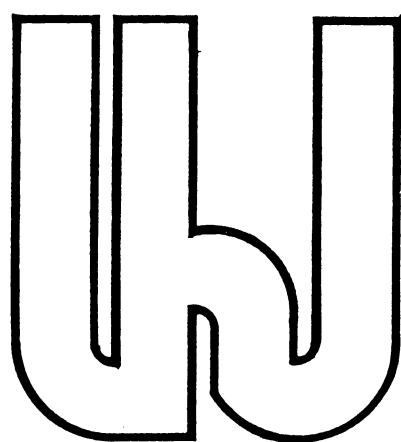




Leichhardt Historical Journal 20

Benevolent Picnicking? – Community Work under Church Auspices

Balmain: From Adolphus Street to Gladstone Park – Part 4

John Booth's Steam Sawmill

Leichhardt South: Part 4 – The Excelsior Subdivision



Annandale Balmain Glebe Leichhardt Lilyfield Rozelle

WHO WAS JAMES SIMMONS?

SIMMONS POINT,
BALMAIN

The *Sydney Morning Herald* of 14 December 1995 carried an article about H C Allport's *George Street Sydney, Looking South* of January 1842. The painting had been commissioned by the retailer David Jones to record the company's "smart new store".¹ The painting has been acquired by the State Library of New South Wales.

Research by John Thorley into his ancestor, James Simmons, shows the David Jones' building to be Simmons' Jerusalem Warehouse.²

In "From Darling Street Wharf to Simmons Point", in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 12, 1983, James Simmons meant little more than the first purchaser of Simmons Point. The name Jerusalem House inspired contact with the Australian Jewish Historical Society and Mr Thorley was able to round out what had been a sketchy image of Simmons.³

James Simmons was born at London in about 1795 to Jewish parents, Nathan and Sarah Simmons who lived at Crown Street, Soho. Little is known of James's youth but he was involved in the burglary of the London home of Mary, Marchioness Dowager of Downshire (Ireland), on the night of 29 March 1813. Property valued at several thousand pounds was stolen, consisting of money, jewellery and precious artefacts. James Simmons and Joseph Richardson were charged with "Break, Enter and Theft" and James's parents with receiving stolen goods.

The 26-year old Richardson had escaped from the Cold Bathfields Prison a few months before the robbery. Richardson had known the Simmons family for about three years and had

gone to them after his escape. On 6 April Richardson was apprehended and in confessing to the crime he implicated the Simmons as ring-leaders.

Nathan and Sarah were charged as accessories, having the stolen property in their possession. Nathan engaged legal representation and Sarah claimed that she was acting under the instructions of her husband.

A search was made for James and he was found locked in the wash-house at the home of salesman and silversmith Joseph Levy who had been offered the stolen property. James pleaded not guilty to break and enter, claiming to have received the stolen goods from his father.

At the Old Bailey in June 1813, Richardson and James were sentenced to death, and Nathan to 14 years transportation while Sarah was found to be not guilty. Nathan's subsequent fate is not known but James's death sentence was commuted to 14 years transportation.

Simmons arrived at Sydney in the *Marquis of Wellington* on 27 January 1815. He was an assigned servant in the Richmond and Windsor areas and by 1816 was assigned to Francis Howard Greenway, the convict architect. At the beginning of 1818, Simmons was transferred from Windsor to the Gaol Gang but by the following year had received a ticket-of-leave, after serving only four years of his sentence.

By 1820 Simmons was farming land which he rented at Richmond where he grew wheat. So industrious was Simmons that between January and May 1820 he was able to supply the government with 325.5 bushels of wheat at ten shillings a bushel.

Also resident at Richmond was Agnes, the eldest daughter of the late Samuel Thorley and his wife Agnes. James and Agnes were married at St Peter's Anglican Church, Richmond, on 14 November 1821. Simmons was now related to a prominent land-owning family and was an established Richmond farmer growing wheat and maize and



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Cover

J L Maxwell was officer-in-charge of the Civil Ambulance Brigade which stood on the site of present-day 1/380-380 Darling Street, Balmain. (*ATCJ*, 25 Sep 1907, pp 28-29).

Contributors and Reviewers

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Editor Peter Reynolds

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Jerusalem Warehouse in 1845
(Mitchell Library)

raising cattle. In 1822 he became the licensee of the Sign of the Lion Inn, the beginning of his many business enterprises.

At the end of 1823 Simmons purchased land at the corner of George and King Streets, Sydney, where he built the Emu Warehouse, marking the beginning of his mercantile career. He purchased stock from London and advertised for 20 to 30 women to complete slop work.⁴ As new shipments arrived he was able to offer a wide assortment of china, clothing, fabrics, napery, spirits and wines.

On the corner of George and Barrack Streets, Simmons erected the Jerusalem Stores in 1828 and advertised extensively in the *Sydney Gazette* in 1829.

As well as the new store, James had extensive property interests and tales are told of him driving around town in a spanking buggy collecting his rents. Simmons seldom sold any of his properties, preferring to receive rents as income.

Selling off all the stock in the Jerusalem Warehouse in 1833, Simmons let it to Lewick & Younger. A few years later, the Jerusalem Warehouse was let to

David Jones & Co "as the first building of their mighty empire".⁵ As evidence of Simmons' policy of not selling his holdings, the lease to David Jones did not expire until almost 150 years later during 1983.⁶ Although David Jones had expanded the premises, the company could not sell until a settlement had been made with Simmons' descendants.

Simmons had been ordering shipments from England but, in 1833, with his family, visited London where he supervised orders personally. To convey his goods, he chartered the *Adelaide* which entered Port Jackson on 5 September 1834 – James and Agnes and two children, as well as servant Charles Bryant and clerk Saul Solomon, were the only passengers.

By chartering the vessel for his own use, Simmons returned to Sydney in far greater style than when he arrived in chains 19 years before.

Many more enterprises followed and more trips to England. An absolute pardon was granted to Simmons in 1842 and with his family he set sail for England where they were to stay for two years. Simmons was now exporting Australian goods to the London market.

Sailing from Portsmouth in the barque *Lloyds*, the family arrived at Sydney on 14 July 1844. Expanding business interests took him to Tahiti in 1845 where he no doubt dealt in a range of exotic island goods.

It was said of James Simmons that he would have become Mayor of Sydney "if he had not lacked the necessary education or the position".⁷ The lack of these social graces did not prevent him from being elected the first Jewish alderman of the City of Sydney in 1848.

In 1849 the sentence of death that Simmons had cheated in 1813 could not be commuted again. He died on 2 May 1849, aged 54, and was buried "with great reverence by the Sydney Synagogue" in the Devonshire Street Cemetery.⁸ Agnes, his wife, was 48 when he died but she lived to be 90. The early deaths of his male children ensured that the name Simmons (on James's branch of the line) did not survive the first Australian-born generation.

Peter Reynolds, January 1996

BENEVOLENT PICNICKING?

A CASE STUDY OF COMMUNITY WORK UNDER CHURCH AUSPICES

PETER KALDOR

1 THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN BRITAIN AND ITS ROLE IN WELFARE 1800-1900

The current role of the Protestant church in welfare in Australia has been created and modified by a great many factors.¹ The history and nature of the development of our country has been a factor as has the changing role of government over the period of our growth. The nature and role of the church in Britain, especially during the last century has also greatly influenced Protestant church thinking here.

It is important to understand the historical origins of Christian social welfare philosophy. The next section presents a fairly detailed picture of the nature of the church of the nineteenth century and the style of its welfare programs, particularly in the urban context. Justification for concentration on this period is threefold:

- Much of the church welfare practice reflects the traditions, principles and practices of the last century on a reduced scale. Therefore it is important to understand the nature and ethos of this heritage.
- An understanding of another time sheds insights on the present, pointing out appropriate questions to ask about modern time and enabling reflection on current assumptions.
- Finally, many church welfare organisations had their beginnings during this period and therefore it is important to see the origins from which they spring in order to have a foundation from which to trace their development. This is certainly true of the organisation under study here - the Sydney City Mission. Since the source of most inspiration at the time came from the British church scene (and explicitly this is so for the Sydney City Mission) it is on the church in the United Kingdom that we shall concentrate.

The Social Composition of the Protestant Churches

The Protestant church in Victorian England contained a fairly strong class bias. Engels wrote in 1845: "All the writers of the bourgeoisie are unanimous on this point, that the workers are not religious, and do not attend church".² The census of 1851, which asked questions about religious worship commented that most of those not attending church belonged to the working population: "These are never or but seldom seen in our religious congregations".³ McLeod provided the following graph of church attendance as a function of social status in London at the turn of the century (Figure 1).⁴

This class bias was not a new development in the Victorian era. Burton summarises studies showing such stratification even in the early seventeenth century: it was the "beggars at the town ends" who refused to be catechised: "In most places there are a sober sort of men in the middle rank that will hear reason and are more equal to religion than the highest and the lowest usually are".⁵

Protestant church attendances were higher in the upper class than in the middle class, higher in country than town, higher in small villages than in large. In Victorian times then it was not so much that the church lost the working classes but rather had never had any direct influence on what was increasingly becoming the largest part of the total population. The increase in church strength in the period 1800-1850 reflected a middle class revival:

Over a perspective of two centuries it can be seen that institutional Christianity in England underwent a modest boom in the first half of the nineteenth century - modest in numerical terms, but hugely important in terms of influence. It represented the adhesion of the middle classes, and most of the intelligentsia, to Christianity, as the vehicle of their moral seriousness. It was a middle-class boom, and it infused the English Churches with the class attitudes and the moralism which are still, in some measure, the style of Christianity familiar today. The enthusiasm of the middle classes was infectious: it drew in many from the old landed classes. ... But the working classes were only indirectly affected by all this. They still did not go to church, and it was the slow erosion of the middle-class membership, not the disappearance of the working classes from church, that has led to modern attendance figures.⁶

Around 1800 there appears to have been a decline in working class attendance in the rural areas of England. Such a decline intensified through the industrial revolution.

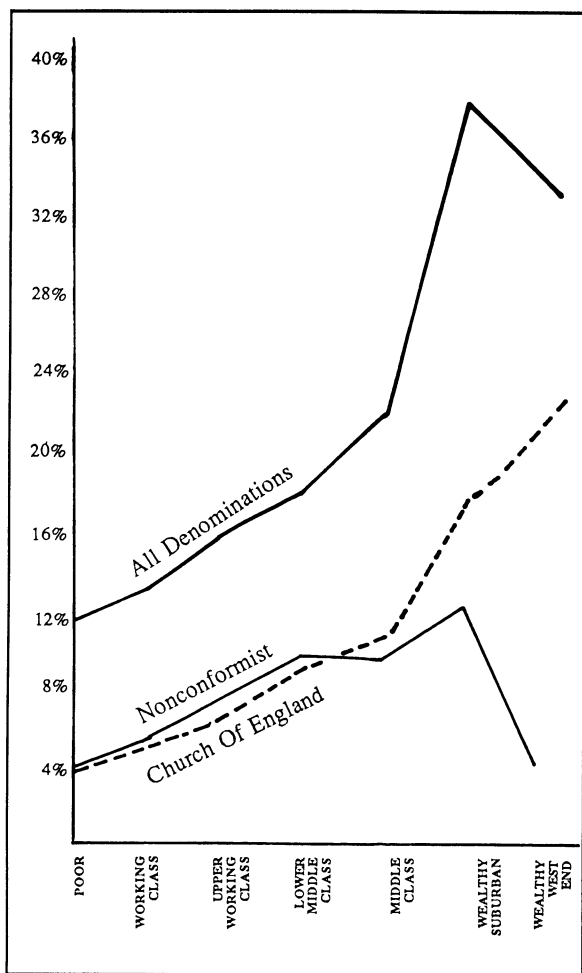


FIGURE 1: ADULT CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN LONDON, 1902-03

Between 1780 and 1860 a large number of Englishmen, whose families worked upon the land since families existed, moved into towns and cities. Whether or not the father attended the country church, the son was not likely to attend the city church. So far as the churches or chapels possessed the allegiance of the working class of England and Wales, they lost that allegiance when the country labourer became a town labourer.

In the countryside the tradition of the community, and the social might of squire or parson, usually held the parishioners to a minimum of religious duty. The first obvious breaches in the social-religious unities of the countryside did not appear till the third quarter of the nineteenth century. In the industrial city was no squire, no parson, no tradition, no community. Instead there was a proletariat. Ten millions were added to the population between 1801 and 1851. Most of the increase lived in large cities. In 1851 more than half the population of London aged 20 and over had not been born in London.

The parish churches, the dissenting chapels, the Roman Catholic chapels, were not equipped to cope with this tide of immigrants. The churches and chapels were not unique.

Nothing in the cities was equipped to cope. Municipal government, building, sanitation, health, cemeteries, hospitals, roads, paving, lighting, police, dentists, schools – all the organs of city life were strained till they were bursting.⁷

Some of the feelings of the urban masses trapped in the new cities are recorded by missionaries such as those from the London City Mission:

'You don't have to go to church, do you? I mean you can live a decent life without all that rigmarole, can't you? Strikes me that half the people who go to church are humbugs anyway, Sunday Christians'. She smiled. 'No, I don't think that He'll hold it against me. When I get to the pearly gates He won't hold it against me, I'm sure of that. And if he does, I'll tell him straight. I was too busy on Sundays getting dinner and tea for you bloody lot to have time to sit on my arse in church!'

22 Popham Road. Had conversation with person here upon subject of closing business on Sundays. She did not see her way clear to do so she said. Sundays they did more than other days and she thought there was no harm in trying to put by a little for the future. I spoke of the realm of the soul and how unwise to neglect for the sake of earthly gain.

Mrs Hooker. Had conversation upon spiritual matters. Is rather sceptical: sometimes she thinks there is a heaven, and sometimes she thinks there is not, but she certainly did not believe there is a hell. She does not attend place of worship; they generally had some music at home, which she thinks is as good as going to church.

We felt sure that there was a God, but that he was not friend of ours, that it was of no use to depend on him for anything and that it behoved us to sharpen our wits and fight the world for what we could get.

God, in our sector of creation, being self-evidently half-hearted or incompetent.⁸

Figure 1 indicates that, by and large, the non-conformist churches experienced the same patterns as the Church of England. Gilbert provides a picture of the social composition of some of the non-conformist denominations.⁹ None of them was a "microcosm of the wider society within which it operated".¹⁰ Each drew its members from a restricted range of socio-economic groups. As can be seen from Table 1¹¹, the main non-conformist denominations depended largely for their success on their appeal to artisans. Gilbert suggests the type of artisan attracted varied little from denomination to denomination¹²; Evangelical non-conformity reached downwards into the unskilled labourers and miners and upwards to include shopkeepers, merchants, manufacturers and professional men.

It was at each of these extremities of the social spectrum ... that important social differentiation between the denominations occurred. The older bodies (including Baptists and Congregationalists) were both better represented in the shopkeeping, merchant and manufacturing occupations than either Wesleyans (mainstream Methodists) or Primitive Methodists and significantly less successful among labourers, miners and colliers.¹³

It is often suggested that the Methodist Church was a working class church. Among the first generation of Methodists, many were working class and perhaps the Primitive Methodist sect kept its working-class affiliations longer than the mainstream Methodists.¹⁴ Even in Wesley's own lifetime, however, there were signs that Methodist societies were becoming predominantly middle class and this became more obvious as time went on. Partly this was due to in-built philosophies within Methodism itself.

Many a rich man would have been still in squalid poverty if Methodism had not taken him by the hand: It was she that saved him from rags – put him on his feet – gave him a character, and placed him in the path of industry in which he has found both affluence and position.¹⁵

The same writer said, "We have not taken hold of the poorest – we have not reached the outcasts and dregs of society".¹⁶ The church drew its largest number of adherents from among the middle classes who had made and been made by the industrial revolution. It was only in villages and small towns that Methodism had any hold on the working class. Methodism also held a clear "no politics in religion" stance which may also have contributed to this picture.

The Church-State Nexus

The Church of England, created as a religion of the State, has been the central pivot of church-state inter-connections. Kitson Clark outlines what he feels a churchman before 1830 would have seen as the nature of the relationship between Church and State:

The State was a Christian community. It was ruled by a king, who had been anointed and crowned and who had before the altar promised to do justice and observe the law. The members of the State were all members of Christ's Church, indeed Church and State were but aspects of the same society. ... Therefore the moral content of the State was defined the fact of its Christianity, the sanctions behind its claim to obedience were rooted in Scripture and the Christian religion, and the law of God prescribed what must be the limits to its claims.¹⁷

TABLE 1 THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF EVANGELICAL NONCONFORMITY IN ENGLAND, c1800-1837				
	ALL NON- CONFOR- MISTS	WESLEY -ANS	PRIMI- TIVE METHOD- ISTS	BAP- TISTS & CONGRE- GATION- ALISTS
OCCUPATIONS	%	%	%	%
Merchants & Manufacturers	2.2	1.7	0.5	5.4
Shopkeepers	7.1	5.8	3.9	8.2
Farmers	5.3	5.5	5.6	7.1
Artisans	59.4	62.7	47.7	63.0
Labourers	10.8	9.5	16.1	3.9
Colliers, Miners, etc	6.6	7.6	12.5	2.1
Other Occupations	8.5	7.2	13.7	10.3
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The social order was thus ordained by God. It was an order making possible the full richness of life. Such a picture involved the clergy in certain duties. Kitson Clark continued:

Not only was it the duty of the Church to legitimise and guarantee the order of society, but its members and ministers had duties to perform as occupying positions in that order, and therefore were subject to the obligations which those duties imposed. In order to understand the duties of the clergy of the Church of England under this dispensation it will be best to consider them as occupying positions simultaneously in three separate orders, each of which included the whole English nation. First there was the ecclesiastical order. They were ministers of a Church of which every Englishman was a potential member, be he devout, negligent, hostile or nonconformist. Then there was the social order. This was particularly important for the parochial clergy who owed the same kind of duty to their parishioners as a landowner did to his tenants, or a rich man to his neighbours, or any man to those he employed. Lastly there was the governmental order. Since the early middle ages the Church had been integrated into the service of the secular government, the bishops had been the counsellors of the king and much of the machinery of the Church had been utilised in his service. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, though the bishops no longer played any part

in Cabinet government they were still in the House of Lords and were appointed by the king's ministers; and the ecclesiastical parish had been adapted to the purposes of secular administration. This was particularly important in relation to the administration of the Poor Law, in which the incumbent of the parish might play a leading part, though he did not always do so.¹⁸

The *Elizabethan Poor Law*, coming into force in 1597, was an attempt to create an effective system for providing the minimum necessities to the destitute in Britain. Previously each parish had attempted to move the poor on to another area. Hudson¹⁹ suggests it worked so long as the population remained small and so long as the government could hold prices and wages down. However, where the population was rapidly rising with unemployment and rising prices, it was impossible for parishes to raise enough money to support everyone who was in need. The industrial revolution and the large migration to the new industrial towns produced just such a situation.

The response in 1834, in the form of the *Poor Law Amendment Act*, was an attempt to provide subsistence to those who might wish to obtain benefits rather than work. Whilst previously an income supplement was provided to the needy, under the new Act the only aid was given to those who were unemployed and destitute enough to leave their homes and enter a workhouse. Inside the workhouse their lot was to be less pleasant than that of the poorest paid labourers outside. The pauper lost his freedom and reputation, he was disenfranchised if he had previously the right to vote. He was compelled to wear a distinctive uniform and perform menial tasks of work in return for his maintenance. The pauper's wife and children were also forced to enter the workhouse but were separated from each other. As Pinker²⁰ writes, the workhouse test would separate the genuinely destitute from the work-shy!

The dual role of the clergy can be well illustrated by the fact that for the most part of the nineteenth century various governments were prepared to appoint clergymen as magistrates and, indeed, many were willing to take up such a role. One can assume then that, in such a dual role, in a time of disorder they might have to assume a position of prominence in repressing riot and dissent. Further, it meant that the clergyman might, by occupying courtroom and vicarage, gain complete control of the administration of the Poor Laws and relief.

As the nineteenth century progressed, this system was found to have many weaknesses and the pressure for reform grew. At least by the 1880s it became clear that the workhouses contained huge numbers of old and infirm people who were far from able-bodied unemployed.²¹ By the end of the century Poor Law reform and

demands for more comprehensive government intervention were becoming stronger: in 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed which, in Pinker's words, sat "in judgement on the welfare policies of Victorian England".²² It was a step towards the establishment of the welfare state.

Perhaps, in this light, the social composition of the Victorian Church is hardly surprising. Norman comments:

The class references of the Church of England were revealed in many ways. They point to the real cause of the alienation of the working population: the clergy appeared as emissaries of another class. All the goodwill of the bishops and clergy was frustrated by this. They could never comprehend how misunderstood they were; but their beliefs were all drawn from intellectual attitudes; they were too vicarious; too unacquainted with working-class cultural assumptions, and in consequence they much too readily appeared patronising.²³

This situation may have been exacerbated by the existence of pew renting, which resulted in class segregation within a congregation. This tended to keep the working folk away: "We don't like to go where we don't appear to be wanted – where we have to sit in seats marked 'free seats' or 'for the poor' and where rich folk seem to think we ain't fit to come near 'em".²⁴ Pew renting existed in all denominations and appears to have lasted longer amongst the non-conformists.²⁵ Roman Catholics had fewer rented pews, a point of resentment amongst some upper-class Catholics.²⁶

Much church life and attitudes sought to buttress the existing social order and their involvement with the poor reflected this.

Many churchmen believed the poor should accept the social order as it was. They told the needy that at least their predicament kept them from sinning grandly, and they had the blessing of freedom from either self-importance or attachment to the things of this world. John Newton said 'if the poor believers consider the snares to which their rich brethren are exposed they will rather pray for and pity than envy them. Their path is slippery ... they live in the midst of the hurries and vanities of the world, are engaged in a large sphere of action, and are incessantly exposed to interruptions and snares'.²⁷

The Anglican bishops were well aware of the conditions under which the English working classes lived, the more so as the century wore on. Some adopted the attitude depicted in a cartoon of a Dean telling a beggar who had halted him with an outstretched arm: "Ah, my poor fellow, your case is very sad no doubt. But remember the rich have their troubles too. I dare say now that you scarcely realise what it is not to know

where to find an investment which will combine adequate security with a decent interest on one's money".²⁸

As the century wore on and church consciousness of the condition of the poor increased, churchmen became more concerned to improve the social life of the poor. Much church activity set out to create a Christian social climate whose influence would affect all levels of society "by capturing the middle class and by giving the middle class the conviction that it should reconcile the divided classes in England". Exacerbated by both the revolutions occurring in Europe and the Chartist movement in England, both the church and the middle class dreaded class warfare and "they worked together in a mixed spirit of Christian Altruism and enlightened self-interest to prevent it".²⁹

The churches were often thoroughly insensitive to the cultural values of the working classes. The missionaries to the urban poor were horrified by everything that they saw, as were missionaries to other cultures in foreign lands. They disliked every aspect of working class life and tried to change everything, "educating" the working class into acceptance of middle class cultural values; "they were unable to separate working class values from the evil consequences of an appalling environment and economic hardship".³⁰ Even amongst those who recognised the importance of understanding the working class lifestyle, there was no recognition of the scale of alienation. Inglis notes the speaker at the Church Congress of 1881 who, in noting that the clergy in mining districts were out of touch with the men, suggested that the clergy should go down a mine with the men once a week: "It would be a good piece of physical exercise and give a capital appetite for dinner".³¹

The church-state nexus had a considerable influence on the church's attitude to involvement in politics. Consistently during the nineteenth century the bishops attempted to dissociate the church from party allegiance: "The church, if she is true to her mission, has to declare truths which are far higher than any political realities".³² However, to the working man, it was impossible to distinguish the church's culture, background and allegiances from its actual political conduct.

Many have argued that neutrality is really a precise political stance. Sheppard comments:

Neutrality, however, generally amounts to keeping the *status quo*. This means that those Christians who have argued for a radical change in the structures of society have been accused of introducing politics into religion. Those who have stood for *laissez faire* have not. But many nineteenth century governments were elected after a campaign whose specific program was *laissez faire*. It is as decisively a political stance as is a program of change.³³

By way of illustration Sheppard argues that the neutrality model effectively alienated the working class from the Methodist church. It kept Methodist labourers out of political movements. It caused many to drop their Wesleyan connections. Sheppard points out how firmly the neutrality model was enforced and argues that such a stance was, in fact, a political stance.

In 1819 several Sunday school scholars were expelled from the Wesleyan Sunday School in Manchester for wearing Radical badges. Their teachers were warned that they would be expelled too if they didn't discard their colours.

In 1835 the Primitive Methodist Conference requested travelling preachers not to make speeches at political meetings. Further, chapels and meeting rooms were not to be lent on any account for either political or religious controversy. They checked up on it too. Next year two or three confessions had to be made with expressions of regret. They had to promise to show more firmness in refusing.³⁴

He goes on to comment:

R F Wearmouth the historian of early Methodism defended the no politics rule; 'Self preservation demanded neutrality'. He said that aloofness from political agitation undoubtedly saved Methodism. An alliance with Radical movements would have brought all the forced of Government against it ...

Official Methodist neutrality may have saved Methodism as a denomination; it did much to break the strongest link which a Christian Church ever had with working class hopes in this country.³⁵

Socialist Christians

In order to provide contrast to the mainstream of Victorian church thought, it is worth mentioning some socialist Christian groups of the period.

In 1848, F D Maurice, a theologian at Kings College, London, met with J M Ludlow and Charles Kingsley at the time of the revolutions in Europe and Chartist agitation in England. Ludlow had spent time in Europe and was a convinced socialist. He felt that socialism was a great power which had a hold on Paris workmen and that, unless it was Christianised it would shake Christianity to its foundations. Maurice saw himself called to the task of carrying this out. The three men produced a penny journal: *Politics for the People*. Charles Kingsley was the propagandist for the group, writing with great force and passion.

WORKMEN OF ENGLAND!

Your say you are wronged. Many of your are wronged; and many besides yourselves know it. Almost all men who have heads and hearts know it - above all, the working clergy know

it. They go into your houses, they see the shameful filth and darkness in which you are forced to live crowded together; they see your children growing up in ignorance and temptation for want of fit education; they see intelligent and well-read men among you, shut out from a Freeman's just right of voting; and they see too the noble patience and self-control with which you have as yet borne these evils. They see it, and God sees it ... you cannot stop their working for you ... You think the Charter would make you free – would to God it would!³⁶

This movement was labelled Christian Socialism and after 1851 the journal was called the *Christian Socialist*. It was influential within some factions of the church. Maurice experimented with co-operative industry but his major contribution was in his writings. Inglis suggests that as a Christian Socialist, he came under suspicion from both Christians and Socialists, ensuring that the movement remained small and lacking in effect.³⁷

One group influenced by him to some degree was the Ritualists who worked in the slums of London's East End and who, more than any other group sought to identify with the people with whom they were involved, living with them, sharing their suffering and meeting them on their own terms. Their enthusiasm was manifested in extravagant use of ceremony in their services. Of all churchmen, Chadwick suggests it was the Ritualists who drew most attention to the social implications of Maurice's theology.³⁸

Another influenced much later was an Anglican, Stewart Headlam, who founded the Guild of St Matthew in 1877. He attacked the Anglican hierarchy for implying that individual sin caused poverty. Headlam suggested that if it were true, then it was the sin of the rich, not of the poor. He had studied under Maurice and had been affected by the Ritualists. For ten years he held curacies in four areas, the most important being St Matthew's, Bethnal Green. He was eventually forced to leave St Matthew's and the Guild became the voice for his version of Christian Socialism. The Guild sought to preach or lecture to any group who would listen. Numerically the Guild was insubstantial but it did have some effect on churchmen as well as some secular Labour leaders such as Tom Mann, Keir Hardie and George Lansbury. It did something to convince some people that the church did not belong to the privileged classes alone.

Church Welfare for the Urban Poor

The Challenge of the Poor

If the challenge of new urban realities did not set the church into political activism it certainly stimulated a new missionary assault:

Church and state could stand together in a great social experiment: the alleviation of unprecedented urban social problems through the agency of religion; the morals of society to be improved; the role of crime to be reduced, loyalty to the constitution to be fostered; personal industry encouraged ... it was the last occasion on which the British State employed the Established Church, at the public expense, as the machinery of social control.³⁹

During the early Victorian Age, many philanthropic interests tended to redefine their purposes in terms of the poor of the cities. The inhuman conditions of the city haunted the affluent observers and therefore attracted philanthropic attention. Very largely due to the activity of the churches, the affluent created a plethora of charitable organisations. There was a huge increase in charities between 1850 and 1900. Between 1850 and 1860 they increased by a quarter.⁴⁰ Many of these were devoted to work with the urban poor. Their income increased by a third. Charles Booth commented: "In the poorer parts especially, in almost every street, there is a Mission; they are more numerous than schools or churches and only less numerous than the public houses".⁴¹

The Victorian philanthropic movement became so large that it was a central part of the social scene for the English upper classes. Involvement in a Victorian charity became one step in a ladder for social climbing; those who wished to rise in the world of society were expected to exhibit a decent interest in good works. Further, the organisational hierarchy of charities usually mirrored the social hierarchy; to be sponsored by royalty or high peerage was to ensure the success of the charity and the standing of those involved.

Charitable relief had become a huge undertaking, but it also got into a "state of chaotic disorganisation".⁴² Many small societies with different methods, ideals and standards attempted to deal with the worst poverty, but they hardly touched the problem as a whole. There was overlapping and waste and room for exploitation by unscrupulous operators.⁴³ This led, in 1869, to the formation of the Charity Organisation Society. The failure of this organisation to be effective has been suggested as one reason for the feelings among many that there be an increase in state involvement in service provision, previously thought to be unnecessary in the predominantly laissez-faire economy of the day.⁴⁴

It was the evangelical Christians who provided much of the boost to philanthropy and developed its links with religion.

So unwearied in well-doing were certain groups of Bible Christians that ... the word 'philanthropist' became synonymous with 'evangelical' ... their zeal knew few bounds, geographical or topical. Their capacity for personal sacrifice was remarkable enough.⁴⁵

The majority of the missions to the urban poor mentioned previously were evangelical missions, owing their origins to an individual group of individuals. Charles Booth commented:

In some cases, and these are perhaps the most interesting, a poor man, a man of the people, a born missionary, himself filled with Christian zeal, has tried to bring conviction to others and has gathered round him a band of co-workers. After a prolonged struggle and many disappointments, he at length encounters and touches the heart of someone with wealth. Then the reverse happens, and a person with means, having thrown his or herself into mission work, seeks paid assistance in order to carry it on more regularly. The undertaking may begin with a class of boys or girls and slowly develops into a club or school or mission centre; or visiting in poor streets, followed by the employment of a woman of the people to assist, may lead to the holding of mothers' meetings, to the systematic giving of charitable relief, and perhaps to a soup kitchen. Others again begin with medical relief, preaching the Gospel to all who come for treatment. And finally, there are some whose initial motive is hostility to the action of those who hold divergent religious views.⁴⁶

The size of these missions varied from a small converted house to a large-scale mission with a central hall and outlying buildings. The smaller ones would come and go, with success and failure, being open one week, shut the next and re-opened the week after under new leaders. Most of the large missions had been small at one time and had expanded through good management and methods of appeal to the public.

Evangelicalism not only helped to arouse a concern about the souls of the poor, but also affected the way this concern was expressed. It made possible the cooperation of people from different Protestant denominations, transcending many of the denominational prejudices.

The established church saw advantage in the work of such non-denominational missions. It was undesirable to admit men of lower-class birth to the clergy:

It will be a fateful day for the Church of England when she shall be obliged to recruit her ministry from men of lower education and social position.⁴⁷

Therefore the gaps had to be filled by lay people. In the main clergymen from slum areas encouraged London City Missionaries to work in their parishes. Said one clergyman in 1858:

I do very strongly think that they have the advantage wherever there is prejudice in any way existing against the parson, which ... is the

feeling prevailing amongst many of the lower orders.⁴⁸

And the poor, on their part, welcomed the "noble army of men and women who penetrate the vilest haunts"⁴⁹ as they depended on such welfare from missions and church-inspired charities.

The Settlement Movement

A movement that is of interest as an innovative approach to community involvement, the settlements were experiments in religious and social action, conducted by people who accepted responsibility as Christians and gentlemen to live for a time among the urban poor. According to a clergyman of the time:

The urban poor in the East End of our town will not be converted by missionaries and tracts sent by dwellers in the West End. The dwellers in the West End must go to the dwellers in the East themselves, share with the East those pleasures which give interest and delight to the dwellers in the West, and make up the fullness of their life. When the dwellers in the West go thus to the dwellers in the East they will be themselves converted, for they will have turned to Christ and accepted His yoke of personal service, and the dwellers in the East, recognising the true helpfulness of the Christian life, will be converted too.⁵⁰

Thus the settlers, often university graduates, who came for a short period of time to the poor areas, hoped both to "civilise" working-class people and to make them Christians. Through settlements the class-gap could be narrowed and social harmony promoted. During the 1860s plans for a colony of university men in London's East End were discussed, but for a long time only individual people came to work alongside the clergy, and it took until 1884 for the creation of the first settlement: Toynbee Hall. Inglis describes the principles as follows:

His idea was that graduates and undergraduates should live together in East London, some working in London as curates or professional men and living permanently at the settlement, while others, working elsewhere or still studying, spent their vacations as residents. A clergyman, maintained by university subscriptions, would be in charge. The residents would cooperate with surrounding clergy, and they would be active in charitable activities, clubs, local government and university extension teaching. Although no resident would be required to pass any test of orthodoxy, the settlement would indeed be religious. 'The true religious teacher,' said Barnett, 'is he who makes known God to man. God is manifest to every age by that which is the Best of the age.' The special need of this age, he implied was a

restoration of intimacy between classes - a task as truly Christian as the most direct evangelism.⁵¹

Toynbee Hall was primarily the product of thought and action amongst those at Oxford University. One of the founders, Samuel Barnett, preached his message of the settlements and was regarded by some at Oxford as a sort of prophet:

'Do you realize,' he would say, 'that all our social system is arranged on the tacit assumption that there is a leisured class in every locality who will see that the laws are carried out and generally keep the social life going? Do you also realize that there is no such class in East London, where it is most wanted? Come and be that class, not in a patronizing spirit but in a spirit of neighbourliness'.⁵²

To Barnett, Toynbee Hall, whilst being a religious settlement had a primary purpose in building bridges of goodwill and understanding between the classes. Others required that it should be a more overtly religious project and this is reflected in the second settlement, Oxford House in Bethnal Green. Of those settlements in London which followed these two, most were closer in form to Oxford House and attached to a specific denomination: Bermondsey (Methodist), Browning Settlement, Walworth and Mansfield House, Canning Town (Congregational), St Philip's House, Mile End and Newman House, Southwark (Catholic). Inglis suggests that in 1913 there were 27 settlements in London, 21 in the rest of England, five in Scotland and one in Belfast; 32 were religious and 12 were not; 18 were directly associated with a university whilst others had university men working within them.⁵³

For better or worse the settlements were, in effect, an island of academia. It was not part of the theory behind settlements that the difference between classes should be removed. They were not intended to foreshadow a classless society. A notable critic of settlements, H G Wells, is recorded as saying:

If you cherish the illusion that you are going to do any good to your own soul or to anybody else's by this sort of benevolent picnicking, you had better not go at all.⁵⁴

The Settlement Movement was small and perhaps the following may be a reasonable assessment of what was one of the later products of a Victorian attitude to social relationships:

A few weeks spent in Bethnal Green during the vacation might benefit the undergraduate, but can hardly have much effect on the East End.⁵⁵

The Salvation Army and the Darkest England Scheme

A pamphlet appeared in 1883 which served to re-ignite the social consciousness of the churches. Entitled *The Bitter Cry of Outcast London*, it was written by a congregationalist minister. It opened with the following words:

Whilst we have been building our churches and solacing ourselves with our religion and dreaming that the millennium was coming, the poor have been growing poorer, and the wretched more miserable, and the immoral more corrupt. The gulf has been daily widening which separates the lowest classes of the community from our churches and chapels, and from all decency and civilisation. It is easy to bring an array of facts which seem to point to the opposite conclusion - to speak of the noble army of men and women who penetrate the vilest haunts, carrying with them the blessings of the Gospel; of the encouraging reports published by the Missions, Reformatories, Refuges, Temperance Societies; of theatre service(s) midnight meetings and special missions. But what does it all amount to? We are simply living in a fool's paradise if we suppose that all these agencies combined are doing a thousandth part of what needs to be done, or a hundredth part of what *could* be done by the Church of Christ. We must face the facts, and these compel the conviction that *this terrible flood of sin and misery is gaining upon us*. It is rising every day. This statement is made as the result of a long, patient and sober inquiry undertaken for the purpose of discovering the actual state of the case and the remedial action most likely to be effective. Convinced that it is high time some combined and organised effort was made by all denominations of Christians, though not for denominational purposes, the London Congregational Union have determined to open in several of the lowest and most needy districts of the Metropolis, suitable Mission Halls, as a base for operations for evangelistic work.⁵⁶

One distinctive response to this was the social work of the Salvation Army. Charles Booth felt that in many cases the existing missions were not reaching the destitute but rather those slightly above that who occasionally fell into need.

The Salvation Army had been started as the East London Christian Mission in 1865 by a Methodist minister and his wife, William and Catherine Booth. For a time they used the usual methods of the Christian mission, but found these inadequate for dealing with the vast amount of misery which they encountered. They began to place their workers under sterner discipline, to train them for their jobs and to provide them with uniforms, ranks and band accompaniments. They discovered, as did several other groups

working amongst the urban poor that the more vivid and ritualistic they made their services, the more the working people appreciated them. Thus the Gospel was a means of bringing colour into drab alleyways.

To Booth and his followers, the strategies of the settlements were mistaken: the attempt to bring the culture of the educated classes to the poor was a misreading of God's will. In 1890, Booth published his scheme for relieving social distress, entitled *In Darkest England and the Way Out*.⁵⁷ He saw the development of three separate units within the scheme, each one being a self-sufficient community. First, there were to be city colonies, agencies established in the heart of the cities to take in the poor, meet their immediate needs and encourage them to adopt a more 'regular' lifestyle. Those who responded would be transferred to the second stage, the farm colonies. Here Booth felt it would be possible to build up:

a small, self supporting community, where men and women could learn, first of all in the larger community and then if they wished in separate homes of their own, trades by which they could earn their own living, and also the forgotten art of mutual care by which alone the community could flourish.⁵⁸

Away from the pressures of city life those being rehabilitated could progress to the third stage: the overseas colony. Here, equipped with new skills and tenacity, they could build for themselves a thriving community in a new land.

These schemes were not new and had been tried in modified forms in England and Europe.⁵⁹ However they were better organised and Booth's book quickly gained supporters and funds.⁶⁰ The city work was carried out, but only a few found their way to the Salvation Army training houses (Booth called them "elevators"). One farm colony was established in Essex but the overseas colony never eventuated as the Salvation Army was unable to persuade any of the colonies to accept their plan.

What was Booth's attitude to the urban problems of England? According to Parkin:

For almost the first twenty-five years of the existence of his movement, Booth remained convinced in practice that this message of salvation was providing, albeit secondarily, one of the most effective weapons against the prevalence of poverty. He considered the economic misery of those amongst whom he worked and diagnosed its moral causes. He saw that drunkenness and vicious habits were responsible for a great deal of poverty, and that the disruption of family life among the poor was responsible for much more. He knew that the message he had for all men could change the habits and circumstances of a life-

time and replace a life of idleness and promiscuity with one of industry and control. He was sure that once he could change the character of the man, the nature of his circumstances would, in more cases than not, change with him. At the times when he was faced with the kind of misery whose causes were purely economic, his main answer was the exercise of Christian love through charity and every other evidence of care and concern.⁶¹

Booth remained aloof from political involvement. Whilst it appears he had some sympathy for political movements, he did not, in his writings or activities, lend them the weight of his authority in support. Neither he nor most of his officers showed any significant interest in campaigning on behalf of trade unions, the labour movement or the like. The Darkest England Scheme saw Booth moving strongly into welfare away from pure evangelism. His critics saw that as a confession of failure:

The most competent observers agree that his Army has failed most conspicuously ... as a spiritual agency, but he thinks that it may be made to succeed as a social agency.⁶²

This change of direction marked, according to Inglis, not a conversion to socialism, but rather a turning by Booth to social reform because he had become convinced that poverty itself was a grave impediment to salvation.

The only exception to this was Frank Smith⁶³, a key officer in the Salvation Army who had been involved in the setting out of the Darkest England Scheme but left in 1890 when it was clear that the scheme would not be run along the lines he envisaged. He attached poverty, not as an impediment to salvation, but as an evil in itself.⁶⁴ He saw economic distinctions in society as emphasising the degree to which the social order was contrary to the will of God. He ignored the individualist concept that saw economic blessing as something that followed from conversion as a sign of God's pleasure and demanded that the rich as a group recognise their responsibilities towards the poor. This must involve, he felt, not just spasmodic relief but planned assistance, eliminating both extreme wealth and extreme poverty which were contrary to the will of God. After leaving the Salvation Army, he became involved in local and national government, being a friend of Keir Hardie⁶⁵, who, in 1892, became the first Labor MP to Westminster, and ultimately, in 1929 Smith became MP for Nuneaton.

* * * * *

Generally, Protestants of Victorian England saw part of their role as producing social harmony between people and between classes. Bowen⁶⁶ suggests that many churchmen looked back to an



Lane at Rear of Mitchell Street, Glebe, c1935
For decades, Mitchell Street on the Glebe Estate was owned by the Church of England. The estate was acquired by the Australian Government in 1974 and transferred to the New South Wales Department of Housing in 1985.

Many of the Glebe Mission's clients were housed in cramped conditions in the estate's narrow streets. The second Glebe Mission Hall, opened in St John's Road on 7 September 1930, was considered to be best hall of its type built. It accommodated a Sunday School, Women's Meetings, Girls Club, Boys Brigade, Sunday evening Gospel services, and Spiritual Missions such as those conducted by "Mr Cumming, the well-known evangelist".

The Glebe Mission helped to alleviate poverty, distress, and sickness. The 1930s Depression caused the Mission to expend much of its resources on the poor, operating a soup kitchen and distributing meals, food, clothing and blankets.
 (M Solling)

imaginary and ideal time when squire and parson had kept the poor in a state of social contentment. They hoped that their work would help to knit the wounds between classes created by the industrial revolution. Some churchmen suggested at the end of the century that the church's efforts in the previous 60 years were no small part of the effort that avoided revolution and bloodshed in Britain.⁶⁷ Norman suggests that:

The trouble with the Victorian church was not that it demonstrated an unthinking disregard of social change, but that it took the matter up with such unthinking enthusiasm; using the existence of class feeling and social misery as the basis for the release of moralising sympathy, rather than as the criterion for hard social and economic analysis.⁶⁸

Indeed, even if it were not recognised, the way that the church approached the urban poor could not help but become a form of social control. The church had no recognition of cultural differences which should be respected; in the "education" of the poor to the values of their religion they could not help but incorporate a class bias. Norman suggests that is separating religious truth from the class values of the organisation representing it was a problem that each Christian man must face, "then even the most enthusiastic Victorian churchman failed to realise just how difficult the problem always is".⁶⁹

The attempts, within the realm of private charity, to reduce social problems during the Victorian era, of which the church's activities are no small fraction, were an essential element in the development of Englishmen's ideas about the relative domains of private charity and public action. Owen suggests that the post-Victorian era saw a change in people's notions of poverty and its treatment in an industrial society.⁷⁰ The Victorian era still interpreted it in terms of a pre-industrial model, seeing poverty as a result of individual inadequacies rather than a failure of the then-existing social mechanism. The failure to alleviate poverty by practical solutions generated from Victorian conceptions led to the gradual development of a new perception of the social situations and new notions of welfare provision. Perhaps some church organisations developed their practice in line with changing thought; some certainly did not.

2 THE SYDNEY CITY MISSION

Previous comments on church-sponsored welfare in the last century in Britain form an appropriate backdrop to the origins of the Sydney City Mission. It was formed in 1862 by Christians who saw a parallel between urban life in Sydney and in the inner areas of major British cities. Moreover they explicitly modelled their involvement on the evangelical mission work of Britain and, in particular, on the London City Mission. Therefore, in tracing the origins of the Sydney City Mission (SCM) the logical place to start is with a brief description of the London City Mission.

