of Yanco labourer James Patrick O'Rafferty, and farmer William Ernest O'Rafferty.²⁶

Bellamy was unable to meet his mortgage repayments and the mortgagee sold No 20A to Dollie Frances Cash, wife of Leichhardt tailor's presser Thomas Edward Cash.²⁷ The O'Raffertys' purchase was voided. Mrs Cash let No 20A to A L McDonnell in 1928–32.

In March 1950 Mrs Cash transferred No 20A to Leichhardt tramway employee John Watts Cash and he sold to Leichhardt widow Agnes Kathleen Bray in January 1951.²⁸ After Mrs Bray's death at Leichhardt on 7 January 1976, the house passed in June 1976 to Leichhardt railway employee Frederick Bray.²⁹

Lot 44

2.3.05 AITON

22 Myrtle Street (5)

Cooma grazier William Evan Lloyd bought the land in about 1904 on an unregistered mortgage from Intercolonial.³⁰ He built, or bought ready built from the company, the corrugated iron roofed, weatherboard house in about 1904 and let it to Jane and John Hawker in 1904–12.

After completing repayments, Lloyd received title to the land from Intercolonial in January 1913.³¹ Lloyd then let Aiton to William Thompson in 1913; Frank Neale 1914; William H Hearden 1915; Harry Hinton 1916; Albert C O'Brien 1917–20; and Walter Simpson 1921–32.

After Lloyd's death at Five Dock on 27 July 1934, Aiton passed in April 1935 to widow Alice Lloyd and agent George Strange, both of Leichhardt.³² In April 1937 they sold to Glebe commission agent Michael Goulston³³. After his death at Glebe on 12 January 1941, the house passed in February 1942 to his trustee who transferred immediately to Leichhardt sawyer Milton Athol Perry.³⁴ He sold in March 1953 to Toronto widow Selima Marion Squirrel and after her death at Leichhardt on 14 February 1957, the house passed in April 1959 to Leichhardt watchman Norman Cynric Squirrel.³⁵

After Squirrel's death at Ashfield on 26 October 1963, the house passed in July 1964 to Toronto machine operator Laurence John Holderhead and Summer Hill teacher Alan Dixon.³⁶ In August 1964 they sold to Leichhardt retired engineer Harry Reinevald.³⁷

Lot 45

2.3.06 DETACHED HOUSE

24 Myrtle Street (6)

Mary McLeod, wife of Leichhardt plasterer Thomas McLeod, bought the land in April 1907.³⁸ In October 1910 she sold to Mrs Jane Hawker, wife of Leichhardt joiner John Hawker, the tenants of Aiton next door.³⁹ Mrs Hawker sold in October 1913 to Elizabeth Croft, wife of Leichhardt musician Sydney Croft, and she sold to Leichhardt freeholder Thomas William Curran in September 1914.⁴⁰

Curran built the weatherboard and corrugated iron roofed cottage in 1914, costing £300, and

lived there in 1915–20.⁴¹ In October 1920 he sold to Alice Louisa, wife of Leichhardt mill hand James Graham.⁴² Mrs Graham let to Arthur Austin in 1921 but lived there in 1922–28.

In December 1928 Mrs Graham sold No 24 to Petersham commercial traveller Charles Henry Armstrong and his wife Jean Reid and they lived there for many years from 1929.⁴³

After Armstrong's death, No 24 passed in February 1947 to his widow and she sold to Balmain driver's labourer John Ernest Chatman in April 1947.⁴⁴ In January 1949 Chatman sold to Mrs Lillian May Dempsey of Five Dock and she owned the house for several years.⁴⁵

Lot 46

2.3.07 THELMA

26 Myrtle Street (7)

Thomas McLeod built the brick cottage of "four rooms, etc" in 1902.⁴⁶ Intercolonial advanced him £154.3.0 on an unregistered mortgage repayable at 7% from 20 May 1902.⁴⁷ To assess security, the company valued the house at £160 and the land at £60.⁴⁸ McLeod lived at the house in 1903–12 and in 1911 made additions costing £80.⁴⁹ On failing to meet his repayments, Intercolonial sold to Newtown shopkeeper William Henry Rydge in November 1912.⁵⁰

In August 1913 Rydge sold Thelma to Sydney widow Julia Hill and she let the house to Percy Fuller in 1913–14, to Mrs Ivy Parkes Winter 1915–17 and to W H Rydge in 1918.⁵¹ Mrs Hill sold to Leichhardt fireman Percy Bullock in September 1918 and he let it to Joseph Bullock from 1919.⁵²

In July 1920 Percy Bullock sold Thelma to Rozelle boilermaker Robert Walter Crooks and his wife Christina and they continued Joseph Bullock's tenancy until 1921.⁵³ The Crooks occupied the house from 1922 until October 1929 when they sold to Leichhardt police constable Michael James McDonald and his wife Lily.⁵⁴

The McDonalds mortgaged Thelma to finance its purchase and lived there from 1930.⁵⁵ The mortgagee foreclosed and later sold to Leichhardt Foundry Pty Ltd in February 1948.⁵⁶ After 1951 the foundry demolished the house and used the land for its vehicles.⁵⁷ Leichhardt Foundry sold in July 1979 to Concord manufacturer Salvatore Lampuri and his wife Carmela.⁵⁸ The Lampuris leased the premises to various companies.

Lot 47

2.3.08 OMEG

28 Myrtle Street (8)

Intercolonial built the weatherboard house in 1905 using sub-contactors carpenter G Wilson, painter T Wanless, plumber T G Hill and drainer

A Tottie.⁵⁹ On 14 March 1906 the company sold the house on an unregistered mortgage to Leichhardt seaman Archibald McDonald and his wife Alice for £260.⁶⁰

The McDonalds lived at Omeo from 1906 and, after completing repayments, received the title from Intercolonial in October 1915.⁶¹ McDonald added a weatherboard shopfront in early 1918 costing £100 and let the house and shop to William H Weston.⁶² In October 1918 the McDonalds sold to Leichhardt widow Annie Elizabeth Long.⁶³ In 1920 Mrs Long had a summer house built costing £10.⁶⁴

Mrs Long lived at Omeo until 1921 and then let the house to Walter Thompson in 1922–23. In January 1924 she sold to Leichhardt widow Frances Mary Purtell who let it to William Gardner in 1924–25; T Cooper 1926–29; and W Leonard 1930–32.⁶⁵

In June 1932 Mrs Purtell sold Omeo to Margaret Cleland Gardner, wife of Leichhardt ironmoulder William Waugh Gardner, and she sold in March 1933 to Annie Clarke, wife of Leichhardt farmer Ambrose George Clarke.⁶⁶ Mrs Clarke sold the house in May 1941 to Leichhardt Foundry Pty Ltd.⁶⁷ That company demolished the house to extend the foundry. Leichhardt Foundry sold to new owners as for No 26.

Lot 48

2.3.09 LANARK

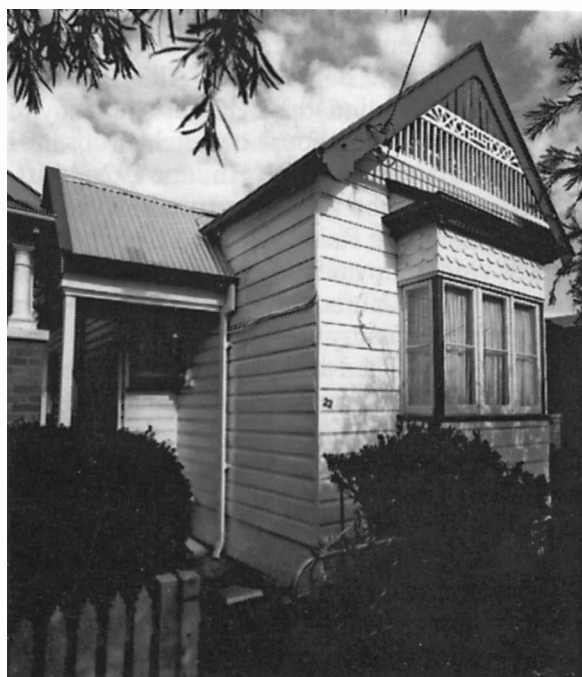
30 Myrtle Street (9)

Leichhardt fireman Hugh Ferguson bought the land in April 1907 for £60.⁶⁸ On 17 August 1911 he applied to Leichhardt Council for approval to build a house estimated to cost £300 and nominated Intercolonial as the builder.⁶⁹ The company employed builder Grimley to construct the weatherboard cottage of “three rooms, kitchen, etc” and advanced Ferguson £220 repayable at 7.5% from 1 November 1911.⁷⁰

Intercolonial expended £231.6.1 on building work and sold Ferguson the completed Lanark on 10 November 1911 for £270.⁷¹

After Ferguson's death at Lanark on 1 January 1925, the house passed in October 1926 to his widow Roseanna Margaret who transferred immediately to Sydney railway conductor William Thomas Joseph Dorman.⁷² He lived there until January 1930 when he sold to Amy Pearl Hill, wife of Leichhardt engineer John Robert Hill.⁷³

The Hills lived at Lanark from 1930 until Mrs Hill sold in August 1933 to Annie Clarke, wife of Petersham farmer Andrew George Clarke.⁷⁴ In May 1941 Mrs Clarke sold to Leichhardt Foundry which company demolished the house to build the foundry.⁷⁵ Leichhardt Foundry sold to new owners as for No 26.



2.3.05: Aiton, 22 Myrtle Street, c.1904

The small cottage, in a simplified version of the Federation Bungalow style, has interesting gable apex screen decoration. The square bay window has pressed metal simulating roofing slates. (B Crosson)

Lot 49

2.3.10 SUNNYSIDE

32 Myrtle Street (10)

Mrs M James, wife of Thomas James, bought lot 49 in about 1902 for £55 on an unregistered mortgage from Intercolonial.⁷⁶ The company built her a small weatherboard cottage, described as a “hall 24 feet by 12 feet”, for which she was to pay £19.12.0.⁷⁷ To finance her purchase, the company advanced £14.1.2 repayable at £0.6.0 weekly from 24 February 1902.⁷⁸ The company advanced a further £74.10.0 repayable at £1.12.6 monthly from 31 August 1904.⁷⁹ The Jameses lived there in 1903–08.

When Mrs James could not meet her repayments, the company sold the cottage to council labourer Peter Cornelius Didrikson (Dedrickson), of Washington Street in the city, for £85 on 10 December 1908.⁸⁰ He also failed to meet repayments on the unregistered mortgage and on 15 February 1907 Intercolonial sold the cottage to Sarah Ann Hilton, wife of Petersham bootmaker Henry Hilton.⁸¹ In 1910 Mrs Hilton made additions costing £20.⁸²

Mrs Hilton's mortgage with Intercolonial was also unregistered but when she completed repayments the company transferred the title to her in March 1912.⁸³ The Hiltons are listed at Sunnyside in 1910 only and after that they let the house to Mrs Mary Morgan in 1911–12; Mrs M Green

1913–14; Christopher West 1915; George H Chapman 1916; and Percy McGregor from 1917.

In November 1919 Mrs. Hilton sold Sunnyside to Haberfield confectioner Albert Moston junior and he continued McGregor's tenancy to 1919 and then let the house to Leichhardt salesman Frank Hart from 1920.⁸⁴ In June 1926 Moston sold to Hart who lived there until 1930 when he let the house to Robert Bell in 1932.⁸⁵

Hart sold Sunnyside in August 1938 to Brisbane electrician Horace Auber Brown who sold to Leichhardt Foundry in December 1939.⁸⁶ That company demolished the house to enlarge the premises. Leichhardt Foundry sold to new owners as for No. 26.

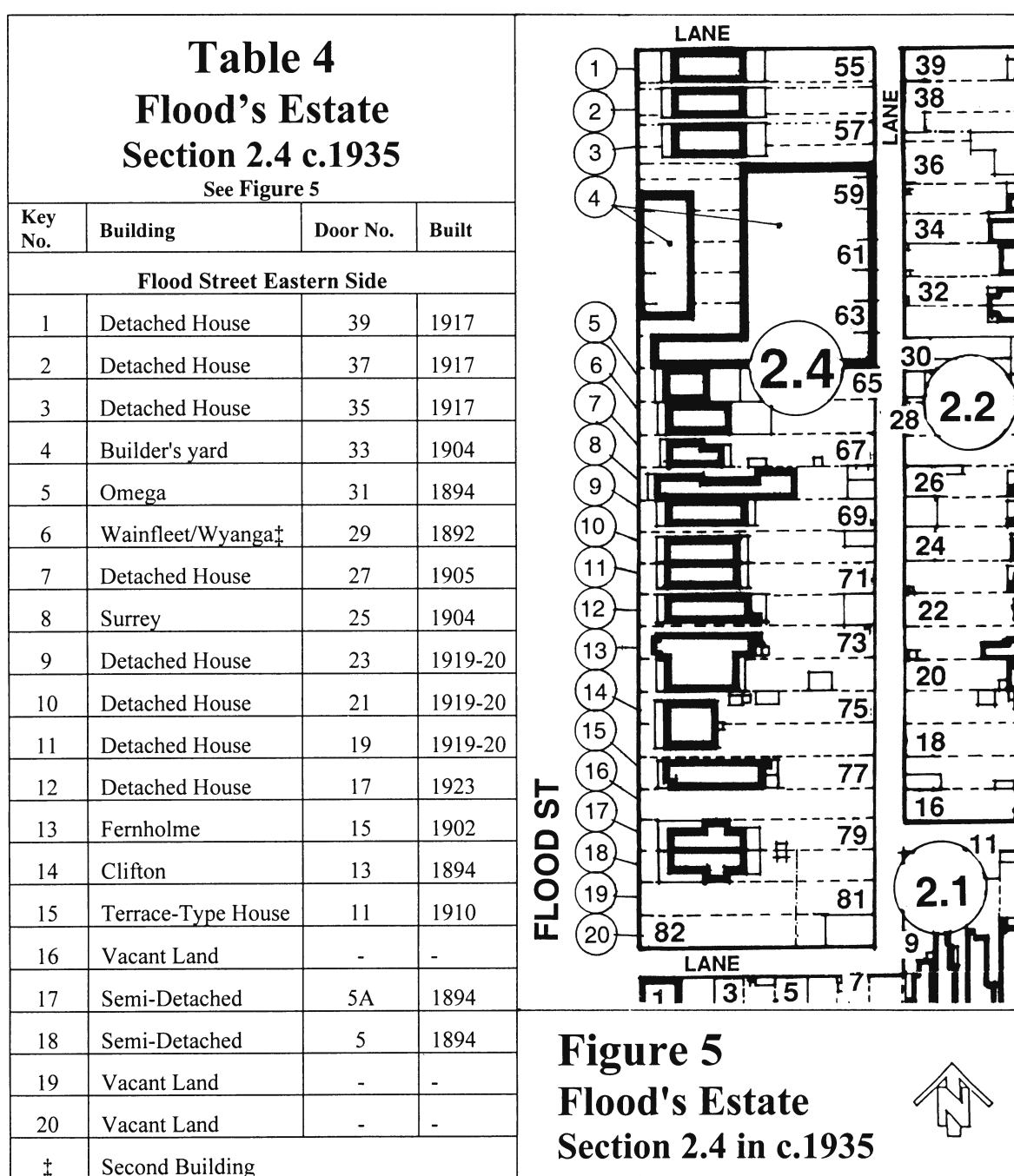
Lot 50

2.3.11 DETACHED HOUSE

34 Myrtle Street (11)

Leichhardt labourer John Francis Young and his wife Elizabeth bought the land from National in about 1894 on an unregistered mortgage.⁸⁷ The Youngs built a small cottage and lived there from 1894. On 10 April 1901, when Intercolonial purchased the National land and existing unregistered mortgages, they owed £62.1.3 and were making monthly payments of £0.14.3.⁸⁸ In 1911 the Youngs added a verandah costing £10.⁸⁹

Continued on Page 59



Section 2.4

Flood's Estate Lots 55–82

Flood Street

East Side (Nos 3–39)

Section 2

Bounded by Albert Street, National Street, Myrtle Street and Flood Street, Section 2 was subdivided into 82 lots.¹ A system of 20-foot wide lanes gave access to the rear of all lots.

Section 2.3

Bounded by Flood Street and the rear lanes, Section 2.4 had lots 55–82.² Frontages to Flood Street were all 20-foot wide. All lots were free of covenants.

Lots 55–64

2.4.01 DETACHED HOUSE

39 Flood Street (1)

Parramatta contractor John Howie bought lots 55–62 and a 10-foot strip of lot 63 in October 1901.³ This purchase gave him an allotment with a 170-foot frontage to Flood Street by a depth of 148 feet. In March 1904 he sold lots 58.2–63.1 to Summer Hill contractor Francis McBean McLeod.⁴ Retaining lots 55–58.1, fronting Flood Street by 70 feet, for his contractor's yard, Howie (then of Summer Hill), operated there as John Howie & Son in 1904–17.

Howie transferred lots 55–58.1 in November 1913 to Sydney contractors John and William Howie, and David Pollock Park who continued to operate as John Howie & Son.⁵ On 20 September 1917 Howie & Son applied to Leichhardt Council to build three tile roofed, face brick cottages (Nos 35–39), estimated to cost £1,200.⁶

The partnership let No 39 to A H D B Hopton in 1918–19 but sold the house on a separate lot in August 1920 to Ethel Ivy Eastment, wife of Leichhardt general foreman Frederick Thomas Eastment.⁷ The Eastments lived there until August 1921 when they sold to Coogee case-maker Herbert Sydney Squire.⁸ In November Squire sold to Leichhardt widow Elizabeth Jane McIntyre who lived at No 39 until her death there on 3 September 1939.⁹

After Mrs McIntyre's death, No 39, passed in November 1939 to William Alexander McIntyre of Leichhardt, then on military service, and Leichhardt spinster Heather Mavis McIntyre.¹⁰ In December they transferred to Leichhardt tyre moulder Leo Charles Edgar Halifax who lived

there for many years.¹¹ The house has a concrete tile roof and walls of textured render.

2.4.02 DETACHED HOUSE

37 Flood Street (2)

Built by John Howie & Son in 1917, the house was let to Norman E H King in 1918 and Samuel Cowan in 1920. Leichhardt storeman Arthur Edward Morris bought the house in September 1920 and lived there until his death on 12 July 1930.¹²

After Morris's death No 37 passed to his widow Edna who lived there for many years.¹³ Mrs Morris died at Leichhardt on 19 December 1967 and No 37 passed in September 1968 to Mrs Jessie Sarah Drayton of Leichhardt.¹⁴ In September 1971 she sold to Leichhardt cook Edward Marrama and his wife Desdemona.¹⁵

2.4.03 DETACHED HOUSE

35 Flood Street (3)

Built by John Howie & Son in 1917, the house was let to A Harford in 1918 and Albert R Humphries in 1919. Leichhardt foreman William Romanis bought No 35 in September 1920 and lived there for many years.¹⁶ In November 1927 Romanis gave his wife Ellen Maude a half-share in the house.¹⁷ Romanis build a weatherboard and corrugated iron garage in 1925 costing £25.¹⁸

After Romanis's death on 11 April 1970, and Mrs Romanis's death, No 35 passed in August 1970 to Merrylands labourer John McDonald Romanis and Sydney solicitor John Norbert Cammell.¹⁹ They sold in October to company directors Graham Leslie Cocks of Lindfield and Alan Barrie Cocks of Carlingford.²⁰

2.4.04 BUILDER'S YARD

33 Flood Street (4)

John Howie senior sold lots 58.2–63.1 to Summer Hill contractor Francis McBean McLeod in March 1904.²¹ McLeod also bought lots 63.2–64 from Intercolonial in March 1904.²² These purchases gave McLeod an allotment with a 130-foot frontage to Flood Street by a depth of 148 feet and he had his builder's yard there from 1904, operating as McLeod Bros. In 1915 McLeod Bros built a brick factory costing £500.²³

F B McLeod sold in October 1924 to Sydney builders Hector Reginald and James McLeod who probably were his brothers.²⁴ They continued to operate from No 33 but in 1924–32 let part of the site to plumber A L Fairlamb.

After James McLeod's death at Pymble on 5 June 1942, his half-share passed in December 1943 to his widow Florence Ellen and another Pymble widow, Margaret Elsie Friend.²⁵ Mrs McLeod, Mrs Friend and Hector Reginald McLeod sold their combined interest in the property to Leichhardt builder David Paxton in January 1944.²⁶

After Paxton's death at Lakemba on 22 February 1954, No 33 passed in November 1955 to his widow Jessie Agnes and Lakemba engineer David Alexander Glennie Paxton.²⁷ They sold to Price Tiles Pty Ltd in September 1969.²⁸

Lot 65

2.4.05 OMEGA

31 Flood Street (5)

Leichhardt labourer Henry Smith bought the land in about 1894 on an unregistered mortgage from the National Building Land & Investment Co.²⁹ Smith built a weatherboard cottage roofed with corrugated iron in 1894 and on completion of repayments, National transferred the title of the property to him in September 1899.³⁰

Smith lived at Omega until 1909 and then let the house from 1910 to Leichhardt engineer Frederick Swinfield and his wife Ethel May. In November 1912 Smith sold the house to Mrs Swinfield and the Swinfelds lived there until 1922.³¹ Mrs Swinfield then let the house from 1923 to Leichhardt labourer Thomas Coleman Fitzgerald and his wife Louisa Mary.

After Mrs Swinfield's death at Abbotsford on 16 May 1928, Omega passed in November 1928 to her husband who sold in January 1929 to the Colemans who lived there for many years.³² In January 1947 the Colemans sold to Surry Hills factory hand Reginald Ernest Smith and his wife Ellen.³³

Lot 66

2.4.06 WAINFLEET/WYANGA

29 Flood Street (6)

Leichhardt storeman Henry Harrison bought the land on an unregistered mortgage from National in about 1892.³⁴ He built the "four room cottage, etc" of brick, roofed with corrugated iron, which he named Wainfleet, in 1892.³⁵ On 10 April 1901 when Intercolonial took over the unregistered mortgages from National, Harrison, paying £1 a month, still owed £29.15.8.³⁶

To make additions to Wainfleet, Intercolonial advanced Harrison £35 repayable at 8% from 20 August 1901 on an unregistered mortgage which he repaid by 13 July 1902.³⁷ To assess security, the company valued the land at £60 and the cottage at £190.³⁸ Intercolonial transferred the title of the property to him in August 1901.³⁹

Harrison lived at Wainfleet until 1905 but it was nl in 1906 and in June 1907 Harrison sold to Sydney spinster Margaret Ferry.⁴⁰ Miss Ferry let the house to Donald John Mann in 1907; Benjamin Brown 1908; George Moore 1909–15; James P Grace 1916–24; and Mrs M Grace in 1925.

After Miss Ferry's death at Sydney on 5 February 1925, Wainfleet passed to her trustee who

transferred in November 1925 to Leichhardt builder William Romanis and Petersham builder James Byars.⁴¹ They let the house to and E R McBride from 1926. In October Romanis and Byars mortgaged Wainfleet but lost the house by defaulting in payments.⁴² The mortgagee continued McBride's tenancy to 1930 and then let the house to Edwin Kain in 1932.

In June 1934 Alexander Ewan Campbell bought Wainfleet, which came to be known as Wyanga, but immediately sold to Lilly Bailey, wife of Annandale car cleaner Frederick Bailey.⁴³ She sold in February 1935 to Marrickville freeholder Thomas Francis Falvey who sold in May 1940 to Jean Lingard, wife of Leichhardt supervisor Raymond George Clarence Lingard.⁴⁴ The Lingards owned the house for many years.

Lot 67

2.4.07 DETACHED HOUSE

27 Flood Street (7)

Leichhardt carpenter Edward Adolph Windschuttel bought the land from Intercolonial on an unregistered mortgage in about 1905.⁴⁵ He built a tile roofed, face brick house in 1905 and on completing repayments, Intercolonial transferred the title to him in August 1906.⁴⁶

Windschuttel lived at No 27 until 1911 and then let the house to John B Marsden in 1912; nl 1913; Arthur Fairfield 1914–16; Walter Stephens 1917–1919; and George Minto 1920–23. Mrs Ann Windschuttel was the occupant from 1924 for many years.

After E A Windschuttel's death at Leichhardt on 28 May 1940, No 27 passed to his trustee who transferred the house to Belmore clerk Edward James Windschuttel in April 1956.⁴⁷ He sold in August to Leichhardt painter Reginald Thomas Hills and his wife Norma Lorraine, who were probably the tenants.⁴⁸ The house now has a concrete tile roof.

Lot 68

2.4.08 SURREY

25 Flood Street (8)

Newtown labourer George Brown bought lot 68 in October 1903.⁴⁹ He built the tile roofed, face brick house in 1904 and lived there from 1905.⁵⁰ In 1913 Brown made brick additions costing £150, built a brick workshop in 1924 for £30 and further additions in 1926 at £30.⁵¹ He was still there in 1932. After living there for many years he sold in March 1951 to Leichhardt widow Helena Mavis Balderson.⁵² The house now has a concrete tile roof and walls of textured render.

Lots 69–71

2.4.09 DETACHED HOUSE 23 Flood Street (9)

Mary Castle, wife of Newtown metalworker James Edwin Castle, bought lots 69–70 from Intercolonial in October 1901.⁵³ Her husband had bought lot 71 from National in July 1896.⁵⁴ Castle transferred lot 71 to his wife in April 1905.⁵⁵ Mrs Castle sold lots 69–71 in October 1919 to Five Dock builder Frederick James Shakespeare.⁵⁶ This purchase gave him a 60-foot frontage to Flood Street.

In 1919–20 Shakespeare built No 23, a tile roofed, face brick house costing £600.⁵⁷ He sold the house in February 1920 to Mary Purcell, wife of Darlington tobacco worker George Mark Purcell.⁵⁸ Mrs Purcell let the house to Bertram S McCarthy in 1920; Lewis Mitchell 1921–24; Jack Hannam 1925; J Tucker 1926–28; nl 1929; L Edwards 1930; and Leo Frederick 1932.

After Mrs Purcell's death at Pymble on 30 July 1950, No 23 passed in January 1951 to her husband.⁵⁹ After his death at Pymble on 22 November 1964, the house passed in March 1966 to Pymble tobacconist George Purcell and he owned it for many years.⁶⁰ The house now has a concrete tile roof.

2.4.10 SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE 21 Flood Street (10)

Built by F J Shakespeare on lot 70 in 1919–20, and costing £475, the tile roofed, face brick house was bought by Mrs Mary Purcell in February 1920.⁶¹ She let to Allen Costello in 1920–21; John Mostyn 1922–23; John Bennett junior 1924–30; and Walter S Barnes 1932. No 21 had the same changes in ownership as No 23.

2.4.11 SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE 19 Flood Street (11)

Built by F J Shakespeare on lot 71 in 1919–20, and costing £475, the tile roofed, face brick house was bought by Mrs Mary Purcell in February 1920.⁶² She let to Cecil Hobbs in 1920–29, William M Kerr 1930; and Percy Berckelman 1932. No 19 had the same ownership as No 23.

Lots 72–74

2.4.12 DETACHED HOUSE 17 Flood Street (12)

Newton art metalworker James John Castle bought the land from National in December 1899.⁶³ After his death at Fernholme on 27 June 1920, the land passed in November 1921 to his widow Mary.⁶⁴ In 1923 she employed F J Shakespeare to build a tile roofed, face brick house on lot 72, costing £725.⁶⁵



2.4.05: Omega, 31 Flood Street, 1894

A single fronted weatherboard version of the Federation Bungalow style, Omega was built during National's entrepreneurship of the estate. (B Crosson)

Mrs Castle let No 17 to James R Gammell in 1924 and Martin Wingarter in 1925–32. After Mrs Castle's death at Fernholme on 23 October 1936, No 17 passed in March 1937 to Earlwood art metalworker James Edwin Castle.⁶⁶ In July he sold to Beatrice Gammell, wife of Leichhardt painter James R Gammell.⁶⁷ In May 1973 Mrs Gammell sold to Sydney clerk Douglas W Frost.⁶⁸

2.4.13 FERNHOLME 15 Flood Street (13)

J J Castle built the tile roofed, face brick house on lots 73–74 in 1902. After her husband's death at Fernholme on 27 June 1920, Mrs Castle lived there until her death on 23 October 1936.⁶⁹ In 1927 Mrs Castle employed J R Gammell to build a garage costing £25.⁷⁰

Fernholme had the same ownership as No 17 until June 1937 when bought by Dulwich Hill gentleman Arthur Wild.⁷¹ In March 1947 he sold to Waterloo fruiterer Giuseppe Lamaro.⁷² He sold in April 1960 to Haberfield store-keeper Giovanni Mangano and his wife Alfia.⁷³ They sold in November 1962 to Leichhardt labourer Vittorio Montagano and his wife Rosa, and Leichhardt labourer Oreste de Giovanni and his wife Santina.⁷⁴

Lots 75–76

2.4.14 CLIFTON 13 Flood Street (14)

Leichhardt railway employee Thomas Simpson bought the land in about 1894 from National on an unregistered mortgage.⁷⁵ He built the face

brick house in 1894 and after completing repayments, National transferred the title to him in March 1896.⁷⁶ Simpson lived at Clifton until at least 1932 and was probably still there when he died on 4 February 1946.⁷⁷

After Simpson's death, Clifton passed in September 1946 to Balgowlah electrical engineer John McDonald Simpson and Eastwood council employee Percy George Williams.⁷⁸ They transferred the house to Mrs Ivy Freester of Strathfield and she owned the house for many years.⁷⁹ The house now has a concrete tile roof.

Lot 77

2.4.15 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE 11 Flood Street (15)

Newtown widow Mary Brewer bought the land in November 1905.⁸⁰ In August 1907 she sold to Glebe widow Annie Keetch who sold in June 1909 to Leichhardt provision dealer Arthur Baxter Webb.⁸¹ In 1910 Webb built the tile roofed, face brick house for £350 and lived there from 1910.⁸²

After Webb died at No 11 on 20 Aug 1913, the house passed in January 1914 to his widow Catherine Mary.⁸³ Mrs Webb lived there until 1929 and let the house to T Morris in 1930–32.⁸⁴ In July 1935 Mrs Webb sold No 11 to Alice Matilda Kelly, wife of Leichhardt gentleman John Thomas Kelly.⁸⁵ Mrs Kelly sold to Leichhardt storeman Thomas William Wardle and his wife Edith Alicia Isabel in August 1938 and they owned the house for many years.⁸⁶

Lots 78–82

2.4.16 VACANT LAND 9 Flood Street (16)

Alexandria contractor Hector Ross bought lots 78–79 from National in August 1892 but mortgaged the land in October 1892 and April 1893 to Ethel Fahey, wife of Alexandria contractor John Joseph Fahey.⁸⁷ When Ross defaulted in 1896, Mrs Fahey foreclosed and mortgaged the land in March 1896.⁸⁸ In August 1892 Mrs Fahey also bought lots 80–82 from National.⁸⁹ This gave Mrs Fahey an allotment with a 100-foot frontage to Flood Street by a depth of 148 feet.

When Mrs Fahey could not repay, lots 78–82 became the property of the Official Assignee in June 1896.⁹⁰ In March 1898 the Assignee sold to Lewisham miner David Crozier.⁹¹ He transferred the property in January 1917 to Lewisham dressmaker Florence Maud May Crozier.⁹²

After Miss F M M Crozier's death, the property passed in September 1968 to Leichhardt spinster Ethel Ida Lily Jane Crozier.⁹³ After her death at Leichhardt on 3 June 1971, the property passed in December 1972 to Lugarno personnel

manager Jack Somerset Fisher and East Gosford accountant Ronald Keith Fisher.⁹⁴ The former vacant lot 78 is now the site of a later house.

2.4.17 SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE 5A Flood Street (17)

Hector Ross built a pair of two storey face brick verandahed houses (Nos 5A–5) on lots 79–80 in 1894 and lived in No 5A in 1894–95. After he lost ownership of the land in early 1896 to Mrs Fahey she herself lost the houses in June 1896 to the Official Assignee who let No 5A to J W McCarthy from 1897.⁹⁵

In March 1898 the Assignee sold No 5A on lot 79 to Lewisham miner David Crozier who continued McCarthy's tenancy to 1902.⁹⁶ Crozier then let the house to Mrs McCarthy in 1903–12 and then Mrs C McCarthy from 1913.

In January 1917 Crozier transferred the property to Lewisham dressmaker Florence Maud May Crozier who continued Mrs McCarthy's tenancy to 1923.⁹⁷ She then let the house to Percy C Westbury in 1924; J T Rhynd 1925–26; William W E Robertson 1927; Victor Pinkney 1928–29; A Stewart 1930; and dressmaker Mrs C M Gordon and Hubert K Watts in 1932.

No 5A had the same changes in ownership as No 9. The house now has a concrete tile roof and walls of painted brick.

2.4.18 SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE 5 Flood Street (18)

Built by Hector Ross in 1894 on lot 80, No 5, the two-storey twin of No 5A, was home to contractor John Joseph Fahey and his wife Ethel in 1894–96.⁹⁸ Mrs Fahey lost No 5 in June 1896 to the Official Assignee and he let the house to J Kennedy 1897.⁹⁹ In March 1898 the Assignee sold No 5 on lot 80 to Lewisham miner David Crozier who lived there from 1898.¹⁰⁰

In January 1917 Crozier transferred No 5 to Lewisham dressmaker Florence Maud May Crozier but he remained there until 1918.¹⁰¹ Alfred C Crozier was next and Miss F M M Crozier lived there from 1920 until at least 1932.

No 5 had the same changes in ownership as No 9. The house now has a concrete tile roof and walls of painted brick.

2.4.19 VACANT LAND 3A Flood Street (19)

The former vacant lot 81 had the same changes in ownership as No 9. The land is now the site of a later house.

2.4.20 VACANT LAND 3 Flood Street (20)

The former vacant lot 82 had the same changes in ownership as No 9. The land is now the site of a later house.



2.4.16: 9 Flood Steet

2.4.17–2.4.18: 5A–5 Flood Street, 1894

Nos 5A–5, at right, represent a transition from Victorian to Federation architecture by the use of the projecting firewall, a carry-over from Victorian period terraces, and the timber verandah detailing of the Federation Queen Anne style. (B Crosson)

Continued from Page 54

Mrs Young took out another unregistered mortgage with Intercolonial and received an advance of £60 repayable at 7% from 23 April 1912.⁹⁰ To assess security, the company valued the land at £50 and the house at £100.⁹¹ After repayment, Intercolonial transferred No. 34 to her in October 1918.⁹² In 1918 the Youngs added a weatherboard “room” costing £130.⁹³

After J F Young died at No. 34 on 26 May 1919, the house was let to Annie Michal Young from 1920. On the settlement of Young’s estate, the house passed in June 1937 to Leichhardt widow A M Young.⁹⁴ She sold the house to Leichhardt Foundry in August.⁹⁵ That company demolished the house to enlarge its premises. Leichhardt Foundry sold to new owners as for No. 26.

Lots 51–54

2.3.12 FOUNDRY

38 Myrtle Street (12)

41–43 Flood Street

Leichhardt boilermaker Alexander McWilliams bought the corner lots 53–54 in about 1892 from National on an unregistered mortgage and built a weatherboard cottage (No 38) and lived there from 1892.⁹⁶ After completing repayments, National transferred the title to him in March 1896.⁹⁷ In November 1901 he sold the cottage to Sydney brass moulder Charles Pratt.⁹⁸

Pratt also bought lots 51–52 in November 1901 and with lots 53–54 possessed an 80-foot frontage to Myrtle Street and a depth of 117 feet to Flood Street.⁹⁹ To finance the purchase, Pratt mortgaged lots 51–54 and McWilliams’ former five-room cottage to Intercolonial who advanced £267 repayable from 12 November 1901.¹⁰⁰ The company valued the cottage at £280.¹⁰¹

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The Pratts lived in the cottage from 1902. Pratt built a brass and iron foundry on the land and opened in 1906 as Pratt, Son & Norris but from 1907 operated as Pratt & Son to 1919. Also operating there were ironfounders H A Johnstone & Co in 1913, and oar and scull manufacturer John H Dawson in 1914.

In January 1920 Pratt sold lots 51–54 and the cottage to Balmain manager Archibald George Smith and Naremburn gentleman Bertram Thomas Hassall.¹⁰² They sold in February 1921 to the Moreland Metal Co Ltd.¹⁰³ The foundry was nl in 1920–21 but Moreland Metal let the premises to Triangle Foundry in 1922 and the cottage to Leichhardt bricklayer George William Johnson from 1923. The foundry was nl in 1925–26 but bedstead manufacturer V W Brown operated there in 1927–30; the foundry was nl in 1932.

Moreland metal sold the foundry and the cottage in December 1929 to G W Johnson and Lidcombe moulder Leslie Emmerson.¹⁰⁴ In November 1938 Emmerson sold his half-share in the cottage and foundry to the Leichhardt Foundry who demolished the cottage.¹⁰⁵ In August 1934 Johnson sold his half-share to Five Dock investor James Sheriff McIntosh Mills who sold to the foundry in November 1938.¹⁰⁶

With the purchase of lots 46–50 and 51–54, Leichhardt Foundry had a frontage of 180 feet and a depth of 117 feet on which to expand the buildings. The owners of the foundry achieved this by the demolition of Nos. 26–38 Myrtle Street and probably Pratt's foundry. Leichhardt Foundry sold to new owners as for No. 26. _____

Flood's Estate

Afterword

Sections 1 – 2

The mixed commercial/industrial strip along the Parramatta Road frontage (Section 1.1) represents the highest rate of change on the estate. Initially planned for residential use, the evolution of Parramatta Road from a muddy track to an urban artery inevitably attracted commercial/industrial use. This radical change began at the beginning of World War I by which time the busy road had made the land unappealing to those seeking building lots. After the first factory was built in 1917, commercial and industrial pressures caused demolition of the initial housing stock (see Table 5).

The Albert Street frontages of Sections 1.2 and 2.1 are largely intact and well kept. Most buildings are extant, with some undergoing minor changes (see Table 5).

Section 2 was planned to be residential and that character has been preserved. There have been minor industrial incursions into all subsections but many are gradually being converted to residential use. There has been no demolition in Sections 2.2 and 2.4 but Section 2.3 has lost seven original buildings. Despite the demolition, and the flight path, National and Myrtle Streets evoke a sense of quiet domestic living.

