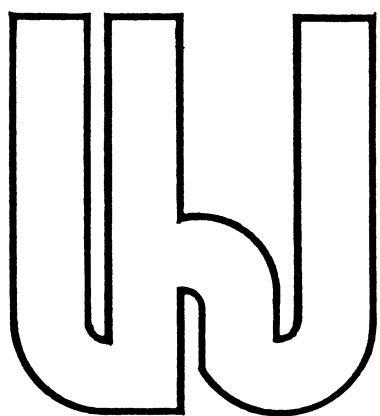


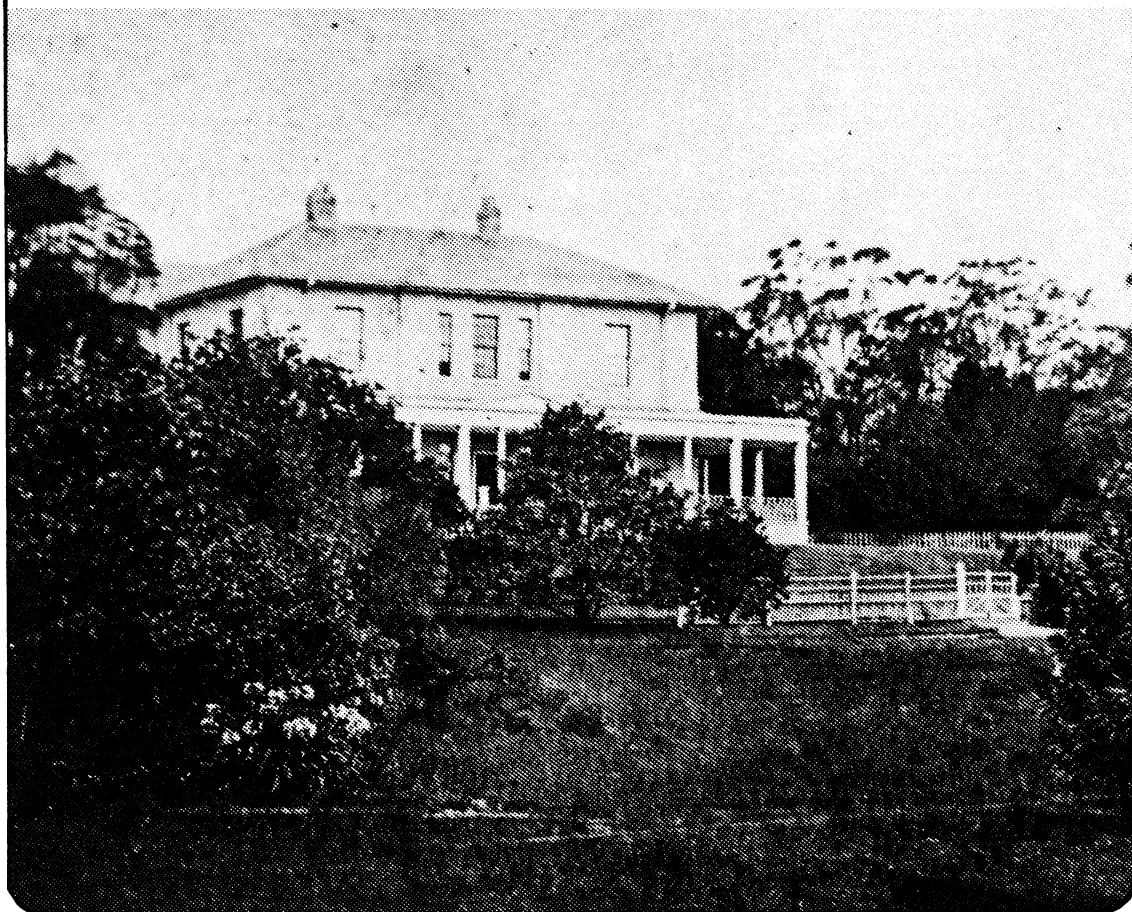


Leichhardt Historical Journal

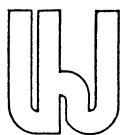
No 16

James Gorman V C Remembered at Leichhardt
Leichhardt Presbyterian Church: 1885-1910
Leichhardt West: Original Land Grants and Subdivisions

Elswick House in Leichhardt West at the Turn of the Century



Annandale Balmain Glebe Leichhardt Lilyfield Rozelle



Leichhardt Historical Journal No 16

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Cover

Elswick House and garden, seen from the north-west, reproduced from an undated glass slide in the collection of the Royal Australian Historical Society. It is tentatively dated "at the turn of the century" by the Editor.

Acknowledgements

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Editor

Peter Reynolds
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EDITORIAL

The Suburb of Leichhardt

Since the foundation of the *Journal* in 1971 there has been very little on the suburb of Leichhardt in its pages. Why has this been so? Is it because it is not historic? Unattractive? Not interesting? Too big?

It certainly is big but it is definitely attractive, interesting and historic. The suburb was once the Municipality of Leichhardt and it only lost this identity when it was amalgamated with Annandale, Balmain and Glebe in 1949.

Those three suburbs have attracted historical studies so it is about time that something was done on Leichhardt. The name itself is significant having been derived from the tragic explorer Ludwig Leichhardt. True, a jubilee history was published in 1921 but almost nothing has appeared since then.

In 1983 Anthony Cusick, Stephen Carrick, Don Truman and George Jetis of the School of Architecture at the University of New South Wales began to look at the suburb to see how it was transformed from the original land grants to the current built environment. By building up a mosaic of subdivision plans and land titles, and interweaving general historical information, four studies, Leichhardt West, South, East and North, began.

The first of these, Leichhardt West, published in this issue, deals with the origin of the suburb, with Elswick House, the street pattern, both cemeteries, the civic buildings, churches, other buildings, the Hawthorne Canal and the railway.

In addition to these studies Leichhardt Council has commissioned a heritage study to cover the whole municipality. Such a study will develop historic themes, compile an inventory of significant buildings and places, and make recommendations for the conservation of the municipality's environmental heritage. The study will thereby record the special qualities of the suburb. The *Journal* is proud to be a part of the heritage study.

Church histories are practical ways of recording the social and religious changes in the community. In this issue, John Williams writes of the foundation of presbyterianism in Leichhardt, the building of the church in Marion Street, changes in worship and the status of women congregants.

The destruction of the old Balmain Cemetery (now Pioneers Memorial Park, meant the loss of many family memorials and much historical detail. Anthony Staunton and Harry Willey write of the life and times of James Gorman, V C, who was buried there.

With the above in mind, readers will see that this issue is the first to be devoted entirely to Leichhardt – the suburb.

OBITUARY

Henry Norman Cavill died on 19 February 1987, aged 84, after a stroke. Henry Cavill was the great-grandson of John Cavill, the stonemason who constructed many buildings in early Balmain.

In 1975 Mr Cavill, formerly a boot-clicker by trade, made a decision which was to give him a new interest and was to influence the future of this *Journal*. He became so interested in his ancestry that he decided upon a family history study. Without any previous experience he collected birth, death and marriage certificates and built up a family tree. He discovered that John Cavill was born in Cornwall where he learned his trade: that Rebecca, the youngest Cavill daughter, married Jacob Garrard, Balmain's first trade-unionist member of parliament; that the Cavill home was still standing at 17 Union Street, Balmain.

Mr Cavill, while in his seventies, took the courageous step of teaching himself to use the records of the Registrar General's Department, the Mitchell Library and the Archives Office to further his research. Obtaining a manual typewriter, he taught himself to thump the keys on the black and the red ribbon (and sometimes both) to get his message across. When he felt that he had important information he would fire off a telegram, almost in code. He produced so much material that an article was written for the *Journal* revitalizing it after a break of nearly three years.

Journals are expensive to produce and Mr Cavill, though a pensioner, graciously gave financial help which was acknowledged in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 7.

While researching, Mr Cavill lived at 120 Restwell Street, Bankstown, and he often rode to meetings at the Balmain Watch House on his bicycle wearing shorts – in winter. He was physically a small man but a tough and wiry one.

In the early 1980s, he was knocked down on a pedestrian crossing and suffered a broken leg. Later, his health deteriorated and when bedridden was nursed by his wife, Jessie, who survived him.

Henry Cavill was known as Harry by his family and Chappie by his mates. He will be remembered by those who knew him as being straightforward, honest, and, once set upon a course of action would see it through to the end.

A Note on Contributors

Anthony Cusick is an architect who researched Leichhardt West for his BArch thesis. Anthony Staunton is co-editor of the second edition of *They Dared Mightily* the story of all the Australian V C winners. Harry Willey is married to James Gorman's great-granddaughter Marjorie Hazel (née Watts). John Williams is a Policy Officer of the Higher Education Unit, NSW Ministry of Education and Youth Affairs.

James Gorman (1835?-1882)

His decorations are (from left to right) the Turkish Medal for the Crimea (presented by the Sultan), the Victoria Cross for Distinguished Valour, the Crimea Medal with Clasps for Inkerman and Sebastopol, the China Medal with Clasps for Canton (1857-60).

(Portrait, Naval Historical Collection, Spectacle Island)

James Gorman V C Remembered at Leichhardt

Was Australia's "first" V C winner buried in the old cemetery at Leichhardt?

Anthony Staunton and Harry Willey unravel the mystery of the two James Gormans, one in Australia and one in England, both of whom were said to have won the decoration.

When Balmain Cemetery was levelled in 1944 to create Pioneers Memorial Park a valuable store of genealogical and historical information was destroyed. Inscriptions on the tombstones and monuments had revealed a great deal about people who lived and died in the district prior to the First World War. The inscription on one of the headstones commemorated Victoria Cross winner, James Gorman. This inscription was to give rise to a search to unravel the mystery of another James Gorman, buried in England and also said to be the holder of a Victoria Cross.

Were there two James Gormans? If not, which James Gorman had won the precious medal at the Battle of Inkerman in 1854? Also, how did a Victoria Cross winner come to be buried at Leichhardt?

The Balmain Cemetery

A site for the cemetery was secured in the first major land sale in Leichhardt when the Norton family subdivided the Elswick Estate. A syndicate, the Balmain Cemetery Company, purchased 11 acres from James Norton's executors in 1868 to establish a cemetery for the Balmain district.¹ The site, sufficiently remote from Balmain, was in an undeveloped part of Leichhardt. Situated between Norton Street and Derbyshire Road the cemetery extended from the rear of lots now facing Allen Street to Helsarmel (from which William Street and lots to the north came).

The first burial took place on 26 January 1868. Forty-four years later, in May 1912, when the cemetery was closed to further burials, 10,608 persons had been buried there.²

To Leichhardt Council

By agreement responsibility for the cemetery passed to Leichhardt Municipal Council in February 1886 with the rights of grave owners preserved.³ Despite this condition there was a move by Council in 1916 to sell the Norton Street frontage.⁴ When this was resisted there were several later attempts to convert the cemetery to a recreation area and to remove the remains to a different place.

At about the time of World War I the area fronting William Street was fenced off and called Treadgold Park after James Powell Treadgold who had completed his third term as mayor of Leichhardt in 1913.⁵ In 1918 when the Commonwealth resumed Blackmore Park (now the Ordnance Stores) the proposal for the recreation area was revived.⁶ By



1929 it was suggested that the ground should be levelled and the headstones placed in one section to avoid the cost of re-interment.⁷

As the headstones became damaged and derelict in later years it was decided to remove all structures and to replace them by one monument. The necessity for a special Act of Parliament was apparent but, perhaps for political considerations or perhaps because of public sentiment, several years were to elapse before such a Bill could be drafted.

Converted to a Rest Park

In 1941 the Old Balmain (Leichhardt) Cemetery Act dedicated the cemetery as a public park, to be maintained by Council as a rest area and garden.⁸ It was named Pioneers Memorial Park, Leichhardt. A memorial stone archway, dedicated as "a lasting tribute to the pioneers of the district" was erected at the Norton Street entrance in 1944.⁹

Index of Burials Required

The only requirement was the compilation of an index, a plan and a register of names of persons buried there.¹⁰ Before work could begin on the conversion Leichhardt Council advertised their intention to remove headstones and other structures.¹¹ This was to give people time to remove any tombstone or enclosure at their own expense or, with permission from the health authority, to remove remains from a grave for reinterment.

Tombstones Removed

Only 16 tombstones were removed.¹² In 1941 genealogist, Percy Gledhill, moved the tombstone of architect Edmund Blacket and his wife Sarah, together with fourteen other monuments to Camperdown Cemetery. The monument from the grave of merchant and politician, Robert Towns, after whom Townsville is named, was sent there at the request of Townsville City Council. All the remaining tombstones were "disposed of at the discretion of Council".¹³

Inscription to James Gorman VC

It was during the demolition of these remaining tombstones in 1944 that the Town Clerk at Leichhardt Council was alerted to a headstone bearing an inscription to a Victoria Cross winner, James Gorman:

In Memoriam
James Gorman, V.C.
Late Spectacle Island, also
15 years N.S.S. Vernon.
Died 18th.Oct.1882. Aged 47 years.
Awarded V.C. brave deed,first V.C.
June 21st 1854
V.C. instituted Jan.29th.1856¹⁴

In a letter to the Society of Australian Genealogists the Town Clerk concluded that "the grave of one of our first V.C. winners has lain idle in Leichhardt

for many years".¹⁵ The significance of the inscription lies in the facts concealed by the words "one of our first V. C. winners".

The Australian Gorman

James Gorman was born at Islington in 1832 or 1835, the son of nurseryman James Gorman and his wife, Ann (née Furlong).¹⁶ When he joined the Royal Navy in July 1850 he gave his age as eighteen and his birthplace as London. He was described as having a ruddy complexion, blue eyes and light brown hair. It was stated that he had a vaccination mark and that he was five feet two inches in height.¹⁷ When he was discharged at Sheerness in August 1860 he had grown to a height of five foot five inches. Gorman stayed with his first ship, the HMS *Albion*, for six years, beginning as a Boy first class and leaving as an Able Seaman in 1856.

During this time he served as a member of the Naval Brigade in the Crimean War.¹⁸ The Naval Brigade was made up of officers and ratings from various ships of the fleet.

The Victoria Cross

It was for bravery shown at the Battle of Inkerman that James Gorman was awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest British military and naval decoration, bestowed for conspicuous bravery in battle. Queen Victoria introduced the award on 29 January 1856 and made it retrospective to 1854 to include the Crimean War.¹⁹ The *London Gazette* of 24 February, 1857 announced the first 85 winners, all from the war with Russia. One of the awards was to Seaman James Gorman of the Royal Navy. This explains the reference on the headstone to the "V. C.". The *Gazette* quoted a despatch from Sir Stephen Lushington as follows:

During the Crimea War, at the Battle of Inkerman, on the 5th November, 1854 when the Right Lancaster Battery was attacked, Seaman James Gorman RN, Seaman Thos Reeves RN and Seaman Mark Scholefield RN mounted the banquette and under a heavy fire made use of the disabled soldiers' muskets, which were loaded for them by others under the parapet. They are the 3 survivors who performed the brave action.²⁰

There were five sailors who took part in this brave action but because there was no posthumous awards at that time the others neither received a medal nor had their names recorded.

Investiture

At the time of the investiture Gorman was serving on HMS *Elk* on the China station.²¹ When the award was announced it was sent by the Admiralty for presentation by his captain. Gorman visited Australia three times with the *Elk* before he left the navy in England in 1860. Official records show that his Victoria Cross pension of £10 per annum was paid to him via the Commandant, Sydney, at least by

**War Memorial
Pioneers Memorial Park
Norton Street
Leichhardt**

The memorial, erected by the citizens of Leichhardt in remembrance of Leichhardt soldiers who fell in World War I, was unveiled by Sir Walter E Davidson, Governor of New South Wales on 9 April 1922.

The memorial was first erected in the grounds of Leichhardt Town Hall and moved to its present site when the park opened in November 1944.

The plaque inscribed "James Gorman V. C. 5-11-1854 Battle of Inkerman" was probably added at this time. There are memorial tablets to W M Currey V C (1914-18) and J Mackey V C (1939-45).

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



1871, and then each year until 1883 when no payment was made.²² The Australian Gorman died in 1882. The English Gorman died in 1889 and it has been written that he collected the pension until then.

James Gorman in Sydney

According to research by descendants in Australia James Gorman arrived in Sydney aboard the *Fairlie* on 29 April 1863 as an assisted immigrant.²³ He was 28 years old and could read and write. A cousin, M A Gregg, was already living here. Gorman worked as a sailmaker and lived in Kent Street near the corner of Erskine Street. He later moved to Sussex Street and while residing there married Mary Anne Jackson, the 21 year old daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Jackson from Methwold in Norfolk. The wedding took place at St Philip's Church, Sydney on 10 November 1864. A daughter, Annie Elizabeth, was born in 1865.

On NSS *Vernon*

The government of New South Wales accepted responsibility for the care and education of neglected and delinquent children in 1866 with the

passing of the *Industrial Schools Act*.²⁴ Henry Parkes advocated the establishment of a nautical school for boys on the English model in 1854. The school was to remove the "street Arabs" from their corrupting environment and provide accommodation, basic schooling and industrial training.

The *Vernon*, formerly a 911-ton paddle steamer which had been converted to full sail, was inaugurated as a Nautical School Ship on 17 April 1867 and took its first boys on 29 May.²⁵ Moored off Cockatoo Island, the ship housed about 100 boys, aged from five to 16, at a time. They were taught the ordinary school subjects, as well as seamanship and other skills such as carpentry and shoemaking.

Gorman joined the *Vernon* in May 1867 as one of the first staff members and was to serve there for 15 years. He is listed as "Drill Master and Gunnery Instructor" in the 1869 *Australian Almanac*; in 1870 and 1871 as "Master at Arms and Gunnery Instructor"; and from 1872 to 1878, "Sail Maker and Officer in charge of lower deck".²⁶ The *Almanac* describes him in 1876 as "James Gorman, V. C.". He was promoted to Second Mate on 1 April 1878 at £130 per year.²⁷

On Spectacle Island

Gorman left the *Vernon* on 7 June 1881 when he was appointed Foreman of Magazines of the Ordnance Department at Spectacle Island, the oldest naval stores complex in Australia.²⁸ Spectacle Island was developed in 1863 as a gunpowder magazine.²⁹ Two years later work began on three sandstone buildings designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet. The buildings were the powder magazine, the small arms store, and the office. Over the following ten years the storekeeper's residence, guard room, petty officers quarters and filling room were constructed. Gorman's new position carried a salary of £175 per year.³⁰ On 20 July he married Deborah King at St James's Anglican Church, Sydney.³¹ The new employment and new wife were short-term comforts for Gorman who died of a stroke on 18 October 1882, aged 47.³² The attending surgeon was Dr O S Evans, well-known as a Balmain resident.³³ Gorman was buried in the Balmain Cemetery on the 20 October and among the mourners were the officers stationed at Spectacle Island and a detachment of boys from the *Vernon* who formed the firing party to give the usual salute. The *Sydney Morning Herald* next day carried his obituary headed "Death of a Naval Veteran".³⁴

The English James Gorman

Authoritative writing in England created a James Gorman who claimed to have been a carpenter named James Devereux. The conflict seems to have arisen through a mixture of confused research and family pride. Wilkins in the *History of the Victoria Cross* (1904), Parry in *Britain's Roll of Glory*, O'Moore Creagh and Humphries in *The V. C. and the D. S. O.* (1922) all state that a James Gorman died on 27 December 1889 (in England).³⁵

Cannon W M Lummis, M C, a lifelong researcher of the award, cites an entry in the *London Gazette* of 24 February 1857 regarding Leading Seaman James H Gorman, V C, and added that his correct name was Devereux.³⁶ The Canon's files also show that a James Gorman had been born in Essex in 1834.

Lummis seems to have been influenced by an F J Stowell of Surrey (1956) who claims to have been the grandson of "J H Gorman" and that the medal had been in the possession of a deceased uncle, a J O Devereux of Colchester.³⁷ Stowell wrote to Lummis again in 1960 to say that he had passed on Lummis's questions about Gorman to another, stressing how "little is known about my grandfather".³⁸ He wrote also that Mrs J O Devereux had died and that he had lost touch with that branch of the family.

Perhaps the entry in Lummis's file about the "correct name" came from this correspondence. With so many gaps in that family's records it seems probable that the grandfather and the recipient of the V C might have the same name but were not the same person. There is no mention of a Devereux, or of a James H Gorman, in the *London Gazette* article (1857), nor in *The Victoria Cross* (1865).

The Australian Gorman is correctly listed in both publications.³⁹

John Winton in *The Victoria Cross at Sea* (1978) and again in *The Register of the Victoria Cross* (1981) repeated that a James Gorman died on 27 December 1889 and added that the death took place at Southwark, London.⁴⁰ Winton accepted that the English Gorman was born James Devereux, changed his name to join the Royal Navy in July 1850, gave his age as 18 and his birthplace as London. Further, that he resumed the name Devereux on leaving the navy to become a carpenter. Also, that the death of this James Gorman was witnessed by his son F Devereux and that the certificate stated that he was a holder of the V C and that he was 69. This age indicates a birth year of 1820. Despite the fact that the Australian Gorman was born either in 1832 or 1835, Winton states that the English Gorman was the person who received the Victoria Cross pension each quarter until his death in 1889.⁴¹

In 1982 when advised of the evidence for the Australian Gorman, Winton admitted that "when I wrote my book my eye rather ran over some of the details in his file".⁴² Again in March 1988 Winton wrote that "there is no longer the slightest doubt in my mind that your 'Australian V C' is the genuine one and the one buried in Southwark or wherever was an imposter ... I have no evidence of any pension being paid to anybody called Gorman here. It was paid to Gorman in Australia".⁴³ After being sent a photograph of the Australian Gorman wearing the medals, Winton wrote in May 1988 saying that "I don't think anybody now disputes that 'your' Gorman in Australia is the correct one".⁴⁴

The most concrete evidence for the Australian Gorman are the actual medals. The family holds:

- 1 The Turkish Medal for the Crimea, presented by the Sultan.
- 2 The Victoria Cross for Distinguished Valour, with yearly gratuity of £10.
- 3 The Crimean Medal with Clasps for Inkerman and Sebastopol.
- 4 The Chinese Medal with Clasp for Canton, 1857-60.⁴⁵

To set the record straight, Winton, in April 1989, graciously published a re-appraisal in *Seascope International Maritime Magazine*, based upon the evidence brought to light in this article.⁴⁶

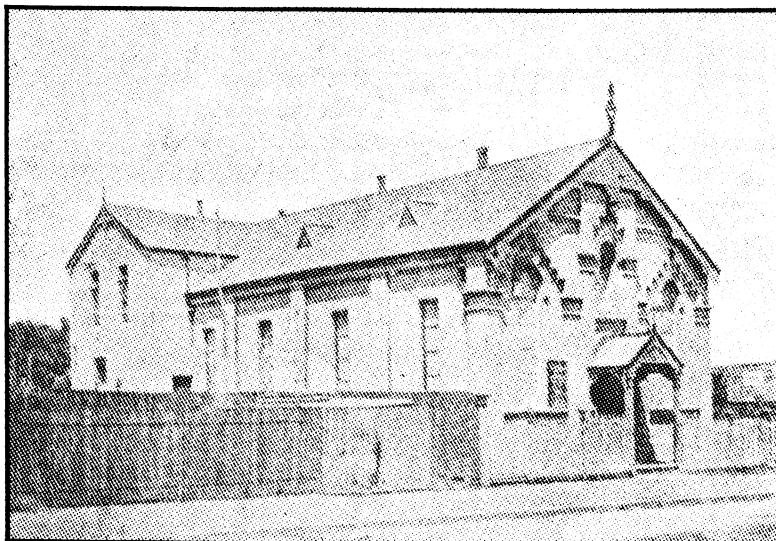
There is only one thing more to say in the interest of accuracy. The inscription on James Gorman's headstone that once stood in what is now Leichhardt's Pioneers Memorial Park referred to the "first V. C.". Australia's first V C was Lieutenant (Sir) Neville Reginald Howse who was awarded the honour for bravery at Vreddefort on 24 July 1900.⁴⁷ But certainly James Gorman was the first person to live in Australia while being the holder of a V C and that V C was won at Inkerman.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 83

**The Old Church
Marion and Renwick
Streets, Leichhardt
1885.**

The foundation stone of the School-church was laid on Saturday 22 August 1885. A projecting wing at the rear contained a lecture hall and two classrooms. The Romanesque inspired Marion Street facade was built of decorative coloured bricks and contained tall arched leadlight glazed windows. The windows were set in recesses which were capped with stepped corbels. Simply detailed bargeboards and a gable screen capped the facade. A timber porch sheltered the entrance doorway.

*From Leichhardt Charge
Diamond Jubilee,
1885-1945.*



Leichhardt Presbyterian Church 1885-1910

The fortunes of the Leichhardt Presbyterian Church fluctuated from its foundation in 1885 until its closure in 1980

John Williams writes of presbyterianism in Leichhardt and, as well as establishing the circumstances surrounding the building of the school-church and the new hall, he gives the reasons behind the changes in church organization, worship and the status of women congregants.

At the turn of the century, there were five separate Presbyterian parishes within the boundaries of the present Municipality of Leichhardt.¹ A series of parochial amalgamations has since reduced the number from five to two. The fourth of these churches to be established still stands at the corner of Marion and Renwick Streets, Leichhardt. While the religious function ceased in 1980, the building reached its century five years later and what follows is an historical vignette of the first 25 years of this otherwise unremarkable church and its congregation.

Church Extension Committee

Of the administrative committees of the Presbyterian Church of New South Wales General Assembly of the 1880s, the Church Extension Committee was the largest. Its members included the most influential clerics of the colonial church as well as laymen distinguished in the colony's commercial and public life. The responsibilities of this committee were directed largely to promoting the formation of new pastoral charges and the reception of ministers of intercolonial and overseas origins.

Until 1879 the committee had remained oblivious to the accelerating egress of Sydney's population along the Parramatta Road corridor. Leichhardt's incorporation as a municipal borough was proclaimed as early as 1871 but steps towards the inception of a Presbyterian community at Leichhardt were not initiated until 1884.²

While the established Kirk of Scotland is invariably regarded as the parent of prebyterianism in Australia, the ministry of the colonial Presbyterian church was drawn predominantly from the more strict and sectarian elements of Scottish Calvinism. The ecclesiastical origins of the clerical members of the Church Extension Committee were no less disparate, the majority of ministers having been previously licensed by the Free Church of Scotland, the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland or the small, but historical, Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland. These members included Rev John Auld of Ashfield (Liverpool Rd), James Cosh of Balmain, Dr James Fullerton of Pitt Street (who died at Annesley at Leichhardt), Andrew Gardiner of Glebe, and A Milne Jarvie of Scots Church.³

The committee's executive arm was the Rev John Miller Ross, the General Assembly's general agent. Miller Ross's background lay in English presbyterianism and he had been specially invited to join the New South Wales church as its general agent. Various prominent presbyterians (including Dean, Colonel John Goodlet of Ashfield, and Mrs Helen Baillie of York St) contributed to the cost, not only of Miller Ross's passage, but also of the salary (£620 in total), covering the first three years of Miller Ross's appointment.⁴

With the assistance of Rev John Macneill (who later migrated to Victoria as an itinerant revivalist), Miller Ross inaugurated religious ordinances at the Albert Hall (which faced the entrance to Elswick Street on the south side of Parramatta Road) probably on the first Sunday of February 1885. On Miller Ross's petition, the Presbytery of Sydney declared Leichhardt a preaching station from 10 February, but on condition that the Church Extension Committee "be instructed to find another place of worship as early as possible". Warned Auld of Ashfield, "the Albert Hall was too near Petersham Church" (and therefore, presumably, in an advantageous position to attract worshippers from the established neighbour).⁵

The condition attached to the presbytral declaration prompted the acquisition of a site for a permanent church within six months but, for another nine months, weekly services were continued at the Albert Hall, officiating ministers being rostered monthly by the Church Extension Committee. The Rev Henry Hutchison, BSc (*Glas*), who had been ordained in 1874 by the United Presbyterian Church, arrived in Sydney in 1855 without commission or sponsorship either from his parent denomination or the home agent of the New South Wales church. The Church Extension Committee was persuaded to recognise Hutchison's credentials and offered him temporary employment.⁶

The School-Church

Hutchison's appointment to conduct Sunday services at the Albert Hall began in May 1885. On 1 June the congregation had formed a provisional committee that requested the renewal, month by month, of Hutchinson's post.⁷ The members of the provisional committee were George Baines (auctioneer, Jarratt St), John Buchanan (woodturner, Renwick St), Donald Campbell (painter, Renwick St), Robert Henderson (bootmaker, Parramatta Rd), Robert Macracken (builder, Renwick St), Henry Priestly (commission agent, Parramatta Rd), a Mr Smith, and John Tait (Day St).⁸

On the committee's behalf, Baines, Buchanan, Henderson, and Macracken acquired 58 perches of land as a site for a future church in July 1885. Bounded by Renwick, Marion and Norton Streets, lots 54 and 55 cost £1,025 to purchase.⁹ Lot 55, the larger portion, was subdivided into three plots, each of which was sold separately by 1886. The proceeds of the three sales amounted to £682.¹⁰ Lot 54 on

the Renwick Street side was mortgaged almost immediately to Tait and his wife, Elizabeth.¹¹

Foundation Stone Laid

Alderman Dean laid the foundation stone of the temporary school-church during the overcast afternoon of Saturday 22 August 1885 with a silver mallet and a trowel suitably inscribed. The ceremony was attended by Gardiner, Hutchison, and Miller Ross. Guests also included the Rev Robert Collie, FLS (of St Enoch's, Newtown), John Kinross (principal of St Andrew's College), and Colin Stewart. The spokesman for the fledgling congregation was Baines, whose contribution was a statement announcing that £246.6.4 had been raised locally in support of the construction of the new building. The statement was sealed in a watertight container which was deposited beneath the stone.

In an address to the gathering, Dean recalled his arrival in Sydney in 1841 when Annandale, Balmain, Leichhardt, and Pyrmont were sparsely populated and no more than 50 houses stood along the entire length of Parramatta Road. In spite of the threat of rain, the crowd contributed a further £71 towards the building. For the Church Extension Committee, the laying of the foundation stone at Leichhardt was a most auspicious occasion because, during 1885, in addition to Leichhardt, new pastoral charges were planned for development at Granville, Hunter's Hill, Manly, Randwick and Waverley. But, whereas Leichhardt was the last of these stations to be declared, its congregants were the first to start building!

The temporary school church contained a lecture hall, 46 feet by 30 in area and 20 feet high, with two classrooms at the rear. The cost was estimated to be £900. The functional austerity of the proposed edifice was to be relieved by a facade of decorative coloured bricks of a style Romanesque in inspiration. The facade's features included two tall arched windows, each filled with leadlight, on either side of the central doorway that opened on to a timber porch. A finial bisected an ornamental gable and a timber palisade fenced the site.¹²

The Excelsior Company

The land on which this quaint structure rose had once formed part of Elswick, an estate which was made up from a part of John Prentices's Hampton Farm (granted 1794) and a part of Hugh Piper's Macquarie Gift (1811). In 1834 James Norton, one of the colony's first public notaries, acquired Elswick and lived there until he died in 1862. In 1867 Elswick was subdivided into five sections. The largest, Section 1 containing Elswick House, was bounded by Parramatta Road, Norton, Marion and Elswick Streets. The 52-and-a-half-acre Section 1 was acquired in 1868 by John Wetherill of Annesley, a city draper and local alderman (and, between 1874 and 1876, mayor of Leichhardt).¹³

Wetherill had thrice mortgaged Section 1 to a city entrepreneur, Robert Robley.¹⁴ Early in 1880

Section 1 was sold once more, this time to George Renwick of Redfern and John Roseby, MLA (for Shoalhaven), who were acting on behalf of the Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Limited, a public company which they themselves were instrumental in forming.¹⁵ Renwick was a Glaswegian bricklayer and father of Sir George Renwick, colonial physician, philanthropist, politician (and also builder and original occupier of Abbotsford House at Chiswick). Roseby was the elder brother of Rev Dr Thomas Roseby, a prominent congregationalist minister (who is commemorated by the Roseby Memorial Church at Marrickville). Before his entry to politics, John Roseby had been a monumental mason and sculptor. Roseby's subscription to shares in Excelsior was only £500, but by 1885, he had amassed debts that amounted to £7,000 and he was made bankrupt.¹⁶

Excelsior was registered in August 1880 with an authorised capital of 20,000 shares valued at £5 each. George Renwick's stake was £600. The remaining subscribers to Excelsior's incorporation were Alfred Rofe (city solicitor, 500 guineas), Ambrose Thornley (builder, Glebe Point, £1,000), Ambrose Thornley junior (architect, £975), William Carey (merchant, Glebe, £570), William Day (Pymont, £500), and managing director William Jarrett (accountant, Venetia, Glebe Point, £1,250). Wetherill is reputed to have sold Section 1 to Excelsior for a total of £30,000, a price which was payable in three instalments of £10,000 payments being made at six-monthly intervals. The total value of the original share subscriptions represented almost one-half of the initial payment to the vendor.

The subdivision of Section 1 into freehold housing allotments began in 1881 and sales continued until 1886.¹⁷ The names of these original subscribers are commemorated in the street names of the Excelsior subdivision. (Patterns of street names at Birkenhead (Drummoyne) and The Warren (Marrickville) commemorate only Excelsior's directors.)

By the time the provisional committee of the Albert Hall presbyterians obtained their site at the Marion Street end of Section 1, the neighbouring settlement was already very substantial. From the time of Wetherill's own purchase of Section 1 in 1868 to the purchase of lots 54 and 55 for the school-church in 1885, the value of the local land had escalated from ten shillings to £18 per perch. The presbyterians had retained lot 54 (24.5 perches) at a net bargain value of £14 per perch.

Constitution

In response to a petition signed by 142 adherents, the Presbytery of Sydney sanctioned Leichhardt as a recognised congregation and pastoral charge on 13 October 1885. In presbyterian polity, the oversight of a congregation's spiritual affairs vests in a court of ruling elders, called the kirk session, of which the incumbent minister is moderator. As Leichhardt was yet without a permanently settled minister, the selection of elders would have been premature. The

presbytral authority therefore appointed an interim session comprised of Gardiner of Glebe (moderator), Rev George Grimm, St Paul's, Balmain West (now Rozelle), Alderman Dean, William Wallace and Andrew McCredie (William McKenzie later replaced McCredie).¹⁸

A further congregational petition to Sydney Presbytery was delivered by Baines on 8 December 1885 and sought to call Hutchison to the newly erected cure. Having sustained the call, the presbytery proceeded to induct Hutchison on 2 February 1886. The Rev William Frackleton of Randwick officiated, preaching on the text (which is a perennially popular choice for ministerial inductions), "For the Jews require a sign, and the Greeks seek after wisdom" (I Cor., i. 22).¹⁹

Whatever eschatological transcendence this ceremony evoked for the participants, internecine strife left the congregation disintegrated and debilitated before the next 18 months had expired. This turn of events had been precipitated by the onset of an acute fiscal deterioration in the congregation's affairs. Hutchison was settled on a stipend of £300 p a, a sum which included an allowance of £50 for accommodation, the congregation possessing no manse of its own.²⁰ The crisis, which eventually culminated in Hutchison's departure, erupted in April 1887, when the congregation sought to be relieved of the obligation to pay the full amount of stipend. Sydney Presbytery's initial reaction was to conduct an inquiry into congregational management.

The presbytery's stratagem of suppressing local disquiet by swamping the session with presbytral assessors proved provocative and, if anything, served to exacerbate hostilities. The congregation also reacted angrily to the subsequent appointment of a full presbytral commission of investigation. Inscribed in a tome of turgid transcript was the record of the volatile confrontations between congregational factions, Hutchison, and Sydney Presbytery. After a protracted distillation of the import of the documentation, the presbytery recommended that Hutchison (who had already been sent on leave of absence) demit the Leichhardt charge but not until payment of his stipend was out of arrears. At the end of 1887, Hutchison was owed £134.

Reluctantly, Hutchison tabled his deed of demission on 10 January 1888. So tense were relations that the presbytery waived the necessity of formally consulting the congregation before ratifying the deed. Instead, the presbytery expediently proceeded to declare Leichhardt vacant as from 14 February.²¹

In his first year as minister, Hutchison had solemnised but one marriage and administered only 12 baptisms. The first communion was celebrated on 4 April 1886, at which 27 communicants (including eight communicating for the first time) received the sacrament. By the end of the year, 90 communicant members and 50 adherents were reported to be on the congregational rolls. A sabbath school opened on 16 November 1885, with

76 enrolments and a young men's fellowship (nothing as yet for women) had been formed on 10 October with ten members.²²

Presbyterian temporalities were, at this time, vested in locally elected trustees. Leichhardt's first trustees were Buchanan, Henderson, Macracken, Symes, and Robert Macintosh (woolbroker of Braeside, Wetherill Street). In addition to local fund raising, together with small profits made on the sale of the Norton Street subdivisions, the building project probably attracted a maximum capital subvention of £200 from the central Church and Manse Loan Fund. It is also likely that remaining mortgage finance was obtained from the Australian Mutual Provident Society through the offices of Colonel Goodlet (who was a director of the AMP as well as a member of the Church and Manse Loan Fund Committee).²³

Day-to-day control of a presbyterian congregation's funds and property vests in a board (or committee) of management. Leichhardt's first elected board of management probably assumed office in August 1886. The inaugural board included some members of the previous provisional committee (Buchanan, Henderson, and Macracken) in addition to newcomers Alexander Gibb (clerk, Elswick St), William Harris (builder, Cary St), Joshua Kilpatrick (aerated waters manufacturer, Elswick St), William Macredie (ship's joiner, Kent Villa, Mary St), John Shewan (Annandale), Robert Symes (artisan, 35 Renwick St), and Francis Oughton Taylor (draper, 28 Marion St).²⁴

The date of the inception of a permanent eldership is obscured by a lack of extant records. Symes, however, is listed as the representative elder of Leichhardt at the General Assembly of 1887.

Upturn

Cosh of Balmain served as interim moderator of the charge on Hutchison's departure.²⁵ By September 1888, the congregation called the Rev John Inglis, who was a minister-without-charge under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Ballarat, on the basis of a yearly stipend of £250. By sustaining the call to Inglis (a document bearing no more than the signatures of 26 communicants and 77 adherents), Sydney Presbytery acted in breach of reception of ministers regulations which required credentials of ministers coming from intercolonial churches to be scrutinized in the same way as those from abroad.

Inglis's induction took place on 18 January 1889 with the Rev Dr John Walker of St Columba's, Woollahra, preaching on "And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect will of God" (Rom., xii. 2). The Rev Dr Robert Steele of St Stephen's, Philip Street, and Andrew Gardiner of Glebe also officiated. Inglis's reputation as a preacher was one of renown throughout Australasia and the impact of his preaching at Leichhardt was immediate.²⁶ Attendances at Sunday service could no longer be

accommodated in the lecture-hall of the "temporary school-church" and, in May 1889, they were transferred to the new Leichhardt Town Hall.²⁷

The magnetism of Inglis's pulpit oratory was in strange contradiction to the general decline in church attendances which began at this time.²⁸ Inglis's arrival gave Leichhardt Presbyterian Church an astonishing fillip: sabbath scholars numbered 300 and 14 were presented for the General Assembly's annual examinations in 1889; that ubiquitous institution of Australian protestantism, the Sunday School anniversary, was inaugurated; communicant membership rose to 133; a weekly Bible class commanded an attendance of 92; annual pew rents, which were introduced when the school-church first opened in 1885, soared to £580; and there was even a proposal to build a new church! But on 31 July 1890, Inglis translated to Parramatta and the momentum dwindled.²⁹

The "Bust"

Collie of Newtown (one of a small number of agile and distinguished naturalists in the ranks of New South Wales presbyterian ministers) was appointed interim moderator on Inglis's departure. A congregational meeting, convened in November 1890, supported the issue of a call to a New Zealander, the Rev Andrew Mackay of the Presbytery of Southend, but the resolution was carried by a bare majority of one vote! Mackay was inducted on 22 December 1890, with the Rev Richard Dill Macky of Pitt Street (uncle of the sectarian extremist, the Rev Dr William Dill Macky, minister of Scots Church) preaching from the inescapable I Cor., i. 22-24. Dill Macky was assisted by the Rev Gordon Molyneux of St Andrew's, Manly, and Grimm of Balmain West.³⁰

Mackay's ministry at Leichhardt evolved as a contagion of "stop-gap" tactics intended to deflect the ramifications of the colonial recession, the onset of which had coincided with Mackay's arrival. The recession was a sequel to the property boom of the 1880s and culminated in the bank crisis of 1893.³¹

The congregation's first attempt at domestic economy was to restore services to the school-church. The second was to shelve plans for a new church. The third was to enlist women congregants into organizing, stocking, and operating a three-day bazaar at Leichhardt Town Hall (from which the women netted £150). These were but superficial attempts at arresting the process of debilitation which grew more serious by the month.

The church's financial deterioration had been precipitated basically by the purchase of a manse. The transaction had taken place on the eve of Inglis's translation. The property was 103 Renwick Street and the congregational trustees (at the time, Kilpatrick, Macredie, Macintosh, and Taylor) paid 1,000 guineas for the freehold. The cost was met, in the lesser part, by a Church and Manse Fund Loan and, in the greater part, by mortgage finance advanced by the Mutual Life Association.³²

Inglis had occupied the premises since 1888 and there may have existed, at the time, an option to purchase the property. The sale of the Renwick Street house was authorised in 1892 but the bank crash of the following year delayed selling and the actual disposal did not transpire until October 1895. When the sale did proceed, the house fetched a mere £630 which, in comparison with the purchase price, represented an irreparable capital loss.³³

In 1894, the congregation was compelled to authorise the sale of the vacant portion of the school-church site and to apply the proceeds to discharging the debt that still rested on the construction of the school-church.³⁴ No sale eventuated. In 1895, however, Sydney Presbytery formally noted the depletion of congregational funds and commissioned an inquiry into the inability of the congregation to pay the promised stipend of £300. By May, income had reached a stable point but the women were sent to canvass for a presbytery-wide appeal to supplement local funds – a futile expedient, because the extra funds were dissipated by October. The same month saw Mackay's stipend reduced by £100 and in early 1896, a second mortgage (which was not discharged until 1952) on the school-church property was negotiated.³⁵

As the congregation entered 1896, its bank overdraft stood at £138.1.3 (about A\$4,500 in today's money) and Mackay was destined to find another parish. On 21 May 1896, Mackay translated to Wollongong, leaving behind him a claim for arrears in payment of stipend that amounted to £117.³⁶

During the ensuing pastoral vacancy (which was to last almost four years), ordinances were supplied by agents of the General Assembly's Home Mission Committee, viz, the Rev David Allan, James Cosh (son of the late Dr Cosh, formerly of Balmain), David Fenwick, John Craig, and Mr John (Hay Goodlet) Auld (son of Auld of Liverpool Rd).³⁷ Although relieved temporarily of the burdens of ministerial stipend and manse upkeep, the congregation's prospects for surviving into the 20th century looked remote. In 1899, the congregation sought to dispose of all its property at the Marion and Renwick Street intersection.³⁸ This proposal too came to nothing but congregational liabilities had escalated to a formidable £1,661.3.4 when recurrent annual income was but a mere £198.³⁹

Twelve months later, 52 communicants and 53 adherents signed a call to the Rev Hugh Stewart Anderson, MA (*Glas*), newly arrived from England. The proposed stipend was a very frugal £150. The Rev James Cosh of Drummoyne officiated at Stewart Anderson's induction held on 31 July 1900. The text of Cosh's sermon was a cryptic choice, perfectly apposite to the penury into which Stewart Anderson would find himself immersed, "Be strong and of good courage ... " (Jos., i. 6).⁴⁰

For the duration of his pastorate, Stewart Anderson resided at "Hillcrest" at 11 Balmain Road.⁴¹ Leichhardt's municipal population continued to increase and the suburb's residential peri-

meter was overlapping the perimeters of Annandale, Lilyfield and Petersham. The demographical change prompted the Leichhardt session to request Sydney to define the parochial bounds (a request which was received, but quickly forgotten).⁴²

Amortisation of congregational debt progressed at an infinitesimal rate. In 1902, debt on borrowings still amounted to £1,515. Another presbytery-wide canvass won a token respite. At the end of 1903, liabilities came to £1,344.17.3 and an annual income of £263 was exceeded by a recurrent expenditure of £289.2.6. There was little option for Stewart Anderson but to leave Leichhardt and he demitted the charge on 23 February 1904.⁴³

Silver Jubilee

Four months later, Stewart Anderson was succeeded by the Rev George Milne, who translated from Wellington on 20 June 1904, and was to labour at Leichhardt for a record ten years. The Rev James Kinghorne of St Peter's, North Sydney, officiated at Milne's induction and preached a bracing sermon drawn from II Cor., vii. 2, "Receive us; we have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have defrauded no man."⁴⁴

Milne was settled on a stipend of £250 per annum (without a manse) and he successively resided at 3 Macaulay Street and 22 Wetherill Street.⁴⁵ By miniscule proportions, the debt on congregational property was reduced to the point when, in 1910, it amounted to £850. That Milne's pastorate extended to the church's silver jubilee of establishment was remarkable. The congregation was, by 1910, sufficiently buoyant to have an additional building erected. Increased accommodation was a need which had resulted from various initiatives taken during Milne's term. To begin, a young men's fellowship was resuscitated in the form of a Leichhardt Presbyterian Association, which sought to cultivate the mental, physical, and social development of members. The formation of a young ladies' gymnasium followed shortly after.⁴⁷

New Hall Opened

Despite the mortgage which was resting on the property, the Sunday school superintendent, William Boyne Gibson (of Balmain Rd), and his wife organized a successful appeal for £250 in aid of building a new hall. Sketch plans were drafted and the opinion of J Shedden Adam of Turramurra (the honorary advising architect to Sydney Presbytery) was consulted. Shedden Adam objected to the exclusion of eaves from the drawings but his suggested modifications were ignored and this same hall stands today without eaves. Mrs Gibson opened the hall late in 1909, debt free!⁴⁸

Lay Leadership

Invigoration of the kirk session had occurred when Inglis was the minister. The ordination and induction of E G Fairman (of 67 Crystal St, Petersham, and civil registrar), James Johnson (brick-maker, Hill St), John Jamieson (carpenter, The Bou-

levarde) and Taylor to the eldership took place on 29 November 1889.⁴⁹ Between 1889 and 1902, Edward Higgs, John Magregor (of Lyall St) and John Sutherland (of Wetherill St) were admitted to the session.⁵⁰ John Clark was added in September 1902.⁵¹ In April 1907, Clark was followed by J B Scobie (of 53 Renwick St). Joseph Hanna (of Marlborough St) and Gibson were ordained and inducted on 22 November 1908.⁵²

Women's Guild

On 2 February 1909, a Leichhardt Presbyterian Ladies' Guild was launched at a meeting attended by 13 women of the congregation. The guild members met weekly and contributed apparel to an annual bazaar. The net proceeds of each sale amounted to £50 that, in turn was applied to the reduction of the mortgage debt.⁵³

Sunday School

Even during Hutchison's pastorate, sabbath scholars numbered 105, and the average weekly attendance was as high as 66. Although ministers came and went with alarming frequency and the fiscal cycle of the congregation was erratic, the Sunday school seemed to persevere oblivious of the anxieties which preoccupied adult parishioners.

During Stewart Andersons's term, the Sunday school enrolment always exceeded 250 and teachers could number up to 29. During Milne's term, enrolment had reduced to 170 but the Sunday school complemented a Christian Endeavour group, plus fellowship activities better suited to young adults.⁵⁴ It seemed that implementation of a vigorous program of youth education and recreation would serve as the key strategy in securing for the parish a promising future. Gibson's assessment of additional accommodation being the essential prerequisite to the success of this strategy was indeed shrewd.

Miscellaneous Comments

The qualitative development of spirituality at Leichhardt over the church's first 25 years was little different from contemporary developments in other suburban presbyterian parishes. While at rare intervals some Presbyterian ministers of Sydney such as Cosh of Balmain, Macinnes of St David's, Ashfield, and Steele of St Stephen's, Phillip Street, expounded views on doctrinal and social issues which were *avant garde* (even by today's standards), the prevailing theological climate of late 19th century Sydney was one of pietist orthodoxy and Leichhardt seems to have been no exception. In fact, the Leichhardt congregation appears to have been remarkably undistracted by the profound polemics of the period.⁵⁵

Even though a substantial proportion of colonial Presbyterian ministers had the Free Church of Scotland as their denominational parent (and, therefore, would have been accustomed to an austere practice of public worship that proscribed hymn singing and instrumental accompaniment), popular anthologies of hymns (with music for organ or harmonium

accompaniment) were widely used among metropolitan presbyterian churches of last century. Along with its neighbours, Leichhardt had adopted the Presbyterian Church of England's *Church Praise*. In 1900, *Church Praise* was replaced by the *Church Hymnary*, which the Church of Scotland had published in 1898 in collaboration with the Free Church and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland.⁵⁶

American revivalist technique was a feature of Milne's public ministry and its innovation coincided with a resuscitation of youth activities. The evening service of the last Sunday of each month was devoted to community hymn-singing, the program being selected from *Sacred Songs and Solos*, the songster compiled by the American evangelist Dwight L Moody and his musical colleague Ira D Sankey.⁵⁷

Temperance too made a belated, but enthusiastic, impact (after all, the Bald Faced Stag was the oldest hotel on Parramatta Rd). Alexander Weir (draper, 21 Norton St) instituted a Presbyterian band of hope on 24 August 1891, with 89 members.⁵⁸ As early as 1883, the formation of local temperance societies had been endorsed by the General Assembly of New South Wales and, by 1896, the assembly was near to compelling the consumption of unfermented wine at communion services of congregations under its jurisdiction. Unfermented wine was eventually introduced at Leichhardt's communion services in 1901 at the direction of the session.⁵⁹

Interpretation

Between 1850 and 1901, presbyterians constituted the second largest of the protestant denominations represented in New South Wales, an average of 9.75% of the colony's total Christian population. In the decade following Australian Federation, this proportion exceeded 11%. Over the period 1881-1911, the intercensal growth rate of New South Wales presbyterians averaged 40%. These proportions tended to be reflected in the pattern of weekly attendances at Presbyterian churches as percentages of aggregate weekly attendances across all denominations during the same period.⁶⁰

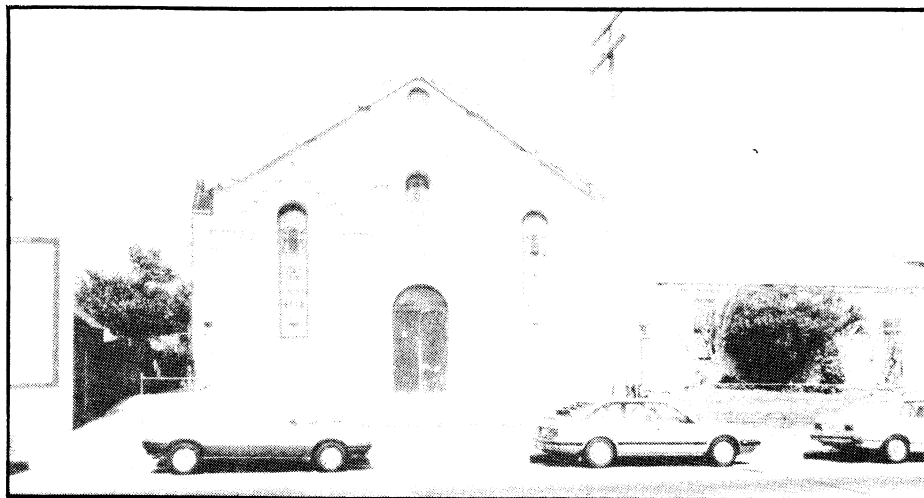
These statistical comparisons need not imply that presbyterians were distributed in uniform proportion throughout every metropolitan borough nor that the level of weekly attendances at the church of one suburb equalled that of the next. What one may glean from extant records would seem to suggest that Leichhardt's fiscally unstable history was substantially attributable to a comparative underrepresentation of local presbyterians.