The London City Mission

The London City Mission was one of the largest evangelical missions. It was started in 1835 by David Nasmith:

A strange and somewhat unstable character, he had taught at an early age in a Glasgow Sunday school. Then, as clerk to a group of religious and benevolent societies, he noticed the extent to which the funds were maldistributed and the work overlapped. He, therefore, started the Glasgow City Mission in 1826.¹

Nasmith divided the city into districts each with its own missionary. He then spent much of his life setting up similar missions in other cities. By the time of his death in 1839, 45 city missions had been started in Britain and 36 in the United States and Canada.

Very few of them survived because he rarely remained long enough in one place to gain staunch supporters who could carry on when he left. But in those cities where they did survive, they frequently became the central organisation for social work.²

London was divided into districts, each under a superintendent who was responsible for the missionaries in his area. These missionaries were usually in charge of a particular number of dwellings. They became well-known figures in the poorer districts, visiting regularly from room to room, inviting people to services in the Mission Hall. Social gatherings, mothers' meetings and the like were arranged.

The London City Mission differed from the other city missions in that, apart from its early years when it did a bit of moral welfare work, the missionaries in the field were instructed to confine their activities exclusively to evangelism. The missionaries would direct those in need of welfare assistance to suitable agencies. In addition, their reports, published in a monthly magazine, acquainted many people with conditions in the slums.

Right from its inception the London City Mission had recognised that certain categories of people were in need and special missionaries were allocated to such groups as policemen, cabmen, railwaymen, navvies, postmen and gipsies. Once again their function was evangelical, but it made the needs of such groups more widely known, thus enabling others to concentrate on their social welfare.

Some insights into the political nature of the London City Mission can be gained from comments in the *London City Mission Magazine* where the city missionaries were described as doing good work "battling with socialism, in its violent as well as its more moderate and constitutional form".³

One aspect of the value of the work of the London City Mission was its connection with the Ragged School Movement - a movement to provide schooling and support to destitute "street" children in urban areas. In London, many of these schools were set up as part of the work of the London City Mission. Their annual report for 1840 says that "during the year several schools have arisen out of their labours, and five have been formed exclusively for children raggedly clothed".⁴ The Ragged School Movement gained the support of powerful allies such as Charles Dickens, thereby providing impetus for philanthropic backing. In 1844 these previously isolated schools were joined together by the formation of the Ragged School Union. Some of those closely involved with this were also involved with the London City Mission.

The Ragged School Union felt the need to influence the parents if the children were to improve. This they tried to do by opening ragged churches to which those who were too dirty to attend a normal church could go. In London these were also connected with the London City Mission.

The Sydney City Mission

Sydney of 1860 was a far smaller centre than London. Benjamin Short, the founder of the SCM, came to Sydney hardly expecting to find any need for a mission:

The population of London was so vast that it was no wonder a city mission was required for it. But in this city, the population is so small, compared with that of London, that one would think there would be no necessity for it here.⁵

Many factors, however, appear to have contributed to create a situation that reminded Short of the East End of London. In 1862 Sydney housed about 100,000 people, a high percentage of whom had convict backgrounds. Between 1811 and 1827, 197,121 convicts were transported to the colony. Thus within Sydney the stigma of a convict heritage played a major role in generating ill-feeling and behaviour patterns that would

have been unacceptable to the more affluent. This would have been especially noticeable in the poorer quarters of the city. Successive government reports pointed up the counterproductive nature of the transportation system. An early missionary for the SCM commented:

Drunkenness is alarmingly prevalent among the houseless and homeless poor, indeed it is a fruitful source of misery and vice of almost every kind. I invariably find that when men become addicted to habits of intemperance they begin to lose all self-respect, and consequently descend rapidly in the social scale. Many miserable beings residing in my district have been well educated and many have held situations of great trust and responsibility, but they gave way to drink, and now they are among the most abandoned.⁶

The state of the colony was of much concern to local and religious authorities. The latter were concerned because a similar attitude to religion was developing among the poor in the colony as had existed in Britain.

Sabbath breaking is very general and widespread among the classes where my work generally lies. No regard is paid to its sacredness. There is often on that ... day more of drunken revelry and of open brazen-faced wickedness than at any other time.⁷

This report from the diaries of one of the Sydney City Missioners is sharply reminiscent of some of those from England quoted in the previous chapter. To many, irreligion was a form of defiance.

Despite the wide open spaces of Australia, settlement in Sydney contained overcrowded housing, narrow lanes and insanitary conditions. According to SCM writers, the sea-faring connections in Sydney exacerbated its social problems:

The Rocks was handy to where their ships rode at anchor. These seafaring men added to the already world-wide, unsavoury reputation of the quarter by holding drunken carousals in its many grog shanties, brawled among themselves and with the locals in the narrow thoroughfares, and generally added to the depravity, licentiousness and low living standards of the area.⁸

In the course of time, transportation was replaced by free men coming to find a new home and a new future. The resultant social order did not see a diminishing problem of poverty nor a lifting of the general standards of living. Sydney became a town of rich and poor and increasingly appeared like London in miniature.

Origins of the Sydney City Mission

The SCM was founded in 1862, three years before the commencement of the Salvation Army in England. The founder, Benjamin Short was born in Essex in 1833. In England he had been deeply involved with the London City Mission. He had lived near the centre of London and attended and participated in Mission Gospel meetings in the East End. In his memoirs he describes the men and women who frequented these meetings as being of a very disreputable character.⁹

Short came to Sydney for business reasons, being a representative for several London firms. On his arrival he found Sydney to be as bad morally as London and he decided to do something about it:

It was not long after my arrival in Sydney that the refuse of the Convict System impressed me very much, and particularly the neighbourhood of the 'Rocks', where men and women strikingly resembling those of Spitalfields in London resided. A burning desire seized me to awaken sufficient enthusiasm among my fellow Christians, to commence an undenominational Mission on the same lines and with the same constitution as the London City Mission.¹⁰

The London City Mission had been designed to bring the gospel to the people in a way the church had been unable to do. Short felt that the SCM would have to do the same in Sydney:

For a year and six months I continually, as opportunity offered, talked the matter over with prominent and earnest Christians with whom I was brought into contact.¹¹

Short received support from senior people within all denominations as well as prominent laymen. He called a public meeting for 11 June 1862 to discuss his proposals. About 120 people attended. The Chairman of the meeting, Rev Thomas Smith, had been converted through the London City Mission. Short outlined his proposals:

We feel that something must be done and that the Christian Churches of Sydney cannot be held guiltless if they neglect to stretch out a helping hand to rescue those who are perishing around them. The London City Mission has been in existence upwards of a quarter of a century and although, at first, few expected great results, and many derided the plan as worse than useless, it is now universally confessed that hardly any other agency has been found so efficient for the moral and spiritual elevation of the masses.¹²

The proposal was passed unanimously. A second and larger public meeting was held a month later and saw the official creation of the SCM.

The Sydney City Mission was founded by Christian businessmen as a non-denominational Mission.¹³

Short's plans were greatly assisted by the support of prominent Sydney clergymen and businessmen, including Dr J Dunmore Lang, the founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, Rev Nathaniel Pidgeon, Rev John Reid, the father of parliamentarian Sir George Reid, scholar R J Horneman, solicitor T B Ralin, and businessmen E W Cameron, J Caldwell and David Jones. The SCM has thus had close connections with the business world since its inception.

Not only was the SCM set up from the inspiration of the London City Mission but its early operation paralleled its London counterpart. The SCM initially adopted as its constitution that of the London City Mission. As in London, the SCM divided the city up into four districts to each of which would be assigned a missionary:

1. Between Cumberland Street (now tidied up into York Street North) and George Street and Argyle and Essex Streets.
2. Between Market and Drutt Streets and York and Sussex Streets.
3. Parramatta Street, on north side, to Bay Street, Glebe.
4. Woolloomooloo.

It is perhaps worth noting that each missionary was, under the constitution, responsible to a superintendent whose duties were seen to be:

- I. A superintendent is to exercise Christian watchfulness over the interests of the Mission in the District assigned to the Missionary, to see that he complies with the general instructions given by the Committee, to counsel, encourage or direct him, and to inspect his journal at least once a week.
- II To ascertain by means of the Missionary the moral and religious state of the district; what families or individuals are destitute of the Scriptures, and endeavour to have them supplied; to see that tracts are circulated; and to visit or cause to be visited such cases as the Missionary may consider worthy of special notice.
- III To present to the Committee a monthly report of the operations of the Missionary in the District".¹⁴

The fact the constitution placed very strict controls on Missioners, a situation that appears to have existed right through until the 1960s and 1970s when the SCM ceased to appoint missionaries and mission sisters.

In passing it is also worth noting the following comment in the Constitution under the heading "Instructions to Missionaries":

IX Studiously avoid entering upon subjects of a political nature, as altogether foreign to the purpose of your visit".¹⁵

Just as with the London City Mission, missionary work mainly involved door-to-door visitation. The Constitution required missionaries to carry out at least 30 hours of visitation per week. The following figures, from the Second Annual Report, 1864, give some idea of the nature of their work:

Number of visits and calls: 22,548.
Visits to the sick and dying: 1,213.
Meetings held: 146.
Tracts given away: 24,174.
Number of Scriptures circulated: 30.
Number of children sent to school: 208.
Number of adults induced to attend public worship: 343.¹⁶

Just as in London, the SCM required the missionaries to keep journals of their work and visitations and these journals give a first-hand account of the living conditions of many in Sydney's inner city:

The agents of this society penetrate the deepest and darkest recesses of vice and misery. In the power of Christian gentleness and love they go face to face with ignorance, profanity, infidelity, intemperance, prostitution, and crime in its worse forms, and seek to rescue their degraded and sinking victims. In doing so, they have at times to bear insult and opposition of a most painful character.¹⁷

I visited some miserable abodes today; one, that of a drunken family - the woman said she had a pious mother in England, and showed me some of her letters - they were most Christian letters; but this miserable woman had been a drunkard for 16 years. Her children throw stones at her, and call her all the bad names they can think of; her husband beats her till she is knocked and kicked nearly to death, but she still drinks all she can get. I also went to some other cases nearly as bad; I read and prayed with some of these poor miserable people. I think no one can think what sort of people there are, except they went to see them.¹⁸

The Mission Halls

The very early years of the SCM were fraught with financial difficulties. This situation continued for several years. By the 1880s, with the major financial problems behind it, the SCM was able to expand its role.

One important aspect of this expansion was the development of a physical presence in Sydney. Visitation was important, but without places of worship it was easy for converts to fall away. In 1885-86 the SCM commenced street services:

In Kent Street district we have an ingenious platform car, large enough to hold the harmonium and three speakers. It is easily moved in the streets and many who have lived in almost pagan ignorance are attracted by Sankey's lively tunes and sacred songs.¹⁹

Street meetings continued until the early 1960s in some areas. The first mention of a Mission Gospel Service is found in the Annual Report for 1866-67:

Commenced a Sunday night service in the Glebe-street Ragged School, Mr Bowmaker assisted; 40 persons present, not one of these attending any other place of worship. Two were women living in a state of adultery; two black men; one blind man and family; one poor drunken doctor, and two or three women of ill-fame.²⁰

These connections with the Ragged School as early as 1866 parallel connections between Ragged Schools and the London City Mission.

The use of borrowed premises was proving difficult as they were often shared by other organisations. In 1886 a Mission Hall was built in Chippendale, followed over 75 years by halls in Paddington, Alexandria, Glebe and Newtown, Surry Hills, Miller's Point (the Rocks), Balmain, Camperdown, Woolloomooloo, Waterloo, Birchgrove, Leichhardt-Lilyfield, Enmore and Revesby. Partly in order to safeguard these properties, in 1901 the SCM became incorporated.

Throughout this period the SCM appears to have been supported by members of the business community in Sydney. Some such prominent supporters over the years included A McArthur MLC, Thomas Holt MLA, the Hon Ebenezer Vickery MLC. The Hon Sir AW Meeks KBE, MLC, became president of the Mission in 1918, a position he occupied till his death in 1932.²¹ In 1934 Sir Clifton Love took over the reins and served until 1945.

Another two highly influential businessmen who were involved with the SCM were Hon John Fairfax MLC and his son Sir James Fairfax. John Fairfax was one of the founders of the SCM. The Paddington Mission Hall was opened at the suggestion of Sir James and he also contributed the first missionary's salary for several years.²² Sir James was a member of the SCM Council from 1892 till 1919. One of his editors also supported the SCM and defended it vigorously in the press when it came under fire.

Over the 75 years from 1886 to the early 1960s the Mission Halls became the chief focus of the SCM. Short claimed they erased many of the social stigmas of the poor by giving them a place to worship without being frowned upon.

The great value of Mission rooms and halls in evangelistic work amongst the poor is now

gradually recognised by the churches. Experience shows that many of the working classes can be persuaded to attend simple Gospel meetings in such humble buildings, who could not be induced to enter larger and grander places of worship, where they could feel out of their element amongst richer folk and where they would not like to appear in their humble attire.²³

Mission Halls remained as a central pivotal point of the work of the SCM until the 1960s. For well over 50 years they performed a vital role in the lives of successive generations of many of the working people of the inner city. In some ways they were a church for the less respectable. The Glebe Mission Hall was a typical example.

The Mission Halls were staffed by Missionaries and Mission Sisters. The latter were uniformed until the 1950s whilst the former wore civilian suits. Door-to-door visitation still formed a major part of their task. These staff got together regularly to plan, support each other, pray together and to become spiritually renewed. During the 1950s, for instance, this occurred approximately weekly.²⁴ Further, a member of Council was designated to each centre with a support and supervisory function. Not surprisingly, field staff became rather close-knit. A former staff member described it as an atmosphere akin to a family.²⁵ Staff turnover was extremely low. During the 1950s there were about ten to 12 Missionaries and Mission Sisters on staff who had served the SCM for over 20 years.²⁶ This sort of commitment appears to have been encouraged by the SCM Council: according to two former employees, before they were accepted into the work they were asked by the Council (on one of the only occasions that they met Council) whether or not they intended this to be their life's work.²⁷

The Mission Halls did maintain a welfare component as well as their evangelical role. It has been suggested that for some within the SCM, particularly before 1950, the welfare role was a means of getting people to come to the Mission's religious meetings²⁸ and further, that Mission staff were often paternalistic to the people with whom they were involved.²⁹ The SCM and its staff did not see the Mission Halls as the community's property. Rather they were buildings owned by a Christian organisation to be run along "Christian" lines.³⁰

The last two decades have seen the closure of all the Mission Halls. At first some halls were closed in areas where population shifts had rendered them inappropriate, then gradually as Missionaries and Mission Sisters left, halls were left with a lower level of staffing or closed. Opened in 1895, and moving to a new building in 1930, the Mission Hall at Glebe closed in 1980.³¹

FROM ADOLPHUS STREET TO GLADSTONE PARK – PART 4

A W YOUNG'S
SUBDIVISION: 1847

SECTION 9

PETER REYNOLDS

Precinct 6 in this series covers the area from the western side of Adolphus Street, along the high water mark of White Bay, then up from the bay along the boundary line of Old Balmain (an extension of the eastern alignment of Eaton Street), and then down the southern side of Darling Street to the Adolphus Street corner.

A W Young's 13-section subdivision occupies the whole precinct. Part 1 of the series covered Young's 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 and Section 8 was Part 3 in No 19.

Part 4, in this Journal, contains Section 9 which, with the addition of the New Balmain Section 3, takes the study from the western side of Stephen Street along Donnelly Street to the eastern side of Booth Street, then down Booth Street to White Bay, and along the waterfront to terminate at Stephen Street.

Part 4 is a study of John Booth's sawmill and houses, The Hermitage and Poole & Steel's shipyard, all of which have been demolished.

FIGURE 1: KEY PLAN FOR SECTIONS

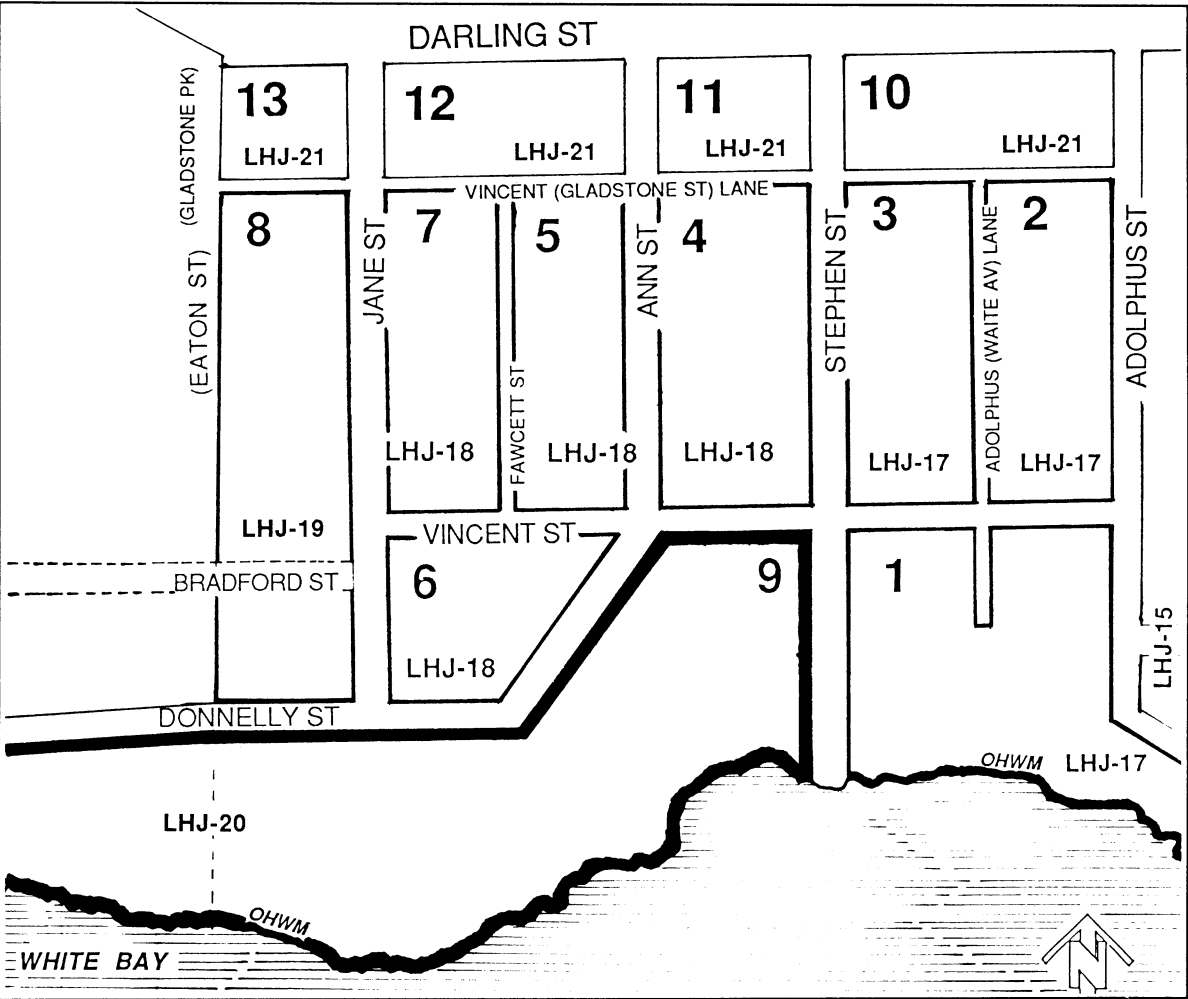


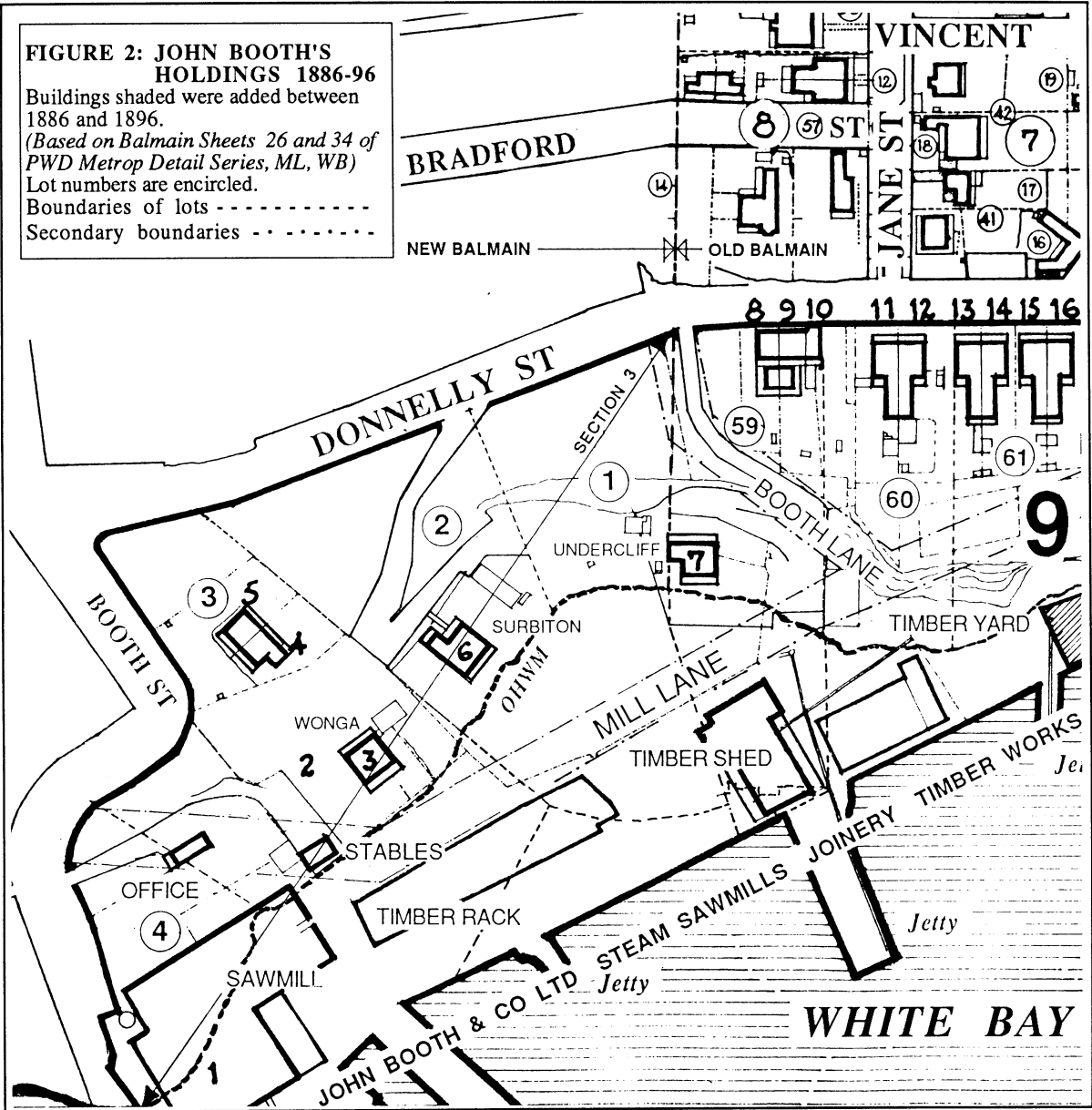
FIGURE 2
SECTION 9 IN 1886-96

A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION
BALMAIN
(SECTION 9 BEGINS ON OPPOSITE PAGE)

Figure 2 should be read in conjunction with Figures 3 & 4

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
Booth Street East Side			
1	Sawmill, timber yard, etc	-	1854-89
2	Detached house	-	c1854
3	Wonga, detached house	32	c1858
4	Attached house	30	c1870
5	Attached house	28	c1870

Donnelly Street South Side			
6	Surbiton, detached house	38	c1855
7	Undercliff, detached house	36	c1862
8	Attached house	34	c1870
9	Attached house	32	c1870
10	Attached house	30	c1870
11	Rockleigh, semi-detached house	28	1872
12	Ockhill, semi-detached house	26	1872
13	Tynwald, semi-detached house	24	1886
14	Waitemata, semi-detached house	22	1886
15	Courtney, semi-detached house	20	1886
16	Elsinore, semi-detached house	18	1886
17	Killymoon, semi-detached house	16	1890
18	Donnelly, semi-detached house	14	1890
19	Olivette, detached house	12	c1872
20	Detached house	10	1878-82
21	Detached house	8	1854-60
22	Detached house	4	c1858
23	Detached house	6	c1879
24	Detached house	2	c1879
Vincent Street South Side			
25	The Hermitage, detached house	-	1848-51
26	Site of Poole & Steel	-	1902-11



SECTION 9

YOUNG'S LOTS 25, 59-63

BOOTH STREET

EAST SIDE

(WHITE BAY TO DONNELLY STREET)

DONNELLY STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(BOOTH STREET TO VINCENT STREET)

VINCENT STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(DONNELLY STREET TO STEPHEN STREET)

STEPHEN STREET

WEST SIDE

(VINCENT STREET TO WHITE BAY)

Old Balmain, for this study, is the land sold by Professor John Borthwick Gilchrist before his death in Paris on 8 January 1841. Its boundaries were a north-south line extending from the eastern alignment of Eaton Street to White Bay, from there along the high water mark around to Mort's Dock, then by a line north west to Rowntree Street, parts of Spring and Church Streets, and the eastern side of Curtis Road.¹

New Balmain is all the land from the boundary of Old Balmain to the western boundary (near the gates of Callan Park) of William Balmain's grant of 220ha (550 acres) made by Governor Hunter on 26 April 1800. Surgeon Balmain gave the land to Gilchrist, then "Professor of Hindoostanee" at Calcutta on 7 July 1801. At the time of his death in 1841, Gilchrist, a noted linguist, left his unsold Balmain land, that is the New Balmain area, in trust "for the benefit and advancement and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world".²

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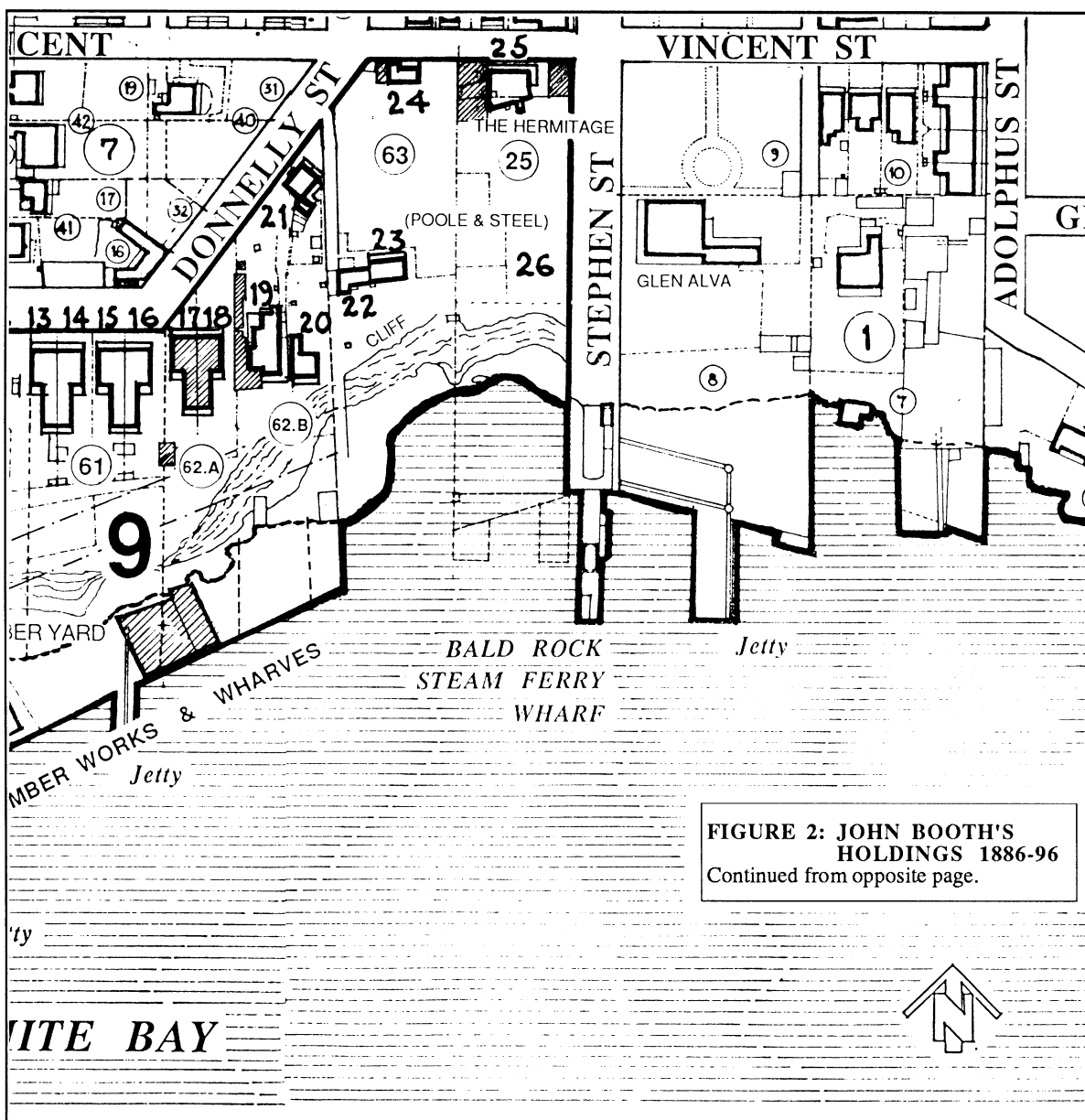


FIGURE 2: JOHN BOOTH'S HOLDINGS 1886-96
Continued from opposite page.



John Booth's Balmain Steam Saw Mills

Logs float in the water and flitches dry on the foreshore but the mill was a hive of industry. Smoke billows from the stout brick chimney. At extreme right is three-dormered, verandahed Wonga while John Booth's first house (with single dormer) is lower down and to its left. The garden fenced in the foreground belongs to William Watts' house that became the Booth family home, Surbiton House. Booth's son John James, dated this photograph 1866 but the two-gabled addition probably dates it between 1870 and the mill fire in 1874.

(RAHS Glass Slide Collection)

After a long legal struggle the main efforts of the Gilchrist Educational Trust were devoted to the cause of self-education in the English manufacturing centres. In 1852 the Gilchrist trustees, through their Sydney agents, authorised auctioneer Thomas Mort to sell 17 sections of New Balmain.³ Section 3 was one of the portions for sale and it has been added to A W Young's Section 9 to allow a complete study of John Booth's White Bay holding to be made. Booth's land, therefore, includes Section 3 and Young's lots 59-62, as well as the various reclamations (Figure 4).

Section 3, Lots 3-4

9.01 BOOTH'S STEAM SAWMILL

Booth Street (1)

John Booth's enterprise stretched along the White Bay waterfront for almost 300m (1,000 feet) east of Booth Street by 1885.⁴ Its beginnings were much more humble, however.

In April 1853 a Sydney tallow chandler, Edward McGovern, bought lot 4 of Section 3, from the Gilchrist trustees, for £112.12.6 (Figure 3).⁵ The land was on the western side of lot 3 and bounded by Booth Street and White Bay. Situated on a point in the bay, McGovern's lot had a good water frontage and John Booth, shipwright, Brisbane Water, bought it from him in March 1854 for £200.⁶ Booth had paid the Gilchrist trustees £117.16.3 for lot 3 in April 1853 (Figure 3).⁷ In July 1854 Booth mortgaged both lots containing a little more than 0.8ha (2 acres) to Sydney shipowner Thomas Stewart, for £500 which he repaid in twelve months time.⁸

Booth's Timber Yard 1854

This remarkable industry was created by a remarkable man. John Booth was born on 27 February 1822 at Bermondsey, England, the son of Henry Booth, corn-factor of Surbiton.⁹ Dissent in the family caused him to run away to sea at 12 in 1833. After a life as a cabin boy, he was aboard the barque *Rajah*, a trading vessel, when it put into Sydney in 1839 and, in his own words, he "stopped ashore to learn shipwrighting".¹⁰ He learned the trade at Kincumber, Brisbane Water, under shipbuilder Jonathan Piper and in 1846 became his own master.¹¹ The "sharp young man" bought *Prosperous*, a 15-tonne ketch with which he supplied the Kincumber area with goods.¹² Marrying 19-year old Susannah Weatherall on 14



January 1850 at Kincumber, Booth built a small timber cottage there.¹³ Their children born at Kincumber were Emily Ann (1851) and Susannah junior (1853).¹⁴ As well as building some 14 ships, John Booth went into the timber business at Balmain.¹⁵

Booth first announced his timber yard in the *Sydney Morning Herald* on 9 June 1854:

Mr John Booth begs to inform the inhabitants of Balmain and his friends generally, that he has established a timber yard at Johnston's Bay for the sale of every description of hardwood, shingles, posts and rails, pales, cedar and pine, which he can deliver to them at Balmain, or to any part of the city, at a most reasonable price. All orders for the city left with E L Seager at Jaques Wharf, will be punctually attended to.¹⁶

More advertisements followed in March 1855 at a time when no other timber merchant advertised.

Booth began to expand the yard and called tenders on 18 May 1855 for quarrymen for "the breaking out and removal of a few hundred tons of stone".¹⁷ Two weeks later, he called tenders for "the erection of a large shed" and it seems that this was the beginning of the next stage in his development of the land.¹⁸

Booth's Steam Sawmill 1855

Booth mortgaged lots 3-4 in August 1855 to Sydney publican James Cox for £1,000.¹⁹ This financed the beginning of his steam-powered sawmills – an enterprise which grew to occupy the waterfront from Booth Street almost to a line opposite Ann Street. So successful was Booth that he managed to repay Cox in May 1867.²⁰

Booth & Co's Steam Saw Mills, Balmain

Apparently the earliest view of the mill, Henry Beaufoy Merlin's shot from the curved Booth Street was published in the *Illustrated Sydney News*, 23 November 1872. Since Merlin came to Sydney in 1870, the photograph was taken between those dates. (Donald Robinson)

To power the mill, Booth called tenders on 14 July 1855 for "the fitting up of a 16 horsepower [12 kW] engine and circular saw bench".²¹ His advertisement of 16 September 1856, calling for "a good circular sawyer", confirms that the mill was in operation.²²

Safe-working devices were primitive at this time and it was inevitable that a fatality would occur. On 29 June 1857 a 22-year-old sawyer, George Jenkins, was putting a long log through the circular saw when the leather belt slipped off the driving pulley. With the machinery still in operation, Jenkins tried to put the belt back on and his hand got caught so firmly that his body was carried round the shaft with such velocity that, as stated by one of the witnesses, "[I] could hardly see it and it must have gone over 100 times round ... the body being frightfully mutilated".²³ Mill manager James shouted to the engine driver, "stop the engine, for God's sake", but it was too late and when the body was extricated with much difficulty, "one leg was torn away below the knee, his right arm vanished, and his ribs forced in: when got off he was quite dead".²⁴

At the inquest, all witnesses, perhaps not wishing to speak against their master, attributed "the sad event to proper want of caution on the part of the deceased".²⁵ The witnesses also gave evidence as to Jenkins' sobriety. The mill had been running for two years and this had been the first accident to take place.

Two-and-a-half years after opening the timber yard, in October 1856, Booth's success moved him to offer a partnership:



Mr Booth's New Steam Saw Mills in 1876

The many windows allow as much daylight as possible to enter the new, streamlined mill. The chimney seems to be the old stout chimney. Wonga is shown at right. Still standing, but not shown, are 28-30 Booth Street but Booth's first house was destroyed in the 1874 fire.

(ATCJ, 2 Sep 1876, p 380)

in an old established business, having an extensive waterside premises [to] a gentleman of moderate capital [and he] may have the opportunity of joining an unusually safe and profitable coasting timber and produce trade.²⁶

The outcome of the partnership is not known but at the end of 1856 Booth took action in the Insolvency Court against Alexander C Davidson for a claim of £164.18.9 "in reference to his contract for the Balmain Sawmills, rendering as rent therefore 6,000 feet [1,800m] of sawn timber weekly".²⁷

Under Booth's control the mill continued to expand and in 1866 "45 hands are employed on the average, and the mill is capable of turning when in full operation, 60,000 feet [18,000m] of timber weekly".²⁸

By 1869 there were 83 steam-powered sawmills working in New South Wales – Booth's, was one of the largest of the 26 metropolitan mills.²⁹ He had a city depot at Market Wharf in Sussex street as well as the Balmain mill. The mill also produced "a very large amount of turnery for upholstered work".³⁰ Booth's mill on the Manning River cut about 9,000m (30,000 feet) each week. Timbers sawn were cedar from the Manning, Macleay and other northern rivers; blue gum from Brisbane Water; blackbutt from Brisbane Water, Port Stephens and the northern rivers; and pine from the Clarence, Richmond and Tweed Rivers, and from Wide Bay in Queensland. At the time the milling of northern rivers pine had "almost entirely superseded the American in our market".³¹

The Sawmill Leased 1870

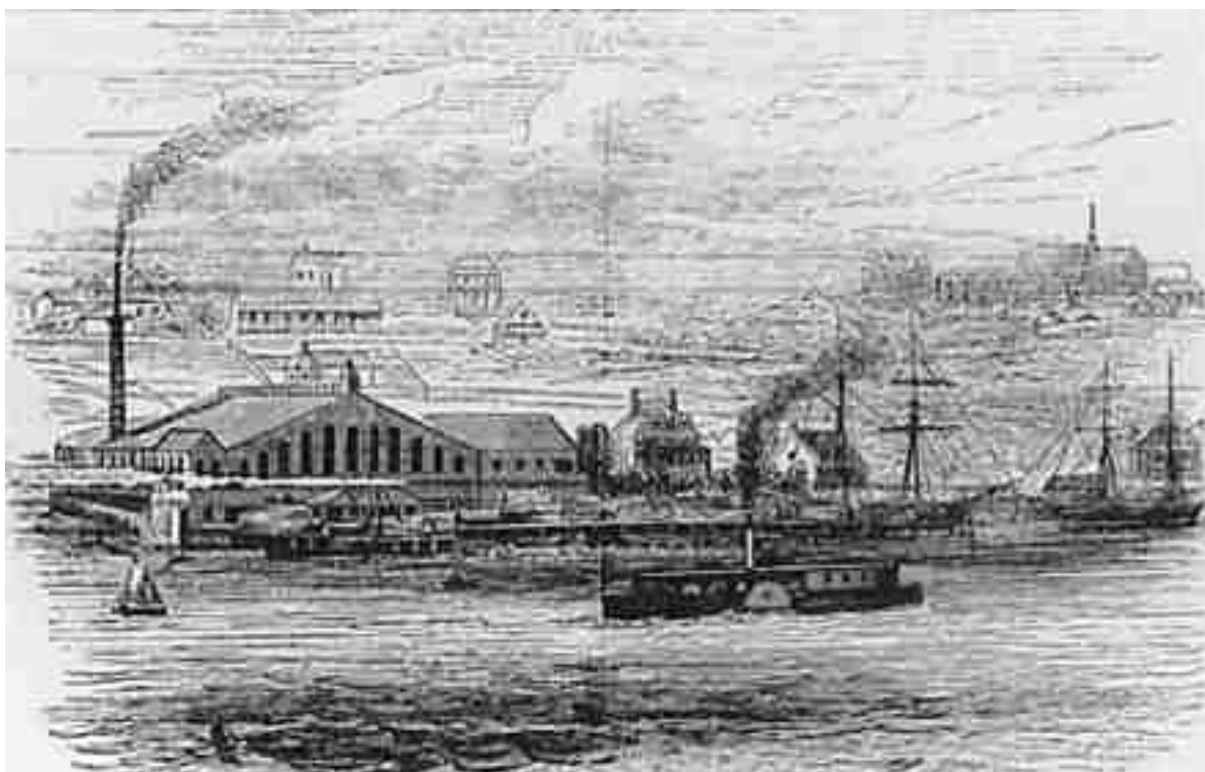
Booth decided to retire in 1870 and sail for England.³² Having no sons old enough to take charge of his affairs, Booth leased the mill to Taylor, Kethel and Preddey, trading as Booth & Co.³³ Kethel and Preddey had been employed by Booth as early as 1863 and were probably foremen.³⁴ The lease expired in 1875.³⁵

John Taylor, born in Huntley, Aberdeenshire, in 1831, was apprenticed to a builder.³⁶ He came to Australia in 1857 and built a bridge at Berri-ma, additions to Berrima gaol (1865) and constructed major railway works. Taylor was a Balmain Council alderman in 1871-79 and Mayor in 1874 and 1877. He was a member of the City Council in 1877 and was that Council's representative on the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Board in 1893-1904. He stood unsuccessfully as a free trade candidate for the Lang electorate for the Legislative Assembly in 1894. In 1881 Taylor built Glen Alva in Stephen Street and lived there until 1884.³⁷ He died at his residence at Woollahra on 24 May 1906.³⁸

The Sawmill in 1872

The mill at the water's edge was ideally situated to receive saw-logs brought by sea. By the end of 1872 the raw material for the saws could be seen as "logs which float, chained together into rafts, or lie stranded at low tide" at the mill's waterfront.³⁹ Logs were lifted from the water by a swing crane and delivered to a rack plane "on which ... [they were] sliced into boards with as much ease as the family loaf is converted into bread and butter".⁴⁰ Powered by a 22.5 kW (30 horsepower) steam engine, 24 gang-saws, grouped together vertically, could slice up a log simultaneously and produce every-thing "from ponderous beams to a cigar-box lid".⁴¹

A powerful four-header machine could be fed with long lengths of pine which out planed on all four sides "and with two corners beaded by the one operation".⁴² Wood-turning lathes produced



columns, chair legs and table legs "of all kind save those of the animal creation".⁴³ Because the lathes were steam-powered "the work is performed with rapidity and accuracy".⁴⁴ The blacksmiths' shop catered for all forging work associated with the operation of the mill.

The mill's upper floor housed the joinery department and featured the ingenious band-saw – an endless "steel tape of great pliability, finely tuned and working in an elliptical form" – which could cut the most delicate curves "as easily as Madame Mantilini would cut out the latest Parish fashions".⁴⁵ Booth had bought the band-saw on his recent trip to England.

There were mortice-and-tenoning machines for making doors and window sashes, and the "general jointer ... not constructed of flesh and blood, but of iron and steel, and with muscles moved by steam, who can do the labour of any dozen of his human brethren".⁴⁶ Ingenious machines sharpened the saw blades, one of which was a hand-operated saw-punching machine which "furnished a new set of teeth in a space of time that would astound our most expert Sydney dentists".⁴⁷

Much of the scrap timber was used in making fruit cases, and candle and soap boxes, giving employment "to a large number of lads".⁴⁸ There were immense stacks of sawn timber for sale or racked for natural drying. On the stocks was the frame of a 65-ton schooner similar to the company's five others being employed in the coastal trade. A steam lighter conveyed timber across the harbour to the Market Wharf depot.