Table 5 shows that 77% of all structures were of one storey. Brick was the popular walling material, being chosen for 70% of buildings. _____

Table 5
Flood's Estate
Buildings Per Section 1892–c.1935

Section	One-Storey	Two-Storey	Not Known	Total Built	Demolished	Extant	Brick	Weather-board	Asbestos Cement
1.1	5	6	9	20	10	10	10	17	-
1.2	21	0	1	22	0	22	17	4	-
2.1	12	1	0	13	2	11	10	2	1
2.2	19	1	0	20	0	20	11	9	-
2.3	8	3	3	11	7	4	2	6	-
2.4	14	2	0	16	0	16	15	1	-
Totals	79	13	13	102	19	83	72	22	1

* Included in Section 1.1, one brick factory (577 Parramatta Road) built 1938

Flood's Estate

Land and Building Development in Leichhardt South from 1830 – Part 2

Notes

1 Acknowledgments

Stephen Carrick's study, *Leichhardt South: A History* (BArch thesis, Uni of NSW, 1988), was the starting point. I thank him for laying the groundwork. The title-chain searches could not have been done without the expert guidance of Peter Chadwick & Stephen Barlow, NSW LTO. The staff of Noel Butlin Archives Centre, ANU, facilitated my study of Intercolonial. My thanks to Bruce Crosson for photography.

2 Sources and Method

Refer to "Notes & References", Items 4-10, in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 77. In addition it should be noted:

- a) Sale dates, unless otherwise stated, are the date (month & year) of actual LTO transfer from Intercolonial & others to individuals. Please note: LTO is now LPI (Land & Property Information NSW).
- b) The basis of arriving at approximate building dates comes from searching *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* (Sands) & comparing findings with the LTO title search, plus my visual appraisal of the building.

3 Trades and Professions

Occupations of individuals are from the title chain, from *Sands* & from other sources. Where I show no occupation in the text, I mean that no occupation could be ascertained. The word "gentleman" is quoted as the occupation shown on the LTO transfer & though of little meaning, it at least shows the person named.

4 Occupants and House Names

Generally taken from *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory 1858/59-1932/33* for the year after that stated in text (ie, allowing one year for the publication of the directory). The directory was not published in 1860, 1862, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1881. Some

house names are shown on the WB Mid-1930s Detail Survey sheets.

5 Building Development

Density of development is based on WB Mid-1930s Detail Survey sheets. Only portion of the sheets survive: the northern end of Flood's Estate does not. I charted development on this end from NSW Lands Dept Aerial Map May 1951. Where a building allotment has been sold with part of an adjoining lot, I re-number the lots as, eg, lot 2 equals 2.1+2.2, & so on.

6 Architectural Style

Where I make no comment on style, excepting in captions, 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 & Terms from 1788 to the Present* (A&R, Sydney, 1989). Broadly speaking, for Flood's Estate most buildings can be described as either "of the Federation period", or "of the Inter-War period". A period is a "vintage" not a style.

7 Building Applications

Leichhardt Council's one and only Register of Applications for Approval of Plans and Specifications, 1909-1928, abbreviated in footnotes as RAA (held in Strong Room), is a mine of information. The searcher needs to be well versed in subdivision lot numbers and section numbers because door numbers are not used to identify property. Each application is registered in columns under headings such as Entry, Name, Builder, Street, Lot and Section Numbers, Property (i.e. "cottage"), Estimated Value, Fee Paid, Date of Approval, Plans and Specifications Returned To, Date of Receipt for Return of Plans and Specifications. Headings change with time.

10 Abbreviations

See page 112.

Note:

LTO is now Land & Property Information NSW.

References

Section 2.1

- 1 PA 7920, DP 2829.
- 2 PA 7920, DP 2829.
- 3 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger folio 299.
- 4 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger folio 299.
- 5 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger folio 299.
- 6 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger folio 299. CT V 1678 F 235 transf 428992. Next CT V 1686 F 92.
- 7 CT V 1686 F 92 transf 443071 (to L G Wallace).
- 8 CT V 1686 F 92 transf 475402 (to E A Wallace). Transf 624103 (to C Garrard).
- 9 RAA 1054, 16 Sep 1912.
- 10 CT V 1686 F 92 transf A386334 (to E Sneath).
- 11 CT V 1686 F 92 transf A686 784 (to C C Christensen). Transf B698444 (D Paxton).
- 12 WB Mid-1930s series DS shows the factory.
- 13 PI 418510 (d. of D Paxton). CT V 1686 F 92 Sec 94 Appn G326418 (to J A & D A G Paxton).
- 14 CT V 1686 F 92 lease P318813 (to KMM Pty Ltd).
- 15 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 420.
- 16 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 420.
- 17 RAA 182, appr 22 Aug 1910.
- 18 NBA, IC 23/7/2 Loans Paid Out Ledger, folio R5. CT V 1678 F 235 transf 642799. Next CT V 2226 F 56.
- 19 CT V 2226 F 56 transf C247550 (to D Paxton).
- 20 PI 418510 (d. of D Paxton). CT V 2226 F 56 Sec 94 Appn G326418 (to J A & D A G Paxton).
- 21 CT V 2226 F 56 lease N336654 (to Seaview). Next Auto Consol 2226-56
- 22 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 336 737. Next CT V 1391 F 247.
- 23 RAA 413, appr 9 Jan 1911.
- 24 CT V 1391 F 247 transf 598844 (to M Moore).
- 25 CT V 1391 F 247 transf A576762 (to E M Hall).
- 26 WB Mid-1930s series DS shows the factory.
- 27 CT V 1391 F 247 transm F 373497 (to A J Hall). PI

- 560149 (d. of A J Hall). CT V 1391 F 247 Sec 94 Appn J510026 (to A J G Hall).
- 28 CT V 1391 F 247 transf L315311 (to M Marcellos). Next CT V 13651 F 182.
- 29 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 428 752. Next CT V 1686 F 5.
- 30 PI 4/182841 (d. of S Kaesewurm). CT V 1686 F5 transm C156018 (to T A Thompson & A Haslehurst).
- 31 CT V 1686 F 5 transf C286743 (to J L Flaxman). Mtge C319253 (to Rural Bank, disch 18 Apr 1939).
- 32 CT V 1686 F 5 transf C778 096 (to F E & M T Walsh).
- 33 CT V 1686 F 5 transf D150440 (to F W Darnell).
- 34 PI 4/290122 (d. of F W Darnell). CT V 1686 F 5 transm D385026 (to N Darnell). Next CT V 5881 F 149.
- 35 PI 574988 (d. of N Darnell). CT V 5881 F 149 Sec 94 Appn K51480 (to A E Darnell). Transf K639286 (to E M Peterson).
- 36 CT V 5881 F 149 transf K893 224 (to R J & N Palmer). Next). C/F 5/2/2829.
- 37 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 405 849. Next CT V 1605 F 218.
- 38 CT V 1605 F 218 transf D301236 (to M S J & P V I Withers). Next CTs V 13873 F 211-212.
- 39 NBA, IC 23/11 Building Accounts Book, folio 209. CT V 1370 F 215 transf 405 849. Next CT V 1605 F 218.
- 40 NBA, IC 23/11 Building Accounts Book, folio 209.
- 41 RAA 752, appr 13 Nov 1911.
- 42 PI 4/179657 (d. of Johannes Mathias Kaesewurm). PI 4/182841 (d. of Sophie Kaesewurm). CT V 1605 F 218 transm C156020 (to T A Thompson & A Haslehurst).
- 43 CT V 1605 F 218 transf C338668 (to S Tapping). Transf D301236 (to M S J & P V I Withers). Next CTs V 13873 F 211-212.
- 44 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 345 458. Next CT V 1414 F 47.
- 45 CT V 1414 F 47 mtge 346 326 (to T Hastings, disch 26 Aug 1909).
- 46 Sands for 1904 has "Marlow". Sands for 1904 Thomas McCubben there and for 1905 nl.
- 47 RAA 21, appr 6 Sep 1909.
- 48 CT V 1414 F 47 transf A2651 (to J B Ellis).
- 49 CT V 1414 F 47 transf B602 593 (to L T Ashdown). Transf B657699 (to A E S Briscoe).
- 50 CT V 1414 F 47 transf C61037 (to H E Taylor).
- 51 CT V 1414 F 47 transf D189431 (to J H & I E Byrnes). Next CT V 5967 F 83. Next C/F 9/2/2829.
- 52 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 266027 (from National). Next CT V 1223 F 160.
- 53 CT V 1223 F 160 mtge 266 560 (to T Willis, disch 9 June 1900). Sands for 1897 (John Connery possibly at No 45).
- 54 CT V 1223 F 160 transf A164608 (to A E Briggs).
- 55 RAA 2171, appr 16 May 1917.
- 56 PI 324246 (d. of A E Briggs). CT V 1223 F 160 transm D866800 (to W T Briggs). Transf D932984 (to A J Boyce). Next CT V 7822 F 208.
- 57 CT V 7822 F 208 transf F923116 (to J G Armstrong).
- 58 CT V 7822 F 208 transf H355703 (to H R & Z Sek-Sekalski).
- 59 CT V 7822 F 208 transf M199904 (to R & A Caruso). Next C/F 10/2/2829.
- 60 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 348 932. Next CT V 1423 F 213.
- 61 CT V 1423 F 213 mtge 350743 (to S A E Gilder, G Fitzpatrick & A Spence).
- 62 RAA 117, appr 10 Jan 1910.
- 63 CT V 1423 F 213 transf A805616 (to F Lovering).
- 64 CT V 1423 F 213 transf C136 701 (to E G & M I Hamer).
- 65 CT V 1423 F 213 transf D370968 (to I Long).
- 66 PI 618911 (d. of Isabelle Gray Long). CT V 1423 F 213 Sec 94 Appn K573332 (to P B G Long).
- 67 CT V 1423 F 213 transf L683429 (to D L Frost). Next CT V 12141 F61.
- 68 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 289.
- 69 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 289.
- 70 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 289 (two-rooms).
- 71 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 468006. Next CTs V 1803 F 144, V 2100 F34 (lot 12), V 2100 F 35 (lot 13)
- 72 RAA 355, appr 30 Oct 1910.
- 73 CT V 2100 F34 (lot 12).
- 74 CT V 2100 F34 transf D816217 (lot 12, to H M Davey). Transf G14436 (to S W & M Webb).
- 75 CT V 2100 F34 transf G707264 (to T Zelinka).
- 76 RAA 1548, added to Valuation Book 20 Oct 1914. NBA, IC 23/7/2 Loans Paid Out Book, folio Y6.
- 77 Sands for 1928-32 confuses Nos 39A & 41. WB Mid-1930s series DS shows the house.
- 78 CT V 2100 F35 transf D816 217 (lot 12, to H M Davey). Transf H34322 (to F Conti).
- 79 CT V 2100 F35 transf H998 111 (to C James).
- 80 NBA, IC 23/6/3 Loans Ledger, folio 19.
- 81 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 425 311. Next CT V 1678 F 50.
- 82 CT V 1678 F 50 transf 468157 (to M E Yard).
- 83 RAA 2392, approved 18 Sep 1918.
- 84 RAA 3623, appr 18 Mar 1925.
- 85 CT V 1678 F 50 transf D816 217 (lot 14, to H M Davey). Next CT V 15521 F 165.
- 86 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 87 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 88 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 342 407. Next CT V 1407 F 172 transf 401942 (to T Watson).
- 89 PI 421702 (d. of T Watson). CT V 1407 F 172 transm G232805 (to P E & T A Watson & I L Mutton).
- 90 PI 441848 (d. of P E Watson). CT V 1407 F 172 Not ice of d. G501494 (to T A Watson & I L Mutton). Transf G532944 (to C R Roughley). Next CT V 9417 F 157.

Section 2.2

- 1 PA 7920, DP 2829.
- 2 PA 7920, DP 2829.
- 3 Sands for 1894-1904.
- 4 See Introduction, Note 4.
- 5 CT V 1068 F 157 transf 324 538. Next CT V 1360 F 225.
- 6 PI 4/37948 (d. of S White).
- 7 CT V 1360 F 225 transm 20 218 (to H Harrison). Transf 484760 (to J Addison).
- 8 PI page torn (d. of J Addison). CT V 1360 F 225 transm B886294 (to D S Murray).

- 9 CT V 1360 F 225 transf B957527 (to F Ellis).
- 10 PI 527529 (d. of F Ellis). CT V 1360 F 225 Sec 94 Appn J671507 (to D Ireland & W Ellis).
- 11 CT V 1360 F 225 transf J734 866 (to N A & G A Christidis).
- 12 Sands for 1895-97.
- 13 Sands for 1898 also has C W Campbell at No 4.
- 14 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 15 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 322 772. Next CT V 1358 F 227.
- 16 CT V 1358 F 227 transf 480806 (to J A McLaughlin).
- 17 CT V 1358 F 227 transf A99331 (to F Ellis). RAA 1661, approved added to Valuation Book 19 Oct 1914.
- 18 CT V 1358 F 227 transf D253260 (to O V Knipe).
- 19 PI 360213 (d. of O V Knipe). CT V 1358 F 227 transm F225276 (to T Knipe).
- 20 PI 427673 (d. of T Knipe). CT V 1358 F 227 transm G353901 (to C O & A L Knipe).
- 21 CT V 1358 F 227 transf H661065 (to C O Knipe).
- 22 Sands 1894-1908 (as No 8).
- 23 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 253965. Next CTs V1198 F 33, V 2413 F 32.
- 24 CT V 2413 F 32 transf A58093 (to W Sargeant).
- 25 PI 185810 (d. of W Sargeant). CT V 2413 F 32 Sec 94 Appn H157477 (to S J Sargeant). Transf H312882 (lots 18-19 to Torlee).
- 26 CT V 2413 F 32 H440179 (lot 18, to Nora Pty Ltd). Next CT V7908 F 37 transf H863221 (to G & G Mancuso). Next C/F 18/2/2829.
- 27 Sands 1894-1908.
- 28 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 253965. Next CTs V1198 F 33, V 2413 F 32.
- 29 CT V 2413 F 32 transf A58093 (to W Sargeant).
- 30 CT V 2413 F 32 H410032 (lot 19, to A C & I A Osborne). Next CT V 7864 F 246-247.
- 31 CT V 7864 F 246 transf M951 565 (half-share to I L Osborne). Next V 12023 F 47.
- 32 Sands for 1893-1900.
- 33 CT V 1086 F 157 transf 253 830. Next CT V 1197 F 176.
- 34 CT V 1197 F 176 transf 309659 (to E Warne)
- 35 CT V 1197 F 176 transf 586578 (to W J Butler).
- 36 RAA 1443, approved 17 Dec 1913.
- 37 PI 240152 (d. of W J Butler). CT V 1197 F 176 transm C919219 (to E Marsden). Transf C929351 (to S Butt).
- 38 PI 374126 (d. of S Butt). CT V 1197 F 176 transm F505 142 (to W Butt). Transf G919191 (to H W Colson). Next CT V 15474 F 20.
- 39 Sands for 1894-1900.
- 40 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 253 829. Next CT V 1197 F 165.
- 41 CT V 1197 F 165 transf 299374 (to A A Sinclair). Mtge 390643 (to IC). Next CT V 11610 F 87. NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 445; 23/7/2 Loans Paid Out Book, folio 9.
- 42 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 445; 23/7/2 Loans Paid Out Book, folio 9.
- 43 RAA 1619, added to Valuation Book 15 Aug 1914.
- 44 CT V 11610 F 87 transf M386375 (to G Besuta).
- 45 Sands for 1894-1901 (as No 16).
- 46 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 47 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 484 080. Next CT V 1853 F 37. RAA 742, appr 13 Nov 1911.
- 48 CT V 1853 F 37 B3444890 (lot 22, to C W & L B A Lacey). Next CT V 3856 F 245.
- 49 PI 147065 (d. of L B A Lacey). CT V 3856 F 245 Notice of Death C346068 (to C W Lacey). Transf D624083 (lot 22, to G & D L Lackenby). Next C/F 22/2/2829.
- 50 Sands 1894-1901 (as No 16).
- 51 Sands for 1894-1901. NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 262
- 52 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 262.
- 53 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 262.
- 54 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 262.
- 55 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 470.
- 56 CT V 1678 F235 transf 484 040. Next CT V 1853 F 37.
- 57 PI 4/191368 (d. of A Allen). CT V 1853 F 37 transm C434015 (lot 23, to C Allen). Transf C448354 (to T H & C S Lewis).
- 58 CT V 1853 F 37 transf C448 354 (lot 23, to C E Leigh). The transferral from C Allen to T H & C S Lewis, and from them to C E Leigh, was registered on the one transfer. Next CT V 4778 F 54.
- 59 CT V 4778 F 54 transf C459946 (lot 23, to J G Heil. Heil died in about 1975 and his widow Edna May inherited. Next C/F 23/2/2829.
- 60 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 267 552. Next CT V 1226 F 222.
- 61 RAA 538, appr 1 May 1911.
- 62 CT V 1226 F 222 transf B457110 (lot 24, to J A & M Thomas). CT V 3963 F 204.
- 63 CT V 3963 F 204 transf D406 918 (lot 24, to M J Elley).
- 64 RAA 781, approved 11 December 1911).
- 65 PI 4/282516 (d. of J A McLaughlin). CT V 1226 F 222 transm C158122 (lot 25, to C Allan & M Neill). Next CT V 4566 F 198.
- 66 CT V 4566 F 198 transf C315409 (lot 25, to W C & N K Campbell).
- 67 PI 4/303142 (d. of W C Campbell). CT V 4566 F 198 Notice of d. D441182 lot 25, (to N K Campbell).
- 68 Sands for 1893-1913.
- 69 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 367 060. Next CT V 1482 F 107.
- 70 RAA 781, approved 11 December 1911).
- 71 CT V 1482 F 107 A32403 (lot 26, to J A McLaughlin). Next CT V 2377 F 146.
- 72 CT V 2377 F 146 transf B78960 (lot 26, to C Werry).
- 73 CT V 2377 F 146 transf C157822 (lot 26, to J H & J L Thomas). Next CTs V4561 F 106-107.
- 74 PI 325118 (d. of J H Thomas). CT V4561 F 106 transm D890095 (lot 26, to N H, L T, R E & D K Thomas). Next CTs V5910 F 184-187.
- 75 CTs V5910 F 184-187 transf F53597 (lot 26, to F H & B J Carter). Next CT V 6049 F 41. Next C/F 26/2/2829.
- 76 CT V 1482 F 107 transf A34139 (lots 27-28, to E R Long & T H Barden).
- 77 CT V 1068 F 157 transf 249158 (lots 29-30). Next CT V 1186 F 91.

- 78 CT V 1186 F 91 transf A31140 (lots 29-30, to E R Long & T H Barden). Next CTs V 2376 F 129-130.
- 79 RAA 1302, appr 21 July 1913.
- 80 CT V 2376 F 130 transf A190132 (half-share lots 27-30, to E R Long). Next CT V 2594 F 120.
- 81 RAA 2825, approved 14 Sep 1921 (additions). RAA 2830, approved 5 Oct 1921.
- 82 CT V 2594 F 120 transf A858 394 (lots 27-30, Pure Milk).
- 83 RAA 3022, appr 23 Aug 1922.
- 84 CT V 2594 F 120 mtge A858395 (lots 27-30, to G E Buckworth). Transf mtge A858396 (to E R Long).
- 85 CT V 2594 F 120 transf by power of sale B390713 (lots 27-30, to E Campbell).
- 86 CT V 2594 F 120 transf B411181 (lots 27-30, to Polar Ice). Mtge B411182 (to E Campbell).
- 87 CT V 2594 F 120 transf by power of sale B565498 (lots 27-30, to Peters American).
- 88 CT V 2594 F 120 leases B859905 & C153775 (lots 27-30, to J Felton).
- 89 CT V 2594 F 120 lease C619955 (lots 27-30, to W Pinkerton).
- 90 CT V 2594 F 120 transf C940305 (lots 27-30, to Peters Ice Cream). Transf D317057 (to L L Gilbert, I T W Stokes, W W Swinton, M V Drich & L Polya). Next CT V 5850 F 91.
- 91 CT V 5850 F91 transf D769061 (lots 27-30, to Traders). Transf N549311 (to T & B Crepaldi).
- 92 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 93 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 94 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 374 666. Next CT V 1502 F 238.
- 95 CT V 1502 F 238 transf A31 172 (to E H M Mitchell).
- 96 RAA 1835, added to Valuation Book 21 July 1915.
- 97 CT 1502 F 238 transf A264656 (half-share to W E Mitchell). Next CTs V2696 F 84, V 2696 F 95.
- 98 CT V 2696 F 84 C450505 (half-share to B E Abberton). V 2696 F 95 C450505 (half share to B E Abberton). CT V 4778 F 136 transf C710948 (to A & J Wells & C F Davison). Next CT V 4983 F 237.
- 99 CT V 4983 F 237 transf G37287 (DP 438168 lot B, to N J & G Marsh). Next CT V 6829 F 8. Next C/F B/ 438168.
- 100 CT V 4983 F 237 transf G43 578 (DP 438168 lot A, to C Griffiths). Next CT V 6829 F 9. Next C/F A/438168.
- 101 Sands for 1894-95
- 102 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 260 911. Next CT V 1212 F 192.
- 103 RAA 3966, appr 12 May 1926.
- 104 PI 4/294388 (d. of C Murphy). CT V 1212 F 192 transm D332987 (to M M Murphy). Transf D322989 (to M M Murphy). Transf F428256 (to A C Leng).
- 105 Sands for 1896-1914.
- 106 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 266 040. Next CT V 1223 F 162.
- 107 CT V 1223 F 162 transf A624434 (to A E Garrick).
- 108 CT V 1223 F 162 transf B38657 (to A Pattison) Sands for 1926 has Bert Wilson also at "Paisley".
- 109 CT V 1223 F 162 transf C598420 (to E Lewis). Transf D124164 (to L Bailey). Next C/F 34/2/2829.
- 110 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 281 938. Next CT V 1259 F 223.
- 111 CT V 1259 F 223 transm B997465 (to M Kelly, F Newton & J S Thom).
- 112 CT V 1259 F 223 transf C2756 (to M V B Mackay).
- 113 PI 499749 (d. of M V B Mackay). CT V 1259 F 223 transm H437560 (to J Mackay).
- 114 Sands for 1899-1905.
- 115 NBA, IC 23/11 Building Accounts Book, folio 237
- 116 CT V 1678 F 235 transf A54 976. Next CT V 2410 F 232.
- 117 CT V 2410 F 232 transm B997465 (to M Kelly, F Newton & J S Thom).
- 118 CT V 2410 F 232 transf C523565 (to M Concannon). Transf F777159 (to G W Bone). Next Auto-Consol 2410-232.
- 119 Sands 1905-20.
- 120 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 457 714. Next CT V 1776 F 93.
- 121 CT V 1776 F 93 transf C177 569 (to A T Duck). Transf H799728 (to L L Michaelis). Next C/F 1/928189.
- 122 NBA, IC 23/11 Building Accounts Book, folio 245; 23/ 6/3 Loans Ledger, folio 173.
- 123 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 503 023. Next CT V 1907 F 78.
- 124 CT V 1907 F 78 transf B45 951 (to D & M T R Austin). PI 141311 (d. of D Austin).
- 125 PI 4/163179 (d. of A E Austin). CT V 1907 F 78 transf C662507 (to I F Sanguinetti).
- 126 CT V 1907 F 78 transf C790 577 (to G Waite). Transf C809830 (to M A Keir).
- 127 CT V 1907 F 78 transf G459542 (to H L Warman). Next CT V 15118 F 250.

Section 2.3

- 1 PA 7920, DP 2829.
- 2 PA 7920, DP 2829.
- 3 Sands 1898-1923.
- 4 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 5 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 6 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51 (monthly payments). CT V 1678 F 235 transf A175504. Next CT V 2582 F 78.
- 7 See Introduction, Note 4.
- 8 CT V 2582 F 78 transf C666 363 (to L V Miller). Transf D985014 (to J O'Donnell).
- 9 CT V 2582 F 78 transf D986 019 (to J E & V E Scholes).
- 10 PI 420846 (d. of J E Schol es). CT V 2582 F 78 Notice of d. G164618 (to V E Schol es). Next CT V 13642 F 73.
- 11 LMC, Valuation Book.
- 12 CT V 1678 F 235 transf C666364. Next CT V 4947 F 242. Next C/F 1/789517.
- 13 NBA, IC 23/13/2 Rent Book, folio L6 (noted as "Melouny's").
- 14 NBA, IC 23/13/2 Rent Book, folio L6.
- 15 NBA, IC 23/13/2 Rent Book, folio L6.
- 16 RAA 1306, 21 July 1913.
- 17 NBA, IC 23/13/2 Rent Book, folio L6.
- 18 NBA, IC 23/13/2 Rent Book, folio L6. A sketch plan of "Gwenville" appears in the Rent Book.
- 19 CT V 1678 F235 transf C621 550. Next CT V 4913 F 68.
- 20 CT V 4913 F 68 Notice of d. D307038 (to L Boyd).

- 21 PI 850090 (d. of L Boyd). V 4913 F 68 transm Q643743 (to S G J & B G Boyd).
- 22 CT V 1678 F235 transf Q744 109 (to P & P Milinkovic).
- 23 CT V 1678 F 235 transf A167 743. Next CT V 2568 F 31.
- 24 CT V 2568 F 31 transf B459043 (to K S Bellamy).
- 25 CT V 2568 F 31 mtge B504 675 (to Commercial Bank, disch 8 July 1927). RAA 4241, approved 27 Apr 1927.
- 26 CT V 2568 F 31 mtge B533917 (to Fanny Teresa Moore, wife of Leichhardt brushmaker Frederick Moore). Transf B553472 (to M E & W E O'Rafferty).
- 27 CT V 2568 F 31 transf by power of sale D140792 (to D F Cash).
- 28 CT V 2568 F 31 transf F210 927 (to J W Cash). Transf F373779 (to A K Bray).
- 29 PI 810218 (d. of A K Bray). CT V 2568 F 31 Sec 94 Appn P780467 (to F Bray).
- 30 Sands 1905-1913. NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51 has Alexander McWilliams at No 22 in 1901.
- 31 CT V 1678 F 235 transf A2313. Next CT V 2335 F 112. Sands for 1894-99 has stonemason Daniel Miller unlocated in Myrtle St.
- 32 PI 4/200323 (d. of W E Lloyd). CT V 2335 F 112 transm C332740 (to A Lloyd & G Strange).
- 33 CT V 2335 F 112 transf C560546 (to M Goulston).
- 34 PI 4/262207 (d. of M Goulston). CT V 2335 F 112 transm D108930 (to Perpetual Trustee). Transf D112952 (to M A Perry).
- 35 CT V 2335 F 112 transf F867950 (to S M Squirrel). PI 461974 (d. of S M Squirrel). Transf H169618 (to N C Squirrel).
- 36 PI 572732 (d. of N C Squirrel). CT V 2335 F 112 Sec 94 Appn J683182 (to L J Holderhead & A Dixon).
- 37 CT V 2335 F 112 transf J750446 (to H Reinevald). Next CT V 12485 F 26.
- 38 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 460 631. Next CT V 1781 F 202.
- 39 CT V 1781 F 202 transf 581721 (to Jane Hawker).
- 40 CT V 1781 F 202 transf A60506 (to E Croft). Transf A133793 (to T W Curran). Sands for 1900 has Mrs Elizabeth Croft unlocated in Myrtle St.
- 41 RAA 1525, added to Valuation Book 15 Aug 1914.
- 42 CT V 1781 F 202 transf A631400 (to A L Graham).
- 43 CT V 1781 F 202 transf B757317 (to C H & J R Armstrong).
- 44 CT V 1781 F 202 Notice of d. D623507 (to J R Armstrong). Transf D655328 (to J E Chatman). Next CT V 6008 F 16.
- 45 CT V 6008 F 16 transf D967608 (to L M Dempsey). Next C/F 45/2/2829.
- 46 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 279. Sands 1904-13.
- 47 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 279.
- 48 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 279.
- 49 RAA 414, appr 9 Jan 1911.
- 50 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 695 624. Next CT V 2331 F 227.
- 51 CT V 2331 F 227 transf A400893 (to J Hill).
- 52 CT V 2331 F 227 transf A408390 (to P Bullock).
- 53 CT V 2331 F 227 transf A591 596 (to R W & C Crooks).
- 54 CT V 2331 F 227 transf B918244 (to M J & L McDonald).
- 55 CT V 2331 F 227 mtge B918245 (J H W & F E A Adams).
- 56 CT V 2331 F 227 transf D810 610 (to Leichhardt Foundry).
- 57 NSWDL aerial photo, film CCC467 frame 52, May 1951 shows Thelma extant.
- 58 CT V 2331 F 227 transf R317197 (to S & C Lampuri). Next C/F 46/2/2829.
- 59 NBA, IC 23/12/1 Contract Account Book, folio 184.
- 60 NBA, IC 23/9/2 Building Ledger, folio 79.
- 61 CT V 1678 F 235 transf A209 231. Next CT V 2623 F 83.
- 62 RAA 2289, appr 6 Feb 1918.
- 63 CT V 2623 F 83 transf A416266 (to A E Long).
- 64 RAA 2858, appr 16 Nov 1921.
- 65 CT V 2623 F 83 transf B42507 (to F M Purtell).
- 66 CT V 2623 F 83 transf C129 412 (to M C Gardner). Transf C171864 (to A Clarke).
- 67 CT V 2623 F 83 transf D19 876 (to Leichhardt Foundry). Next C/F 47/2/2829.
- 68 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 460 630. Next CT V 1781 F 201. NBA, IC 23/7/3 Loans Paid Out Ledger, folio 28 (£60).
- 69 RAA 679, appr 4 Sep 1911.
- 70 NBA, IC 23/7/3 Loans Paid Out Ledger, folio 28. CT V 1781 F 201 mtge 622453 (to IC). RAA 679, approved 4 Sep 1911 (Grimley).
- 71 NBA, IC 23/7/3 Loans Paid Out Ledger, folio 28. IC 23/10/1 Building Ledger Account Book, folio F2.
- 72 PI 129451 (d. of H Ferguson). CT V 1781 F 201 Notice of d. B416085 (to R M Ferguson). Transf B416 087 (to W T J Dorman).
- 73 CT V 1781 F 201 transf B938682 (to A P Hill).
- 74 CT V 1781 F 201 transf C196870 (to A Clarke).
- 75 CT V 1781 F 201 transf D19 876 (to Leichhardt Foundry). Next CT V 7700 F 129.
- 76 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 226.
- 77 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 226.
- 78 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 226.
- 79 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 226.
- 80 NBA, IC 23/6/3 Loans Ledger, folio 351 (to P C Didrikson). IC 23/7/3 Loans Paid Out, folio D9.
- 81 NBA, IC 23/7/1 Loans Ledger, folio H26 (to S A Hilton).
- 82 RAA 231, appr 13 June 1910.
- 83 CT V 1678 F 235 transf A28 558. Next CT V 2372 F 57.
- 84 CT V 2372 F 57 transf A511919 (to A Moston jun).
- 85 CT V 2372 F 57 transf B365140 (to F Hart).
- 86 CT V 2372 F 57 transf C696131 (to H A Brown). Transf C863046 (to Leichhardt Foundry). Next C/F 49/2/2829.
- 87 Sands 1894-1919. Sands 1894-99 has George Young at No 34.
- 88 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
- 89 RAA 395, appr 16 Dec 1910.
- 90 NBA, IC 23/7/2 Loans Paid Out Ledger, folio Y.
- 91 NBA, IC 23/8/2 Loans Transfer Ledger folio Y4.
- 92 CT V 1678 F 235 transf A423

413. Next CT V 2894 F 65.
 93 RAA 2420, added to Valuation Book 16 Nov 1918.
 94 PI 94974 (d. of J F Young). CT V 2894 F 65 transm C545814 (to A M Young).
 95 CT V 1678 F 235 transf C578516 (to Leichhardt Foundry). Next CT V 4995 F 111 (lots 50, 51-54, to Leichhardt Foundry).
 96 Sands 1893-1901.
 97 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 252807 (lots 53-54). Next CT V 1196 F 34.
 98 CT V 1196 F 34 transf 333514 (to C W Pratt).
 99 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 333 515 (lot 51). Next CT V 1387 F 3. CT V 1068 F 157 transf 333513 (lot 52, from National). Next CT V 1387 F 3.
 100 NBA, IC Loans Ledger 23/6/2, folio 231. CT V 1387 F 3 mtge 333516 (to IC).
 101 NBA, IC Loans Ledger 23/6/2, folio 231.
 102 CT V 1387 F 3 transf A535444 (lots 51-54, to A G Smith & B T Hassell).
 103 CT V 1387 F 3 transf A673750 (lots 51-54, to Moreland Metal).
 104 CT V 1387 F 3 transf B928002 lots 51-54, (to G W Johnson & L Emmerson). Next CTs V 4385 F 161-162.
 105 CTs V 4385 F 161 transf C271064 (half-share lots 51-54, to Leichhardt Foundry).
 106 CT V 4385 F 162 transf C276 941 (half-share lots 51-54, to J S M Mills). Transf C729 193 (half-share lots 51-54, to Leichhardt Foundry). Next CT V 4995 F 111. Next Auto-Consol 4995-111.
- Section 2.4**
- 1 PA 7920, DP 2829.
 2 PA 7920, DP 2829.
 3 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 331 959. Next CT V 1381 F 109.
 4 CT V 1527 F 96 transf 381921 (lots 58.2-63.1, to F M McLeod). Next CTs V 1529 F 69, V 1527 F 96.
 5 CT V 1529 F 69 transf A69 991 (lots 55-58.1, to J & W Howie & D P Park). Next CTs V 2430 F 100-102.
 6 RAA 2235, appr 3 Oct 1917. CTs V 2430 F 100-102 transf A662575 (DP 300372 lot A, to E I Eastment). Next CT V 3129 F 31.
 8 CT V 3129 F 31 transf A723 743 (DP 300372 lot A, to S H Squire). See Introduction, Note 4.
 9 CT V 3129 F 31 transf A758330 (DP 300372 lot A, to E J McIntyre). Sands for 1923-29 has Mrs Ada McIntyre and for 1930-33 Mrs Elizabeth McIntyre.
 10 PI 4/243333 (d. of E J McIntyre). CT V 3129 F 31 transm C859507 (DP 300372 lot A, to W A & H M McIntyre).
 11 CT V 3129 F 31 transf C872804 (DP 300372 lot A, to L C E Halifax). Next CT V 12507 F 166.
 12 CTs V 2430 F 100-102 transf A662573 (DP 300372 lot B, to A E Morris). Next CT V 3127 F 235.
 13 PI 4/168855 (d. of A E Morris). CT V 3127 F 235 transm C20739 (DP 300372 lot B, to E Morris).
 14 PI 650552 (d. of E Morris). CT V 3127 F 235 Sec 94 Appn L151901 (DP 300372 lot B, to J S Drayton).
 15 CT V 3127 F 235 transf M426776 (DP 300372 lot B, to E & D Marrama). Next C/F B/300372.
 16 CTs V 2430 F 100-102 transf A662571 (DP 300372 lot C, to W Romanis). Next CT V 3129 F 5.
 17 CT V 3129 F 5 transf B599 913 (DP 300372 half-share lot C, to E M Romanis).
 18 RAA 3738, appr 5 Aug 1925.
 19 PI 690166 (d. of W Romanis). CT V 3129 F 5 Sec 93 Appn L955289 (DP 300372 lot C, to J M Romanis & J N Cammell).
 20 CT V 3129 F 5 transf M45095 (DP 300372 lot C, to G L & A B Cocks). Next C/F C/300372.
 21 CT V 1381 F 109 transf 381921 (lots 58.2-63.1, to F M McLeod). Next CT V 1527 F 96.
 22 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 382 143 (lots 63.2-64, to F M McLeod). Next CT V 1527 F 149.
 23 RAA 1778, added to Valuation Book 21 July 1915.
 24 CT V 1527 F 96 transf B152 592 (lots 58.2-63.1, to H R & J McLeod). CT V 1527 F 149 transf B152592 (lots 63.2-64, to H R & J McLeod). Next CTs V 3667 F 185-186.
 25 PI 4/272532 (d. of J McLeod). CT V 3667 F 186 transm D250659 (to F E McLeod & M E Friend). Next CT V 5428 F 143.
 26 CTs V 3667 F 185-186 transf D276612 (to D Paxton). Next CT V 5428 F 143.
 27 PI 418510 (d. of D Paxton). CT V 5428 F 143 Sec 94 Appn G326418 (to J E & D A G Paxton).
 28 CT V 5428 F 143 transf L564 970 (to Price Tiles). Current. Sands for 1895-1910.
 29 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 302 300. Next CT V 1307 F 243.
 31 CT V 1307 F 243 transf 691583 (to E M Swinfield).
 32 PI 153702 (d. of E M Swinfield). CT V 1307 F 243 transm B740498 (to F Swinfield). Transf B781701 (to T C & L M Fitzgerald).
 33 CT V 1307 F 243 transf D792 425 (to R E & E Smith). Next CT V 8085 F 238.
 34 Sands for 1893-1906.
 35 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 213 ("Wainfleet").
 36 NBA, IC 23/37/1 General Agreements, p 51.
 37 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 213.
 38 NBA, IC 23/6/2 Loans Ledger, folio 213.
 39 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 367 256. Next CT V 1483 F 106.
 40 CT V 1483 F 106 transf 462320 (to M Ferry).
 41 PI 130201 (d. of M Ferry). CT V 1483 F 106 transm B237988 (to Public Trustee). Transf B282507 (to W Romanis & J Byars). Next CTs V 3800 F 47-48.
 42 CTs V 3800 F 47-48 mtge 997431 (to Bank of NSW).
 43 On WB Mid-1930s series DS the house is shown as "Wyanga". CTs V 3800 F 47-48 Sec 14 Appn C260960 (to A E Campbell). Transf C261898 (to L Bailey). Next CT V 4643 F 194.
 44 CT V 4643 F 194 transf C314 694 (to T F Falvey). Transf C904398 (to J Lingard). Next CT V 12450 F 156.
 45 Sands for 1906-1912.
 46 CT V 1678 F 235 transf 439 038. Next CT V 1717 F 87.