In 1885, the total municipal population of Leichhardt was of the order of 10,500 persons, of which a tenth might be assumed to be presbyterian. But only 142 adherents had signed the original congregational petition for presbytral sanction. If these 142 signatories could be taken as representative of the normal 25% church attendance rate among local presbyterians, perhaps the presbyterians of Leichhardt borough numbered no more than 560 - a 5% proportion of the municipality's total population.⁶¹

The Old Presbyterian Church in 1988

Religious observance ceased at the church in 1980 and it reached its century five years later. Sadly without its entrance porch and gable screen, the building has been used for theatrical performances by the Rocks Players.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



By 1894, Annandale had qualified as a municipal borough independent of Leichhardt. The Rev Peter Falconer Mackenzie was already busy in 1886 finding a congregation to occupy the planned Hunter Baillie Memorial Church and, in the process, possibly depriving Leichhardt of prospective congregants.⁶² Yet, with all the attraction of gothic grandeur, Hunter Baillie's architecture was no match for the powerful homiletic that Inglis wielded every Sunday in Leichhardt Town Hall.

The upsurge which the Leichhardt church underwent during Milne's term as minister could be attributed to two factors:

- i) an increase in the Presbyterian population generally (and a co-related increase in church attendances) throughout New South Wales after Federation arising from:
 - a) the influx of Scots-born immigrants that had occurred in the late 1890s,
 - b) the impact of the Moody and Sankey revival that toured Australia in the same period; and
- ii) the immense increase in Leichhardt's municipal population between 1901 and 1910.⁶³

The latter increase possibly included a corresponding growth of local presbyterians to a level which was sufficiently significant to enable the parish's economic viability. This view is fortified by an accompanying escalation in the annual administrations of baptisms and in Sunday school participation – trends which were, at the same time, compounded by an obvious consolidation of a modest, but stable core of communicant members.⁶⁴

The ramifications of the colonial recession of 1893 served as the *coup de grace* to a congregation that was financially over-committed. The persistence of the Sydney Presbytery in filling a succession of pastoral vacancies under such adverse circumstances is puzzling. Sectarian rivalry may serve as one explanatory hypothesis, for the contemporaneous ministry of Orangeman, Dr William Dill Macky, exerted a formidable influence in presby-

tery and assembly debates. The explanation could equally lie in an attempt, on the part of the church authorities, to secure employment for *émigré* secessionist ministers, the supply of whom was surplus to the needs of a minority denomination.

The occupations and addresses of most office-bearers of the parish would suggest that the social backgrounds of congregants (with exceptions such as Fairman, Kilpatrick, and Macracken) were predominantly artisanal and retail merchant. It is evident too that many original office-bearers were also original (or near original) purchasers and residents of very modest allotments of Section 1 of Elswick marketed by Excelsior.

Unlike All Souls Church across Marion Street, the Leichhardt Presbyterian congregation had no benefactor, such as the Norton family, to donate brilliant stained glass for a chancel memorial and yet there were significantly wealthy presbyterians resident in Leichhardt at the time. James Campbell lived at Broughton and he had not only built John Dunmore Lang's house in Jamison Street but had founded the very successful Scotch Company.⁶⁵ David Ramsay lived at Kalouan (also at Broughton). Ramsay's father was a founder of Scots Church and Ramsay, too, was a presbyterian elder but had no connection with the Leichhardt church.⁶⁶

Similarly, Dr Fullerton, who had, by his time of retirement as minister of Pitt Street, amassed a small fortune from the profits of operating a "marriage shop", moved in 1886 to Annesley, a mere "stone's throw" in distance from the Leichhardt church but Fullerton too appears to have maintained no connection with the Leichhardt congregation.⁶⁷

Theological insularity, revivalism, temperance, and relegation of women to volunteer labour collectively evoke the image of a religious ethos conditioned by a cultural environment *petit bourgeois* in character. However, the interplay of influences demographic, social, economic, and theological in shaping the early history of the Leichhardt Presbyterian Church may remain open to speculation but the one most tangible constraint on the congregation's viability was the "school-church" itself – incommensurate and temporary.

LEICHHARDT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Conversion Table

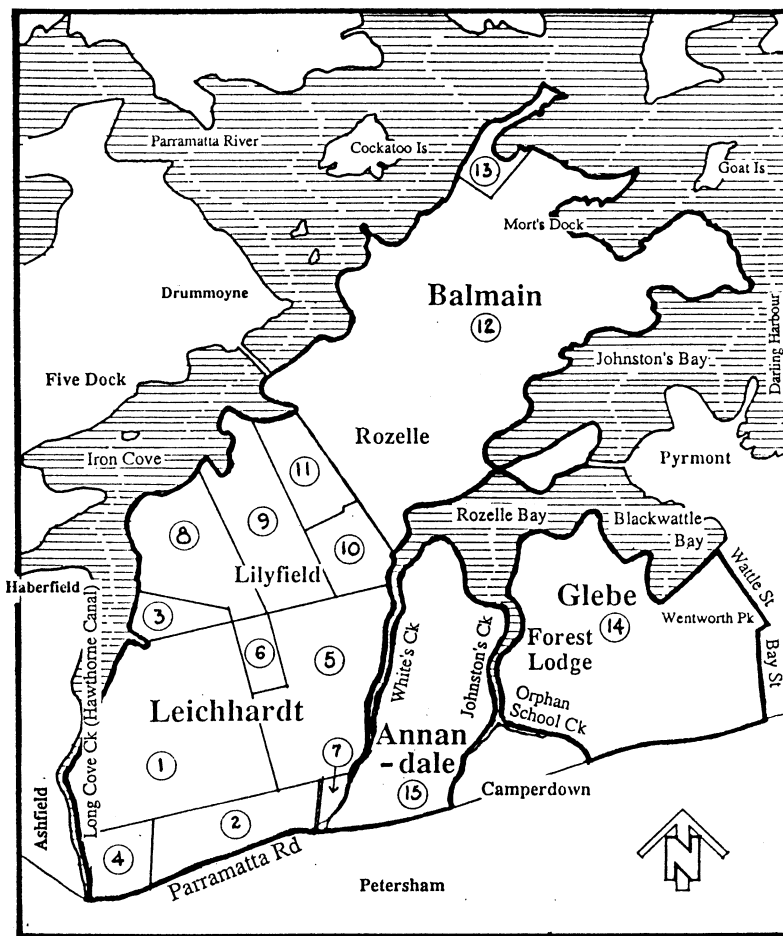
See page 78

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- 3 "White Book", 1885; V&R, 16.
- 4 C A White, *The Challenge of the Years: A History of the Presbyterian Church of Australia in the State of New South Wales*, (A & R, Sydney, 1951), 30, 558; J Cameron, *Centenary History of the Presbyterian Church of Australia in New South Wales*, II (A & R, Sydney, 1905), 92, 95.
- 5 V&R, 54; *op cit* (4) Cameron, 340; *op cit* (4) White, 495; Presbytery of Sydney, *Minutes of Proc*, IV (1 Jun 1880 - 5 Nov 1890) (hereafter *Pres Min IV*) 10 Feb 1885: Session Report quoted in Presbyterian Church of Australia in the State of NSW, *Souvenir of Leichhardt Charge Diamond Jubilee, 1885 - 1945* (hereafter *Souvenir*).
- 6 "White Book", 1886; *op cit* (4) White, 561.
- 7 Session Report of 1886, *vide* (5).
- 8 *Ibid*; *Sands Sydney Directory* (hereafter *Sands*), 1886.
- 9 NSW Land Titles Office Cert of Title (hereafter CT) vol 75 folio 250 (14 Oct 1868) ; vol 756 folios 194, 195; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 24 Aug 1885, 4; *op cit* (4) White, 495; Session Rep of 1886, *vide* (5). For Leich Presb Church in its environs *vide* A Cusick, "Leichhardt West" in this issue. For an outline plan of the church *vide* Cusick, Fig 37. Lot 54 encoded as Cusick lot 1.10154, *vide* Cusick, Appendix I, "A Note on Figures 37 to 51" for encoding system.
- 10 *SMH*, 24 Aug 1885; *op cit* (4) White, 596; CT vol 756 folio 195 transfer 99273 (3 Oct 1883), 99580 (6 Oct 1885), 110847 (3 Aug 1886).
- 11 Mortgage 95338, 3 July 1885.
- 12 *Op cit* (4) White, 495; *White Book*", 1886; *SMH*, 24 Aug 1885, 4.
- 13 CT vol 66 folio 221 (2 May 1868), vol 75 folio 250 (14 Oct 1868), Deposited Plan 36; V&R, 14, 32, 44.
- 14 Mortgages 9192 (3 Mar 1873), 16511 (28 Oct 1875), 26477 (22 Dec 1877).
- 15 Transfers 411322 (29 June 1880), 42739 9 Sep 1880).
- 16 M Rutledge, "Sir Arthur Renwick" in *Australian Dictionary of Biography* (hereafter *ADB*), VI, 20-1; W Phillips, "Thomas Roseby" in *ADB*, VI, 58-9; Archives Office of NSW (hereafter AONSW), Corporate Affairs Comm F/N 3/5667 file 323, *Reg Companies*, I, 285 (16 Aug 1880).
- 17 AONSW, *vide* (16); CT vol 75 folio 250; V&R, 44.
- 18 *Pres Min IV*, 13 Oct 1886, *vide* (5).
- 19 *Ibid*, 8 Dec 1885, 2 Feb 1886.
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- 30 Presbytery of Sydney, *Minutes of Proc*, V (1890-1900) (hereafter *Pres Min V*), 11 Nov 1890, 9 Dec 1890, 22 Dec 1890.
- 31 *Souvenir*; *op cit* (4) Cameron; *op cit* (4) White.
- 32 Lot 48 Section 1 (enc 1.10148), 14.5 perches, CT vol 978 folio 157 (25 Aug 1890), see also vol 890 folio 45A; mortgage 168224 (31 July 1890); transfer 245959 (27 Nov 1895); "Blue Book", 1891, Congre Stats. *Sands* 1890-91, "101 Renwick St, Rev J W Ingles [sic] (Presb)"; *Sands* 1892-95 "101 Renwick St, Rev A Mackay (Pres) 'The Manse'". Public Works Detail Survey has "101" but current number is 103. For outline plan see Cusick, Appendix 1, Fig 37 & Table 1 Key No 42 in this issue.
- 33 *Souvenir*; *op cit* (4) Cameron, *op cit* (4) White; *Blue Book*", 1892; *Pres Min V*, 9 Feb 1892.
- 34 *Pres Min V*, 13 Feb 1894, *vide* (30); *Blue Book*", 1894.
- 35 *Pres Min V*, 19 Feb 1895, 14 May 1895, 11 June 1895, 8 Oct 1895, 12 Nov 1895, 18 Feb 1896; *Blue Book*", 1896; mortgage 263731 (21 Apr 1897); disch mortgage, F784373 (24 Dec 1952).
- 36 *Pres Min V*, 25 Feb 1896, 11 Aug 896, 10 Nov 1896; Presb of Illawarra, *Minof Proc*, 21 May 1896.
- 37 *Souvenir*.
- 38 *Pres Min V*, 5 Oct 1899; *Blue Book* (*Commission*), 1899.
- 39 *Pres Min V*, 5 Oct 1899.
- 40 *Ibid*, 12 June 1900, 10 July 1900, 31 July 1900.
- 41 *Sands*, 1901. *Sands* 1908 has "Hillcrest" at 11 Balmain Rd on the east side between Prospect St and Leichhardt St. This number may not be current.
- 42 Presbytery of Sydney, *Minutes of Proc*, VI, 8 Jan 1901-14 May 1911) (hereafter *Pres Min VI*), 12 Feb 1901
- 43 *Ibid*, 9 Sep 1902, 9 Feb 1904, 4 May 1905.
- 44 *Ibid*, 4 May 1904, 20 June 1904.
- 45 *Sands*, 1905-11, these numbers may not be current.
- 46 "Blue Book", 1911, Congr Stats.
- 47 *Souvenir*.
- 48 *Sands*, 1910; *Souvenir*; *Pres Min VI*, 7 May 1909, 8 June 1909.
- 49 *Sands*, 1890; *Souvenir*.
- 50 *Op cit* (4) Cameron, 340; *Sands*, 1905.
- 51 *Pres Min VI*, 9 Sep 1902.
- 52 *Op cit* (4) Cameron, 340; *Pres Min VI*, 9 Apr 1907, 12 Jan 1909; *op cit* (4) White, 496.
- 53 *Souvenir*.
- 54 *Blue Book*", 1886-1911, Congre Stats; *Presbyterian Church of Australia Year Book*, 1902, 1903.
- 55 For example, G Macinnes, *Death of the Verbal Theory and the Unveiling of Christ* (Sydney, 1894); G Grimm, *The Plenary Inspiration of the Bible: A Defence and Reply* (Sydney, 1894); qv, RB Walker, "Presbyterian Church and People in the Colony of New South Wales in the Late Nineteenth Century, *J of Religious Hist*, 2, 1 (June 1962), 49-65; JS Williams, "The Rev George Grimm (1833-1897)" in *Leichhardt Hist J*, 9 (1980), 13-7.
- 56 *Souvenir*, Preface; *The Church Hymnary* (OUP, 1928, rev); qv, WM Nicholson, *A Review of the Rev Dr Guthrie's Letter on the Organ Question* (Sydney, 1883). JHS Burleigh, qv, *A Church History of Scotland* (OUP, 1960).
- 57 *Souvenir*.
- 58 *Ibid*; *Sands*, 1892.
- 59 *Ibid*; *Blue Book*", 1883, 1896; qv, *op cit* (55) Williams, note (6), on the Rev T Guthrie; DK & CJ Guthrie, *Autobiography and Memoirs of Thomas Guthrie* (London, 1877).
- 60 *Op cit* (28) Phillips.
- 61 *Ibid*; *Sands*, 1886.
- 62 A Roberts & E Malcol, Hunter Baillie: *A History of the Presbyterian Church in Annandale* (Com of Mgemnt, Annandale, 1973), 11-2.
- 63 *NSW Statistical Register, 1901 and Previous Years* (1903), 1911(1912).
- 64 *Vide* (54).
- 65 V&R, 14. *Vide* K Leong, "Broughton House - Austenham" in *Leich Hist J*, 13 (1984), 3-8.
- 66 I Brodsky, *Dr David Ramsay* (Sydney, Pte, 1960); *op cit* (4) Cameron, 321); CT vol 80 folio 243.
- 67 V&R, *vide* (3); A Dougan, "James Fullerton" in *ADB*, IV, 224. —

Figure 1
Land Grants in the Municipality of Leichhardt 1794-1821

- 1 Hugh Piper, 1811, 270 acres, Macquarie Gift.
- 2 John Prentice, 1794, 100 acres, Hampton Farm.
- 3 James Darbyshire, 1819, 30 acres, (later Helsarmel North).
- 4 William Thomas, 1810, 38 acres, Kegworth.
- 5 John Piper, 1811, 165 acres, Piperston.
- 6 Thomas Biggers, 1794, 30 acres, Biggers Farm.
- 7 Martha Moore, 1810, 16 acres.
- 8 John Austen, 1819, 100 acres, Austenham.
- 9 Lawrence Butler, 1819, 100 acres.
- 10 Francis Lloyd, 1819, 50 acres.
- 11 Luke Ralph, 1821, 50 acres.
- 12 William Balmain, 1800, 550 acres, Gilchrist Place.
- 13 George Whitfield, 1796, 30 acres, Whitfield's Farm.
- 14 Richard Johnson, 1790, 440 acres, The Glebe.
- 15 George Johnston, 1799, 290 acres, Annandale (part).



Leichhardt West

Original Land Grants and Subdivisions

Of the four estates that arose out of the original land grants in Leichhardt West, the Elswick Estate was the only one with a significant residence, Elswick House. The subdivisions that took place around Elswick House created the first streets and building allotments.

Anthony Cusick traces the changing uses of Elswick House as well as the subdivision of the other three estates.

The suburb of Leichhardt is located 7 kilometres from Sydney with Parramatta Road forming the southern boundary. To the east White's Creek divides Leichhardt from Annandale. The northern and western boundaries are defined by the railway goods line that runs from Glebe Island to a junction at Dulwich Hill.

The municipality of Leichhardt comprises the suburb of Leichhardt together with Balmain, Rozelle and Lilyfield to the north, and Annandale and Glebe to the east (see Figure 1).

The boundaries for this study commence in Balmain Road, north of the intersection with Parramatta Road at a laneway, extending along Balmain Road and Derbyshire Road to the railway line and following the railway to Marion Street, along the north side of Marion Street to Elswick Street, the east side of Elswick Street to the north side of Cary Street, then to the east

side of Thornley Street to the north side of Jarrett Street, then by various laneways parallel to Parramatta Road to Balmain Road (see Figure 2).

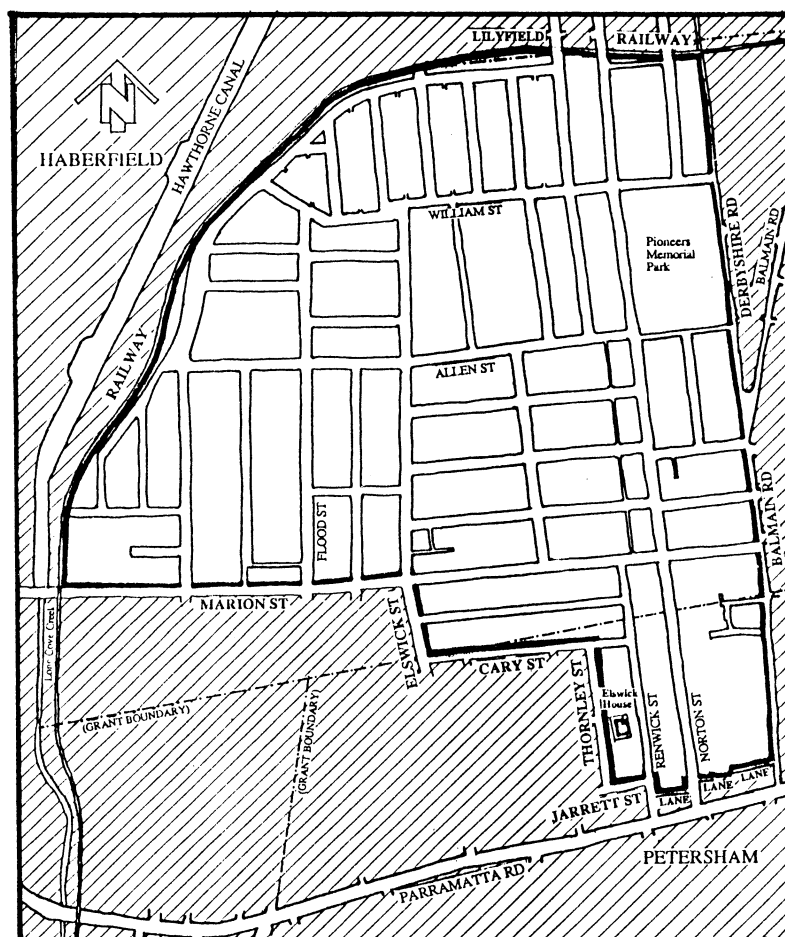
Origins: The Land Grants

John Thomas Prentice: Hampton Farm

John Prentice received the first land grant in the area on 8 January 1794 when a grant of 100 acres was approved by Acting-governor, Francis Grose. The 100 acres, located along "the road to Parramatta", were issued on the terms that Prentice would pay a rent of "one shilling per acre for every 50 acres after 5 years".¹ Prentice's grant, which he named Hampton Farm can be seen in relation to a present-day map of Leichhardt by referring to Figure 3.

Figure 2.
Leichhardt West Study Boundary
 The boundary has been set to include Elswick House and is superimposed on the present-day street pattern. Remaining areas of Leichhardt will be examined in subsequent articles.

 Excluded from study area.



Ensign Hugh Piper: Macquarie Gift

The second land grant in the area was made to a military man. On 17 October 1811, Ensign Hugh Piper was granted 270 acres, to be called Macquarie Gift, within the District of Petersham, off Long Cove (today's Iron Cove).² The grant bordered the northern boundary of John Prentice's 100-acre grant. To the west and north were Long Cove and Long Cove Creek, with the track to Birchgrove House (today's Balmain Road) and Derbyshire Road forming the eastern boundary (see Figure 3).

Misconceptions have arisen concerning this grant. On the same day that Hugh Piper was granted his 270 acres by Governor Macquarie a grant of 165 acres was made to Hugh's elder brother, Captain John Piper.³ This grant, called Piperston, was located on the eastern boundary of Hugh Piper's grant and extended across to White's Creek, excluding Biggers Farm (see Figure 3).

The Piper Brothers

John (b 1773) and Hugh (b 1781?) were the sons of Dr Hugh Piper of Scotland. Through the influence of his uncle, Captain John Piper, John received a commission as ensign in the newly formed New South Corps in April, 1791, as his younger brother was to do in 1799.⁴

John Piper arrived in Sydney in 1792 on board the *Pitt* and served with the military on the mainland and at Norfolk Island. He attained the rank of captain in 1806. The arrival of Ensign Hugh Piper in October 1801 on the *Lady Nelson* brought the brothers back into close contact. Hugh served first at Norfolk Island and later, in 1805, in Van Dieman's Land where he was one of the earliest Europeans to visit what was to become the Longford district.^{4a} It was during this period that Captain John Piper rose to a position of power and influence in New South Wales.

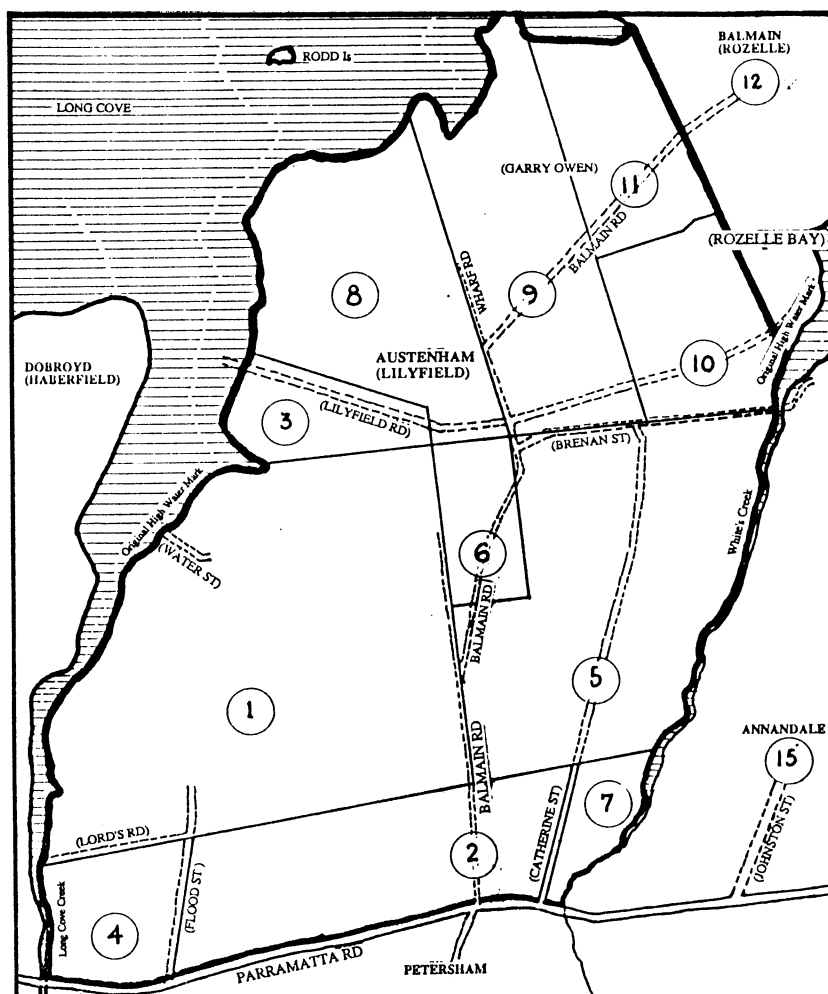
John Piper Court-martialled

In 1801 John Piper received a major setback. He was arrested by Governor King and court-martialled for acting as a second in a duel between John Macarthur and Lieutenant-colonel William Paterson. During his trial John called Hugh as a character witness. This episode indicated a closeness between the two brothers – a bond that was to play an important part in the land grants of 1811 in what is now called Leichhardt. When John was acquitted of all charges Hugh returned to Norfolk Island.

John Piper relinquished his military career when he visited England on leave in 1811. He returned to New South Wales to take up a civil appointment

Figure 3
Land Grants in the Suburb of
Leichhardt 1794-1819

- 1 Hugh Piper, ensign, 1811,
270 acres, Macquarie Gift.
- 2 John Prentice, officer, 1794,
100 acres, Hampton Farm.
- 3 James Darbyshire, 1819,
30 acres, (later Helsarmel North).
- 4 William Thomas, guard, 1810,
38 acres, Kegworth.
- 5 John Piper, captain, 1811,
165 acres, Piperston.
- 6 Thomas Biggers, 1794,
30 acres, Biggers Farm.
- 7 Martha Moore, 1810, 16 acres.
- 8 John Austen, engraver, 1819,
100 acres, Austenham.
- 9 Lawrence Butler, cabinetmaker,
1819, 100 acres.
- 10 Francis Lloyd, 1819, 50 acres.
- 11 Luke Ralph, 1821, 50 acres.



as Naval Officer in 1814. The position entailed the collection of customs duties, harbour dues and the control of lighthouses.

Hugh Piper continued his military career and in 1812 left the colony with his regiment to return to England. He continued to serve there until 1840.⁵ When he died in 1855 Hugh was buried at St John's Cemetery, Westminster. After leaving the colony Hugh corresponded regularly with John. The letters are held by the Mitchell Library.

Establishment of the District

The present day suburb of Leichhardt comprises original land grants to John Prentice (Hampton Farm 1794), Thomas Biggers (1794), William Thomas (Kegworth 1794), M M Moore (1810), John Piper (Piperston 1811), Hugh Piper (Macquarie Gift 1811), and James Darbyshire (1819).⁶ Figure 3 shows the location of the land grants.

Leichhardt West, the area of this study, has its origins in land grants to John Prentice and Ensign Hugh Piper.

John Piper's Acquisitions

When Hugh Piper returned to England in 1812 it is likely that he gave his brother, John, power of attorney over his 270 acres and that John came to regard the land as his own. Since no objections

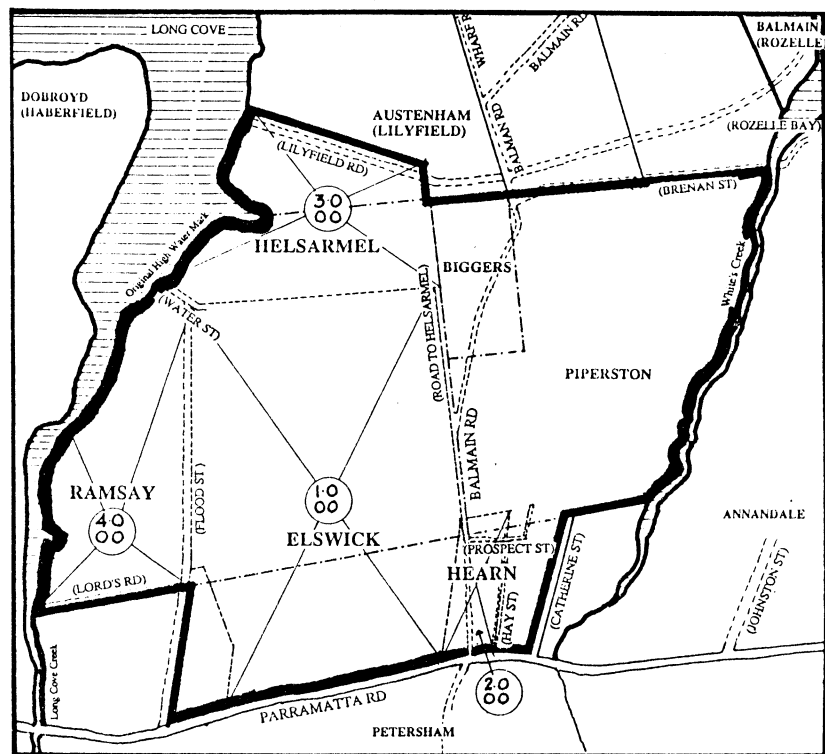
were lodged against his ownership John was successful in gaining a possessory title to Macquarie Gift in February 1832.⁷

John Piper's prospects had been improving steadily since his return to the colony in 1814 to take up the prestigious position of Naval Officer. In 1820 Piper acquired Darbyshire's 30 acres adjoining the Macquarie Gift to the east.⁸ In 1822 he added John Prentice's 100 acre grant to the south of the Macquarie Gift.⁹ When Piper purchased Thomas Biggers's 30 acres he owned some 595 acres - the majority of the suburb of Leichhardt as it is today (see Figure 4).¹⁰

John Piper's Financial Crisis

John's rise to wealth and social status in the colony has been well documented. He established himself as a prominent land-owner and in 1816 received a grant of land at Eliza Point (now Point Piper) where he built his elegant residence, Henrietta Villa.¹¹ Piper became increasingly involved in the affairs of the colony. He served on many committees, was appointed a magistrate and was constantly engaged in good works, social events and unpaid public duties. He was ill-prepared for the upsurge in the shipping trade and the amount of supervision his official positions would demand. Although he held large areas of land in Sydney and

Figure 4
John Piper's Landholdings in the
Suburb of Leichhardt by 1822



Bathurst, Piper was a poor manager of his affairs.

In 1826 he had to raise a mortgage of £20,000.¹² Governor Darling instituted an enquiry into the Bank of New South Wales in 1827. When Piper, as chairman, was found guilty of gross mismanagement and responsible for a deficiency of several thousand pounds, he was forced to resign. At the same time he was suspended from his position as Naval Officer. In order to repay his debt to the government, Piper set about selling his land holdings. It was a mark of his standing in the colony that he was not prosecuted and that he was given the opportunity to make good the deficiency before retiring to the Bathurst area. He died there, in 1851, at his home, Westbourne.¹³

Piper's Property Sales in Leichhardt

Because of his financial crisis Piper was forced to sell four large parcels of land (see Table below) in the Leichhardt area to wealthy individuals between May 1831 and March 1832 (see Figure 4).

Pipers's Sales: 1831-32				
No	Purchaser	Date	Area	Cost
1.000	James Foster	1 March 1832 Elswick Estate	207 acres	£1046
2.000	Abraham Hearn	28 May 1831	21 acres	£200
3.000	Prosper de Mestre	1 March 1832 Helsarmel	92 acres	£339
4.000	David Ramsay	1 March 1832	85 acres	£314

The Four Estates

Norton's Elswick Estate (1.000)

It appears that during the time that John Piper considered the Macquarie Gift his own property he sold 207 acres to a Sydney barrister, James Foster. Part of this land that Foster acquired in 1828 was in Hugh Piper's grant and part in John Prentice's grant (see Figure 4). The transaction was not regularised until 1832 when the sale to Foster of 207 acres for £1,046 was registered.¹⁴ It seems that Foster built a residence, Elswick House, sometime between acquiring his land in 1828 and 1834 when the sale of the property to James Norton was registered.

Foster's Sale to James Norton

A prominent solicitor, James Norton, bought the Elswick Estate from James Foster in January 1834 for £4,000.¹⁵ Norton also purchased Foster's legal practice and office in "Sydney Town". A description of the property conveyed was noted to be 157 acres of Hugh Piper's grant and 50 acres of Prentice's grant. At the same time Norton mortgaged Elswick and the Sydney office for £5,000.

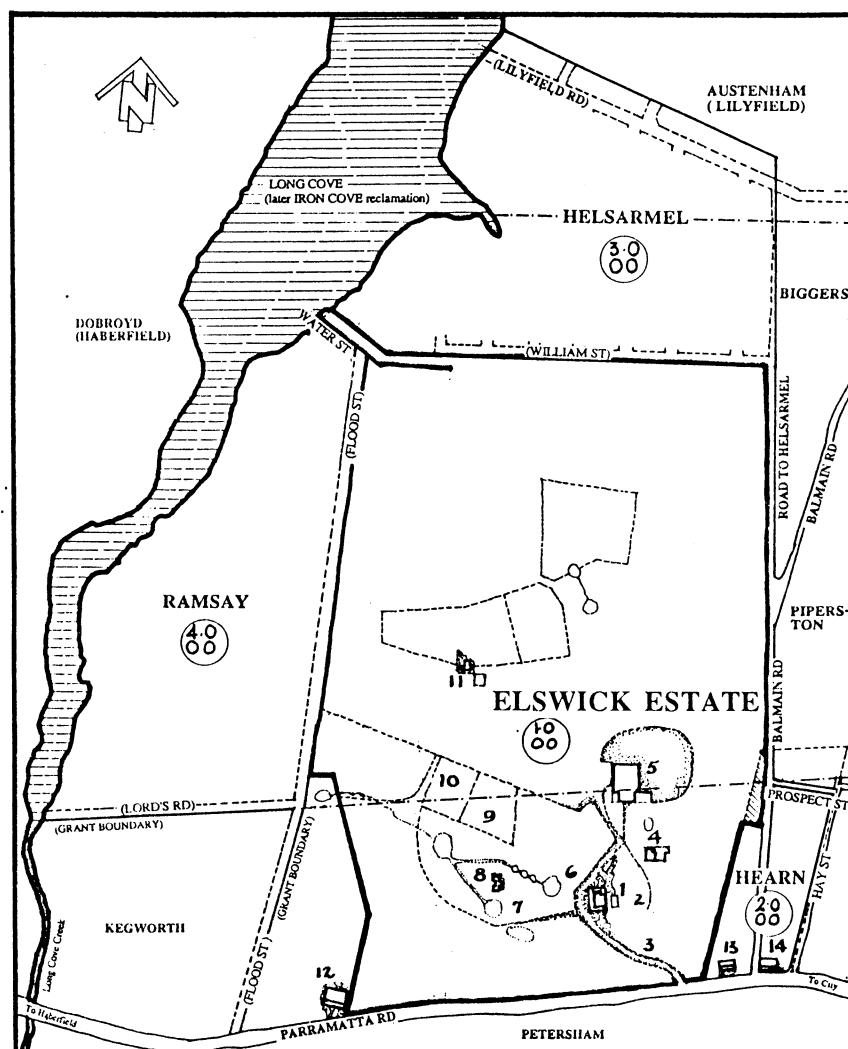
together with the capital message or tenement coach houses stables and or buildings lately erected and built on the said pieces or parcels of land or on some part thereof as the same are now standing and being and which said message and lands are called by the name Elswick.¹⁶

The extent of the estate sold to James Norton can be seen by referring to Figure 5. In 1844 Elswick

Figure 5
James Norton's Elswick Estate
in 1867

- 1 Elswick House and kitchen.
- 2 Shrubbery.
- 3 Carriage drive.
- 4 Cottage.
- 5 Stables etc.
- 6 Shrubbery and garden.
- 7 Garden.
- 8 Cottage.
- 9 Cleared paddock.
- 10 Orchard and vineyard.
- 11 Cottage.
- 12 Formerly the Old Bay Horse Inn.
- 13 Unknown building.
- 14 The Bald Faced Stag Inn.

(Re-drawn from the plan of Hallen and McEvoy, surveyors, 1 Apr 1867, Mitchell Library M2.811.1822/1867/1).



House was described as a "good large stone house, extensive out offices, stables, gardener's house, 9 acres cultivated - the whole fenced".¹⁷

Elswick House was built on high ground with a western orientation to take advantage of views to the distant mountains. It was a two-storey residence in Old Colonial Regency style with large cellars underneath and verandahs on three sides.¹⁸ The house was surrounded by extensive gardens with a driveway entrance from Parramatta Road. Today the eastern side of Thornley Street is close to where the front of the house was facing.

James Norton

Born on 27 July 1795 in England, James Norton qualified as a lawyer before deciding at 23 to come to New South Wales. He sailed as captain's clerk in the *Maria* which arrived in Sydney in September 1818. At that time there were only four other lawyers practising in the colony.¹⁹

Norton's legal practice flourished after he achieved considerable success representing the Crown in both civil and criminal cases. He set about making a name for himself in business and social circles and by 1825 was a recognised

colonist. He became a member of a committee to form a savings bank and was the first registrar of the archdeaconry of Sydney, a position he was to hold for the next thirty years.

When Norton's father, brother and three sisters followed him to Sydney the family was granted a large tract of farming land in the Mulgoa area. On 10 January 1824 he married Jane, daughter of Alexander McKenzie, cashier of the Bank of New South Wales. They lived at the corner of King and Elizabeth Streets for many years before moving to Elswick House after the 1834 purchase.²⁰

Norton's Elswick Estate (1.000)

By the 1840s the Elswick Estate was bounded by part of present-day Flood Street, William Street, Derbyshire, Balmain and Parramatta Roads (see Figure 5).

There is evidence to indicate that James Norton enlarged Elswick House during the time that he lived there. A sketch, held by the Mitchell Library and accredited to Conrad Martens, shows that an extension was added to the rear of the building (see Figure 8).

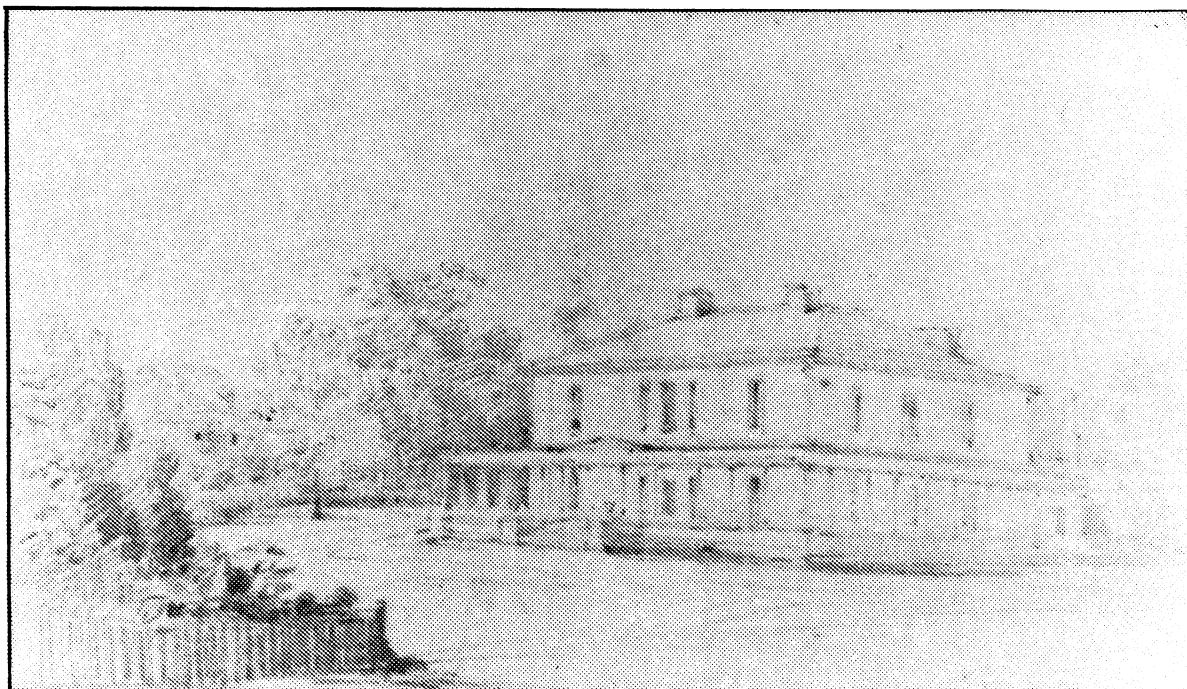


Figure 6
Elswick House in 1851
 Built for James Foster, barrister, in 1832 and later enlarged by James Norton, solicitor.

The large Old Colonial Regency style house, looked out over today's Haberfield and Iron Cove. Apart from one or two inns along the south side of Parramatta Road, and

perhaps a few farm buildings, Elswick House stood alone in Leichhardt. (Conrad Martens, 3 Aug 1851, Sketchbook of figures and scenes, Mitchell Library).

The sketch reveals a wing extending in a north and south direction by approximately ten feet, the width of the verandahs. It was an extension of the existing house, in the same style and two storeys in height. It is assumed that bedrooms were located in the first floor addition.²¹ The estate contained "an old-world garden with groups of roses, bamboos and gardenias, peacocks, a pond rich in eels, and an orchard. A row of cottages stood behind the house for the convict servants."²²

Norton and his wife, Jane, had eight sons and two daughters. Following the death of Jane, at Elswick, on 23 March 1840, Norton married Marian, only daughter of John Backhouse, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. The marriage took place on 1 February 1843.²³ It seems likely that Marion Street is named after Norton's second wife.

The Origin of the Name Leichhardt

As stated earlier John Piper received a grant of land on 17 October 1811, the same date that his brother Hugh was granted the 270-acre Macquarie Gift on the shores of Iron Cove. John's grant of 165 acres, which he named Piperston, was on the eastern boundary of Hugh Piper's land and extended across to White's Creek (see Figure 1). After the sales to Foster, Hearn, de Mestre and Ramsay, John held on to Piperston and Biggers Farm until he was forced by his debt to the government to subdivide his land for sale in 1842.

Beames's Purchase of Piperston

Between 1846 and 1847 a Sydney merchant, Walter Beames, was to acquire most of the Piperston Estate (which now included Biggers Farm).²⁴ He later renamed this property "Leichhardt" in honour of his friend, the renowned naturalist and explorer, Dr Ludwig Leichhardt. The name first appears on survey plans when Beames subdivided "Leichhardt" in 1849.²⁵

Ludwig Leichhardt

A native of Prussia, Ludwig Leichhardt, came to Sydney at the age of 28 in February 1842.²⁶ While leading an expedition to the Gulf of Carpentaria begun in 1844 Leichhardt named a small stream after Walter Beames. He recorded in his journal: "I called the brook 'Beames Brook', in acknowledgement of the liberal support I received from Walter Beames, Esq, of Sydney".²⁷

Leichhardt and his entire party disappeared during a transcontinental expedition in 1848. The mystery surrounding the disappearance gave rise to intense speculation throughout the colony for several decades.

Leichhardt Township

Walter Beames's respect and friendship for Leichhardt was expressed when he named the combination of Piperston and other purchases, "Leichhardt Township", on his 1849 subdivision.²⁸

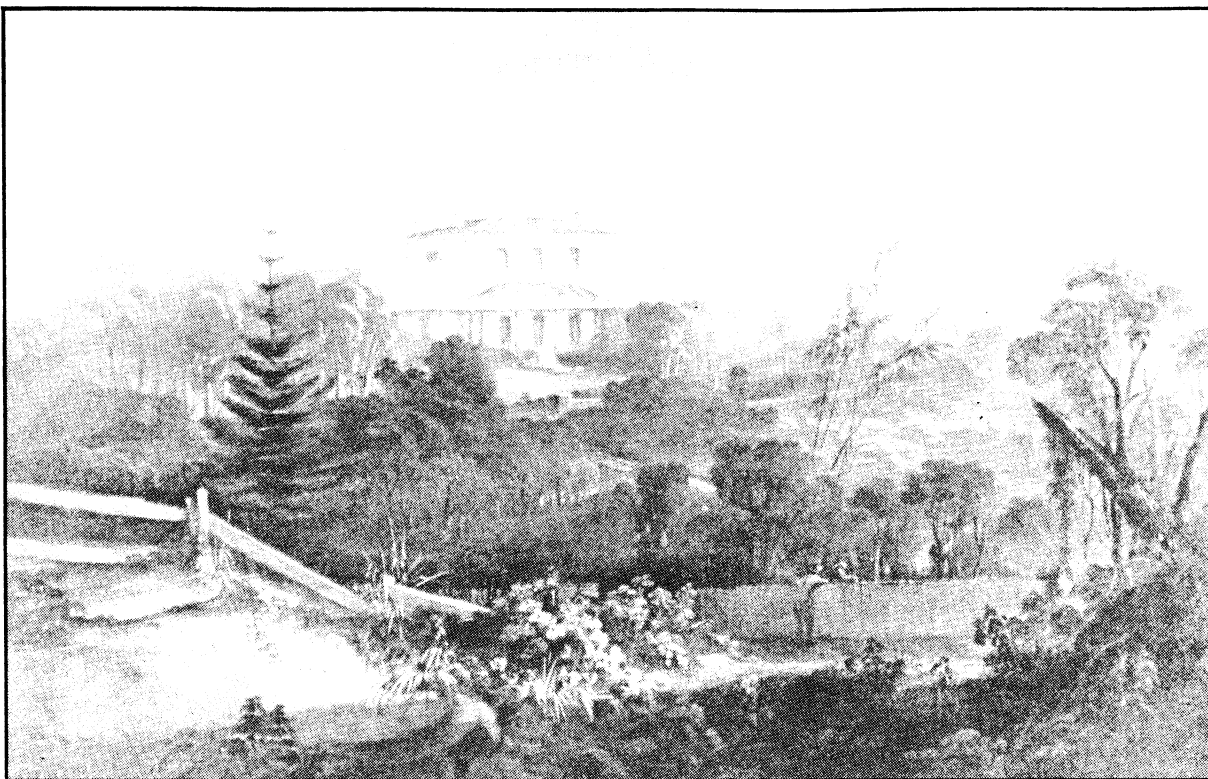


Figure 7
Rosebank, Woolloomooloo Hill
 For many years this view by Conrad Martens, 1840, was mistaken as an

illustration of Elswick House. Recent research by Dr James Broadbent shows it to be Rosebank, the home of Campbell Drummond Riddell, the

Colonial Treasurer.
 (Conrad Martens, 1840, watercolour, Elswick, New South Wales, 1840, Dixson Galleries).

Hearn's Estate (2.000)

The 21 acres that John Piper sold to Abraham Hearn in May 1831 were originally a part of Prentice's 100-acre grant.²⁹ The land was sold by Piper to Hearn, an inn-keeper, for £200 which went toward repaying his debt to the government. The land adjoined the south-east corner of the Elswick Estate and was divided by an overland track (now Balmain Road) that led to the Garry Owen Estate and to Birch Grove House. Hearn called his purchase the Hay Hill Estate. His Woolpack Inn, now the Bald Faced Stag, was located at the corner of Balmain and Parramatta Roads (see Figure 5).³⁰

In May 1840 Abraham Hearn sold, for £500, five acres of land (2.200) to James Norton to add to the Elswick Estate. The land known as "Hearn's Garden" was later re-sold to the Hearn family. Norton also bought a half-acre site to the north of this land from Hearn in December 1841. The two lots were located between Norton's land and the western side of Balmain Road (see Figure 12).³¹

The Helsarmel Estate (3.000)

To the north of the Elswick Estate was the Helsarmel Estate of 92 acres (see Figure 5). This comprised James Darbyshire's 30-acre grant and 62 acres of Hugh Piper's Macquarie Gift.³² John Piper had purchased Darbyshire's 30 acres on 7 October 1820, and, as mentioned previously, had gained control of Hugh's land when he returned to England in 1812.³³ John Piper sold the 92 acres to Prosper de Mestre in March 1832 for £339.³⁴

Prosper de Mestre

De Mestre was born in 1793 on a British ship on the way to the West Indies, the son of a French officer fleeing the revolution in France.³⁵ At Martinique his father was killed and his mother later married a British officer, Captain Armstrong. He was sent to school in Philadelphia where he remained until 1812. He then went to China, Mauritius and India before arriving in New South Wales in the *Magnet* in August 1818.

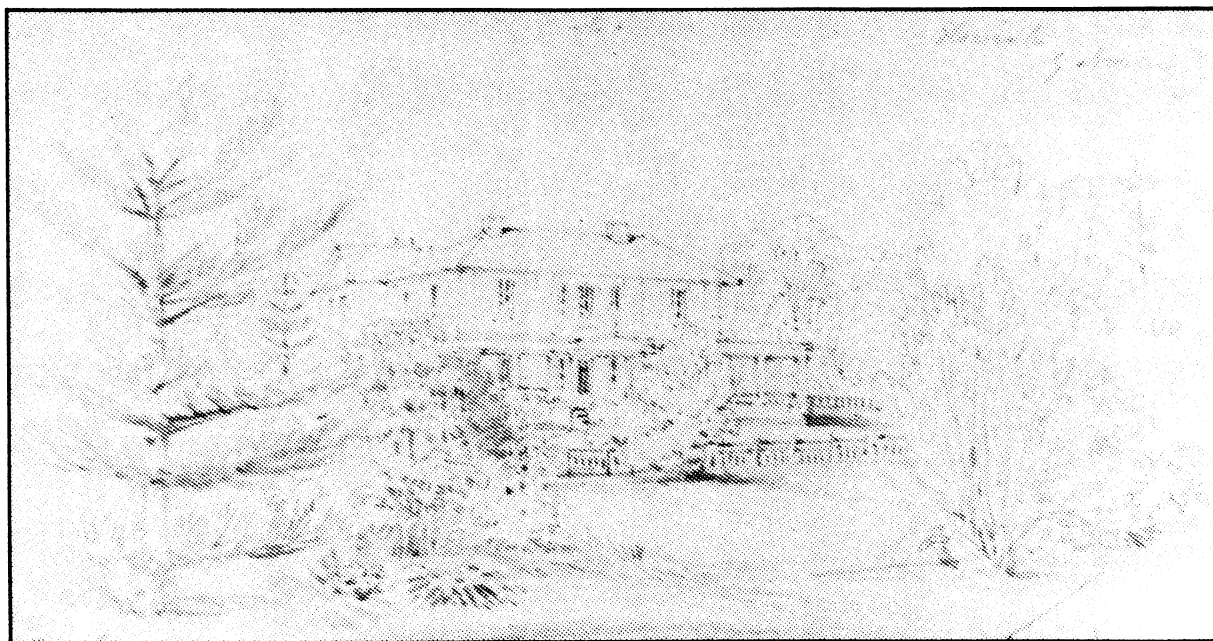


Figure 8
Elswick House in about 1835

The addition made by James Norton is probably the wing at the rear.

(Conrad Martens, attrib, c1835, pencil on grey paper, Mitchell Library).

In Sydney de Mestre began business as an importer but soon ran into opposition from a rival, Edward Eager. Eager accused him of undercutting the other merchants by importing tea through his fellow countrymen in China, thus bypassing the East India Company. In an attempt to ruin him Eager took de Mestre to court in 1820 under an obsolete Navigation Act that prohibited aliens from trading in the King's plantations. Had Eager succeeded in his action de Mestre would have lost all his property with one-third going to the informer. De Mestre pleaded successfully that the emancipist, Eager, was a convicted felon and as such could not sue in a court of justice. As a result of this action the emancipists began to organize to protect their rights and improve their doubtful status. In 1825 de Mestre was naturalized by a special Act of Parliament, the second person to be naturalized in Australia.

De Mestre's marriage to Mary Ann Black was celebrated at St Philip's Church, Sydney, on 1 March 1821. He became very active in the business affairs of the colony and in 1829 was granted 1,300 acres of land on the Shoalhaven River. His commercial success led to his appointment as a director of the Bank of New South Wales in 1826.

At this time John Piper held the position of chairman of directors with the bank. When Piper's mismanagement and consequent financial problems were revealed de Mestre was able to purchase 92 acres of his land next to Long Cove (Iron Cove) and north of Norton's Elswick Estate (see figure 5).