The Balmain mill employed about 50 men and boys and nine at Market Wharf. At the Manning

Mr Booth's Saw Mills in 1877

It seems that the old chimney could not provide enough updraught for the boilers and a metal flue was added to increase the height. Wonga and Surbiton, at the right of the mill, and Undercliff, at extreme right, are reasonably accurate but the artist has taken much licence with buildings in the background,

(Sydney Mail, Supplement, 13 Oct 1877, p 4)

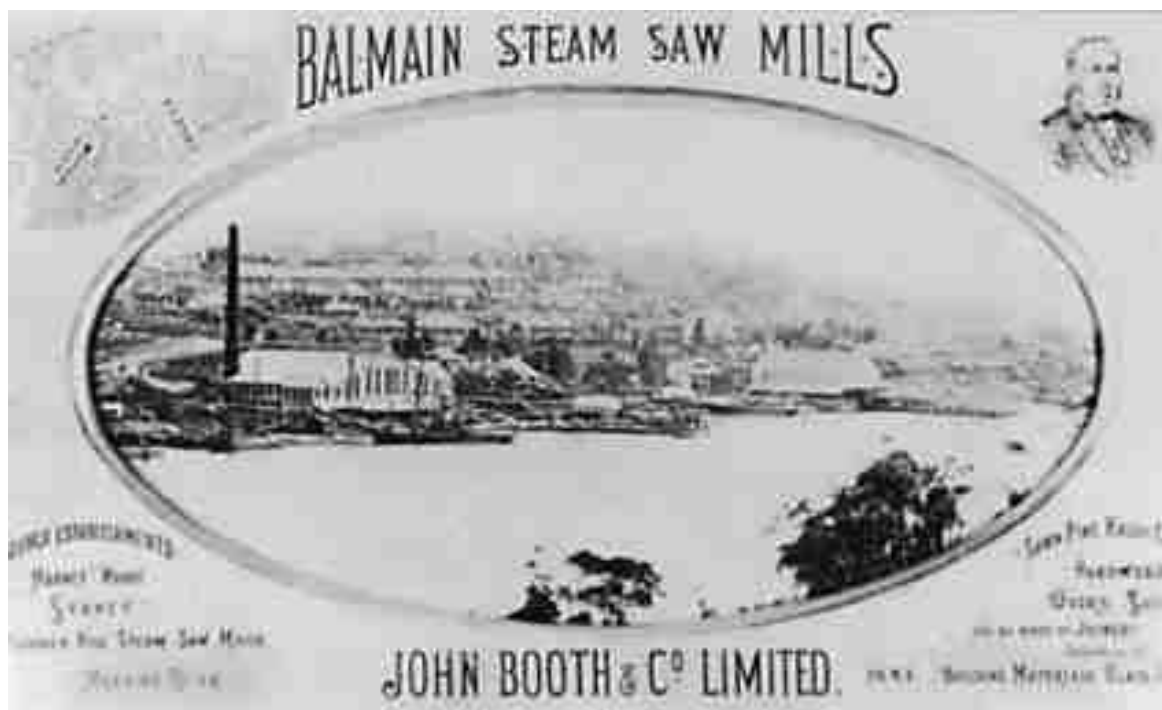
River mill were 100 in employment, and timber getters in the Richmond Valley and at Cape Hawke numbered about 200, so that the entire enterprise had some 350 men and boys.⁴⁹

Representative Career

John Booth was an alderman on Balmain Council in 1862-63, 1865 and 1870 and was the first Mayor of Balmain in 1867.⁵⁰

After returning from his overseas tour, Booth was elected as one of the members for West Sydney in February 1872.⁵¹ Booth stood as a representative of both capital and labour and claimed to oppose injustice to the working classes and any reduction of their wages. He supported the eight-hour movement in principle, proposed more liberal land measures, opposed border customs between the colonies, and wanted to see Sydney made a free port.

In December 1874 Booth stood for the Glebe electorate as a Public Schools League candidate but was defeated by the powerful George Wigram Allen.⁵² Booth successfully stood in January 1875 for East Macquarie "advocating the extension of railways and new land and mining legislation".⁵³ In 1877 he stood for the Williams electorate but, after being defeated by 21 votes, did not stand again.⁵⁴



John Booth & Co Ltd Balmain Steam Saw Mills

The mill expanded and with a new, tall brick chimney. Surbiton is to the right of the mill and three-dormered Undercliff is to the left of the timber shed at the right of the picture. The date 1883 has been clumsily added to the mount of the photograph. Booth formed the limited company in 1885 and this view was probably taken for that occasion.

(Balmain Association)

The Sawmill Destroyed by Fire 1874

Between 9.00 am and 10.00 am on the night of 14 December 1874, fire was discovered in the engine room of the mill.⁵⁵ Flames soon spread to every part of the yard and within an hour the buildings, machinery, turners' shop, joiners' shop, and timber stacks were almost totally destroyed. Not even the efforts of three engines of the Fire Insurance Brigade and the engines of the No 1 and No 2 Volunteer Fire Companies, which had been on the scene within half an hour, could save the mill.⁵⁶ The firemen "all worked with a will and were ably assisted by the crowd which had assembled".⁵⁷ The city press took the opportunity to point out that:

Balmain is one of our largest suburbs, and, considering the length of time which must necessarily elapse before an engine can be conveyed there, it is a matter of surprise that the residents have not before this taken steps to have a fire engine permanently stationed in a central, position in that locality.⁵⁸

The fire was got under control by daylight but "what was a busy scene of labour is now only a charred and blackened mass of smouldering timber and twisted ironwork".⁵⁹ About 100 men

were thrown out of work and many lost the tools of their trade, bought, as was customary, at their own expense.

On the night of the fire, John Taylor was at home in Wonga (9.03), which he rented from Booth, and was able to save many of the firm's papers from the blazing office.⁶⁰ The mill had been insured for £2,400 but the stock of timber alone was estimated to be £3,000. Booth valued his loss to be more than £8,000 above the insured amount.⁶¹ Taylor reckoned his lost at about £10,000, "not one penny of which is secured to him by insurance".⁶²

Capitalising on the dramatic glow in the sky, ferry proprietors ran a steamboat "until a very late hour for the purpose of conveying people to and fro between Sydney and Balmain".⁶³

The New Sawmill Opened 1876

After twenty months of planning and rebuilding, Booth opened the rebuilt mill on a much larger scale in August 1876.⁶⁴ By reclamation of the waterfront, Booth had increased the site to 1ha (2.5 acres) with a waterfrontage of about 195m (650 feet).⁶⁵ Three jetties ran out into the water, fitted with tramways and cranes for handling the incoming logs or shipping the manufactured articles. Tramways also ran to all parts of the site.

In planning the new mill, Booth had the services of his son-in-law, engineer Norman Selfe. Born in 1839 at Teddington, Middlesex, the son of Henry Selfe, plumber, and his wife Elizabeth, née Smith, Norman arrived at Sydney in January 1855 and was apprenticed at 17 to P N Russell & Co where he became chief draftsman.⁶⁶ In 1869 he was chief engineer and draftsman at Mort's



J Booth & Co Ltd Steam Saw Mills in 1889

The mill greatly expanded and with a new timber shed at extreme right. In the centre of the picture, the timber shed's upper story was probably the box factory. Sensitive to the threat of fire, Booth spaced the three buildings well apart.
(ISN, 11 July 1889, p 15)

Dock. At the re-opening of the mill he was in private practice and had become known as a versatile and original engineer.

Selfe married Booth's eldest daughter, Emily Ann, on 10 October 1872 at St Mary's Anglican Church, Balmain.⁶⁷ The gifted engineer's skill was shown in the design of the machinery and mill buildings. The sawmill building was 32.4m (108 feet) wide by 31.5m (105 feet) long under one roof 21m (70 feet) high to the weathervane surmounting the bell turret.⁶⁸ Day-lighting was the means of lighting the interior and there were 11 tall round-arched windows rising from 2.1m (7 feet) high to almost 9m (30 feet) at the centre. The windows lit the upper storeys, the ground floor being largely open-sided.

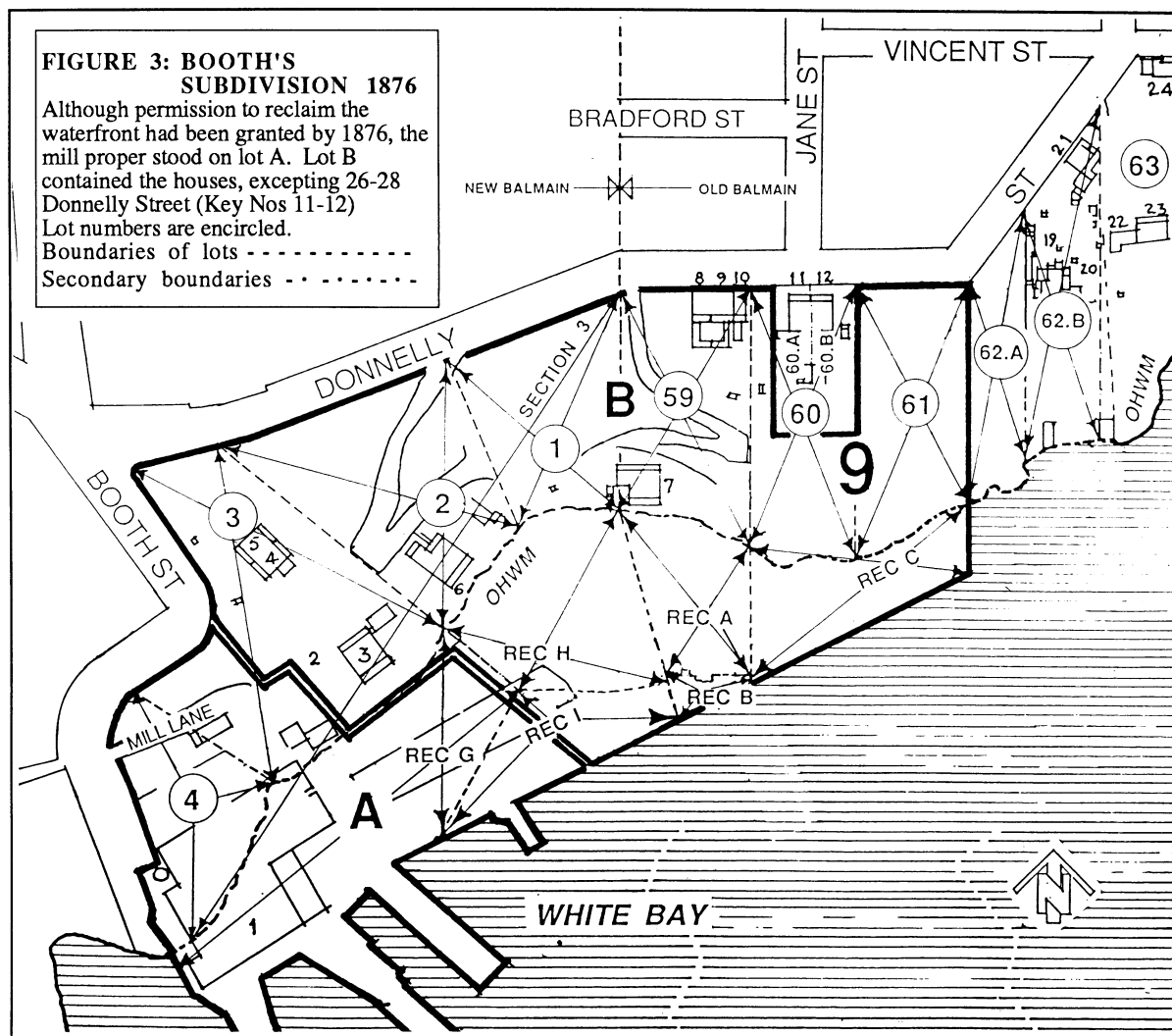
To allow freedom of movement inside, the roof was carried on a centre span of 14.4m (48 feet) with spans of 9m (30 feet) at the sides. Two-thirds of the ground floor housed the sawing and planing machinery. The western one-third contained the stoke-hole, boilers, engine house and engineer's workshop, all enclosed in "watertight" stonework, "thus preventing all risk of fire from that source".⁶⁹

In the boiler-room were three multi-tubular boilers, tested to 0.98 MPa (140 lbs per square inch). The boiler furnaces were designed for burning mill waste – saw-dust and off-cuts of timber – and, as the boiler room was below the ground-floor level, all combustible timber refuse could be tipped directly to the stoke-hole. As a fireproofing measure, the front of the boiler seating was enclosed with cast iron plates 8.1m (27 feet) long by 2.7m (9 feet) high in which were the six furnace doors, ashpit doors, and openings to tubes and flues. The boiler flues led underground to the brick chimney.⁷⁰

The surface condensing steam-engines were the only ones of their type in New South Wales and were of a nominal 75 kW (100 horsepower) but could be worked up to 300 kW (400-horsepower) when required. Normally, these engines would need 2,700 litres (600 gallons) of water per hour to feed the boilers but because of the surface condensers "all the steam is passed through the hundreds of tubes, amounting to 2.5 miles [4 Mk] ... thus converting it to distilled water to be returned to the boilers over and over and over again".⁷¹ Manufactured at the Australian Steam Navigation Co's Pyrmont works, the engines stand 6m (20 feet) high with cylinders of (42-inch) diameter and 1.1m (3.66 feet) stroke capable of working at 0.63 MPa (90 lbs per square inch).⁷²

The "monstrous Flywheel" which "covers all one side of the engine room" was the "largest wheel of its class yet erected in the colony".⁷³ Cast in one piece at Mort's Dock, the 5.4m (18 feet) diameter wheel was 457mm (18 inches) wide and weighed almost ten tonnes. The wheel's double row of 350 ironbark teeth drove a pinion 1.2m (4 feet) in diameter on the end of the main shaft.⁷⁴ All shafting, belt pulleys, some of which were of 1.8m (6 feet) diameter and 0.6m (2 feet) wide, and belting, "which is so much in the way in ordinary mills", were contained in a cellar cut into the solid rock beneath the mill floor.⁷⁵ Shaft bearings "work in universal joints, so that they adjust themselves and there is little or no trouble from the bearings getting heated".⁷⁶ Variable expansion gearing enabled the power to be adjusted to suit the work on hand.⁷⁷

Such sophisticated driving machinery operated refined timber-converting devices in the mill's central span. A derrick crane served three jetties and a tramway ran directly from the log wharf to the main breaking-down gang-saw frame which could cut up a log 1.8m (6 feet) in diameter at 150 strokes per minute. There were two other frames for logs 1.2m (4 feet) and 1.5m (3.5 feet) respectively. The broken-down flitches could



then travel to the three circular saw benches, one rack bench and two tramway or table benches – travelling cranes shifted the timber from one sawbench to another, as in a production line. In the eastern span were two planing machines for tongue and grooving, moulding, etc. One powerful circular saw cut flitches into thin boards and the band-saw had great "capacity for curved sawing".⁷⁸ The shafting was arranged to allow extra machinery to be installed as required.

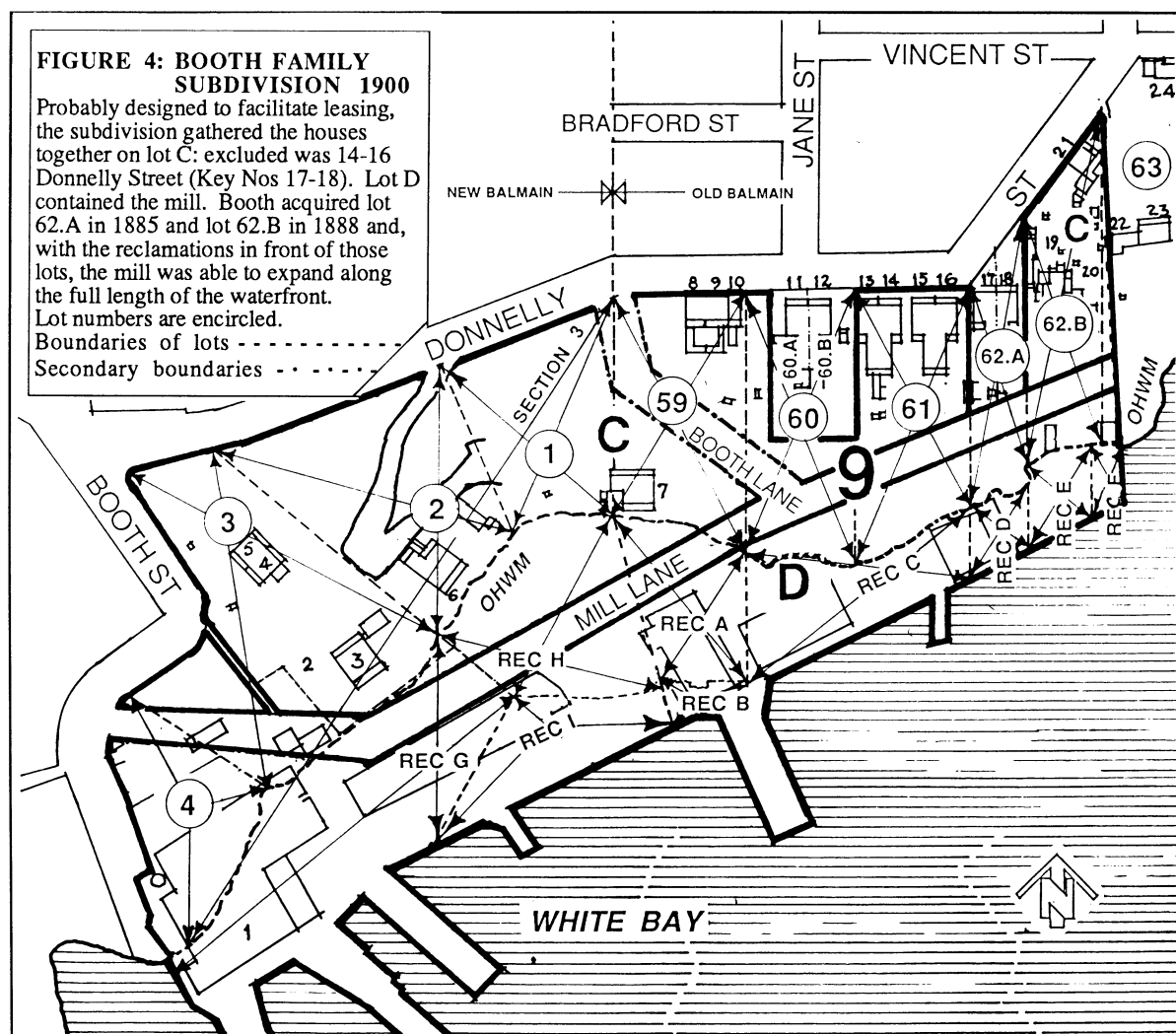
In the engine room, an immense pulley, 3.6m (12 feet) in diameter driving a leather belt 356mm (14 inches) wide communicated motion to the first-floor joinery works. Covering the entire three spans and length of the mill, the joinery department's 1080 m² (12,000 square feet) of floor space was interrupted only by two rows of columns. There were two power- and one foot-operated morticers, two tenoning machines, a second band-saw, a curvilinear moulding machine, a planer to finish boards 0.6m (2 feet) wide on three sides at once, moulding, boring and friezing machines, as well as grinding stones for shaping and sharpening the moulding and planing knives, and three saw-sharpening machines. There were two saws for ripping and cross-cutting besides all the shafting and belting.⁷⁹

Because the second-floor level had not been constructed, the first-floor joinery department, a space 9m (30 feet) high, was lit by the "lofty church-looking windows [which] made it very lightsome".⁸⁰ The second floor, when laid, would provide a joiners' workshop 31.5m (105 feet) by 15m (50 feet) wide. Above the shop, on tie beams, were racks "to store light work, timber for seasoning, etc".⁸¹

As well as the three jetties, Booth had completed an additional jetty and had a further one in hand. A new, free-standing stone office and new stone stables had been built, and a new road, Mill Lane, constructed. Under construction was the two-storey shed for drying and seasoning, connected to the mill's eastern side at first floor level by a flying bridge and tramway. There was space in the drying shed to house a case factory.

On the ground at the rear of the mill, Booth planned a factory for building railway rolling stock. The finished stock could be run down to the jetty and floated across to the railway wharf.

Booth convened a special gathering to celebrate the new complex which had risen phoenix-like from the ashes of the old mill. On Monday 21 August 1877 a steamer conveyed a select party from the Erskine Street wharf to the mill where



they were met by Booth who had the whole of the machinery in operation. In regard "to power, the strength and character of the appliances, the effectiveness of arrangements, and general adaptation to colonial requirements, the mill was found to be almost in advance of the times".⁸²

After inspecting the mill, the party retired to a luncheon provided by Booth where Dr O S Evans of Balmain proposed the mill-owner's health and, rounding of his speech, let it be known that "Balmain was much indebted to Mr Booth for thus again establishing an industry among the people that would afford employment to a large number of residents".⁸³ Booth replied that:

It had been his lot to project the first successful saw-mills in the country ... twenty-one or twenty-two years ago ... And when the disastrous fire took place, he looked upon the ruins in two ways. He thought he had money enough and could do without the mills, but as he liked even still to have his hands full of business ... and thought how, eighteen years ago, the mill had made him what he now was, he resolved again to erect the works. He resolved on that for the reason, too, that he desired to give employment to the residents, and

he thought the wiser course for him to pursue, regarding his own family, was to give them a business rather than money ... The new establishment was fifteen years before the times ... and would admit of a very large amount of work being done.⁸⁴

Booth's Subdivision 1876

During the rebuilding, in February 1876, Booth consolidated his holdings which comprised lots 1-4 of the New Balmain Section 3, Young's lots 59-61, and the waterfront reclamations, into an area of a little more than 2.8ha (7 acres).

In December 1876 Booth subdivided this consolidation into lots A and B (Figure 3). He kept the 0.8ha (2-acre) lot A containing the mill in his own name (9.01).⁸⁵ Lot B of 2ha (5 acres), on which stood the houses Wonga (9.03), 28-32 Booth Street (9.04-9.05), Surbiton (9.06), Undercliffe (9.07), 30-34 Donnelly Street (9.08-9.10) and 18-24 Donnelly Street (9.07-9.09, 9.12-9.15), he placed in his wife Susannah's name.⁸⁶ Excluded was part of lot 60 on which 26-28 Donnelly Street stood (see 9.11-9.12).⁸⁷ Lots 62.A and 62.B (9.17-9.18, 9.19-9.21) had not yet been acquired by Booth.



Mill-hands Face the Camera

Nameless and seated on blocks of wood, the dress of the men in the photograph demonstrates the distinction between the hands and the foreman.

(Booth Family Collection)

The Mill Expanded 1877

In October 1877, the main building was being extended to a depth of 45m (150 feet).⁸⁸ Booth was planning a pneumatic exhaust system to convey the mill waste to the furnaces instead of the manual system. The engine room had already been lit by gas which was seen to be less of a fire hazard than oil lamps. In the engine room a 7.5 kW (10 horsepower) pump which, as well as supplying water to the boilers, did "duty as a fire-engine" and there were sufficient hoses and pipes so that "it would only take a few moments to direct a stream of water upon any part of the premises".⁸⁹ Excavations had begun for the new box factory to replace the present one where boxes of all kinds were being made for packing fruit, candles, soap and packets of soap powder. The Balmain works had been connected to the Market Wharf depot by "a telegraph wire".⁹⁰

At the Balmain mill were about 100 men working as carpenters, turners, sawyers, glaziers and labourers. On average the weekly wages bill was about £200 for working days of eight to nine hours.⁹¹ Some 45,000m (150,000 feet) of timber was being cut and delivered each week.

Booth built no ships at Balmain after 1880, preferring to improve and expand the mill and concentrate on the timber trade.⁹² One of the vessels built at the new mill up to 1878 was the *Octavia*, a 21m (70 feet) steam launch used for conveying timber or other goods for shipment or delivery. The launch's compound engines had

been designed by Norman Selfe. *Octavia* could carry 6,000m (20,000 feet) of timber and steam to Parramatta, deliver a load of timber and return to the mill in the course of a morning. Booth's other schooners brought saw-logs from the Summer Hill sawmill on the Manning River.

The cessation in shipbuilding was in contrast to earlier days when "it was seldom that he had not got a vessel on the stocks, for as soon as one schooner was launched, the keel of another would be laid".⁹³ Including the *Octavia*, Booth built 27 ships at the mill up to 1878.⁹⁴

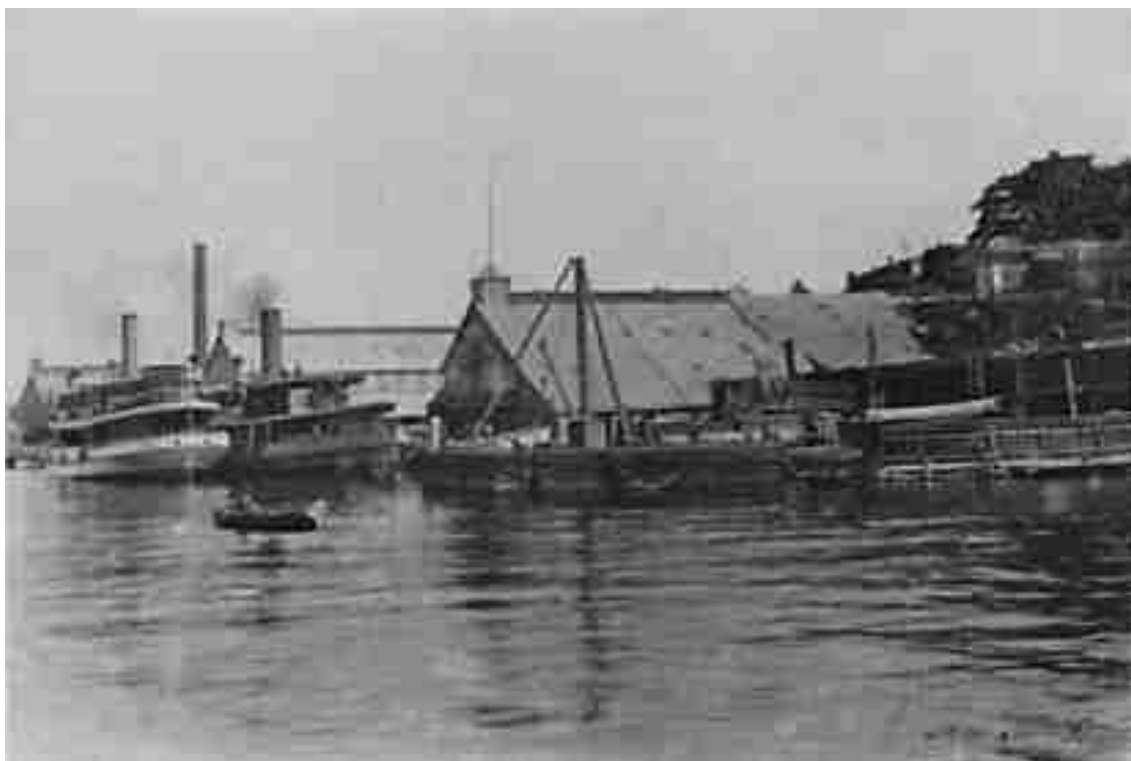
John Booth & Co Ltd 1885

On 1 January 1885 John Booth & Co was incorporated with limited liability with Booth as managing director, John James Booth, the eldest son, assistant managing director, and as secretary, George John Sutton.⁹⁵ The company continued the timber and joinery business, to manufacture railway rolling stock, tramcars, cabin and coopers' work, and to acquire real estate.⁹⁶

Susannah Booth transferred lot B back to her husband in November 1883 and in July 1885 Booth leased lots A and B to his firm, John Booth & Co Ltd, for 42 years.⁹⁷

In 1885 the mill produced 60,000m (200,000 feet) of timber per week and employed over 120 hands.⁹⁸ A 375 kW (500 horsepower) steeple-type condensing engine drove the three frame-saws, 12 circular saws, 2 band-saws "and about a dozen planing and moulding machines".⁹⁹ Australian, European and American timbers were in stock, "J Booth & Co being extensive importers of lumber of all descriptions".¹⁰⁰

A massive ship-like construction was the 94.5m (315 feet) long Victoria Jubilee Floating



Dock which Booth built for Sydney merchant James Anderson to operate in Jubilee Bay, Balmain. Begun on 14 July 1886 and built to commemorate Queen Victoria's 50th year on the throne, the timber floating dock of 13,000 tonnes displacement was said to be the "largest floating dock in the southern hemisphere".¹⁰¹

Continuing to expand, the company raised capital in August 1886 by mortgaging the houses built by Booth next to the mill to Sydney timber merchant James Cox.¹⁰²

In 1889, and "next in importance to Mort's Dock & Engineering Company's works", the mill was regarded as "perhaps the best known of its kind in the Australasian colonies".¹⁰³ Employing 300 men and still producing timber at the same rate per week as in 1885, the mill's main building had a floor area of about 0.6ha (1.5 acres).¹⁰⁴ The steam-raising capacity had been increased to four multi-tubular boilers, the average pressure carried being 0.35 MPa (50 lbs per square inch).

The large frame-saw was now capable of milling logs 2.1m (7 feet) high and 1.8m (6 feet) wide and the two smaller ones were still kept busy. Other machinery included seven circular saws, four cross-cut saw benches, two edge moulders, three lathes, one sanding machine, one seven-wheel grinder for shaping the moulding knives, two planers, two surface-planers, three moulders, one sash-moulder, two tenoning machines, and one foot-morticer.

Records do not show the impact of the 1890s depression on the company but a mortgage was taken out in April 1894 on the houses with a syndicate of Brisbane Water shipbuilder Rock Davis, Balmain shipwright E J Parkes and H Farnsworth, a Sydney commission agent.¹⁰⁵ The com-

The Eastern Part of the Former Sawmill in 1912
The mill buildings and the tall chimney survived the winding up in 1902 of John Booth & Co Ltd. In the foreground, the timber shed and wharf had been leased to shipbuilders Morrison & Sinclair since 1904. In a make-do arrangement, Booth's shed has been extended to the cliff face below 16 Donnelly Street

(Balmain Association)

pany was able to repay Davis and the others on 1 February 1895 but to do so required the mill and the houses to be mortgaged again at the same time.¹⁰⁶ In June the directors moved that the company be allowed to reduce its capital.¹⁰⁷

After more than 40 years in control of the mill, Booth resigned from the company on 1 April 1896, placing John James Booth in charge.¹⁰⁸ Booth had built his country home, Ferndale, at Bundanoon, and it was there that he died on 11 April 1898.¹⁰⁹

The Booth Family Subdivision 1900

The mill and the houses passed to widow Susanah, to sons John James and William Edward and to son-in-law Norman Selfe, the executors and trustees of Booth's estate.¹¹⁰ In June 1900 lots A and B of the 1876 subdivision were amalgamated and with the addition of lots 62.A and 62.B were re-subdivided as lots C and D (Figure 4). The re-aligned Mill Lane ran in from Booth Street, and Booth Lane connected Donnelly Street to Mill Lane. The 1.6ha (4-acre) lot C, on the Donnelly Street side of Mill Lane, included the houses in Booth and Donnelly Streets, excepting Nos 26-28 (9.11-9.12) and Nos 14-16 (9.17-9.18) but added Nos 8-12 on lot 62.B (9.19-9.21).¹¹¹ The 1.4ha (3.5-acre) lot D contained the expanded sawmill (9.01).¹¹²



The Saw Mill, Surbiton and Undercliff in 1892
The nexus between mill and houses clearly shown. John James Booth's house is in the foreground, with John Booth's Surbiton behind and Wonga in the mid-background beyond the Norfolk Pine.

(Booth Family Collection)

The Mill Wound Up 1902

On 26 May 1898 the shareholders of John Booth & Co Ltd had empowered the directors to take out a overdraft with the Bank of New South Wales.¹¹³ In April 1899 the mortgage on the mill and houses was repaid but the company was not trading well. It had debts owing to the Lingham Timber Company and to T H Holdship & Co Ltd, and the overdraft with the Bank of New South Wales had to be serviced. These creditors petitioned on 12 December 1901 to have the company wound up. The order was made in the Supreme Court on 19 February 1902. Due to John Booth's 42-year lease, the family's ownership of the land and buildings was unaffected.

The mill continued to trade in liquidation until about 1905. In that year, after 50 years in the timber industry, the name Booth ceased to be a force in Sydney commerce.

The Sale of the Land 1912

William Edward Booth transferred his share to Susannah, John James and Norman Selfe in March 1905 and they had a certificate of title drawn up for the internal roads, probably to facilitate the leases that they planned.¹¹⁴ The death of Norman Selfe on 15 October 1911 left Susannah and John James in charge (Figure 4).¹¹⁵

In 1906 Susannah and John James leased parts of the mill. Davies & Fehon Ltd had set up their timber yard there as early as 1903 but had gone by the end of 1905. Other companies to lease parts of the site were Plymel Enamel Co (1907), Oriental Timber Corp Ltd (1908), Metal Smelting Co Ltd (1908-09), Sydney Wood Pipe Co (1909-13), Premier Pigment Pty Ltd (1909-10), Pettit Manufacturing Co Ltd (1909-11), Robert McMillan Timber Merchant (1911), Clyde Sawmilling & Shipping Co Ltd (1912-13).¹¹⁶

At the eastern end of the mill, Morrison & Sinclair set up the shipbuilding business on a lease which began in March 1904 (see 9.17, 9.19).¹¹⁷ Morrison & Sinclair moved to their Long Nose Point shipyard in 1923.¹¹⁸

Susannah and John James Booth sold the mill on lot D and the houses on lot C to the Sydney Harbour Trust.¹¹⁹ The Harbour Trust set up its shipyard on lot D in 1922.¹²⁰ In 1929 the Trust leased the shipyard to the Atlantic Union Oil Co Ltd as its Balmain terminal.¹²¹ The site was probably cleared of all buildings at this time.

In 1936 control of the Sydney waterfront passed to the newly-formed Maritime Services Board and it continued Atlantic's lease.¹²² Changes in oil company structure saw Esso Australia take over the lease in April 1972.¹²³

Containerisation of the waterfront began in the mid-1960s and the land underwent significant topographical change. The White Bay Container Terminal opened on 21 March 1969.¹²⁴



JOHN BOOTH'S HOUSES

Section 3, Lots 3-4

9.02 BOOTH'S FIRST HOUSE

Booth Street (2)

At the end of what was to become Booth Street, John Booth built a small one-storey weatherboard cottage with steep roof and single dormer facing the bay, on lot 3 in about 1854, right next to the timber yard on lot 4 (see Figure 2 for all buildings).¹ John and Susannah's daughter, Mary Ann Weatherall, was born in Balmain, and probably in the cottage, on 19 September 1855.² The cottage was to be destroyed in the 1874 mill fire.³

9.03 WONGA

32 Booth Street (3)

Booth called tenders for "plastering an eight-room house" on 17 September 1858.⁴ It would seem that the house was Wonga, the second Booth home in Balmain, which was next to the first cottage.⁵ Children born at Wonga were John James (1858), Walter (1860), Archibald Henry (1862), Lillian Maude (1865), and William Edward (1868).⁶ The family lived in the one-storey weatherboard house, which had a steep hip roof with three dormers back and front, until about 1870.⁷ From then, Wonga was occupied by John Taylor who leased the sawmill from Booth.

When the mill caught fire, Wonga, although the wind was blowing in its direction, "narrowly escaped destruction, and it was entirely owing to the energy of willing hands that it too did not take fire".⁸ All Taylor's furniture was removed

Surbiton House In 1905

Built by dairyman William Watts, of stone probably quarried from the site, and sold to Booth who possibly enlarged it. Viewed from the mill, the massive verandah posts could well indicate a Booth construction. Surbiton was a gable-roofed house while Wonga and Undercliff were hip roofed.
(Balmain Association)

and the roof covered with wet blankets and "plentifully deluged with water".⁹

After Taylor moved out, Booth let the house to various tenants up to 1878, then to Augustus H Fearon in 1879; and Henry Spendlove Hawkins, surveyor, listed as Wonga, 1881-88; Frederick McDermott, printer, 1889; Alfred Pearce 1890-97; and Mrs C T Thom 1898.

The Booth family continued Mrs Thom's tenancy to 1899, and then let to E Halloran 1900-01; G N Halloran 1902; Miss Elsie Summerbell 1903-05; Miss Eliza Young and Mrs M Lloyd, who called it Lindaville, 1906; and in 1907-13, Robert Young who named it Exeter.¹⁰

Like the mill, Wonga was sold in 1912 to the Sydney Harbour Trust and there being no listing of occupants after 1913, it was probably demolished.¹¹ In 1929 the land became part of the Atlantic Union depot. From this time, No 32 had the same fate as the mill.¹²

9.04 HOUSE

30 Booth Street (4)

Booth built a pair of one-storey verandahed stone cottages on lot 3, behind Wonga but closer to Booth Street, in about 1870.¹³ With the same changes in ownership as No 32, the house was let to Enoch Howarth, joiner, in 1879; John P Rugg, engine driver, 1881; not listed 1882-84; Mrs C Booth senior 1885-89; Robert Booth, 1890-98; Alfred Pearce 1899-1901; Mrs S J McGregor



John Booth's Sawmill and Houses in c1870

Pictured before the 1874 mill fire, Surbiton House is in the foreground with its bridge to the roadway running in from Donnelly Street. Surbiton's stables are at left. Wonga is the three-dormered house in mid-picture. At extreme right are 28-30 Booth Street. Glebe Island is in the background
(Balmain Association)

1902; not listed 1903-07; Peter Jorgenson 1908-10; and William Edwards, 1911.¹⁴ No 30 had the same fate as No 32 Booth Street (9.03).

9.05 HOUSE

28 Booth Street (5)

Also built by Booth on lot 3 in about 1870, and with the same ownership changes as No 32, No 28 was let to James D McConnell in 1879; Charlotte Booth 1881; not listed 1882-85; Alfred Pearce, 1886-89; not listed 1890; D Hogan, jeweller, 1891; not listed 1892-94; Robert Thom 1895; not listed 1896; Mrs C T Thom 1897; Thomas Owen, 1898-1905; not listed 1906-07; William Edwards 1908-10; and Charles Cullen 1911. No 28 had the same fate as No 32 (9.03).

Section 3, Lots 1-2

Balmain dairyman William Watts bought lots 1-2 of the New Balmain Section 3 for £174.7.6 in February 1853, two months before John Booth's purchase of lot 3 which adjoined on the west (Figure 3).¹⁵ On the eastern edge of lots 1-2, Watts also purchased Young's lot 59 for £100 on 7 February 1853.¹⁶ The westernmost border of Old Balmain was the boundary line between these two portions (Figure 3). By the two purchases Watts had more than 0.6ha (1.5 acres) with long frontages to Donnelly Street (129m, 430 feet) and White Bay and great potential for increasing the

land area by reclamation. By 1856 Watts had begun reclaiming in front of lots 1-2 and lot 59, increasing the land by about 0.52ha (1.3 acres).¹⁷

9.06 SURBITON HOUSE

38 Donnelly Street (6)

Surbiton was the Booth family home for 40 years but it was not built by John Booth, although he probably made additions.

From as early as September 1853, Watts had his dairy on the well-watered lots 1-2.¹⁸ In March 1855 Watts mortgaged both lots and the reclamation for £1,000.¹⁹ The mortgage probably gave him funds to build a good-sized timber-shingled, gable-roof two-storey stone house (later Surbiton House), with two dormers facing the bay, near the original water line, where he built a stone jetty.²⁰ During the 1860s, Watts was a coal merchant with his own coal wharf.²¹

William Watts was born at Melksham, Wiltshire, England, on 4 May 1806 the son of John Watts and his de facto wife Martha Watts, otherwise known as Martha Escott.²² William worked as a hagler, ploughman, milkman and dairy farmer and married Sarah Dix at Melksham on 12 March 1827. The marriage was a short-lived one: Sarah was buried at Melksham on 29 June 1828. Their infant daughter Caroline was also buried at Melksham on 3 August 1828.

On 6 April 1830 Watts and his mother Martha Escott were apprehended for receiving three fowls knowing them to be stolen. Sentenced to seven years transportation, Watts, in the meantime, was confined in the County Gaol at Devizes. With 193 male English convicts, Watts arrived at Sydney in the *Royal Admiral* on 9 November 1830. Good conduct in the colony earned him a ticket-of-leave on 31 August 1834.

Watts applied for permission to marry Mary Magenity on 9 January 1839 supported by a character reference from his employer, Francis Mitchell of George Street, Sydney. Also known as Mary Mountgarrett or Mary McGanity, the intended wife was born in County Down, Ireland, in about 1818. Mary, a housemaid who robbed her master, was tried at County Down on 20 October 1836. She arrived at Sydney in the *Pyramus* on 14 December 1836 and was bound to Colonial First Surgeon Harnett. Harnett gave her permission to marry on 2 January 1839.

William and Mary were married at St Philip's, Sydney, on 25 February 1839 "by banns with consent of government".²³ They lived at Miller's Point where their first child, Elizabeth, was born in 1839 (d 1842). The next two children were born at "Sydney", William junior (1841) and John (c1843). The Watts family came to live at Balmain where Mary Jane was born (1844), next, an unnamed child (1845), and Joseph (1846). Their next domicile was "Johnston's Bay" where Martha junior was born (1848), James (1850), Thomas (1851), Charles Matthew (1852), Frederick Birmingham (1854) and James Murray Walker (1856). This last son was probably born in the house that was to become Surbiton.

Unable to discharge the mortgage, Watts agreed to sell the house, the major part of lot 1, and the whole of lot 2, to John Booth, his neighbour on the western side, in 1869. Booth paid Watts a deposit of £100 on 11 August 1869 and deposited the remaining £1,500 into the Savings Bank of New South Wales in satisfaction of Watts' outstanding mortgages of 1855 and 1865.²⁴

Watts' letter of 2 August 1869 states "I have this day sold to J Booth land and stone house with 12 rooms, [and] outhouses, adjoining Booth's Steam Saw Mills [for] £1,600".²⁵ Not being able to write, Watts signed with an "X" which was duly witnessed. Watts died at Balmain on 7 December 1870 and Mary on 14 November 1874 at St Andrew's Street, Balmain.²⁶

Booth called this house Surbiton, after his father's place of residence near London, and lived there from about 1870.²⁷ It seems most likely that John moved the family from Wonga to the new house in time for the birth of the ninth child, Adeline Eliza Walmsley on 29 January 1870 – a wise move as Wonga was seriously threatened in the mill fire.²⁸ Booth went overseas in 1870 and Portia Bohanna Australia (22 November 1871) and Helen Octavia (15 March 1874) were born in Surbiton House.²⁹

John Booth lived in Surbiton with his family until 1897, spending his last year at Bundanoon.³⁰ His widow Susannah lived there until 1910, excepting 1903-06. Mrs L Hinchcliffe was the tenant in 1903-04. Occupants are not listed for 1905 but Rev A James was there in 1906.

The Booth family let Surbiton to John McWaide in 1911-12. The Sydney Harbour Trust bought the house in 1912 and let to Charles Ellis



William Watts, Dairyman and Coal Merchant
(1806-1870) (Donald Robinson)

1913, then George H Terry 1914, and Herbert Harris 1915. Thomas Dove was the long-term tenant in 1916-27 and then the house was leased to Atlantic Union in 1928. Surbiton House had the same fate as No 32 Booth Street (see 9.03).

Young's Lot 59

William Watts, described as a settler, bought lot 59 fronting Donnelly Street for 40m (133 feet), and adjoining lot 1 on the east, from A W Young on 7 February 1853 for £100 (Figure 3).³¹

9.07 UNDERCLIFF

36 Donnelly Street (7)

In June 1865 milkman Watts increased his 1855 mortgage by £100 with, as security, lot 59, lots 1-2 and the reclamations in front of them. He probably used the funds to build a two-storey stone house with steep hipped roof and three dormers facing the bay in about 1865.³²

By an agreement on 29 November 1869, Watts sold lot 59 (and part of lot 1) also to Booth.³³

Early occupants are difficult to determine but Booth let the house to Presbyterian minister James Cosh in 1875-76; Robert McClintock, accountant, 1878-79; A J Smith, reporter, 1881; not listed 1882-84; Ernest C Davies, when it was listed as Undercliff, 1885-86; Robert Kerr, an insurance company manager, who called the house Laureston, 1886; and Louis Gilles, insurance manager, 1887-88.

Booth's son, John James, made it his home in 1889-98. John James married Sarah Anna Ada



Father, Mother and Sons 1892

Susannah and John, aged 62 and 70 respectively, with William Edward and from left at the back are Walter, John James and Archibald Henry.

(Booth Family Collection)

Booth, the daughter of Sydney merchant John Booth, on 18 November 1885 at the Pitt Street Congregational Church, Sydney.³⁴

After John James Booth and family moved, the house was not listed in 1899, but it was let by the Booth family to Mrs M Plant in 1900-02; John Overall 1903-04; not listed 1905-06; Charles Keys, journalist, 1907; and David A Rogers, J P, timber merchant, 1908. The Sydney Harbour Trust continued Rogers' tenancy to 1913 and let it to Mrs M Rogers 1914-15; John Lane 1916-17; not listed 1918; Edward Burnett 1919-22; not listed 1923-25; and Edward Bentley 1926-27.

From 1912 the water frontage had been the Sydney Harbour Trust depot.³⁵ In 1928 Atlantic Union's Balmain terminal spread over the site and Undercliff was demolished. No 36 had the same fate as No 32 Booth Street (9.03).