Continued on Page 110

Precinct 7

From Cooper Street to Waterview Street

Waterview Estate 1835–1970: Part 2

Sections 3–6

Peter Reynolds

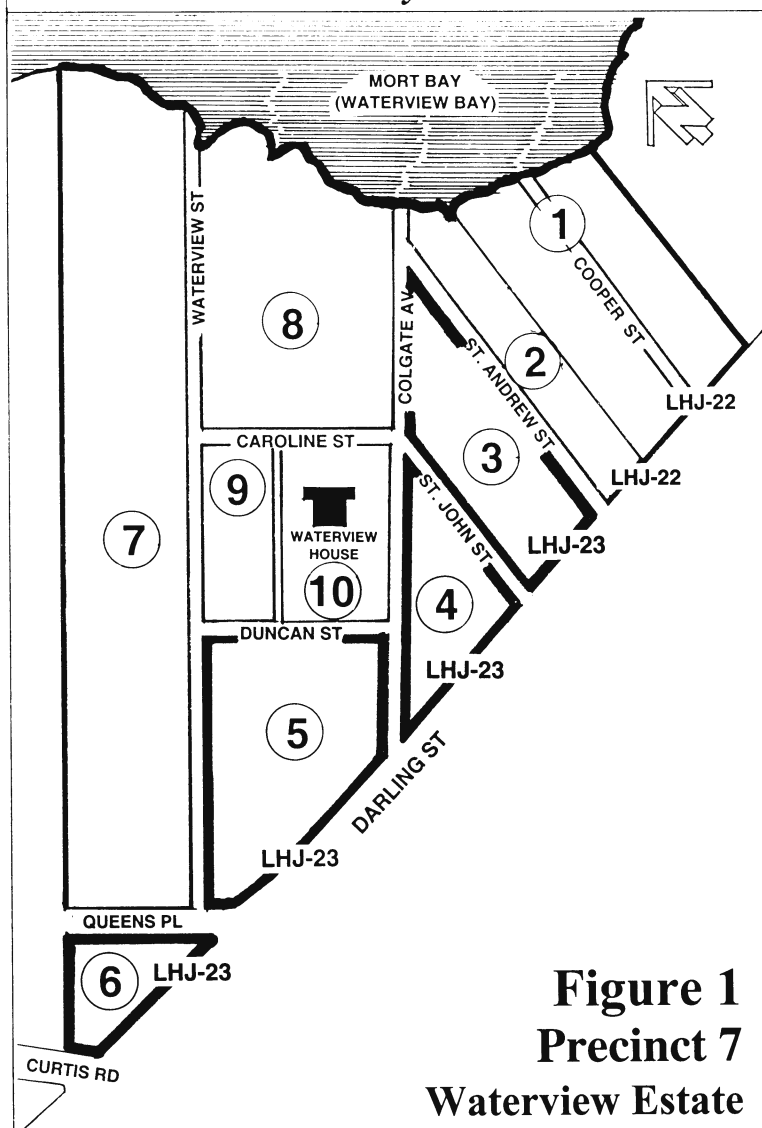


Figure 1
Precinct 7
Waterview Estate
Key Plan Sections 3–6

Introduction

LHJ Nos 11–15 and 17–21 established the land and building development of Precincts 1–6 of Old Balmain*. In LHJ No 22 the origins of the Waterview Estate, the most significant subdivision in Old Balmain, were examined. In this series of articles, Waterview is Precinct 7.

The study began in LHJ No 22 with Frederick Parbury, the holder of a power of attorney (1833) from John Borthwick Gilchrist, the title holder of the Balmain Estate. Parbury's construction of Waterview House and its subsequent purchase by the Comptroller of Customs, George Cooper, were to have a profound effect on 1840s development in Balmain.

Cooper's subdivisions created the street pattern. After his bankruptcy, M H Marsh's sales of lots controlled the timing and pattern of ownership.

Waterview House remained the centrepiece. Publican John Beattie opened the Masonic Arms there but closed it after fifteen months trading.

Balmain land speculator John Fraser Gray became the next owner and then Mrs Mary Wilson. She let the house to solicitor Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse for many years.

In LHJ No 22 Sections 1 and 2 were studied. This area takes in both sides of Cooper Street and the east side of St Andrew Street, and that portion of Darling Street connecting them.

The following pages continue the study of all buildings in Precinct 7 – St Andrew Street (west side), St John Street, Colgate Avenue (southeast side), Waterview Street (southeast side), and Darling Street (north side) from St Andrew Street to Curtis Road.

* For Old Balmain boundaries and plan of precincts, see LHJ No 22, Figure 1, p 58.

Table 1
Waterview Estate
Section 3 1886–1896
 See Figure 2

Key No.	Building	Door No.	Built
Darling Street Northern Side			
1	Detached Shop/House	155	1853-57
2	Detached Shop/House	157	c.1860
3	Detached House*	161	1844
4	Detached House	159	c.1862
St Andrew Street Western Side			
5	Detached House	2	1876
6	Terrace-Type House	4	1889
7	Detached House	6	1844
8	Detached House	8	1844
9	Detached House	10	1844
10	Detached House	12A	1844
11	Detached House	12	1853-78
12	Detached House	14	1844
13	Detached House	16	c.1853
Colgate Avenue South-Eastern Side			
14	Terraced House*	15	1899
15	Terraced House*	17	1899
16	Terraced House*	19	1899
17	Terraced House*	21	1899
18	Terraced House*	23	1899
Darling Street Northern Side			
19	Detached House*	163	1846-62
20	Attached House	165	1843
21	Attached House	167	1843
St John Street Eastern Side			
22	Detached House	1A	c.1950
23	Slab Hut* Detached House	1	1844† c.1850‡
24	Attached House	3	1849-53
25	Attached House	5	1849-53
26	Detached House*	7	1848-53

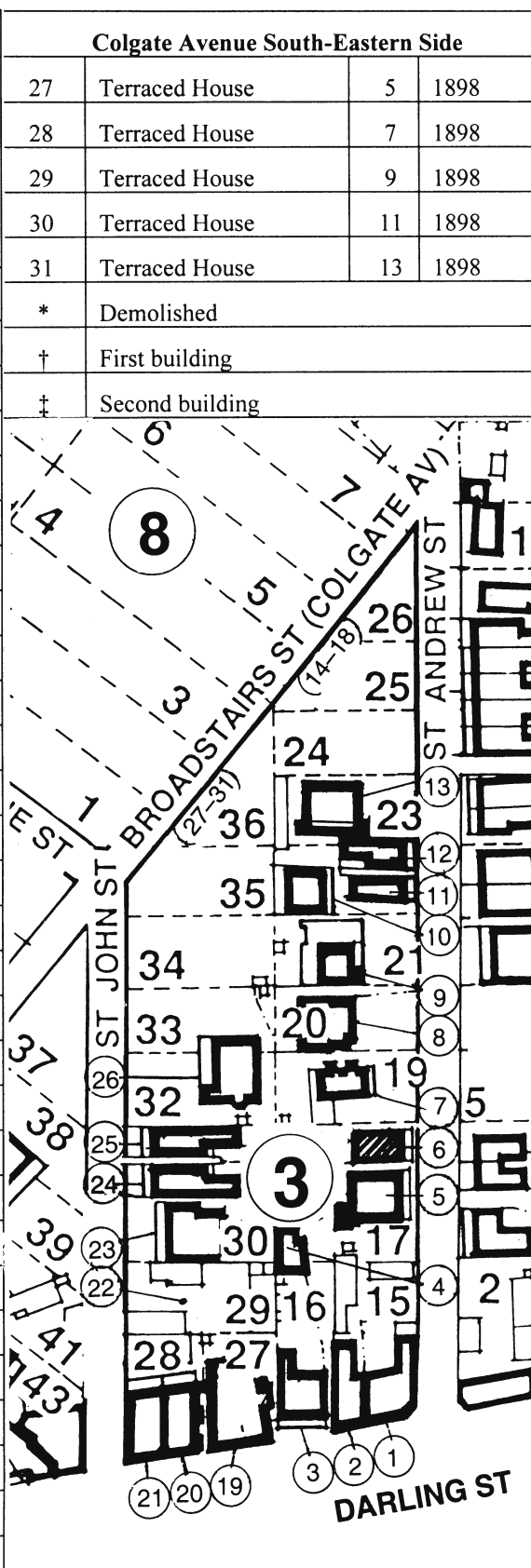


Figure 2
Waterview Estate
Section 3 in 1886–1896

Section 3

Waterview Estate Lots 15–36

Darling Street

North Side (Nos 156–167)

St Andrew Street

West Side

St John Street

East Side

Colgate Avenue

Southeast Side (Nos 5–23)

The Second Plan of Waterview 1841

Lots 15–36 were laid out by surveyor A W Meikle in 1841 at the direction of George Cooper's mortgagee, Matthew Henry Marsh.¹ Lots 15–16 and 27–28, facing Darling Street, had 36-foot frontages, and lots 17–24 and 29–34 had 33-foot frontages except lots 25–26 and 35–36 which were of irregular shape.²

St Andrew Street, St John Street and Broadstairs Street were created at this time. Colgate Avenue, the renamed Broadstairs Street, will be used throughout this article.³

Lots 15–17

3.01 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING 155 Darling Street (1)

Sydney freeholder John Stewart bought lots 15–17 in April 1842 for £62.9.0.⁴ He subdivided the land into lots A–C and sold the 42-foot frontage lot A, at the corner of Darling and St Andrew Streets to Balmain boatbuilder William Howard in July 1842.⁵ In August 1853 Howard sold lot A to Balmain landholder John Lysaght who built a stone shop (No 155) between 1853 and 1857 when he took out a mortgage for £500.⁶ (For lot B see 3.05).

Lysaght could not repay his loan and the mortgagee sold lot A to Balmain butcher Robert Henry Paisley in September 1860.⁷ Paisley is listed there as a butcher in 1860–66, grocer 1867–72, greengrocer 1874–1875, butcher 1876, and newsagent 1878.

After mortgaging the property several times, Paisley died on 28 September 1879, leaving all

real estate to his widow Lydia.⁸ Mrs Paisley let No 155 to newsagent James Matthews in 1879, grocer Frank Day in 1881, and in 1882 opened a store there herself. Not listed in 1883–85, the building housed Mrs Paisley in 1885–1901. She let it to Thomas Joseph in 1902, nl 1903, D Rowland 1904, confectioner Mrs Ford 1905, newsagent and confectioner Jabez Horton 1906–08, and fishmonger D W Austin 1909.

After Lydia Paisley died on 3 September 1909, No 155 passed to her sons, Balmain civil servant David Harold and Murrurundi butcher Hubert Pell, upon trust for Darlington spinster Susan Bell McGahey.⁹ Miss McGahey let No 155 to fancy goods shopkeeper John Gourlie 1910–13.

In June 1913 Miss McGahey sold No 155 to Leichhardt freeholder James Joseph Farrelly.¹⁰ Not listed 1914–15, the house was let by Farrelly to Mrs Annie Wright in 1916–17, nl 1918, James G Worboys 1919–22, fruiterer T Lawrence 1923, mixed business proprietor Charles Lawrence 1924–25, nl 1926, E Lawrence 1927–29, and Mrs Murphy 1930–32.

After Farrelly's death on 6 October 1930 his estate sold No 155 in March 1939 to Balmain dealer Michael Doyle.¹¹ After Doyle's death his executor conveyed No 155 on a separate lot to the occupant, Balmain clerk James Robinson in April 1948.¹²

No 155 was probably first built as a one-storey building with an upper storey added later.

3.02 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING 157 Darling Street (2)

Robert Paisley built the elegant two-storey stone building in c1860.¹³ Occupants of No 157 are not identifiable for 1858–66 but he let it to baker and pastrycook William Edward Dance in 1867–80, then to bakers J M Kelly 1881, Robert N Miller 1882–84, Edward Duckett 1885, Edward Harvey 1886–87, and Alfred J Harvey 1888–89.

Not listed in 1890–91, No 157 was let to confectioner Alex Koesters 1891–92, bootmaker James Matthews 1893, nl 1894, fruiterer Joseph Hanson 1895–97, nl 1898, Andrew Thomas 1899, nl 1900–01, confectioner John Gourlie 1902–04, confectioner George S Pamlin 1905–06, nl 1907–09, grocer Tremments Smith 1910–11, grocer Mrs T Smith 1912–13, confectioner Mrs H McQuade 1914–19, Mrs D McGee 1920, Annie and George Melrose 1921, Mrs Anne Junk (Jung?) and P Gerhardt 1922, fruiterer Mrs Emillie Ashton 1923–24, and grocers J H Wallis 1925, L Nutt 1926, J McGuigan 1927–28, Mrs M Murphy 1929, and Michael Doyle 1930–32.

No 157 had the same chain of ownership as No 155 until April 1948 when it passed to the occupant, Annie Doyle.¹⁴

3.03 DETACHED HOUSE 161 Darling Street (3)

In July 1842 John Stewart sold the 30-foot frontage lot C of lots 15–17 to carpenter Henry Stewart who built a “stone cottage [No 161] and garden” in 1844.¹⁵ By October 1862, when he mortgaged lot C for £150, he had built a second stone cottage (No 159) at the rear of No 161.¹⁶

Henry Stewart lived there until December 1864 when, with the consent of the mortgagee, he sold No 159 to Balmain boatbuilder William Howard.¹⁷ Howard let No 159 to dressmaker Miss Julia Butler in 1869, dressmakers Misses Butler and Mrs Julia Butler 1870, coal merchant William Fenton 1872, and dressmaker Mrs Gert-rude Curry from 1874.

After Howard’s death on 13 July 1877, No 159 passed to his son Isaac who in September 1877 settled the house on his wife Mary Ann Maria for her lifetime so long as she were to remain unmarried.¹⁸ In 1879 the Howards continued to let No 161 to Mrs Curry until 1879.¹⁹

Isaac Howard took out a mortgage on the property in March 1882 and when he could not repay, Nos 159–161 were sold to Balmain landholder Richard Gross in March 1882.²⁰ Gross continued to let the house to Morgan until 1883, then let it to —Callaghan 1884.

In August 1884 Gross sold to Sydney gentleman James Milne junior who sold the next day to Cabramatta landowner Philip Ettinger.²¹ He sold to Balmain freeholder Archibald William Blair in February 1886.²² Blair let the house to saddler Francis Agnew 1886–87, shipwright Michael O’Callaghan 1888–93, nl 1894, Thomas Edmonds 1895, Victor Stuart 1896, dyers Hartley & Co 1897–1901, nl 1902, Christian Nelson 1903, John McVeigh 1904, and nl 1905–08.

In August 1908 Blair took out a large loan and when he defaulted his mortgagee let No 161 to James Jenkins in 1909, Colin Shearer 1910–11, Peter Mastersteck 1912–14, Mrs Lydia Bourne 1915–16, and Albert Bronson from 1917.²³

Blair’s mortgagee sold No 161 in May 1918 to John Michael Taylor of McMahon’s Point and he continued Bronson’s tenancy until the end of 1918.²⁴ Taylor then let the house to Mrs Utick 1919, nl 1920–21, George Wran 1922–23, Patrick Coyne 1924–28, and James Robinson 1929–32.

After Taylor’s death on 18 April 1933, the property passed to his widow Mary Helena and his Sydney sons, doctor Robert Joseph and company secretary John Gerard.²⁵ Mary Helena died on 4 January 1925 and the sons sold to Artarmon widow Genevieve Mary Murphy in July 1939.²⁶

In May 1953 Mrs Murphy sold No 161 on a separate lot to the tenant, Balmain presshand James Alfred Peter Robinson.²⁷ No 161 has been demolished.

3.04 DETACHED HOUSE 159 Darling Street (4)

By October 1862 when Henry Stewart mortgaged lot C for £150, he had built a two-storey stone cottage (No 159) at the rear of No 161.²⁸ Occupants of No 161 are not identifiable for 1863–75 but the house was let to Alfred Morgan in 1876–83, nl 1884–88, Robert Murray 1890–92, Richard Morton 1893, and nl 1894–1903.²⁹ Mrs E Robinson began her tenancy in 1904 and she was still there in 1932.

No 159 had the same changes in ownership as No 161 until May 1953 when Mrs Murphy sold the house on a separate lot to the occupant, Miss Florence Elvira Robinson.³⁰

Lot 18

3.05 DETACHED HOUSE 2 St Andrew Street (5)

Sydney compositor Edwin Wildman bought lot 18 in February 1842 for £14.17.0.³¹ He contracted to sell to Sydney labourer James Smith but before the conveyance could be issued, Smith arranged to sell to Balmain master mariner Ralph Louder (Lowther) Chape in April 1849.³² Chape sold to Balmain master mariner George Stuart in January 1853.³³

Stuart went to the “Feejee Islands” and sold to Sydney landholder Francis Downes in December 1854.³⁴ After Downes’ death on 11 September 1862, his family sold No 2 to Balmain butcher Robert Paisley and his wife Lydia (also known as Emily) in October 1867.³⁵

As well as lot 18, the Paisleys owned lot A of lots 15–17 (see 3.01–3.02) and seem to have taken possession of lot B, the residue of lot 17 fronting St Andrew Street by 14 feet 4 inches.³⁶ Their combined frontages to St Andrew Street in 1862 amounted to 108 feet. Of this amount, 47 feet 6 inches were to contain Nos 2–4.

The Paisleys built a weatherboard verandahed house (No 2) in 1876.³⁷ Paisley died on 28 September 1879, leaving his real estate to his widow Lydia who cut the 47-foot 6-inch frontage into two unequal parts containing No 2 and No 4, each on a separate lot.³⁸

Occupants of No 2 are not identifiable for 1876–84 but Mrs Paisley let the house to labourer Thomas Henry Kelly from 1885. In April 1887 she sold No 2 on a 28-foot 9-inch frontage to Kelly who lived there until 1891.³⁹ He let the house to J McInnes during part of 1891, then to storeman George Retford 1892–97, Thomas Brown 1898, George Cheers 1899, Charles Boyd 1900–01 and painter Alfred Hazel 1902.



The house was sold in September 1903 when Kelly sold No 2 to Leichhardt newsagent David Kane Duncan who lived there in 1904–23.⁴⁰ Duncan let to Alexander Leishman in 1924–32.

After Duncan's death on 3 December 1936, No 2 passed to Belmore storekeeper James Brian McCahon and Summer Hill sailmaker Robert Caldwell who sold in January 1938 to Sydney carpenter Martin Johanson.⁴¹ Johanson was born in Sweden in 1872, the son of engineer Monson Johanson and his wife Betty (née Peterson).⁴² He arrived in New South Wales in about 1899 and married waitress Isabel Annie Nicholls at the Independent Presbyterian Church, Phillip Street, Sydney, on 23 June 1900; there were no children.⁴³ Isabel was born at Sandy Bay, Hobart in 1878, the daughter of grocer John Henry Nicholls and his wife Annie (née Cain).⁴⁴

Johanson died aged 66 at No 2 on 29 August 1938 and his widow married 67-year old Epping journalist Henry William O'Sullivan at St Augustine's R C Church, Balmain, on 14 February 1939; again there were no children.⁴⁵ Mrs O'Sullivan sold to Marrickville storeman George Antoniou and his wife Jenny in October 1959.⁴⁶

3.06 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE 4 St Andrew Street (6)

In July 1886 Lydia Paisley sold a 15-foot 9-inch frontage to Balmain carpenter James Killip who built the brick two-storey house in 1889.⁴⁷ Mrs

3.01: 155 Darling Street, 1853–57

3.02: 157 Darling Street, c.1860

With No 153 at extreme right, the stone shop/dwellings form an interesting group of small-scale mixed-use buildings. For No 153, see LHJ No 22, 2.03.

(B Crosson)

Paisley allowed a 3-foot passage between Nos 2 and 4. Killip lived at No 4 until 1899 and then let the house to Andrew Pearson in 1900–01.⁴⁸

In March 1902 Killip sold No 4 to Balmain spinster Minnie Elizabeth Every.⁴⁹ Miss Every sold in May 1905 to Balmain seaman Christian Nelson who had lived at No 4 since 1902 and whom she later married.⁵⁰ The Nelsons lived there until at least 1932.⁵¹

In June 1927 the Nelsons sold No 4 to Balmain motor driver Philip Peter Kensell on condition that he pay an annuity of £2 per week.⁵² After the death of her husband on 23 August 1929, the annuity passed to Mrs Nelson but when Kensell defaulted in payment, he was forced to convey No 4 to her.⁵³

In those simple burglary-free days, William and Lizzie Watson, living at 3 St John Street in 1965, were able to visit their neighbours in No 4 by moving a sheet of corrugated iron in the dividing fence.⁵⁴

After Minnie Nelson's death there on 11 May 1956, No 4 passed to widow Annie Johanson O'Sullivan of 2 St Andrew Street and she sold No 4 to the tenant, Balmain labourer Michael Savidis in November 1956.⁵⁵

Lots 19–21

3.07 DETACHED HOUSE 6 St Andrew Street (7)

Balmain fencer William Britt bought lot 19 in July 1843 for £13.4.0.⁵⁶ In April 1842 lot 20 was bought £14.17.0 by Sydney labourer Edward Clark who in June 1844 sold to Britt who was then described as a Sydney baker.⁵⁷ In 1844 Britt built a “slab hut, stone cottage [No 8] and garden” on lot 20.⁵⁸ Between 1844 and 1849 Britt probably built a brick house (No 6) on lot 19.⁵⁹ Britt sold lots 19–20 in September 1849 to Sydney gentleman George Rowley who sold to Sydney mariner John Morecroft in August 1852.⁶⁰

Balmain dealer George Bird bought lots 21–23 in April 1842 for £44.11.0 and in March 1843 resold lot 21 to Balmain stonemason Solomon Wakfer.⁶¹ In 1844 Wakfer had a “stone cottage [No 10] and garden” on lot 21 which he sold to John Morecroft in July 1866.⁶²

Morecroft’s purchases gave him a 99-foot frontage to St Andrew Street containing Nos 6–10. He lived in No 6 until his death on 22 March 1885.⁶³ In September 1886 Brisbane driver John Telford Morecroft sold his interest in Nos 6–10 to his mother Eliza Jane (née Kennedy).⁶⁴

Mrs Morecroft continued to live at No 6 until she died on 4 August 1915.⁶⁵ After her death, Nos 6–10 passed to her executor, Croydon (and former Balmain) estate agent William John Laws.⁶⁶ He let No 6 to Alexander Watson in 1916–17, William J Fraser 1918–22, and printers Bevan Bros 1923.

Laws subdivided Nos 6–10 and sold No 6 on a separate lot in December 1923 to Violet Mary Delohery, wife of Balmain printer John Henry Delohery.⁶⁷ They lived there until at least 1932.

In September 1935 Mrs Delohery sold to Drummoyne smallgoodsman Charles Montague Docksey who sold to Mosman spinster Evelyn Isabella Toose in January 1950.⁶⁸ After Miss Toose’s death, No 6 passed in September 1958 to Mrs Irene Florence Gray of Mosman who sold to Miss Margaret Beryl Harrison of Wollstonecraft in January 1960.⁶⁹ In January 1960 No 6 was bought by Mrs Vera Namoi Smith of Balmain.⁷⁰ No 6 has been rebuilt.

3.08 DETACHED HOUSE 8 St Andrew Street (8)

William Britt built the stone house on lot 20 in 1844.⁷¹ In September 1849 he sold to Sydney gentleman George Rowley who sold to Sydney mariner John Morecroft in August 1852.⁷²

Occupants of No 8 are not identifiable for 1858–71 but the house was let to Alfred Lester Jackson in 1872–74, nl 1875, tailoress Mrs Jessie Barber 1876–79, Mrs Eliza Edwards 1881–82,

boilermaker James Marshall 1883–85, mariner James Hawkins 1886, boilermaker Thomas Brady 1887, nl 1888, J McInnes 1889–90, nl 1891, baker Alfred J Cunliffe 1892, engine driver Edward Green 1893–95, Frank Douran 1896–1908, Walter Turner 1909–10, Thomas Day 1911, Edward Deane 1912–14, William Morrison 1915, George Laver 1916–22, and Cecil Saunders 1923.

No 8 had the same changes of ownership as No 6 until May 1924 when W J Laws sold it on a separate lot to Balmain labourer George Robert Fogg and his wife Florence Madeleine.⁷³ The Foggos lived there until 1928 but lost the house through debt.⁷⁴ Balmain boilermaker John Robert Ryan bought the house in February 1930.⁷⁵ Not listed in 1929, it was let to H Lloyd in 1930–32.

In July 1941 Ryan sold to Balmain widow Edith Maud Mary Swift who transferred to Balmain rigger Herbert Swift in April 1951.⁷⁶ Swift sold in July 1855 to Mrs Louise Irene Davy of Balmain and she sold to Balmain ironworker Philip Sydney Pratt and his wife Johanna Margaret in June 1957.⁷⁷ An upper storey has been added.

3.09 DETACHED HOUSE 10 St Andrew Street (9)

In 1844 Solomon Wakfer built the stone cottage on lot 21 and lived there until 1860 but in July 1866, when living at Church Street, sold to John Morecroft.⁷⁸ Occupants of No 10 are not identifiable for 1861–78 but the house was let to Frederick Palmer in 1879, James Appleton 1881, engineer John B Davis 1882, shipwright Walter Brooks 1883–84, mariner David Malpas 1885, Henry Carroll 1886, D Johnson 1887, Gustave Johnstone 1888, nl 1889, mariner A Johnson 1890–91, Mrs J Middleton 1892–98, Henry T Boyd 1899–1906, James McGill Tanner 1907–08, nl 1909, James Stevens 1910–24, Joseph Donaghy 1925–26, Hugo Boitano 1927, Mrs Ellen Dell 1928, James Price 1929–30, and nl 1932.

No 10 had the same chain of ownership as No 6 until November 1924 when W J Laws sold it on a separate lot to Pymont master butcher Richard Morris Williams.⁷⁹ After Williams’ death the houses passed in June 1949 to Hurlstone Park master butcher Richard Williams and Erskineville horse dealer William John Bryan.⁸⁰

Also in 1949 Sydney hotelkeeper John Patrick Williams replaced W J Bryan as joint owner and with Richard Williams sold in January 1951 to Leichhardt retailer Raymond Victor Odgers.⁸¹ Odgers sold immediately to Annandale retired Imperial services officer Ulrick Gladwin Williamson and Redfern spinster Gertude Sarah Halliday.⁸² In July 1951 they sold to railway employee Pietro Romeo and widow Teresa De Nichilo, both of Terry Hills.⁸³ Romeo’s wife, Maria Francesca, replaced Mrs De Nichilo as joint owner in May 1958.⁸⁴ A front wing has been added to No 10.

Lots 22–23

3.10 DETACHED HOUSE

12A St Andrew Street (10)

George Bird, a Sussex Lane dealer, bought lots 21–23 in April 1842 for £44.11.0.⁸⁵ In 1844 he had a “stone cottage [No 14] unfinished, weatherboard cottage [No 12A at rear], stable and yard” on the land.⁸⁶ Bird put the two houses up for sale through auctioneer Thomas Stubbs on 6 December 1844 when Sydney weaver George Stephenson was the highest bidder at £66.⁸⁷

In June 1845 Stephenson sold lots 22–23 and Nos 12A and 14 at a loss to Waterview Bay spinster Catherine Morgan who subdivided lots 22–23 into lots A–B, with Nos 12A–12 on lot A.⁸⁸

In January 1853 Sydney master mariner William Magee bought lot A with (Nos 12A–14) and lived at No 12A until 1878 when he let the house to shipwright John Manning.⁸⁹

After Magee’s death at Balmain on 3 February 1882, Nos 12A, 12 and 14 passed to Miss Jane Magee Supple (Suppel) who continued to let No 12 to Manning until the end of 1882.⁹⁰ She then let the house to John Mooney in 1883–84, quarryman Thomas Coghlan 1885, and Constantine O’Cass 1886–87.

On the same alignment as No 14, Magee probably built a one-storey weatherboard cottage (No 12) allowing a 3-foot 3-inch passage between it and No 14.⁹¹

On 7 September 1886 Janet Magee Supple married John Campion McCormack of Pyrmont before the age of 21 on 25 January 1887.⁹² Mrs McCormack let No 12A to marine artist Michael Ilvene in 1888, Michael Gleeson 1889, dealer John Pierce 1890–91, Mrs Godden 1892, carpenter Charles Hagerty 1893–94, John Henderson 1895, Peter McCarthy 1896, S J McSparron 1897, Charles Poole 1898, William Buchli 1899–1900, Henry McNamara, 1901, Mrs Foster 1902, William Lennie 1903–04, nl 1905, Herbert Boyd 1906, Walter Turner 1907–08, Victor T Leon 1909, and William Goodfellow 1910–14.

Before his death at North Sydney on 7 November 1914, J C McCormack appointed Alexander Bowen and William Robert Griffiths, both of Balmain, as trustees of his estate.⁹³ In March 1915, by order of the Equity Court, Nos 12A, 12 and 14 were conveyed to Mrs McCormack who let No 12A to Frederick Spencer in 1915–17.⁹⁴

In July 1917 Mrs McCormack of Manly, sold Nos 12A, 12 and 14 to Sydney builder James Abraham Forbes.⁹⁵ He let No 12A to Sidney Green in 1918, and Mrs Annie Jenkins from 1919.

In July 1926 J A Forbes sold Nos 12A, 12 and 14 to Hilda Martha Tomkinson, wife of Leichhardt sawyer Frank Tomkinson and she continued to let No 12A to Mrs Jenkins.⁹⁶ Mrs Tomkinson



3.12: 14 St Andrew Street, 1844

The stone house, shown here in c.1981 was built by George Bird, dealer, Sussex Lane. (D McRae)

sold Nos 12A, 12 and 14 in October 1927 to Balmain sailmaker Harry West who continued Mrs Jenkins’ tenancy of No 12A to at least 1932.⁹⁷ No 12A was demolished between 1932 and 1957.

In January 1944 West sold Nos 12 and 14 to Balmain spinster Adeline Irene Moore who married Christopher William Binns on 22 November 1947.⁹⁸ C W Binns died on 16 April 1950 and Mrs Binns subdivided lot A into two strips with the southernmost strip containing No 12 and the northernmost, No 14.⁹⁹

3.11 DETACHED HOUSE

12 St Andrew Street (11)

On the same alignment as No 14, between 1853 and 1878, Magee probably built a one-storey weatherboard cottage (No 12) allowing a 3-foot 3-inch passage between it and No 14.¹⁰⁰ Occupants for No 12 are not identifiable in 1858–78 but it was let to ironworker Peter Erskine in 1879, John Paton 1881, —Marion 1882, nl 1883–84, —Hayes 1885, and Louis Silva 1886. No further occupants could be identified up to 1932.

No 12 had the same chain of owners as No 12A until November 1955 when Mrs Binns sold the house to Darlington leatherworker Jacob Alexander Merkelbach.¹⁰¹ Between 1957 and 1967, No 12 received an upper storey which

extended over the passage to meet the southern wall of No 14.¹⁰² Merkelbach sold No 12 in April 1954 to the tenants, car salesman Arnold George Simmonds and his wife Joan Frances.¹⁰³

3.12 DETACHED HOUSE 14 St Andrew Street (12)

Built by George Bird in 1844, occupants of the stone two-storey No 14 are not identifiable for 1858–78.¹⁰⁴ The house was let to Thomas Hughes in 1879, bricklayer John C Wilkinson 1881, Mrs Isabel Saunders 1882, nl 1883–84, carpenter Samuel Brough 1885–90, engineer John Black 1891, Mrs Barry 1892, nl 1893–94, Thomas Laurence 1895, Mrs Louisa Andrew 1896, Thomas Laurence 1897, nl 1898, John Buchli 1899, John Brady 1900–04, nl 1905, John George Gustard 1906–07, Henry S Boys 1908, nl 1909, Edward Williams 1910, George Day 1911–12, nl 1913, George Holliday 1914–16, nl 1917–18, John Smith 1919–20, James Smith 1921, John Davidson 1922–25, William Stain 1926, William Allen 1927–28, George Foggo 1929, and William Booth 1930–32.

No 14 had the same changes of ownership as No 12A until October 1967 when Mrs Binns sold the house to Mrs June Fay James of Balmain who sold in February 1972 to the tenant, company manager Donald Edward McKenzie and his wife Denise Mary.¹⁰⁵

3.13 DETACHED HOUSE 16 St Andrew Street (13)

In January 1853 Catherine Morgan sold lot B of lots 22–23 to Sydney mariner Jacob Stone who built a two-storey stone house (No 16) in about 1853.¹⁰⁶ The continuity of ownership of this property decreed that the next deed on the chain of title was not registered until 1954.

Stone lived there until his death on 29 May 1887 when No 16 passed to his wife Mary Anne.¹⁰⁷ Mrs Stone died there on 22 June 1904 and the house passed to her son Charles William.¹⁰⁸ C W Stone died there on 24 October 1903 and left No 16 to his widow Theresa Jane and daughter Mary Catherine.¹⁰⁹ Mary Catherine Stone married —Coffey and went to live at Oakland, California.¹¹⁰

Not listed in 1905, the house was let by Mrs Davidson to Eli Clark in 1905–08. On 15 May 1908 Mrs Theresa Stone married Balmain truck driver William Davidson and they lived at No 16 until his death.¹¹¹ No 16 was nl in 1917 and Mrs Davidson was there until at least 1932.

After her death at the house on 31 March 1954, No 16 passed to her son John Gilbert Davidson, who lived there, and her grandson Edward John Dowzard of Adelaide.¹¹² In April 1956 J G Davidson and Dowzard sold their shares in the property to Mrs Dorothy Isabell Nielsen of North

Sydney.¹¹³ Mrs Coffey sold her share to Mrs Nielsen in July 1956.¹¹⁴ Mrs Nielsen sold to Balmain wood machinist Henry Bacon Secombe in February 1959.¹¹⁵

Lots 24–26

3.14 TERRACED HOUSE 15 Colgate Avenue (14)

Balmain mariner (and later shipowner) William Henry Sawyer bought lots 24–26 in 1846 for £40.¹¹⁶ This purchase gave Sawyer a 120-foot frontage to Colgate Avenue and the land formed part of his many mortgages. After Sawyer died on 24 February 1887, his executors Robert and Alice Gertrude Sawyer, his only son and eldest daughter, continued to mortgage the property.¹¹⁷

After the default of the Sawyers, the mortgagees sold lots 24–26 in December 1897 to Ruth Gibson, wife of Arncliffe stonemason Alexander Gibson.¹¹⁸ In March 1898 Mrs Gibson sold to Alexandria builder Henry Hooper who built a terrace of five two-storey brick houses (Nos 15–23) in 1899.¹¹⁹ Hooper partly financed the development on a mortgage of lots 24–26 in April 1898 to the well-known Sydney architect Benjamin Backhouse, MLC, who may have been the designer of the terrace.¹²⁰ Hooper let No 15 to Mrs L Tozer from 1899.

In January 1900 Hooper sold Nos 15–23 to Ashfield spinster Mary Ballantine.¹²¹ She continued to let No 15 to Mrs Tozer until 1902. Miss Ballantine sold in February 1903 to Burwood gentleman James Ekin who let the house to T J Cassidy in 1903.¹²² Not listed in 1904, the next tenant was John B Gustard 1905, then Mrs M Livingstone 1906, Alexander Findley 1907, Ernest Carter 1908, Mrs Marie Callaghan 1909, Joseph Steain 1910, and George T White from 1911.

In June 1912 Ekin sold Nos 15–23 to Marrickville gentleman William James Howard.¹²³ He continued White's tenancy until 1913 and then No 15 to David Milson 1914–15, Alfred Lebrant 1916, Edward M Jackson 1917, Mrs Ada Jackson 1918, David J Welsh 1919, and Mrs Alice Drysdale from 1920.

Mrs Alice Allen of Sydney bought Nos 15–23 from Howard in December 1921.¹²⁴ She continued to let No 15 to Mrs Drysdale until 1922, then James Burns 1923. In August 1923 Miss Allen sold No 15 on a separate lot to Coogee gentleman Louis Alexander who let the house to Mrs Annie Richards 1924.¹²⁵ In September 1924 Alexander sold to retired Sydney hotelkeeper John Connolly.¹²⁶ He let the house to Frederick Gallagher in 1925.

Madge Mary Eva England, wife of Mosman commercial traveller Albert England, bought No

15 from Connolly in July 1925.¹²⁷ In December 1926 Mrs England sold to Glenbrook gentleman Thomas Richard Austin.¹²⁸ Austin sold in April 1929 to Sydney investor Walter Baxendale Giesen.¹²⁹ The house was nl in 1926–29.

In August 1929 Mary MacCormick, wife of Sydney gentleman David MacCormick, bought No 15 from Giesen.¹³⁰ Mrs MacCormick let the house to Steven Hogan in 1930, and Alfred Ball in 1932.

After Mrs MacCormick's death, No 15 was sold to Artarmon dock proprietor John George Bright in September 1949.¹³¹ In January 1948 Bright sold to Colgate-Palmolive Pty Ltd; the company demolished the house by 1951.¹³²

3.15 TERRACED HOUSE 17 Colgate Avenue (15)

Built by Henry Hooper in 1899, the two-storey brick house was let to Henry Burmale in that year, nl 1900, John Walters 1901, blacksmith Alexander McKay 1902–03, nl 1904, Thomas Egginton 1905–06, Edwin Clark 1907–15, Arthur J Olsen 1916, George Day 1917–21, Frank Macgregor 1922, John Mackinnon 1923, nl 1924, Arthur Patterson 1925, and George Day 1926.

No 17 had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 15 until November 1927 when T R Austin mortgaged it on a separate lot to Jean Murray Campbell Kirchner, wife of Sydney merchant Frederick Kirchner.¹³³ Not listed in 1927, the house was let by Mrs Kirchner to Mrs Patterson in 1928 and William Laurence in 1929 but was nl in 1930–32.

Austin defaulted and in June 1947 Mrs Kirchner sold No 17 to J G Bright who sold in the following month to Colgate Palmolive Pty Ltd who demolished the house before 1951.¹³⁴

3.16 TERRACED HOUSE 19 Colgate Avenue (16)

Built by Henry Hooper in 1899, the two-storey brick house was let in that year to Arthur Thorne, then to Charles G Ellis in 1900–02, nl 1903, Arthur Thorne 1904, Francis Booth 1905, Lancelot Booth 1906, Mrs C Light 1907, William Read 1908, Arthur J Inward 1909–10, Ernest Carter 1911, Richard E Unkles 1912–14, Edwin Hayward 1915–16, Mrs Margaret Allen 1917–19, Ernest Brown 1920–21, Frank Dickinson 1922, William Conton 1923–24, nl 1925, Laurie Chapman 1926, and Frederick Walker 1927–32.

No 19 had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 15 until May 1936 when Miss Allen sold to Mrs MacCormick.¹³⁵ The house was sold to Colgate Palmolive in the same way, and had the same fate, as No 15.

3.17 TERRACED HOUSE 21 Colgate Avenue (17)

Built by Henry Hooper in 1899, the two-storey brick house was nl in that year. The tenant in 1900–02 was Mrs M McConnell, then Peter Black 1903, Theodore Patterson 1904–06, Thomas Egginton 1907–14, William Pearce 1915–16, James Day 1917–18, Joseph Steain 1919, Thomas W Lawrence 1920–22, James Welsh 1923, nl 1924, Mrs Selina Vine 1925, Arthur Patterson 1926–27, and Richard Bendy 1928, but it was nl in 1929–32.

No 21 had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 15 until January 1927 when Miss Allen sold the house on a separate lot to Sydney solicitor Ernest William Warren.¹³⁶ In March 1928 Warren sold to Sydney solicitor George Alfred Raves.¹³⁷ Raves mortgaged the property a few days later to Sydney Methodist minister John Weare Burton and Sydney agent Percy Newman Glade who, when Raves could not meet the payments, sold to Colgate-Palmolive in May 1948.¹³⁸ No 21 was still standing in 1951.¹³⁹

3.18 TERRACED HOUSE 23 Colgate Avenue (18)

Built by Henry Hooper in 1899, the two-storey brick house was let in that year to Charles Minter, then nl 1900–02, Robert Seaman 1903–05, lighterman Robert Seaman junior 1906–07, Edward J Humphries 1908, Thomas Deane 1909–13, John Williams 1914–17, Robert T Tivvey 1918–21, Charles Anderson 1922, George Lieshman (sic) 1923, and John Oldfield 1924.