De Mestre named Helsarmel from the first three letters of the names of his three eldest daughters. They were Helen (b 23 June 1825), Sarah (b 28 June 1827) and Melanie (b 19 August 1829).³⁶

Ramsay's Estate (4.000)

West of the Elswick Estate and south of Helsarmel Estate, John Piper subdivided part of Hugh Piper's 270-acre grant and sold it to David Ramsay for £314 (see Figure 5).³⁷ The sale of the 85 acres to Ramsay took place in March 1831, when Piper sold to de Mestre and Foster. The western border of Ramsay's property lay along the shores of Iron Cove. To the south was the 38-acre Kegworth grant made to William Thomas in 1794.³⁸

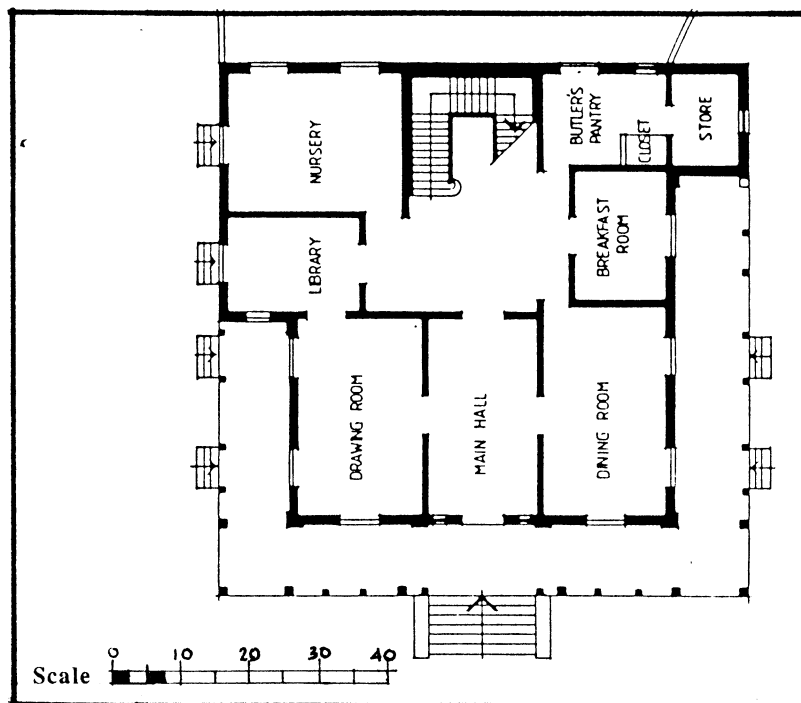
David Ramsay

Born in Perth, Scotland, on 16 March 1794, David Ramsay qualified as a medical practitioner from Edinburgh University before gaining experience as a ship's surgeon on the East Indies run.³⁹ In 1820 he accepted a post on the *Surry* with Captain Thomas Raine and sailed for New South Wales. After four months in Sydney the ship sailed to Valparaiso. This enabled Ramsay to complete valuable natural history work on several islands, including Pitcairn. In June 1821 he returned to Sydney but embarked again in February 1822, when the *Surry* took Governor Macquarie and his family back to England.

Raine and Ramsay

Ramsay was impressed with Sydney and had his appetite for commercial success whetted during his visits to the colony. On his return, in 1823, he established an import-export business with Raine as his partner.⁴⁰ There is no record that he ever practised medicine again. The firm of Raine and Ramsay dealt in shipping and wool-broking until the partnership was dissolved in 1828.

Figure 9
Ground Floor Plan of
Elswick House in 1867
The layout of the rooms as advertised
for sale by Richardson and Wrench on
1 April 1867.
(Reconstructed from sale notice,
Sydney Morning Herald, 9 Mar 1867).



Ramsay at Dobroyd

Ramsay continued to develop other business interests and to be active in the Presbyterian Church.⁴¹ On 31 March 1825 he married Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of wealthy merchant and land-owner, Simeon Lord. As a wedding gift from his father-in-law, Ramsay received 480 acres of land known as the Dobroyd estate, originally granted to Ensign Nicholas Bayly in 1803. He established there an award-winning plant nursery, describing it as "one of the finest places in New South Wales, the oranges in the orchard alone being worth £100 per year".⁴² Today the area is called Haberfield and has as its eastern boundary the Hawthorne Canal.

The 85 acres that Ramsay purchased from John Piper in 1832, on the eastern side of Iron Cove, in present-day Leichhardt, are often confused with the Dobroyd Estate where he lived.

1867 Elswick Estate (1.000)

Norton's Later Life

James Norton lived at Elswick House from 1834 until his death in 1862.⁴³ During this time he contributed to public affairs as well as playing his part in the foundation of Leichhardt. In 1856 Norton was nominated a member of the first Legislative Council. He helped frame many bills of a legal nature and wrote various papers, including those that defended the protectionist policy of the young colony. In 1860 he published *The Condition of the Colony of New South Wales* in which he

exhorted the inhabitants to "awake, arise or be forever fallen".⁴⁴

Following his death on 31 August 1862 Norton was buried in the family vault at the Devonshire Street cemetery. A large stained glass window at All Souls Anglican church in Leichhardt is a memorial to him.

Trustees of Norton's Estate

Marian, Norton's widow, his son, James, and a friend, Henry Edward Augustus Allen, were granted probate of Norton's will.⁴⁵ In February 1862 Marian was replaced as a trustee by a stepson, Henry Norton, when she left to live in England.

James Norton junior was a member of the Legislative Council, a director of the Australian Gaslight Company and a trustee of the Public Library and Museum.⁴⁶ He had a reputation equal to his father's in the legal profession. James's brother, Henry, was a merchant by trade but little is known of his life. Henry Allen (sometimes spelt Allan) was a friend and legal acquaintance of both James Norton and James junior. Allen Street is believed to be named after him.

In 1867 the time was right to subdivide the Elswick Estate for sale. The increase in the population of Sydney had given rise to a demand for residential land close to the city.

Sale Advertisements

A preliminary advertisement appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on 21 February 1867 announcing the forthcoming sale of the Elswick Estate including the first class family mansion, Elswick House, with grounds containing 14 acres on the Parramatta Road:

Figure 10

The Elswick Estate in 1867

The subdivision created two long north-south roads, Norton and Elswick Streets. Norton Street as a major boulevard can be compared with Annandale's Johnston Street which it pre-dates by about ten years. Water Street (now William St), though not part of the estate, was probably secured by James Norton many years before as access to Long Cove (now Iron Cove).

Marion Street, a major cross street, went along the east-west ridge. This road proved to be well-sited for the main civic buildings constructed on the high ground at Norton Street when Marion Street was extended to Balmain Road in 1875.

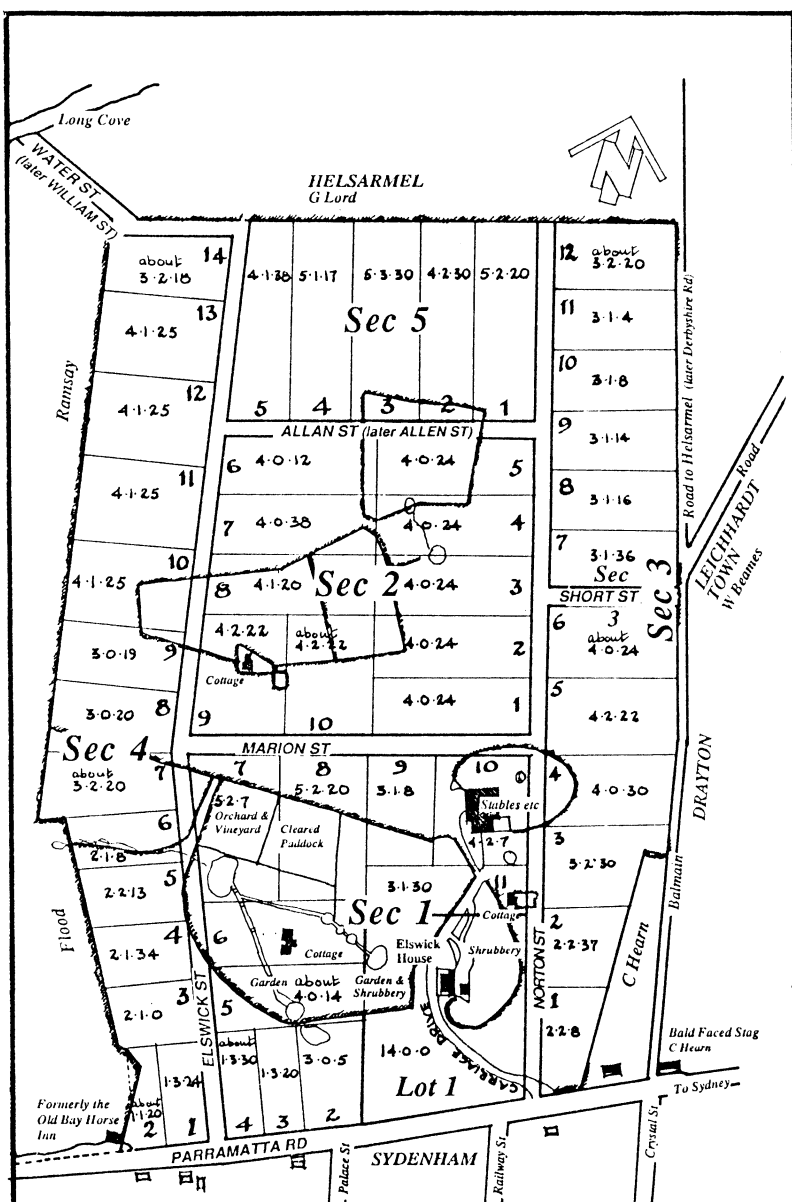
Allan Street (later Allen St) was the secondary cross street. Short Street led to Balmain Road.

The Helsarmel Estate was reached by "the Road to Helsarmel" (now Derbyshire Rd).

The 1867 subdivision gave present day Leichhardt West its character. With the exception of the Road to Helsarmel, the streets were one chain (66 feet) wide.

Although later developers created many small lots, and some narrower streets, the one chain wide street became the standard for the better subdivisions.

(Re-drawn from the subdivision plan of Hallen and McEvoy, surveyors, for sale on 1 Apr 1867).



laid out as Park, Shrubbery, Garden, Orchard, etc. The residue comprises beautifully-situated Villa Sites containing from 2 to 6 acres each [which are] portions of the old gardens and shrubberies and on some of them are commodious buildings, including the gardener's residence [and] extensive ranges of stabling...⁴⁷

Further advertisements appeared later in March explaining variations in the time of the auction, how to get there by public transport and that lunch would be provided.⁴⁸ By 5 March 1867 a plan of the subdivision was distributed showing five sections and 52 allotments with Elswick House on lot 1 (see Figure 10).⁴⁹ Variations between this plan and the actual sale were to occur but the final advertisement appeared on 9 March with a detailed description of the estate and Elswick House.⁵⁰

The House and Grounds in 1867

The House was a commodious family mansion, built of brick on stone foundations, containing the following accommodation:

Ground Floor

Main hall	27ft x 15
Drawing room	27ft x 17
Dining room	28ft 6ins x 16ft 6 ins
Nursery	23ft x 20
Breakfast room	18 ft x 13
Library	18 ft x 13
Storeroom, china closet, butler's pantry with iron safe for plate (see Figure 9).	

First Floor: Five good bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, and patent water closet

Second Floor or Attic Floor: 3 bedrooms

Basement: Spacious cellage.⁵¹

Figure 11

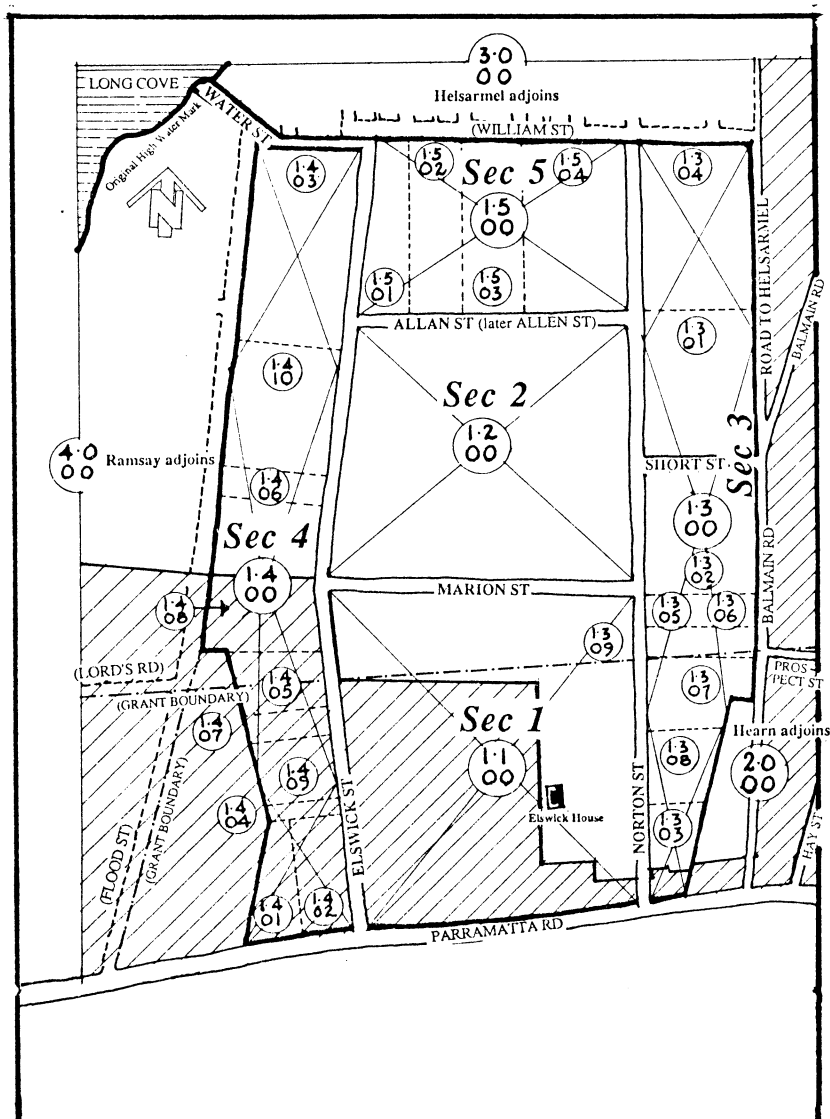
The Elswick Estate as Subdivided by the Norton Family between 1868 and 1874

The lots were re-numbered when sold.

The purchasers were:

- 1.100 John Wetherill, draper, 1868, 52a 0r 0p, Elswick House Estate (Excelsior Subdivision).
- 1.200 David Ramsay jun, 1868, 42a 0r 0p, (Whaleyborough).
- 1.301 William Carss, gent, 1868, 9a 0r 0p (Wetherill's Sub).
- 1.302 David Ramsay, jun, 1868, 8a 1r 38p (Wetherill's Sub).
- 1.304 Robert Stewart, undertaker and William Carss, gent, 11a 0r 10p (Balmain Cemetery).
- 1.305 Council of Educ. 1868, 1a 0r 0p (Leichhardt School).
- 1.306 David Ramsay, jun, 1868 1a 0r 0p (Leichhardt School).
- 1.307 William McDonald, grocer, 1869, 3a 2r 30p (McDonald St).
- 1.308 Thomas Gale, 1869, 2a 3r 33p.
- 1.309 David Ramsay, jun, 1873, 1a 3r 36p (The Avenue).
- 1.403 David Ramsay, jun, 1868, 11a 3r 10p (Doust's Sub).
- 1.406 John Chalkling, brickmkr, 1871, 2a 0r 0p (Edith St).
- 1.408 Tom Stewart, woolbrkr, 1874, 9a 0r 13p (pt Bellevue Estate).
- 1.410 Edward Causdell, landowner, 1874, 8a or 19p (Doust's Sub)
- 1.501 B C Rodd, solicitor, 1868, 4a 0r 7p (St Columba's).
- 1.502 John Wetherill, draper, 1877, 5a 2r 0p (North St).
- 1.503 Malachi O'Neill, labourer, 1867, 5a 3 r 30p.
- 1.504 Robert Stewart and William Carss, 10a 1r 1p (Harbord Est).

 Excluded from study area.



The whole of the premises were in good tenatable order. Massive masonry formed the foundations and extensive cellars which were about 9 feet high, well-drained and flagged. The walls of the house were 18-inch brickwork with flagged verandahs 10 feet wide on three sides. In the courtyard, and attached to the house by a covered way, was a large brick building which included the kitchen, laundry and servants apartments.

According to the description the house and its grounds comprised 13 acres fronting both Parramatta Road and Norton Street. The place had "charming views of the rural picturesque scenery of the surrounding country".⁵² Elswick was the "choicest suburban estate of Sydney".

The 1867 Subdivision (1.000)

The Elswick Estate when sold was divided into a simple grid of five large sections with five new streets created to separate them. Elswick Street and Norton Street swept from Parramatta Road in the

south to the border of the Helsarmel Estate in the north (see Figure 11). The two major cross streets, Marion Street and Allen Street, linked them in an east-west direction. Short Street was introduced at the same time to provide access between Norton Street and Balmain Road (see Figure 11).

Section 1 (1.100 Excelsior) was the area surrounding Elswick House. The 52 acres were bounded by Parramatta Road, and part of Elswick, Marion and Norton Streets (see Figure 11).

Section 2 (1.200 Whaleyborough) to the north of the Elswick House land contained 42 acres and was bounded by Marion, Elswick, Allen and Norton Streets (see Figure 11).

Section 3 (1.300) was to the east of sections 1 and 2. Also 42 acres, it stretched in a long strip from Parramatta Road to the Helsarmel Estate in the north. The nine allotments of this section were between Norton Street and Derbyshire and Balmain Roads (see Figure 11).

Figure 12
Abraham Hearn's
Hay Hill Estate, 1841

Hearn bought 21 acres from John Piper in 1831. Balmain Road passed through the land.

James Norton acquired about five acres (2.100) of Hearn's land in 1840 to add to his Elswick Estate.

James Gillard acquired "Hearn's garden" (2.200) on Balmain Road in 1882 for subdivision.

The Hearn family allotments (2.300) also fronted Balmain Road. They were later subdivided by Joshua Coleman, a Leichhardt builder.

2.100 Norton's purchase of a half-acre from Hearn.

2.200 "Hearn's Garden" (five acres).

2.300 Hearn family allotments.

2.400 Resumed for Water Board.

2.500 Resumed for Water Board.

1 Hearn's house.

2 The Woolpack Inn (later the Bald Faced Stag Inn).

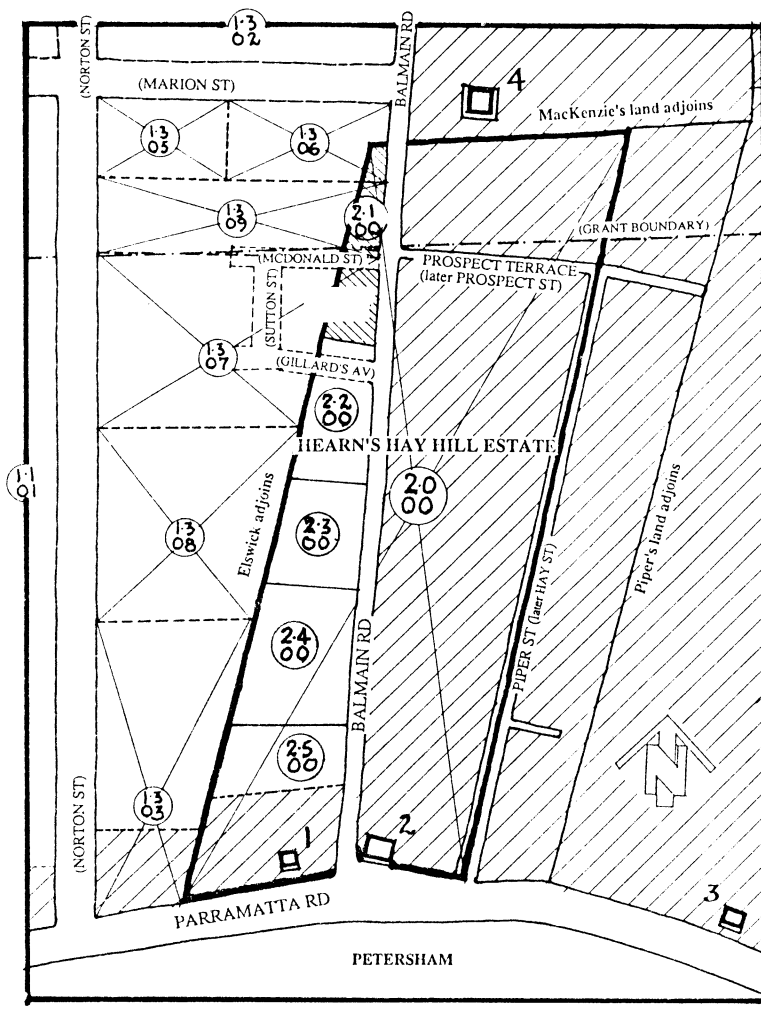
3 Cottage.

4 McKenzie's house (Drayton).

(Re-drawn from Hearn's and Piper's 1841 Subdivision, Mitchell Library)



Excluded from study area.



Section 4 (1.400) contained 44 acres divided into ten uneven allotments. To the west of Elswick Street and bounded by present-day Flood Street, Section 4 was a long narrow area running northwards from Parramatta Road to the Helsarmel Estate (see Figure 11).

Section 5 (1.500) adjoined the Helsarmel Estate and had Allen Street as its southern border. It was divided into five allotments (see Figure 11).

The Auction Fails

The auction on 1 April 1867 was not a success. Only one allotment of six acres was sold – lot 3 in section 5 (1.503) to labourer Malachi O'Neill, (see Figure 11).⁵³ Richardson and Wrench attempted to sell the Elswick House Estate (1.100) to a well-known resident, Aaron Wheeler, for £4,500.⁵⁴ Wheeler tried to buy the property with a Mr Forsyth, a ropemaker, but failed. During this time Elswick House was rented to Henry Thomas, an assistant master.⁵⁵ Other cottages on the estate were occupied by various people, including a Mrs Scott who conducted a "Ladies' School" there.⁵⁶

Purchases in the 1867 Elswick Estate (1.000)

Section 1 (1.100)

Wetherill Buys Elswick House and Land

In October 1868 Sydney draper, John Wetherill, purchased Elswick House and section 1 (1.100) for £4,200 from the executors of James Norton's will (see Figure 11).⁵⁷ During his 13 years residence at Elswick House, from late 1868, Wetherill took an active interest in civic affairs.⁵⁸ He was one of the six aldermen on the first Leichhardt Municipal Council and served as mayor for three years from 1874. He was also one of the earliest and largest speculators in land for subdivision.

Wetherill Sells Elswick House and Land

During the late 1870s subdivision of land for residential building sites was intensified in the municipalities of Balmain, Glebe and Leichhardt. In June 1880 Wetherill sold Elswick House with its 52 acres to the Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Limited.⁵⁹

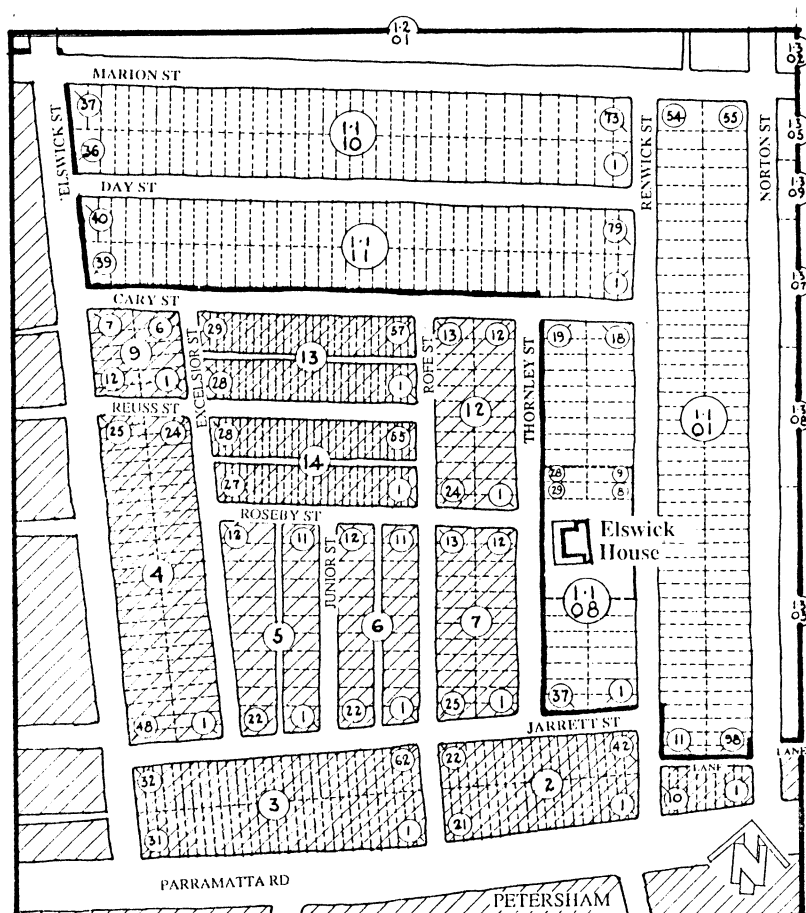
Figure 13

The Excelsior Subdivision, 1880
The Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company and Bank Limited subdivided the 52-acre section 1.100 into 14 sections comprising 570 lots with ten new streets.

The Excelsior Subdivision had the highest density in Leichhardt. Elswick House stood on lot 30 in section 1.108.

Wetherill repurchased the house from the company in 1884 and enlarged its site by adding lots 8,9 and 29,30.

 Excluded from study area.



The 1880 Excelsior Subdivision (1.100)

The subdivision plan laid out 570 allotments in a grid pattern of 14 sections that were divided by ten new streets (see Figure 13).⁶⁰ The streets took their names from people involved with Excelsior. The existing main roads on the boundary of the subdivision were Elswick Street, Marion Street, Norton Street and Parramatta Road. The new streets from north to south were Day, Cary, Reuss, Roseby and Jarrett. From east to west were Excelsior, Junior, Rofe, Thornley and Renwick Streets. It is interesting to note that Ferdinand Reuss and his son, and Ambrose Thornley and son, were related to the company and were well-known architects and surveyors.⁶¹

On 28 May 1881 William Jarrett, Excelsior's manager, informed Leichhardt Council that "the directors of the company had decided to dedicate to the public use the streets reserved on the Elswick Estate, recently subdivided".⁶²

For the purposes of this study the only Excelsior sections to be discussed are section 1 (1.101), section 8 (1.108), section 10 (1.110) and section 11 (1.111). The one-acre lot 30 on which Elswick House stood in section 8 was the largest allotment in the subdivision (see Figure 37).

Wetherill Repurchases Elswick House

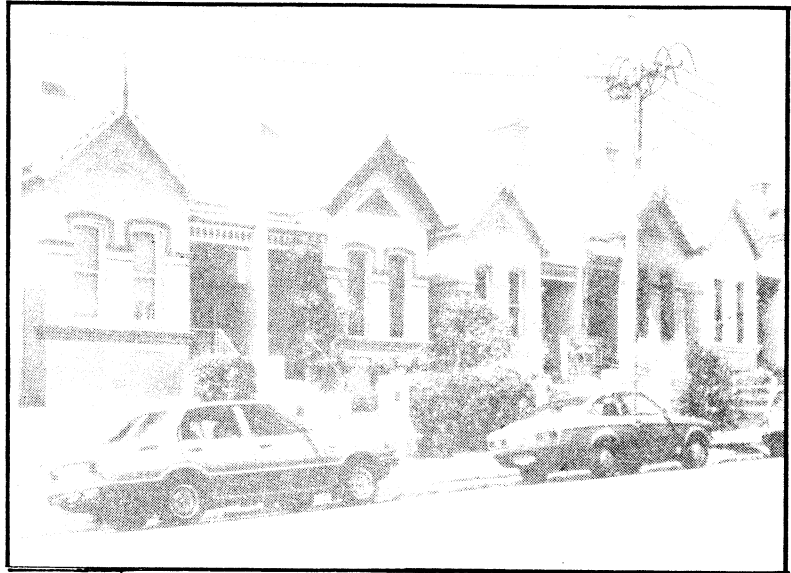
After Excelsior bought Elswick House from John Wetherill in 1880, it was rented out. Henry Moses was the occupier from 1882 to 1885.⁶³ Wetherill repurchased Elswick House, on its one-acre site, in May 1884.⁶⁴ At the same time he bought lots 8, 9, 28 and 29 adjoining the northern boundary (see Figure 37). This enlarged the Elswick House site to two and a half acres.

Leichhardt Presbyterian Church (1.101)

In 1884 moves were made to establish a Presbyterian church in the district.⁶⁴ A site bounded by Renwick, Marion and Norton Streets (see Figure 37) was acquired in July 1885 and the foundation stone for a temporary school-church was laid by Alderman Dean on 22 August in the same year. Money was raised to build a hall facing Renwick Street in 1909 to cater for the education and recreation of young people in the area. The religious function of the church ceased in 1980 and since then the buildings have been used for other purposes, including home to a theatre group, the Rocks Players.

Figure 14
Terrace, 6-16 Short Street
 Built on lots 16 and 17 of Wetherill's 1875 Subdivision (1.302), the stucco faced brick terrace was probably built in two parts from about 1900 to 1905.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



Section 2 (1.200) 1878 Whaleyborough Estate

To the north of the Excelsior subdivision lay the 42 acres of section 2 (1.200) of the 1867 Norton subdivision. The boundaries were Marion, Elswick, Allen and Norton Streets (see Figure 11). In May 1868, David Ramsay junior, bought this land and kept it intact for ten years before selling in October 1878 to prominent solicitor and developer, William Whaley Billyard.⁶⁵ Billyard laid out a subdivision called Whaleyborough (see Figures 39 and 40). He created eight sections in a grid pattern with four wide streets dividing them.⁶⁶ The streets, Marlborough, Carlisle, Macauley and Cromwell, were named after well-known English figures. Good rear access was provided for the commercial blocks fronting Norton Street.

Situated within the Whaleyborough subdivision area are All Souls Anglican Church, Leichhardt Police station, the Salvation Army Citadel, the Masonic Hall and the Congregational Church.

All Souls Anglican Church (1.201)

Prior to 1881 the population of the suburb of Leichhardt was considered too sparse to warrant the building of an Anglican church for local parishioners. Others claimed that "the existence of such defective means of communication with the city and other suburbs ... should have been the strongest reason for the erection of adequate church accommodation long ago".⁶⁷ At a Municipal Council meeting held on 4 October 1880 it was resolved that "immediate steps should be taken to provide church accommodation for members of the Church of England in the district".⁶⁸

Site Chosen

A committee, comprising representatives of Council and the Church decided on a site at the corner of Norton and Marion Streets in the

Whaleyborough Estate. The Church had purchased three allotments by the end of 1880. Lots 1 and 2 faced Norton Street and were separated from lot 26, which fronted Marion Street, by a 12 feet right-of-way (see Figure 39).⁶⁹ Nearly three years later the Church purchased lots 3 and 4 which adjoined the Norton Street land.⁷⁰ The church was built on lots 1 and 2 with the rectory located on lots 3 and 4 in 1887. Lot 26 was to become the site of the church hall and Sunday school.⁷¹

The architects, Blacket and Son, drew up plans for a Victorian Academic Gothic style church to seat approximately 600 people.⁷² The committee accepted the design and awarded William Thackeray the building work in December 1882 at a cost of £3,520.⁷³ The foundation stone was laid in 1883. A large crowd attended the opening service, on 2 February 1884. Thomas Hulme was the first rector from 1882 until 1903.⁷⁴

Leichhardt Police Station (1.201)

The establishment of a police station in Leichhardt emphasised the growth and stability of the suburb at the turn of the century. The site in Marlborough Street was purchased in July 1884 from John Farleigh (see Figure 39).⁷⁵ Mary Ann Flower had bought it on 23 December 1878 from Billyard, the subdivider, before selling to Farleigh in January 1882.⁷⁶ The building, constructed in the mid-1880s, is substantially the same today.

Salvation Army Citadel (1.202)

The Salvation Army began operating in Leichhardt during 1885 from premises in Jarrett Street.⁷⁷ At the end of the century they moved to a hall in Parramatta Road. An allotment was purchased, in June 1903, at the corner of Carlisle and Cromwell Streets to build the present citadel (see Figure 39).⁷⁸ At the time of purchase a small church that had belonged to the Primitive Methodists (opened 1883) stood on the site. The

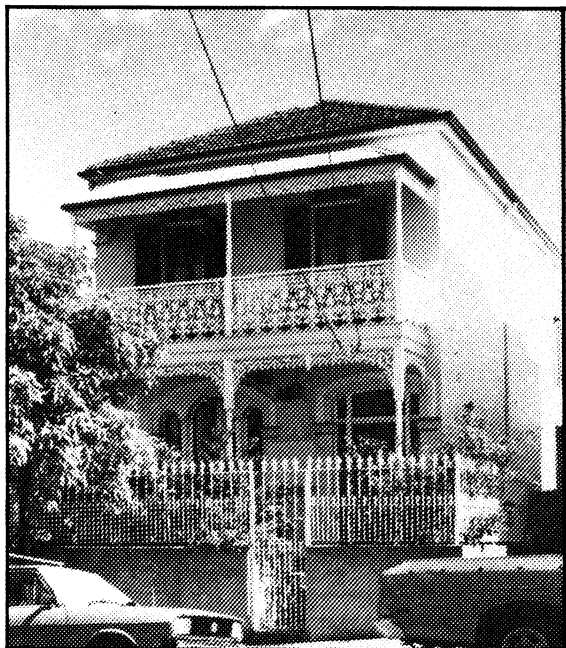


Figure 15 Northumbria, 21 Cary Street
The elegant two-storey freestanding stuccoed brick house was built on lot 8 of section 1.111 of the Excelsior Subdivision in 1885. The first occupier was Frederick J Pye, clerk. (Photo: Solomon Mitchell)

"Salvos" opened their new brick and stone building on 29 April 1916. They kept the old church and used it for many years as a Sunday School with a small hall added to the eastern side. Today a privately-owned two-storey brick house occupies the site of the old church.

Leichhardt Masonic Hall (1.202)

Also located in the Whaleyborough Estate, fronting Marlborough Street, is the Leichhardt Masonic Hall. The initial purchaser of lot 23, in June 1880, was Thomas Chandler, a clerk of Sydney (see Figure 39).⁷⁹ William Austin Knowles, a master mariner, acquired the site in November 1883 and kept it until 1901 when Frances Jane, wife of William Rafter, a storeman, bought the property.⁸⁰ The land remained in the ownership of the Potter family until a syndicate of Masonic members purchased it in July 1921.⁸¹ As the construction of the hall neared completion in August 1924 the title was transferred to the Leichhardt Masonic Hall Company Ltd. The Inter-War Free Classical style building, is still in use and has been well-cared for over the decades.

The Congregational Church (1.208)

Located on the south-east corner of Allen and Elswick Streets, the Congregational Church had its three foundation stones laid on 18 March 1911. The designer was probably the Sydney architect, Harry C Kent, whose name appears on one of the foundation stones. The Federation Gothic style brick church replaced an earlier weatherboard building erected in about 1880. The land was purchased in July 1880 from Billyard by members of the Church (see Figure 38).⁸²

Section 3 (1.300)

East of Whaleyborough and Excelsior was Section 3 that stretched from Parramatta Road to Helsarmel in the north between Norton Street and Balmain Road. Section 3 was divided into nine unequal allotments bounded by Norton Street to the west and Balmain and Derbyshire Roads to the east (see Figure 11). Unlike section 2, that was purchased and subdivided by one buyer, most lots in section 3 were bought by separate buyers and changed hands several times before the blocks were subdivided into their present form. The Balmain Cemetery, Leichhardt Public school and resumptions for the Water Board occupy large tracts within section 3.

Lot 4 in Section 3 (1.304)

The Balmain Cemetery

Lot 4, the most northerly part of section 3, was purchased from Norton's executors, by a syndicate to establish the Balmain Cemetery (see Figure 43).⁸³ The syndicate comprised William Carss, Michael Metcalfe, William Patten, Isaiah Treeve and Robert Stewart, a Sydney undertaker. The first burial took place there on 26 January 1868.⁸⁴ Two years later the syndicate changed when Treeve and Stewart withdrew.⁸⁵ Ownership changed again in 1872 when the Balmain Cemetery Company purchased the eleven-acre site.⁸⁶ The new owners were James Combes, Alexander Brown and Francis, William and Barbara Patten.

According to the *Balmain Independent and Leichhardt Observer* of 16 October 1880 the owners had applied for an Act of Parliament to enable them to use "such parts of the said cemetery, as may have already been sold, dedicated or set apart for that purpose".⁸⁷ The solicitors concerned with the Balmain Cemetery Bill called upon Leichhardt Council to withdraw their objections and "to amend their by-laws so as not to interfere with the vested interests of those who had purchased land at the Cemetery".⁸⁸ In February 1886, however, the Borough of Leichhardt (Council) acquired the cemetery land.⁸⁹

Balmain Cemetery Becomes Pioneers Memorial Park

Under the *Old Balmain (Leichhardt) Cemetery Act, 1941* Leichhardt Municipal Council was to appoint trustees to maintain the park as a rest and garden area.⁹⁰ Prior to this transformation of cemetery to park, Council had to advertise their intentions and allow friends and relatives time to remove "any headstones, grave enclosures or other surface structures", at their own expense.⁹¹ Bodies could be exhumed and re-interred in another cemetery. Only 16 tombstones were removed to other places. Genealogist, Percy Gledhill, moved the tombstone of noted architect Edmund Blacket, and his wife Sarah, together with 14 other monuments to Camperdown cemetery in 1941.⁹²

The remains of Blacket and his wife were cremated and the ashes buried in St Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney. Townsville City Council obtained the tombstone of Robert Towns, politician and merchant, after whom Townsville is named. All the remaining tombstones were removed "at the discretion of Council".⁹³

Many notable people from Sydney's Victorian era remain buried beneath what is now known as Pioneers Memorial Park. Some of them were well-known in the municipality. They included surveyor and architect, Ferdinand Hamilton Reuss senior, who planned the layout of Annandale; master mariner, William Salmon Deloitte; Captain Thomas Rowntree of Northumberland House, Balmain, and Glebe alderman and founder of the Fitzroy Iron Works, Thomas Tipple Smith.⁹⁴

A burial register, kept at Leichhardt Town Hall, lists those people who were buried in the cemetery between 1868 and May 1912.

Lots 1 and 2 in Section 3 (1.301, 1.302) Wetherill's 1875 Subdivision

Lot 1 (1.301), adjoining the Balmain Cemetery, was purchased from Norton's executors on 15 May 1868 by William Carss of Kogarah.⁹⁵ David Ramsay bought lot 2 (1.302) from the executors on 2 May 1868.⁹⁶

John Wetherill of Elswick House purchased both lots in 1875.⁹⁷ He subdivided them into four sections and introduced two new streets, Arthur Street and Wetherill Street.⁹⁸ At the same time Allen Street (called Little Allan Street) was extended west to Derbyshire Road (see Figure 41).

The Allen Street extension was of reduced width so that Wetherill could gain four extra allotments along the northern border of his subdivision. During those years control over subdivisions was minimal and the concern of developers was to obtain the greatest number of allotments in the simplest way.

Leichhardt Town Hall (1.302)

On the north-east corner of Norton and Marion Streets were part of lot 7 and lots 8 and 9 of Wetherill's 1875 subdivision (see Figures 19 and 41). These lots became the site of Leichhardt Town Hall, completed in the centenary year of 1888.⁹⁹

This fine two-storey brick and stucco building in the Victorian Free Classical style with a 90-foot tower, was commissioned by the mayor, Benjamin J Moore, who also laid the foundation stone. Thirty-one entries were submitted in a design competition which was won by Drake and Walcot. They had trained in the offices of two of Sydney's leading architects; Drake with Benjamin Backhouse and Walcot with Thomas Power. Drake and Walcot began practising in 1886.¹⁰⁰ Their Town Hall design, built by Tabrett and Draper, cost £6,000. The clock was not installed until 1897.

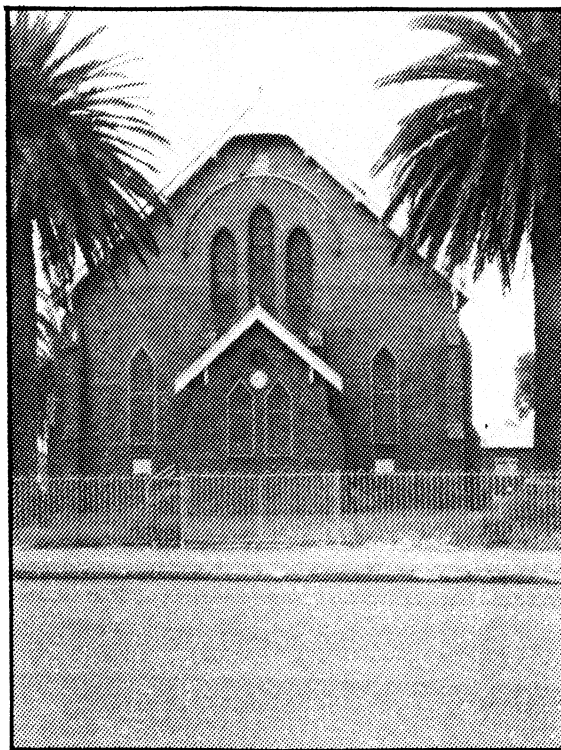


Figure 16 The Congregational Church, 1911
This Federation Gothic style church, probably designed by Harry C Kent, was built on lot 5 of Whaleyborough West (1.208). It replaced a weatherboard church on lots 4 and 6.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)

Leichhardt Post Office (1.302)

Opposite All Souls Church, on the corner of Norton and Wetherill Streets, land was purchased in December 1886 to build a Post Office. This was lot 10 in the subdivision laid out by John Wetherill in 1875 (see Figure 41). He sold the corner lot 10, to a butcher, Samuel Fleming, in 1882.¹⁰¹ Four years later it was bought by the Crown as the site for Leichhardt Post Office.¹⁰²

In 1881, when John Wetherill heard of the proposal to establish a post office in Leichhardt he offered to rent Elswick House with its twelve rooms "and several smaller rooms".¹⁰³ A petition from residents was successful, however, in having the post office opened in George Purdie's grocer's shop on Balmain Road on 20 July 1881. Purdie's allowance was £10 a year.

In January 1883 the first official Post and Telegraph Office was opened in a new, two-storey house in Short Street. By 1885 it was apparent that more suitable premises were required and the site on the corner of Norton and Wetherill Streets was purchased. The Victorian Italianate style post office was completed at the end of 1888 and officially opened on 9 December 1889.

Leichhardt Fire Station (1.302)

The Fire Station remains in appearance as it did when built in the early 1900s. A brick building, in the Federation Arts and Crafts style, it is located at the corner of Marion Street and Balmain Road.

Figure 17
All Souls Anglican Church
1883

In 1880 Edmund Blacket took his son, Arthur, into the practice as Blacket and Son and it was under this name that All Souls was designed.

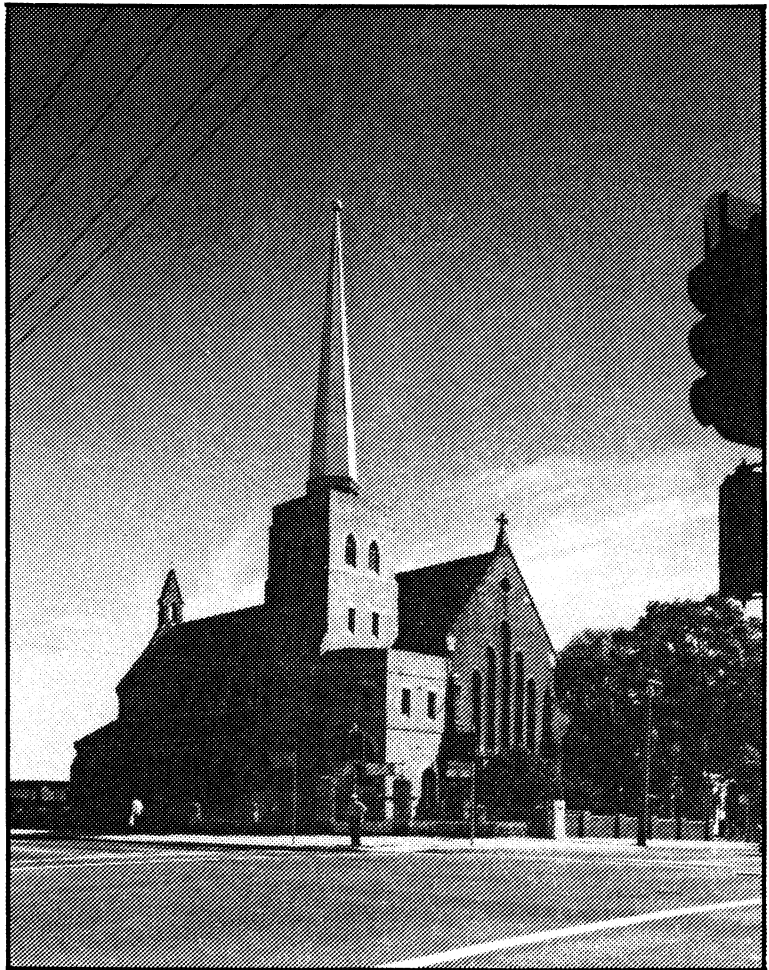
The foundation stone of the Victorian Academic Gothic style church, built on lots 1 and 2 of Whaleyborough East (1.201), is dated 1883.

The landmark brick tower and spire were completed in 1962 by Lindsay R Little, architect.

A memorial window is dedicated to James Norton who lived at Elswick House from 1834 until 1862.

Coward & Bell were the architects of the 1887 Rectory, situated on lots 3 and 4 to the north of the church.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



The site was lot 1 of Wetherill's 1875 subdivision, purchased by James Stacey Hellier, a commission agent, along with lot 2, on 10 May 1880 (see Figure 41).¹⁰⁴ It seems that a "Volunteer Fire Station" was operating on the site during the 1890s.¹⁰⁵ Hellier died in 1901 and his son, Ernest, a warehouseman, inherited both properties. Within a month Robert Adam McIntosh, an estate agent, had purchased both lots totalling approximately three quarters of an acre.¹⁰⁶ Lot 1 was bought by the government in January 1902 and the fire station constructed shortly afterwards.¹⁰⁷

Leichhardt School of Arts (1.302)

In August 1901 McIntosh sold lot 2 to a syndicate that included John Hawthorne MLA, Herbert Evans, Sid Fletcher, William Wragge, Nathan Neal and James Treadgold (see Figure 41).¹⁰⁸ Many of these members would play a prominent part in local affairs. They retained the title until 1913 when the land was sold to three people, Thomas Kenwig, Matthew Reid and James Coleman.¹⁰⁹

The present-day building was erected in 1913 to replace a small skillion-roofed 1904 structure on the same site.¹¹⁰ John Hawthorne, the local member, secured a grant of £500 from the State

Government for the new building. With 120 people enrolled, the school "scratched along" for several years. The 1913 brick building was described as a "commodious, though unpretentious building of one-storey". A library, reading room, and card room, together with a billiard room containing six first-class tables, made up "a sum of attractions of which the suburb is justifiably proud".¹¹¹ The Associazione Napoletana now uses the building.

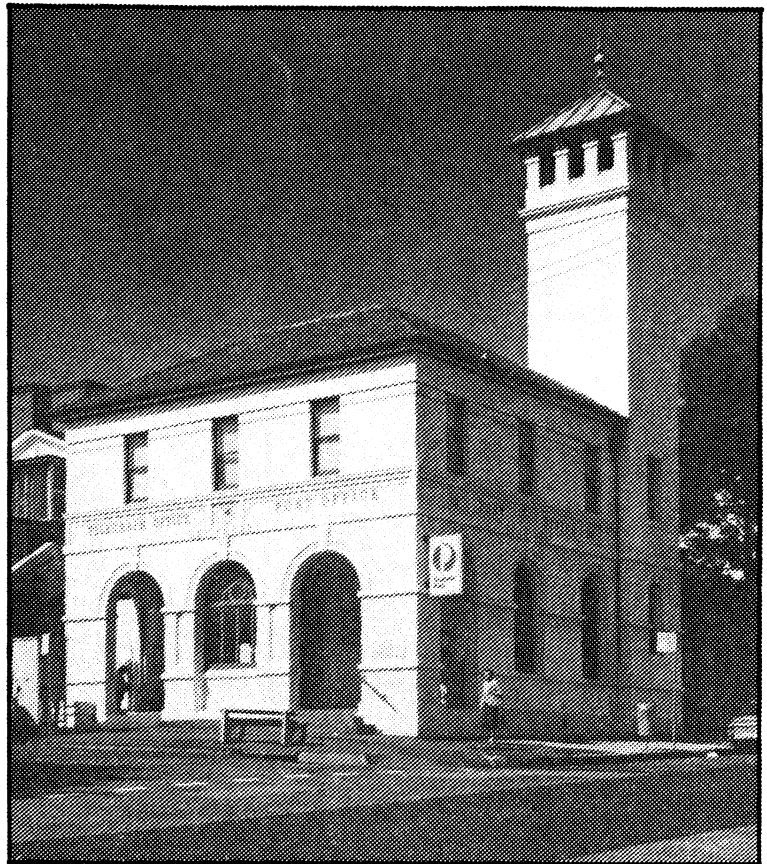
Lot 5 and lot 6 in Section 3 (1.305, 1.306) Leichhardt Public School

These adjacent one-acre properties were purchased by David Ramsay, junior, in October 1868 (see Figure 42).¹¹² Ramsay donated lot 5 at the corner of Norton and Marion Streets to the Council of Education as the site for a new school.¹¹³ This generous gift was in response to the urgent need for a building to house the school that had been functioning since 1862 in a makeshift hall.

Ramsay sold lot 6 at the corner of Marion Street and Balmain Road to a builder, Thomas Durrell, in August 1874.¹¹⁴ Durrell held it intact until 1883 when it was acquired to extend the school. In this way lots 5 and 6 formed the initial grounds of the Leichhardt Public School.

Figure 18
Leichhardt Post Office, 1888
Designed by the Colonial Architect, James Barnet, the Victorian Italianate style building sits on lot 10 of Wetherill's 1875 Subdivision (1.302) at the corner of Norton and Wetherill Streets.
The pyramidal-roofed tower is an important feature on the skyline.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



The First Leichhardt Public School, 1862

Early in 1862 the people of the district called for a school to be set up "off the Balmain Road within two hundred yards of Parramatta Road and quite near the Norton Estate".¹¹⁵

According to *Sands Directory* the first school appears to have been established in a building on the Drayton Estate which was on the eastern side of Balmain Road, opposite present-day Marion Street.¹¹⁶ This 30 feet by 18 building with slab timber walls was used also by the Congregational church.¹¹⁷ The school, opened in 1862, was called the Non-vested National School of Petersham - non-vested because the land was not owned by the government, and Petersham because Leichhardt had not yet been incorporated.

1869 School Building Opened

The battle to raise funds to meet one-third of the cost of a permanent school building continued for many years, despite the generosity of David Ramsay in providing lot 5 at the corner of Marion and Norton Streets. In 1869 the new Vested National School of Petersham, designed by Council of Education architect George Allen Mansfield was opened with Thomas Mills as the teacher (see Figure 42).¹¹⁸ It became Leichhardt Public School when Leichhardt became a municipality in 1871.

Accommodation Problems

Even before completion the school was inadequate for the number of children enrolled.

Over many decades there would be constant pleas from the local School Board and successive schoolmasters for increased accommodation to cope with the growing numbers. In 1881 the school was supplied with a large tent as an emergency measure.¹¹⁹ As the suburb of Leichhardt grew, so did the school population. The enrolment of 632 in 1882 swelled to 1,111 in 1885. A new brick building erected in 1883 was sorely needed.¹²⁰ The opening of two new schools in the district, Leichhardt West Public School (later Orange Grove) in 1882, and Kegworth in 1885, also provided relief.