9.08 HOUSE

34 Donnelly Street (8)

After buying lot 59 from Watts in 1869, Booth built three stuccoed stone two-storey houses, Nos 30-34, in about 1870. Nos 32-34 had verandahs close up to Donnelly Street.³⁶

Booth let No 34 to Robert S Fox 1870-74; Miss E Fox, dressmaker, 1875; Charles Fox, painter, Miss Fox, and Robert Fox, compositor, 1876; not listed 1878; Robert A Fox, compositor, and Robert Fox senior, 1879; Charles J Fox, compositor,

1881; not listed 1882-86; Robert Campbell, an auditor of the Balmain Council accounts, 1887-96; H Dick 1897; and Nathaniel Dismore and Charles Taylor 1898.³⁷

The Booth family let to David A Rogers, timber merchant, 1899-1907, then to William Lonnon 1908, and Philip A Hall 1909-12. The Harbour Trust bought Nos 30-34 with the other Booth property in 1912 and continued Halls' tenancy to 1920, and then let to Mrs Isabella Hall 1921-29 and J T A Hall 1930-32.³⁸ No 34 had the same fate as No 32 Booth Street (9.03).

9.09 HOUSE

32 Donnelly Street (9)

Also built in about 1870 by Booth who let it to Theodore Beade, painter, 1881; not listed 1882; James C Low, contractor, 1883-4; Rupert Bedford 1885; Richard Humphrey, accountant, 1886-87; not listed 1888; and to Mrs J Gracie for her boarding house in 1889.

The Booth family continued Mrs Gracie's tenancy until 1892, then let to Henry William May, who also used it as a boarding house, 1894-95; W G West 1894-95; John Tatham 1896-99; Robert Buckley 1900; Mrs MacLean 1901; Mrs H S Bathgate 1902-04; Frank Hoddinott 1905-06; George Fraser 1907-08; and Samuel Brough, carpenter, 1909.

The Sydney Harbour Trust continued Brough's tenancy to 1927, and let to Edwin Bentley 1928-32. No 32 had the same fate as No 32 Booth Street (9.03).



Father, Mother and Sons and Daughters

Sitting l to r, Jack (John James), John, Susannah, Susie (Susannah junior); standing l to r, William Edward, Portia, Octavia, Emily, Adeline, Archie, Lillie and Walter.

(Author's Collection)

9.10 HOUSE

30 Donnelly Street (10)

Built in about 1870, Booth let to Frederick Reynolds 1879; Peter Rasmussen 1881; not listed 1882-83; W Walsh 1884; J Cadogan, newsagent, 1885; and Laurence Riley, quarryman, 1886.

The Booth family continued Riley's tenancy to 1896, and then let to Alfred Lucas in 1897; George Wilson 1898; not listed 1899-1902; Henry Baxter 1903; not listed 1904-06; William Young, shipwright, 1907; not listed 1908; Harry Witheridge 1909; and William Young 1910-12.

The Sydney Harbour Trust let to John Rice in 1913 and Charles Cullen 1914-16. After 1916, during Brough's tenancy, No 30 became one house with No 32 Donnelly Street, and had the same fate as No 32 Booth Street (9.03).

Young's Lot 60

Sydney barrister John Bayley Darvall bought lot 60, with a 34.2m (114-foot) frontage to Donnelly Street, from Young in June 1853 for £240 and sold to John Booth in January 1871 (Figure 3).³⁹

9.11 ROCKLEIGH

28 Donnelly Street (11)

Booth built Nos 26-28, a pair of stone two-storey semi-detached houses on part of lot 60 in 1872, and settled them on his son John James, then aged 14, in July 1872.⁴⁰

John Booth's son-in-law Norman Selfe, who called it Rockleigh, was his first listed tenant in 1874-84; then William Thomas, JP, 1885-88; not listed 1889; J F Gunsler 1890-91; Mrs McPherson 1892-95; not listed 1896; W E Dyer 1897;

not listed 1898; Samuel Welsh 1899; W L Bernard 1900, the last year that it was listed as Rockleigh; Samuel Welch 1901; W L Bernard 1902-04; not listed 1905; and Mrs W Smith 1906.

In May 1908 John James Booth transferred the house to his sister Susannah, wife of Sydney accountant Thomas McGregor, and she continued Mrs Smith's tenancy to 1910.⁴¹ In November of that year Susannah McGregor transferred No 28 to Rhoda Jane and Norma Catherine, the daughters of Norman Selfe and they continued Mr Smith tenancy to 1911, and then let to Mrs Marie Higgins, 1912.⁴² The Misses Selfe sold in May 1912 to the Sydney Harbour Trust who continued Mrs Higgins tenancy to 1932.⁴³ The Maritime Services Board continued to let the house until the Board demolished it in about 1970.⁴⁴

9.12 OCKHILL

26 Donnelly Street (12)

Also built by Booth in 1872, and with the same changes in ownership as No 28, the house was first let to Thomas McGregor, wholesale grocer, who called it Ockhill in 1872-82; not listed, 1883-84; George A Keys, consulting engineer, 1885-88; Thomas McGregor, secretary, Federal Well Boring Co, 1889-1902; Samuel Ramsden 1903; not listed 1904-05; Mrs Maggie Fitzsimons 1906; James Archer Fitzsimons 1907; Mrs Helena Chadwick 1908-22; William Kay-Spratley 1923-28; and Mrs Ada Kay-Spratley, 1929-32.⁴⁵ No 26 had the same fate as No 28 (9.11).



*Norman Selfe, Engineer (1839-1911)
With daughters, Rhoda Jane (left) and Norma Catherine.
(Booth Family Collection)*

Young's Lot 61

Balmain stonemason John Cavill and his partner Matthew Byrne bought A W Young's lot 61, with a 33.6m (112-foot) frontage to Donnelly Street, for £220 but sold it on for £375 to Sydney merchant John Alexander in October 1853.⁴⁶ Alexander, now in England, sold to John Booth for £450 in March 1871 (Figure 3).⁴⁷

9.13 TYNWALD

24 Donnelly Street (13)

Booth built Nos 18-24, two pairs of two-storey semi-detached houses, on part of lot 61, in 1886 and, although of similar form to Nos 26-28, these houses were of two-storey timber-frame construction clad with weatherboards.⁴⁸ Set back from Donnelly Street the verandahs had timber posts, cast-iron railings, fringes and brackets.

Booth let No 24 to Thomas Martin junior 1886; Mrs A Balfe, who called it Tynewald, 1887; E W Byrne, Clerk of Petty Sessions, 1888-90; W S Cairns, pharmacist, 1891; Ronald Cameron, who also called it Tynewald, 1892-94; not listed 1895-96; and C F Turner 1897.

The Booth family continued Turner's tenancy to 1899, and then let to Richard Williams 1900-01; Mrs A D Moffit 1902; Horace Love, J P, 1903; James McGown, J P, 1904-11; and Patrick Murphy 1912.

The Sydney Harbour Trust bought the house with the other Booth property in 1912 and continued Murphy's tenancy to 1915. The house was not listed in 1916 but was let to Charles McIntyre in 1917-32.⁴⁹ No 24 had the same fate as No 28 (9.11).

9.14 WAITEMATA

22 Donnelly Street (14)

Also built by Booth in 1886, and identical to and with the same changes in ownership as No 24, No 22 was let to E N K Forder, clerk, 1887; not listed 1888; J Baird, accountant, who called it Waitemata, 1889; not listed 1890-91; Mrs Reid 1892-93; W J Stranger, farmer, 1894; Edward Goodall 1895-96; not listed 1897; Henry B Charles 1898; Mrs W Smith 1899-1900; Mrs Janet Smith 1901-02; John W Mulliner 1903; Samuel Ramsden 1904-05; Thomas and Harry Roberts 1906; not listed 1907; Henry S McCamley, master mariner, 1908-11; Miss Mary Mulconry 1912-15; not listed 1916-1917; John Gill 1918; and Arthur A Bray 1919-32. No 22 had the same fate as No 28 (9.11).⁵⁰



Prelude to Containerisation 1967

The mill has gone, so too has Atlantic Union, and the Booth houses excepting 14-28 Donnelly Street. Next to the large tank, Rockleigh and Ockhill (28, 26, 1872) were settled on Rhoda Jane and Norma Catherine Selfe. Next are Tynwald and Waitemata (1886), Courtney and Elsinore (1886), and Killymoon and Donnelly. All were demolished in c1970.

(Robert Irving)

9.15 COURTNEY

20 Donnelly Street (15)

Also built by Booth in 1886 and identical to and with the same changes in ownership as No 24, No 20 was let to James Anderson, who called it Courtney, 1886-87; Major David Pringle 1888-92; Captain Henry Bastian 1893; Misses Chilcott, ladies college, 1894-95; not listed 1896; C Basche 1897; J J Graham 1898; James Harrison 1899; Captain Walter Hipgrave 1900; R Clarke 1901-02; Joseph Lawrence 1903-14; Charles Glendenning 1915; Mrs Isabelle Creighton 1916-28; and the last listing, Charles Worpigian 1929-30. No 20 had the same fate as No 28 (9.11).⁵¹

9.16 ELSINORE

18 Donnelly Street (16)

Built by Booth in 1886, identical to and with the same changes ownership as No 24, No 18 was let to John James Booth in 1886-88 before moving to No 36 (9.07); to West Gleadow 1889-96; Mrs E Gleadow 1897-03; P Dandie, who called it Elsinore, 1904-05; not listed 1906; H Hooworth 1907; Mrs M Bowie 1908; & W Harris 1909-16.

Booth's youngest son, William Edward Booth, was their from 1917 until his death on 15 May 1919.⁵² William Edward's wife, Jane (née Chamberlain), whom he had married on 4 April 1890 at St Mary's, Balmain, lived there until 1928.⁵³ The house was not listed 1929 but A Anderson was there in 1930-32. No 18 had the same fate as No 28 (9.11).⁵⁴

Young's Lot 62.A

In May 1854 William Melville, gentleman, Sydney, bought Young's lot 62, with a Donnelly Street frontage of 67.1m (223.66 feet) for £275 (Figure 3).⁵⁵ Melville subdivided into two lots and next day sold lot 62.A (30m, 100-foot, frontage) to Frederick Terry for £350.⁵⁶ Terry's estate was sequestered on 20 November 1856 and the land passed to Edward Lord, Sydney, for £217 in August 1857.⁵⁷ Booth bought the land from Lord's estate in July 1885 for £1,250.⁵⁸

9.17 KILLYMOON

16 Donnelly Street (17)

Booth built Nos 14-16 on part of lot 62.A in 1890 and, although of similar form to Nos 18-24, the two-storey semi-detached weatherboard houses had verandahs with cast-iron grille columns and friezes and turned timber balustrades.

No 16 is unnamed in listings but *Houses of Balmain* has it as Killymoon.⁵⁹ In April 1892 Booth transferred No 16 to John James and William Edward Booth but it was the third son, Archibald Henry, who lived there in 1890-01.⁶⁰ No 16 was not listed in 1902 and the Booths let it to James Thompson 1903; and Thomas F Morrison, Morrison & Sinclair, shipbuilders, 1904-07.

John James and William Edward transferred No 16 Archibald's wife, Frances Ellen, née Hawkins; Archibald and Frances were married on 11 April 1890 at St Mary's, Balmain.⁶¹

Frances Booth continued Morrison & Sinclair's tenancy to 1909, and then let it to Mrs Margaret Spencer in 1910-32. No 16 was resumed by the Minister for Public Works in April 1915 and had the same fate as No 28 (9.11).⁶²

9.18 DONNELLY

14 Donnelly Street (18)

Built by Booth in 1890, No 14 was identical to and had the same changes in ownership as No 16. Although listed in 1907 as Donnelly, *Houses of Balmain* shows it to be Carrington.⁶³ The house was let to William Parker, chemist, in 1890-95; not listed 1896; James Powell, J P, and Miss M G Powell, District Registrar for Births, Deaths and Marriages, 1897-1902; James Henderson 1903-06; Neils Einerson, who called it Donnelly, 1907-08; not listed 1909; Mrs Maria Jane Farrelly 1910-13; Mrs Maria Casey 1914-16; Vincent Blackburn 1917-20, with Henry Priestley 1919-20; Patrick Savage and Henry Priestley 1921-24; Henry Priestley 1925-26, with Robert Craig 1926; not listed 1927; Thomas Owens 1928; not listed 1929-39; and C L Loring 1931-32.

No 14 was resumed in April 1915 and had the same fate as No 28 (9.11).⁶⁴

Young's Lot 62.B

William Melville bought lot 62 from Young in May 1854 and cut up lot 62.B (37.2m, 124-foot, frontage) into lots A-C fronting Donnelly Street (Figure 3).⁶⁵ He sold lots A and B to Balmain architect Harold Brees in January and August 1871 respectively.⁶⁶ Brees sold lots A and B to John Booth in February 1888.⁶⁷

Melville sold lot C to Sydney ironmonger William Burdekin Holdsworth in April 1864.⁶⁸ Before he died on 24 April 1875 Holdsworth agreed to sell to Balmain blacksmith Andrew Andrews who bought it for his wife Mary.⁶⁹ She sold to Alexander Milne, a Balmain coppersmith, but, to cover a debt, he sold to Booth in August 1888.⁷⁰

9.19 OLIVETTE

12 Donnelly Street (19)

Harold Brees built a weatherboard cottage on lots A-B (17.4m, 58-foot, frontage) in about 1872 and lived there until 1881. Brees was an entrant in the international competition to design a new Parliament House for Sydney in 1860.⁷¹ His office was in the city in 1882 where he was an architect and surveyor.⁷² Brees let the house to Mrs John Wise in 1882; not listed 1883-85; James Martin 1886; and William C Norman, photo-engraver 1887.

Booth bought the house in 1888, made extensive weatherboard additions in 1886-96, and continued William Norman's tenancy to 1901; then Mrs Mary Porter, 1902-03; and Thomas Callandar Sinclair of Morrison & Sinclair, shipbuilders, who called it Olivette, 1904.⁷³ The extended building probably became the headquarters of Morrison & Sinclair's shipyard.

In 1912 the Booth family sold the house, with the other Booth property, to the Sydney Harbour Trust.⁷⁴ The Trust continued to let the house to Sinclair until 1923; then to William Campbell

1924-28; Mrs Jane Aubin 1929-30; and Philip McKeown 1931-32.

From 1904 the Booth family had leased the waterfront portion to Balmain shipwright Thomas Foret Morrison, and in 1910-12 to Morrison & Sinclair.⁷⁵ The Sydney Harbour Trust continued to the lease to 1915, but there were no further occupants are listed up to 1932.

The Harbour Trust leased the waterfront to the Atlantic Union Oil Co Ltd in November 1927.⁷⁶ There were buildings on the site by May 1951 but it is not known whether these included No 12. The site became part of White Bay Park but the waterfront portion was set aside by the Maritime Services Board for the container facility.

9.20 HOUSE

10 Donnelly Street (20)

Andrew Andrews built a weatherboard cottage on lot C (19.8m, 66-foot, frontage), between 1878 and 1882, at the foot of a lane alongside Brees's house.⁷⁷ Early occupants are difficult to establish but the house was let to Edward Freeman Way in 1872-75; not possible to locate 1876-78; not listed 1879-81; Theodore Beade 1882; and Mrs Mary Parker 1883-88.

Booth bought the house in 1888 but it was not listed in 1889. He let it to William Mountier, painter, 1890-94; William Cookson, 1895-97; and William Daines 1898.⁷⁸

The Booth family continued Daines' tenancy until 1901; then let to George Holland 1902; Edward Holland 1903; John Jenkins 1904-05; T Alexander 1906; William Henry Stuart 1907-08; and Charles Throssell, 1909. No 10 had the same fate as No 12 (9.19).

9.21 HOUSE

8 Donnelly Street (21)

William Melville, broker, built a weatherboard cottage on that part of lot C nearest Donnelly Street between 1854-60.⁷⁹ He lived there in 1860-63. When Melville sold to J B Holdsworth in April 1864, the house was occupied by a Mr Henry.⁸⁰ After Henry moved Holdsworth let to William Russell 1870; and Thomas Naylor 1872; but occupants for 1874-78 could not be located.

Andrew Andrews and his wife Mary bought No 8 in 1878 and they possibly lived there until 1882 when they sold to Balmain brassfounder Alexander Milne.⁸¹ He, or his mortgagee, let to John Adams 1882; not listed 1883-84; —Price 1885; but not listed 1886-88.

Milne sold to Booth in 1888 and he let No 8 to William Walsh 1889-90; Mrs Terry 1891; Mrs Miller 1892-94; and J G Miller 1895.⁸²

The Booth family continued Miller's tenancy to 1900, then let it to D McMahon 1901; John McVeigh 1902-03; James Patterson 1904; George Hastie 1905; William Henry Stuart 1906; W McDonald 1907; and William Eastabrook 1908-10. No 8 had the same fate as No 12 (see 9.19).



*The Atlantic Union Oil Terminal c1930s
The saw mill buildings, Wonga, Surbiton, and Undercliff
have gone, the site cut and filled, new buildings constructed
and bulk storage tanks installed.*

(Robert Irving)

OTHER BUILDINGS

Young's Lot 63

John Ogden, gardener, Balmain, bought lot 63 with lot 26 from A W Young in April 1854 for £475 (Figure 2).¹ Lot 63 had frontages to Donnelly Street (20.85m, 69.5 feet) and Vincent Street (22.88m, 76.25 feet). At the same time he mortgaged both lots to Young for £350.² Hoping to realise on the property, Ogden advertised the land for sale in February 1854.³ Sydney butcher Thomas Ogden, probably John's brother, bought both lots in May 1854 for £350 and this money John Ogden used to discharge his mortgage with Young.⁴ Thomas Ogden sold both lots back to John Ogden in March 1858 for £450.⁵

9.22 HOUSE

4 Donnelly Street (22)

Ogden mortgaged lots 63 and 26 again in March 1858 for £500 and built a stone cottage on lot 63 where he lived until his death on 22 April 1880.⁶ He left the house and lot 63 to his sister Susan Bardsley, a Surry Hills widow, and mother of Isaac Ogden Bardsley, a Surry Hills shopkeeper.⁷ Perhaps to settle some of Ogden's debts, Mrs Bardsley mortgaged lot 63 for £560 in October 1888 to Sydney solicitor Donnelly Fisher and Arthur Davis, shipbuilder, Davistown.⁸

Mrs Bardsley lived at No 4 until 1889 but let to Joseph Roy later in that year. She died on 16 July 1891 at Forest Lodge, probably at the home of her youngest son William, teacher, Forest Lodge.⁹ She left the property to her three sons, Isaac Ogden, Thomas Edward, and William.¹⁰

The Bardsleys continued Roy's tenancy until 1890, then let it to Mrs Bashin, laundress, 1891-92; not listed 1893-94; John Cross 1895; John Morgan 1896; Henry Ward 1897-1909 and William Alcock 1910. In July 1908, a small strip of lot 63 in Donnelly Street, at the corner with Vincent Street, was resumed for road widening.¹¹

Poole & Steel Ltd, established on lot 25 adjoining on the east, bought the property in March 1911 and continued Alcock's tenancy to 1915.¹² After 1915 the company used the land for engineering and shipbuilding works and No 4 was later demolished.

Poole & Steel sold in June 1963 to the Maritime Services Board who used the land for the White Bay Container Facility.¹³

9.23 BROADSIDE

6 Donnelly Street (23)

John Ogden built a weatherboard cottage by 1879 which was listed as Broadside in that year when the tenant was Edward Wise, steward, 1879.¹⁴

The house passed to Mrs Bardsley in 1880 and she continued Wise's tenancy until 1882; then T W Anderson 1883; not listed 1884; and Mrs Wilson, Mrs Kerr and Charles Williams 1885-86. Broadside became Bourbonia when rented by Mrs Wilson, Mrs Kerr, and P M Sers in 1886. Mrs Kerr and P M Sers continued in 1887 but the house was not listed in 1888. Engine driver William Woolf was there in 1889 but it was not listed again in 1890-91.

The Bardsley family let the house to E Carney, paper ruler, 1892, and Thomas Hall 1893-1910. Poole & Steel bought No 6 at the same time as 4 Donnelly Street and it had the same fate as that house (9.22).¹⁵

9.24 HOUSE/SHOP

2 Donnelly Street (24)

In about 1879 Ogden also built a small weatherboard cottage close up to Vincent Street.¹⁶ For the purposes of this study the building is numbered as Donnelly Street. A weatherboard shop was attached to the west side by the Bardsley family between 1886 and 1896.¹⁷

After No 2 passed to Mrs Bardsley in 1880, she let to George White, bootmaker, and Alex Forbes, confectioner in 1881; C Stratford, bootmaker, 1882-86; not listed 1887; H Young, grocer, 1888-89; and R Young, shipwright, 1890.

The Bardsley family let the building to Edgar Green, agent, in 1891; H Unger, grocer, 1892-96; Edward A Turner 1897; Henry Waters news-agent, 1898-1902; Mrs Jane Waters 1903; Alfred Gill, bootmaker, 1904; and Mrs Maud Lennon 1905; August Boelike, providing "refreshments", 1906-07; Joseph Hartman 1908-09; Charles Black, 1910; and Henry Joseph 1911.

Poole & Steel bought the premises in 1911 and let to William Alcock in 1912-14.¹⁸ Listed in 1915-32 as Poole & Steel Ltd, engineers, No 2 had the same fate as No 4 (9.22).¹⁹

Young's Lot 25

William Thompson, gentleman, Sydney, bought lot 25, fronting Vincent Street for 30.45m (101.5 feet), from A W Young in September 1847 for £120 (Figure 2).²⁰ This purchase was the first deed to be registered on Young's subdivision.²¹

9.25 THE HERMITAGE

Vincent and Stephen Streets (25)

When William Thompson could not pay the whole of the purchase price, Young sold to Pierce Goold, Sydney, in March 1848.²² Built by Goold between 1848 and 1850, probably from sandstone quarried on the site, The Hermitage was a stone, weatherboard and slab house with verandah right on the Vincent Street alignment. It was the first house erected on Young's Section 9, predating William Watts' house (9.06) and John Booth's first cottage (9.02).²³

Goold married Mary Paine at St James, Sydney, in 1843 and their children were Charles (1846), Pierce (1849), and Emily (1855).²⁴ On 30 January 1852 Goold's wife Mary Jane also gave birth to a daughter at The Hermitage.²⁵ A sawyer by trade, Goold lived there intermittently until 1879 but whether he worked for John Booth is not known.²⁶

On 11 December 1852 Goold had The Hermitage put for sale in T S Mort's auction room as:

that elegant Gothic residence ... principally built of cut stone, with two rooms built of weatherboards, containing drawing and dining rooms, four bedrooms, kitchen and servants room ... a verandah 15m (50 feet) in length ... [on] nearly one acre [0.4 ha, which] extends to the water [and] has a frontage to White Bay [of] 30m (100 feet), with stone built wharf extending 21.6m (72 feet) to deep water.²⁷

Having been unsuccessful in the sale of The Hermitage, Goold mortgaged it in March 1853 for £769.9.8 to invest in the ferries *Pet*, *Gipsy Queen* and *Waterman* with James Entwistle, Balmain, and William Marshall, the Balmain marine engineer.²⁸ The boats, were part of Henry Perdriau's steam-ferry fleet "plying between Sydney and Balmain".²⁹ For some reason, Goold sold his share in the ferries on 9 July 1853 and notified the public that "all claims against the steamers to this date are to be presented to Mr Henry Perdriau, Balmain Steam Ferry".³⁰

Not one to take a set-back lightly, Goold announced in August 1853 a £10 reward for:

such information as will lead to a conviction of the party that stole from Northwood's Wharf a skiff about 19 feet [5.7 m] long, newly painted green outside, with red bottom, and stone colour inside, or £2 for such information leading to her recovery.³¹

Whether the miscreant was caught is not known. A month after the loss of the skiff Mary Jane Goold advertised for a governess, "competent in all the branches of a good education, including music, French, etc".³² The notice being in Mary Jane's name indicates that Goold was away from home at the time.

Pierce Goold had an energetic character. In 1853 he was a member of committees for the Balmain Regatta and the Balmain Steam ferry (from which he resigned in August 1853), and a member of the School Board at St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Balmain.³³

The Hermitage was advertised to let more than once and the notices portray a well-looked after property. For example – in July 1855, having flower and vegetable gardens and private wharf; July 1856, "now occupied by [Rev] Mr Stack, seven rooms with kitchen, large vegetable and flower garden and well"; September 1856, "having been painted and [wall] papered throughout, is now fit for the immediate reception of a respectable family"; October 1856, "to let or for sale ... with large flower garden and vegetable garden tastefully laid out ... close to the new ferry"; February 1857, "with every description of fruit trees now in full bearing [and] a never failing supply of water".³⁴

Having little success with leasing and no sale concluded, Goold mortgaged the property for £600 to Elizabeth and James Throsby of Throsby



Containerisation Operating, Oil Tanks Remaining 1979

Where once stood the sawmill, new wharfage, gantries and bulk containers stand. The 24-hour facility had already been in use for ten years. The large oil tank in mid-picture was installed close up to 26-28 Donnelly Street. The tanks made way for White Bay Park which was opened in 1982.
(Robert Irving)

Park in June 1855.³⁵ The mortgage, and other mortgages, probably financed his ventures outside Balmain. He had many trips away from Balmain: Mary Jane, his wife, is the sole occupant listed at The Hermitage in 1864, 1869 and 1872. Goold went to Cobar in western New South Wales, where, by August 1880, he had a share in a "general storekeepers and wine and spirit merchants" establishment.³⁶ His partners were Grainger Barton and Wickstead Charles Barton of Cobar.

While in Cobar, Goold let The Hermitage to George F Jackson, tailor, in 1881-84, and then to —Woods, contractor, 1885, the last time it was listed as The Hermitage. The house was not listed in 1886-88, and it could have been about this time that the house acquired its famous ghost.³⁷

Goold was in "Sydney" when he mortgaged the property for £300 in April 1882.³⁸ Not being able to discharge the mortgage, and giving a Newtown address, where he was to die at Avoca in Alice Street, on 7 May 1892, Goold sold The Hermitage to George Francis Mason, a Sydney timber merchant, for £2,700 in December 1886.³⁹ To the rear of house Mason added a shed to which he built brick additions on the eastern and western sides between 1886 and 1889.⁴⁰ Mason is listed as a timber merchant there in 1889-90.⁴¹

9.26 POOLE & STEEL LTD

Vincent and Stephen Streets (26)

To buy out Goold, G F Mason mortgaged the property for £2,700, the full amount of the purchase price.⁴² Mason was declared bankrupt on 15 April 1889 and the mortgagee sold the property for £2,800 in August 1890 to Alexander Burns, timber merchant, Sydney.⁴³ Burns had timber yards on the waterfront at the foot of Nicholson Street, Balmain, and at Erskine Street, Sydney, and lived at Nicholson Street.⁴⁴ Burn's Timber Yard is listed on lot 25, at the corner of Stephen and Vincent Streets, in 1893.⁴⁵ He was granted permission to reclaim the waterfront in March 1893, potentially increasing his 0.3ha (0.75 acre) to about 0.5ha (1.25 acres).⁴⁶

At the beginning of 1894 Burns too was declared bankrupt and his mortgagee leased to Henry and Edwin Phippard in January 1895.⁴⁷ Phippard Bros, contractors, were there in 1896-99. In 1900-02 the site was occupied by the Australian Gold Dredging Co's Works, with W J McDonnell as secretary.⁴⁸

Burn's mortgagee sold the property to Arthur Hugh Poole and James Steel, Balmain engineers, in October 1902.⁴⁹ Whether the partnership had an interest in the dredging works is not clear but in 1903-14 they operated as Poole & Steel, Australian Engineering & Dredging Works.⁵⁰ Fabricating bridges, gantries and other steelwork, a change of name in 1915-32 listed the company as Poole & Steel Ltd, Engineers.⁵¹

The firm was described in 1916 as iron-founders, mechanical engineers, fitters, braziers, galvanizers, and suppliers of machinery and agricultural buildings. It also constructed, fitted out

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and repaired ships and vessels of every description.⁵² Steam engines and boilers were produced. Ships and vessels, complete or incomplete were purchased and fitted out for sale or hire.

The Balmain shipyards contributed to the war effort, particularly Cockatoo Island, Mort's Dock and Poole & Steel. Of the 23 corvettes launched at these shipyards between August 1940 and November 1943, *Katoomba*, *Geraldton*, *Kapunda*, *Cootamundra*, *Cowra* and *Junee* were launched at Poole & Steel's.⁵³

Poole & Steel's workshops, covering most of the area of lot 25 in vast sheds with a tall brick chimney, were still standing in May 1951 but the company sold to the Maritime Services Board in June 1963.⁵⁴ The buildings were demolished in about 1965 for the construction of the White Bay Container Facility.

WHITE BAY PARK

The upper portion of lot 25 fronting Vincent and Stephen Streets was part of the site of the "infamous chemical tank farm" (9.25).⁵⁵ In October 1969 the Maritime Services Board leased the portion to Terminals Pty Ltd for "liquid chemical bulk storage".⁵⁶ The upper portions of lots 63 (9.22-9.24) and 62.B (9.19-9.21) were also part of the lease, bringing the area of the tank farm to a little more than 0.5ha (1.25 acres).⁵⁷ The tank farm extended down to the northern boundary of the container facility.

In the face of strong resident opposition led by the Balmain Association, Leichhardt Council, the consent authority, approved the scheme.⁵⁸ The approval permitted bulk storage of flammable liquids, fish oils, vegetable oils and molasses.⁵⁹ There had been a recent fire at the Ampol terminal in Batty Street and those living in the densely populated area were fearful of this new proposal, particularly when it was learned that the tank farm would store chemicals such as naphtha which had been the cause of the New York harbour disaster in 1965.⁶⁰

Excavation had begun by October 1968 and in August 1970 it was discovered that 1,350,000

litres (300,000 gallons) of petrol were being stored in the new tank farm which was within a narrow-roadway's width of occupied houses.⁶¹

Eleven years later, the October 1979 issue of the *Balmain Association News Sheet* carried the heading "Danger UXB".⁶² The article went on: "the Vincent Street Chemical Tank Farm is a disaster waiting to happen" and warned of the possible loss of life in the event of fire. What prompted this outraged response was Terminals' seeking to extend the lease, due to expire on 30 June 1980, for a further five years.⁶³

Nearby residents had been in danger of explosion of flammable liquids since 1928 when Atlantic began to store petroleum-based products on the land between the western boundary of 28 Donnelly Street (9.11) and Booth Street and back along the waterfront to the western boundary of lot 63 (9.22-9.24).⁶⁴ Atlantic excavated the lower part of the site, and erected buildings and installed storage tanks. The excavation was carried out by a different kind of horsepower, the horse and cart. Horses pulled their loads up on to the curve in Booth Streets where large drums of water slaked their thirst and gave them a breather before they went up the hill to their destination.⁶⁵

After World War II the company expanded storage capacity by setting a large tank in a deep excavation on the Donnelly Street alignment on the site of Nos 30-34 (9.08-9.10).⁶⁶ This is the walled, sunken area to be seen today in the new park. By 1951 a cluster of four smaller tanks had been set on the flat portion at the edge of the cliff-top.⁶⁷ Another three tanks had followed by 1965 at the edge of the cliff-top and were behind and close to Nos 18-28 Donnelly Street.⁶⁸ These last three tanks had been removed by 1979 but the other tanks were still there when the site was leased to Esso Australia in 1980.⁶⁹

At the same time as the Chemical Tank Farm operators sought extension of their lease, in October 1979, there was government support for public open space on the strip of land from Stephen Street to Booth Street, along Vincent and Donnelly Streets, above the container facility.⁷⁰ The State government refused to extend Terminals' lease on the basis that all bulk chemical storage should be moved out of Sydney Harbour.⁷¹ The government also gave an undertaking that the tank farm and the Donnelly Street part of the former Atlantic site would become public open space.⁷²

Residents greeted with relief the announcement in early 1981 that Leichhardt Council would vote \$160,000 towards landscaping the former industrial site.⁷³ The landscape design aimed to retain features of the former industrial use and that is the reason why the retaining walls and associated works of Atlantic's large tank have been preserved (9.08-9.10). Designed by landscape architect Stuart Pittendrigh, White Bay Park opened to the public on 4 June 1982.⁷⁴

ENDNOTE TO PART 4

So ends the fourth instalment in the study of Precinct 6, the 13-section A W Young subdivision. Adding the New Balmain Section 3 (lots 1-4) to Young's Section 9 facilitated a detailed study of the land between Booth and Stephen Streets along Donnelly St and down to White Bay.

John Booth's sawmill and houses occupied the majority of the site but he was not the first to change the natural environment of Section 9. Between 1848 and 1850 Pierce Goold built The Hermitage on lot 25 (9.25). William Watts was next in 1853 with a dairy on lots 1-2 (Section 3, 9.06). In 1854 Booth founded the timber yard and built his first home on lot 3 (Section 3, 9.02). John Ogden built a stone cottage on lot 63 in about 1858 (9.22). Watts and Booth used their land for industrial purposes, while Goold's and Ogden's use was residential.

Goold built The Hermitage close to Vincent Street to allow for further development of his lot 25. Ogden also built to allow future building, setting his cottage down the site to allow the portion fronting Donnelly Street to be saleable. Watts seems to have sited his houses, that were to become Surbiton (9.06) and Undercliff (9.07), with generous frontage to the bay, while Booth, though keeping plenty of land around them for gardens, sited his early houses more compactly (9.02-9.05).

When viewed from the water, the overwhelming element in the historical landscape was the sawmill, itself dominated by the personality of John Booth. His early use of newspapers to advertise the timber yard and sawmill showed good business sense – seeking out customers rather than waiting for them to come to him.

Booth claimed that he created the first successful sawmill in the country.⁷⁵ Its location in a burgeoning area such as Balmain, particularly after the release of the New Balmain land in 1852, is the major factor in the number of weatherboard houses in Balmain. Timber dwellings comprised 54% of all Balmain housing in 1861, climbing to 58% in 1881. It was not until 1901 that the number of brick dwellings (50%) in Balmain eclipsed timber homes (42%) for the first time.⁷⁶

Booth was extremely fortunate to have the services of Norman Selfe as his design engineer, particularly after the 1874 fire. Selfe's contribution helped Booth bounce back after the destruction of ten years work and made the rebuilt mill a highly efficient production centre.

Booth's retirement in 1896 and, perhaps, the severity of the 1890s depression, were factors in the decline of the mill. With the Booth family's sale to the Sydney Harbour Trust in 1912, the degradation of the built environment began. Conditions worsened after the establishment of

TABLE 1 BUILDINGS ERECTED: 1848-1987 SECTIONS 1-9 A W YOUNG'S SUBDIVISION BALMAIN						
SEC-TION	ONE STO-REY	TWO STO-REY	NOT KNOWN	TO-TAL	DEMO	EX-TANT
1	10	3	4	17	5	12
2	20	4	1	25	1	24
3	18	5	4	27	5	22
4	18	18	5	41	3	38
5	19	4	1	24	1	23
6	7	1	3	11	3	8
7	3	4	5	12	5	7
8	10	10	0	20	3	17
*9	4	13	#7	24	24	0
TO-TAL	109	59	33	201	50	151

* Sawmill and Poole & Steel buildings not included.
Unknown number of storeys.

the Atlantic Union terminal from 1928 and the consequent demolition of Wonga (9.03), 28-30 Booth Street (9.04-9.05), Surbiton (9.06) and Undercliff (9.07), and 30-34 Donnelly Street (9.08-9.10) after World War II. In the aftermath of the mid-1960s containerisation came the demolition of 14-28 Donnelly Street. Ogden's and Goold's land became Poole & Steel's shipyard after 1902 and 1911 respectively, the buildings being subsequently demolished (9.22-9.25). The upper portions of these lots, with the addition of the top part of lot 62.B, became the chemical tank farm from 1970.

Resident action and an enlightened government public open space policy has formed a green and leafy buffer between the 24-hour container wharf and the dwellings.

Nothing now remains of the sawmill, the jetties, the houses, Poole & Steel's works, the oil terminal or the tank farm. With the phasing out of commercial shipping from Port Jackson to Botany Bay, it will be interesting to observe the intended use of the present White Bay Container Facility.

Part 5, including A W Young's Sections 10-13, to be published in 1997 will complete the study of Precinct 6.

FROM ADOLPHUS STREET TO GLADSTONE PARK – PART 4

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES

1 Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Bonnie Davidson and Kath Hamey of the Balmain Association for helping once more. Thanks to Bruce Crosson and Solomon Mitchell for the photographs credited in their names. Robert Irving lent slides that he took while the container wharf was being constructed, thanks particularly for the Atlantic Union slide. The Right Reverend Donald Robinson supplied the photographs of Booth's sawmill on page 21 and the picture of his ancestor William Watts. Mrs Margery Morrison graciously provided access to the Booth Family Collection of photographs. Mrs L Watts and Mr B Simpson supplied genealogical information on William Watts and family. Alan Lonnon walked me down Donnelly and Booth Sts and shared his memories. Thanks to Mrs Norma Hunt for allowing me to visit and converse with your mother, Mrs Stella Oulds, whose memories of the area are very clear.

2 Addenda

Jane Street Convent

Leichhardt Hist J 18, p 72, missing citations for information from f/n 48 to the bottom of the page are from *The First Hundred Years of St Augustine's Church, Balmain, Centenary Celebrations, September, 1948* (Balmain, 1948), p 29 and Sands Directory.

Mary Ann Knibb

Leichhardt Hist J 17, p 42, 3.06, see Balmain Observer, 10 Sep 1920, p 2f, SL, "Death of an Old Resident", aged 77 years, buried C of E section, Field of Mars. Mary Ann (maiden surname unknown) was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, and baptised at Holy Trinity Church there. She arrived in Australia in 1883 and "immediately took up residence in Balmain and lived in the same house in Stephen St for 27 years. He husband Thomas predeceased here. Her sons were William, Henry, George (Balmain) and Charles Thomas (Eastwood). There were 11 grandchildren.

3 Corrigenda

Balmain Public School

Leichhardt Hist J 19, p 14, the Infants Wing only was built in 1863; the Classroom was added in 1884, see *On the Pigeon Ground ...* (1995), p 5 (plan).

St Augustine's School

Leichhardt Hist J 19, p 20, Thomas Lovatt appointed in Oct 1853, school opened in 1852, see NSW, SB 4/1152.2, *SMH*, 13 Mar 1852, p 3. *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 32, f/n 81, to read Balmain Public School, An historical account ..., Dept of Education, Feb 1960, p 6.

St Augustine's Church

Leichhardt Hist J 19, p 20, 8.05, correct cost of church was £5990 and interior finishing etc £2064, see Balmain Observer 7 Feb 1907.

Sands Directory Citations

Leichhardt Hist J 17, pp 49-50, Sec 1 f/n 9; Sec 2 f/n 3; Sec 3 f/n 2; *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 32, f/n 111, all to read "for year after that cited in text". Sands was not issued in 1860, 1862, 1872, 1874, 1878 and 1881.

3 Section 9

"Section 9" is to be read in conjunction with "Part 1, Sections 1-3" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 14-50, "Part 2, Sections 4-7" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 31-83, and "Part 3, Section 8", in *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, pp 10-33.

4 Sources and Method

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

5 Building Types

Refer to Item 5 in "Notes and References" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 31.

7 PWD Detail Survey Sheets

The role of the Detail Sheets (Metrop Detail Series, ML and WB) are of great significance in the location and dating of buildings. As the base plan for Figures 2-4 in Section 9, I have used DS Balmain Sheet 26 WB Cat 8 0234, 1886 updated 1896, and Sheet 33 WB Cat 8 0288, 1887 not updated.

REFERENCES

SECTION 9

JOHN BOOTH'S STEAM SAWMILL

1. P L Reynolds, *Balmain: 1800-1882, The Gilchrist Settlement – A Basic Search Plan* (Balmain Assoc, 1978). The terms New and Old Balmain are simply terms of convenience. Land titles generally refer to New Balmain as "Balmain Estate", but I find this usage confusing and prefer the more explicit New Balmain.
2. P L Reynolds & P V Flottmann, *Half a Thousand Acres, Balmain, A History of the Land Grant*

- (Balmain Assoc, 1976), p 63.
3. Reynolds & Flottmann, p 65. Mort advertised the 17 sections in *SMH* 2 Oct 1852, p 7f.
4. *ATCJ*, 25 Apr 1885, p 858, p 860 claims that it was 600m (2000 feet). My figure of 300m (1,000) is gained from LTO CTs of reclamations which give combined frontages of 268.2m (894 feet) for the mill proper. By adding the reclaimed frontage of lot 62, the Booth's frontage was 319.7m (1065.75 feet). *ISN*, 11 July 1889 cites the waterfrontage as 450m (1,500 feet).
5. LTO, OST Bk 27 No 651 (lot 4).
6. OST Bk 31 No 168. McGovern mortgaged the land for £300 (including land at Bathurst) to D Peden, Sydney. Peden agreed to the conveyance to Booth.
7. OST Bk 26 No 647 (lot 3).
8. OST Bk 33 No 98 (mtge to T Stewart). Bk 38 No 604 (discharge of mtge).
9. G P Walsh, "John Booth", *ADB*, vol 3, pp 193-194.
10. Walsh, pp 193-194.
11. For Jonathon Piper and the "many young men" that served their time with him, see G M H Piper, *The Minorca Pipers, A Family History* (ISBN 0 9594 214 0 8), pp 74-85. Walsh pp 193-194 (for trade).
12. R & N Selfe, *John Booth of Balmain, Reminiscences by his Family*, p 12, (ML).
13. R & N Selfe, p 8 (marriage), p 9 (cottage).
14. Courtesy of Mrs M Morrison, Balgowlah (1995).
15. R & N Selfe p 15 (14 or 15 ships). The Selfes cite "The Bulletin of 1882" as their source for the number of ships built at Kincumber and Balmain.
16. *SMH*, 9 June 1854, p 6b.
17. *SMH*, 18 May 1855, p 1d.
18. *SMH*, 31 May 1855, p 11d.
19. OST Bk 39 No 117 (mtge to Cox).
20. OST Bk 103 No 328 (discharge of mtge to Cox). Booth's PA 2233 for lots 3 and 4 of Sec 3 including the mill and Nos 28-32 Booth St was dated 5 Feb 1869 and CT V86 F 108 were issued 18 June 1869.
21. *SMH*, 14 July 1855, p 8c. *ATCJ*, 19 Sep 1876, pp 380-381 has 1855 as opening of sawmill.
22. *SMH*, 16 Sep 1856, p 1d.
23. *SMH*, 1 July 1857, p 5e.
24. *SMH*, 1 July 1857, p 5e.
25. *SMH*, 1 July 1857, p 5e.
26. *SMH*, 30 Oct 1856, p 1d.
27. *SMH*, 16 Dec 1856, p 4e.
28. R B Whitworth (comp), *Bailliere's NSW Gazeteer and Road Guide, Containing the Most Recent and Accurate Information as to Every Place in the Colony, with Map* (Melb, 1866), p 21.
29. *SMH*, 7 Sep 1870, p 12b.
30. *SMH*, 7 Sep 1870, p 12b.
31. *SMH*, 7 Sep 1870, p 12b.
32. *Australian Men of Mark* (C F Maxwell, Sydney, 1888), vol 1, pp 268-271 has Booth leaving for a "European holiday".