No 23 had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 15 until June 1927 when Miss Allen sold it on a separate lot to Newport widow Margaret Alice Yewen.¹⁴⁰ In October 1930 Mrs Yewen mortgaged the house to Edgecliff spinster Nora Hutton.¹⁴¹ When Mrs Yewen defaulted, Miss Hutton sold No 23 in December 1941 to Sydney estate agent George Frederick Brown who sold to Colgate-Palmolive in May 1948.¹⁴² No 21 was still standing in 1951.¹⁴³

Lots 27–29

3.19 DETACHED HOUSE 163 Darling Street (19)

Sydney shipwright William Stevens bought lots 27–29 in April 1842 for £74.2.0.¹⁴⁴ In December 1842 Stevens sold lot 27 to Pymont stonemason Charles Kirkwood who sold to Balmain shoemaker Michael Hyland.¹⁴⁵ Between 1846 and 1862 Hyland built a stone house (No 163).¹⁴⁶

Early occupants of No 163 are not identifiable but Michael Hyland, the licensee of the Balmain Hotel (site of 180 Darling Street), let it to chemist

and druggist William Parker in 1858–78. Parker was also District Registrar in 1862–66.¹⁴⁷

Hyland died at the Balmain Hotel on 13 June 1879 and his family let No 163 to tailors J B Hoare in 1881–85 and John Scurrah 1886, but the house was nl 1887–90.

The Hyland family could not repay a loan due and the mortgagee sold in April 1890 to Balmain baker William Edward Dance.¹⁴⁸ He let No 163 to laundryman Robert Hay in 1891, then nl 1892–96, greengrocer G Walsh 1897, nl 1898, laundryman W Heming 1899–1909, nl 1910–11. After Dance's death on 1 October 1910, income from rents was settled upon his widow Mary Ann.¹⁴⁹ Mrs Dance let No 163 to Thomas Laurence in 1912, nl 1913, restaurateur Charles Splatt 1914–16, but nl in 1917–32 when the house may have been demolished.¹⁵⁰

Mrs Dance died on 9 August 1938 and No 163 passed to her son, Hanwood orchardist Frederick Dance in January 1929.¹⁵¹ In May 1953 Frederick Dance sold No 163 to James Alfred Peter Robinson of Balmain who sold to the tenant, sales manger John McFadden and his wife Nola in July 1972.¹⁵² By this time a new brick No 163 had been built.¹⁵³

3.20 ATTACHED HOUSE 165 Darling Street (20)

Sydney shipwright William Stevens bought lots 27–29 in April 1842 for £74.2.0.¹⁵⁴ He sold lot 28 to Balmain builder and stone mason William Hitchengs (Hitchings etc) in April 1843.¹⁵⁵ In 1844 Hitchengs had a “stone cottage and yard fenced” set on, and occupying the full frontage of, lot 28.¹⁵⁶

Hitchengs sold in October 1844 to Balmain master mariner Thomas Mossman who sold to Balmain master mariner Ralph Louder (Lowther) Chape in April 1846.¹⁵⁷ He was listed possibly at No 165 in 1850.¹⁵⁸ By 1853, when he took out a mortgage on the property, Chape had changed his occupation to that of baker and the stone cottage became his “bakehouse”.¹⁵⁹

Ralph Chape was the brother of Waterview Street grocer and postmaster Alexander Chape and after Ralph's death on 8 February 1854, the property passed to his widow Mary Ann who later married —Knight and went to live at Darkwater Creek on the Manning River.¹⁶⁰ She had formerly been married to Captain William Jones, who had been lost at sea on a trading voyage to the South Seas and had married Ralph Chape in 1849.¹⁶¹

In October 1868 Mrs Knight, through her trustee, Sydney gentleman Ralph Mackey, and with the consent of the mortgagee, sold the bakehouse to Balmain baker John Brown.¹⁶² Brown immediately took out a mortgage with Mrs Knight and her mortgagee.¹⁶³ Brown had operated the bakery from 1858 and was there until 1891.

After Brown's death at Five Dock on 16 May 1893, the land passed to his son, Balmain master baker John Edward Brown, in September 1894.¹⁶⁴ Brown and McGuigan operated the bakery in 1892, then pastrycook A J Cunliffe 1893. Not listed in 1894, the building was let to James Holt in 1896, but nl 1896–97.

J E Brown mortgaged the property in June 1894 and on his default the mortgagee sold the bakehouse to Balmain baker William Edward Dance in December 1898.¹⁶⁵ From this time Dance closed the bakehouse and converted it into two cottages (Nos 165–167).

Dance let No 165 (the easternmost house) to Charles Chambers in 1898–99, John G Gustard 1900–02, Benjamin Skinner 1903, Alfred Harlor 1904, George O'Cass 1905, George Allen 1906, nl 1907–08, and David Saur 1909–10.

After Dance's death on 1 October 1910, No 165 was let by his trustees to William Howe 1911–14, William Carroll 1915–17, nl 1918–19, Cecil Veil 1920, Frank Findlay 1922–24, John Quirter 1925–27, William Lawrence 1928, and nl 1929–32. Nos 165–167 passed to Mosman builder Arthur Dance in January 1939.¹⁶⁶ In February 1948 Arthur Dance sold both houses to Balmain railwayman William Harris and his wife Katherine Brocklesby who sold to Balmain machinist Stanislaus Mina in July 1953.¹⁶⁷

3.21 ATTACHED HOUSE 167 Darling Street (21)

The stone house (No 165) built in 1844 by William Hitchengs became two houses (Nos 165–167) in 1898.¹⁶⁸ No 167, that half of the old bakehouse, on the corner with St John Street, was let to Bernard Carlson in 1898, Edward Harper 1899, Alexander Smith 1900–01, John King 1902–03, nl 1904–07, George Day 1908, Bernard Griffiths 1909, Hugh McFadyen 1910, Charles Olsson 1911–16, James Green 1917–23, Mrs Elizabeth Green 1924–30, and Peter McCarthy 1931–32. No 167 had the same owners as No 165.

3.22 DETACHED HOUSE 1A St John Street (22)

Sydney shipwright William Stevens bought lots 27–29 in April 1842 for £74.2.0.¹⁶⁹ He sold lot 29 in December 1842 to David Francis Nash of Balmain.¹⁷⁰ In September 1868 Nash sold to Balmain baker John Brown who probably used the land for stabling and other purposes attached to his bakehouse at 165 Darling Street.¹⁷¹ No occupants are listed in 1858–1932.

After Brown's death at Five Dock on 16 May 1893, the land passed to his son, Balmain master baker John Edward Brown, in September 1894.¹⁷² He mortgaged the property but lost the land when it was auctioned on 10 August 1896 to Balmain widow Mary Staunton.¹⁷³

Mrs Staunton died on 18 June 1900 and the land passed to her daughters Annie Maloney, wife of Bathurst agent Patrick Joseph Maloney, and Balmain spinster Catherine Staunton.¹⁷⁴ In August 1904 they sold to Mosman gentleman William Edward (Edwin) Dance.¹⁷⁵

After Dance's death on 1 October 1910, Nos 165–167 passed to his son, Mosman builder Arthur Dance.¹⁷⁶ In August 1946 Arthur Dance gave the property to Balmain plumber Alan Mervyn Dance who built a timber-framed house (No 1A) in about 1950.¹⁷⁷ He sold in February 1965 to Gabriele Sicari, labourer, 14 Clifton Street, Balmain, who was “about to take up residence at 1A St John Street”.¹⁷⁸ No 1A has been renovated.

Lot 30

3.23 DETACHED HOUSE 1 St John Street (23)

Sydney cab proprietor William Smith bought lot 30 in January 1843 for £14.0.6.¹⁷⁹ In 1844 Smith had a “slab hut and garden” on the land which he sold to Balmain master mariner Ralph Louder Chape in January 1853?¹⁸⁰ Chape built a verandahed stone house (No 1) on lot 31 in about 1850 and sold it to Balmain gentleman William Martin in January 1853?¹⁸¹ Included in the sale was access to a well on lot 31 next door.¹⁸²

In September 1854 Martin sold No 1 to Sydney widow Mary Ann Aldridge who bought the property for her daughter Jane Ann.¹⁸³ In December 1859 Jane Ann Aldridge married John Sayle of Balmain, but on 5 May 1864 she married Balmain master mariner George Murdoch Wynn.¹⁸⁴ In March 1881 Wynn surrendered all claim to No 1 in favour of his wife.

Occupants of No 1 are not identifiable for 1858–78 but Mrs Wynn let the house to Mrs A May in 1879, Mrs Hannah Borthwick 1880–83, Mrs Edwards 1884, Robert Thomson 1885, Laurian Silva 1886, patternmaker Ebenezer Hunt 1887–89, nl 1890–91, Mrs Dawson 1892, Charles May 1893, nl 1894, James Little 1895, nl 1896, Hugh A Muir 1897, William Brunton 1898–1900, Henry Bale 1901–06, Sidney Smith 1907–08, James H Carter 1909, William E Bell 1910, George Smith 1911, Mrs Elizabeth Garland 1912–14, Jack Whiteoak 1915, Thomas Ryan 1916, William March 1917–21, George R Foggo 1922, and William H Dunbar 1923–25.¹⁸⁵

In 1890 the Wynns moved to Brae Brook, Victoria Street, Lewisham where Captain Wynn died.¹⁸⁶ Mrs Wynn later moved to Annandale from where she sold No 1 in March 1926 to Balmain grocer Charles Albert Augustus Roberts.¹⁸⁷ He let No 1 to Robert A Garrett in 1926, Andrew Bow 1927, and Edward J Davidson 1928–32.



3.20–3.21: 165–167 Darling Street, 1843
Built by William Hitchengs as a single stone cottage, the building became Ralph Chape's bakery before 1853. Baker W E Dance bought the rival bakery in 1898 and converted it to two cottages.
(B Crosson)

After C A A Roberts death on 8 November 1932 No 1 passed to his widow Diana of Bellevue Hill, and to Burwood schoolteacher Josiah Edward Roberts.¹⁸⁸ In April 1943 they sold to Balmain tram conductor George Pettitt Harris.¹⁸⁹ Harris died on 18 April 1974 and No 1 passed to Chatswood planning officer Arthur Kenna who sold in June 1975 to investors who sold in April 1976 to the tenant, assistant general manager Edward John Deshon.¹⁹⁰ No 1 has been rebuilt.

Lot 31

3.24 ATTACHED HOUSE 3 St John Street (24)

Sydney labourer James Smith bought lot 31 in January 1843 for £13.4.0.¹⁹¹ He sold in April 1849 to Balmain master mariner Ralph Louder Chape who between 1849 and 1853 built a pair of two-storey stone houses (Nos 3–5), the ground floors of which were separated by a central service passage.¹⁹² Chape sold Nos 3–5 on lot 31, as well as the St Andrew Street lot 18, to Balmain master mariner George Stuart in January 1853.¹⁹³

In December 1854 Stuart sold to landholder Francis Downes senior.¹⁹⁴ After Downes's death on 11 September 1862, his family sold No 3, and 2 St Andrew Street, to Balmain butcher Robert Paisley and his wife Lydia in October 1867.¹⁹⁵

Occupants of No 3 are not identifiable for 1858–80 but Mrs Paisley let it to shoemaker John Matthews in 1881, patternmaker George Long

1882, John Campbell 1883–84, baker George Lovesy 1885–1890, **monumental mason Thomas Wran 1891**, framemaker Bernard Daniel 1892–93, nl 1894, Charles Moore 1895, Donald McKenzie 1896, and Mrs D McKenzie from 1897.

After Mrs Paisley's death on 3 September 1900, No 3 passed to her sons, David Harold and Hubert Pell, upon trust for the "maintenance, education and support" of her grand-daughter Doris Lydia Osborne until she reached 21.¹⁹⁶ After her maturity, the houses were to be conveyed to Miss Osborne in her own right.¹⁹⁷

The trustees, and then later Miss Osborne, continued to let No 1 to Mrs McKenzie until 1901, then William Fowler 1902, August Lindbergh 1903, nl 1904, William Steen 1905–06, Walter John Cornwell 1907–08, Benjamin Nelson 1909, Timothy O'Connor 1910–20, Mrs Nellie Climpson 1921, Andrew Bow 1922, William Fletcher 1923–25, nl 1926, A Johnston 1927–28, and William Watson 1929–32.

On 8 September 1938 Miss Osborne married Frank Leonard Sharp and after her death on 14 December 1956, No 3 passed in July 1966 to her husband who was then a Murrurundi carrier.¹⁹⁸

After the death of F L Sharp on 26 May 1985, No 3 passed in February 1987 to the Royal NSW Institute for Deaf and Blind Children.¹⁹⁹

3.25 ATTACHED HOUSE 5 St John Street (25)

Built by R L Chape between 1849 and 1853, the two-storey stone house was let to Catherine Mould in 1881, carpenter William Mawles 1882, Mrs Knowles 1883–84, master mariner Francis Toyer 1885–86, nl 1887, saddler Francis Agnew 1888–92, Augustus Veil 1893–95, Robert Finch 1896–97, John Burgess 1898–1901, Mrs Clara O'Cass 1902–04, John Tonkin 1905–08, William McPherson 1909, John Griffiths 1910–12, George W Hazeltine 1913, George Hudson 1914, David Battery 1915, Charles H Ratcliffe 1916–18, nl 1919–20, George Long 1921–23, Mrs Ada E Long 1924–25, James Hackett 1926, James Thompson 1927, William H Butler 1928–29, Hubert Gordon 1930, and James Price 1932.

No 5 had the same ownership until the death of Mrs Paisley on 3 September 1900 when the house passed to her daughter Emma Lydia Thomas.²⁰⁰ Mrs Thomas died on 27 December 1944 and left No 5 to Gladstone Harold Hubert Thomas of Cremorne, Prudence Lydia Washington Carter, wife of Thomas Carter, and Phyllis Conybeare Opra Morrison, wife of George Cooper Morrison of Newport Beach, as trustees.²⁰¹ Thomas Morrison, the surviving trustee, sold to Roseville widow Doris Nellie Stewart in January 1968.²⁰²

Lots 32–33

3.26 DETACHED HOUSE 7 St John Street (26)

Sydney merchant Michael Metcalfe bought lots 32–33 in April 1842 for £74.5.0 with the St Andrew Street lots 10 and 11 (see 2.13–2.17).²⁰³ In October 1842 Metcalfe sold to Sydney wine merchants Henry Tebbutt and Moses Bailey who sold to Sydney accountant J F Gray in August 1846.²⁰⁴

In January 1848 Gray sold to Balmain widow Ann Walker and Sydney gentleman John Ogden who were soon to be married.²⁰⁵ As part of the marriage settlement, Mrs Walker received a life-income from rents of No 7 and with the consent of John Ogden she appointed Balmain landholder David Hall and Glebe storekeeper Moses Slater as her trustees.²⁰⁶

Between 1848 and 1853 Mrs Walker built a weatherboard house (No 7) on lots 32–33.²⁰⁷ After the death of Ann Walker Ogden on 24 January 1867, No 7 passed to her husband who sold in March 1874 to Balmain freeholder John Morecroft and his wife Eliza Jane.²⁰⁸

Occupants of No 7 are not identifiable for 1858–80 but the Morecrofts let the house to shoemaker James C Mills in 1881, then nl 1882, and engineer John Maddock 1883–84.

John Morecroft died on 22 March 1885 and Mrs Morecroft let No 7 to draftsman Charles G Anderson 1885, John Wild 1886–90, shipwright Malcolm McDonald 1891–93, nl 1894, John McInnes 1895–96, Henry Phillips 1897–98, and Edwin Sawyer from 1899.²⁰⁹ Eliza Jane Morecroft died on 4 August 1915 and No 7 passed to her executor, Croydon estate agent William John Laws in December of that year.²¹⁰ He continued Edwin Sawyer's tenancy until 1923.

Laws sold No 7 to Balmain engineer Archibald Walter Henderson and his wife Maggie Eliza in October 1924.²¹¹ The Hendersons lived there until June 1934 when they sold to Pyrmont wharf labourer Alfred Stansbury Peterson and his wife Florence Athorne who sold to Balmain storeman Bernard William Rapley in January 1939.²¹²

After Rapley's death at Balmain on 23 April 1942, No 7 reverted in August 1943 to Mrs Henderson who transferred it in July 1962 to Balmain clerk John Edward Henderson; he sold in June 1971 to Balmain carpenter Stanislaus Mina and his wife June Margaret.²¹³ No 7 has been rebuilt.

Lots 34–36

3.27 TERRACED HOUSE 5 Colgate Avenue (27)

Sussex Street Sailmaker George Cannis (Cannis) bought lots 34–35 in April 1842 for

£33.3.0.²¹⁴ In August 1845 John Beattie bought lot 36 but sold to Cannis in the same year.²¹⁵ The purchases gave Cannis a 104-foot frontage to Colgate Avenue. In December 1848 Cannis sold to Sydney mariner William Henry Sawyer.²¹⁶

After Sawyer died on 24 February 1887, the land passed to Robert and Alice Gertrude Sawyer, his only son and eldest daughter, and they continued to mortgage the property.²¹⁷ On their default, the mortgagees sold lots 34–36 to Stanmore builder Samuel Weirick in February 1897.²¹⁸

In 1898 Weirick built a terrace of five two-storey brick houses (Nos 5–13), known locally as the Concertina Terraces, partly financed by a mortgage in April 1898 to the well-known Sydney architect Benjamin Backhouse, MLC, who may have been the designer of the terrace on its awkwardly-shaped site.²¹⁹ Weirick let the house to Hugh A Muir in 1898 but sold to Balmain gentleman William Miller in July 1899.²²⁰

Miller let No 5 to engineer Peter Anderson 1899, nl 1900, John Moloney 1901, nl 1902, Mrs Elizabeth Booth 1903–08, George Thompson 1909, Mrs M Owen 1910–13, William Hamilton 1914–29, R Ball 1930, and Robert French 1932.

After Miller's death, Nos 5–13 passed in July 1934 to retired Strathfield accountant Samuel Miller and retired Sydney analytical chemist William Alexander Miller.²²¹

After the death of Samuel Miller, Nos 5–13 passed in March 1943 to W A Miller and his wife Undine Marion and they sold to Drummoyne hospital attendant Francis John Blackburn and his wife Mary in July 1947.²²² Nos 5–13 were subdivided and sold on separate lots in 1966.²²³

3.28 TERRACED HOUSE 7 Colgate Avenue (28)

Built in 1898 by Samuel Weirick, the two-storey brick house was let to William Detlefs 1898, George T Stowe 1899, nl 1900–01, William Brown 1902, nl 1903–04, Edward B Crego 1905–09, John Scott 1910, Harry Hutton 1911–17, James P Kidd 1918, nl 1919, Harry Kuchner 1920, George Cortrell 1921, William Pollock 1922–23, James Kelly 1924–25, Mrs Selina Vine 1926–28 and John R Anderson 1929–32. No 7 had the same owners as No 5.

3.29 TERRACED HOUSE 9 Colgate Avenue (29)

Built in 1898 by Samuel Weirick, the two-storey brick house was let to James Yeend 1898, nl 1899–1900, Charles Fay 1901, nl 1902, August Brinkman 1903, nl 1904, Bernard Crameri 1905–06, George Allen 1907–08, Joseph Mason 1909, Thomas W Brogan 1910, John Scott 1911, Mrs Isabella Cook 1912, Robert Nagel 1913–14, John McCutcheon 1915–18, and Mrs E M Hamilton 1919–32. No 9 had the same owners as No 5.



3.27–3.28: 5–7 Colgate Avenue, 1898

Known locally as the Concertina Terraces, the small houses, built by Samuel Weirick, maximise the site.

(B Crosson)

3.30 TERRACED HOUSE 11 Colgate Avenue (30)

Built in 1898 by Samuel Weirick, the two-storey brick house was let to George T Stowe 1898, William Martin 1899, August Brinkman 1900, Henry Allen 1901–14, Mrs Margaret Allen 1915, Mrs Lydia Bourne 1916–17, nl 1918, Frederick King 1919–24, James B Tulloch 1925–26, nl 1927–30, and Frederick J Williams 1932. No 11 had the same owners as No 5.

3.31 TERRACED HOUSE 13 Colgate Avenue (31)

Built in 1898 by Samuel Weirick, the two-storey brick house was let to engineer Peter Anderson 1898, nl 1899, Ebenezer Hunt 1900–03, nl 1904, Gilbert Mowatt 1905–07, nl 1908, Arthur Edwin Dickins 1909–11, John McLachlan 1912, Thomas Day 1913–17, Joseph Wunderly 1918–20, Robert S Creer 1921, Malcolm Maclean 1922, William Bourne 1923, Thomas Connor 1924, Mrs Mary Connor 1925, Thomas Greaves 1926–27, and Frederick Pearce 1928–32. No 13 had the same owners as No 5.

Table 2
Waterview Estate
Section 4 1886–1896

See Figure 3

Key No.	Building	Door No.	Built
St John Street Eastern Side			
1	Broomoo House*	2	1844
Colgate Avenue South-Eastern Side			
2	Old Laundry* Aberdeen Steam Laundry*	3A	c.1910† 1959‡
Darling Street Northern Side			
3	Cottage* Dance's Bakery*	169	c.1875† 1881‡
4	Attached Shop*	173	1844
5	Attached Shop/House*	171	c.1882
Colgate Avenue South-Eastern Side			
6	Cottage* Valancourt's Cottage	3	1844† 1851‡
Darling Street Northern Side			
7	Attached Shop/House*	177	1844
8	Attached Shop/House*	175	1870
Colgate Avenue South-Eastern Side			
9	Detached House	1	1866
Darling Street Northern Side			
10	Balmain Watch House Privy Upper storey	179	1841† 1855 1881
11	2nd Presbyterian Church*	181	1858
*	Demolished		
†	First building		
‡	Second building		

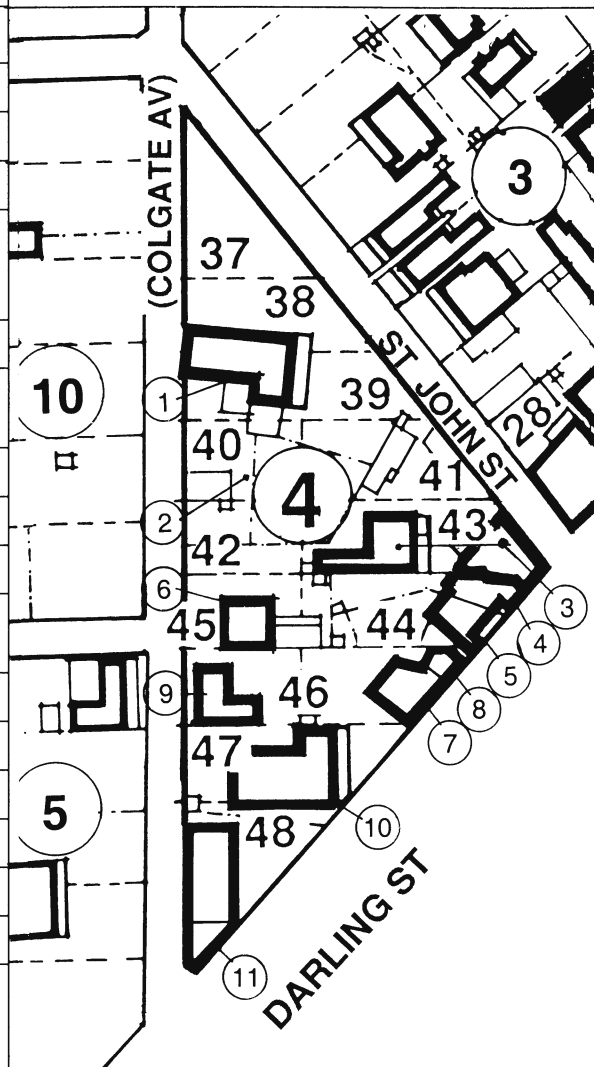


Figure 3
Waterview Estate
Section 4 in 1886–1896



Section 4

Lots 37–48

Darling Street

North Side (Nos 161–181)

St John Street

West Side

Colgate Avenue

Southeast Side (Nos 1–3a)

The Second Plan of Waterview 1841

Lots 37–48 were laid out by surveyor A W Meikle in 1841 at the direction of George Cooper's mortgagee, Matthew Henry Marsh.¹ Lots 37–40, 42, 45–47 had 33-foot frontages to Broadstairs Street.² Lot 40 fronted Broadstairs Street by 82 feet 6 inches. Lots 41, 43, 44, though 33-foot wide had varying frontages to St John Street and Darling Street.

St John Street and Broadstairs Street were created at this time. Colgate Avenue, the renamed Broadstairs Street, will be used in this section.³

Lots 37–43

4.01 BROOMOO HOUSE 2 St John Street (1)

John Fraser Gray bought lots 37–39 in March 1842 for £49.10.0.⁴ In May 1843 he paid £143.7.0 for lots 40–43, lots 62–65 and other Waterview land.⁵ In 1844 he had on lot 39 a “stone cottage [Broomoo House], outoffices and garden”.⁶ He sold the house and lots 37–43 for £675 in June 1852 to John Williams, the licensee of Petty's Hotel, Sydney.⁷ In June 1853 Williams sold to merchant William Fanning for £1,000.⁸

Sydney merchant Burchard Frerichs bought Broomoo House and lot 37–43 from Fanning in June 1854 for £1,100.⁹ He is first listed at Broomoo House in 1862 but his business house in 1862–68 was at Bridge Street.¹⁰ In September 1868 Frerichs had recently put up £600 capital to enter partnership with Richard Peek to trade as Peek & Frerichs, auctioneers and commission and general agents in the city at George Street.¹¹ The partnership seems to have been short-lived because in 1875 he was an agent for the Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co at Bridge Street.

As well as being Consul for Bremen, Germany, in 1862–68 he was also Vice Consul for Saxony and Oldenburg.¹² In 1874 his private

residence was at Pymont but in 1875 had returned to Broomoo House.

Under the terms of his marriage treaty, he was bound to settle his real estate and effects on his wife during his life.¹³ After his death she would receive all income from the estate and effects during her life.

He had married Levine Wilhelmine Henriette Mein at Neustadtgodens in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, and had signed a treaty with her father, Heinrich Georg Mein, that he would make separate provision for her should he enter business.¹⁴ As well as lots 37–43 and Broomoo House which contained “plate jewellery, pictures, engines, goods chattels and effects”, his land at Camden was also settled upon his wife.¹⁵

After Frerichs' death at Broomoo House on 15 April 1876, Mrs Frerichs went to live at the Pymont house.¹⁶ She later subdivided lots 37–43 into lots A–B and sold lot A containing Broomoo House to Balmain spinster Mary Ann Chater in July 1879.¹⁷ Mrs Frerichs had left New South Wales before conveying to Miss Chater.¹⁸

Broomoo House, nl in 1878, was let by Miss Chater to surveyor William T Burrowes in 1879–81, nl 1882–84, engineer George Davidson 1885, Mrs Greenwood, who renamed it Bayview Villa, 1886–91, Alexander Hutchinson 1892–93, nl 1893–96, Thomas Brown 1897, nl 1898, Mrs Hooworth 1899, and Thomas Parkin 1900–01.

In January 1903 Miss Chater sold the house to Balmain laundryman William Charles Heming senior.¹⁹ Heming and his wife Annie Eliza, however, remained at 163 Darling Street in 1899–1909. No occupants of Broomoo House are listed for that period and it can only be assumed that the house was vacant (see 3.19).

Before moving into Broomoo House in 1910, the Hemings added an upper storey to the house and during the building work demolished the wall which encroached on Colgate Avenue by 3 feet and rebuilt it within the new building alignment.²⁰ They also added outbuildings at the rear to accommodate the laundry business which Heming called the Aberdeen Steam Laundry.

After his death at Broomoo House on 19 August 1939, the property passed in April 1948 to his widow Annie Eliza who subdivided the land leaving the house on the portion of land at the junction of St John Street and Colgate Avenue.²¹

Mrs Heming lived at Broomoo House until she died on 23 July 1954 when the house passed in September 1955 to her son, Balmain laundry proprietor William Charles junior, and Pymont hotelier Patrick McLaughlin.²² In February 1956 they transferred the house to the Aberdeen Steam Laundry Pty Ltd.²³ William Charles Heming junior died on 17 December 1974 but his widow Bessie May was still living at Broomoo House in March 1988.²⁴

In February 1989 Mrs Heming sold to a developer who demolished Broomoo House and built townhouses (Nos 1/169–10/169).²⁵

4.02 ABERDEEN STEAM LAUNDRY 3A Colgate Avenue (2)

After William Charles Heming senior's death on 19 August 1939, his widow Annie Eliza subdivided the lots 37–43 leaving Broomoo House on the portion at the junction of St John Street and Colgate Avenue.²⁶ She transferred the residue, containing the laundry buildings, to her son, William Charles junior, in July 1947.²⁷

In November 1950 he transferred the property to the Aberdeen Steam Laundry Pty Ltd which he had formed with his wife Bessie May.²⁸ They built a brick building for the laundry and after buying the adjoining property (169 Darling Street) in January 1959, extended the laundry by building across the narrow Colgate Avenue portion of that property.²⁹ The extension housed laundry machinery and vehicles.

In February 1989 Mrs Heming sold to a developer who demolished Broomoo House and No 3A and built townhouses (Nos 1/169–10/169).³⁰

4.03 DANCE'S BAKERY 169 Darling Street (3)

Mrs Frerichs was living at Pyrmont in February 1876 when she sold lot B of lots 37–43 to Balmain baker William Edward Dance.³¹ The irregular shape of the land gave a 7-foot frontage only to Darling Street and to overcome this, Dance in October 1875 bought an irregular strip fronting Darling Street by 8 feet from Michael Hyland who owned the adjoining lot 44.³²

Dance built a verandahed brick house, probably in 1876, on lot B, set back from its 15-foot Darling Street frontage.³³ He let the house to plumber & gasfitter J R Killingley in 1876–80.

In 1881 Dance built a stone two-storey shop (No 165) in front of the brick house and moved his bakery there from 157 Darling Street (see 3.02).³⁴ Dance had the bakery at No 169 until he retired in 1897 and then let it to bakers John J Fenson 1898, James Bryce 1899–1900, and Frederick Pilcher 1901–05. Not listed in 1906–07, the shop was let by Dance to confectioners Miss M Ford in 1908 and Arthur H Dearing from 1909.

After Dance's death on 1 October 1910, the trustees of his estate continued Dearing's tenancy to 1913 and then let the shop to pastrycooks William Hamilton 1914, David Jamieson 1915, Thomas Griffiths 1916–19; and bakers Frederick J Bamford 1920–21, William E Pope 1922–24 and G F Cahill from 1925.

In October 1930 bakers George Frederick and John James Cahill bought the property from the trustees and continued the business in No 169.³⁵ In July 1939, when the partnership was dissolved,

G F Cahill bought J J Cahill's share and continued baking bread and cakes on his own account.³⁶

In contrast with these days of conveniently-located fast-food outlets, it seems strange that in the 1950s, local boys would climb the locked bakery double-gates fronting Colgate Avenue to steal freshly-baked bread and cakes from the cooling racks near Cahill's wood-fired ovens which were located at the rear of the shop.³⁷

After Cahill's death on 10 April 1955, the property passed to his widow Mary who sold in January 1959 to William Charles and Bessie May Heming who operated the laundry next door.³⁸ No 169 had the same changes of ownership and fate as Broomoo House and like that house was demolished in 1989.

Lot 44

4.04 ATTACHED SHOP 173 Darling Street (4)

Waterview shoemaker Michael Hyland bought lot 44 in February 1843 for £33.³⁹ In 1844 he had a "stone cottage (No 173) and outoffices" under construction.⁴⁰ In October 1875 he sold a strip fronting Darling Street by 8 feet to W E Dance who owned the adjoining lot (see 4.03).⁴¹

The cottage became a shop (No 173) with living quarters.⁴² Occupants of No 173 are not identifiable for 1858–64 but it was let to Mrs Bridget Grady in 1865–70, shoemaker Henry Loudon 1872, nl 1874–78, grocer Bridget Byrne, 1879–81, and storekeeper Michael Kelly 1882–92. In 1868–75 draper Peter Brady also occupied part of the shop. After 1892, No 173 seems not to have been occupied.

After Hyland's death on 13 June 1879 his son, Newcastle shipwright Thomas, sold Nos 171–173 to W E Dance in February 1898.⁴³ After Dance's death on 1 October 1910, the property passed to Mosman builder Arthur Dance in January 1939.⁴⁴

In March 1947 Arthur Dance sold to Balmain plumber Arthur Edwin Dance who demolished Nos 171–173 and in about 1950 built a new house set well back from Darling Street.⁴⁵ A E Dance sold the property to Glebe taxi proprietor Thomas Byrt in October 1970.⁴⁶

4.05 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 171 Darling Street (5)

In about 1882 Hyland built a stone/weatherboard shop/dwelling (No 171) between No 173 and No 169.⁴⁷ Hyland let No 171 to fisherman George Rutledge in 1882–88. From 1889, No 171 seems to have been taken in with No 173 as one building. No 171 had the same chain of ownership and fate as No 173.

Lot 45

4.06 VALANCOURT'S COTTAGE 3 Colgate Avenue (6)

In May 1844 Ellen Valancourt (Valencourt), wife of Crown prisoner Joseph Valancourt, bought lot 45 which had a 33-foot frontage to Colgate Avenue.⁴⁸ Valancourt won his freedom and in 1844 had a “slab cottage and garden” on the land and lived there with Ellen from 1844. Valancourt may have been a Canadian Exile, the term applied to those political prisoners deported to Tasmania and New South Wales for abortive risings seeking constitutional reform in present-day Ontario. Twenty-nine were executed, eight deported to Bermuda and 149 sent to Australia. Fifty-eight were French-Canadians and arrived at Sydney on 25 February 1840. The intercession of Bishop Polding prevented their being sent to Norfolk Island. The 58 were sent to the Stockade at Longbottom (now Concord) “where their presence is commemorated in the names of France Bay, Canada Bay and Exile Bay. After working as convicts for two years, 29 were pardoned on 29 February 1844. Valancourt may have been one of these pardoned exiles.⁴⁹

In August 1851 the Valancourts mortgaged the house for £100 and added a stone cottage (No 3) to the front of the slab hut.⁵⁰ Ellen Valancourt was listed solely at Waterview Bay in 1850.⁵¹ In July 1852 Valancourt, without the consent of the mortgagee, then a Sydney publican, sold the house to Sydney merchant Arthur Cooper for £15.⁵² Cooper had no equity in the transaction and the mortgagees auctioned No 3 on 9 August 1852 to Sydney gentleman Thomas Hale.⁵³

In December 1857 Gale sold Valancourt's Cottage, to Mary Anne Abbott, William Alexander Abbott, a clerk in the Registrar General's Office.⁵⁴ Occupants of No 3 are not identifiable for 1858–61. The Abbotts lived there until 1869 and moved to a residence Darling Street in 1870 and let No 3 to J Harding in 1870.

In March 1868 Mrs Abbott had sold to Cook's River gentleman James Richard Yorke who failed to repay a mortgage and No 3 reverted to Abbott in October 1868.⁵⁵ Abbott let the house to waterman Herman Gerdes 1879, nl 1881–84, Charles Hoffman 1885–86, pastrycook Alexander McKenzie 1887–88, and John Ashby from 1889.

In June 1894 Abbott, now Deputy Registrar General, sold No 3 to Five Dock master baker John Edward Brown junior.⁵⁶ His father, Balmain baker John Brown, had bought the house some time before but no conveyance had been issued.⁵⁷ After Brown senior's death on 16 May 1893, the house passed to Brown junior who continued Ashby's tenancy.⁵⁸



4.03: Dance's Bakery, 169 Darling Street, 1881
Victorian Free Classical in style, the bakery complemented its corner site. Allowed to become dilapidated, the bakery was demolished to make way for new townhouses.

Kershaw, Martin & Co obtained a judgment against J E Brown for a debt of £23.3.2 and No 3 was put up for auction on 20 June 1896 when W E Dance was the highest bidder.⁵⁹ Dance continued to let the house to Ashby until 1903, then Francis McGuire 1904, Jacob Tonkin 1905–08, but nl 1909.

After Dance's death on 1 October 1910, No 3 was let by the trustees to Thomas Lawrence 1910, and laundryman William Charles Heming in 1911–32 as part of the Aberdeen Laundry. On 31 January 1939 No 3 passed to Mosman builder Arthur Dance and he sold to Balmain commission agent Arthur Edward Dance in June 1966.⁶⁰

At about this time No 3 was replaced by a weatherboard house almost on the Colgate Street alignment. A E Dance sold the house to Glebe taxi proprietor Thomas Byrt in October 1970.⁶¹

Lot 46

4.07 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 177 Darling Street (7)

Sydney dealer John Bradford bought lot 46 with lots 57–58 in May 1843 for £32.5.0.⁶² In 1844 he had a “stone cottage [No 177], shop, fenced” on the land.⁶³ After Bradford's death at Balmain on 9 September 1847 the property passed to Ann Walker who married Balmain freeholder John



4.07: 177 Darling Street, 1844

The tiny dwelling had various uses as a house and shop.
(B Crosson)

Ogden.⁶⁴ Mrs Ogden died on 24 January 1867 and the property passed to her husband in December 1875.⁶⁵ Occupants of No 177 are not identifiable for 1858–67 but John Ogden let it in 1868–76 to tailor Alfred Triggs who in 1876 was the District Registrar.

In June 1877 Nos 175–177 were bought from Ogden by greengrocer Michael McGuirk who traded there until 1883.⁶⁶ After McGuirk's death on 6 January 1884, Nos 175–177 passed to his niece, Rose Ann Cook, wife of Balmain labourer Henry Cook.⁶⁷ Mrs Cook sold in December 1885 to Balmain grocer Andrew Thomas Lown who let No 177 to laundress Mrs Erning in 1887–90.⁶⁸

Lown let No 177 to blacksmith Joseph Thiering in 1891–1901, Mrs Mary Dougherty 1902–03, nl 1904, Mrs Ida Cullum 1905, George Robert Foggo 1906–07, James M Tanner 1908–09, David W Austin 1910, Thomas Olsen 1911–12, Colin A Ferguson 1913, and John Gourlie from 1914.