School Re-named

In 1885 Leichhardt Public School was renamed the Leichhardt Superior Public School because of the formation of post-primary classes.¹²¹

The 1891 Infants Department

A first-class two-storey stone building was erected at the corner of Norton and Marion Streets in 1891.¹²² The Council of Education had been replaced by the Department of Public Instruction. When William Kemp took over from Mansfield as the Department's architect there was a departure from Gothic-inspired school buildings. This was reflected in the Victorian Italianate style stone Infants Department, completed at a cost of £6,382. As soon as it was ready for use, the 1869 school building and residence were demolished and plans drawn up for a Girls' Department (see Figure 42).

Figure 19

Leichhardt Town Hall, 1888

Drake and Walcot were the architects of the Town Hall designed in the Victorian Free Classical style for the centenary year of 1888.

This fine landmark was built on part of lot 7 and lots 8, 9 of Wetherill's 1875 Subdivision (1.302).

The tower clock, installed in 1897 to mark Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee was started by the Mayoress, Mrs R B Cropley.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



The 1897 Girls' Department

This fine two-storey building facing Marion Street was built to house 400 girls (see Figure 42).¹²³ It was of brick construction featuring a round conical tower that marked a turning point in school architecture. Brick technology had reached a high standard by this time and skilled tradesmen were available for very cheap rates. This impressive building remains a part of the school complex.

Lot 9 in Section 3 (1.309)

Acquired for Leichhardt Public School

Lot 9 (1.309), between Norton Street and Balmain Road, was bought by David Ramsay in July 1873 from the 1867 Elswick Estate subdivision (see Figure 42).¹²⁴ One month later he sold the eastern half (1.3091) to a city grocer, William McDonald, and retained the western part (1.3092), fronting Norton Street, for himself.¹²⁵

The Eastern Part of Lot 9 (1.3091)

In January 1877 McDonald sold part (1.30911) of his eastern half to John Thompson of Balmain.¹²⁶ McDonald retained a strip (1.30912) which he sold to James Green in 1881.¹²⁷

Thompson retained his land (1.30911) on Balmain Road until 1890 when he subdivided the property (see Figure 42). Four blocks, lots 1-4, faced Balmain Road with a right-of-way from McDonald Street at the rear of the first three blocks. To the west of this right-of-way and fronting McDonald Street lay the fifth block, lot A. These blocks were sold to various people between 1890 and 1894, with Archibald Smith, a teacher, buying lot 4 in January 1893.¹²⁸ When Thompson was declared bankrupt in 1894, block A was sold to Patrick Connelly, a teacher at the school.¹²⁹ After changing hands several times each lot was resumed for the school: lots 3,4 and A in 1924 and lots 1 and 2 in 1966.¹³⁰

Green's Strip Subdivided (1.30912)

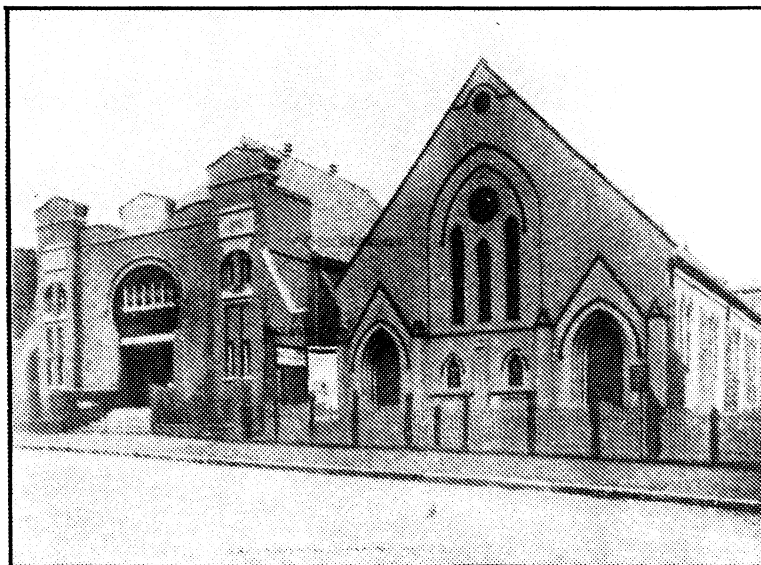
In 1883 Thompson purchased Green's strip of land (1.30912) and held it for the next ten years. In 1893 he sold it to a teacher at the school, Archibald Smith, who ten years later sold to a builder, Albert Trowbridge. Trowbridge divided the land and sold the western part to a carter, Alexander McCullough in June 1905.¹³¹ The other half was bought by Anna Morrish in the same year (see figure 42).¹³² Both properties changed hands several times before

Figure 20

The Methodist Church, 1888
The first brick church, architect unknown, was built on lot 11 of Wetherill's 1875 Subdivision (1.302).

When the Church became too small, the Methodist Central Hall, seen at left, was built in 1905. The two buildings stood side by side until the old Church was demolished to make way for Wesley House, built in 1959.

(Vialoux and Reeves, The Jubilee History of Leichhardt, December 1871, December 1921, p60)



they became part of the school complex; McCullough's in 1938 and Morrish's in 1924.¹³³

The Western Part of Lot 9 (1.3092)

David Ramsay held the western half of lot 9 (1.3092) fronting Norton Street until 1874 when he divided it into two parts. He sold the northern part (1.30921) to John Sutton, a carpenter, and the southern part (1.30922) to Mark Powell (see Figure 42).¹³⁴ In December 1875 Sutton purchased Powell's land to give himself the entire block (1.3092).¹³⁵

Green's 1881 Subdivision (1.3092)

James Green bought Sutton's land in 1881 and promptly subdivided it into four properties with The Avenue giving access to the rear blocks (see Figure 42).¹³⁶ James Stevenson, a teacher, bought lot A in 1881.¹³⁷ Lot B was purchased by auctioneer, Henry Kellett, in 1881.¹³⁸ South of Kellett's purchase lot C was bought by a Leichhardt warehouseman, Michael Kelly, in 1882.¹³⁹ Benjamin Moore bought lot D fronting Norton Street, in 1881.¹⁴⁰ Of the above sites, lot A was resumed for the school in 1891, lot B in 1913 and lot C in 1924.

Today all of lot 9 in section 3 of the 1867 Elswick Estate subdivision has been incorporated in the grounds of Leichhardt Public School.

Lot 7 in Section 3 (1.307)

William McDonald's Purchase

McDonald purchased lot 7 from Norton's executors in April 1869 (see Figure 42).¹⁴¹ This three and a half acre property fronted both Norton Street and Balmain Road. Today's Leichhardt Public School is the northern boundary.

McDonald to Creighton and Batts

In February 1873 McDonald sold one-and-a-half

acres fronting Norton Street (1.3071) to John Creighton, a goldminer, of Burwood.¹⁴² Five years later, in 1878, Edmund Batts, an auctioneer, purchased a little more than half an acre fronting Balmain Road (1.3073).¹⁴³ McDonald kept the remainder of the land in the centre of lot 7 for himself (1.3072). To maintain access he laid down McDonald Street to the north of Batts property (see Figure 42).

McDonald to Green (1.3072)

The one-and-a-half acres retained by McDonald (1.3072) were sold to James Green in May 1881 (see Figure 42).¹⁴⁴ Green's land was split in two (1.30721 and 1.30722) by the introduction of Sutton Street from McDonald Street to the northern boundary of lot 8.

Green to Gillard

Between December 1881 and August 1883 James Gillard, a builder, purchased Green's land (1.30721 and 1.30722), including the bottom part of Sutton Street (1.30723) that divided his purchases (see Figure 42).¹⁴⁵ He cut a new road, Gillard's Avenue, across his land to link the remaining part of Sutton Street to Balmain Road.

Gillard had purchased, in 1882, land fronting Balmain Road (2.200), from Benjamin Moore.¹⁴⁶ This property had been part of Abraham Hearn's original estate and was known as Hearn's Garden (see Figures 12, 42).

Gillard's 1885 Subdivision

Gillard laid out 22 allotments that fronted either Balmain Road, Gillard's Avenue or Sutton Street (see Figure 42).¹⁴⁷ Gillard's Avenue and Sutton Street have been renamed McDonald Street.

When Gillard subdivided in 1885, Thomas and Sarah Gale, who owned lot 8 (1.308) purchased lots 1 to 3 and block A adjoining their lot 8.¹⁴⁸

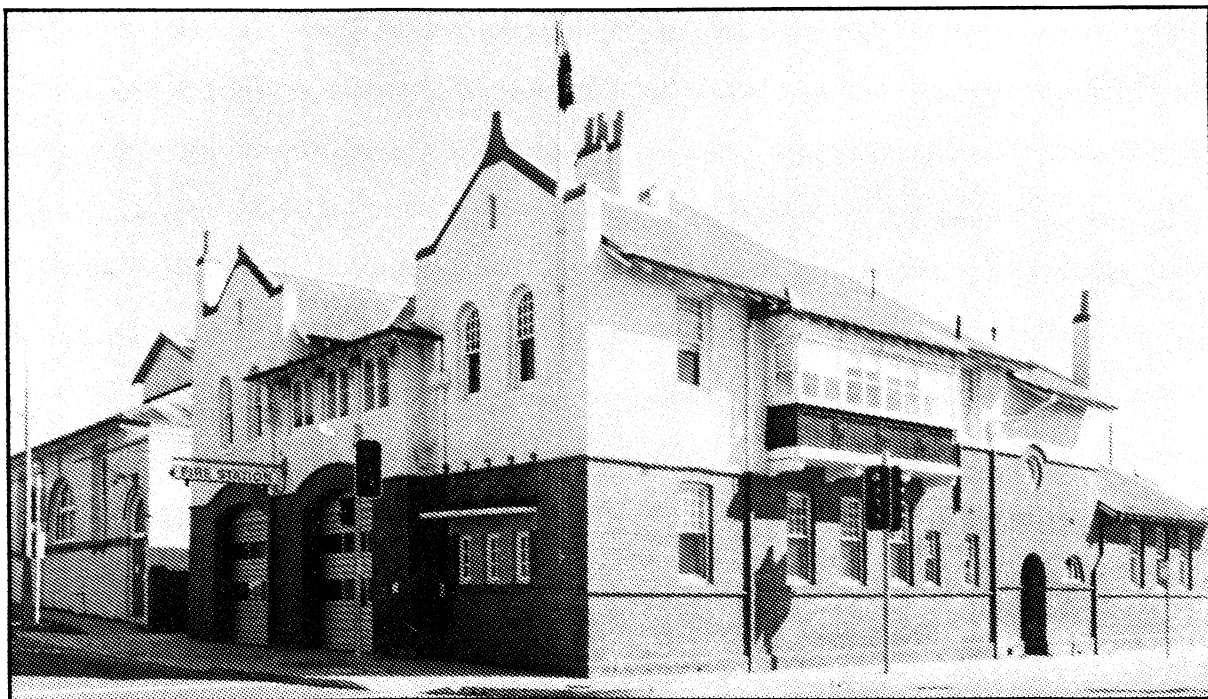


Figure 21
Leichhardt Fire Station, c1905
At the corner of Balmain Road and

Marion Street on lot 1 of the 1875 the Federation Arts and Crafts style.
Wetherill Subdivision (1.302), the Fire
Station was designed by W L Vernon in (Photo: Solomon Mitchell)

Creighton to Moore (1.3071)

In July 1876 Benjamin Moore purchased Creighton's land (1.3071) facing Norton Street and built a verandahed brick house, Mooredale (see Figure 42).¹⁴⁹ He kept the property until his death in 1900.¹⁵⁰ His widow, Eliza, sold the property and it changed hands several times before it was subdivided in 1921 into five unequal allotments.¹⁵¹ Today they are used for commercial premises and the Leichhardt Police and Citizens' Youth Club.

Batts's Land (1.3073)

Leichhardt Trades School

Within one month of buying his land on Balmain Road, Edmund Batts sold to Thomas Bull of Burwood in September 1878 (see Figure 42).¹⁵² After changing hands a number of times the land was sold to the government in February 1910 for the Leichhardt Trades School.¹⁵³ It is still used for education purposes.

Lot 8 in Section 3

Gale's Land

Thomas Gale purchased lot 8 (1.308) from the Norton Estate in August 1869 (see Figure 42).¹⁵⁴ He held this property, between Norton Street and Hearn's Estate, until his death in 1898. Probate was granted to Henry Alfred Jobbins, a clerk from Rockdale, and Robert Thomas Andrews of Leichhardt.¹⁵⁵ They also inherited the land in lot 7 that the Gales had bought from James Gillard in 1885. Jobbins and Andrews subdivided lot 8 in 1921 with a laneway from Norton Street giving access to the rear property. This rear property

(1.3081) changed hands a number of times before it was acquired by the Electric Light and Power Supply Corporation Ltd in 1954.¹⁵⁶ The Corporation was absorbed by the present owner, Sydney County Council in 1962.¹⁵⁷

Lot 3 in Section 3 (1.303)

Williams's Subdivision

David Ramsay purchased lot 3 (1.303) on 2 May 1868 (see Figure 42).¹⁵⁸ He held it until October 1875 when it was bought by James Williams, a corn dealer.¹⁵⁹

In November 1875 Williams transferred to his widowed mother one-sixth of an acre (1.3031) in the north-west corner of his estate fronting Norton Street.¹⁶⁰ Ten years later in 1885 Williams sold an adjacent block (1.3032) to John James Hearn Williams, a government employee.¹⁶¹

Williams subdivided and leased for commercial purposes his land fronting Parramatta Road at the same time. The first lease, at the corner of Norton Street and Parramatta Road, went to Charles Artbett, a publican.¹⁶² Though not part of this study, it is interesting to note that this is still the site of a "public hotel", the Imperial.

The Williams subdivision consisted of 25 allotments of varying sizes.¹⁶³ Those allotments fronting Parramatta Road and Norton Street remain today in their original format.

In February 1912, the Minister for Public Works resumed one and a half acres which included lots 5 to 11 and lot 19.¹⁶⁴ In 1924 further resumptions included lots 20 to 22 plus lot 23a, lot 23b and part of the laneway east of lots 10 to 18.¹⁶⁵ This land passed to the Water Board in 1938.



Figure 22
Leichhardt Public School
1869

The first permanent school was built at the corner of Norton and Marion Streets on lot 5 (1.305), which had been paid for by David Ramsay, junior, in October 1868.

The school and teacher's residence were designed by George Allen Mansfield for 100 children. The Council's budget was £500 of which the local School Board was to pay one-third. When a £650 tender from William and Alexander Elphinstone was rejected by Council, Mansfield

re-designed the building to be two feet shorter for a cost of £505.

The old school faced Norton Street and was sited just to the east of the 1891 building (see Figure 42, Key No 3)

(Photo: Department of Education)

The Western Part of Hearn's Estate (2.200 - 2.500)

Abraham Hearn's Estate (2.000) on Parramatta Road was divided by Balmain Road into two parts. The western part lay next to the south-east corner of the Elswick Estate and was directly effected by sales taking place there. The eastern part and that part of Hearn's western property fronting Parramatta Road are not part of this study (see Figure 12).

Hearn's Garden (2.200)

Early plans refer to the western part of Hearn's Estate having "a large garden and paddock" (see Figures 12, 42).¹⁶⁶ In February 1860 Hearn sold the "garden" (2.200) to John Devlin, a coach proprietor.¹⁶⁷ Devlin's daughter, Mary, inherited the property when Devlin died at sea in 1862. The title changed to Flenady when Mary married William Flenady, a butcher, in 1875.¹⁶⁸ In September 1881 Benjamin Moore bought the property from the Flenadys and sold it to James Gillard on 10 July 1882.¹⁶⁹

When Abraham Hearn died on 14 December 1861 his eldest son, Charles, inherited the estate and also took over the hotel, renaming it the Bald Faced Stag.¹⁷⁰ Charles Hearn was very active in local affairs, becoming an alderman in 1873 and remaining in the position for many years.

The Hearn Family Allotments (2.300)

To the south of Gillard's subdivision was Charles Hearn's land fronting Balmain Road. When he died on 29 April 1890 he left three-quarters of an acre divided among his four sons (see Figures 12, 42).¹⁷¹ When one son, Alfred, was declared bankrupt his wife, Eliza, purchased his share. She also retained a separate block to the north of the "Hearn brothers' allotments" for several decades until her death

Coleman's 1908 Subdivision (2.300)

It appears that the Hearn Brothers' allotments lay idle until 1908, when they were subdivided into six lots, along with Eliza's land, by a Leichhardt builder, Joshua Coleman (see Figure 42).¹⁷²

Water Board Resumptions

Land to the south of the Hearn brothers' allotments also belonged to the Hearn family (see Figures 12, 42). In 1885, just over an acre (2.400) fronting Balmain Road, was resumed "for the purposes of works in connection with the supply of water to city and suburbs of Sydney".¹⁷³ Land directly south of this remained in the Hearn family until 1912 when a further three quarters of an acre was resumed by the Water Board (2.500).¹⁷⁴ A 20-foot laneway formed the southern boundary, which is also the border of this study (see Figure 2).

Figure 23
Leichhardt Public School
The Infants Department,
1891

The 1869 school was found to be too small even before it was completed. In 1883 an additional single-storey brick building was erected on lot 6 (1.306).

The Architect for Public Instruction, W E Kemp, built the stone Infants Department in the Victorian Italianate style in 1891.

The 1869 school was demolished at about this time. The tower is an important landmark on the skyline in Leichhardt.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



Further Purchases in the 1867 Elswick Estate Subdivision

Section 4 (1.400)

Section 4, to the east of Elswick Street, stretched in a long strip from Parramatta Road to the Helsarmel Estate in the north (see Figure 11).

Lot 3 in Section 4 (1.403)

David Ramsay purchased lot 3 (1.403) in May 1868 from the 1867 Elswick Estate subdivision.¹⁷⁵

John Whiting and Thomas Hassen, bone boilers, bought four acres (1.4031) south of Water Street in 1872.¹⁷⁶ Hassen sold his share to Whiting in 1876.¹⁷⁷ South of Whiting and Hassen's land, Samuel Barter, tripe boiler, bought one acre in 1872 and an adjacent acre within the year.¹⁷⁸ In January 1877, salesman, Isaac Doust, purchased nearly six acres (1.4033 and 1.4034) south of Barter.¹⁷⁹ These sales would give rise to three residential estates: the Whiting Estate (1.4031), Young's Subdivision (1.4032) and the People's Park Estate (1.4033) as shown in Figure 44.

The 1904 Whiting Estate (1.4031)

When Whiting died in 1903 he left the property to his widow, Eliza, who sold in December of the same year to the Haymarket Permanent Land Building and Investment Company.¹⁸⁰ By mid-1904 the land had been subdivided into the Whiting Estate (1.4031) with 74 allotments divided by a new street, Whiting Street (see Figure 44).¹⁸¹

Young's 1911 Subdivision (1.4032)

Samuel Barter's two-acre property (1.4032) remained unchanged until March 1911 when Benjamin Henry Young, a master mariner, subdivided it into 11 allotments (see Figure 44).¹⁸² Ten blocks were for residential purposes with a larger central block opening to Elswick Street set aside for light industry. Changes to this central block were carried out over the years to arrive at the present-day layout. In 1919 J Robbins and Sons purchased the central block and maintained a business there until 1982.¹⁸³ Since then the site has been developed by the Department of Housing.¹⁸⁴

The 1897 People's Park Estate (1.4033)

Allen Street was extended westward to meet Flood Street in 1877. In the same year Isaac Doust

bought his five and a half acres from David Ramsay.¹⁸⁵ This extension cut through Doust's land (see Figure 44). In July 1877 Doust sold the four-and-three-quarter acres north of Allen Street (1.4033) to Robert Wisdom, a barrister.¹⁸⁶ The property was sold again in 1878 to a Sydney tailor, John Graham.¹⁸⁷ It changed hands a number of times until it was subdivided in 1897 as the People's Park Estate.¹⁸⁸ There were two sections separated by a new street, Kalgoorlie Street.

Lot 10 in Section 4 (1.410) Doust's Subdivision 1877

Edward Causdell purchased this property in August 1874 as one of the last sales in the 1867 Elswick Estate subdivision (see Figure 45).¹⁸⁹ Isaac Doust bought Causdell's land (1.410) in December 1876.¹⁹⁰ He combined it with the property he already owned to the north (1.4034) to draw up a subdivision. The layout consisted of two sections with a new street, Edith Street, separating them.¹⁹¹ It is possible that Edith Street was named after Doust's wife. Regent Street was then introduced to link Piper (later Flood) and Elswick Streets.

Lot 6 Section 4 (1.406) Chalkling's Purchase 1871

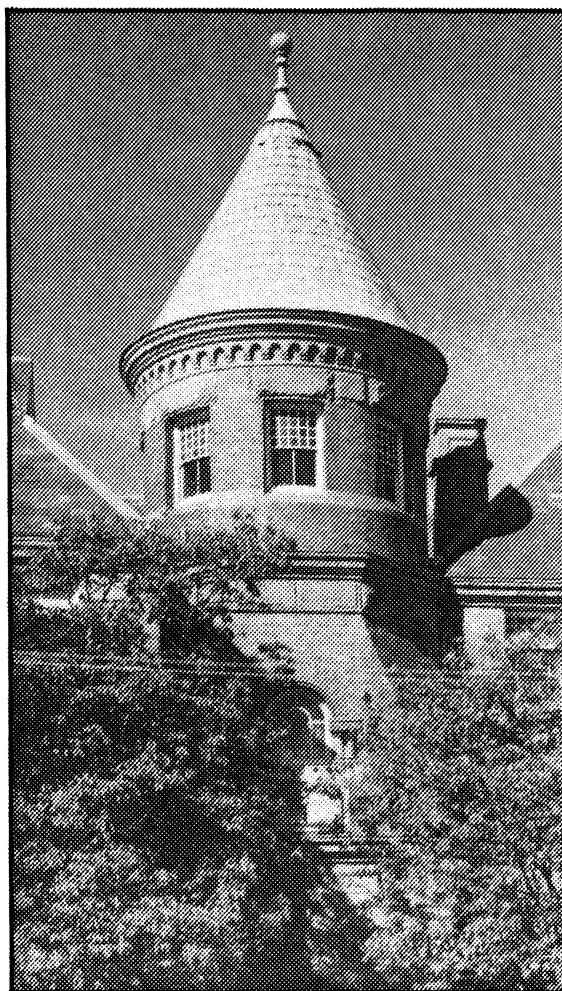
John Chalkling, a brickmaker, purchased the two-acre lot 6 (1.406) in April 1871 from the 1867 Elswick Estate subdivision (see Figure 45).¹⁹² As a result of Doust's 1877 subdivision Regent Street formed the northern boundary of Chalkling's land. In February 1891 Leichhardt Council purchased a quarter of an acre in the centre of the Chalkling property to link the southern and northern parts of Edith Street (see Figure 45).¹⁹³ When Chalkling died in 1901 his wife, Mary Ann, inherited the property. She immediately passed the eastern part to her daughters, Emily and Fanny.¹⁹⁴ The western part became theirs in 1902 when Mary Ann died. The land remained intact until 1910 when it was subdivided into 11 allotments of varying sizes.¹⁹⁵

Lots 5 and 8 in Section 4 (1.405, 1.408) Bellevue Estate 1882

Thomas Stewart, a woolbroker, purchased these adjoining allotments in August 1874 (see Figure 45).¹⁹⁶ He sold them to Elizabeth Starling in June 1880.¹⁹⁷ The Haymarket Land Building and Investment Company acquired the twelve and a half acre site in May 1882 for the Bellevue Estate subdivision. Only that part (1.408) of Bellevue north of Marion Street is included in this study. The south part of Edith Street was created at this time.

Section 5 (1.500)

North of the Whaleyborough Estate and south of Helsarmel was section 5 of the 1867 Elswick Estate subdivision. The 26 acres were divided into 4 sections bordered by Elswick, William, Norton and Allen Streets.



*Figure 24
Leichhardt Public School,
The Girls Department, 1897 (Photo: Solomon Mitchell)*

Lot 1 in Section 5 (1.501)

The Catholic Cemetery and St Columba's

B C Rodd, a solicitor, is listed as the purchaser of this property in June 1868 with a receipt issued by Norton's executors for £61.1.10 to regularise Father Therry's "private purchase" in 1857 (see Figure 46).¹⁹⁸ The land was used as the Catholic Cemetery from 1869 until the turn of the century. Father Therry built a small wooden mortuary chapel (later demolished) on the four-acre site. In 1888 the chapel was enlarged so that services could be conducted there.

St Columba's School Established

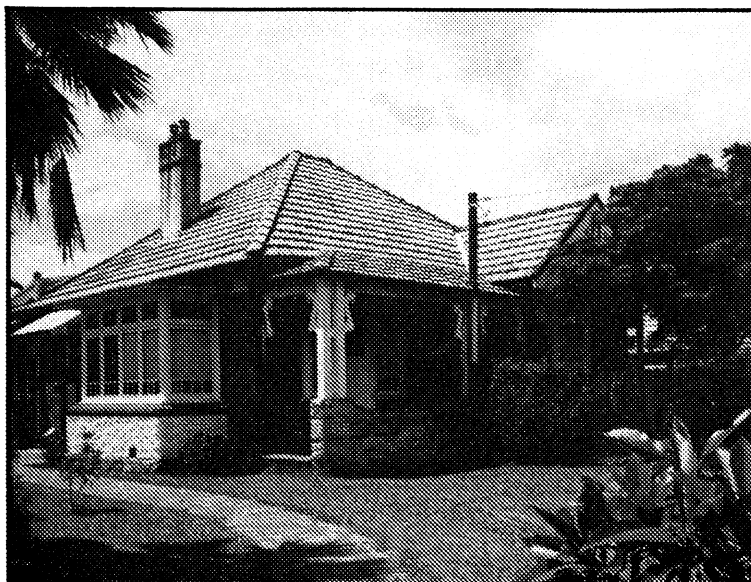
In 1898, a special service was conducted to bless the completion of a new brick school-church.¹⁹⁹ The architectural services of a Mr Musgrave were provided without charge, so that the total cost of this first part of present-day St Columba's was a low £225. In the early 1900s additions were made to accommodate the growing number of pupils.²⁰⁰ A brick infants' school, with four large classrooms designed by Andrew MacKay was built on the southern half of the site in the 1930s. Further additions were later made to the school.

Figure 25

Talavera, 65a-65b Edith Street

The suburb has many fine Federation Queen Anne style houses. Leichhardt Council bought land from the Chalkling family (1.406) to connect Edith Street north and south in 1891. This brick house was built on lot A (DP339903) in 1912. Graham Weatherley, a scenic artist, was the first occupier.

Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



Presbytery Built

A semi-detached cottage in Charles Street was used as a presbytery until the late 1930s when a single-storey building was erected at the southern end of the church grounds facing Elswick Street.²⁰¹ This left sufficient land for future development of the church, school and convent.²⁰¹

Before work could commence on the presbytery the bodies buried in the old cemetery had to be exhumed, placed in new coffins and re-interred.²⁰²

St Columba's 1939 Subdivision

In April 1939, to raise funds for new building works, the church subdivided seven residential blocks fronting Allen Street.²⁰³ Sales continued through until 1941. The privately owned houses, 87-91 Allen Street, occupy the sites.

Lot 2 in Section 5 (1.502)

Wetherill's 1877 Subdivision

Lot 2, to the east of the Catholic cemetery, was the last lot of the 1867 Elswick subdivision to be sold. John Wetherill of Elswick House purchased it in June 1877.²⁰⁴ He promptly subdivided it into two sections with 30 allotments in each (see Figure 46).²⁰⁵ A new street, Little Allan Street, separating the sections, was renamed North Street in 1881 at the instigation of Alderman Whiting.²⁰⁶

Lot 3 in Section 5 (1.503)

O'Neill's Purchase 1867

East of Wetherill's subdivision were the six and a quarter acres (1.503) that Malachi O'Neill bought on 1 April 1867, the day of the Elswick Estate auction and the only lot to be sold on that day.²⁰⁷ O'Neill's widow, Catherine, acquired the land in December 1882 and passed it to her four children,

Alexander, Thomas, Francis and Kate in October 1893.²⁰⁸ Their house was built facing Allen Street but the rest of the site was left undeveloped for many years (see Figure 46). A creek that flowed almost the entire length of the property facilitated O'Neill's boiling-down works and the Leichhardt Brickworks operated by the sons after his death up to 1892. By the time Samuel Patterson, a builder of Leichhardt, bought the property in 1904, Francis Street had been created along the eastern border.²⁰⁹

John Heine & Son Pty Ltd

Patterson sold to a light industrial firm, John Heine and Son in August 1914.²¹⁰ A part of the site was leased to the bicycle firm, Cyclops and Lines Bros Ltd, in November 1926.²¹¹ When the lease expired in mid-1952, Heine sold the two acres fronting William and Francis Streets to Cyclops and Lines, now Raleigh Industries (Aust) Ltd.²¹²

Lot 4 in Section 5 (1.504)

The Harbord Estate 1886

With Helsarmel to the north, Allen Street to the south and Norton Street along the eastern border, lot 4 (1.504) was purchased in May 1868 from Norton's executors by a syndicate headed by William Carss and Robert Stewart.²¹³ A different syndicate, comprising Alexander Brown (and his wife, Mary), James Martyn Combes and William Patten (as well as Francis Patten and his wife Barbara) purchased the land in January 1872.²¹⁴ They left it until 1886 to subdivide into two sections with a total of 171 allotments (see Figure 46). They named their subdivision, the Harbord Estate.²¹⁵

William Street had been extended along the northern border when Helsarmel Estate was subdivided in 1884. Francis Street and James Street were extended south across William Street to meet Allen Street when the syndicate subdivided lot 4.

Figure 26
House, 210 Elswick Street
This Victorian Italianate style stucco faced brick residence was built in 1896 on lot 26 of Doust's 1877 Subdivision (1.410 + 1.4034). It was the manse for the Congregational Minister, Rev William L Patison.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



Elswick House Becomes St Martha's

In April 1886 Wetherill sold the Elswick House site to the Catholic Church.²¹⁶ Elswick House had been left vacant for some time and it was in a state of neglect and badly vandalised by the time the Little Sisters of the Poor arrived.²¹⁷

Little Sisters of the Poor at Elswick

The Little Sisters arrived in Sydney from Marseilles, France, in September 1886.²¹⁸ Their work was to establish a home for the elderly poor, as well as a convent and later a postulancy. *Mere Marie Berchmans* and her six *Petites Soeurs* faced the formidable task of bringing Elswick House back to a livable condition. Through hard work and donations, the house and grounds were ready to receive the first aged people in early 1887. The Little Sisters stayed for only a short time – at Christmas 1887 they moved to Randwick.

St Martha's Home

When the Little Sisters left, four sisters from St Fiacre's came "to form a community and establish an industrial school at Elswick House to be known from then on as St Martha's Home".²¹⁹ St Martha's Industrial Girls' Home, a boarding school for poor and orphaned girls, was founded in 1888. Many mistakenly thought the "Industrial Home" was a reformatory. The correct name should have been "Home for Industry".²²⁰

The 120 girls were taught domestic skills, vestment-making, sewing and lacework by nuns transferred to the convent. One of the nuns who arrived with the first sisters in 1888, Sister Regis, remained at the convent until her death in 1945.

Further Subdivisions

Helsarmel (3.000)

When Prosper de Mestre died in 1844, his insolvent estate came under the care of Messrs Griffiths, Irving and Holt. In February 1845 they sold Helsarmel to Henry Alfred Hindson for £520.²²¹ Hindson's ownership lasted a little more than 11 years without developing the land (see Figure 4).

Lord's Bush

In February 1856 Hindson sold to James Henderson, who sold six months later to George William Lord.²²² George was the fifth son of the wealthy emancipist merchant, Simeon Lord. When George Lord died in mid-1880, the Helsarmel Estate, often referred to as Lord's Bush, was inherited by his son, Herbert Edward, a minor.²²³ No action was taken until 7 June 1882 when the property was registered by Herbert Lord, T A Dibbs and George Lee Lord in equal shares (see Figure 28).²²⁴ On 14 May 1883 Helsarmel was sold to the Anglo-Australian Investment Finance and Land Company Ltd and cut into two parts.

Helsarmel East 1884 (3.001-3.006)

The first part to be subdivided was just over 61 acres in the east of the estate (see Figures 28, 47).²²⁵ There were eight sections with 564 allotments. Only that part south of the present-day railway line is relevant to this study. Nine new streets gave access to the allotments. They were Charles, Hubert, Francis, James, Henry, William, and Augustus Streets and Park Road, with Norton Street extending northward. Sales continued briskly until 1888. Buyers were mainly wage earners establishing homes, with some houses built by speculators.

Figure 27
House, 3 Falls Street

Located on lots 41,42 of the Helsarmel West section 3.012, the weatherboard house was built in 1893. The first occupant was James McDonnell, painter.

A change in the character of Leichhardt West is evident here. At the southern end, in the Excelsior Subdivision, tall terrace houses are set up against each other on narrow blocks. Here at the northern end of the suburb, which was developed later, are wider streets with weatherboard and single-storey brick houses predominating.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



Helsarmel West 1889 (3.011-3.013)

The remaining 31 acres in the western part of the estate were offered for sale by the Anglo Australian Investment Company in 1888 (see Figures 28, 48). There were 318 allotments divided into five sections. Extensions were made to Elswick, Piper, Augustus, Charles and William Streets as well as Park Road. New streets introduced were Wharf, Cove, Recreation and Flat Streets. Again, only those allotments south of the railway are relevant to this study.

Blocks of land in the Helsarmel Estate changed hands time and time again with each sale bringing the area closer to the development we see today. Single-storey dwellings are more common than two-storey throughout this area. Lots close to the swampy ground of Iron Cove were harder to sell.

When reclamation work for the construction of the Hawthorne Canal was completed these blocks sold more readily. Several allotments were purchased by the government in 1911 for the railway goods line built in 1912.²²⁷ Further resumptions occurred in 1923 for the extension of Darley Road to James Street (see Figures 47, 48).²²⁸

Sarah Ramsay's Estate (4.000)

To the south-west of Helsarmel were Dr David Ramsay's 85 acres that he had purchased from John Piper in 1832 (see figure 4).²²⁹ The land bordered the Elswick Estate to the east and extended across to Iron Cove in the west. As stated previously, Dr Ramsay lived on his Dobroyd Estate (later Haberfield) on the western side of Iron Cove. When Ramsay died on 10 June 1860, he left his estate to his wife, Sarah Ann. The 85 acres on the Leichhardt side were essentially for cultivation and were not subdivided until 1878.²³⁰

Sarah Ramsay's 1878 Subdivision (4.000)

There were 44 allotments laid out with a new street, Foster Street, created in a north-south direction to link Allen Street West and Lord's Road, the southern border of the estate (see Figure 29).²³¹ Allen Street and Marion Street were both extended west from Piper Road (now Flood Street) to Iron Cove. Allotments 9-13 and 29-38, south of Marion Street, are not part of this study.

Lot 4 (4.004)

Intercolonial Subdivision 1889

This land at the corner of Flood and Marion Streets was bought initially by Russell Burgis in January 1878.²³² The land lay unchanged until it was bought in April 1889 by the Intercolonial Investment Land and Building Company Ltd and subdivided.²³³ There were 17 allotments drawn up with a service lane behind those fronting Marion Street. It is interesting to note that a small area of land was given to increase the width of Burfitt Street (see Figure 51).²³⁴

Lot 5 (4.005)

Elizabeth Reid's Subdivision 1910

Clive Gordon Reid, a customs officer, purchased lot 5 (4.005) as well as a further acre south of Marion Street (not part of this study) in July 1878.²³⁵ When he died in 1904 the property passed to his wife Elizabeth, James Weir and Alexander Gregg.²³⁶ They subdivided the land in 1910 into 12 equal allotments(see Figure 51).²³⁷

Lot 6 (4.006)

The Gladstone Park Estate - I 1880

On 24 February 1880, Charles Burfitt, an auctioneer, bought lot 6 (4.006) from John Buchanan, a timber merchant.²³⁸ Buchanan was the purchaser of this land in July 1878 from Sarah

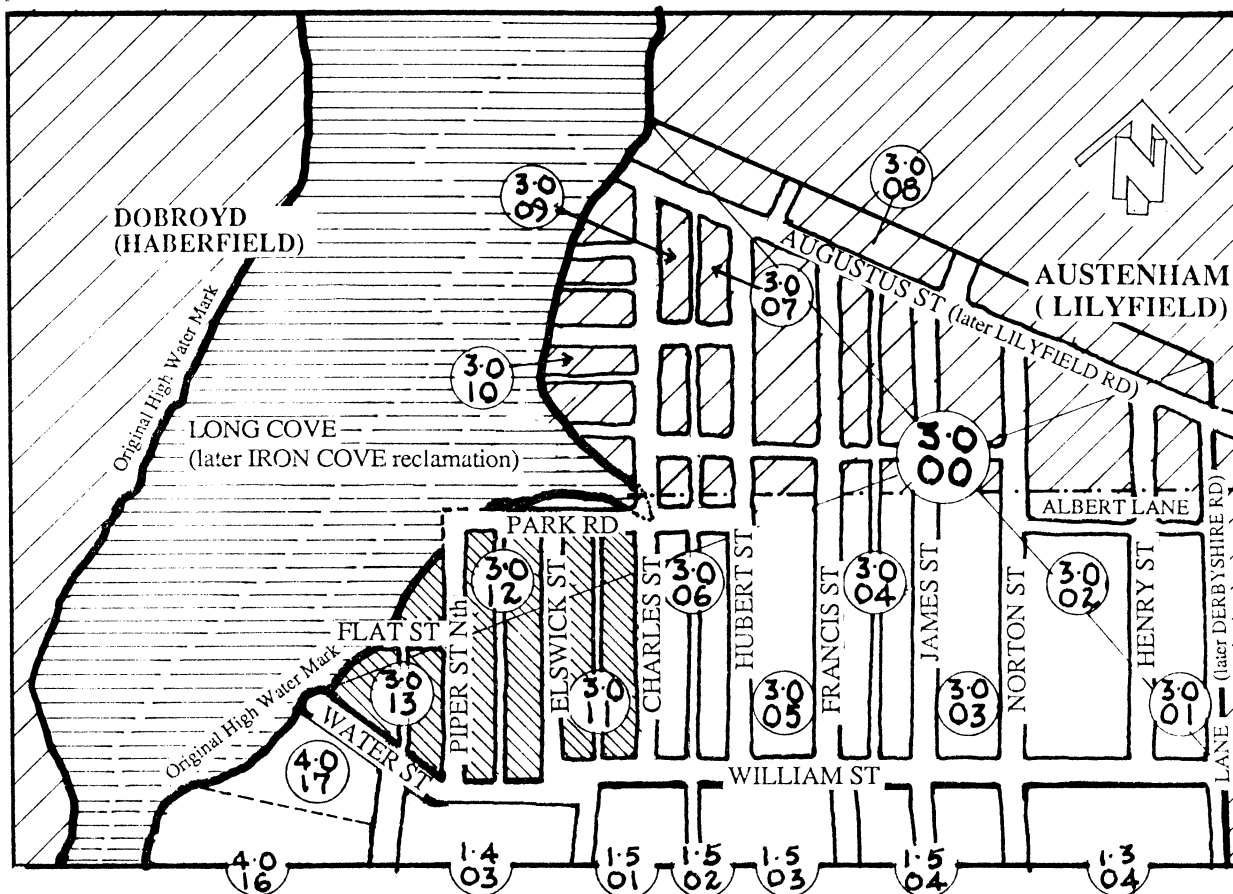


Figure 28
3.001-3.006 Helsarmel East
1884
3.011-3.013 Helsarmel West
1889

Known as Lord's Bush, Helsarmel was named from the first three letters of the names of Prosper de Mestre's daughters, Helen, Sarah and Melanie. The reclamation of Iron Cove and the

construction of the Hawthorne Canal drained the land and made sales in Helsarmel West more attractive.

 *Excluded from study area.*

Ramsay's subdivision.²³⁹ Burfitt immediately subdivided this property into 10 allotments with 26-foot frontages to either Burfitt Street or Flood Street (see Figure 51).²⁴⁰ This one-acre property, together with Burfitt's other 15 acres, mentioned later, were advertised as the Gladstone Park Estate. Sales continued through until 1882.

Lots 7 and 8 (4.007 and 4.008)

Lloyd's Subdivision 1883

William Henry Lloyd, a foreman, of Ultimo, bought lots 7 and 8 from Michael McMahon in March 1881.²⁴¹ He subdivided the two acres into 12 allotments in June 1883 but by March 1885 only three allotments had been sold (see Figure 51).²⁴² His wife, Kitty Sullivan Lloyd, inherited the property when Lloyd died in 1887.²⁴³ Between May 1887 and May 1889 a further six lots were sold.²⁴⁴ The remaining three allotments were bought by Harriet Kettleton in August 1891.²⁴⁵

Lots 9-13 (4.009-4.013)

Lots 19-28 (4.019-4.028)

The Gladstone Park Estate - II 1878

Charles Burfitt, an auctioneer, purchased lots 9-13 and 19-28 in January 1878 from Michael McMahon who had bought the 15 acres only 13 days earlier from Sarah Ramsay's sale.²⁴⁶

Burfitt subdivided the Gladstone Park Estate, mentioned earlier, in August of the same year.²⁴⁷ There were two sections divided by a new street, Burfitt Street (see Figure 51). Section 1 contained 26 allotments with frontages to Allen, Flood and Burfitt Streets. Section 2 was larger with 54 lots fronting Foster, Allen, Burfitt or Marion Streets.

Lot 14 (4.014): Longdale's Dairy

Robert Codrington, a government clerk, bought his two-and-a-half acres from Sarah Ramsay's subdivision in April 1878.²⁴⁸ He kept this land intact until he sold to dairyman, John Longdale, in February 1904 (see Figure 49).²⁴⁹ Longdale's four sons, William, Joseph, Harold and John junior, leased the property from their father prior to his death in 1924. It stayed with the Longdale

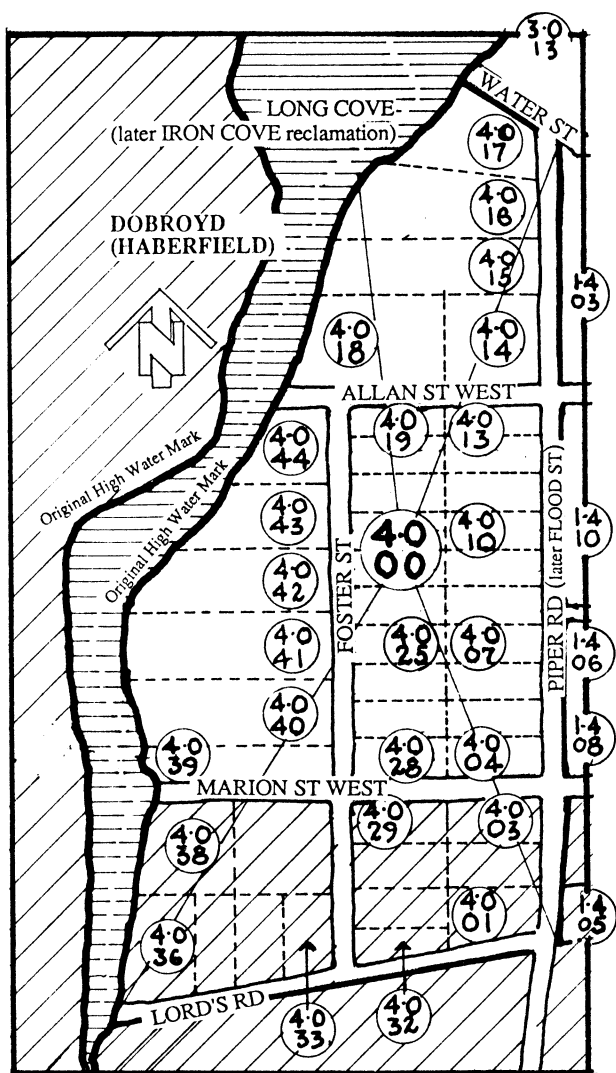


Figure 29 4.000 Ramsay's Estate
In 1878 the estate was subdivided by Sarah Ramsay into 44 lots (4.001-4.044). Flood Street was extended and Foster Street and Lord's Road were created. At the same time Marion and Allen Streets were extended to Long Cove Creek.

Excluded from study area

family until 1944 when the Vesta Battery Company acquired it.²⁵⁰ Two years later, in March 1946, Joseph Longdale, dairyman, repurchased the land and subdivided it into 11 allotments.²⁵¹ Over the decades adjustments were made to give rise to the present-day light industrial or commercial sites. The entire area is used today by Campbell's Cash and Carry and Arquilla Bulk Trading.

Lots 15, 16 (4.015, 4.016): Lyall's Dairy

John Lyall, dairyman, and his wife, Catherine, bought this six and a half acre site from Sarah Ramsay's subdivision in September 1879.²⁵² Ten years later, in 1889, they subdivided it into 49 allotments with two new streets, Lyall and Athol, leading west from Flood Street (see Figure 49).²⁵³ Sales continued right through until the 1920s with a further resumption in 1906 for a sewage pumping station north of Athol Street.²⁵⁴

Lot 17 (4.017): The Verdun Estate 1915

John Whiting, a bone-boiler, bought two-and-a-half acres from Sarah Ramsay's subdivision in January 1878.²⁵⁵ He was forced to close his boiling-down works in the mid-1880s after years of complaints from residents about the foul smells. Eliza Whiting inherited the property from her husband in 1903 and in the same year she sold to the Haymarket Permanent Land Building and Investment Company Ltd. The company subdivided the land for sale in 1915, naming it the Verdun Estate, perhaps after the WWI battle (see Figure 49).²⁵⁶ Eight of the allotments fronted Flood Street with a large central block opening to Water (now William) Street.

Lot 18 (4.018): Westaway's Dairy

In February 1880 Henry Lyons, an upholsterer, bought his three and a quarter acre block, adjacent to Long Cove and fronting Allen Street, from Sarah Ramsay's subdivision.²⁵⁷ Resumption for the canal in 1891 reduced the property to approximately two and a half acres (see Figure 49). In December 1903 it was sold to Edward Dunbar Westaway, a dairyman, of Leichhardt who kept it until January 1921.²⁵⁸ William Addison Lambert acquired it then to operate a small dairy neighbouring Longdale's dairy. In July 1940 Edith Lambert sold the property to a light industrial company, Servus Forging.²⁵⁹ Servus subdivided three industrial sites with six residential lots fronting Lyall Street.²⁶⁰ The boundaries of the industrial lots have changed but not the usage.

Lot 39 and 40 (4.039 + 4.040)

Gormley's Sale to the Jackson Family

Bernard Gormley, a cattle-dealer, of Rookwood purchased lots 39 and 40, between Foster Street and Iron Cove, from Sarah Ramsay's subdivision in February 1880.²⁶¹ He sold this land, in August 1881, to Susannah Jackson, a widow, and her three sons, James, William and George.²⁶² The Jackson brothers were in business together in Leichhardt as brickmakers, on the land mentioned. At the beginning of 1887 the Jacksons sold the eastern part of their property to the Town and Country Land Building and Investment Company Ltd.²⁶³ The company promptly subdivided this land and sold it as the Marion Estate (see Figure 50).²⁶⁴

The Marion Estate 1887

(4.039 east + 4.040 east)

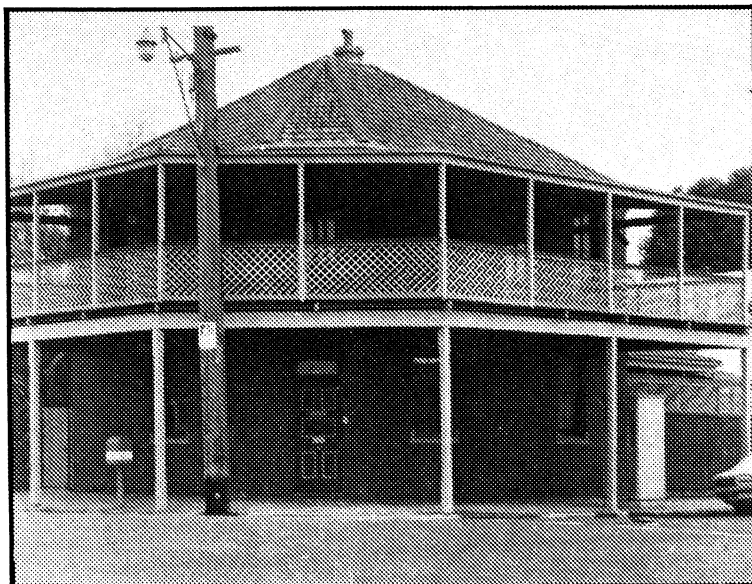
Hawthorne Street, named after John Stuart Hawthorne, MLA for Balmain, was introduced at this time to separate the 36 lots of the estate (see Figure 50).²⁶⁵ Advertisements in January 1887 stressed that Leichhardt had made unsurpassed progress, that there were churches, schools and stores in the neighbourhood, that water and gas went past the estate, that there was very little land available so near the city and that it must increase in value.²⁶⁶

Figure 30

**Shop and Residence
Flood and Allen Streets**

The prominent corner building was constructed on lots 5 and 6 of the Gladstone Park Estate (4.009-4.013, 4.019-4.028) in about 1907. In that year it housed Mrs Georgina Shanahan's grocery.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



Terms were £5 deposit with the balance over 14 years. Buyers were assured that a lot in the Marion Estate was "the best Centennial gift for your wife" or "the best Anniversary Day gift for your children".²⁶⁷ With "liberal assistance to build" and only ten minutes from Summer Hill, Petersham Railway Station and the Leichhardt tram terminus, interested people were exhorted to attend the auction which was conducted on the site by Hawthorne, himself. The successful sale of the allotments gave rise to the format we see today.

Cottees Passiona Ltd

(4.039 west + 4.040 west)

The western part of Jackson's land stayed in the Jackson family until 1939 when it was sold to Cottees Passiona Ltd for a factory-warehouse (see Figure 50).²⁶⁸ During this period the government had resumed part of the property for the railway, another part for the Hawthorne Canal and a further area for a Government Stores branch.²⁶⁹ The Cottees site on Marion Street was bought by the Commonwealth Paper Company Pty Ltd in 1973.²⁷⁰

Wetherill's 1878 Subdivision 1878

(4.041-4.044)

In February 1878 John Wetherill of Elswick House purchased lots 41-44 for subdivision (see Figure 50).²⁷¹ The property was bounded by newly-created Foster Street to the east and Iron Cove to the west. Gormley's land lay to the south and Allen Street to the north. Wetherill's plan created four sections separated by four new streets.²⁷² They were William Street (later Loftus Street), Daniel Street, Walter street and Long Cove Parade (later part of Darley Road). The western part of this subdivision was later altered by resumption of land for the railway - otherwise the layout is the same today.²⁷³

Other Developments

Incorporation

Leichhardt saw an upsurge in development during the early 1870s. A group of prominent citizens were determined to have some say in this rapid expansion of their area. They organized support to have the suburbs of Leichhardt, Lilyfield and Annandale, as we know them today, incorporated into the Municipality of Leichhardt. We learn that "a petition was drafted and placed (with pens and ink) at the old toll bar, and a number of signatures to it were quickly obtained".²⁷⁴

The first submission was rejected by the Governor because some of the signatures were deemed invalid. The second attempt was successful and the Municipality of Leichhardt was proclaimed on 14 December 1871.²⁷⁵ It covered an area of 1300 acres and had a population of 614 within its boundaries. By contrast, Glebe (incorporated 1859) and Balmain (incorporated 1861) had 5,721 and 6,272 in the 1871 census. Annandale was proclaimed a separate municipality in 1894.²⁷⁶ The first Leichhardt Council was formed when Frank Beames, John Wetherill, Aaron Wheeler, Frederick Parsons, C Linney and A Barrell were nominated to become aldermen. Frank Beames served as the first mayor from 1872 until 1874.²⁷⁷ At the time of incorporation the only streets in Leichhardt West were those formed by the 1867 Elswick subdivision - Norton, Marion, Elswick, Allen and Short Streets and the road to Helsarmel (Derbyshire Road).