33. *Australian Men of Mark*, pp 268-271 (lease to Taylor, Kethel & Preddey); *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381 (lease to Taylor, Kethel & Preddey). The trading name is cited as "Booth & Co" in *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789. Sands for 1875-77 has name of mill as J Booth & Co; *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3, Booth & Co; *SMH*, 15/12/1874, p 7, Booth & Taylor; *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789, Taylor, Kedey & Priddy. Sands for 1869-1902 has John Booth & Co Ltd in various forms but never lists Booth & Taylor, or Taylor, Kethel & Preddey as the trading name.
34. Courtesy of Mrs M Morrison, Balgowlah (1995), Alexander Kethel, Charles Mossman, George Preddey and John Tucker were signatories to a Testimonial Certificate to Booth "in appreciation of your character and integrity as an employer", 21 May 1863. Kethel and Preddey could have been privileged workmen such as foremen.
35. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381 (lease terminated "last year").
36. H J Gibney & Ann G Smith, *A Biographical Register 1788-1939*, vol 2, p 295, incorrectly state that Taylor "bought out John Booth & Co Balmain timber yards and mills 1869".
37. P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park – Part 1", *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 20-21.
38. Gibney & Smith, p 295. *ATCJ*, 30 May 1906, p 8 (death, place).
39. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
40. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
41. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
42. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
43. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
44. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
45. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
46. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
47. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
48. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3.
49. *ISN*, 23 Nov 1872, pp 2-3, refers to "Richmond River Mills" which I take to be the Summer Hill Sawmills, Manning River.
50. *Souvenir to Commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Municipality of Balmain, 1860-1910*, p 11. Booth was the first "Mayor", not to be confused with "Chairman" of the "first" Balmain Council" who was Rev Ralph Mansfield, 1860.
51. Walsh, pp 193-194. *SMH*, 13 Feb 1872, p3; 15 Feb 1872, p 3de; 16 Feb 1872, p 5b. This was a time when more than one member represented an electorate. Also elected for West Sydney were Joseph Wearne, John Robertson, and J G Raphael.
52. Walsh, p 193. *SMH*, 10 Dec 1874, p 2; 12 Dec 1874, p 6ab.
53. Walsh, p 193, W H Suttor junior was also elected. *SMH*, 2 Jan 1875, p 4cd.
54. Walsh, p 193. William Johnston was the successful candidate. *SMH*, 25 Dec 1877, p 9e; 2 Nov 1877, p 4cd.
55. *SMH*, 15 Dec 1874, p 7.
56. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
57. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
58. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789. The Balmain Volunteer Fire Brigade was founded in 1875 (probably as a result of the fire), see *Souvenir*, p 51.
59. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
60. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
61. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
62. *SMH*, 15 Dec 1874, p 7.
63. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
64. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457.
65. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381. The mill frontage east of Booth St from CTs of reclamations at this time was approx 168.3m (561 f t).
66. S Murray Smith, "Norman Selfe", *ADB*, vol 6, pp 100-101.
67. Courtesy of Mrs M Morrison, Balgowlah (1995).
68. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381. The article quotes 11 windows but the illustration shows 13. The left-end two belong to the engine room which should appear as a separate pitched roof above the main roof (see illustration on p 23).
69. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
70. *Sydney Mail, Supplement*, 13 Oct 1877, p 4, by this illustration a metal flue was added to increase the height of the old chimney.
71. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
72. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457, states that the engines were at one time in use on the steamer *Leichhardt* but were taken out when it was converted from a paddle-wheeler to screw propulsion.
73. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457 (monstrous flywheel). *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381 (largest).
74. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457 (ironbark cogs). *ISN*, 11 July 1889, p 13 (double row of cogs or teeth).
75. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
76. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457.
77. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
78. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
79. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
80. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
81. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, p 380b cites the length of the joiners' shop as 45m (150 ft) but the entire length of the mill was only 31.5m (105 ft). I have taken 150 to mean 105.
82. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
83. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381.
84. *ATCJ*, 2 Sep 1876, pp 380-381. See CT V 274 F 188, mtge 21825, 24 Jan 1855, Booth mtged the mill to James & Henry Robert Cox, timber merchants, Sydney, mtge discharged 30 Dec 1881.
85. CT V 274 F 188, DP 2755 (John B).
86. CT V 274 F 187, DP 2755 (to Susannah B).
87. CT V 246 F 96 (consolidation) = PA 2233 (lots 3-4, Sec 3) + PA 2402 (lots 1-2 Sec 3) + PA 2493 (lot 59 Young) + PA 167 (lot 60) + PA 2894 (lot 61) + V126 F 177 (Reclamation A) + V126 F 178 (Rec B) + V 244 F 150 (Rec C) + V 41 F 141 (Rec G) + V 97 F 158 (Rec H) + V 97 F 59 (Rec I). DP 2755.
88. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457.
89. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457.
90. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457.
91. The working week was probably six days, it would have been at least five-and-a-half days. Though hours and days of work are not exactly specified, S Fitzgerald's *Rising Damp, Sydney 1870-90* (OUP, 1987), is a general reference for "The Daily Grind" in industrial Sydney.
92. R & N Selfe, pp 17-18.
93. *SM*, 13 Oct 1877, p 457.
94. R & N Selfe, pp 17-18.
95. NSW, 3/5676, File 460.
96. NSW, 3/5676, File 460.
97. CT V 274 F 187, transf 74399 (Susannah B to John B); V 274 F 188, transf 95174 (lot A); V 274 F 187, transf 95174 (lot B).
98. *ATCJ*, 25 Apr 1885, p 860.
99. *ATCJ*, 25 Apr 1885, p 860. *ISN*, 11 July 1889, p 13 (steeple type condensing engine).
100. *ATCJ*, 25 Apr 1885, p 860.
101. For launching the floating dock see P Reynolds, "From Johnston St to Cameron's Cove", *Leichhardt Hist J* 14, pp 38-39.
102. CT V 274 F 187, mtge 111384.
103. *ISN*, 11 July 1889, p 13.
104. *ISN*, 11 July 1889, p 13.
105. CT V 274 F 187, mtge 225504.
106. CT V 274 F 188, mtge 234882 (E J & W Chisholm).
107. NSW, 3/5676, File 460.
108. NSW, 3/5676, File 460.
109. Walsh, p 194. P I 4/15941. Balmain Council Records, Minutes, Vol Mun 22/10x, p33, ML, 25 Apr 1893 Council accepted from Booth a large framed portrait in oils of himself in full Masonic regalia, 1.2m (4 feet) by 0.9m (3 feet) by English artist A Barratt. The portrait now hangs in the Balmain Watch House, headquarters of the Balmain Association, see also R & N Selfe, p 26, the portrait and an illuminated address was presented to Booth at a "complimentary banquet" in Balmain Town Hall in 1893. See also p 15, John James B donated the squaring axe used in construction of the steam ferry *Alma*, with the specification, to Balmain Council (no date given).
110. CT V 274 F 188, transm 10810 (lot A); V 274 F 187, transm 10810 (lot B).
111. CT V 1318 F 55 (lot C). DP 2755, 18 June 1891 (surveyor John Weingarth) is a helpful source in understanding the 1900 Subdivision.
112. CT V 1318 F 54 (lot D). DP 2755. John Booth commissioned Weingarth to lay out a paper subdivision of lot C in lots 1-12, excluding 26-28 Donnelly St and lot 652.A & 62.B. No further details are known.
113. NSW, 3/5676, File 460.
114. CT V 1642 F 227 (roads).
115. CT V 1318 F54-55, transf

- 650441 (death of S Selfe).
116. Sands for 1904-1914. Interview with Alan Lonnon (1995), Burt, Bolton & Hayward's Spray Emulsion (bitumen) was located behind 14-28 Donnelly St.
 117. CT V 1318 F 54, lease 453601.
 118. Sands for 1923. See P Jeffery, "Birchgrove 1796-1985", *Leichhardt Hist J* 15, pp 25-26.
 119. CT V 1318 F 54, transf A193993 (lot D); V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (lot C).
 120. Sands for 1923.
 121. CT V 4157 F 4, lease B629927.
 122. CT V 4157 F 4, lease C582040.
 123. CT V 4157 F 4, lease 893031.
 124. Commemorative plaque at entrance, Robert St.

JOHN BOOTH'S HOUSES

1. OST Bk 26 No 647. R & N Selfe, *John Booth of Balmain, Reminiscences by His Family*, p 12 (living in cottage).
2. Courtesy of Mrs M Morrison, Balgowlah (1995), Mary Ann Weatherall B, died Balmain, 3 Jan 1856, buried Newtown Cemetery.
3. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
4. *SMH*, 17 Sep 1858, p 1d.
5. OST Bk 26 No 647.
6. Courtesy of Mrs M Morrison, Balgowlah (1995).
7. R & N Selfe p 12 (living in Wonga).
8. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
9. *SM*, 19 Dec 1874, p 789.
10. For all refs to occupancies, see *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* (Sands) for the year after that cited in the text.
11. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993.
12. CT V 1318 F 55, lease B629927.
13. OST Bk 26 No 647.
14. Courtesy of Mrs M Morrison, Balgowlah (1995), St Mary's Marriage Register, "Mrs S J McGregor 1902" could have been John & Susannah Booth's second child, Susannah junior, who married Thomas McGregor on 16 July 1872 at St Mary's Balmain.
15. OST Bk 28 No 657.
16. OST Bk 25 No 240. For Young see P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park - Part 1", *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 15-16.
17. OST Bk 42 No 473, 5 Mar 1856 (plan of Rec).
18. *SMH*, 3 Sep 1853, p 9d.
19. OST Bk 42 No 473. Discharge of mtge endorsed in PA 2402.
20. *SMH*, 15 Feb 1855 (stone jetty).
21. LTO PA 2493, 2 Dec 1869 (coal merchant).
22. Watts' Family History, (comp 1995) B Simpson (East Blaxland, NSW) and L Watts, Umina.
23. Simpson and L Watts.
24. OST Bk 115 No 764, courtesy of Mrs L Watts, Umina (1995). Bk 42 No 473 (1855 mtge); Bk 79 No 698 (1865 mtge, PA 2402 dates this mtge as 1862).
25. PA 2402, 17 Aug 1869 (Watts letter to Booth); CT V 92 F 125 issued 23 Oct 1869. The boundaries of the land, as stated in the PA and the letter, determine that the house later called Surbiton by Booth was built by Watts.
26. Simpson and L Watts. PI 1/8850 (d William W, Balmain); PI 2/1143 (d Mary W, Balmain). Sands for 1870 list William W, Elliott St; 1871, William W, Beattie St; 1873, Jane W, St Andrew's St; William & Joseph W, Evans St; 1875, Mrs Mary W, St Andrew's St & Wharf Rd, and George W, College St. Joseph, son of William W, dairyman & coal merchant, was a sawyer and almost certainly worked at Booth's mill; Joseph W m 10 May 1869, 47 Merton? St Balmain, Lavinia Elizabeth, domestic servant, dau of Robert & Louisa Leal; Lavinia Elizabeth L baptised 20 July 1851, Gosford, d 1934, Hamilton.
27. R & N Selfe, p 12 (living in Surbiton). Courtesy of Mrs M Morrison, Balgowlah (1995) for Surbiton, London.
28. Morrison, (birth of Adeline Eliza Walmsley B).
29. Morrison; the name "Australia" added to Portia Bohanna is from St Mary's Balmain, Baptismal Register.
30. Sands 1871-98
31. OST Bk 25 No 240.
32. *SMH*, 3 Sep 1853, p 9d (milkman), courtesy of L Watts, New Lambton, NSW (1981, now at Umina). Morrison, the photograph of the house is inscribed "Undercliff Dec 1892" in John James Booth's handwriting. OST Bk 42 No 473 (1855 mtge).
33. PA 2493, 2 Dec 1869, CT V 96 F 234 issued 19 Feb 1870. The Donnelly St frontage of the land was 61.5m (205 ft = lot 59 40m [133.5 feet] + pt lot 1 21.5m [71.5 ft]).
34. Morrison. "John Booth" in E Bladon Letts, *St Andrew's Congregational Church, Balmain, A Short History* (1972), p 19, is more likely to be the son, John James B.
35. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust); lease B629927 (to Atlantic).
36. PA 2493, 2 Dec 1869, CT V 96 F234 issued 19 Feb 1870.
37. Balmain Municipal Council Records, Vol Mun 22/9, pp 383-384, ML (R Campbell, auditor).
38. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
39. OST Bk 26 No 718. PA 167, CT V 1 F 159 issued 20 Oct 1863.
40. CT V 120 F 97, transf 8063 (to John James B with T B Walker, accountant, Sydney & R M Pearson, gent, Waverley, as trustees).
41. CT V 1316 F45, transf 525035 (to Susannah Booth McG).
42. CT V 1316 F45, transf 594486 (to Rhoda J & Norma C Selfe).
43. CT V 2129 F 232-233, transf 666980, 666992 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
44. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
45. The spelling was "Ochil" in Sands for 1886. For Fitzsimons (Fitzsimmons), see P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park - Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 65-66. Helena Chadwick and Ada Kay-Spratley were sisters, courtesy Mrs S Oulds, Balmain (1995).
46. OST Bk 29 No 666.
47. OST Bk 124 No 350 (to Booth). PA 2894, CT V126 F 111 issued 26 Sep 1871.
48. For an excellent photograph of 14-24 Donnelly Street, see J Wong, *Houses of Balmain* (Horwitz, 1969).
49. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
50. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
51. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
52. Morrison; St Mary's Balmain, Burial Register.
53. Morrison; St Mary's Balmain, Marriage Register.
54. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
55. OST Bk 32 No 90. *BO*, 20 June 1885, a William Melville died 13 June 1885 at No 5 Ellerslie Terrace "Snail's Bay" from "old age".
56. OST Bk 32 No 460 (to Terry). *SMH*, 5 Feb 1857, p 8a & 1 Apr 1857, p 7c (Terry's insolvency). *SMH*, 1 Oct 1855, p 1f & 21 Sep 1857, p 1f (Terry's cottage to let).
57. OST Bk 50 No 817 (to Lord).
58. OST Bk 314 No 859 (to Booth).
59. Wong.
60. PA 8033, CT V 976 F 36 issued 21 July 1890. V 1054 F226, transf 193832 (to William Edward B).
61. CT V 1054 F 226, transf 459411 (to Frances Ellen Hawkins B, "during her life or divorce"). Morrison; St Mary's Balmain, Marriage Register.
62. CT V 1783 F 97 Sec 14 appn G322408 (Public Works).
63. Wong. Interview with Alan Lonnon (1995), George Roberts lived in No 14.
64. CT V 1054 F 225 Sec 14 appn G322408 (to Min for Public Works).
65. OST Bk 32 No 90.
66. OST Bk 126 No 474 (to Brees).
67. OST Bk 380 No 55.
68. OST Bk 87 No 855 (to Holdsworth).
69. OST Bk 179 No 675 (to A & M Andrews).
70. OST Bk 259 No 860 (to Milne). Bk 268 No 408 (Milne's mtge). PA 8417, CT V 1025 F 20 issued 10 Aug 1891.
71. NSW, 2/607, Colonial Architect, unsuccessful competitors, cited in P Reynolds, *The Evolution of the Government Architect's Branch of the NSW Department of Public Works 1788-1911* (PhD thesis, Univ of NSW, 1972), p 253, note.
72. Sands for 1883.
73. The name "Olivette" supplied by Mrs S Oulds, Balmain (1995).
74. CT V 1318 F 55, transf A193993 (to Sydney Harbour Trust).
75. CT V 1025 F 20, lease 391961 (to Morrison & Sinclair).

76. CT V 1318 F 55, lease B629927 (to Atlantic). For internal roads, see V 1642 F227.
77. See OST Bk 179 No 675 (to A & M Andrews).
78. OST Bk 394 No 806 (to Booth).
79. OST Bk 32 No 90.
80. OST Bk 87 No 855 (to Holdsworth).
81. OST Bk 179 No 675 (to A & M Andrews). OST Bk 259 No 860 (to Milne).
82. OST Bk 394 No 806 (to Booth).

OTHER BUILDINGS

1. OST Bk 31 No 587. For lot 26 see P Reynolds, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park - Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 33- 36.
2. OST BK 31 No 588 (mtge).
3. *SMH*, 25 Feb 1854, p 5f.
4. OST Bk 32 No 185 (to T Ogden). Bk 54 No 348 (discharge of mtge).
5. OST BK 54 No 347 (to J Ogden).
6. OST Bk 54 No 349 (mtge to T Shadford). Bk 174 No 719 (discharge of mtge, Shadford). Bk 197 No 381, further mtge only of lot 63 for £250 to Alick Osborne, Barrangarry, Kangaroo Valley, in Dec 1879. Bk 199 No 955, further mtge of lot 63 in Feb 1880 for £250 to W W Billyard; Bk 399 No 606 (discharge of mtge to Billyard by S Bardsley). P I 3/5085 (d of J Ogden). P I 1/7108 (24 Jan 1867, d of Anne Ogden, probably John O's wife).
7. OST Bk 399 No 605 (discharge of mtge, A Osborne); by Will of 31 Mar 1880 John Ogden devised lot 63 to Susan Bardsley. For Isaac Ogden B, see "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park - Part 2", *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 43-45
8. OST Bk 399 No 644 (mtge to Fisher & Davis); Bk 523 No 707 (discharge of mtge).
9. P I 4/1012 (d of S Bardsley); P I 3/2258 (d of John Bardsley). Bk 523 No 707, by Will 18 Sep 1889 Susan B appointed her 3 sons executors: Isaac Ogden B, storekeeper, Pyrmont; Thomas Edward B, storekeeper, Uralla; William B, teacher, Forest Lodge).
10. Bk 523 No 707 (Will of Susan B).
11. CT V1124 F 182-184, notice of resumption 497792; V 2000 F 128 (to Balmain Council).
12. PA 9224, CT V 1124 F 182-184 issued 10 Apr 1894. V 2000 F 8, transf 609167 (to Poole & Steel).
13. CT V 2158 F 132, transf J377820 (to MSB).
14. OST Bk 31 No 587, and following citations, for J Ogden, S Bardsley and her sons.
15. V 2000 F 8, transf 609167 (to Poole & Steel).
16. OST Bk 31 No 587, and following citations, for J Ogden, S Bardsley and her sons.
17. DS, Balmain Sheet 26, 27 Oct 1886 - 23 Nov 1896, cat 8 0234.
18. V 2000 F 8, transf 609167 (to Poole & Steel).
19. Sands for 1916-32/33.
20. OST Bk 13 No 764. St Mary's Balmain, Baptismal Register, 5 July 1846, Mary, born 4 May 1846, dau of William Thompson, gent, mother Nancy; 1 Apr 1850, Henry Stephen, born 18 Feb 1850, son of William Thompson, gent, mother Nancy. *SMH*, 8 Jan 1852, p 4 g (W Thompson, vestry meet).
21. OST Bk 13 No 764, registered 1 Sep 1847.
22. OST Bk 14 No 496 (to Goold).
23. W & F Ford, *Sydney Commercial Directory for the Year 1851. Compiled with the Greatest Care up to 31st December, 1850*, p 41 (—Good, General Post Office), p 53 (—Goold, GPO, Balmain).
24. Births, Deaths and Marriages Index (Pierce G & Mary Paine m V 1843604 27 C; Charles G bapt V 1846221 62; Pierce G jun bapt V 18491426 66; Emily B bapt V 1855747 72. Pierce G jun m Mary J Mcgrade at Bourke in 1876, No 2148. Their children were Charles H C (1876, Balmain, No 3934), Pierce Arthur (1877, Bourke, No 8887), Coralie V M (1880, Cobar, No 11063), Lynette I E (1884, Cobar, No 15105), Philomena (1885, Cobar, No 15676), Emily E V (1887, Cobar, No 16774), Clarice M A (1889, Cobar, No 16400). Pierce G jun d 1904 Randwick (Paddington), No 9335.
25. *SMH*, 2 Feb 1852, p 3e.
26. Sands for 1864 (sawyer).
27. *SMH*, 30 Nov 1852, p 4g.
28. OST Bk 26 No 358 (mtge to T S Mort). Bk 354 No 827 (discharge of mtge). *SMH*, 24 May 1852, p 3g (J Entwistle's "Perth Cottage" to let, apply William Marshall, Balmain Stream ferry). For Perdriau's business dealing, see R J Perdriau, *Elusive Freedoms* (1966), p 165.
29. P Reynolds, "From Cameron's Cove to Adolphus St", *Leichhardt Hist J* 15, p 55. *SMH*, 28 May 1853, page 683d (sale of *Gipsy Queen*). *SMH*, 16 July 1853, p 8e ("plying between ...").
30. 16 July 1853, p 77. The outcome of the sale is not known.
31. *SMH*, 6 Aug 1853, p 5f.
32. *SMH*, 22 Sep 1853, p 3e.
33. *SMH*, 4 Oct 1853 & 22 Nov 1853 (regatta); 25 Jan 1853, p 115d & 122g (ferry); 26 Apr 1853, p 525c (resigned); 13 Mar 1852 [or 1853], p 3e (school). *SMH*, 6 Oct 1853, p 1d & 26 Nov 1853, p3e (others).
34. *SMH*, 10 July 1855, p 1f (flower); 1 July 1856, p 1f (Mr Stack); 6 Sep 1856, p 10e (painted); 4 Oct 1856, p 8e (tastefully); 7 Feb 1857, p 10e (fruit trees). J Cashman, *St Mary's, Balmain, 140 Years, For Which to Give Thanks*, (1986), Rev William Stack was minister at St Mary's Balmain, June 1855 to June 1871; P I 1/9050, W Stack d Balmain, 14 June 1871.
35. OST Bk 38 No 777 (mtge to E & J Throsby: other parties were G Hebden, Mahratta; H S Lewes, County Murray). Bk 100 No 965 (mtge transf'd to T D/K Billyard); Bk 227 No 876 (discharge mtge). Bk 227 No 877 (mtge £600 to W W Billyard & A Osborne); Bk 239 No 52 (discharge mtge).
36. OST BK 208 No 287 (Will, 16 Aug 1880, P Goold, storekeeper, Cobar, appointed Isaac Little, squatter, Coronga Downs & Thomas Nelson Parsons, storekeeper, Cobar, executors and trustees. He devised all real & personal property, and also his share in the Cobar business, to Mary Jane, his wife).
37. M Salmon, "Balmain, One of the Most Important Suburbs of Sydney", *ATCJ*, 10 December 1902, p 29, gives former occupants of The Hermitage as "the Floods". Salmon needs to be approached with caution, contemporary information seems to be accurate but great liberties are often taken with the early history of the suburb.
38. OST Bk 245 No 266 (mtge to J T Neale, Sydney). Discharge of mtge could not be found.
39. OST Bk 354 No 828 (to Mason). PI 3080 d Pierce G (father Lawrence, mother Hannah, No 9536). Other surnames Goold, PI 1/5828, John G d Newtown, 8 Aug 1863; 4/6928, Emily G d Newtown, 14 May 1894; 3808?, Stephen Styles G d Newtown, 30 Aug 1894; 31750, Pierce G jun d Randwick (Paddington), 20 June 1904; 142454, Charles Thomas G d Redfern, 12 Aug 1926.
40. DS, Balmain Sheet 26, 27 Oct 1886 - 23 Nov 1896, cat 8 0234.
41. Sands for 1890-91 (Mason).
42. OST Bk 357 No 824 (mtge to Bank of NSW).
43. OST Bk 439 No 364 (to Bank of NSW). By order of Supreme Court 15 Apr 1889 sequestering estate of G F Mason, Bank of NSW claimed £3,404.12.8 for the mtge on lot 25 and other debts). BK 444 No 106 (to Burns); PA 8991, CT V1098 F 163 issued 22 June 1893.
44. Sands for 1890 (Nicholson St).
45. Sands for 1894.
46. CT V 1091 F 6 (Rec, portion 497 on Parish Map).
47. CT V1098 F 163, lease 235098.
48. Sands for 1901-02.
49. CT V1098 F 163, transf 353763 (to Poole & Steel).
50. Sands for 1904-15.
51. Sands for 1916-1932/33. CT V1098 F 163, transf of 29 Aug 1916 has Arthur Hugh Poole & James Steel, engineers, Balmain, transf to Poole & Steel Ltd.
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53. I Nesdale, *The Corvettes*, quoted in *News Sheet* 183 (Aug 1989, Balmain Assoc).
54. NSW Dept of Lands Map Service, aerial photograph 467-121 (May 1951). CT V 5297 F 133, transf J377820 (to MSB).
55. *News Sheet* 103 (Aug 1980), Balmain Assoc, p 2.

56. *News Sheet* 11 (Feb 1968). CT V 5297 F 133, lease L570443 (part lot 25 to Terminals), lot 1 DP 530415.
57. CT V 2158 F 132, lease L570443 (part lot 63 to Terminals), lot 1 DP 530415. V 1318 F 55, lease L570443 (part lot 62.B to Terminals), lot 1 DP 530415.
58. *News Sheet* 12 (Feb 1968).
59. *News Sheet* 11 (Dec 1967).
60. *News Sheet* 8 (June 1967, Ampol). *News Sheet* 12 (Feb 1968, naphtha).
61. *News Sheet* 16 (Oct 1968, excavation). *News Sheet* 27 (Aug 1970, petrol).
62. *News Sheet* 98 (Oct 1979, excavation). "UXB", military parlance for unexploded bomb.
63. *News Sheet* 98 (Oct 1979, excavation).
64. NSW Dept of Lands Map Service, aerial photo 467-121 (May 1951).
65. Interview with A Lonnon (1995).
66. Interview with A Lonnon (1995). NSW Dept of Lands Map Service, aerial photo 467-121 (May 1951).
67. NSW Dept of Lands Map Service, aerial photo 467-121 (May 1951).
68. NSW Dept of Lands Map Service, aerial photo 1404/5093 (29 Aug 1965).
69. *News Sheet* 103 (Aug 1980, Esso), R Irving photograph.
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BENEVOLENT PICNICKING?

NOTES

Editor's Note

The article has been extracted from Chapters 2 and 3 of P J Kaldor's thesis "Benevolent Picnicking"? – A Case Study of Community Work under Church Auspices (Master of Urban Studies thesis, Macquarie Univ, 1981). The work included here begins on page 35 in Chapter 2 and ends on page 66 of Chapter 3. Apart from minor styling changes, Kaldor's writing between these pages is largely unedited.

Other chapters in the thesis discuss social policy in Australia 1788-1980; community work; community development; the SCM today (1980); the SCM in Glebe, 1894-1979; and the SCM withdrawal from Glebe.

The thesis title is derived from a comment made by H G Wells on a form of Christian welfare work originating in the 19th century. The comment is quoted in full on page 10 of this Journal.

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THE EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION

LAND AND BUILDING DEVELOPMENT IN LEICHHARDT SOUTH 1881-1890 – PART 4

This is the fourth in a five-part study of the Excelsior Subdivision. Parts 1-3 in Leichhardt Historical Journal Nos 17-19 cover Sections 1-9 and include buildings in parts of Parramatta Road, Norton, Elswick, Excelsior, Junior, Rofe, Thornley, Renwick, Roseby and Jarrett Streets.

Part 4 covers Sections 10-11 and gives the dates of 142 buildings actually constructed in parts of Day, Marion, Cary and Elswick Streets during 1881-90, and identifies owners and tenants, and their occupations. The fabric of the 134 surviving buildings is described.

The article should be read in conjunction with Parts 1-3.

SECTIONS 10-11

For Quick Reading Guide see page 89.

PETER REYNOLDS

PART 4 BEGINS ON PAGE 51

FIGURE 1: KEY PLAN SECTIONS 10-11

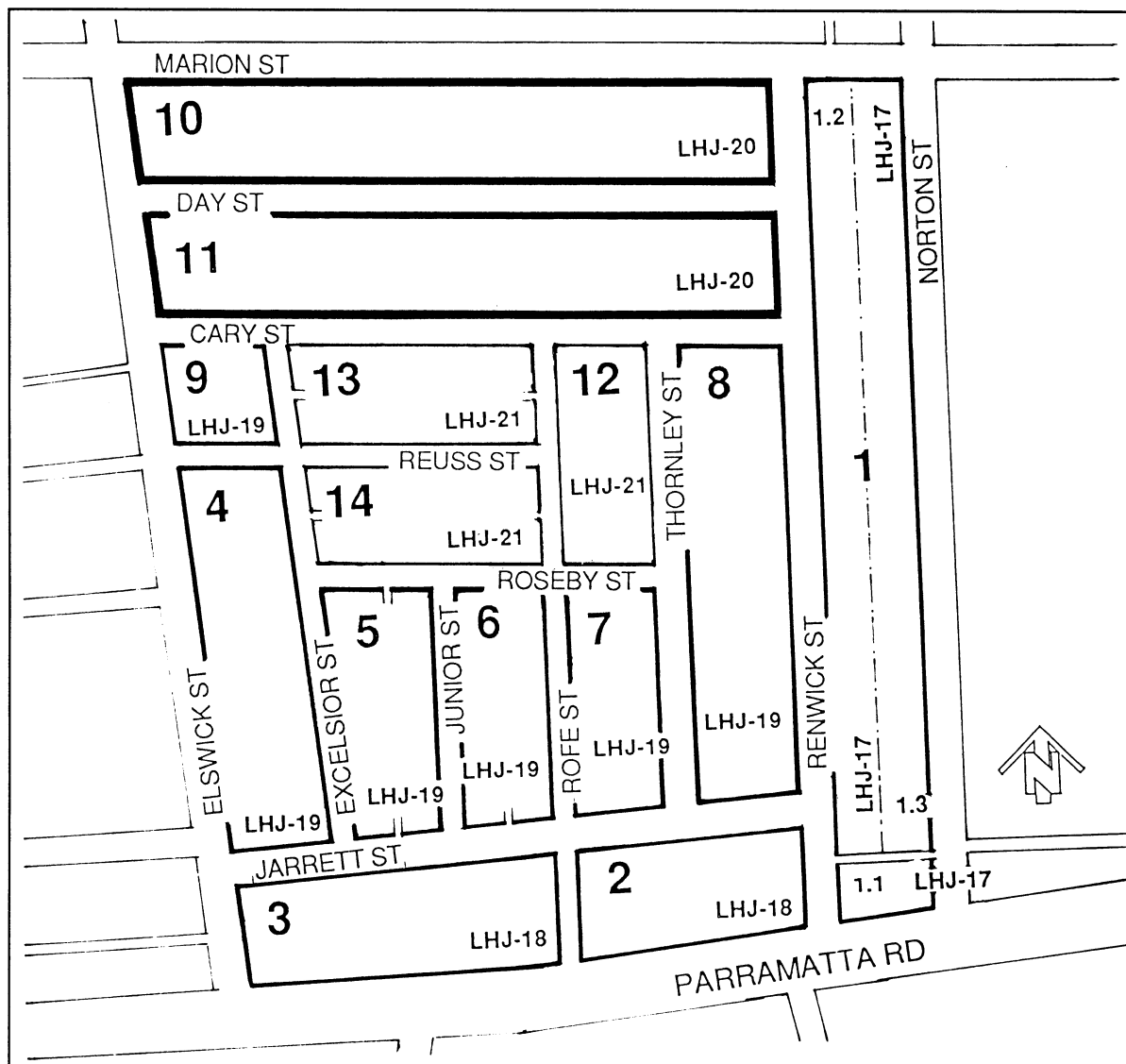
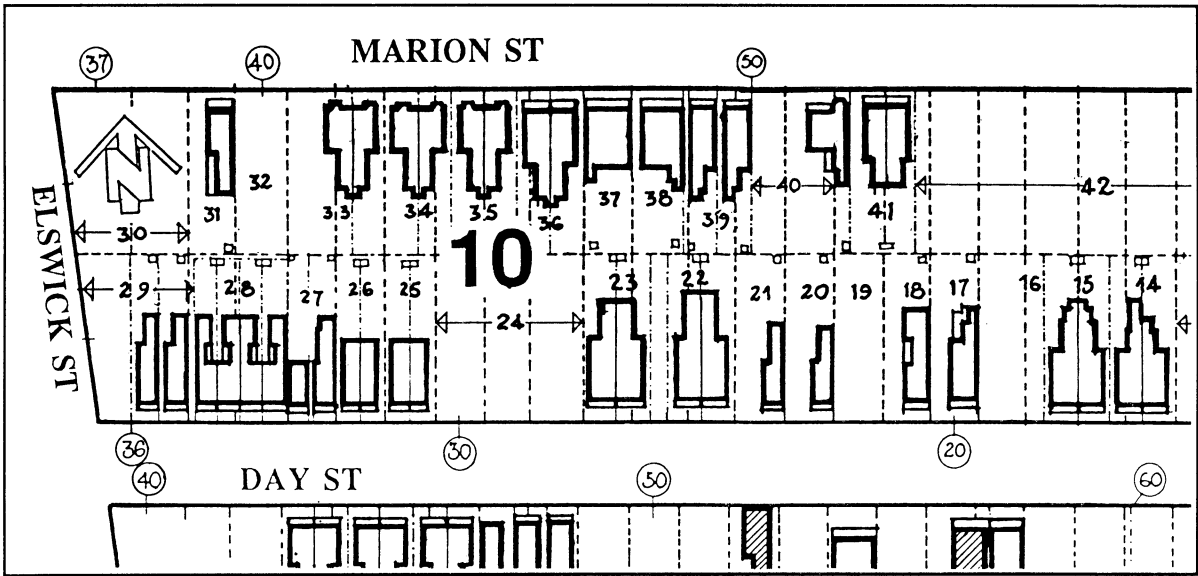


FIGURE 2			
SECTION 10 IN 1888-92			
EXCELSIOR ESTATE LEICHHARDT SOUTH (SECTION 10 BEGINS ON PAGE 51)			
KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
Day Street North Side			
1	Terrace-type house	3	1883*
2	Vacant lots 2-3	-	-
3	Detached houses	9-11	1888
4	Two-house terrace	13-15	1883
5	Semi-detached pair	17-19	1883
6	Semi-detached pair	21-23	1883
7	Semi-detached pair	25-27	1883
8	Detached house	29	1883
9	Two-house terrace	31-33	1883
10	Two-house terrace	35-37	1883
11	Detached house	39	1883
12	Detached house	41	1883
13	Vacant lots 14-15	-	-
14	Semi-detached pair	49-51	1884
15	Semi-detached pair	53-55	1884
16	Vacant lot 18.2+19	-	-
17	Terrace-type house	61	1885
18	Terrace-type house	63	1885
19	Vacant lot 22	-	-
20	Detached house	69	1885
21	Detached house	73	1885
22	Semi-detached pair	77-79	1885
23	Semi-detached pair	81-83	1885
24	Vacant lots 28-30	-	-

25	Semi-detached pair	93-95	1882
26	Semi-detached pair	97-99	1882
27	Two-house terrace	101-3	1884
28	Four-house terrace	105-11	1882
29	Two terrace-type houses	113-5	1884-6
Marion Street South Side			
30	Vacant lots 37-38	-	-
31	Terrace-type house	98	1885
32	Vacant lot 40	-	-
33	Semi-detached pair	90-92	1882
34	Semi-detached pair	86-88	1882
35	Semi-detached pair	82-84	1882
36	Two-house terrace	78-80	1883
37	Terrace-type house	76	1882
38	Terrace-type house	74	1882
39	Two terrace-type houses	70-72	1882
40	Detached house	66	1888
41	Two-house terrace	62-64	1884
42	Vacant lots 53.2+54, 55+56+ 57.1, 57.2+58+59.1, 59.2+60.1	-	-
43	Detached house	38	1885
44	Vacant lot 62	-	-
45	Two detached houses	32-34	1883
46	Detached house	30	1883
47	Semi-detached pair	26-28	1884
48	Detached house	24	1882
49	Vacant lot 67	-	-
50	Detached house	18	1883
51	Detached house	16	1884
52	Vacant lot 70	-	-
53	Detached house	10	1881
54	Semi-detached pair	6-8	1885
55	Vacant lot 73	-	-

* Date of original structure, later demolished.

FIGURE 2: SECTION 10
Lot numbers are encircled.
Boundaries of lots - - - - -
Secondary boundaries



SECTION 10

LOTS 1-73

DAY STREET

NORTH SIDE

(RENEWICK STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

ELSWICK STREET

EAST SIDE

(DAY STREET TO MARION STREET)

MARION STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(ELSWICK STREET TO RENWICK STREET)

RENWICK STREET

WEST SIDE

(MARION STREET TO DAY STREET)

The Section 10 lots, with the end lots of Section 1, form the northern boundary of the Excelsior subdivision: the section had no central service lane (Figure 2).

Of the 73 lots in the large Section 10, 36 lots faced Day Street and 37, Marion Street. Three of the corner lots had wide frontages to make up for the irregular angles, lot 1, 13.95m (45.75 feet); lot 36, 16.92m (55.5 feet); and lot 37, 15.40m (50.5 feet). Of the other 70, lots 2 to 11 and 63 to 73 had 12.20m (40-foot) frontages and the remainder were 9.15m (30-foot).

The Day Street half of the section had one weatherboard and 41 brick buildings but one brick has been demolished (1991). In the half-section fronting Marion Street no weatherboards were built but there were 28 brick: none has been demolished.

DAY STREET

NORTH SIDE

(RENEWICK STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

10.01 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

3 Day Street (Key No1)

David Williams, a Petersham builder, bought lot 1 at the Renwick Street corner in August 1884, after building a brick terrace-type house in 1883 by arrangement with Excelsior (see Figure 2 for all buildings). After living there in 1884 he lost the house through debt and it was sold to Edward Purnell, Leichhardt, and Alexander Burns, Sydney, in May 1886. They let No 3 to Elizabeth Long in 1885; William Long, builder, 1886; and John Thurgar 1888.

In October 1888 Purnell and Burns sold to Marrickville bailiff John Palmer who was still there in 1890. Palmer sold No 3 to Ernest Robert Abigail, a Sydney solicitor, in July 1916.¹

Description

The house has been replaced by a block of flats.

10.02 VACANT LAND

Lots 2-3 Day Street (2)

The vacant lot 2 was also bought by Palmer in March 1890.²

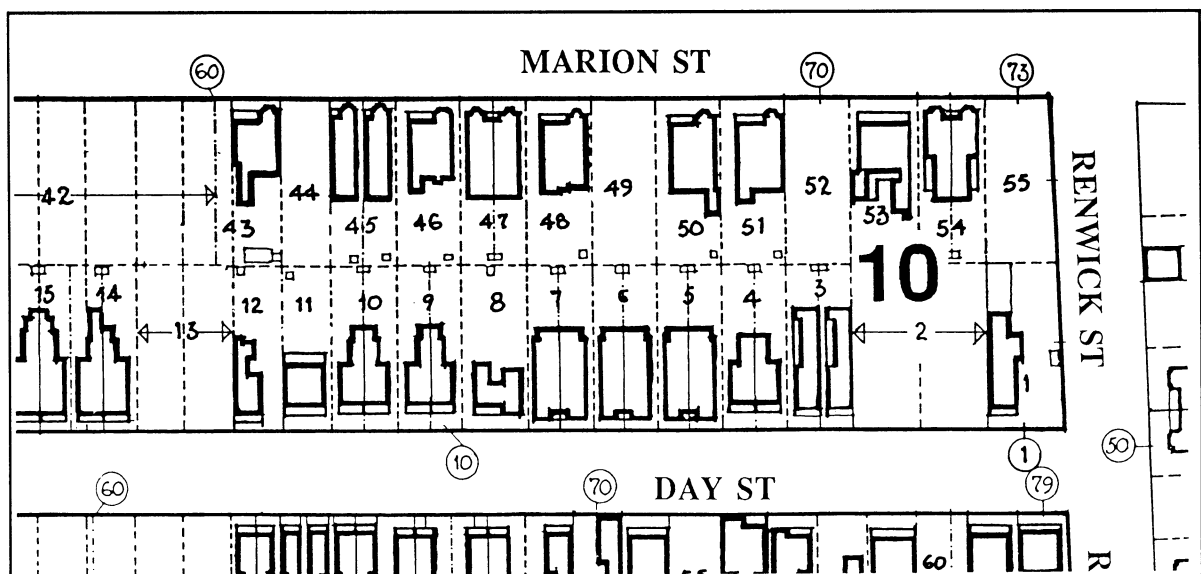
Lot 3 as well as the Marion Street lot 71 were bought by Charles Frederick Bourne, warehouseman, Surry Hills, in July 1881. He failed in a mortgage and the land was sold to Herbert Salwey, solicitor, Sydney, in January 1889. The land was vacant in 1890 but Salwey too lost it through debt. Lots 3 and 71 (10.53) were bought by Nora, wife of Thomas Trinder, senior constable, Leichhardt, in October 1901.³

10.03 DETACHED HOUSES

9-11 Day Street (3)

James Weeks, a Newtown undertaker, bought lot 4 in November 1887 and built a pair of one-storey detached brick houses in 1888.⁴

FIGURE 2 CONTINUED



No 9: Weeks let the house to Joseph E Maine in 1889 and Mrs F Wholohan, 1890. David Clifford, the Marrickville town clerk, bought No 9 from Weeks in February 1908.⁵

No 11: Charles J Hohnen in 1888 and Charles Croft, 1890, were Weeks's tenants. No 11 became Clifford's in the same way as No 9.⁶

Description

Nos 9-11 are houses with medium-pitch roofs, terracotta for No 9, concrete tile for No 11. Although No 9 has a straight terracotta tile verandah roof, pitched as a skillion, the ogee corrugated iron hipped roof of No 11's verandah indicates how No 9 once appeared and therefore would aid its conservation. The stucco-walled houses have street-facing gables with roundels and decorative bargeboards and short finial. Both verandahs have cast-iron Corinthian-inspired columns, and elegant fringes and brackets.

Paired semicircular-headed window openings contain semicircular top sashes. Moulded archivolts terminate on decorative impost bands which are further accentuated by a small moulded string course. Dividing piers have similar treatment and their bases terminate on boldly moulded sills. The semicircular-headed doorways have transom lights of similar curve.

Nos 9-11 are an simplified version of the Victorian Free Classical style.

10.04 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

13-15 Day Street (4)

Redfern widow Mary Miller bought lot 5 in December 1882 and built a terrace of two brick one-storey houses in 1883.⁷

No 13: Mrs Miller let the house to Samuel F Williams in 1883; possibly Samuel Collins 1884; James MacKinlay, clerk, 1885; Noble Latimer, bootmaker, 1886-87; Arthur G Miller 1888-89; and Charles Hanks, painter, 1890. After Mrs Miller's death No 13 passed to Margaret Miller, teacher, Petersham, in September 1905.⁸

No 15: Mrs Miller's tenants were John Franklin, butcher, 1883; not listed 1884; Charles H Goodwin, carpenter, 1885-86; Philip Goodwin, journalist, 1887; Philip Chapman 1888; and watchmaker Colin Brewster in 1889-90. No 15 passed to Miss Miller in the same way as No 13.⁹

Description

Nos 13-15 sit below a medium-pitch gabled terracotta tile roof. No 13 is of exposed brick with a pair of large semicircular-headed windows, and semicircular transom light. A cast-iron grille column, with fringe and brackets, supports the terracotta tile straight verandah roof. No 15 is of painted brick without any decoration: window and door openings are the same as No 13.

10.05 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

17-19 Day Street (5)

Excelsior built a pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses in 1883 on lot 6.

No 17: was bought by James Lang Mitchell, a Leichhardt plumber, in July 1883; he was still there in 1890. His mortgage of January 1891 was not discharged and the mortgagee sold the house in September 1954.¹⁰

No 19: John Vizey Brady, tobacconist, Woolloomooloo, and his wife Anna bought the house from the company in August 1883. They let it to Daniel C Musgrave in 1883; Olive Gray 1884; Walter S Britcher, commercial traveller, 1885; Henry J Blackwell, marble mason, 1886; possibly James Kenyon, who called it Helvetia Villa, 1887; and Edward Wiseman, engineer, 1888-89. John Brady lived there in 1890.

Mrs Brady's death, which was noted on 9 June 1910, left John Brady as sole owner. He sold No 19 to Emily, wife of William Godding, tramway employee, Leichhardt, in July 1910.¹¹

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 17-19 are a pair of asymmetrical houses paired symmetrically. The projecting wing gables display a central tooled pattern and have decorative bargeboards. The steep-pitch main roofs are of terracotta tile but the porch roofs are of convex corrugated iron.

No 17 has lost its windows but the straight label mould with bosses and prominently moulded sill survive. Both houses have straight-headed door openings and rectangular transom lights.

Evidence for conserving No 17 can be seen in No 19. Three grouped straight-headed windows, prominence being given to the central one, are surrounded on side, dividing-pier and head areas by boldly tooled patterns. The same label mould, bosses and sill as No 17 complete the assembly.

Nos 17-19 are a version of the Victorian Italianate style. By virtue of the projecting wing acting as a vestigial tower, Nos 17-19 are related to 16-18 Thornley Street (7.05).

10.06 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

21-23 Day Street (6)

Excelsior built a pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses in 1883 on lots 7.1 and 7.2+8.1.

No 21: Rudolph Many, a Sydney confectioner, bought the house in April 1883 and let to Margaret Packer in 1883 and Samuel R Richard 1884. Many lived there in 1885-86 (not listed 1887) but let the house to William Sinclair, woolsorter, in 1888 (not listed 1889).