Gourlie bought Nos 175–177 from Lown but no conveyance was issued.⁶⁹ After Lown's death on 18 May 1916, the buildings passed to his widow Margaret Jane who formalised the transaction to Gourlie in April 1921.⁷⁰ Gourlie was still trading at No 177 when he died on 5 March 1923 and the buildings passed to his widow Helen who let the building to Thomas Price in 1924–30 and George Harris in 1932.⁷¹

After her death on 20 April 1938, Nos 175–177 to Mrs Gourlie's daughter, Jean Windred, wife of butcher Sydney Windred, and she sold to Elsie Gahan, wife of Jannali retired farmer Edward Dennis Gahan in May 1941.⁷² In September 1943 Mrs Gahan gave the buildings to Woollahra students Elsa Noeline Braham Stratton and Yvonne Olive Portia Stratton.⁷³ In December 1957 the Strattons sold No 177 to Balmain watchman Charles Palmer and his wife Christina.⁷⁴

4.08 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 175 Darling Street (8)

John Ogden built the tiny weatherboard shop (No 175) between Nos 177 and 173 in about 1870.⁷⁵ The shop was let to bootmaker Henry Loudon in 1870, and shoemaker Patrick Deviere 1872–78, picture frame maker A Andrew 1879, tailor Charles Flood 1881–82; bootmakers Richard Templeton 1883–84, F H Pendered 1885 (nl 1886), A McClure 1887–90, R Templeton 1891–92, and A McClure 1893–98; nl 1899–1905; estate agents F R Chilcott 1906–09, and H M Johnston 1910–12; W M Christian 1913–14, Harry Davis in 1915–19, and Thomas E Slarke 1920–22.⁷⁶

Not listed after 1922, No 175 had been demolished by 1951.⁷⁷ No 175 had the same chain of ownership as No 177.

4.09 DETACHED HOUSE 1 Colgate Avenue (9)

John Ogden built the stone cottage in about 1866 on the portion of lot 46 behind No 177. Occupants of No 1 are not identifiable for 1858–65 but the house was let by Ogden to John Kenzie (Kenney) in 1866–75.⁷⁸

In June 1877 No 1 and 175–177 Darling Street were bought from Ogden by greengrocer Michael McGuirk who let the house to shipwright James Henry Harden 1879, fuel merchant Joseph H Wilks 1881, Mrs Emily McIntosh 1882, bootmaker William Todd 1883.⁷⁹

After McGuirk's death on 6 January 1884, Nos 1 and 175–177 Darling Street passed to his niece, Rose Ann Cook, the wife of Balmain labourer Henry Cook and they lived there in 1884.⁸⁰ Mrs Cook sold in December 1885 to Balmain grocer Andrew Thomas Lown who let the house to the Cooks until 1888.⁸¹ Lown then let it to Amelia Leabon 1889–91, John McNulty 1892, Mrs Kate Daly 1893, nl 1894, John Beith 1895–1900, Henry Bond 1901, mariner Carl Peason 1902, nl 1903, Henry Smith 1904, nl 1905–06, Joseph Steain 1907, George App 1908, George Day 1909–10, Joseph Steain 1911, James Dears 1912, August Cremer 1913, John Robertson 1915.

John Gourlie bought No 1 with 175–177 Darling Street from Lown and let it to Harry Chestnut in 1916–18, and Joseph Shellingberg 1919–23. Gourlie died on 5 March 1923 and his widow Helen let the house to Mrs Margaret Hilder in 1926–29, then Mrs Margaret Holdreich 1930, and John Williams 1932.⁸²

No 1 had the same owners as No 177 Darling Street until the death of Jean Windred on 12 June 1959 at Abbotsford.⁸³ No 1 passed to Abbotsford driver Sydney Windred who sold to C J Herring Holdings in 1960.⁸⁴ In December 1961 the company sold to the tenants, furnaceman John Frederick Chadwick and his wife Thelma May.⁸⁵



**4.10: The Balmain Watch House,
179 Darling Street, 1854, 1881**

Built first in 1854, the Watch House received an upper storey, exercise yards and two rear cells in 1881. It is now the headquarters of the Balmain Association. (Hal Wise)

Lots 47–48

4.10 THE WATCH HOUSE 179 Darling Street (10)

William Roberts, esquire, Sydney, bought lots 47–48 in July 1843 for £45.6.0.⁸⁶ He sold the land in February 1853 to Edward Hunt of Hampton Villa, Balmain, who, in February 1854, sold the 45-foot frontage of lot 47 and 15 feet of the lot 48 frontage to “Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria” as the site of a watch house (No 179), or police lock-up.⁸⁷

Although Colonial Architect Mortimer William Lewis had established the standard plan for watch houses, his successor, Edmund Thomas Blacket, is credited with the design of the one-storey Balmain lock-up.⁸⁸ For the history of the Watch House, completed in 1854 and the top-storey added in 1881, see *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 3.

Constables are nl in 1858–79 but Constable William Davis was in charge in 1881–83, Senior Constable John Willett 1884–86, Sergeant John Willett 1887–88; and Constables Joseph C Darlington 1889–97, Boyne 1898–99 and nl 1900–02, and Francis Brown 1903–04.

With the building of the new police station at the court house in the 1920s, the old Watch House

became a police residence for Sergeants George William Poole 1905–28, nl 1929 and Ira Clarence Gray 1932. For Sergeant and Mrs Gray and their 12 children, the entire building was their home. For the Grays in the Watch House, see the Balmain Association *News Sheet* No 128.

In later years the building became redundant and fell into disrepair. Marked for demolition, it was saved by the Balmain Association which, among other causes, was formed for the purpose. The property was ceded to the National Trust who let it to the Association on condition that it be conserved and maintained. This was achieved by much effort on the part of members. The Watch House was opened by the Minister for Lands, the Hon T E Lewis MLA on 12 April 1970.

Continued on Page 93

Table 3
Waterview Estate
Section 5 1886–1896

See Figure 4

Key No.	Building	Door No.	Built
Darling Street Northern Side			
1	Shop/House	191	1866
Waterview Street South-Eastern Side			
2	Berlin Cottage*	5	1844
Darling Street Northern Side			
3	Amelia Cottage*	189	1844-48
3A	Blacksmith's Forge*	-	1882-84
Colgate Avenue North-Western Side			
4	Ashgrove	2	1845-52
5	Detached House*	4	1844
Darling Street Northern Side			
6	Attached shop*	193A	c.1856
7	Attached Shop/House*	193	c.1850
8	Attached Shop/House*	195	c.1850
9	Attached Shop/House*	197	c.1860
10	Attached Shop/House*	199	c.1860
11	Attached Shop*	199A	c.1861
Waterview Street South-Eastern Side			
12	Detached House	3	1844
13	Slab Hut* Detached House*	7	1844† c.1852‡
14	Tennis Courts*	9-19	1925
15	Terraced House	21	1898
16	Terraced House	21	1898
17	Wattle & Plaster Hut* Detached House	25	1844† c.1850‡
18	Bark Hut* Detached House	27	1844† c.1845‡
*	Demolished		
†	First building		
‡	Second building		

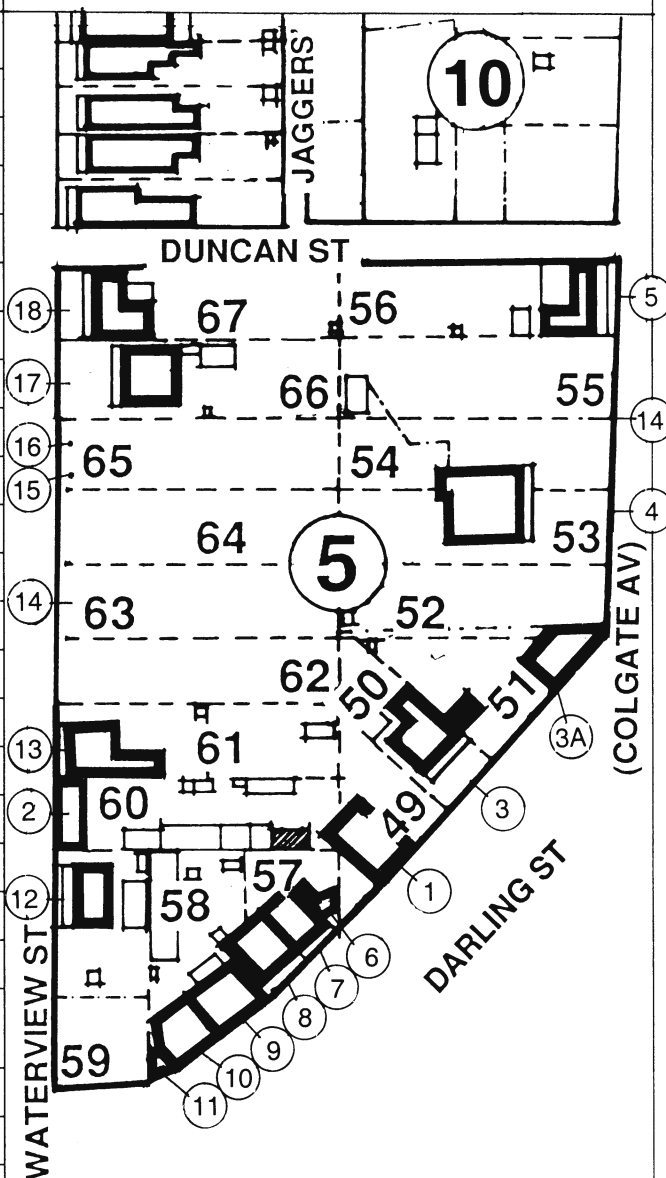


Figure 4
Waterview Estate
Section 5 in 1886–1896



Section 5

Lots 49–67

Darling Street

North Side (Nos 189–193)

Colgate Avenue

Northwest Side (Nos 2–4)

Waterview Street

Southeast Side (Nos 3–27)

The Second Plan of Waterview 1841

Lots 49–67 were laid out by surveyor A W Meikle in 1841 at the direction of George Cooper's mortgagee, Matthew Henry Marsh.¹ Lots 49, 50 and 51 had frontages to Darling Street of 80 feet, 33 feet and 77 feet respectively.² Facing Broadstairs and Waterview Street, lots 52–56 and 60–61 had 33-foot frontages. Lots 57–59 had frontages of 64 feet (to Darling Street), and 42 feet and 40 feet 6 inches (both to Queens Place).

Broadstairs Street, Duncan Street, Queen's Place and Waterview Street were created at this time. Colgate Avenue, the renamed Broadstairs Street, will be used throughout this article.³

Lots 49, 60

5.01 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING 191 Darling Street (1)

Sussex Street sailmaker George Cannis bought lots 49–51 in July 1843 for £22.10.0.⁴ In April 1844 he sold lot 49, fronting Darling Street by 80 feet, to Rev John Christian Simon Handt, clerk, Waterview.⁵ Handt bought lot 60, which had a 33-foot frontage to Waterview Street, in August 1843 for £16.10.0.⁶ He sold lots 49 and 60 in December 1852 to Charles Stewart Quail, Sydney, who sold to South Head gentleman Edward Norman in March 1853.⁷

In January 1866 Norman sold lots 49 and 60 to George Street (city) butcher, and Gladstone Street resident Jacob Frederick Andreas.⁸ In 1866 Andreas built a stone two-storey shop (No 191) with living quarters above and traded there until 1868. He let to butchers T & P Harpur in 1869–77, and Thomas Harpur junior from 1878.

After Andreas's death on 2 December 1882, No 191 passed to his widow Elizabeth Maria (née Barrell) with Balmain hay and corn dealer Charles Stewart Barrell as trustee.⁹ On 13 August 1884 Mrs Andreas married Charles William

Knight and when she died on 13 March 1903, the land passed to Barrell as surviving trustee.¹⁰

Barrell continued Thomas Harpur junior's tenancy in 1883 and although No 193 was nl in 1884–85, he let it to butcher Robert McNiven in 1886–90. Mrs McNiven carried on the butchery in 1891–95, and butchers Henry James Copestake in 1896–1902 and Frank Funnell from 1903.

In September 1904 Barrell sold No 191 to Copestake who continued to let it to Frank Funnell until 1904.¹¹ Copestake returned to the butchery in 1905–10. After his death at North Sydney on 10 August 1911, his widow Harriet Eliza Ann let No 191 to butchers Robert B McNiven in 1911–16, and William Gilkison from 1917.¹²

Mrs Copestake sold the property in February 1922 to William Gilkison who lived at Drumoyne but continued to trade at No 191 until at least 1932.¹³ In February 1950 Gilkison sold to Paddington butcher Harry Weissell who subdivided lots 49 and 60 into lots A–B; he sold lot B, fronting Darling Street and containing No 191, to Surry Hills bootmaker Francesco Criscione in February 1956.¹⁴ He sold a small portion of lot B to A H K and J H F Bray as additional land for their printery at 193 Darling Street.¹⁵

After Criscione's death, his widow Francesca sold to Carmenfran Pty Ltd in November 1976.¹⁶

5.02 BERLIN COTTAGE 5 Waterview Street (2)

Rev J C S Handt bought lot 60, in August 1843 for £16.10.0.¹⁷ In 1844 he built a "stone cottage" (No 5) on the land set well back from Waterview Street.¹⁸ Berlin Cottage was later demolished and replaced by stables and outbuildings for the butcher shop at 191 Darling Street.¹⁹

No 5 had the same chain of ownership as 191 Darling Street until August 1956 when Harry Weissell sold it to Balmain manufacturers Jack Fuller and Alexander Pollock Russell and his wife Florence Gertrude.²⁰ In November 1959 Fuller sold his share to the Russells and they sold to Helen Josephine Hill in February 1962.²¹ A later weatherboard house now occupies the site.

Lots 50–51

5.03 AMELIA COTTAGE 189 Darling Street (3)

Sussex Street sailmaker George Cannis bought lots 49–51 in July 1843 for £22.10.0.²² He sold lots 50–51 to Balmain gentleman John Robertson who sold to Sydney gentleman Richard South in May 1844.²³ On lot 50, between 1844 and 1848, South built a verandahed stone house (No 189) back from the 110-foot Darling Street frontage.²⁴

In April 1850 South sold to Sylvanus Brown Daniel, Sydney, who called the house Amelia

Cottage and lived there.²⁵ Daniel sold to Sydney solicitor George Robert Nichols, MLC, in June 1851.²⁶ As part of the transaction, Daniel placed the house in trust for the use of Nichols for his natural life and on his death upon trust for Sydney spinster Selina Lavinia Ryder to receive rents.²⁷ A further condition was that if Miss Ryder predeceased Nichols, he would hold the property upon trust for the maintenance, education and support of Eliza Amelia Finch, a minor, now residing with Nichols, and also for the support of his son, Francis Sydney Nichols, also a minor.²⁸ In the event of them attaining 21, the property was to be conveyed to them outright.²⁹

In September 1856 Nichols mortgaged Amelia Cottage and another property to William O'Sullivan of Sydney for £1,000.³⁰ After Nichols' death on 12 September 1857, the mortgagee put the property up to public auction on 10 March 1858 when Sullivan became the highest bidder and the outright owner of Amelia Cottage.³¹ This purchase negated the trusts set up under the transaction from Daniel to Nichols.

In December 1858 O'Sullivan conveyed Amelia Cottage to trustees upon trust for the maintenance, education and support of his sons, William Peter and Thomas Daniel, during their minority.³²

Occupants of Amelia Cottage are not identifiable for 1858–67 but the house was let to plumber Thomas Christine in 1868–72, then grocer and greengrocer John James Moore from 1874.

O'Sullivan died on 21 July 1868 leaving his widow Margaret and children, Margaret Griffin, wife of Wollongong miner Peter Griffin, spinster Ellen, horse trainer William Peter, labourer Thomas Daniel, all of Sydney, who each received a share of the real estate, with their mother as administrator.³³ Ellen O'Sullivan's share was Amelia Cottage which she received in January 1870 and continued to let to J J Moore until 1881.³⁴

Miss O'Sullivan let Amelia Cottage to blacksmiths Thomas and Hugh McQuade in 1882–84. During this time a weatherboard building on the Colgate Avenue corner of the land probably served as the smithy (see 3A, Figure 4).³⁵ Not listed in 1885, Amelia Cottage was let to blacksmiths Thomas McQuade & Son in 1886–88 (nl 1889), and Hugh P McQuade 1890–98 (with Mrs S McQuade 1890–93). Not listed in 1899–1901, Amelia Cottage's next tenant was Mrs C Honey-moon 1902, then Eli Clark 1903–04, John Ashby 1905–06, nl 1907, Lars Larsen 1908–13, Mrs Laura Lind 1914, Edward Carroll 1915–18, and Francis Hackett from 1919.

After Miss O'Sullivan's death on 9 March 1922, Amelia Cottage passed to her nephew, Lismore electrical engineer Thomas Leslie Griffin who sold to Darling Street real estate agent Alfred Henry Bogle in July 1922.³⁶ Bogle continued to let Amelia Cottage to Francis Hackett until the

end of 1922, then nl 1923, Herbert Bowler 1924–30, and Alex Williamson 1932.

After Bogle's death on 10 July 1944, Amelia Cottage passed to Eastwood shipping clerk Cecil Edward Knibb and Balmain warehouseman George Henry Knibb in December 1944.³⁷ By this time lots 50–51 had a frontage of 100 feet 6 inches to Darling Street and an 11-foot frontage to Colgate Avenue,³⁸

In October 1945 the Knibbs sold Amelia Cottage to Balmain laundry proprietor William Charles Heming junior.³⁹ By this time the house had been demolished.⁴⁰ Heming subdivided the land and sold lot 1 to Bondi manufacturer Rudolph Berger and Sapster Eisenstein in July 1960.⁴¹ They sold in February 1963 to Eid-Berg Pty Ltd who erected a mixed residential and commercial building at 189 Darling Street.⁴²

Lots 52–56

5.04 ASHGROVE

2 Colgate Avenue (4)

Charles Throsby bought the land in May 1843 for £29.14.0.⁴³ In May 1845 he sold to Balmain gentleman John Fraser Gray who, between 1845 and 1852, built a verandahed stone house, Ashgrove, on lot 53.⁴⁴ Gray sold Ashgrove and lots 52–55 to Edward Hunt of Hampton Villa, Balmain, in March 1852.⁴⁵

Waterview painter Christopher McAuley bought lot 56 in November 1843 for £24.15.0.⁴⁶ In October 1853 McAuley sold to Balmain gentleman Rowand Ronald, a son-in-law of Edward Hunt.⁴⁷ In May 1854 lot 56 passed to Hunt.⁴⁸

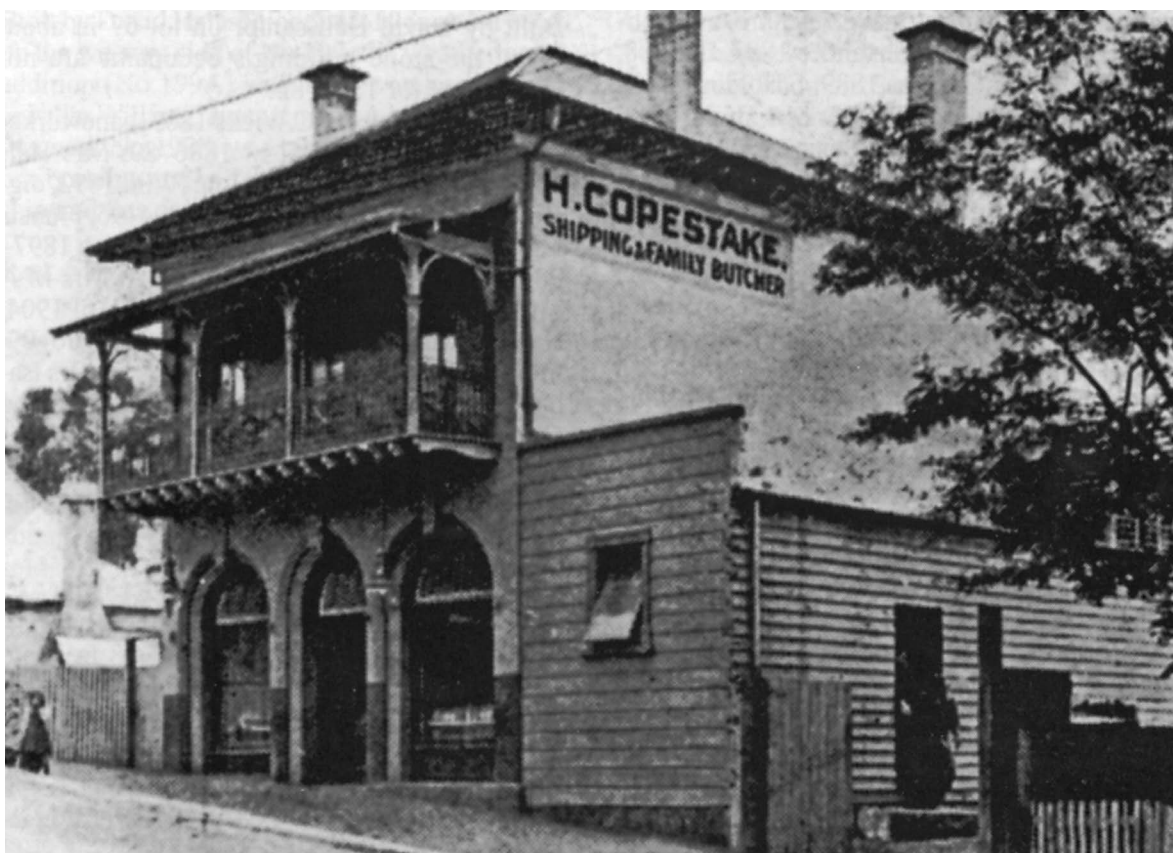
After Hunt's death on 22 December 1866, lots 52–56 and 62–65 passed to his daughter Emily Blackwood, wife of Robert David FitzGerald II.⁴⁹

Occupants of Ashgrove are not identifiable for 1858–69 but Mrs FitzGerald let the house to William R Stewart in 1870, shipjoiner William Henry Bottomley 1872, nl 1874–75, and William R Beaver from 1876.

After Mrs FitzGerald's death on 18 June 1876 at Hunters Hill, the property passed to her husband.⁵⁰ R D FitzGerald II continued Beaver's tenancy to 1879, then drayman Thomas Lyons 1881–87, boarding-house keeper Mrs Margaret Lyons 1888, and Thomas Lyons from 1889.

After the death of R D FitzGerald II on 12 August 1892, the property passed to his sons, Hunters Hill civil engineer Robert David III and Grafton architect Edward.⁵¹ They continued to let to Lyons to 1911 with tea and coffee merchant Thomas Lyons junior 1906–1911, John Anders 1912, and dealer John O'Connor 1913–22.⁵²

Robert David III and Edward FitzGerald sold lots 52–56 and lots 62–64 to Alfred Henry Bogle in August 1922.⁵³ He let Ashgrove to George Howes in 1923 and William Bowen in 1924–32.



After Bogle's death on 10 July 1944, the property passed to Eastwood shipping clerk Cecil Edward Knibb and Balmain warehouseman George Henry Knibb in December 1944.⁵⁴

In October 1945 the Knibbs sold to Balmain laundry proprietor William Charles Heming jun.⁵⁵ Heming subdivided the land and sold lot 3 containing Ashgrove to Balmain labourer Salvatore Maida and his wife Maria in January 1954.⁵⁶

5.05 DETACHED HOUSE 4 Colgate Avenue (5)

Waterview painter and glazier Christopher McAuley bought lot 56 in November 1843 for £24.15.0.⁵⁷ In 1844 McAuley had a "weatherboard cottage and garden, stone cottage [No 4, site of present No 6, now] building" on the land.⁵⁸ In October 1853 McAuley sold to Balmain gentleman Rowand Ronald, Edward Hunt's son-in-law of.⁵⁹ In May 1854 lot 56 passed to Hunt.⁶⁰

Occupants of No 4 are not identifiable in 1858–69 but it was let to boilermaker Charles Moen in 1870, Charles Gardiner 1872, sawyer William Jackson 1874–83, nl 1884, shipwright John Manning 1886–91, James Wane 1892, nl 1893–94, D J Bellamy 1895, Jacob Tonkin 1896–98, boilermaker Michael Lawler 1899–1902, Mrs

5.01: 191 Darling Street, 1866

Built for butcher J A Andreas, the shop/dwelling became Henry James Copestake's from 1896. The building has been conserved as a restaurant.

(Souvenir...Municipality of Balmain, 1860–1910, p 38)

Annie Fuhlendorf 1903, Hugh Murphy 1904, nl 1905–06, David William Farmer 1907–21, James Ward 1922, Leslie P Stewart 1923–24; William King, J Harries and Eric Hamblen 1925; E H Seaman 1926, Alex Crichton 1927–28, Alex Morrison 1929, H J Cram 1930, and nl 1932.

No 4 had the same chain of ownership as No 2 until it was sold by in December 1980.⁶¹ No 4 was demolished in c1990 and replaced by townhouses.

Lots 57–58

5.06 ATTACHED SHOP 193A Darling Street (6)

Sydney dealer John Bradford bought the land in May 1843 with lot 46 for £32.5.0.⁶² In April 1845 he sold to Balmain brassmoulder David Hall sen who built two attached houses (Nos 193–195) on lot 57 in about 1850.⁶³ In about 1865 Hall built a weatherboard addition (No 193A) on the eastern side of No 193 and let it to bootmaker Luke Loudon (Loudon) in 1866–82.

After Hall died on 11 July 1882, the land passed to Balmain spinster Martha Slater Hall in July 1883.⁶⁴ Not listed in 1883–85, No 193A was let by Miss Hall to harness makers Ambrose & Roberts in 1886, William Alexander 1887, nl 1888, confectioner Mrs O'Brien 1889, C Holding, fruiterer 1890–92, and greengrocer Mrs Braid 1893. After 1893, No 193A was taken in as one building with No 193 and had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 193.

5.07 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 193 Darling Street (7)

Sydney dealer John Bradford bought the land in May 1843 with lot 46 for £32.5.0.⁶⁵ In April 1845 to sold to Balmain brassmoulder David Hall sen who built two attached stone houses (Nos 193–195) on lot 57 in about 1850.⁶⁶ Two more stone houses (Nos 197–199) were built in about 1860.

Halls's children were David, James, Samuel, Judith (widow of John Spence), and Mary (wife of James Porter).⁶⁷ No 193 became the family home until Hall's death there on 11 July 1882.⁶⁸ No 193 was let to fruiterer Miss Minnie McDermott for the remainder of 1882.

After Hall's death, the land passed to Balmain spinster Martha Slater Hall in July 1883.⁶⁹ Hall's bricklayer son, David, took his father's place in No 193 and lived there until 1895. Miss Hall let to Henry Allen 1896, Henry Waters 1897, nl 1898–99, Mrs J Wilson 1900–08, nl 1909, Harry Fohmsbee 1910, Mrs Marie Woods 1911–14, Mrs Hannah Jones 1915–17, and nl 1918.

After Miss Slaters' death at Gordon on 16 June 1918, Nos 193A–199 passed in July 1928 to Sydney James Porter, retired, Drummoyne, and Turramurra clerk Frederick Stanley Porter.⁷⁰ They let No 193 to Percy Clark 1919–23, and George Briggs 1924.

No occupants are listed after this date and No 193 was probably demolished at about this time. Balmain Council acquired a strip along the frontages of Nos 193A–199 in September 1926 for the widening of Darling Street and this may have been in a factor in their demolition.⁷¹

After the Porters' death, Nos 193A–199 were sold to Balmain shipwright William Norman Macraill and his wife Catherine Corbett in November 1946.⁷² In October 1948 they sold to Sydney dentist Leslie Daniel Berry who sold in August 1951 to Sydney printer Alfred H K Bray and his wife Jeanette Helen Fosbery.⁷³ The Brays built a new printing factory at about this time.

In January 1958 the Brays bought a small triangular portion with 27 feet 7 inches frontage to Darling Street from the owner of No 191 to allow vehicular access to the rear of No 193.⁷⁴ The printing factory was demolished in about 1990 to make way for a mixed residential and commercial development.

5.08 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 195 Darling Street (8)

Built by David Hall senior on lot 57 in about 1850, the stone building's occupants are not identifiable for 1858–82.

No 195 was let to C Wicks 1883, caneworker John Hundey 1884–85, nl 1886–89, Mrs Hair 1890, Mrs Lawrence 1891, John Wild 1892, cigarmaker Arthur Lawler 1893, nl 1894–95, Francis Langmead 1896, carpenter Thomas Leach 1897–98, John Turner 1899–1900, nl 1901, Mrs M A Thurston 1902, Mrs Jane Waters 1903, nl 1904, H Blackwell 1905, Horace J Gadd 1906–09, Frank Straton 1910, Robert Irving 1911, Mrs Isabel Cook 1912, William F Berry 1913, Edmond Grangier 1914, Mrs M M Pepperall 1915, James E Merrett 1916, nl 1917, and Harry Brown 1918–24. No 195 had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 193.

5.09 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 197 Darling Street (9)

Built by David Hall senior on lot 58 in about 1860, No 197's occupants are not identifiable for 1860–63. The stone building was let to ironmonger Edward Allen in 1864–84; greengrocers Ernest W Banks 1885 and Thomas Milton 1886; clogmaker Tom W Cant 1887, greengrocer J Davis 1888, S J Porter 1889–92, Mrs Porter 1893–98, nl 1899–1902, furniture dealer William Rinchey 1903–07, Thomas H Thomas 1908, and fruiterer Mrs Maud Balfour 1909–25. No 197 had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 193.

5.10 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 199 Darling Street (10)

Built by David Hall senior on lot 57 in about 1860, No 199's occupants are not identifiable for 1860–67. The stone building was let to grocer William Sampson in 1868–79, builder James Porter 1880, bootmaker Edward Fay 1882, stonemason Charles Flood 1883–84, saddler Thomas M A Mills 1885, nl 1886, grocer George Wilkins 1887, Angus Murray 1888–89 with upholsterer A Anderson 1889, Mrs Kennedy Registry Office 1890, nl 1891, fruiterer Robert Smith 1892, dealer Mrs Mary Flanagan 1893, nl 1894, George Morecroft 1895–97, John V Morgan 1898, bootmaker W H Wills 1899–1901, picture framers Roden & Lilienbadh 1902–03, nl 1904–06, plumber Thomas Spellman 1907–08, and Mrs Mary Ann Spellman 1909–10. The Commonwealth Military Forces Area 30A occupied the building in 1911, then Edmond Granger 1912–13, S Quaken 1914, nl 1915, and George Cullen 1916–24. No 197 had the same changes of ownership and fate as No 193.

5.11 ATTACHED SHOP 199A Darling Street (11)

Built by David Hall senior on lot 57 in about 1861 on the western side of No 199, the weatherboard addition (No 199A) was let to watchmaker and jeweller William James Knight in 1862–80. After that year No 199A was taken in with No 199 as one building and had the same changes of ownership and fate as that building.

Lot 59

5.12 DETACHED HOUSE 3 Waterview Street (12)

Balmain quarryman Edward Fay bought lot 59, having a 40-foot 6-inch frontage to Queens Place and 105-foot to Waterview Street, in April 1842 for £25.6.3.⁷⁵ In 1844 he had a “slab hut, stone cottage [No 3] building”.⁷⁶ In March 1853 Fay sold to Sydney yeoman John Elvins (Elvin) who gave the house in July 1887 to his stonemason son William.⁷⁷ Occupants of No 3 are not identifiable for 1858–75. William Elvins lived at No 3 from 1876.

After Elvins' death at No 3 on 23 May 1935, the house passed to Balmain spinster Ada Gert-rude Elvins.⁷⁸ In 1941 Miss Elvins sold to Balmain shipwright William Norman Macrauld and his wife Catherine who in April 1948 sold to Balmain painter and docker George S Irvine.⁷⁹ In August 1959 Irvine sold to Herbert Beros of Reynolds Street and his wife Vera Mary; they sold to the tenant Alexander Roberts in July 1965.⁸⁰

Lot 61

5.13 DETACHED HOUSE 7 Waterview Street (13)

Waterview dealer and chapman Edward McLean completed the purchase of lot 61 in July 1849 for £16.10.0.⁸¹ In 1844 he had a “slab hut” on the land and by about 1852 had built a verandahed weatherboard house (No 7) on the Waterview Street alignment.⁸²

After McLean's death at Sofala on 22 August 1853, No 7 was sold by his trustees to Balmain gentleman Lewis Adolphus Bernays who sold in August 1853 to Charles Knight Murray and William Whaley Billyard, both of Balmain.⁸³ In March 1855 they sold to Village of St Ann settler Michael Hyland.⁸⁴

Occupants of No 7 for 1858–65 are not identifiable but Hyland let to shipwright Samuel Gooud in 1866–70, John Johnson 1872, but nl 1874–78.

After Michael Hyland's death in 13 June 1879, his family let No 7 to Mrs Mary Welsh 1879, John Birch 1881, nl 1882, —Burcham 1883, nl 1884, shipwright William H Brown

1885–91, Thomas Cripps 1892, blacksmith David Evans 1893, nl 1894, P D Raffout 1895, John Bruce 1896, Charles Russell 1897–98, and Mrs A Fillendouf (Fuhlendorf) 1899–1901.

No 7 was sold by Hyland's son Thomas to Mary Ann Steadman (Stedman), wife of Balmain commission agent F W A Steadman in January 1902.⁸⁵ Mrs Steadman let the house to George H Basman 1902, and John Smith 1903.

After Mrs Steadman's death on 13 April 1904, the property passed to her husband who lived at No 7 for the remainder of 1904.⁸⁶ The house was nl in 1905–06. In April 1907 Steadman sold to Leichhardt spinster Anne Cawley.⁸⁷ She let No 7 to Thomas Oughton in 1907, John Falconer 1908–15, F W A Steadman 1916, and Francis P Dudman 1917–19.

In November 1919 Mrs Cawley sold to Glebe ship's rigger John West and he lived there until his death on 1 December 1933.⁸⁸ After West's death, No 7 passed to Rosellen Mylan of Balmain and after her death on 20 February 1952, to her children, John Henry West and Joyce Hilda West Henderson in July 1953.⁸⁹

John Henry West, also living in No 7, sold his half share in March 1956 to Alfred Sydney Henderson, a coppersmith living in the house and the husband of Joyce Hilda West.⁹⁰ No 7 had been demolished by the time of the sale in December 1974 to Eid-Berg Pty Ltd.⁹¹ The site of No 7 became part of the car-parking space for the mixed residential and commercial building at 189 Darling Street.

Lot 62–65

5.14 TENNIS COURTS 9–19 Waterview Street (14)

John Fraser Gray bought lots 62–65, with other land, in May 1843 for £143.7.0.⁹² In March 1852 Gray sold lots 62–65 and Ashgrove on lots 52–55 to Edward Hunt of Hampton Villa, Balmain, in March 1852.⁹³ After Hunt's death on 22 December 1866, lots 62–65 passed to his daughter Emily Blackwood Hunt, wife of Robert David FitzGerald II.⁹⁴

After Mrs FitzGerald's death on 18 June 1876 at Hunters Hill, the property passed to her husband.⁹⁵ After the death of R D FitzGerald II on 12 August 1892, the property passed to his sons, Hunter's Hill civil engineer Robert David III and Grafton architect Edward.⁹⁶

Robert David III and Edward FitzGerald sold lots 62–64 to Alfred Henry Bogle in August 1922.⁹⁷ Bogle leased the land to the Ashgrove Tennis Club from 1925.⁹⁸ The tennis courts, between 7 and 21 Waterview Street, and between 2 and 4 Colgate Avenue, were still functioning in 1951.⁹⁹

After Bogle's death on 10 July 1944, the property passed to Eastwood shipping clerk Cecil Edward Knibb and Balmain warehouseman George Henry Knibb in December 1944.¹⁰⁰

In October 1945 the Knibbs sold to Balmain laundry proprietor William Charles Heming.¹⁰¹ In July 1960 Heming sold to Bondi manufacturer Rudolph Berger and Sapster Eisenstein.¹⁰² They sold in February 1967 to Eid-Berg Pty Ltd who developed lots 62–64 as car-parking space for the mixed residential and commercial building at 189 Darling Street.¹⁰³

5.15 TERRACED HOUSE

21 Waterview Street (15)

John Fraser Gray bought lots 62–65, with other land, in May 1843 for £143.7.0.¹⁰⁴ In March 1852 Gray sold lots 62–65 to Edward Hunt of Hampton Villa, Balmain, in March 1852.¹⁰⁵ After Hunt's death on 22 December 1866, lots 62–65 passed to his daughter Emily Blackwood Hunt, wife of Robert David FitzGerald II.¹⁰⁶

After Mrs FitzGerald's death on 18 June 1876 at Hunters Hill, the property passed to her husband.¹⁰⁷ After the death of R D FitzGerald II on 12 August 1892, the property passed to his sons, Hunters Hill civil engineer Robert David III and Grafton architect Edward.¹⁰⁸

In 1898 they built a terrace of two brick houses (Nos 21–23) on lot 65 and let No 21 to George H Mulley in 1898, Edward Phillips 1899, nl 1900, William Brunton 1901–04, John Casson 1905, Joseph George Ellis 1906, Charles Robert Nash 1907, nl 1908, John O'Toole 1909–11, Henry Dunston 1912–14, and Mrs Elizabeth Shaw from 1915.

In December 1920 Robert David III and Edward FitzGerald sold Nos 21–23 to Rozelle gentleman H J Bourne who sold to Rozelle butcher Patrick W Tancred in May 1921 who continued Mrs Shaw's tenancy.¹⁰⁹ In August 1922 Tancred sold No 21 to Balmain doctor William Joseph Manery who sold in February 1929 to Maxwell Porter & Son Ltd.¹¹⁰ All four purchasers continued to let to Mrs Shaw who was still there in 1932.

In March 1950 Maxwell Porter & Son Ltd sold No 21 to Balmain boilermaker Rene Edward Bierge and his wife Rose Manion.¹¹¹ No 21 was sold on a separate lot in 1978.¹¹²

5.16 TERRACED HOUSE

23 Waterview Street (16)

Hunters Hill civil engineer Robert David III FitzGerald and Grafton architect Edward FitzGerald built the brick house on lot 65 in 1898.¹¹³ No 23 was let to Thomas Rooney in 1898, James Chowne 1899–1904, Mrs Annie Fuhlendorf 1905–06, Benjamin Bell 1907–08, Patrick Hanley 1909–10, Frank Oldknow 1911, Stephen Crowhurst 1912–14, nl 1916, Joseph Wran 1917, John Ryan

1918, and Arthur Pearce 1919–32. No 23 had the same chain of owners as No 21.

Lot 66

5.17 DETACHED HOUSE

25 Waterview Street (17)

Balmain blacksmith James Clayton bought the land in December 1843 for £16.10.0.¹¹⁴ In 1844 he built a "wattle and plaster hut" on the Waterview Street alignment.¹¹⁵ In about 1850 he built a stone cottage behind the hut and lived there until his death on 23 December 1893.¹¹⁶ The house passed to Balmain boatbuilder William Percival Clayton who sold to Elizabeth Cunningham, wife of Sydney monumental mason James Cunningham, in July 1894.¹¹⁷

Not listed in 1894, No 25 was let by Mrs Cunningham to Henry Perry in 1895, W Hamilton 1896, Henry W Conley 1897, painter George Welsh 1898–1900, Robert Boyd 1901–02, nl 1903, Mrs M A Thurston 1904–14, Frederick Huntsman and Mrs Minnie Hiney 1915, and John Linsdell from 1916.

