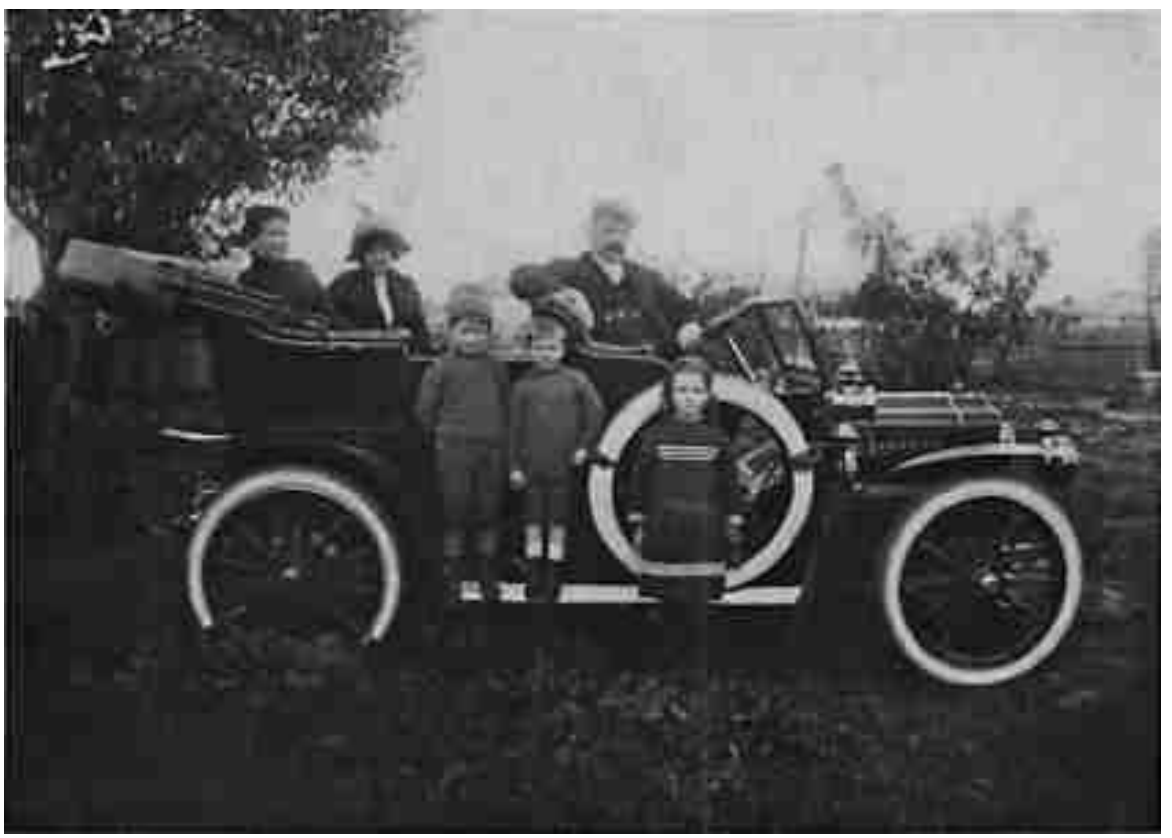
Leichhardt Historical Journal 19

Glebe's Community Response to the 1929 Timber Strike
Balmain: From Adolphus Street to Gladstone Park – Part 3
Balmain Public School
St Augustine's Church and School
Leichhardt South: Part 3 – The Excelsior Subdivision



Annandale Balmain Glebe Leichhardt Lilyfield Rozelle

EDITORIAL

THE BALMAIN ASSOCIATION

Thirty Years On

On 3 April 1860 merchant Ewen Wallace Cameron, Dr O Evans, butcher James Beattie, Dr G R Elliott, James Palmer, boatbuilder Andrew William Reynolds, stonemason James Burt and Captain T S Rowntree met under the chairmanship of Rev Ralph Mansfield as the first elected Balmain Council. On 4 November 1965, 105 years later, concerned residents met at an inaugural meeting to adopt the constitution of the Balmain Association.

At the First Annual General Meeting on 18 November, Dr John Power (President), Alan Harding (Vice President), Toni Furness (Hon Secretary), Richard Waterfield (Hon Treasurer), Thea Banks, Joan Chapman, Robert Irving, Sibyl Masterman, Errol Pickard and Graham Stevenson, were elected as the Management Committee. Roy Watterson and Leigh Roussos were coopted in April of the following year.

Prior to this, in August or September, a handful of residents had met at Sibyl Masterman's house in Numa Street for preliminary meetings. By April 1966 membership had grown to 140 Balmainiacs.

The Association 's aims were to improve the amenities of the area ("which you will agree are sadly lacking"), to gain a child minding centre ("so that harassed mothers can get a break from their children now and then"), to organise a children's library and craft centre, and to find a place to meet and hold displays.

Members interests were, to discover more about Balmain's buildings, its history and "relics of past days", churches, and waterfront industries.

The fledgling Association acquired the derelict and disrespected Watch House by a chance remark by Sibyl Masterman. Driving past with Toni (Furness) Mackenzie, Sibyl said a place like that would be good headquarters. Toni replied, why not? and the rest is history. Alan Harding undertook to find the relevant departmental owner and so began his leading members and friends in striving to refurbish the building.

By February 1966, with the building not yet formally acquired, 40-odd members spent two days cleaning the building (nine layers of linoleum!). Members could now stand inside and experience the rain pouring in through the roof and observe more of the ceiling collapsed on the freshly cleaned floor.

Four years of grinding renovation were to follow before the Watch House could become headquarters for the second oldest post-war resident action group. The Paddington Society had been founded in 1964, but the Glebe Society (1969), Annandale Association (1969), and Leichhardt Association (1978) followed Balmain.

Funds were raised from subscriptions ($1.00 in 1966), donations and social events, such as the "Wine, Cheese & Aerogard Evening", held by 100-120 people in a 30-knot southerly gale in April 1966, that raised $120.00 – "only the mosquitoes were missing".

Management met in members' homes but general meetings were held monthly in the Town Hall. One of the many environmental crises discussed in June 1966 was the Mort's Dock buildings which had "fallen before the bulldozers" to make way for a container terminal. A petition with 800 signatures had been presented to Leichhardt Council to no avail.

Destruction for containerisation was also under way on White Bay. At the Town Hall on 27 September more than 500 people urged the Askin government to utilise Botany Bay as the major port. Robert Irving was the Association's speaker and "his sincere and emotional appeal to save the area from destruction won us more friends in

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Cover
George Peters, publican of the Bald Rock Hotel (1905-20) and Balmain Council alderman (1910-20), in his French "Brazier" (c1909), reputedly the first motor car in Balmain. His mother Margaret is at left with wife Eliza, sons George and Cecil are on the running board and daughter Dora in front of the spare tyre.
(Courtesy of Jean Peters, Peakhurst).

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ten minutes than any appeal made before".

The Paddington Society were opponents in many cricket matches, the first of which was held at Birchgrove Oval on 23 October 1966. The Association won and Pat Irving earned the prize for the "snappiest period dresser". Eight days later, there was a Halloween Party (hot supper and punch, $1.00, limited to 100 persons, Oh those pre-video days!), and a bring your own steaks and vino to the Mastermans' Long Nose Point waterfront for a barbecue (driftwood available, and "by special request – low-heeled shoes for the ladies, please", moonlight swimming off the sea wall). Slide nights, regular film nights, bring and buy, battling the MSB, keeping ferry services running, broadcasting by President Power, and we've only reached November 1966.

There was always a threat looming (chemical tank farm coming, Pilcher's Paddock going). Traffic congestion – in February 1967 members handed 10,000 leaflets to peak-hour traffic on Victoria Road –"when containers come to Balmain, this will mean more than 3,000 trucks a week, all hours of the day".

Despite a strong campaign mounted by the Association, Birch Grove House, built 1810-1814, crumbled under the bulldozer between October and December 1967.

Robert Irving succeeded John Power as President in 1968 when membership was 155.

Under the Management Committee, operations of the Association were entrusted to sub-committees – Architecture, Fund Raising, Historical, Libraries, Publicity, Transport Services and Watch House Restoration. Added in February 1969, the Drama Group gave its first performance on 4 October 1969 in St Mary's Hall, Adolphus Street, entry $0.60, coffee included.

Amid the strife of objecting to the Council's planning scheme and other tribulations, the Association held a paint-in, the first of many, on 28 June 1969. Gladstone Park was alive with kids, big and small, paint, paper, brushes, helpers, press, television and the ABC's Miss Pat.

Bill Haesler began a three-year stint as President in 1969; membership was 171

On 12 April 1970 about 300 people witnessed the opening of the Watch House. Management Meetings were held at the Watch House from May. From June 1975, with members and even quorums (20) difficult to find, combined General and Management Meetings were held there.

In June 1970 300,000 gallons of petrol were being stored at what is now White Bay Park – even the Council was against that: the Minister said it was not all that dangerous, though.

Ever wonder why there are so many native street trees? The Association's street-planting campaign with Council help was under way by the end of 1970 in Curtis Road.

Plans in early 1971 to store natural gas in the dangerous and abandoned Balmain coal mine got an explosive reaction. But the Children's Library, with over 1000 books, had opened in one of the Watch House cells. In a cell? Well, there was no public library within cooee!

The Association mourned the death of Sibyl Masterman on 14 January 1971.

In early 1970 a house was to be built on the corner of Darling Street and Colgate Avenue, right next to the Watch House. The Association convinced the government to resume the land and dedicate it to the Association's care. Members and landscape architects Neil and Helen Oates design for the new park there was presented to Management in May 1972. By June 1975 the park was completed. The park, and the tree-planting of Curtis Road, and Goodsir and Roseberry Streets, were to become Neil's memorial for he died suddenly on 16 November 1977, aged only 38.

Balmain in Time was ready for sale in June 1971 , and in August the *Leichhardt Historical Journal.*

Bob Beverley succeeded Bill Haesler in 1972 when membership was 172. In 1973 about 50 members saw David Porter elected to preside over the 228-strong membership. He stood down in 1976 and Margaret Dobson filled the breach, then in 1977 came Brian Brady. A crisis meeting in February 1979 elected Peter McEwen. Peter Reynolds was next in 1980, Frances Heathfield 1983, Norman Bull 1985, Jane Ward 1987, and Frances Heathfield 1992.

There were many years when just keeping the Association running was very difficult. In so many cases individuals wished something done but were not prepared to help do it. Shutting the gates in Mort Street to give the locals a bit of respite was a plus; the grind of attending the "free entertainment" that was Leichhardt Council in the mid-1970s was not; the dolphins were causing trouble in Snails Bay – the concrete kind, not the fishy kind; the long-running agony that was the developer-oriented high-rise planning scheme, then the IDO, was resisted. The coal loader, like the Mort Bay container wharf, came and went; the garden column kept our spirits buoyant; open Council meetings and better resident representation on Council brought welcome changes.

These were very full years: the second harbour crossing campaign from November 1981 to December 1982 saved Balmain from hell and destruction.

Running through the entire 30 years of the Association's life have been two continuous threads woven together like a double helix – town planning/ heritage conservation and the study, enjoyment and publication of our local history.

The *Leichhardt Historical Journal* congratulates the Balmain Association on its first 30 years and drinks a toast to a sound future.

Peter Reynolds, January 1995

TROUBLE ON THE BAY

GLEBE'S COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO THE 1929 TIMBER STRIKE

DIANE VAN DEN BROEK

The Background

The 1929 timber dispute was sparked by an unfavourable award announced on 23 December 1928.[1] Those directly on strike included employees in sawmills, timber yards, joinery mills, saw-makers' shops and box-making factories as well as wood-working machinists who undertook tasks such as the sawing, cutting, treating, stacking, preserving and seasoning of timber. The union covering these employees, the Federated Sawmill Timberyard and Woodworkers' Employees' Association, had by 1918 federated into the Australian Timber Workers' Union (ATWU).[2] Although the dispute occurred in New South Wales and Victoria, it was in the urban Sydney timber mills clustered around Blackwattle and Rozelle Bays, where the strike was remarkable both for its tenacity and duration.

Despite the scale of action, most research undertaken by labour historians has concentrated on the strike's institutional aspects.[3] By broadening the focus of the strike, this article establishes that its nature and duration was determined by widespread community action. Indeed the scale of the women's' mobilisation emphasises that while 3000 timberworkers were locked out of some 70 timber-working establishments in New South Wales, many more people who drew on traditional networks embedded in class, community and family relations were agents in shaping this example of industrial militancy.

The Socio-Political and Legal Context

The 1920s was a decade in which what was deemed "fair and reasonable" and desirable for the progress and welfare of the nation was to be put to the test. This test was to result in a decade extremely "conducive to conflict".[4] The timber dispute, which was a major contributor to working days lost in the late 1920s, officially occurred in February 1929. The seeds of labour discontent, however, were sown much earlier.[5]

In December 1920 Justice Higgins, then president of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court, granted the entire timber industry a 44-hour week. In addition he re-established the Harvester skill margins, protected the apprenticeship system and refused to introduce piecework payment systems unless sanctioned by the union.[6] While Higgins' intention was that the ATWU award be applied as a general standard for working hours across all industries covered by Federal awards, the Hughes, and later Bruce-Page Federal government, took steps to circumvent further applications of the award.[7] By 1923 the newly constituted Court had increased bushworkers' hours to 48 and by late 1928 the bush standard was applied to the whole industry.

George Hudson & Sons Timber Yard in c1913
On Blackwattle Bay the timber yard fronted Bridge Road (foreground) and Taylor Street (extreme left). Glebe High School now occupies the site. Unsawn logs are in the water at right.

The Bruce government also attempted to increase its control over industrial relations by introducing a referendum which would allow them much greater control over unions' internal affairs and practices. When it was rejected, they secured the then most extensive changes to the 1904 Act to implement the changes they proposed.[8] As was to become apparent in the Lukin award covering the timber industry, many of these amendment provisions particularly antagonised unions as their material conditions were undermined and activities repressed.[9]

The Lukin Award

Basing their timber industry award on the conditions operating in ten "average" firms since 1921, Court Judges Dethridge and Lukin were persuaded by employers that the industry was in a "very distressing and calamitous condition".[10] Nevertheless the award subsequently handed down indicated that employees in the industry were to take the full burden for recovery. Not only were wages and the 44-hour week under attack, but also skills and union legitimacy as the award sanctioned employer attempts to gain more control over the labour process.

Many, particularly the larger employers in the timber industry, at this time were importing logs rather than sawn planks to take advantage of lower tariffs and many firms had introduced or were contemplating the installation of expensive milling equipment to convert the logs to planks.[11] In order to incorporate the introduction of this new machinery within its classification, the Court reclassified jobs within the industry and redefined what constituted skilled work. On the grounds that improved machinery reduced previously skilled work, most margins for skill were subsequently reduced to a rate a little more than labouring. Similarly junior wages were reduced, while the permissible ratio of their labour increased 100% from 1:8 to 1:4. In an attempt to extract greater work effort through the utilisation of mass production techniques, peak employer groups and the Court encouraged the introduction of piecework payment systems.

Given such encouragement, the ATWU became increasingly concerned about the erosion of skilled status through the use of speed-ups and the ability to maintain organisational stability.[12] Union fears were confirmed by the Court's introduction of a "Butty Gang" system, allowing employers to make a contract "with any employee or group of employees for payment of results by piecework, time bonus, extra rates for extra output or any contract for gross payment or otherwise".[13] As any hope of a standard 44-hour week, satisfactory levels of control over the labour process and union legitimacy became eroded, many unionists began to question their willingness to accept the system of arbitration.

Battle Lines are Drawn

Soon after the announcement of the Lukin award, communities both formally and informally mobilised to oppose not only the actions of the timber merchants and the Court but also Federal government interference. At an official level a conference called by the infant Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) to discuss the position of the timberworkers resulted in the formation of a Joint Disputes Committee (JDC) coordinated by the New South Wales Trades and Labor Council (NSWTLC).[14] Having failed to defer the enforcement of the 48-hour week with the Timber Merchants' Association (TMA) and amid threats of prosecutions for illegal strike action under the Act, a mass meeting of timberworkers, officials of the JDC and ATWU voted on 3 January to refuse the four hours extra work on Saturday mornings.[15] This "Saturday morning strike" action persisted until the award took effect on 2 February, whereupon 3000 men employed in about 70 New South Wales timber working establishments were locked out.[16]

The extensive nature of financial and moral support indicates that the strike was sustained not just by timberworkers' opposition to an unfavourable award covering their industry. Indeed the number of supporters who rallied at various events suggests that although the strike originated in the workplace, it quickly spilled into the homes and communities of other working-class families. For instance a gathering of between 25,000 and 75,000 strikers and supporters assembled at Sydney Trades Hall on the evening of 27 March to publicly defy the Court and the Bruce-Page Federal government.[17] The defiance displayed at this event was particularly directed towards the Court's insistence on a secret ballot on the question of workers returning to work under the Lukin award.

Before the procession moved off towards Hyde Park, ballot papers, better known as "love letters for Lukin" were placed in a large canvas bag soaked in kerosene and, to the tune of the "Red Flag" and "Solidarity for Ever", publicly burned in a tin outside Trades Hall.[18] The crowd made its way slowly toward Hyde Park raising placards stating "Lukin award means – heads the bosses win, tails the workers lose".[19] Demonstrators continued to stream into the park as the flames from a seven-foot effigy of Judge Lukin tied to the base of a fig tree shot upward revealing its white painted wig and crossed hands.[20]

After the flames from the effigy and the chimes of the "Internationale" and "Solidarity for Ever" had died down, speeches delivered by various union officials denounced the Court and the Federal government and advised workers to "prepare for a long struggle".[21] Based on attendance figures that night it is clear that the enforced ballot had aroused widespread and diverse support within the Sydney working-class community.

Organisation

Timber workers involved directly in industrial action gained organisational strength through membership of the State branch of the ATWU. This group of workers may not have been anti-capitalist revolutionaries, however they did have a distinct sense of themselves as a class apart from mill owners. Although still prepared to wield the strike weapon whenever necessary, the ATWU, like many unions during this period, by and large accepted arbitration as a not so perfect but sometimes useful way of protecting workers' wages and conditions.

Like many other blue collar workers at the time, ATWU members generally lived in the suburbs surrounding their places of work. Given the water access needed by local and overseas ships to unload logs on to punts and lighters, employment in timber-mills and large box factories was concentrated around Blackwattle and Rozelle Bays. These bays provided resting points for oregon, baltic pine and pacific maple unloaded from ships which then returned to Canada, USA, Scandinavia and the south-west Pacific.[22] Employment patterns on these wharves and the surrounding mills fluctuated according to the sporadic departure and arrival of these vessels. Those who particularly suffered from the fluctuations were the local unskilled workers.

While the use of strikebreakers and the family breakdowns which often resulted from poverty belie the notion that there was unanimous support for the strike, evidence suggests that a great deal of cohesion developed within the Glebe community as the strike dragged on. Moreover working families elicited much needed support from the middle class. In this way alliances developed across classes. For instance it was not unusual for striking families to draw financial support from local business as the various Relief Committees lobbied store-owners for weekly donations. Local support was crucial. Without the assistance of shops in Forest Lodge, the Glebe relief depot would have been hard-pressed to supply families with bread, meat, vegetables, groceries and fish. Even larger grocers such as Moran & Cato sent weekly donations of groceries to each depot, while some firms suspended hire purchase payments.[23]

During the 1920s most Glebe store-keepers operated as small family businesses. The local baker, grocer and ham and beef stores were predominantly family-owned businesses which were part of a community on which their livelihood depended. If any store refused to assist the strikers' cause, boycotts of the offending establishments would quickly follow. When a Glebe grocer hired his car to a timber company to ferry "free labourers", the local community boycotted his store and set up pickets outside it. The car was withdrawn within a week. Public listing of boycotted establishments in the *Labor Daily* equally encouraged local businesses actively to support strikers by donating food and other items to the various Relief Committees.[24] In a display of shared hostility, some local store-owners went so far as to lodge complaints to local authorities about the activities of police and strikebreakers. Indeed persistent complaints by shop-owners about the frequent procession of free labourers and police outside their establishments prompted several attempts by Glebe Council to restore the streets and footpaths to local residents.[25]

These examples of middle-class support for working families illustrate the critical way in which local networks developed to draw the community around the strike and against mill-owners, strikebreakers and the State. The successful consolidation of these alliances at a time of industrial crisis became important factors in influencing the duration and vigour of industrial action. Community opposition to the government and the Court, however, extended beyond the geographic boundaries of the Glebe locality. While the Lukin award only directly applied to timberworkers, trade unionists in other industrial occupations and locations both in Australia and overseas helped to maintain the strike by providing substantial and moral support to timberworkers and their families.[26] It is important to emphasise, therefore, that support was rooted in both a common class and community identity. As becomes apparent in the following section, it also took form within specific gender relations.

Deputations and Disobedience

Strikers, their wives, families and supporters came to feel an identity of interests amongst themselves and against timber-mill owners and the State. Gender, however, influenced the jobs people held, the networks they built up and the organisations in which they participated. While it has already been noted that timberworkers participated in the strike through their involvement in the ATWU, others associated with more informal groups. Although diverse in their structure and form, these groups provided support networks which in combination with formal industrial and political organisations constructed a bedrock for militancy.

Because strikers' demands related directly to conditions in the home as well as the workplace, this event drew the support of timberworkers' wives and organisations such as the Militant Women's Group (MWG) which had its organisational roots in the Communist Party of Australia (CPA). Indeed the MWG was quick to organise timberworkers' wives to fight for the retention of the 44-hour week and fair wages.[27] Barely a week after the strike commenced the MWG had organised a mass meeting of timberworkers' wives at Sydney Trades Hall passing a resolution supporting action to retain the 44-hour week.[28]

The anticipation of protracted industrial action meant that food relief became a priority. To meet this need, the MWG formed a nine-woman

Committee of Action to organise the distribution of food and financial aid to timberworkers through suburban relief depots. Women from the Central Organising Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the ALP similarly collected and distributed relief. The MWG, like the ALP, placed its branch organisations at the disposal of the JDC. Unlike the MWG, however, these Committees were less inclined to seek the involvement of timberworkers' wives. Three weeks after the strike began, fully functional relief depots had been established in areas where most timberworkers lived and worked, with additional depots established later in other areas.[29] Depots provided striking workers with about £1 per week in for relief, thereby helping to maintain the material requirements and morale needed to sustain the eight-and-a-half month strike. Similarly many women showed their solidairy by maintaining and organising accommodation for timberworkers.[30]

While the sexual division of labour forced many women into unpaid work in the home and so into dependence on a male breadwinner, contarry to contemporary thinking many women did fulfil the role of breadwinner and did provide the sole support for their families, even if it was about 56% of the male rate.[31] Women's support for the strike therefore came as both as partners and family of striking workers as well as paid workers. This latter support is highlighted by the female dominated Gramophone Workers Union's relatively generous support of three shillings weekly throughout the strike.[32]

Picket pay, provided by the Timber Workers' Relief Fund, ensured that locked out married and single men received at least £2 and £1 respectively. Financing of the Fund took on the form of a weekly union levy,[33] while members of the MWG and ALP relief depots and timberworkers' wives sold coupons at workplaces and collected outside public venues such as football stadiums, hotels, shops, theatres and boxing stadiums. While some contributions were received from Queensland and New Zealand unionists, much of the financial contribution depended upon immense local community input.[34] Various money-raising activities at the local level ranged from evening entertainment, parties, fancy dress balls, euchre parties, and motor drives to the annual Queen of the May competition. Many of these contributions were by no means meagre. The May Queen competition alone was to contribute just under £1000 to the timberworkers and their families.[35]

The early and repeated trade union appeals for assistance from working-class women made at the various demonstrations and meetings suggests the crucial role of women in sustaining action. Their refusal to support NSWTLC's participation in the Industrial Peace Conference (IPC) in February 1929 and their outspoken resistance to the ideological advances of the Industrial Peace Association made in March provide examples of the local character of their protest. As a result of concerns about the prevalence of industrial disturbances raised by the Associated Chamber of Manufacturers, the Bruce government organised a series of conferences to secure industrial peace. Jock Garden and other NSWTLC delegates, however, were forced to withdraw from the conference even though they personally favoured further involvement. This withdrawal was due to the agitation of women determined not to see the strike capitulate to employers or the State. Indeed timberworkers' wives and MWG members perceived the conference as a trap and organised to break it up. On the first day of the conference, about 20 women and children made their way into the Town Hall and on to the balcony overlooking the meeting. Before the police could remove them, several members of the deputation managed to turn the meeting into mayhem by singing the "Red Flag", while accusing Garden of being a class traitor. Their defiance paid off, as soon after this protest the NSWTLC passed a motion withdrawing delegates from the conference.[36]

Verbal intimidation expressed working women's solidarity during a related event. Several weeks after the IPC, a women's meeting of the Industrial Peace Association which was convened in Adyar Hall proposed legislation preventing strikes and lockouts in Australian industry. The Association's major objective was to secure legalisation requiring a ballot of women over 21 years of age being taken before industrial action could be considered.

As a similar case study of Vestey's New Zealand meatworks demonstrates, employer strategies designed to break strikes by make workers often rely on pressure being exerted on their wives.[37] Timber merchants' supply of addresses of timberworkers' families to the Industrial Peace Association bears witness to this time-honoured technique of employers mobilising women as agents of the company. Despite its sentiments towards peace, however, the gathering erupted into "one of the most uproarious meetings of women that have taken place in Sydney .... eclipsing any ... as a demonstration of personal and class hostility".[38] Women determined to display their support for the strike gathered at the meeting to ensure that none of the speakers could be heard for more than a few consecutive seconds before she was either howled down or drowned in a chorus of "Solidarity for Ever". The meeting quickly disbanded, but not before one young woman mounted a chair imploring timberworkers' wives to "show them how we can run a show. We don't scab on our men, and we don't want to".[39]

Later in May, between 20 and 30 timberworkers' wives and members of the MWG delivered a resolution to the Sydney and Suburban Timber Merchants' Association stating that

> wives of locked out timberworkers and other working class women, indignantly resent your statements in the press to the effect that timberworkers are running back to work. This is a deliberate attempt to try to break the spirit of the men. It is clear from your statements that you are annoyed at the women assisting to back up the resistance of the men in the fight. We assure you that the wives of the timberworkers will continue to use all their efforts to prevent the men surrendering to your terms.[40]

Such actions demonstrate that from the outset women's support for industrial militancy went far beyond the provision of relief. Indeed many working-class women such as Mary Lamm, a resident of Glebe, became politicised by the strike. Although always supportive of workers' struggle, it was during the crisis of the timber strike that she joined the MWG to defend workers' standard of living. Her involvement in the dispute was therefore formalised through her participation in the MWG activities. These events illustrate the depth and swiftness of the State and employers. They also provide a contrast to the popular perception that women naturally become the allies of employers when industrial action occurs.

On the Picket Lines

As the strike progressed morale was increasingly undermined by the employers' engagement of strikebreakers which had reached over 1000 by early April. Hiring strikebreakers became a major line of attack used by employers to break the strike. While the Timber Combine advertised for strikebreakers in rural districts of New South Wales as well as in other States, New Zealand, the USA and Europe, skilled strikebreakers were at a premium. On 24 April timber merchants therefore requested the Court to enforce Clause 4 of the Act by forcing 39 skilled machinists back to work.[41] Amid cries of double standards as the Bruce government withdrew legal proceedings against colliery-owner John Brown for the lockout of 12,000 mineworkers in the northern New South Wales coalfields, over 5000 supporters assembled at Trades Hall to march on Darlinghurst Court, where the case of the 39 men was being heard.[42] Despite the Court ruling that the 39 machinists must present themselves for work the following Monday or else be fined £50, they refused to return to work or to pay their fines.[43] This demonstrated the futility of Court decisions and provided useful propaganda for the continuation of the struggle.

It was on the picket lines, however, where a great deal of the hostility between strike supporters and strikebreakers was to be played out. Although early on in the dispute strikers picketed their own yards, by June a strategy of mass picketing was adopted. This involved more widespread pickets concentrating outside one particular yard.[44] During the mass pickets, strikebreakers, who may have come from out-of-town or the other side of town, were heavily protected by police particularly when they arrived and left the yards to board trams for home.[45] When the steam of the mill's afternoon whistle blew, strikebreakers were confronted by hundreds of strike supporters waiting outside the yard, many of whom were working women. Walking under heavy guard towards their tram-stops, strikebreakers were "menaced and stones were thrown ... as ... women of the locality tried to spit in the faces of the men as they walked past".[46] Attempts by strikers' wives and families to restrain the strikebreakers is apparent throughout this dispute so that when mass demonstrations took place "the women were just as strong as the men ... they didn't mess about".[47] Because they were the wives or neighbours of wharf labourers, timberworkers, tram and train drivers, most in the local community supported the strikers. Indeed during the pickets many of the locals would attempt to drive strikebreakers out of the neighbourhood by charging on to the street with fence palings in their hands yelling out "you scabbing bastard" as strikebreakers filed past.[48] Some local women threw dirty dishwater over strikebreakers, with one man alleging that a woman picketing outside Hudson's mill scratched him with a large cork that had a number of needles spiked from it. This witness displayed a number of scars on his hand to the Court.[49]

The scale of action and the partisan stance adopted by many in the police force meant that intense and often violent clashes occurred between pickets and the police. On 17 July outside Hudson's mill, hundreds of police attended to disperse or at best control between 300 and 400 picketers. The following day over 500 police attended a crowd of between 1000 and 8000 picketers at the same mill.[50] The sentiments held by the police appeared somewhat ambiguous so that even though they were ordered to protect scabs, some members of the local police force sided with the strikers. According to Ray Blissett, who worked as a policeman at the local Glebe station at the time, many officers "detested" scabs because their own working conditions were so "dreadful".[51] Such support, however, did not stop the physical abuse which often occurred between groups of police, known as "basher gangs", and picketers. For instance throughout the strike, several car loads of police would regularly travel to "trouble spots" such as picket lines in the early morning when the picketers assembled.

As Blissett recalls the "basher gang" would arrive with their "waddies" and it was "God help any striker who got in their road".[52] As well as 24-hour police protection for strikebreakers and mills, allegations surfaced that police received £1 weekly to help mill-owners load their lorries. This enraged the political and industrial wing of the labour movement.[53]

The use of mounted police and even firearms on picketers suggests that the mass pickets were a cause of concern for employers and the State. For instance oral documentary evidence suggests that on one occasion police shot into a crowd of picketers outside Langdon & Langdon's at Rozelle Bay, and that mounted police charged picketers from down the bottom of Glebe and Pyrmont Bridge Road.[54] Although employers stated that many timber yards were re-staffed and that the strike was over, action was severely debilitating many local businesses by September.[55]

With little sign of a labour back-down employers further mobilised the State to restrict picketing through legislative means. Employer groups lobbied the New South Wales Bavin Nationalist government to declare picketing illegal and amendments were subsequently made to the State Crimes Act which broadened the definition of unlawful procession and redefined mass picketing as a criminal act.[56] It is worth noting that the legislation was enacted two months after the police were unable to convict seven NSWTLC and ATWU officials on charges of "molesting and intimidating the workmen employed at Hudsons to depart from their work".[57]

Despite Bavin's threats, open displays of solidarity continued throughout July and August. On 29 July between 6000 and 8000 men and women assembled at Wentworth Park to hear speeches relating to the progress of the strike and to show support for those arrested.[58] In the next few days numerous gatherings of about 2500 to 3000 timberworkers, trade unionists and supporters rallied to protest at the arrest of union leaders and to hear strike progress reports. During August mass picketing continued. On one occasion a crowd of about 6000 men and women assembled at a mass picket outside Hudson's mill. Heated confrontation resulted in the arrests of fourteen picketers that day.[59]

Political Considerations

Although picketing continued throughout August and September the intensity of strike action became overshadowed by preparations for the Federal election scheduled for early October. There were many in the labour movement who believed a Labor government would cooperate with timberworkers' demands, thus financial and moral support gradually drifted towards parliamentary solutions.[60] Trade union funding was reaching desperate levels and unionists were increasingly concerned to salvage organisational solvency as mass meetings convened to discuss the crisis.[61] Although by 2 October timberworkers had reluctantly agreed upon a general return to work, they voted to assist the ALP's chance of victory by remaining out until the election was over.

On 17 October, five days after the ALP won a landslide victory, timberworkers officially returned to work. The strike was never settled, however, because many timberworkers were not re-employed in the mills. The Timber Combine induced its members to give preferences to strikebreakers and many timber firms had been broken by the dispute. Although strikers applied for reinstatement, very few were re-employed in their mills and most were either never to return to the industry or to wait a number of years to find an employer who would take them back.[62]

The eight-and-a-half months trial of strength left timberworkers, their organisations and supporters, financially and psychologically broken. Not only did they face unemployment, or at best the humiliation of working alongside strikebreakers, but they were to experience arguable the worst depression Australia had ever witnessed. Timberworkers would see no immediate return to the 44-hour week and wages were drastically reduced.[63] The strike, however, may also have resulted in a Pyrrhic victory for employers and the government. Not only were many employers broken by the lengthy strike, but, as Perlman notes, the concomitant industrial turmoil in the timber and mining industries prompted the government to underestimate public support for the system of arbitration, a miscalculation which was to cost them the election and Bruce his seat.[64] The outcome of this election shows that although most labour organisations may not have been completely satisfied with the system of arbitration and often resorted to industrial action, it was a system which most sections of Australian labour were determined to retain, particularly in periods of unemployment. Similarly it was a system with which capital had developed an interdependence.[65]

The scale and diversity of formal and informal mobilisation is reflected in the numbers participating in the ballot-burning and in the character of subsequent events which occurred throughout the strike. Most particularly the foregoing article suggests that local timberworkers' wives and women from the MWG and ALP Relief Committees played a critical tole in the dispute. Financial and other material support was crucial as were the numerous occasions when working women refused to buy or allow others to buy blacklisted produce. Their support on the picket lines, their refusal to allow the NSWTLC to participate with the IPC, and their resistance to the ideological advancers of the IPA provided examples of how working women helped to sustain action. Crucially the trade union movement drew on the strength and activities of these informal networks to sustain their own institutions and, in turn, sustaining industrial militancy until its eventual capitulation in mid-October.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

FROM ADOLPHUS STREET TO GLADSTONE PARK

A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION: 1847 PART 3

SECTION 8

PETER REYNOLDS

Precinct 6 in the suburbanisation of Balmain series covers the area from the western side of Adolphus Street, along the high water mark of Johnston's Bay, then from the bay along the boundary line of Old Balmain (that is an extension of the eastern side of Eaton Street), and then down the southern side of Darling Street to the Adolphus Street corner. A W Young's subdivision of 13 sections is located within the precinct. Part 1 of this series covered Sections 1-3 and appeared in Leichhardt Historical Journal *No 17. Sections 4-7 were published as Part 2 in* Leichhardt Historical Journal *No 18. This article contains Part 3.*

In Part 3, Section 8 is bounded by the western side of Jane Street, the northern side of Donnelly Street, the boundary of Old Balmain and the southern side of Gladstone Street. The eastward extension of Bradford Street is also shown.

Part 3 is a study of 20 buildings, 17 of which still stand. Included are the original Balmain Public School, St Augustine's Church and School, both new and old, and St Augustine's Presbytery.

A history of Balmain Public School is to be published separately as volume 1 in a series entitled Balmain Historical Monographs. *St Augustine's Church and School will be volume 2.*

Part 4 of Precinct 6, containing Section 9, will appear in Leichhardt Historical Journal *No 20 and Part 5, Sections 10-13, in* Leichhardt Historical Journal *No 21.*

John Joseph Therry
Parish Priest, Balmain, 1856-1864

INTRODUCTION

Section 8 on the western side of Jane Street was an uninterrupted strip of land running from Gladstone Street down to Donnelly Street. The rugged topography, however, made the lower part of Jane Street unusable for traffic and that part has survived with stone paving, planting and steps and is a pleasant place to linger for views over Glebe Island and to the city. Bradford Street was created to serve M B Pell's 1869 subdivision of the land below Darvall Street, bounded by Booth and Donnelly Streets. Pell's purchase of Young's lots 57-58 in 1876 allowed Bradford Street to meet Jane Street.

The Hawkesbury sandstone near the surface could be quarried for good building stone. Stonemasons William and James Burt bought lots 55-56 which gave them a 47.58m (156-foot) frontage and it is likely that they quarried part of the land. Sandstone was the material for five of the Jane Street buildings but other buildings are of stuccoed brick.

Jane Street has culturally significant institutional buildings. Stone was the material chosen for the old Public School and for old St Augustine's but well-laid face-brick helps new St Augustine's rise from its rocky site to be a landmark for Balmain and for Sydney harbour.

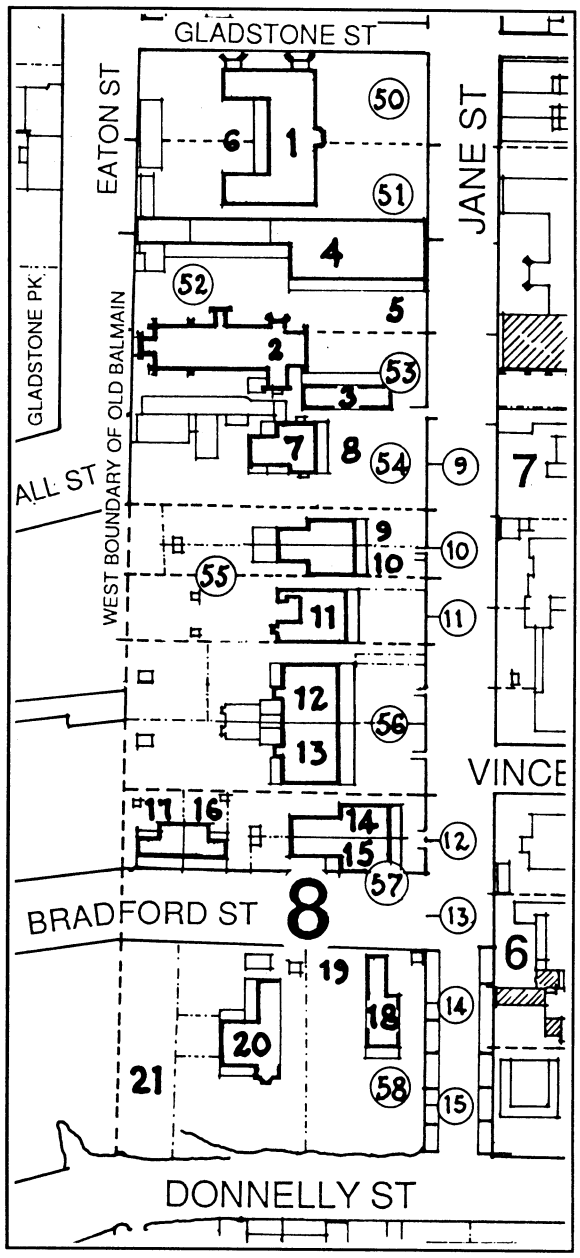
FIGURE 1

SECTION 8 IN 1887

A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION
BALMAIN
(SECTION 8 BEGINS ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

Figure 1 should be read in conjunction with Figure 3

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
	Jane Street West Side		
1	Balmain Public School	-	1862
2	St Augustine's First Church	-	1848-51
3	St Augustine's First Presbytery	-	1854
4	St Augustine's First School	-	1865
5	St Augustine's Second Church	-	1906-07
6	St Augustine's Second School	-	1917, 1950
7	St Augustine's Second Presbytery	-	1875-77
8	St Augustine's Third Presbytery	-	1922
9	Carlsruhe	5	1887
10	Olivette	7	1887
11	Benarty	9	1870
12	Rosebank	11	1881
13	Cairngorm	13	1881
14	Terrace house	15	1886
15	Terrace house	17	1885
	Bradford Street North Side		
16	Attached house	3	1880
17	Attached house	5	1880
	Donnelly Street North Side		
18	Belave	15	1885
19	Craiglea	17	1889-96
20	Leumah	19	1881
21	Detached house	21	1899



St Augustine's Church, 1906-07
The landmark church occupies the high ground and marks the western edge of Section 8 and the boundary of Old Balmain. Precinct 6, to the left of Darling Street, leads down from the church to the Adolphus Street boundary, marked by the Balmain Bowling Club in the middle ground.
(Solomon Mitchell)

SECTION 8

YOUNG'S LOTS 50-58

JANE STREET
WEST SIDE
(DONNELLY STREET TO GLADSTONE STREET)

BRADFORD STREET
NORTH SIDE
(JANE STREET TO BOUNDARY)

DONNELLY STREET
NORTH SIDE
(JANE STREET TO BOUNDARY)

GLADSTONE STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(JANE STREET TO EATON STREET)

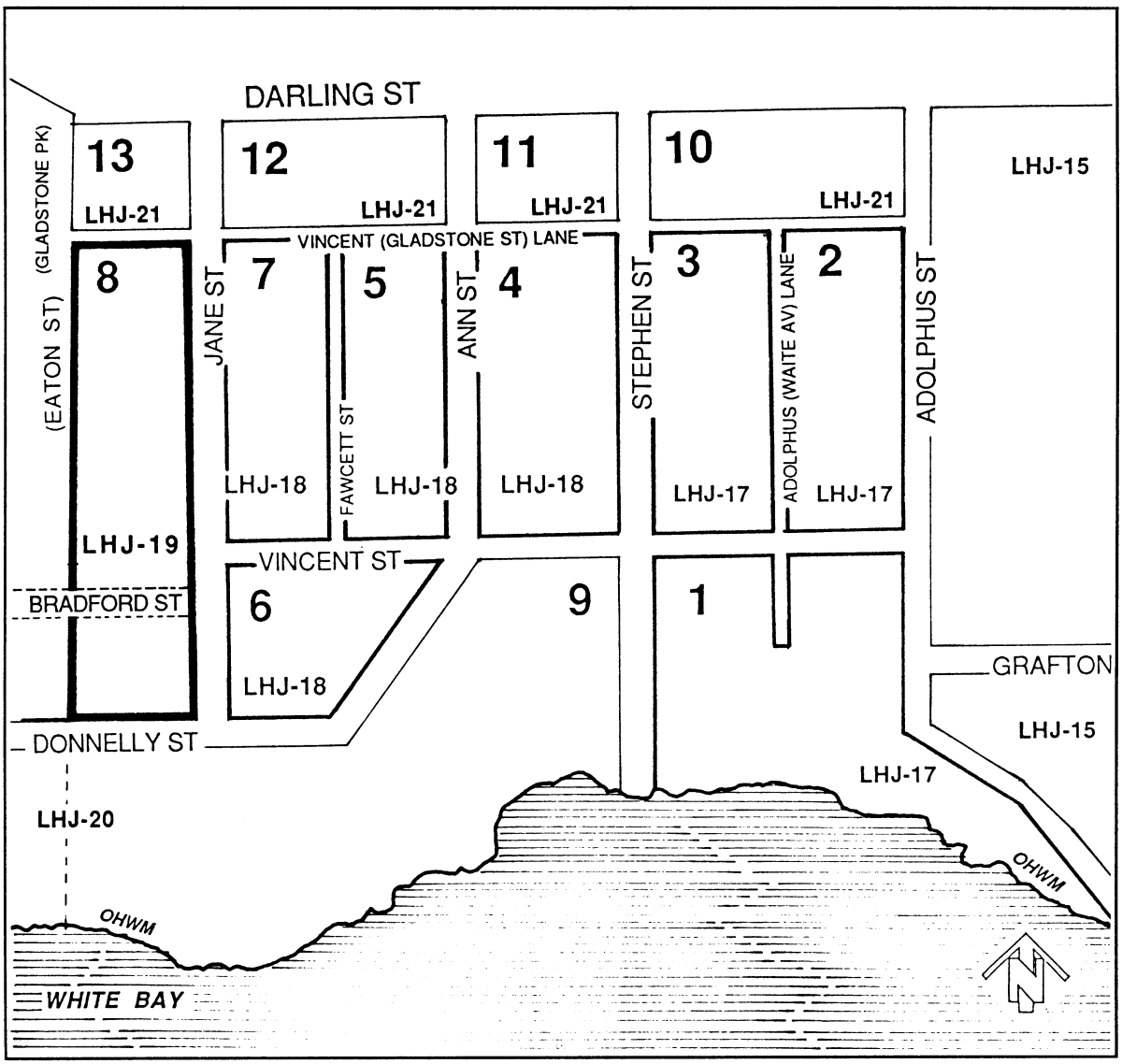
FIGURE 2
KEY PLAN FOR SECTIONS

LOTS 50–51.A

8.01 BALMAIN PUBLIC SCHOOL
Jane Street(1)

The Board of National Education
The Board was established in January 1848 to establish common schools based on the Irish system. A "spirit of 'common Christianity', neither denominational nor secular", was the essence of the system.[1] These government schools offered secular subjects, provided non-denominational Scripture lessons and were open to visiting clergy for religious instruction.

Incentive for opening a school lay with local residents. Parents had to apply for a school, provide one-third of the cost of the site, building and repairs, guarantee an average attendance of at least 30 per day and pay school fees which formed part of the teacher's salary.[2] A school so subsidised would become a "vested" school, i e, ownership would be vested in the Board. Despite the scattered nature of the settlements, one school opened in 1848 and 14 in 1849.[3]



Balmain Public School, Boys Class, 1874
First on right, bottom row, Louis John Joseph Jung, son of one of Balmain's first bakers, Leopold Theodore Jung.
(Courtesy of Barry Jung)

In 1857 there were 62 such schools in New South Wales but numbers grew rapidly when the Board decided to accept schools conducted in privately owned buildings.[4] Schools thus occupying rented premises were classified as "non-vested" schools. By 1866 there were 259 schools, mostly one-teacher schools in rural districts.[5]

As well as the Board's schools there were those operated by the partially government-funded Denominational Schools Board, appointed the day after the Board of National Education.[6] There were 150 such schools in 1848 and 317 by 1866; half were Anglican and one-third Catholic, and the rest Presbyterian and Methodist.[7] There were, therefore, five rival systems of education in New South Wales when the non-vested school at Balmain opened in 1859

Balmain Non-Vested National School 1859

An application for a non-vested school was sent to the Board in December 1859 signed by Dr Owen Spencer Evans, who was to play a considerable part in the development of public education in Balmain.[8] Other Balmain residents to sign the application were Alexander Chape, who conducted the Balmain Post Office (corner Waterview Street and Queen's Place), and Michael Fitzpatrick, under-secretary to the Department of Lands.[9] They were to be joined by Reverend Ralph Mansfield "a firm friend of the National system" at the beginning of 1860.[10]

In 1859 the Church of England schoolhouse in Adolphus Street had been in existence since 1848.[11] After 1850 James John Glassop had a small Baptist school in his house in Balmain East.[12] One source suggests that the first non-vested National School in Balmain opened in a tent on Captain Rowntree's land behind St Mary's Anglican church.[13]

Heber G Loten came to Balmain from Pitt Town, where he had been in charge of the Church of England Denominational School, to teach at a new school founded in Dr Lang's old church on the corner of Darling and Cooper Streets (now site of 145 Darling Street).[14] The weatherboard building, 9m (30 feet) by 4.5m (15 feet), had become redundant from about 1855 when St Andrew's joint Presbyterian and Congregational church opened on the corner of Darling Street and Curtis Road.[15]

At the Balmain school Loten taught 39 boys and it officially became a National School in February 1860.[16] At the end of 1860 there were 138 pupils.[17] Frederick Bridges was appointed from April 1861 to be followed by John D Bradley, the first assistant at Fort Street Model School, from January 1862.[18] Bradley was to become Chief Inspector of the Department of Education.