In January 1890 Many sold to Darlington cigarmaker Herman Kreye who was there in that year. Kreye transferred a half-share in the house to his wife Elsie Maria in March 1890. They sold to James Parsons, baker, Leichhardt, in



10.03: 11 Day Street 1888
The gable roundel and classical mouldings are indicators of No 11's being a simplified version of Victorian Free Classical.
 (Solomon Mitchell)

**10.07
 SEMI-DETACHED
 PAIR**

25-27 Day Street (7)
 Excelsior built a pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses on lots 8.2 and 8.3 in 1883.

No 25: Sydney commission agent Simon Grant bought in March 1883 and lived there until 1886. He sold to Solomon Matthews, financier, Sydney, in August 1886. Matthews let the house in 1887 to Henry Overton who called it Ella Cottage; then Joseph Mathers 1888; not listed 1889; and James Lamberton 1890. Matthews lost No 25 through debt and it was sold to Thomas H Kelly, newsagent, Leichhardt, in September 1902.¹⁴

No 27: William McCall, warehouseman's assistant, bought from the company in May 1883. He sold to Frederick John Spencer, agent, Leichhardt, in May 1883. Spencer let the

house to James T Oakley, carpenter, in 1883; John Wilcox, commercial traveller 1884; and F W Fox, piano tuner, 1885. Waterloo labourer Sydney Newton bought from Spencer in March 1886 and was still there in 1890. He gave No 27 to his wife Margaret in August 1900.¹⁵

No 23: was bought in May 1883 by George Dallaway, a Petersham engineer, but he sold in August to Hermann Staerker, gentleman, Sydney, and he sold to Leichhardt coachbuilder Charles La Douce in May 1884. La Douce lived there in 1884-86 but sold to Leichhardt grocer Thomas Hall in November 1886. Hall was there in 1887-88, calling it Assyrian Villa. He let to Charlotte Hay in 1889 and she was still there in 1890. After Hall's death No 23 passed to Thomas A Hall, a Balmain stationer, in January 1899.¹³

Description

Nos 21-23 are of the same design and materials as Nos 17-19 but have different tooling. Walls, roofs and porches are the same as for Nos 17-19. No 21's window arrangement is intact but all decoration has been stripped from No 23 and a later window installed. Nos 21-23 are also a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style.

Description
 Nos 25-27 are of the same design and materials as Nos 17-19 but the tooled patterns are the same as Nos 21-23 as are the walls, roofs and porches. No 25 has lost its decoration and windows but No 27 is intact. Nos 25-27 are a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style.

Description

Nos 25-27 are of the same design and materials as Nos 17-19 but the tooled patterns are the same as Nos 21-23 as are the walls, roofs and porches. No 25 has lost its decoration and windows but No 27 is intact. Nos 25-27 are a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style.

**10.08 DETACHED HOUSE
 29 Day Street (8)**

Master mariner Charles Phillipson and his wife Margaret bought lot 9 in July 1883 and built a one-storey brick house in 1883 and were still there in 1890. After Phillipson's death in June 1918 the house passed to his widow.¹⁶

Description

No 29 is an asymmetrical house with a medium-pitch terracotta roof. The straight terracotta tile roof of the open-end verandah is supported on cast-iron columns but there is no filigree. Walls are of painted brick but later windows have been installed. Evidence of a single central segmental-headed window can be seen on the projecting wing. The straight-headed doorway has a rectangular fanlight.

10.09 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

31-33 Day Street (9)

Excelsior built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lot 10 in 1883.

No 31: company tenants were Walter Cryer, compositor, in 1884-85; George Allbutt, builder, 1886-88; and in 1889, bootmaker Nobel Latimer who was still there in 1890. Excelsior sold to William Wallace Ferrier, grocer, Darlington, in April 1892. After Wallace's death No 31 passed to James Pelham Ferrier, retired clerk, Darlington, and Gordon Henry Dunn, labourer, Surry Hills, in August 1928.¹⁷

No 33: Edward J Mann carpenter was the company's tenant in 1884-88. In 1889 W Osborn Harman, the proprietor of the *Leichhardt Guardian* newspaper moved in and was still there in 1890. No 33 also passed to Ferrier and Dunn.¹⁸

Description

Nos 31-33 are large houses from which all stucco has been stripped to expose the brickwork. Medium-pitch hipped main roofs have terracotta tile: no firewalls are visible above the roofs. A large moulded chimney rises on the centre line of the common roof. The roof of No 31 is broken-backed to pitch over the verandah, while No 33 has a straight verandah roof of corrugated iron. The separating firewall has been reduced in height to terminate beneath the roofs: projections are supported on moulded stone corbels.

The upper verandahs have cast-iron fringes and railings. Two pairs of French doors with rectangular transom lights below segmental arches give access to the upper verandahs. The level verandah ceiling of No 33 obliterates the transom lights. At the lower-level, the pair of large semicircular-headed window openings with sashes of the same curve have been retained on Nos 31-33. The doorways and transom lights are also semicircular.

Nos 31-33 are of Victorian Filigree style, compromised by the loss of stucco walling and decoration and by other renovations.

10.10 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

35-37 Day Street (9: A.2)

The company built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lots 11.1 and 11.2 in 1883.

No 35: William Meyer was the company's tenant in 1884; then Robert Christian, painter, 1885; Mary Callinan 1886; not listed 1887; Charles F Walker, engineer, 1888; not listed 1889; and Gustavus Steadman 1890. Mary, wife of James Newman, farmer, Canley Vale, bought No 35 in March 1893. Mrs Newman sold to Alice, wife of Arthur Gilroy, grocer, Dulwich Hill, in June 1905.¹⁹

No 37: Sarah Stephenson, dressmaker, rented the house from Excelsior in 1884; as did Alfred Joughin, master mariner, 1885; Robert Knox 1886; not listed 1887-88; and in 1889, warehouseman William John Frost who was still there in 1890. Frost bought No 37 in August 1896 and sold to William Robert Webb, gentleman, Annandale, in June 1915.²⁰

Description

Nos 35-37 were of the same design and materials as Nos 31-33 but are also devoid of stucco. The large central chimney still stands but whereas No 35 has a medium-pitch main roof of corrugated iron, No 37 is of slate. A straight corrugated iron roof covers the verandah, but the verandah of No 37 is hipped, as it should be, and covered with straight corrugated iron. The separating firewall has been reduced in height to terminate beneath the verandah roofs: projections are supported on moulded stone corbels.

Both upper verandahs have cast-iron fringes, brackets and railings but No 35 has a lower verandah fringe as well. French doors to the upper verandahs are the same as Nos 31-33. On the lower verandah of No 35, window and door arrangements are the same as Nos 31-33. On No 37 the label moulds and bosses remain and the windows and doors are the same as No 35.

Nos 35-37 are of Victorian Filigree style, compromised by the loss of stucco walling and decoration and by other renovations.

10.11 DETACHED HOUSE

39 Day Street (11)

Leichhardt joiner Quintin Hendry built a one-storey weatherboard cottage on lot 12 by arrangement with the company in 1883 and occupied it from that year. He bought the house in June 1886 and lived there until 1889. George H Dawson, hairdresser, was there in 1890. Hendry defaulted and No 39 was sold to Leichhardt cigar manufacturer William Rehr in January 1912.²¹

Description

No 39 is a simple weatherboard cottage with a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof. The verandah, supported on cast-iron columns with brackets, is covered with straight corrugated iron. The front wall has a good-sized architraved window on either side of a similarly architraved central doorway with rectangular transom light.



10.12 DETACHED HOUSE 41 Day Street (12)

Excelsior built a one-storey brick detached house in 1883 on lot 13 and let it in that year to Joseph Bates who was still there in 1890. Bates, a Leichhardt labourer, bought No 41 in March 1895. In February 1895 he transferred the house to his wife Sophia and she sold to Thomas Bridge, gardener, Leichhardt, in April 1902.²²

Description

The stucco-walled No 41 has a squat brick chimney above a terracotta tile hip roof. Supported on pipe columns, the open-ended verandah is sheeted with fibreglass. All decoration has been removed from the front wall and a later window installed but the straight-headed doorway and rectangular transom survive.

10.13 VACANT LAND Lots 14-15 Day Street (13)

Vacant in 1890, lots 14-15 were bought by Thomas Edwin Jacobs, wood carver, Leichhardt, in October 1895 and June 1894.²³

10.14 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR 49-51 Day Street (14)

Excelsior built a pair of one-storey brick houses on lots 16.1 and 16.2+17.1 in 1884.

No 49: was sold to Elizabeth, wife of John Mateer, tailor, Leichhardt, in April 1885. The Mateers lived there until 1889 but let the house to William Harkness, brassfounder, in 1890. Mrs

21-23 Day Street 1883

Striking tooled patterns survive on No 21. By virtue of the projecting wing acting as a vestigial tower, the houses are a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style.

(Solomon Mitchell)

Mateer sold No 49 to Charles John Coombes, a Petersham teacher, in March 1908.²⁴

No 51: Sarah, wife of Joshua Booth, grocer, Leichhardt, bought the house in January 1885 and occupied it in that year, calling it Elsie Villa. The Booths were still there in 1890 and Mrs Booth transferred the house to her husband in April 1892. Joshua Booth sold No 51 to Walter E Fainty, storeman, Surry Hills, in July 1910.²⁵

Description

The terracotta tile medium-pitch roofs of Nos 49-51 have ridges parallel to the street but are hipped to return at the sides: no firewalls appear above the main roof. The open-end verandah of No 49, supported on timber posts with fringe and brackets, has a hipped roof of terracotta tile. No 51's verandah, on pipe columns, is covered with metal decking. The separating firewall projection suitably tooled and corbelled has been mutilated to allow the eaves gutter to run through.

No 49 retains its stucco but has lost its window and decoration but the prominent bracketed sill survives. The entry doorway is semicircular-headed and the transom light is of that curve. No 51 has had a later brick front with later window installed. The doorway is without transom light.

Nos 49-51 have remnant Victorian-period classical detailing. By their street-facing open-

ended verandahs and separating firewall, they are simplified and utilitarian one-storey versions of Nos 43-45 Renwick Street (1.18).

10.15 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

53-55 Day Street (15)

The company built a pair of one-storey brick houses on lot 17.2+18.1 in 1884 and sold them to Hannah Elizabeth, wife of John Kirke Bigsby Chamberlain of Waterloo, in December 1884.²⁶

No 53: Mrs Chamberlain let the house to William Jones, builder, in 1885; James Finlay, stonemason, 1886; William Hancock, who called it Crofton Villa, 1887-88; not listed 1889; and John Dawson 1890. She lost No 53 through debt and it was sold to Charlotte, wife of George White, in April 1891. Mrs White sold to Emily, wife of James Rutherford, gentleman, Leichhardt, in July 1894. After Mrs Rutherford's death No 53 passed to her husband in November 1904.²⁷

No 55: Mrs Chamberlain let to Felix J O'Connor in 1885-86, and to Richard Mattock, carpenter, 1887. Mrs Chamberlain lived there in 1888-89 but let to Thomas E Jacobs in 1890. No 55 passed to James Rutherford as did No 53.²⁸

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 53-55 have medium-pitch main roofs of terracotta tile for No 53, synthetic tiles for No 55. The straight terracotta tile verandah roof of No 53 is hipped, as it should be. The hipped convex corrugated iron roof of No 55, supported on cast-iron columns with fringe and brackets, is the original profile. Separating the open-ended verandahs, the firewall has its projection supported on a console.

The textured-rendered No 53 has a later window and decoration has been stripped, though the semicircular-headed doorway and similarly curved transom light remain.

No 55 has its stucco and semicircular-headed windows grouped in three with the central one being the largest. Label moulds and bosses are intact as is the prominent but unbracketed sill. The entry doorway is also semicircular-headed and its transom light follows that curve.

Nos 53-55 have remnant Victorian-period classical detailing, which should be conserved, and are of the same design as Nos 49-51 (10.14).

10.16 VACANT LAND

Lot 18.2+19 Day Street (16)

The Mercantile Bank of Sydney bought the lot in March 1890 but no development had taken place up to the end of 1891.²⁹

10.17 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

61 Day Street (17)

Arthur Woodhouse, cabinetmaker, Leichhardt, bought lot 20 in April 1884 and built a one-storey brick terrace-type house in 1885. He is

listed there from 1886 and was still there in 1890. Woodhouse sold No 61 to Alexander McCullough, carrier, Leichhardt, in May 1902.³⁰

Description

No 61 has a concrete tile roof with street-facing hipped end. The roof is broken-backed to pitch over the verandah. Later brick covers the front wall and a later window and doorway without transom light complete the main alterations.

10.18 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

63 Day Street (18)

Charles Watkins, painter, Leichhardt, bought lot 21 in October 1886 with a one-storey brick terrace-type house built by the company in 1885. In 1885 Watkins moved and was still there in 1890. Watkins sold No 63 to Ernest Frederick Bangel, a Leichhardt dealer, in April 1893.³¹

Description: No 63 has a stuccoed parapet which features a triangular pediment with its top flattened to support an urn: the base of the urn still survives. The pediment is contained between piers and the moulding on the pier-tops carries up and over the pediment. The piers extend down to a boldly moulded cornice with two recessed moulded panels below.

The round-top verandah firewalls are convex but the roof is now of straight corrugated iron. Plain firewall projections are supported on brackets which feature a triglyph-like motif. All stucco has been stripped from the front wall below the verandah roof and a later window installed. The rectangular transom light remains.

No 63 has limited Victorian-period classical detail, and is a parapeted terrace-type house similar to Nos 28 Excelsior Street (4.05) and 39 Elswick Street (4.30).

10.19 VACANT LAND

Lot 22 Day Street (19)

William Sharpe Brown, a Nyngan grocer, bought the lot in July 1886 but he transferred the vacant lot to his wife Laura Rose in May 1890.³²

10.20 DETACHED HOUSE

69 Day Street (20)

Patrick Tierney, a Petersham carter, bought lot 23 in August 1885 with a one-storey brick detached house built by the company in that year. He occupied the house in 1885 and was still there in 1890. Tierney sold No 69 to Mary Tierney, a Petersham spinster, in January 1900.³³

Description

No 69 has been widened and has a medium-pitch terracotta tile gable roof, with ridge parallel to the street which pitches over the verandah. Round-topped firewalls have vermiculated ends with consoles.

Walls have been cement-rendered and a later window and door fitted. The verandah is open at

the eastern end, while the western end is taken up by the addition of a later garage.

10.21 DETACHED HOUSE

73 Day Street (21)

In October 1885 Martin Gibbens, a Camperdown landowner, bought lot 24 with a one-storey brick detached house built by Excelsior in 1885. He sold it at the same time to Sophia, wife of John French, carpenter. The Frenches lived there in 1886 but sold in June 1887 to Leichhardt freeholder Robert Raine who was still there in 1890. Raine sold to Thomas Kenny, guard, Macdonaldtown, in October 1891. After his death No 73 passed to Strathfield clerk Sydney Alfred Cross in August 1933.³⁴

Description

No 73 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile gabled roof with ridge parallel to the street. The verandah roof is of straight corrugated iron. There are no firewalls and the open-ended verandah is supported on later brick piers. The stucco front wall has a later window and the door and rectangular transom light is also of a later vintage.

No 73 has the same outline plan as No 69 (10.20) and was probably a similar design.

10.22 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

77-79 Day Street (22)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick semi-detached houses on lots 25.1 and 25.2+26.1 in 1885.

No 77: The company let the house to William Dougherty, painter, in 1886 and he was still there in 1890. Dougherty bought the house in December 1901 and transferred to his wife Johanna Jane in December 1901. Mrs Dougherty sold No 77 to John Conn, labourer, Leichhardt, in April 1913.³⁵

No 79: James Connell, cabinetmaker, was the company's tenant in 1886 (not listed 1887). George White, bootmaker, rented it in 1888 and he was still there in 1890. With his wife Charlotte, he bought the house in October 1895. The Whites lost No 79 through debt and it was sold to Oskar Marcusson, a Sydney publican, in September 1911.³⁶

Description

Nos 77-79 have medium-pitch concrete tile roofs with ridges parallel to the street and hipped and returned at the sides. Paired brackets support the eaves. The open-end verandahs have straight concrete tile roofs and a separating flat-top undecorated firewall.

The stuccoed No 77 has lost its window and decoration but the entry doorway has the same remarkable detail found in 77-79 Elswick Street (4.17). The door opening is a vertical rectangle interrupted by quadrants which project into the top corners of the rectangle as corbels. The

reveal has an ovolo moulding which begins at 300mm (12 inches) above floor and runs uninterrupted around the opening and the quadrants as well. To highlight the quadrants, the rectangular transom light is made to suit their shape.

The entry doorway of No 79 would have had this detail but now has a simple rectangular transom light. No 79's walls have been cement rendered and a later window installed.

As built Nos 77-79 would have had limited Victorian-period detail but subsequent renovations have left very little extant. What detail has survived, however, should be conserved.

By their street-facing open-end verandahs and separating firewall, they are similar to Nos 49-51 (10.14) and 53-55 Day Street (10.15).

10.23 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

81-83 Day Street (23)

The company built the one-storey brick houses on lots 26.3+27.1 and 27.2 in 1885.

No 81: in 1886 the company let the house to Henry B Hunt and he was still there in 1890, calling it Midney. Matilda Ann, wife of George Hyne, painter, Leichhardt, bought No 81 in June 1900. She sold to Thomas Dunn, police constable, Waverley, in March 1914.³⁷

No 83: Thomas Sykes, bricklayer, was the company's tenant in 1885; then Henry William 1886; Percy R Hassal, clerk, 1887-88; and Charles B Milne, grocer, 1890. Mary Ann McGillivray, spinster, Leichhardt, bought the house in April 1895. Miss McGillivray sold No 83 to Mrs Hyne in April 1904.³⁸

Description

The terracotta roofed Nos 81-83 are the same design as Nos 77-79 (10.22). The terracotta roof of No 81 pitches over the verandah but No 83 has a fibreglass verandah roof. Separating the open-end verandahs, the flat-top firewall is without tooling but has its console.

The textured rendered No 81 has a later window but the straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom light remains.

No 83 retains its stucco but has lost its decoration and window. The straight-headed doorway with rectangular fanlight also remains.

Subsequent renovations have left little of Nos 81-83's Victorian-period decoration which would have been the same as Nos 77-79 (10.22), and which should be conserved.

10.24 VACANT LAND

Lots 28-30 Day Street (24)

Undeveloped in 1890, lots 28-29 were bought by John Matthews, manufacturing chemist, Leichhardt, and his wife Matilda, in September 1898.³⁹

Thomas Marks, carpenter, Leichhardt bought lot 30 in December 1894.⁴⁰

10.25 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR**93-95 Day Street (25)**

Excelsior built a pair of semi-detached one-storey brick houses on lot 31 in 1882.

No 93: Elizabeth Bonner, widow, Petersham, bought it in April 1882. She lived there in 1883-89 (not listed 1890). Mrs Bonner sold to Leichhardt carter Thomas Marks in November 1896.⁴¹

No 95: Edwin Stafford, tramway employee, Elswick, bought the house in April 1883 and lived there until 1888. Jaine Ashe was there in 1889 and Mrs Mary Stafford, 1890. After Stafford's death No 95 passed to his widow Mary in February 1891. No 95 passed to Mrs Ethel Robina Beckton, Petersham, in September 1904 after Mrs Stafford's death.⁴²

Description

Nos 93-95 have a common medium-pitch concrete tile roof with ridge parallel to the street. The verandah of No 93 has a fibreglass roof but concrete tile covers No 95's verandah. Open-end verandahs are separated by an undecorated round-top firewall of ogee profile.

No 93 retains its stucco and semicircular-headed window openings and sashes of the same curve but all decoration, and the sill, have been removed. The entry doorway-head and transom light are of a similar curve to the window.

Though all stucco has been stripped from No 95 to expose the brickwork, the window and door arrangement are the same as No 93.

Nos 93-95 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved and are related to Nos 49-51 Day Street (10.14).

10.26 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR**97-99 Day Street (26)**

The company built a pair of brick semi-detached one-storey houses on lot 32 in 1882.

No 97: Herbert Goodwin, coachbuilder, Elswick, bought the house in April 1883 and was still there in 1890. After his death No 97 passed to Elizabeth Goodwin, widow, Leichhardt, in May 1897. Mrs Goodwin sold No 97 to Anthony Hambly, Leichhardt, at the same time.⁴³

No 99: was bought by William James Cooper, bootmaker, Glebe, in April 1882 and he let to plumber John Davis, in 1883. In June 1884 Richard George Griffiths, draper, Leichhardt, bought the house and lived there until he sold to William Maxton, blacksmith, Surry Hills, in January 1887. Maxton let the house to Robert Paterson in 1888 but Maxton in 1889 moved back and was still there in 1890. Maxton defaulted and the house was sold to Herbert Goodwin in November 1893. No 99 became Hambly's in the same way as No 97.⁴⁴

Description

No 97 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron main roof and a corrugated iron hip roof open-ended verandah. No 99's terracotta tile main roof pitches over the verandah: the separating firewall is the same as for Nos 93-95.

No 97 has its stucco intact and door and window arrangement is the same as No 93. No 99's entry doorway has been bricked up, a later window installed and the front wall cement rendered. Nos 97-99 are the same design as Nos 93-95 (10.25) and have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved. .

10.27 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE**101-103 Day Street (27)**

Excelsior built a pair of two-storey brick terrace-type houses with, shared service passage, on lot 33 in 1884. The passage provided access to the rear of the houses for night-soil removal.

No 101: John Dolan, soap boiler and later dray proprietor, Sydney, bought the house in August 1885. He lived in No 101 in 1885 but sold to George Hyne, painter and decorator, Sydney, in May 1886. The house was not listed in 1886-87, but Hyne was there in 1888-90.

Hyne sold No 101 to Fanny Elizabeth, wife of James Ackland Turner, in July 1893. She sold the house to Matilda Ann, wife of George Hyne, in April 1895. Mrs Hyne sold No 101 to Joseph Booker, a Sydney broker, in February 1907.⁴⁵

No 103: the company had let the house to Edward Crowley in 1884 before selling to John Dolan in August 1885. Dolan let it to James Sorenson until selling to Hyne in May 1886 when Sorenson became Hyne's tenant. Not listed in 1887, Hyne let the house to William Angus, coachbuilder, in 1888; —Purfle, plumber, in 1889; and not listed 1890. Mrs Turner bought No 103 from Hyne in July 1893 but sold to Joseph Boomer in May 1898.⁴⁶

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 101-103 have a shared service passage over which the top storey of No 101 extends. This has the effect of making the lower storey of No 101 narrower than the upper storey. Both houses have plain parapets, although the parapet of No 101 is taller than No 103. Prominently projecting round-top firewall ends have coved and moulded corbels. The projections are decorated with a square groove which follows the round top. A boldly moulded cornice runs between the firewall projections as does a small moulded string course which meets the feet of the brackets. Round-top verandah firewalls, with square-groove decoration and moulded corbels, are concave in profile as are the corrugated iron roofs.

Both houses have upper fringes but only No 101 has its upper verandah cast-iron railing. The



101-103 Day Street 1884

Built in the Victorian Filigree style, it is the only two-storey terrace on Excelsior to have a central service passage. Placement of the passage reduced the width of No 101, thereby giving asymmetry to the lower level. (S Mitchell)

upper storey of No 101 has a centrally placed pair of French doors in a straight-headed opening with rectangular transom light. A tall segmental-headed window with rectangular top sash and square sill is placed on either side of the French doors. Windows heads are set at a slightly lower level than the central transom light.

The upper level of No 103 has the same French doors and transom light as No 101 but the verandah railing is of asbestos cement sheet-nig. At the lower level of No 101, the entry arch to the passage is semicircular but undecorated as are the large window and doorway heads. The top sash and transom light are also semicircular.

Though No 103 has the same doorway and transom light treatment as No 101, a later window of different shape has been installed. The outline of the arch can be seen in the patching.

Nos 101-103 are Victorian Filigree compromised by the removal of cast iron from No 103 and unsympathetic renovation. Nos 101-103 are the only two-storey terrace on the Excelsior subdivision with a shared service passage giving asymmetry to the lower storey.

10.28 FOUR-HOUSE TERRACE

105-111 Day Street (28)

The company built a terrace of four one-storey brick houses on lots 34-35 in 1882. A service passage from Day Street, running along the western side of No 111, entered a cross passage at the rear of the houses for sanitary purposes.

No 105: Henry Frost was Excelsior's tenant in 1883. John Morris Pratt, clerk, Sydney, bought it in January 1884 and was still there in 1890. He defaulted in a mortgage and No 105 was sold to Ada Maud, wife of Archibald Thom, commercial traveller, Summer Hill, in May 1902.⁴⁷

No 107: the company let the house to Robert Ross, traveller, in 1883 but sold to William Peter Dawson, bookkeeper, Waverley, in August 1884. Dawson sold to Lancelot Bill, ironmoulder, Leichhardt, in August 1885.

Bill lived there from 1884 until he sold to Elizabeth Laver, a Leichhardt widow, in January 1887. She lived there until 1888. The next tenant in 1889 was Thomas Bell, commercial traveller, who was still there in 1890.

Mrs Laver defaulted and the house was sold to Esther May, wife of William Gordon Cole, shop assistant, Leichhardt, in February 1902.⁴⁸



10.36: 78-80 Marion Street 1883

The semi-detached pair is the only one of its type on the Excelsior subdivision.
(Solomon Mitchell)

No 109: Donald Livingstone, dealer, rented the house from Excelsior in 1883 but the company sold to Esther, wife of David Bernstein, a Sydney pawnbroker, in February 1884. She let it to Frederick Tidswell, plasterer, in 1884; Mrs S A Davis, 1885; Thomas Bell, commercial traveller, in 1886-88; Robert Downing, carpenter, 1889; and Joseph Clarkeson, 1890. Mrs Bernstein sold No 109 to James Henry Beale, builder, Summer Hill, in October 1903.⁴⁹

No 111: the company's tenant in 1883 was Robert Ashley but, in February 1884, John Tait, gentleman, Ultimo, bought the house and let it to —Hallis in 1884. In 1885 Tait moved in and lived there until 1886 (not listed 1887). The next tenant was William Hayden in 1888; not listed 1889; but John Tait again, 1890. Tait could not repay his mortgage and No 111 was sold to William John Ebenezer Frost, commercial traveller, Leichhardt, in August 1897.⁵⁰

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 105-111 were built as two stepped pairs without firewalls above the main roofs. Moulded chimneys stand above the medium-pitch roofs: terracotta tile for Nos 105, 107 and 111; corrugated iron for No 109. The verandah roofs of Nos 105 and 107 have terracotta tiles but the roofs of Nos 109 and 111 are of ogee curved corrugated iron which would have been the original profile.

Round-top verandah firewall ends have tooled patterns and consoles but the end walls at Nos

105 and 111 have square caps to support urns: the urn exists on No 105 but only the base can be seen on No 111. No 105 has cast-iron brackets to the verandah, stucco decoration has been removed and a later window installed. The segmental-headed doorway and rectangular transom light survive. The same arrangement exists for No 107 except there are no verandah brackets.

No 109 has the verandah brackets, the segmental-headed window with rectangular top sash, and segmental-headed doorway with rectangular transom light. No 111 has the same details as No 109 and cast-iron column, frieze and brackets.

Nos 105-111 have simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

10.29 TWO TERRACE-TYPE HOUSES 113-115 Day Street (29)

John Chalkling, the Leichhardt brickmaker and carter, bought lot 36 on the corner with Elswick Street and the Marion Street lots 37-38 (10.30), in January 1885. He built a pair of identical one-storey brick terrace-type houses on lot 36, No 113 in 1884 and No 115 in 1886.⁵¹

No 113: Chalkling let to Martin Fickle in 1885-86; George Clynes, bootmaker, 1887; Susannah Crocker (Croker) 1888-89; and Thomas Wilcox 1890. In May 1897 Chalkling sold No 113 to Sydney merchant Thomas Cowlshaw.⁵²

No 115: was let by Chalkling to Joseph Kell, clerk, in 1887; John Murdock 1888; and in 1889, John Challis who was still there in 1890. No 115 also became Cowlshaw's.⁵³

MARION STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(ELSWICK STREET TO RENWICK STREET)

10.30 VACANT LAND

Lots 37-38 Marion Street (30)

Chalkling bought the land in January 1885, with lot 36 (10.29), but it remained vacant in 1890. In May 1897 he sold lots 37-28 to Thomas Cowlishaw with Nos 113-115 Day Street.¹

10.31 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

98 Marion Street (31)

Excelsior built a one-storey brick house in 1885 on lot 39 and let it in 1886 to William Crawley, plumber and galvanized-iron worker, who was still there in 1890. Samuel W Brown, freeholder, Forest Lodge, bought the house in May 1895. After Brown's death the house passed to James Brown, carter, Kensington, Samuel Brown packer, Forest Lodge, and Louis Brown, grocer, Leichhardt, in August 1907.²

Description

The stuccoed No 98 has a medium-pitch roof of terracotta tile with hipped-end: the chimney no longer stands. Terracotta tile also covers the verandah roof between round-top straight firewalls which have projecting ends vermiculated and supported on consoles. Three grouped semicircular-headed windows, with top sashes of the same curve, are separated by barley-sugar columns. Label moulds following the curve of the window-heads terminate on bosses. A boldly moulded sill and brackets completes the decoration. The doorway is also semicircular-headed and similarly decorated.

No 98 has simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

10.32 VACANT LAND

Lot 40 Marion Street (32)

William B Skinner, carpenter, Leichhardt, and wife Elizabeth, bought the land in April 1892.³

10.33 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

90-92 Marion Street (33)

The company built the one-storey brick houses with attics on lots 41+42.1 and 42.2 in 1882. On 26 September 1885 the house, probably with Nos 86-88 and 82-84, were advertised as:

brick Gothic cottages, each three rooms, kitchen, pantry, washhouse, etc, side entrance [passage], price £430.⁴

No 92: William Barton Skinner, carpenter, was the company's tenant in 1883 and was still there in 1890. In 1889-90 he shared the house with Hannah Lambert. Skinner bought the house in June 1892. In May 1909 Skinner sold No 92 to Mrs Lambert, Leichhardt widow.

No 90: John Wheatley was the company's tenant in 1883-84; then George Walker 1885; Alexander Brown, painter, 1886; Henry Cook, builder, 1887; not listed 1888; and in 1889, painter James Digby Laidlaw who was still there in 1890. Laidlaw, with his wife Emma, became joint owners of No 90 in February 1917.⁵

Description

Stucco-walled Nos 90-92 have moulded chimneys with unusual round-top triangular motifs standing above steep-pitch corrugated iron hipped-gable roofs. Timber shingles are visible below the main roof of No 90.

Bargeboards are highly decorative and the hipped-gable shape enframes the attic storey of each house which has a single segmental-headed window with top sash of that curve. The windows are decorated with label moulds which terminate on bosses. The sills are simply horizontal mouldings which also terminate at bosses. Side eaves return into the gables and are supported by consoles decorated with lion heads in relief.

Each house has a rectangular bay enriched by effusive ornament. The bay roof is of metal sheet with rolled joints and eaves are supported on paired brackets. A segmental arch with prominent keystone springs from impost blocks on piers at the corners of the bay. The area between the arch and the window-heads, and the face of the central pier, is decorated with bold tooling. A moulded sill runs between each corner pier supporting a pair of segmental-headed windows with top sashes of that curve. Below sill level are two plain recessed panels.

Roofed with convex corrugated iron, which extends to the edge of the bay, the recessed porch makes the entry appear larger and more important than it actually is. The round-top separating firewall rises above the porch roofs and is also convex curved with its projecting end tooled above a console. Consoles are also placed on either side of the porch entry. Cast-iron fringes with brackets complete the entry decoration. The entry doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom.

Nos 90-92, two asymmetrical houses paired symmetrically, are a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style, by virtue of the rectangular bays and projecting wings acting as vestigial towers. There are no other houses on the Excelsior subdivision the same as Nos 90-92, except the adjoining Nos 82-84 and 86-88. Nos 90-92 are related to, but are more richly decorated than, 65-67 Renwick Street (1.24).

10.34 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

86-88 Marion Street (34)

Excelsior built a pair of one-storey brick houses on lots 43.1 and 43.2+44.1 in 1882.

No 88: Excelsior let the house to James Bartle, carpenter, in 1883. In August of that year James

Berry, gardener, Darling Point, and his wife Sarah bought the house and let to James Hall plasterer, in 1884; then Dr Henry Hughes, lecturer, 1885; not listed 1886-87; and in 1888 to ticket writer Frederick North who was still there in 1890. The Berrys sold No 88 to James Digby Laidlaw, foreman painter, and George Timothy Crowther, both of Leichhardt, in March 1908.⁶

No 86: John Alcock, cook, was the company's tenant from 1883 until he bought the house in April 1887 when he was described as a Leichhardt confectioner. He was still there in 1890. In January 1900 Alcock sold No 86 to George Henry Fraser, professor of music, Hornsby.⁷

Description

As built Nos 86-88 were identical to Nos 90-92 but later received an upper storey: most of the lower storey decoration has been retained. The stucco-walled upper storey has a moulded chimney rising above the medium-pitch roofs, corrugated iron to No 88; terracotta tiles to No 86, with ridges parallel to the street. Both hipped-end verandahs have ogee corrugated iron. The verandahs cantilever from the lower storey bays. No 88 has later doors; No 86 large French doors with sidelights and rectangular transom light.

Nos 86-88 had the same outline plan as Nos 90-92 and, by the physical evidence of the lower storey, were of the same design and derive from the same popular version of the Victorian Italianate style.

10.35 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR 82-84 Marion Street (35)

The company built the one-storey brick attic houses on lots 44.2 and 45.1 in 1882.

No 84: Excelsior let the house to Henry Jones, coachbuilder in 1883-84, and to James T Oakley, carpenter, 1885-89 (not listed 1890). Samuel Best, fruiterer, Ryde, bought the house in December 1894. After Best's death No 84 passed to Susannah Best, widow, Ryde, in July 1911.⁸

No 82: Thomas Abrams, herbalist, was the company's tenant in 1886; not listed 1887-88; then, in 1889, carpenter Alfred Hall who was still there in 1890. John Woodcock, fruiterer, Ermington, bought the house in December 1894. After Woodcock's death No 82 passed to Maria Woodcock, widow, Ermington, in November 1920.⁹

Description

Nos 82-84 are identical to Nos 90-92 except for being roofed with concrete tiles. Chimneys are no longer standing. No 84 has textured rendered walls and No 82, stucco, but all ornament has survived. Nos 82-84 are of the same design and derive from the same popular version of the Victorian Italianate style as Nos 90-92.

10.36 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR 78-80 Marion Street (36)

Excelsior built a terrace of two brick one-storey brick houses in 1883 on lots 45.2+46.1 and 46.2.

No 80: Rufus Lovel Dowding, saddler and harnessmaker, was the company's tenant in 1883 and he was still there in 1890. He bought the house in September 1898. After his death No 80 passed to Caroline and Mabel Dowding, both Petersham spinsters, in May 1924.¹⁰

No 78: Thomas Tinkler, carver, Newtown, bought the house in November 1883 and lived there until 1886 (not listed 1887). He let to Robert Stephens, commercial traveller, in 1888; Alexander Weir 1889; and Mrs Norman, music teacher, 1890. After his death the house passed to Charlotte Tinkler, widow, Leichhardt, in March 1898.¹¹

Description

Nos 78-80 were originally of stucco but the areas below the verandah roofs have been cement-rendered. The steep-pitch hipped-gable roof of corrugated iron has decorative bargeboards and feature centrally placed ventilating louvres set in a curiously moulded surround. Side-eaves return at the gables and the centre roof eaves balances this incursion. There is the evidence of a segmental arch which shows on the gable wall of each house above the verandah. The purpose of this arch has not been resolved. Verandah roofs now run across the top of the central and western end firewalls which have been reduced in height. The round-top end firewalls were ogee curved but have no projections. No 80 has a later large straight-headed window, and segmental-headed doorway with rectangular transom light. No 78 has the same door and window treatment.

Nos 78-80 are a symmetrical grouping of two asymmetrical houses and are a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style and relate to Nos 90-92 (10.33). There are no other houses of this design on the Excelsior subdivision

10.37 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE 76 Marion Street (37)

Excelsior called tenders for building "two pairs of Cottage Villas upon lots 47, 48, and 49" on 4 February 1882. The houses were 70-72 and 74-76 and Marion Street. Thomas Lohan, publican, Spring Hill, near Orange, bought No 76, a one-storey brick house, on lot 47 in 1882. He let it in 1887 to carpenter John T Townley who was still there in 1890. Lohan sold No 76 to Thomas H Utting, miner, Annandale, in April 1908.¹²

Description

No 76 is a wide stuccoed house with a moulded chimney rising above a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof. Round-top prominent firewalls show above the main roof.



Verandah firewalls are also round-topped and ogee curved as is the corrugated iron verandah roof. Projecting ends of firewalls have been smoothed over but the consoles are still visible. The verandah is supported on posts rising from brick piers and a low wall of later vintage.

On either side of the entry doorway, semi-circular-headed windows, with top sashes of that curve, grouped in threes and separated by barley-sugar columns, are without label moulds and bosses which have been stripped. The prominent sill is without brackets. Now straight-headed, the doorway has a rectangular transom light.

10.38 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

74 Marion Street (38)

Excelsior called tenders for building the house on 4 February 1882 on lot 48. In October 1884 George Alford and John McRae, timber merchants of Pyrmont, bought the one-storey brick house in 1882. They lost the house through debt and it was sold in March 1886 to Thomas Newby, a Leichhardt van proprietor. He was still there in 1890. After his death No 74 passed to James Mollineux Bayley, the Leichhardt Congregational minister, in March 1895.¹³

Description

No 74 is identical to No 76 except that the raised decoration on the firewall projections is intact. Also intact are the label moulds and bosses over the semicircular-headed windows, and the sill

10.33: 90-92 Marion Street 1882

Excelsior's "Gothic cottages", designed by Ambrose Thornley junior, profusely decorated to make them appear larger than they actually are, feature attic rooms framed by ornamental bargeboards.

(Solomon Mitchell)

brackets are in place. The doorway has its semi-circular transom light and labels and boss. No 76 has simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

10.39 TWO TERRACE TYPE HOUSES

70-72 Marion Street (39)

Excelsior called tenders for building the houses on 4 February 1882 on lot 49+50.1 Michael Lavelle, a Petersham builder, bought the two identical one-storey brick houses in 1882.¹⁴

No 72: Lavelle sold to William Henry Brennan, clerk, Leichhardt, in November 1883. Brennan sold in May 1884 to Leichhardt dyer Edward Shearstone who lived there until he sold in May 1885 to James Peter Howe, japanner, Waterloo.

Howe let No 72 to Henry L. Apperly, bank clerk, in 1885; James Riley, clerk, 1886; Thomas J Hanks, ironmonger, 1887; and John Hill, grocer, 1888; but not listed 1889-90. Howe defaulted and No 72 was sold to Ann, wife of William Bryce Simpson, in November 1897.¹⁵

No 70: Lavelle let it to J T O'Connell, solicitor in 1884; then Edward M Burrowes, surveyor, 1885; Joseph Mather, engineer, 1886; William Madden, boot finisher, 1887; John Adams, cab

proprietor, 1888; but not listed 1889-90. Lavell defaulted and the house was sold to Joseph Low, Paddington butcher, in January 1895. Low sold No 70 to Annie Fairweather, wife of George Hunt, painter, Leichhardt, in April 1900.¹⁶

Description

Nos 70-72 are narrow houses with medium-pitch terracotta tile roofs with hipped-ends facing the street. No chimneys now stand. The stuccoed No 72 has a metal deck roof pitched over firewalls, the projecting ends of which have been removed. A later window has been installed and the doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom light. No 70's verandah roof is of ogee corrugated iron set between round-top firewalls of convex curve. The firewall end projections are tooled and bracketed, and have square platforms to receive ornamental urns. All stucco has been stripped but the three segmental-headed windows, separated by barley-sugar columns, exist above a prominent sill: top sashes are also segmental. The doorway of No 70 has a segmental-head but the transom light is rectangular.

10.40 DETACHED HOUSE

66 Marion Street (40)

Rose Anna Elizabeth, wife of George Brunswick Suffren, a Newcastle, watchmaker, bought lots 50.2 and 51+52.1 in August 1885. She built a one-storey brick house in 1888 but it is not listed until 1891 when bootmaker Absalom Palmer was the tenant. Mrs Suffren failed in her mortgage and No 66 was sold to Mary Jane Shields, spinster, Surry Hills, in November 1897.¹⁷

Description

The textured rendered No 66 has a steep-pitch roof of terracotta tile. Also of terracotta tile the hipped verandah roof is supported on piers rising from a low wall of later brickwork. Terracotta tiles cover the roof of the faceted bay which has been stripped of all decoration. The verandah window has been replaced by a later one and the straight-headed doorway has no transom light.

No 66 is an asymmetrically planned house deriving from a popular version of the Victorian Italianate style compromised by removal of decoration and unsympathetic renovation. By virtue of the projecting wing and faceted bay acting as a vestigial tower, No 66 is related to 32-34 Norton Street(1.58).

10.41 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

62-64 Marion Street (41)

Excelsior built the one-storey brick houses on lot 52.2+53.1 in 1884. Sydney grocer William Headgoose bought in December 1884 but sold in August 1885 to Leichhardt chemist John Brown.¹⁸

No 64: Brown let the house to William Lawler asphalter, in 1885; William Neville, carpenter, 1886; not listed 1887-88; George Gordon Grant

1889; and Joseph Irving 1890. Brown lost No 64 through debt and it was sold to Martha Saunders, wife of William Rattray Pope, contractor, Watson's Bay, in November 1897.¹⁹

No 62: Brown let to Albert Wight, bootmaker, in 1885; William H Norman, driver, 1886; not listed 1887; and David L Jones, builder, 1888-89. He lost No 62 also and it was sold to Emma Tanner, widow, Petersham, November 1897.²⁰

Description

The stucco walled Nos 62-64 have a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof with ridge running parallel to the street. Main firewalls are not visible and the main roof pitches over the verandah of No 62 and its firewalls, while No 64 has an ogee corrugated iron roof. The only firewall visible is the round-top ogee one at the western end of No 64. Its projection has no decoration but the console still survives. Consoles are also evident on the central firewall and the end wall of No 62.

No 64 has an undecorated later window and a segmental-headed doorway with rectangular transom light. No 62 has its segmental headed-window with segmental top sash and though its decoration has been removed the well-detailed sill is still there. No 62 also has a segmental-headed doorway with rectangular transom light.

Nos 62-64 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

10.42 VACANT LAND

Lots 53.2+54, 55+56+57.1,

57.2+58+59.1, 59.2+60.1

Marion Street (42)

These lots were vacant in 1890. Lot 53.2+54 was bought by Hepburn Pollock, Leichhardt, in January 1895. Pollock's wife Christina bought lot 55+56+57.1 in October 1895.²¹

Lot 57.2+58+59.1 was bought by Mrs Pollock in April 1896 and lot 59.2+60.1 in July 1896.²²

10.43 DETACHED HOUSE

38 Marion Street (43)

In February 1885 Joseph Skinner, a Sydney plumber, bought lot 60.2+61 and in that year built a one-storey brick detached house. He moved in and was still there in 1889, then William Twine, 1890. Skinner transferred the house to his wife Rosina Ann in October 1885. Mrs Skinner could not repay the mortgage and No 38 was sold to the Rt Hon Alexander Burns, Lord Shand and the Rt Hon Sir Hercules Robinson, all of London, in August 1897.²³

Description

No 38 is similar to No 66 but the faceted bay has been demolished. The facade has been stripped and given a later brick front under a concrete tile roof. No 38 was the same popular version of Victorian Italianate as No 66 (10.40) but most elements of that style have been removed.

**10.45: 34 Marion Street**

A standard design for a narrow lot. The decorated faceted bay, acting as a vestigial tower, makes the house a popular version of Victorian Italianate. (Solomon Mitchell)

gentleman, Leichhardt, in February 1885. She let the house to Goldsbrough in 1885 (not listed 1886). After her death the house passed to her husband William in January 1887 and he let to Alexander Brown, painter, in 1887.