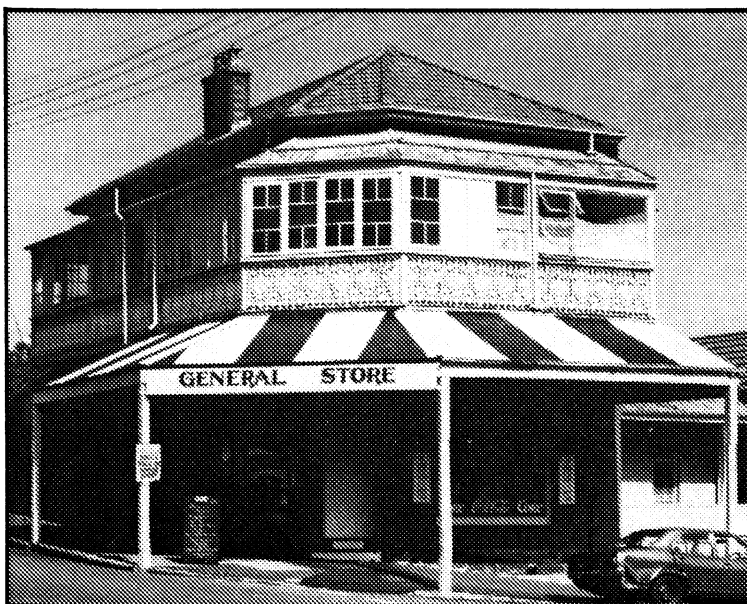
Leichhardt Trams

The development of Leichhardt as a residential suburb was closely linked with the extension of the tramway system. The Sydney Tramway and Omnibus Company, founded by Henry Hoyt in

Figure 31
Shop and Residence
Hubert and William Streets

This Federation Filigree style corner shop was built on lot 35 of the Helsarmel East section (3.006) in 1911 as Mrs Elizabeth Murray's grocery.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



1872, went as far as Glebe in 1882. Although Annandale and Leichhardt were well-served by horse-drawn buses, pressure was mounting to have the government introduce steam trams.²⁷⁸

By May 1884 the tramway had been completed along Norton Street to Short Street. It was extended to present-day Darley Road in 1887. The Abbotsford line, which opened in October 1890, started at Norton Street and continued along Marion Street. Subdivision sales occurring in Leichhardt West were enhanced by this excellent service. The Leichhardt tram destination sign had a white flag with the red cross of St George. Oil lamps lit the same symbol at night.

Electrification

By April 1905 all the western suburban lines had been converted to electric power. At this time there were 58 tramcars required for the busy Leichhardt line – 44 single cars and 7 double for peak times. The tramway control building, still standing at Marion and Norton Streets, was built in 1904.

In 1912 a residents' group, the Leichhardt Tramway Extension League, gained a line from Norton Street to Wharf Road, Lilyfield.

Buses, more appropriate for heavy traffic, took over from the trams in November 1958.

Victoria Square Proposal

In line with most other areas, Leichhardt's public buildings were constructed during the 1880s. The location of the Town Hall, All Souls Church, Leichhardt Public School and the nearby Post Office provided the focus for a fine civic square at the intersection of Norton and Marion Streets. It was one of the highest points in Leichhardt with a skyline punctuated by the clock-tower, the church belfry and the stone tower at the school. In 1897 there was a proposal to proclaim the intersection

Queen Victoria Square to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's reign. The matter was not pursued and the scheme lapsed following the death of Queen Victoria in 1901.²⁷⁹

Later Changes at Leichhardt Public School

By the early years of the new century most of Leichhardt West had been subdivided into its present form. Enrolments at the school mirrored the growth of the suburb. Evening classes, held for young men who had left school but wished to continue their education, led to the establishment of the Evening Continuation School in 1912. By this time a science and manual training wing had been added to the school and these courses were included in the evening classes. A weathershed was converted in 1908 to accommodate girls for their Domestic Economy course.²⁸⁰

In 1914 the Leichhardt Trades School was built facing Balmain Road to cater for post-primary boys undertaking a junior technical course. The building continues to be used by the Department of Technical and Further Education.

Serious overcrowding in the 1920s forced post-primary classes to spill into church halls and nearby schools before new buildings and extensions were completed in 1929. Hard times were experienced by Leichhardt residents during the Depression. The influx of migrants after World War II brought new life to the suburb and enrolments at the school rose again. It was not until the 1980s, however, that the school complex was refurbished to its present state and new educational purposes found for some of the unused buildings.

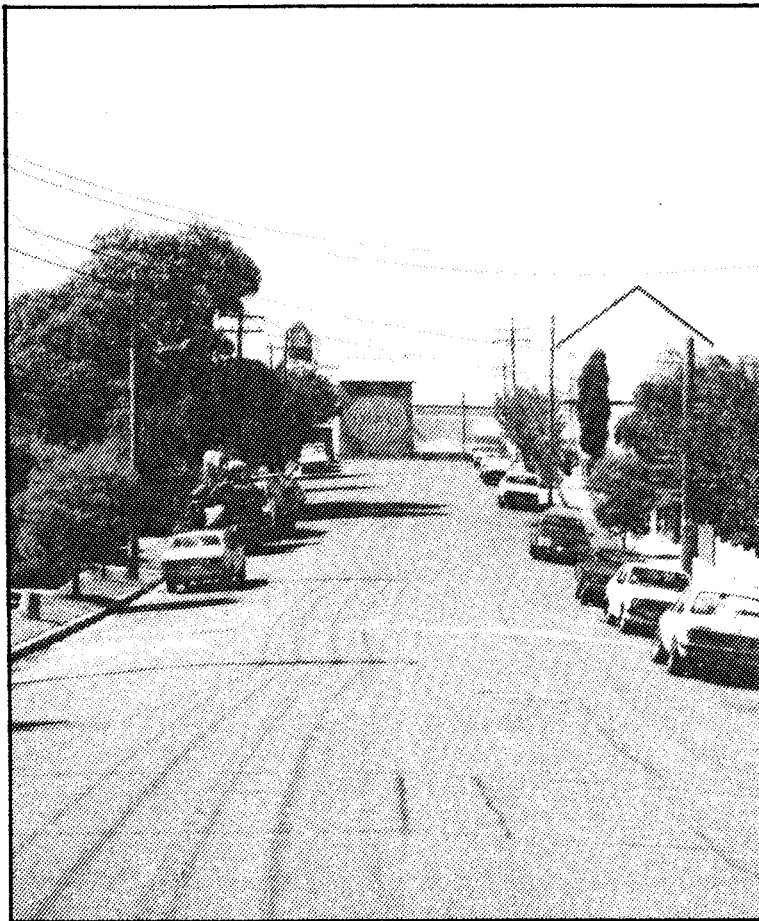
The layout of the school, the varying architecture and patriotic inscriptions on the commemorative plaques reveal a great deal about the role of the school during the growth of the suburb.

Figure 32

Burfit Street Termination

Burfit Street was created in 1878 by the Gladstone Park Estate (4.006, 4.009-4.013, 4.019-4.028). It is terminated by the Goldenia Tea sign at its southern end where it narrows to enter busy Marion Street. The old stable on which the sign is painted should be retained. It would maintain the enclosure of Burfit Street and preserve an example of historic signage.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



"Depot of Stinks"

During the early 1800s irate residents complained of the nuisance that caused Leichhardt to be referred to as the "depot of stinks". The *Balmain Independent* and *Leichhardt Observer* reported:

land owners cut up their lands in suitable allotments here for purchasers, put it into the market called sales, invited people from Sydney to purchase, but when those intended purchasers arrived here, a quiff from a boiling-down or a piggery soon caused them to take their exit to Sydney without investing their money in this otherwise the most healthy suburban locality out of Sydney, thus through those nuisances property here has been depressed in value for years, and the residents had to put up with all sorts of offensive odours...²⁸¹

The "depot of stinks" was located in the northern part of David Ramsay's 85 acres where boiling-down works, piggeries and dairies made good use of the creeks emptying into Iron Cove. Alderman John Whiting owned land and operated a bone-boiling business near Water Street for many years before he was forced to close down in the mid-1880s.²⁸² Prior to this the Inspector of Nuisances had cleared Whiting of any blame by pointing to a sausage-skin factory at Ashfield as the source of the foul odours.²⁸³

Hawthorne Canal Constructed

During the 1890s there was a rapid increase in the population of Leichhardt. Large tracts of land had been subdivided and sold for residential allotments with some light industry in between.

The suburb was marred, however, by the "ill-looking and evil-smelling mud-flats" at the mouth of Long Cove Creek during low tide.²⁸⁴ The creek had become heavily polluted and silted as the waters became more sluggish. Waste, including sewerage, from Leichhardt and neighbouring Ashfield, Petersham and Summer Hill was carried down to the creek and deposited among the mangroves. The tidal movements of Iron Cove were not strong enough to carry the refuse out to the Parramatta River. At low tide the area between the bottom of Water Street and the bridge at Marion Street was an unhygienic, foul-smelling mud-flat. When a typhoid epidemic broke out in the late 1890s, Leichhardt Council was embarrassed by a report outlining the areas worst affected.²⁸⁵

Plans to reclaim the mud flats had been discussed and considered for many years. On 24 August 1889, the *Daily Telegraph* outlined a proposal to reclaim the land to high water mark and to build a canal, 132 feet wide (see Figures 48, 49, 50).²⁸⁶ In June 1896 another proposal, to cost £80,000, aimed to construct a canal linking the Parramatta River with Cook's River.²⁸⁷ The construction of such a canal would have improved the transport of

Figure 33

House, 20 James Street

The Inter-War California Bungalow style came to Australia from the west coast of the USA, after World War I. The style became popular for single storey houses, large and small, in liver coloured brick with bulky verandah piers and broad gables.

The house illustrated was built on lots 20- 22 of the Harbord Estate (1504) in about 1935.

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



goods between Port Jackson and Botany Bay. The canal was only built as far as the Marion Street bridge. Long Cove Creek beyond that became a concrete stormwater channel.

John Stuart Hawthorne

Credit is given to John Stuart Hawthorne, Leichhardt's first representative in the Legislative Assembly, for the construction of the canal that bears his name and forms the boundary between Leichhardt and Haberfield.

Hawthorne was born in Sydney in 1848.²⁸⁸ For many years he was managing director of Hawthorne and Reilly, a retail softgoods firm with suburban branches, including one in Darling Street, Balmain. In early 1885, Hawthorne moved to Leichhardt to establish a house and land agency. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly as the Member for Balmain in October of the same year and retained this position until June 1891.

When Leichhardt gained parliamentary representation in 1894 Hawthorne campaigned strongly to win the seat. He was re-elected in 1895, 1898, 1901 and 1904. Hawthorne died at Summer Hill on 30 July 1942.²⁸⁹

Reclamation for the canal was passed by the government in January 1904 and work commenced shortly afterwards.²⁹⁰ Resumptions, all dated 4 August 1891, were carried out along the western boundary of Ramsay's 85-acre Leichhardt property (see Figures 48, 49 and 50).²⁹¹ These essential drainage works, in combination with the 1890s western suburbs sewerage system ensured that Leichhardt was a much healthier place in which to live. It seems that the canal was a spot for "young and old [to] indulge in salt water bathing at high tide during the summer months".²⁹¹

The Goods Railway

With the growth of Sydney and the increased use of the railway network, problems of overcrowding on the lines began to occur. Passenger traffic was interfering with the movement of goods trains.

An additional goods line was proposed from Darling Harbour-Glebe Island to Wardell Road, Dulwich Hill, where it would connect with the line from the State abattoirs at Homebush Bay.²⁹² A branch line from Wardell Road would link up with the Illawarra and Botany lines. This would allow goods to be conveyed from Homebush Bay to either Darling Harbour or Botany for export, or to southern regions via Illawarra.

The proposed route was from Dulwich Hill to Leichhardt across Parramatta Road and parallel to the Hawthorne Canal before diverting eastward toward Glebe Island. A Rozelle railway goods yard would be established as a feeder for the Darling Harbour railway yards. The cost of construction was estimated at £813,000 with the Dulwich Hill to Glebe Island portion amounting to 75% of the total cost. Approval was granted on the basis that the scheme would relieve pressure on existing lines and on the Darling Harbour terminal.

During 1913-1914 the Mayor of Leichhardt, Alderman James Treadgold, led a deputation to the Commissioner for Railways to have passenger traffic combined with the freight use of the line. He was unsuccessful because of railway policy to keep the two services separate.²⁹³

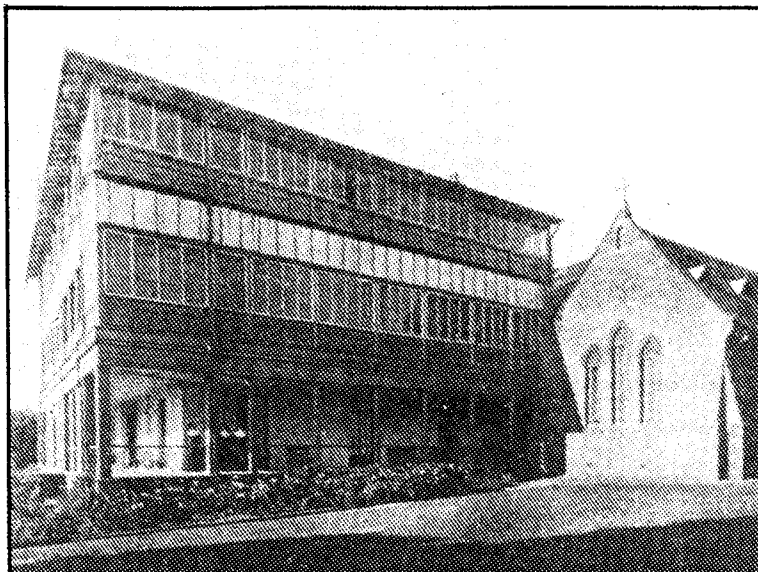
Land Purchases for the Railway

The railway line was built along the western border of Leichhardt on land that had been reclaimed for the construction of the Hawthorne

Figure 34
St Martha's Home for Girls in about 1920

Elswick House became St Martha's Home for Girls in 1888. In about 1912 the upper storey of Elswick House was demolished to make way for new first and second floors. The original ground floor of the house can be seen, with the chapel (first part completed 1908) at right. Further additions were made in 1923 and 1937. The remaining portions of Elswick House had been demolished by 1939.

(Vialoux and Reeves, *The Jubilee History of Leichhardt*, December 1871, December 1921), p70)



Canal. The Commissioner for Railways acquired properties, mainly from private owners, between October 1910 and March 1912.²⁹⁴ The majority of the lots purchased had been part of the 1883 Helsarmel subdivision. Figure 47-50 illustrate the path of the new goods line.

Although the railway that opened on 29 May 1916 did not provide a transport service for the residents its construction would have been an additional source of local employment.

Because of the railway and the embankment, people in Leichhardt West are prevented from enjoying their waterfront to Iron Cove in the same way as Haberfield residents on the opposite shore.

Construction of Darley Road

Between 1919 and 1920 the government acquired land to the east of the railway line for a road to be known as Darley Road. The new road stretched from Loftus Street, along what was Long Cove Parade, to Allen Street (see Figure 47-50).²⁹⁵

A new section started north of Foster Street, at Allen Street, and followed the line of the railway until it joined Park Road (later Darley Road) ending at Hubert Street.

In 1923 Darley Road was extended to James Street, requiring the resumption of 10 lots in the Helsarmel subdivision. They were lots 32-34 and 105-107 in section 4, with lots 23 and 24 and 67 and 68 in section 5 (see Figure 47).²⁹⁶

Changes to St Martha's

After Elswick House became St Martha's Home in 1888 alterations were required to adapt the large house to the needs of the Sisters of St Joseph and their boarding school, "founded for the protection, education and domestic training for girls".²⁹⁷

Chapel Built

Between 1901 and 1908 a new brick and stone chapel was built at the southern end of the site adjoining the house. The original foundation stone was moved to the sanctuary end of the chapel during extensions in 1923.²⁹⁸

1912 Alterations

In 1912 there were 71 girls at the Home and "the pressing need of enlarging the building could no longer be deferred".²⁹⁹ As part of this work the upper storey of Elswick House was demolished to make way for new first and second floors.³⁰⁰

1923 Additions

Further additions in 1923 extended Elswick House northwards and it appears that at this time sections of the ground floor were demolished for access to an auditorium.³⁰¹

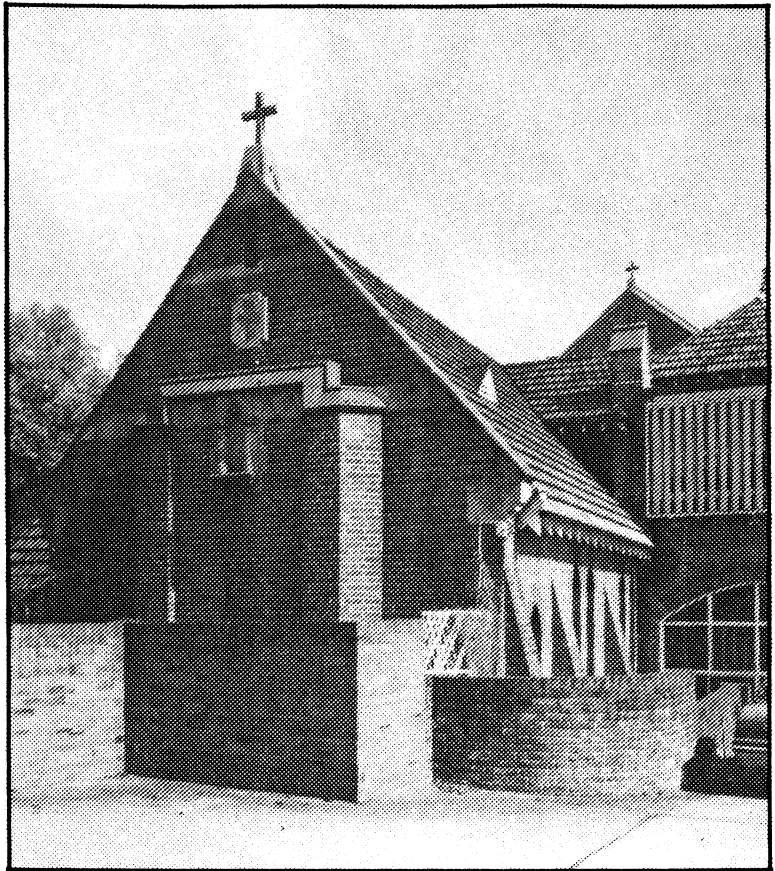
Figure 35

**The Chapel at St Martha's Home
1901-08; extensions 1923**

*The foundation stone was laid on 13
January 1901 and the chapel completed
in 1908.*

*During additions in 1923, the
foundation stone was moved to the new
eastern end of the chapel.*

(Photo: Solomon Mitchell)



1937 Extensions

With the school's enrolment rising to 106 girls in 1936 the need for increased teaching space and accommodation became crucial.³⁰² In 1937 there was a northward extension of the 1923 additions and a westward extension of the chapel towards Thornley Street. This latter building housed a convent which functioned until 1983. It was during these final building works, completed in 1939, that the remainder of Elswick House was demolished.

1970 St Joseph's Business College

St Martha's boarding school closed in 1969. The dormitories and classrooms were remodelled to house St Joseph's Business College for Girls, transferred there from Enfield in 1970.³⁰³

1983 The Catholic Education Office

The Catholic Education Office was moved from Broadway in 1983 to share the site of St Martha's Home (36 Renwick St) with St Joseph's Business College. The sandstone gate-posts fronting Renwick Street and perhaps the mantelpiece and fireplace in the director's office are the only reminders of the once-grand mansion, Elswick House.

Conclusion

Leichhardt West, began and developed in much the same way as other suburbs close to the rapidly expanding township of Sydney. Its origins lie in grants of land to John Prentice in 1794 and to

Ensign Hugh Piper in 1811. Major land sales in the area during the early 1830s created four large estates belonging to James Foster (Elswick), Abraham Hearn, Prosper de Mestre (Helsarmel) and David Ramsay. The subsequent subdivision of these estates into smaller holdings gave rise to the street patterns evident in Leichhardt West today. The biggest and most important of these four estates, Elswick, was the only one that contained a significant residence, Elswick House, as its centre-piece.

When the Norton family subdivided the Elswick Estate in 1867 it marked the end of the era of large holdings and the beginning of tracts of small residential allotments. Elswick, Allen, Norton, Short and Marion Streets were created at this time and the first large property speculators, like John Wetherill, seized their opportunities.

While Elswick House was maintained as a residence in greatly diminished grounds the area around the house by the end of the 1880s had become densely settled with the benefit of schools, churches, public buildings and an excellent tramway service.

The three other major estates were much slower to be developed. The Hearn family kept most of their Leichhardt West property intact until the early 1900s when it was subdivided into housing lots and partly resumed for the Water Board.

Helsarmel in the north, sometimes referred to as Lord's Bush, remained idle until it was developed and sold in two separate sales, the eastern part in 1884 and the western part in 1889.

David Ramsay's 85 acres adjacent to Iron Cove were subdivided by his widow in 1878. This land appealed initially to the dairymen and bone-boilers in the area, as well as the property speculators. Several dairies remained intact until the early 1900s. Pressure for light industrial and housing allotments caused them to be sold to investment companies for subdivision. The swampy land next to the waterway, obnoxious smells from the businesses there and the remoteness from a commercial centre had rendered the northern part of Leichhardt West less attractive for earlier residential development.

In 1886 Elswick House on its two-and-a-half acres was sold to the Catholic Church and two years later became St Martha's Industrial Home for Girls. Over succeeding decades the original Elswick House was enlarged to accommodate the boarding school.

As the area became more densely settled light industries and other non-residential land uses were established. The Balmain Cemetery, later dedicated as Pioneers Memorial Park, was founded in 1868. Leichhardt Public School, opened in 1869, was to form part of a civic centre at Norton and Marion Streets when the Town Hall, the Post Office and All Souls Church were built in later decades.

Drainage works for the construction of Hawthorne Canal began in the 1890s. This provided additional housing sites as well as ridding the suburb of offensive tidal mudflats that were not only unsightly but dangerously unhealthy. By the turn of the century Leichhardt West had become a more attractive place for families to settle.

From 1911 when the goods railway line from Glebe Island was cut along the western border of the suburb it required the resumption of a large number of properties. It is unfortunate that the railway and embankment that engulfed these properties walled the suburb off from its access to the open space bordering Hawthorne Canal.

As more and more industry moved in and the housing stock was left to deteriorate during the depression years Leichhardt West began to decline as a residential area. It remained static through World War II and throughout the austere years that followed.

The last vestiges of the original Elswick House were obliterated during a final rebuilding program between 1937 and 1939. Today the site is shared by the Catholic Education Office and St Joseph's Business college.

Although subject to some unsympathetic renovation during recent years, Leichhardt West has not suffered from large-scale demolition and a good deal of the original housing stock remains intact. The area stabilised in the 1950s when migrants bought houses that were close to jobs, transport and the city centre.

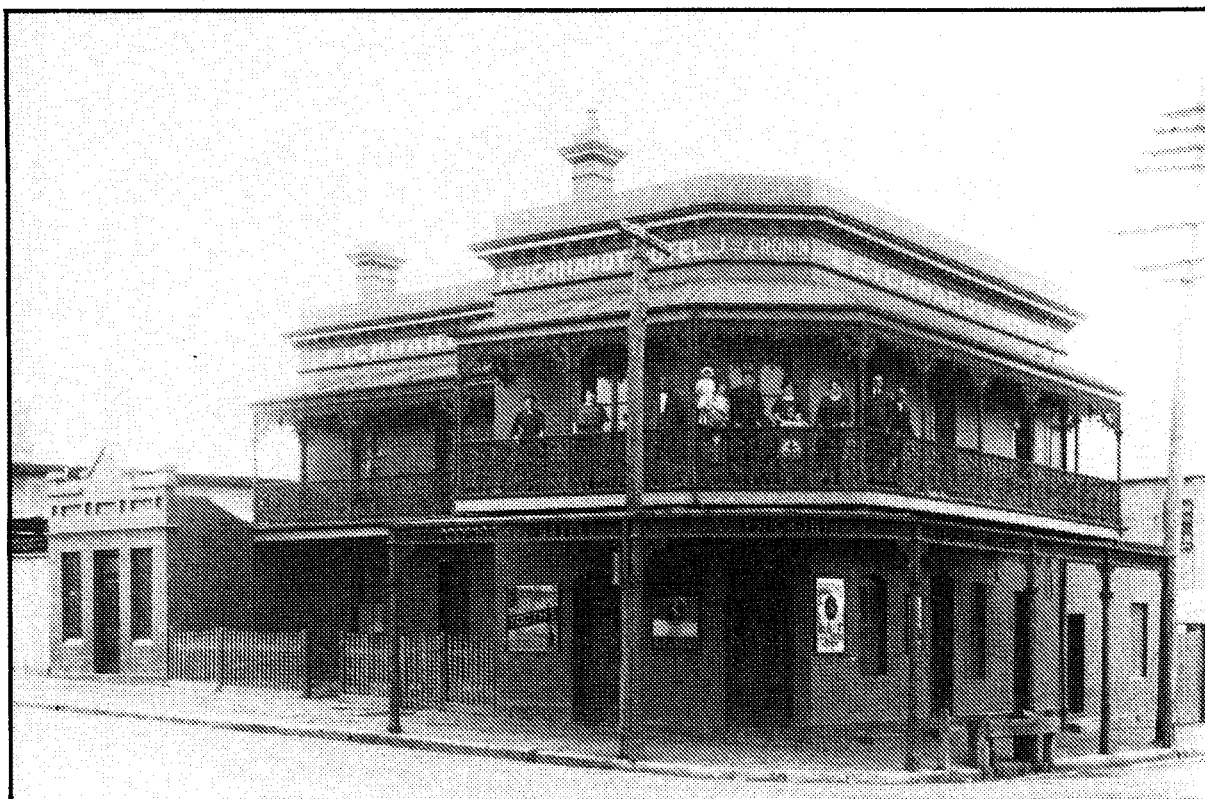
A second period of renewal began in the late 1970s when the same factors were important to a number of people who appreciated the architecture of the older houses. The introduction of conservation guidelines and enlightened planning codes are helping to ensure a bright future for the wealth of interesting buildings in Leichhardt West...

Figure 36
The Leichhardt Hotel, 1888
Situated at the corner of Balmain Road

*and Short Street on Wetherill's 1875
Subdivision (1.301), the Victorian
Filigree style building was demolished*

for a new hotel in 1923.

(J G Park Collection, Macleay Museum)



Acknowledgements

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Solomon Mitchell's excellent photographs are acknowledged in the captions.

Additional research, the Note on Sources and Method, the Field Survey, Appendix I (Figures 37 to 51, Tables 1 to 15) and Appendix II (Inscriptions) have been added by the Editor.

The additional work could not have been done without the support of the Faculty of Architecture, University of New South Wales.

The research was partly funded by a grant from the Heritage Council of New South Wales.

A Note on Sources and Method

The author's Leichhardt West, Elswick (BArch thesis Univ of NSW 1985) is the basic source.

The Jubilee History of Leichhardt, December 1871, December 1921, by Vialoux and Reeves, is an important source but must be used with caution because it is not always accurate.

The Land Titles Office contains the only "complete" records of an area where land has been granted, subdivided and used for residential, recreation and industrial purposes. The records are "complete" in the sense that a great deal exists for given areas. Not all subdivision plans survived. Also, some subdividing was done without plans being drawn-up and some transactions were never registered as deeds. With the current microfilming programme, faint markings and notes often become unreadable.

Despite these shortcomings the LTO is rich in raw materials for local history research.

Beginning with the parish map to determine the historic (ie, grant) boundaries and to understand natural

features (ie, creeks and the original foreshore) there is usually enough material to lay-out a mosaic of deposited and other plans. Each plan is like an intricate tile – good by itself but highly illuminating when placed alongside neighbouring plans.

Where the DPs do not exist for part of the study area, the researcher must fall back on title-searching to unlock the chain of ownership and the changes of boundaries.

From experience gained in the Leichhardt West study the following advice is offered:

1 Always keep the six historical questions in mind: **who?** (persons, social standing, occupations); **where?** (location relevant to some easily recognisable place in present-day terms); **what?** (description of the land); **when?** (dates of grant, subdivision etc – a time chart is useful here); **how?** (how was it done, any special circumstances, etc); and the most important of all – **why?** (the reasons which provoked the events). Each of the questions are inextricably linked.

2 Look at the Charting Sheet (LTO Survey Plan Room) to determine Parish Map details (area and location of grant, name of grantee, date of grant, original high water mark, etc). Note the DP numbers within the study area; note the Historic Plan numbers (denoted H followed by a number), note which land is marked Torrens Title, and look for Primary Application numbers. The new researcher should consult the LTO Historical Officer for an explanation of unfamiliar material. It is important to be specific when asking questions of the Historical Officer.

3 Buy a book of copy tickets from the cashier. Retain all stubs for a record of expenditure but more importantly as an index of all documents obtained.

4 When you are certain that you have the study area on the charting sheet, order copies of all plans.

5 Search the Land Grants Index to find the actual grant reference and record the exact wording of the grants covering the study area. Look for specific natural features (creeks, bays, points, etc) as location points.

6 The land grants, or parts of grants, which were made in the study area form the base of the mosaic. The next layer will be the deposited and other plans for the subdivisions. Succeeding layers are successive groups of plans which can bring you up to the present-day.

The most rewarding layer is not found at the LTO, however. It is the Detail Survey (see Appendix I) which gives a two-dimensional picture of buildings, places, streets, lanes, original high water mark, etc. The survey is to scale, is dated and is extremely accurate.

Quick Guide

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7 In many cases, significant information may be found by searching the PAs. When land was granted under the Old System, subsequent conveyances were listed in the Vendors Index held by the LTO Deeds Registration Branch. Searching through the Vendors Index reveals the registration numbers of the office copies of deeds held by the branch. This can be a lengthy and difficult process and one not always rewarding.

There is a better method, however. In most cases some of the land will have been converted under the *Real Property Act* of 1863 to what is known as the Torrens Title system (more correctly RPA). The conversion was

CONTINUED ON PAGE 82

Figure 37
Plan of Part of the 1880
Excelsior Subdivision of the
Elswick Estate
The Elswick House land, reduced to
one acre (lot 30), was enlarged to
two-and-a-half acres by the addition of
lots 8, 9, 28 and 29.
(Re-drawn from the Department of
Public Works Detail Survey of 1888.)
 *Excluded from the study area.*

Appendix I

In the second half of the 1880s the Public Works Department undertook a detailed survey of inner Sydney for road alignment, water supply and sewerage. Two sets exist for most of the areas surveyed. The set held by the Mitchell Library shows the outlines of buildings and outbuildings, streets, lanes and the original high water mark of waterfront areas. Some buildings are named. The set held by the Water Board has, in most cases, information added by a check survey in the first half of the 1890s when buildings were denoted "stone", "brick", "wood" or "iron". The names of some of the buildings differ from the Mitchell Library set. The survey plans are excellent for locating and dating buildings and as base plans for diagrams. An understanding of the subdivision pattern and, of course, the street pattern is gained from reading the survey plans in conjunction with the preceding subdivision plans.

A Note on Figures 37 to 51

Numbers not circled are the key numbers in the first column of Table 1. The numbers in the large circles refer to sections, eg, section 8 of the Excelsior Subdivision is in a large circle and may be encoded as follows:

1.000	= the Elswick Estate
0.100	= section 1 of Elswick Estate
0.008	= section 8 of Excelsior
<u>1.108</u>	= encoded number in circle
0.00030	= lot 30
<u>1.10830</u>	= Elswick House lot 30.

Broken lines indicate boundaries of the lots. Chain-dot lines indicate a later subdivision. The year in which each street was created by subdivision is shown after the street name.

A Note on Tables 1 to 15

The numbers in the first column are those shown not circled in the Figures. Each building on the Public Works survey was located during a field inspection in July 1888. The number of storeys and the walls and roof materials were recorded. The 1888 materials were also recorded from the Water Board set. Buildings shown on the 1888 survey and not existing now were noted as "demolished". Year of survey, and sheet number are shown in the tables.

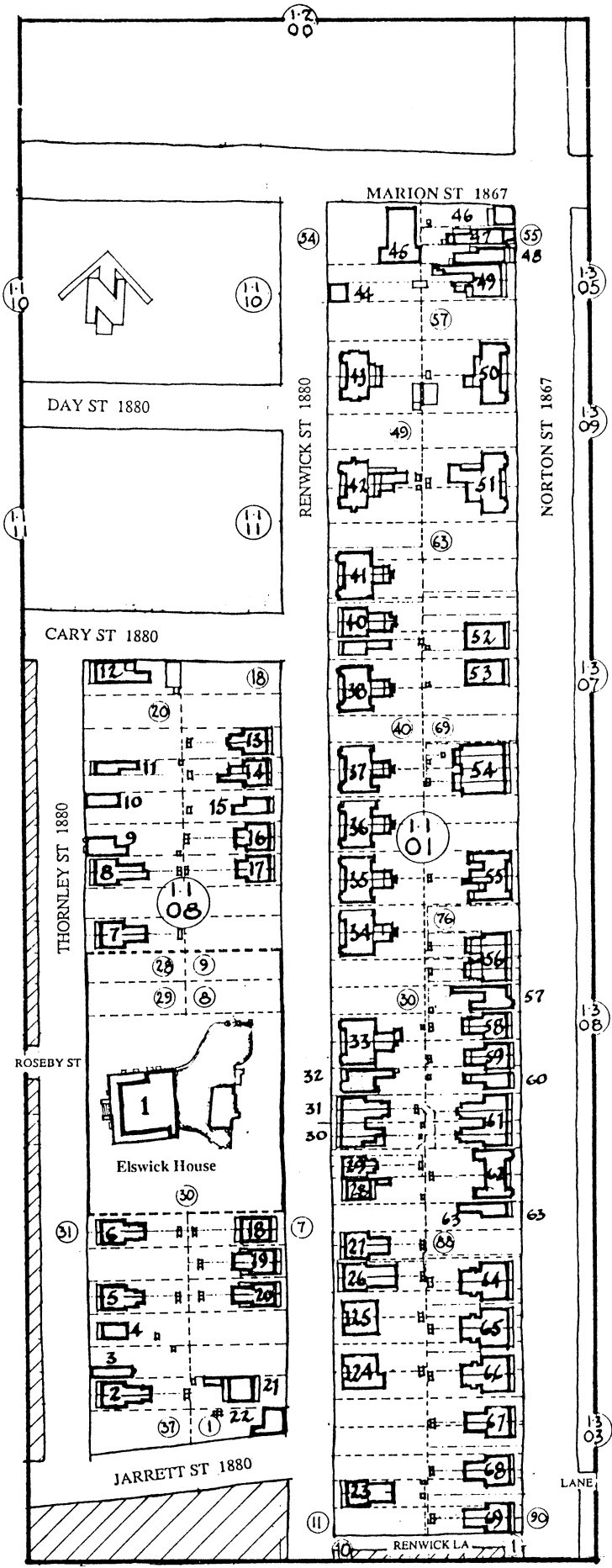


Table 1 Precincts 1.101, 1.108
Fig 37 Excelsior Subdivision
 Detail Survey 33,35 1888
 Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction in 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
1	Thornley St (East side)					Site of Elswick House (1832) later St Martha's Industrial Home for Girls (1888) now St Joseph's Business College and Catholic Education Office, 38 Renwick St
	-	-	Demolished	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	
2	5	B	2s	Stu	CeT	"Jindalee"
3	7	B	2s	Stu	TC	-
4	9	W	Demolished	-	-	-
5	11	B	2s	Stu	TC	-
6	15	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
7	17	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
8	23	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
9	25	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
10	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Part of St Joseph's Business College
11	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Ditto
12	37	B	2s	St	Par	-
13	39	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
14	41	B	2s	Stu	Par	Balcony removed
15	45	B	2s	Stu	Par	Balcony removed
16	49	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
17	55	B	2s	Stu	Par	"Hillcrest"
13	Renwick St (West side)					-
	54	B	2s	Stu	GI	
	52	B	2s	Stu	GI	
	50	B	2s	Stu	GI	
	48	B	2s	?	CeT	
	46	B	2s	Stu	TC	
	44	B	2s	Stu	Sla	
	42	B	2s	Stu	Sla	
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
14	36	B	2s	Stu	GI	Built as two houses, now used as one
15	34	B	2s	Stu	GI	-
16	32	B	2s	Stu	GI	-
17	30	B	2s	Stu	GI	-
18	28	B	2s	Stu	GI	-
19	16	B	1s	B	GI	-
20	Cnr	B	2s	PB	Par	Former shop Jarrett St
23	Renwick St (East side)					-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
	21	B	2s	Stu	GI	
	23	B	2s	Stu	GI	
	25	B	2s	Stu	GI	
	27	B	2s	Stu	GI	
	29	B	1s	Stu	TC	
	31	B	1s	Stu	TC	
	33	B	2s	Stu	Par	
24	35	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
25	41	W	Demolished	-	-	-
26	43	B	2s	Stu	GI	-
27	45	B	2s	Stu	GI	-
33	57	B	Demolished	-	-	-
34	59	B	1S	TR	CeT	-
35	67	B	1S	TR	TC	-
36	69	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
37	71	B	1S	Stu	GI	Now Coffee Lounge
38	73	B	1S	TR	TC	-
39	75	B	1S	TR	TC	-
40	77	B	1S	TR	GI	-
41	79	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
42	83	B	1S	Stu	GI	Rebuilt
43	85	B	1S	Stu	TC	Rebuilt
44	87	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
45	89	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
46	91	B	2S	TR	TC	-
47	93	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
48	95	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
49	101	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
50	103	B	2S	Stu	TC	Rebuilt
51	109	B	2S	Stu	TC	Rebuilt
52	111	B	2S	Stu	TC	Rebuilt
53	117	W	Demolished	-	-	-
45	Marion Street (south side)					Presbyterian Church and School
	Cnr	B	1S	PB	GI	
	Norton Street (west side)					
	Cnr	W	Demolished	-	-	
	122	B	2S	Stu	Par	
	120	B	2S	Stu	TC	
	118	B	2S	Stu	Par	
	116	B	2S	Stu	Par	
	106	B	Demolished	-	-	
	102	B	Demolished	-	-	
54	104	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
55	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
56	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
57	84	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
58	82	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
59	80	B	1S	-	TC	New shopfront
60	78	B	1S	-	TC	New shopfront
61	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
62	62	B	2S	TR	CeT	-
63	60	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
64	58	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
65	56	B	2S	SB	TC	-
66	54	B	1S	TR	TC	-
67	52	B	2S	SB	GI	-
68	50	B	2S	TR	GI	-
69	48	B	2S	Stu	Sla	-
70	46	B	2S	Stu	Sla	-
71	44	B	2S	SB	CeT	-
72	42	B	2S	SB	Par	-
73	40	B	2S	SB	Par	-
74	38	B	2S	SB	Par	-
75	36	B	2S	SB	Par	-
76	34	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
77	32	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
78	30	B	2S	PB	GI	Shopfront added
79	26	B	Demolished	-	-	-
80	24	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
81	22	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
82	20	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
83	18	B	Demolished	-	-	-
84	16	B	2S	Stu	GI	Shopfront added
85	14	B	Demolished	-	-	-
86	12	B	1S	-	-	Shopfront added
87	10	B	Demolished	-	-	-
88	8	B	Demolished	-	-	-
89	6	B	Demolished	-	-	-
90	4	B	Demolished	-	-	-

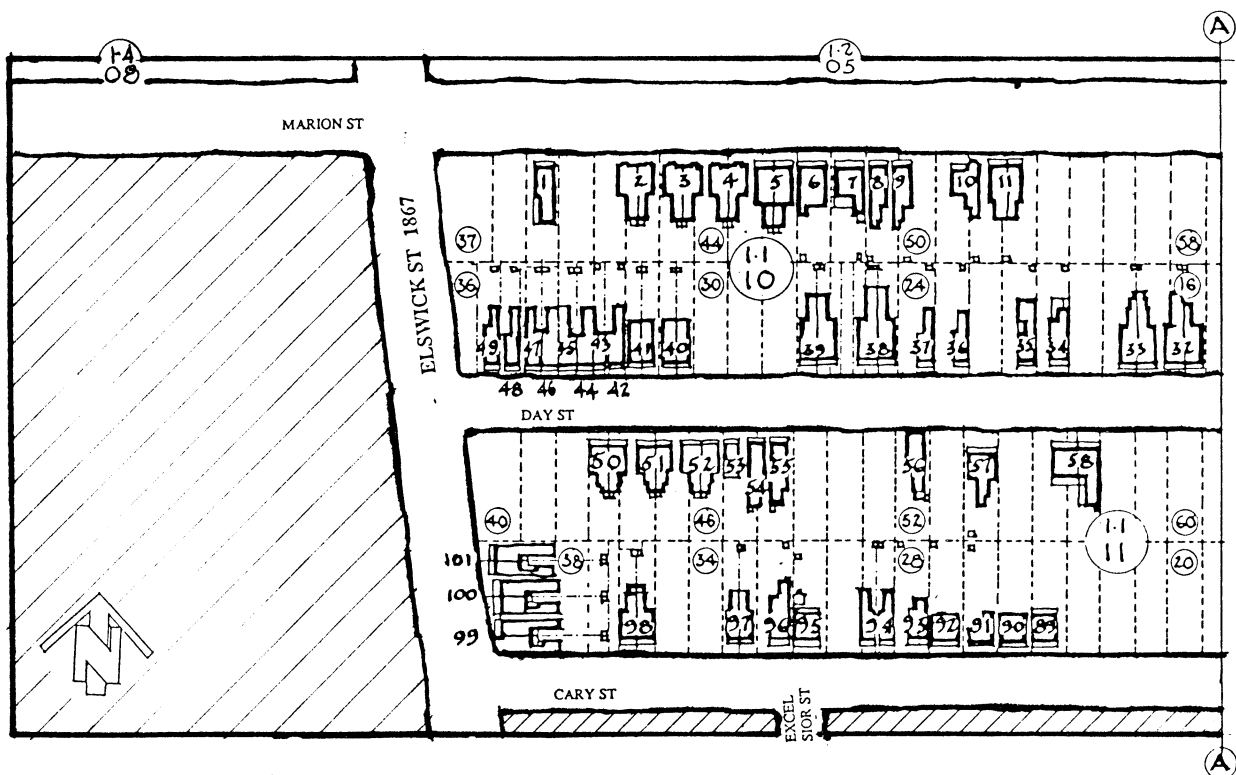


Table 2 Precincts 1.110, 1.111
Fig 38 Excelsior Subdivision
 Detail Survey 1888
 Sheet 35
 Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
Marion Street (south side)						
1	98	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
2	92	B	1S	Stu	GI	Attic
	90	B	1S	Stu	GI	Attic
3	88	B	2S	St	TC	-
	86	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
4	84	B	1S	TR	-	Attic
	82	B	1S	Stu	-	-
5	80	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	78	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
6	76	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
7	74	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
8	72	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
9	70	B	1S	SB	TC	-
10	66	B	1S	TR	TC	-
11	64	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	62	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
12	38	B	1S	NB	CeT	-
13	34	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	32	B	1S	TR	IT	-
14	30	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
15	28	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	26	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-
23	11	B	1S	Stu	IS	-
	13	B	1S	SB	TC	Attic
	15	B	1S	PB	TC	Attic
24	17	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	19	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
25	21	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	23	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
26	25	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	27	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
27	29	B	1S	PB	TC	-
28	31	B	2S	SB	TC	-
	33	B	2S	SB	TC	-
29	35	B	2S	SB	GI	-
	37	B	2S	SB	Sla	-
30	39	B	2S	W	GI	-
31	47	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
32	49	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	51	B	1S	NB	TC	-
33	53	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	55	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
34	61	B	1S	NB	CeT	-
35	63	B	1S	Stu	Par	Rebuilt
36	69	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
37	73	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
38	77	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	79	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
39	81	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	83	B	1S	TR	TC	-
40	93	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	95	B	1S	SB	CeT	-
41	97	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	99	B	1S	TR	GI	-

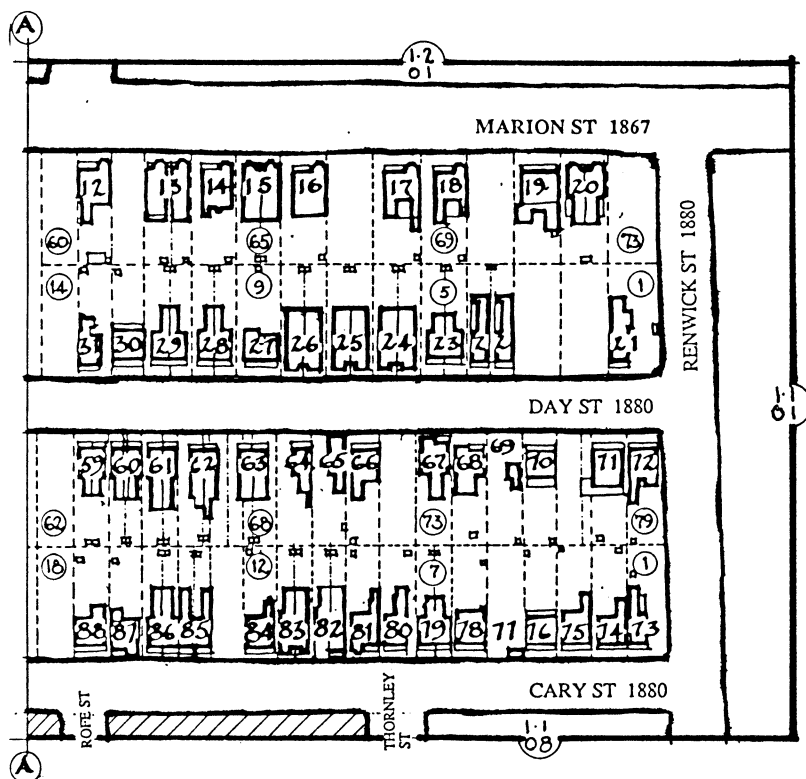


Figure 38
Plan of Part of the 1880
Excelsior Subdivision of
Section 1 of the Elswick
Estate 1.110, 1.111

Frontages in the 73-lot section 1.110 are mainly 30 feet but lots 1-11 and 63-73 are of 40 feet. Section 1.111 is even more dense with 79 lots mainly 30 feet wide. Northumbria, 21 Cary Street, sits on lot 8 (see Figure 15). In 1888 when the survey was made there were nine weatherboard and 132 brick buildings.

Line A-A joins on the previous page and on this page.

 Excluded from the study area.

							Cary Street (north side)						
42	101	B	2S	Stu	Par	-	73	3	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
43	103	B	2S	Stu	Par	-	74	5	B	1S	PB	TC	-
44	105	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	75	7	B	1S	PB	TC	-
45	107	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	76	9	B	1S	SB	GI	"Russlee"
46	109	B	1S	TR	GI	-	77	11	W	Demolished	-	-	-
47	111	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	78	15	B	1S	PB	TC	-
48	113	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	79	17	B	2S	PB	Par	-
49	115	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-	80	21	B	2S	Stu	TC	"Northumbria"
50	Day Street (south side)						81	23	W	1S	NB	TC	Rebuilt
	94	B	1S	Stu	GC	Attic	82	25	B	1S	TR	TC	-
51	92	B	1S	Stu	TC	Attic	83	27	B	1S	-	-	Rebuilt
	90	B	1S	Stu	GI	Attic		29	B	1S	PB	TC	-
52	88	B	1S	Stu	GI	Attic, "Avoca"	84	31	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	86	B	1S	Stu	TC	Attic	85	33	W	1S	AC	GI	"Cecil-roy"
53	84	B	1S	Stu	TC	Attic, "Moorba"	86	39	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	82	B	Demolished	-	-	-		41	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
54	80	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	87	43	B	-	-	-	-
55	78	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	88	45	B	1S	Stu	GI	"Daleigh"
56	70	B	2S	Stu	Par	Balcony removed	89	47	B	1S	TR	TC	-
57	64	W	1S	W	GI	-	90	49	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
58	56	B	1S	TR	TC	-	91	63	W	1S	AC	GI	-
59	54	B	1S	TR	TC	-	92	65	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	42	B	-	Stu	GI	-	93	67	W	1S	NB	TC	-
60	40	B	-	Stu	GI	-	94	69	B	1S	NB	CeT	-
	38	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	95	71	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
61	36	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	96	73	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-
	34	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-	97	75	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-
62	32	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	98	79	W	1S	Stu	GI	-
	30	B	2S	Stu	CeT	-	99	81	B	1S	TR	TC	-
63	28	B	2S	Stu	CeT	-	100	83	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	26	B	2S	Stu	GI	-	101	85	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
64	24	B	2S	Stu	CeT	-	101	91	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	22	B	2S	Stu	TC	-		93	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
65	20	B	Demolished	-	-	-	Elswick Street (east side)						
66	18A	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	99	93	B	1S	Stu	GI	Corner shop
67	14	B	Demolished	-	-	-	100	95	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
68	12	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-	101	97	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
69	10	W	1S	-	TC	Rebuilt	101	99	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
70	8	B	1S	TR	TC	-	101	101	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
71	4	B	1S	NB	CeT	-	101	103	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
72	2	W	1S	W	AC	-							

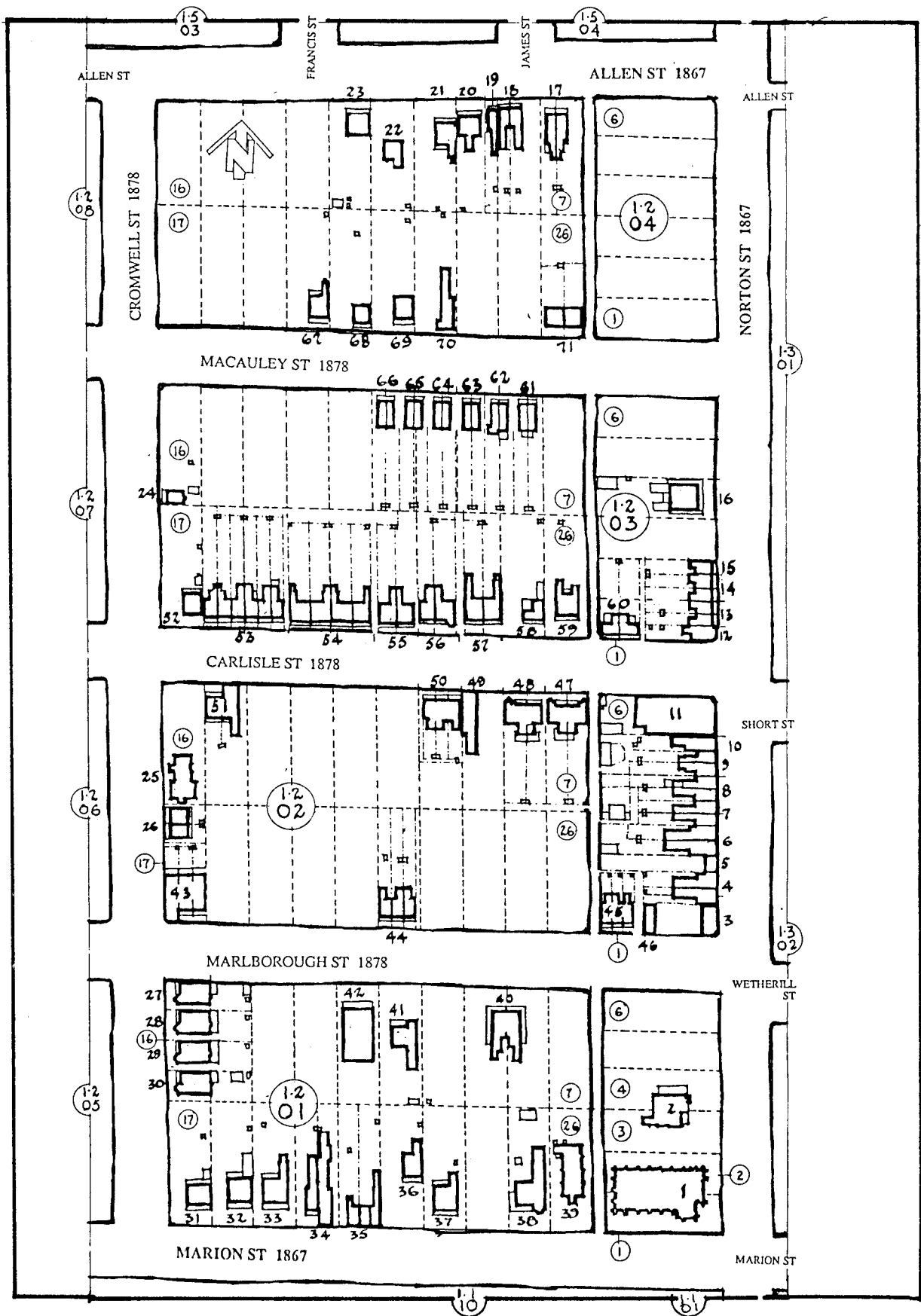


Figure 39
Whaleyborough Estate: 1878
Eastern Portion 1.201-1.204

Large frontages and wide streets
contrast with the Excelsior Estate (see
Figure 37).