Balmain Public School, Henry Robertson 1862, 1863, 1906
The long gabled wing at left, built to face Jane Street, is the 1862 schoolroom. Added in 1863, the two projecting wings housed the classroom and the infants school. The cental hipped wing was added in 1906, when the building had been the boys school since 1876. The enclosed porch at left is an enlargement of the original porch; the original porch on the projecting wing has been removed. Seen in this view from Eaton Street, the old Public School was sold to Father Michael Rohan in 1917 to become the second St Augustine's School.

(St Augustine's Parish Records)

Balmain Vested National School 1862

Adolphus William Young, a former Sheriff of New South Wales, sold lots 50 and 51.A to the Board of National Education in March 1862 for £200 (see Figure 1).[19] The Hon John Hubert Plunkett, MLC, a former President of the Board of National Education, was instrumental in the sale being made.[20]

At the beginning of 1861 the Board's architect, Henry Robertson, designed a stone one-storey school with 300 places, that is "192 desk sittings for writing or 225 when not writing; Infant school 75", to face Jane Street.[21] The weather-shed and toilet block were on the rear boundary. The schoolroom could be built first and the "classroom" and "infant school" later.[22]

The Board's standard plan was for a large schoolroom in which a stepped gallery ran the length of the room and was designed for collective teaching of senior pupils by the headmaster and perhaps an assistant.[23] Seating galleries for older children contained long desks and forms, but infants on galleries perched their slates on their knees for what little writing they did. The small "classroom", also galleried, was for special lessons, particularly, religious instruction. Most teaching took place in the schoolroom where teacher and pupil teacher worked together.[24]

The respected Josiah Mullens had joined the local school board and in February 1861 reported that Robertson's scheme was "elegant in design and sufficiently large for the requirements of the hamlet".[25] Robertson's plan was adopted and included a small entry porch on the Gladstone Street facade. Without the "classroom" and the "Infant school", the tender of James Burt and Charles Reid for £1,280 was accepted in March 1862.[26] The local patrons gave £300 towards the cost. Governor Sir John Young laid the foundation stone in July 1862.[27]

The rear alignment of the school was the western boundary of Old Balmain.[28] On the other side of the back fence was a flat area of land known as the Pigeon Ground (later Gladstone Park) because of the pigeon-shooting matches held there.[29] Balmain Public School was destined to be known locally as "Pigeon Ground School" or "The Pidg" and later as "Pidgy" for short.[30]

By the time the new school, 22.5m (74 feet) by 7.3m (24 feet) with 140 desk sittings, was occupied with Bradley as headmaster in November 1862, the enrolment had increased to 233 pupils of whom 145 were boys.[31] At this time the school was not completely furnished and a public meeting was held in November 1861 at the school and the necessary funds raised.[32] The school was vested in the Board of National Education and a new com-mittee of local patrons formed: Chape had left the committee and Robert David FitzGerald junior of Adraville had been added .[33]

St Augustine's Church, 1848-51
Seen from Eaton Street, the Victorian Free Gothic style church was completed in 1851. In that year there was little development on the eastward slope leading up to the hill on which the church was built and so old St Augustine's stood out as a landmark.
(St Augustine's Parish Records)

Additional Rooms 1863

By March 1863 headmaster Bradley had between 250 and 270 pupils and Mullens urged the erection of the "classroom" and "infants "school".[34] The tender of William Thornton was accepted in October 1863 and on completion the school achieved the U-shaped plan designed by Robertson.[35] The northernmost wing had a porch similar to the schoolroom porch.[36] A verandah with central division was probably added to the west wall of the schoolromm, within the U-shape, at this time.[37] With the 1864 enrolment at 350 girls and boys, however, the school was overcrowded.[38]

With the passing of the *Public Schools Act of 1866,* National Schools became Public Schools and government-assisted church schools, Certified Denominational Schools.[39] The manifestation of this change at Balmain Public School was that Ralph Mansfield, on behalf of the local patrons, asked the new Council of Education (which replaced the Board in 1866) to spend £60 on changing the tablet on the wall from "National School" to "Public School".[40]

Despite overcrowding, the school prospered under Bradley's headmastership. He was replaced by David Hicks in September 1867 and in January 1873 the next headmaster was Timothy Dwyer, also a first assistant at Fort Street.[41] An exhibition of school work, including drawing, needlework and singing, which had become an annual event, was held on the afternoon of 19 December 1873.[42] At that time Dr Evans, the secretary of the local school board, requested the appointment of additional members.[43] The work of the local patrons had increased as school numbers grew, maintenance continued and vandalism prevailed. The new members were ironmonger Frederick Robinson, stonemason James Burt, engineer Norman Selfe, paymaster James Cronin, shipchandler Captain John Broomfield, ferry-proprietor Henry Perdriau, Robert Wilkinson, and Thomas Tinley.

By the beginning of 1874 enrolment had leaped to 606, still accommodated in the original building which, even with the rear wings added, was only meant for 300 "sittings".[44] The local school board requested the addition of a second storey to Robertson's school because there was no other space on the site.[45] The Council's architect, George Allen Mansfield, a son of Ralph Mansfield, reported in April 1874 that an upper storey would cost more than a new building for 180 pupils.[46] The matter was dropped.

New Wing 1906

Overcrowding continued and tenders were called for additions in May 1906.[47] George Brewer was the successful tenderer at £1039 for an extension facing Eaton Street and other works.[48] In April 1907 Brewer completed the new work which effectively converted Robertson's U-shaped plan to a rectangle.[49]

At this time the first Balmain Public School showed Robertson's roof form as a long and steep main roof with the ridge parallel to Jane Street and with gables to Gladstone Street and to the south. Interpenetrating this roof were the two legs of the U-shape which terminated as gables facing Eaton Street. When the extension was completed in 1907 it had a hipped-end facing

St Augustine's Church, Extended in 1860
The original west wall (seen in the picture on the opposite page) was rebuilt stone-by-stone leaving sufficient space from Eaton Street for a west porch to be added. The intermediate buttress on the north wall marks the approximate west end of the original church. The north porch was demolished to make way for the 1906 church.
(St Augustine's Parish Records)

Eaton Street with entrance porches separating it from the two wings.

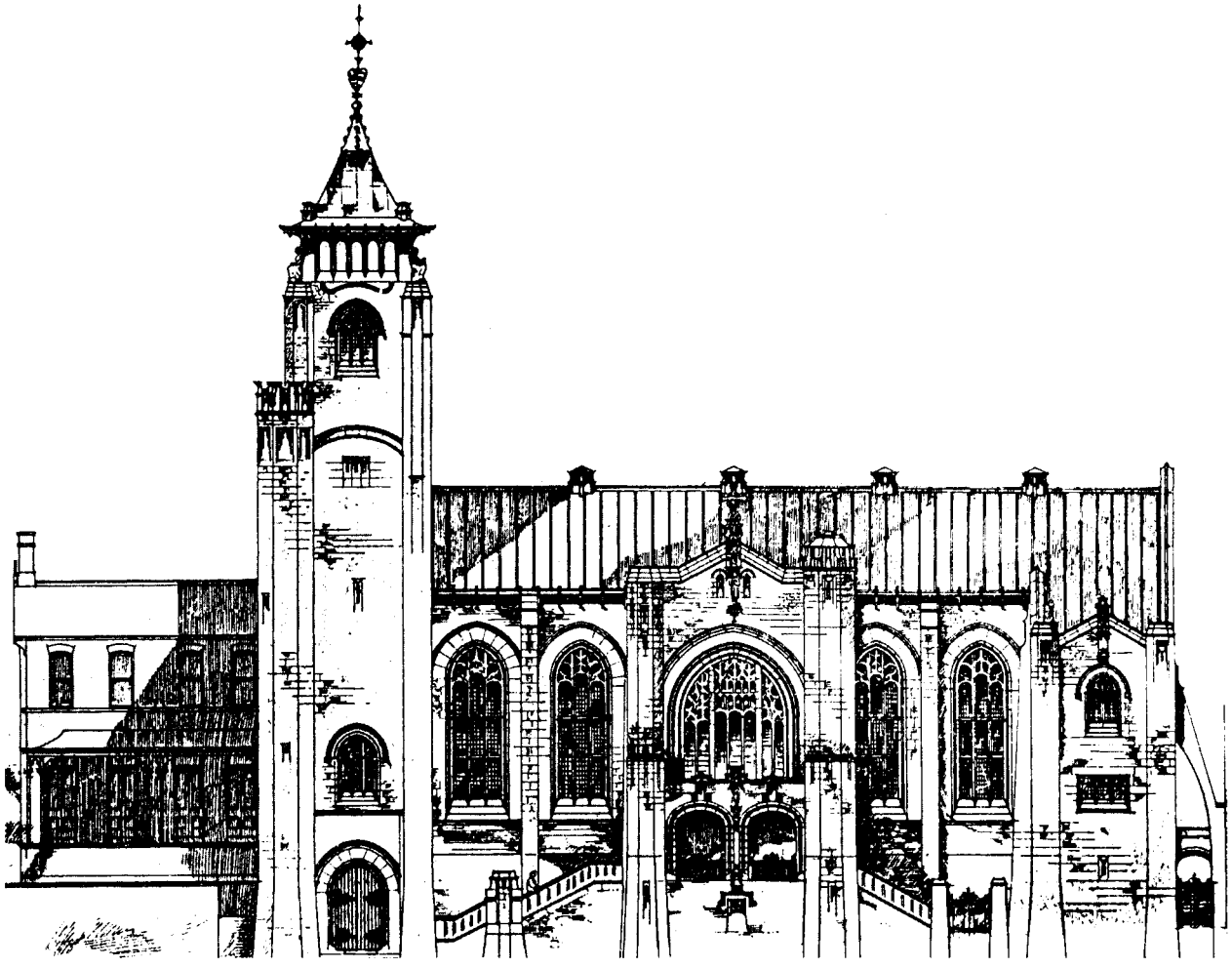
The Department of Education sold the building to the Roman Catholic Church in 1917 and it later became the Father Michael Rohan Memorial School (8.06).[50]

Description

The old Public School's original steep-pitch roof has been removed and an upper storey added and the building is now entered from Eaton Street. Terracotta tile covers the medium-pitch hipped roof which has the ridge parallel to the street and generous eaves. The cement rendered upper level straight-headed box-frame windows have rectangular sashes and splayed sills. Centrally placed is the inscription "Father Michael Rohan Memorial School" but the school is now called St Augustine's Primary School (1994). A cement rendered string course is set at the storey height. The lower storey is of stone with rusticated quoins which denote the corners of the original wings. A cement rendered addition to the 1906 wing has straight-headed windows.

On the northern end of the Eaton Street front is a straight-headed opening with a rectangular highlight above a box-frame window with rectangular sashes. Bold splayed stone architraves and sill surround the window. At the mid-height are set ovolo moulded square bosses. At the southern end is a similar opening containing rectangular highlights and a three-light box-frame window with similar sashes, architraves, bosses and sill. There are no first-floor windows facing Gladstone Street. Two straight-headed windows of a similar type and detailing appear at the western end. There is evidence of one of the porch doorways having been closed up in the stonework. To the left of that window, a straight-headed similarly detailed doorway with a rectangular transom light has been increased in height and the architraves continued up in cement render. Also evident is the roof shape of the enlarged and enclosed side porch which was in existence in the 1950s.

The original entrance porch faces Jane Street and has a moulded parapet, straight lintel and splayed reveals. On either side of the doorway are three straight-headed two-light box-frame windows with the same details as the Eaton Street facade. The upper-level windows are also similar to the upper-level Eaton Street facade.



St Augustine's Second Church, A E Bates
The splendid unbuilt early design of the east end. High transepts give the design a cruciform plan. Perpendicular mullions and intricate stone tracery embellish the great east window. Flights of steps lead up to twin doorways and this indicates that the church was to be entered from Jane Street. It appears that this design called for the demolition of the old church. The plan was narrowed and reversed to enter from Eaton Street. On the left is the second presbytery.
*(*Building, *15 July 1908, p 27)*

LOTS 51.B, 52, 53

8.02 ST AUGUSTINE'S FIRST CHURCH
Jane Street (2)

Young gave lots 51.B, 52 and 53 to Archbishop Polding in May 1848 for

> one or more churches, chapel or chapel schoolhouse or schoolhouses for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion and for their religious and moral education.[51]

The Archbishop put up a bond of £150 which would be voided unless part of a church or materials worth £400 be on site within 18 months. The "magnificent plot of land [was] beautifully situated on the summit of a hill, commanding a prospect of the surrounding country".[52]

The 1847 Census recorded 223 Catholics living in Balmain. The *Sydney Chronicle* reported on 11 August 1847 that Catholic families in Balmain had already taken "active steps towards raising the necessary funds to build a church".[53] Of the target set at £100, £28 had been raised at the time of the *Chronicle*'s report. On 22 January 1848 the sum had reached £129.10.6.[54]

Archbishop Polding laid the foundation stone of the church dedicated to St Augustine of Hippo on 4 September 1848.[55] A generous collection of £100 was gathered from those parishioners present "each one depositing his mite or his bounty on the stone itself".[56] Tenders were called for the new church on 23 September 1848.[57] The architect of the first St Augustine's is unknown.

The first Mass in Balmain was said by Father Cyrenus Farrelly, a Benedictine priest, on the morning of 21 January 1849, but the exact location in not known.[58] On 1 January 1851 the "little church at Balmain sent forth the piercing sound of its new bell now rung for the first time".[59] The church, with sanctuary, a sacristy on the southern side, north-side porch and tower and spire, was completed by 22 April 1851 and Archbishop Polding again went to Balmain to open St Augustine's on 5 May (see Figure 1).[60]

For the first few years the church was served by St Mary's Cathedral clergy. In May 1854 Balmain received its first resident priest when Reverend Robert S Downing, OSA, was appointed.[61]

St Augustine's Church, A E Bates, 1906-07
The amended east front: entry from Eaton Street. Narrowing the building emphasises the insistent verticality of the design. Omission of the high transepts seems to increase the height of the landmark tower. Narrow lancets in pointed-arch recesses are substituted for the vertically expressed pairs of large windows of the earlier design. A premier example of Federation Gothic.

(Bruce Crosson)

Father Therry

In May 1856 Father Therry became parish priest in Balmain, his last appointment.[62] His name was pronounced "Terry" and that phonetic gave Balmain its Terry Street.

John Joseph Therry was born at Cork, Ireland, educated at St Patrick's College, Carlow and ordained priest in 1815. He began parochial duties in Dublin and later ministered at Cork.[63] He sailed from Cork in the *Janus* which, carrying more than a hundred convicts, arrived at Sydney in May 1820. For the next 44 years, he was to spend a life of "incessant labour very often accompanied by painful anxiety".[64] For five years the only priest on the mainland, he travelled unceasingly, sometimes using three or four horses a day, and became banker, adviser, and arbitrator to many of his convict flock as a well as spiritual director and community leader.

St Augustine's Second Presbytery, 1875-77
Here viewed from Jane Street, the house built by Dr Forrest was entered from near the corner of Eaton and Darvall Streets. Projecting from the south wall of the old church, the original sacristy has a very necessary chimney.
(St Augustine's Parish Records)

Sydney had no Catholic church and when Governor Macquarie laid the foundation stone of St Mary's church at the edge of Hyde Park, Therry incurred much criticism for his elaborate design and large size. As a result of a misunderstanding he was removed from his position as official chaplain by Governor Darling. Acting without status or salary for many years, Therry continued his pastoral work for much of the time unaided. After the arrival of vicar-general Father William Ullathorne in 1833 and Bishop Polding in 1835, Therry went as parish priest to Campbelltown. His area extended to beyond Yass but his diligence was recognised by Governor Bourke who restored his salary in 1837.

In April 1838 he was sent to Van Diemen's land as vicar-general and later to Melbourne as parish priest in 1846. Appointed to Windsor in 1847 he returned to Van Diemen's Land in 1848. Balmain was his next appointment in 1856.

"Mellowed and serene, he continued to be an energetic pastor", and to keep St Augustine's in good repair, extending the church in 1860 and adding a gallery, at a cost of £157.17.6.[65] The western wall of the original church was taken down stone-by-stone and rebuilt a short distance in from Eaton Street to allow room for a new porch to be constructed.

As well as his Balmain duties, Therry watched over the building of St Mary's Cathedral, and was spiritual director of the Sisters of Charity at St Vincent's.[66] In 1858 he was made archpriest, taking precedence after the vicar-general. Elected in 1859 a founding fellow of the council of St John's College within the University of Sydney, he was revered as a "pious, zealous, and obstinate" priest who undertook obligations and responsibilities which would have crushed greater men.[67] He died in St Augustine's first presbytery on 25 May 1864 and was buried at the old Devonshire Street cemetery.[68]

Description

Old St Augustine's steep slate roof with terracotta ridging has a parapeted gable with square coping to Eaton Street. In the gable is an ogee arched statuary niche complete with label mould and carved bosses with pendant sill. The stone west porch with Gothic-arched doorway encloses the original west doorway. Two original lancet windows with label moulds and carved bossed can be seen as well as the corner buttresses. Each carved boss represents a human face and all are different. Corner splayed-top buttresses are set at right angles to the plan. The sacristy has been removed from the south flank to allow for the erection of the third presbytery. On the south flank are lancets without label moulds but a string course runs at sill level and a buttress is placed toward the west end. A small pointed-arch doorway at the eastern end gives access from the presbytery to the sanctuary and is probably the original connecting door from the original sacristy.

Old St Augustine's Church in 1994
Shorn of its sacristy, the old church, flanked by the new church and new presbytery, will be 150 years old in 2001.
(Bruce Crosson)

Demolished to make way for the second St Augustine's church, the north porch outline can be seen on the stonework. North wall lancets are similar to those on the south with the same string course and the buttress, signifying the western extent of the old church before the 1860 addition, is opposite that on the south wall. The octagonal tower with angled buttresses exists as far as its moulded cornice level but the spire has been removed. A Gothic arch with label mould and carved bosses gives entry to the tower porch. The east gable is the same type as the west gable. On the former sanctuary wall are a pair of lancets with stone mullions and sills higher than the others. Placed in the east end, the three lancets, the central one of which is taller, have label moulds and carved bosses. Buttresses are angled and the string course running between them is at the bottom of the sill.

The Victorian Free Gothic first St Augustine's is now the Parish Hall.

8.03 ST AUGUSTINE'S FIRST PRESBYTERY
Jane Street (3)

Soon after his appointment in May 1854, Father Downing built the first presbytery. The long four-room weatherboard house, in "the early Colonial style", was erected parallel to the old church but squeezed in between the front of the church and the steep drop to Jane Street.[69] The presbytery was end on to Jane Street and had a verandah which ran the entire length of the building and faced north to catch the winter sun and summer shade (see Figure 1).[70]

It was to this presbytery that Father Therry came to live in 1856 and where he died in 1864. After his death the presbytery provided the first temporary home for the Sisters of the Good Samaritan.[71] From 1883 the priests lived in Dr Forrest's house (8.07) and the old presbytery became part of the school but was demolished in about 1905.

Description

The first presbytery is now the site of the second St Augustine's church.

8.04 ST AUGUSTINE'S FIRST SCHOOL
Jane Street (4)

Thomas Lovatt, the first schoolmaster, was appointed in October 1852 at a salary of £61.5.0 and his duties included an unpaid clerkship to the church.[72] The school was certainly functioning in that year because it received a government allocation of £30.[73] Lovatt's classes were held in the first St Augustine's church (8.02) "on sufferance".[74] In December 1854 his pupils numbered 14 boys and 12 girls out of an enrolment of 38.[75]

Father George Dillon was appointed in September 1864 to succeed Father Therry.[76] He came to Australia after his ordination at All Hallows College, Dublin, in 1860. After two years at St Mary's Cathedral he went to Armidale where he reported serving

> a district as large as two provinces of Ireland and containing a scattered population of about 3,000 Catholics. I am scarcely ever off the road and often away from for two months at a time. I do all my journeys on horseback, and many a day I do 60 miles in the saddle.[77]

Father Dillon left Balmain in February 1869 and went to the Camden parish. He returned to Balmain in March 1878 but left in October 1881 and retired to Rome.

In 1865, the year before the enactment of the *Public Schools Act of 1866,* Father Dillon built a new weatherboard "schoolhouse" with a verandah running the full length of the building.[78] The school faced south across a small play area to the presbytery verandah (see Figure X).[79] The Sisters of the Good Samaritan had been in charge of the school since 1864 and the upper level of the new building became their dormitory.[80]

The school opened in July 1866 when two of the sisters and schoolmaster Bartholomew Lynch taught the 140 pupils.[81] It had become a Certified Denominational School in June.[82] J N J Keilly was the teacher in 1871 and two years later 230 scholars were on the roll.[83] Thomas Hirlihy was headmaster in 1882.[84]

Government aid to the school ceased from the end of 1882 after the enactment of the *Public Instruction Act of 1880.*[85] Archbishop Vaughan's reaction to the new act was to maintain the Catholic education system with teaching staff drawn from religious orders.[86] In 1883 the three St Augustine's schools had 374 pupils all taught by religious.[87] The future of St Augustine's school was to lay with teaching carried out by the Sisters of the Good Samaritan until the mid-1970s.

Description

This first school was also demolished to make way for the second St Augustine's church.

8.05 ST AUGUSTINE'S SECOND CHURCH
Jane Street (5)

Balmain was a flourishing suburb in the first years of this century with a Catholic population of upwards of 2000.[88] The old stone St Augustine's proved too small and Father Michael Rohan, parish priest from 1903 to 1929, headed the movement for a larger church.[89]

Also dedicated to St Augustine of Hippo the new church was designed by the Brisbane architect Albert Edmund Bates, of the firm of Eaton & Bates, who practised in Sydney, as well as Brisbane, between 1895 and 1908. Bates also designed St Brendan's, Annandale, in 1912 and St Brigid's at Coogee. The foundation stone of St Augustine's was laid on 7 October 1906 by Cardinal Moran. The Irish envoys Mr Devlin and Mr Donovan spoke at the ceremony at which £1,000 was collected. Work proceeded swiftly and the large church, a landmark for Balmain and Sydney Harbour, was completed by builder Norman Brown at a cost of £3990.[90] Installation of the altar, interior finishing and furnishing added a further £4064.[91]

On 1 December 1907 the new church was dedicated to St Augustine of Hippo, the same titular Saint to whom the old church had been dedicated 56 years before.[92] The new St Augustine's was to be known as the Father Therry Memorial Church.[93]

Description

New St Augustine's medium-pitch slate roof has parapeted gables with cement rendered coping. Pairs of pointed-arch niches with label moulds and square bosses occur in the gables. The feet of the rafters are exposed at the eaves. Cement rendered crocketed pinnacles rise above the gables and are the terminations of semi-octagonal buttresses. The landmark square tower with bell-cast hipped slate roof is the dominant element. Semi-octagonal turrets terminate just below the sill level of the cement rendered open arcade under the tower eaves.

Walls are of red face-brick relieved by cement rendered elements where stone would normally occur. Stone is used in the flanking buttress caps, window mullions, tracery and sills. The three western doorways have stone arches and the stone jambs are toothed into the brickwork. All arches are pointed in the Gothic manner. String courses are cement rendered. The centrepiece of the west front is the seven-light traceried window set above the central doorway whose arch is subtly pointed and almost reads as a Romanesque arch.

The north and south flank seven-bay arcade has tall three-light traceried windows with label moulds and square bosses Flanking buttresses are rectangular and topped with coved and moulded stone caps. The junction of the nave and sanctuary is emphasised by the window arrangement. A pair of lancets is separated by a wide pier

St Augustine's Church, 1906-07
The west front and entry from Eaton Street. With perpendicular stone mullions and tracery, the west window is similar to the earlier window designed for the east front.
(Bruce Crosson)

which grouping breaks the window rhythm sufficiently to mark the internal change.

Confessionals are expressed externally and are topped with cement rendered moulded and splayed parapets. The confessional walls feature pairs of quatrefoil windows. More tradiitonally found on west fronts, the great wheel-window with stone tracery is set in a pointed-arch recess in the east end, and is the result of a change in the earlier design. The east wall is subtly modulated by two tall lancet arches, one either side of the wheel-window. On the south wall the porch is approached from the presbytery and has a cement rendered parapet with splayed coping and an octagonal buttress. Between piers with cement rendered caps, a pointed stone arch with label mould and square bosses gives entry to the porch. A battlemented parapet surmounts the sacristy which has a pointed arch entry doorway and windows with pointed arches, stone mullions and stone sills. Gently battered to give added visual stability, the base of the church is cement rendered as are the feet of the buttresses.

The second St Augustine's church is a premier example of the Federation Gothic style.

8.06 ST AUGUSTINE'S SECOND SCHOOL
Eaton Street (6)

The proposal to build a new St Augustine's meant the demolition of the old presbytery (8.03) and the school (8.04), and the old church became a school again.[94] In July 1906 Father Rohan made an offer to buy the Public School next door with the building designed by Robertson.[95] This echoed an offer made by Father Therry for the land in June 1862.[96]

It was not until January 1916 that an agreement was reached with the Department of Education for Father Rohan to buy the old Public School (8.01) building for £3,400. The contract was signed in April 1917 with possession available after the boys vacated in July.[97] The new school was fitted up as the girls primary school replacing the temporary accommodation.[98] The school was blessed on 10 March 1918 when Archbishop Mannix was the main speaker. The upper storey was added in 1950.[99]

With the upper storey added and the entrance now from Eaton Street, it is hard to reconcile the building with Robertson's 1861 design. Until the mid-1970s the school was called the Father Michael Rohan Memorial School in memory of the priest whose pastorate at Balmain ended in June 1929.

Description

The rebuilding of the first Balmain Public School as the second St Augustine's Primary School is included in 8.01 above.

Lot 54 = Lot 9 (Manning)

8.07 ST AUGUSTINE'S SECOND PRESBYTERY
Jane Street (07)

The Sydney barrister, John B Darvall, bought lot 54 (= Manning's lot 9) in September 1855 from Young and Manning for £154.[100] He sold to Morris Birkbeck Pell, professor of mathematics, Sydney, in June 1869. Pell sold the land to Father John Forrest, DD, in April 1875.[101]

Father Forrest had been appointed to St Augustine's in April 1875. He was born at Bullevant, County Cork, in 1820 and educated at Carlow College before being sent to Maynooth College at the age of 17.[102]

After Maynooth he went to Rome where he obtained his doctorate of divinity, was ordained and said his first Mass at the Tomb of the Apostles. He returned to Ireland in about 1850 and was professor at St Lawrence O'Toole's Seminary.

After leaving the seminary he had parochial duties in Dublin where he was chosen to go to Sydney. After arrival he became in 1859 the inaugural rector of St John's College, University of Sydney, a post he held for 14 years. During his short term at St Augustine's, his health failed and he retired in October 1877.

Between 1875 and 1877 Dr Forrest built a five-room two-storey brick house, entered from Darvall Street (now the backyard of third presbytery, see Figure 1).[103] He retired to this house where he died on 3 August 1883.[104]

In January 1878 he had transferred the property to John Charles Gilhooley, a Sydney surgeon.[105] After Dr Forrest's death, Gilhooley transferred in August 1883 to trustees Reverend John Joseph Carroll, the parish priest at St Augustine's since November 1881, and produce merchant William McPhillamy and dealer Jeremiah Jenkins, both of Balmain.[106] From 1883 the house was St Augustine's presbytery.

Description

The second presbytery has been replaced by the third presbytery .

8.08 ST AUGUSTINE'S THIRD PRESBYTERY
3 Jane Street (8)

The foundation stone of the new two-storey brick presbytery was laid on 16 July 1922 by Archbishop Kelly and £800 when was collected.[107] The presbytery was blessed on 11 March 1923 and has been in use ever since.[108]

Description

The third presbytery's medium-pitched terracotta tile roof has a hipped-end to the street. A flat roof covers the verandah which has a high street-facing gable as its centrepiece. Walls are of liver-colour face-brick and sweeping semi-circular arches rising from piers enclose the verandah which has timber railings. On the upper verandah a pair of large doors with rectangular transom lights sit in a straight-headed opening. The upper and lower verandahs have straight-headed two-light box-frame windows with rectangular sashes. Featuring a large fanlight, the entry doorway is semicircular-headed. Ground floor level is raised high above the street to relate to St Augustine's church next door.

Lot 55 = LOTS 10–11 (Manning)

Balmain stonemason William Burt, brother of stonemason James Burt of Ann Street, bought lot 55 from Young and Manning in December 1869 for £145.[109] This late date suggests quarrying as does Burt's late development of the land.

8.09 CARLSRUHE
5 Jane Street (9)

William Burt built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses in 1887 for renting.[110] The tenants of Carlsruhe were: H Brent, clerk, 1887-88; Mrs H Kelleher, 1889-96; Frederick A Kelleher, 1897; John S Jackson, shipwright, 1898-99; Joseph Finlay, 1900-04; Bernard J O'Grady, 1905-07; Henry Crook, 1908-14; James McDonald, 1915; John Daley, 1916-20; Robert Doyle, police sergeant, 1921-27; not listed 1928; George R Read, 1929; and Mrs Annie Read, 1930.[111]

Burt died on 15 August 1907 and left Nos 5-9 to his daughters Helen and Janet, both Balmain spinsters Helen left her share to her next-of-kin.[112] By an agreement of February 1910 one of the next-of-kin, Balmain clerk John Burt, bought out the others and acquired Carlsruhe.[113] He sold No 5 on a separate lot to Balmain engineer James Thomas O'Keefe and his wife Mary Frances.[114] O'Keefe died in about 1921 and his widow sold to Balmain police sergeant Robert Doyle in March 1921.[115] He lived there until June 1927 when he sold to George Richard Read of Balmain.[116] Read died there on 25 June 1930 and his widow Annie remained until 1931.[117]

Leslie Ashton Read, a Melbourne insurance official, sold the house in December 1931 to Mrs Dorothy Thelma Murphy, Coogee, who let it to

St Augustine's Third Presbytery, 3 Jane Street
Sweeping round arches and shady verandahs give the building a Mediterranean appearance.
(Bruce Crosson)

William Stewart in 1931-32.[118] Mrs Murphy sold No 5 to Frances Ann Bilbee, wife of James Bilbee of Balmain, in November 1947.[119]

Description

No 5's square coping with upstands supporting urns surmounts the tall parapet which is divided into three stop-chamfered recessed panels. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah which is hipped at the southern end. Verandah firewalls have been reduced in height to allow the verandah roof to pass over. This has almost obliterated the firewall upper projecting ends although the moulded corbels with ornamental brackets are untouched. Lower projecting ends are intact and have a recessed face above corbels that are different to the upper ones and are without ornamental brackets. The northern end verandah firewall has arched recesses but the dividing firewall is without such recesses.

The upper verandah has a cast-iron railing but its fringe and brackets are missing; the brackets remain on the lower verandah, however. Intact above the verandah roof, the stucco has been removed from below to expose the brickwork but remains on the edges and faces of the firewalls. A straight-headed upper opening contains a pair of French doors with rectangular transom light. On the lower level, above the square unbracketed sill, the lower straight-headed box-frame window has rectangular sashes. The stone lintel above the window has a carved stilted label mould with return. The straight-headed entry doorway with rectangular transom light has the same type of lintel and moulding as the window.

No 5 is Victorian Filigree in style but has been compromised by later alterations.

8.10 OLIVETTE

7 Jane Street (10)

William Burt built Olivette at the same time as No 5.[120] John Kelleher was the tenant in 1887; Mrs H Kelleher, 1888; Otto Hausmann, commercial traveller, 1889-98; William J Wiley, master mariner, 1899; W W Johnstone, 1900; and William Wiley, 1901-06.

Janet Burt inherited Olivette from her father in 1907 and also bought Helen's bequeathed share in No 9 Jane Street.[121] She let Olivette to Mrs Jane Flack in 1907-10 and to William Gearon from 1911. Janet sold Olivette and No 9 to James and Mary O'Keefe in May 1914 and they continued Gearon's tenancy to 1927.[122]

After James's death, Mrs O'Keefe sold Olivette on a separate lot in May 1927 to Balmain miner Timothy Owens and his wife Catherine.[123] The Owens lived there until at least 1932. In May 1964 the Owen family sold No 7 to Terrence Gordon Forbes, clerk, Balmain, and his wife Deirdre who were probably the tenants.[124]

Description
No 7 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 5 but the upper verandah retains its fringe and brackets.

8.11 BENARTY
9 Jane Street (11)

In 1870 William Burt built the stone detached one-storey house.[125] He was the stonemason of the Congregational church (opened in 1855) and he and his brother James were stonemasons for the Campbell Street Presbyterian church (1868).[126] He lived in Benarty with his daughters Helen and Janet until he died there on 15 August 1907.[127] Helen died at Benarty three weeks after her father on 5 September 1907.[128] Janet is listed there in 1907-09.[129]

Janet inherited the house in 1910, and in 1911 she married farmer Joseph Warburton and went to live at his Moss Vale property.[130] Her tenants were William E J Weller in 1910; Robert Walker, 1911-12; and Henry Crotty, 1913-14.

In January 1915 she sold Benarty to Catherine Gill, wife of John Gill, a Balmain engineer, and they lived there until 1930.[131] Mrs Gill was still listed there in 1932. She sold No 9 in May 1943 to Rozelle labourer Tom Brown Twentyman and his wife Eva May.[132]

Description
No 9's medium-pitched concrete tile roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Two later dormers and rusticated weatherboarding above the verandah indicate that the roof has probably been raised. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof which is supported by square timber posts with cast-iron fringe and brackets. Walls are of stone and contain the central straight-headed doorway which has a rectangular transom light. On either side of the doorway a straight-headed box-frame window has rectangular sashes above a square unbracketed sill.

Lot 56

Balmain stonemason James Burt bought lot 56 from Young in June 1865 for £100.[133] The late date, the Burt brothers trade and late development of the site indicate that the land could have been quarried. James sold the northern portion of lot 56 to his brother William immediately on concluding the purchase from Young.[134] They set about building an impressive pair of stone two-storey attached houses in 1881.[135]

8.12 ROSEBANK
11 Jane Street (12)

Built by the Burts in 1881, Rosebank's tenants were: Rev J M Ross, Presbyterian minister, 1881-84; Charles Read, carpet warehouseman, 1885-88; William Blackman, 1889-91; George Brown, 1892-96; John E Paul, 1897-1900; G W Connolly, miller, 1901-05; and Mrs Cox, 1906-07.[136]

On his death in 1907 William Burt left Rosebank to his sons William Andrew Burt, accountant, and painter George Burt, both of Sydney.[137] They let the house to Willima Weller in 1908-09. In May 1911 the sons sold to commercial traveller William Alfred Dolman who lived there until 1924.[138] He let the house to Daniel Sullivan in 1925 and Mrs Mary Solomons, 1926. In 1927 Dolman leased Rosebank to Jane Fitch, a Balmain spinster but cancelled the lease on 6 February 1930 because she could not pay the rent.[139] The house is not listed in 1930-32

In July 1929 Dolman sold to No 11 William J Heaslip, a Sydney contractor, who sold to Balmain librarian Anne M Kingdon in May 1948.[140]

Description
No 11's medium-pitched narrow-eave slate hipped roof with terracotta ridging has the ridge parallel to the street. A stucco-moulded chimney stands above the roof and the curved-top main firewall separates No 11 from No 13. The edge of the verandah dividing firewall is obscured by vegetation and the sides are without arched recesses. Concave corrugated iron covers the verandah which is hipped at its northern end. The open-end verandah has flat timber posts, cast-iron railings, fringes and brackets on the upper level but the lower level has cast-iron brackets only.

High-quality stone walls contain a central upper straight-headed opening with French doors and rectangular transom light. The stone lintel has a carved stilted label mould which rises to form a segmental pediment motif. On either side is a pair of large French doors in a straight-headed opening with rectangular transom light. The lintels have the same label mouldings but without the pediment motif.

On the lower level the straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light and splayed stone architraves. A large straight-headed box-frame window with rectangular sashes is set on either side of the doorway. Sills are square and unbracketed but have been painted. The windows have large and boldly moulded architraves. The Victorian Filigree Nos 11-13 are the largest and most elevated stone pair on Young' subdivision and are among the largest in the suburb.

8.13 CAIRNGORM
13 Jane Street (13)

Built by the Burts at the same time as No 11 in 1881, Cairngorm's tenants were: James H Palmer, phonographist, 1881-83; A A Milne, iron-founder, 1884; John Kirkland, machinery merchant and husband of Clara Perdriau, 1885-95; and not listed 1896.[141]

James Burt gave Cairngorm to his son Frank Henry, clerk, and his daughter Mary Helen Mein, a widow, both of Gordon in June 1896.[142] They let the house to Mrs Jane McPherson in 1897-1902 and M G Powell, district registrar for North Balmain, 1903-06.

11-13 Jane Street, 1881
Cairngorm (No 13) and Rosebank (No 11) in the Victorian Filigree style are two large attached houses built by William and James Burt of stone probably quarried on site.
(Bruce Crosson)

Frank sold his share to their sister Marion, the wife of Monaro squatter Angus Jardine, in December 1899.[143] Mary and Marion sold to Isabella Smith, wife of Balmain ironmonger Alexander Smith in October 1905 and they lived at Cairngorm until 1910.[144] Mrs Smith is listed there until 1912. Balmain designer Sydney Woolley Cathels, the next tenant from 1913, inherited the house in March 1915 shortly after Mrs Smith's death and was still there in 1932.[145]

The Cathels family sold No 13 in August 1943 to John J Pepperall, a Balmain coppersmith, and his wife Alice, who probably were the tenants.[146]

Description

No 13 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 11 but the stone architraves have been painted.

LOTS 57-58 = Lots 12–15 (Manning) = Lot 65, Lots A–D (Pell)

John Edye Manning and George Foster Wise, both of Sydney bought lots 57-58 (= Manning's lots 12-15) from Young and Manning in October 1869 for £200.[147] The sale included Young's lots 40-42 (= Manning's lots 16-18, 31, 32, see Figure 3).

John Edye Manning, merchant, was the eldest son of merchant and shipowner Edye Manning and his wife Fanny Elizabeth.[148] They came to Sydney in December 1831. John Edye was a nephew of William Montagu Manning who with Young owned the land under study here.[149]

George Foster Wise, the eldest son of Edward Wise, brewer, and Amelia, née Wilson, came to Sydney in 1839 and was secretary of the General Steam Navigation Co until 1842.[150] In 1862 he was made agent for immigration and a member of the Immigration Board. Wise had many landholdings and his Balmain purchase with J E Manning was exceedingly small by comparison.[151]

J E Manning and G F Wise sold the land to Morris Birkbeck Pell in July 1876.[152] Pell was born at Albion, Illinois, USA, the son of Gilbert Titus Pell and Elizabeth, née Birkbeck.[153] His grandfather Morris Birkbeck, an English social reformer, founded the prairie settlement of Albion. Mrs Pell took her children to England where Morris entered the New Grammar School at Plymouth. While studying mathematics at Cambridge, he became a fellow of St John's College. In 1852 he married Julia Rusden, the daughter of a Plymouth naval officer.[154]

Pell was appointed the first professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at the University of Sydney in 1852 and arrived in Sydney in the *Asiatic* with his family. He held positions on many important committees of inquiry, was admitted to the Bar in 1863, and from 1872 was

an examiner in law at the university, and a consultant to life insurance companies. He was connected with mining, brickmaking, glassmaking and crushed-bone fertilisers. Crippled by an injury to his spine, he resigned his professorship in 1877 and died at Glebe on 7 May 1879.

Pell added the land to his 1869 purchase of J B Darvall's land bounded by Darvall, Booth and Donnelly Streets and the western edge of Section 8.[155] Pell's subdivision of this land in 1869 yielded 59 lots, and created Bradford Street.[156]

8.14 HOUSE
15 Jane Street (14)

Pell's estate extended Bradford Street to Jane Street across lot 57 (see Figure 2).[157] That part of lot 57 (= Pell's lot 65) remaining north of Bradford Street was sold to Balmain spinster Bridget O'Rourke in February 1880.[158] She sold the Jane Street portion in March 1880 to John Gould of Sydney.[159] He sold to Alexander Martin Milne, a Sydney copper and brass worker, in June 1883.[160] Milne sold to John Gidley Fleming, a Sydney commission agent, in July 1885.[161]

Fleming built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses and No 17 was probably the first to be completed in 1885 and No 15 in 1886. Fleming, of J G Fleming & Sons, auctioneers, Pitt Street, was the first occupant of No 15 in 1886-90. He is listed for that period as J G Fleming & Sons, auctioneers. Fleming let No 15 to C H Beaver from 1891-92 and to M D Malavy, 1893-95. In 1896-1905 Fleming, now of J Gidley Fleming and Sons, furniture brokers and auctioneers, Pitt Street, is listed as an occupant of the house. No 15 was let to Percy Summerbell in 1906-11 and Miss Blanche Summerbell from 1912.

Fleming defaulted and both houses were sold in December 1913 by the mortgagee to Benjamin Henry Flowerdew, a Haberfield teacher who continued Miss Summerbell's tenancy of No 15 to 1914.[162] Flowerdew then let it to William A Marchant in 1915; John McLean, 1916; Herbert Cameron, 1917-18; Mrs May Adams, 1919; Joseph Billin, 1920; John O'Connor, 1921-29; and A H Williams, 1930-32.

The Flowerdew family sold No 15 to Balmain motor driver Arthur Farlow in October 1957.[163]

Description:

No 15's medium-pitched concrete tile roof has the ridge parallel to the street. Chimneys divided into base, shaft and capital have bracketed cornices. Round-top end firewalls, with projecting ends decorated with a groove, rise above the main roof but the dividing firewall is not visible. Round-top concave firewalls contain the straight corrugated iron verandah roof. The upper firewall projecting ends are grooved and tooled above richly ornamented consoles but the lower projecting ends have a bolder groove above the same consoles. To allow the verandah roof to pass over, the top of the central firewall has been reduced in height; the projecting end has also been reduced. The upper verandah has a later metal column and railing and the column, fringe and brackets are repeated on the lower verandah. Verandah firewalls have arched recesses.

Two pairs of French doors, with rectangular transom lights in segmental-headed openings, are contained in the upper-level stucco walls. On the lower level are three grouped semicircular-headed box-frame windows with the central one taller and wider. Top sashes are semicircular and are separated by piers above a boldly moulded continuous sill which has ornamental brackets. Prominently moulded archivolts with a keystone motif follow the curve of the windows and terminate on decorative imposts. The semicircular-headed doorway has a semicircular transom light and the same archivolt as the windows.

The recent renovation has returned No 15 to the Victorian Filigree category.

8.15 AVONA
17 Jane Street (15)

Built by Fleming in 1885, Avona's first tenant was Arthur G Leeds until 1889; then Arthur E Fitzmaurice, gasfitter, 1890-91; and engineer George Fraser, 1892-95.[164] John Fleming is listed as occupying No 17 (as well as No 15) in 1896-05. Then followed Miss M G Powell, District Registrar for Births, Deaths & Marriages in 1907-29. H J Stutchbury succeeded her in 1930 to at least 1932, both in office and house. No 17 had the same fate as No 15.[165]

Description

No 17 has the same construction, detailing and style characteristics as No 15 but two later dormers stand above the roof.

8.16 HOUSE
3 Bradford Street (16)

Bridget O'Rourke built a pair of weatherboard attached cottages on the Bradford Street portion of lot 57 at about the time she bought it in February 1880.[166] Early listings for occupants of the houses are impossible to identify with any accuracy before 1890.[167]

No 3's tenants were: Frederick Hanson, 1890; J Grant, 1891; Alfred Bowman, 1892; Charles B Taylor, 1893; J T Bolton, 1894-95; F McDonald, 1896-99; James Flood, watchman, 1900-11; and Henry J Manderson, 1912. Miss O'Rourke died on 4 February 1911 and in October 1912 her estate sold No 3 to Arthur Charles Glover, a Sydney solicitor.[168] He continued Manderson's tenancy to 1914; then not listed 1915; Joseph Lewis, 1916; John Purvis, 1917-23; Con Singleton, 1924-25; Percy Chaplain, 1926-27; Joseph Locke, 1928-30; and Walter Walker, 1931-32.

After Glover's death on 17 January 1940, his estate sold to Margaret Ryan, widow, North Bondi.[169] No 3 was sold on a separate lot in November 1957.[170]

19 Donnelly Street, 1881
Built in the Victorian Italianate style, the elegant Leumah features an unusual propeller-like motif on the pilastrated architraves of the windows.
(Bruce Crosson)

Description
The steep corrugated iron narrow-eave hipped roof has the ridge parallel to the street and covers Nos 3 and 5. Straight corrugated iron covers the hipped verandah roof which sits on square posts. Walls are of stretcher bond brickwork and contain two pairs of French doors.

8.17 HOUSE
5 Bradford Street (17)

Built by Bridget O'Rourke at the same time as No 3, No 5 was let to Henry Kuhl in 1890-93; not listed 1894-96; James Flood, watchman, 1897-99; Edward Clark, 1900-01; William Taylor, engineer, 1902; Mrs Kelly, 1903, Harry Phillips, 1904; Cecil Climmer, 1905; Mrs Josephine Simmons, 1906-11; Alfred H Canacott, 1912; William H Wilson, 1913; John Evans, 1914; not listed 1915; Richard Haynes, 1916-17; Rupert S Medson, 1918; Thomas Bow, 1919-20; Lionel Newey, 1921-22; Joseph Locke, 1923-27; and Mrs Josephine Simmons, 1928-32.[171]

No 5 was disposed of in the same way as No 3, being sold on a separate lot in July 1959.[172]

Description
The steep corrugated iron narrow-eave hipped roof has the ridge parallel to the street and is shared with No 3. Straight corrugated iron covers the hipped verandah roof which is supported by square posts. Walls are of splayed weatherboards and have two later pairs of French doors.

8.18 BELAVE
15 Donnelly Street (18)

The narrow strip of lot 57 remaining on the south of Bradford Street and all of lot 58 were subdivided by Professor Pell into four lots A-D (see Figure 3).[173] John Gould of Sydney bought lot A in August 1878.[174] At the same time James Milne junior of Sydney bought lots B-D.[175] Milne sold lot B to Gould in April 1880 but Milne purchased lots A and B from Gould in February 1883.[176] Milne sold them in February 1883 to William Ballantine Simpson, a Sydney clerk of works.[177]

Simpson built Belave, a two-storey brick detached house in 1885 and lived there until 1913.[178] After W B Simpson's death there on 24 February 1914, lot A was renumbered lot 2 and passed to Sydney solicitor William Morrison Simpson, who was probably W B Simpson's son,

in September 1916.[179] John Ballantine Simpson lived there in 1914-15 and Mrs Mary Mulconry, 1916-22.