After Mrs Cunningham's death on 16 November 1924, No 25 passed to her daughters, Gertrude and Frances.¹¹⁸ They continued to let No 25 to Linsdell until 1927, then nl 1927–28, and John Harris 1929–32.

In May 1938 the Cunningham sisters sold to Balmain spinster Decima Grace Winter who married Charles Witlock on 27 March 1948 and sold to her father, Balmain shop proprietor Harold Winter in May 1949.¹¹⁹ Harold Winter died on 20 July 1950 and No 25 passed to John Jones of Roseville who sold to Kings Cross accountant Francis Joseph Titcombe and his wife Carmen Veronica.¹²⁰ In July 1979 they sold to the tenants, sales manager Stephen John Chapman and fashion consultant Marilyn Lean in July 1979.¹²¹

Lot 67

5.18 DETACHED HOUSE

27 Waterview Street (18)

John Lysaght (Lisett) bought lot 67 in March 1843 for £16.10.0.¹²² In 1844 he had a "bark hut" on the land and in about 1855 built a stone house (No 27) in front of the slab hut.¹²³ Lysaght mortgaged the property and on his defaulting in payments, the mortgagee sold in September 1860 to Rowand Ronald of Balmain.¹²⁴

In December 1860 Ronald sold No 27 to his father-in-law, Edward Hunt of Hampton Villa, and Charles North Hunt upon trust for Amelia Spence Hayman and her children.¹²⁵ The purchase money had been sent for England by solicitors Hayman & Fache.

Occupants of No 27 in 1858–74 are not identifiable but Mrs Hayman with her son Henry lived there in 1860–62. Mrs Hayman let the house to stonemason and plasterer William Hamilton in 1875–85, George Simmons 1886, nl 1887, carpenter John Costello 1888–91, and shipwright William Henry Brown from 1892.

After Mrs Hayman's death on 27 September 1894, No 27 passed to her only son, Port Melbourne bank manager Henry Hunt Hayman.¹²⁶ He let continued W H Brown's tenancy to 1895 and then let the house to John Willsher 1896–1908, William Hamilton 1909–10, and Isaac Brown from 1911.

In March 1913 H H Hayman sold No 27 to Balmain doctor Robert Stopford who continued Isaac Brown's tenancy until 1922.¹²⁷ Stopford then let it to Mrs Edna Gray in 1923–25, James Niven 1926–28, and E S Dumbrell 1929–32.

After Stopford's death, No 27 passed to retired Moruya engineer George Charles Highdale Clarke and Balmain sales manager Adrian Johnson Stopford in February 1952.¹²⁸ A few days later, they sold to Balmain sheet metalworker George Leslie Barker and his wife Helena.¹²⁹ An extension was built on the rear of No 27 in 1998. _____

Continued from Page 85

4.11 2nd PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 181 Darling Street (11)

Edward Hunt gave the residue of lot 48, having a 91-foot frontage to Darling Street, to the Presbyterians of Balmain on which they built their second church (No 181) in 1858.⁸⁹ For the history of the 2nd church, see *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 4.

In October 1863 Hunt formalised his gift by conveying the land to the church trustees, merchant Robert Gray, Robert David FitzGerald II, stonemason James Burt, all of Balmain, and Broughton (Lilyfield) farmer James Campbell.⁹⁰

When the Campbell Street church opened on 19 April 1868, the weatherboard church became redundant and the trustees sold in December 1868 the trustees sold to Balmain cordial manufacturer Edward Glover.⁹¹ When Glover defaulted in payment, the mortgagees sold in June 1870 to Ashfield labourer Thomas Lyons.⁹²

Occupants of No 181 are not identifiable in 1868–69 but grocer Albert Taylor was probably the tenant for 1870. Lyons himself was the grocer there from about 1874. Lyons had sold in June 1878 to wholesale grocer John Mills who let him remain until 1879 when picture frame maker R Anderson is also listed there.⁹³

After John Mill's died on 28 August 1880, No 181 passed to his widow Emily and Waratah surveyor Stephen Mills.⁹⁴ Mrs Mills let No 181

to grocer Samuel Gooud in 1881, nl 1882, greengrocer William Jackson 1883, furniture dealer — Scudder 1884, saddler Thomas M A Mills 1885, and fruiterer William Bennett from 1886.

Emily Mills died on 27 June 1887 leaving Stephen Mills outright owner and he continued to let No 181 to Bennett until 1889, then fruiterers T Brumfield 1890–92 and C Holding 1893.⁹⁵ Also in 1893, part of the building was used as the St Mary's Reading Room, and the shop was occupied by grocer W Clarke in 1894.

In June 1895 Stephen Mills sold No 181 to Balmain shipwright Robert Alexander Young who continued Clarke's tenancy in 1895.⁹⁶ Young opened a greengrocery in the shop in 1896–1902. In February 1903 Young sold to Rachael Dunning, wife of Sydney publican Alexander Dunning, who lived there as well.⁹⁷ Alexander Dunning continued the grocery on his own account in 1903–22 but Mrs Dunning had the shop in 1923–25. Hairdresser J McLeod shared the building in 1925–26.

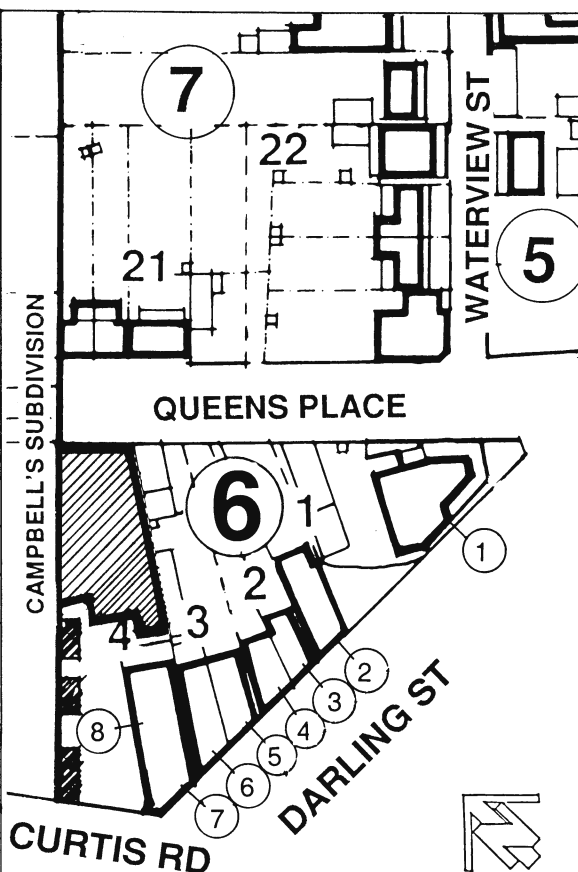
Mrs Dunning mortgaged the property for £100 to Sydney moneylender George Willis Godwin in December 1921 at 11% interest with repayments at ten shillings per week, on condition that Godwin could take possession at any time.⁹⁸ She took out another mortgage with Godwin in July 1923 for £150 but, although she had repaid the interest, could not repay the principal and sold to Balmain engineer William Percy West in January 1926.⁹⁹ West let the shop to hairdresser E McNamara in 1927, and bootmakers A Morrison 1928–30 and Theo Rose from 1930.

In January 1931 West sold No 181 to Godwin who continued Rose's tenancy to at least 1932.¹⁰⁰ After Godwin's death on 12 November 1940 his estate sold to laundry proprietor William Charles Heming and his wife Bessie May in December 1959.¹⁰¹ The building gradually became derelict and by 1951 had been demolished.¹⁰²

The Hemings sold to Berowra sales manager Ronald Arthur Stow and his wife Aileen Mary in March 1971 but in November of that year, the land was resumed as open space. Balmain Association members, Neil and Helen Oates, presented their design for a Rest Park to the management committee in May 1972. Completed by June 1975, the park was to become a memorial for Neil Oates for he died suddenly on 16 November 1977, aged only 38.¹⁰³ _____

Table 4 Waterview Estate Section 6 1886–1896 See Figure 5			
Key No.	Building	Door No.	Built
Darling Street Northern Side			
1	Detached Shop/House	201	1868
2	Attached Shop/House	203	c.1867
3	Attached Shop/House	205	1867
4	Attached Shop/House	207	1867
5	Attached Shop/House	209	c.1870
6	Attached Shop/House	211	c.1870
7-8	Regent House Real Estate Agency (First Floor)	213	1868

Figure 5 Waterview Estate Section 6 in 1886–1896	
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Section 6

Lots 1–4

Darling Street

North Side (Nos 201–213)

The Church Reserve

At the junction of Darling Street and Curtis Road, the rocky outcrop known as Verey's Hill (see 6.07) apparently had to be overcome to extend the tramway to Darling Street Wharf. David R Keenan in *The Western Lines of the Sydney Tramway System* (1993) records that the line opened to Nicholson Street on 23 November 1902 and to the wharf on 14 September 1903.

Darling Street had to be cut down several feet to minimise the steep grade. This cutting down of the solid rock explains the height of the footpaths above the roadway at the London Hotel and outside No 213 opposite. Compared to this major excavation, the raising of Darling Street at the Cooper Street corner to overcome the deep depression was a minor work.

Sydney gentleman Alexander Gray bought the unrealised Church Reserve in November 1847 for £25.¹ In January 1853 he sold to his brother John Fraser Gray, by then living at Byalla, NSW, for £200.² J F Gray subdivided the land into lots 1–3 which, as they had no bearing on subsequent sales, I have renumbered as lots 1–4.

Lot 1

6.01 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING 201 Darling Street (1)

In November 1860 Gray sold lot 1 to Balmain butcher James Beattie, the proprietor of a butcher's shop at the corner of Darling and Nicholson Streets.³ By this purchase from Gray, Beattie now had frontages of 113 feet to Darling Street and to Queen's Place.⁴ In December 1862 he sold a strip of land on his north-western boundary to Balmain doctor Owen Spencer Evans.⁵ Beattie mortgaged lot 1 and other property in August 1868 and built a brick two-storey butcher's shop (No 201) with dwelling quarters above and opened there in 1869.⁶

Being unable to operate both shops successfully, he was unable to meet repayments and the mortgagee forced him to sell No 201 in March 1871 to Balmain timber merchant John Booth who let it to butcher Robert Howard in 1872.⁷

In December 1875 Booth sold No 201 to Balmain butcher Denis Murphy who had begun trading there as a tenant in 1874.⁸ Murphy let the building to butchers George Deane in 1878–79 and William Funnell from 1881.

After Murphy's death on 20 March 1881 No 210 passed in February 1892 to Parramatta spinster Mary Ann Connor who continued Funnell's tenancy until 1889.⁹ She then let the building to butchers S J Crimmins 1890, Spencer Radford 1891 (nl 1892), A J Pearson 1893–95, W Whitmarsh 1896, Henry Williams 1897–1928, and John Kerr 1929 to at least 1932.

After Miss Connor's death, No 201 passed in November 1957 to Cowra bank officer Patrick Matthews, Tuggerah stationmaster William Henry Matthews and Paddington council employee Connell Matthews.¹⁰ They sold in October 1957 to Rozelle master butcher Philip Clyde Cullen and he sold in July 1979 to J W Broomhead Pty Ltd who converted the building to a business office.¹¹

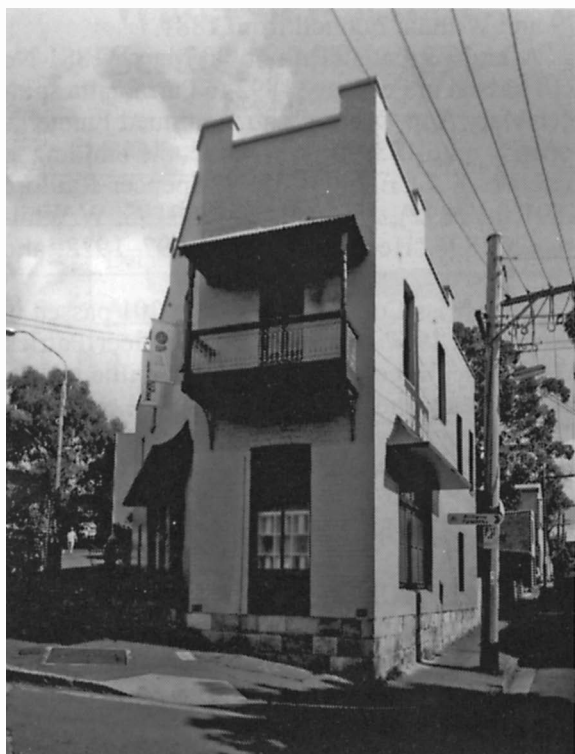
6.02 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 203 Darling Street (2)

In December 1862 butcher James Beattie sold lot 2, a 20-foot wide strip of land on his north-western boundary to Balmain doctor Owen Spencer Evans.¹² *Leichhardt Historical Journal No 13* records Dr Evans's contribution to the Balmain community. Evans built a brick shop with living quarters above (No 203) in about 1867 and had the Vaccine Institute there in 1867–72.¹³ The building was nl in 1874–76.

In February 1877 Evans sold No 203 to Sydney hairdresser David Penfold.¹⁴ Penfold sold in June 1878 to Sydney publican Edward Ryan who let to greengrocer Thomas Hartland in 1878–79.¹⁵ In 1881–82 Ryan let the building to fishmonger Panagioty Drassus, then hairdresser Richard Scurrah 1883, but nl 1885. The Ryans had farms at Dundas and grew fruit which Edward Ryan junior sold at No 203 in 1885. Ryan senior next let the building to fruiterers D McKeller in 1886–92 and A R Jardine from 1893.

After Ryan's death on 16 September 1896, his property passed to Dundas farmer Patrick Ryan and Penrith railway employee Timothy Dunne upon trust for his widow Margaret.¹⁶ Mrs Ryan was to allow their unmarried daughter Mary to live with her and be provided for.¹⁷ Mrs Ryan died on 15 April 1896 and by a further trust under Edward Ryan's will, No 203 passed to his son Edward to provide legacies for daughter Mary, for daughter Ellen (wife of Parramatta freeholder Patrick Fleming), for sons Patrick and John, for daughter Julia (now wife of Dundas wheelwright John Arkins), and for daughter Margaret (wife of Timothy Dunne).¹⁸

Mary Ryan was to receive all household furniture and effects and could occupy the Dundas



6.01: 201 Darling Street, 1868

Built for butcher James Beattie, the two-storeyed brick shop has the typical splayed corner with entry doorway, now no longer in use. The verandah which ran around the building on three sides has not been reinstated. (B Crosson)

house with brother Edward “if they could agree to live together” but if not, she could have exclusive use of the house until payment of the legacy.¹⁹

Edward Ryan junior continued to let No 203 to A R Jardine until 1897. Ryan’s son Thomas was the fruiterer from 1898.

After Darling Street dealer Edward Ryan died on 2 September 1905, probably at Curtis Road, his real and personal estate passed to his son, Curtis Road fruiterer Thomas who ceased trading at No 203 in 1905.²⁰ Thomas Ryan then let the building to fruiterers Laurence Christopher in 1906–08, Mrs Maud Balfour 1909, and James Conway from 1910.

In October 1911 Thomas Ryan sold No 203 to Janet McCammond, wife of Darling Street engineer David McCammond, who in the month following, sold to Randwick spinster Ada Gert-rude Wakfer.²¹ Miss Wakfer continued Conway’s tenancy until 1916 and then let No 203 to fruiterers Cornelius Hickey 1917–20, George Smith 1921–24, Mrs R Noble 1925–27, and M Frankie 1928; then nl 1929, florist F A Hickey 1930, and laundryman Edwin Collins 1932.

After Miss Wakfer’s death on 18 March 1946, No 203 passed to Emily Rose and upon her death to Roseville spinster Florence Rose.²² In October 1950 Miss Rose sold to Balmain estate agent Claude Randolph Murray and his wife Charlotte Olga.²³ The Murrays sold No 203 in February 1953 to Golden Cob Products Pty Ltd who used the building as a warehouse.²⁴

No 203 was sold on a separate lot in June 1972 and rebuilt in about 1975.²⁵

Lot 2

6.03 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 205 Darling Street (3)

J F Gray sold lot 2 to Sydney miner Thomas Seddon in August 1866 for £122.10.0.²⁶ On the 35-foot Darling Street frontage he built two brick two-storey shops with living quarters above (Nos 205–207) in 1867. He let No 205 to grocer and tobacconist Mrs Jane Fawcett 1867–72, but the building was nl in 1874–76.²⁷

After Seddon’s death on 15 November 1879, No 205 passed to his widow Mary Ann who let to A W Kelleher in 1878–79.²⁸ Not listed in 1881, the building was let by Mrs Seddon to hairdresser John A Lamonde in 1882, nl 1883, tobacconists R Gibbon 1884–85 and J Aldersea 1886.

After Mary Ann Seddon’s death on 23 October 1886, No 205 passed to Annie Mary Pierce, also known as Annie Merrick, who married Albert Kelleher on 5 April 1877.²⁹ Mrs Kelleher let No 205 to jeweller George Batty in 1887–88, then nl 1889–90, tobacconist Thomas King 1891, funeral director C Cleave 1892, bookmaker M H Donohue 1893, nl 1894, F K Charlton 1895, and Alfred Duffy fancy repository 1896–98.

On 28 March 1898, Mrs Kelleher’s marriage was dissolved by the Supreme Court.³⁰ Not listed in 1899, No 205 was let by Mrs Kelleher to dress-maker Miss E Shannon in 1900–09, nl 1910, and fishmonger Mrs H F Boyes 1911–13.

In October 1913 Mrs Kelleher sold No 205 on a separate lot to Randwick spinster Ada Gert-rude Wakfer who let the building to fishmonger Edward McMurtrie 1914–15, nl 1916, Albert Ahern 1917–21, bootmaker Thomas Payne 1922–24, fruiterer Mrs J Clark 1925, nl 1926–27, George Young 1928, and mixed business shop-keepers D P Gleeson 1929, Mrs L Williams 1930, and Mrs L Jones 1932.³¹

After Miss Wakfer’s death on 18 March 1946, No 203 passed to Emily Rose and after her death to Roseville spinster Florence Rose.³² In October 1950 Miss Rose sold to Balmain estate agent Claude Murray and his wife Charlotte Olga.³³ The Murrays sold in February 1953 to Golden Cob Products who used No 203 as a warehouse.³⁴ No 205 was sold on a separate lot in June 1972.³⁵

6.04 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 207 Darling Street (4)

Built by Thomas Seddon on lot 2 in 1867, the two-storey brick shop with living quarters above housed Thomas and Mary Ann Seddon's shop, known as a fancy goods warehouse, fancy bazaar, and drapery during the years 1867–76.

After Seddon's death on 15 November 1879, No 207 passed to his widow Mary Ann who let the building to toy dealer, storekeeper and fruiterer William Henry Bennett until 1885.³⁶

After Mary Ann Seddon's death on 23 October 1886, No 207 passed to Annie Mary Pierce, also known as Annie Merrick, who married Albert Kelleher on 5 April 1877.³⁷ Kelleher traded as a fruiterer there in 1886–87. Not listed in 1888–90, the building was let by Mrs Kelleher to painter and oil and colour man John W Pigott 1891–95, but nl 1896–97.

On 28 March 1898, Mrs Kelleher's marriage was dissolved by order of the Supreme Court.³⁸ She let No 207 to fruiterer A R Jardine in 1898–1902, then confectioner Miss F A Lambert 1903–06, nl 1907, and second-hand dealer Mrs Janet Middleton from 1908.

After Mrs Kelleher's death on 27 June 1920, No 207 passed to Ellen May McGee who continued Mrs Middleton's tenancy until 1924, then let to bootmaker Thomas G Payne from 1925.³⁹

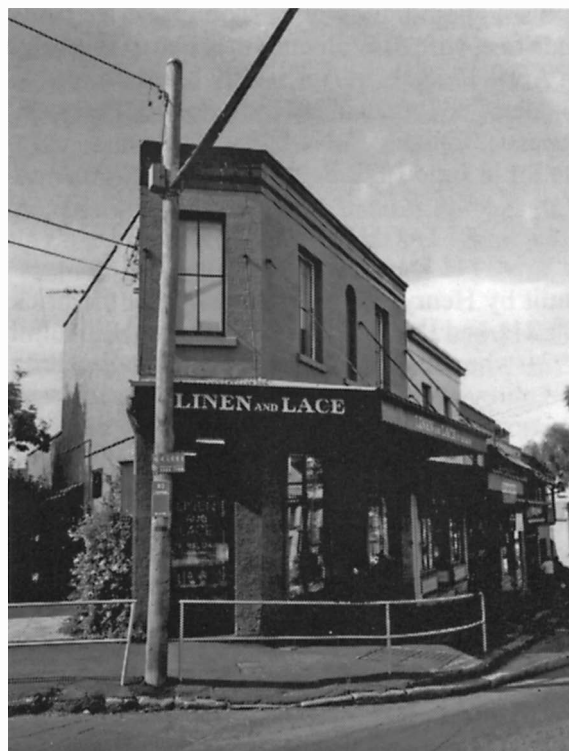
Mrs McGee sold No 207 in 1928 to Catherine Nielsen of Sydney and she sold in October 1928 to Balmain bootmaker Thomas Gilbert Payne who continued to trade there.⁴⁰ In October 1941 Payne was still trading when he sold to the tenant, bootmaker Johannes Remmert.⁴¹ While still trading at No 207 in November 1963, Remmert sold to Golden Cob Pty Ltd.⁴² No 207 was subdivided on a separate lot in June 1972.⁴³

Lot 3

6.05 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 209 Darling Street (5)

Balmain grocer Henry Jesson bought lot 3 from J F Gray in June 1868 for £150 and built a pair of brick two-storey shops with living quarters above (Nos 209–211) on the 40-foot Darling Street frontage in about 1870.⁴⁴ He traded as a grocer and ironmonger in both shops until his retirement in 1886 when his sons Thomas Edward and John carried on the business as Jesson Bros.

After Thomas Jesson died at Gow Street, Balmain, on 4 October 1912, Nos 209–211 passed to John.⁴⁵ In January 1913 John sold to Thomas Edward but the business name Jesson Bros went unchanged until 1919 when Thomas Edward traded on his own account.⁴⁶



**6.07–6.08: Regent House
213–215 Darling Street, 1868**

Built for draper George Verrey, the stone building, extended at the rear in 1892, became George Hunter & Sons' bakery. The upper front level housed A H Bogle & Co, estate agents, from 1893. (B Crosson)

In June 1920 T E Jesson leased Nos 209–211 to Sydney agent William Henry Townend for ten years at £156 per annum.⁴⁷ Townend undertook to use the premises solely as a grocery and for the sale of "Colonial wines" for which he was required to obtain the necessary licence.⁴⁸ T E Jesson was to transfer the current licence to Townend and bound him to trade in liquor "during such times as shall be allowed".⁴⁹

Nothing seems to have come of Townend's venture because the next occupant of Nos 209–211 was grocer C A Percy in 1919–20, the last to occupy both shops. Jesson let No 209 to Spalding & Payne in 1921, nl in 1922, then hairdresser L Oleric from 1923.

After T E Jesson's death at Rose Bay on 8 August 1923, Nos 209–211 passed to his widow Clara who continued Oleric's tenancy of No 209 until 1927.⁵⁰ Mrs Jesson let No 209 to hairdresser V Joyce from 1928. In 1928 she sold Nos 209–211 to Bondi investor Barney Goldroad Barripp who sold to Arncliffe builder William Albert Dettman who continued to let No 209 to Joyce.⁵¹

In September 1930 Dettman sold Nos 209–211 to Jones Motors Ltd, which became SCO Investments Pty Ltd in September 1943.⁵² The company continued Joyce's tenancy until 1932 and sold both buildings to Maud Beatrice Gertrude Lee, wife of William James Lee of Balmain, in April 1948.⁵³ In April 1949 Mrs Lee sold to Golden Cob Products Pty Ltd who used the building as a warehouse.⁵⁴ No 209 was sold on a separate lot in June 1972.⁵⁵

6.06 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING 211 Darling Street (6)

Built by Henry Jesson in about 1870, the brick No 211 had the same occupants as No 209 until 1921 when it was let as separate shop/dwelling to Aubrey L Greathead, then to fishmongers Isaac Gordon in 1922–26, M Argus 1927, A Genovisi 1928–29, and Miss Williams 1930–32.

No 211 had the same changes of ownership and use as No 209 and was sold on a separate lot in June 1972.⁵⁶

Lot 4

6.07 REGENT HOUSE 213 Darling Street (7)

In October 1868 J F Gray sold lot 4 to Balmain shopkeeper George Verey who paid Balmain stonemason William Burt to build a stone two-storey detached shop with living quarters above in 1868.⁵⁷ Verey had frontages to Darling Street of 26 feet, and 45 feet 4 inches to Curtis Road.⁵⁸ Given the sandstone outcrop on which the building stood, it is reasonable to assume that the stone was quarried from the site.

Verey and Miss S H Verey had a shop in another part of Darling Street: George Verey boot warehouse in 1860–53, and fancy repository 1865–66; Miss Verey fancy repository in 1867.

When he began trading in No 213 in 1868 it was as the proprietor of a boot, shoe and fancy store. Verey's shop was so well-known that the area became known as Verey's Hill.⁵⁹ The Vereys traded as the operators of a toy bazaar (1869), fancy bazaar (1874) and as drapers (1875–87. No 213 was known as Regent House in 1887.⁶⁰

Not listed in 1888–91, No 213 was sold by Verey in April 1892, for £1,600 to Jane Hunter, wife of Balmain baker George Hunter.⁶¹ By this time, Verey had retired to Marrickville where he died on 27 June 1912.⁶²

On the same day as purchasing from Verey, Jane and George Hunter mortgaged No 213 to build a large brick saw-tooth roofed bakery which covered lot 5 from the rear of No 213 to the Queen's Place alignment across the full width of the land.⁶³ The new building housed George Hunter & Son's bakery from 1892.⁶⁴

In September 1917 Jane Hunter, who in 1897 was an Oxford Street Paddington draper, sold No 213 to her husband.⁶⁵ After his death there on 18 June 1924, the property passed in September 1925 to his sons, Homebush baker William George and Balmain baker Samuel, and his daughters Rebecca Jane and Annie Isabella, both Balmain spinsters.⁶⁶ Samuel immediately bought the shares of his brother and sisters and continued to run the bakery.⁶⁷

In May 1935 Samuel Hunter leased No 213 to Balmain master baker William James Dickinson.⁶⁸ In March 1950 Hunter sold No 213 to Golden Cob Products Pty Ltd who used the building as a warehouse.⁶⁹ Golden Cob sold in August 1974 to Amani Pty Ltd.⁷⁰ The bakery building at the rear (2 Queen's Place) was sold on a separate lot in about 1975.⁷¹

6.08 REAL ESTATE AGENCY 215 Darling Street (8)

Built in 1868 by George Verey, the level above the shop became the office of real estate agency Alfred H Bogle and Co in 1893. Entry was gained by a doorway on the Curtis Road side of the building. Bogle traded there until at least 1932 and probably to his death on 10 July 1944.⁷² No 215 had the same owners as No 213.

Waterview Estate

Afterword

Sections 1 – 6

Generally developed for residential use, it was inevitable that small shops, some on street corners, would have been built along the Darling Street strip.

In Darling Street, grades were dramatically altered for the tramway. By raising the road level at Cooper Street, a marked depression was eliminated. Excavating Darling Street at the Curtis Road intersection lessened the sudden and steep decline as far as Ann Street. This explains the presence of the retaining wall outside the London Hotel and the stepped kerbside opposite.

In Sections 1–6, it is remarkable that almost 50% of the original 107 buildings have survived. Almost all the building stock in Section 1 on both sides of Cooper Street has been destroyed. There has been some isolated destruction along Darling Street.

The geology of the suburb decreed that 52% of all buildings would be sandstone. Because of the small lot sizes, 27% of the buildings were two-storey (see Table 5).

In a study of this kind, the difficulty of finding hard evidence is represented by there being 40 buildings of unknown walling material, or 37% of the building stock.

So far, the study completes the Waterview Estate frontage along Darling Street from Cooper Street to the Curtis Road corner. Successive studies will penetrate deep into the estate and examine the rich and diverse activities which took place along the shoreline.

Table 5
Waterview Estate
Buildings Per Section 1886–1896*

Section	One-Storey	Two-Storey	Not Known	Total Built	Demolished	Extant	Brick	Weather-board	Stone
1	6	4	10	20	14	6	1	81	11
2	0	8	13	21	15	6	8	3	10
3	18	7	6	31	8	23	12	3	15
4	5	2	4	11	8	3	1	2	8
5	9	1	7	17	10	7	2	3	12
6	0	7	0	7	0	7	6	0	1
Totals	38	29	40	107	55	52	30	19	57

* Included in Section 3, one weatherboard cottage (1A St John Street) built c.1950

Precinct 7 From Cooper Street to Waterview Street Waterview Estate 1835–1970: Part 2 Sections 3–6

Notes and References

Notes

1 Acknowledgements

The title-chain searches, which began on 1 July 1997, were facilitated by Peter Chadwick & Stephen Barlow of NSW LTO. David McRae (UNSW) and Hal Wise (Balmain) provided the photographs on pages 73 and 85. Bruce Crosson supplied the other photographs. Kathleen Hamey & Bonnie Davidson of the Balmain Association have always been supportive.

2 Sources and Method

Refer to "Notes & References", Items 4–10, in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 77. In addition it should be noted:

- a) Sale dates, unless otherwise stated, are the date (month & year) of actual LTO transfers
- b) Searching *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* (Sands) & comparing findings with the LTO title search, plus my visual appraisal of the building, is the basis of arriving at approximate building dates.

3 Trades and Professions

Occupations of individuals have been discovered from the title chain, from Sands & from other sources. Where no occupation appears in the text, I mean that no occupation could be ascertained.

4 Occupants and House Names

Generally taken from the Sands Directory for the year after that stated in text (ie, allowing one year for the publication of the directory). The directory was not published in 1860, 1862, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1881. Some house names are shown on the WB Detail Survey sheets drawn up in 1886 and amended in 1896.

5 Building Development

Density of development is based on WB Detail Survey sheets. All Figures relating to development are based on these sheets.

6 Architectural Style

Where I make no comment 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 & Terms from 1788 to the Present* (A&R, Sydney, 1989).

7 Key Numbers

Numbers in sub-headings refer to Section Nos & Key Nos on Figures. For example, "1.05 Attached House, 143 Darling Street (5)": "1" is Section 1, & "05" & "(5)" indicate Key No. The Key Nos are encircled on Figures.

8 Emboldened Names

In References, where the same citation is repeated, the author's name, or other key word, is emboldened in the first citation. In subsequent references to the same citation, the word, on its own & in normal type, will appear as the reference to the full citation.

9 Searching and Writing

The LTO search for Precinct 7 began on 1 July 1998 and proceeded with interruptions to 7 October 1998. The Sands search and writing and footnoting began on 13 October and with interruptions continued to 17 January 1999.

10 Abbreviations

See page 112.

11 Addenda & Corrigenda

See page 114.

References

Section 3

- 1 Lots 15–36, FP 939748.
- 2 Lots 15–36, FP 939748.
- 3 Colgate Av was called Broadstairs St up to 1951 but for the purposes of this article, the name Colgate will generally be used throughout. See B Davidson & K Hamey, *Streets, Lanes & Places 1836–1994* (Balmain Assoc, 1994).
- 4 OST Bk 1 No 45.
- 5 OST Bk 1 No 473 (to W Howard).
- 6 OST Bk 27 No 519 (to J Lysaght). Bk 48 No 468 (mtge £500, incl houses & lot 67).
- 7 OST Bk 68 No 785 (to R Paisley).
- 8 OST Bk 244 No 438 (d. of Robert Henry P, Will 18 Mar 1874 prob 17 Nov 1879).
- 9 OST Bk 798 No 793 (d. of Lydia P, Will 22 Mar 1900 prob 12 Oct 1909).
- 10 OST Bk 998 No 662 (to J Farrelly).
- 11 OST Bk 1841 No 592 (d. of J Farrelly, Will 20 July 1926, L/A 2 Dec 1930).
- 12 OST Bk 2054 No 559 (to A Doyle); Bk 2054 No 560 (to J Robinson).
- 13 OST Bk 68 No 789 (mtge £165 incl house, disch Bk 74 No 294).
- 14 OST Bk 2054 No 559 (to A Doyle).
- 15 OST Bk 1 No 474 (to H Stewart). SDC (quote). For the cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
- 16 OST Bk 80 No 468 (mtge £150).
- 17 F Low, *City of Sydney 1844 Directory* (H Stewart, carpenter). W & F Ford, *Sydney Commercial Dictionary for the Year 1851*, p 45 (H Stewart, carpenter), p 134 (H Stewart, carpenter, Darling St, Balmain). OST Bk 91 No 107 (to W Howard).
- 18 PI 3/1527 (d. of William H). OST Bk 173 No 357 (to Mary Ann Maria H).
- 19 Sands for 1879–80 also has bootmaker William Hopkins in No 161.

- 20 OST Bk 199 No 245 (mtge £250). Bk 242 No 627 (to R Gross).
- 21 OST Bk 294 No 392 (to J Milne jun). Bk 294 No 393 (to P Ettinger).
- 22 OST Bk 331 No 523 (to A W Blair).
- 23 OST Bk 862 No 28 (mtge £4,100).
- 24 OST Bk 862 No 28 (mtge £4,100, incl other land). Bk 1128 No 5 (to J M Taylor).
- 25 OST Bk 1882 No 33 (d. of John Michael T, Will 11 May 1926 prob 16 Oct 1933).
- 26 OST Bk 1882 No 33 (d. of Mary Helena T; to G M Murphy).
- 27 OST Bk 2249 No 710 (to J A P Robinson).
- 28 OST Bk 80 No 468 (mtge £150).
- 29 Sands for 1883 has Reuben Bassett also at No 159.
- 30 OST Bk 2249 No 711 (to F E Robinson).
- 31 OST Bk 1 No 327.
- 32 OST Bk 16 No 448 (to R L Chape for £25).
- 33 OST Bk 27 No 7 (to G Stuart for £170 incl house on lot 31).
- 34 OST Bk 35 No 70 (to F Downes, incl lot 31).
- 35 OST Bk 83 No 48 (d. of F Downes sen, Will 21 Aug 1845, to F Downes jun). Bk 105 No 825 (Robert & Lydia P, incl lot 31 & house). PA 46599 (also known as Emily).
- 36 PA 43040 ("possession apparently relied upon re part").
- 37 OST Bk 160 No 28 (mtge £300, fc Bk 168 No 722, disch Bk 244 No 437).
- 38 OST Bk 244 No 438 (d. of Robert Henry P, Will 18 Mar 1874 prob 17 Nov 1879).
- 39 OST Bk 362 No 313 (to T H Kelly).
- 40 OST Bk 744 No 319 (to D K Duncan). Sands for 1919-20 has Mrs Kate Watson at No 2 as well as D Duncan.
- 41 OST Bk 1806 No 173 (d. of D K Duncan, Will 25 Jan 1936 prob 14 Jan 1837; to M Johonson [sic]).
- 42 PA 43040, d. cert of Martin J (b. of Martin J).
- 43 PA 43040, d. cert of Martin J (arrival, m (1) to Isobel Annie Nicholls).
- 44 PA 43040, d. cert of Isobel Annie Nicholls Johanson O'Sullivan.
- 45 OST Bk 2506 No 278 (d. of Martin J, L/A 233004. PA 43040 (Martin J's age, bur 30 Aug 1938 R C Field of Mars); d. cert of Martin J; SD 25 Mar 1963 L A Monk, nephew of Isobel Annie Nicholls Johanson; she d. 25 Mar 1962, 89 yrs; m. cert of Isobel Annie Nicholls Johanson & Henry William O'Sullivan.
- 46 OST Bk 2506 No 278 (to G & J Antoniou). Next CT V 10525 F 234.
- 47 OST Bk 344 No 503 (to J Killip). Bk 389 No 33 (mtge £200, disch Bk 531 No 719).
- 48 Sands for 1891 has mariner Henry Archibald and for 1897 has George Ellis at No 4.
- 49 OST Bk 708 No 266 (to M E Every).
- 50 OST Bk 780 No 188 (to Christian Nelson).
- 51 Sands for 1923-25 has Miss Alice Drysdale as sole occupant of No 4.
- 52 OST Bk 1477 No 254 (to P Kensell).
- 53 OST Bk 1935 No 107 (d. of Christian Nelson 23 Aug 1929; to Minnie N)
- 54 PA 43040, SD 9 Mar 1965 William Watson; SD 18 Jan 1965 Lizzie Watson.
- 55 OST Bk 2393 No 291 (d. of Minnie N, Will 18 Feb 1955 prob 447496 4 July 1956; to M Savidis). PA 46599, CT V 11166, F 2-8. PA 46599, Will of Minnie Every Nelson (living at No 4).
- 56 OST Bk 6 No 890.
- 57 OST Bk 3 No 19. Bk 6 No 889 (lot 20 to W Britt, baker).
- 58 SDC (quote). For the hut & cottage, see Brownrigg.
- 59 OST Bk 17 No 352 (lots 19-20 to G Rowley £70)
- 60 OST Bk 17 No 352 (lots 19-20 G Rowley). Bk 23 No 714 (lots 19-20 to J Morecroft).
- 61 OST Bk 2 No 803. Bk 3 No 655 (22-foot wide strip of lot 21 to Solomon "Wakefield [sic]"). Bk 8 No 663 corrects name to Wakfer and corrects frontage to 33 feet instead of 22 feet.
- 62 SDC (quote). For cottage, see Brownrigg. Bk 68 No 77 (lot 21 J Morecroft).
- 63 PI 3/11929 (d. of John M).
- 64 OST Bk 543 No 792 (share to Eliza Jane M £250 incl lots 31-32.
- 65 PI 4/70143 (d. Eliza Jane M).
- 66 OST Bk 1072 No 353 (to W J laws, incl lots 31-32).
- 67 PA 21908 CT V 3072 F 158 transf B69350 (lot 2 V M Delohery). Next CT V 3587 F 36.
- 68 CT V 3587 F 36 transf C377 595 (to C M Docksey). Transf F158973 (to E I Toose).
- 69 CT V 3587 F 36 Sec 94 H30203 (to I F Gray). Transf H400191 (to M B Harrison).
- 70 CT V 3587 F 36 transf H513163 (to V M Smith).
- 71 SDC (quote). For hut & cottage, see Brownrigg.
- 72 OST Bk 17 No 352 (lots 19-20 to G Rowley). Bk 23 No 714 (lots 19-20 J Morecroft).
- 73 CT V 3587 F 43 transf B154 370 (lot 3 to G R Foggo).
- 74 CT V 3587 F 43 mtge B154371.
- 75 CT V 3587 F 43 transf by power of sale B940304 (to J R Ryan, Feb 1930).
- 76 CT V 3587 F 43 transf D35200 (to E M Swift). Transf F468533 (to H Swift).
- 77 CT V 3587 F 43 transf G330 884 (to L I Davy). Transf G745068 (to P S & J M Pratt).
- 78 SDC (S Wakfer at No 10). For cottage, see Brownrigg. Bk 68 No 77 (lot 21 J Morecroft). F *Low, City of Sydney 1844 Directory* (S Wakfer, stonemason). Ford, p 45 (S Wakfar [sic], stonemason), p 144 (S Wakfer, stonemason, St Andrew St). Sands for 1864-66 has S Wakfer in College St, Sands for 1867 in Church St
- 79 CT V 3587 F 44 transf B153 554 (lot 4 to R M Williams).
- 80 CT V 3587 F 44 transm F30 427 (to R Williams & W J Bryan).
- 81 CT V 3587 F 44 transf F30 428 (to J P Williams & R Williams). Transf F385682 (to R V Odgers).
- 82 CT V 6096 F3-4 transf F385 683 (to U Williamson & G S Halliday). Next CT V 6361 F 224-225.
- 83 CT V 6361 F 224-225 transf F497879 (to P Romeo & T de Nichilo). Next CT V 6430 F 126-127.
- 84 CT V 6430 F 126-127 transf H776536 (P & M F Romeo).
- 85 OST Bk 2 No 803.