Of the buildings standing in 1888, 102
were brick and only ten were
weatherboard.

**Table 3 Precincts 1.201- 1.204
Fig 39 Whaleyborough East**

Detail Survey 1888
Sheet 42
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
Norton Street (west side)						
1	-	B	-	B	Sla	"All Souls" Church
2	126	B	2S	Stu	Sla	Rectory
3	128	W	2S	B	Par	-
4	132	B	2s	Stu	Par	-
	134	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
5	136	W	1S	Stu	Par	-
6	138	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	140	B	2S	Stu	Par	Rebuilt
	142	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
7	144	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	146	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
8	148	B	2S	Stu	Ped	P Dowling 1891
	150	B	2S	Stu	Ped	P. K. 1881
9	152	B	2S	Stu	Ped	As above
	154	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
10	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Hotel extension
11	Cnr	B	2S	Stu	Ped	Royal Hotel
12	158	B	2s	Stu	Par	Walton Place 1888
13	160	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	162	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
14	164	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	166	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
15	168	B	Demolished	-	-	Harold Hawkins Court 1920
16	172a	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
Allen Street (south side)						
17	9	B	1S	PB	GI	-
	8	B	1S	PB	GI	-
18	12	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
	14	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
19	16	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
20	18	B	1S	TR	GI	-
21	20	B	1S	NB	TC	-
22	?	B	Demolished	-	-	-
23	28	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
Cromwell Street (east side)						
24	17	B	-	-	-	Rebuilt
25	13	B	Demolished	-	-	Site of Primitive Methodist Church
26	11	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	9	B	1S	SB	TC	-
27	7	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
28	5	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-
29	3	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
30	1	B	1S	CR	TC	Rebuilt
Marion Street (north side)						
31	35	W	Demolished	-	-	Flats
32	33	W	1S	W	GI	-
33	31	B	1S	PB	TC	-
34	29	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	27	B	1S	Stu	Par	Shop
35	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
36	-	w	Demolished	-	-	-
37	17	B	Demolished	-	-	now Annesley House (retirement centre)
38	-	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
39	-	B	1S	B	GI	C of E Hall.
Marlborough Street (north side)						
40	20	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	22	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
41	28	B	1S	B	TC	Stucco sides
42	30	B	1S	PB	Sla	Police Station
Marlborough Street (south side)						
43	43	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	41	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	39	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
44	25	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	23	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	21	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
45	5	B	2S	PB	TC	-
	3	B	2S	PB	TC	-
	1	B	2S	PB	TC	-
46	-	W	Demolished	-	-	-
Carlisle Street (south side)						
47	2	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
	4	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
48	6	B	2S	SB	TC	-
	8	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
49	12	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
50	14	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	16	B	1S	TR	GI	-
	18	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
51	50	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	52	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
Carlisle Street (north side)						
52	43	W	Demolished	-	-	-
53	41	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	39	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	37	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	35	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	33	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	31	B	1S	TR	TC	-
54	29	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	27	B	1S	SB	GI	-
	25	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	23	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
55	21	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	19	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
56	17	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	15	B	2S	Stu	GI	1883 in gable
57	13	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
	11	B	1S	PB	TC	-
58	7	B	1S	PB	TC	-
59	1	W	Demolished	-	-	Home units
60	-	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
Macauley Street (south side)						
61	14	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	16	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
62	18	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
	20	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
63	22	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
	24	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
64	26	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	28	B	2S	NB	Par	-
65	30	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	32	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
66	34	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	36	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
Macauley Street (north side)						
67	37	B	1S	SB	CeT	-
68	33	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
69	29	B	1S	NB	TC	-
70	23	W	1S	W	GI	-
71	-	W	Demolished	-	-	-

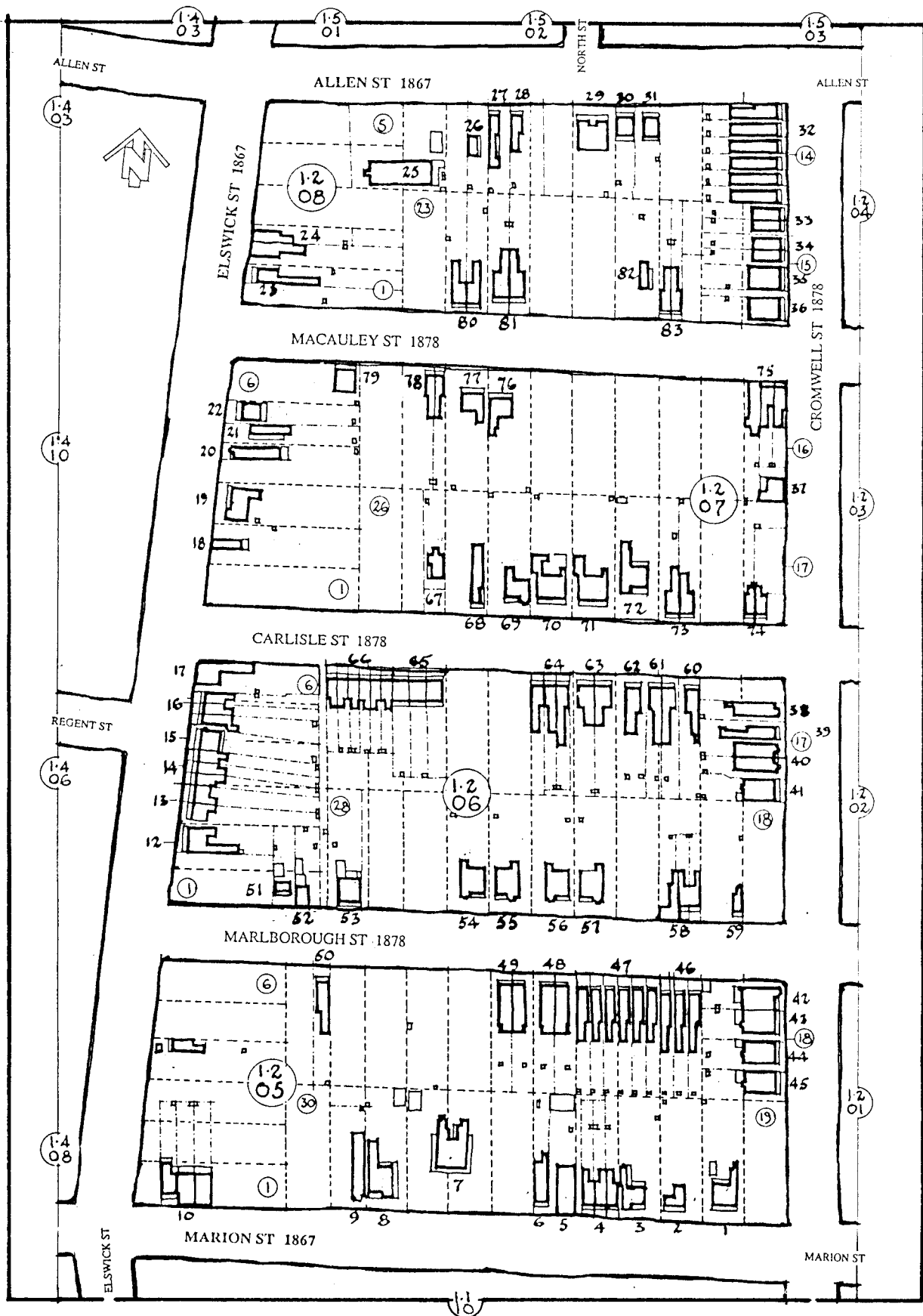


Figure 40
Whaleyborough Estate: 1878
Western Portion 1.205-1.208

The large frontages and wide streets of the Eastern Portion are continued into the Western Portion (see Figure 39).

Fourteen weatherboard, one stone and 114 brick stood in 1888 (some stone probably counted as brick by error).

Table 4 Precincts 1.205 - 1.208
Fig 40 Whaleyborough West

Detail Survey 1889
Sheet 43
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1888	Remarks
		Storeys	Walls	Roof
Marion Street (north side)				
1	43	B	1S	TR TC -
2	49	B	Demolished	3-storey flats
3	51	B	Demolished	2-storey flats
4	53	B	1S	Stu GI -
	55	B	1S	Stu GI -
	57	B	1S	SB GI -
5	59	B	Demolished	- -
6	61	B	Demolished	- -
7	69	B	Demolished	- "Tirrawarra"
8	81	B	1S	PB IT -
9	83	B	1S	TR TC Rebuilt
10	101	B	2S	Stu Par -
	103	B	2S	Stu Par -
	105	B	1S	Stu TC -
Elswick Street (east side)				
11	109	W	1S	W GI -
12	121	B	1S	Stu Par -
13	123	W	1S	NB TC -
	125	W	1S	NB TC -
14	127	B	1S	PB GI -
	129	B	1S	CR GI -
	131	B	1S	CR TC -
15	133	W	1S	W GI -
16	135	B	1S	TR GI -
	137	B	1S	CR GI -
	139	B	1S	PB GI -
17	Cnr	B	1S	TR CeT Shop
18	143	B	Demolished	- -
19	145	B	Demolished	- -
	147	B	Demolished	- -
20	151	B	1S	Stu TC -
21	153	B	1S	NB TC Rebuilt
22	155	W	1S	NB TC Rebuilt
23	163	B	2S	Stu Par -
24	165	B	2S	Stu Par -
	167	B	2S	Stu Par -
25	-	W	Demolished	- Congr Church
Allen Street (south side)				
26	62	B	Demolished	- -
27	60	W	1S	NB CeT -
28	58	W	1S	AC GI -
29	52	B	1S	Stu TC Verandah removed
30	50	W	1S	W GI -
31	48	W	1S	AC GI -
Cromwell Street (west side)				
32	60	B	1S	Stu TC -
	58	B	1S	Stu TC -
	56	B	1S	Stu GI Upper storey added
	54	B	1S	Stu GI -
	52	B	1S	Stu TC "Piperston"
	50	B	1S	Stu TC -
33	48	B	1S	Stu GI -
	46	B	1S	Stu TC -
34	44	B	1S	Stu TC -
	42	B	1S	Stu TC -
35	40	B	1S	Stu Sla -
36	38	B	1S	CR TC -
37	36	S	1S	CR CeT -
38	30	B	1S	CR TC Rebuilt
39	28	B	1s	TR TC -
40	26	B	1S	Stu TC -
	24	B	1S	CR TC Rebuilt
41	22	B	1S	Stu TC -
42	12	B	1S	CR CeT -
43	10	B	1S	CR TC -
44	8	B	1S	Nb TC -
45	6	B	1S	TR TC -
Marlborough Street (south side)				
46	40	B	1S	NB TC -
	42	B	1S	Stu TC -
	44	B	1S	Stu TC -
47	46	B	1S	Stu TC -
	48	B	1S	Stu TC -
	50	B	1S	Stu TC -
	52	B	1S	Stu TC -
	54	B	1S	Stu TC -
	56	B	1S	Stu TC -
48	58	B	1S	Stu CeT -
	60	B	1S	Stu CeT -
49	62	B	1S	Stu CeT -
	64	B	1S	Stu CeT -
50	82	B	1S	Stu TC -
Marlborough Street (north side)				
51	91	W	Demolished	- Home units
52	93	B	Demolished	- As above
53	85	W	Demolished	-
54	73	B	1S	TR TC Rebuilt
55	71	B	1S	Stu GI -
56	69	B	1S	CR CT Rebuilt
57	67	B	1S	TR TC Rebuilt
58	57-61	B	Demolished	- Playground
59	55	W	Demolished	-
Carlisle Street (south side)				
60	58	B	1s	Stu IT -
61	60	B	1S	Stu TC -
	62	B	1S	Stu TC -
62	64	B	2S	Stu IS -
63	66	B	1S	TR TC -
	68	B	1S	Stu Sla -
64	70	B	1S	Stu TC -
	72	B	1S	Stu TC -
	74	B	1S	TR TC -
65	84	B	1S	Stu TC -
	86	B	1S	Stu GI -
	88	B	1S	Stu GI -
66	90	B	1S	Stu GI -
	92	B	1S	Stu GI -
	94	B	1S	Stu GI -
	96	B	1S	Stu GI -
	98	B	1S	Stu GI -
	100	B	1S	NB TC Rebuilt
Carlisle Street (north side)				
67	71	B	1S	PB TC -
68	67	B	Demolished	- 3-storey flats
69	65	B	Demolished	- As above
70	63	B	1S	Stu TC -
71	61	B	1S	Stu TC -
72	59	B	1S	Stu TC -
73	55	B	2S	TR TC -
	57	B	2S	Stu TC -
74	49	B	2S	Stu Par "Hereford Terrace"
Macauley street (south side)				
75	60	B	1S	TR GI -
	62	B	1S	CR TC -
	64	S	2S	CR Par -
76	90	B	1S	NB TC -
77	92	W	1S	NB TC -
78	96	B	Demolished	- 3-storey flats
79	102	B	1S	Stu CeT -
Macauley street (north side)				
80	71	B	2s	Stu CeT -
	69	B	2S	Stu CeT -
81	67	B	2S	Stu Sla -
	65	B	2S	Stu Sla -
82	53	B	Demolished	-
83	51	B	1S	CR TC -
	49	B	1S	PB TC -

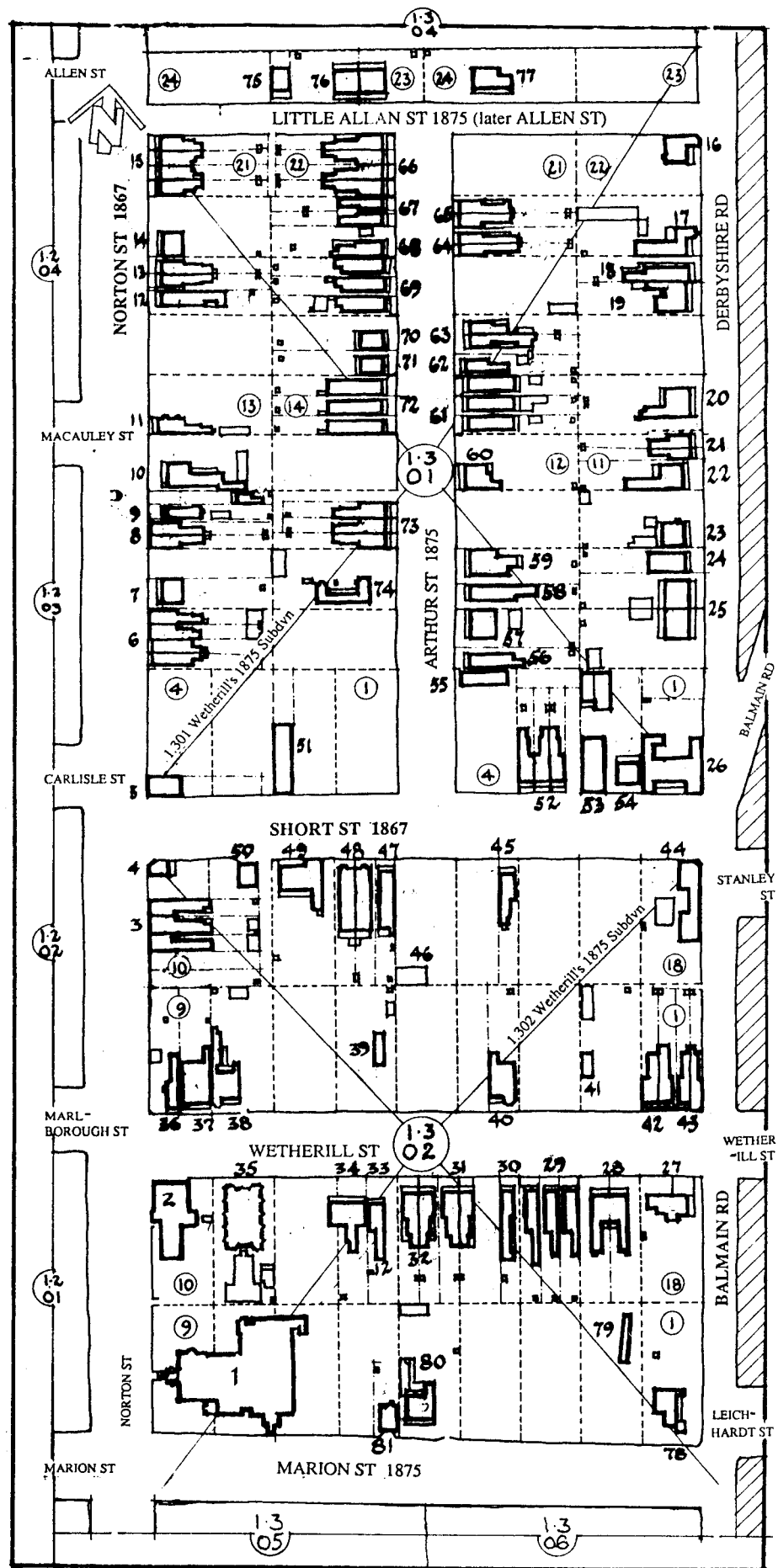
Figure 41
Wetherill's 1875
Subdivision
1301, 1302

Little Allan Street (later Allen Street (east) was cut through section 1.301 to provide four extra lots which backed on to the Balmain Cemetery (later Pioneers Memorial Park).

Section 1.302 became the site of the civic buildings: the Town Hall (Key No. 1), the Post Office (2), the LMC Administrative Offices (site of Key No. 30), the Fire Station (site of 78), the School of Arts (site of 79) and the Ambulance Station (site of 81).

When the survey was made in 1888, of the 114 buildings, 93 were brick, 16 weatherboard, and 5 of unknown construction.

 Excluded from the study area.



**Table 5 Precincts 1.301,1.302
Fig 41 WETHERILL'S 1875
SUBDIVISION**

Detail Survey 1888
Detal Sheet 41
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
1	Norton Street (east side)					
	-	B	2S	Stu	Par	Town Hall 1888
	-	B	2S	Stu	TC	Leichhardt P.O.
	127	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	129	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	131	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	137	-	Demolished	-	-	-
	153	B	2S	PB	GI	-
	155	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
2	157	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
	161	W	1S	Stu	Sla	-
	167	B	2S	Stu	Par	-
	167a	B	2S	-	-	Rebuilt
	169	B	1S	CR	Par	Shopfront added
	-	W	Demolished	-	-	-
	177	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	187	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	189	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	191	B	1S	SB	TC	-
3	-	W	Demolished	-	-	-
	199	B	1S	SB	GI	-
	201	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	203	B	1S	SB	GI	-
	205	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	Derbyshire Road (west side)					
	Cnr	B	1S	SB	TC	Shopfrnt demolished
	30	W	Demolished	-	-	3-storey flats
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
	28	B	1S	TR	GI	-
4	22	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	18	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	16	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	14	B	Demolished	-	-	2-storey flats
	10	W	1S	W	AC	-
	8	W	1S	IB	TC	-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Now car park
	Balmain Road (west side)					
	Cnr	B	2S	B	Par	Leichhardt Hotel
	Wetherill Street (south side)					
5	27	W	Demolished	-	-	-
	25	B	2S	Stu	Par	Pyramid tower
	23	B	2S	Stu	Par	As above
	21	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	19	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	17	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Now LMC Offices
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
6	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Now Epworth House
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Wesleyan Chapel
	Short Street (south side)					
	2	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	20	B	2S	SB	Sla	-
	-	-	Demolished	-	-	-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	-	-	Demolished	-	-	-
7	Short Street (north side)					
	23	W	Demolished	-	-	-
	9	B	2S	Stu	Sla	-
	7	B	2S	Stu	Sla	-
	5	B	2S	SB	Sla	-
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Extn to Leichh Hotel
	-	W	Demolished	-	-	As above
	Arthur Street (east side)					
	-	-	Demolished	-	-	-
	1	B	Demolished	-	-	-
8	3	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	5	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	9	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	13	B	1S	SB	CeT	-
	17	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	19a	B	1S	Stu	TC	19b at rear
	21	B	2S	CR	CeT	-
	23	W	1S	W	TC	-
	25	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	27	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
9	35	B	1s	TR	TC	-
	37	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	39	B	1S	SB	TC	-
	41	B	1S	CR	GI	-
	Arthur Street (west side)					
	54	B	1S	B	Sla	-
	52	B	1S	B	Sla	As above
	50	B	1S	SB	Sla	-
	48	B	1S	SB	Sla	-
	46	B	1S	TR	TC	-
10	44	B	1S	TR	TC	-
	42	B	2S	Stu	CeT	-
	40	B	1s	PB	GI	-
	38	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	36	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	34	W	1S	W	GI	-
	32	W	Demolished	-	-	-
	30	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	28	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	26	B	1S	PB	TC	-
11	20	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
	18	B	2S	Stu	Sla	-
	16	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
	24	B	Demolished	-	-	-
	Allen Street (extension, north side)					
	23	B	1S	PB	Sla	-
	19	B	1S	TR	GI	-
	17	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	9	W	1S	W	GI	-
	Marion St Street (north side)					
-	W	Demolished	-	-	Fire Station	
-	W	Demolished	-	-	School of Arts	
-	B	Demolished	-	-	-	
-	W	Demolished	-	-	Ambulance	

Figure 42
Leichhardt School;
Land in Norton Street
and Balmain Road
1303, 1305-1309,
2100-2500

Balmain Road, the "road to nowhere", was the original land access to Garry Owen (later Callan Park), and Birchgrove and Balmain. It existed before 1830. The road was an important boundary because it separated Norton's Elswick Estate from Piperston.

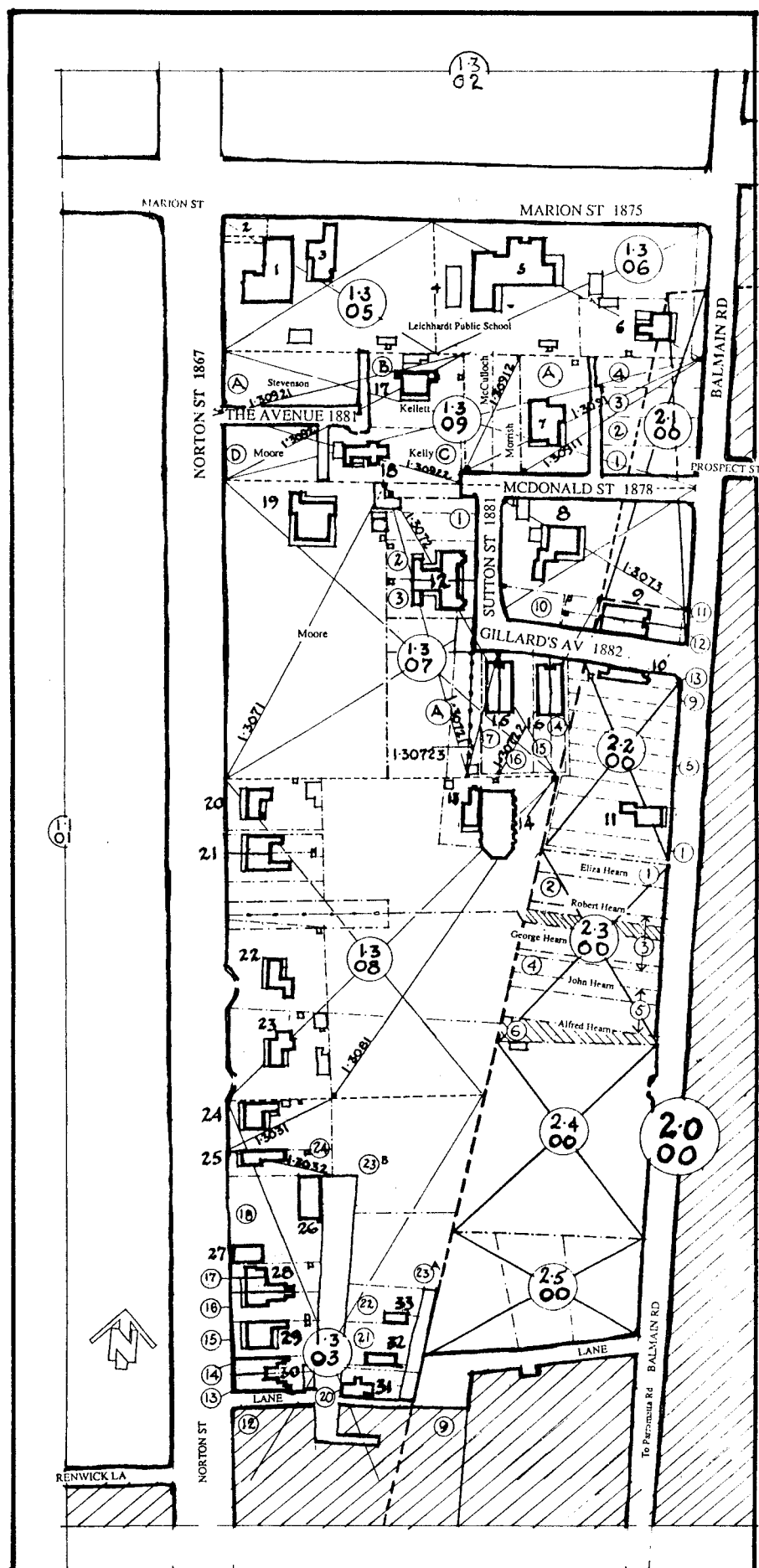
Precinct 2.000 was the 21 acres sold by John Piper to Abraham Hearn in 1831. By 1840 Hearn called it the Hay Hill Estate. Norton bought the half-acre lot (2.100) from Abraham Hearn in 1841. "Hearne's Garden" (2.200), a five-acre lot, was sold by Hearn to James Norton in 1840. The land was sold to John Devlin in 1860 by Hearne with Norton's consent (see Figure 12).

"Mooredale" (Key No 19) was the home of Benjamin Robert Moore, Mayor of Leichhardt in 1887-8, 1889-90, 1891-2, and 1894-5.

The land depicted in Figure 42 has undergone the most complex series of changes in all of Leichhardt West. Most of the buildings have been changed significantly or demolished without trace. The unknown church-like building (Key No 14) is an example.

Precincts 2.400 and 2.500 were resumed for the Water Board in 1885 and 1912. This land is to be the site of the Leichhardt Cultural Centre.

 Excluded from the study area



**Table 6 Precincts 1.303,
1.305 -1.309,
2.100 - 2.500**
**Fig 42 Public School; Land in
Norton St & Balmain Rd**
Detail Survey 1888
Sheet 32
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Stores	Walls	Roof	
Marion Street (south side)						
1	-	S	2s	S	Sla	1891 Infants School
2	-	W	Demolished	-	-	
3	-	B	Demolished	-	-	1869 School
4	-	W	Demolished	-	-	
5	-	B	Demolished	-	-	c1885 building
Balmain Road (west side)						
6	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Durrell's cottage
7	-	B	Demolished	-	-	"Orara"
8	-	B	Demolished	-	-	"Wandella"
9	76	B	1S	PB	TC	-
	74	B	1S	PB	TC	-
10	72	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-
11	60	W	Demolished	-	-	
McDonald Street (west side)						
12	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Access from Sutton St before it was named McDonald St
	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Ditto
13	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Ditto
14	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Ditto
15	8	B	1S	Stu	TC	Access from Gillard's Av before it was named McDonald St
	6	B	1S	Stu	TC	Ditto
16	4	B	1S	Stu	TC	Ditto
	2	B	1s	Stu	Sla	Ditto
The Avenue (resumed for Schoolground)						
17	-	B	Demolished	-	-	"Snugborough"
18	-	B	Demolished	-	-	"Carisbrooke"
Norton Street (east side)						
19	-	B	Demolished	-	-	"Mooredale"
20	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
21	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
22	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
23	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
24	-	B	Demolished	-	-	
25	29	B	2S	-	-	Rebuilt
26	-	W	Demolished	-	-	
27	-	W	Demolished	-	-	
28	15-19	B	2S	-	-	Rebuilt
29	-	W	Demolished	-	-	
30	9-11a	B	2S	Stu	Par	Erected 1888
31	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Access by laneway from Norton St
32	-	W	Demolished	-	-	Ditto
33	-	W	Demolished	-	-	Ditto

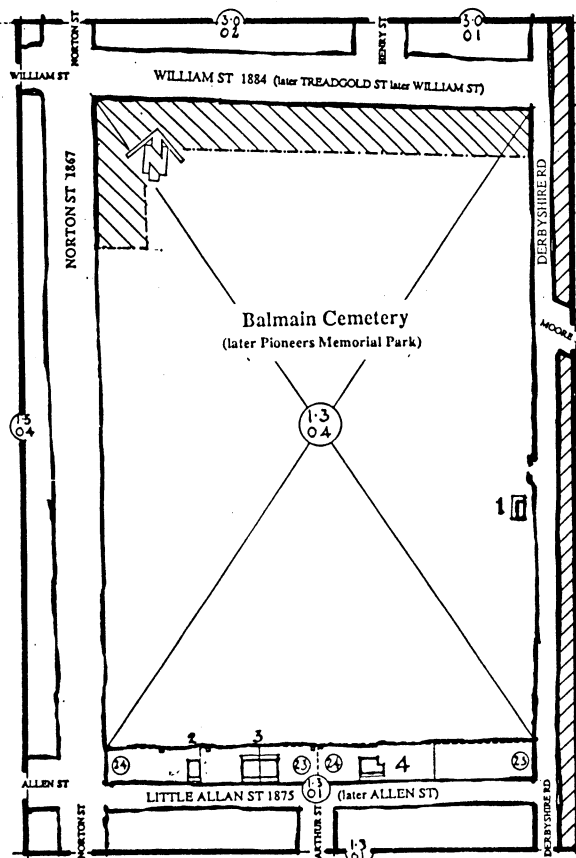


Figure 43 The Balmain Cemetery, 1.304

Burials numbering 10,608 took place between 26 January 1868 and May 1912 when the cemetery closed. The only building was the weatherboard sexton's hut (Key No 1). After 1912, the northern part of the Cemetery was fenced off and became Treadgold Park, named after J P Treadgold, Mayor of Leichhardt in 1900-1-2-3, 1909-10, and 1913.

 Treadgold Park
 Excluded from the study area

Table 7 Precinct 1.304
Fig 43 BALMAIN CEMETERY
Detail Survey 1889
Sheet 47
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction in 1988			Remarks
			Stores	Walls	Roof	
Derbyshire Road (west side)						
1	-	W	Demolished	-	-	Sexton's cottage
Allen Street (north side)						
2*	23	B	1S	PB	Sla	-
3*	19	B	1S	TR	GI	-
	17	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
4*	9	W	1S	W	GI	-

Note: Land fronting Little Allan Street is part of 1.301 (see Fig 41). Key Nos 2-4* equal Nos 75-77 on Fig 41.

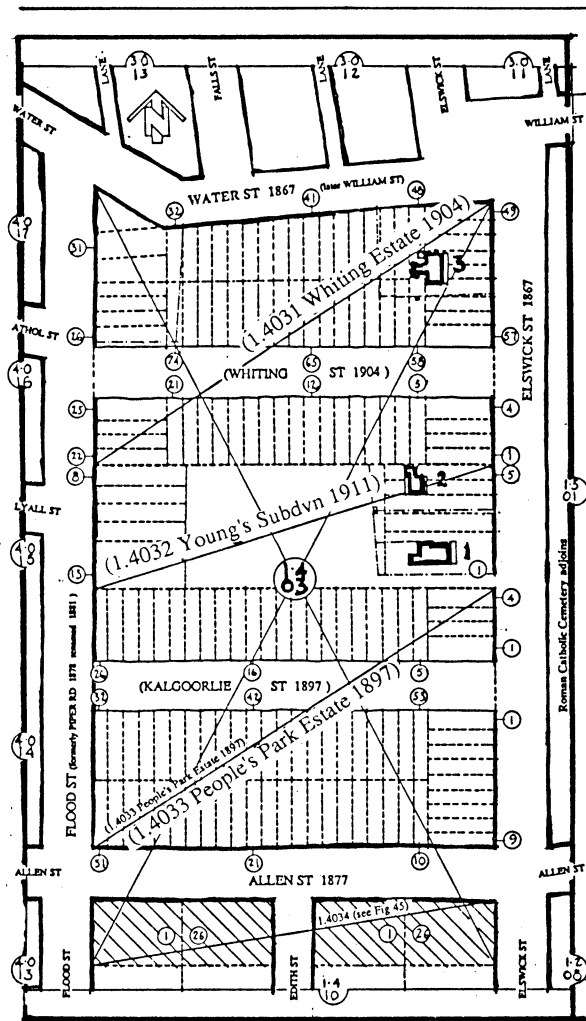


Figure 44 Ramsay's 1868 Purchase 1.403
Precinct 1.403 was sparsely populated at the time of survey in 1889, with only three weatherboard buildings, because the land was used for bone and tripe boiling. Samuel Barter boiled bones and dressed tripe and probably lived in the weatherboard house (Key No 1) facing Elswick Street. Allen Street was extended through the precinct in 1877 and that part of 1.403 south of the new street (1.4034) was added to 1.410 (see Figure 45). When the noxious activities ceased at the end of the 1880s, the land was subdivided: the 1904 Whiting Estate 1.4031; Young's 1911 Subdivision 1.4032; the 1897 People's Park Estate 1.4033.

 1.4034 added to 1.410 (see Figure 45).

Table 8 Precinct 1.403
Fig 44 Ramsay's 1868 Purchase

Detail Survey 1889
Sheet 49
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction in 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
	Elswick Street (west side)					
1	238	W	1S	W	GI	-
2	244	W	1S	AC	GI	-
3	260	W	Demolished		-	-

Table 9 Precincts 1.410;
1.406;1.408
Fig 45 Doust's Subdivision;
Chalkling's Purchase;
Bellevue Estate

Detail Survey 1889
Sheet 44
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988			Remarks	
			Storeys	Walls	Roof		
Elswick Street (west side)							
1	118	B	2S	Stu	TC	Corner shop	
2	120	B	2S	Stu	TC	-	
	122	B	2S	Stu	TC	-	
	124	B	2S	SB	TC	-	
	126	B	2S	Stu	TC	-	
	128	B	2S	Stu	TC	-	
3	136	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	
4	132	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	
	134	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	
5	138	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	
6	144	B	1S	NB	CeT	-	
7	146	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	
8	174	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	
	176	B	1S	NB	TC	-	
9	182	B	2S	Stu	Par	-	
10	186	S	Demolished			-	Townhouses
11	188	B	Demolished			-	-
12	198	B	2S	Stu	Par	-	-
13	200	B	1S	PB	GI	-	-
	202	B	1S	CR	TC	-	-
14	206	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	-
	208	B	2S	Stu	Sla	-	-
Edith Street (east side)							
15	97	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	-
16	95	B	2S	TR	TC	-	-
17	79	B	1S	PB	GI	-	Attic
18	77	B	1S	PB	TC	-	-
19	57	W	1S	W	GI	-	"Iona"
20	55	B	1S	PB	CeT	-	-
	53	B	1S	PB	CeT	-	-
21	51	B	1S	PB	GI	-	-
	49	B	1S	TR	GI	-	-
22	43	W	1S	W	TC	-	-
23	41	B	2S	Stu	TC	-	-
Edith Street (west side)							
24	44	W	1S	NB	CeT	-	-
25	-	W	Demolished			-	-
26	54	W	1S	-	-	-	Rebuilt
27	-	W	Demolished			-	-
28	-	B	Demolished			-	58-60 3- storey flats
29	76	B	2S	PB	TC	-	-
	78	B	1S	Stu	Par	-	-
30	88	W	1S	TR	TC	-	-
31	92	B	1S	TR	GI	-	-
32	96	W	1S	AC	CeT	-	-
33	98	B	2S	SB	GI	-	-
	100	B	2S	Stu	GI	-	-
34	102	W	1S	NB	TC	-	Rebuilt
35	104	B	2S	SB	Par	-	-
36	108	W	1S	W	GI	-	-
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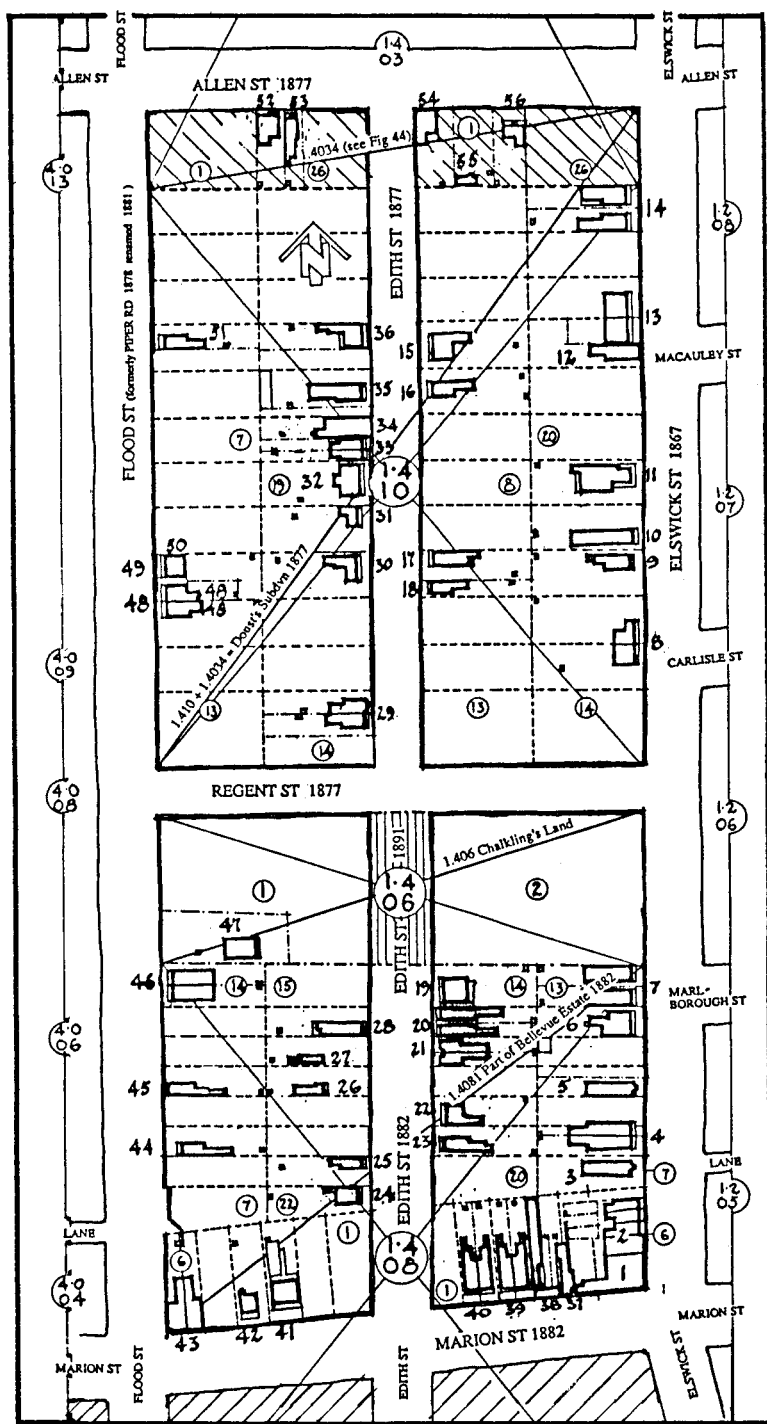


Figure 45
Doust's Subdivison 1877
1.410
Chalking's Purchase 1871
1.406
Bellevue Estate 1882
1.408 (part)

With 1.4034 (that part of 1.403 south of Allen Street) added to 1.410, Isaac Doust created Edith Street (north) and Regent Street in 1877.

In 1882 Precincts 1.405 and 1.408 were subdivided as the Bellevue Estate. Marion Street was extended from Elswick Street to Flood Street. Edith Street was created south of Chalking's Purchase in the same year. That part of 1.408 south of Marion Street and 1.405 are not included in this study.

Chalking's Purchase lay between Doust's Subdivison and the Bellevue Estate, blocking the connection of the two parts of Edith street. Chalking, a brickmaker, lived in the weatherboard house (Key No 47) facing Flood Street. The unexcavated nature of 1.406 seems to rule out the possibility of extensive brickmaking there. The family had a brickyard in Elswick Street in the 1870s.

In 1891 Leichhardt Municipal Council bought sufficient land to allow both parts of Edith Street to be connected.

Proximity to the boiling down works slowed the appeal of 1.410, 1.406, and 1.408 (part) for residential purposes, although occupancy was more dense at the Marion Street end of the area. The 1889 survey shows that there were one stone, one brick and weatherboard, 19 weatherboard, and 51 brick buildings existing.

 1.4034 added to 1.410.

 Excluded from the study area.

TABLE 9 CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE							Flood Street (east side)						
	44	93	B	2s	TR	Sla	-						
	45	97	B	1S	Stu	GI	-						
	46	103	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-						
		105	B	1S	NB	TC	-						
	47	-	W		Demolished	-	-						
	48	135	B		Demolished	-	-						
	49	137	W	1S	W	GI	-						
	50	139	W	1S	W	GI	-						
	51	159	B	2S	Stu	Sla	-						
Marion Street (north side)							Allen Street (south side)						
37	111	W	Demolished	-	-	-	52	84	W	1S	W	GI	-
38	111	BW	Demolished	-	-	-	53	82	W	1S	W	TC	-
39	113	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	54	74	B	1S	CR	TC	-
	115	B	1S	TR	GI	-	55	72	W	Demolished	-	-	-
	117	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	56	70	W	Demolished	-	-	-
	119	B	1S	Stu	TC	-							
41	135	B	Demolished	-	-	-							
42	139	W	Demolished	-	-	-							
43	141	B	2S	Stu	Par	-							
	143	B	2S	Stu	Par	-							

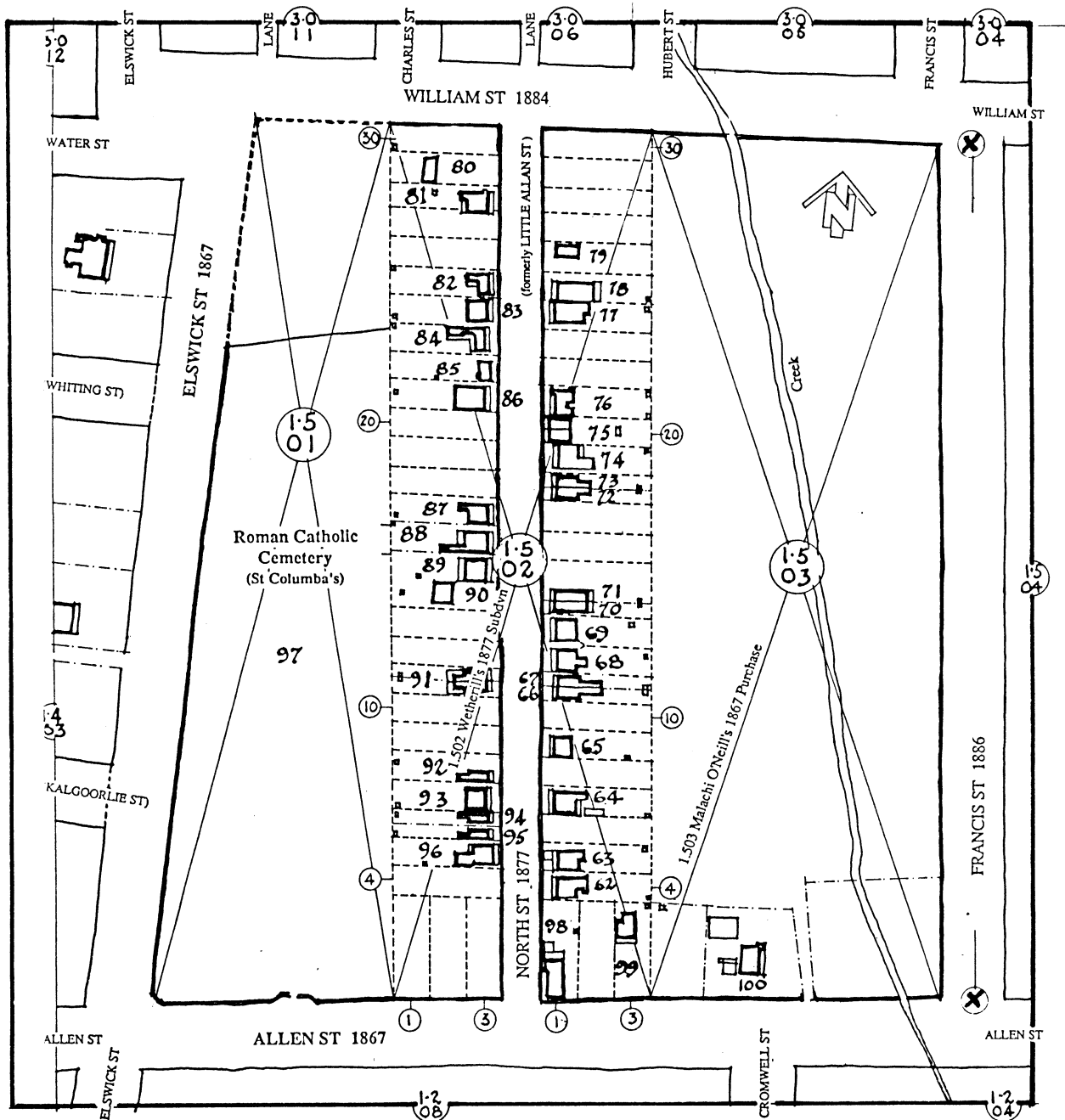


Table 10 Precincts 1.501 - 1.504
Fig 46 Catholic Cemetery;
Wetherill's 1877 Subdvn;
O'Neill's 1867 Purchase;
Harbord Estate

Detail Survey 1889
 Sheet 48,49(part)
 Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D & S	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	

Norton Street (west side)						
1	208	B	Demolished	-	-	Corner shop
2	208	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
3	210	B	1S PB	GI	-	
4	212	W	Demolished	-	-	
5	214	W	Demolished	-	-	
6	218	B	1S TR	Par	-	
7	220	B	2S Stu	Par	-	
8	240	W	Demolished	-	-	
9	242	W	Demolished	-	-	
10	244	B	Demolished	-	-	
11	246	W	1S W	GI	-	
12	248	W	1S W	GI	-	
13	252	B	1S PB	GI	-	
14	254	B	1S Stu	CeT	-	
15	256	B	2S Stu	Par	1888	
16	256	B	2S Stu	Par	As above	
17	264	B	1S TR	GI	-	
	266	B	1S SB	GI	-	
	268	B	1S CR	GI	-	

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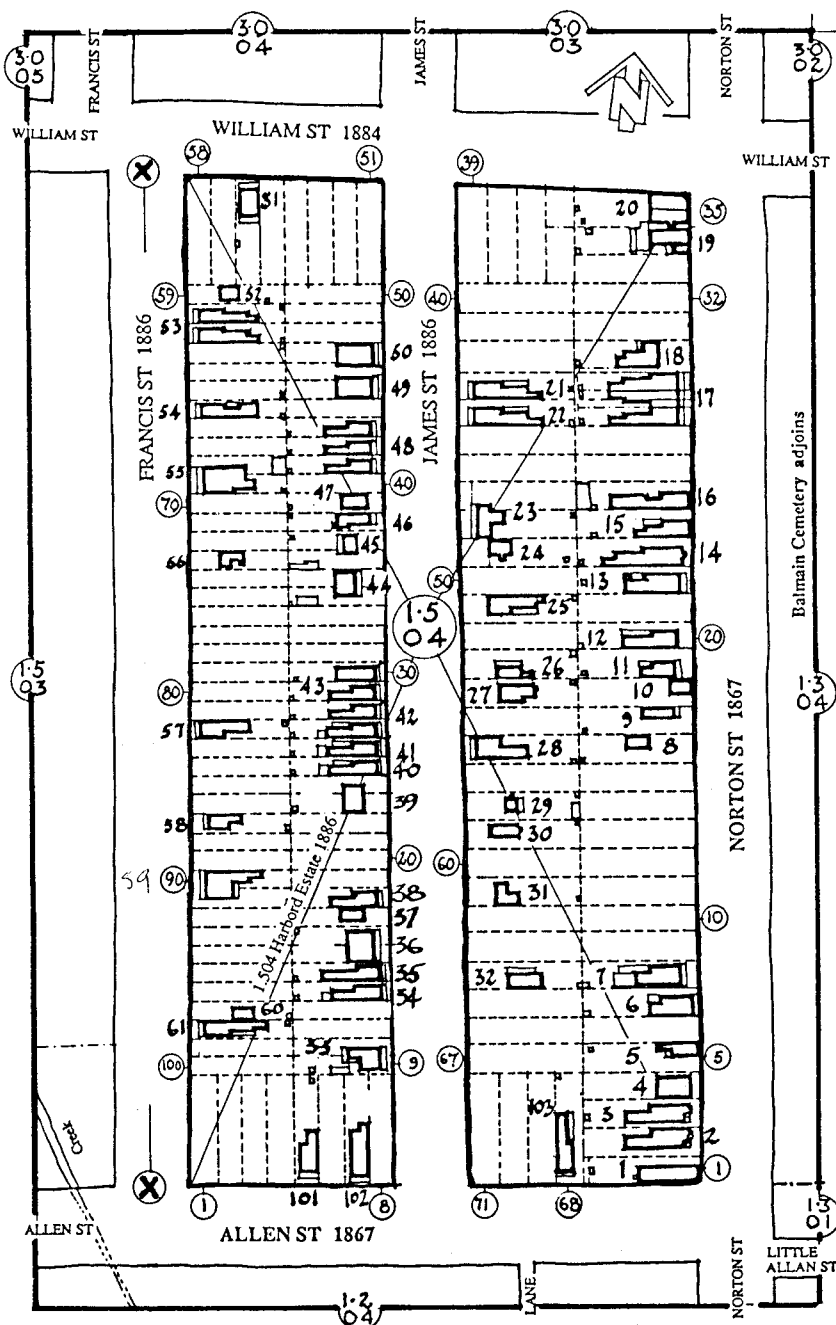


Figure 46
(This page and opposite page)
Catholic Cemetery 1869

1501
Wetherill's 1877 Subdivn
1502
O'Neill's 1867 Purchase
1503
Harbord Estate 1886
1504

Precinct 1501 was the Catholic Cemetery from 1869 to the 1930s. The Chapel built there in 1888 was not built when the survey was done.