After W M Simpson died on 19 October 1917, the house passed to his widow Margaret McBride Simpson and she sold to Lydia Sarah Tarr, wife of Ernest Tarr, a Balmain painter, in August 1925.[180] The Tarrs had been living in No 15 from 1923 and were still listed in 1932.

Description

No 15's medium-pitched corrugated iron roof has a hipped-end to the street and a stucco-moulded chimney divided into base, shaft and capital. Pairs of ornamental brackets embellish the narrow eaves. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof sitting on decorative cast-iron columns which have railing, fringe and brackets on the upper level. The lower verandah has a corrugated iron and timber frieze as well as columns, fringe and brackets.

Walls are of stucco and contain on the upper level an undecorated straight-headed opening with French doors and rectangular transom light. The lower level has a pair of undecorated straight-headed box-frame windows with rectangular sashes and square sills with brackets. The entry doorway is straight-headed and has a rectangular transom light. No 15 is Victorian Filigree in style.

8.19 CRAIGLEA
17 Donnelly Street (19)

W B Simpson built the brick detached Craiglea of one-storey with attic and basement on lot B between 1889 and 1896.[181] Solicitor William Morrison Simpson lived there in 1889-96 There are no further listings until 1902-04 when No 17 was let to Captain I A Rankin; then Captain W J Ellis, 1905; William D Lewis, 1906-07; not listed 1908-09; Sydney W Walker and Frank Ninan or Nineman, 1910-13; and not listed 1914.

After W B Simpson's death in 1914 lot B was renumbered lot 1 and passed to Campsie architect John Ballantine Simpson, who was probably another son of W B Simpson, in September 1916.[182] He let it to William Russell in 1915; Robert McKeown, 1916-18; Thomas Rochford, 1919; and Archibald Hawkless, 1920-22.

J B Simpson sold in August 1928 to Balmain foreman George Brennan, and his wife Mary Margaret Brennan who had been living there since 1923 and were still listed in 1932.[183]

George Brennan died in about 1947 and the house passed to his widow Mary Margaret.[184] She sold in March 1949 to Balmain plumber James Harris Wilson who was probably living there.[185] Frank Barnes, railway employee, Harden, and his wife Edith Ida, bought the house in April 1951.[186] In January 1957 they sold No 17 to Balmain fitter Johannes H Simons and his wife Maria who were probably the tenants.[187]

Description

No 17's moderately steep narrow-eave metal deck roof has the ridge parallel to the street and a dormer and stucco-moulded chimneys. The projecting wing has a street-facing gable infilled with timber shingles below bargeboards with ovolo mouldings.

The two-storey square bay has a boldly moulded cornice and string course. Two straight-headed box-frame windows with rectangular sashes sit above a moulded unbracketed sill. Two moulded recessed panels modulate the wall below sill level and the storey height is delineated by a plain string course. The basement level has a pair of casement sashes in a straight-headed window which has a square sill.

Straight metal-deck covers the verandah which is open ended and supported by flat timber posts. The posts are decorated with tapered stop-chamfers and have moulded bolster capitals. Cantilevered beyond the original front line, the verandah has a later timber railing. Walls are of stucco and the verandah wall has a straight-headed two-light box-frame window with rectangular sashes above a splayed sill. The entry doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom light.

No 17 is an example of the Victorian Italianate style.

8.20 LEUMAH
19 Donnelly Street (20)

James Milne junior, insurance agent, accountant, and broker, built the large one-storey brick detached Leumah in 1881 on lot C and lived there in 1881-91.[188] The house was not listed in 1892-93 and when Milne defaulted the mortgagee let the house in 1894-95 to David Cumming. In 1897 the mortgagee sold Leumah to Robert Loudon, a Balmain grocer, who had been there since 1896.[189]

Loudon died there on 9 February 1902 and the house was let by his estate to Arthur T Elley in 1902-03; Andrew Snedden, 1904; but not listed 1905.[190] In that year No 19 passed to William John Loudon, gentleman, Lewisham.[191] He let it to Gustave Unbehauon, 1906; A E Young, 1907-08; Mrs A E Young, 1909-10; and Christopher F Morrow, 1911-14.

Percival John Loudon, merchant, Lewisham inherited the house and let No 19 to George Terry in 1915; Mrs Annie B Cogger, 1916-17; and Mark Estelle from 1918.[192] P J Loudon had sold Leumah in May 1921 to Edith Anita Therry Crawford, wife of John Crawford, engineer, Balmain.[193] Mrs Crawford continued Estelle's tenancy to 1924.

The Crawfords lived there until 1929 when Mrs Crawford sold in November 1929 to Emil Frederick de Wall, a Balmain engineer and fitter.[194] He died there on 3 May 1947 and No 19 passed to his widow Amy Elsie de Wall.[195]

Description
No 19's medium-pitched slate roof with terracotta capping has the main ridge parallel to the street. Tall chimneys are divided into base shaft and capital and have bracketed cornices with tooled patterns. The street-facing gable of the projecting wing has moulded bargeboards above a timber boarded screen. Walls are of stucco. The one-storey faceted bay has a hipped roof of slate capped with terracotta. One semicircular-headed box-frame window is placed in each facet of the bay. Top sashes are semicircular and a label mould terminates on the capitals of pilastrated architraves. The architraves rise from plinths which sit on the moulded unbracketed sill. Propeller-like motifs occur in each architrave.

Hipped at its western end, the open-end verandah supported by cast-iron columns with fringe and brackets is covered with ogee corrugated iron. A prominent semicircular arch with label mould crowns an opening filled with two smaller semicircular-headed box-frame windows. The area between the tops of the window heads and the crowning arch forms a recessed spandrel. Architraves, plinths and sill are similar to the windows of the bay. The entry doorway is semicircular, as is the transom light, and decoration is similar to the windows.

No 19 belongs to the Victorian Italianate style.

8.21 HOUSE
21 Donnelly Street (21)

Alexander Martin Milne, a Balmain coppersmith, bought lot D from James Milne junior in April 1880.[196] The coppersmith sold it back to Milne junior in June 1883 but he lost it through debt.[197] The mortgagee sold to Grace Ward, wife of master mariner Roger Leycester Charles Ward, in February 1899.[198] Mrs Ward built the one-storey brick detached house in 1899. They lived there until Mrs Ward died on 9 August 1939.[199] Captain Ward died in retirement there on 9 January 1952.[200] The house passed to Mrs Crawford, the owner of Leumah next door in May 1953.[201]

Description
No 21's medium-pitched narrow-eave terracotta tile roof has the ridge parallel to the street. The street-facing gable of the projecting wing has decorative bargeboards above a timber screen. Walls are of dark face-brickwork and cream brick highlights the window arches. The faceted bay has a straight corrugated iron hipped roof. Segmental-headed windows, one to each facet of the bay, have segmental top sashes above stucco moulded sills. Straight corrugated iron covers the verandah roof which is supported by timber posts with fretwork brackets. A turned timber frieze sits above the entry. The segmental-headed entry doorway has a rectangular transom light and a dentillated transom.

No 21 is a late example of a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style.

TABLE 1
BUILDINGS ERECTED: 1848-1987
SECTIONS 1-8
A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION
BALMAIN

SECTION	ONE STOREY	TWO STOREY	NOT KNOWN	TOTAL	DEMO	EXTANT
1	10	3	4	17	5	12
2	20	4	1	25	1	24
3	18	5	4	27	5	22
4	18	18	5	41	3	38
5	19	4	1	24	1	23
6	7	1	3	11	3	8
7	3	4	5	12	5	7
8	**10**	**10**	**0**	**20**	**3**	**17**
TOTAL	105	49	23	177	26	151

ENDNOTE TO PART 3

Precinct 6 in the suburbanisation of Balmain is the 13-section Young Subdivision.[202] The study began at Peacock Point with Precinct 1 published in *Leichhardt Historical Journal No* 11 in 1982. Research on Precinct 6 began with a land-title search of each of Young's lots in the second half of 1987 and a search of Sands in first-quarter 1988. The draft for Sections 1-13, written in July-August 1990, led to publication of Part 1 (Sections 1-3) in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 17 in March 1993, and Part 2 (Sections 4-7) in No 18, March 1994.

It is felt that the cause of heritage conservation in Balmain will be furthered by this writing of a time-frame for the cutting up and sale of land, the names and occupations of first purchasers, the subsequent fates of each lot (owners names and occupations, occupants names and occupations), and the identification of the architectural style and description of each building.

In 1847 lot 25 on White Bay was the first conveyed by Young.[203] Young gave the land for St Augustine's in 1848 (8.02) and when the church was opened in 1851 hardly any building had taken place on Sections 1-8. St Augustine's old church crowned the steep east-facing hillside and stood unchallenged as a landmark. The western boundary of the St Augustine land marked the edge of Old Balmain and that line is the western extent of Precinct 6.[204]

Also on the boundary, the first Balmain Public School (8.01) later became St Augustine's School

(8.06). This building and the other highly significant structures clustered on the top of the hill were dwarfed for all time by the erection of new St Augustine's (8.05).

In Table 1, one-storey buildings equal the number of two-storey buildings. Three demolished St Augustine's buildings (8.03, 8.04, 8.07) have been replaced by buildings of heritage value and so the section is relatively intact.

There has been less crowded *laissez-faire* original development in Section 8 than in other sections.[205] Section 8 buildings mainly exhibit a high degree of individuality, particularly the institutional buildings. Conservation of buildings in the section is generally of a good standard though some await this treatment.

In writing evocatively of Balmain as a densely populated maritime suburb, Robert Irving looks down a typical street and sees "a house or two of the 1850s, some from the 1880s and 1890s, a few austere examples from the time of World War I, and perhaps a sample of liver coloured brickwork from the 1920s. There may be a small factory or workshop. There will certainly be a feeling that the sea is nearby. And probably two or three of the owners of the houses you can see are renovating or restoring their houses".[206] Section 8 has this character and has most of the building types, but those that it does not have are, like the sea, nearby.

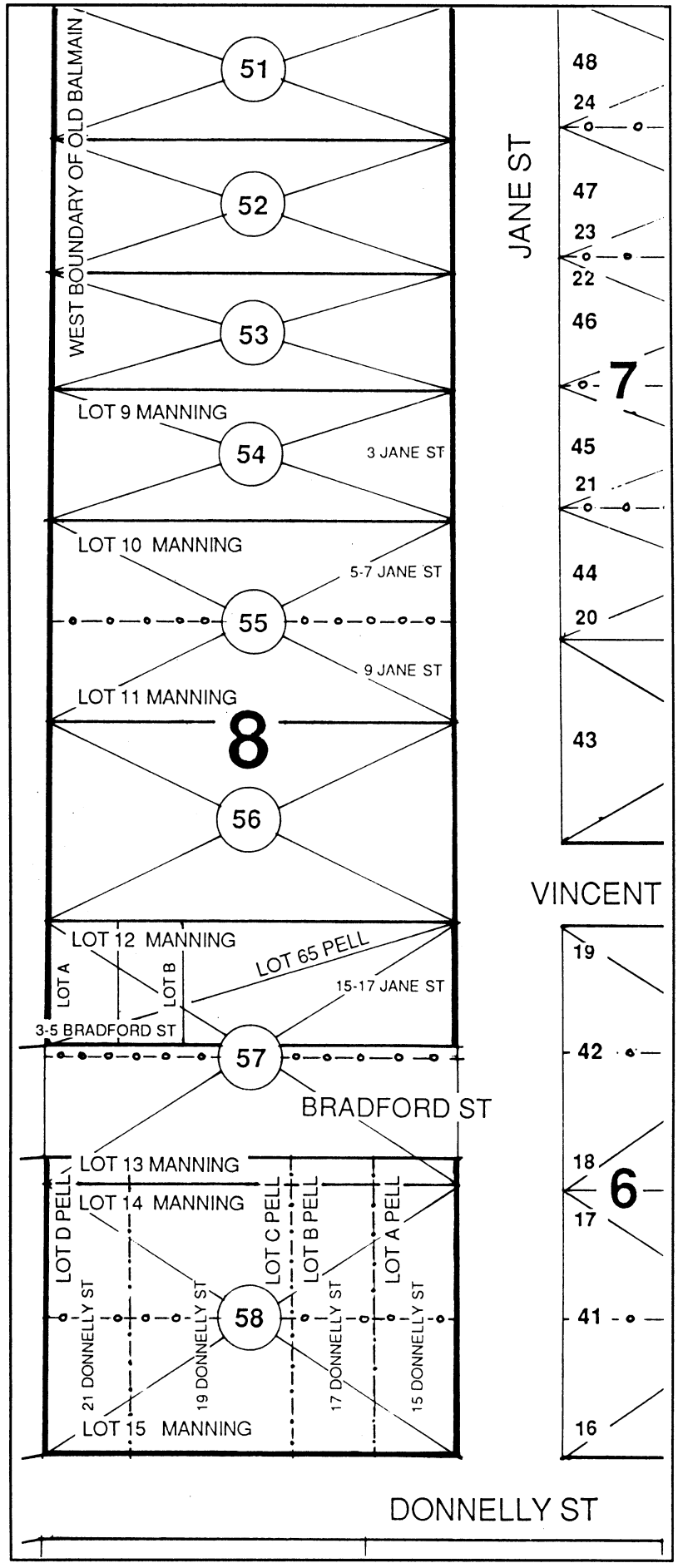


FIGURE 3

MANNING'S SUBDIVISION PELL'S SUBDIVISION

YOUNG'S LOTS 57-58
MANNING LOTS 12-15
PELL'S LOT 65 & LOTS A-D

LEGEND

YOUNG ———————
MANNING —o-o-o-o-o-o-
PELL — • - • - • - • - •

FROM ADOLPHUS STREET TO GLADSTONE PARK - PART 3

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES

1 Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Bonnie Davidson and Kath Hamey of the Balmain Association for their continuing help. Bruce Crosson unstintingly took the photographs credited in his name. Solomon Mitchell also provided photographs for which he is thanked. Robert Irving provided the illustration of AE Bates's east elevation design for new St Augustine's. Father John Keeble allowed me access to St Augustine's Parish Records which were of great value. Brothers Hall and Bradstreet of the Sydney Diocesan Archives helped me to search files on St Augustine's. Sister Gerard generously supplied information from the Archives of the Good Samaritan at Glebe. Barry Jung supplied the 1874 class photograph, via Bonnie Davidson.

2 Addenda

Frederick William Perry

"From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 45, Section 4, lot 31:
FW Perry married Julia Maria Weston 1858, Sydney, 2388, children were:
1 Frederick W, b 1859,
2 George E, b 1860,
3 Charles W, b 1861,
4 William W, b 1863,
5 John W, b 1864,
6 Julia W, b 1867, (BMD Pioneer Series).
FW Perry was a son of SA, Deputy Surveyor General, Leichhardt North (Lilyfield), A Historical Study (BArch thesis, Univ of NSW, 1984), p 41.

17-21 Ann Street

"From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 58. James McDonald called tenders for these houses on 18 Nov 1895 (J Flower, James McDonald, Architect of Balmain 1814-1902, (unpub BArch thesis, Univ of NSW, 1976), Tender Notices).

3 Corrigenda

Convent

"From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 71-72, the attribution to ET Blacket as designing the whole convent is incorrect. His towerless and porchless design was built, however. Balmain architect James McDonald designed the Convent porch and rear verandah, costing between £500 and £600, built in 1886 (J Flower, James McDonald, Architect of Balmain 1814-1902, (unpub BArch thesis, Univ of NSW, 1976), pp 41-42. Sydney architect John Bede Barlow designed the southern wing built in 1893 (*Freeman's Journal*, 30 Dec 1893, courtesy of Sr Gerard).

Figure 6: Section 7

"From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 68. A line, **Jane Street East Side**, has been omitted from the table above the three terrace houses 8-12 Jane St.

J G and M Punch

"From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 58, 70. John Greenway Punch was Mayor of Balmain in 1886, leaving his name on Punch Park and Punch St. Mary, his wife, is memorialised in a baptismal font at St Augustine's.

3 Section 8

"Section 8" are to be read in conjunction with "Part 1, Sections 1-3" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 14-50, and "Part 2, Sections 4-7" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 31-83.

4 Sources and Method

Refer to Items 2-13 in "Notes and References" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 77.

5 Building Types

a) Detached: free-standing.
b) Attached: physically connected to one or more houses.
c) Semi-detached: a pair of houses with central verandah firewall, usually with open-end verandahs.
c) Terrace: one of a terrace, with central and end verandah firewalls
d) Terrace-type: free-standing version of a terrace house, with end verandah firewalls.

6 Description

All descriptions of the fabric and identification of architectural style were made from the street, ie, without entering the property. The text, therefore, paints a street-view of the extant development. Where I make no comments on style, I mean that the building is outside the classifications established in R Apperly, R Irving & P Reynolds, *Identifying Australian Architecture, a Pictorial Guide to Style and Terms from 1788 to the Present* (A&R, Sydney, 1989). This book has an illustrated glossary of building terms in common use.

7 PWD Detail Survey Sheets

The role of the Detail Sheets are of great significance in the location and dating of buildings. As the base plan for Figures 1 and 3 in Section 8, I have used DS Balmain Sheet 31, WB 8 0246 1887 updated 1896, and Sheet 32, 8 0263 1887 not updated.

REFERENCES

SECTION 8

1 J Burnswoods & J Fletcher, *Sydney and the Bush, a Pictorial History of Education in NSW* (NSW Dept of Educ, Sydney, 1980) (**hereafter Burnswoods & Fletcher**), p 56.
2 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 44. "Balmain Public School [1859-1959] an historical account prepared from Mitchell Library, Government Archives and Dept of Education sources by the Division of Research and Planning, NSW Dept of Education (1960)", (**hereafter Balmain PS**), p 1.
3 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 44.
4 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 45.
5 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 45.
6 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 44.
7 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 45.
8 Balmain PS, p 1; P Reynolds, "From Nicholson St to Chapman's Slipway", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 13, pp19-20 (Evans).
9 P Reynolds, "JF Gray and Waterview House", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 10, p 18 (Chape); B Dickey, "Michael Fitzpatrick", in *ADB*, vol 4, pp 184-185.
10 Balmain PS, p 2; P Reynolds, "From Nicholson St to Chapman's Slipway", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 13, pp 26-27 (R Mansfield).
11 From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 1", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 34-35.
12 P Reynolds, "From Nicholson St to Chapman's Slipway", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 13, p 18.
13 "Balmain's Schools by 'Sperans'", *SMH*, 14 Dec 1935 (tent); P Reynolds, "From Nicholson St to Chapman's Slipway", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 13, pp 30-32 (Rowntree).
14 Balmain PS, p 2 (rented by Board of National Education at £25 pa). Balmain PS notes that "the site of this building is unknown", but for location of 1859 school see Surveyor General, Road Plan Darling St 1860, Lands Dept. For Loten see Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park" – Part 1, *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 50 footnote 36.
15 E Bladon Letts, *A Short History, St Andrew's Congregational Church, Balmain* (1972), p 5 (opening, 16 Aug 1855); p 4 (united congregation).
16 Balmain PS, p 2.
17 Balmain PS, p 2.
18 Balmain PS, p 2.
19 LTO OST Bk 77 No 578; PA 36277.
20 TL Suttor, "John Hubert Plunkett", in *ADB*, vol 2, pp 337-340 (parliamentary career and president of Board). Balmain PS states that the land for the school was purchased from Plunkett but his name does not appear on OST deed in Bk 77 No 578 but he could have bought it from Young on an unregistered conveyance. I have therefore used the phrase "was instrumental".

21 Balmain PS, pp 2-3.
22 Balmain PS, p 3.
23 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 59 (galleries); Balmain PS, p 3 (teaching).
24 Balmain PS, p 3.
25 Balmain PS, p 3.
26 Balmain PS, p 3. See PWD Detail Survey 1887, updated 1896, Balmain Sheet 31, WB Cat No 8 0246 for location of porch.
27 Balmain PS, p 4.
28 PL Reynolds & PV Flottmann, *Half a Thousand Acres: Balmain, A History of the Land Grant* (Balmain Assoc, 1976).
29 "Balmain's Schools by 'Sperans'", *SMH*, 14 Dec 1935 (describes what was to become Gladstone Park as "a small scrub-covered plateau, where at one time pigeon shooting as a pastime was indulged in"). Pigeon shooting matches, which I take to be a blood sport in which the maimed birds fallen to the ground had there necks broken to end their pain (as told to me by my father JT Reynolds, Campsie, 1940s), are mentioned as having been "shot off" at what is now Gladstone Park in *Souvenir to Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of Balmain of the Incorporation of the Municipality of Balmain*, p 43.
30 "Balmain's Schools by 'Sperans'", *SMH*, 14 Dec 1935 ("The Pidg"). Bonnie Davidson, Balmain, (1994) remembers the Pigeon Ground School being called "Pidgy" during the early 1940s.
31 Balmain PS, p 4.
32 Balmain PS, p 4.
33 Balmain PS, p 4.
34 Balmain PS, p 4.
35 Balmain PS, p 4.
36 PWD Detail Survey 1887, updated 1896, Balmain Sheet 31, WB Cat No 8 0246.
37 PWD Detail Survey 1887, updated 1896, Balmain Sheet 31, WB Cat No 8 0246.
38 Balmain PS, p 4.
39 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 45 *(Act);* p 69 (public schools); p 70 (certified denominational schools).
40 Balmain PS, p 6.
41 Balmain PS, p6 (Hicks); p 9 (Dwyer).
42 Balmain PS, p 10.
43 Balmain PS, pp 10-11.
44 Balmain PS, p 11.
45 Balmain PS, p 11.
46 Balmain PS, pp 11-12.
47 Balmain PS, p 30.
48 Balmain PS, p 30. The "other works" were additions to Mansfield's 1876 Girls School on the opposite side of Eaton St.
49 Balmain PS, p 30.
50 Balmain PS, p 35.
51 OST Bk 15 No 180; PA 36277.
52 *The First Hundred Years of St Augustine's Church, Balmain, Centenary Celebrations, September, 1948* (Balmain, 1948) (**hereafter *St Augustine's***), p 8.
53 *St Augustine's*, p 8
54 *St Augustine's*, p 8.
55 *St Augustine's*, pp 8-9.
56 *St Augustine's* , p 9.
57 *St Augustine's*, p 32.
58 *St Augustine's*, p 10.
59 *St Augustine's*, p 32.
60 *St Augustine's*, pp 8-9.
61 *St Augustine's*, p 10.
62 *St Augustine's*, p 11.
63 J Eddy, "John Joseph Therry", in *ADB* vol 2, pp 509-512.
64 *Ibid*, p 509.
65 *Ibid*, p 512. *St Augustine's*, p 13 (cost of additions). James McDonald was the likely architect for the extension, see J Flower, James McDonald, Architect of Balmain 1814-1902, (unpub BArch thesis, Univ of NSW, 1976), pp 38-39.
66 J Eddy, "John Joseph Therry", in *ADB* vol 2, p 512.
67 *Ibid* p 512.
68 *Ibid*, p 512; *St Augustine's* p 14 (burial).
69 *St Augustine's* p 10; p 28 (quote).
70 PWD Detail Survey 1887, updated 1896, Balmain Sheet 31, WB Cat No 8 0246.
71 *St Augustine's* p 28.
72 NSW, State of the Schools Inspected by the Commissioners Appointed to report on the State of Education in the Colony, Statistics, Inspected 8 Dec 1854, Balmain RC School, SB 4/1158.2, AONSW.
73 *SMH*, 13 Mar 1852, p 3e.
74 NSW, State of the Schools Inspected by the Commissioners Appointed to report on the State of Education in the Colony, Inspection 8 Dec 1854, Balmain RC School, SB 4/1158.2, AONSW.
75 *Ibid.* The 38 pupils included three of Church of England religion.
76 *St Augustine's*, p 21.
77 *St Augustine's*, p 21. Council of Education, Schedules of Grants In Aid to Denominational Schools, Sydney Diocese, RC Schools, Balmain, p 21, granted 24 July 1865, paid Oct 1865, £50 granted, £200 towards outlay, 1/459, AONSW.
78 *St Augustine's*, p 23, p 33.
79 PWD Detail Survey 1887, updated 1896, Balmain Sheet 31, WB Cat No 8 0246.
80 *St Augustine's*, p 28.
81 *St Augustine's*, p 16-21.
82 *St Augustine's*, p 16-21.
83 – Birt, Benedictine Pioneers in Australia, vol 2, opp p 460.
84 Sands, 1871 (Keily), 1883 (Hirlihy).
85 Burnswoods & Fletcher, p 96.
86 P O'Farrell, *The Roman Catholic Church and Community* (UNSW Press, 1992, rev 3rd ed), p 190.
87 – Birt, *Benedictine Pioneers in Australia*, vol 2, opp p 460. *St Augustine's*, pp 28-29 (the three schools were St Augustine's, the convent High School, and the Boarding School).
88 Fr P Healy, Parish Return, 27 July 1897, Balmain Returns, File C1629, Diocesan Archives.
89 *St Augustine's*, p 27 (and for all following refs).
90 *Daily Telegraph*, 2/12/1907.
91 *Daily Telegraph*, 2/12/1907.
92 D Watson & J McKay, *A Directory of Queensland Architects to 1940* (Uni of Qld Library, St Lucia, 1984), p 28, p 76; *St Augustine's*, p 34; *Catholic Weekly*, 3 May 1951, p 3; and 10 May 1951, p 7.
93 *Daily Telegraph*, 2/12/1907.
94 *Daily Telegraph*, 2/12/1907.
95 Balmain PS, p 30.
96 Balmain PS, p 4.
97 Balmain PS, p 35.
98 *St Augustine's*, p 27.
99 Archives of the Good Samaritan, Glebe.
100 OST Bk 39 No 682.
101 LTO PA 167; CT V 1 F 159 (to Pell), V 86 F 135 (to Forrest), V 220 F 60 (CT in Forrest's name; see also PA 36277).
102 *St Augustine's*, p 23 (and all following refs to Forrest).
103 G Dillon, "State of the Mission, Balmain East [St Augustine's], 26 Sep 1881, Balmain Returns, File C1629, Sydney Diocesan Archives (number of rooms); *St Augustine's*, p 23 (two-storey).
104 *St Augustine's*, p 23.
105 CT V 220 F 60 (to Gilhooley).
106 CT V 220 F 60 (to Carroll et al).
107 *St Augustine's*, p 34; date on foundation stone; the architect is not known.
108 *St Augustine's*, p 34.
109 OST Bk 117 No 494. For James Burt see "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 37.
110 Carlsruhe was so named in PA 16415, 11 Feb 1910.
111 For all refs to occupancies see *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* (**Sands**) for the year previous to that cited in the text.
112 PI 4/40810 (d William B); PA 16415; PI 4/41517 (d Helen Agnes B).
113 PA 16415, CT V 2129 F 225 (to John B).
114 CT V 2129 F 225 (to O'Keefe).
115 CT V 2129 F 225 (to Doyle).
116 CT V 2129 F 225 (to Read).
117 CT V 2129 F 225 (d George R); PI, 4/168481.
118 CT V 2129 F 225 (to LA Read; to Murphy).
119 CT V 2129 F 225 (to FA Bilbee).
120 Olivette named in PA 16415, 11 Feb 1910.
121 PA 16415, CT V 2129 F 226 (to Janet B).
122 CT V 2129 F 226 (to O'Keefe).
123 CT V 2478 F 192 (to Owens).
124 CT V 2478 F 192 (to Forbes).
125 Benarty listed in Sands 1892-1916; also in PA 16415, 11 Feb 1910.
126 P Reynolds & R Irving, *Balmain in Time, a Record of an Historic Suburb and Some of its Buildings* (Balmain Assoc, 1971), pp 30-31 for William and James Burt.
127 PI 4/40810 (d William B); PA 16415. Sands lists James Burt as the occupant in 1870, I have taken this to mean William Burt.
128 PI 4/41517 (d Helen Agnes B).
129 Sands (Janet B).
130 PA 16415, CT V 2129 F 226 (to Janet B, m J Warburton); V 2493 F 171 (now Janet Warburton).

131 CT V 2493 F 171 (to Gill).
132 CT V 2493 F 171 (Twentyman).
133 OST Bk 93 No 582.
134 OST Bk 93 No 583 (land for 11 Jane St to William B).
135 OST Bk 93 No 582 (land for 13 Jane St retained by James B).
136 Rosebank listed in Sands for 1881-1916.
137 PI 4/40810 (d William B); PA 16415, CT V 2149 F 227 (to William Andrew B); V 2149 F 228 (to George B).
138 CT V 2142 F 243 (to Dolman).
139 CT V 2142 F 243 (lease cancelled).
140 CT V 2142 F 243 (to Heaslip; to Kingdon). Next fate 2142 F 243 (to Captain E W Lawrence, master mariner, Balmain).
141 Cairngorm listed in Sands for 1881-89.
142 OST Bk 580 No 852 (to Frank Henry B & Mary Helen Mein).
143 OST Bk 655 No 812 (to Marion Jardine).
144 OST Bk 789 No 800 (to Smith).
145 PA 14178, CT V 1689 F 203 (to Cathels).
146 CT V 1689 F 203 (to Fountain & Cathels; to Pepperall).
147 OST Bk 116 No 567. See P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 63-64 and Fig 5 for Manning's lots 16-18, 31, 32.
148 RJM Newton, "John Edye Manning", in *ADB*, vol 2, pp 202-203.
149 P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 53.
150 JA Ryan, "George Foster Wise", and "Edward Wise", in *ADB*, vol 6, p 429 pp 427-429.
151 P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 63 (cf).
152 OST Bk 163 No 171 (to Pell).
153 IS Turner, "Morris Birkbeck Pell", in *ADB*, vol 5, pp 428-429 (and all following refs to his life).
154 *Ibid.*
155 PA 167; CT V 1 F 159 (to Pell).
156 LTO DP 48
157 DP 48 ends at boundary of Old Balmain, there is no DP showing extension of Bradford St to Jane St. The extension can be searched as lot 65 in OST Bk 200 No 84 (to O'Rourke).
158 OST Bk 200 No 84 (to O'Rourke).
159 OST Bk 200 No 88 (to Gould).
160 OST Bk 271 No 480 (AM Milne).
161 OST Bk 314 No 231 (to Fleming).
162 OST Bk 1016 No 758 (to Flowerdew).
163 OST Bk 2427 No 37 (to Farlow). Nos 15-17 subdivided as DP 213831, lots 1-2, Bk 2815 No 208, July 1966.
164 Avona listed in Sands for 1889.
165 See title chain for 15 Jane St.
166 OST Bk 200 No 84 (lot 65 to O'Rourke, she subdivided to lots 65A = 15-17 Jane St, lot 65B = 3-5 Bradford St, no DP).
167 Sands was exhaustively searched and charted for 1859-89.
168 OST Bk 978 No 407 (lot 62B to Glover).
169 OST Bk 1887 No 978 (to Ryan, Jan 1941).
170 PA 37252, CT V 6559 F 21 (Ryan's PA); V 7397 F 81 (to J & EC Every, driver, Rozelle).
171 PA 37252, CT V 6559 F 21 (Ryan's PA); V 7730 F 139 (to PD Rogers, wife of MS Rogers, labourer, Balmain, probably the tenants).
172 OST Bk 163 No 171; PA 37252; V 7730 F139.
173 OST Bk 116 No 567; Bk 163 No 171 (to Pell, lots 57-58 who subdivided no DP).
174 OST Bk 189 No 636 (lot A Gould).
175 OST Bk 200 No 690 (lots B-D to James Milne jun).
176 OST Bk 201 No 325 (lot B to Gould); Bk 264 No 445 (lots A-B to J Milne jun).
177 OST Bk 264 No 610 (lots A-B to WB Simpson).
178 Belave listed in Sands for 1885.
179 PA 9209, CT V 1120 F 208; PI 4/63784 (d WB Simpson); V 2699 F 107 (lot 2 to WM Simpson).
180 PI 4/83266 (d WM Simpson); V 2699 F 107 (to MM Simpson, to LS Tarr).
181 Craiglea listed in Sands for 1915. I have been forced to say that WB Simpson "built" because he held title to the land at the time when both houses were built. It was only after his death that the two houses were subdivided on separate lots. Sands lists both WB and WM Simpson as living at No 15 in 1889-96 but this could simply mean that the occupant of No 17 was simply not listed.
182 CT V2699 F 106 (lot 1 to JB Simpson).
183 CT V2699 F 106 (to G Brennan).
184 CT V2699 F 106 (to MM Brennan).
185 CT V2699 F 106 (to Wilson).
186 CT V2699 F 106 (to Barnes).
187 CT V2699 F106 (to Simons).
188 Leumah listed in Sands,1881,1894.
189 OST Bk 200 No 690 (lots B-D to James Milne jun); Bk 608 No 934 (lot C to R Loudon).
190 PA 11020, CT V 1297 F 192; PI 4/24930 (d R Loudon).
191 CT V 1297 F 192 (to WJ Loudon).
192 CT V 1297 F 192 (to PJ Loudon).
193 CT V 1297 F 192 (to Crawford).
194 CT V 1297 F 192 (to F de Wall).
195 PI 330835 (d F de Wall); CT V 1297 F 192 (to AE de Wall).
196 OST Bk 200 No 690 (lots B-D to James Milne jun); Bk 201 No 326 (lot D to AM Milne). The west boundary of 21 Donnelly St is the western edge of Old Balmain.
197 OST Bk 273 No 792 (J Milne jun).
198 PA 9901, CT V 1214 F 123 (G Ward).
199 PI 4/242101 (d G Ward).
200 CT V 1214 F 123 (to RLC Ward); PI 394001 (d RLC Ward).
201 CT V 1214 F 123 (EAT Crawford).
202 P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 14 (Young's 1847 Subdivision Plan).
203 P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 33. Lot 25, Sec 9 will appear in Part 4 to be published in *Leichhardt Hist J* 20.
204 The western boundary then carried along the south-western side of Curtis Road, down Church St, along Spring St down part of Rowntree St, then turning into Bay St and down to Waterview Bay, and then by OHWM around to the line produced from the eastern side of Eaton St.
205 See "Endnote – Part 2", in "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 2", in *Leich Hist J* 18, p 76.
206 R Irving, "Balmain, New South Wales", in *Historic Places of Australia* (Aust Council of National Trusts, Cassell, 1979), vol 2, p 33.

TROUBLE ON THE BAY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

NOTES AND REFERENCES

1 See 27-Commonwealth Arbitration Reports (**hereafter CAR**), 396ff. Because timber workers actively resisted what became known as the Lukin award set by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court (**hereafter the Court**) the dispute was considered a strike rather than a lockout.
2 M Rechter (later Dixson), "The Lockout in the Australian Timber Industry, 1929: A Study in the Technique of Industrial Warfare", James Norrington Collection, ACT, 1961; ATWU Constitution Rule Book, Melb, 1925, p 5.
3 The strike is touched on by various scholars such as Greg Patmore, Brian Fitzpatrick and Mark Perlman. Dixson's pioneering research, however, provides the sole published monograph of the dispute. G Patmore, *Australian Labour History* (Melb, 1991); M Perlman, *Judges in Industry* (Melb, 1954); B Fitzpatrick, *A Short History of the Australian Labour Movement* (Melb, 1940); M Dixson, "The Timber Strike of 1929", *Historical Studies*, vol 10, No 40, 1963.
4 H Radi, "1920-1929", in FK Crowley (ed) *A New History of Australia* (Melb, 1974), pp 357-358.
5 This dispute alone accounted for the loss of over one million working days. DW Oxnam, "Strikes in Australia", *The Economic Record*, May 1953, p 74.
6 14 CAR, 1920, p 811.
7 Such steps included Hughes' amendment of the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* stipulating that future standard hours cases must be heard by a majority of the Full Court consisting of three judges. This saw

Higgins' exit from the Court and the inclusion of Lukin and Dethridge, who were later described as "nothing less than a tragedy for the working class". This reconstitution of the Court prevented further extension of the 44-hour week. L Bennett, "The Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Court in the Late 1920s", *Labour History* , vol 57 Nov 1989, 47; T Sheridan, *Mindful Militants* (Melb, 1975), p 81.

8 Sheridan, *Mindful Militants*, pp98-9.

9 For a detailed account of the new Act refer to G Anderson, "The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1928", *Economic Record*, vol 4, Nov 1928.

10 Lukin attributed the depressed state of the timber industry to the general depression, the high costs of production, regulation and restriction of timber cutting by the Forestry Department, the use of substitutes for wooden materials, high freight charges, increases in foreign timber imports at reduced prices, the "slovenly Australian timber export methods" and an oversupply of mills particularly in Sydney". 27 CAR at 585-586.

11 I Hudson & P Hennington, *Gift of God Friend of Man* (Sydney, 1986), p 177.

12 The experience of Tasmanian timberworkers justified union concern. Early acceptance of the Lukin award in this State led to the temporary demise of their branch. As the Tasmanian Branch of the ATWU minute book shows, the union simply "faded away" between Feb 1929 and Mar 1936. J Dargaval, The Development of the Tasmanian Wood Industries: A Radical Analysis, (PhD thesis, ANU, 1982), p 149, p 325.

13 ER Voigt and J Garden, *The 1929 Lock-out in the Timber Industry, History of the Struggle of the Timber Workers and the New South Wales Trade Union Movement Against Capitalism's Shock Attack on the Workers – The Lukin Award* (Syd, 1930), pp 11-12; Dixson, The 1929 Timber Workers Strike, p 10.

14 ACTU Minutes, 20 Dec 1929; NSW Labour Council, Minutes, 31 Jan 1929. As was the custom, officials from the unions most directly involved joined with the NSWTLC to establish the JDC. Prominent members of the NSW TLC included its secretary J Garden and J Kavanagh, C Reeves, M Ryan, Denford, Bright, Hutt and Voigt. Playing a more minor role in the dispute were officials from the ATWU and unions representing road transport workers, engine drivers and carpenters, coachmakers, and furnishing trades employees. Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, p14.

15 ACTU, Conference Minutes, 16 Jan 1929; Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, pp 13-14; Press Cuttings Book NSW Branch ATWU, ACT.

16 *SMH* 4 Feb 1929, p 11.

17 The *Labor Daily* claimed that 25,000 people were in attendance while Carboch put the figure at 75,000. *Labor Daily* (*LD*), 28 Mar 1929, p 1; Carboch, *The Fall of the Bruce Page Government*, p 130.

18 The fact that out of the 15,000 papers issued, 5318 out of the 6000 that were returned had "No" written on them reflects the strength of opposition to the ballot and to the award. Fitzpatrick, *A Short History*, p 160.

19 *SMH*, 28 Mar 1929, p 15.

20 Personal animosity directed towards Lukin was based on the widespread belief in the labour movement that Bruce was criminalising industrial law by stacking the Court with Criminal Court judges, of which Lukin was one. Indeed at the time strikers believed that they were "virtually working under the criminal law". Interview of Joe Weir, Glebe, by D van den Broek, 14 July 1993.

21 Speakers also thanked the unemployed, without whose "aid the timbermen would be defeated". *LD*, 28 Mar 1929, p 1; *SMH*, 28 Mar 1929, p 15.

22 Timber firms concentrated along these two bays included Allen Taylor & Co, Saxton & Binns, Ingham & Co, George Hudson & Sons, Rosenfield & Co, and Langdon & Langdon. "1914-1964 Fifty Years True Progress in Timber", Vanderfield & Reid Ltd, *Australian Timber Journal*, vol 30, No 7, Sep 1964; Hudson & Hennington, *Gift of God*, p 176.

23 Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, p 21.

24 Interview of Mary Piesley, Glebe, by D van den Broek, 11 Aug 1993. A Johnson, *Bread and Roses. A Personal History of Three Militant Women and Their Friends 1902-1988* (NSW, 1991), p 22; *LD*, Feb-Oct, 1929.

25 Although the Council sought legal advice from Dr Evatt as to its powers to prohibit strikebreakers and police from blocking the footpaths, the Acting Commissioner refused to acknowledge any inconvenience to the local community. Moreover, they stated that police protection was needed due to the large numbers of pickets which gathered around Hudson's Mill. Glebe Council Minutes, 1 Aug 1929, 15 Aug 1929.

26 Queensland and New Zealand unionists alone donated £17,000 while the total relief collected amounted to over £123,000. Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, p 19.

27 For greater detail of the MWG refer to J Stevens, "Work among Women in the Communist Party of Australia 1920-1934, *Women and Labour Conference*, vol 2, 1982.

28 A member of the MWG, Edna Nelson (later Ryan), was one of the speakers at the mass meeting. *Edna Ryan: A Political Life*, film directed by Margot Oliver, 1993; "Wives of the Timber Workers", leaflet distributed to the wives of timber workers by the MWG, Trades Hall, Sydney, 1 Feb 1929, Jack Kavanagh Papers, Noel Butlin Archives Centre, ANU, Canberra; *Workers Weekly* (*WW*), 15 Feb 1929, p 2.

29 *LD*, 19 Feb 1929, p 5. The first depots appeared in Glebe, Balmain, Pyrmont, Leichhardt, Redfern, Belmore, Annandale and Bankstown. Later in Apr depots formed in Paddington, Newtown-Erskineville, North Leichhardt, Botany, Enmore, Mascot, Rosebery, Oatley, Ryde, North Sydney, South Annandale and Five Dock. LD, Apr 1929.

30 Some women coordinated a "no rent" policy which ensured that when reports came in that a landlord demanded rent, pickets watched the house, thus discouraging them from taking further action. According to the *Labour Daily*, by July out of all the landlords approached, only 27 had continued to collect rents. Other women offered accommodation to strikers who had been unable to avoid eviction. *The Woman Worker*, Mar, Oct 1929; *LD*, 15 July 1929, p 5.

31 Between the early 1920s and 1930s, 36% and 26% of women over 15 years of age living in Glebe were listed as breadwinners, most of whom were employed in the manufacturing industry. This is compared to 70% and 73% of men living in Glebe during the same two years of the census. Also in 1929, 621 children were solely dependent on females residing in the Glebe and 703 in the Balmain municipality. *Census of the Commonwealth of Australia*, 1933, vol 1, p39; 30 June 1921, vol 1, pp 662-663, pp 670-671; 30 June 1933, vol 1, pp 111-118; Radi, *1920-1929*, p 396.

32 It is interesting to note that the 20,000 strong, largely male AWU membership initially refused financial assistance to "alleviate the distress among the women and children affected". Even when the AWU eventually offered financial support it was considerably less than the Gramophone Workers' Union whose mostly female membership only numbered 200. *SMH*, 6 Mar 1929, p 17; *LD*, 4 May 1929, p 5.

33 Based on the Labor Daily's calculations, funds derived from the levy averaged about £400 monthly from Feb until Sep. *LD*, Feb-Sep 1929; *The Picket Line*, No 11, 28 Aug 1929, p 1.

34 Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, pp 19-23.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 92

THE EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION

LAND AND BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN LEICHHARDT SOUTH 1881-1890 – PART 3

SECTIONS 4-9

PETER REYNOLDS

This is the third in a five-part study of the Excelsior Subdivision. Part 1 published in Leichhardt Historical Journal *No 17 covered Section 1, and Part 2 in No 18 had Sections 2 and 3. Part 3 concerns the Sections 4-9 land and most buildings in parts of Elswick, Excelsior, Junior, Rofe, Thornley, Renwick, Roseby and Jarrett Streets.*

This article gives the dates of 202 buildings actually constructed in Sections 4-9 during 1881-90, and identifies owners and tenants, and their occupations. The fabric of the 170 buildings surviving in Sections 4-9 is described.