- 86 SDC (quote). OST Bk 6 No 546 (mtge £100).
- 87 OST Bk 8 No 414 (to G Stephenson).
- 88 OST Bk 9 No 15 (to C Morgan, incl "cottages").
- 89 OST Bk 25 No 82 (to W Magee).
- 90 OST Bk 363 No 275 (other property in Balmain, occupants of St Andrew St cottages). Bk 1054 No 548 (d. of William M, Will 17 Feb 1880 prob 7285 23 Aug 1882). PI number unreadable (d. of W Magee, Balmain). Sands for 1883 has W "McGee" in Datchett St
- 91 OST Bk 363 No 275 (other property, occupants of St Andrew St cottages).
- 92 OST Bk 1054 No 548 (m. of Jane Magee S, attaining 21 yrs).
- 93 PI 4/66792 (d. of John Campion McC). OST Bk 623 No 217 (trustees).
- 94 OST Bk 1054 No 548 (order).
- 95 OST Bk 1114 No 319 (to J A Forbes).
- 96 OST Bk 1437 No 341 (to H M Tomkinson).
- 97 OST Bk 1492 No 939 (to H West).
- 98 OST Bk 1943 No 364 (to A I Binns). Bk 2373 No 590 (m. of A I Moore to C W Binns).
- 99 Bk 2373 No 590 (d. of C W Binns).
- 100 OST Bk 363 No 275 (other properties, occupants of St Andrew St cottages).
- 101 Bk 2373 No 590 (to J A Merkelbach).
- 102 PA 39932, plan 11 Feb 1957, shows No 12 to be 1-storey and No 14 to be 2-storey. DP 233714, 24 Aug 1967 shows No 12 as 2-storey.
- 103 Bk 2697 No 358 (to A G & J F Simmonds).
- 104 OST Bk 2 No 803. Bk 8 No 414 (to G Stephenson, incl houses).
- 105 OST Bk 2860 No 967 (to J F James). Bk 3078 No 172 (to D E & D McKenzie).
- 106 OST Bk 25 No 83 (to J Stone).
- 107 OST Bk 2378 No 286 (d. of Jacob S, Will 24 May 1887 prob 12 Sep 1887).
- 108 OST Bk 2378 No 286 (d. of Mary Anne S).
- 109 OST Bk 2378 No 286 (d. of Charles William S, L/A 21 Oct 1904).
- 110 OST Bk 2378 No 286 (Mary Catherine Stone Coffey).
- 111 OST Bk 2378 No 286 (m. of Theresa Stone & William Davidson).
- 112 OST Bk 2324 No 923 (to John Gilbert Davidson & Edward John Dowzard).
- 113 OST Bk 2375 No 497 (John Gilbert Davidson & Edward John Dowzard to D I Nielsen).
- 114 Bk 2378 No 286 (Mary Catherine Stone Coffey to D I Nielsen).
- 115 PA 39932 CT V 7492 F 173 transf H151920 (H B Secombe).
- 116 OST Bk 35 No 818 (lot 24 bought by W H Sawyer in about 1846 but no conveyance issued). Bk 10 No 629 (lots 25-26 to W H Sawyer 16 Feb 1846).
- 117 PA 7451, d. cert of W H Sawyer, 24 Feb 1887. OST Bk 394 No 124 (d. of W H Sawyer; to R & A G Sawyer)
- 118 PS 7451 CT V 922 F 173 transf 272668 (to R Gibson). Next CT V 1238 F 112.
- 119 CT V 1238 F 112 transf 276196 (to H Hooper).
- 120 CT V 1238 F 112 mtge 276197 (to B Backhouse, disch 9 Dec 1898).
- 121 CT V 1238 F 112 transf 302186 (to M Ballantine).
- 122 CT V 1238 F 112 transf 359206 (to J Ekin).
- 123 CT V 1238 F 112 transf 662963 (to W J Howard).
- 124 CT V 1238 F 112 transf A767288 (to A Allen). Next CTs V 3286 F 143-147 (lots C-G, DP 303124), V 6577 F 147 (residue).
- 125 CT V 3286 F 143 transf A982 486 (lot C to L Alexander). Lots 24-26 were subdivided as lots C-G, DP 303124.
- 126 CT V 3286 F 143 transf B139706 (to J Connolly).
- 127 CT V 3286 F 143 transf B254 286 (to M M E England).
- 128 CT V 3286 F 143 transf B476412 (to T R Austin).
- 129 CT V 3286 F 143 transf B827375 (to W B Giesen).
- 130 CT V 3286 F 143 transf B890 480 (to M MacCormick).
- 131 CT V 3286 F 143 transf D730755 (to J G Bright). Next CT V 5776 F 159.
- 132 CT V 5776 F 159 transf D870 110 (to Colgate). **NSWDL** aerial photo May 1951.
- 133 CT V 3286 F 144 mtge B602 864 (lot D to J M C Kirchner).
- 134 CT V 3286 F 144 transf D731618 (to J G Bright). Transf D870110 (to Colgate). **NSWDL**.
- 135 CT V4932 F 173 transf B890 480 (lot E to M MacCormick).
- 136 CT V 3286 F 146 transf B643 935 (lot F to E W Warren).
- 137 CT V 3286 F 146 transf B647515 (to G A Raves).
- 138 CT V 3286 F 146 mtge B710498 (to J W Burton & P N Glade). Transf D849211 (to Colgate).
- 139 **NSWDL**.
- 140 CT V 3286 F 147 transf B530 745 (lot G to M A Yewen).
- 141 CT V 3286 F 147 mtge C58129 (to N Hutton).
- 142 CT V 3286 F 147 transf D100 563 (to G F Brown). Transf D849210 (to Colgate).
- 143 **NSWDL**.
- 144 OST Bk 2 No 401.
- 145 OST Bk 3 No 308 (to C Kirkwood). Bk 13 No 966 (to M Hyland).
- 146 OST Bk 80 No 868 (mtge, incl house).
- 147 For Balmain Hotel, see *LHJ No 21*, p 18. For W Parker, see *LHJ No 15*, p 46.
- 148 BDM, d. cert of Michael H, parents Patrick & Catherine, 1879 No 2380. OST Bk 80 No 868 (mtge £300, fc Bk 134 No 239, transf mtge & fc Bk 404 No 263). Bk 437 No 774 (to W E Dance).
- 149 OST Bk 1844 No 228 (d. of William Edward D, Will 26 June 1900, prob 22 Nov 1910, upon trust to Mosman accountant H W Garland for Mary Ann D).
- 150 **NSWDL**.
- 151 OST Bk 1844 No 228 (d. of May Ann D). Bk 1844 No 229 (one-ninth share of all RE to Frederick D). Bk 1887 No 453 (order of Supreme Court re Arthur D). Bk 1887 No 454 (confirmation of Bk 1844 No 228 & Bk 1887 No 453).
- 152 OST Bk 2247 No 735 (to J A P Robinson). Bk 3068 No 659 (to J McFadden).
- 153 For vacant site, see **NSWDL**.
- 154 OST Bk 2 No 401.
- 155 OST Bk 3 No 311 (to W Hitchengs).
- 156 SDC (quote). For house, see

- Brownrigg.
- 157 OST Bk 7 No 705 (to T Mossman, incl house). OST Bk 10 No 936 (to R L Chape).
- 158 Ford, p 43 (R L Chape, captain, p 24 (R L Chape, master mariner, Receiving Post Office, Darling Street).
- 159 Bk 29 No 4 (mtge £400, "baker"). PA 2083, letter Mary Ann Knight 3 Aug 1868 "bakehouse").
- 160 PA 2083, S D A Chape 11 Sep 1868 (brother of Alexander Chape). PI 1/2867 (d. of Ralph Louder Chape). PA 2083, letter Mary Ann Knight 3 Aug 1868 (widow, m. to —Knight).
- 161 PA 2083, letter Mary Ann Knight 3 Aug 1868 (Captain Jones). For Captain Jones, see *LHJ No 14*, p 27.
- 162 PA 2083 CT V 75 No 249 (to John B, R Mackey trustee). PA 2083, letter Mary Ann Knight 3 Aug 1868 "bakehouse"). PA 2083, SD 12 Sep 1856 Julia Maria Evans, wife of William Tucker Evans, Orange, is widow of R Mackey a solicitor with Allen & Son, Sydney. He d. 18 Aug 1854.
- 163 CT V 75 No 249 mtge 2962 (to M A Knight & Lucy Jaques).
- 164 PI 4/5833 (d. of J Brown). CT V 75 No 249 transm 7784 (to John Edward B).
- 165 CT V 75 No 249 mtge 232455. Transf by power of sale 285307 (to W E Dance).
- 166 CT V 75 No 249 transm C720409 (to trustee H W Garland). Transf D46777 (family settlement). Transf D46778 (one-ninth share of all RE to Arthur D).
- 167 CT V 75 No 249 transf D793 783 (to W & K B Harris). Transf F947397 (to S Mina). Next CT V14089 F 133-133, lots 280-281 DP 601910.
- 168 SDC (quote). For house, see Brownrigg.
- 169 OST Bk 2 No 401.
- 170 OST Bk 2 No 802 (to D F Nash).
- 171 OST Bk 535 No 560 (to J Brown). For buildings, see DS Sheet 17 1887-1896.
- 172 PI 4/5833 (d. of J Brown). CT V 75 No 249 transm 7784 (to John Edward B).
- 173 OST Bk 583 No 243 (mtge £50). Bk 583 No 945 (to M Staunton).
- 174 OST Bk 690 No 309 (d. of Mary S, Will 8 August 1895 prob 27 July 1900; to Annie Staunton Maloney & Catherine Staunton).
- 175 OST Bk 763 No 799 (to William "Edwin" Dance).
- 176 OST Bk 1844 No 228 (family settlement). Bk 1844 No 726 (one-ninth share of all RE to Arthur Dance).
- 177 OST Bk 2000 No 315 (to A M Dance). For No 1A, see NSWDL.
- 178 OST Bk 2364 No 348 (to G Sicari).
- 179 OST Bk 5 No 155.
- 180 SDC (quote). For stone house, see Brownrigg. OST Bk 16 No 374 (to R L Chape).
- 181 OST Bk 25 No 744 (to W Martin).
- 182 OST Bk 25 No 744 (well).
- 183 OST Bk 34 No 195 (to Mary Ann Aldridge for Jane Ann A).
- 184 OST Bk 443 No 548 (m. [1] of Jane Ann Aldridge & John Sayle; m. [2] of Jane Ann Aldridge Sayle to George Murdoch Wynn). OST Bk 215 No 517 (to Jane Ann Aldridge Wynn, R Anderson trustee).
- 185 Sands for 1884 has commercial traveller R S Knight also at No 1.
- 186 Bk 443 No 548 (Lewisham).
- 187 OST Bk 1419 No 660 (to C A A Roberts). PI 4/167253 (d. of Jane Ann Aldridge Sayle Wynn at Annandale 17 Mar 1930).
- 188 OST 1927 No 938 (d. of C A Roberts, Will 15 Feb 1927 prob 5 May 1933; to D & J E Roberts, Bellevue Hill).
- 189 OST 1927 No 938 (to G P Harris).
- 190 OST Bk 3196 No 55 (d. of G P Harris; A S Kenna; W Firth Investments Pty Ltd). Bk 3226 No 860 (to E J Deshon).
- 191 OST BK 16 No 446.
- 192 OST BK 16 No 449 (to R L Chape). For the pair of stone houses, see Brownrigg.
- 193 Bk 27 No 7 (to G Stuart, incl lot 18).
- 194 OST Bk 35 No 70 (to F Downes sen).
- 195 OST Bk 83 No 48 (d. of F Downes sen, Will 21 Aug 1845, to F Downes jun). Bk 105 No 825 (to Robert & Lydia ["Emily" on deed] Paisley, incl lot 31 & house).
- 196 OST Bk 2812 No 732 (d. of Lydia P, Will 22 Mar 1900 prob 12 Oct 1900; to Doris Lydia Osborne at 21 yrs).
- 197 OST Bk 2812 No 732 (to Doris Lydia Osborne).
- 198 OST Bk 2812 No 732 (m. of Doris Lydia Osborne & Frank Leonard Sharp; d. of Doris Lydia Osborne S, Will 5 Mar 1955 prob 23 May 1957; to Frank Leonard Sharp).
- 199 OST Bk 3695 No 874 (d. of Frank Leonard Sharp, Will 21 Dec 1983 prob 3 Mar 1986; to Royal NSW Institute).
- 200 OST Bk 2863 No 623 (d. of Lydia Paisley, Will 22 Mar 1900 prob 12 Oct 1900; to Emma Lydia Thomas).
- 201 OST Bk 2863 No 623 (d. of Emma Lydia Thomas; to Gladstone Harold Hubert Thomas, Prudence Lydia Washington Carter, wife of Thomas Carter, Phyllis Conybeare Opra Morrison, wife of George Cooper Morrison).
- 202 OST Bk 2870 No 687 (to D N Stewart).
- 203 OST Bk 9 No 629.
- 204 OST Bk 3 No 357 (to H Tebbutt & M Bailey). Bk 11 No 361 (to J F Gray).
- 205 OST Bk 15 No 330 (to A Walker & J Ogden).
- 206 OST Bk 43 No 260 (D Hall & M Slater trustees).
- 207 OST Bk 43 No 260 (incl 3 houses, lot 46 and land in Darling St).
- 208 OST Bk 141 No 56 (d. of Ann Walker Ogden, Will 26 Apr 1862; to J & E J Morecroft).
- 209 PI 3/11929 (d. of John Morecroft).
- 210 PI 3/11929 (d. of John Morecroft). PI 4/70143 (d. of Eliza Jane Morecroft). OST Bk 1072 No 353 (to W J Laws).
- 211 PA 21908 CT V 3072 F 158, lots 32-33 becomes lot 1 on FP 10032. Next CT V3587 F 42 transf B154367 (lot 1 to

- A W R A & M E Henderson).
- 212 Sands for 1926 has James Henderson at No 7. CT V3587 F 42 transf C264083 (to A S Peterson). Transf C745156 (to B W Rapley).
- 213 PI 4/271081 (d. of B W Rapley). CT V3587 F 42 transm D225160 (to M E Henderson). Next CT V 9690 F 77 transf J629294 (to J E Henderson). Transf M372736 (to S & J M Mina).
- 214 OST Bk 2 No 947 (to J G Canness [sic]).
- 215 OST 16 No 187 (to J Beattie, to G Cannis [sic]).
- 216 OST Bk 16 No 188 (to W H Sawyer).
- 217 PA 7451, d. cert of W H Sawyer, 24 Feb 1887. OST Bk 394 No 124 (d. of W H Sawyer; to R & A G Sawyer).
- 218 PA 7451 CT V 922 F 173 transf 272512 (to S Weirick). Next CT V 1238 No 40.
- 219 CT V 1238 No 40 mtge 272513, (to B Backhouse, disch 25 May 1898).
- 220 CT V 1238 No 40 transf 293953 (to W Miller).
- 221 CT V 1238 No 40 transm C266219 (to S & W A Miller).
- 222 CT V 1238 No 40 Sec 12 Appn (to W A & U M Miller). Transf D700995 (to F J & M Blackburn).
- 223 CT V 10307 F 140-144, lots 1-5, DP 228605.
- 15 OST 115 No 984 (settlement).
- 16 PI 3/380 (d. of Burchard F, Sydney). PA 12420, SD 10 June 1879 Otto Leonhard Meyer (d. of Burchard Frerichs at Balmain).
- 17 OST Bk 193 No 205 (lot A to M A Chater).
- 18 OST Bk 193 No 205 (Levine Wilhelmine Henriette Mein Frerichs living outside NSW).
- 19 PA 12420, CT V 1447 F 34 transf 56471 (lot A to W C Heming sen).
- 20 CT V 1447 F 34 diagram & CT V 6120 F 224 addition to existing road (re-alignment of Colgate Av wall of No 2). Next CT V 9551 F 189 (lot 1, DP 204591).
- 21 PI 4/243437 (d. of William Charles H sen). CT V 1447 F 34 transm D827597 (to Annie Eliza H). CT V 6120 F 224 (lot A.B, DP 204591, to Annie Eliza H).
- 22 PI 430330 (d. of Annie Eliza H). CT V 6120 F 224 Sec 94 appn G418511 (to William Charles Heming & P McLaughlin).
- 23 CT V 6120 F 224 transf G471959 (to Aberdeen).
- 24 PA 60681 (Bessie May Heming applicant 25 Mar 1988). SD Bessie May Heming 1 Oct 1980 (d. of William Charles Heming jun).
- 25 See CT V 6120 F 223 transf Y164461 (to Janglade). Transf Y509982 (to Delfin & Ilanz).
- 26 PI 4/243437 (d. of William Charles H sen). CT V 1447 F 34 transm D827597 (to Annie Eliza H).
- 27 CT V 1447 F 34 transf F75505 (lot A.A to William Charles Heming jun). Next CT V 6120 F 223.
- 28 CT V 6120 F 223 transf G222545 (to Aberdeen).
- 29 PA 60681, SD Bessie May Heming 1 Oct 1980 (extension).
- 30 CT V 6120 F 223 transf Y164461 (to Janglade). Transf Y509982 (to Delfin & Ilanz).
- 31 OST Bk 157 No 694 (lot B to W E Dance).
- 32 OST Bk 154 No 130 (strip from lot 44 to W E Dance).
- 33 For brick house see DS Sheet 17 1887-1896.
- 34 OST Bk 215 No 661 (mtge £900 of lot B and strip from lot 44, disch Bk 1504 No 85).
- 35 OST Bk 1614 No 867 (to G F & J J Cahill).
- 36 OST Bk 1856 No 324 (to G F Cahill).
- 37 PA 60681 (several SDs attest to this).
- 38 PI 435060 (d. of G F Cahill). OST Bk 2359 No 660 (to M Cahill). Bk 2474 No 923 (to W C & B M Heming).
- 39 OST Bk 6 No 101.
- 40 SDC (quote). For the cottage, see Brownrigg.
- 41 OST Bk 154 No 130 (strip from lot 44 to W E Dance).
- 42 SDC (quote). For the cottage, see Brownrigg.
- 43 OST Bk 616 No 352 (residue to W E Dance).
- 44 OST Bk 1844 No 726 (to A Dance).
- 45 OST Bk 2012 No 396 (residue lot 44 to A E Dance). NSWDL.
- 46 OST Bk 2988 No 499 (to T Byrt).
- 47 For the shop see DS Sheet 17 1887-1896.
- 48 OST Bk 6 No 777.
- 49 SDC (quote). For slab cottage, see Brownrigg. Low ("Joseph Valancore [sic], labourer, Waterview"). *AE*, Vol 2, p 248 (Canadian Exiles).
- 50 OST Bk 21 No 337 (mtge £100). Bk 52 No 645 ("Valencourt's [sic] Cottage").
- 51 Ford, p 45 ("Mrs Vallancour [sic]"), p 143 ("Mrs Vallancour [sic], Waterview Bay").
- 52 OST Bk 23 No 413 (to A Cooper).
- 53 OST Bk 23 No 790 (to T Hale).
- 54 OST Bk 52 No 645 (to M A Abbott).
- 55 OST Bk 107 No 631 (to J R Yorke). Bk 107 No 786 (mtge £150. Bk 131 No 887 (equity of redemption £350 by W A Alexander). Bk 131 No 968 (disch of mtge Bk 107 No 786).
- 56 OST Bk 540 No 369 (to J E Brown).
- 57 OST Bk 540 No 369 (to J Brown).
- 58 PI 4/5833 (d. of J Brown). OST Bk 540 No 369 (d. of John Brown, Will 13 May 1893 prob 17 Nov 1893).
- 59 OST Bk 580 No 855 (judgment; to W E Dance).
- 60 OST Bk 1844 No 726 (to A Dance). Bk 2826 No 715

Section 4

- 1 Lots 37-48, FP 939748.
- 2 Lots 37-48, FP 939748.
- 3 Davidson & Hamey, p 12, p 17.
- 4 OST Bk 3 No 833.
- 5 OST Bk 5 No 640.
- 6 SDC (quote). For Broomoo House, see Brownrigg.
- 7 OST Bk 23 No 435 (to J Williams).
- 8 OST Bk 26 No 856 (to W Fanning).
- 9 OST Bk 32 No 535 (to B Frerichs).
- 10 In Sands Broomoo is sometimes Broomo, Bromo, Broome and Broom Lodge.
- 11 OST 115 No 984 (partnership).
- 12 OST 115 No 984 (Consul).
- 13 OST 115 No 984 (m. treaty).
- 14 OST 115 No 984 (m. treaty).

- (lot 45 to A E Dance).
 61 OST Bk 2988 No 499 (to T Byrt).
 62 OST Bk 3 No 840.
 63 SDC (quote). For cottage, see Brownrigg.
 64 PI 1/1847 (d. of J Bradford). OST Bk 170 No 441 (Will of J Bradford; to Ann Walker). By Will of J Bradford lot 46 passed to John Rose Holden of Parramatta as trustee for Ann Walker; J R Holden d. 10 May 1860, England (PI 1/4866A) and land passed to his wife Susan, widow, Bath, England, who conveyed by Bk 170 No 441 to J Ogden.
 65 OST Bk 170 No 441 (d. of Ann Walker O, Will 26 Apr 1862; to John O).
 66 OST Bk 170 No 442 (to M McGuirk). DS Sheet 17 1887-1896 (for No 175).
 67 PI 1/11919 (d. of M McGuirk). OST Bk 329 No 947 (Will of M McGuirk 12 May 1883 prob 13 May 1885; to R A Cook).
 68 OST Bk 329 No 947 (to A T Lown). See *LHJ No 21*, pp 38-40.
 69 OST Bk 1219 No 243 (J Gourlie paid purchase money to A T Lown "in his lifetime").
 70 OST Bk 1219 No 243 (d. of Andrew Thomas Lown, Will 19 July 1892 prob 16 June 1916; to Margaret Jane Lown; to J Gourlie).
 71 OST Bk 1396 No 601 (to Helen Gourlie).
 72 OST Bk 1893 No 434 (d. of Helen Gourlie, Will 30 Apr 1936 prob 233066 21 Sep 1938; to J Windred; E Gahan).
 73 OST Bk 1933 No 228 (to E N B [b. 26 Dec 1924] & Y O P Stratton [b. 17 Oct 1926]).
 74 NSWDL aerial photo May 1951. OST Bk 2429 No 266 (to C & C Palmer).
 75 DS Sheet 17 1887-1896 (for Nos 175-177).
 76 OST Bk 1219 No 243 (d. of Andrew Thomas Lown, Will 19 July 1892 prob 16 June 1916; to Margaret Jane Lown; to J Gourlie).
 77 NSWDL aerial photo May 1951.
 78 Sands for 1871 has greengrocer Albert tailor at No 1 but he could have been in No 181.
 79 OST Bk 170 No 442 (M McGuirk). DS Sheet 17 1887-96.
 80 PI 1/11919 (d. of M McGuirk). OST Bk 329 No 947 (Will of M McGuirk 12 May 1883 prob 13 May 1885; to R A Cook).
 81 OST Bk 329 No 947 (to A T Lown). See *LHJ No 21*, pp 38-40.
 82 OST Bk 1396 No 601 (to Helen Gourlie).
 83 OST Bk 2003 No 636 (to Jean Windred). Bk 2549 No 134 (d. of Jean Windred).
 84 OST Bk 2549 No 134 (to S K Windred; to C J Herringe
 85 OST Bk 2607 No 859 (to J F & T M Chadwick).
 86 OST Bk 5 No 641.
 87 OST Bk 25 No 541 (lots 47-48 to E Hunt). Bk 30 No 408 (lot 47 & part lot 48 to the Crown).
 88 For M W Lewis & E T Blacket etc, see *LHJ No 3*, pp 8-12.
 89 *LHJ No 4*, pp 3-5.
 90 OST Bk 93 No 54 (to trustees). Bk 93 No 55 (E Hunt replaces J Burt as trustee).
 91 OST Bk 118 No 460 (to E Glover). J Flower, James Macdonald Architect of Balmain 1844-1902 (B Arch thesis, Univ of Nsw 1976, p 22.
 92 OST Bk 118 No 461 (mtge £487). Bk 119 No 720 (to T Lyons).
 93 OST Bk 180 No 927 (to J Mills).
 94 OST Bk 559 No 926 (d. of John M, prob 27 Sep 1880).
 95 OST Bk 559 No 926 (d. of Emily M; to Stephen M).
 96 OST Bk 559 No 926 (to R A Young).
 97 OST Bk 730 No 220 (to R Dunning). *Souvenir to Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of... Municipality of Balmain 1860-1910*, p 71 ("now used as a store and dwelling house").
 98 OST Bk 1254 No 888 (mtge £100).
 99 OST Bk 1323 No 436 (mtge £150). Bk 1413 No 266 (to W P West).
 100 OST Bk 1636 No 108 (to G W Godwin).
 101 OST Bk 2511 No 361 (to W C & B M Heming).
 102 NSWDL aerial photo May 1951.
 103 OST Bk 3003 No 290 (to R A & A M Stow). Bk 3032 No 461 (resumption). *LHJ No 19*, p 2b (Rest Park).

Section 5

- 1 Lots 49-67, FP 939748.
- 2 Lots 49-67, FP 939748.
- 3 Davidson & Hamey, p 12, p 17.
- 4 OST Bk 6 No 674.
- 5 OST Bk 6 No 525 (lot 49 to J C S Handt). For J C S Handt, see *ADB*, Vol 1, pp 509-510.
- 6 OST Bk 4 No 734 (lot 60 to J C S Handt).
- 7 OST Bk 24 No 618 (to C S Quail). Bk 25 No 705 (to E Norman).
- 8 OST Bk 96 No 726 (to J F Andreas).
- 9 OST Bk 727 No 565 (d. of Jacob Frederick Andreas, Will 7 Jan 1878 prob 15 Mar 1883; trustees). PA 15915 SD 19 Sep 1904 Charles Stuart Barrell, Drummoyne (Elizabeth Maria Andreas Knight was the sister of Charles Stuart Barrell).
- 10 OST Bk 767 No 413 (m. of Elizabeth Maria Andreas and Charles William Knight; d. of Maria Elizabeth Andreas Knight; to C S Barrell). PA 15915 SD 19 Sep 1904 Charles Stuart Barrell, Drummoyne (Charles William Knight now living in WA).
- 11 OST Bk 767 No 413 (to H J Copestake).
- 12 PI 4/54142 (d. of Henry James Copestake). PA 15915 CT V 2036 F 127 transm 26757 (to Harriet Eliza Ann Copestake).
- 13 CT V 2036 F 127 transf A791067 (to W Gilkison).
- 14 CT V 2036 F 127 F199218 (to H Weissell). Transf G357016 (lot B, DP 395526, to R Criscione). Next CT V 7216 F 91.
- 15 CT V 7431 F 117 transf G807001 (to A H K and J H F Bray).
- 16 CT V 7527 F 156 Sec 93 appn P322915 (to Francesca Criscione, Kensington). Transf D959709 (Caremnfrn).
- 17 OST Bk 4 No 734 (lot 60 to J C S Handt). **Low** ("Rev J C S Handt, Darling St"). For J C S Handt in Darling St, see *LHJ No 14*, p 26.

- 18 SDC (quote). For cottage, see Brownrigg.
- 19 DS Sheet 17 1887-1896. PA 15915, Abstract of Title of "Berlin Cottage".
- 20 CT V 2036 F 127 transf G357 015 (lot A, DP 395 526, J Fuller, A P & F G Russell).
- 21 CT V 7216 F 92-93 transf H479681 (to A P & F G Russell). V7993 F 159-160 transf J26308 (to H J Hill).
- 22 OST Bk 6 No 674. George Cooper was then in NZ.
- 23 OST Bk 6 No 663 (lots 50-51 to J Robertson (no conveyance issued; to R South).
- 24 OST Bk 15 No 758 (mtge £76). SDC (vacant land). For the house, see Brownrigg.
- 25 OST Bk 18 No 544 (to S B Daniel). Ford, p 43 (settler), p 36 ("Amelia Cottage").
- 26 OST Bk 21 No 682 (to G R Nichols). Ford, p 102 (solicitor, pr 165 Castlereagh St Sth).
- 27 OST Bk 21 No 682 (in trust for S L Ryder).
- 28 OST Bk 21 No 682 (in trust for E A Finch & F S Nichols).
- 29 OST Bk 21 No 682 (E A Finch & F S Nichols attaining 21).
- 30 OST Bk 45 No 180 (mtge £1,000 to W O'Sullivan).
- 31 OST Bk 59 No 217 (d. of G R Nichols, Will 29 April 1867; to W O'Sullivan).
- 32 OST Bk 59 No 217 (in trust for W P & T D O'Sullivan).
- 33 OST 117 No 534 (d. of William O'S, L/A 21 Aug 1858; agreement 30 Nov 1869 one-quarter shares).
- 34 OST 117 No 534 (lots 50-51 to Ellen O'S).
- 35 DS Sheet 17 1887- 1896 (smithy).
- 36 OST Bk 1274 No 475 (contract for sale to A H Bogle. PA 20202, CT V 3443 F 54 transm A925625 (to A H Bogle).
- 37 CT V 3443 F 54 transm D335 287 (to E W & G H Knibb).
- 38 CT V 3443 F 54 diagram.
- 39 CT V 3443 F 54 transf D426 024 (to W C Heming jun).
- 40 Davidson & Hamey, p 18 (aerial photo 1947).
- 41 CT V 3443 F 54 transf H564 297 (lot 1 & part lot 2 DP 25472 to R Berger & S Eisenstein). Next CTs V 8175 No 209, V 8284 F 225.
- 42 CT V 8284 F 225 transf J269334 (to Eid-Berg).
- 43 OST Bk 5 No 593. For C Throsby, see *ADB*, Vol 2, pp 530-531.
- 44 OST Bk 9 No 644 (to J F Gray). For house, see Brownrigg. See also *LHJ No 10*, p 14. For J F Gray, see *Index to LHJ Nos 1-10*.
- 45 OST Bk 22 No 701 (to E Hunt incl lots 62-65).
- 46 OST Bk 5 No 391.
- 47 OST Bk 28 No 700 (to R Ronald). Bk 28 No 701 (mtge £325.
- 48 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt jun, Ashfield, 8 Oct 1896 (lot 56 to E Hunt).
- 49 PI 1/7078 (d. of E Hunt). OST Bk 123 No 882 (d. of E Hunt, prob 28 Jan 1867).
- 50 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt Jun, Ashfield, 8 oct 1896 (d. of Emily Blackwood Hunt FitzGerald; to Robert David FitzGerald II).
- 51 PA 10269, SD Edward H Jun, Ashfield, 8 Oct 1896 (d. of Robert David FitzGerald II). CT V 1233 F 231 (to Robert David FitzGerald III & Edward FitzGerald).
- 52 Sands for 1914 has Thomas Olson also at No 2.
- 53 CT V 1233 F 231 transf A852 176 (lot B to A H Bogle). Next CT V 3375 F 91.
- 54 PI 4/293926 (d. of A H Bogle). CT V 3375 F 91 transm D335287 (to E W & G H Knibb).
- 55 CT V 3375 F 91 transf D426 024 (to W C Heming jun).
- 56 CT V 3375 F 91 transf G24393 (lot 3 DP 25472 to S & M Maida). Next CT V 6878 F 140.
- 57 OST Bk 5 No 391.
- 58 SDC (quote). For cottage, see Brownrigg.
- 59 OST Bk 28 No 700 (to R Ronald). Bk 28 No 701 (mtge £325.
- 60 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt jun, Ashfield, 8 Oct 1896 lot 56 to E Hunt. PA 10269, Letter 22 July 1897 Victor Le Gay Brereton (Rowand Ronald d. 1866, his widow Henrietta Elizabeth now at Walker St, N Sydney, with Mrs Goodfellow).
- 61 CT V 10268 F 39 (lot 4 to Waldaro Pty Ltd)
- 62 OST Bk 3 No 840.
- 63 OST Bk 8 No 611 (to D Hall). For houses, see Brownrigg.
- 64 OST Bk 273 No 30 (d. of David H sen, Will 6 June 1882 prob 8 Nov 1882; to Martha Slater H).
- 65 OST Bk 3 No 840.
- 66 OST Bk 8 No 611 (to D Hall). For houses, see Brownrigg.
- 67 PA 14291, Will of David Hall sen 6 June 1882 prob 8 Nov 1882 (chn).
- 68 PI 3/obscured (d. of David Hall sen, Balmain). Ford, p 41, p 57 (brass & iron moulder). OST Bk 273 No 30 (d. of David Hall sen, Will 6 June 1882 prob 8 Nov 1882).
- 69 OST Bk 273 No 30 (to Martha Slater Hall).
- 70 PI 4/293926 (d. of Martha Slater H). PA 14291 CT V 2033 F 211 transf B690226 (to S J & F S Porter).
- 71 CT V 2033 F 211 transf B727748 (frontage strip to Balmain Council). Next C T V 4228 F 122 (strip). Next C T V 4241 F 174 (residue).
- 72 CT V 4241 F 174 transf D520 108 (to W N & C C Macraill). Next CT V 5623 F 48.
- 73 CT V 5623 F 48 transf D907734 (to L D Berry). Transf F524425 (to A H K & J H F Bray).
- 74 PA 15915 CT V 7431 F 117 transf G807001 (to A H K & J H F Bray).
- 75 OST Bk 2 No 923.
- 76 SDC (quote). For cottage, see Brownrigg. OST Bk 14 No 673 (mtge £40, incl house, disch Bk 25 No 611).
- 77 OST Bk 25 No 612 (to J Elvins). Bk 393 No 801 (to W Elvins).
- 78 PI 4/220572 (d. of William Elvins). PI 4/210106 (d. 15 July 1931 of William John Elvins). OST Bk 1803 No 67 (to Ada Gertrude Elvin (sic).
- 79 OST Bk 1887 No 871 (to W N & C Macraill); Bk 2050 No 71 (to G S Irvine).
- 80 OST Bk 2493 No 85 (to H & V M Beros). Bk 2754 No 941 (to A Roberts).
- 81 OST Bk 16 No 970 (M H Marsh was then at Salisbury Hall, New England, NSW).
- 82 SDC (quote). For hut, see Brownrigg.

- 83 PI 1/2932 (d. of E McLean). OST Bk 27 No 632 (d. of E McLean; trustees Balmain surgeon George Robinson Elliott & Balmain baker James Watkinson; to L A Bernays). BK 27 No 889 (to C K Murray & W W Billyard).
- 84 OST Bk 36 No 780 (to M Hyland).
- 85 OST Bk 703 No 365 (to M A Steadman).
- 86 OST Bk 824 No 786 (d. of M A Steadman, Will 6 April 1904 prob 3 Aug 1904).
- 87 OST Bk 824 No 786 (to A Cawley).
- 88 OST Bk 1171 No 311 (J West).
- 89 PI 4/194578 (d. of John West). PI 394805 (d. of Rosellen Mylan at Balmain). OST Bk 2255 No 798 (to John Henry W & Joyce Hilda West Henderson).
- 90 OST Bk 2365 No 734 (to Alfred Sydney Henderson; John Henry West living at No 7).
- 91 OST Bk 3178 No 170 (to Eid-Berg). Next OST Bk 3615 No 598.
- 92 OST Bk 5 No 640.
- 93 OST Bk 22 No 701 (to E Hunt incl lots 62-65).
- 94 PI 1/7078 (d. of Edward Hunt). OST Bk 123 No 882 (d. of Edward Hunt, prob 28 Jan 1867; to Emily Blackwood Hunt FitzGerald).
- 95 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt Jun, Ashfield, 8 Oct 1896 (d. of Emily Blackwood Hunt FitzGerald).
- 96 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt jun, Ashfield, 8 Oct 1896 (d. of Robert David FitzGerald II). CT V 1233 F 231 (to Robert David FitzGerald III & Edward FitzGerald).
- 97 CT V 1233 F 231 transf A852176 (to A H Bogle). Next CT V 3375 F 91.
- 98 Sands for 1926-32/33 has the club at 189A Darling St.
- 99 NSWDL.
- 100 CT V 3375 F 91 transm D335287 (to E W & G H Knibb).
- 101 CT V 3375 F 91 transf D426024 (to W C Heming jun).
- 102 CT V 3375 F 91 transf H564 297 (lots 1, 2 & 6, DP 254 72, to R Berger & S Eisenstein). Next CTs V 8175 F 209-210.
- 103 CT V 8175 F 209-210 (to Eid-Berg).
- 104 OST Bk 5 No 640.
- 105 OST Bk 22 No 701 (to E Hunt incl lots 62-65).
- 106 PI 1/7078 (d. of E Hunt). OST Bk 123 No 882 (d. of E Hunt, prob 28 Jan 1867).
- 107 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt jun, Ashfield, 8 Oct 1896 (d. of Emily Blackwood Hunt FitzGerald; to Robert David FitzGerald II).
- 108 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt jun, Ashfield, 8 oct 1896 (d. of Robert David FitzGerald II). CT V 1233 F 231 (to Robert David III & Edward FitzGerald).
- 109 PA 10269 CT V 1233 F 231 transf A665709 (to H J Bourne). Next CT V 3179 F 211 transf A697244 (to P W Tancred).
- 110 CT V 3179 F 211 transf A856 416 (to W J Manery). Transf B781006 (to Maxwell).
- 111 CT V 3179 F 211 transf F196463 (to R E & R M Bierge). Next CTs V13514 F 122-123.
- 112 CTs V13514 F 122-123 (lots 1-2, DP 592686).
- 113 PA 10269, SD Edward Hunt jun, Ashfield, 8 oct 1896 (d. of Robert David FitzGerald II). CT V 1233 F 231 (to Robert David III & Edward FitzGerald).
- 114 OST Bk 6 No 91.
- 115 SDC ("quote").
- 116 For hut and cottage see Brownrigg. Ford, p 43, p 28. PI 4/6591 (d. of J Clayton). OST Bk 541 No 812 (d. of James Clayton, L/A 12 Apr 1894).
- 117 OST Bk 541 No 812 (to William Percival V; to E Cunningham, produce merchant John Booth trustee).
- 118 OST Bk 2055 No 371 (d. Elizabeth C, Will 25 Oct 1917 prob 14 Feb 1925).
- 119 OST 2055 F 371 (to D G Winter). Bk 2092 No 604 (m. of Decima Grace Winter to Charles Whitlock; to Harold Winter).
- 120 OST Bk 2232 No 618 (d. of Harold W, Will 14 June 1950 prob 17 Jan 1951; to F J & C V Titcombe).
- 121 OST Bk 3371 No 535 (to S J Chapman & M Lean).
- 122 OST Bk 9 No 782.
- 123 SDC (quote). For hut, see Brownrigg. OST Bk 37 No 524 (mtge £250, disch Bk 48 No 409).
- 124 OST Bk 48 No 468 (mtge £500, incl St Andrew St land). Bk 69 No 71 (to R Ronald).
- 125 OST Bk 70 No 601 (to E & C N Hunt). PA 10094, SD 19 Aug 1895 Edward Mason Hunt (Hayman & Fache; in trust; d. of Charles North Hunt 16 Aug 1863; d. of Edward Hunt 22 Dec 1866).
- 126 PA 10094, SD 19 Aug 1895 Edward Mason Hunt (d. of Amelia Spence Hayman; to Henry Hunt Hayman).
- 127 PA 10094 CT V 1214 F 68 transf A19011 (R Stopford).
- 128 CT V 1214 F 68 transm F613398 (to G C H Clarke & A J Stopford).
- 129 CT V 1214 F 68 transf F615 391 (to G L & H Barker).