In December 1887 Vile sold to landowner John Townsend who continued to let to Brown in 1888. Townsend let it in 1889 to Benjamin Gurden who was still there in 1890. Townsend sold to Joseph Shankleton, police sergeant, Sydney, in April 1891. Shankleton sold No 32 to John James Hearne Williams, accountant, Summer Hill, in June 1902.²⁶

Description

Nos 32-34 have decorative bargeboarded steep-pitch roofs, concrete tile for No 34, synthetic tile for No 32. No 34 is stucco-walled and has prominent vermiculated quoins on the projecting wing.

A concrete tile roof covers the faceted bay of No 34 which has bracketed eaves with rosettes set between the brackets above a moulded string course.

The large central window of

the bay is semicircular but the side windows, also semicircular, are stilted to bring the crowns of the arches to the same level. The windows are decorated with moulded archivolt which terminate on a decorated impost bands; top sashes are also semicircular. The boldly modelled sill is supported on brackets and recessed moulded panels articulate the wall area below. No 34's recessed porch has a straight corrugated iron roof with filigree brackets and pipe column. The entry doorway is semicircular-headed, as is the transom light.

No 32 has lost its faceted bay and a later window set in the front wall of the projecting wing. The elevation has been textured rendered and the synthetic tile porch roof hipped. The entry door and transom light are the same as No 34.

Nos 32-34 were a more richly decorated popular version of the Victorian Italianate style than No 66 (10.40) but many elements pointing to that style have been removed from No 32.

10.44 VACANT LAND**Lot 62 Marion Street (44)**

Vacant in 1890, the lot was bought by Harriet Anne Atherden, wife of Leichhardt plumber Henry Alfred Mainsbridge, in November 1895.²⁴

10.45 TWO DETACHED HOUSES**32-34 Marion Street (45)**

Excelsior built two identical one-storey brick detached houses on lot 63 in 1883.

No 34: John Steel, carpenter, was the company's tenant in 1883-85 and in 1886 saddler George W Foster who was still there in 1890. Foster's wife Susannah Phoebe bought the house in May 1902. After her death No 34 was sold to Celban Sydney Marsden, retired, Bathurst, and Frederick Henry David Hemmens, retired painter, Potts Point, in March 1960.²⁵

No 32: the company let No 32 to builder Frederick H Goldsbrough in 1884 until the house was bought by Hannah, wife of William Vile,

10.46 DETACHED HOUSE 30 Marion Street (46)

Iver Lorensen Godfredsen, foreman tailor, bought lot 64 and built a one-storey brick house in 1883 by agreement with Excelsior. He moved in 1884 and bought the house in February 1886. He was still there in 1890. Godfredsen sold No 30 to Arthur, Albert and Walter Wiseman, merchants of Sydney, in October 1890.²⁷

Description

The stucco-walled No 30 has a corrugated iron roof with highly decorative bargeboards. The faceted bay has been demolished and a later window installed in the front of the projecting wing. Covered with straight corrugated iron interspersed with fibreglass, the verandah roof is on pipe columns. The verandah window has been replaced but the semicircular-headed doorway with transom light, label mould and bosses remain.

No 30 was the same popular version of the Victorian Italianate style as No 66 (10.40) but almost all elements pointing to that style have been removed.

10.47 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR 26-28 Marion Street (47)

Excelsior built a pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses in 1884 on lot 65.

No 28: the company sold to Godfredsen at the same time as No 30. He let No 28 to Frederick Young, tailor, in 1885; William J Neill, draftsman, 1886; Francis J Maynard, draftsman, 1887; George Allan 1888; and in 1889, draper Frank Taylor who was still there in 1890. Godfredsen lost No 28 by default and it was sold to Thomas McDonald, senior police constable, Leichhardt, in February 1895.²⁸

No 26: Margaret, wife of Thomas Brudell, a Newtown baker, and Nelly and Mary Brudell, spinsters, Newtown, bought No 26 in August 1884. Mrs Brudell lived there in 1884-85 but let the house to Thomas Walker, lecturer, 1886; William Boffey, painter, 1887; not listed 1888-89; and Mrs S Hewison 1890. The Brudells sold No 26 to Nelly O'Connell in May 1899.²⁹

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 26-28 have steep-pitch roofs, corrugated iron for No 28, slate for No 26, and decorative bargeboards. Chimneys are finely detailed with base, shaft and capital distinctly modelled and with capitals bracketed.

Each house has a faceted bay topped by a balustraded parapet which features a moulded coping and a boldly moulded cornice above a small moulded string course. Some of the balusters are missing from No 26. Windows of the bay are segmental with stilted moulded archivolt on an impost band with effusive decoration based on the acanthus leaf. Top sash-

es are also segmental and the window piers terminate as bases on the boldly modelled sill which is unbracketed. Recessed moulded panels modulate the wall area below sill.

The recessed porch roof has a convex roof of corrugated iron. Cast-iron fringes and brackets decorate the porch which has a straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom light.

Nos 26-28 are a more richly decorated popular version of the Victorian Italianate style than No 66 (10.40) and are largely intact. They are the most richly decorated one-storey houses of this type. The balustraded parapets of the faceted bays make them like no other houses on the Excelsior subdivision.

10.48 DETACHED HOUSE 24 Marion Street (48)

Clara Auber, wife of George Hewison, mercantile clerk, bought lot 66 in August 1885 but had built a one-storey brick detached house in 1882 by arrangement with the company. The Hewisons lived there from 1883 and were still there in 1890, calling the house Auber. In July 1903 Mrs Hewison sold No 24 to Sydney Charles Fraser, a Forest Lodge mercantile clerk.³⁰

Description

No 24's steep-pitch terracotta tile roof is without its original bargeboards. The faceted bay has been demolished and later windows installed in the front of the projecting wing and the verandah wall. Wall surfaces have been textured rendered.

No 24 was the same popular version of the Victorian Italianate style as No 66 (10.40) but almost all elements pointing to that style have been removed.

10.49 VACANT LAND Lot 67 Marion Street (49)

Henry Higgs, a Blacktown landowner, bought the lot in March 1888. Vacant in 1890, it was sold by Higgs to Leichhardt freeholder John Joseph Hynds in December 1891. Hynds transferred it to his wife Anne in February 1903.³¹

10.50 DETACHED HOUSE 18 Marion Street (50)

Higgs also bought lot 68 in April 1883 and built a one-storey brick detached house in that year. He lived there until January 1886 when he sold to John Hynds, freeholder, Macdonaldtown. Hynds was still there in 1890, calling the house Clouney. After Hynds' death No 18 passed to George Woods, Leichhardt, and Michael Burke, Marrickville, both contractors, in March 1910.³²

Description: the stucco-walled No 18 has a steep-pitch terracotta tile roof with decorative bargeboards. The main roof is pitched over the verandah which is supported by cast-iron columns. The verandah end firewall has been



reduced in height to terminate below the verandah roof. The faceted bay has been completely demolished and a later window installed in the projecting wing. The verandah window is a later one but the straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom still exists.

No 18 was the same popular version of the Victorian Italianate style as No 66 (10.40) but almost all elements pointing to that style have been removed.

10.51 DETACHED HOUSE 16 Marion Street (51)

Glebe spinster Phillis Hannam bought lot 69 in September 1884. She had built a one-storey brick house in 1884 by agreement with Excelsior and let it to Sarah J Flood in 1884; Lewis H Baker, accountant, 1885; Charles Handfield 1886-89; and Andrew Colville, accountant, 1890. Miss Hannam sold to John Hynds, gentleman, Leichhardt, in March 1902. After Hynds' death No 16 also passed to Woods and Burke.³³

Description

The steep-pitch roof No 16 is of concrete tile and has decorative bargeboards. The stucco walls have prominent vermiculated quoins. An undecorated rectangular bay with later windows has replaced the original faceted bay. As built the verandah was open-ended: the roof, now supported by cast-iron columns, is also of concrete

10.47: 26-28 Marion Street 1884

Two asymmetrical houses paired symmetrically. The style is a popular version of Victorian Italianate. Elegantly ornamented chimneys, decorative bargeboards and faceted bays with balustraded parapets survive in good condition.
(Solomon Mitchell)

tile and hipped. The three grouped windows with semicircular heads, semicircular top sashes, label moulds and bosses are intact as is the boldly moulded sill and brackets. The semicircular-headed doorway and ransom light are also intact but the decoration has been removed.

No 18 was the same popular version of the Victorian Italianate style as No 66 (10.40) but the faceted bay has been removed.

10.52 VACANT LAND Lot 70 Marion Street (52)

Amelia Drewe, spinster, Glebe, bought the lot in June 1884. Vacant in 1890, Miss Drewe sold the lot to Annandale builder Joseph Johnson in April 1899. He sold to Phillis Hannam in May 1899.³⁴

10.53 DETACHED HOUSE 10 Marion Street (53)

Charles Frederick Bourne, warehouseman, Surry Hills, bought lot 71 in July 1881 with the Day Street lot 3 (10.02). He built a one-storey brick house in 1881 and lived there until 1885 (not listed 1886-88). Bourne failed in a mortgage and the house was sold to Herbert Salwey, solicitor, Sydney. He let it in 1889 to Edmund Potts, clerk



10.54: 6-8 Marion Street 1885

A popular version of the Victorian Italianate style, Nos 6-8 are the finest example of two-storey asymmetrical houses paired symmetrically on the Excelsior subdivision. Richly decorated bargeboards above faceted bays, which have concave faceted roofs, make the two narrow houses seem larger than they actually are.

(Solomon Mitchell)

in H M Customs, and he was still there in 1890. Salwey also failed to repay his mortgage and No 10 was sold to Nora, wife of Thomas Trinder, senior constable, Leichhardt, in October 1901.³⁵

Description

No 10 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron hipped-gable roof with ridge running parallel to the street and decorative bargeboards above the side walls: moulded chimneys still stand. A verandah

roof of ogee corrugated iron runs the full width of the stuccoed house. Cast-iron columns with fringe and brackets support the roof.

All decoration has been stripped from the front wall but the two sets of three grouped barley-sugar column separated windows are still in place. In each group of three, the small side windows are semicircular and the radius of the semicircle is taken as the radius for quadrants which when joined by a straight become the head of the central window. Boldly projecting sills with brackets complete the assembly. The entry doorway has the same head detail as the central windows and the transom light is similarly shaped. No 10 has remnant simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

10.54 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR**6-8 Marion Street (54)**

Petersham builders, Edward Purnell and David Williams, bought lot 72 in March 1885 and built a pair of two-storey brick houses in 1885.³⁶

No 8: the builders let the house to John Neville, commercial traveller, in 1886 and in June of that year Williams sold his share to Purnell. He let the house to Reverend Henry A Hutchison, the Leichhardt Presbyterian minister, in 1887, and to Jane Drew in 1888. In August 1888 Purnell sold to Petersham auctioneer Frederick William Lang and he was still living there in 1890. After Lang's death No 8 passed to Caroline Lang, widow, Leichhardt, in July 1900.³⁷

No 6: Purnell and Williams sold the house to Robert James, freeholder, Petersham, in November 1885 and he sold to Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Thomas Cullen, water inspector, Leichhardt, in June 1886. The Cullens were still there in 1890. After Mrs Cullen's death the house passed to her husband in December 1901.³⁸

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 6-8 have steep-pitch concrete tile roofs with highly decorative bargeboards and prominent moulded chimneys. Each house has a two-storey faceted bay with a convex faceted-hip slate roof. Eaves are bracketed with floral motifs set between the brackets above a small moulded string course. Upper level windows are segmental with stilted archivolt set back from reveals and terminating on a decorative impost band. The area between archivolt and reveals is delicately embellished by rosettes. Top sashes are segmental and window piers terminate in bases on the moulded sill. Recessed moulded panels articulate the area below sill.

A projecting band with floral motifs defines the storey height. The window arrangement and decoration of the lower storey repeats that of the upper level. The segmental-top firewall, separating the lower recessed porches and upper recessed verandahs, is of ogee curve and its projections are vermiculated with paired consoles.

The upper verandahs have cast-iron railings, fringes and brackets. Segmental-headed doorways with rectangular transom lights open to the verandahs. Lower-level porches have cast-iron friezes, fringes and brackets. Doorways are segmental-headed as are transom lights.

Nos 6-8 are a more richly decorated popular version of the Victorian Italianate style than No 66 (10.40) and are largely intact. They are the most richly decorated two-storey faceted-bay houses on the Excelsior subdivision. Prominent siting on the Marion Street hill makes them landmarks in the suburb.

10.55 VACANT LAND**Lot 73 Marion Street (55)**

On the corner with Renwick Street (now the site of the municipal library), the lot was also bought by Leichhardt builder David Williams in April 1885. He sold in November 1885 to Robert James who sold to Mrs Cullen in June 1886. Vacant in 1890, the land passed to Andrew Cullen in the same way as No 6 next door.³⁹

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 60

DAY STREET**NORTH SIDE****10.29 TWO TERRACE-TYPE HOUSES****113-115 Day Street (29)****Description**

The stucco-walled Nos 113-115 have medium-pitch main roofs with hipped-ends facing the street. Roofs are covered with terracotta for No 113, corrugated iron for No 115: the moulded chimney still stands above No 115.

Round-top firewalls have tooled patterns and consoles and are ogee in profile, although verandah roofs are of convex corrugated iron. No 113 has lost its window and the decorative sill has been squared-up. The semicircular-headed doorway and transom light remains.

No 115 has the original window arrangement which would allow No 113 to be conserved. The three grouped semicircular-headed windows, the central one being the widest, are separated by barley-sugar columns and sit on a boldly projecting sill which has elegantly recessed moulded panels. There is no other sill decorated in this way on the Excelsior subdivision. The window-heads have label moulds and bosses: the semicircular-headed doorway and transom light are similarly decorated.

Nos 113-115 have simplified Victorian Free Classical detail which should be conserved.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

WHO WAS JAMES SIMMONS?**REFERENCES**

1. G O'Brien, "A store is born – but how things have changed in old Sydney town", *SMH*, 14 Dec 1995, p 7.
 2. Letter J Thorley (Edgecliff) to author, 27 Jan 1994.
 3. Letter to Aust Jewish Hist Soc, 28 Feb 1983
 4. Slops was the name for ready-made clothing particularly for convict and worker apparel.
 5. Thorley.
 6. Thorley, the lease passed through Simmons' daughter Sarah who had married David Hart, London.
 7. Quoted in Thorley, *Bell's Life*, 16 Sep 1848.
 8. Thorley.
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FIGURE 3

SECTION 11 IN 1888-92

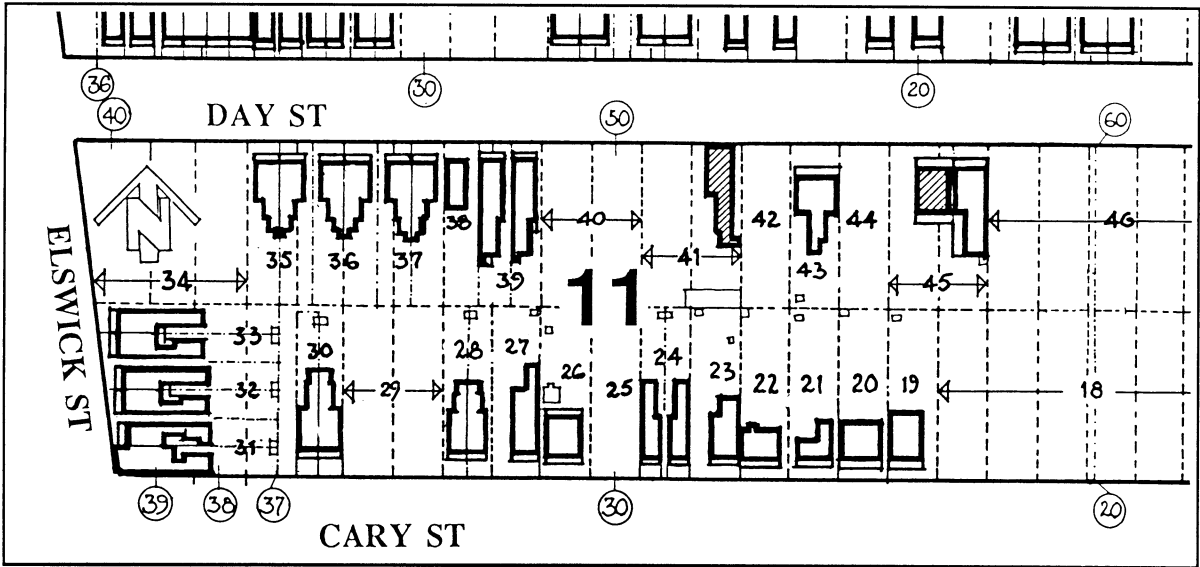
EXCELSIOR ESTATE
LEICHHARDT SOUTH
(SECTION 11 BEGINS ON PAGE 71)

KEY No	BUILDING TYPE	HOUSE No	BUILT
Cary Street North Side			
1	Terrace-type house	3	1884
2	Terrace-type house	5	1883
3	Detached house	7	1884
4	Detached house	9	1882
5	Detached building	11	1888*
6	Detached house	15	1883
7	Two-house terrace	17-19	1882
8	Detached house	21	1885
9	Detached house	23	1882
10	Two-house terrace	25-27	1891-92
11	Semi-detached pair	29-31	1883
12	Detached house	33	1882
13	Vacant lot 13	-	-
14	Two-house terrace	39-41	1886
15	Two-house terrace	43-45	1886
16	Detached house	47	1883
17	Detached house	49	1884
18	Vacant lots 18-23	-	-
19	Detached house	63	1887
20	Detached house	65	1882
21	Detached house	67	1881
22	Detached house	69	1882*
23	Terrace-type house	71	1883
24	Two-house terrace	73-75	1882
25	Vacant lot 30	-	-
26	Detached house	79	1882
27	Terrace-type house	81	1881
28	Two-house terrace	83-85	1882

29	Vacant lots 34-35	-	-
30	Two-house terrace	91-93	1883
Elswick Street East Side			
31	Two-house terrace	93-95	1882
32	Two-house terrace	97-99	1882
33	Two-house terrace	101-3	1882
Day Street South Side			
34	Vacant lots 40, 41+42.1, 42.2	-	-
35	Two-house terrace	92-94	1882
36	Two-house terrace	88-90	1882
37	Two-house terrace	84-86	1882
38	Detached building	82	1885*
39	Two detached houses	78-80	1885
40	Vacant lots 49-50	-	-
41	Detached shop/dwelling	70	1888
42	Vacant lot 53	-	-
43	Detached house	64	1882
44	Vacant lot 55	-	-
45	Two terrace-type houses	54-56	1883-91
46	Vacant lots 58-62	-	-
47	Semi-detached pair	40-42	1883
48	Two-house terrace	36-38	1883
49	Two-house terrace	32-34	1886
50	Two-house terrace	28-30	1883
51	Two-house terrace	24-26	1883
52	Terrace-type house	22	1885
53	Detached shop/dwelling	20	1884*
54	Terrace-type house	18A	1884
55	Vacant lot 72	-	-
56	Detached shop/dwelling	14	1883*
57	Detached house	12	1883
58	Detached house	10	1883*
59	Detached house	8	1883
60	Vacant lot 77.1	-	-
61	Terrace-type house	4	1882*
62	Detached house	2	1883

* Date of original structure, either demolished or rebuilt.

FIGURE 3: SECTION 11
Lot numbers are encircled.
Boundaries of lots - - - - -
Secondary boundaries



SECTION 11

LOTS 1-79

CARY STREET
NORTH SIDE
(RENEWICK STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

ELSWICK STREET
EAST SIDE
(CARY STREET TO DAY STREET)

DAY STREET
SOUTH SIDE
(ELSWICK STREET TO RENEWICK STREET)

RENEWICK STREET
WEST SIDE
(DAY STREET TO CARY STREET)

The 79 lots in Section 11 had 9.15m (30-foot) frontages except three corner lots which accounted for irregular angles. They were, lot 1, 10.90m (35.75 feet); lot 36, 15.75m (51.66 feet); and lot 37, 14.18m (46.5 feet). The section 11 lots are almost a repeat of the section 10 lots, except that there are no 12.20m (40-foot) frontages, making Section 11 appeal more to tighter budgets. In the initial plan, 39 lots faced Cary Street but Excelsior re-subdivided lots 37 to 39 into six narrow lots fronting Elswick Street. The Day Street frontage had 40 lots.

The Cary Street half-section had 33 brick and seven weatherboard buildings: two weatherboards have been demolished. In the half-section fronting Day Street there were 28 brick and four weatherboard buildings with three of the brick and two weatherboard demolished.

FIGURE 3 CONTINUED

CARY STREET
NORTH SIDE
(RENEWICK STREET TO ELSWICK STREET)

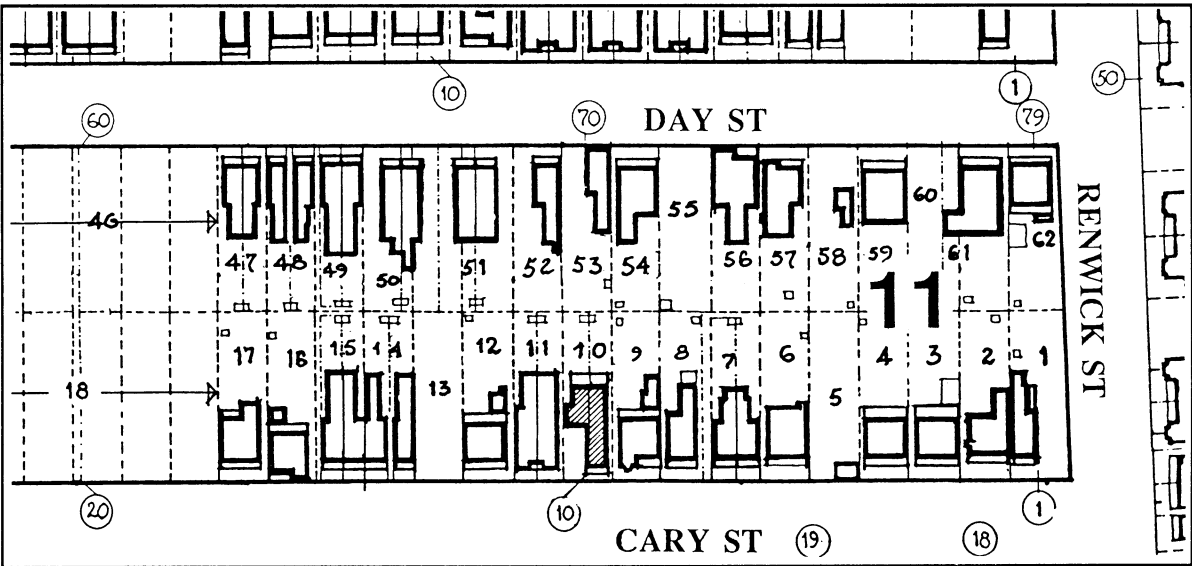
11.01 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
3 Cary Street (Key No 1)
Leichhardt builder William Harries bought lot 1 at the Renewick Street corner in October 1884. He built a two-storey brick terrace-type house in 1884 and lived there until 1888 (see Figure 3 for all buildings). His wife Sarah Jane Gertrude taught music there in 1886-88.

Harries lost the house by defaulting in a mortgage and it was sold to Annie, wife of William Back, bacon-curer, in March 1883. In 1889 the Backs moved in and were still there in 1890. Mrs Back sold No 3 to Henry Hammer, hawker, Leichhardt, in February 1893.¹

Description
No 3 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile main roof with round-top fire walls and is pitched over the verandah. Firewall projecting ends are vermiculated and supported on consoles. All cast iron has been removed from the verandah which has been enclosed. A later window has been installed in the lower storey and wall surfaces have been cement rendered. The now straight-headed doorway has a segmental transom light.

Before removal of cast-iron work, No 3 was an example of the Victorian Filigree style .

11.02 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
5 Cary Street (2)
Excelsior built a one-storey brick house on lot 2 in 1882 and let it in 1883 to photographer Walter Chaffer. He was still there in 1890. The house was bought by William Wallace Ferrier, grocer, Darlington, in April 1894. After his death No 5 passed to James Pelham Ferrier, retired clerk, Darlington, and Gordon Henry Dunn, labourer, Surry Hills, in August 1928.²



Description

Built hard up against No 3, No 5 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof, with ridge parallel to the street, pitched over the verandah.

Chimneys are of brick and there are no main firewalls and the edges of the verandah firewalls are undecorated. Timber posts support the verandah. The centrally placed segmental-headed doorway has been made straight and the transom light rectangular. On either side of the doorway, two segmental-headed windows have rectangular top sashes and splayed sills which project only slightly. Stucco has been stripped and brickwork painted.

11.03 DETACHED HOUSE

7 Cary Street (3)

Leichhardt traveller Robert Duffield bought lot 3 in January 1884 and built a one-storey brick house in 1884. A bush missionary, he lived there until 1885 but let to James Bartlett, who called it Vine Cottage, in 1886; then George W Andrews, who continued the house name, 1887; not listed 1888; William Andrews, carpenter, 1889; and William Strudwick, pastrycook, 1890. After Duffield's death No 7 passed to Robert Roy Duffield, electrician, Chullora, and William Prior Densley, solicitor, Sydney, in April 1939.³

Description

No 7 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile hipped roof and the hipped open-end verandah, supported on timber posts, is covered with straight corrugated iron. Walls are of painted brick.

The centrally placed doorway is segmental-headed with rectangular transom light. To the left of the doorway the segmental-headed window has a rectangular top sash, probably original, and on the right a later window has been installed.

11.04 DETACHED HOUSE

9 Cary Street (4)

Charles Richard Crawshaw, a Petersham plumber, bought lots 4 in July 1882 and built a one-storey brick detached house in 1882 and lived there from 1883 until he sold to Henry Pleffer, farmer, Burwood, in March 1886. Pleffer lived there in 1886 and called the house Clearview.

In 1887 Pleffer let to boot-finisher Robert Daniel Morrison who was still there in 1890. Pleffer had sold to William Moseley, a Petersham builder, in December 1888, and continued Morrison's tenancy. Moseley sold No 9 to Morrison's wife, Kate Palmer, in April 1902 when Morrison was a Leichhardt boot manufacturer.⁴

Description

No 9 has a medium-pitch hipped roof of corrugated iron: the moulded chimney still stands. Its verandah of ogee corrugated iron is supported on cast-iron columns with filigree brackets. Walls are of exposed brick. The centrally placed segmental-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

Windows and top sashes are segmental-headed; sills are square without brackets.

11.05 DETACHED BUILDING

11 Cary Street (5)

Crawshaw also bought lot 5 at the same time as lot 4. By 1888 he had built a small weatherboard structure (site of No 11) on lot 5 close up to the street alignment which he probably used as his plumber's workshop.⁵ Morrison may have used the building for his boot-finishing.

Description

The building has been replaced by a later house.

11.06 DETACHED HOUSE

15 Cary Street (6)

In October 1883 Redfern freeholder James McCartney bought lot 6 and built a one-storey brick house in 1883. He let to Robert Clifford in 1883 but lived there from 1884, listed as a billiard table proprietor, until he sold in November 1885 to Leichhardt grocer John McKenzie.

McKenzie was there from 1886 until he sold to Eliza Barlow, widow, Leichhardt, and Sydney merchant Patrick Kelly in October 1887. Not listed in 1887-88, Mrs Barlow and Kelly let to Hugh Ross, transit inspector, in 1889 and Cornelius Keane, 1890. After Mrs Barlow's and Kelly's death No 15 passed to their families in 1907.⁶

Description

No 15 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile hipped roof with a verandah, also roofed with terracotta tile, supported on cast-iron columns with brackets. The painted-brick walls are undecorated. A segmental-headed doorway with rectangular transom light is centrally placed. On either side of the doorway is a segmental-headed window with square sill.

11.07 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

17-19 Cary Street (7)

Excelsior built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lots 7.1 and 7.2+8.1 in 1882. A passage at the western side of No 19 gave access to the rear of the houses.

No 17: the company let No 17 to Frederick T Pasco, stonemason, in 1883 and Edward Janitzky, analytical chemist, 1884. Janitzky bought the house in September 1884 but let to William Denford, boot finisher, in 1885-86. Janitzky sold to Henry Wallack, merchant, Sydney, and Herman Rosenthal, fancy goods dealer, Leichhardt, in November 1886. They let the house to Janitzky in 1887 and he was still there in 1890. Wallack and Rosenthal sold No 17 to Louis Meale, porter, Leichhardt, in November 1905.⁷

No 19: the company let to Henry Gay, stonemason, in 1883. In May 1884 Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Martin, draper's assistant, Leichhardt,



bought it and lived there in that year. Later tenants were Walter Nelson, clerk, 1885; Richard Mattock, carpenter, 1886; Joseph Wilton, boot-maker, 1887-89; and William Donaldson, evangelist, 1890. Mrs Martin defaulted and No 19 was sold to Sarah Jane, wife of John Michael Meaver, publican, Wallandbeen, in August 1899.⁸

Description

Nos 17-19 have plain parapets with unmoulded coping and share a prominent pediment, each half of which is made of two curves, supporting a central urn. The pediment has a square coping and side scrolls and the painted brick parapet wall is embellished by a simple cornice composed of a string course above a course of bricks dentillated at 45 degrees. Round-top verandah firewalls are of ogee profile with projecting ends tooled and finished with moulded corbels. Verandah roofs are of straight corrugated iron.

11.08: Northumbria, 21 Cary Street 1885

The most elegant example of Victorian Filigree on the Excelsior subdivision. The striking entrance doorway and three-light window have strongly moulded stucco stilted label moulds and ornamental impost bands.

(Solomon Mitchell)

No 17's upper verandah has a cast-iron railing and straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom light and French doors. On the lower storey all decoration has been stripped and the walls cement rendered. The semicircular-headed window has top sashes of that curve and a square sill. The doorway is segmental-headed and transom light rectangular. No 19's upper verandah has been enclosed and, on the painted brick lower storey, the window and door are as for No 17.

Nos 17-19 were of Victorian Filigree style but the loss of No 19's cast-iron work removes it from that category.

11.08 DETACHED HOUSE

21 Cary Street (8)

Frederick James Pye, clerk, Sydney, bought lot 8.2 in March 1885 and built a two-storey brick house in that year. Pye called it Northumbria and was still there in 1890. After his death it passed to the Public Trustee in January 1927.⁹

Description

The elegant stucco-walled No 21 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof with hipped-end facing the street. Supported on turned timber columns, the verandah roof is also hipped and covered with ogee corrugated iron. Upper and lower verandahs are open-ended and have cast-iron railings and fringes and brackets. Two pairs of French doors open on to the upper verandah and have rectangular transom lights.

On the lower storey three windows with semi-circular heads and semicircular top sashes are grouped together with prominence being given to the central one. The windows, separated by barley-sugar columns, sit below a stilted segmental label mould which terminates on decorative imposts. A boldly modelled sill with brackets completes the ensemble. The segmental-headed doorway has a segmental transom light and sidelights. A label mould and imposts of the same curve and moulding decorate the head of the doorway.

No 21 is a prime example of the Victorian Filigree style. There is no other free-standing open-end verandahed house of this quality on the Excelsior subdivision.

11.09 DETACHED HOUSE

23 Cary Street (9)

The company built a one-storey weatherboard house on lot 9 in 1882 and let to Thomas Doyle, carpenter, in 1883-85. Draper Frank Doyle was the next tenant in 1886 and bought the house in July 1888. Doyle continued to live there until he sold to Leichhardt landowner John Wells in August 1889. Wells was still there in 1890. After Doyle's death No 23 passed to John Erwin Pye, a retired engineer of Marrickville, in June 1932.¹⁰

Description

No 23 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof and has been veneered with textured brickwork. Windows and doors have been replaced and a carport added. In outline plan No 23 was similar to 66 Marion Street (10.40) and before alteration had a faceted bay on the projecting wing.

11.10 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

25-27 Cary Street (10)

Leichhardt bricklayer Charles Trowbridge purchased lot 10 and built two brick one-storey houses, No 25 in 1891 and No 27 in 1892.¹¹

No 25: Trowbridge let to Henry Cook in 1892 and Hugh Callaghan, 1893. After Trowbridge's death it passed to Charles Robert Langshaw, shop

assistant, Lakemba, and Edward John Yabsley, postal clerk, Croydon, in December 1941.¹²

No 27: Trowbridge let to Mrs J Sanderson in 1893. No 27 passed to Langshaw and Yabsley in the same way as No 25.¹³

Description

Nos 25-27 have steep-pitch gables facing the street. No 25 has a terracotta tile roof with decorative bargeboards above a hip roof verandah, also of terracotta tile, supported on pipe columns. Walls are of textured render. Verandahs are open-ended and there is no separating firewall. A pair of windows, separated by a wide pier, have undecorated straight heads which are interrupted by quadrants in the manner of Nos 77-79 Elswick Street (4.17): the top sashes follow the quadrant corners. Sills are boldly moulded and sit on brackets. A level verandah ceiling is in line with the window heads and the straight-headed doorway has a rectangular transom light.

No 27's roof is without decorative bargeboards and is of corrugated iron and the verandah, supported on turned timber columns, is covered by convex corrugated iron. Walls are of stripped brick and later windows have been installed but the window shapes are the original ones, except that the interrupting quadrants no longer exist. The doorway and transom light is as for No 25.

11.11 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

29-31 Cary Street (11)

In February 1883 Charles Trowbridge and Albert Trowbridge, also a Leichhardt bricklayer, bought lot 11 and built a pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses in 1883.¹⁴

No 29: Charles Trowbridge lived in No 29 in 1884-85 but let it in 1886 to Josiah Trowbridge who was still there in 1890. Charles bought Albert's share of No 29 in February 1887 and the house passed to Charles Langshaw, a Lakemba shop assistant, in December 1941.¹⁵

No 31: the Trowbridge brothers let to William A Webster, painter, in 1884; Alfred Colebrook, carpenter, 1885; James Colebrook, carpenter, 1886; William C Luly, 1887; Michael Lenehan, stonemason, 1888-89; and Michael Lynam, draper, 1890. Albert bought Charles's share of No 31 in February 1887 and in June 1892 sold the house to William Francis Stevenson, customs officer, Shanghai, in June 1892. After his death No 31 passed to Annie Alice Stevenson, widow, Ashfield, in September 1904.¹⁶

Description

The painted brick Nos 29-31 have steep-pitch street-facing gabled terracotta tile roofs with decorative bargeboards. Both houses were probably once of dichromatic brickwork, ie, walls of cream sandstock bricks and window arches and



sills of a soft red colour. Evidence for this can be found in the shape of the voussoirs of the window arches which are semicircular on the intrados and pointed on the extrados. It seems most likely that the sills were the same coloured brickwork as the arches. No 29 has a later window but the arches are still visible though painted. No 31 has its paired windows which have semicircular top sashes below the arches previously described. The splayed projecting sill has a course of bricks, dentillated at 45 degrees.

The recessed porches are roofed with ogee corrugated iron which passes over the separating firewall. The projecting end of the firewall has an upstand surmounted by an acroterion. The firewall has the customary arched recess but the same recesses are placed in the opposing main walls. Both doorways have segmental heads but the transom lights are rectangular.

Nos 29-31 are a pair of asymmetrical houses grouped symmetrically with the projecting wings acting as vestigial towers. They are an extremely simplified and popular version of the Victorian Italianate style. Nos 29-31 are related to 17-19 Day Street (10.05). There is no other pair of semi-detached houses on Excelsior with an acroterion mounted on the separating firewall.

11.12 DETACHED HOUSE

33 Cary Street (12)

In 1882 Excelsior built a one-storey detached weatherboard house on lot 12 and let it in 1883 to John Philpott, grocer. Philpott was still there in 1890 and had bought the house in March 1888 when he was described as a collector. After his

11.14: 39-41 Cary Street 1886

The two-house terrace has a shared service passage centrally placed to give access to the backyard pan-toilets. The chimney is supported on an arch spanning the passage.

(Solomon Mitchell)

death No 33 passed to Elizabeth Jane Philpott, widow, Leichhardt, in April 1900.¹⁷

Description

No 33 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof with ridge parallel to the street. The verandah on pipe columns is roofed with metal decking and walls are sheeted with asbestos cement. Windows and doorway are not original.

11.13 VACANT LAND

Lot 13 Cary Street (13)

Sydney painter Edwin William Dodimead bought the lot in January 1884. He sold to John Philpott in March 1888 but it remained vacant in 1890. Lot 13 also passed to Mrs Philpott in 1900.¹⁸

11.14 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

39-41 Cary Street (14)

Excelsior built a pair of one-storey brick houses with shared service passage in 1886 on lots 14.1 and 14.2. The passage gave sanitary access to the rear of the houses.

No 39: was let in 1887 to George Parsons, surveyor (not listed 1888), but the company sold it to Elizabeth, wife of Robert Muir, mariner, Leichhardt, in June 1888. The Muirs were still there in 1890. Mrs Muir sold to Emma Pauline Jackson, widow, Annandale, in October 1903.¹⁹

No 41: Excelsior let the house to Thomas E Mason in 1887 (not listed 1888). The next tenant was George Allan, draper's assistant, in 1889 and in May 1890 his wife Florence Elizabeth bought the house and they continued to live there. Mrs Allan sold No 41 to Ernest George Owen Carr, blacksmith, Leichhardt, in June 1920.²⁰

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 39-41 have medium-pitch roofs, corrugated iron for No 39, terracotta for No 41, set between prominent round-top firewalls, the ends of which are plain: the firewalls of the passage do not rise above the roof. The round-top verandah firewalls have projecting ends which are vermiculated above consoles. The ends of the firewalls at the passage have been mutilated to allow the eaves gutter to run through. Cast-iron fringes and brackets under a dentillated beam decorate the entry to the passage in which the relieving arch supporting the moulded double chimney can be seen.

On each house the window has an undecorated segmental head and segmental top sash: the doorway is segmental-headed as is the transom light but there is no decoration.

Nos 39-41 are economically planned and built and have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved. They are a similar design to 55-57 Elswick Street (4.23).

11.15 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

No 43-45 Cary Street (15)

The Leichhardt builder Thomas Johnston bought lot 14.3+15 and the Day Street lot 65 (11.49) in July 1884 and built a terrace of two one-storey houses in 1886. A passage at the western side of No 45 ran in from Cary Street and gave access to the rear of the houses for night-soil removal and joined a similar passage entering from Day Street at the western side of No 34 (11.49).²¹

No 43: was let by Johnston to Henry Fieldhouse in 1887-88, and in 1889-90 to coachbuilder William Walsh. Johnston gave the house to his wife Mary in December 1893. Mary Johnston sold No 43 to Emma Pauline Jackson, widow, Annandale, in October 1903.²²

No 45: Johnston let the house to Arthur Purnell, stonemason, in 1887; Anne Bell 1888-89; but not listed 1890. No 45 also became Mrs Jackson's.²³

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 43-45 have a medium-pitch corrugated iron roofs but firewalls do not rise above the main roof; chimneys are of brick.

The verandah roofs are covered with concave corrugated iron which passes over the tops of the firewalls. The projecting ends of the firewalls are plain and have consoles that have been mutilated to allow eaves guttering to be continuous. The verandahs are embellished with cast-iron

fringes and brackets. Each house has an undecorated straight-headed window with a boldly modelled sill on brackets and a straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom light.

Nos 43-45 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved. The houses are the same design as 32-34 Day Street (11.49) which adjoin at the rear.

11.16 DETACHED HOUSE

47 Cary Street (16)

Excelsior built a one-storey brick house on lot 16 in 1883 and let it to Anna Drew in 1883-87; not listed 1888-89; and Edward Conn 1890. William Cary, merchant, Sydney, bought No 47 with No 97 Elswick Street (11.32) in July 1895. After Cary's death it passed to Richard and Sydney H Cary, merchants, Sydney, in September 1906.²⁴

Description

No 47 has an L-shaped plan with a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof and straight terracotta tile verandah roof supported by timber posts. Walls are of textured render. Later windows have been installed but the straight-headed door and rectangular transom light are probably original.

11.17 DETACHED HOUSE

49 Cary Street (17)

The company built a one-storey brick house on lot 17 in 1884 and let it to Michael Collins, painter and decorator, in 1885-89. Sarah Hopton Verey, a Balmain spinster, bought it in December 1889 and was living there in 1890. After her death No 49 passed to Annie Simpson Wise, spinster, Strathfield, in March 1925.²⁵

Description

No 49 has a hipped terracotta tile roof and chimney of unpainted brick. The metal deck verandah roof is supported by cast-iron columns: brackets survive but parts of the fringe are missing. Walls are of painted brick. The wide house has a centrally placed doorway with semicircular head and semicircular transom light. On either side of the doorway is a group of three windows separated by barley-sugar columns with undecorated semicircular heads and top sashes. The boldly modelled sills are without brackets.

11.18 VACANT LAND

Lots 18-23 Cary Street (18)

These lots were vacant in 1890. The Mercantile Bank of Sydney bought lots 18-22 in March 1890 with the Day Street lots 58-62 (11.46).²⁶

Lot 23 was bought by Isabella, wife of Thomas S Howard, farmer, Canley Vale, in July 1894.²⁷

11.19 DETACHED HOUSE

63 Cary Street (19)

Excelsior built a one-storey weatherboard house on lot 24 in 1887 and in 1888 let it to blacksmith Michael Mullins who was still there in 1890. His



11.28: 83-85 Cary Street 1882
Parapeted terrace with two urns surviving. No 83 retains its Victorian Filigree style by virtue of the cast-iron elements and provides detail for conservation of No 85.
 (Solomon Mitchell)

11.21 DETACHED HOUSE **67 Cary Street (21)**

Excelsior built a one-storey weatherboard house on lot 26 in 1881 and let it to Thomas Merritt, painter, from that year to 1888. In 1889 the tenant Jonas Wiechaft who was still there in 1890. Merritt, however, bought No 67 in November 1893 and transferred to his wife Catherine in January 1905.³⁰

Description

No 67 has a low to medium-pitch roof of terracotta tile with ridge parallel to the street. Walls have been veneered with brickwork. The verandah on recent wrought-iron columns is fibreglass roofed. Windows and door are recent.

11.22 DETACHED HOUSE **69 Cary Street (22)**

Redfern plasterer Alfred George Tindall bought lot 27 in September 1882 and built a one-storey weatherboard house in that year. He let it in 1883 to Isiah Whitehouse, butcher, and to Martha Curnow in 1884. In 1885 Tindall moved in and was still there in 1890. He sold to John Matthews, a Sydney manufacturing chemist, and his wife Matilda, in February 1896.³¹

Description

No 69 has been replaced by a later house.

11.23 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE **71 Cary Street (23)**

Louis Bamde lived in a one-storey brick terrace-type house which the company built on lot 28 in 1883. He began living there in 1883 and was still there in 1890. He bought the house in November 1891 when he was described as a Leichhardt labourer. After his death No 71 passed to the Public Trustee in August 1935.³²

Description

The stucco-walled No 71 has a moulded chimney above a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof. The concave corrugated iron verandah roof passes over the firewalls which have no projections. The verandah has cast-iron brackets and remnants of the fringe. Walls are of stucco without decoration. The window head is straight and the square sill projects above brackets.

wife Alice and son Michael Thomas, also a blacksmith, bought it in August 1901. They sold No 63 to Joseph Patrick Mullins, labourer, Leichhardt, in June 1919.²⁸

Description

No 63 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof with ridge parallel to the street and a verandah of straight corrugated iron supported on timber posts. Walls are sheeted with asbestos cement. The central doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom light. On either side of the doorway are straight-headed windows

11.20 DETACHED HOUSE **65 Cary Street (18: L.1)**

Joseph O'Brien, coachbuilder, Sydney, bought lot 25 in June 1882 and in that year built a one-storey brick house and was still there in 1890. In September 1889 O'Brien sold the house to John News, clerk, Sydney. News lost the house through debt and it was sold to Walter Andrew Dawson, clerk, Randwick, in February 1921.²⁹

Description

No 65 has a medium-pitch hipped roof of concrete tile with a metal deck verandah roof on recent wrought iron grille columns. Walls are of textured render. The door and windows are also recent and are undecorated.

11.24 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

73-75 Cary Street (24)

Excelsior built a pair of brick one-storey houses with a shared service passage on lot 29 in 1882. The passage provided access to the rear of the houses for sanitary purposes.