The article should be read in conjunction with Parts 1 and 2 in Leichhardt Historical Journal *Nos 17 and 18.*

For Quick Reading Guide *see page 89.*

INTRODUCTION TO PART 3 BEGINS ON PAGE 37

FIGURE 1: KEY PLAN SECTIONS 4-9

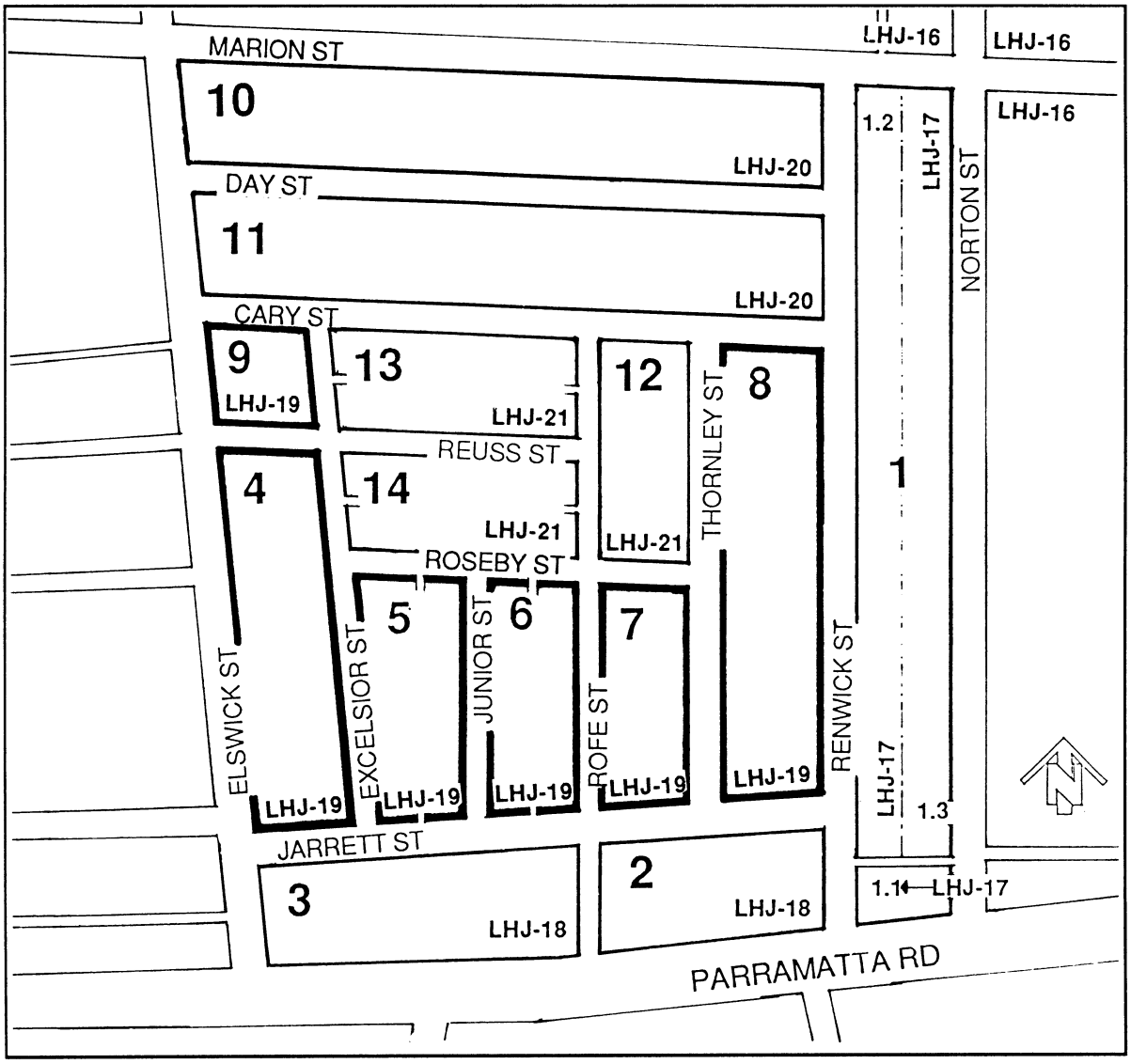
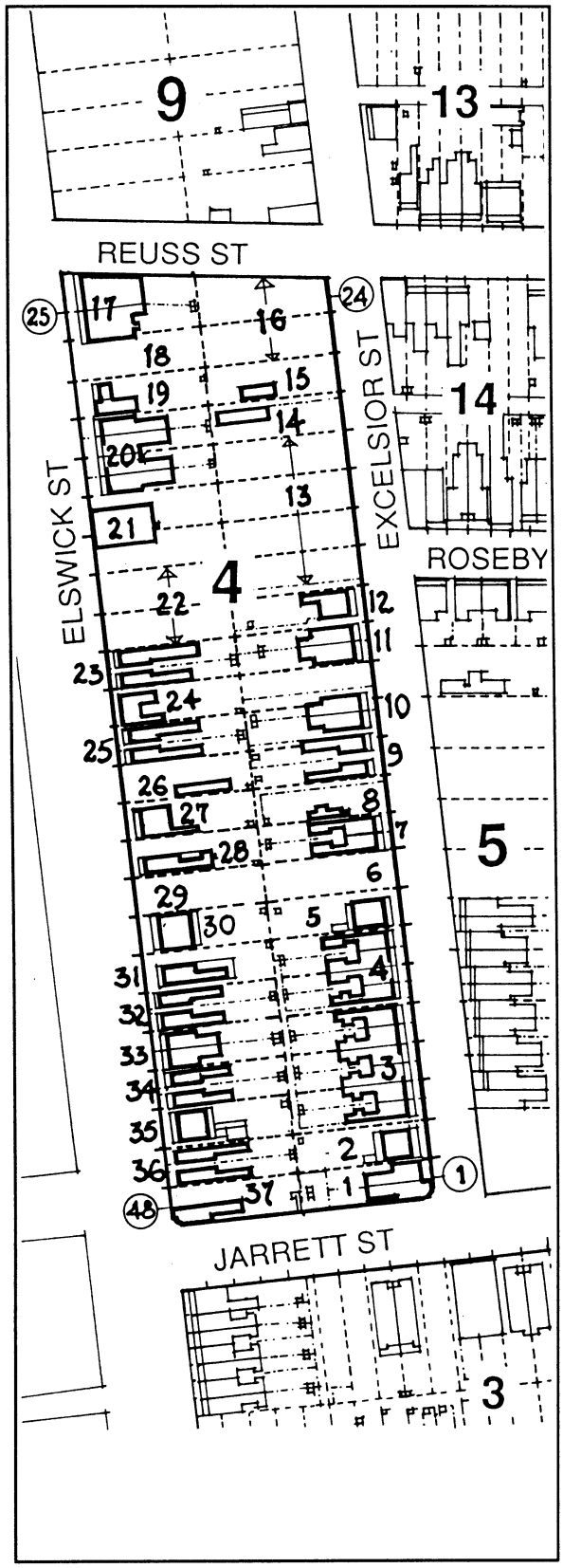


FIGURE 2

SECTION 4 IN 1888-92

EXCELSIOR ESTATE
LEICHHARDT SOUTH
(SECTION 4 BEGINS ON PAGE 39)

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
	Excelsior Street West Side		
1	Attached shop & house	2-4	1883
2	Detached house	6	1883
3	Six-house terrace	8-18	1882
4	Four-house terrace	20-26	1882
5	Terrace-type house	28	1883
6	Vacant lot 9	-	-
7	Two-house terrace	32-34	1883
8	Detached house	36	1883
9	Terrace-type houses	38-40	1887
10	Two-house terrace	42-44	1887
11	Two-house terrace	48-50	1887
12	Terrace-type house	52	1886
13	Vacant lots 21.2, 28.1	-	-
14	Detached house	64	c1891
15	Detached house	66	c1891
16	Vacant lots 23-24	-	-
	Elswick Street East Side		
17	Semi-detached pair	77-79	1885
18	Vacant lot 26		
19	Detached house	73	1883
20	Four-house terrace	67-71	1884
21	Detached factory	65	1886
22	Vacant lots 32-33	-	-
23	Two-house terrace	55-57	1883
24	Terrace-type house	53	1883
25	Two-house terrace	49-51	1882
26	Detached house	47	1883
27	Detached house	45	1883
28	Detached house	43	1882
29	Vacant lot 40	-	-
30	Terrace-type house	39	1881
31	Terrace-type house	37	1883
32	Two-house terrace	33-35	1883
33	Two-house terrace	29-31	1883
34	Two-house terrace	25-27	1883
35	Detached house	23	1882
36	Detached houses	19-21	1885
37	Detached shop/dwelling	15	c1890



INTRODUCTION TO PART 3

The Company

The Excelsior Land Investment and Building Company, 171 York Street, Sydney, was registered on 10 June 1880.[1] The trustees were George Renwick, J P, and John Roseby, MLA; William Day, JP, William Cary, JP, and Ambrose Thornley senior were the directors; Alfred Rofe, solicitor, Ambrose Thornley junior, architect, and William Jarrett, manager, were the other office bearers.[2]

Prospectus

Excelsior offered an entrance fee of sixpence per share and shares at £20 each in two classes. Shares of the first class were paid-up shares that were to be paid in one sum on which interest at 8% was guaranteed, payable half-yearly. Class two shares, contributing shares, would eventually become paid-up shares. The minimum subscription for this class of share was two shillings per share per month but larger sums could be paid. Contributions paid on these shares could be converted into paid-up shares equal to the amount then standing to the member's credit. Interest at 8% would be added to the member's account at the end of the year.

Profits were to be divided at the end of the third and every succeeding year. Holders of first-class shares would receive profits in cash; second-class holders were to have profits added to their accounts. Profits so paid would accrue interest at the same rate as the contributions.

The Objects of the Company

Excelsior aimed to enable its members to invest large or small sums at profitable interest; to purchase or lease land for subdivision, sale, lease, or rent; to build houses, cottages or other buildings, and to sell, lease, or rent them upon terms to members who would be constituted tenants of the company until the purchase money and interest was paid.[3]

"To Those in Search of a Home"

On 3 July 1880, under this heading, Excelsior announced its intention of purchasing estates for subdivision and selling or allotting blocks of land to members. A small deposit would be paid on each lot and the balance could be paid in instalments extending over a fixed period.[4]

More significantly for this study, the company would also build houses on its subdivisions and allot them to members on a small deposit, the balance owing to be paid in instalments as rent, with the option of redeeming the properties by paying additional sums.

The Elswick House Estate

Manager Jarrett also announced on 3 July 1880 that the company's first venture would be the purchase of the 21.5ha (53-acre) Elswick House Estate at what was then known as Petersham.[5] The land would be immediately subdivided into allotments to suit all classes. Members could choose their allotments and "a plan of building – the merchant his mansion, the mechanic his cottage" and if approved the company would erect the building and place him in possession on payment of 10% of the value of the property. The balance of the purchase money could be spread over a period of 12 years by way of rent.[6]

The First Excelsior Sale

Mills, Pile & Gilchrist held the first sale of the Excelsior lots on 18 September 1880.[7] "Competent persons [would] be on the ground" on every afternoon from 11 September "to point out the lots to intending buyers". The agents affirmed that "the subdivision has been made with due regard for drainage"[8] and that the land had "gas and water supply laid on, the soil is rich, and the views splendid". Terms will be wonderfully easy: ten per cent deposit, balance £1 per month, assistance to build, call and get a lithograph".

Prospective residents would have "unequalled facilities for reaching the city by rail or [horse] omnibus" because these services were "within easy walking distance". This last claim was just: Petersham Railway Station was to be found at about the same distance south of Parramatta Road as Marion Street (the northernmost extremity of the Excelsior subdivision) was north of it. With a major railway station so close, it is not surprising that Excelsior chose to refer to the district as Petersham and not Leichhardt, despite the fact that Leichhardt had been incorporated as a municipality nine years before.

The Leichhardt Tram Service

Apparently, selling agents Mills. Pile & Gilchrist, had been carefully chosen. John Yelverton Mills and George Pile were experienced estate agents who also owned subdivided estates for housing. In their many land dealings they had formed alliances with politicians of the highest rank.[9] One of these, John Lackey[10], the Secretary for Public Works in the Parkes–Robertson coalition ministry in 1878-83, decided on the route in 1882 for the extension of the tramway system from Derwent Street Junction at Glebe. The new line was to run along Parramatta Road to turn into Norton Street and terminate at Short Street.[11] Completed on 1 May 1884, the service came to the Excelsior land in the year when a fifth of all lots sold by the company in 1881-90 occurred.[12]

The trams not only met the Excelsior subdivision at Parramatta Road and Norton Street, its most prestigious corner, but travelled the full extent of its Norton Street boundary. Lackey approved the extension in the face of his depart-

2-4 Excelsior Street, 1883
Typical corner-shop with living quarters above, and with No 4 attached. Now unsympathetically surfaced with textured render, the shop/dwelling could have its cantilever balcony and upper door and window openings reinstated on the evidence to be seen on No 15 Elswick Street (4.37).
(Solomon Mitchell)

ment's advice which recommended that the line should turn into Johnston Street to cater for the North Annandale subdivision.

It seems that Lackey approved the extension from his Premier's (Parkes's) connections with George Renwick and John Roseby, the Excelsior trustees, who in turn commissioned Mills, Pile & Gilchrist to be the company's selling agents.[13]

The Suburban Land Boom

On 18 September 1880 architects Thornley & Smedley called tenders for the foundations of four villas, the first to be erected on the Excelsior subdivision.[14] The suburban building race was on with Excelsior among the leaders.

At the end of 1880 the rateable value of Sydney suburban property was £12,421,722, a four-fold increase on the value in 1870.[15] Leichhardt, incorporated (with Annandale) in 1871, was in seventeenth position on the list of rateable land in 1875 but had jumped to sixth in 1881. It is true that development in Annandale contributed to this figure, but the sudden rise in Leichhardt's value was directly attributable to the activities of subdividers like the Excelsior company.

By making mortgage finance available to small investors, the bulk of whom were working- and lower middle-class,[16] Excelsior encouraged suburban growth, but it was the availability of cheap, public transport that was the overriding factor. In 1873, Sydney was a walking city except for those waterfront suburbs served by ferries or horse omnibuses, or areas along railway lines which were generally the preserve of the wealthy. The early 1880s brought the tramway system and subdividers "anticipating a demand for healthy suburban home sites, were there to greet the first trams when they arrived".[17]

Excelsior was one of the first leading building investment societies to offer a complete package – the land, the dwelling or shop, the straight graded road, the gas and water services, the company's architect and, above all, easy terms. "Why pay rent?" was the company's catchcry.[18] Building, and overwhelmingly residential building, took place on 70% of all lots sold in the decade 1881-90, to produce the highest density in the suburb thus demonstrating the extent of Excelsior's contribution to suburban growth.[19] This series of five articles spread over *Leichhardt Historical Journal* Nos 17-21 will show the physical result of that contribution, namely the 602 buildings constructed, 508, or 84%, of which still stand.

SECTION 4

LOTS 1–48

EXCELSIOR STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO REUSS STREET)

REUSS STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(EXCELSIOR STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

ELSWICK STREET
EAST SIDE
(REUSS STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

JARRETT STREET
NORTH SIDE
(ELSWICK STREET TO EXCELSIOR STREET)

The section had 48 lots, 24 facing Excelsior Street and 24, Elswick Street. Of the lots, 45 were of 9.15m (30-foot) frontages. To overcome the irregularity of the angles, lot 1 had a 10.67m (35-foot) frontage to Excelsior Street, lot 24 to Elswick Street 9.04m (29.66-foot), and lot 25, 16.62m (54.66-foot), also to that street.

Of the 26 buildings erected in the Excelsior Street half-section, 23 were brick and three weatherboard: one brick and two weatherboard have been demolished. Along the Elswick Street half-section were 25 brick buildings and three weatherboard: three weatherboard and three brick have been demolished (see Figure 2).

Earth closets generally were set on the rear boundaries as far away from habitable areas as possible. Service passages for night-soil removal were sometimes planned within developed lots but there are examples, such as Nos 8-18 (4.03) and 20-26 (4.04) Excelsior Street where rights of way were granted over adjoining lots. No specific mention has been made of normal side passages within the lots obviously set aside for night-soil removal.

Sensible planning for night-soil removal saw the introduction of the shared central service passage. In examples such as Nos 25-27 (4.34), 33-35 (4.32), 49-51 (4.25), and 55-57 (4.23), the placement of the passage, with firewalls on either side, preserves the two-house terrace form and scale and detail. The houses could then be built across the full frontage realising the developmental potential of the allotment (see Figure 2).

EXCELSIOR STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO REUSS STREET)

4.01 ATTACHED SHOP AND HOUSE
2-4 Excelsior Street (1)

James Allison, carpenter, Sydney, bought lot 1 at the corner with Jarrett Street in October 1883. In 1883 he built a terrace of two brick buildings, a corner shop with living quarters above (2) and a two-storey house (4). He sold to Petersham painter James Rose in December 1885. Rose defaulted and Nos 2-4 were sold to Catherine L Ward, widow, Leichhardt, in January 1917.[1]

No 2: the shop was occupied by grocer John Ward in 1884-87 when he was replaced by Mrs Emily Pearn, draper. John Phillips took over the drapery in 1888. Alex Chalmers' opened a grocery in 1889 and was still there in 1890.

No 4: James Allison lived there from 1886 and was still there paying rent to Rose in 1890.

Description

Textured render covers the facades of No 2. The flat-top parapet has square upstands at the ends and at the splayed corner. A strongly modelled cornice and, just below, a thinner cornice runs uninterruptedly around the facades. The edge of the firewall between Nos 2-4 projects at verandah beam- and floor-level only. Apart from the ornamental consoles supporting the firewall projections there is no further ornamentation on the facade. Straight-headed upper openings still have rectangular transom lights and once had French doors, probably opening to a cantilever balcony.

Though later windows have replaced the doors, the closing up of the openings can be seen in the render. On the splayed corner the typical upper-level blind recess has been bricked up as has the entry doorway of the lower level. The shop probably had a lacy cantilevered balcony and its style would have been Victorian Filigree. In fact, No 2's conservation potential could be fulfilled from the evidence exhibited by 15 Elswick Street (4.37) which is not only extremely similar but largely intact.

The small economically-built terrace house No 4 has the same parapet detailing as No 2 but its end firewall is clearly expressed. Projecting ends are plain above the same decorative consoles as No 2. The upper verandah has a pair of French doors in a straight-headed opening with a rectangular transom light. Cast-iron fringes are fixed to the upper and lower verandahs. The railing is of later filigree set in timber surrounds but No 4 still qualifies as Victorian Filigree. The stucco walling is intact but the straight-headed window opening has a later window while the doorway, similarly straight-headed, retains its rectangular transom light. For both buildings, all original detail should be conserved.

4.02 DETACHED HOUSE
6 Excelsior Street (2)

Lot 2 was bought by Eliza Davies, wife of Edwin Davies, in December 1882. She built a one-storey weatherboard cottage in 1883 and the Davies lived there in 1883. Mrs Davies let No 6

to William Somerville, produce dealer, 1884; — Bowmaker, 1885; John Buckby, grocer, 1886; not listed 1887-88; J Moseley, carpenter, and Mrs E King, nurse, 1889; and Mrs King, and John Henry Bennett, draper, 1890. Mrs Davies could not repay her mortgage and No 6 was sold to Bennett in September 1896.[2]

Description
The house has been completely rebuilt.

4.03 SIX-HOUSE TERRACE
8-18 Excelsior Street (3)

Excelsior built the terrace of six one-storey brick houses on lots 3 to 5 in 1882. A passage on the south of No 8, running in from Excelsior Street, serviced the rear of the houses.

No 8: the company sold Nos 8 and 10 to William Roberts, coachbuilder, in May 1883. He lived in No 8 during 1883 but sold to foreman cutter and bootmaker James Rowles, Alexandria, in February 1884. He lived there in 1884-88 but sold to Thomas Cogan, master mariner, Rushcutter's Bay, in November 1889. Not listed in 1889-90, Cogan lived there from 1891 and sold to Thomas Joseph McGee, a Sydney publican, in January 1909.[3]

No 10: Roberts let No 10 to William Hall, plasterer, in 1883, but sold to Ada Ivy Prior, wife of William Prior, grocer, in February 1884. The Priors lived there in 1884 but sold to Agnes Theresa Newton, wife of John Newton, in November 1884. Mrs Newton sold to William Anderson, baker, Leichhardt, and William Henry Chandler, clerk, Sydney, in November 1884. After Anderson's death the property became Chandler's outright in June 1890. He transferred the house to Mary Chandler, widow, Leichhardt, in January 1894. She had lived there since 1885. Mrs Chandler sold to John Pallot, lift attendant, Sydney, in July 1915.[4]

No 12: Elizabeth Haythorne was Excelsior's tenant in 1883 when William Thomas Yates, boatbuilder, Woolloomooloo, bought the house in June of that year and lived there in 1884-85; then George R Steadman, draper, 1886; Yates again in 1887; but not listed 1888. Yates sold in January 1889 to Sydney mariner Patrick Punch who was still there in 1890. Punch sold to James Galpin, labourer, Sydney, in August 1892.[5]

No 14: in March 1883 John McKenzie, grocer, Randwick, bought No 14 and lived there in 1883-85. He let it to bootmaker William H Graham in 1886-87; George F Smith, tinsmith, 1888; Hedley Kempthorne, 1889; and Henry Moseley, carpenter, 1890. McKenzie sold to Eliza Barlow, widow, Waverley, and Patrick Kelly, a Sydney merchant, in October 1887. After Mrs Barlow's death her share passed to her family in September 1907. In July 1907 Kelly's share became Johanna Kelly's after his death.[6]

No 16: was bought by John Cartwright, stonemason, Leichhardt, in October 1885. He had lived there since 1883 and was there until 1887 but let it to draper John Barnes in 1888. In March 1889 Cartwright sold to Leichhardt stonemason Martin Parkinson who was still there in 1890. After his death No 16 passed to Walter M Parkinson, bricklayer, Leichhardt, in May 1954.[7]

No 18: Excelsior let the house to George Tovey, coach painter, in 1883-84 and James R Hamilton, 1885. Jane Byrne, wife of John Francis Byrne, gentleman, Leichhardt, bought No 18 from the company in May 1886. Her tenants were William J Rielly, bricklayer, 1886; John Murdoch, 1887; Horace Neate, plasterer, 1888; and in 1889, Patrick Ryan who was still there in 1890. Mrs Byrne's notice of marriage to William G Cole of Sydney was produced on 11 August 1896 when she was still the owner of the house.[8]

Description
Ornamentation on the six small stucco-walled houses Nos 8-18 is confined to the chimney mouldings and the tool-patterned projecting ends of verandah firewalls and supporting consoles. The concave curved round-top verandah firewalls have upstands to support ornamental urns. To modify the fall of the land, the terrace houses are stepped up the slope. The stepped effect gives greater prominence to the verandah firewall projections, i e, where one or more houses are stepped above the others, the height of the firewall projecting end, and thereby, the height and prominence of the tooled area, increases. The horizontality of the one-storey terrace of houses is reinforced by the firewalls not being visible above the main roofs. Only the round-top ogee curved verandah firewalls are expressed above the verandah roofs.

Nos 8-10 have medium-pitch corrugated iron main roofs and ogee verandah roofs. The chimney of No 10 has been mutilated and the urns are missing. Each house has a good-sized undecorated segmental-headed window opening, with top sash similarly curved, and prominent sill. Each house has an undecorated segmental-headed door opening, with rectangular transom light. Both houses have cast-iron verandah-beam brackets.

A terracotta roof covers No 12 but it has lost its ogee verandah roof. No 14 has the ogee verandah roof but the main roof is of synthetic tiles. No 14 has its urn intact but apart from the unsympathetic face-brick verandah wall of No 14, the remainder of Nos 12-14 are the same as Nos 8-10. Nos 16-18 are also the same as Nos 8-10, except that No 16 has a terracotta tile roof.

When built, Nos 8-18 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.03, 4.04: ***14-18, 20-22 Excelsior Street, 1882***
The typical small stuccoed brick terraced house found predominantly in Sections 4-7. Simplified Victorian Free Classical ornament is concentrated at the firewall edges.
(Bruce Crosson)

4.04 FOUR-HOUSE TERRACE 20-26 Excelsior Street (4)

Excelsior also built the terrace of four one-storey brick houses in 1882 on lots 6-7. A passage to service the rear of the houses ran along the southern side of No 20.

No 20: Bridget Crawford, wife of John C, labourer, Leichhardt, bought the house in November 1883. The Crawfords lived there in 1883-85. Mrs Crawford had sold to Helen Samuel, wife of William Samuel, in October 1884 and the Samuels are listed there from 1886 and were still there in 1890. Mrs Samuels lost No 20 through debt and it was sold to Lizzie Treadgold, spinster, Leichhardt, in May 1902.[9]

No 22: Mary Jane Croker Leigh, wife of David Leigh, tinsmith, Leichhardt, bought the house in April 1883. The Leighs lived there in 1883-86 but they sold to Charles Augustus Johnson, labourer, Leichhardt, in February 1887. His tenants were Alfred Jackson in 1887, and in 1888 grocer Herbert Toomey who was still there in 1890. After Johnson's death it passed to Ingrid M Johnson, widow, Leichhardt, in June 1904.[10]

No 24: Excelsior sold the house to Christina Nicklorsson, wife of Nils Nicklorsson, labourer, Elswick, in March 1883. The Nicklorssons (Nicholsons) were there from 1883 and were still there in 1890. After Mrs Nicklorsson's death No 24 passed to her husband in July 1897.[11]

No 26: Charles William Jennens, brassfinisher, Leichhardt, bought No 26 in May 1883: he was still there in 1890. He sold to Louisa Margaretta Brown, wife of Frederick Banfill Brown, mining engineer, Stanmore, in March 1904.[12]

Description

Nos 20-26, with chimneys intact are identical to Nos 8-10, except that the terracotta tile roof of No 20 is pitched over the verandah; the verandah roof of No 22 is of straight corrugated iron; and the undecorated segmental-headed openings of Nos 20-22 are now straight.

Further variations from Nos 8-10 are that all stucco has been stripped from Nos 24-26 and the roofs have terracotta tiles. New acorn-pattern "urns" decorate the firewalls. The segmental arches, exposed by the stripping, have been retained. Fixed glazing has replaced the rectangular transom lights.

When built, Nos 20-26 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.05 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE 28 Excelsior Street (5)

Lot 8 was bought by salesman Alfred R Simpson of Camperdown in June 1885. The one-storey brick house was built in 1883 by Excelsior. It was first occupied by William Ross, tailor, in

1883 and then by — Snooks in 1884. Simpson was there from 1885 and was still there in 1890, when coachsmith H Mouthier was also listed. Simpson sold it to Bessie Davis, wife of George R Davis, publican, Glebe, in January 1914.[13]

Description

No 28 is a wide terrace house of stucco with a high parapet making it appear to be a larger house (cf, 39 Elswick St, 4.30). The parapet has a thin coping mould. Tool-decorated firewalls project beyond the parapet wall and finish at the same height as the parapet to allow the coping to run around their tops. Deeply coved corbels with triglyph-like decoration support the upper projections. A boldly moulded cornice runs uninterruptedly between the firewall projections. Below cornice, a moulded string course runs continuously to the extremities of the facade.

From just below the string course, prominent round-top ogee profile firewalls echo the ogee corrugated iron which covers the verandah. The tooled verandah firewall projections have square moulded corbels. Later posts on later verandah walls support the stop-chamfered verandah beam. There is no decoration on the front wall below the verandah roof. Windows on either side of the doorway have been replaced by later windows. The segmental-headed door opening with rectangular transom light is undisturbed.

No 28 exhibits simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.06 VACANT LAND
Lot 9 Excelsior Street (6)

Vacant in 1890, lot 9 was bought by James Ross, painter, Darlinghurst, in January 1893.[14]

4.07 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
32-34 Excelsior Street (7)

A terrace of two brick one-storey houses was built by the company on lot 10 in 1883.

No 32: Excelsior let it from 1883 to William Harper who still there in 1890. Harper, a Leichhardt wireworker, bought it in April 1896.[15]

No 34: Robert Lillie, stonemason, Leichhardt, bought the house from the company in June 1883. He let the house to Sydney Eager, carpenter, in 1885 but in October of that year sold to George Pringle, esquire, Camperdown, and Mary, his wife. Their tenants were Thomas Sullivan, 1886; not listed 1887; and Frederick Mumby, 1888. In 1889 the Pringles moved in and were still there in 1890. Mrs Pringle became the sole owner in January 1907 when her husband passed his share to her.[16]

Description

Nos 32-34 are similar to Nos 8-10. Moulded chimneys are in place: the roof of No 32 is of concrete tile with the roof broken-backed to pitch over the verandah. No 34 has a corrugated iron roof but fibreglass covers the verandah. Firewalls are the same as Nos 8-10 and the remains of the urns can be seen. Cast-iron verandah-beam brackets are missing. Windows of both houses have been replaced by later windows. Both houses have retained their rectangular transom lights in the undecorated segmental-headed door openings.

When built, Nos 32-34 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.08 DETACHED HOUSE
36 Excelsior Street (8)

Robert Lillie built a one-storey brick house in 1883 on lot 11 which he bought in June 1883. He lived there from 1883 until he sold to George and Mary Pringle in October 1885. They let it to Michael Corcoran in 1886-87, and James Williams in 1888. To plan for a second house on the lot, a passage on the northern boundary of the land serviced the rear of No 36 and a possible new house, which had not been built by 1890. No 36 also passed to Mrs Pringle.[17]

Description

The existing No 36 appears to be a later house.

4.09 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSES
38-40 Excelsior Street (9)

Lot 12+13.1 was bought by Charles Lang, freeholder, Glebe, in March 1893. Excelsior had built two brick one-storey terrace-type houses in 1887. After his death Nos 38-40 passed to Henry J Eustace, storekeeper, Sydney, in May 1896.[18]

No 38: was let to Elizabeth Dewberry in 1888 but there are no other occupants listed to 1890.

No 40: cabinetmaker Edward W Cutler occupied the house in 1887; then Robert Paterson, carpenter, 1888-89.

Description

The small stucco houses have medium-pitch roofs with hipped ends facing the street: No 38's roof is of terracotta but chimneyless; No 40's moulded chimney is in the centre of the main ridge of the corrugated iron roof. Firewalls rise above verandahs only and are decoratively tooled with consoles. The front walls of both houses are undecorated and have straight-headed door openings with rectangular transom lights. No 38 has a straight-headed group of one central window and narrow outer ones separated by barley-sugar columns above a square sill. No 40's window treatment was the same as No 38 but the barley-sugar columns have been removed.

When built, Nos 38-40 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.05: *28 Excelsior Street, 1883*
An atypical Excelsior house featuring a tall boldly moulded parapet. Intricate patterns are tooled into the projecting ends of the verandah firewalls whose profiles indicate that the curve of the ogee corrugated iron roof is original. Verandah posts and walls are of a later vintage.
(Solomon Mitchell)

and the proportions of the opening altered. No 44's segmental-headed window is undisturbed. When built, Nos 42-44 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.11 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE 48-50 Excelsior Street (11)

The terrace of two brick one-storey houses was built on lots 14.2+15.1 and 15.2+16.1 by the company in 1887.

No 48: was let to Charles H Walker in 1887-88, and W Hayden, 1889. John Moriarty, labourer, Sydney, bought No 48 on lot 14.2+15.1 in November 1889 and was still there in 1890. He sold to George Beck, traveller, Leichhardt, in August 1922.[21]

No 50: Blacksmith Martin Mullens bought the house on lot 15.2+16.1 in November 1887: he was still there in 1890. In April 1914 Mullens sold to Patrick Shanahan, labourer, Sydney.[22]

Description

Firewalls do not rise above the medium-pitch corrugated iron roofs. Roundtop verandah firewalls are bullnose-curved and are similarly decorated as Nos 42-44, but consoles have been mutilated. Front walls of both houses are undecorated and window openings have been altered to receive later windows. Both segmental-headed doorways and segmental transom lights are undisturbed. Unsympathetic low verandah walls have been added to both houses.

When built, Nos 48-50 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.12 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE 52 Excelsior Street (12)

Lot 16.2 was bought by Oliver Thybeck, engineer, Leichhardt, in January 1887. He had built a one-storey brick terrace-type house in 1886 but transferred it to his wife Julia in February 1892. Thybeck let the house to Charles T Peachey in 1886; Thybeck was there himself in 1887; Peter McLaren, 1888; and in 1889, W James Warne who was still there in 1890.[23]

4.10 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE 42-44 Excelsior Street (10)

Excelsior built the terrace of two one-storey brick houses on lots 13.2 and 13.3.+14.1 in 1887.

No 42: John Sutherland, pastrycook, lived there from 1887 and was still there in 1890. Sutherland and his wife Elizabeth Norton bought No 42 on lot 13.2 in October 1897. He sold to the Wilts Investment Trust Co in September 1935.[19]

No 44: on lot 13.3 +14.1 was bought in June 1887 by Leichhardt clerk George Thomas Peaker who was there until 1888. In May 1889 he sold to Pyrmont quarryman Arthur D Condon who was still there in 1890. Condon sold to Agnes Blackwood, spinster, Glebe, in June 1896.[20]

Description

The stuccoed terrace houses have a moulded double chimney standing above No 42's medium-pitch concrete tile roof and the corrugated iron roof of No 44. No 42's main roof pitches over the verandah but No 44 has a bullnose corrugated iron verandah roof: all firewalls are curved to that profile. The firewall projections, with consoles, have square-groove decoration which follows the curve of the round-tops and have consoles. There is no decoration on the front walls of both houses and the doorways have segmental-headed openings with segmental transom lights. The window of No 42 has been replaced

Description
Almost all stucco has been stripped from No 52 and the exposed brickwork painted. The medium-pitch corrugated iron roof has no firewalls rising above the main roof. The chimney has the same mouldings as Nos 42-44. The stuccoed round-tops of the firewalls confirm that the verandah roof was bullnosed but is now of straight corrugated iron. Above the consoles, the projecting ends have been mutilated. The front wall is plain and still contains the segmental-headed window but the doorhead has been lowered and the transom light bricked up. An unsympathetic face-brick wall, carrying posts to support the verandah beam, has been added.

When built, No 52 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.13 VACANT LAND
Lots 17-21.1 Excelsior Street (13)

Dairyman John Kilpatrick of Leichhardt bought lots 17 to 19, vacant in 1890, in May 1896.[24] John Kilpatrick, grazier, Sydney, bought lot 20 in March 1884. The land was not built upon by 1890. Kilpatrick sold to James Kilpatrick, dairyman, Leichhardt, in November 1902.[25] Sydney tramway foreman John Halliday bought lot 21.1 with lot 28.2 in Elswick Street in September 1885. He gave lot 21.1 which was vacant in 1890 to his wife Bridget Ann in June 1907.[26]

4.14 DETACHED HOUSE
64 Excelsior Street (14)

James Standen bought lot 21.2 and the Elswick Street lot 28.1 in February 1884. He built a weatherboard cottage between 1890 and 1892. Standen defaulted and No 64 was sold to John Halliday in March 1896. Halliday transferred the property to Mrs Halliday in June 1907.[27]

Description
No 64 may be regarded as a later house.

4.15 DETACHED HOUSE
66 Excelsior Street (15)

John Halliday, Leichhardt, bought lot 22 in September 1904. Excelsior erected a weatherboard house between 1890 and 1892. Halliday transferred No 34 to his wife in June 1907.[28]

Description
No 66 may also regarded as a later house.

4.16 VACANT LAND
Lots 23-24 Excelsior Street (16)

Annie Thomas, wife of William Beckett Thomas, coachbuilder, Annandale, bought lots 23 and 24, vacant in 1890, on the corner with Reuss Street, in September 1900.[29]

ELSWICK STREET
EAST SIDE
(REUSS STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

4.17 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
77-79 Elswick Street (17)

In 1885 Excelsior built the pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses on lot 25 flush with the Reuss Street alignment.

No 79: in July 1885 James Pettigrew, carpenter and joiner, Surry Hills, bought the house on the corner with Reuss Street. He lived there from 1885 and was still there in 1890. He sold to Robert Arthur Pickworth, a Leichhardt plumber, in September 1912.[30]

No 77: John Walter White, stonemason, Strawberry Hills, bought No 77 at the same time as Pettigrew. White lived in No 77 from 1886 and was still there in 1890. After his death, No 77 passed to Hannah Amelia White, widow, Leichhardt, in August 1934.[31]

Description
These moderately large stuccoed houses have medium-pitch hipped roofs (without firewalls showing above them) of slate with terracotta ridge capping for No 79 and corrugated iron for No 77. Moulded chimneys, freely adapting the classical order of base, shaft and capital, rise above the roofs. Under the eaves, roundels are set between paired brackets and below the brackets runs a thin moulded string course. This ornamentation returns on the Reuss Street facade of No 79. Both verandahs have bullnose corrugated iron roofs separated by a firewall which has a plain projection above a console. No 77 has lost its filigree fringes and brackets and has later plain posts. No 79 has its filigree intact but short turned posts on later brick piers support the verandah beam.

The special quality of Nos 77-79 is the rare window- and door-opening detail. Each house has two groups of three windows, with the central window predominant, separated by slim piers, on either side of the centrally placed entry doorway. The openings are vertical rectangles interrupted at the top corners by quadrants which project into the rectangles to read as corbels.

Each opening has an ovolo-moulded reveal which begins at the bottom of the glass line in the lower sash, or 300 mm (12 inches) above floor in the case of the door opening, and runs uninterruptedly around the opening and the quadrants as well. To highlight the quadrant motif, the window frames and sashes are made to follow the curve of the quadrants. When painted in contrasting colours, as No 79 is (1991), this eye-catching detailing is most impressive.

Nos 77-79 had simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.17: *77-79 Elswick Street, 1885*
An atypical pair with bracketed eaves interspersed with rosettes. The main roofs originally were of slate with terracotta ridge capping. Judging by the profile of the central firewall, the bullnose verandah roofs were once convex. The door and window detailing is exceptional.
(Solomon Mitchell)

4.18 VACANT LAND
Lot 26 Elswick Street (18)

Also bought by White at the same time as No 77, lot 26 was still vacant in 1890 and passed to Mrs White at the same time as No 77.[32]

4.19 DETACHED HOUSE
73 Elswick Street (19)

In 1883 Joseph Page, carpenter, built a weatherboard cottage on lot 27 in 1883 and lived there in 1883-85. Not listed in 1886, John Page, horseclipper, followed from 1887 and was still there in 1890. Joseph Page's purchase was not registered until September 1900. He sold to Hannah Amelia White, wife of John Walter W, stonemason, Leichhardt, in May 1904.[33]

Description

The house has been replaced by a later house.

4.20 FOUR-HOUSE TERRACE
67-67A, 69-71 Elswick Street (20)

A terrace of four two-storey brick houses was built by Excelsior (or Standen, Halliday and Kilpatrick) on lots 28-29 in 1884. No provision was made for servicing the rear of the houses because the owners already held lots at the rear, facing Excelsior Street.

No 71: James Henry Standen bought the house in February 1884 and lived there from 1884 to 1885. No occupants are listed up to 1890. As in the case of the Excelsior Street lot 21.2, Standen lost No 71 by default and it was sold to William Cary in June 1895. After Cary's death No 71 passed to Richard and Sydney Herbert Cary, Sydney merchants, in September 1906.[34]

No 69: was bought by traffic manager John Halliday in September 1885 with lot 21.1 in Excelsior Street. In 1885 he moved in and calling it Agnesville was still there in 1890. Halliday transferred No 69 with the Excelsior Street lot 21.1 to Mrs Halliday in June 1907.[35]

No 67A: John Kilpatrick, produce merchant, bought Nos 67-67A in March 1884. He let No 67A to James Hall in 1886; John Hall, plasterer, 1887; William J Kilpatrick, 1888; and in 1888, builder H W Bacon who was still there in 1890. After John Kilpatrick's death No 67A passed to James Kilpatrick, dairyman, Leichhardt.[36]

No 67: Kilpatrick lived in the house, calling it Braeside, from 1884 and was still there in 1890. No 67 also passed to James Kilpatrick.[37]

Description

The stucco-walled Victorian Filigree Nos 69-71 are of large size and have tall round-top parapets and plain-face projecting firewalls. A moulded cornice and two string courses run between the projections. Both houses have concave corrugated iron verandah roofs between concave curved round-top firewalls with tooled projecting ends supported by moulded corbels. Each upper verandah has two pairs of French doors in straight-headed openings with rectangular tran-

som lights. No 71 has its upper fringe and railings which appear to be of later filigree. No 69's upper verandah is enclosed but the cast-iron railing exists as do the lower verandah brackets.

All decoration has been stripped from the lower-storey windows but the original design of the group of three semicircular-headed windows with barley-sugar separating columns is being reconstructed. An unbracketed sill is also being replaced (1991). The doorway still has its semi-circular-head and semicircular transom light but all decorative elements have gone. No 69 retains its lower-level window and door arrangement with label moulds and bosses.

Original details derived from the Victorian Filigree and Free Classical styles exhibited on Nos 69-71 should be conserved. Nos 67-67A have been replaced by an industrial building.

4.21 DETACHED FACTORY
65 Elswick Street (21)

In August 1886 Leichhardt freeholder, John Kilpatrick, bought lots 30-31 on which he built a weatherboard factory in 1886 for Kilpatrick & Cavanagh, cordial manufacturers. The factory began in 1886 but the business was renamed Kilpatrick & Sons in 1890. He lost No 65 by default and it was sold to Michael James Hawkins, a Haberfield master baker, in August 1910.[38]

Description

The factory has been replaced by a later house.

4.22 VACANT LAND
Lots 32-33 Elswick Street (22)

The lots were vacant in 1890. Lot 32 was bought by Thomas Elliston, engine driver, Macdonaldtown, in May 1893.[39] Arthur Henry Popplewell, accountant, Petersham, bought lot 33 in March 1886 but transferred it to Mary Jane Popplewell, wife of Hiram Popplewell, in 1892. Mrs Popplewell sold to Martin Mullens, railway fettler, Leichhardt, in November 1900.[40]

4.23 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
55-57 Elswick Street (23)

Leichhardt builders James Findlay and James Bain bought lot 34 in February 1883 and built a one-storey brick pair with a shared central service passage for removal of nightsoil.[41]

No 57: the house was not listed in 1883-86 but Findlay lived there from 1887 and was still there in 1890. Findlay and Bain sold No 57 to John Alfred Parkinson, clerk, Glebe, in July 1892. After Parkinson's death No 57 passed to Mary Jane Parkinson, widow, Glebe, in August 1898.[42]

No 55: Findlay and Bain let the house to Thomas Riley in 1883; then Francis Brick, 1884; Thomas Dawson, contractor, 1885; Alexander Mitchell, stonemason, 1887; and in 1888 to Mary Ketley who was still there in 1890. Findlay and Bain sold No 55 to Mary Smith, wife of Robert G Smith, bacteriologist, Double Bay, in September 1899.[43]

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 55-57 have prominent plain-faced round-top end firewalls rising above the medium-pitch main roof. There are no centrally expressed firewalls because the slate roof is continuous over the shared central service passage. The roof composition is completed by a large squat moulded chimney which is centrally placed above the passage. This structural achievement is the result of a semicircular arch spanning across the passage and carrying the weight of the breeching flues of each house and the above-roof chimney.

Concave profile round-top verandah firewalls, ornamented with square grooves above consoles, indicate that the verandahs originally had concave corrugated iron roofs. Firewalls separating the verandahs from the passage have been reduced in height to allow the straight corrugated iron verandah roofs to pass over, thereby confirming the two-house terrace appearance desired by the designer. The decorated firewall projections at the passage have been mutilated to allow the eaves guttering to run through.

No 57 has its cast-iron fringe and brackets and a combination of fringe and brackets above the passage reads as a semi-circular arch of filigree. Both have undecorated front walls and moderately large straight-headed windows with square sills. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

When built, Nos 55-57 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved. The central service passage and its chimney-supporting arch should not be disturbed in any way.

4.24 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
53 Elswick Street (24)

On 4 November 1880 Thornley & Smedley called tenders for this one-storey terrace-type brick house on lot 35. Susan Somerville, wife of Robert P Somerville, produce merchant, Leichhardt, bought the house in September 1883 and called it Milton. She was still there in 1890. Mrs Somerville could not repay her mortgage and No 53 was sold to Matilda Ann Wilcox, wife of George Wilcox, joiner, Annandale, in June 1902.[44]

Description

No 53 now has a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof and a projecting front wing has been added to make an L-shape plan. The segmental-headed door and window openings remain. The stucco has been stripped and all exposed brickwork painted. The arched recess in the firewall was probably reshaped to match the semi-elliptical window opening of the later projecting wing.

4.17: ***79 Elswick Street, Door and Window Details***
At the head of each opening are quadrants around which flows the ovolo reveal moulding, stopped at above sill and door threshold line. *(Solomon Mitchell)*

When built, No 53 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved. The projecting front wing should be retained as a layer of the fabric's history.

4.25 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE 49-51 Elswick Street (25)

A pair of one-storey brick houses with service passage was built on lot 36 in 1882 by Excelsior.

No 51: the company let to George Jones, collarmaker, in 1883; not listed 1884; then Thomas Dixon, 1885; James Campbell, 1886; Thomas Jones, electrician, 1887; Frederick J Schabel, plumber, 1888; Edwin John Matthews, coachbuilder, 1889; and John Wilson, constable, 1890. Malcolm McCallum, a Leichhardt carpenter, bought No 51 in August 1892. After his death the house passed to William Gibbs, printer, Sydney, in June 1903.[45]

No 49: Excelsior's tenants were Robert Stewart, baker, 1883; not listed 1884; Valentine Courtenay, produce merchant, 1885; and in 1886 Malcolm McCallum who was still there in 1890. McCallum bought No 51 in August 1892. No 49 also passed to William Gibbs.[46]

Description

The stuccoed Nos 49-51 with medium-pitch terracotta tile roofs are the same design as Nos 55-57 Elswick Street (4.23) Roundtop verandah firewalls with only a slight concavity have projecting ends with square-groove motifs above consoles. Verandah roofs are of straight corrugated iron which pass over the passage and over the tops of the central firewalls, the projecting ends of which have been mutilated for eaves guttering in the same way as Nos 55-57.

When built, Nos 49-51 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved. The central service passage and its chimney-supporting arch should not be disturbed in any way.

4.26 DETACHED HOUSE 47 Elswick Street (26)

The company built the brick house, set well back from the street on lot 37, in 1883. Patrick Duffy, labourer, lived in No 47 in 1883-89 and bought it in May 1894. [47]

Description

No 47 has been replaced by a later house.

4.27 DETACHED HOUSE 45 Elswick Street (27)

Arthur Croall, woodturner and engraver, Paddington, bought lot 38 in December 1882. He built the one-storey detached brick house in 1883 and lived there until 1889. He let it to Abraham Irvine, contractor, in 1890. Croall sold No 45 to James Nicholas Young, laboratory assistant, Redfern, in April 1900.[48]

Description
Under a terracotta tile roof, No 45 has been stripped of all stucco, all door and window openings altered, later windows installed, and a later verandah and carport added. No 45, therefore, may be regarded as a later house.

4.28 DETACHED HOUSE
43 Elswick Street (28)

Excelsior built the one-storey detached brick house on lot 39 in 1882. Annie Aitken Wright, wife of Elias James Wright, constable, Drummoyne, bought it in October 1884 but lived there in 1882-85. Mrs Wright sold to George Bristow, tramguard, Chippendale, in February 1886 and he was still there in 1890. He defaulted and No 43 was sold to Margaret Eliza Holden, wife of John Holden, engine driver, Leichhardt, in August 1899.[49]

Description
No 43 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof with street-facing gable but no chimneys. The decorative bargeboard is intact but the gable is sheeted with asbestos cement. Ogee corrugated iron covers the open-end verandah roof. The textured render front wall is undecorated and contains a segmental-headed window with top sash of that curve and square sill. A rectangular transom light sits above the segmental-headed doorway. A low wall has been added on which posts support the verandah beam.

4.29 VACANT LAND
Lot 40 Elswick Street (29)

Watchmaker William Smith of Camperdown and his wife Isabella Mary bought lot 40 in February 1894. It had been vacant in 1890.[50]

4.30 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
39 Elswick Street (30)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick terrace-type house on lot 41 in 1881. John Sutherland, painter and decorator, rented the house from 1881 to November 1885 when his wife Elizabeth bought it. They were still there in 1890. Mrs Sutherland transferred No 39 to John Wetherill and Sydney Herbert Cary, esquires, Sydney, in July 1899.[51]

Description
The stucco-walled No 39 backs on to 28 Excelsior Street (4.05) and the two houses have strong similarities. Both are wide houses and have tall square-top parapets with cornices and small moulded string courses between projecting firewall ends which have tooled patterns and consoles. The verandah firewalls follow an ogee profile which was once the curve of the verandah roof but it is now of straight corrugated iron.

All decoration has been stripped from No 39 and the grouped windows, two either side of the central doorway, replaced. The outline of the window arrangement can be seen in the cement render above the later windows. A patch over the door indicates the loss of a transom light. A low wall has piers below colonettes supporting the scalloped verandah beam and decorative timber brackets. The verandah treatment is probably from the Federation period.

No 39 exhibits simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.31 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
37 Elswick Street (31)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick terrace-type house on lot 42 in 1883. The company let it to William Smith, watchmaker, in 1883; then carpenter Henry Gibbons, 1884-85; Elizabeth Dart, 1886-87; and in 1888 again to Henry Gibbons who was still there in 1890. Gibbons bought No 37 in October 1889. In July 1902 he sold to Isabella Eleanora, wife of Frederick William Smithers, fisheries inspector, Concord.[52]

Description
The stuccoed No 37 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof, moulded chimney and prominent round-top verandah firewalls. The firewall projecting ends above ornamental consoles are decorated with a square groove which follows the curve of the round-top. The curve of the verandah firewalls confirm that the present straight corrugated iron roof was once concave.

The front wall is undecorated and has a large straight-headed window with rectangular top sash, and straight-headed door opening with rectangular transom light. The house has an asbestos-cement sheeted side addition.