Section 6

- 1 OST Bk 13 No 811 (to A Gray).
- 2 OST Bk 48 No 401 (to J F Gray).
- 3 OST Bk 71 No 825 (to J Beattie). PA 2824, SD James Beattie (m. to present wife, Elizabeth, on 17 Feb 1841). Ford, p 43 ("James Beattie, butcher"), p 8 ("James Beattie, butcher, Nicholson Street"). Named in a subscription list for Rev J C S Handt at the 1st Balmain Presbyterian Church were James and Elizabeth Beattie's children in c.1844 – Ruby, William, Mary, Sarah, John, Hanna (sic), see Rev M O Fox, "Historical Issue, The Corrected History of the Presbyterian Church, Balmain", in *Campbell St Presbyterian Church News*, Vol 1, No 3 (May 1956), courtesy of P Yeend, Archivist, The King's School (1993).
- 4 PA 2824, CT V 181 F 106 diagram.
- 5 OST Bk 80 No 968 (to O S Evans).
- 6 OST Bk 123 No 592 (recites mtge £450 to T W Shepherd & W Deane). Sands for 1870 has J Beattie's 2 shops
- 7 OST Bk 123 No 592 (to J

- Booth).
 8 PA 2824, CT V 181 F 106 transf 17003 (to D Murphy).
 9 PI 3/5589 (d. of D Murphy). CT V 181 F 106 transm 11705 (half-share to M A Connor in her own right and half share in life estate to trustee upon for her). Next CTs V 1391 F 81-83.
 10 CTs V 1391 F 81-83 proof of M A Connor's death G666278. Transf G666279 (to P, W H & C Matthews)
 11 CTs V 1391 F 81-83 transf G283120 (to P C Cullen). CT V 7465 F 211 transf P854 783 (to J W Broomhead).
 12 OST Bk 80 No 968 (to O S Evans).
 13 Sands for 1871 also has the Sydney Parcels Delivery Registered Office at No 203.
 14 OST Bk 166 No 820 (to D Penfold).
 15 OST Bk 181 No 190 (to E Ryan).
 16 OST Bk 633 No 427 (d. of Edward R sen, Will 19 Feb 1896 prob 8 Oct 1896; trust).
 17 OST Bk 633 No 427 (to Margaret R; for Mary Ryan).
 18 OST Bk 633 No 427 (trust).
 19 OST Bk 633 No 427 (household effects to Mary Ryan; living with Edward Ryan jun).
 20 PI 4/35182 (d. of Edward Ryan jun). OST Bk 792 No 220 (to Thomas Ryan).
 21 OST Bk 968 No 968 (to J McCammond). Bk 970 No 130 (No 203 to A G Wakfer).
 22 OST Bk 2000 No 996 (d. of Ada Gertrude Wakfer; to Emily Rose; to Florence Rose).
 23 OST Bk 2143 No 664 (to C R & C O Murray).
 24 OST Bk 2255 No 298 (to Golden Cob). PA 48328 CT V 11860 F 85.
 25 CT V 11860 F 85 (lot 5, DP 248004).
 26 OST Bk 100 No 107 (to T Seddon).
 27 *LHJ* No 18, p 73.
 28 PI 3/4239 (d. of Thomas Sedden [sic]).
 29 PI 4/17561 (d. of Mary Ann S). OST Bk 1012 No 367 (m. of Annie Mary Pierce to Albert Kelleher). Bk 1543 No 89 (aka Annie Merrick).
 30 OST Bk 1012 No 367 (dissolution of m.).
 31 OST Bk 1012 No 367 (No 205 to A G Wakfer). Under Mary Ann Seddon's will, Annie Mary Kelleher was to pay income from rent to her dau, Mary Lucy Henrietta K. Upon d. of Mary Lucy Henrietta K, No 205 was to pass to Mrs Kelleher's son, Ernest John Pierce, and upon his death was to pass to his son Thomas Seddon Pierce; Mary Lucy Henrietta K d. 26 July 1886.
 32 OST Bk 2000 No 996 (d. of Ada Gertrude W; to Emily Rose; to Florence Rose).
 33 OST Bk 2143 No 663 (to C R & C O Murray).
 34 OST Bk 2255 No 298 (to Golden Cob). PA 48328, CT V 11860 F 85
 35 CT V 11860 F 85 (lot 4, DP 248004).
 36 PI 3/4239 (d. of Thomas Sedden [sic]).
 37 PI 4/17561 (d. of Mary Ann S). OST Bk 1012 No 367 (m. of Annie Mary Pierce to Albert Kelleher). Bk 1543 No 89 (aka Annie Merrick).
 38 OST Bk 1012 No 367 (dissolution of m.).
 39 OST Bk 1543 No 89 (d. of Annie Mary Kelleher; to Ellen May McGee). Under the will of Mary Ann Seddon, No 207 was to pass to Annie Mary Kelleher upon trust for her son Joseph Henry Pierce; he d. intestate on 26 Aug 1916 and L/A granted to Ellen May McGee.
 40 OST Bk 1543 No 89 (to C Neilson; to T G Payne).
 41 OST Bk 1873 No 446 (contract/sale to J Remmert). Bk 1904 No 779 (to J Remmert). PA 48328, SD Harold Templeton, 41 Waterview St (G Payne trading when he sold to Remmert).
 42 OST Bk 2676 No 181 (to Golden Cob). PA 48328, SD Harold Templeton, 41 Waterview St (J Remmert trading when he sold to Golden Cob).
 43 CT V 11860 F 85 (lot 4, DP 248004).
 44 OST Bk 108 No 856 (to H Jesson). PA 10135, SD 12 Dec 1896 John Farley Read, plasterer (G Verey built his shop in 1868 and "a few years after...Mr Jesson built two shops in Darling St").
 45 PI 4/58052 (d. of Henry J). OST Bk 984 No 638 (to John Jesson).
 46 OST Bk 986 No 757 (to Thomas Edward J).
 47 OST Bk 1192 No 549 (to W H Townend).
 48 OST Bk 1192 No 549 (Colonial wines).
 49 OST Bk 1192 No 549 (licence, trading times).
 50 PI 120332 (d. of Thomas Edward J). OST Bk 1545 No 584 (d. of Thomas Edward J, Will 2 Aug 1923 prob 28 Sep 1923).
 51 OST BK 1545 No 584 (to B G Barripp). BK 1545 No 585 (to W A Dettman).
 52 OST Bk 1613 No 307 (to Jones, SCO). PA 48328, Change of Name 22 Sep 1943 (to SCO Investments).
 53 OST 2070 No 140 (to M B G Lee).
 54 OST Bk 2086 No 162 (to Golden Cob).
 55 CT V 11860 F 85 (lot 2, DP 248004).
 56 CT V 11860 F 85 (lot 1, DP 248004).
 57 OST Bk 111 No 104 (to G Verey). Bk 115 No 666 (mtge £600, incl "dwelling house, shop and buildings", disch Bk 241 No 278). PA 10135, SD 10 Dec 1996 William Burt (built No 213 in 1868, has lived in Balmain for 40 years [arrived 1856]).
 58 PA 10135, CT V 1214 F 238 diagram.
 59 R Thornton & A W Somerville, *Retrospect, Written at the request of the Council of the Municipality [of Balmain] to Commemorate its Seventy-fifth Anniversary, 1860-1935*, p 7.
 60 For "Regent House", see DS Sheet 16 1887-1896
 61 OST Bk 490 No 247 (to Jane Hunter with Darlington baker Samuel Debenley as trustee). Bk 490 No 248 (mtge £1,240, disch Bk 514 No 571).
 62 PI 4/57103 (d. of George Verey).
 63 OST Bk 514 No 572 (mtge £1,600, disch Bk 595 No 338). For the bakery, see DS Sheet 16 1887-1896.
 64 Sands for 1893 has saddler J L Frey at No 213.
 65 PA 10135 CT V 1214 F 238

- transf A311128 (to George Hunter). PA 10135, SD 16 Mar 1897 Jane Hunter, 233 = 213 Darling St (draper at Paddington).
- 66 PI 125746 (d. of George Hunter; a Jane Hunter d. 7 Jan 1912 at Balmain, PI 4/56371). CT V 1214 F 238 transm B261654 (to E G, S, R J, A I Hunter).
- 67 CT V 1214 F 238 transf B261655 (to Samuel Hunter).
- 68 CT V 1214 F 238 lease C622957 (to W J Dickinson).
- 69 CT V 1214 F 238 transf F1796503 (to Golden Cob).
- 70 CT V 1214 F 238 transf N979610 (to Amani). Next CTs V12737 F 29, V 12868 F 15 (lot 2, DP 578087).
- 71 CT V 12868 F 15 (lot 1, DP 578087).
- 72 PI 4/293926 (d. of A H Bogle).

Glebe A Semi-Rural Retreat

Continued from Page 36

- 16 For subdivisions, see Part A (CT V 6260 F 90) & Part B (V 6260 F 89); lots 1–10 (V 8483 F 186).

8 Rosebank

- 1 LTO Special Grants Register 198/3, pp 79–84.
- 2 Property transactions between 1830–55 are to be found under Frederick Wright Unwin, Special Grants Register 198/3, pp 79–84. *Post Office Directories 1832 & 1836*. Will of James Brown (Will 900 Series 1, Reel 3003).
- 3 *SMH*, 25 Sep 1858, p 1.
- 4 See Special Grants Register 198/3, pp 79–84. Sands 1858–59 (Walter Scott, Rosebank Cottage, Glebe).
- 5 OST Bk 115 No 494.
- 6 OST Bk 144 No 475.
- 7 B & K Smith, *The Architectural Character of Victorian Glebe, Sydney* (University Co-op Bookshop, Sydney, 1973), p 62, p 66, p 67. Sands for 1877 has Rosebank".
- 8 *SMH*, 29 Sep 1899.
- 9 OST Bk 171 No 695. Walter Scott is shown in Sands as living at Rosebank in 1858–81. For conveyance to John Geddes, see Bk 224 No 742.
- 10 *SMH*, 26 Dec 1888.
- 11 OST Bk 690 No 787. The Sydney Female Refuge was run by highly respectable citizens. A O'Brien, *Poverty's Prison, The Poor in NSW 1880–1918* (MUP, 1988), p 203.
- 12 Sands for 1904–28.
- 13 Sydney Diocese, Church of England Archives.

9 Glenwood

- 1 Old Bailey Trials, Reel 8381, 4 Nov 1811, SAG.
- 2 SR (c), Reel 2421, Indent of Convict Ships 1811–14, p 460.
- 3 SR (c) Reel 2159, Ship Lists 1813–14. *Kangaroo* arrived in Sydney 12 Jan 1814.
- 4 SAG, Convict Fiche 634/460. Ticket of Leave No 1235; Cond Pardon 1652. SR (c), Fiche 3211, p 107, p 107a (petition & testimonials).
- 5 Col Sec, Notice (free pardon) 26 Nov 1825. LTO Register 3/7 p 91.
- 6 1828 Census. OST Bk B No 336.
- 7 OST Bk G No 831.
- 8 OST Bk G No 732.
- 9 OST Bk L No 43.
- 10 *SMH*, 9 Dec 1876, p 14.
- 11 J Fowles, *Sydney in 1848* (Facsimile, Ure Smith & National Trust of Aust, 1937), opp p 40. Will Verge, *John Verge* (Sydney, 1962).
- 12 By comparison with other Verge buildings in Will Verge, *John Verge*.
- 13 M Salmon, "Glebe and Forest Lodge", *Evening News*, Vol 2, pp 85–86.
- 14 K Percival, *A History of St John's Glebe* (1987), p 37.
- 15 R Garran, *Prosper the Commonwealth*, p 20. *SMH*, 27 Sep 1872, p 1.
- 16 Will of John William Wood 1458 Series 2, Reel 3015, Probate, SAG. *SMH*, 13 July 1875.
- 17 J Kerr, *Our Great Victorian Architect, Edmund Thomas Blacket (1817–1883)* (National Trust, 1983), p 85.
- 18 OST Bk 166 No 864. *SMH*, 21 Feb 1906, p 9.
- 19 OST Bk 976 No 696.
- 20 OST Bk 973 No 606.
- 21 OST Bk 985 No 98.
- 22 *SMH*, 22 Nov 1912, p12; 6 Jan 1913, p 5.
- 23 *SMH*, 12 Jan 1916, p 16.
- 24 Sands for 1924–32/33.
- 25 OST Bk 1878 No 589. _____

Flood's Estate Section 2

Continued from Page 66

- 47 PI 4/251261 (d. of E A Windschuttel). CT V 1717 F 87 transm D37110 (to Public Trustee). Transf G507301 (to E J Windschuttel).
- 48 CT V 1717 F 87 transf G571 031 (to R T & N L Hills). Next CT V 12111 F156.
- 49 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 374 101. Next CT V 1502 F 23.
- 50 CT V 1502 F 23 mtge 383 575 (to Industrial & Provident, disch 10 Oct 1913).
- 51 RAA 1390, appr 13 Oct 1913. RAA 3373 (applicant Susan E Brown), appr 19 Mar 1924. RAA 4070, approved 29 Sep 1926.
- 52 CT V 1502 F 23 transf F463 089 (to H M Balderson). Next CT V 9116 F 135.
- 53 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 331692 (lots 69-70). Next CT V 1381 F 39.
- 54 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 254 674 (lot 71). CT V 1199 F 100.
- 55 CT V 1199 F 100 transf 406339 (lot 71, to M Castle).
- 56 CT V 1381 F 39 transf A501420 (lots 69-70, to F J Shakespeare). CT V 1199 F 100 transf A501420 (lot 71, to F J Shakespeare). Next CT V 2985 F 175.
- 57 RAA 2560, appr 26 Nov 1919.
- 58 CT V 2985 F 175 transf A539 869 (lot 69, to M Purcell).
- 59 PI 368016 (d. of M Purcell). CT V 2985 F 175 transm F373 276 (lot 69, to G M Purcell).
- 60 PI 59314 (d. of G M Purcell). CT V 2985 F 175 Sec 94 Appn K260189 (lot 69, to G Purcell). C/F 69/2/2829.
- 61 RAA 2531, appr 15 Oct 1919. CT V 2985 F 176 transf A539868 (lot 70, M Purcell). Next C/F 70/2/2829.
- 62 RAA 2531, appr 15 Oct 1919. CT V 1190 F 100 transf A539 868 (lot 71, to M Purcell). Next C/F 71/2/2829.
- 63 CT V 1190 F 164 transf 301054. Next CT V 1305 F 29 (lots 72-74).
- 64 PI 102396 (d. of J J Castle). CT V 1305 F 29 transm A759831 (to M Castle).
- 65 RAA 3239, appr 8 Aug 1923.
- 66 PI 217243 (d. of M Castle). CT V 1305 F 29 transm C521530 (lots 72-74, to J E Castle).
- 67 CT V 1305 F 29 transf C557 069 (lot 72, to B Gammell). Next CT V 4870 F 220.
- 68 CT V 4870 F 220 transf N305799 (to D W Frost). Next C/F 72/2/2829.
- 69 PI 102396 (d. of J J Castle). PI 217243 (d. of M Castle).
- 70 RAA 4373, appr 12 Oct 1927.
- 71 CT V 1305 F 29 transf C549 418 (lots 73-74, to A Wild). Next CT V 4856 F 99.
- 72 CT V 4856 F 99 transf D6444541 (to G Lamaro).
- 73 CT V 4856 F 99 transf H477 095 (to G & A Mangano). Next CT V 7942 F 166-167.
- 74 CT V 7942 F 166-167 transf J214046 (to V & R Montagano & O & S de Giovanni). Next CTs V8426 F 189-190.
- 75 Sands for 1895-1932/33. Sands 1893-94 has Mark Williams unlocated in Flood St.
- 76 CT V 1068 F157 transf 249 157. Next CT V 1186 F 92.
- 77 PI 4/313542 (d. of T Simpson at Leichhardt).
- 78 CT V 1186 F 92 transm D547459 (to J M Simpson & P G Williams).
- 79 CT V 1186 F 92 transf D547460 (to I Freester). Next Auto-Consol 1186-92.
- 80 CT V 1370 F 215 transf 420 393. Next CT V 1657 F 202.
- 81 CT V 1657 F 202 transf 469 189 (to A Keetch). Transf 531702 (to A B Webb).
- 82 RAA 49, approved 18 Sep 1909. CT V 1657 F 202 mtge 549070 (to P H Hordern, disch 15 Feb 1913).
- 83 PI 4/62700 (d. of A B Webb). CT V 1657 F 202 transm A76679 (to C M Webb).
- 84 Sands for 1922 has Frederick Medcalf in No 11.
- 85 CT V 1657 F 202 transf C359953 (to A M Kelly).
- 86 CT V 1657 F 202 transf C690 240 (to T W & E A I Wardle). Next CT V 14046 F 23.
- 87 CT V 1068 F 157 transf 202492 (lots 78-79). Next CT V 1076 F 75 mtge 202493 & mtge 209244 (lots 78-79, to E Fahey).
- 88 CT V 1076 F 75 mtge 248809 (lots 78-79, to E P Capper & L Giles).
- 89 CT V 1068 F 157 transf 202490 (lots 80-82). Next CT V 1076 F 57.
- 90 CT V 1076 F 75 transf 253315 (lots 78-79, to Off Assignee). CT V 1076 F 57 transf 253315 (lots 80-82, to Off Assignee).
- 91 CT V 1076 F 75 transf 275805 (lots 78-79, to D Crozier). CT V 1076 F 57 transf 275805 (lots 80-82, to D Crozier).
- 92 CT V 1076 F 75 transf A295586 or A295568 (lots 78-79, to F M M Crozier). CT V 1076 F 57 transf A295586 or A295568 (lots 80-82, to F M M Crozier).
- 93 CT V 1076 F 75 Sec 94 Appn L169888 (lots 78-79, to E I L J Crozier). CT V 1076 F 57 Sec 94 Appn L169888 (lots 80-82, to E I L J Crozier).
- 94 PI 719470 (d. of E I L J Crozier). CT V 1076 F 75 Sec 93 Appn N13186 (lots 78-79, to J S & R K Fisher). CT V 1076 F 57 Sec 93 Appn N13186 (lots 80-82, to J S & R K Fisher).
- 95 CT V 1076 F 75 transf 253315 (lots 78-79, to Off Assignee). CT V 1076 F 57 transf 253315 (lots 80-82, to Off Assignee).
- 96 CT V 1076 F 75 transf 275805 (lots 78-79, to D Crozier). CT V 1076 F 57 transf 275805 (lots 80-82, to D Crozier).
- 97 CT V 1076 F 75 transf A295586 or A295568 (lots 78-79, to F M M Crozier). CT V 1076 F 57 transf A295586 or A295568 (lots 80-82, to F M M Crozier).
- 98 Sands for 1897 Laurence Sharkey unlocated in Flood St.
- 99 CT V 1076 F 75 transf 283315 (lots 78-79, to Off Assignee). CT V 1076 F 57 transf 253315 (lots 80-82, to Off Assignee).
- 100 CT V 1076 F 75 transf 275-805 (lots 78-79, D Crozier). CT V 1076 F 57 transf 275 805 (lots 80-82, D Crozier).
- 101 CT V 1076 F 75 transf A295586 or A295568 (lots 78-79, to F M M Crozier). CT V 1076 F 57 transf A295586 or A295568 (lots 80-82, to F M M Crozier).

Book Review

Canberra Following Griffin: A Design History of Australia's National Capital

By Paul Reid

National Archives of Australia, Canberra, 2002.

Large format hard cover, 378 pp, profusely illustrated, hard cover. RRP \$90.00

Reviewed by Robert Irving

Walter Burley Griffin is best known for his Canberra design, but there is a rich resource of his buildings elsewhere in Australia. No-one who has seen them can forget Melbourne's wondrous Capitol Theatre, or the beautiful Newman College, or the "Knitlock" Houses; or his unique Sydney suburb of Castlecrag. Griffin's incinerator designs bespeak a creator of distinctive architecture: the biggest of these was in Pyrmont, but there are others that survive, though modified: one, in Willoughby, is now a restaurant; a remnant of another can still be seen in Glebe.

Griffin, universally recognised at last as an important architect, has been the subject of many books and other media coverage. Peter Harrison, who worked on the Canberra design in recent years, wrote *Walter Burley Griffin, Landscape Architect* (National Library of Australia, 1995). Anne Watson edited the comprehensive 1998 study, *Beyond Architecture: Marion Mahony and Walter Burley Griffin: America, Australia, India*, in 1998 (Powerhouse Publishing). And the *Catalogue Raisonné: The Grif-*

fins in Australia and India was edited by Peter Navaratti and Jeffrey Turnbull of Melbourne University (Miegunyah Press, 1998: reviewed in LHJ 22, 2000). All these deal with the Griffins' extensive practice. Now Paul Reid has made this very particular study of their major project, a comprehensive analysis of how Canberra became the city it is today.

Paul Reid, who sadly died last year, was the sagacious former chief architect of the National Capital Development Commission. His is a substantial book in every way: thick, heavy, well produced, dramatically informative and profusely illustrated. His research is immaculate and his writing is very readable. He called it "both a story book and a reference book", and so it is.

The title is less exact than the subtitle, for the account begins a century ago and quickly focuses on the competition for Canberra and on the 1912 winning design by Walter and Marion Griffin. This is succinctly explicated and pictured within the context of other entries, providing the necessary solid ground for the unfolding narrative.

Everybody knows that Griffin was hindered and his design compromised, but the insightful story given here, by a writer who not only had access to the primary sources and the work on the ground but also possessed professional skill and wisdom, unravels the complicated account with perception and balance.

Reid was captivated by the Griffin concept, which throughout the book he defends clearly and objectively. He demonstrates that Griffin's work was eroded by others from the beginning, and that profound and deliberate changes have flowed to the present time. As an example, Reid contends (and shows) that, measured against the brilliance of the original de-

sign, none of the many master plans carries conviction; they were, and still continue to be, hesitant compromises, constrained by the boundaries of bureaucracy. Indeed, the bureaucracy, in its many forms comes in for considerable criticism in this book.

The images offered in the book – drawings, maps and photographs – are fascinating. Many of them come from the National Archives collection and have rarely been seen before. All 12 of Marion Mahony's original competition drawings are given together for the first time. Some of the analytical diagrams are by the author and some by other scholars. There are also abundant quotations from Griffin's formal reports and from other official documents. One of the delightful things is the abundance of illustrations specifically chosen to facilitate comparison of the Canberra design, or the elements of it at difference times in its history: as it might have been, contrasted with what it is; or as it was then with as it is now. Some of these juxtapositions appear on the title spread and the contents pages, and here are ten of them on the back cover.

Among many other worthwhile inclusions are two valuable appendices. One is a seven-page chart of the Capital's administrative history from 1901 to 2001. The other is ten pages of biographies of 70 "Key People" in the history and development of Canberra.

Paul Reid has shown that Canberra falls short of Griffin's remarkable ideal, yet he has also made it a great pleasure to trace the emergence of a distinctive and beautiful capital. His book is highly recommended. _____

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Abbreviations and Conversions

Abbreviations

AA	Australian Archives.
Abs	Abstract of Title, LTO.
ackno	acknowledge.
ADB	<i>Australian Dictionary of Biography.</i>
admin	administrator of deceased estate.
AE	<i>Australian Encyclopaedia.</i>
Aff	Affidavit.
ANU	Australian National University.
appoi	appointed.
App	Appendix.
appn	application.
appr	approved.
ATCJ	<i>Australian Town & Country Journal.</i>
Aust	<i>The Australian.</i>
b.	born, birth.
bapt.	baptised.
BCM	Balmain Municipal Council Records, Minutes.
BCR	Balmain Cemetery Register.
BDM	Index of Births, Deaths & Marriages, NSW.
Bk	Book, OST Deed Register.
bur.	burial, buried.
cf	compare with.
CF	Computer Folio Search, LTO.
chn	children.
Col Sec	NSW Colonial Secretary.
CT	Certificate of Title, LTO.
CY	Microfilm copy reel, ML.
d.	death, died.
dau	daughter.
DD	Deposited Deed, LTO.
decla	declaration.
Desp	Despatches, NSW Governor, ML.

disch	discharge of mtge.
DP	Deposited Plan, LTO.
DS	Detail Survey (PWD Metropolitan Detail Series).
disch	Discharge of mtge.
EB	<i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i>
Encl	Enclosed with.
Ex Co	Executive Council.
F	Folio, CT, LTO.
FP	File Plan, LTO.
GI	Grant Index, LTO.
HRA	<i>Historical Records of Australia.</i>
HRNSW	<i>Historical Records of New South Wales</i>
IC	Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Co Ltd.
IF	Insolvency File, SR (k).
Indre	Indenture, LTO Deed or Conveyance.
ISN	<i>Illustrated Sydney News.</i>
IVA	Application to convert OST to TT, LTO.
JP	Justice of the Peace.
JRAHS	<i>Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society.</i>
lbs	pounds weight.
L/A	Letters of Administration in probate.
L & R	Lease & Release (conveyance), LTO.
LMC	Leichhardt Municipal Council.
LTO	Land Titles Office, NSW.
m.	married, marriage.
ML	Mitchell Library, Sydney.
MLC	Member of Legislative Council.
MP	Marsden Papers, ML.
MSS	Manuscripts, ML.
mtge	mortgage.
Mun	Balmain Council Records.
NBA	Noel Butlin Archives Centre, ANU.
nd	not dated.
nl	not listed in Sands.
No	Old System Deed No in Register.
NP	Norton Papers.
NSWLA	Legislative Assembly.
NSWDL	Department of Lands, NSW.

NSWPP	NSW Parliamentary Papers.
NZDESP	Despatches, Governor, New Zealand.
obs	obscured number, hard to read.
OHWM	Original High Water Mark.
OS	Official Search, LTO.
OST	Old System Title.
PA	Primary Application (under <i>Real Property Act</i>), LTO.
PI	Probate Index (NSW Supreme Court).
PP	Piper Papers.
pr	Private Residence.
prob.	probate, NSW Supreme Court.
PWD	NSW Public Works Department.
RAA	Register of Applications for Approval, 1909–1928, LMC.
Rec	Reclamation.
RG	Registrar General.
RP	Roll Plan, LTO.
SAG	Society of Australian Genealogists.
SD	Statutory Declaration.
SDC	Sydney District Council Assessment Books (1843–46), D66–D67 (ML).
Sec	Section.
Ser	Series.
SG	<i>Sydney Gazette</i> .
Sg	Special Grant Register, LTO
SM	<i>Sydney Mail</i> .
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> .
SR (c)	State Records, City.
SR (k)	State Records, Kingswood (NSW).
st	Stone = 14 lbs.
transf	transfer, CT, LTO.
transm	transmission, CT, LTO.
TT	Torrens Title, CT, LTO.
unpub	unpublished.
V	Volume, CT, LTO.
V&PLA	Votes & Proceedings Legislative Assembly.
WB	Sydney Water Board DS Sheets.
wb	weatherboard.
wp	without pagination.

Conversions

Length

1 mile	=	1.6 km.
1 yard	=	91.4 cm.
1 foot	=	30.5 cm.
1 inch	=	2.54 cm.
12 inches	=	1 foot.
3 feet	=	1 yard.
22 yards	=	1 chain.
5280 feet	=	1760 yards.
	=	1 mile.

Area

1 acre	=	0.40 ha.
1 square yard	=	0.84 sq m.
9 square feet	=	1 sq yard.
30 ¹ / ₄ sq yds	=	1 rod, pole or perch.
40 perches	=	1 rood.
4 roods	=	1 acre.
4840 sq yds	=	1 acre.
640 acres	=	1 sq mile.

Weight

1 ton	=	1.02 tonne.
1 pound (lb)	=	0.45 km.
1 ounce (oz)	=	28.35 gm.
16 ounces	=	1 pound.
14 pounds	=	1 stone.
28 pounds (lbs)	=	1 quarter.
1 bushel	=	
0.027 tonnes	=	c60 lbs.
112 pounds	=	1 hundred -weight.
20 cwt	=	1 ton.

Currency

1 penny (d)	=	1 cent (1d).
1 shilling (s)	=	10 cents.
10 shillings	=	\$1.00.
1 pound (£)	=	\$2.00.
12 pence	=	1 shilling (1/-).
20 shillings	=	£1.
£1.1s.0d	=	1 guinea.

Continued from Page 115

1865	William Wall.
1866	George Connor, shoemaker.
1867	William Cheal. Matthew Dawson.
1869	Alexander McLoughlin
1870	John Payten.
1875	John Henry Semken [Simpkins], joiner. James A Pashley, shipwrght.
1876	James A Pashley, shipwrght. John Henry Semken [Simpkins], joiner. Mrs Shaw.
1877	G Read, wood & coal merchant. John Henry Simpkins, carpenter & joiner.

Section 6

Nil.

Corrigenda

To LHJ 1 (Reprinted 1994)

Page 14: "John Hickey Grose" should read Joseph Hickey Grose.

To LHJ 19

Page 16b: St Augustine's R C Church, first Mass on 21 Jan 1849. It was celebrated on 31 Jan.

To LHJ 21

Page 41b: *Fleetwood and Francis* tonnage, 457 tons, not 47 tons.

To LHJ 22

Page 83b: "Figure 7" is for Section 2. Key Nos 1, 2, 3, in circles must be reversed, ie, No 1 should be No 3, etc.
Page 89b: "5 Building Development" should be excised. It has been inadvertently copied from page 45c where it correctly refers to Flood's Estate.

Addenda and Corrigenda

Addenda

To LHJ 13

Page 15b: "William John Row": "—Clayton, Surgeon, d. at his temporary residence, Marine Cottage, next to Mr Reynolds, boatbuilder". *SMH*, 5 May 1854, p 1c, Balmain

Page 31b: Thomas Stephenson Rowntree & Co, Waterview Dry Dock, Balmain. *SMH*, 23 Oct 1855, p 1a.

To LHJ 17

(From John Williams, 24 Nov 2000)

Page 9b: "*The Architecture*". Sandstone from Arncliffe quarry, now site of Gardiner Park, Wolli Creek Rd, Banksia. *Builders and Contractors News*, 1886–89. West End interior, the original concept entailed a carved timber rostrum-pulpit that would span the recess in the wall behind the present pulpit, with a staircase on either side. Pulpit, existing carved white stone and green marble pulpit is similar to that of St John's Anglican Church, Darlinghurst. Alan Croker of Design 5 Architects traced the provenance of the St John's pulpit to the yards of Loveridge & Hudson, located at Petersham/Lewisham. Perhaps the Hunter Baillie pulpit has the same origin. The pulpit is decidedly unusual for a Presbyterian Church. The four carved *bas relief* panels at the front could have been inspired by the Catholic Rosary which is divided into five Joyful, five Sorrowful and five Glorious Mysteries.

From south to north, the first two panels of nativity scenes are from the Joyful cycle, the centre, the Scourging, is from the Sorrowful cycle, and the last, the Ascension, is from the Glorious cycle. The pulpit might well have been designed with the intention that it be placed in a Catholic church.

To LHJ No 20

Page 24b: "The New Sawmill Opened 1876". "Balmain Steam Saw Mills. Tenders for leasing the above for a term of years will be received until the 1st October proximo. For particulars apply at the Mills to the proprietor — John Booth". *SMH*, 7 Sep 1876, p 1f.

Generally to "Booth's Steam saw Mill" and to *John Booth of Balmain, Balmain Historical Monograph No 2*, p 41a: "New Australia, Paraguay". In 1882 John Booth, Henry Perdriau, James Barr and Captain McLean bought the *Royal Tar*. She was built at the entrance to the Nambucca River for William Marshall of Balmain. The *Royal Tar* was bought from this syndicate by William Lane and his supporters to transport them to Paraguay to found New Australia. The ship was fitted out for the voyage at Booth's sawmills. *DT*, 27 July 1923, p 14cd. See also *SMH*, 18 April 1898, for Tim Bowden's review of *Paradise Mis-laid, In Search of the Australian Tribe of Paraguay* by Anne Whitehead. Page 40: "The Hermitage". Pierce Gould was the

licensee of the "Post Office Hotel". SR(c), Licence No. 1254, 31 May 1856, SRC Reel 1239.

To LHJ 21

Page 31b: The Balmain architect James McDonald was the Council Clerk/Surveyor who resided free of charge at 198 Darling St.

Page 14b: The new No 1 Adolphus St was built by L E Dance in 1948. Balmain Council Minutes 11 Nov 1947.

Page 17b: Michael Hyland at St Anne's — his sons Edward Hyland (b. 1854) and Robert (b. 13 Sep 1857) were born there.

To LHJ 22

Page 69a: Cooper Street is called Greville Place in F Low, *City of Sydney 1847 Directory*. This is noted in B Davidson & K Hamey, *Streets, Lanes & Places 1836-1994*, p 17.

Entries in Sands not Able to Be Given Current Door Nos

To LHJ 22–23

Section 1

(Sands for...)

Cooper Street

- 1879 Robert Geddes, waterman.
Frank Gossett.
- 1877 Alexander McAndrew.
George Wright, blacksmith.
- 1876 William John Cordner.
James Sawyer, ironmoulder.
- 1875 James Sawyer, ironmoulder.
- 1870 William Langford.
Albert Williams.
- 1869 Mrs Boyd.
Patrick Kelly.
John Moore, drayman.
- 1868 Mrs Jane Boyd.
John Moore, carter.
- 1867 Thomas Cassidy, shipwright.
Walter Englefield.

- 1866 Cuthbert McLachlan, engineer.
James Moen, shipwright.
Robert Moore, lighterman.
Andrew Rammage, compositor.
F S Wilson.
- 1864 William Holmes, painter.
- 1863 William Holmes, painter.
- 1861 Mrs Elizabeth Young.
- 1858/59
William A Reynolds, boatbuilder.
Henry Selfe, merchant.

Darling Street

- 1873 John Moore sen.
Robert McLachlan.
- 1867 William H Bottomley, boatbuilder.

Sections 2–3**St. Andrew Street**

- 1858/59
William Bannister, law stationer.
John Brown, baker.
- 1861 Mrs McKenzie.
Michael George.
James Moen, shipwright.
Joseph Orchard.
William Seymour.
- 1863 Thomas Earsken [Erskine].
James Moen, shipwright.
- 1864 Thomas Cooper, mariner.
Thomas Erskine, mariner.
Thomas McKenzie, quarryman.
James Moen, shipwright.
William Seymour, mariner.
- 1865 Richard Cardwell, shipwright.
Cornelius Potts.
- 1866 H Buchanan, shipwright.
D Cameron master mariner.
Walter Englefield.
William Griffiths, labourer.
John McGuire, waterman.
James Smith, butcher.
William Supple, turner.
G Theobald, shoemaker.
Alfred Woolley, master mariner.
- 1867 H Buchanan, shipwright.
Robert Darling.

1867 continued

- David Dickman, copper-smith.
Robert Griffiths, carpenter.
Charles Holliday, blacksmith.
Alex McLauchlan, engineer.
Thomas McQuade, blacksmith.
W Morrison, pattern-maker.
William Shaw, mariner.
- 1868 H Buchanan, shipwright.
—Fullerton, shipwright.
Robert Griffiths, carpenter.
Samuel Heyden.
Peter Hunter, engineer.
Alex McLachlan, engineer.
Thomas McQuade, blacksmith.
James Morrison, engineer.
William Suppel [Supple], turner.
John Thompson, shipwright.
Charles Whitney.
A M Woodhill, iron-monger.
- 1869 John Fullerton.
Samuel Heyden.
—Hunter, engineer.
George Melville, patternmaker.
James Muir, engineer.
John Thompson, shipwright.
Thomas Williams.
- 1870 William Boyd.
Jacob de Leon.
James Morrison.
Wm Watts [in Elliott St].
John Willing.
- 1871 St Andrew St omitted for 1871.
- 1875 William Elouis, stonemason.
Thomas Hartland.
William Helson, mariner.
Alfred Lester Jackson.
Miss Mary Ann Neal.
Thomas Lloyd, comm traveller.
John Paton, blacksmith.
George William Tyler.

- 1876 William Hellson.
Thomas Lloyd, comm traveller.
Miss Mary Ann Neal.
John Paton, blacksmith.
William George Tyler.
- 1877 Mrs Mary Ann Neal.
Richard Leonard.
Thomas Lloyd, comm traveller.
W Stewart, blacksmith.
Walter Toovey.
George Wright, blacksmith.
- 1879 John Larkin.
J Manning, shipwright.
Robert Pont carter.
R Younger, carpenter.

Section 3–4**St. John Street**

- 1869 James Flood, drayman.
- 1871 Alexander Neismith, plumber.
George A Moore.
- 1875 William Falconer.
John King, painter.
Robert Pont.
John McGuire.
- 1876 William Falconer, boilermaker.
John King, painter.
John McGuire.
Jabez Shaw, tailor.
- 1877 John McGuire.
Mrs Naylor.
- 1879 Mrs Bradley.
Rev William Fletcher (Wes).
Samuel Hewitt.
Andrew Lane.
Robert Murphy.

Sections 4–5**Colgate Av (Broadstairs St)**

- 1861 W J Anderson, surgeon.
Mary Ireland.
Sarah McCool.
Alexander McLachlan.
Cuthbert McLaughlin.

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