John Wetherill subdivided Precinct 1502 in 1877 creating Little Allan Street but the name was later changed to North Street.

Malachi O'Neill, labourer, was the only purchaser at the 1867 sale of lots in the Elswick Estate when he bought Precinct 1503. The low-lying land was used by O'Neill for his boiling-down works and the creek carried away the waste. O'Neill's sons operated the Leichhardt Brickworks there until the 1890s. The family lived in the weatherboard house (Key No 100) facing Allen Street.

Precinct 1504 was subdivided as the Harbord Estate in 1886 when Francis Street and James Street were created. The two streets were extended from streets with the same names already in existence on the northern side of William Street on the Helsarmel Estate (see Figure 47).

The 1889 survey recorded 11 stone, 41 brick, and 58 weatherboard buildings

Line X-X on this page joins with the same line on the previous page.

TABLE 10 CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE							34	8	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
							35	10	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
							36	12	B	1S	TR	GI	-
18	270	W	1S	CR	Par	Rebuilt	37	14	B	1S	PB	GI	-
19	280	W	1S	W	GI	Later shopfronts	38	16	W	1S	IB	GI	Rebuilt
20	282	W	1S	W	GI	As above	39	22	B	1S	CR	CeT	Rebuilt
	284	W	1S	W	GI	As above	40	24	W	1S	W	GI	-
James Street (east side)							41	26	B	1S	SB	CeT	-
21	51	S	1S	Stu	GI	-		28	B	1S	SB	GI	-
	49	S	1S	Stu	GI	-	42	30	W	1S	SB	TC	-
23	41	B	1S	B	GI	"Rawhiti"	43	32	W	1S	W	GI	-
24	39	S	1S	PB	TC	Rebuilt		34	W	1S	W	TC	-
25	35	W	1S	AC	TC	-	44	40	W	1S	W	GI	-
26	31	W	1S	PB	CeT	Rebuilt	45	44	W	1S	B	TC	Rebuilt
27	29	W	2S	W	GI	Rebuilt	46	46	S	1S	W	GI	-
28	25	W	1S	W	GI	-	47	48	S	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt
29	21	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt	48	50	W	1S	AC	GI	-
30	19	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt		52	W	1S	W	GI	-
31	15	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt		54	W	1S	W	GI	-
32	7	B	1S	-	-	Rebuilt	49	58	B	1S	PB	GI	-
James Street (west side)							50	60	B	1S	PB	GI	-
33	2	W	1S	W	GI	-	CONTINUED ON PAGE 76						

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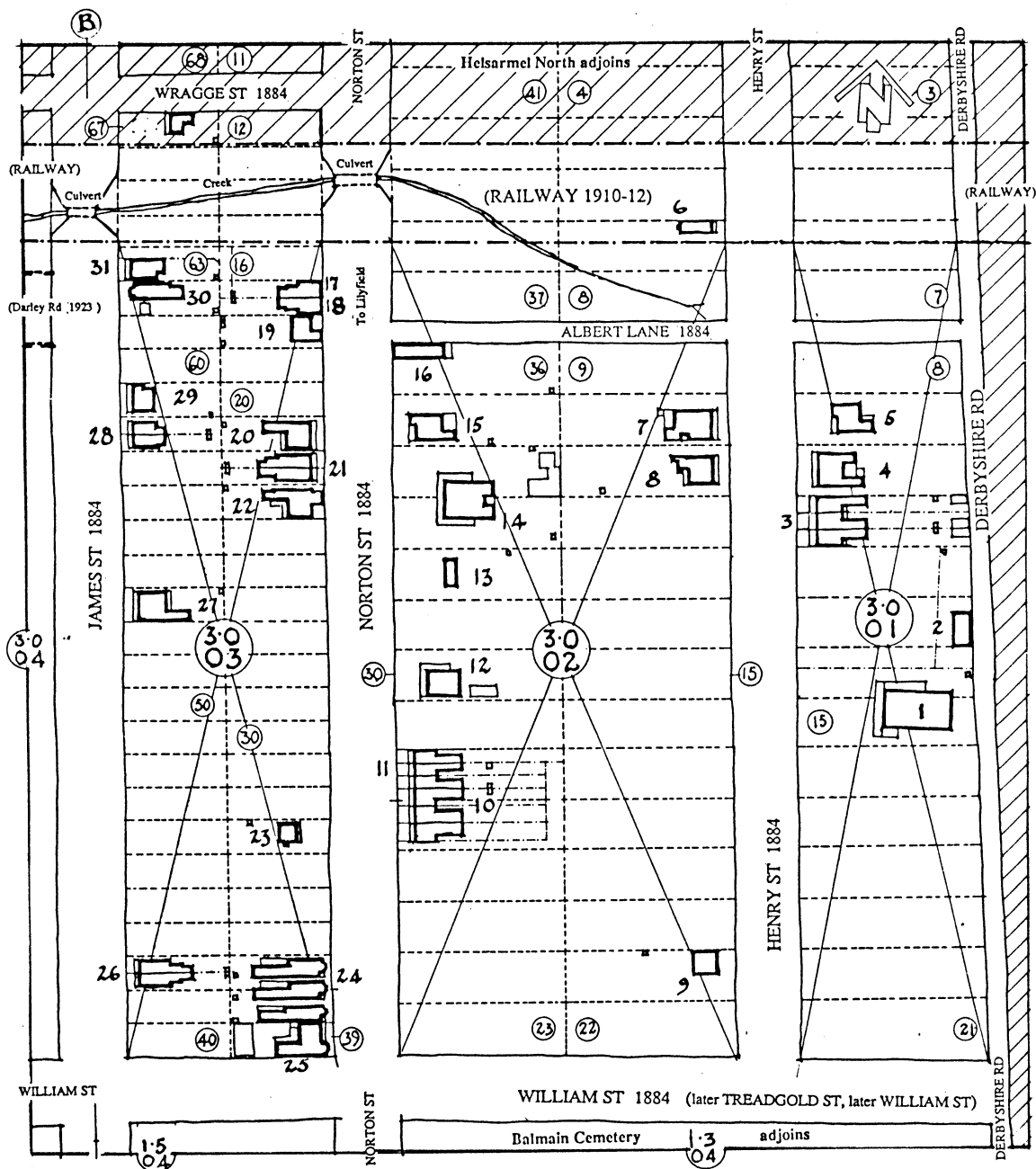


TABLE 11 CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

TABLE A CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE													
1	Henry Street (east side)					12	251	B	1S	Stu	CeT	Car repair business	
	-	B	Demolished	-	Greek Church	13	257-9	W	Demolished	-	-		
2	-	W	Demolished	-	-	14	263-5	B	1S	B	CeT	Rebuilt as 2 houses	
3	31	B	2S	Stu	GI	-	15	271	B	1S	Stu	CeT	"Minto"
	33	B	2S	Stu	TC	-	16	-	W	2S	W	GI	Rebuilt as factory
	35	B	2S	Stu	GI	-	Norton Street (west side)						
4	37	B	1S	TR	TC	-	17	352	B	2S	Stu	Par	Shopfront
5	39	W	Demolished	-	Now "Irene Court"	18	350	B	2S	Stu	Par	As above	
Henry Street (west side)						19	348	W	1S	W	GI	-	
6	-	-	Demolished	-	Railway	20	340	B	1S	CR	TC	-	
7	42	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	21	338	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
8	40	B	Demolished	-	-	-	336	B	1S	Stu	GI	-	
9	8	W	Demolished	-	-	-	22	334	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
Norton Street (east side)						23	302	W	Demolished	-	-	-	
10	233	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	24	292	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
	235	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	-	290	B	Demolished	-	-	
11	237	B	1S	Stu	TC	-	-	288	B	2S	Stu	TC	-
	239	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-	25	286	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	241	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-	CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE						
	243	B	1S	Stu	Sla	-							

TABLE 11 CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

James Street (east side)						
26	63	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
	65	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
27	85	B	Demolished		-	-
28	97	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
	99	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
29	101	W	1s	W	GI	-
30	109	B	1S	SB	GI	-
31	111	B	1S	Stu	GI	-

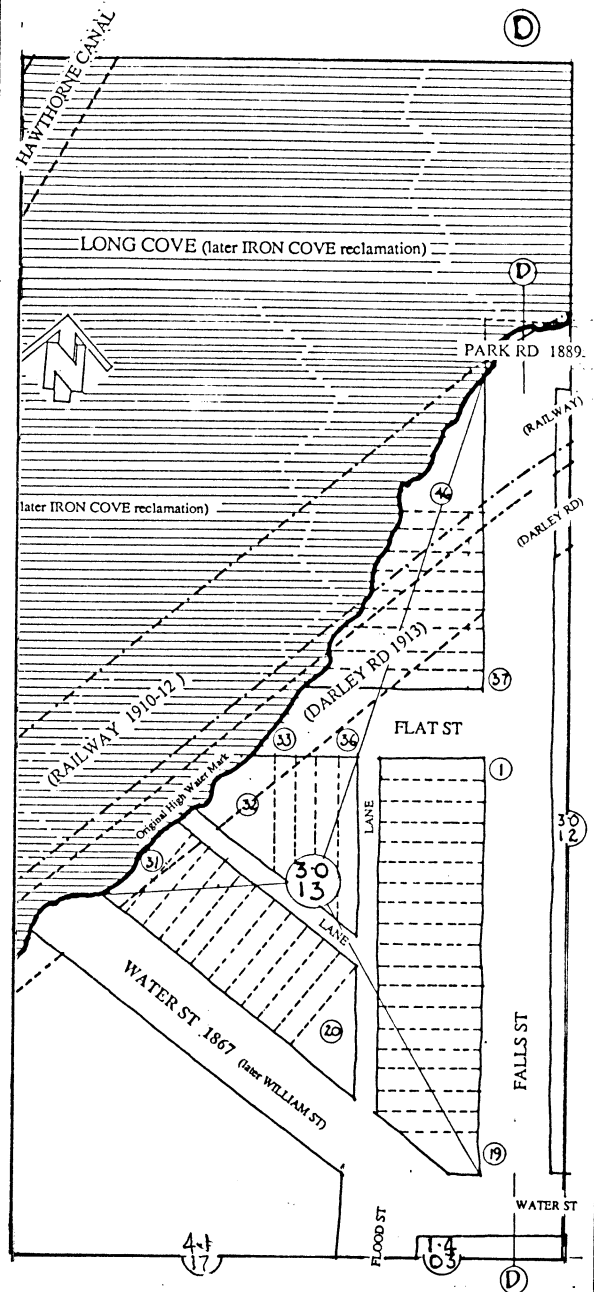
James Street (west side)						
32	70	W	Demolished		-	-
33	82	B	1S	CR	Par	-
34	84	W	1S	W	GI	-
35	86	S	1S	PB	GI	Rebuilt
36	90	W	Demolished		-	-
37	94	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
38	96	W	1S	SB	GI	-
	98	W	1S	SB	GI	-
39	100	W	1S	SB	GI	-
40	102	W	1S	AC	-	Rebuilt
41	104	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
42	106-8	-	Demolished		-	Laboratory
43	112	S	2S	Stu	Par	-
44	114	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt

Francis Street (east side)						
45	107	W	Demolished		-	Factory
46	-	S	Demolished		-	As above
47	-	B	Demolished		-	As above
48	-	S	Demolished		-	As above
49	-	S	Demolished		-	As above
50	105	B	1S	PB	GI	-
	103	-	1S	AC	GI	"Crenoma"
51	91	W	1S	W	GI	-
52	89	W	1S	W	CT	-
	87	W	Demolished		-	-
53	83	W	1S	SB	GI	-
54	81	W	1S	AC	GI	-
55	79	W	1S	W	CeT	-

Francis Street (west side)						
56	-	W	Demolished		-	Railway
57	-	W	Demolished		-	Ditto
58	-	W	Demolished		-	Ditto
59	-	W	Demolished		-	Ditto
60	126	W	1S	NB	GI	-
61	108	W	Demolished		-	-
62	106	W	1S	W	CeT	-
63	104	W	1S	W	GI	-
64	102	W	1S	W	GI	-
65	100	W	1S	CR	GI	Rebuilt
66	96	W	1S	W	CeT	-
67	94	W	1S	AC	GI	-

Hubert Street (east side)						
68	7	B	Demolished		-	-
69	9	B	1S	B	GI	Tuckpointed
70	11	B	Demolished		-	-
71	15	W	Demolished		-	-
72	17	B	1S	CR	CeT	-
73	21	W	Demolished		-	-
74	27	B	1S	TR	CeT	-
75	39	W	1S	W	IT	-
76	41	W	Demolished		-	-
77	45	W	1S	AC	CeT	-
78	-	W	Demolished		-	Railway

Hubert Street (west side)						
79	2	W	Demolished		-	-
80	22	W	1S	W	GI	-
81	32	B	1S	B	TC	-
82	34	W	1S	W	GI	-
83	36	-	Demolished		-	-



84	38	-	Demolished		-	-
85	50	W	Demolished		-	Truck depot
86	54	W	1S	W	CeT	-
87	56	W	1S	NB	CeT	-
88	58	W	Demolished		-	-
89	-	W	Demolished		-	Darley Road

Charles street (east side)						
90	59	W	1S	IB	GI	-
91	53A	W	Demolished		-	-
92	49-51	W	Demolished		-	Townhouses
93	47	B	Demolished		-	-
94	45	B	1S	TR	CeT	-
95	43	-	Demolished		-	-
96	41	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
97	35	-	Demolished		-	-
98	29	B	1S	SB	GI	-
99	11	B	Demolished		-	-
100	9	W	Demolished		-	-
101	1	B	Demolished		-	-

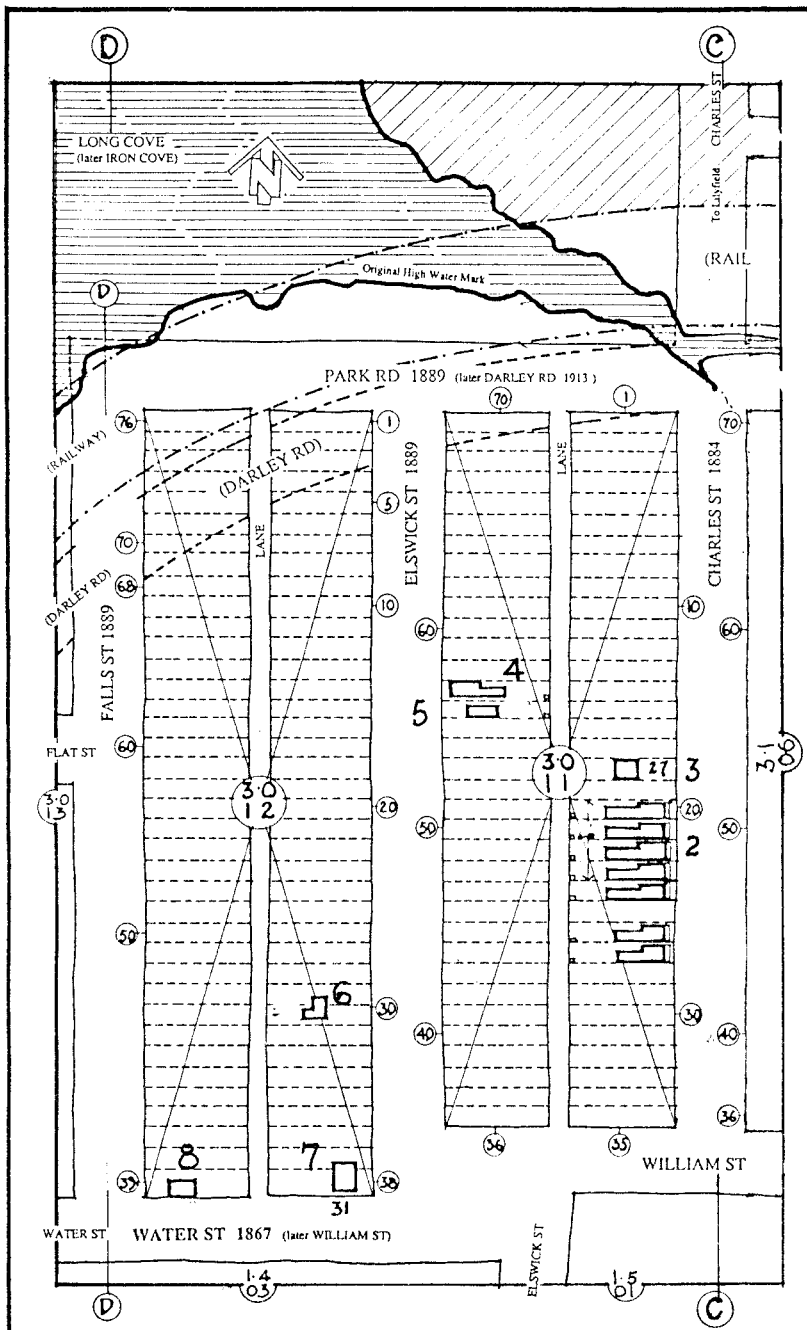


Figure 48
Helsarmel West 1889 1889
3.011-3.013
 (Line D-D joins on this page and on the opposite page.
 Line C-C joins on this page and on page 68)

The swampy nature of the area made the subdivided lots very unattractive and this accounts for there being only one stone, six weatherboard and six brick buildings standing by 1889.

Resumptions for drainage began in 1891 but it was not until the construction of the Hawthorne Canal from 1904 that the adjoining land ceased to be a foul-smelling swamp.

Just as there seemed to be a new and healthy waterfront for this part of Leichhardt West, resumptions took place in 1910-12 for the construction of the goods railway. The railway blocked easy access to the water and had the effect of a wall upon the area.

The resumption of land in 1913 made the later construction of Darley Road possible.

- Reclaimed for Hawthorn Canal, parkland, railway and Darley Road
- Excluded from the study area

Table 12 Precincts 3.011-3.013

Fig 48 **Helsarmel West**
 Detail Survey 1889
 Sheet 54
 Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S'	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
Charles Street (west side)						
1	16	W	1S	W	GI	-
	18	W	1S	AC	GI	-
2	22	B	1S	CR	TC	-
	24	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
	26	B	1S	PB	GI	-
3	28	B	1S	CR	GI	-
	30	B	1S	CR	GI	-
	36	W	Demolished			-
Elswick Street (east side)						
4	-	S	-	-	-	Unable to locate
5	-	W	-	-	-	As above
Elswick Street (west side)						
6	-	W	Demolished			Unable to locate
7	266	W	Demolished			-
Falls Street (east side)						
8	-	B	Demolished			-

Figure 49
Longdale's Dairy 1904
4.014
Lyall's Dairy 1879
4.015-4.016
Whiting's Land 1878
(Verdun Estate 1915)
4.017
Westaway's Dairy 1903
4.018

This swampy land was sold by Sarah Ramsay in 1878 and it came to be used for boiling-drying and dairying. These land-uses account for the three stone, four brick, one weatherboard and 2 unknown buildings there at the time of survey in 1889.

The Hawthorne Canal, the construction of the railway and the extension of Darley Road were significant developments.

Longdale's Dairy became the site of the A G Campbell store. Lyall's land was subdivided in 1889 when Athol and Lyall Streets and Mangrove Lane (now part of Darley Road) were created.

Whiting, a bone-boiler, was forced to close down his noxious trade and later the land became the Verdun Estate, named after the World War I battle.

Westaway's Dairy is now the site of the Corrugated Paper works.

 Reclaimed for Hawthorn Canal, parkland, railway and Darley Road

 Excluded from the study area

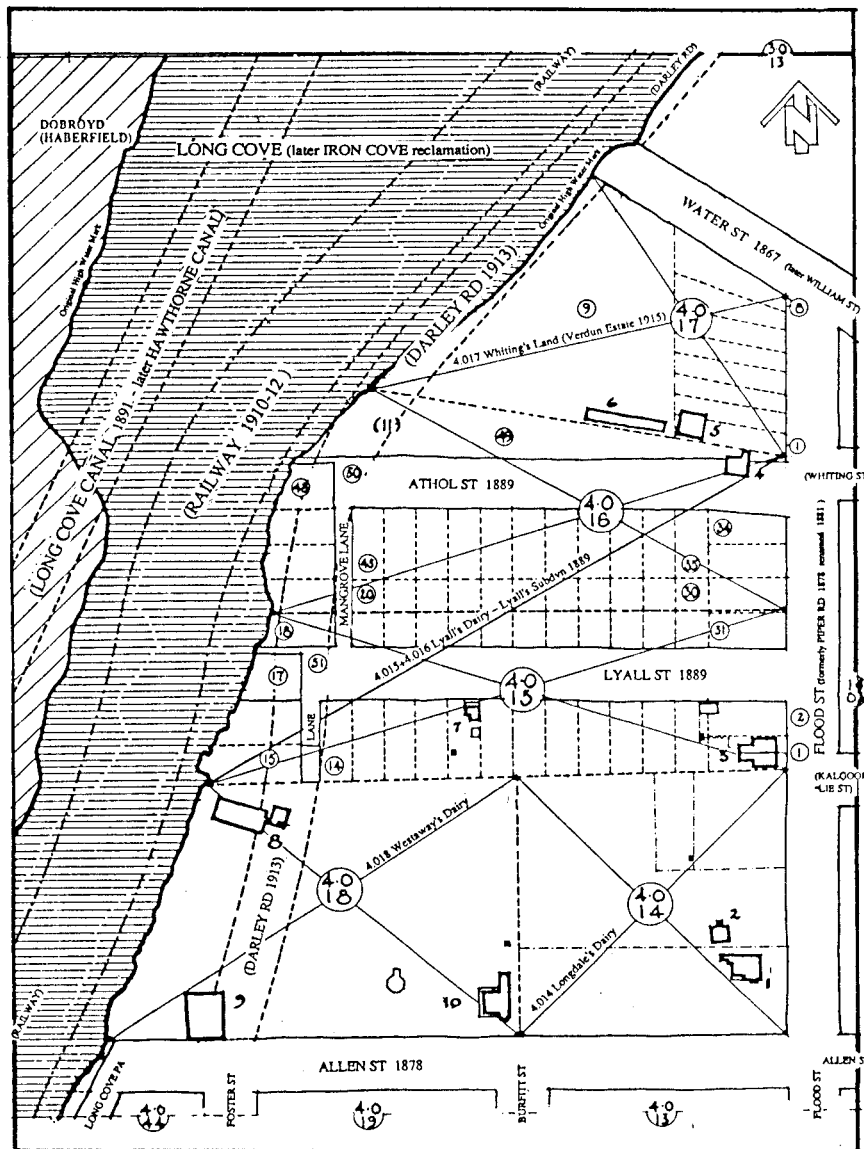


Table 13 Precincts 4.014-4.018
Fig 49 Longdale's Dairy
Lyall's Dairy
Whiting's Land
(Verdun Estate)
Westaway's Dairy

Detail Survey 1889
Sheet 50
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988	Remarks
		Stores	Walls	Roof
1				Flood Street (West side)
2				Cnr B Demolished - A G Campbell
3				- B Demolished - As above
				252 S 2S Stu TC Balcony removed.
				250 S 2S CR TC As above
4				Athol Street (north side)
5				- B Demolished - -
6				- W Demolished - -
7				Lyall Street (south side)
				20 S 1S W GI -
8				Mangrove Lane (part of Darley Road)
				- - Demolished - -
9				Allen Street (north side)
10				- B 1S CB CeT Darley Road Rebuilt

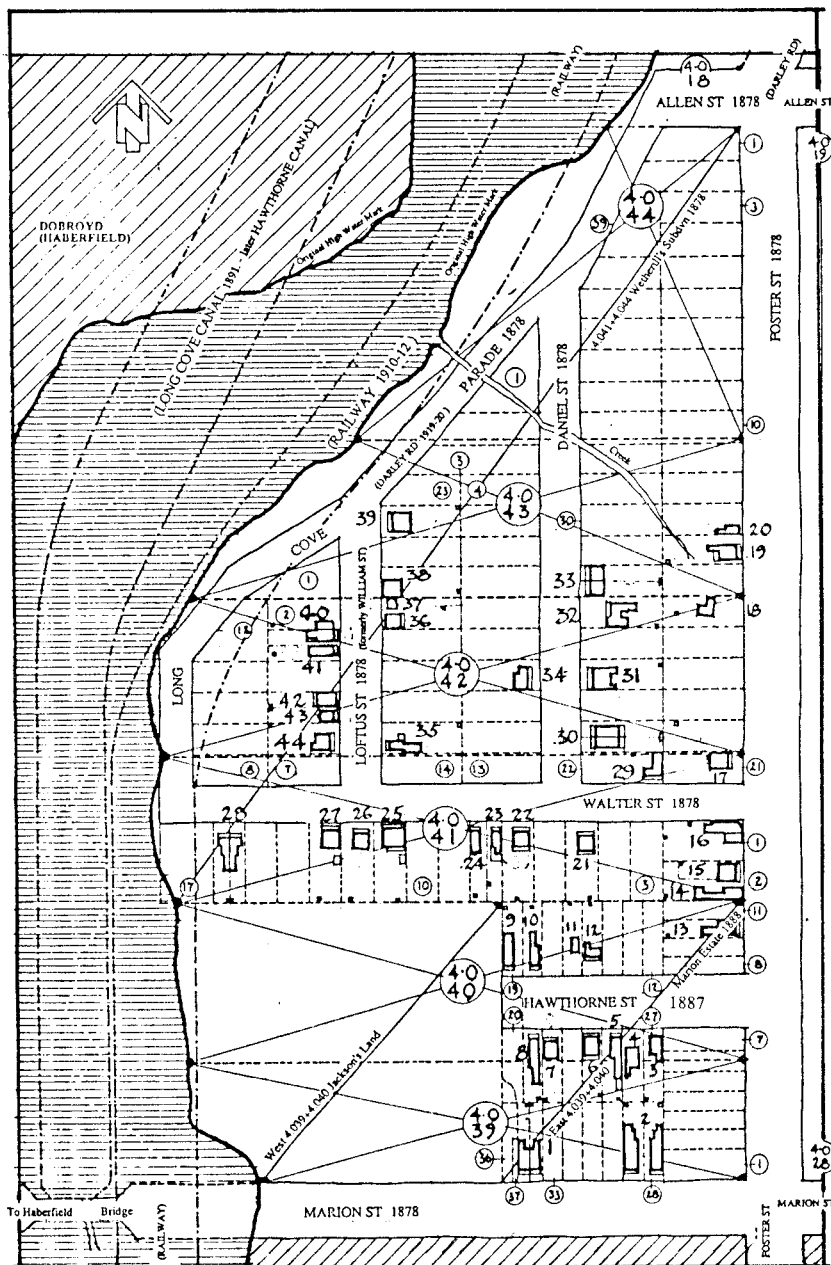


Figure 50
Jackson's Land East 1881
(Marion Estate 1888)
4.039-4.040 (east part)
Jackson's Land West 1881
(Cottee's Passiona 1939)
4.039-4.040 (west part)
Wetherill's 1878 Subdvn
4.041-4.044

The Jackson family bought 4.038-4.041 in 1881 and made bricks there. The eastern portion of the land became the Marion Estate in 1887 when Hawthorne Street was created.

John Wetherill subdivided 4.041-4.044 in 1878, creating Walter, Daniel and Loftus Streets. He planned Long Cove Parade to skirt the swampy foreshore but it was later resumed for the railway which, with the Hawthorne Canal, were the main developments in the area.

Buildings standing during the 1889 survey were one stone, 13 brick, and 33 weatherboard.

 Reclaimed for Hawthorne Canal, parkland, railway
 Excluded from the study area

Table 14 Precincts 4.039-4.044
Fig 50 Jackson's Land East
(Marion Estate)
Jackson's Land West
(Cottee's Passiona)
Wetherill's 1878 Subdvn
Detail Survey 1889
Sheet 46
Site Survey 1988

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
8	Hawthorne Street (north side)					
	14	B	1S	PB	CCF	-
	9	13	B	1S	CR	-
	10	11	B	1S	Stu	TC
11	-	W	Demolished		-	-
12	1	W	Demolished		-	-
	CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE					

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

TABLE 14 CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE													
Foster Street (west side)							Daniel Street (east side)						
13	42	W	1S	AC	GI	-	30	13	W	1S	ACW	TC	-
14	46	W	1S	AC	GI	-	31	11	W	1S	ACW	GI	-
15	48	W	1S	W	GI	-	32	9	W	1S	AC	TC	-
16	52	B	1S	TR	TC	"Pinto Villa"	33	15	W	1S	AC	GI	-
17	54A	W	Demolished	-	-	-	34	17	W	1S	W	GI	-
18	68	W	Demolished	-	-	-	Daniel Street (west side)						
19	74	W	1S	WB	GI	-	35	16	W	Demolished	-	-	-
20	76	W	1S	AC	GI	-	Loftus Street (east side)						
Walter Street (south side)							36	3	S	-	-	-	Rebuilt
21	10	W	1S	AC	GI	-	37	15	W	Demolished	-	-	-
22	-	W	Demolished	-	-	-	38	19	W	Demolished	-	-	New house 17-19
23	-	W	Demolished	-	-	-	39	17	W	Demolished	-	-	See above
24	-	W	Demolished	-	-	-	40	23	B	Demolished	-	-	-
25	28	W	1S	CR	TC	-	Loftus Street (west side)						
26	30	W	1S	W	GI	-	41	-	W	Demolished	-	-	Railway
27	32	W	Demolished	-	-	-	42	-	W	Demolished	-	-	Railway
28	-	B	Demolished	-	-	Railway	43	10	B	1S	PB	GI	-
Walter Street (north side)							44	8	W	1S	W	GI	-
29	-	B	Demolished	-	-	-	45	6	W	1S	AC	GI	-
Table 15 Precincts 4.004-4.013 4.019-4.028 Fig 51 Intercolonial Subdvn Reid's Subdvn Gladstone Park Estate I Lloyd's Subdvn Gladstone Park Estate II Detail Survey 1889 Sheet 45 Site Survey 1988							21	99	B	1S	CR	TC	-
							22	101	B	1S	TR	TC	-
							23	107	W	1S	W	GI	-
							24	109	B	1S	CR	TC	-
							25	111	W	1S	LB	TC	Rebuilt
							26	113	W	1S	NB	CeT	-
							27	115	W	1S	NB	TC	-
							28	117	W	1S	W	IT	-
							29	117A	B	Demolished	-	-	-
							Allen Street (south side)						
							30	122	W	Demolished	-	-	-
							31	120	W	Demolished	-	-	-
							32	118	W	Demolished	-	-	-
							33	108	B	1S	SB	GI	-
							34	100	B	1S	Stu	Par	-
							35	98	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
							36	80	W	2S	W	GI	-
							Flood Street (west side)						
							37	200	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
							38	188	B	Demolished	-	-	2-storey flats
							39	186	W	Demolished	-	-	-
							40	176	B	Demolished	-	-	-
							41	174	W	Demolished	-	-	-
							42	166	B	Demolished	-	-	2-storey townhouses
							43	168	B	Demolished	-	-	As above
							44	154	W	Demolished	-	-	3-storey flats
							45	140	B	2S	Stu	GI	-
							Burfitt Street (east side)						
							46	13	B	1S	Stu	CeT	-
							47	15	W	1S	W	GI	-
							48	17	W	Demolished	-	-	-
							49	19	B	Demolished	-	-	2-storey townhouses
							50	21	B	1S	Stu	Par	-
							51	23	-	Demolished	-	-	-
							52	27	B	1S	Stu	G	-
							53	29	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
							54	35	W	1S	AC	TC	-
							55	39	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
							56	45	W	1S	NB	TC	W sides
							57	57	B	1S	SB	CeT	-
							58	59	B	1S	CR	CeT	-
							59	61	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt
							60	65	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
							61	73-73a	W	Demolished	-	-	2-storey flats
							62	77	W	1S	CR	GI	-
							63	79	W	1S	W	CeT	enclosed verandah
							64	81	W	1S	AC	CeT	-
							CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE						

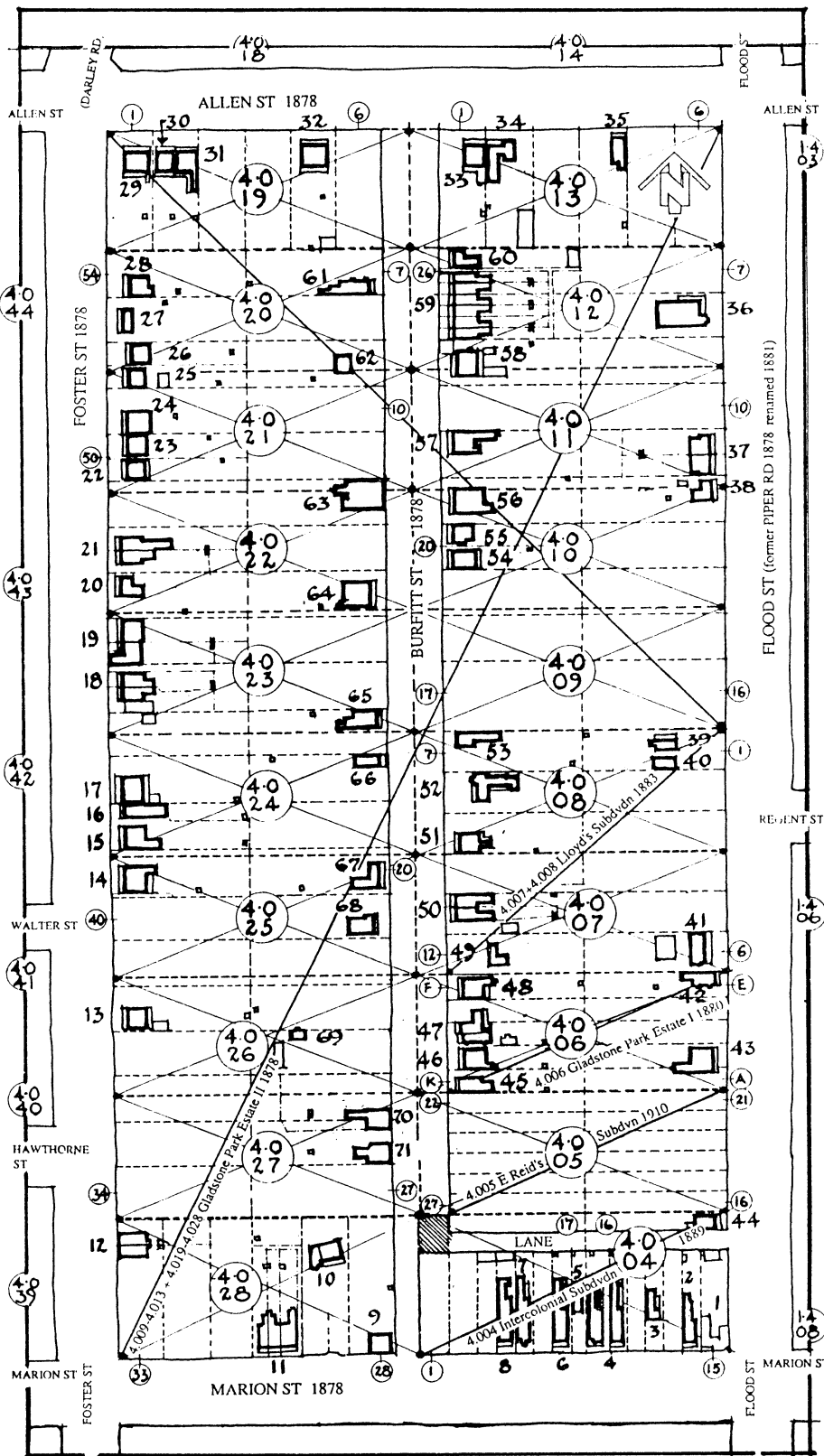


Figure 51
Intercolonial 1889
4.004
Reid's Subdvn 1910
4.005
Gladstone Park I 1880
4.006
Lloyd's Subdvn 1883
4.007-4.008
Gladstone Park II 1878
4.009-4.013,
4.019-4.028

Charles Burfitt bought
4.009-4.013 and
4.019-4.028 in 1878
and his Gladstone Park
Estate II created Burfitt
Street in the same year.

Ramsay's sale of 4.004 in
1878 to Russell Burgis
caused only half the width
of Burfitt Street to enter
Marion Street. This
narrowing and the gentle dip
in Burfitt Street along with
the placement of the old
stables (with the Goldenia
Tea sign looking up Burfitt
Street) gives a sense of
peaceful containment.

The buildings surveyed in
1889 were 49 brick, 32
weatherboard and one of
unknown construction.

The Gladstone Park Hotel
(Key No 63) was built in
c1880 and would have been
popular during the
construction of the canal,
the railway and Darley
Road. It closed in 1926
when the licensee, Edward
R Walsh, moved into the
new Gladstone Hotel in
Marion Street.

 Land added to
Burfitt Street from
Intercolonial Subdvn

TABLE 15 CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE							63	72	B	Demolished	-	Gladstone Pk Hotel,
	83	W	1S	W	GI	-	64	60	W	1S	WB	GI
	85	W	1S	AC	GI	-	65	48	B	1S	TR	GI
60	87	W	1S	AC	TC	-	66	44	B	Demolished	-	2-storey terraces
							67	34a	B	Demolished	-	-
							68	34	W	1S	AC	GI
							69	-	W	-	-	-
61	Burfitt Street (west side)						70	12	B	Demolished	-	-
62	88a	W	Demolished	-	-	3-storey flats	71	8	B	2s	TR	TC
	80	B	Demolished	-	-	2-storey flats						

TABLE 10 CONTINUED FROM PAGE

(SEE FIGURE 46)

Key No	Address	Construction on D S	Construction In 1988			Remarks
			Storeys	Walls	Roof	
51	William Street (south side)					
	-	W	Demolished	-	2-storey flats	
52	Francis Street (east side)					
	59	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt
53	57	S	1S	TR	TC	-
	55	S	1S	CR	CeT	-
54	49	W	1S	W	GI	-
55	43	S	1S	CR	CeT	-
56	39	W	Demolished		-	-
57	29	W	1S	NB	GI	-
58	19	W	1S	AC	GI	-
59	13	W	1S	W	GI	-
60	-	W	Demolished		-	-
61	7	B	1S	Stu	GI	-
62	North Street (east side)					
	-	W	Demolished	-	-	
63	3	B	1S	CR	GI	-
64	7	B	1S	TR	GI	-
65	9	B	Demolished		-	Factory gate
66	15	W	1S	PB	GI	Rebuilt
67	17	W	Demolished		-	Business
68	25	W	Demolished		-	As above
69	23	W	1S	W	GI	-
70	-	W	Demolished		-	-
71	27	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt
72	-	W	Demolished		-	-
73	-	W	Demolished		-	-
74	-	W	Demolished		-	-
75	-	S	Demolished		-	-
76	-	W	Demolished		-	-
77	45	W	1S	W	GI	-
78	47	B	1S	TR	TC	-
79	-	S	Demolished		-	Factory
80	North Street (west side)					
	-	S	Demolished	-	Park	
81	56	W	1S	W	GI	-
82	50	W	1S	NB	CeT	Rebuilt
83	48	W	1S	AC	GI	-
84	46	W	1S	AC	GI	-
85	44	B	1S	CR	GI	-
86	42	B	1S	PB	GI	-
87	34	W	1S	TR	TC	Rebuilt
88	32	B	Demolished		-	-
89	30	W	1S	W	GI	-
90	-	W	Demolished		-	-
91	22	B	1S	SB	Par	-
	20	B	1S	Stu	Par	-
92	12	B	1S	NB	Par	Rebuilt
93	10	W	1S	W	GI	Rebuilt
94	8	B	1S	NB	CeT	Rebuilt
95	6	B	1S	PB	Par	-
96	4	W	Demolished		-	Townhouses
97	Elswick Street (east side)					
	-	-	-	-	-	Catholic Cemetery
98	Allen Street (north side)					
	79	W	Demolished	-	-	
99	73	B	Demolished	-	-	
100	-	W	Demolished	-	-	
101	39	B	2S	PB	Par	-
102	35	B	1S	Stu	TC	-
103	25	B	2S	Stu	Par	-

Leichhardt! Leichhardt! Leichhardt!

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE

MARION ESTATE!

Corner of Marion Street West & Foster Streets

24 GOOD BUILDING SITES!

Sale Day:- ON THE GROUND, SATURDAY NEXT,

JANUARY 22, 1887, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Auctioneer:- MR. J.S. HAWTHORNE

Only 10 minutes from Summer Hill, Frazer Road, and Petersham Railway Stations, and the Leichhardt Tram Terminus

Only £5 Deposit, and Balance extending to 14 years**Liberal assistance to build. Torrens' Title****REMEMBER**

1. There is population all around
2. Churches, Schools, and Stores are in the neighbourhood.
3. Water and Gas past the Estate.
4. Leichhardt has made unsurpassed progress.
5. Property must increase in value in the locality

Vendors: Town & Country, Land, Building & Investment Company, Limited

Directors: F. ABIGAIL Esq., M. P. (Chairman);

S. E. LEES Esq., J. P. (Vice-Chairman);

W. HENSON Esq., M. P.; J. C. NEILD Esq., M.P.;

R. McCOY Esq., J. P. and N. J. MACKENZIE Esq.

Office: - Corner of
ELIZABETH AND BATHURST STREETS
 W. ROBSON, Manager

The Best Centennial Gift for your wife - A Lot in the Marion Estate. The Best Anniversary Gift for your children - A Lot in the Marion Estate

Remember the Sale Day
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22ND,
AT 3 P.M. ON THE GROUND.

Figure 52

Sale Notice for the Marion Estate
(Mitchell Library)

Building investment companies, with extremely long names, proliferated in the late 1880s. Their demise in the early 1890s was to be much more swift than their rise.

The Town & Country, Land, Building, and Investment Company Limited subdivided 36 lots on Jackson's Land (eastern portion) creating Hawthorne Street in 1887 (see Figure 50 and Table 14, Nos 1-13). The lots had frontages to that street and to Foster and Marion Streets.

The advertisement is a clear example of companies' encouraging people of modest means to buy individual lots. This appeal to single ownership was an attempt to widen the market as much as possible but it also was an early step on the road to the "Australian dream" of owning your own home.

Appendix II

Inscriptions on Leichhardt West Buildings

CATHOLIC EDUCATION
OFFICE AND ST JOSEPH'S
BUSINESS COLLEGE (1.108)

St Martha's Home
ST MARTHA'S HOME (in gable)

Chapel:
J M J/ THIS STONE/ WAS/
BLESSED AND LAID/ BY/ HIS
EMINENCE CARDINAL MORAN/
13TH JANUARY 1901

1
9 AD 2 (in quatrefoil in gable)
3

St Joseph's Business College
J M J/ THIS STONE/ WAS
BLESSED AND LAID/ BY/
MICHAEL/ ARCHBISHOP OF
SYDNEY/ 20TH MAY 1923

ALL SOUL'S CHURCH
(1.201)
Foundation Stone
A. D. 1883

Gateway and Fence
THIS ENTRANCE WAS/ ERECTED
TO MARK THE/ JUBILEE OF THIS
CHURCH/ JAN 1932

THIS BRICK AND IRON FENCE/
TO MARK/ BROUGHTON
CENTENARY/ MAY1936

A WAR MEMORIAL/ THIS STONE
WAS SET BY/ RT. REV. R. C.
KERLE B.A./ 7. 4. 1962/
LELAND PARSONS/ RECTOR

Churchyard Seat
IN LOVING MEMORY/
REGINALD SPENCER BROWNE/
8- 1- 1959

Church Hall
TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ THIS
STONE WAS LAID BY/ The Ven
Archdeacon/ G. A. D'Arcy-Irvine/
Vicar-General & Commissary/ 12TH
July 1924/ Rev. R. B. Robinson/
L.Th. Rector

SALVATION ARMY CITADEL
(1.202)

THE /SALVATION ARMY/ HALL/
1916

THIS BUILDING WAS OPENED/
TO THE/ GLORY OF GOD/ AND
FOR THE SALVATION OF THE
PEOPLE/ BY/ COMMISSIONER
JAMES HAY/ 29TH APRIL 1916/
W BRAMWELL BOOTH/
GENERAL

MASONIC HALL (1.202)

THE LEICHHARDT/ MASONIC
HALL CO LTD

AD MCMXXV/ 1925 (parapet)

"TIRRAWARRA"
69 MARION STREET
(1.205)
HONOURING LUDWIG
LEICHHARDT/ TIRRAWARRA/
NAMED BY/ MRS C. R. EVATT/
28TH JANUARY 1953/ THE HON.
C. H. MATTHEWS M. L. A./
MEMBER FOR LEICHHARDT

CONGREGATIONAL
CHURCH (1.208)
THIS STONE WAS LAID BY/
THOMAS MILLER ESQ/
18 MARCH 1911

THIS STONE WAS LAID BY/
HARRY C KENT ESQ MA/
18 MARCH 1911

THIS STONE WAS LAID BY/
THE REV W T HOOKER, PASTOR/
ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING
COMMITTEE/
N PIDGEON E W GRANT/
TREAS SEC

METHODIST CHURCH
(1.302)
Methodist Central Hall
METHODIST CENTRAL HALL/
BUILT 1905 (Parapet)

THIS STONE WAS LAID BY/ MRS
W J JENNER/ NOV 4th 1905

THIS STONE WAS LAID BY/ MRS
N C NEAL NOV 4TH 1905

Epworth house
EPWORTH HOUSE

TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ THIS
STONE WAS SET BY/ HUGH S.
ROBERTON M. H. R./ MINISTER
FOR SOCIAL SERVICES 20TH
OCTOBER 1956

TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ THIS
STONE WAS SET BY/ REV R B
LEW, E D. B A, D.D./
PRES-GENERAL METH CHURCH
OF AUSTRALIA/ 20th OCT 1956/
REV H L HAWKINS, SUP
MINISTER

Wesley House
WESLEY HOUSE

TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ THIS
STONE WAS SET BY/ SENATOR
THE HON W H SPOONER M M/
MINISTER FOR NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT/ 2ND MAY 1959

TO THE GLORY OF GOD/ THIS
STONE WAS SET BY/ REV S R
BOWYER HAYWARD M A B D
PRESIDENT OF CONFERENCE/
2ND MAY 1959/ REV HAROLD L
HAWKINS SUPT MINISTER

PIONEERS MEMORIAL PARK
(1.304)

Entrance arch (west facade)
PIONEERS MEMORIAL PARK

THIS STONE WAS SET BY/ THE
HONORABLE JAMES McGIRR/
MINISTER FOR HOUSING/ 18th
NOV 1944/ C H MATTHEWS MLA

THIS AREA/ FORMERLY KNOWN
AS THE BALMAIN CEMETERY/ IS
DEDICATED AND SET APART
UNDER THE NAME AND TITLE
OF/ PIONEERS MEMORIAL PARK
AS A LASTING TRIBUTE TO THE
PIONEERS OF THIS DISTRICT/
AND ENVIRONS WHO REST
THEREIN AS A PERMANENT/
PLACE OF QUIET RECREATION
AND ENJOYMENT FOR/
GENERATIONS YET TO COME

Entance arch (east facade)
PARTICULARS CONCERNING/
THE/ INTERMENTS [sic] IN THIS
AREA/ MAY BE OBTAINED ON/
APPLICATION TO THE/
LEICHHARDT TOWN HALL

War Memorial (east face)
JAMES GORMAN V.C./ 5-11-1854/
BATTLE OF INKERMAN

UNVEILED BY/ HIS
EXCELLENCY/ SIR WALTER E
DAVIDSON KCMG/ GOVERNOR
[sic] OF NEW SOUTH WALES/
9th APRIL 1922

IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE
OF/ THE CITIZENS OF THE
MUNICIPALITY OF
LEICHHARDT/ WHO PAID THE
SUPREME SACRIFICE/ IN THE
SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY/
DURING WORLD WAR II, THE
KOREAN WAR/ AND OTHER
THEATRES OF CONFLICT

War Memorial (west face)
W M CURREY VC/ 1914-1918

J MACKEY VC/ 1939-1945

ERECTED/ BY THE CITIZENS/ IN
GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE/ OF
THE/ MEN OF LEICHHARDT/
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES/ FOR
GOD KING AND COUNTRY/ IN
THE GREAT WAR/ 1914-1919/
"THEY DIED THAT WE MIGHT
BE FREE"

THIS 77 MM FIELD GUN/ WAS
CAPTURED BY THE 53rd
BATTALION, AIF/ DURING
OPERATIONS NEAR PERRONE
IN FRANCE ON/ SEPTEMBER 1st
1918 AND IT WAS FOR
CONSPICUOUS/ GALLANTRY
DISPLAYED IN SUCH CAPTURE
THAT/ PTE WILLIAM MATTHEW
CURREY, OF/ LEICHHARDT WAS
AWARDED THE VICTORIA
CROSS

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

APPENDIX II

CONTINUED FROM
PREVIOUS PAGE

TOWN HALL (1.302)

Entrance Gate Piers
1888 1888
TOWN HALL

Porch
18 SYDNEY SMITH. MAYOR. 88

Parapet
TOWN HALL/ 1888

Clock-tower Foundation Stone
THIS STONE/ WAS LAID BY THE
MAYORESS/ 7TH JANUARY 1888/
BENJAMIN ROBERT MOORE,/ MAYOR

Clock-tower Entrance Arch
18 37/ THE CLOCK IN THIS
TOWER/ WAS ERECTED TO
COMMEMORATE/ THE 60TH
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF/ HER
MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA/
AND STARTED BY THE
MAYORESS/ 22ND JUNE 1897
R. B. CROPLEY MAYOR/18 97

POST OFFICE (1.302)

Norton Street Facade
18 POST [crown] OFFICE 88/
LEICHHARDT

Wetherill Street Facade
TELEGRAPH OFFICE VR [crown]
POST OFFICE/ LEICHHARDT

SCHOOL OF ARTS (1.302)

THIS BUILDING WAS OPENED/
BY/ THE HON CAMPBELL
CARMICHAEL/ MINISTER FOR
EDUCATION/ 7TH FEBRUARY
1914./ W. R. AINSWORTH. J. P./
PRESIDENT.

PUBLIC SCHOOL (1.305,06)

Former Infants Department
(tower facing Norton Street)

PUBLIC SCHOOL/ 1891

Former Girls department
(facing Marion Street)

18 PUBLIC SCHOOL 97

THIS FOUNDATION STONE
WAS LAID BY MRS. J. S.
HAWTHORNE/ OCTOBER 9TH.
1897./ HON. J. GARRARD M. P./
MINISTER OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION

LEICHHARDT SCHOOL BOARD/
B. R. MOORE. ESQ. J. P./ N. C.
NEAL ESQ. J. P./ MADAM J
GARRARD/ MADAM J.
CAMPBELL/ MADAM GEO.
HUNTER./ J. S. HAWTHORNE.
CHAIRMAN./ OCT. 9TH. 1897.

IN MEMORY OF/ CORP
FREDERICK ISAAC
KILPATRICK/ OF THE N. S. W.
LANCERS/ FOR MANY YEARS A
SCHOLAR & TEACHER OF THIS
SCHOOL./ HE WAS KILLED AT
RENSBURG, SOUTH AFRICA,
ON THE 16TH JANUARY 1900/ AT
THE AGE OF 26, AND WAS ONE
OF THE FIRST N. S. W.
VOLUNTEERS TO FALL IN
DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE./ THIS
TABLET WAS ERECTED BY THE
TEACHERS, SCHOLARS,
RESIDENTS OF LEICHHARDT/
AND FRIENDS OF DECEASED.