When built, Nos 37 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

4.32 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
33-35 Elswick Street (32)

James Findlay, stonemason, bought lot 43 in August 1882 and built a pair of one-storey houses, with shared central service passage, in 1883.[53]

No 35: Findlay let the house to John Gregson, plasterer, in 1883; Richard J Hodges, carpenter, 1884-85; and in 1886 to James Hodges, painter, and he was still there in 1890. Findlay sold No 35 to James Hodges' wife, Josephine Garlic Hodges, in November 1889. After her death the house passed to the Public Trustee and Sidney James Hodges, carriage painter, Leichhardt, and Adelaide Josephine Sullivan, widow, Bellevue Hill, in October 1941.[54]

No 33: Frederick J Chaffer, printer, was Findlay's tenant in 1883; then from 1884, clerk John S Dodson who was still there in 1890. Findlay sold to Gayler Watkin Swain, baker, Burwood, in September 1889. Swain sold No 33 to Mrs Hodges in July 1902.[55]

4.37: *15 Elswick St, c 1890*
A late example of Victorian Filigree, No 15 still has most of its shop-window detailing. The lacy cantilevered balcony would provide enough information for the reinstatement of the balcony and other detailing to 2 Excelsior Street (4.01).
(Solomon Mitchell)

Description
Also the same design as Nos 55-57 (4.23), the stucco-walled Nos 33-35 have medium-pitch concrete tile roofs without firewalls rising above them. Verandah round-top firewalls are of concave profile but the roofs are now covered with straight corrugated iron which passes over the passage and the reduced-height central firewalls. Firewall projecting ends are tooled above consoles but at the passage have been mutilated for eaves guttering.

When built, Nos 33-35 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved. The central service passage and its chimney-supporting arch should not be disturbed in any way.

4.33 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
29-31 Elswick Street (33)

Excelsior built the terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lot 44 in 1883.

No 31: Ann Hutchinson, wife of John Hutchinson, stonemason, Newtown, bought No 31 in February 1883. They lived there in 1883-87. The house was not listed again until 1890 when George Allbutt was the occupant. Mrs Hutchinson transferred the house to her husband in August 1886. John Hutchinson lost No 31 when he defaulted and it was sold to Eliza Croydon, widow, Surry Hills, in December 1895.[56]

No 29: was bought by Margaret Cummings, widow, Richmond, at the same time as Ann Hutchinson's purchase. She lived there from 1883-85; then David Huxley, fencer, 1886-87; then not listed to 1890 when Arthur Phelps was the occupant. Mrs Cummings sold No 29 to Marian Bohrsmann, wife of Otto Martin Bohrsmann, medical practitioner, in July 1903.[57]

Description
Nos 29-31 are large stuccoed terrace houses with tall parapets surmounted by a side-scrolled square pediment in which "1883" is probably recently inscribed. A moulded coping runs around the parapet and the tops of the plain-faced projecting end firewalls. The separating firewall is suppressed at a point above the verandah roofs and this allows a strongly modelled cornice to run uninterruptedly between the end firewalls. The round-top verandah firewalls are of ogee curve and the corrugated iron verandah roofs follow that curve. Both upper verandahs have two pairs of French doors in straight-headed openings with rectangular transom lights. No 31 has its original cast-iron railing and upper fringe. The upper verandah of No 29 is enclosed and the railing not visible.

Both lower-level front walls have a single segmental-headed window, segmental top sash, moulded imposts and stilted prominently moulded archivolts. Both doorways have segmental heads and the same ornamental treatment as the windows. The transom lights are segmentally curved and transoms are prominently dentillated.

Though Nos 29-31 are Victorian Filigree in style, No 29 is compromised by the loss of its cast-iron work. Original details derived from the Victorian Filigree and Free Classical styles exhibited should be conserved.

4.34 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
25-27 Excelsior Street (34)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick pair with shared central service passage on lot 45 in 1883.

No 27: the company let the house to Austin McCann, coachbuilder, in 1883. William Budd, sewing machine agent, Sydney, bought the house

in January 1884 and lived there in 1884-88. Later tenants were James Wilson, 1889; and James Kilpatrick, cordial maker, 1890. Budd defaulted and No 27 was sold to John Chisholm, civil servant, Leichhardt, in February 1904.[58]

No 25: in June 1883 Sydney watchmaker Harman Cook bought it and let to John Allen Thomson, coachbuilder, in 1883. Cook sold to Elizabeth Hill, confectioner, Sydney, in February 1884. Her tenants were: Stephen Stanner, painter, 1884; Henry Alexander, 1885; John Arnal, bricklayer, 1886; not listed 1887; Joseph Melbourne, tailor, 1888; Elizabeth Hill, 1889; and James Wilson, blindmaker, 1890. Elizabeth Hill lost No 25 and it was sold to Mary Molloy, spinster, Surry Hills, in June 1903.[59]

Description

The stuccoed Nos 25-27 are the same design as Nos 55-57, except that No 27 has a medium-pitch synthetic tile roof and No 25, corrugated iron. No firewalls appear above the main roofs. Round-top verandah firewalls are concave and the projecting ends have tooled patterns above consoles. Firewall projections at the passage have been mutilated to allow the eaves gutter to run through. Verandah roofs are now straight, synthetic tile for No 27, corrugated iron for No 25, and pass over the passage and central firewalls which have been reduced in height.

When built, Nos 25-27 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved. The central service passage and its chimney-supporting arch should not be disturbed in any way.

4.35 DETACHED HOUSE
23 Elswick Street (35)

Excelsior built the one-storey weatherboard house on lot 46 in 1882. The house was occupied from 1882 by Edwin Livermore, clerk, who was still there in 1890. Livermore, a mercantile clerk, called the house Verona and bought it in August 1889. He transferred No 23 to his wife Grace Agnes in December 1903.[60]

Description:

No 23 has been replaced by a later house.

4.36 DETACHED HOUSES
19-21 Elswick Street (36)

George Alford bought lot 47 in June 1885 and in that year built the one-storey brick houses with an unroofed shared central service passage.[61]

No 21: the house is not listed in 1885-87 but Alford let it to Alfred J Lewin, patternmaker, in 1888 and he was still there in 1890. Lewin bought the house in January 1893 after Alford failed in his mortgage. After Lewin's death No 21 passed to Nellie Katherine Lewin, widow, Leichhardt, in May 1945.[62]

No 19: Alford let No 19 to James Watts, cooper, in 1885-89 (not listed in 1890). After Alford defaulted, No 19 was bought by Edgar Wilmshurst, marble mason, Sydney, in July 1900.[63]

Description

The stucco Nos 19-21 are of a design not seen on the Excelsior subdivision and probably not in Leichhardt. The detached houses have the shared central service passage but it is open to the sky thereby detaching each house from the other. Medium-pitch roofs have street-facing gables, No 21 has terracotta tiles but no chimney and No 19, corrugated iron and a moulded chimney

Roundtop verandah firewalls have plain projecting ends supported by consoles. Below the consoles, a recessed panel decorates the edges of the firewalls. The firewalls have a convex curve showing that the verandah roofs were convex. No 21's verandah is now terracotta following the curve and No 19 has corrugated iron. Below the verandah roof of each house is what seems to be an enclosed verandah. The verandah contains what is probably a bay to the front room with the side of the bay splayed inward toward the entry door leaving enough space for a recessed porch.

Although No 21 has lost its original front windows, and the window in the splay bricked up, No 19 still has the window arrangement. Facing the street on No 19, are a pair of semi-circular-headed windows with top sashes following that curve The windows are separated by a barley-sugar column which sits on a hollowed-out square sill. On the splayed wall is a single window of the same curve, similarly sashed. Set back in the front wall, the entry doorway has a semicircular-head and a similarly curved fanlight. Under the verandah beams both houses have their cast-iron fringes and brackets.

Taken on face value, these small houses are rare in the municipality and mark a point of departure in economy of planning and building. Another argument could be that they were merely two terrace type houses that were transformed by enclosure of the verandahs.

When built, Nos 19-21 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved. Should the front arrangement of each house prove to be later enclosures, then it should be retained as a layer of the fabric's history.

4.37 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING
15 Elswick Street (37)

Lot 48 on the corner with Jarrett Street was bought by Denis Sharkey, carter, Balmain Road, Leichhardt, in September 1881. Sharkey sold to Thomas Bugler of Sydney in August 1889 and he built a brick corner shop with living quarters above between 1889 and 1891 when it was let to George Watson, greengrocer. Bugler sold to the Leichhardt butterine manufacturer, Thomas Hannan, in December 1908.[64]

4.33: *29-31 Elswick St 1883*

A tall parapet with pediment supported by side-scrolls emphasises the height of these Victorian Filigree houses. The verandah roofs follow the curve of the central firewall, the projecting ends of which are embellished by tooled patterns. The large size of the houses are confirmed by the provision of two pairs of French doors to the upper verandahs. Above the door and window heads of No 31 (left), the wide moulded archivolts are stilted (ie, raised up) above the imposts blocks. This device also attempts to make the building appear larger and thereby more important. At the left-hand end of No 31 is the semicircular-arch recess common to all Sydney terraced houses.

(Solomon Mitchell)

Description

Looking at No 15, a similar picture of No 2 Excelsior Street (4.01) begins to emerge. No 15 has a tall round-top parapet above a cornice of two courses of brick corbelled-out and supported on a dentillated course set at 45 degrees immediately above a plain string course. These elements run around the facade without interruption, as does the string course set a few courses below. Firewalls are not expressed. From the underside of the plain band up and over the parapet, the surfaces are stuccoed but below, all exposed brickwork is painted.

A hipped concave roof of corrugated iron sweeps down over the elegant cantilevered balcony which has its cast-iron work almost all intact. The splayed corner has the expected upper-level blind window.

A pair of French doors in a straight-headed opening with rectangular transom lights open to the balcony on each street elevation. At the lower level, the segmental-headed entry door-opening with rectangular transom light is in place. Large shop windows face both streets. A tall headboard, architraves which are almost pilastrated, and a vertical stallboard, panelled to Jarrett Street but plain to Elswick Street, make up the window assembly.

Though built at the end of the Victorian period, No 15 is a Victorian Filigree building of strong character, clearly delineating the junction of the two important streets. Original details derived from the Victorian Filigree and Free Classical styles, and the shop-window detailing, should be conserved.

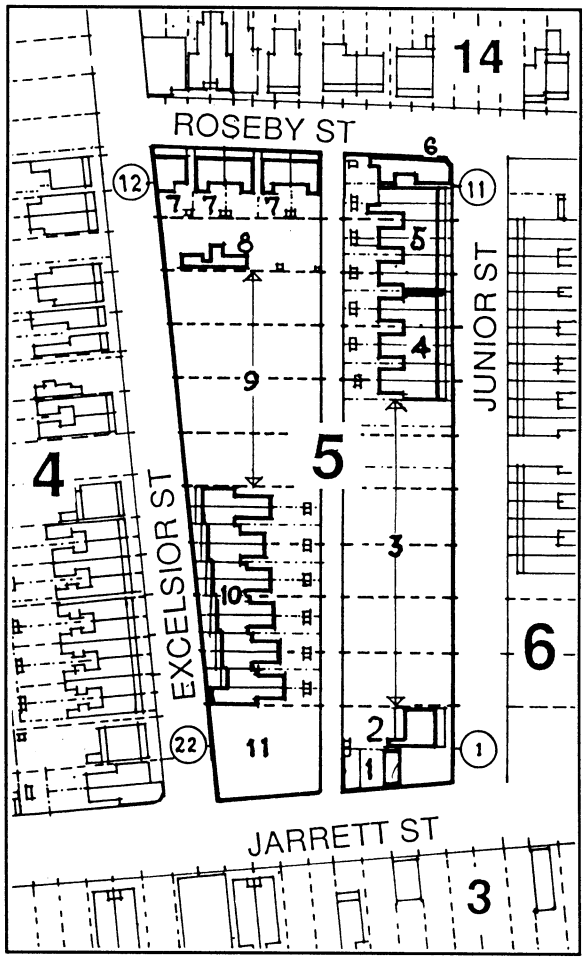
FIGURE 3

SECTION 5 IN 1888-92

EXCELSIOR ESTATE
LEICHHARDT SOUTH

(SECTION 5 BEGINS ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
	Junior Street West Side		
1	Builder's yard	2	c1890
2	Terrace-type house	4	1885
3	Vacant lots 2.1, 2.2+3.1, 3.2+4.1, 4.2+5.1, 5.2+6.1, 6.2+7.1, 7.2	-	-
4	Six-house terrace	30-40	1882
5	Six-house terrace	42-52	1882/81
6	Attached shop/dwelling	54	1883
	Roseby Street South Side		
7	Two two-house terraces One terrace-type house	4-10 12	c1886 c1886
	Excelsior Street East Side		
8	Detached house	37	1885
9	Vacant lots 14-16, 17.1, 17.2	-	-
10	12-house terrace	1-23	1881
11	Vacant lot 22	-	-



5.05, 5.06: ***46-52 and 54 Junior St 1881, 1883***
No 54 is a typical one-storey corner-shop in good condition though suffering some loss of simplified Victorian Free Classical decoration. The shop-window has been replaced by a smaller window but, most importantly, the form of the corner entrance, though not in use, has been retained. With a concentration of ornament at the firewall edges, Nos 46-52 are similar to 8-18 Excelsior Street (4.03).

(Bruce Crosson)

SECTION 5

LOTS 1–22

JUNIOR STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO ROSEBY STREET)

ROSEBY STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(JUNIOR STREET TO EXCELSIOR STREET)

EXCELSIOR STREET
EAST SIDE
(ROSEBY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

JARRETT STREET
NORTH SIDE
(EXCELSIOR STREET TO JUNIOR STREET)

Of the 22 lots in Section 5, 18 had 12.20m (40-foot) frontages. The corner lots were wider to take care of the irregular angles: frontages were, lot 1, 17.88m (58.66-feet); lot 11, 14.13m (46.33-feet); lot 12, 16.03m (52.66-feet); and lot 22, 20.83m (68.25-feet). Junior Street and Excelsior Street had 11 lots. The two half-sections were separated by a 4.57m (15-foot) service lane.

In the half-section fronting Junior Street 15 brick buildings were built: one brick has been demolished. The Excelsior Street half-section had 12 brick and one weatherboard facing that street and five brick houses facing Roseby Street: the one weatherboard has been demolished.

Although the service lane catered adequately for access to the earth closets at the rear, Excelsior built them approximately 2.29m (7.5 feet) in from the rear boundaries (see Figure 3). The small area behind each closet probably accommodated a wood- or coal-heap.

Though lots in Sections 5 and 6 had the widest frontages in the subdivision, they were intended for terraces of houses. The nominal 12.20m frontages would each take three terrace houses and the service lane would obviate the need for side or central passages for night-soil removal. The narrow-fronted one-storey terraces of houses gave a remarkable density that was masked by the larger scale buildings on the perimeter streets, Parramatta Road and Norton, Marion and Elswick Streets.

JUNIOR STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO ROSEBY STREET)

5.01 BUILDER'S YARD
2 Junior Street (1)

At the corner with Jarrett Street lot 1.1 was bought by Thomas Octavius Parker, a Leichhardt bricklayer, in January 1890. In 1888 the land was walled-in but a brick building and a weatherboard were added before April 1892. Parker had a builder's yard there in 1891. He lost No 2 through debt and it was sold to Annie McManus, spinster, Surry Hills, in November 1897.[1]

Description
A later house has replaced the earlier buildings.

5.02 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
4 Junior Street (2)

Bartholomew O'Connor, railway porter, Leichhardt, bought lot 1.2 in February 1895. He had lived there in 1886-89, in a one-storey terrace-type brick house built by Excelsior in 1885. After his death, the house passed to Mary O'Connor, widow, Leichhardt in April 1936.[2]

Description
The stucco-walled No 4 has firewalls with copings above the medium-pitch terracotta tile main roof: chimneys are moulded. Tooled decoration and moulded corbels embellish the verandah firewall projections. The verandah cast-iron fringe and brackets seem to be original and there is enough iron work for the house to be called Victorian Filigree.

Decorated with label mould and bosses, the semicircular-headed doorway has a semicircular transom light. Symmetrically disposed on either side of the doorway, paired segmental-headed windows are divided by a barley-sugar column. All window-head decoration has been removed and later sashes have been fitted to the window frames. Sills are square and bracketed.

5.03 VACANT LAND
Lots 2.1, 2.2+3.1, 3.2+4.1, 4.2+5.1, 5.2+6.1, 6.2+7.1, 7.2 Junior Street

Bartholomew O'Connor bought lot 2.1 in July 1897 and the property passed to Mrs O'Connor in the same way as lot 1.2.[3] Lot 2.2+3.1 was bought by Eliza Downes, Leichhardt, spinster, in March 1901. She sold to Caroline, wife of Richard Munro, a Leichhardt dealer, in June 1902.[4] Margaret, wife of Summer Hill builder Henry Beale, bought lot 3.2+4.1 in January 1903. Mrs Beale also bought lot 4.2+5.1 in March 1903.[5] Lot 5.2+6.1 was bought by Sarah Tiffen, wife of Leichhardt van proprietor, James Tiffen in April 1908. In March 1929 the property passed to James Tiffen after her death.[6] Mary Briscoe, wife of George Briscoe, carrier, Sydney, bought lot 6.2+7.1 in June 1896. Mrs Briscoe sold to Mrs Tiffen in May 1901.[7] Lot 7.2 was bought by Leichhardt widow Eliza Downes in April 1896.[8] All of these lots were vacant in 1890.

5.04 SIX-HOUSE TERRACE
30-40 Junior Street (4)

Excelsior built the terrace of six one-storey brick houses on lots 7.3, 8, 9.1 and 9.2 in 1882. One house, with two rooms, kitchen and washhouse, could be purchased for £230. Terms were

generous, 10% deposit and $2.00 (£1) per month as rent for each $200.00 (£100) owing.

No 30: Barnett Butterfield bought the house, which he called Camperdown, in September 1885. It had been let by the company to John Sims, carpenter, in 1883 and Thomas Parker, 1884. Butterfield lived there in 1885-86 but the house is not listed in 1887-90. He defaulted and No 30 was sold to John Marriott, upholsterer, Leichhardt, in 1901.[9]

No 32: the company let it to Michael Corcoran in 1883-85. John Frederick Spencer, estate agent, Leichhardt, bought it in November 1885. Spencer let it to John Lee, bricklayer in 1886 but sold to William Mills, a Lithgow builder, in April 1886. Mills let it to Charles L Peachey, printer, in 1887 and Ellen Wallace, 1890. After Mills' death No 32 passed to William Mills, butcher, Goulburn, in June 1891.[10]

No 34: was bought by Mary Passmore in April 1882 and she was still there in 1890. In October 1897, Mrs Passmore sold to Camperdown dealer Albert England Davis.[11]

No 36: William Somerville, produce merchant, rented from Excelsior in 1882-83; then Richard Hudson, 1884; Ernest Williams, carpenter, 1885; Thomas Byron, 1886; John Bradford, 1887; Laue Bros, bootmakers, 1888; but not listed 1889-90. Excelsior sold to John Marriott in August 1901.[12]

No 38: was bought by plasterer William Deverell in November 1882 and was still there in 1890. After his death No 38 passed to Eliza R Deverell, widow, Leichhardt, in December 1925.[13]

No 40: Excelsior let the house to Rosina Stone in 1884; James Powers, stonemason, 1885; William Rowland, fencer, 1886; James E Skilton, 1887-88; but not listed 1889-90. Issachar Barlow, a Leichhardt grocer, and his wife Eliza bought No 40 in September 1901.[14]

Description

With some minor alterations, Nos 30-40 are small stucco-walled houses of a basic utilitarian design. Ornamentation is only evident in the chimneys and the decorative elements on the verandah firewall projections. Firewalls are not expressed above the medium-pitch corrugated iron main roofs. The round-top verandah firewalls are concave indicating that the original roofs followed that curve. All firewall projections have tooled patterns with consoles below.

Now textured rendered, No 30 has a straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom light. The single straight-headed window has lost its sill which by the evidence of the other houses in the terrace had bold ornamental brackets. The window and door of No 32 cannot be seen because the verandah is enclosed. The cement rendered No 34 is the same as No 30, except that the verandah has a metal roof and a later window.

Now painted brick, No 36 is also the same as No 30 and has the original sill and stucco-walling as does No 38 which has its filigree brackets intact. The only major change in No 40 is the replacement of the sill by a later one.

When built, Nos 30-40 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

5.05 SIX-HOUSE TERRACE
42-52 Junior Street (5)

Excelsior completed Nos 42-44 on lots 9.3 and 10.1 in 1882, and Nos 46-52 on lots 10.2, 10.3, 11.1 and 11.2 in 1881. Room layout and house prices were the same as Nos 30-40 (5.04).

No 42: upholsterer Thomas Parker rented from the company in 1883-85; then Lisle Jarrett, clerk, 1886. Thomas Henry Atkins, bought No 42 in June 1886 and let it in 1887 to Joseph Powell who was still there in 1890. Atkins sold to Leichhardt painter Ernest Hunt in July 1908.[15]

No 44: Excelsior let it to Henry Bennett, plasterer, in 1883; Thomas Fullerton (Fulton), 1884-86; and Thomas Sullivan, 1887-89. Samuel Miller, gentleman, Glebe, bought it in February 1896. He sold to Eliza Barlow, wife of Issachar B, dealer, Leichhardt, in June 1904. No 44 had the same fate as No 40.[16]

No 46: Excelsior let the house in 1881-85 to John Dunlop, farrier. Joseph Parker, gasfitter and contractor, Sydney, bought the house from the company in January 1886 and lived there in that year but there is no further listing to 1890 when Henry Pollard lived there. Parker defaulted and No 46 was sold to Alice Montague, widow, St Mark's Parish, in December 1894.[17]

No 48: Excelsior let the house to George Fleming, carpenter, in 1881-83. Ellen Gray, wife of George James Gray of Sydney, bought No 48 in September 1884. In 1884 Mrs Gray moved in and was still there in 1890. After her death the house passed to Ellen Davis, wife of James Davis of Leichhardt, in June 1907.[18]

No 50: printer James Slade rented the house from Excelsior in 1881-83. In 1884 the next tenant, John Burrows, labourer, Redfern, bought the house in January 1886 and was still there in 1890. Burrows sold to Alexander Murphie, labourer, Surry Hills, in June 1893.[19]

No 52: was let by the company to Samuel Smith, bricklayer, in 1881-82; and Hugh Smith 1883. Mary Wall, wife of Charles Wall, farmer, Redfern, bought the house in May 1884. The Walls moved in and were there until 1887. They

5.02: *4 Junior Street, 1885*
Intact detailing in fringe, radial brackets, Corinthian-inspired columns, and palisade fence qualify the house for the Victorian Filigree style. The window heads have lost their decorative label moulds and bosses, though the doorway arch retains these elements.
(Solomon Mitchell)

let it to George Turney, bricklayer, in 1888-90. Alexander Murphie bought No 52 from Mrs Wall in January 1892.[20]

Description

Nos 42-52 are of the same design and materials as Nos 30-40 (5.04), the main difference being in the profile of the window sills. The strongly detailed sill is seen in Nos 42-44 as well as in Nos 46-48 which have filigree brackets as well. No 48 has a later window. Nos 50-52 have lost their sills because of the fitting of later windows.

Nos 42-50 have corrugated iron roofs and No 53 synthetic tiles. An attic has been added to No 52. Originally the houses were stuccoed but Nos 42, 50 and 52 are now textured rendered.

When built, Nos 42-52 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

5.06 ATTACHED SHOP/DWELLING
54 Junior Street (6)

The one-storey brick shop on lot 11.3, at the corner with Roseby Street, was built by Excelsior in 1883. The company let the shop to grocers Edward J Walmsley, 1883; Henry P May, 1884; not listed 1885; and Sarah Young, 1886. a Botany widow Elizabeth Ehmann bought the shop in October 1887 and grocer Sarah Young continued to be her tenant until 1888 (not listed 1889). Mrs Ehmann had the grocery there from 1890 but defaulted and it was sold to Patrick Duffy, asphalter, Leichhardt, in June 1904.[21]

Description

The prominent well-detailed stucco-walled shop has a moulded parapet with, at each end, vestigial firewall round-topped and tooled projections. Strongly projecting paired brackets support the firewall ends. A cornice sweeps uninterruptedly between the two projections and a small moulded string course runs from the base of the brackets, also without interruption. In the patched stucco there is evidence of a large shop window on the Junior Street elevation but a later smaller window has replaced it. The now square-headed corner doorway was once probably segmental. The segmental-headed side entrance to the building is on the Roseby Street elevation.

No 54 exhibits simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

ROSEBY STREET

SOUTH SIDE
(JUNIOR STREET TO EXCELSIOR STREET)

5.07 TWO TWO-HOUSE TERRACES ONE TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
4-12 Roseby Street (7)

Five one-storey brick houses, in two terraces of two (4-6, 8-10) and one single terrace house (12), were built by Excelsior to face Roseby Street on lot 12 in about 1886.

No 4: was bought by Thomas Murry, farmer, Leichhardt, in February 1886 and he let it to James Horton in that year; then Mary A Williams, 1887-88; and Lena Dadley, 1889-90. After his death No 4 passed to Alfred J Gaston, civil servant, Marrickville, in March 1904.[22]

No 6: Jesse Hilder, dairyman, Annandale, bought the house in March 1886 and let it that year to Matilda Laugall; not listed 1887; Catherine Creely, 1888; — Burfitt, baker, 1889; and William Bercckleman, baker, 1890. After his death No 6 passed to James Ashdown, butcher, Dorrigo, and John Edward Sharpe, carter, Summer Hill, in October 1916.[23]

No 8: Charles Peaker, grocer, bought the house in March 1886 and let to John Kirchner, brickmaker, in 1886-87; Thomas Marsden, 1888; and in 1889, butcher Samuel Dunn who was still there in 1890. Peaker sold No 8 to Samuel Adolphus Hewitt, a Candelo publican, in June 1898. Hewitt sold to Charles Herbert Joel, boat proprietor, North Sydney, in February 1903.[24]

No 10: Peaker bought it at the same time as No 8. He let No 10 to William Walters, carter, 1886; Richard Wilkinson, bricklayer, 1887-88; and in 1889, slater John W Hodgson who was still there in 1890. Peaker sold No 10 to Hewitt at the same time as No 8. Hewitt sold to Henry Harding, grocer, Glebe, in September 1903.[25]

No 12: was also bought by Peaker in March 1886. He let it in 1887-89 to Peter Swanson who called it Sweden; compositor John Druery was the tenant in 1890. No 12 passed to Hewitt in the same way as No 8 and he sold to Thomas H Utting, miner, Camperdown, in May 1905.[26]

Description

Built flush to the street alignments, the stuccoed houses have medium-pitch corrugated iron gable roofs with the ridge parallel to the street, except No 12 which has a corrugated iron hipped roof: Nos 6-8 have later attics. Firewalls do not project above the main roofs. Verandah roofs are of bullnose corrugated iron, although the round-top firewalls follow a convex profile. The verandah firewall projections have a square-groove motif following the curve of the round-top. Walls are of stucco except No 8 which is cement rendered.

Doorways are centrally placed and are segmental-headed and the transom lights follow this curve. Single segmental-headed windows occur on either side of the doorway and the top sashes are also segmentally curved. Window sills are simply splayed and do not project. No 8 has later windows but though the sills have been altered the segmental heads have been retained.

When built, Nos 4-12 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

EXCELSIOR STREET

EAST SIDE
(ROSEBY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

5.08 DETACHED HOUSE
37 Excelsior Street (8)

Ernest Handley, engraver, lived in a one-storey weatherboard house, built by Excelsior in 1885 on lot 13, from 1886 and he was still there in 1890. By April 1892 a large weatherboard extension had been made on the rear of the house. Handley bought the property from Excelsior in August 1895. He sold the house to Lavinia Jane Worsley, wife of Joseph Peter Worsley, boot manufacturer, Leichhardt, in October 1918.[27]

Description

No 37 has been replaced by a later house.

5.09 VACANT LAND
Lots 14-16, 17.1, 17.2

These lots were undeveloped in 1890. Lot 14 was bought by Ellen Gray, widow, Leichhardt in April 1896.[28] Ashfield carpenter Arthur Miller and his wife Amelia bought lot 15 in September 1898.[29] Lot 16 was bought by Catherine Williamson, a Glebe widow, August 1895.[30] In August 1890 Thomas Hunt, labourer, Leichhardt, bought lot 17.1.[31] Annie, wife of Leichhardt storekeeper Henry Koch bought lot 17.2 in February 1891. After she died it passed to Mortlake foreman John P Johnson and Francis Williams, warehouseman, Ashfield, in September 1917.[32]

5.10 12-HOUSE TERRACE
1-23 Excelsior Street (10)

Excelsior built the terrace of 12 one-storey brick houses on lots 18 to 21 in 1881. House prices and room layout would have been about the same as 30-40 Junior Street (5.4).

No 23: Petersham engineer George Stewart bought the house in November 1881 and lived there. He let it to carpenter Sydney Eager in 1883-84, and again in 1887-88. In 1886, however, compositor Robert Pyne was the tenant. Mrs Koch bought the house in August 1889 and was still there in 1890. No 23 passed to the next owners in the same way as lot 17.2.[33]

No 21: was bought by Robert Furnell Bolton, bookbinder, Petersham, in October 1882 and he lived there in 1881-88. In October 1889 Walter Shuttleworth, master mariner, Sydney, bought it and moved in and was still there in 1890. Shuttleworth sold to David Joseph Monk, vinegar manufacturer, Sydney, in February 1895.[34]

No 19: was let by Excelsior to Ellen O'Brien in 1882; James Riley, brickmaker, 1883; Ellen O'Brien again, 1884-87; Thomas Reilley, 1888; Thomas Dobbie, mining engineer, 1889; and — Riley, 1890. Leichhardt brickmaker James

5.10: ***5-19 Excelsior Street, 1881***
The typical terrace of houses is ingeniously stepped upwards in pairs thus overcoming the slope of the land. The houses are also stepped back in pairs to cope with the irregularity caused by side boundaries not being at right angles to the frontages (see page 97 for Nos 3-9).
(Bruce Crosson)

O'Brien bought the house in September 1891. After his death No 19 passed to James Michael Riley, carpenter, Leichhardt, in June 1929.[35]

No 17: Excelsior let the house to William H Thompson in 1881-83. James Meara and James Heaney, both Sydney labourers, bought the house in September 1884 and let it to George Webb, painter, 1884; Ernest Hounslow, tailor, 1885. Meara and Heaney sold to James Kirkpatrick, labourer, Sydney, in May 1885 and he let the house to Walter Allison, painter, 1886-87; John W Bradford, 1888-89; and Arthur Galbraith, 1890. Kirkpatrick sold to Matthew Hine, gentleman, Leichhardt, in February 1903.[36]

No 15: the company let the house to Michael Ryan in 1881-84; no listing for 1885. Alexander Alexander, gentleman, Sydney and his wife Charlotte Elizabeth bought the house in January 1886 and lived there until 1887. They called it Charlotte Cottage but let it to William H Hailwood in 1888-89, and to — Campbell in 1890. The Alexanders defaulted and it was sold to Florence Holloway, wife of Thomas Holloway, storeman, Leichhardt, in June 1899.[37]

No 13: John Henry Bennett, grocer and later a draper, lived there from 1881-83 as a company tenant; not listed 1885-86; Robert C Burrage, brickmaker, 1886; William Bowman, 1887. Bennett, a Leichhardt draper, bought the house in August 1887 but let it to Frederick Lucas, 1888-89; and — McMann, 1890. Bennett transferred No 13 to his wife Mary Ann in August 1896.[38]

No 11: Excelsior let the house to Charles Blanchard, a plumber and later a tailor, in 1881-85. Sophia Sinclair, widow, Forest Lodge, bought it in November 1885 and was still there in 1890. Mrs Sinclair sold to Leichhardt estate agent, William R Ainsworth, in December 1910.[39]

No 9: was let by Excelsior to John Needham in 1883; not listed 1884; John Fenton, plumber, 1885-86; not listed 1887; and in 1888, printer George W Pinfold who was still there in 1890. Thomas Dowsett, gentleman, Darlinghurst, bought it in September 1901. Dowsett sold No 9 to Margaret Smith, wife of John Smith, gentleman, Leichhardt, in May 1902.[40]

No 7: in August 1882 George Thomas Kearsley, carpenter and coachmaker, bought the house and in 1883 moved in and was still there in 1890. No 7 passed after his death to Lucy E Kearsley, widow, Leichhardt, in November 1897.[41]

No 5: was rented from the company by William Rohan in 1881-84; then George Hawkins, painter, 1885-86; not listed 1887; Frederick Lovegrove, gardener, 1888-89; and P Rohan, 1890. William Rohan, a St Peters railway employee, bought the house in May 1894. He sold to Anne Jane Kelly, wife of Leichhardt newsagent, Thomas Henry Kelly, in April 1901.[42]

No 3: railway porter Patrick Blakeney bought the house in May 1888. He had lived there as a company tenant from 1881 and was still there in 1890. He transferred No 3 to Marian Jane Blakeney, spinster, Leichhardt, in March 1910.[43]

No 1: Patrick Head lived there as a company tenant in 1881-83. In May of that year Head, a Leichhardt builder and carpenter, bought the house and built a small weatherboard shop on the front in 1886. He let the shop to grocer and dairy-keeper Alexander Chalmers in 1886-88. Head returned in 1889 and was still operating a grocery there in 1890. He defaulted and No 1 was sold to Thomas Templeman, an oyster lessee, Clyde, in April 1901.[44]

Description

The corrugated iron medium-pitch roof stuccoed houses step up the hill in six pairs. As well as the change in level, each pair steps back for a distance approximately equal to the depth of the verandah, to allow for the lots not being at right angles to the street. Instead of simply increasing the height of the round-top verandah firewall projection to allow for the change in level, as is the case in 8-18 Excelsior Street (4.03), a fire-wall is provided to the verandah of the lower house and continued as a firewall to the adjoining verandah of the stepped-back higher house. The higher firewall has a tooled end which does not project while the lower does project and has the tooled pattern above a console. The apparently "upside-down" console is the most interesting detail on the terrace and one not seen on any other house on the subdivision.

The houses are the same design as Nos 42-52 Junior Street (5.05) but there are some exceptions: openings have low-rise segmental arches instead of straight-heads Chimneys are missing from Nos 13, 15 and 23 but Nos 11, 13, 15 have filigree brackets. No 23 has lost its window sill which was identical with the sills of Nos 42-50 Junior Street. The verandah of No 21 has been enclosed. No 15 has a later verandah roof elongated toward the street, the fitting of a later large window has removed the sill, and the facade has been cement rendered and the arched recesses flushed up. A low verandah wall with posts and brackets of early 20th century detailing has been added to No 5. No 3 has a stuccoed addition, with generally sympathetic detailing, set flush with the street alignment. The shop added to No 1 has been demolished and later French doors have replaced the original window.

When built, Nos 1-23 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

5.11 VACANT LAND

Lot 22 Junior Street (11)

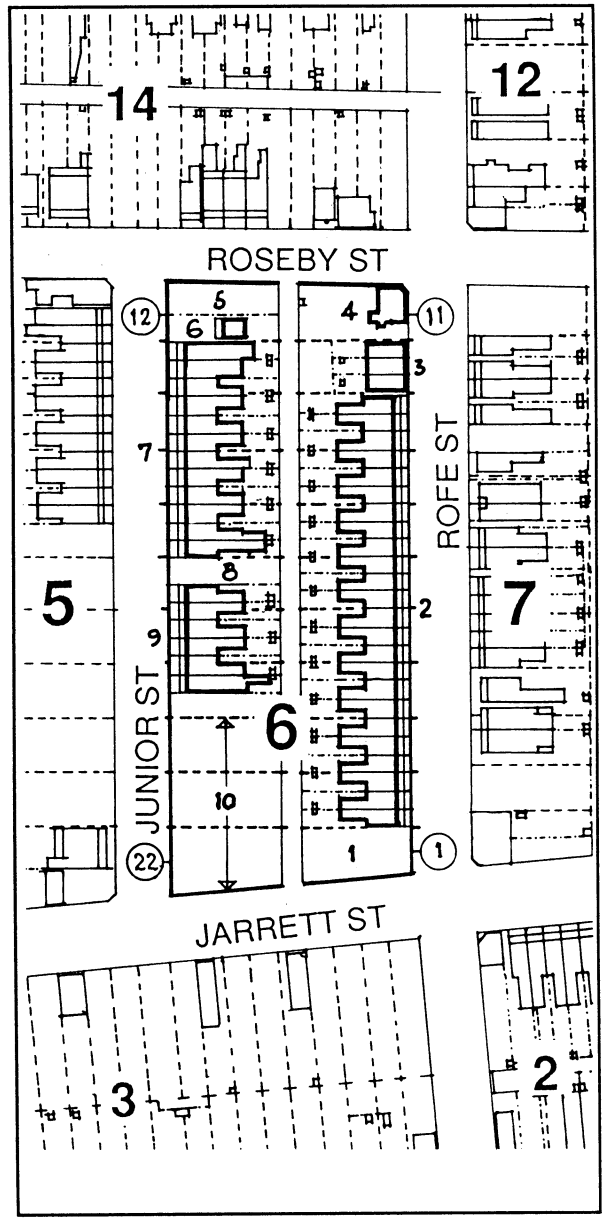
Patrick Head bought lot 11 at the Jarrett Street corner in May 1883: it was vacant in 1890.[45]

FIGURE 4

SECTION 6 IN 1888-92

EXCELSIOR ESTATE
LEICHHARDT SOUTH
(SECTION 6 BEGINS ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
	Rofe Street West Side		
1	Vacant lot 1	-	-
2	24-house terrace	6-52	1882
3	Attached houses	52A	1882
4	Detached shop	60A	1884
	Junior Street East Side		
5	Vacant lot 12.1	-	-
6	Detached house	59A	c1891
7	12-house terrace	37-59	1883
8	Vacant lot 17.1	-	-
9	Six-house terrace	23-33	1884
10	Vacant lots 20-21, 22.1, 22.2	-	-



SECTION 6

LOTS 1–22

ROFE STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO ROSEBY STREET)

ROSEBY STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(ROFE STREET TO JUNIOR STREET)

JUNIOR STREET
EAST SIDE
(ROSEBY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

JARRETT STREET
NORTH SIDE
(JUNIOR STREET TO ROFE STREET)

Section 6 had 22 lots, 19 of which were 12.20m (40-foot) frontages. Different sized lots at three of the street corners accounted for the irregular angles: corner lot frontages were, lot 1, 10.67m (35 feet); lot 12, 13.71m (45 feet); and lot 22, 15.30m (50 feet).

The half-sections were separated by a 4.57m (15-foot) service lane: 11 lots faced Rofe Street and 11, Junior Street. In the half-section fronting Rofe Street, 25 brick and three weatherboard buildings were built with three weatherboard demolished (see Figure 4). The Junior Street half of the section had 18 brick and one weatherboard with one weatherboard demolished.

For comments on service lane, siting of the earth closets, and development potential of the lots see the introduction to Section 5.

ROFE STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO ROSEBY STREET)

6.01 VACANT LAND
Lot 1 Rofe Street (1)

A Woolloomooloo fruiterer and confectioner, Charles Kluge, bought lot 1 in October 1882. The land was still vacant in 1890.[1]

6.02 24-HOUSE TERRACE
6-52 Rofe Street (2)

Excelsior built the terrace of 24 one-storey brick houses, one of the longest extant in Sydney, in 1882 on lots 2 to 9. House prices and room layout would have been the same as 30-40 Junior Street (5.4).

No 6: Isaac Bale, carpenter, Leichhardt, bought the house in June 1893. He had lived there, and had paid rent to Excelsior, since 1882. He sold No 6 to Mabel Ruth Martin, wife of Ernest George Martin, in October 1910.[2]

No 8: The company let the house to Richard Gray, blacksmith, in 1883; Matthew Reed, stonemason, 1884; Max Samper, commercial traveller and general dealer, 1885-86; and Robert Montgomerey, plasterer, and Joseph Melbourne, tailor, 1887-88. Max Samper's wife Caroline, living at Leichhardt, bought the house in February 1889 and continued to let it to Montgomery and Melbourne. In 1890 Montgomery only is listed. Mrs Samper sold No 8 to Annie Ada Louise Carpenter, wife of Henley R Carpenter, electrician, Haberfield, in November 1917.[3]

No 10: Thomas Spencer was the tenant in 1883-84; then Robert Montgomery, plasterer, 1885; Thomas O Parker, bricklayer, 1886; not listed 1887. Alfred Perrott, painter and paperhanger, Leichhardt, rented the house from Excelsior from 1888 and bought it in November 1891. After his death No 10 passed to James Perrott, a Sydney builder, in April 1921.[4]

No 12: Excelsior let the house to Henry Taylor, tailor, in 1882-85; then Henry Gibbons, carpenter, 1886; to Henry Taylor again in 1887 and he was still there in 1890. Samuel John Fowler, a Sydney accountant, bought No 12 in October 1898. He sold to Emily Mary Shiels, wife of Hugh Shiels, commercial traveller, Leichhardt, in November 1898.[5]

No 14: Emma Kelly, wife of Thomas Kelly, butcher, Sydney, bought the house in June 1882. She let No 14 to Robert Montgomery, plasterer, in 1883-84; John C Fletcher, 1885; John Hefford, who called it Daisy Cottage, 1886-87; Francis Godfrey, 1888-89; and Alfred Tye, butcher, 1890. After Mrs Kelly's death No 14 passed to her husband in March 1891. He sold to William Watters, painter, Parramatta, in January 1893. Watters resold to Kelly on the same day but he defaulted and they were bought by James Treavor, police officer, North Sydney, in February 1902.[6]

No 16: Mrs Kelly also bought the house in June 1882 and let it to Arthur Corkhill, stonemason, in 1884; not listed 1885; William J Young, stonemason, 1886; William Montgomery, painter 1887-88; not listed 1889; and Alfred J Flack, stonemason, 1890. No 16 passed to Treavor in the same way as No 14.[7]

No 18: Peter Peterson, carpenter, rented the house from the company in 1882 and called it Catherine Cottage. He was still there in 1890 and bought it in September of that year. Peterson sold No 18 to Hermann Hille, restaurant keeper, Sydney, in June 1901.[8]

No 20: David Smith, ironmoulder, and his wife Annie lived there as company tenants in 1882-85. In 1886-87 the tenant was Jessie Hughes, who

called it Ada Cottage. The Smiths returned in 1888 and were still there in 1890. Annie Smith, of Ashfield, bought it in October 1898 and sold to Thomas Lamb, gentleman, Leichhardt, in October 1903.[9]

No 22: Excelsior let the house in 1882 to harnessmaker George Offord who called it Evelyn Cottage and was still there in 1890. William Carrick possibly shared the house with Offord in 1883. Thomas Lamb was the tenant when he bought the house from the company in April 1895, along with the Junior Street lots 18.2 and 18.3. Lamb sold No 22 to James Thompson, estate agent, Newtown, in November 1909.[10]

No 24: was bought by Cincinnatus Hornback, carpenter, Waterloo, in May 1883 and he lived there in that year. He sold to Ann Deeley, a Camperdown widow, in March 1884. Mrs Deeley let the house to Jesse Hughes, bricklayer, in 1884-85; Thomas C Cavanagh, cordial manufacturer, 1886; Walter Sinclair, plumber, 1887; William Deeley, plasterer, 1888; then in 1889, Edward Rogers, stonemason, who was still there in 1890. Mrs Deely defaulted and it was sold to Thomas Lamb in August 1895.[11]

No 26: Maria Kelly, spinster, Sydney, bought the house in November 1884. Excelsior had let it to Patrick Dundon, plasterer, from 1883 and he continued as Miss Kelly's tenant until 1887 but it was not listed in 1888. Miss Kelly sold No 26 to Mary Anne Hennessy, wife of William Hennessy of Sydney, in December 1889. Charles Eldridge, bookbinder, was Mrs Hennessy's tenant in 1889; and — Strange, 1890. Mrs Hennessy sold to William Stephen Stead, contractor, Annandale, in April 1901. He sold to Mary Briscoe, wife of George Briscoe, carrier, Miller's Point, in November 1902. After Mrs Briscoe's death No 26 passed to Mabel Ruth Martin, wife of Ernest George Martin, traveller, Leichhardt, in December 1912.[12]

No 28: Excelsior let it to John Coleman Garrington in 1883. Later tenants were Edwin Pink, carpenter, 1884-85; Garrington, storeman, 1886; Herbert Toohey, grocer, 1887; not listed 1888; and in 1889, Frederick Blundell who was still there in 1890. Garrington, a Rookwood freeholder, bought No 28 in September 1890. After his death No 28 passed to Mary Garrington, widow, Rookwood, in January 1898. She sold to Mrs Briscoe in November 1902. No 28 passed to Mrs Martin in the same way as No 26.[13]

No 30: George Briscoe bought the house in October 1884. Jane Cook had rented it from Excelsior in 1883, and Briscoe's tenants were John C Fletcher, 1884; Henry Willoughby, grocer, 1885-86; John Pirie, carpenter, 1887; John Doyle, carpenter, 1888; not listed 1889; and Mrs Bell, 1890. After Briscoe's death No 30 passed to Mrs Briscoe in September 1909.[14]

No 32: Briscoe also bought this house. Bricklayer George Hill had rented it from Excelsior in 1882-83, naming it Edinburgh Cottage; next was Henry Olrich, 1884; John Newton, painter 1885; and John Bingham, 1886. Briscoe made his purchase in November 1886 and his tenants were Michael Bray, in 1887-88; John Cownley, 1889; and Francis Lawrence, 1890. No 32 passed to Briscoe's widow at the same time as No 30.[15]

No 34: was bought by John and William Henry Rowe, landowners, Albury, in July 1883. Eliza Rowe was there in that year; not listed 1884; and William J Mearns, plasterer, 1885-86. Mary A Rowe lived in No 34, calling it Mort Cottage, in 1887-89; then John Connery, 1890. After John and William H Rowe died No 34 passed to the Public Trustee in September 1926.[16]

No 36: John Henry Offord, saddler and harnessmaker, rented the house from the company in 1882-83; not listed 1884; then John J Wildbore, carpenter, 1885; Elizabeth Newport, 1886; Robert Newton, 1887; John Dunlop, farrier, 1888-89; and not listed 1890. Hannah Offord, wife of John Henry Offord, miner, Leichhardt, bought the house from the company in January 1904. She sold No 36 to Catherine Lillis, spinster, Leichhardt, in May 1907.[17]

No 38: Excelsior let the house to David Davis, who called it Phocis Cottage, in 1882-84; then George R Kidd, coachmaker, 1885. John Walker, painter, Leichhardt, bought it in May 1886 but sold it at the same time to Arthur Frederick Rhodes Brooke, general commission agent, Leichhardt. Brooke lived there in 1886-87, changing the name to Tempe Cottage. He lost No 38 through debt and it was sold to Amelia Godbee, wife of Sydney William Godbee, of Petersham, in July 1887. Her tenants were Isaac Foster in 1888; Jabez Smith, modeller, 1889; but not listed 1890. Mrs Godbee sold to James Powell Treadgold, justice of the peace, Leichhardt, in July 1897.[18]

No 40: the company let it to Isaac Stafford in 1883; George Wareham, 1884; Thomas Bayton, bootmaker, 1885; Joseph Powell, bootmaker, 1886; Henry Burns, 1887; James Bradburn, 1888; but not listed 1889. Susannah Jones, wife of engineer David Jones, bought it in July 1888. She let the house to Michael Bray in 1890. Mrs Jones defaulted and No 40 was sold to Elizabeth Newport, widow, Leichhardt, in July 1904.[19]

No 42: Edward Hughes, blacksmith, Sydney, bought it in December 1882 and let it to George E Wood, carpenter, in 1883. Hughes sold to Sydney conveyancer John Nobbs in November

6.02: ***28-38 Rofe Street, 1882***
Part of Nos 6-52, the longest terrace in the suburb. The houses overcome the slope of the land by stepping upwards in pairs and, significantly, by increasing the height of the firewall projecting ends. This added height effectively increases the tooled patterns. Typically stuccoed with corrugated iron roofs, No 20 only is reasonably intact (1991).
(Solomon Mitchell)

1884 and he continued Wood's tenancy until 1887 when he sold to Charles C Cresdee, draper, Sydney, in March 1887. Cresdee let it to William Betts, draper, 1888; Richard Watkins, 1889; and Andrew Fontana , 1890. Cresdee sold No 42 to Hannah J Johnson, wife of Charles J Johnson, painter, Darlington, in March 1900.[20]

No 44: was let by Excelsior to James Levick in 1882-83. Thomas Godbee, tram conductor, Camperdown, bought it in December 1884 and was there until 1889. In April 1889 he sold to Glebe painter William Yarroll who was there in 1890 and sold to Robert Bruce in April 1901.[21]

No 46: William Whitaker, carpenter, Petersham, bought it in November 1882 and lived there until 1885. He let to Charles F Brown, machinist, in 1886; not listed 1887; and in 1888 to Mrs Walker who was still there in 1890. Whitaker could not repay his mortgage and the house was sold to Mary, wife of George Pringle, railway employee, Cooma, in October 1901.[22]

No 48: the company let the house to Joseph Mantova, bricklayer, in 1883; Alfred Wilkes, carpenter, 1884-85; Frederick Williams, who called it Darlington Cottage, 1886-87; Edward P Williams, 1888; W Evans, 1889; and Robert Buckingham, 1890. Michael Fitzpatrick, a Tamworth farmer, bought the house in July 1895 Fitzpatrick sold No 48 to Henry Harding, grocer, Glebe, in November 1903.[23]

No 50: Excelsior rented the house to George R French, bricklayer, from 1882 and he was still there in 1890. Grocer John Porriotte is listed as sharing it in 1887-88. George Pringle bought No 50 in December 1901 but transferred it to his wife Mary in September 1905.[24]

No 52: the company let the house to James Kerridge, coachmaker, in 1882-83. In May 1884 Mary Thereasa Partridge, wife of Thomas Issel Partridge, mariner, Sydney, bought it along with lot 10 next door. She sold both properties in August 1884 to Isaac Henry Mandleson Davis, warehouseman, Sydney. Davis sold to Mary Ann Fox, a Sydney widow, in September 1884 when it was not listed. Her tenants were Matthew Reed, 1885; Charles H Wood, 1886; Edward Packenham, 1887; and in 1888 to fuel merchant, Grace Treleavan who was still there in 1890. Mrs Fox sold No 52 to Burnet Bromfield Rodd, esquire, Sydney, in March 1894.[25]

Description

The 24 stucco-walled houses were probably built in 12 pairs, working upward from the bottom of the slope. All houses have corrugated iron roofs and moulded chimneys, except No 6, but no ex-

ternally expressed main firewalls. Verandah firewalls are round-topped and concave indicating the curve of the corrugated iron roofs. Tooled patterns above moulded corbels decorate the firewall projecting ends. The height of the projections, and of the tooled decoration, increases where the houses step up the slope in pairs, as at 8-18 Excelsior Street (4.03).

Door and window openings are segmental-headed but transom lights and top sashes are rectangular. The window sills project with the same moulding as 42-48 Junior Street (5.05).

The painted brick Nos 6, 26, 30, 46, have straight corrugated iron verandah roofs replacing the former concave sheeting. Straight roofed verandahs of the cement rendered No 8, the painted brick Nos 12, 16, 32, 34, 44, 52 and the stuccoed Nos 22 and 24 have been enclosed. A concave roof of corrugated iron covers the verandahs of Nos 10, 18, 40 but the walls have been stripped to expose the brickwork. Nos 28 and 48 have also been stripped and their roofs are of straight corrugated iron.

The main roof of the cement rendered No 14 has been pitched over the verandah which is also enclosed. No 20 has a straight corrugated iron verandah roof and still retains its stucco. A concave corrugated iron roof shelters the verandah of the painted brick No 36 (which is enclosed) and No 42. The cement rendered No 38 has a straight corrugated iron verandah roof but has lost its original window opening and sill and a later window has been fitted. The painted brick No 50 has a straight verandah roof and a differently shaped later window.

When built, Nos 6-52 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

6.03 ATTACHED HOUSES
52A Rofe Street (3)

In 1882 Excelsior built three small attached weatherboard houses (site of No 52A), numbered 54-58, on lot 10.

No 54: was let by the company to music teacher Mrs Harris in 1882, and William Harris, 1883. Mrs Partridge bought it in May 1884 with No 52, the last in the terrace of 24. Mrs Partridge sold in August 1884 to Isaac Henry Mandleson Davis, warehouseman, Sydney, and he in turn sold to Mary Ann Fox, a Sydney widow, in September 1884. Not listed in 1884-87, Mrs Fox let it to bootmaker William Gore in 1888 and greengrocer John Russell, 1890. Mrs Fox sold No 54 with No 52 to Burnet Bromfield Rodd, esquire, Sydney, in March 1894.[26]

No 56: was let by the company to Thomas Roach, 1883 (no listings for 1884-85). Mrs Partridge bought it at the same time as No 54 and it also passed to Mrs Fox. Mrs Fox let it to greengrocer John Macfarland in 1886; Louisa Cobham, 1888-89; and Alexander Young, 1890. No 56 also passed to Rodd.[27]

No 58: Excelsior let the house to Catherine Horgan, 1883 (not listed 1884). Mrs Partridge bought the house at the same time as Nos 54-56 and it became Mrs Fox's in the same way. She let it to builder William E Rees in 1885; draper Charles May, 1886; Anthony Darvy (Darby), 1887; Frank Darby, 1888 and 1889; and Samuel Brown, 1890. No 58 also passed to Rodd.[28]

Description

The houses have been replaced by a single later house (52A).

6.04 DETACHED SHOP
60A Rofe Street (4)

Thomas Treleavan, a Burwood dealer, bought lot 11 at the corner with Roseby Street in November 1883. He built a shop flush with the street corner in 1884 and lived there until 1887 operating as a greengrocer and fuel merchant.

He defaulted and No 60A was sold to John Parton, bootmaker, Sydney, in August 1887. Parton let the shop to Charles Clark in 1888; John Dawson, grocer, 1889; not listed in 1890; and Andrew George, greengrocer, 1891. After Parton's death, No 60A passed to John Walker, Annandale, schoolteacher.[29]

Description

The two-storey building has undergone many alterations including stucco being stripped from the upper storey, upper windows bricked-up, later windows fitted, re-bricking the Roseby Street splayed corner in stretcher bond, cutting out the Rofe Street wall for an entrance porch, cement rendering the lower storey, and an addition on the southern side.

The stucco-moulded semicircular pediment, parapet, cornice and moulded string course are still intact. There is evidence that the parapet once supported urns but there is none to show that the original building was of two storeys.

JUNIOR STREET
EAST SIDE
(ROSEBY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

6.05 VACANT LAND
Lot 12.1 Junior Street (5)

Richard Frances Curties, butcher, Paddington, bought lot 12.1 on the corner with Roseby Street in April 1888. The land was still vacant in 1890 and Curties sold to Alice Joshua, wife of James Joshua, a Leichhardt carter, in May 1901.[30]

6.06 DETACHED HOUSE
59A Junior Street (6)

Lot 12.2 was bought by Maria Hogsflesh, wife of George Hogsflesh, joiner, Leichhardt, in January 1884. She built a weatherboard cottage between

6.02: ***42 Rofe Street, 1882***
Part of Nos 6-52, the verandah roof has concave corrugated iron. The curve of the firewall is the evidence that determines the original shape of the verandah roof. The tooled pattern on the firewall projecting end is visible as are the chimney mouldings. All stucco surfacing and ornament has been stripped from the front walls.
(Solomon Mitchell)

1890 and April 1892 (not listed in 1890). Mrs Hogsflesh sold to Mary Bell, wife of Albert John Bell, painter, Leichhardt, in June 1901.[31]

Description: No 59A has been demolished and a later house built.

6.07 12-HOUSE TERRACE
37-59 Junior Street (7)

Excelsior built the terrace of twelve one-storey brick houses in 1883 on lots 13 to 16. House prices and room layout would have been the same as 30-40 Junior Street (5.4).

No 59: the company let it to Charles Hartley, carpenter, in 1883. Maria Hogsflesh bought it in January 1884 at the same time as lot 12.2 next door and the Hogsfleshes lived there from 1884 and were still there in 1890. The house became Mrs Bell's in the same way as No 59A.[32]

No 57: Richard C Hughes, plumber and tinsmith, the company's tenant from 1883, was still there in 1890 and bought it in July 1893. After Hughes' death No 57 passed to Ellen Hughes, widow, Summer Hill, in November 1903.[33]

No 55: Excelsior let the house to Frank Sawkins, bricklayer, in 1883-85. Ashfield spinster Mary Field Payne bought it in February 1886. Her tenants were Sarah Field, 1886; Alexander Stephens, 1887; George McCann, 1888; Willie Rowlands, 1889; not listed 1890. Miss Payne sold to Mary Redden, widow, Melbourne, in August 1895.[34]

No 53: the company let it to Charles Sworn, carpenter, in 1883-85. Miss Payne bought the house in February 1886 at the same time as No 55. She let No 53 to Thomas Williams, who called it Wyndham Cottage, in 1886; then John G Barnes, 1887; William Pettett, 1888; not listed 1889-90. Mrs Redden bought No 53 with No 55.[35]

No 51: Edward Sangston was the company's tenant in 1883; then Thomas Sullivan, 1884-86; and in 1887, storeman Richard Sullivan who was still there in 1890. Mrs Redden bought No 51 in October 1895 but sold to James Brady, bacon curer, Leichhardt, and his wife Margaret in August 1898.[36]

No 49: Excelsior let the house to Thomas Brailey in 1883 (not listed 1884-85). A Sydney tramway employee, James Hickey, bought No 49 in December 1884 and let it to fencer Daniel Hansell in 1886; Henry Pollard, 1887; and in 1888 to Mary Brock who was still there in 1890. After Hickey's death the house passed to James Hickey and Inez McCaskiel in November 1917.[37]

No 47: stonemason Charles Richardson rented from the company in 1883, then in 1884 Bernard Donaher who was still there in 1890. Leichhardt labourer Donaher bought the house in February 1895 but sold No 47 to William Bass, also a Leichhardt labourer, in July 1911.[38]

No 45: the company let it to carpenters Richard Hogan in 1883-85 and William Hogan, 1886-88 (not listed 1889-90). Thomas Lamb bought No 45 in September 1895 but sold to Leichhardt dairyman Augustine Lamb in September 1895.[39]

No 43: Edward Brinkmann was the tenant from 1883 and was still there in 1890. Brinkmann, a wharfinger, bought it in October 1891. After his death No 43 passed to Regina Brinkman, spinster, Pymble, in April 1911.[40]

No 41: Excelsior let it to Samuel Climpson in 1883 and 1884. In April 1884 Thomas Simpson bought No 41 and let it to William H Westcott, painter, in 1885; to Michael Bray, 1886; not listed 1887. Simpson lived in there in 1888-89 (not listed 1890). After his death No 41 passed to Mary Gleeson, spinster, Sydney, in July 1890.[41]

No 39: Dennis W Downes, painter, rented from the company in 1883-85, then in 1886 the next tenant was Eliza Downes who was still there in 1892 when she was described as a van proprietor. A Leichhardt widow, she bought the house in March 1895. Mrs Downes transferred it to Eliza Downes, spinster, Haberfield, in March 1895. Miss Downes sold No 39 to Mrs Winifred M Clare of Darlinghurst in November 1944.[42]

No 37: the company let the house to George Arthur Ravenswood in 1884-88. He bought it in November 1888, when he was described as a Sydney seaman, but the house is not listed in 1889. Mrs S Barnes was the tenant in 1890. Ravenswood lost No 37 through debt when it was sold to Sarah Ann Wright, wife of Eustace Wright, in March 1891. Mrs Wright sold to Ellen Plimsoll Adams, wife of Henry John Adams, plasterer, St Peters, in April 1909.[43]

Description

Originally stucco-walled, Nos 37-59 are 12 houses in six pairs, probably built upwards from the bottom of the slope, and are of the same design as Nos 6-52 Rofe Street (6.02) Differences can be seen, however, in the tooled round-top projecting ends of the concave profile verandah firewalls. In Junior Street the corbels have a more elegantly shaped moulding than the Rofe Street houses. Every second projection takes care of the pairs of houses stepping up the slope which is not as steep as Rofe Street. Firewalls do not rise above the main roofs which are of medium-pitch and of corrugated iron except Nos 57 and 59 which are concrete tile: all moulded chimneys still stand.

The concrete tile roof of the painted brick No 59 pitches over the verandah roof. Door and window openings have been bricked up and a central doorway created. No 57's verandah roof is covered with corrugated fibreglass. Walling is of textured render in which a later transomless doorway and a sill-less later window have been fitted. The painted brick Nos 41 and 49, and the stripped brick Nos 43 and 55 have straight verandah roofs of corrugated iron: the verandah of No 43 is enclosed. The stuccoed Nos 37 and 39, the painted brick Nos 45 and 53, and the cement rendered No 47 have concave corrugated iron verandah roofs: No 53 is enclosed.

A later roof covers the verandah of the textured rendered No 51 which has lost its rectangular transom, its window and sill. No 41 has a later set of architraves and sill added to its original window. Nos 49 and 55 have later filigree fringes: No 39 has a lattice frieze and railing to its verandah.

When built, Nos 37-59 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

6.08 VACANT LAND
Lot 17.1 Junior Street (8)

George Ravenswood's purchase of No 37 in November 1888 included lot 17.1, vacant in 1890. It also was acquired by Mrs Wright.[44]

6.09 SIX-HOUSE TERRACE
23-33 Junior Street (9)

Excelsior built the terrace of six one-storey brick houses on lots 17.2, 18 and 19 in 1884. House prices and room layout would have been the same as 30-40 Junior Street (5.4).

No 33: Joseph Holmes began renting No 33 in 1885 and was still there in 1890. In November 1892, when a Leichhardt van proprietor, he bought the house. After his death No 33 passed to Charlotte Holmes, widow, Thornleigh, in February 1913. Mrs Holmes sold to Elizabeth Payne, a Petersham widow, in September 1914.[45]

No 31: Hutchison Parker, painter, rented from the company in 1884 but William Paul Porter, a Strawberry Hills compositor, became the owner in November 1884. As Porter's tenant. Parker was still in the house in 1890. Porter defaulted and No 31 was sold to Thomas Lamb, gentleman, Annandale, in April 1895.[46]

No 29: was let by Excelsior to Richard Thomas, stonemason, in 1884; John Hurley, carpenter, 1885; Sydney Eager, carpenter, 1886; Mrs Hannah Buckley, 1887; not listed 1888; Emily Richardson, 1889; and Mrs L Piaut, 1890. In April 1895 it was bought by Thomas Lamb who sold to Richard Levinge, agent, Warwick, Queensland, in October 1909.[47]

No 27: the company rented the house to James M Clinton, warehouseman, in 1884 and Cornelius O'Brien, carpenter, 1885. No further tenants could be identified to 1890. Lamb bought No 27 in April 1895 with No 29 and it became Levinge's in the same way as that house.[48]

No 25: Excelsior let it to Thomas Tyler, printer, in 1884-88; not listed 1889; and Charles Olliver, 1890. Lamb's wife, Rose of Surry Hills bought it in August 1894.[49]

6.02: *42-52 Rofe Street, 1882*
Part of Nos 6-52. The houses step upwards in pairs with the chimneys emphasising each step. When built, each house had two main rooms only, about 3.36m (11 feet) wide. Space requirements later forced the enclosure of verandahs. Typically, each house had a cast-iron palisade fence and a single gate.

(Bruce Crosson)

No 23: master mariner James McKee began paying rent to the company in 1883 and was still there when he bought the house in October 1891. After his death No 23 passed to Jane McKee, widow, Leichhardt, in May 1898.[50]

Description

The three pairs of houses Nos 23-33 are the same design as Nos 37-59 (6.07). Main roofs are of corrugated iron except the terracotta tile No 23 and all chimneys are standing except No 23's: no firewalls show above the main roofs. Roundtop verandah firewalls are of ogee profile with projecting ends tooled above consoles. No 33 has its main roof pitched over the verandah, its walls cement rendered and door and window openings given straight-heads: the sill has been removed.

Also cement rendered, No 31 has a fibreglass verandah roof; its doorway and window are intact but the sill has gone. No 29 has also been given straight-headed openings but has retained its sill. Straight corrugated iron verandah roofs exist on the painted brick Nos 25, 27, and on No 29 which has been cement rendered. No 25 has a filigree fringe and brackets which are probably later. No 23, the last house in the terrace, has been considerably altered and has a projecting side wing. Walls have been textured rendered.

When built, Nos 23-33 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

6.10 VACANT LAND
Lots 20-21, 22.1, 22.2
Junior Street (10)

These lots were not built on by 1890. Lots 20-21 were bought by Elizabeth Reppmann, a Darlington widow, in August 1896.[51] In September 1920 Harry William Wilson, boot repairer, Leichhardt, bought lot 22.1.[52] Lot 22.2 on the corner with Jarrett Street was bought by Michael Fitzpatrick, farmer, Tamworth, in August 1898 with No 48 Rofe Street (in 6.02).[53]

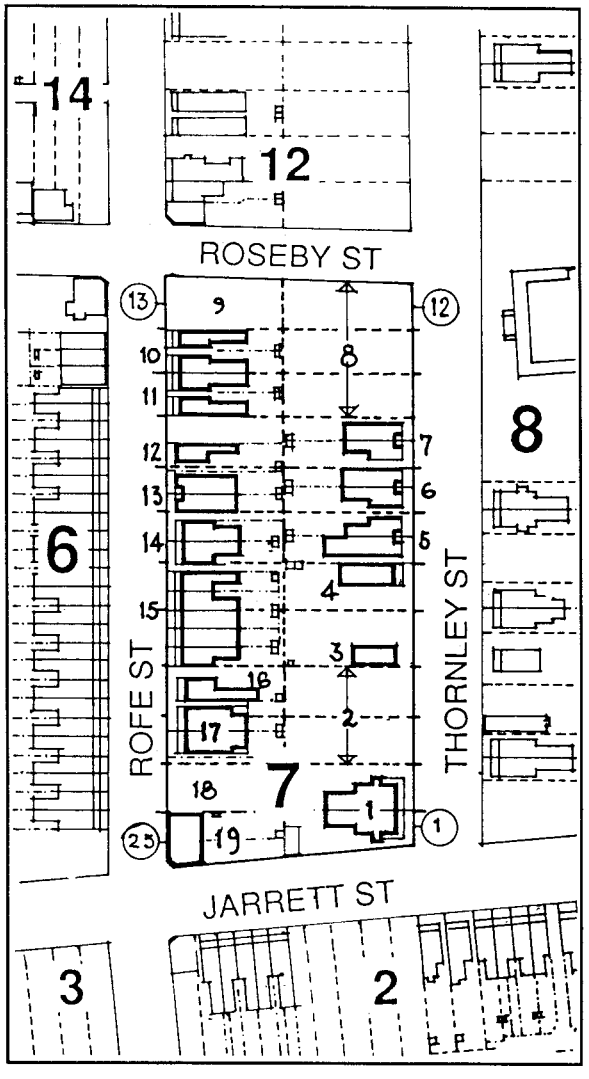
FIGURE 5

SECTION 7 IN 1888-92

EXCELSIOR ESTATE
LEICHHARDT SOUTH

(SECTION 7 BEGINS ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
	Thornley Street West Side		
1	Semi-detached pair	2-4	1882
2	Vacant lots 3-4	-	-
3	Detached house	10	1883
4	Terrace-type house	14	1883
5	Semi-detached pair	16-18	1883
6	Semi-detached pair	20-22	1882
7	Semi-detached pair	24-26	1882
8	Vacant lots 10.2, 10.3+11.1, 12	-	-
	Rofe Street East Side		
9	Vacant lot 13	-	-
10	Two-house terrace	43-43A	1887
11	Two-house terrace	39-41	1887
12	Detached house	31	c1888
13	Semi-detached pair	27-29	1882
14	Semi-detached pair	23-25	1882
15	Five-house terrace	13-21	1882
16	Terrace-type house	11	1883
17	Semi-detached pair	7A-9	1884
18	Vacant lot 23	-	-
19	Detached shop	1-3	1882



7.14: *23-25 Rofe Street, 1882*

The open-end verandahs, with central firewall only, determine that the houses form a semi-detached pair and not a two-house terrace. Without end firewalls, the resulting open-end verandahs require side passages. This innovation is a step along the way to the proliferation of semi-detached, and of course detached, houses of the Federation period.

(Bruce Crosson)

SECTION 7

LOTS 1–25

THORNLEY STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO ROSEBY STREET)

ROSEBY STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(THORNLEY STREET TO ROFE STREET)

ROFE STREET
EAST SIDE
(ROSEBY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

JARRETT STREET
NORTH SIDE
(ROFE STREET TO THORNLEY STREET)

Of the 25 lots in Section 7, 21 had 10.67m (35-foot) frontages. The lots at the street corners had different widths to compensate for the irregular angles: their frontages were, lot 1, 7.82m (25.66 feet); lot 13, 12.20m (40 feet); lot 24, 6.10m (20 feet); and lot 25, 6.35m (20.75 feet).

12 lots faced Thornley Street and 13, Rofe Street. In the half-section fronting Thornley Street ten brick buildings were constructed with three demolished. The Rofe Street half had 17 brick buildings and one weatherboard but three of the brick have been demolished (see Figure 5). There was no central service lane and night-soil access was gained by side or central passages.

Although building types already encountered in Sections 4-6 are evident, Section 7 exhibits the semi-detached pair in both one-and two-story examples. The most striking pair, indeed one of the most striking buildings in the suburb, is to be found at 2-4 Thornley Street (7.01).

THORNLEY STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO ROSEBY STREET)

7.01 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
2-4 Thornley Street (1)

Petersham builder Simon Davies bought lots 1 and 2 at the corner with Jarrett Street in September 1882. He built a pair of two-storey brick semi-detached houses in 1883.[1]

No 2: Davies lived in No 2, which he called Bron Avon, until 1885. Margaret Davies was still there in 1890. Davies' mortgage was not discharged and the house was sold to James Tancred, bookkeeper, Rozelle, in April 1918.[2]

No 4: Davies let it to Laura Lee in 1883; Elizabeth A Dewberry, 1884; and in 1885, van proprietor Samuel Heydon who was still there in 1890. Like No 2, No 4 also became Tancred's.[3]

Description

The distinctive stucco-walled Nos 2-4 are not terrace houses because the verandahs are open-ended. The verandahs return around the side elevations on both storeys and terminate in battlemented towers which contain the side access doors and segmental-headed window openings with top sashes of that curve. Tall moulded chimneys rise above a hipped gable roof of terracotta tile. In the gables, pairs of narrow undecorated segmental-headed windows with segmental top sashes light the attics. The central firewall does not rise above the main roof but separates the two-storey verandahs. Tooled projections above consoles embellish the round-top verandah firewall which is concave in profile, although the existing roofing is of straight corrugated iron.

Fluted cast-iron columns have Corinthian-type capitals set on the diagonal. Cast-iron railings are in place: No 2 has a fringe and brackets to the lower verandah but No 4 has an incomplete lower-storey timber frieze, as well as a fringe with brackets. It is possible that some of the filigree is not original.

On the upper storey of No 2 is a pair of tall undecorated segmental-headed windows, with segmental top sashes, and a pair of French doors in a straight-headed opening with rectangular transom light. No 4 has the French doors and transom light but another pair of doors with transom light has replaced the original windows, the arched heads of which can be seen.

The lower storey of both houses have segmental-headed window openings, with top sashes following that curve, grouped in threes with the central one being wider than the outer ones. A striking ornamental motif, not seen elsewhere in the Excelsior subdivision, three triangular shapes set in a raised band, decorates the straight-headed windows. The triangular motif is plain on No 2 but tooled on No 4 and in both cases sits on three small moulded brackets at the window piers. Below the moulded sills, tooled patterns decorate the recessed panels which continue the line of the window reveals to the base course.

Terminating in a similar fashion to the windows, the wide label mould with prominent keystone motif appears above the segmental-headed entry doorway which has a segmental transom light and panelled sidelights.

Though by far the largest and most idiosyncratically detailed, Nos 2-4, by their open-ended lacy verandahs and central verandah firewall, are related to 43-45 Renwick Street (1.18) and 46-48 Norton Street (1.55). The Renwick and Norton Street houses, however, do not have hipped gables. Nos 2-4 are a more special example of the type because their prominent corner location was worthy of special architectural treatment such as the concave verandah roofs hipped to return at the sides, the battlemented side towers and the hipped gable roofs above the side walls.

Victorian Filigree in style, Nos 2-4 in form, scale, detail and landmark qualities are unique to the Excelsior subdivision.

7.02 VACANT LAND
Lots 3-4 Thornley Street (2)

Sydney auctioneer Savary Trebartha Rodd bought lot 3 in December 1889 but it was still vacant in 1890. Lot 4, also vacant in 1890, was bought by Clara Potter, wife of Joseph Potter, fencer, in October 1882. She sold to Arthur O Johnson, furniture dealer, Redfern, in September 1895.[4]

7.03 DETACHED HOUSE
10 Thornley Street (3)

Excelsior built the brick house on lot 5+6.1 in 1883 and let it to carpenter Henry Walters. In 1884 the tenant was George W L Bayley, engineer, and he was still paying rent to the company in 1890. He bought the house in August 1896. After Bayley's death, No 10 passed to the Public Trustee in May 1963.[5]

Description

Although form and planning can be recognised, No 10 may be regarded as a later house.

7.04 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
14 Thornley Street (4)

James Sherratt, carpenter and builder, had been renting the two-storey brick house built by the company in 1883 on lot 6.2+7.1 (but Sherratt was probably the actual builder). He was there in 1883-84 (not listed 1885) but the tenant in 1886-87 was Arthur J Hughes. Sherratt's wife Mary bought the house in August 1887 and they were still living there in 1890. Mrs Sherratt defaulted and No 14 was sold to James McGrath, a Sydney saddler, in May 1898.[6]

Description

The profusely decorated parapet has moulded and capped firewall projecting ends which have fielded panels and moulded corbels with triglyph-like brackets below. Vermiculated central piers also have moulded caps and enframe a semi-circular arched recess embellished by a decorative keystone motif. The segmental pediment with moulded coping rises from the caps of the central piers. The pediment has a segmental-arch recess meant to contain an inscription or bear the year of construction. Elaborately decorated side-scrolls abut the piers supporting the pediment.

A bold cornice, running between the firewall projections and gathering in the central piers, repeats the cap moulding and has brackets with the same triglyph-like ornament as the firewall brackets. At the bottom of the brackets, a small moulded string course runs between the firewall projections. Below the cornice the central piers have the same fielded panels as the firewall projections. Central piers under the string course are supported on decorative brackets.

Bullnose profile round-top verandah firewalls have projections tooled above consoles decorated with exaggerated spirals and delicate horizontal reeding. Bullnose corrugated iron covers the verandah which has a cast-iron fringe and railing. The filigree railing possibly may not be original or has been strengthened by timber rails. Two pairs of French doors in straight-headed openings with rectangular transom lights give access to the upper verandah.

The lower verandah has a fringe but the most prominent features are the door and window decoration. Three grouped straight-headed windows, the central one being the larger, are stilted above an impost which continues as a decorative band across the elevation. A straight label mould terminates on the impost band. Fluted window piers recall the detail of the parapet triglyphs. The moulded sill boldly projects and is supported on decorative brackets.

At the doorway-head the window decoration is repeated but the line of the rectangular transom is lower than the line of the window-heads. Doorway reveals are stop-chamfered.

Strikingly demonstrating the art of the plasterer, the Victorian Filigree No 14 is a prominent and ebulliently decorated stucco-walled and moulded terrace-type house.

7.05 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
16-18 Thornley Street (5)

The company built the one-storey brick pair in 1883 on lot 7.2 and 7.3+8.1.

No 16: Mary Ann Walsh, widow, Glebe, bought it in April 1884 and was there in that year. There are no listings until 1889 when Winifred Paddycombe was the tenant, then William Blake in 1890. Mrs Walsh defaulted and No 16 was sold to William Cary in June 1895.[7]

No 18: was bought by Robert Bowmaker, compositor, Leichhardt, in May 1883, and he let it to Douglas Monroe, plasterer, in 1883; Patrick Clinton, 1884; and in 1885, printer Charles J Williams who was still there in 1890. No 18 also passed to Cary in June 1895.[8]

Description

Nos 16-18 are a pair of asymmetrical houses grouped symmetrically with projecting wings and recessed porches. The synthetic tile roofs are of medium-pitch but decorative bargeboards remain: No 16 has lost its chimney but No 18's remains in painted brick. Walls have been stripped of decoration and cement rendered. Later windows have been fitted to the original openings of No 16 but No 18 has later larger windows. Recessed porches have straight-headed doorways with rectangular transom lights.

Before unsympathetic renovation, and because of the asymmetrical massing and the projecting wings making reference to vestigial towers, Nos

7.01: *2-4 Thornley Street, 1883*
Erected by Petersham builder Simon Davies, the large semi-detached Victorian Filigree pair sit below a hipped gable roof. Though verandah roofs are straight they were originally of concave shape as is evidenced by the central firewall top. The open-end verandahs return at the sides to meet battlemented towers. Nos 2-4 are unique to the subdivision and rare in the suburb.
(Bruce Crosson)

16-18 are derived from a popular and extremely utilitarian version of the Victorian Italianate style. By virtue of the vestigial-tower form and the asymmetrical massing, Nos 16-18 are related to 98-96 Jarrett Street (3.18).

7.06 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
20-22 Thornley Street (6)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick pair on lots 8.2 and 8.3+9.1 in 1882.

No 20: Joseph Griffin, a messenger in the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Woollahra, bought the house in December 1882 but sold it to Leichhardt jeweller Peter Kleemo in August 1883. Kleemo lived there until May 1887 when he sold it to the company to discharge the mortgage. The house is not listed in 1887 but from 1888 the next tenant was Caroline Little who was still there in 1890. Excelsior sold No 20 to Sydney merchant William Cary in September 1895.[9]

No 22: Joseph Thomas Wortley, a Redfern bootmaker and landowner, bought No 22 in December 1882 and was still living there in 1890. He sold to Hugh Gallagher, a Paddington publican, in December 1901.[10]

Description

Nos 20-22 were originally the same design as Nos 16-18. No 20 has a synthetic tile roof with decorative bargeboards and its stucco-walling, windows, and door and transom light have survived. The corrugated iron roofed No 22 has lost the decorative bargeboards and its walls have been stripped of stucco. A later window has been installed but the door and transom light remain.

Nos 20-22 were derived also from a popular and extremely utilitarian version of the Victorian Italianate style. The surviving original detailing and fabric should be conserved.

7.07 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
No 24-26 Thornley Street (7)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick pair on lots 9.2 and 9.3+10.1 in 1882.

No 24: William George Pearce, a Leichhardt engineer, bought the house in February 1883 and was still there in 1890. His mortgagee sold the house to Isaac Morecroft, an encaustic tilelayer and dealer, in April 1896.[11]

No 26: Morecroft bought this house also in February 1883 and was still in residence in 1890. After his death the house passed to Amy Morecroft, a Glebe spinster, in July 1918.[12]

Description
Nos 24-26 have been rebuilt and the original design is not recognisable. When built they had the same outline plan as Nos 16-18 and were probably of the same design.

7.08 VACANT LAND
Lots 10.2, 10.3+11.1, 11.2, 12
Thornley Street (8)

These lots were vacant in 1890. Isaac Morecroft bought lot 10.2 in July 1893.[13] Vanman John Mouatt bought lot 10.3+11.1 in December 1893. Mouatt's wife Margaret Mathieson bought lot 11.2 in June 1898.[14] James Hill, a Surry Hills plasterer, bought lot 12 in September 1893. He sold to Mrs Mouatt in 1898.[15] After her death the property passed to Horace Gladstone Mouatt, railway employee, and Lilian Agnes Mouatt, spinster, both of Hurstville.[16]

ROFE STREET
EAST SIDE
(ROSEBY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

7.09 VACANT LAND
Lot 13 Rofe Street (9)

Leichhardt grocer Cornelius Keane bought lot 13, vacant in 1890, in March 1898.[17]

7.10 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
43-43A Rofe Street (10)

Excelsior built the pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses with shared central service passage in 1887 on lots 14.1 and 14.2.

No 43A: the company sold it to George Robert Jakeman, ironmonger's assistant, Leichhardt, in May 1888 and he was still living there in 1890. He sold to William Arthur Brown, telegraph linesman, Leichhardt, in October 1910.[18]

No 43: Leichhardt storeman, August Gottfried Emmanuel Bohman and his wife Maria Margaret bought the house in April 1888. They were still there in 1890. After his death his share passed to Mrs Bohman in May 1922.[19]

Description
Nos 43-43A had been replaced by 1991 by one later house, No 43. When built they had the same outline plan as Nos 39-41 adjoining and were probably of the same design.

7.11 TWO HOUSE TERRACE
39-41 Rofe Street (11)

The company built another one-storey brick pair with shared central service passage in 1887 on lots 14.3+15.1 and 15.2.

No 41: was bought by Leichhardt carrier John Mouatt in July 1887 and he was still there in 1890. After his death No 41 passed to Mrs Mouatt in November 1924.[20]

No 39: Excelsior let the house to Jonas Baty, carpenter, in 1888; Horace Neat, plasterer, 1889; but not listed 1890. Francis Walter Storey, draftsman, Leichhardt, bought No 39 in January 1889. After his death the house passed to Annie Mena Storey in November 1891.[21]

Description
Similar in design to Nos 55-57 Elswick Street (4.23), Nos 39-41 have medium-pitch concrete tile roofs between prominent round-top fire walls. Because of the shared central passage, there is no central firewall above the main roof. A modern flue replaces the central chimney and its supporting arch above the passage has also been removed. The main roof has been broken-backed to pitch over the verandah but was not originally built in this manner. Verandah fire-walls are round-topped and are convex and have vermiculated projecting ends above consoles. Firewall ends at the passage have been mutilated to allow the eaves gutter to run continuously.

No 41 has been stripped of its stucco but the window sill is intact. The window head is segmental and the top sash follows that curve as does the transom light of the segmental-headed entry doorway. In No 39 the stucco remains and the door and window detailing survives.

When built, Nos 39-41 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

7.12 DETACHED HOUSE
31 Rofe Street (12)

Lot 15.3+16.1 was bought by Isaac Morecroft in October 1890. There had been a weatherboard house on the land, built by Excelsior by 1888, but no occupants have been identified. Morecroft sold to Richard Hudson, engineer, Leichhardt, in July 1893 and he sold No 31 to Frederick Charles Starr, collector, Leichhardt, in August 1917.[22]

Description
No 31 may be regarded as a later house.

7.13 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
27-29 Rofe Street (13)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick pair on lots 16.2 and 17.1 in 1882. The small recessed porch with central firewall and the side passages make these houses semi-detached.

No 29: The company let the house to engineer Richard Hudson from 1884. He was still there in 1890 and bought it in July 1891. Hudson sold No 29 to Frederick Starr in August 1917.[23]

No 27: Mary Ann Carruthers, wife of James Carruthers, blacksmith, bricklayer and brick-maker, bought the house in April 1883. The Carruthers were still there in 1890. After Mrs Carruthers defaulted, No 27 was sold to Erskine-ville bricklayer Alfred E Keely, in June 1900.[24]

7.01: *2-4 Thornley Street, Doorways*
Bold detailing at the door opening emphasise the point of arrival. Above the doorway, the wide segmentally curved moulded archivolt is stilted and embellished by a tooled pattern keystone motif (No 4). The impost blocks have three moulded brackets reminiscent of classical guttae. These three brackets are repeated at the impost of the wide flat triangular-shaped archivolts over the windows. The door ensemble contains segmental transom lights, dentillated transoms and sidelights.

(Bruce Crosson)

Description

Nos 27-29 are similar in design to 16-18 Thornley Street (7.05). Walls are cement rendered: No 29 has a terracotta tile roof, No 27, corrugated iron. Both have later plain bargeboards but No 27 has a finial. The original nature of the recessed porch can be seen in the surviving ogee corrugated iron roof of No 27. No 29 has a later larger window and the transom light has been removed. No 27 still has its straight-headed doorway and rectangular transom light, and though the windows are later, the sill exists and the openings are of original shape, but no decoration is evident.

Nos 27-29 were derived from a popular and extremely utilitarian version of the Victorian Italianate style. The surviving original detailing and fabric should be conserved.

7.14 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR 23-25 Rofe Street (14)

The company built the two-storey brick semi-detached pair in 1882 on lots 17.2 and 18.1. A passage running in from Rofe Street along the south side of No 23 serviced the rear of the houses as well as Nos 13-21.

No 25: Harriet Wallace, wife of William George Wallace, carpenter, Macdonaldtown, bought the house in May 1883 and they lived there until 1884. She let it to Lewis Mearns, plasterer, 1885; Robert Bland, 1886; George Parr, 1887; Robert Burns, plumber, 1888; and in 1889, Jessie Hughes who was still there in 1890. Mrs Wallace sold No 25 to Ursula Gow, wife of Duncan Gow, tailor, Leichhardt, in October 1906.[25]

No 23: Emil Kroh, landowner, and Henry Burnett, plasterer, both of Petersham, bought No 23 in November 1882. One tenant only is listed for the house, Hugh Buchanan, woodturner, in 1885. Kroh did not discharge his mortgage and No 23 was sold to Sarah Ellen Ford, wife of William Sydney Ford, in October 1895.[26]

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 23-25 have a medium-pitch hipped roof with no firewalls shown above it. Verandahs are open-ended and the separating verandah firewall is convex in profile, though corrugated iron roofs are straight. The upper projecting end of the firewall is plain with simple moulded corbels while the lower square-top projections have consoles.

No 25's upper verandah has a cast-iron fringe and brackets and railing, possibly of a later vintage. No 23 has had its filigree detailing partially reinstated. Two pairs of French doors in straight-headed openings with rectangular transom lights open on to the upper verandahs.

The lower verandahs have three grouped semi-circular-headed windows separated by barley-sugar columns, prominence being given to the central window. Top sashes follow the curve of the window heads as do the label moulds which terminate on decorative bosses. Sills are prominent but are without brackets. The doorway treatment is the same as the windows and the transom light is semicircular.

Nos 23-25 are Victorian Filigree in style and by their open-ended lacy verandahs and verandah separating firewall, are simplified versions of 2-4 Thornley Street (7.01).

7.15 FIVE-HOUSE TERRACE 13-21 Rofe Street (15)

Excelsior built the terrace of five brick one-storey houses in 1882 on lots 19 and 20. A passage running in from Rofe Street along the north side of No 21 serviced the rear of the houses as well as Nos 23-25.

No 21: a Paddington widow, Catherine Cottis, bought the house in August 1882. She was still there in 1890. After her death No 21 passed to Mary Ellen Ross of Rockdale in May 1908.[27]

No 19: the company let the house to engineer John Sommers in 1883. Simon Davies, the Petersham builder, bought the house in April 1883 but sold it to Annie Edgeworth Woodward, spinster, Five Dock, in August 1884. She lived there until 1886, calling it Edgeworth Cottage. No listing appears for 1887 but Theodore Harras, tailor, was there in 1888 and Miss Woodward again in 1890. She sold No 19 to a Waverley physician, Charles A Edwards, in June 1901.[28]

No 17: Arthur James Burden, stonemason, Leichhardt, bought it in June 1884. Previously he had rented from Excelsior since 1883 and was still there in 1890. After Burden defaulted, No 17 was sold to Mary E Byrne, wife of John Byrne, labourer, Leichhardt in January 1902.[29]

No 15: was sold in August 1882 to Pyrmont ironmoulder Anthony Hollis who was there in 1885 and was still there in 1890. He sold to George Ernest Hosking, draper, Redfern, in February 1909.[30]

No 13: Elizabeth Roach, wife of Thomas Roach, labourer, bought the house in June 1884. She let it to — Beattie 1884 but there is no listing for 1885. Mrs Roach sold to William Syme, and Francis Murray, both Sydney shoemakers, in December 1885. They let it to John Brankeld, engine fitter, 1886; not listed 1887; Michael Carr, butcher, 1888; not listed 1889-90. Syme and Murray lost the house through debt and it was sold to Kate O'Connor, wife of Thomas O'Connor, labourer, Leichhardt, in June 1900.[31]

Description

Originally stucco-walled, Nos 13-21 step up the hill in pairs with No 21 being at the lowest level. All houses have medium-pitch corrugated iron roofs without main firewalls being expressed; moulded chimneys are still standing.

Concave profile round-top verandah firewalls have projecting ends increased in height to allow for the slope of the land. The projections have tooled patterns above moulded corbels. No 21 has a straight corrugated iron verandah roof as does No 17, but Nos 13, 15 and 19 are concave. Nos 19 and 21 have the stucco-walling but the door and window openings are straight-headed. Stucco has been stripped from No 17 and the brickwork of the segmental-arch openings can be seen. The textured rendered No 15 has a large later window but No 13's stucco, door and window are intact.

When built, Nos 13-21 exhibited sparsely applied, simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

7.04: ***14 Thornley Street, 1883***
A profusely decorated Victorian Filigree terrace-type house (ie, a one-house terrace complete with end firewalls). A segmental pediment, with arched recess for a date or an inscription, graces the tall parapet. A semicircular- arch recess below could also have been intended for an inscription. The ebullience of the ornamentation makes the house seem larger than it actually is. The stucco work is a memorial to the art of the plasterer.
(Solomon Mitchell)

When built, No 11 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

7.16 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
11 Rofe Street (16)

The company built the one-storey brick terrace-type house in 1883 on lot 21.1. Robert Thompson was the tenant in 1884-85. John Tylee, joiner, Leichhardt, bought the house in February 1885. He sold in May 1885 to Waterloo plumber Henry John Campbell who was still there in 1890. In December 1905 he gave No 11 to his wife, Alice Campbell.[32]

Description

No 11 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof and round-top main firewalls. Roundtop verandah firewalls are of ogee profile as is the corrugated iron roof. The projecting ends of the firewalls have a square groove following the round-top with a centrally incised diamond-shaped motif above simple moulded corbels. The verandah has a fringe and brackets. The stucco walling has been stripped to expose the brickwork but the label mould and boss of the semicircular-headed door opening has been retained: the transom light is also semicircular. The window has been replaced and decoration stripped.

7.17 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
7A-9 Rofe Street (17)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick pair in 1885 on lots 21.2+ 22.1 and 22.2 in 1884.

No 9: was let to Robert Bowmaker, compositor, in 1886 and John L Thew, builder, 1887. John Cush, a Leichhardt stonemason, had bought the house in December 1887 and let it to William Odds, clerk, 1888, and A Irving, compositor, 1889. Cush lived there from 1890 but did not discharge his mortgage and No 9 was sold to Edith Augusta Russell Jones, wife of Sydney solicitor Llewellyn Jones, in January 1909.[33]

No 7A: was bought in October 1884 by Woolloomooloo compositor George Barnett Phillips who sold to Sydney merchant Thomas Saywell in May 1885. Saywell let it to John Stephenson, carpenter, 1886 but he sold to Fanny Aarons, wife of Sydney broker Joseph Aarons, in June 1887. She let it to Frederick Stones, chemist, 1888; Frederick Kennard, 1889; and William Moore, 1890. After Mrs Aarons defaulted, No 7A was sold to Margaret Williams, wife of Philip Williams, in December 1895.[34]

Description

Nos 7A-9 sit below hipped roofs of corrugated iron. As built the houses had open-ended verandahs separated by a round-top firewall of convex profile. No 9's enclosed verandah has a straight corrugated iron roof while No 7A is bullnosed. No 7A has cast-iron columns with fringe and brackets: the doorway is without a transom light and a later window has been installed. Patching of the stucco reveals that the doorway, and possibly the window arrangement, were originally semicircular-headed.

When built, Nos 7A-9 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

7.18 VACANT LAND
Lot 23 Rofe Street (18)

Phillips bought lot 23 at the same time as lot 22.2 and it had the same changes of ownership as lot 22.2. The land was vacant in 1890.[35]

7.19 DETACHED SHOP
1-3 Rofe Street (19)

Joseph Hicks Thomas, butcher, Elswick, bought lots 24 and 25 at the corner with Jarrett Street and built a butcher's shop (site of Nos 1-3) facing that street in 1882. He traded there as Joseph H Thomas, poulterer in 1883-84; Thomas & Co, butchers, 1885; and was still operating as J H Thomas, butcher in 1890. He sold to Ferdinand Meyer, a Petersham builder, in August 1903.[36]

Description

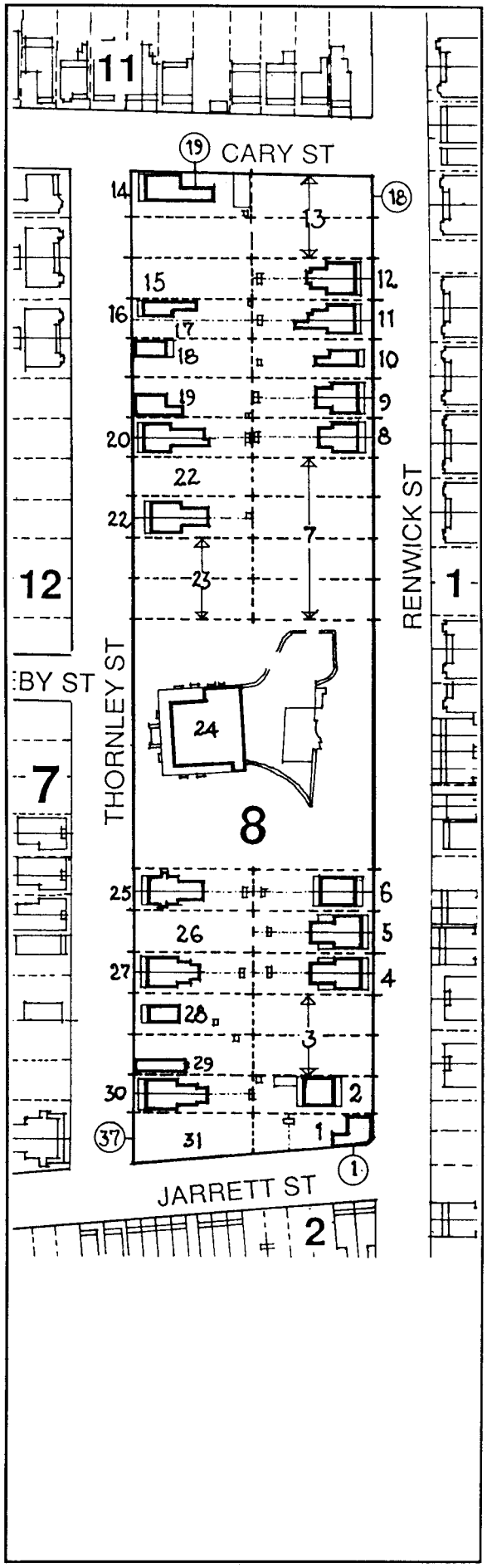
The shop has been replaced by two later houses, numbered 1-3.