MEMORIAL TREES/ The trees along
this /frontage/ were planted 26th Aug
'20/ as memorials of the Old Boys/ of
this school/ who fell in the Great War/
1914-1919

Former Trades School (1.3073)
PETERSHAM COLLEGE OF TAFE

ST COLUMBA'S CATHOLIC
CHURCH NORTH
LEICHHARDT (1.501)

THIS STONE WAS LAID/ BY/ HIS
EMINENCE/ CARDINAL MORAN/
13TH FEB. 1898

Conversion
Table

1 link	= 8 inches.
100 links	= 1 chain.
1 chain	= 66 feet.
80 chains	= 1 mile.
1 sq chain	= 4356 sq ft.
10 sq chains	
(1 acre)	= 43560 sq ft.
1 foot	
(12 inches)	= 0.3048 metre.
1 mile	= 1.60 kms.
1 perch	
(272.25 sq ft)	= 25.29m ² .
1 rood	
(40 perches)	= 1011.73m ² .
1 acre	
(4 roods)	= 4,046.9m ² .
	= 0.40 hectare.
1d (penny)	= 0.83 cent.
1s (shilling)	= 10 cents.
£1(pound)	= \$2.00.

Abbreviations

AC	Asbestos cement (Fibro).
ADB	<i>Australian Dictionary of Biography.</i>
AE	<i>Australian Encyclopaedia</i> (Sydney 1958).
AONSW	Archives Office of NSW.
b	Birth.
B	Brick
BI&LO	<i>Balmain Independent and Leichhardt Observer.</i>
bk	Register book number (OST).
CR	Cement Render.
CeT	Cement Tiles.
CT	Certificate of Title (LTO).
DT	<i>Daily Telegraph.</i>
d	Death (or died).
DP	Deposited Plan (LTO).
Enc	Encoded site number derived from estate, original section & lot nos.
f	Folio (CT, LTO).
FP	Filed Plan (LTO).
GI	Galvanized Iron.
GrI	Grants Index (LTO).
Ht	Number of Storeys.
IB	Synthetic Brick.
IS	Synthetic Slate.
ISN	<i>Illustrated Sydney News.</i>
IT	Synthetic Tiles.
JRAHS	<i>Journal of the Royal Aust Hist Soc.</i>
LTO	NSW Land Titles Office
m	Marriage.
ML	Mitchell Library.
Mun	Municipal.
NB	New brick.
No	Current street number.
no	Deed number (OST) and, generally, number.
OST	Old System Title (LTO).
orig	Original lot of an original section of an estate.
PA	Primary Application (LTO).
Par	Parapet.
PB	Painted Brick.
PI	Supreme Court of NSW, Probate Index.
RPA	Real Property Act or Torrens Title (LTO).
S	Stone.
Sands	<i>Sands Sydney and NSW Directory: 1858-1933.</i>
SB	Stripped Sandstock Brick.
SDC	Sydney District Council Assessment Books: 1844 only (ML D65, D66).
sec	Sub-section of an original section.
Ser	Series (GrI, LTO).
Sla	Slate.
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald.</i>
Stu	Stucco.
TC	Terracotta.
TR	Textured render.
V&R	Vialoux & Reeves, <i>The Jubilee History of Leichhardt, December 1871, December 1921.</i>
v	Volume (CT, LTO).
W	Weatherboard.

References

- 1 GI, Se 1, 68 [2] (Prentice).
- 2 GI, Ser 7, 29 [back] (H Piper).
- 3 GI, Ser 7, 28 [back] (J Piper).
- 4 Barnard, "J Piper", *ADB*, 2, 334-5.
- 5 Article, "Longford", *AE*, 2, 363; Bonwick Transcripts, 4, 393(ML).
- 6 GI, Ser 1, 115 (Biggers); Ser 4, 115 & Ser 5, 25 (Thomas); Ser 4, 150 & Ser 7, 6 [back] (M Moore); Ser 12, 51 (Darbyshire).
- 7 PA1669 (J Norton jun, HEA Allan, H Norton, trustees of J Norton sen); OSR bk W no 121 (quoted in D J Truman, *Leichhardt East: a history of the Biggers and Piperston Estates, 1794-1986*, BArch thesis Uni NSW 1986, 20). PA45 (GW Lord).
- 8 PA1669.
- 9 *Op cit* (Truman (7), 21 (except that 565 acres quoted should be 595).
- 10 H Proudfoot, "Captain Piper ...", *JRAHS*, 59, 3, 162-81.
- 11 *Op cit* (4), Barnard.
- 12 *Ibid*.
- 13 Enc 1.000 = Norton's Elswick Estate, PA1669; OST bk E no 262; *vide* (34).
- 14 OST bk G no 308 (Elswick); bk B no 616 & bk F no 857 (office).
- 15 OST bk G no 309, *vide* (15).
- 16 SDG.
- 17 Info from Rev B F Collins, Catholic Education Centre.
- 18 Article, "J Norton", *ADB*, 2, 289.
- 19 A Halloran, "Some early legal celebrities, James Norton", *JRAHS*, 10, 6, 322-8.
- 20 C Martens (attrib), c1835, pencil on grey paper (ML); Martens, 3 Aug 1851, Sketchbook ... (ML).
- 21 *Op cit* (19).
- 22 *Ibid*.
- 23 *Op cit* Truman (7), 84-5.
- 24 *Ibid*, 87.
- 25 R Erdos, "Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt", *ADB*, 2, 102-4.
- 26 L Leichhardt, *Journal of an overland expedition in Australia ... 1844-1845* (Boone, London, 1847, facsimile, Doubleday), 370.
- 27 Sale plan, "Leichhardt situated on the Balmain Road ..." (1849), V&R, 31.
- 28 Enc 2.000 = Hearn's 21 acres; *op cit* (7), Truman, 31; OST bk D no 613.
- 29 Hearn's and Piper's Subdivision, 1841, M2 811.1822/1841?/1(ML) *vide* SMH 1 July 1841.
- 30 OST bk R no 913 ("Hearn's Garden") incl PA1669 & by bk 66 no 813 (PA 6081) to Devlin but also incl in PA1669. OST bk Z no 204 (0.5 acre) incl PA 1669.
- 31 Enc 3.000 = Helsarnel; PA45; *vide* (6) Darbyshire.
- 32 *Op cit* (7), Truman, 21; PA45; (8).
- 33 OST bk E no 267 *vide* (14).
- 34 G P Walsh, "Prosper de Mestre", *ADB*, 1, 305.
- 35 A McMartin, Lecture series, 18, "Leichhardt"; V&R, 17.
- 36 Enc 4.000 = D Ramsay's Estate; PA 4145 (SA Ramsay); OST bk E no 271.
- 37 *Vide* (6), Thomas).
- 38 A McMartin, "David Ramsay", *ADB*, 2, 361.
- 39 *Ibid*.
- 40 *Ibid*.
- 41 *Op cit* (19) "Norton".
- 42 *Ibid*; J Norton, *The Condition of the Colony of NSW* (Sydney 1860).
- 43 PA1669 issued CTs v66 f218 (R Stewart, *vide* 83, 213), v66 f219 (J B Elphinstone), v66 f220 (D Ramsay, *vide* 65, 96, 158, 175), v66 f221 (Norton's trustees, *vide* 57, 112, 124, 141, 154, 189, 192, 196), v68 f43 (BC Rodd, *vide* 198), v84 f199 (?), v618 f3 (Cath O'Neill, *vide* 53, 207).
- 44 Obitt, SMH, 19 July 1906.
- 45 SMH, 21 Dec, 1867.
- 46 SMH, 1 Apr 1867.
- 47 "Plan of the Elswick Estate" for sale 1 Apr 1867, M2 811.1822/1867/1 (ML), but *vide* DP 36 = 1867 Elswick Estate = enc 1.000.
- 48 SMH, 9 Mar 1867.
- 49 *Ibid*.
- 50 *Ibid*.
- 51 PA, 1669; CT v618 f3 (O'Neill).
- 52 V&R, 12-13.
- 53 Sands, 1867 (Thomas).
- 54 Sands, 1865 (Scott).
- 55 Enc 1.100 = Section 1 Elswick estate, PA1669, CT v66 f221; V&R, 12-13.
- 56 Sands, 1867-1880; V&R, 22 Wetherill, alderman).
- 57 Enc 1.100, CT v75 f250, *vide* (57).
- 58 Enc 1.100 = Excelsior = DP612.
- 59 R Wilson and N Patrick, "Ferdinand Hamilton Reuss Sen", *LHJ*, 3, 16-19.
- 60 BI&LO, 28 May 1881, 5.
- 61 Sands, 1883-86. Enc 1.10830 = sec 8 lot 30, 1.1088 & 1.1089 = sec 8 lots 8 & 9, 1.10828 & 1.10829 = sec 8 lots 28 & 29, CT v 702 f43, *vide* (59).
- 62 Enc 1.10154 = sec 1 lot 54; *vide* J Williams, "Leichhardt Presbyterian Church" in this issue.
- 63 Enc 1.200 = Section 2 Elswick Estate, PA1669, CT v66 f220.
- 64 Enc 1.200 = Whaleyborough = DP 328; CT 4370 f234, *vide* (65).
- 65 BI&LO, 9 Oct 1880, 4.
- 66 *Ibid*.
- 67 Enc 1.2011 = sec 1 lot 1 & 1.20126 = sec 1 lot 26, CT v240 f159; v323 f180. Enc 1.2012 = sec 1 lot 2, CT v370 f234 (all Souls); *vide* (65).
- 68 Enc 1.2013 & 1.2014 = sec 1 lots 3 & 4, CT v240 f159; v323 f238; *vide* (69).
- 69 *Vide* Figure 39, Table 3.
- 70 M Herman, *The Blackets* (A&R, Sydney, 1963), 192 (Marborough St should read Marion St); J Kerr, *Edmund Thomas Blacket ...*, (Nat Trust, Sydney, 1983), 30.
- 71 Info from G A Langshaw, Port Noarlunga, SA.
- 72 V&R, 57 (Holme).
- 73 Enc 1.20112 = sec 1 lot 12, CT v413 f38 (Police Stn); *vide* (65).
- 74 Enc 1.20112, CT v370 f234; (75).
- 75 V&R, 64.
- 76 Enc 1.20216 = sec 2 lot 16, CT v370 f234; v508 f193; v 508f199 (Salv Army); *vide* (65). V&R, 59.
- 77 Enc 1.20223 = sec 2 lot 23, CT v370 f234 (Masonic); *vide* (65).
- 78 Enc 1.20223, CT v498 f110; *vide* (79).
- 79 Enc 1.20223, CT v1940 f80; *vide* (80).
- 80 Enc 1.2084 & 1.2085 = sec 8 lots 4 & 5, CT v240 f159; 1.2086 = sec 8 lot 6, v370 f234 (Congr Church); *vide* (65); V&R, 62.
- 81 Enc 1.300 = Section 3 Elswick Estate, PA1669. Enc 1.304 = Section 3 orig lot 4, CT v66 f218 (Cemetery).
- 82 M Solling, "The Balmain Cemetery", *LHJ*, 3 (1972), 2-4.
- 83 Enc 1.304, CT v106 f102; v107 f143; *vide* (83).
- 84 Enc 1.304, CT v133 97/98; v133 f97 & 98; v164 f38; v534 f202; *vide* (85).
- 85 BI&LO, 16 Oct 1880.
- 86 *Ibid*, 2 Apr 1881; *op cit* (84), Solling.
- 87 *Op cit* (84), Solling; CT v917 f88; *vide* (83).
- 88 *Op cit* (84), Solling.
- 89 *Ibid*.
- 90 *Ibid*.
- 91 *Ibid*; SMH, 10 Nov 1939, 7.
- 92 *Op cit* (84), Solling.
- 93 Enc 1.301 = Section 3 orig lot 1, CT v66 f21; v68 f32; v231 f231.
- 94 Enc 1.302 = Section 3 orig lot 2, CT v66 f220; v148 f105; v240 f160.
- 95 Enc 1.301, CT v231 f231; Enc 1.302, CT v240 f160; *vide* (95), (96).
- 96 Enc 1.301 = DP183; Enc 1.302 = DP190; *vide* (97).
- 97 Enc 1.30248 & 1.30249 = Section 3 orig lot 2 sec 4 lots 8 & 9, CT v240 f160 (Town Hall); *vide* (96); BI&LO, 25 June 1881; *Sydney Mail*, 13 Oct 1888, 774.
- 98 M Herman, *The Architecture of Victorian Sydney* (Halstead, Sydney, 1956), 121.
- 99 Enc 1.302410 = Section 3 orig lot 2 sec 4 lot 10 (Post Office); CT v240 f160; *vide* (96).
- 100 Enc 1.302410, CT v584 f60; (101).
- 101 Article, "Leichhardt Post Office", *LHJ*, 7 (1978), 14-16; BI&LO, 5 Feb 1881.
- 102 Enc 1.30241 + 1.30242 = Section 3 original lot 2 sec 4 lot 1, CT v240 f160; v494 f62.
- 103 Sands, 1890.
- 104 Enc 1.30241 + 1.30242, CT v494 f62; *vide* (104).

- 107 Enc 1.3024¹, CT v1393 f182 (Fire Station); *vide* (106).
- 108 Enc 1.3024² = Section 3 original lot 2 sec 4 lot 2, CT v1377 f64 (School of Arts); *vide* (106).
- 109 *Vide* (108).
- 110 V&R, 74.
- 111 *Ibid*, 74.
- 112 Enc 1.305 & 1.306 = Section 3 Elswick Estate original lots 5 & 6. 1.305, CT vol 66 f221; v77 f115 (Council of Educ). Enc 1.306, v66 f221; v80 f21; *vide* (114).
- 113 J Bates, "Leichhardt Public School: 1862" *LHJ*, 9 (1980), 3-8.
- 114 Enc 1.306, Ramsay to Durrell, CT vol 66 f22; v80 f243; v193 f220; v664 f227; *vide* (112).
- 115 *Op cit* (113), Bates.
- 116 *Sands*, 1867.
- 117 *Op cit* (113), Bates.
- 118 *Ibid*.
- 119 *Ibid*.
- 120 V&R, 65.
- 121 *Op cit* (113), Bates.
- 122 *Ibid*.
- 123 *Ibid*.
- 124 Enc 1.309 = Section 3 Elswick Estate original lot 9, CT v66 f221;.
- 125 Enc 1.3091 = Section 3 Elswick Estate original lot 9 east half (1) to McDonald, CT v66 f221; v167 f56; v168 f48. 1.3092 = Section 3 Elswick Estate original lot 9 west half (2) kept by Ramsay, CT v66 f221; v168 f49; *vide* (124).
- 126 Enc 1.30911 = McDonald to Thompson, CT v157 f56; v168 f48; v283 f96, lot 1-4 & lot A, *vide* (125).
- 127 Enc 1.30912 = McDonald to Green (Morrish, McCulloch), CT v370 f96; v552 f241; *vide* (124). Green was a teacher, *vide* v552 f241
- 128 Enc 1.30911 = Thompson lot 1-4 & lot A, *vide* (126); CT v966 f241; v976 f179. Encl 1.309114 = Thompson's lot 4 to Smith, CT c976 f179; v1084 f9; *vide* (126).
- 129 Enc 1.30911A = Thompson's lot A to Connelly, CT v976 f179; v1148 f199; *vide* (126).
- 130 Enc 1.309111 + 1.309112 + = 1.309113, Thompson's lots 1-3 to AGL Co, CT v976 f179; v1068 f93; v10455 f214-5; *vide* (126).
- 131 Enc 1.30912 = Green to Thompson, CT v552 f241 (incl other land). Thompson to Smith, Smith to Trowbridge, v648 f116. To McCulloch, v1618 f62. *Vide* (127).
- 132 Trowbridge to Morrish v1774 f172, *vide* (131).
- 133 CT v1618 f62; v1774 f172; *vide* (127) - (131).
- 134 Enc 1.30921 = Sutton, CT v168 f49; v192 f181. Enc 1.30922 = Powell, v168 f49; v190 f27. *Vide* (125) (west half).
- 135 Enc 1.30922 Powell to Sutton, v190 f27. 1.30922 + 1.30921 = 1.3092 = Sutton. *Vide* (125) for (west half).
- 136 Enc 1.3092 = Green's lots A-D, CT v190 f27. *Vide* (125) (west half).
- 137 Enc 1.3092A, Green to Stevenson, CT v558 f43; *vide* (136).
- 138 Enc 1.3092B, Green to Kellett CT v558 f44; *vide* (136).
- 139 Enc 1.3092C, Green to Kelly, CT v572 f21; *vide* (136).
- 140 Enc 1.3092D, Green to Moore, CT v190 f27; v552 f240 (taken in with 1.3071, *vide* (149). For school resumptions in 1.3092 follow CTs for (136) - (140).
- 141 Enc 1.307 = Section 3 Elswick Estate original lot 7, CT v66 f221; v83 f166.
- 142 Enc 1.3071 = Creighton, CT v66 f221; v156 f3; *vide* (141).
- 143 Enc 1.3073 = Batts, CT v66 f221; v156 f34; v375 f93; *vide* (141).
- 144 Enc 1.3072 = Green's 1.30721 + 1.30722, CT v66 f221; v375 f94; v552 f241; *vide* (141).
- 145 Enc 1.3072 = 1.30721 + 1.30722 + 1.30723, Green to Gillard, CT v 596 f70; v666 f235; v686 f160; v734 f7; *vide* (144). 1.30723 = possible access to Key Nos 13 & 14 on Fig 42 Table 6, *vide* (141).
- 146 Enc 2.200 = Hearn's Garden, *vide* (2) & (166) - (169); PA6081, CT v734 f7.
- 147 Gillard's subdivn = 2.200 + 1.30722 + 1.30723 + 1.30721 = DP1456, *vide* (141), (146); CT v 734 f7, *vide* (145). For Hearn's Garden *vide* (166) - (169).
- 148 *Ibid*; V592 f168; v754 f60. For Gale *vide* (154).
- 149 Enc 1.3071, Creighton to Moore, CT v66 f221; v156 f3; v3288 f204; v3288 f229; v3900 f63; v3418 f55; v3322 f86; *vide* (142). Moore also bought 6.75 perches from Gillard for an access lane to Mooredale from McDonald St, *vide* CT v565 f200; this land was at the north end of 1.30721 adjoining Kelly's 1.3092C, *vide* (139).
- 150 Transmission to Eliza Moore, widow Leichhardt, 14 Feb 1901, *vide* CT v156 f3. V&R, 22.
- 151 *Vide* (141).
- 152 Enc 1.3073, CT v375 f93; *vide* (143).
- 153 *Ibid*; CT v7144 f208 (Trades School).
- 154 Enc 1.308 = Section 3 Elswick Estate original lot 8, CT v66 f221; v90 f174; v1242 f150-3.
- 155 *Vide* (154).
- 156 Enc 1.3081, CT v6815 f135; v6881 f95; *vide* (154).
- 157 A G Crawford, "Electric Power" in *AE*, 3, 371b, 372b.
- 158 Enc 1.303 (part north of lane only in this study) = 1.3031 + 1.3032 + 1.3033 + 1.3034. CT v66 f220.
- 159 Enc 1.303, to Williams, CT v240 f138; v772 f49; *vide* (158).
- 160 Enc 1.3031, CT v1411 f216, (159).
- 161 Enc 1.3032, CT v1416 f51, *vide* (159).
- 162 *Vide* (159).
- 163 Enc 1.3033; DP3582, *vide* (159).
- 164 Enc 1.3034 (part), v3646 f147, v4907 f40; *vide* (159).
- 165 Enc 1.3034 (part), v4960 f164; v5011 f97; v5473 f182; v5521 f87; v6082 f97; *vide* (159).
- 166 Enc 2.200, OST bk 66 no 813 (PA6081), *vide* (30).
- 167 *Vide* (166) for Devlin.
- 168 Declarations by M A Flenady, 15 Sep, 24 Oct 1881 (PA6081).
- 169 To Moore, OST bk 232 no 479 (PA6081); to Gillard bk 249 no 770 (PA6081), 0a 3r 34.75 p. For Gillard's Subdivn *vide* (145)-(148)
- 170 V&R, 33; A Hearn d Petersham 14 Dec 1861, PI 1/5606; C Hearne d Leichhardt 29 Apr 1890, PI 3/20014.
- 171 Enc 2.300, (PA 15395) Piper to Hearn OST bk E no 631; part to E Hearn bk 660 no 6; AE, JF, RH, & E J Hearn to Coleman bk 855 no 918. *Vide* (30).
- 172 PA15395, CT v1936 f35, *vide* (171); DP65396, DP211848.
- 173 Enc 2.400 + 2.500 (+ 1.3034) = CT v6082 f97, *vide* (164) - (165); DP86097.
- 174 *Vide* (173).
- 175 Enc 1.403 = Section 4 Elswick Estate original lot 3 = 1.4031 + 1.4032 + 1.4033 + 1.4034. 1.4031 to Ramsay, CT v66 f220.
- 176 Enc 1.4031, to Hassan & Whiting, v146 f228-30; *vide* (175).
- 177 Enc 1.4031, Hassan to Whiting, CT v148 f105, *vide* (176).
- 178 Enc 1.4032, to Barter, CT v148 f104; v150 f226; v165 f88; v1096 f155-6; *vide* (175).
- 179 Enc 1.4033 + 1.4034 to Doust, CT vv276 f131, *vide* (175).
- 180 Enc 1.4031, Haymarket, CT v146 f228-30; v249 f153; v1096 f157; v1623 f205-8; DP4288; *vide* (177).
- 181 *Vide* (180).
- 182 Enc 1.4032, to Young CT v1096 f155-6; DP6901; DP336783; *vide* (178).
- 183 Enc 1.4032, to Robins, CT v4926 f20; v4926 f62; *vide* (182).
- 184 *Vide* (183), Housing Commission; DP336783; *vide* (183).
- 185 For Doust, *vide* (179).
- 186 Enc 1.4033, to Wisdom CT v292 f237; *vide* (185).
- 187 *Vide* (186).
- 188 Enc 1.4033, People's Park Estate, CT v534 f160; DP3341; *vide* (185).
- 189 Enc 1.410 = Section 4 Elswick Estate original lot 10, to Causdell, CT v200 f72.
- 190 Enc 1.410, to Doust CT v284 f242-3; *vide* (189).
- 191 Enc 1.410 + 1.4034, DP254; *vide* (175), (189).
- 192 Enc 1.406 = Section 4 Elswick Estate original lot 6, to Chalkling, CT v122 f22; v1063 f77.
- 193 Extn of Edith St, CT v1002, f34, *vide* (192).

- 194 Enc 1.4061 + 1.4062, to MA Chalkling, CT v1362 f108. Enc 1.4062 to E&F Chalkling, v1360 f188-9. Enc 1.4061 to E&F Chalkling, v1362 f108. *Vide* (192).
- 195 Enc 1.4061 + 1.4062, for various subdivisions see CT v1360 f188-9, v1362 f108. *Vide* (194).
- 196 Enc 1.408 (part north of Marion St) = Section 4 Elswick Estate original lot 8, to Stewart, CT v189 f223.
- 197 Enc 1.408 (pt), to Starling CT v504 f20; to Haymarket, v602 f108; DP922; *vide* (196).
- 198 Enc 1.501 = Section 5 Elswick Estate original lot 1, to Rodd (St Columba's), CT v68 f43. *Catholic Freeman's Journal*, 5 Oct 1939.
- 199 *Catholic Freeman's Journal*, 5 Oct 1939.
- 200 *Ibid.*
- 201 *Ibid.*
- 202 *Ibid.*
- 203 Enc 1.501 (Allen St subdvn), CT v81 f176; v5053 f97-9; DP18648, 6 Feb 1939; *vide* (198).
- 204 Enc 1.502 = Section 5 Elswick Estate original lot 2, to Wetherill, CT v66 f221; v292 f90.
- 205 Enc 1.502, v431 f147; DP318; *vide* (204).
- 206 *BI&LO*, 5 Mar 1881.
- 207 Enc 1.503 = Section 5 Elswick Estate original lot 3, to (Catherine) O'Neill, CT v618 f3 (PA1669).
- 208 Enc 1.503, to Alexander, Thomas, Francis (brickmakers) & Kate (spinster) O'N, CT v1113 f127-30; *vide* (207).
- 209 Enc 1.503, to Patterson, CT v1341 f222; v1548 f209; DP378718; *vide* (207).
- 210 Enc 1.503, to John Heine, CT v6566 f150; *vide* (209).
- 211 Enc 1.503 (north pt), leased to Cyclops, CT v1548 f209; *vide* (210).
- 212 Enc 1.503 (north pt), to Cyclops, CT v6566 f149; *vide* (211).
- 213 Enc 1.504 + 1.304 (Cemetery, *vide* 83), to Carss *et al*, CT v66 f218; v106 f102; *vide* (83).
- 214 Enc 1.504 = Section 5 Elswick Estate original lot 4, to Brown *et al*, CT v133 f97-99; v164 f38; v534 f202; *vide* (213).
- 215 Enc 1.504, to Combes, MA Brown, FG&W Patten, CT v1063 f59-61; DP 1663; *vide* (214).
- 216 Enc 1.10830 + 1.1088-9 + 1.10828-29, to RC Church, CT v702 f43; *vide* (63).
- 217 Info from Rev B F Collins, Catholic Education Centre (1984).
- 218 *Ibid.*
- 219 *Ibid.*
- 220 Interview Srs Miriam & Rosaria, St Joseph's, Rockdale (1985).
- 221 Enc 3.001- 3.006 (Helsarmel East) + 3.011- 3.013 (Helsarmel West), to Hindson, OST bk 8 No 333 (incl remainder of Helsarmel to north not incl in this study); (PA45); *vide* (6), (32).
- 222 Enc 3.001- 3.006 + 3.011- 3.013, to Lord, OST bk 44 no 829; PA45, Lord, CT v1 f109; *vide* (221).
- D Henry, "George William Lord" in *ADB*, 5, 102.
- 223 Enc 3.001- 3.006 + 3.011- 3.013, to HE Lord, CT v506 f152, *vide* (222).
- 224 Enc 3.001- 3.006 + 3.011- 3.013, to H Lord, Dibbs & GL Lord, CT v588 f98-100, *vide* (222). Enc 3.001- 3.006 + 3.011- 3.013, to AAIF&L, CT v650 f175; *vide* (224).
- 225 Enc 3.001- 3.006 (Helsarmel East) CT v932 f130; DP1162; *vide* (224).
- 226 Enc 3.011- 3.013 (Helsarmel West), CT v932 f130; DP2279; *vide* (224).
- 227 LTO Resumption Plan, 4389-3000; 796-3000.
- 228 Resumptions for Public Road, CT v1203 f227; v3029 f31; v1053 f239; v4928 f111; v4465 f82.
- 229 Enc 4.000, to Ramsay, OST bk E no 271; *vide* (37).
- 230 Enc 4.000, PA4145 (SA Ramsay), CT v312 f149; *vide* (37).
- 231 Enc 4.000, DP327 (incl land south of Marion St not incl in this study); *vide* (230).
- 232 Enc 4.004, to Burgis, CT v330 f9; *vide* (231).
- 233 Enc 4.004, to Intercolonial, CT v1078 f37; *vide* (232).
- 234 Enc 4.004, DP2329; *vide* (233).
- 235 Enc 4.005, to Reid, CT v385 f205; *vide* (231).
- 236 *Ibid.*
- 237 Enc 4.005, DP5919, June 1910; *vide* (235).
- 238 Enc 4.005 = Gladstone Park Estate I, to Burfitt, CT v385 f124; *vide* (231).
- 239 Enc 4.005, to Buchanan, CT v385 f124; *vide* (238).
- 240 Enc 4.005, DP488; *vide* (238).
- 241 Enc 4.007 + 4.008, to LLoyd, CT v526 f149; *vide* (231).
- 242 Enc 4.007 + 4.008, DP1050; lot 12 CT v694 f61; lot 11 v710 f216; lot 6 v740 f195; *vide* (241).
- 243 Enc 4.007 + 4.008, to KS Lloyd, CT v526 f149; *vide* (241).
- 244 Enc 4.007 + 4.008, lot 5 CT v848 f154; lot 1, 7 v858 f62; lot 10 v870 f69; lot 8 v934 f37; lot 9 v934 f5; *vide* (243).
- 245 Enc 4.007 + 4.008, to Kettleton, lots 2-4, CT v948 F 12; *vide* (244).
- 246 Enc 4.009 - 4.013 + 4.019 - 4.028 = Gladstone Park Estate II, to Burfitt, CT v330 f114; v336 f231; *vide* (231).
- 247 Enc 4.009 - 4.013 + 4.019 - 4.028, DP373; *vide* (246).
- 248 Enc 4.014, to Codrington, CT v342 f79, *vide* (231).
- 249 *Vide* (248).
- 250 *Vide* (248).
- 251 Enc 4.014, CT v5493 f62; DP21361; *vide* (248).
- 252 4.015 + 4.016, to Lyall, CT v464 f18; resumption v2897 f217; *vide* (231).
- 253 4.015 + 4.016, DP1558; *vide* (252).
- 254 *Vide* Key No (11) Fig 49, lot 49; *vide* (252).
- 255 Enc 4.017, to Whiting, CT v342 f77; resumption v2897 f217; *vide* (231). *BI&LO*, 2 Oct 1880 - 30 Jul 1880 for foul smells; *vide* (281). To E Whiting, CT v1524 f61; to Haymarket, v2549 f162; *vide* (255).
- 256 Enc 4.017, DP8200; *vide* (256).
- 257 Enc 4.018, to Lyons, CT v524 f55; v1052 f157; resumption v2897 f217; *vide* (231).
- 258 Enc 4.018, to Westaway, CT v1052 f157; *vide* (257).
- 259 Enc 4.018, to WA Lambert, to E Lambert, to Servus, v1052 f157; *vide* (258).
- 260 Enc 4.018 (pt), to Servus, CT v5219 f99-100; v6409 f10; 6959 f129; DP545615. CT v6696 f39; v11529 f142; DP552959; *vide* (259).
- 261 4.039 + 4.040, to Gormley, CT v490 f83; *vide* (231).
- 262 4.039 + 4.040, to S Jackson (widow), J, W & G Jackson (brickmakers), CT v556 f60-3; *vide* (261).
- 263 4.039 + 4.040, to Town & Country, CT v842 f 6; *vide* (262).
- 264 4.039 + 4.040 (east half), DP2041; *vide* (263).
- 265 V&R, 52; *vide* (288).
- 266 *Vide* Fig 52; *vide* (263).
- 267 *Vide* (266).
- 268 4.039 + 4.040 (west half), Jacksons, CT v556 f64-6; v876 f96-8. To Cottees (pt), CT vv5106 f25; *vide* (262).
- 269 4.039 + 4.040 (west half), resumptions, CT v2897 f217; v2962 f228; v5415 f18; LTO 12128-3000; FP431163 (Govt Stores); *vide* (268).
- 270 4.039 + 4.040 (west half), to Comm Paper (pt), CT vv5106 f25; *vide* (268).
- 271 4.041 - 4.044, to Wetherill, CT v336 f83; *vide* (231).
- 272 4.041 - 4.044, DP356; *vide* (271).
- 273 4.041 - 4.044, resumption, CT v2897 f217; *vide* (272).
- 274 M Solling, "A Theare of Suburbs" in *LHIJ*, 5 (1975), 1-8. V&R, 17-21 (incorporation). V&R, 18 (petition). V&R, 32 (the Toll-bar was in Parramatta Rd at Johnston's Creek bridge).
- 275 V&R, 20.
- 276 *Op cit* (274), Solling, Table I, 6. V&R, 21 (separation from Annandale).
- 277 V&R, 22.
- 278 R K Willson *et al*, *The Red Lines - The Tramway System of Sydney* (Sydney, 1970), 11.
- 279 *Op cit* (113), Bates.
- 280 *Ibid.*

- 281 *BI&LO*, Oct 1880 - July 1881; *vide* (255).
 282 *Vide* (176), (255).
 283 *Vide* (281).
 284 *Daily Telegraph*, 24 Aug 1889.
 285 *V&R*, 52.
 286 *Vide* (284).
 287 H B Henson, "Cook's River: Its Condition and Destiny" in *Min of Proc of The Engineering Assoc of NSW*, 11 (1895-96), 39-50, 11 June 1896 (ML 620.6/E) (Two routes were proposed by the author: [i] for water traffic and health purposes, from "Long Cove along the new canal ... along Long Cove Creek ... [to] Piggott-street, Petersham ... thence by a tunnel ... under the dividing ridge into Cook's River Valley ... to the north of Terrace Road; thence by open cut ... to Cook's River ... between Garnet-street and Wardell Road, Marrickville". [ii] a smaller canal to ensure circulation of water, connecting Cook's River by regulating it from the Sugar Works at Canterbury to Hilly's Ford, then by canal to north side of Liverpool Road near the crossing of the main Sydney water pipeline, then by tunnel under the ridge to Albert Road, Strathfield, then by open cut along the course of a creek along the western side of Rochester Street, under the railway and across Parramatta Road to Powell's Creek, then along that creek into Homebush Bay). *Vide* also H Sawkins, "Our Ocean to Ocean Opportunity" (Homebush Bay to Botany, Cook's River Scheme), 1925 (ML 627.1/S). Also "Polluting Cook's River" in *Daily Telegraph*, 30 Jan 1925.
 288 *V&R*, 52; *vide* (265).
 289 *Ibid*.
 290 Resumptions CT v2897 f217; FP976529.
 291 L Coltheart & D Fraser, *Landmarks in Public Works* (Hale & Iremonger, Sydney, 1987), 23-9 (paper by A B Portus, Superintendent of Dredges, Public Works Department, 1880-98, "Centrifugal Dredging in New South Wales", presented to the Engineering Section, Royal Soc of NSW, 21 Oct 1896). *V&R*, 52 (summer bathing).
 292 Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, Department of Railways, Report on Yards and Goods Railway from Flemington to Darling Island, 1910.
 293 Mayor's Minutes, 1913-14 (James Powell Treadgold, Mayor 1900-1-2-3, 1909-10, 191.
 294 Resumptions CT v2897 f217; FP976529; *vide* (290). State Rail Authority of NSW to G Langshaw (Port Noarlunga, SA), 20 Apr 1983 (first train).
 295 Resumptions CT v2897 f217; FP976529; *vide* (290).
 296 *Vide* (295); CT v3518 f235; v4465 f82; *vide* (227), (228).
 297 Annual Report of St Martha's Industrial Home, 1913-14.
 298 Foundation stone and tablet, *vide* Appendix II.
 299 Annual Report of St Martha's Industrial Home, 1912.
 300 Interview Srs Miriam & Rosaria, St Josephs, Rockdale, Rev B F Collins, Catholic Education Centre (1985); *vide* (217).
 301 *Ibid*; foundation stone, *vide* Appendix II.
 302 *Vide* (300).
 303 Info from Rev B F Collins, Catholic Education Centre (1985).

A NOTE ON SOURCES AND METHOD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 51

done by making a Primary Application to the Registrar General and lodging all the OST deeds connected with the property. Among the information in the PA is a schedule of the OST deeds. It is much more practicable to use this schedule to locate the office copies.

The deeds that were lodged with the PA and other material, were placed in the Application Packet. The rewards for searching the Packet can be high because statutory declarations and other papers often answer many questions.

When the PA was approved a Certificate(s) of Title was issued for the land. The volume and folio numbers of the first CT were noted on the PA. This begins the Torrens Title chain.

It can be said that an understanding of the PA (and the contents of the Packet) allow the searcher to stand on the bridge between the OST title chain and the Torrens Title chain. In effect the searcher has a line-of-sight backward to the original grant and forward to the current reference to title for any land within the PA.

For example Leichhardt West consists of four estates which are noted in Figure 4 as 1.000, 2.000 (part),

3.000 and 4.000. PA1669 issued CTs for 1.000 (see Ref 45); PA45 for 3.000 (Ref 221) and PA4145 for 4.000 (Ref 230). Though PA15395 was not the first to issue CTs for part of 2.000, it does give a schedule covering the period from 1831 to 1908 (Ref 172).

An understanding of the PA is a basic step in searching the pre-PA (OST) period and the post-PA (Torrens Title) period of the area.

8 The sequence of the research depends upon the area and the resources available. The most practicable method is to follow up the LTO search with a Field Survey before undertaking the first written draft.

By obtaining copies of the 1880s Detail Survey sheets from the Mitchell Library a layout of the development in the area is revealed. The Water Board set shows the same information but adds the construction materials for the buildings. The WB set has been updated at certain intervals.

Make the Field Survey on foot to locate those buildings shown on the Detail Survey. Record current addresses, the number of stories, the wall and roof materials, parapet inscriptions, and other features.

The comparison between the Field Survey and the 1880s Detail Survey reveals layers of development 100 years apart. It can also be a means of locating structures and places which were built before the Detail Survey date.

The charting and tabulation of the Field Survey can be an excellent resource when writing-up the study. The Field Survey charts can be illustrated as Figures (see Appendix I).

9 When dealing with large areas and therefore many allotments, it is essential to use a numbering system for all Sections, sub-sections, lots and parts of lots. In addition a well-thought out system will make the References (citations) easier to assemble and to communicate to the reader.

The numbering system is explained in Appendix I. In the References, the encoded numbers are derived from Sections, sub-sections, lots and parts of lots, and a different style of numeral or letter is used to show the differences. A little perseverance will reveal how the numbering system works. The same numbering system is used in headings, sub-headings and text throughout the article.

10 From the DPs and Detail Survey the names of streets, re-named streets and other places can be recorded. The DPs and the title searching will show approximately when the streets were created. By showing these dates on the illustrated survey charts (the Figures) a quick reference to the emergence of the street pattern, and thereby the growth of the area, can be gained.

11 With this basic information accurately recorded, undertake research at the Mitchell Library to put some flesh on the skeleton. Consult the Archives Office of NSW, the Probate Index, the Balmain Cemetery Register and the *Sands Directory*. Make use of local libraries and historical societies. Seek out photographs, documents and reminiscences from families and organizations to round out the article. Beware of myths and legends ...

Addendum

- 1 For a concise account of the Crimean War in relation to the "balance of power" policy of Great Britain, see CDM Ketelbey, *A History of Modern Times, From 1789* (Harrap, London, 1958 rev 3rd ed), 212-22.
- 2 See B Myatt & T Hanley, *Australian Coins, Notes and Medals* (Horwitz Grahame 1980), 200, for Gorman's burial in Leichhardt.
- 3 For information on the Balmain Cemetery, particularly as to it serving the Balmain district, see "Report from the Select Committee of the Balmain Cemetery Bill together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence and Appendix" in *Votes & Proceedings of the NSW Legislative Assembly*, 1881, vol 5, p933-948. A plan of the Cemetery is on p 948.
- 4 For the reasons why cemeteries must be conserved, see *Cemeteries, A National Trust Policy Paper* (Nat Trust of Aust (NSW, Sydney 1985).
- 5 "A New Life for an Old Cemetery" (Gore Hill), *Heritage Conservation News* (Heritage Council of NSW, Sydney), also demonstrates why cemeteries must be conserved.
- 6 In the Spectacle Island Naval Historical Collection is the portrait of Gorman in what may be the uniform of a sub-lieutenant (according to the National Maritime Museum's letter to H Willey, 31 Dec 1987, file H87/4396). He is pictured wearing the four medals.
- 7 Also on Spectacle Island is: "Presented to James Gorman V. C. on his leaving the N.S.S. Vernon by the Officers of the Ship as a Token of their Regard. Fredk W Reitenstein, Commander. William H Mason, Chief Officer. James Bate, Schoolmaster. Adolphus Peter Robilliard. William Shaw. C A McDonnell. George Jones. C. Blake. R Dunell. John E Smith. John Kemp."

References

- 1 Vide A Cusick, "Leichhardt West", 29, in this issue.
- 2 M Solling, "The Balmain Cemetery", in *LHJ*, 3 (1972), 2-4.
- 3 Ibid; undated news cutting, "Conversion into a Rest Park and Garden Area" (hereafter NC), probably *Balmain Observer*.
- 4 NC, vide (3).
- 5 Land Titles Office Certificate of Title vol 917 folio 88 (survey diagram; Vialoux and Reeves, *The Jubilee History of Leichhardt*, 25.
- 6 NC.
- 7 NC.
- 8 *Op cit* (2), Solling; NC.

- 9 *Op cit* (1), Cusick, Appendix II, 77.
- 10 Balmain Cemetery Register, 26 Jan 1868 to 7 May 1912, held by Leichhardt Mun Council (original); Leichhardt Mun Library (microfiche); Mitchell Library (typescript); Soc of Aust Genealogists (microfiche). Entry for Gorman, 19: Burial no, 6201; Date, 20 Oct 1882; Name, James Gorman; Profession (left blank); Denom, C of E; Late Residence, Parramatta; Age, 47; Undertaker, W H Wood & Son [Balmain]; Size 3 [ft] by 7 [ft].
- 11 *Op cit* (2), Solling; NC.
- 12 Ibid.
- 13 NC.
- 14 Memorial Inscript, Pioneers Park.
- 15 Town Clerk to Soc of Aust Gen, 17 July 1944, file no 1160/10/44.
- 16 H Willey, family (hereafter HW).
- 17 J Winton [pseud], *The Victoria Cross at Sea* (Michael Joseph, London, 1978), 31-4.
- 18 Ibid; Canon W M Lummis, files held by Imperial War Museum, London (hereafter Lummis). The Gen Ref Lib of the State Lib of NSW holds the *Victoria Cross Bibliography, A List of Books in the Library of Canon William Murrell Lummis, M.C., at St Mary's Vicarage, Bungay, Suffolk* (notation on entry for O'Moore Creagh and Humphries, *The V.C. and the D.S.O.*, reads "very inaccurate", vide (35) below).
- 19 *London Gazette Supplement* (No 21971, 24 Feb 1857, 649-663 (Gen Ref Lib, State Lib of NSW, DQ 342.42/2).
- 20 Ibid.
- 21 *Op cit* (17), Winton.
- 22 J Winton to A Staunton, 15 Dec 1982 in reply to 7 Dec 1982.
- 23 HW. James Gorman's 1st wife Mary Ann's maiden name incorrectly given as Coates on the death cert of her dau Annie Elizabeth Cairns (né Gorman). A Mary Ann G died in NSW in 1866 and another in 1874: research does not yet indicate whether either one was James G's 1st wife. James G's 2nd wife Deborah (née King) married James Evans in 1884. Annie Elizabeth G remained on Spectacle Island until she married Robert Walter Cairns (b 1864), a storeman (later ship chandler's storeman) at Holy Trinity (Garrison) Church, Sydney, on 30 Oct 1889. On the marriage certificate, Annie Elizabeth was a spinster of Annandale, engaged in household duties. Their chn were: 1) Robert J C (b1890 twin, d 1890); 2) Helen Gorman C (1890 twin); 3) Agnes Mary C (1891); 4) Annie Dervin C (1893); 5) James D C (1895); 6) Hilda May C (1898); 7) Robert Walter C (1900); 8) John S (1903); 9) Margaret Deborah C (1905); 10) Jessie C (1906). Annie Elizabeth C died at her home 27 Theodore St, Balmain, on 12 May 1929. Her daughter Hilda May C married William Watts (b1894), glassblower, at St Thomas' Anglican Church, Rozelle, on 3 Jun 1920. Their chn were: 1) William Robert W (1924); 2) Betty May W (1925); 3) Marjorie Hazel W (1927). Marjorie Hazell Watts married Harry Willey, the grandson of Albert Victor (I) W (b 1876) and Emily Harriet W (née Askey, b 1884). Albert (I) W owned the barber shop next to the Congregational Church, Darling St and Curtis Rd, Balmain, where they lived and their chn Albert Victor (II) W, Alice Emily W, William Harry W, were born. Albert (I) W was the son of Joseph W (b1836), shoemaker, later care taker of the Congregational Church, and Mary Ann (née Baker, b1839).
- 24 J Burnswoods & J Fletcher, *Sydney and the Bush, A Pictorial History of Education in New South Wales* (Dept of Educ, Sydney, 1980), 74, illustrations 109, 110.
- 25 S. Davies, *Islands of Sydney Harbour*.
- 26 *Australian Almanac* (J H Sherrif).
- 27 NSW Public Service (Blue Book) 1881(hereafter BB), 49, 55, 58.
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 RA Ball, *The Jubilee at Spectacle Island* (1833).
- 30 BB.
- 31 HW.
- 32 HW; cert 2039; obit *SMH*, 21 Oct 1882; *Sydney Mail*, 28 Oct 1882.
- 33 P Reynolds, "From Nicholson Street to Chapman's Slipway" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 13 (1984), 20.
- 34 *SMH*, 21 Oct 1882.
- 35 PA Wilkins, *The History of the Victoria Cross* (Constable, London, 1904); D H Parry, *Britain's Roll of Glory* (Cassells, London rev 1898); Gen Sir O'Moore Creagh & Miss E M Humphries, *The V.C. and the D.S.O.* (Standard Art Book Co, London 1924), vol 1.
- 36 Lummis.
- 37 FJ Stowell, Little Oaks, Blandford Road, Reigate, Surrey, to Rev Canon Lummis, The Vicarage, Bungay, Suffolk, 15 June 1956.
- 38 FJ Stowell, Little Oaks, Blandford Road, Reigate, Surrey, to Canon W M Lummis, M.C., Fen Farm, Barnham Broom, Norwich, 5 April 1960.
- 39 *The Victoria Cross, An Official Chronicle of the Deeds of Personal Valour Achieved in the Presence of the Enemy during the Crimean and Baltic Campaigns, the Indian Mutinies and the Persia, China and New Zealand Wars* (O'Byrne Brothers, London, 1865), 25, 44 (Mitchell Lib, 737.52/1.)
- 40 *Op cit* (17), Winton.
- 41 Ibid.
- 42 Winton to Staunton, vide (22).
- 43 Winton to Staunton, 27 Mar 1988; to Willey, 24 April 1988.
- 44 Winton to Willey, 31 May 1988.
- 45 HW.
- 46 J Winton in *Seascope International Maritime Magazine*, 24 (Apr 1989).
- 47 Article, "Victoria Cross Winners", *Australian Encyclopaedia* (Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1958), 9, 126.

Book Reviews

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HISTORIC COURT HOUSES OF NEW SOUTH WALES

By Peter Bridges
NSW Department of Public Works
History Project
Hale & Iremonger, 104pp, 1986
ISBN 0 86806 239 1.

JAMES BARNET Colonial Architect

By Peter Bridges &
Don McDonald
NSW Department of Public Works
History Project
Hale & Iremonger, 144 pp, 1988
ISBN 0 86806 293 6.

LANDMARKS IN PUBLIC WORKS Engineers and their works in New South Wales 1884-1914

Edited by Lenore Coltheart &
Don Fraser
NSW Department of Public Works
History Project
Hale & Iremonger, 144pp, 1987

Reviewed by Peter Reynolds

The New South Wales Department of Public Works History Project has been many years coming to fruition. A small band of dedicated workers has combined with retired personnel and others to bring together an archive of official records, illustrative material and reminiscences. The significance of the project will be realised when we remember that it is public works, such as water supply and sewerage, roads and bridges, and railways, not to mention the buildings, which affect our daily lives.

Another justification for the project, and one that is often overlooked, is the way that a study of the public works in a local area will help in reading and understanding the built environment of that area.

Historic Court Houses of New South Wales is the first in a series* of studies of the work of the PWD which had its beginnings on the day of the foundation of Australia. The author has given us the chance to see some of these fine buildings and to read something of their history. The result of collecting fine examples of a building type is that when they are seen together, each one is enhanced by its juxtaposition with the others.

More than 300 court houses have been built in NSW and few would attempt to discount their architectural and historical significance. They were more than symbols of law and order and State pride, however. Often the first civic building to be erected in a country town, they inspired the construction of other important buildings.

We must indeed be thankful for the historic photographs which bring the book to life. Court houses at Darlinghurst, Hartley and Berrima are essays in the Old Colonial Grecian style by Mortimer Lewis. The scale and dignity of the domed and porticoed Bathurst Court House, the pavilioned and bifurcated-columned Orange Court House, and the richly detailed and coloured Goulburn Court House, are just three of Barnet's famous country buildings. In Sydney we see the Balmain, Newtown and North Sydney buildings. W L Vernon's court houses at Bourke and Wagga are not only proud architectural edifices but provide simple and necessary climate controls such as shady, arched verandahs, cool courtyards and effective cross-ventilation.

The book is well laid out in sections devoted to origins, early court houses, and to Sydney and country courts. There is a useful section on the architects and a handy schedule of places and dates of proclamation and constr-

uction. Although the sequence of buildings shown is easy to comprehend by following the captioned photographs, the omission of an index is a niggardly act – one to be set against the publisher or against the bureaucracy.

Bridges has given us an historical resource of great vitality. The value of this resource is being tested by the State government's plans to sell 50 country court houses. In some districts all that will be left as testimony to the significance of the buildings will be the photographs and text provided by this book.

The third in the series, *James Barnet, Colonial Architect* is a more important book. Where *Historic Court Houses* collects a building type, Bridges' and McDonald's study concentrates on the greatest of all government architectural offices. Although Barnet at the head of a staff which included gifted architects did not personally design every building, he had supreme control over design. This control produced architecture of a "common quality and consistency". As mentioned above, Barnet shaped the built environment of most country towns and his contributions to Sydney punctuated the skyline until the abolition of the height restrictions in the 1950s.

The authors quite rightly say that the Scottish-born Barnet produced architecture appropriate for government buildings. What is a vitally significant part of the book is the authors' explanation of how this appropriateness stems from the influence of the British masters Chambers, Barry and Cockerell. There are only rare instances of Barnet designing in the Gothic style (Redfern Mortuary Station). His great buildings appear to us in Classical garb (General Post Office, Australian Museum, Callan Park [Rozelle] Hospital). Barnet thereby demonstrated his agreement with Cockerell, that Gothic should be kept for religious buildings while Classic was the correct mode for civic architecture.

It is remarkable that a person of such humble origins could have preserved his independence

as official architect during thirty years of service when he constructed 1,000 buildings at an expenditure of £6 million. The design and building of the ill-fated Garden Palace alone would have been a milestone in an architect's career.

The termination of this "meritorious" career took place under a heavy cloud of political and private intrigue. As the head of the largest architectural practice in Australia with a monopoly over the design of all public buildings, Barnet aroused the enmity of private architects. The authors' analysis of the end of his career is apt and will become definitive. His retirement, seen by some as a "dismissal", allowed the office of Colonial Architect to be abolished. The scheme that took its place – design by competition, and then supervision by a scaled-down version of the colonial architect – failed the test of time. Four years later, the means of producing public building returned to the Barnet *status quo*. This return was a small monument to a great man.

Bridges and McDonald have given us an eminently readable account of the life and work of this great Australian. The layout of the book is straightforward and the illustrations generous. This time we are mercifully allowed an index.

The second History Project publication *Landmarks in Public Works* is not a book in the sense that *James Barnet* is. Lenore Coltheart and Don Fraser have collected papers significant in the advancement of engineering techniques in New South Wales. In that way *Landmarks in Public Works* presents first-hand accounts of engineering achievements such as the dredging of estuarine waterways, swing-bridge construction, and dams.

The senior civil engineers of the PWD were pathfinders along the way to the great engineering feats of the 20th century. A B Portus, Superintendent of Dredges, pioneered the use of centrifugal pump dredging to not only make waterways navigable but also to remove swamps noxious

to residents of swiftly growing urban waterfront areas. Percy Allan's involvement in the design of 600 bridges for the PWD included the Pyrmont and Glebe Island swing-span bridges. C W Darley's paper on thin curved concrete walls was given at a time when the use of concrete was not fully understood.

In *Landmarks in Public Works*, each paper given by an engineer is preceded by the author's brief essay which places it in the context of the times. Again, an index is provided.

On the evidence of the book it is fair to say that the engineering papers are in themselves "landmarks in public works".

* The others are Robert Lee's *The Greatest Public Work: the building of the NSW railways* and *The Unreasonable Man, the life and works of J J C Bradfield* by Richard Raxworthy.

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