FIGURE 6

SECTION 8 IN 1888-92

EXCELSIOR ESTATE
LEICHHARDT SOUTH
(SECTION 8 BEGINS ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
	Renwick Street West Side		
1	Detached shop/dwelling	14	1884
2	Detached house	16	1884
3	Vacant lots 3-4	-	-
4	Two-house terrace	28-30	1882
5	Two-house terrace	32-34	1882
6	Semi-detached pair	36-36A	1883
7	Vacant lots 8-11	-	-
8	Semi-detached pair	40-40A	1884
9	Semi-detached pair	42-44	1884
10	Detached house	46	1883
11	Semi-detached pair	48-50	1882
12	Semi-detached pair	52-54	1884
13	Vacant lots 17-18	-	-
	Thornley Street East Side		
14	Terrace-type house	55	1882
15	Terrace-type house	51	1889
16	Terrace-type house	49	1885
17	Vacant lot 22.2	-	-
18	Detached shop/dwelling	45	1883
19	Detached shop/dwelling	41	1883
20	Two-house terrace	37-39	1883
21	Vacant lot 26	-	-
22	Semi-detached pair	29-31	1882
23	Vacant lots 28-29	-	-
24	Elswick House	-	1832
25	Two-house terrace	23-25	1881
26	Terrace-type houses	19-21	1890
27	Two-house terrace	15-17	1884
28	Terrace-type house	11	1883
29	Detached shop	9	1882
30	Two-house terrace	5-7	1884
31	Vacant lot 37	-	-



SECTION 8

LOTS 1–37

RENWICK STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO CARY STREET)

CARY STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(RENWICK STREET TO THORNLEY STREET)

THORNLEY STREET
EAST SIDE
(CARY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

JARRETT STREET
NORTH SIDE
(THORNLEY STREET TO RENWICK STREET)

Of the 37 lots in Section 8, 33 had 10.67m (35-foot) frontages. Corner lots had different widths to allow for the irregular angles: frontages were, lot 1, 9.15m (30 feet); lot 19, 12.50m (41 feet); and lot 37, 14.83m (48.2 feet). Elswick House (8.24) stood on lot 30, of a little more than 0.40ha (1 acre), which had frontages to both streets of 67.81m (222.5 feet).

Apart from the Elwick House land, the lots were laid out back-to-back without a central service lane: 18 lots faced Thornley Street and 19, Rofe Street. The Renwick Street half of the section had 17 brick buildings, three of which have been demolished including two for St Martha's Industrial Home (see Figure 6).

The half-section fronting Thornley Street had one stone (Elswick House) and 18 brick buildings, three of which were built between 1882 and 1892 (8.20, 8.26). Two of the Thornley Street brick buildings have been demolished for St Martha's as has the stone building (Elswick House), and one weatherboard.

RENWICK STREET
WEST SIDE
(JARRETT STREET TO CARY STREET)

8.01 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING
No 14 Renwick Street (1)

In 1884 the Leichhardt builder, Thomas Valentine Madge, bought lot 1 at the corner with Jarrett Street in April 1883. He sold the land to James Harvey, gentleman, Burwood, and his wife Eliza in June 1883. They sold to Thomas Buckley, labourer, Newtown, in April 1884. Buckley built a brick corner-shop with living quarters above in 1884 and let it to storekeeper Henry C Bartels in 1885. Buckley opened a grocery there in 1886 and was still in business in 1890. Abraham Watson is listed there as well in 1886. In December 1912 Buckley transferred the shop to his wife Bridget.[1]

Description: the shop/dwelling has been demolished and the site is now a parking lot.

8.02 DETACHED HOUSE
16 Renwick Street (2)

Robert Leslie McCracken, builder, Leichhardt, bought lot 2 in September 1884 and built a one-storey brick detached house in 1884. He lived there in 1885-86 but sold No 16 to Charles Frederick Croft, a minor, in April 1885. Accountant Horace Salmon was the tenant in 1887; Henry Hughes, broker, 1888-89; not listed, 1890. After coming-of-age, Croft sold to Mary Jane Thompson, widow, Annandale, in October 1895.[2]

Description

No 16 is set back from the street and has a moderately steep-pitch roof of corrugated iron with ridge running parallel to the street. It once had an attic as can be seen by the bricked-up window in the southern gable. The open-end verandah has a hipped roof of ogee corrugated iron. The verandah roof is supported on cast-iron grille columns which have fringes and brackets and are original. Wall surfaces on the verandah are of exposed brick.

No 16 is probably Victorian Regency, depending upon the door and window arrangement which the high fence-wall obscures.

8.03 VACANT LAND
Lots 3-4 Renwick Street (3)

Vacant in 1890, lots 3-4 were bought by Agnes C Howe Cowles, spinster, Mosman, in January 1886. Her marriage to Benjamin Revett Lloyd was noted on 20 January 1886. Mrs Lloyd sold the land to Alfred Henry Packer, a Petersham contractor, in May 1907.[3]

8.04 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
28-30 Renwick Street (4)

Excelsior built the terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lot 5 in 1882.

No 28: the company let the house to Mary Ann Gannon in 1883 and plumber Alfred Hartley, 1884. Thomas Stewart, a Leichhardt stonemason, bought it in February 1885 and lived there in that year. His wife Eliza is listed from 1886 and she was still there in 1890. After Stewart's death the house passed to her in June 1894. After Mrs Stewart's death, No 28 passed to Sarah Stewart, spinster, Leichhardt, in November 1940.[4]

No 30: Walter Huntley, coachtrimmer, Petersham, bought it in February 1883 and lived there in 1883-84. In October 1885 he sold to Sydney warehouseman Thomas Hooper who let it to William Walsh, gardener, in 1885; Gavin Riddell, 1886-89; and Mrs Dewberry, 1890. Hooper sold to Frances Mary Purtell, wife of William Joseph Purtell, tobacco worker, in May 1901.[5]

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 28-30 sit under medium-pitch roofs of corrugated iron with ridge parallel to the street. There are no main firewalls above the roof but the central moulded chimney survives. Round-top verandah firewalls of concave profile have projecting ends at the upper and lower level which are decorated with a square groove following the round-top shape. Deeply moulded corbels support the projections.

No 28 has a concave verandah roof of corrugated iron between the firewalls. The upper verandah has a cast-iron fringe and brackets and railing, some of which may be original. Access to the verandah is by a pair of French doors in a straight-headed opening with a rectangular transom light. The lower verandah has a remnant fringe and bracket. Decorated by a label mould terminating on bosses, the large semicircular window with semicircular top sash has a bracketed sill.

No 30 has its filigree upper fringe, brackets and railing, all of which seem to be original. The French door and the lower-storey window and door arrangements are the same as No 28. Nos 28-30 are Victorian Filigree in style.

8.05 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
32-34 Renwick Street (5)

The company also built the terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lot 6 in 1882.

No 32: James Solomon, condiment manufacturer, was the company's tenant in 1883, and builder Daniel C Musgrave, 1884. Agnes Parry, wife of Llewellyn Parry, coachpainter, Leichhardt, bought it in July 1884, with No 34 next door. Mrs Parry let No 32 to Mrs McKinnon in 1885; Elizabeth McBeth, midwife, 1886-87; Herbert W Drew, blacksmith, 1888-89; and — Curlewis, 1890. Mrs Parry sold No 32 to Annandale builder, Robert Shannon, in January 1904.[6]

No 34: before Mrs Parry's purchase of the house in July 1884, Excelsior had let it to Charles Bent, engineer, from 1883. He continued there as Mrs Parry's tenant until 1886; then John Fisher, 1887-88; Mrs J Boffey, 1889; and Joseph Poole, bootmaker, 1890. Mrs Parry also sold No 34 to Robert Shannon in January 1904.[7]

Description

The stucco-walled houses have a corrugated iron roof and moulded central chimney. Verandah firewalls and their projecting ends are the same as Nos 28-30. No 32's verandah is roofed with concave corrugated iron and has the same pattern upper-level fringe and brackets as No 30 but the railing has been replaced by asbestos cement sheeting. There is no lower-level fringe and the door and window arrangement on both levels are the same as No 28.

No 34's verandah is of straight corrugated iron and the upper verandah, despite being enclosed, retains its fringe, brackets and railing which are the same as No 30. The lower-level door and window detail is the same as No 32.

When built Nos 32-34 were the same design as Nos 28-30 and were Victorian Filigree style The reinstatement of No 32's filigree would return it to that style.

8.06 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
36-36A Renwick Street (6)

Minna Rosa Martyr, wife of Charles Martyr, railway clerk, Redfern, bought a one-storey brick pair built by Excelsior on lot 7 in 1883.[8]

No 36: Mrs Martyr bought it in July 1883 and let to Henry Riley, draper, in 1883; Robert Christian, 1884; Mrs Prosser, 1885; Herrman Kruger, carpenter, 1886-87; Daniel Hanson, asphalter, 1888; not listed 1889; and Charles Brown, 1890. Mrs Martyr sold to Camperdown freeholder Glendower Powell in January 1893.[9]

No 36A: Excelsior let No 36A to Henry Blanchard, finisher, in 1883-84; and George Helms, carpenter, 1885. Mrs Martyr bought it in April 1885 and let it Robert Cowan, carpenter, 1886; Joseph Martin, 1887-88; Thomas Staunton, 1889; and William Haydon, van proprietor, 1890. No 36A also became Glendower Powell's.[10]

Description

Nos 36-36A are now one stucco house with a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof with ridge parallel to the street. The open-ended verandah, supported on timber posts, has a hipped roof of straight corrugated iron. The separating verandah firewall has been removed. One doorway has been blocked up and the window of each former house has been made into a doorway. All existing openings are straight-headed.

8.07 VACANT LAND
Lots 8-11 Renwick Street (7)

Lots 8-9 were bought by Sydney warehouseman John Wetherill in May 1884 and amalgamated with the Elswick House land for St Martha's Industrial Home in April 1886.[11] George Gordon, a Redfern builder, bought lots 10-11 along with the Thornley Street lot 37, in May 1892. No building had taken place on the Renwick Street lots by 1890 but the land was later added to St Martha's.[12]

8.08 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
40-40A Renwick Street (8)

Petersham builder Henry Walters bought lot 12 in November 1883 and built a two-storey brick pair in 1884.[13]

No 40: Walters let the house to James Holland in 1885 and to builder Nathan Bungay in 1886. In

8.09: *42-44 Renwick Street, 1884*
A semi-detached pair under the one hipped roof with central verandah firewall. The ogee curved corrugated iron verandah roofs are also hipped to emphasise the open-end verandahs. The boldly moulded archivolt at window-head level is unusual in that the central portion is stunted in an attempt to keep the archivolts to the same height.
(Bruce Crosson)

April 1887 Walters sold it to Surry Hills tram inspector Samuel Henry James who was still there in 1890. After James did not discharge his mortgage, it was bought by Isabella wife of John Donald, a Leichhardt painter, in September 1902. After many changes of ownership Nos 40-40A were sold to St Martha's in August 1939.[14]

No 40A: Walters sold the house to John Donald in December 1884 and he was still there in 1890, calling the house Lily Bank. Donald sold to Harold Tyas Warren, electrical mechanic, Croydon, in October 1912. No 40A was sold to St Martha's in the same way as No 40.[15]

Description

In outline plan the houses were the same as the large scale Victorian Filigree Nos 42-44 and were probably of the same design and style. Nos 40-40A were demolished to make way for extensions to St Martha's.

8.09 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR 42-44 Renwick Street (9)

In September 1884 Henry Walters bought lot 13 and built a brick two-storey pair in 1884.[16]

No 42: Walters let the house to Miss Harriet Saxby in 1885; to Anna Saxby, who called it Verulam, 1886; not listed 1887-88; and in 1889, Mrs G Wilson who was still there in 1890. Walters could not service his mortgage and No 42 was sold to Emma Kelsey, widow, Leichhardt, in February 1890. Mrs Kelsey's marriage to Michael McMahon of Annandale was noted on 3 January 1901.[17]

No 44: Sarah Snowdon, wife of William Snowdon, currier, Leichhardt, bought the house from Walters in July 1888. The Snowdons had been Walters' tenants since 1885 and were still there in 1890. Mrs Snowdon defaulted in her mortgage repayments and No 44 was sold to Michael George Scarf, gentleman, Petersham, in November 1916.[18]

Description

The stucco-walled Victorian Filigree Nos 42-44 sit under medium-pitch slate roofs which are hipped to return at the sides. All chimneys stand and are profusely moulded and bracketed. Eaves are bracketed, with rosettes placed between, and terminate on a small string course. No firewalls stand above the main roof but the separating verandah curved-top firewall is ogee in profile. Firewall projections are tooled and supported on consoles. Ogee corrugated iron roofs are hipped above the open-ended verandahs.

No 42 has no upper fringe but its railing, set between timber posts, appears to be original. The upper verandah has a large pair of French doors, transom light and sidelights in a straight-headed opening. There is a remnant timber frieze on the lower level and cast-iron column.

A group of three windows separated by barley-sugar columns sit on a bold sill. The outer windows are semicircular-headed but the wider central one has a semi-elliptical head: the top sashes follow the curves of the window heads. Moulded archivolts, following the window-head curves, terminate on highly decorative imposts. The doorway is semicircular-headed with semicircular transom light: the archivolt is semicircular and has the same imposts as the windows. All openings have stopped ovolo moulds.

No 44 also has no upper fringe and its railing between timber posts is the same as No 42. The timber frieze occurs on the lower level but the cast-iron column is bracketed The upper-level door and lower-level window and entry door arrangements are the same as No 42.

When built, the large scale Victorian Filigree Nos 42-44 were simplified versions of 2-4 Thornley Street (7.01).

8.10 DETACHED HOUSE
46 Renwick Street (10)

Walters bought lot 14 in June 1883 and built a two-storey brick house in 1883 and lived there from that year until 1886. He sold the house to Alfred John Swinnerton, ironfounder and machinist, Leichhardt, in November 1886. Swinnerton was still living there in 1890 but had transferred the house to his wife Mary Frances in August 1887. Mrs Swinnerton defaulted and No 46 was sold to Edith Morland Purnell, wife of Edward Purnell, in October 1893.[19]

Description

No 46 has a medium-pitch roof of concrete tile with hipped-end facing the street. Eaves are bracketed with large rosettes interspersed. A hipped roof of straight corrugated iron covers the verandah, the upper level of which, once open-ended, is now enclosed. On the lower level, the three grouped semicircular windows, with semicircular top sashes, are separated by barley-sugar columns. A segmental label mould is stilted above the window-heads and terminates on decorated imposts: the left hand impost has been mutilated. A prominent sill on brackets completes the ensemble. The doorway is also semicircular-headed with a transom light of that curve: decoration has been removed. Wall surfaces are stuccoed.

When built No 46 was Victorian Filigree in style but is compromised by the removal of cast-iron work and other alterations. The house is really a single version of semi-detached houses such as Nos 42-44 (8.09) and Nos 48-50 (8.11).

8.11 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
48-50 Renwick Street (11)

Excelsior built the two-storey brick pair in 1882 on lot 15.

No 48: Edwin Lane, a Burwood draper, bought it in October 1882 and the purchase included the Thornley Street lot 22.2. He let No 48 to William Bullen, civil engineer, in 1883; not listed 1884; John T Franklin, butcher, 1885; John T Lane, carpenter, 1886-87; and in 1888, carpenter Edward Lane who was still there in 1890. Edwin Lane sold to Matthew Harris of Ultimo in January 1890.[20]

No 50: was bought by Alexander George Watt, a Moore Park clerk, in November 1882. He sold to Joseph William Mortley, an Ashfield contractor, in August 1884. Mortley let it to Mary Ann Chapple in 1885; William Sinden, plumber and Mrs Barbara Sinden, dressmaker, 1887; George P Baines, auctioneer, 1888; Alfred George Manton, 1889; and Ferdinand Bender, accountant, 1890. Mortley sold the house to Clement Mill, builder, Hurstville, in April 1926.[21]

Description

The stucco-walled Victorian Filigree Nos 48-50 have medium-pitch roofs, synthetic tile for No 48, corrugated iron for No 50, with ridge parallel to the street and hipped to return at the sides: moulded chimneys still stand. Eaves are bracketed without rosettes but have a moulded string course. The round-top separating verandah firewall of ogee profile has projections with tooled patterns: the upper projection has a moulded corbel but the lower is simply splayed.

The verandahs of both houses were originally open-ended. No 48 has a synthetic tile roof over the verandah, both levels of which are enclosed. No 50's verandah roof is of hipped ogee corrugated iron supported by a bracketed cast-iron column. A remnant of its fringe exists, as does the railing. All cast-iron work is original.

The upper verandah of No 50 has two pairs of French doors with rectangular fanlights set in straight-headed openings. The lower verandah has its cast-iron column without fringe or brackets but the remnant timber frieze is sheeted with asbestos cement. Separated by barley-sugar columns, the three grouped semicircular-headed

8.14: ***55 Thornley Street, 1882***
The largest terrace-type house on the Excelsior subdivision. Its great width requires a central cast-iron column to support the verandah floor beam. Victorian Filigree in style, the house has simple and elegant decoration to the door and window heads.
(Bruce Crosson)

windows have semicircular top sashes: the label mould follows the curved heads and terminates on bosses; the prominently moulded sill is bracketed. The doorway is also semicircular-headed as is the transom light and its label mould and boss are of the same moulding as the windows.

When built Nos 48-50 were of a similar design to Nos 42-44 (8.09) and were Victorian Filigree in style but are now compromised, particularly No 48, by the removal of cast-iron work and other alterations.

8.12 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
52-54 Renwick Street (12)

The company built the two-storey brick pair in 1884 on lot 16.

No 52: Sarah Stephenson, spinster, Sydney, bought it in March 1883. Miss Stephenson let No 52 to John W Bloomfield, piano tuner, in 1885-88; then in 1889, James Comre Lloyd called it Arthurleigh and was still there in 1890. Miss Stephenson sold to Emma Lee Lloyd, wife of James Comre Lloyd, then described as a Leichhardt gentleman, in August 1893.[22]

No 54: Charles Stephenson, scullmaker, Sydney, bought it in March 1883 and let to James T Druce in 1884-85; not listed 1886; Alexander Wohlman, commercial traveller, 1887; and in 1888 to Edward Higgs who was still there in 1890. Stephenson sold to Mark Stephenson, scullmaker, Sydney, in August 1890. He sold to William John Adams, water meter inspector, in July 1891. Adams sold No 54 to Charles Stephenson, shipwright, Sydney, in October 1898 and he sold to Mary Crabb, wife of Stephen M Crabb, miner, Leichhardt, in August 1909.[23]

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 52-54 have medium-pitch corrugated iron roofs hipped to return at the sides. No 52 has its moulded chimney intact but the chimney on No 54 is of brick. The upper decoration of the curved-top ogee profile separating firewall projection is the same as Nos 48-50 but the lower one has a moulded corbel. Verandah roofs are of metal deck for No 52, straight corrugated iron for No 54. The verandahs were open-ended but No 52's has been enclosed.

The remnant frieze of No 52's lower storey is sheeted with asbestos cement. A rectangular bay added to the lower level contains a later window. The entry doorway arrangement is the same as No 50 but the label mould and boss have gone.

No 54's upper verandah has two pairs of French doors in straight-headed openings with rectangular transom lights. The cast-iron railing set between timber posts could be original but there is no fringe or brackets. A mutilated cast-iron column with remnant timber frieze supports the lower verandah of No 54. The door and window arrangements are the same as No 50.

When built Nos 52-54 were of a similar design to Nos 42-44 (8.09). No 52 was Victorian Filigree in style but is now compromised by the removal of cast-iron work and other alterations. Despite some loss of detail, No 54 still retains its Victorian Filigree classification.

8.13 VACANT LAND
Lots 17-18 Renwick Street (13)

John Henry Beverley, a Leichhardt builder, bought lot 17 in December 1889. The land was vacant in 1890 and in November 1902 he sold to Jemima McLeish, widow, Leichhardt.[24]

A Petersham gentleman, Charles Broughton, bought lot 18 at the corner with Cary Street in September 1882. In May 1885 he transferred the land to his wife Eliza and she sold to Alfred John Swinnerton in November 1886. Swinnerton sold to John Henry Beverley in July 1889 and he sold to Mrs McLeish at the same time as the adjoining lot 17. Lot 18 had also been vacant in 1890.[25]

THORNLEY STREET

EAST SIDE
(CARY STREET TO JARRETT STREET)

8.14 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
55 Thornley Street (14)

Albert Jarrett, agent, Petersham, bought lots 19-20 in August 1882. He built Hillcrest, a large two storey brick terrace-type house in 1882 and was still living there in 1890. After his death Hillcrest passed to Violet and Ruby Jarrett, both Leichhardt spinsters, and George Herbert Foster, an Earlwood draper, in March 1937.[26]

Description

The stucco-walled No 55 has a hipped roof with ridge parallel to the street: the prominent chimneys still stand. Paired brackets above a small moulded string course embellish the eaves and this decoration returns along the Cary Street facade. Round-top verandah firewalls are concave in profile. Boldly projecting ends, with tooled patterns at the upper level, have square caps supporting urns. Below the projecting ends, three-quarter columns derived from the Corinthian order sit on the lower projections. Under the lower projections richly decorated consoles with small heads modelled in relief look down.

A terracotta tile roof sits between the firewalls and covers the verandah which has a central cast-iron column, again based on the Corinthian, with fringes, brackets and railing, all of which are almost certainly original. The upper verandah has two pairs of French doors with rectangular transom lights set in straight-headed openings.

The lower verandah has the same cast-iron column, and fringe and brackets of the same pattern. Separated by barley-sugar columns, the three grouped semicircular-headed windows have semicircular top sashes. The window heads are contained by a stilted segmental label mould terminating on bosses. An intricately tooled pattern decorates the wall surface between the window-heads and label moulds. The moulded sill projects boldly and is bracketed. A stilted segmental label mould, with one boss, sits above the segmental-headed entry doorway which has a segmental transom light and side light; the other end of the label mould disappears into the wall.

No 55 is a prime example of the Victorian Filigree style and is the largest terrace-type house on the Excelsior subdivision and probably the largest in the suburb.

8.15 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
51 Thornley Street (15)

Lot 21 was bought by Frederick Henry Gay, quarryman, Ultimo, in August 1888. He built a two-storey brick terrace-type house in 1889 and was living there in 1890. After his death the house passed to Amy Ethel Gay, widow, Randwick, in August 1931.[27]

Description

The stuccoed No 51 has a parapet with square coping supporting a side-scrolled rectangular pediment which has a plain recess. Main firewalls rise above the parapet and have flat caps to support urns, the remains of which can be seen.

Three different types of firewall projecting ends are visible. Flat-top firewall-ends with quadrant upper corners project beyond the parapet wall and are decorated with a square groove which follows the quadrant corners. Round-top firewall projections at verandah roof level have a similar groove which follows the curve of the round top. The vermiculated projections at the upper verandah floor level have flat tops with quadrant corners. Splayed corbels, with tooled motifs, support the topmost projections: consoles,

with subtly different decoration, sit under the other two projections. Running between the projections, a strongly moulded cornice is supported on brackets which terminate on a small moulded string course. A single long plain rectangular recess modulates the parapet wall area between the string course and the flashing line of the verandah roof.

The verandah roof set between the ogee-profile firewalls is of ogee corrugated iron. The upper cast-iron fringe is missing though its brackets are still in place, as is the railing. A pair of French doors with sidelights and rectangular transom light are set in a straight-headed opening. The lower verandah has its fringe and brackets intact. All cast-iron appears to be original. On the lower storey a large single segmental-headed window with segmental top sash is decorated by a stilted segmental label mould with bosses. The projecting sill is boldly modelled. A tall stilted label mould terminating on one boss rises above the straight-headed doorway which has a rectangular transom light. No 51 is a tall house in the Victorian Filigree style.

8.16 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
49 Thornley Street (16)

Edwin Hallett Fieldhouse and William Fieldhouse, both esquires of Campbelltown, bought lot 22.1 in September 1884. They built a two-storey brick terrace-type house in 1885 and in 1886 let it to James Shepherd who called it Winston House (not listed 1887). George Wacey, modeller, was the tenant in 1888 and in 1889, mechanical instrument maker William Street who was still there in 1890. Edwin Hallett Fieldhouse became the sole owner in September 1903.[28]

Description

The stucco-walled No 49 has a plain parapet with a rectangular pediment containing a moulded recessed panel. Flat caps on tops of firewalls were meant to carry urns but the left hand cap has been hacked off and the urn missing. The plain firewall ends, supported on bold ovolo and cove moulded corbels, project at the parapet level and between them runs a moulded cornice on brackets above a small moulded string course.

The splay-top verandah firewalls are of ogee profile and the projecting ends are plain but have a corbel finished with cove and ovolo mouldings. The vertical faces of the firewalls on upper and lower verandah levels have unmoulded recesses. The lower level projections have flat tops with square corners, probably meant to receive three-quarter columns, and the undersides have corbels finished in the same way as the upper projections but with the addition of a triglyph-like motif.

The upper verandah has a cast-iron railing which may not be original. Access to the upper verandah is by a pair of large French doors but the rectangular transom has been blocked up below the straight-head. On the lower verandah a large window has a straight-head with quadrant corners but the top sash is rectangular. The archivolt follows the shape of the window-head and has dome-shaped "buttons". The imposts of the archivolt are the capitals of pilaster-like architraves set flush with the reveals and which terminate in bases above the boldly moulded and bracketed sill.

The door-head is the same straight-head quadrant-corner shape as the window head and in this case, the transom light also follows that shape but the glazing area is rectangular. The same archivolt detail over the door head terminates on the same pilaster-like architrave which extends to floor level but on one side of the door only. The transom is subtly dentillated.

Though not as large as No 51, No 49 is a more richly decorated version of Victorian Filigree. Modeller George Wacey's tenancy may identify him as the plasterer. The archivolts and pilaster-like architraves of the lower level may be compared with the excellent stuccoed window ornamentation of 465 Parramatta Road (3.02).

8.17 VACANT LAND
Lot 22.2 Thornley Street (17)

Edwin Lane, draper, Burwood, bought the lot in October 1882 at the same time as the Renwick Street lot 15.1. Vacant in 1890, Lot 22.2 passed to Matthew Harris with No 48 Renwick Street.[29]

8.18 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING
45 Thornley Street (18)

Grocer John McKenzie of Leichhardt bought lot 23 in July 1883 and built a two-storey brick shop with living quarters above in 1883. He was in business there in 1883-86 (not listed 1887). In October 1887 he sold to Eliza Barlow, widow, Waverley, and Patrick Kelly, a Sydney merchant. They let the grocery to Mary Trowbridge, and to William Trowbridge, wheelwright, in 1888-89 (not listed 1890). After Mrs Barlow's death the building passed to John Barlow, the Sydney architect, and to Hughes and Arthur Barlow, both Sydney merchants, in September 1907. Kelly's share passed to Johanna Kelly, widow, Forest Lodge, in July 1907.[30]

Description

No 45 is stuccoed and has a plain parapet with a moulded cornice running across its full width. The outline of the convex-roof upper verandah can be seen in the patched stucco A later upper window has been installed but the partial outline of French doors can be seen. The street awning once stretched to the edge of the roadway as can be seen by patching in the kerb. A single small later window is on the lower level and the undecorated straight-headed entry doorway has a rectangular transom light.

When built, No 45 was probably Victorian Filigree and the reinstatement of the missing balcony/awning would return it to that style.

8.19 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING
No 41 Thornley Street (19)

Excelsior built the two-storey brick shop with living quarters above in 1883 on lot 24 and let to Charles Schofield who had a butcher's shop there in 1883-85. Jabez Ratcliffe was the butcher in 1886 (not listed 1887). In December 1886, Pyrmont butcher George Hawke bought it and let it to Henry Elvy, produce dealer, in 1888 (not listed 1889). David Keefe reopened the butchery in 1890. Hawke sold No 41 to John Robertson, gentleman, Leichhardt, in December 1897.[31]

Description

The stuccoed No 41 has a moulded chimney above a plain parapet with upstands for urns which are now missing. A moulded cornice runs the full width of the parapet. The outline of a convex-roofed balcony can also be seen in the stucco. Two later upper windows have been installed: these were once openings for pairs of French doors. The street awning can be located in the patching: it also probably stretched to the roadway. A later window has been installed on the lower level. A semicircular entrance porch with label mould and bosses shelters a segmental-headed doorway with rectangular transom light.

When built, No 41 was probably Victorian Filigree and the reinstatement of the missing balcony/awning would return it to that style.

8.20 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
37-39 Thornley Street (20)

Excelsior built the terrace of two brick two-storey houses in 1883 on lot 25.

No 39: Elizabeth Susan Osmond, a Sydney widow, and Joseph White, master mariner, Sydney, bought the house in February 1884. White, who is listed as an engineer, lived there from 1884 and was still there in 1890. Notice of White's death was made in August 1900 leaving Mrs Osmond as sole owner of the property. After Mrs Osmond's death No 39 passed to James Hall White, engineer, Leichhardt, in July 1916.[32]

No 37: Mary Wright, wife of George Henry White, stonemason, Sydney, bought it in January 1884 and let it to commission agent William B Smith in 1884-85. In 1886 John Barker, builder, moved in and was still there in 1890. Barker bought No 37 in September 1893 after Mrs Wright failed in her mortgage. After Barker's death No 37 passed to Cecil Arthur Houison, chartered accountant, Sydney, in May 1947.[33]

Description

The stucco walled Nos 37-39 have a plain parapet with upstands for urns at the ends and centre: no urns now exist. A moulded cornice and moulded string course run the full width of the parapet. A moulded chimney stands above No 37. The convex-profile round-top firewalls with projections tooled on the upper and lower levels sit on consoles. Between the firewalls both verandahs have convex corrugated iron roofs. No 39 has its upper verandah enclosed: on the lower level is a remnant timber frieze.

No 39's three grouped lower-level windows are separated by barley-sugar columns above a bracketed square sill. The outer windows are narrow and semicircular while the central one is wider and segmental-headed. Label moulds follow the curves of the window heads and terminate on bosses. The doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom light and stilted straight label mould and boss.

No 37 has cast-iron upper fringes, brackets and railing, and a fringe on the lower level, all of which may be original. The upper verandah has a pair of French doors with rectangular transom light set in a segmental-headed opening. Door arrangement and the lower level window are the same as No 39.

No 39 would be returned to the Victorian Filigree style by reinstatement of its cast-iron. No 37 is still an example of the style.

8.21 VACANT LAND
Lot 26 Thornley Street (21)

Sydney freeholder Robert Johnston bought lot 26 in June 1888. Johnston sold the vacant lot to George Woods, an Ultimo coachbuilder, in January 1890. Woods sold to Emma Louise Doran, wife of Thomas Doran, furniture dealer, Stanmore, in March 1920. The land was added to St Martha's in the same way as Nos 29-31.[34]

8.22 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR
29-31 Thornley Street (22)

Excelsior built the brick pair, probably two-storeyed, on lot 27 in 1882.

No 31: was bought by George Thomas Woodman, coachbuilder, Elswick, in November 1884. He had lived there as a company tenant since 1883 and remained until 1886, calling it Elizabeth House (not listed 1887). In October 1886 he sold to grocer John McKenzie who let in 1888 to Francis Jackson, fuel dealer, and 1889 to coachbuilder George Woods who was there in 1890.

McKenzie failed in his mortgage and the house was sold to George Woods, coachbuilder, Leichhardt, in August 1902. Woods sold No 31 to Mrs Doran in March 1920. Mrs Doran sold No 31 to St Martha's in December 1927.[35]

No 29: William Pratt, engineer, was the tenant in 1883 and Charles Barker, 1884. Barker bought it in December 1884 and let in 1885 to accountant John Thomas Roberts who was still there in 1890. Roberts bought the house from Barker in August 1893. Roberts sold to Harriett Annie Luly, wife of George Luly, landowner, Leichhardt, in December 1901. Mrs Luly sold No 29 to St Martha's in October 1936.[36]

8.30: ***5-7 Thornley Street, 1884***
On this fine Victorian Filigree pair, the firewall edges present interesting ornament to the street. Below the belted Ionic-derived three-quarter column, the firewall edge is vermiculated. No other firewalls on the Excelsior subdivision have vermiculated edges.
(Bruce Crosson)

Description
Later demolished for additions to St Martha's, Nos 29-31 in outline plan were similar to Nos 42-44 Renwick Street (8.09).

8.23 VACANT LAND
Lots 28-29 Thornley Street

The lots were bought by John Wetherill at the same time as the Renwick Street lots 8-9 and were amalgamated with the Elswick House land for St Martha's Industrial Home in April 1886.[37]

8.24 ELSWICK HOUSE
Thornley Street (24)

Anthony Cusick's account of the history of the building is to be found in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 16. Built in 1832 for barrister James Foster, James Norton, the Sydney solicitor bought Elswick House with large grounds in 1834 and set about enlarging it to a grand Old Colonial Regency estate house.

On being put up for sale by Excelsior on 11 September 1880, Sydney draper John Wetherill bought the house on lot 30 in May 1884. To be sold separately were the magnificent pair of cast-iron entry gates which, with their stout sandstone gate piers, stood on Parramatta Road almost at the corner of what became Norton Street.

In October 1868 Wetherill, a Sydney draper, had first bought Elswick House and the 21.5 ha (53 acres) which Excelsior was later to subdi-

vide. He lived in the house for the ensuing 13 years but sold to Excelsior in June 1880, at about the time Excelsior became a registered company.

Between Wetherill's sale and repurchase, the house was let to Henry Moses in 1882-85, so that after May 1884 he was Wetherill's tenant (not listed 1886). The Little Sisters of the Poor were there from 1887 and were still there in 1890.

In April 1886 Wetherill sold Elswick House to Patrick Francis Moran, John Joseph Carroll and Dennis Francis O'Hagan, trustees for the Roman Catholic Church. Elswick House became St Martha's Industrial Girls Home in 1887 and had that function in 1890.[38] By 1939 the house had been demolished to make way additions to St Martha's which still stand.

8.25 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
23-25 Thornley Street (25)

Anna Maria Douglas, wife of Henry Douglas, coach trimmer, Surry Hills, bought lot 31 in October 1881 and built the brick two-storey houses in that year.

No 25: is not listed in 1881-83 but plasterer Henry George Day was Mrs Douglas's tenant in 1884 and was still there in 1890. Day bought No 25 from Mrs Douglas in February 1891 but sold to Hugh Gallagher, publican, Paddington, in December 1901.[39]

No 23: The Douglases lived there in 1881-86 (not listed 1887). In 1888 Mrs Douglas let the house to William Clarke who was still there in 1890. Mrs Douglas became the wife of David Watson on 3 November 1891 at Coogee. After her death No 23 passed to Alfred E Douglas, motor body builder, Ryde, in June 1925.[40]

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 23-25 have a plain parapet with end and centre upstands for urns, the stump of the left-hand urn can be seen only but the centre and right-hand ones exist. The cornice and string course have the same mouldings as Nos 37-39. Round-top parapet firewalls of concave profile once had the same tooled ends as Nos 37-39 (8.20) but are now mutilated: consoles are intact. Both verandahs have straight corrugated iron roofs set between the firewalls. No 25 has upper cast-iron fringes, brackets and railing which are probably original. A pair of French doors with rectangular transom light is set in a straight-headed opening on the upper verandah.

On the lower level of No 25, the entry doorway has been bricked up and a later pair of French doors with rectangular transom light have been installed in a straight-headed opening. A semicircular arch gives entry to a side porch which has a plain parapet and moulded cornice.

No 23 only has its upper railing and its French-door arrangement is the same as No 25. The lower-level doorway has also been bricked up but the pair of semicircular-headed windows with semicircular top sashes are separated by a barley-sugar column. A label mould with bosses follows the curve of the window heads. The sill is hidden by the high fence-wall. No 23 has a side porch detailed in the same way as No 25.

Similar to Nos 37-39, Nos 23-25 are Victorian Filigree with unsympathetic renovations.

8.26 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSES
19-21 Thornley Street (26)

Eli Exley, plasterer, bought lot 32 in November 1889 and built the one-storey pair in 1890.[41]

No 21: Exley let the house to John Corcoran in 1890 but did not discharge his mortgage and No 21 was sold in August 1896.[42]

No 19: William J Puddicombe rented No 19 from Exley in 1890. Exley also lost No 19 through debt at the same time as No 21.[43]

Description

Nos 19 and 21 are two small stucco houses with medium-pitch roofs of terracotta tile with ridges parallel to the street. No firewalls stand above the main roofs. The verandah round-top firewalls have projecting ends vermiculated above consoles. Both verandahs have bullnose corrugated iron roofs set between the firewalls. No 21 has a later window and a straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom which may be original. No 19 has a later window with the original sill on brackets The door head is straight but the transom light has been bricked up. The verandah has filigree fringes and brackets.

When built, Nos 19-21 exhibited minimal simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

8.27 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
15-17 Thornley Street (27)

The company built the terrace of two brick two-storey houses in 1884 on lot 33.

No 17: Leichhardt plasterer, George Henry Exley, bought it in May 1884 and was still living there in 1890. He failed to repay a mortgage and No 17 was sold to William T Stevens, letter carrier, Leichhardt, in June 1901.[44]

No 15: Eli Exley also bought the house in May 1884 but let to Walsingham B Coleman, wheelwright, in 1886-89, and then in 1890 to A L Hinton. Exley also lost this house through debt and it was sold to Leichhardt traveller Benjamin Birkby and his wife Alice Maud in July 1909.[45]

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 15-17 have plain parapets topped by triangular pediments (one to each house) with acroteria and pilasters. Side scrolls abut the pediments on the tall parapets which

have centre and end caps for urns, none of which exist. Moulded cornices sit on brackets which are paired below the pilasters of the pediments: the brackets terminate on string courses.

Vestigial ends of round-top firewalls appear in the parapet walling and are embellished with fielded panels set horizontally above elaborately moulded corbels with horizontal reeding. The corbels finish in line with the string courses.

Tooled in the parapet stucco walling are patterns of overlapping squares set with the diagonal to the vertical but leading horizontally to spear-points. No other building on the Excelsior subdivision has tooled decoration of this design.

Round-top verandah firewalls of ogee profile have projections vermiculated above consoles at the upper and lower levels. The upper cast-iron railings appear to be original and each house has a pair of French doors with rectangular transom light. The lower level of each house has a single straight-headed window with rectangular sashes and prominent sill. A stilted straight label mould and bosses decorates the window head. The doorway is straight-headed with a rectangular transom light and dentillated transom. A label mould and boss completes the doorway.

Nos 15-17 are Victorian Filigree houses in which the pedimented tall parapets increase the scale and importance. It would seem that plasterers George Henry and Eli Exley may have been responsible for the stucco work. Not as profusely decorated as No 14 Thornley Street (7.04), Nos 15-17 do not suffer by comparison. Pedimented terrace houses are not common on the Excelsior subdivision.

8.28 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
11 Thornley Street (28)

Petersham bricklayer William Fleetwood bought lot 34 in June 1881 and built the two-storey brick house in 1883. In June 1883 he sold to engineer William Hayward who was still there in 1890. Hayward failed in a mortgage and No 11 was sold to D'Arcy Chesterfield Garling, esquire, Bourke, in December 1897.[46]

Description

No 11 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof set between round-top main firewalls. A moulded chimney rises above the roof which pitches over the enclosed verandah. The round-top verandah firewalls have no projections or decoration. On the lower level a later window has been installed. The segmental-headed doorway with transom light is undecorated.

No 11 was once Victorian Filigree but is compromised by unsympathetic renovation and the loss of its cast-iron.

8.29 DETACHED SHOP
9 Thornley Street (29)

Thomas Allen, engine driver, Sydney, bought lot 35 in May 1884 and built a weatherboard shop which he operated as a grocery. William Seddon, tinsmith, is listed there in 1883 but he was probably there before the house was built. After Allen's death the shop passed to his widow Mary Ann in November 1886 and she became the grocer in that year. In 1887 Walter Lorrain, a grocer and fuel merchant, had the shop and was still there in 1890. By November 1893 Mrs Allen had become Mrs Lorrain but retained ownership of the shop.[47]

Description

N o 9 has been replaced by a later house.

8.30 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE
5-7 Thornley Street (30)

Robert Leslie McCracken, the Leichhardt builder, bought lot 36 in September 1884 and built the two-storey brick houses in that year.[48]

No 7: McCracken sold to Annie Pettigrew, widow, Sydney, in May 1885 and she was still there in 1890, calling it Gadgcombe. After her death the house passed to Edward G Fairman, gentleman, Petersham, in July 1895.[49]

No 5: in 1885 McCracken let the house to storekeeper James Bourne. McCracken sold the house to Mrs Pettigrew in November 1885 and she let it in 1886 to Anna Taylor, who called it Elysium; then not listed 1887; William Wheatley, gardener, 1888; and in 1889 to clerk John Twine who was still there in 1890. The house passed to Fairman in the same way as No 7.[50]

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 5-7 have medium-pitch roofs, terracotta for No 7, concrete tile for No 5. Round-top main firewalls rise above the roof except for the central one which seems to have been cut down and capped with terracotta ridging. Main firewall projections are tooled and have upstands for urns, none of which survive, although the base of the central one is evident. The round-top verandah firewalls, as built, were of bullnose profile but the central and left hand ones are now straight. Projections at verandah roof level have elaborate raised ornament above three-quarter columns which are belted and derive from the Ionic order. The columns sit on projections at verandah floor level . These projections have shell-like motifs set in round-top recesses above moulded corbels which sit above bracketed triglyph-like panels.

The main roof of No 7, with later dormer, pitches over the verandah. The upper verandah has a central cast-iron column and railing. A pair of French doors with sidelights and rectangular transom light are set in a straight-headed opening. The lower level has the central cast-iron column, timber and cast-iron frieze, fringes and brackets. All cast-iron work is almost certainly original. The three grouped windows are

separated by barley-sugar columns above a prominent sill. The outer narrower windows are semicircular-headed but the wider central one is curved so as to bring the crown of the three arches to the same height. The archivolts present undulating curves by following the window arches and terminates on a highly decorative impost band which runs between the openings and the return walls. The segmental-headed doorway has a stilted segmental archivolt terminating on the impost band: the transom light is also segmental and the transom is finely dentillated.

No 5 has a moulded chimney with verandah roof of bullnose corrugated iron. Window and door arrangements, cast-iron detailing and all other details are the same as No 7.

Strikingly, the edges of the firewalls continue down to the dividing fence-walls as vermiculated quoins. There are no other firewalls with this system of decoration on the Excelsior subdivision. Segmental-top dividing fence-walls of ogee profile extend to urn-topped piers freely decorated in the base, shaft and capital classical mode. A cast-iron palisade and gates enclose the front gardens of the houses. The fence piers are unlike any others on the Excelsior subdivision. All moulded and ornamental stucco work on the houses is extremely fine.

Nos 5-7 are fine Victorian Filigree houses expressing decoration unique to the subdivision.

8.31 VACANT LAND
Lot 37 Thornley Street (31)

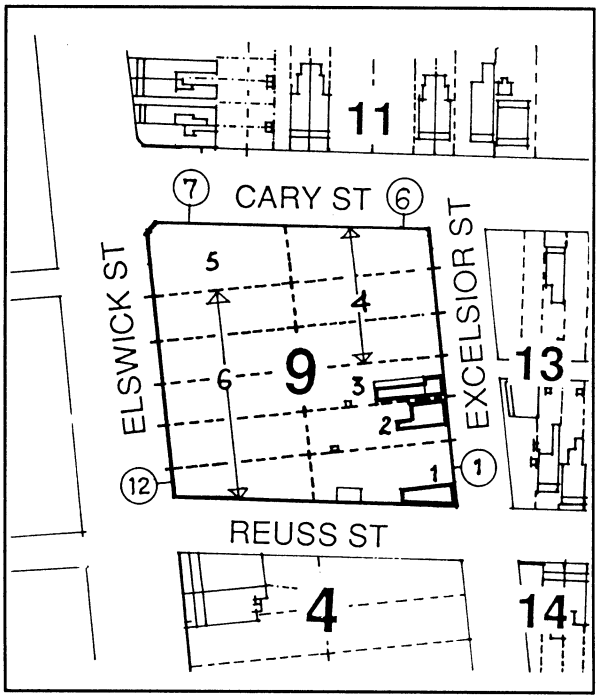
On the corner with Jarrett Street, lot 37 was bought by George Gordon, builder, Redfern, in May 1892. The land had been vacant in 1890.[51]

FIGURE 7

SECTION 9 IN 1888-92

EXCELSIOR ESTATE
LEICHHARDT SOUTH
(SECTION 9 BEGINS ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
	Excelsior Street West Side		
1	Detached shop	74	1890
2	Detached shop/dwelling	80	1886
3	Detached shop/dwelling	82	1885
4	Vacant lots 4-6	-	-
	Elswick Street East Side		
5	Vacant lot 7	-	-
6	Vacant lots 8-12	-	-



9.02: ***80 Excelsior Street, 1886***
Only three of the Section 9 lots were built on in 1881-90. No 80 (pictured) is the only original building to survive. The Excelsior-Cary Street portion is now a small park.
(Bruce Crosson

SECTION 9

LOTS 1–12

EXCELSIOR STREET
WEST SIDE
(REUSS STREET TO CARY STREET)

CARY STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(EXCELSIOR STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

ELSWICK STREET
EAST SIDE
(CARY STREET TO REUSS STREET)

REUSS STREET
NORTH SIDE
(ELSWICK STREET TO EXCELSIOR STREET)

Nine of the 12 lots in Section 9 had 9.15m (30-foot) frontages but three of the corner lots had varied widths for the irregular angles. Corner frontages were, lot 1, 14.18m (46.5 feet); lot 7, 16.74m (55 feet); and lot 12, 6.58m (21.66 feet).

The Section 9 lots are really an extension of the Section 4 layout, Reuss Street separates the two sections. Six lots faced Excelsior Street and six, Elswick Street. The Excelsior Street half of the section had one brick and two weatherboard buildings. Both weatherboard buildings have been demolished. In the half-section fronting Elswick Street all the land was vacant in 1890.

Lots in Section 9 had the least number of sales of any of the 14 sections. An important reason for the lack of appeal was the low-lying nature of the land. The long and steeply-sloping Day and Cary Streets, the more gently-sloping Excelsior and Reuss Streets, as well as streets at a higher level, drained into the depression formed by Section 9. Elswick Street sloped down to it from both directions. Section 9 was the basin for stormwater on the way to Long Cove Creek.

EXCELSIOR STREET
WEST SIDE
(REUSS STREET TO CARY STREET)

9.01 DETACHED SHOP
74 Excelsior Street (1)

In 1890 Excelsior built a weatherboard shop on lot 1 at the corner with Reuss Street and let it to Frederick C Cassell, butcher, from that year: he was still there in 1895. Francis John Smith, produce merchant, Annandale, bought it in April 1898. After Smith's death the shop passed to his widow Honoria, of Annandale, in May 1903.[1]

Description
The shop has been replaced by a later shop.

9.02 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING
80 Excelsior Street (2)

The company built a brick two-storey shop and house on lot 2 in 1886 and let it to William Lord, carpenter, in 1887-93. Amy Australia Allerton, wife of Henry Allerton, bus driver, Camperdown, bought the premises in January 1894. Mrs Allerton sold No 80 to Norah Smith, wife of Francis John Smith, in December 1895.[2]

Description
The stucco building with plain parapet end caps is without urns. The parapet wall has vestigial round-top firewall projections vermiculated and splay bracketed. A coved cornice runs across the parapet wall. Two later upper straight-headed windows with square sills have been installed. A later window has also been fitted to the lower storey and patching in the stucco reveals that there was a large shop window. There is no entry doorway to the street. The surviving original detailing and fabric should be conserved.

9.03 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING
82 Excelsior Street (3)

Leichhardt builder Patrick Head bought lot 3 in November 1884. In 1885 he built a weatherboard shop and house and occupied it in 1886. He let it to Tom R Lee, grocer, in 1887. Head returned in 1888 and in that year and 1889 but is listed as a butcher instead of builder. There is no further listing until 1893 when Hippolyte Mouthier, wheelwright, was the tenant. In July 1893 Head sold the building to Hans Anderson, a Glebe grocer, who was still there in 1895. Anderson transferred the premises to his wife Edith in June 1896. She sold in September 1896 to William Mathieson, baker, Annandale.[3]

Description
The building has been demolished to make way for a public park.

9.04 VACANT LAND
Lots 4-6 Excelsior Street (4)

The lots were bought by Thomas McGreal, a Leichhardt butcher, in December 1887. The land was vacant in 1890 and he sold to Michael James Hawkins, baker, Leichhardt, in December 1902.[4]

ELSWICK STREET
EAST SIDE
(CARY STREET TO REUSS STREET)

9.05 VACANT LAND
Lot 7 Elswick Street (5)

John Marshall, engine driver, Leichhardt, bought the vacant lot 7 at the corner with Cary Street in December 1891. The land was fenced in 1890 and was probably leased as a holding area for cart horses for nearby butchers or bakers. After his death the land passed to Agnes Marshall, spinster, Leichhardt, in November 1912.[5]

9.06 VACANT LAND
Lots 8-12 Elswick Street (6)

The lots were also vacant in 1890. Lot 8 was bought by blacksmith James Carruthers, Leichhardt, in September 1902.[6] Eliza Lamb, wife of William Lamb, clerk, Leichhardt, bought lot 9 in April 1896.[7] Lot 10 was bought by Norah Smith, wife of John Francis S, coal merchant, Annandale, in December 1896. Smith bought lot 11 in April 1895.[8] Thomas Paull, railway porter, Redfern, bought lot 12 at the corner with Reuss Street in August 1888. After his death it passed to Petersham estate agent Albert Hugh Taylor and Camperdown engineer Emil Pederson in January 1940.[9]

ENDNOTE TO PART 3

Demolition

Table I covers building development Sections 1-9 of the Excelsior subdivision studied in Parts 1-3 of "The Excelsior Subdivision" in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* Nos 17-19. The demolition indicated by Table 1 is influenced by the large number of structures destroyed in Sections 1-3 where most redevelopment has taken place. In Sections 4-9, the subject area of Part 3, the demolition rate, expressed as a percentage of all demolition in the subdivision in the decade 1881-90, is 5.34% for 33.56% of all building on the subdivision in the same period.[10] The higher demolition rate in Sections 1-3 is 7.81% for 28.06% of all building in the decade.

One or Two Storeys?

Numbers of storeys in Table 1 are also affected by Sections 1-3. The prominent street frontages to Parramatta Road (Sections 1-3), and to Norton Street (1.3) and Renwick Street (1.2) dictated buildings of two storeys. The known two-storey rate of 17.46% of all buildings erected in Sections 1-3 in the decade overpowers the one-storey rate of 5.82%.[11] In Sections 4-9, however, the comparable rates are 7.82% (two-storey) and 22.77% (one-storey). Section 8 at 5.15% has the largest two-storey rate in Sections 4-9 and Section 6 the greatest one-storey rate of 6.98%. Section 8 has the lowest rate of one-storey buildings, (0.83%).

Architectural Style

In terms of style for the decade 1881-90, the predominant style influence was Victorian Free Classical. This influence manifested itself in Sections 4-9 in simplified Victorian Free Classical ornament in 13.97% of all building in the decade.[12] In those sections the Victorian Free Classical minimal decoration was 5.99%; Victorian Filigree, 6.98%; and Victorian Italianate 1.33%. In those two latter styles the walling ornament was overwhelmingly of Victorian Free Classical derivation. The popularity of the classical elements is of course based on received tradition from Britain but the practical means of its provision was through William Cary, a director of Excelsior. Cary had been trained as an ornamental plasterer and all manner of exterior pressed cement mouldings, ornaments and general building supplies were available at his works, W Cary & Son, George Street West.[13]

Elswick House (Section 8), obviously a special case, was the only example of the Old Colonial Regency style, and the Presbyterian Church (Section 1.2) the only Romanesque building.[14]

TABLE 1
BUILDINGS ERECTED: 1881-90
IN SECTIONS 1-9
PARTS 1-3
EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION

SECTION	ONE STOREY	TWO STOREY	NOT KNOWN	TOTAL	DEMO	EXTANT
1	30	61	8	99	23	76
2	0	32	6	38	9	29
3	5	12	15	32	15	17
4	39	9	6	54	10	44
5	31	0	2	33	2	31
6	42	1	4	47	4	43
7	20	5	3	28	7	21
8	5	31	1	37	7	30
9	0	1	2	3	2	1
TOTAL	172	152	47	371	79	292

Desirability

The intensity of sale-appeal can be seen in the fact that of the 656 lots offered, 456 or 69.56% were built on in the decade.[15] In Sections 4-9, 110, or 16.8%, of the 656 lots had 372 buildings, (or 61.8% of all building) on them at the close of the decade.[16] Vacant lots in Sections 4-9 numbered 56 or 8.5%. It should be noted that some of the lots in Sections 5 and 6 had three buildings on each lot.

The success of the Excelsior subdivision can be seen in the desirability of the land to individuals for dwellings or shops. There were no bulk purchases of land by sub-developers in Sections 4-9, single lots bought by individuals were the norm. Reasons for the sale-appeal to purchasers can be seen in Excelsior's packaged deal – the land, the dwelling or shop, the straight graded road, the gas and water services, the company's architect and, above all, the easy terms.

EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION PART 3

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES

1 Acknowledgements
Bruce Crosson willingly and expertly supplied the photographs cited in his name. Solomon Mitchell's excellent photographs have also been used. Lesley Muir, writer, librarian and researcher, discovered Excelsior's registration date, office bearers, and "prospectus", and the company's first land-sale notice, as well as the tender notices below, during a reading of *SMH* for her PhD thesis. The thesis, Shady Acres, Politicians, Developers and the Design of Sydney's Public Transport System 1873-1891 (unpublished PhD thesis, Univ of Sydney, 1994), has been invaluable as a window through which may be viewed the politics and patronage behind the subdividing and selling of the Excelsior land.

2 Addenda
As a result of Lesley Muir's reading of Thornley & Smedley's tender notices, the following can be added:

a) Not identified, "Erection of a Bakehouse and Oven", *SMH*, 18 Mar 1882. This could have been in Section 2, the attached shop at 461 Parramatta Rd (2.11) which was bought by baker William Anderson in 1881, see my Part 2 in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 18.

b) Section 1.2, "four Cottage Residences, on blocks 36, 37, 38, and 39, Renwick St, Elswick Estate, Petersham", *SMH*, 5 Oct 1880. These were Nos 73-75 (1.26) and 77-79 (1.27) which I have dated 1881, see my Part 1 in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 71-72. See Item 12 below for my dating method.

c) Section 1.2, "two Cottage Residences upon lots 44, 45, and 46", *SMH*, 1 Apr 1882. Assuming the location to be Renwick St, they were Nos 93-95 (1.32), my date is 1882, see my Part 1 in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 74.

d) Section 1.2, "two semi-detached Villa Residences, on lots 51 and 52, Renwick St", *SMH*, 5 Oct 1880. Adjusting these to lots 50-51, they were Nos 109-111 (1.34), my date is 1881, see my Part 1 in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 76.

e) Section 1.3, "two semi-detached Villa Residences, on lots 62 and 63 Norton St", *SMH*, 5 Oct 1880. Adjusting these to lots 61-62, they were Nos 104-106 (1.43), my date is 1881, see my Part 1 in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 78-79.

f) Section 1.3, "Weatherboard Cottage, on lot 72 [Norton St]", *SMH* 4 Nov 1880. Lot 72 (1.49) was vacant in 1890, so it appears not to have been built, see my Part 1 in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 80.

g) Section 4, "Cottage on lot 35", *SMH*, 4 Nov 1880. This house was 53 Elswick St (4.24). Without the benefit of the tender notice I would have dated it 1883, the year of purchase by Susan Somerville and her living there from 1884, see my Section 4 in this Journal.

h) Section 10, "two pairs of Cottage Villas upon lots 47, 48, and 49", SMH, 4 Feb, 1882. They were 76-74 and 70-72 Marion St, see my "The Excelsior Subdivision ... ", p 196. Section 10 will be published in *Leichhardt Hist J* 20.

i) Section 13, "Weatherboard Cottage, on lots on lots 52 and 53", *SMH* 4 Nov 1880. This is 6 Cary St, see my "The Excelsior Subdivision ... ", p270. Section 13 will be published in *Leichhardt Hist J* 21.

j) Section 13, "Cottage on lots 56 and 57, *SMH* 4 Nov 1880. This has been replaced by 2 Cary St, see my "The Excelsior Subdivision ", p 270.

3 Introduction to Parts 1-5
For historical background to the Excelsior Subdivision and my identification of the possible architects see *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 51-60. Page 54 is now corrected as follows: Ambrose Thornley junior was Excelsior's architect, see *SMH* 3 July 1880.

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

5 Building Development
For density of development on Sections 1-14, 1888-92, based on the PWD Detail Survey, see *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 59. Where a building allotment has been resubdivided, and in some cases amalgamated, either by intention or by encroachment, I renumber the lots as, eg, 2.1, 2.2 etc, and so on. That is why, eg, 5.03 has lot numbers reading 2.2+3.1.

6 Later Sales of Allotments
Just why many lots scattered over each section did not sell until after 1890 is not known. It seems likely that they did sell in 1881-90 but first purchasers could not keep up instalments on Excelsior's "easy terms" and were foreclosed upon. Any such foreclosures are not registered in any of the land title dealings in 1881-90.

QUICK READING GUIDE

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7 Excelsior's Architects
Thornley [jun] & Smedley were Excelsior's architects for calling tenders. See *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 59 for my choice of F H Reuss junior as the designer of the subdivision plan. Now that it has been established that Ambrose Thornley jun was Excelsior's architect, the credit for the subdivision plan should be his. See also p 55 for my suggestion that some of the houses could have been designed by FH Reuss sen. This credit must also go to Thornley jun. Smedley's part in Excelsior is not known.

8 Who Built?
In 1881-90 with Excelsior as the mortgagee, when a first owner, classed as a tenant paying rent as instalments on an unregistered mortgage, defaulted early in his/her occupation of a building, his/ her name did not show on the CT issued for the property. That is why I write, in some cases "Excelsior built". Where a purchaser's name appears on the CT, and was an occupant listed in Sands Directory, I have been able to state that he or she had the building erected.
Exact time of mortgage default is not known because such information is not shown in land title dealings. In the decade 1881-90, when a first purchaser ceases to be listed in Sands, that could be the year of default.

9 Building Types
a) Detached: free-standing.
b) Attached: physically connected to one or more houses.
c) Semi-detached: a pair of houses with central verandah firewall, usually with open-end verandahs.
c) Terrace: one of a terrace, with central and end verandah firewalls
d) Terrace-type: free-standing version of a terrace house, with end verandah firewalls.

10 Description
Descriptions of the fabric and identification of architectural style were made (in 1991) from the street, ie, without entering the property. The text, therefore, paints a street-view of the extant development. Where I make no comments on style, I mean that the building is outside the classifications established in R Apperly, R Irving & P Reynolds, *Identifying Australian Architecture, a Pictorial Guide to Style and Terms from 1788 to the Present* (A&R, Sydney, 1989). This book has an illustrated glossary of common building terms.
In recording curves of verandah corrugated iron, I use "straight" corrugated iron to mean "not curved" along the slope of the roof.
Where I think that the street facades may be in danger of damage, I make the exhortation "should be conserved".
For usage of the term "terraced", see *Leichhardt Hist J* 13, p 35 (caption) and p 48 (book review of S Muthesius's *The English Terraced House*).

11 Sections 4-9
"Sections 4-9" are to be read in conjunction with "Sections 1.1-1.3" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 51-86, and "Sections 2-3" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 13-30.

12 Sources and Method
Refer to " Notes and References", Items 4-10, in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 77. In addition it should be noted that:
a) Dates of conveyances (sales), unless otherwise stated, are the date (month and year) of the actual LTO transfer from Excelsior to individuals.
b) The wordy "was still there in 1890", was used to emphasise that though my search through *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* (Sands) ends in 1890, a tenant or an owner could have lived in a building well into the 1890s and beyond. Where no occupant in shown for 1890, I mean that none was listed in Sands for that year.

13 Trades and Professions
Occupations of individuals have been discovered from the title chain, from Sands and from other sources. Where I show no occupation in the text, I mean that no occupation could be ascertained from Sands or other sources.

14 House Names
Generally are taken from Sands and I usually show in which period the name is listed. Though later volumes of Sands omit house names, such names could still have been in use.

15 Statistics
See P Reynolds, "The Excelsior Subdivision, Land and Building Development in Leichhardt South: 1881-1890, A Report to the Heritage Council of NSW", Dept of Planning Library. Refer to *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, "Introduction", p 51 for general statistics. An analysis and resume of statistics will be published in Part 5 in *Leichhardt Hist J* 21.

REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION - PART 3

1 *SMH*, 3 July 1880. J Williams, "Leichhardt Presbyterian Church", in *Leichhardt Hist J* No 16, p 9, footnote 16, registered date as 16 Aug 1880.
2 For biographical info on trustees and directors see my "The Excelsior Subdivision – Part 1", *Leichhardt Hist J* No 17, pp 53-55.
3 *SMH*, 3 July 1880.
4 *SMH*, 3 July 1880.
5 *SMH*, 3 July 1880.
6 See Item 8, "Notes and Refs."
7 *SMH*, 11 Sep 1880.
8 See comments on drainage in introduction to Section 9.
9 Mills & Pile owned the "Pennant Hills Township" estate which had been acquired by Mills with John Lackey as mortgagee, L Muir, Shady Acres, Politicians, Developers and the Design of Sydney's Public Transport System 1873-1891 (unpublished PhD thesis, Univ of Sydney, 1994), p 309.
10 M Rutledge, "Sir John Lackey", in *ADB*, vol 5, pp 48-49.
11 DR Keenan, *Tramways of Sydney* (Transit Press, 1979), p69.
12 P Reynolds, "The Excelsior Subdivision – Part 1, *Leichhardt Hist J* No 17, p 60.
13 L Muir, Shady Acres, Politicians, Developers and the Design of Sydney's Public Transport System 1873-1891, p 239.
14 SMH, 18/9/1880, "villa" is used loosely here. It should be a detached house but often meant what the advertiser wanted it to mean.
15 L Muir, *op cit* (13), p 238.
16 P Reynolds, "The Excelsior Subdivision – Part 1, *Leichhardt Hist J* No 17, p 51.
17 L Muir, *op cit* (13), p 363.
18 P Reynolds, "the Excelsior Subdivision – Part 1, *Leichhardt Hist J* No 17, p 57.
19 P Reynolds, *op cit* (18), p 51.

SECTION 4

1 CT V 676 F 9 transf 73641.
2 CT V 624 F 48 transf 64156.
3 CT V 648 F 181 transf 68425; Roberts V 692 F 53.
4 CT V 648 F 181 transf 68425; Roberts V692 F 91.
5 CT V 660 F 140 transf 69773.
6 CT V 638 F 117 transf 67188.
7 CT V 768 F 146 transf 98725.
8 CT V 790 F 106 transf 107221.
9 CT V 678 F 58 transf 74165.
10 CT V 644 F 118 transf 67596.
11 CT V 636 F 22 transf 66726.
12 CT V 656 F 35 transf 68429.
13 CT V 754 F 93 transf 94677.
14 CT V 1082 F 94 transf 205371.
15 CT V 1190 F 31 transf 249979.
16 CT V 660 F 220 transf 69992.
17 *Ibid.*
18 CT V 1090 F 107 transf 208982.
19 CT V 1232 F 161 transf 270097.
20 CT V 842 F 197 transf 122256.
21 CT V 950 F 126 transf 157706.
22 CT V 862 F 105 transf 128134.
23 CT V 824 F 151 transf 116937.
24 CT V 1192 F 247 transf 251237.
25 CT V 692 F 111 transf 77753; (36).
26 CT V 762 F 12 transf 97389; see(35).
27 CT V 690 F 156 transf 77334; (34).
28 CT V 1557 F 167 transf 391565.
29 CT V 1330 F 48 transf 311381.
30 CT V 756 F 235 transf 95709.
31 CT V 759 F 12 transf 96161.
32 *Ibid.*
33 CT V 1330 F 31 transf 311373.
34 CT V 690 F 156 transf 77335; (27).
35 CT V 762 F 12 transf 97389; see(26).
36 CT V 692 F 111 transf 77752; (25).
37 *Ibid.*
38 CT V 806 F 222 transf 111451.
39 CT V 1096 F 240 transf 211169.
40 CT V 784 F 31 transf 104335.
41 CT V 632 F 69 transf 65684.
42 Findlay & Bain CT V 1065 F 56.
43 Findlay & Bain CT V 1065 F 68.
44 CT V 670 F 117 transf 72569. *SMH*, 4 Nov 1880, one of the earliest tenders. Mrs Somerville probably accepted Excelsior's package of the land and house to be paid off by rent. To make the purchase, she took out a mortgage with Excelsior which she discharged on 21 October 1892. Four days later she mortgaged the property and later defaulted.
45 CT V 1067 F 105 transf 198859.
46 *Ibid.*
47 CT V 1130 F 225 transf 225584.
48 CT V 624 F 47 transf 64154.
49 CT V 724 F 215 transf 86001.
50 CT V 1120 F 93 transf 221486.
51 CT V 771 F 206 transf 100696.
52 CT V 947 F 183 transf 156994.
53 CT V 608 F 69 transf 60777.
54 Findlay CT V 947 F 106.
55 Findlay CT V 947 F 131.
56 CT V 634 F 221 transf 66296.
57 CT V 634 F 222 transf 66298.
58 CT V 684 F 158 transf 75931.
59 CT V 660 F 9 transf 69506.
60 CT V 1067 F 130 transf 198938.
61 CT V 754 F 203, 204 transf 94800.
62 Alford CT V 754 F 203.
63 Alford CT V 754 F 204.
64 CT V 554 F 88 transf 51303. For Hannan see also Section 3, footnote 23, *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, p 30.

SECTION 5

1 CT V 959 F 142 transf 160724.
2 CT V 1156 F 238 transf 235677.
3 CT V 1226 F 57 transf 267039.
4 CT V 1347 F 106 transf 319089.
5 CT V 1447 F 191 transf 356394; CT V 1462 F 147 transf 360199.
6 CT V 1874 F 20 transf 491656.
7 CT V 1194 F 119 transf 252122.
8 CT V 1190 F 19 transf 250055.
9 *SMH*, 26 Sep 1885 for house prices, rooms, etc; see also my "Introduction - Part 1, The Excelsior Subdivision ", *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 57. CT V 766 F 195 transf 97559.
10 CT V 775 F 215 transf 99819.
11 CT V 584 F 57 transf 57270.
12 CT V 1370 F 12 transf 327417.
13 CT V 620 F 228 transf 63503.
14 CT V 1372 F 91 transf 328332.

15 CT V 796 F 163 transf 108225.
16 CT V 1184 F 17 transf 247314.
17 CT V 775 F 208 transf 102142.
18 CT V 718 F 101 transf 84448.
19 CT V 775 F 193 transf 102484.
20 CT V 696 F 54 transf 78918.
21 CT V 856 F 100 transf 126948.
22 CT V 782 F 74 transf 104065.
23 CT V 785 F 102 transf 104562.
24 CT V 785 F 108 transf 104264; Peaker V 1449 F 224.
25 CT V 785 F 108 transf 104264; Peaker V 1488 F 15.
26 CT V 785 F 108 transf 104264; Peaker V 1595 F 200.
27 CT V 1172 F 110 transf 242075.
28 CT V 1192 F 6 transf 250541.
29 CT V 1259 F 121 transf 281778.
30 CT V 1172 F 37 transf 241939.
31 CT V 1201 F 61 transf 255232.
32 CT V 1002 F 102 transf 175413.
33 CT V 558 F 123 transf 52669.
34 CT V 616 F 219 transf 62761.
35 CT V 1030 F 234 transf 184508.
36 CT V 718 F 119 transf 84130.
37 CT V 775 F 190 transf 102321.
38 CT V 852 F 179 transf 125001.
39 CT V 771 F 204 transf 100147.
40 CT V 1376 F 170 transf 329870.
41 CT V 602 F 107 transf 60551.
42 CT V 1128 F 225 transf 224829.
43 CT V 891 F 203 transf 138715.
44 CT V 650 F 194 transf 68623.
45 *Ibid.*

SECTION 6

1 CT V 618 F 198 transf 63017.
2 CT V 1100 F 46 transf 212312.
3 CT V 916 F 226 transf 147222.
4 CT V 1038 F 4 transf 187690.
5 CT V 1264 F 157 transf 283850.
6 CT V 592 F 105 transf 59093.
7 *Ibid.*
8 CT V 980 F 180 transf 168507. Peterson's given name is written as "Pete" on the CT.
9 CT V 1264 F 120 transf 283760.
10 CT V 1162 F 190 transf 237773; see (47).
11 CT V 656 F 32 transf 68419.
12 CT V 730 F 181 transf 87101.
13 CT V 986 F 43 transf 170195.
14 CT V 724 F 173 transf 85930.
15 CT V 817 F 25 transf 114863.
16 CT V 662 F 142, 143 transf 70459.
17 CT V 1226 F 102 transf 384679; DP 3094; V 790 F 83 transf 267116.
18 CT V 790 F 83 transf 106981.
19 CT V 890 F 75 transf 138654.
20 CT V 622 F 77 transf 63980.
21 CT V 732 F 163 transf 87551.
22 CT V 624 F 185 transf 64423.
23 CT V 1170 F 210 transf 241177.
24 CT V 1384 F 69 transf 333114.
25 CT V 702 F 245 transf 80615.
26 *Ibid.*
27 *Ibid.*
28 *Ibid.*
29 CT V 678 F 94 transf 74418.
30 CT V 880 F 185 transf 134488.
31 CT V 686 F 97 transf 76220.
32 *Ibid.*
33 CT V 1101 F 18 transf 212890.
34 CT V 784 F 29 transf 103827.
35 *Ibid.*
36 CT V 1174 F 223 transf 242982.
37 CT V 736 F 23 transf 87730.
38 CT V 1156 F 8 transf 235049.
39 CT V 1174 F 114 transf 242961.
40 CT V 1036 F 55 transf 186859.
41 CT V 695 F 186 transf 78720.
42 CT V 1158 F 55 transf 235843.
43 CT V 904 F 180 transf 143678.
44 *Ibid.*
45 CT V 1079 F 228 transf 203992.
46 CT V 730 F 159 transf 86918.
47 CT V 1162 F 190 transf 237773; see (10).
48 *Ibid.*
49 CT V 1140 F 126 transf 229145.
50 CT V 1034 F 158 transf 186088.
51 CT V 1203 F 42 transf 255659.
52 CT V 3102 F 122 transf A613575.
53 CT V 1170 F 210 transf 241177.

SECTION 7

1 CT V 612 F 16 transf 61913.
2 *Ibid.* PI, 3/11740 death of S Davies on 16 June 1885; see also Section 3, 3.19, *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 23-28.
3 *Ibid.*
4 CT V 954 F 220 transf 159428 (lot 3); V 618 F 197 transf 63016 (lot 4).
5 CT V 1199 F 132 transf 254748.
6 CT V 848 F 198 transf 124682.
7 CT V 695 F 183 transf 78714.
8 CT V 638 F 232 transf 67494.
9 CT V 624 F 31 transf 63989.
10 CT V 624 F 30 transf 63987.
11 CT V 634 F 27 transf 66179
12 CT V 634 F 26 transf 66177.
13 CT V 1102 F 191 transf 213847.
14 CT V 1117 F 88 transf 220004 (lot 10.3+11.1); V 1252 F 54 transf 278741 (lot 11.2); see (15).
15 CT V 1108 F 149 transf 215724; see (14).
16 Mouatt CT V1252 F54 (lots 11.2,12).
17 CT V 1242 F 135 transf 274863.
18 CT V 896 F 175 transf 136172.
19 CT V 882 F 27 transf 134235.
20 CT V 848 F 32 transf 123997.
21 CT V 916 F 52 transf 145729.
22 CT V 988 F 50 transf 170841.
23 CT V 1026 F 38 transf 183046.
24 CT V 644 F 117 transf 67592.
25 CT V 656 F 116 transf 68695.
26 CT V 620 F 242, 243 transf 63654.
27 CT V 608 F 236 transf 61235.
28 CT V 650 F 123 transf 67838.
29 CT V 702 F 239 transf 80754.
30 CT V 608 F 235 transf 61233.
31 CT V 706 F 137 transf 81127.
32 CT V 739 F 43 transf 90142.
33 CT V 866 F 91 transf 129793.
34 CT V 724 F 200 transf 85584.
35 *Ibid.*
36 CT V 576 F 33 transf 56285.

SECTION 8

1 CT V 638 F 226 transf 67364; Harvey V 658 F 1.
2 CT V 719 F 102 transf 84963.
3 CT V 776 F 221 transf 102823.
4 CT V 739 F 41 transf 90067.
5 CT V 632 F 68 transf 65682.
6 CT V 710 F 228 transf 82542.
7 *Ibid.*
8 CT V 662 F 180 transf 70174.
9 Martyr V 662 F 180.
10 CT V 750 F 24 transf 92634.
11 CT V 702 F 42 transf 80317; (38).
12 CT V 1054 F 142 transf 193588; see (51); see (38).
13 CT V 676 F 201 transf 74114.
14 CT V 676 F 201 transf 74114; Walters V 736 F 177; see (38).
15 CT V 676 F 201 transf 74114; Walters V 736 F 109; see (38).
16 CT V 718 F 129 transf 84436.
17 CT V 718 F 129 transf 84436; Walters V 938 F 18.
18 CT V 718 F 129 transf 84436; Walters V 892 F 104.
19 CT V 658 F 142 transf 69786.
20 CT V 618 F 50 transf 62687; (29).
21 CT V 624 F 14 transf 63302.
22 CT V 636 F 204 transf 66880.
23 CT V 636 F 203 transf 66882.
24 CT V 952 F 162 transf 158674.
25 CT V 608 F 83 transf 62128.
26 CT V 596 F 185 transf 60434.
27 CT V 896 F 164 transf 140009.
28 CT V 719 F 36,37 transf 84788.
29 CT V 618 F 50 transf 62687; (20)
30 CT V 662 F 37 transf 70172.
31 CT V 818 F 249 transf 115591.
32 CT V 686 F 215 transf 76612.
33 CT V 686 F 98 transf 76222.
34 CT V 891 F 114 transf 138716; (38).
35 CT V 732 F 63 transf 87106; (38).
36 CT V 734 F 13 transf 87639; (38).
37 CT V 702 F 42 transf 80317; (38).
38 CT V 702 F 42 transf 80317; (12), (14), (15), (34), (35), (36), (37).
39 CT V 554 F 250 transf 52140; Douglas V 1006 F 240.
40 CT V 554 F 250 transf 52140; Douglas V 1008 F 190.
41 CT V 952 F 95 transf 158603.
42 *Ibid.*
43 *Ibid.*
44 CT V 698 F 157 transf 79639.
45 CT V 698 F 156 transf 79638.
46 CT V 540 F 104 transf 48500.
47 CT V 722 F 64 transf 80382.
48 CT V 719 F 47 transf 84844.
49 CT V 719 F 47 transf 84844; McCracken V 753 F 164.
50 CT V 719 F 47 transf 84844; McCracken V 772 F 39.
51 CT V 1054 F 142 transf 193588;(12).

SECTION 9 & END NOTE

1 V1247 F71 transf 276839.
2 V1118 F232 transf 221277.
3 V728 F13 transf 86855.
4 V864 F84 transf 129213.
5 V1039 F76 transf 188542.
6 V1423 F194 transf 348773.
7 V1188 F202 transf 249618.
8 V1209 F174 transf 259629(lot 10); V1160 F184 transf 237573 (lot 11).
9 V896 F186 transf 139981.
10 P Reynolds, "The Excelsior Subdivision, Land and Building Development in Leichhardt South: 1881-1890", Table C.01, p 291, Dept of Planning Library.
11 P Reynolds, *op cit* (10), Table D.01, p 293.
12 P Reynolds, *op cit* (10), Table E.01, p 294.
13 P Reynolds, "The Excelsior Subdivision – Part 1", in Leichhardt Hist J No 17, p 55.
14 P Reynolds, *op cit* (10), Table E.01, p 294.
15 P Reynolds, *op cit* (10), Table A.01, p 289.
16 *Ibid.*

TROUBLE ON THE BAY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34

35 Often Glebe Council would show their support to women from the Relief Committees by waiving the Town Hall hiring fees for dancers and other fund raising activities. Glebe Council Minutes, 20 Aug 1929, 1 Aug 1929, 10 Aug 1929; *LD*, 2 May 1929, p 7.

36 Interview of Edna Ryan; NSWTLC, Minutes, 20 Feb 1929; NSWTLC, *Bulletin*, No 23, 28 Feb 1929, p 3.

37 *SMH*, 18 Mar 1929, p 13; 20 Mar 1929, p 17. John Leckie's case study shows how employers at Vestey's sent letters regularly to the homes of striking workers in an attempt to apply domestic pressure on strikers to return to work. The IPA leaflet distributed to workers' wives reinforces such strategies. The maternal nature of the plea for industrial peace is reflected in the assertion that "The mothers of Australia cannot stand idly by while Australia's prosperity and fair name are menaced. We call on all women to attend this meeting and register their protest against the cruel wrong which is being done to helpless children by the policy of strikes". Press Cuttings Book; J Leckie, "Women in Industrial Action: Some Profiles in a Redundancy Strike in Vestey's New Zealand Meatworks, 1988", in R Frances & B Scales (eds) *Women, Work and the Labour Movement in Australia and Aotearoa/New Zealand* (Syd, 1991), pp 91-92.

38 *The Women Worker*, 7 Apr 1929, p4; *SMH*, 20 Mar 1929, p 17.

39 *Ibid.*

40 *LD*, 9 May 1929, p 5.

41 Skilled strikebreakers were well remunerated for their activities. For instance, Voigt & Garden claim that when Rosenfield's imported a machinist from the USA they paid his fare, half-wages on the journey and approximately £10 per week. This was nearly double to timberworkers' pre-Lukin award wages. Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, p 18.; *SMH*, 15 Aug 1929, p 11.

42 Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, p 29.

43 NSWTLC, *Yearly Report and Balance Sheet for the Year Ending December 21st, 1929* (Syd, 1930).

44 *The Picket Line*, No 3, 3 July 1929, p 2.

45 Glebe residents such as Weir, Blissett and Piesley were convinced that scabs did not live in the local area. Although locating the addresses or background of strikebreakers proved an impossible task, the utility of enlisting strikebreakers from outside the immediate area has been a popular tactic used throughout other protracted disputes. For instance, during the 1917 general Strike the Farmers and Settlers Association and the Primary Producers Union hired strikebreakers from rural districts. Taksa, *Social Protest* (1983), p 57; interview, Ray Blissett, Five Dock, by D van den Broek, 19 July 1993; interview, Mary Piesley, Glebe.

46 *SMH*, 20 July 1929, p 15.

47 Interview, Ray Blissett, Five Dock.

48 *Ibid.*

49 *SMH*, 27 Aug 1929, p 9. Although it is difficult to estimate the effectiveness of such tactics, trade union officials reported that between 20 and 40 volunteers had refused to return to work at Hudson's as a result of the pickets. *SMH*, 20 July 1929, p 15; Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, pp 30-31.

50 *SMH* estimated 1000, the *LD* 5000 and the WW 8000. *SMH*, 20 July 1929, p 15; *LD*, 19 July 1929, p 5; *WW*, 2 Aug 1929, p 15.

51 Interview, Ray Blissett, Five Dock.

52 *Ibid.* Although the existence of the police basher gangs was not evident in police records, Labor papers continually reported on their alleged activities. *LD*, Feb-Oct, 1929.

53 Interview of Alice Ryan by D van den Broek, 17 Mar 1993; LD, 18 June 1929, p 5. ALP State Opposition members for Leichhardt and Annandale repeatedly questioned the government about why police were dressing up as timberworkers and if the seven-shilling fee that mills received from clients for police escorts was to be redirected to the State. *NSW Parliamentary Debates*, Session 1929-30, vol 118, 18 Sep 1929, p 103; 24 Sep 1929, pp 233-234.

54 Interview, Joe Weir, Glebe,; A Roberts, *"Men's Work, The Social History of Glebe and Annandale*, No 2, (Schools Comm, 1981); interview of Keith McClelland by Lucy Taksa, 7 Sep 1987.

55 Bank of NSW, Half-Yearly Report, Rozelle, 30 Sep 1929; LD, 30 July 1929, p 1.

56 *NSW Parliamentary Debates*, Session 1929-30, vol 118, 26 Sep 1929, p 382. Indeed it remains the case today that only in NSW is picketing for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information considered a criminal offence. B Creighton & A Stewart, *Labour Law, An Introduction* (Syd, 1990), p 224.

57 *SMH*, 7 Aug 1929, p 15. *NSW Police Gazette Index*, 1929, p 693.

58 *LD*, 29 July 1929, p 1; *WW*, 2 Aug 1929, p 6. During these speeches the circumstances of the arrests were compared to the 1916 frame-up of the IWW.

59 *The Picket Line*, 7 Aug 1929, No 8, p 2. Amongst the 14 picketers arrested that day were 9 timber workers, 1 sawyer, 2 labourers, 1 fitter and 1 machinist. *WW*, 23 Aug 1929, p 3; *SMH*, 19 Aug 1929, p 11.

60 For instance, monthly "bob in" contributions dropped from just over £400 in June to just over £200 in Sep/Oct. *LD*, June Oct, 1929. As well the election, finan-cial contributions declined as damaging allegations were made on the JDC by the AWU in late Aug. In a bid to gain control of the NSWALP, the secretary of the AWU, George Buckland, publicly accused the JDC of pilfering strike funds. Those who believed his claim withheld levies and finances proceeded at a much slower pace. *The Picket Line*, No 9, 14 Aug 1929, p 1.

61 Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, p 38.

62 A month after the men "returned", two yards employing 320 timberworkers went out of business and four additional yards employing 400 more were contemplating that fate. Some firms like Allen Taylor's reported that although the majority of their former employees applied for reinstatement, it was "not anticipated that work would be available for more than a few skilled men". Allen Taylor Pty Ltd, Minutes of Directors Meeting; Voigt & Garden, *The 1929 Timber Workers Lock-out*, pp 40-43; *The Picket Line*, No 18, 17 Oct 1929, p 2.

63 In early 1931 the Full Bench of the Court reduced the basic wage by 10% and it was not until 1938 that timberworkers reverted to a 44-hour week. Sheridan, *Mindful Militants*, p 109.

64 When Bruce's proposals to the States to surrender all legislative power to the Commonwealth came before parliament, several members of his party crossed the floor and voted against it. Perlman, *Judges in Industry*, p 168.

65 As well as Billy Hughes, one of the three members who crossed the floor in opposition to the introduction to the Maritime Industries Bill, justified his actions by stating that the graziers he represented supported the retention of arbitration. DJ Brereton, Institutions in the Wage Determination Process: The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission 1904-70 (PhD thesis, Dept of Political Studies & the Committee of Graduate Studies, Stanford Univ, 1989), p 206._

BOOK REVIEWS

BUILDING FOR NATURE: WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN AND CASTLECRAG
By Meredith Walker, Adrienne Kabos & James Weirick
Walter Burley Griffin Society, 80 pp, $25.00. ISBN 0 646 18133 5

Reviewed by Robert Irving

This is an excellent little soft-cover book, oblong in format and intensively loaded with information about an absorbing subject. Its subject is the appreciation of the work of Walter Burley Griffin and his wife Marion Mahony Griffin, focussed upon Castlecrag – a peninsula of Sydney harbour as distinctive as Balmain, though remarkable different in both history and environment. *Building for Nature* initiates a reappraisal of the Griffins and their work that is "both critical and respectful" and engenders "a love of the Castlecrag estates and the individual 'Griffin' houses". Commendably, the funding of the publication was assisted by the NSW Department of Planning and the Friends of Willoughby Library.

The book is arranged in three parts. The first, dealing with the foundation and building up of Castlecrag from the 1920s by the Griffins' Greater Sydney Development Association (GSDA), contains a wealth of hitherto inaccessible material. It is based not only on solid documentation but also on the recollections of many of the participants in this scheme. The famous but misunderstood covenants and the Griffins' tussles with the authorities are clarified. Griffin's innovative "Knitlock" segmental concrete construction is described and well illustrated. The adjoining Haven and Cape Estates are touched upon. The important part played by Marion is highlighted, and the burgeoning of the unique Castlecrag social community explained.

In the second part of the book, a double spread is devoted to each of 14 of the Griffin houses at Castlecrag, ranging from the GSDA demonstration house "No 1 Dwelling", erected in 1921, to the unusual Fishwick house built in 1924, and on to the tiny Duncan house of 1934. All the houses are in fact unusual and their individualnesses are fully discussed, their owners identified, and interesting comparisons made, such as with Griffin's houses in Melbourne. GSDA No 1, the first house in Castlecrag, has been in the news recently because, as part of an unusually creative conservation project, it was purchased by the Historic Houses Trust of NSW. It was then conserved under the direction of Alan Croker to demonstrate "the approach a sensitive private owner would take, rather than a rarefied museum approach" (*SMH*, 3 Feb 1995). Then it was provided with a brand-new neighbour on the same site in the form of a contemporary, two-bedroom house, designed (also for the Trust) by award-winning architect Bruce Rickard in accordance with the guidelines developed by the authors in Part 3 of this book. At the time of writing this review, the two houses are being prepared for sale by auction. The whole of the conservation movement will be watching this marvellous piece of recycling with interest and encouragement. Would that a similarly gentle and sympathetic fate had befallen the Duncan house – the last, smallest and most fragile of Griffin's Castlecrag creations – which was recently dwarfed by elaborate additions.

The Castlecrag houses were built of sandstone, which the Griffins loved, and "Knitlock", the use of which WBG pioneered. Their roofs were mostly flat or very low-pitched – GSDA No 1, for instance, has a "butterfly" roof. Roof forms were in fact one of the areas of greatest contention as far as the local authorities were concerned. Their details, such as full-height casement doors, bold decorative patterns and distinctive artificial lighting, were likewise unusual. In the book the houses are illustrated by floor plans and photographs, many of them by remarkable early pictures. To the conservative Sydneysider of the time they surely appeared dramatically different in form, detail and openness. James Weirick writes that "the development at Castlecrag went against the grain of culture" and these descriptions help to explain why.

The third part of *Building for Nature* discusses the conservation of the Griffin legacy. It begins as all good conservation processes should with an analysis of the significance of the place. Then the essence of building with nature in Castlecrag is summarised as a checklist to guide the design of new buildings or additions. Meredith Walker stresses the now-famous maxim, "Do as much as is necessary, as little as possible".

In a book of such substance it is sad to report a few shortcomings. The estate maps are of intense interest, so it is a great pity to this reviewer that the marvellous 1932 plan of Castlecrag and Haven estates is relegated to the rear cover, separated from relevant text and without a key or explanatory notes, street numbers or lot numbers, such as would allow the houses to be easily located. The Cape Estate map is poorly orientated. Cover and chapter-head lettering reflect the Griffin style but very indifferently. Reproduction of photographs varies in quality from very good to only fair due, it appears, more to printing than to the standard of the originals, Perhaps the most interesting shortcoming concerns the Griffin legacy, which is here considered as an isolated package of the metropolis. Not much is said about Griffin's associates like Eric Nicholls, or their nearby work; not much is said about the way Castlecrag has changed since Griffin and the GSDA.

None of these remarks, however, can dim the bright light of this illuminating work. Highly recommended.

STREETS, LANES AND PLACES 1836-1994
An index of the origins of street names of Balmain, Birchgrove and Rozelle
By B Davidson & K Hamey
Balmain Association, 60 pp, $10.00
ISBN 0 9599502 8 1

THE SLEEPING CITY
The Story of Rookwood Necropolis
David A Watson (ed)
Society of Australian Genealogists and Hale & Iremonger, 160 pp, $24.95
ISBN 0 86806 490 4 (pb)

Reviewed by Peter Reynolds

Sixty years ago Sydney had 14,000 streets. In the 1994 street directory for the greater metropolitan area the number of streets had risen to 39,500. In Balmain the trend has been the reverse. There were about 365 streets, roads, lanes avenues, places, and two terraces and a square, to say nothing of the myriad dunny lanes. Now, only 280 exist. Why? Look in *Streets, Lanes and Places* and you will find the answer.

The book is a different kind of street directory. A look through its pages is like jumping into an historical taxi-cab and asking the driver to take you towards the past, to a street not existing and therefore not to be found in Gregory's or the UBD.

Bonnie Davidson and Kath Hamey have laboured long and perceptively to give meaning to the appellation of the peninsula's thoroughfares. In much the same way that a book has page numbers, streets have names. What then, as the authors ask, is in a name? The great American cities, with instantly created street-patterns, have numbered streets which, when appropriate, are named for important places, events or persons.

Streets, Lanes and Places shows that in the main the peninsula's streets were named at creation and this justifies the saying "a good name is better than a precious ointment".

The book is comprehensive and easy to use and has useful indexes for first land purchasers, aldermen, subdivisions, surveyors (in local history, a sadly neglected breed) and relevant maps and plans.

Be they royal, municipal, family or war-memorial in origin, the book identifies the reason for the name. This has been no mean task with names having been changed by Council decree, and some having more than one name. There were three Wharf Roads, two Union Streets, and both a Weston Street and a Weston Road. Where was German Row? Why was it called that? Why have about 85 street names gone out of use? Read this book and know.

A different kind of historical taxi-cab once took you to ***The Sleeping City*** and if you needed to travel a long way, there was even a special railway service. Rookwood is the largest Victorian cemetery in the world and is much more than a necropolis. By the wealth of genealogical detail inscribed on its headstones, the cemetery is a primary source archive for family history researchers.

Why this book? Apart from inquiring at the cemetery office, to seek this genealogical detail, the researcher would be faced with 300,000 graves spread over about 300 hectares (777 acres). The Society of Australian Genealogists through its hard-working volunteers has metamorphosed the inscribed detail from sandstone tablet to silicon chip. The book tells the story of Rookwood and the creation of a computer database which researchers may access.

Whilst surfing the Sydney system, you may have wondered about the fine Victorian Free Gothic structure no longer used at Central Station. This was the Receiving House where coffins could be placed on the train under shelter and taken to Rookwood where there were four stations to receive them. The grandest of these was abandoned with the closure of the line and sold in 1957 for £100 to be rebuilt at Canberra as the Anglican church of All Saints.

David Watson has edited an excellent overview of the necropolis which he sees as a "living part of our cultural heritage". Expertly researched, the book's photographs have meaningful captions – often neglected in some publications. With walking tracks included for mourners, historians and picnickers, Joan Sigrist invites us to join her on a walk through history. Mary McKay's section on style and symbolism explains the iconic message and discusses sculpted and engraved motifs.

C C Singleton and Jack Kay's portrayal of the cemetery railway line is clear and concise and lets us see the significance of cemetery-rail travel. "Corpses, mourners, and clergymen" were picked up at suburban stations along the way at the waving of a red flag. Stonemason Allan Brown, whose family of stonemasons worked at the cemetery from 1867, writes about the monumental mason's craft. One of his tasks was carving inscriptions and he relates the importance of setting out. A mason did not allow enough space for "Oh Lord, she was Thine" and it turned out "Oh Lord, she was Thin". The ferry *Lady Ferguson* is skilfully carved on the headstone of its fireman.

Caroline Burke and Chris Betteridge expound upon landscape and design. Laurel Burge tells that "Transcribing Rookwood cemetery is rather like loading a truck full of sand ... with a teaspoon!" She relates adventures during transcribing, and about transcribed memories. Pat Garnsey's profiles of some of those buried, brings the inscriptions to life, so to speak, while Lee Squires looks to Rookwood's future.

All engaged in history and heritage studies should have The *Sleeping City*. Every headstone tells a story. One, moved from the Devonshire Street cemetery, tellingly evokes pre-Medicare days "Oh Hennesy thou didst me kill / and would not even pay my doktors bill". ____

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* This title was published as "Peacock, Weston, Pearson and Paul, how 'Suburbanisation' began in Balmain, Peacock Point to Darling Street Wharf".

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	*Australian Dictionary of Biography.*
AE	*Australian Encylopaedia (1958).*
b	Born.
Bk	Book (OST Deed Register, (LTO).
cf	Compare with.
chn	Children.
CT	Certificate of Title (LTO).
d	Death, died.
DP	Deposited Plan, (LTO).
DS	Detail Survey (Department of Public Works Metropolitan Detail Series, ML).
F	Folio (CT, LTO).
FP	File Plan (LTO).
Ibid	In the same place, or ditto.
LTO	Land Titles Office, NSW.
m	Married, marriage.
ML	Mitchell Library.
Mun	Minute Book, Municipality of Balmain.
No	Old System Deed (LTO, Deed No).
OHWM	Original High Water Mark.
op cit	In the work cited.
OST	Old System Title.
PA	Primary Application, Real Property Act (LTO).
PI	Probate Index, NSW Supreme Court.
PWD	Public Works Dept.
SD	Statutory Declaration.
SMH	*Sydney Morning Herald.*
transf	Transfer (CT, LTO).
V	Volume (CT, LTO).
V&P	*Votes & Proceedings of NSW Legislative Assembly.*
NSWLA	
WB	Water Board.

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5.10: ***3-9 Excelsior Street, 1881***
Stepping the houses up the hill in pairs, and back from the frontage, overcomes change in level and irregularity caused by lots not being at right angles to the street. To achieve this, two verandah firewalls are set in line at each change (see page 57). The addition to No 3 (at right) is sympathetic to the period.
(Solomon Mitchell)

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