No 73: William H McGill, plumber, was the company's tenant in 1883; then Arthur Woodhouse, carpenter, 1884-85; Charles R Butler 1886; John S McDonald, painter, 1887; William Spooner, butcher, 1888; and in 1889, Charles Doust, shoemaker, who was still there in 1890. Jane, wife of Harold James Shelley, gentleman, Balmain, bought the house in June 1898. Mrs Shelley sold No 73 to William Stephen Shead, contractor, Annandale, in August 1901.³³

No 75: Excelsior let to Anthony Morris, carrier, in 1883; —Holland 1884; Robert Ulph, contractor, 1885-87; not listed 1888; and in 1889 to nurse Mrs Jackson who was still there in 1890. No 75 also became Shead's.³⁴

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 73-75 have medium-pitch roofs of slate set between prominent round-top main firewalls with ends tooled above consoles. The passage firewalls do not rise above the main roof but the moulded double chimney still stands above the passage. The verandah firewall projection of No 73 has been mutilated for the eaves gutter as have those at the passage while the projection at the end of No 75 has been hacked off. A cast-iron fringe and brackets emphasise the passage entry. No 73 has lost its windows but the doorway has a semicircular head and transom light but decoration has been removed.

No 75 has three grouped semicircular-headed windows separated by barley-sugar columns. Top sashes are also semicircular and a stilted label mould rises above the windows in a segmental curve to terminate on bosses. The boldly modelled sill and brackets complete the arrangement. The doorhead and transom light is as for No 73 but the label mould and boss are intact.

Nos 73-75 are a design similar to Nos 39-41 (11.14). The houses are economically planned and built and have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

11.25 VACANT LAND

Lot 30 Cary Street (25)

George Jones, labourer, Hurstville, bought the lot in September 1884. The land had not been built on by 1890 and Jones sold to John Kean Bennett, engine fitter, Leichhardt, in November 1896.³⁵

11.26 DETACHED HOUSE

79 Cary Street (26)

The company built a one-storey weatherboard on lot 31 in 1882 and let it to Francis Liston, case-

maker, in 1883-84; John Pearson 1885; not listed 1887-88; William Greenup 1888; and in 1889 to Mrs M Williams who was still there in 1890. Benjamin Chin, porter, Leichhardt, and his wife Lucy Ann bought No 79 in April 1893. The Chins sold to Fanny Ellen, wife of John Millett, bricklayer, Leichhardt, in November 1900.³⁶

Description

No 79 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof. The metal deck verandah roof stands on timber posts. Walls are now cement rendered brickwork. Later windows have been installed and the undecorated centrally placed doorway is straight-headed with rectangular transom light.

11.27 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

81 Cary Street (27)

Excelsior built a one-storey brick house on lot 32 in 1881 and let it to James Adams, dealer, until 1884. Ann Jones, widow, Hurstville, bought the house in September 1884 and let it to Thomas Torning, painter, in 1885; not listed 1886-87; Joseph Gray, 1888; and in 1889 to bus driver F Thompson who was still there in 1890. After Mrs Jones' death No 81 passed to Mrs Emily French, Leichhardt, in December 1914.³⁷

Description

No 81 has a steep-pitch roof of terracotta tile with a gable featuring a tooled motif facing the street: bargeboards are decorative. Prominent round-top ogee firewalls contain a straight corrugated iron verandah roof. Firewall end projections are vermiculated and have corbels decorated with lions' heads in relief. Walls are of textured render. The straight-headed doorway has its rectangular transom light but the window is recent. No 81 has remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

11.28 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

83-85 Cary Street (28)

Excelsior built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lot 33 in 1882.

No 83: Richard Hines, carpenter, was Excelsior's tenant in 1883; Thomas Riley, dray proprietor, 1884-85; not listed 1886; Frederick Walker, boilermaker, 1887; not listed 1888; William Jones, bootmaker, 1889; but not listed 1890. Frederick Charles Somerset Frost, a Leichhardt estate agent, bought it in May 1894. Frost sold No 83 to John and Matilda Matthews of Leichhardt in August 1899.³⁸

No 85: the company let to Nathan Parker, painter, in 1883; Patrick Head, builder, 1884; not listed 1885; Arthur Oldfield, draftsman, 1886; not listed 1887-88; and in 1889 to woollorter William Sinclair who was still there in 1890. Frost bought No 85 in May 1894 with No 83. No 85 also became the Matthews's property.³⁹



Description

The stucco-walled Nos 83-85 have a plain parapet with upstands for urns, two of which, and the base of the other, survive. Plain-faced vestigial round-top firewall projections sit on a boldly moulded cornice which runs uninterrupted across the parapet wall. Straight corrugated iron verandah roofs are set between round-top verandah firewalls of concave curve. Like the upper projections, the verandah projections are plain and have splayed undecorated corbels.

No 83 has a cast-iron railing to the upper verandah which has French doors in a straight-headed opening without transom light. The lower storey has filigree brackets. At the lower-level, No 83 has a single semicircular-headed window with semicircular top sash and a label mould terminating on bosses; the sill projects boldly without brackets. The doorway is semicircular-headed with a semicircular transom light which has a label mould and boss.

No 85 has upper French doors as for No 83 but the railing is of recent wrought iron. On the

11.30: 91-93 Cary Street 1883

Strongly modelled sculpture embellishes the skyline of this typical terrace. The larger central lion looks forward and down while the lion at each end looks inward and down. Detail for conservation can be seen in the outline of the stilted label moulds on the windows and above No 93's door.

(Bruce Crosson)

lower level a later window has been installed and the arch bricked up. The doorway has been altered and the transom light removed.

Nos 83-85 were built in the Victorian Filigree style but the loss of No 85's filigree removes it from that category.

11.29 VACANT LAND

Lots 34-35 Cary Street (29)

Both lots were vacant in 1890. Mary Phillis, wife of George Bunton, shipwright, bought lot 34 in September 1888 but failed in her mortgage and the land was sold to Robert Bust, a Leichhardt cabinetmaker, in March 1898.⁴⁰

Sydney solicitor William Deane bought lot 35 in April 1884 but sold to John Hardwick, commercial traveller, Surry Hills, in May 1891.⁴¹

11.30 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

91-93 Cary Street (30)

The company built two brick two-storey houses on lot 36 in 1883. A cross passage at the rear of the houses joined the wide service passage running in from Cary street which was provided to service the rear of 93-103 Elswick Street.

No 91: was bought in October 1884 by Leichhardt clerk John Richard Moore who was still there in 1890. He defaulted and it was sold to Sydney merchant William Cary in June 1895.⁴²

No 93: James T Goodsir, accountant, was the company's tenant from 1884 until December 1886 when the house was bought by Jonathon Thomas Jeffreys, a Sydney tailor. He was still there in 1890. Jeffreys lost No 93 when it became Cary's in the same way as No 91.⁴³

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 91-93 have a tall round-top parapet with upstands on which sit three lions, modelled in-the-round. By far the most prominent is the central one which looks directly forward and downward while those on the extremities look slightly inward and downward.

A boldly moulded cornice runs between projecting firewall ends which have tooled patterns. The projections are supported on deeply coved corbels and below them a string course runs across the full width of the two houses.

Prominent verandah firewalls, round-topped and ogee in profile, contain straight corrugated iron roofs. Patterns in relief stand out from panels recessed in the verandah firewall projections which are supported by moulded corbels featuring a triglyph-like motif.

No 91 has French doors in a straight-headed opening with a rectangular transom light above a dentillated transom but has lost its cast-iron railing. On the lower level of No 91 a later window of different shape replaces the group of three semicircular-headed windows. The former windows had a stilted segmental label mould and bosses, the outline of which can be seen in the patching; the prominent sill and brackets have been retained. Intact are the semicircular-headed doorway, transom light, label mould and boss.

No 93 has its upper verandah cast-iron railing: French door arrangement is the same as No 91. The lower window of No 93 has been replaced by one of a different size and the remains of the original window arrangement can also be seen in the patching. The semicircular head and transom have been removed from the doorway and again the original shape can be seen in the patching.

Nos 91-93 were Victorian Filigree in style. No 91 has lost its cast-iron railing and both houses are compromised by unsympathetic renovation. There is no other building on the Excelsior subdivision with parapet sculpture as strongly modelled as on Nos 91-93.

ELSWICK STREET

EAST SIDE

(CARY STREET TO DAY STREET)

Lots 37-39 were originally subdivided with frontages to Cary Street but before sale Excelsior re-subdivided them to face Elswick Street. A passage running in from Cary Street serviced the earth closets of the corner shop and five houses that were built. Although the three pairs were much the same, each has a different roof shape.

11.31 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

93-95 Elswick Street (32)

In 1882 Excelsior built the terrace of two brick one-storey buildings.

No 93: the company let the corner shop and house to William Lord, carpenter, 1883; and William Fleming, dealer, 1884. In December 1884 Isiah Whitehouse bought the premises and opened a greengrocery there in 1885. He was still there in 1890 but in November 1891 sold to John Marshall, a Leichhardt engine driver, who operated a grocery there from 1893. After his death No 93 passed to Agnes Marshal, spinster, Leichhardt, in November 1912.⁴⁴

No 95: rented by William Bentley, engineer, in 1883, and then in 1884 by stonemason William B Dinham who bought in November 1887 and was still there in 1890. He sold to Elizabeth Ann, wife of William Price of Ultimo, in July 1894.⁴⁵

Description

No 93, the corner shop, has a medium-pitch hipped roof of corrugated iron. All windows are later and walls cement rendered. The stucco-walled No 95 shares the corrugated iron roof with the shop but is hipped at its meeting with the next house, No 97 (11.32). No 95 has a straight corrugated iron verandah roof pitched over the firewalls. Over the segmental-headed window, whose top sash is rectangular, a stilted plain archivolt, with keystone motif, splays back into the surface of the wall: the moulded sill has no brackets. The doorway with rectangular transom light receives the same treatment.

Nos 93-95 have simplified remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

11.32 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

97-99 Elswick Street (32)

Excelsior built the terrace of two brick one-storey buildings in 1882.

No 97: Excelsior let to Walter H Knott, carpenter, in 1883-84; not listed 1885; John W Hodgson, slater, 1886-87 (no further listings to 1890). William Cary bought No 97 in July 1895 with No 47 Cary street (11.16).⁴⁶

DAY STREET

SOUTH SIDE

(ELSWICK STREET TO RENWICK STREET)

11.34 VACANT LAND

Lots 40, 41+42.1, 42.2 Day St (34)

These lots were vacant in 1890. Richard White, timber dealer, Brisbane Water, bought lot 40 at the corner with Elswick Street in January 1885.¹

Paddington joiner Thomas William Corbett bought lots 41+42.1 and 42.2 in May 1891.²

11.35 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

92-94 Day Street (35)

Excelsior built two brick one-storey houses with attics on lots 43.1 and 43.2+44.1 in 1882.

No 94: Petersham labourer James Joseph Smith, bought the house in August 1882 and was still living there in 1890. Smith failed in his mortgage and No 94 was sold to Catherine Boland, spinster, Leichhardt, in June 1900.³

No 92: William Coates, butcher, Petersham, purchased in April 1882 and was still in the house in 1890. After his death No 92 passed to Joseph William Coates, boot operator, Hurstville, and Mary Gertrude, wife of Albert Cochrane, electroplater, Leichhardt, in August 1925.⁴

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 92-94 have a common steep-pitch main roof with ridge running parallel to the street and hipped gables above the side walls. No 94 is of corrugated iron and No 92, terracotta: no firewalls are above the main roof.

Facing the street, each house has a single dormer roofed with the same materials as the main roofs. No 94 has an ogee corrugated iron verandah roof between round-top ogee profile firewalls with projecting ends, smaller than usual, having tooled patterns and moulded corbels. No 92's verandah has a straight roof of terracotta tile but firewalls are as for No 94. Each house has a pair of undecorated straight-headed windows separated by barley-sugar columns and projecting sills. The undecorated doorways are straight-headed with rectangular transom lights.

Nos 92-94 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved. In the planning of the attic rooms, Nos 92-94 were an economical way of providing living space. The setting of the dormer against the background of the hipped gable roofs was a point of departure from the everyday terrace-type house. There are no other houses like these on the Excelsior subdivision.

11.36 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

88-90 Day Street (36)

The company built a terrace of two brick one-storey attic houses in 1882 on lots 44.2 and 45.1.

No 90: Excelsior sold the house to Samuel Denford, bootfinisher, Leichhardt, in August 1882 and he was still there in 1890. After Denford's death No 90 passed to Elizabeth Denford, widow, Ballina, in February 1920.⁵

No 88: Robert Hardwick, a Surry Hills bootmaker, bought the house in August 1882 but let it to Frederick Humpries in 1883. Hardwick lived there in 1884-85 but let the house to Henry B Pollard, hotel broker, in 1887-88; Charles Malne, grocer, 1889; and Mrs L Lennan 1890. Hardwick transferred No 88 to Albert Thomas Hardwick, carpenter, Sydney, in June 1907.⁶

Description

No 90 has a concrete tile roof and No 88 corrugated iron: each dormer is roofed with the same material as the main roof. The verandah roof of No 90 is of concrete tile with firewalls as No 94 but the dividing firewall is now flat-topped and the projection has been hacked off. No 88 has a straight corrugated iron verandah roof and the left-hand firewall is the same as No 94. Each house has a later window, except that No 88's sill survives, but the doorway and transom light are the same as No 94 (11.35)).

Nos 88-90 are the same design as Nos 92-94 (11.35) and have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

11.37 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

84-86 Day Street (37)

Excelsior built a terrace of two brick one-storey houses with attics on 45.2+46.1 and 46.2 in 1882.

No 86: Petersham commercial traveller Henry Thomas Ellis bought the house in August 1882. He lived there until he sold to John Bardsley, James Hunter and James Evans, Sydney wholesale grocers, in February 1884. They let the house to Thomas McBeth, plasterer, in 1884-85; William Blake 1886-87; Jessie Hughes 1888; not listed 1889; and Frederick Walford 1890. Evans sold his share to Bardsley and Hunter in May 1900.⁷

No 84: John McLachlan Robertson, a Petersham engineer, bought the house in April 1882 and let it to Charles Stormont in 1883 (not listed 1884). Robertson occupied the house in 1885-87 but it was not listed in 1888-89. Mrs Bonner was the tenant in 1890. Robertson lost No 84 through debt and it was sold to Albert Marriott, baker, Leichhardt, in August 1900.⁸

Description

Nos 84-86 are of stucco and have a common roof of terracotta tiles with dormers roofed with the same material. The main roof pitches over both verandahs and over the tops of the firewalls. The end firewall projections have been mutilated but the central one stands up like an acroterion. No 86 has a later window but the sill remains and the

doorway arrangement is the same as No 94 (11.35). The windows and sill of No 84 are also the same as No 94.

Nos 84-86 are the same design as Nos 92-94 (11.35) and have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

11.38 DETACHED BUILDING

Site of 82 Day Street (38)

A weatherboard structure was built on lot 47.1 in 1885. It was occupied possibly by Beney & Bush, carpenters, in 1886-87, but there are no further listings to 1890. Leichhardt painter George Hyne bought the property in August 1900. After Hyne's death the premises passed to Matilda Ann, wife of Joseph Henry Osborne, photographer, Leichhardt, in March 1911.⁹

Description

The building has been replaced by 82 Day Street.

11.39 TWO DETACHED HOUSES

78-80 Day Street (39)

Excelsior built the two identical detached one-storey houses in 1885 on lots 47.2 and 48.

No 80: Excelsior let No 80 to Mrs Louisa Leaman in 1886-87; not listed 1888; James Freeman 1889; and Mrs Jane Saunderson 1890. George Hyne bought No 80 with lot 47.1 (11.38) in August 1900. After Hyne's death No 80 passed in the same way to Mrs Osborne in March 1911.¹⁰

No 78: the company let to E W Davis, painter, in 1886; Herbert Benson, who called it Pembroke Cottage, 1887; Willis Bowes, 1888-89; and Edward Apple, bootmaker, 1890. Hyne bought No 78 with No 80 in August 1900. No 78 passed to Mrs Osborne in the same way as No 80.¹¹

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 78-80 have steep-pitch terracotta tile roofs with gables facing the street. No 80 has battens fixed to the gable to make it look like a California Bungalow style house. Its later verandah and front windows also strive to make this impression. No 78 retains its gable roundel and its open-end verandah and has a hip-ped roof of terracotta tile. The group of three semicircular-headed windows with top sashes of the same curve are separated by fluted columns. Above the windows, a semicircular label mould terminates on bosses. Also semicircular-headed, the doorway has a transom light and label mould of this curve ending on bosses.

Nos 78-80 had Victorian-period detail but the unsympathetic renovation of No 80 has removed that detail.

11.40 VACANT LAND

Lots 49-50 Day Street (40)

Vacant in 1890, John Tout, collector, Surry Hills, bought lot 49 in December 1893.¹²

Leichhardt tailor John Maddison bought lot 50, vacant in 1890, in August 1897.¹³

11.41 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING

70 Day Street (41)

John Peterson, a Newtown storekeeper, bought lots 51-52 in September 1888 and built a brick shop with living quarters above on lot 52 in 1888. In 1889 he opened a grocery and was still there in 1890. After Peterson's death No 70 passed to Thomas Alfred Peterson, a Leichhardt builder, in January 1911. Lot 51, vacant in 1890, also passed to Alfred Peterson.¹⁴

Description

The stucco-walled No 70 has a parapet with moulded coping which runs up and over the un-inscribed semicircular pediment. The parapet wall is articulated by two plain rectangular recesses. The upper verandah and street awning extending to the roadway has been removed but its presence can be seen in the patched stucco. The two straight-headed doorways with rectangular transom lights and French doors of the upper verandah remain. A later window has been installed in the lower storey. A semicircular arch gives entry to the porch which has a straight-headed doorway with rectangular transom light.

No 70 has remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved. The shop is now used for residential purposes.

11.42 VACANT LAND

Lot 53 Day Street (42)

Bought by Edward Thomas Souter, freeholder, Ultimo, in August 1886, the land was not built on by 1890. Souter sold it to John and Matilda Matthews of Leichhardt in March 1897.¹⁵

11.43 DETACHED HOUSE

64 Day Street (43)

Excelsior built a one-storey weatherboard house on lot 54 in 1882. The company's tenant in 1883 was Henry Frederick Handel, bootmaker, and he was still there in 1890. Handel had bought the house in May 1889 but transferred it at the same time to Mary Roberts, widow, Surry Hills. Mrs Roberts sold No 64 to Edward Gregory Fairman, gentleman, Petersham, in March 1899.¹⁶

Description

The weatherboard No 64 has a medium-pitch corrugated iron roof with ridge parallel to the street. The main roof pitches over the verandah which is supported on timber posts; the brick chimney still stands. The centrally placed doorway and transom light are semicircular-headed but the windows are of later vintage.

11.44 VACANT LAND

Lot 55 Day Street (44)

The vacant lot was bought by John Philip Seager Willson, clerk, Leichhardt, in June 1890.¹⁷



11.45 TWO TERRACE-TYPE HOUSES 54-56 Day Street (45)

No 56: J P S Willson also bought lot 56 in December 1890 and in 1891 built a one-storey brick house in which he lived in that year. Willson defaulted and No 56 was sold to Elizabeth Amelia Yeoman, wife of Henry Deeves, railway porter, Forest Lodge, in November 1904.¹⁸

No 54: Willson's No 56 occupied part of lot 57 which he had bought in August 1885 and No 54 which it contained. William Isaac Hooper and John Samuel Davis, Leichhardt plumbers, the first purchasers of lot 57, bought it in October 1883 and built No 54, a one-storey brick terrace-type house, in 1883. Hooper lived there in 1884.

Hooper and Davis sold to Willson, then a mercantile clerk of Macdonaldtown, in August 1885. Willson lived there until he moved into No 56, the new house, in 1891. No 54 became Mrs Deeves's in the same way as No 56.¹⁹

Description

Nos 54-56 appear to be a terrace of two houses with a medium-pitch main roof of terracotta tile with ridge parallel to the street. Decorative bargeboards line the gables above the side walls.

The main roof pitches over the verandahs and firewalls. Firewall projections, decorated with a square groove, have been mutilated but consoles are intact. No 56 is of stucco and No 54 texture render. Each house has had a later window installed but the undecorated straight-headed doorway and rectangular transom light are intact.

Nos 54-56 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

11.25: 92-94 Day Street 1882

Three pairs of these houses were built in Day Street and by virtue of the single dormers and hipped gables they are the only ones of the type of the Excelsior subdivision.

(Solomon Mitchell)

11.46 VACANT LAND

Lots 58-62 Day Street (46)

The vacant lots were bought by the Mercantile Bank of Sydney in March 1890 with the Cary Street lots 18-23 (11.18).²⁰

11.47 SEMI-DETACHED PAIR

40-42 Day Street (47)

David Henry Gray, engine driver, Camperdown, bought lot 63 in January 1883 and built a pair of one-storey brick semi-detached houses in 1883.²¹

No 42: Gray let in 1885 to James Wilson, bricklayer; George Helms, carpenter, 1886; John W Hall, plasterer, 1887; Henry Clarke, plasterer, 1888-89; but not listed 1890. Gray gave No 42 to his wife Harriet in November 1892. Mrs Gray sold No 42 to Hannah, wife of Frederick Croft, music professor, Enmore, in December 1900.²²

No 40: Gray let to J T Craven, music teacher, 1885-86; Stephen Croft, bricklayer, 1887; —Black 1888; and in 1889 to skipmaker George Wood who was still there in 1890. Gray transferred the house, with No 42, to his wife in November 1892. No 40 also became Mrs Croft's.²³

Description

Nos 40-42 are stuccoed under a common hipped roof of corrugated iron; No 42 has a moulded chimney. The undecorated separating firewall has been reduced in height to terminate below the

verandah roofs. Open-end verandahs have straight corrugated iron roofs with cast-iron fringes and brackets. No 42 has an undecorated semicircular-headed window with top sash of that curve: the semicircular-headed doorway and transom light is also undecorated. No 40 has the same window and door arrangements but the semicircular label moulds and bosses exist.

Nos 40-42 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved. By virtue of the open-ended verandahs and the verandah separating firewall, Nos 40-42 are related to 49-51 Day Street (10.14).

11.48 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

36-38 Day Street (48)

Thomas Croft, bricklayer, Camperdown, bought lot 64 in January 1883 and built a pair of one-storey brick houses with shared service passage in 1883. The passage gave access to the rear of the houses for night-soil collection.²⁴

No 38: Croft let to Robert Wrightson, carpenter, in 1883, and Sydney Croft, carpenter, 1884. Thomas Croft was there in 1885; Stephen Croft, bricklayer, 1886; and Thomas Croft again in 1887: there are no further listings to 1890. Thomas Croft sold to Charles William Muter, hospital assistant, Sydney, in March 1903.²⁵

No 36: Croft let to Stephen Croft in 1883-84, and Alexander Boswell, carpenter, 1885. In March 1885 Croft sold to Henry Grinham, a Newtown landowner, and Grinham continued to let to Boswell for that year; Alfred Handel 1886; and in 1887 to painter Henry Wheat who was still there in 1890. Grinham defaulted in his mortgage and No 36 was sold to Violet Ellen Crocker, spinster, Forest Lodge, in June 1893.²⁶

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 36-38 have similar detailing to Nos 40-42 (11.37) and are almost the same design. The corrugated iron roof covers both buildings and the passage but main firewalls do not rise above the roof. Despite the presence of the relieving arch over the passage, no central chimney exists.

No 38 has an ogee corrugated iron roof hipped over the end firewall, which is devoid of any projection, and runs across the passage. The passage firewalls have stuccoed brackets. No 36's verandah roof is of straight fibreglass and its end firewall bracket is intact. Each house has a semicircular-headed window, semicircular top sash, label mould and bosses. Each doorway is semicircular-headed, as is the transom light, and the label mould and single boss exist.

These extremely economically planned and built houses have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved. Nos 36-38 are related to 39-41 Cary Street (11.14).

11.49 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

32-34 Day Street (49)

Leichhardt builder Thomas Johnston bought lot 65 in July 1886 at the same time as the Cary Street lots 14.3+15 (11.15). He built two brick one-storey houses in 1886. A passage at the western side of No 34 serviced the rear and joined a passage entering from Cary street which ran along the western side of 43-45 Cary Street (11.15) also built by Johnston in 1886.²⁷

No 34: Johnston sold No 34 to William Jefferis, gardener, Leichhardt, in October 1886. Jefferis let the house to George White, bootmaker, in 1887; Albert Meikle 1888; Con Kain 1889; and —Mackenzie 1890. Jefferis lost No 34 through debt and it was sold to Rose, wife of Matthew Kalucy of Leichhardt, in November 1904.²⁸

No 32: Johnston let No 32 in 1887 to bricklayer Edward W Huckstep who was still there in 1890. Johnston sold No 32 to Leichhardt widow Hannah Rose in December 1893.²⁹

Description

Firewalls are not visible above the medium-pitch roofs of the stucco-walled Nos 32-34: slate roof for No 34, corrugated iron for No 32. No 34 has a straight corrugated iron verandah roof passing over its end firewall. The plain projecting end of the firewall has been mutilated but the fluted console is intact. No 32 has an ogee corrugated iron verandah roof also passing over the firewalls. Projecting ends of the centre and end firewalls again have been mutilated but consoles are intact. The window of No 34 has a prominent sill and is straight-headed with rectangular top sash as is the doorway and transom light. No 34's window has been replaced by a recent one but the sill and doorway arrangement is intact.

Nos 32-34 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved and are the same design as 43-45 Cary Street (11.15) which adjoin at the rear.

11.50 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

28-30 Day Street (50)

Excelsior built a two terraces of two brick two-storey houses on lot 66+67.1 in 1882 and sold them to Elizabeth Seymour Simmons, widow, Bathurst, in September 1883.³⁰

No 30: Mrs Simmons let to John T Litchfield, bricklayer, in 1884; Charles Simmonds, baker, 1885; James Simmons, baker, 1886; Mrs Susan Greaves, who called it Alma Villa, 1887; not listed 1888; Phillis Chapman, who continued the name, 1889; and in 1890, —Hancock, who also carried on the name. After Mrs Simmons' death No 30 passed to James Simmons, a Bathurst freeholder, in July 1898. He sold No 30 to Isabella Christina, wife of George Crichton Smith, a Sydney solicitor, in December 1898.³¹



No 28: Mrs Simmons let in 1884 to clerk James Devine, who called it Penzance, and he was still there in 1890. James Devine's wife Annie bought it in December 1894. Mrs Devine transferred No 28 to James Nicholas Devine, and Elizabeth Seymour and Annie Theresa Devine, both Leichhardt spinsters, in May 1896. Notice of the death of Annie Theresa was produced in January 1902 and the others surviving transferred No 28 to Elizabeth S Devine, again in January 1902. Miss Devine sold No 28 to Octavius Wilkinson Cowley, gentleman, Sydney, in April 1903.³²

Description:

The two houses share a central moulded chimney above a medium-pitch concrete tile roof above which no main firewalls are visible. The bull-nose corrugated iron verandah roofs pass over the firewalls, the projecting ends of which have been mutilated for eaves gutters to pass, though consoles survive. The houses have cast-iron fringes and railings to the upper verandahs but only No 30 has a lower verandah fringe. No 28's railing appears to be original. Each house has a pair of French doors with rectangular transom lights set in segmental-headed openings on the upper verandahs. The side-entrance layout allows the French door and transom light arrangement of the upper verandah to be repeated on the lower level front wall.

Nos 28-30 are Victorian Filigree in style. The detail survey plan of Nos 28-30 executed in 1888 and updated in 1891 does not show side en-

11.51, 11.50: 24-26, 28-30 Day Street 1883

Unusual side-entrance terraces which, if original, are the only side-entrance type on the Excelsior subdivision.

(Bruce Crosson)

trances. If the side-entrances are original then Nos 28-30 are the only ones of this type on the Excelsior subdivision.

11.51 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE

24-26 Day Street (51)

The company built a terrace of two brick two-storey houses on lots 67.2+68.1 and 68.2 in 1883.

No 26: Margaret Gracie, widow, Paddington, bought the house in August 1884 and let to William Smith, watchmaker, in 1884-85; not listed 1886; John Stokoe 1887; and John Latimer 1889. Andrew Knox, mechanical engineer, moved in and called it Edna in 1889 and bought the house from Mrs Gracie in August of that year. He was still there in 1890. After Knox's death No 26 passed to Andrew Knox, mechanic, and Alexander Knox, importer, both of Sydney.³³

No 24: Leichhardt painter and builder John Liddell bought in July 1883 and was still there in 1890 listed as a missionary. After his death No 24 passed to Elizabeth Liddell, widow, Leichhardt, in February 1905.³⁴

Description

Nos 24-26 have medium-pitch roofs, corrugated iron roof for No 26 and concrete tile for No 24. No 26 has the bullnose verandah roof passing

over the end firewall: the main roof of No 24 pitches over its verandah as well as the firewalls. Projecting ends have been mutilated but the consoles are intact. Both houses have cast-iron railings and fringes to upper and lower verandahs, though some of No 24's upper fringe is missing. Railings on both houses are the same as for No 28. Upper and lower French door arrangements are the same as Nos 28-30 (11.50).

Nos 24-26 are the same design as Nos 28-30 and are Victorian Filigree in style.

11.52 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

22 Day Street (52)

Thomas Johnston, described as a stonemason, Leichhardt, bought lot 69 in October 1885 and built a two-storey brick house in 1885 and was still there in 1890. He lost the house through debt and it was sold to Aaron Wheeler senior, house agent, Leichhardt, in November 1902.³⁵

Description

The stucco-walled No 22 has a steep-pitch main roof of terracotta tile above which is a chimney but no main firewalls are visible. The straight corrugated iron verandah roof passes over the firewalls, the ends of which are mutilated but consoles are intact. The upper verandah has been enclosed and the cast-iron railing removed. On the lower level a later window has been installed and the shape of the openings changed. Changes to shape, however, take place below the area encompassed by the straight-headed label mould which is stilted above its bosses. The doorway, with the same label mould and boss detail, is straight-headed but the transom light rectangular.

No 22 was Victorian Filigree but the loss of its cast-iron work has removed it from the category.

11.53 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING

20 Day Street (53)

Robert French, a Leichhardt cab proprietor, bought lot 70 in November 1884 and built a brick shop with living quarters in 1884 and had a grocery there until 1889. French could not repay his mortgage and No 20 was sold to Louis Francis Heydon who sold to Adolph Grimwald, dealer, Leichhardt, in July 1890. Grimwald had carried on the grocery since 1889 and was still there in 1890. Grimwald, too, lost the shop by default and it was sold to James Charles and Sarah Ann Stevens of Darlington in April 1900.³⁶

Description

The shop has been replaced by a later house.

11.54 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE

18A Day Street (54)

William Hence, bricklayer, built a one-storey brick terrace-type house on lot 71 in 1884 by arrangement with the company and lived there from 1885 and was still there in 1890. He bought the house in May 1887 and in August

1890 sold to Eliza Kent, spinster, Surry Hills. After Miss Kent's death No 18A passed to Henry Hart, undertaker, Burwood, and Thomas Arthur Hall, stationer, Balmain, in July 1902.³⁷

Description

The stucco-walled No 18A is a wide house under a medium-pitch concrete tile roof with ridge parallel to the street. No main firewalls exist above the roof which is pitched over the verandah and its firewalls. The centrally placed doorway is semicircular-headed without decoration but with a semicircular transom light. The window either side of the doorway is also semicircular-headed and undecorated and top sashes semicircular. Sills are square and unbracketed.

11.55 VACANT LAND

Lot 72 Day Street (55)

Denis Sharkey, labourer, Sydney, bought lot 72 in September 1881; it was not built on by 1890.³⁸

11.56 DETACHED SHOP/DWELLING

14 Day Street (56)

Denis Sharkey bought lot 73 at the same time as lot 72 and built a brick shop and house in 1883 and still had his grocery there in 1893. After his death No 14 passed to Thomas Peterson, freeholder, Rouse Hill, in October 1917.³⁹

Description

The shop has been replaced by a later house.

11.57 DETACHED HOUSE

12 Day Street (57)

Jane Charlesworth, widow, Leichhardt, bought lot 74 in August 1883 and built a one-storey brick detached house in which she lived in 1883-88, calling it Langholme. She sold to Minnie Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Gilchrist, mining expert, Sydney, in November 1888 and they were still there in 1890. Mrs Gilchrist defaulted and No 12 was sold to William Jeffery, a Petersham, clerk, in May 1904.⁴⁰

Description

No 12 is a stuccoed house with an L-shaped plan under a moderately steep-pitch roof of concrete tile with decorative bargeboards. Supported on pipe columns, the verandah is roofed with straight corrugated iron. Later windows have been installed but the segmental-headed doorway, French doors, sidelights and rectangular transom light still exist.

11.58 DETACHED HOUSE

Site of 10 Day Street (58)

George Hyde, carpenter, seems to have built a small one-storey weatherboard structure on lot 75, set well back from the street in 1883. Hyde was there in 1884-87 but had no title to the property and in September 1887 Catherine, wife of Leichhardt labourer Samuel Bullard bought it.

The Bullards were still there in 1890. Mrs Bullard sold No 10 to Kate Eden, wife of Clarence Ackerman of Leichhardt, in July 1917.⁴¹

Description: the original structure has been replaced by No 10 Day Street.

11.59 DETACHED HOUSE
8 Day Street (59)

Sydney tailor William John Smith bought lot 76 in May 1883 and built a one-storey brick house in 1883. He was still there in 1890. After Smith's death No 8 passed to Alice Francis Smith, widow, Leichhardt, in February 1897.⁴²

Description

No 8 has a medium-pitch terracotta tile roof pitched over the verandah which is supported by pipe columns. The centrally placed door is segmental-headed with rectangular transom light but a later window has been installed on either side. Undecorated walls are of textured render.

11.60 VACANT LAND
Lot 77.1 Day Street (60)

William John Smith bought the vacant lot in August 1890.⁴³

11.61 TERRACE-TYPE HOUSE
4 Day Street (61)

John George Pigg, a Leichhardt accountant, bought lot 78 in July 1882 and built a one-storey brick terrace-type house on lot in 1882. He also bought lot 77.2 in May 1887, on which No 4 encroached, and was still there in 1890. Pigg lost No 4 through debt and it was sold to Honora McFadden, widow, Surry Hills, in June 1901.⁴⁴

Description

No 4 has been replaced by a later house.

11.62 DETACHED HOUSE
2 Day Street (62)

Joseph Albert Webb, a Petersham builder, bought lot 79 at the Renwick Street corner in April 1883 and built a one-storey weatherboard house in 1883. He was still there in 1890. From 1886 his wife Sarah Ann conducted a private school there. Webb transferred the house to Sarah Ann in February 1890. After Mrs Webb's death No 2 passed to Joseph Albert Webb, builder, North Auckland, New Zealand, in September 1910.⁴⁵

Description

No 2 has a low-pitch hipped roof of metal decking and the same material covers the verandah roof which is also hipped. It is possible that the roof has been rebuilt to this lower slope. Windows and doorway are later and walls are clad with asbestos cement siding.

TABLE 1						
BUILDINGS ERECTED IN						
SECTIONS 1-11: 1881-90						
PARTS 1-4 EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION						
SEC-TION	ONE STO-REY	TWO STO-REY	NOT KNOWN	TO-TAL	DEMO	EX-TANT
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
10	59	10	1	70	1	69
11	51	14	7	72	7	65
TO-TAL	282	176	55	513	87	426

ENDNOTE TO PART 4

Demolition

Table I covers building development in Sections 1-11 in Parts 1-4 of "The Excelsior Subdivision" in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* Nos 17-20.

Demolitions in Sections 10-11, the subject area of Part 4, as indicated by Table 1, were remarkably few given the large number of buildings constructed. In Sections 10-11 the building rate, expressed as a percentage of all building in the subdivision in the decade 1881-90, was 23.58% of all building on the Excelsior subdivision in the same period.⁴⁶ The demolition rate on Sections 10-11, however, was 1.33% of all demolition on Excelsior. The highest demolition rate on Excelsior was in Sections 1-3, 7.81% for 28.06% of all building in the decade.

One or Two Storeys?

Quick sales turnover to persons of limited means was the general rule in Sections 10-11, with the exception of part of the Marion Street half-sec-

tion where the better position on a main street caused some larger houses to be built. The overwhelming majority, however, were small single storey houses, either detached, semi-detached or part of a terrace. The Marion Street half-section brought about no more than one pair of two-storey buildings in the decade which cannot be compared to the known two-storey rate of 17.46% in Sections 1-3 which have frontages to Parramatta Road.

In Table 1 for Sections 10-11, one-storey houses were 18.6% as against 3.66% for two-storey, expressed as percentages of number of storeys in the Excelsior subdivision in the decade 1881-90. Section 6 had the greatest one-storey rate* of 6.98% and Section 8 the lowest at 0.83%.⁴⁷ Section 8 at 5.15% has the largest two-storey rate and Section 6 the lowest, 0.17%.

Architectural Style

In terms of style for the decade 1881-90, expressed as a percentage of all buildings on the Excelsior subdivision, Victorian Free Classical, in Sections 10-11 accounted for 1.83%, Victorian Filigree 3.16%, and Victorian Italianate 4.65%.⁴⁸ Where buildings had remnant detail, they were classified as Victorian-period (classically inspired) which amounted to 7.48%. It seems logical to add the two classical stylistic traits so that 1.83 + 7.48 = 9.31%. Buildings that fitted no style category represented 5.16% which, in a development area aimed at persons of low means, is small and indicates that an attempt was to observe traditional ornament.

Desirability

Occupancy of lots in Sections 10 reached 7.52%, expressed as a percentage of lot occupancy over the Excelsior subdivision in 1881-90, and 8.44% for Section 11. Vacant lots in Section 10 were 3.61% of the total vacant lots over Excelsior and in Section 11, also 3.61%. These results can be compared to Section 1 where the largest lot occupancy was 11.96%, while Section 9 had the lowest, 0.46%. Section 3 had the greatest vacancy rate at 4.27% and Section 6 the least at 0.77%.

The intensity of sale-appeal can be seen in the fact that of the 656 lots offered, 457 or 69.72% were built on in the decade.⁴⁹ Vacant lots by comparison were 199 or 30.38%.

For further discussion of the above, see "Introduction to Sections 1-14" in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 17, p 51-60 and also "Introduction to Part 4" in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 19, p 37-38. A summing up of Parts 1-5 will appear in *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 21 (March 1997) when the series will conclude.

* Discounting Sections 1-3 (high unknown rate of one-storey) and Section 9 (small number of buildings).

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 80

ELSWICK STREET EAST SIDE

11.32 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE 97-99 Elswick Street (32)

No 99: was let to John H Padbury, piano tuner, in 1883-84. Thomas Hughes, fireman, Pyrmont, bought it in August 1885 and was there until 1887 when he let it to Thomas C Cavanagh. Cavanagh was there in 1888. In 1889 Hughes's tenant was James King who was still there in 1890. After Hughes' death No 99 passed to Sydney widow Mary Hughes in January 1901.⁴⁷

Description

The stucco-walled Nos 97-99 are different to Nos 93-95 (11.31) in that the two houses strive to be individual. The medium-pitch terracotta tile roof of each house have street-facing hipped ends, contrasting with the common hipped roof covering Nos 93-95. Round-top verandah firewalls are of concave profile and have projections tooled above consoles. Verandah roofs are of concave corrugated iron. The archivolt treatment of the segmental window openings is the same as No 95 except that the termination is on triple-dentil brackets: the door-way is similarly treated.

Nos 97-99 have remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

11.33 TWO-HOUSE TERRACE 101-103 Elswick Street (33)

The company built the terrace of two brick one-storey buildings in 1882.

No 101: the company let to Michael Barry (Barry), plasterer, in 1883 and he was still there in 1890. Cary bought No 101 in July 1895.⁴⁸

No 103: John Furlonger, carpenter, was Excelsior's tenant in 1883, then Charles Williams, painter, 1884; and Thomas Crow 1885. Leichhardt wheelwright John Ray bought the house in February 1886 and lived there until it was sold to Euphemia, wife of William Slater, mariner, Balmain, in November 1888. The Slaters were still there in 1890. Mrs Slater lost No 103 through debt and it was sold to Cary in June 1895.⁴⁹

Description

Different again, the stucco-walled Nos 101-103 share a medium-pitch hipped roof, concrete tile for No 101, corrugated iron for No 103. Firewall details are the same as Nos 97-99. For No 101 the concave corrugated iron verandah roofs are the same as Nos 97-99 (11.32) as are the door and window details. For No 103, the verandah roof is of fibreglass and the tooled patterns of the firewall projections have been filled. No 103's doorway and window are the same shape as No 101 but all decoration has been removed.

Nos 101-103 have minimal remnant Victorian-period detail which should be conserved.

EXCELSIOR SUBDIVISION PART 4

NOTES AND REFERENCES

NOTES

1 Acknowledgements

My sincere thanks to Solomon Mitchell and Bruce Crosson for photography.

2 Addenda

In the early 1880s many addresses on land titles were given as Elswick or Petersham = Leichhardt.

3 Introduction to Parts 1-5

See *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 51-60. Page 54 is 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. Sections 10-11 are on DS Leichhardt Sheet 35 WB Cat 8 6372, 1888 updated 1891.

Where a building allotment has been re-subdivided, or amalgamated, either by intention or by encroachment, I re-number the lots as, eg, 2.1, 2.2 etc, and so on. That is why 10.14 has lot numbers reading 16.1 and 16.2+17.1. The plus sign means that the one house sits on the two strips.

6 Later Sales of Allotments

See *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 89, Note 6.

7 Excelsior's Architects

See *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 89, Note 7, for identification of architects.

8 Who Built?

See *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 89, Note 8.

9 Building Types

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

10 Description

See *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 90, Note 10. I use "firewall" to mean the legal term "party wall" or "end wall".

QUICK READING GUIDE

SECTION HEADINGS

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1 Key Plan for Sections	49
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Where I make no comment on style, I mean that the building is outside the classifications established in R Apperly, R Irving & P Reynolds, *Identifying Australian Architecture, a Pictorial Guide to Style and Terms from 1788 to the Present* (A&R, Sydney, 1989), with illustrated glossary of common building terms.

"Straight" corrugated iron means "not curved" along the slope of the roof.

11 Sections 10-11

"Sections 10-11" are to be read in conjunction with "Sections 1.1-1.3" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, pp 51-86, "Sections 2-3" in *Leichhardt Hist J* 18, pp 13-30, and "Sections 4-9" *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, pp 35-91.

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:

- Dates of conveyances (sales), unless otherwise stated, are the date (month and year) of the actual LTO transfer from Excelsior to individuals.

- The wordy "was still there in 1890", 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 Occupants and House Names

Generally taken from the Sands Directory for the year after that stated in text.

15 Statistics

See *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 50, Note 15.

REFERENCES

DAY STREET NORTH SIDE

- V 714 F 222 transf 83471.
- V 964 F 52 transf 162537.
- V 540 F 195 transf 49675.
- V 862 F 120 transf 128407.
- Ibid.
- Ibid.
- V 624 F 186 transf 64425.
- Ibid.
- Ibid.
- V 662 F 181 transf 70176.
- V 668 F 50 transf 71635.
- V 644 F 115 transf 67588.
- V 656 F 112 transf 68657.
- V 636 F 21 transf 66724.
- V 656 F 33 transf 68421.
- V 662 F 195 transf 70320.
- V 1054 F 239 transf 194154.
- Ibid.
- V 1086 F 238 transf 207616.
- V 1201 F 87 transf 255351.
- V 796 F 182 transf 108692.
- V 1159 F 31 transf 236374.
- V 1177 F 241 transf 244629 (lot 14); V 1133 F 208 transf 226751 (lot 15).
- V 752 F 18 transf 91873.
- V 737 F 4 transf 89172.
- V 734 F 149 transf 88181.
- Ibid.
- Ibid.
- V 964 F 96 transf 162635.
- V 698 F 140 transf 79491.
- V 810 F 186 transf 113421.
- V 802 F 1 transf 110506.
- V 760 F 34 transf 96729.
- V 766 F 239 transf 99476.
- V 1384 F 42 transf 333429.
- V 1177 F 206 transf 244444. Lot 26.2 seems to be an unbuilt on strip.
- V 1321 F 49 transf 308183.
- V 1160 F 26 transf 237068.
- V 1259 F 120 transf 281777.
- V 1150 F 175 transf 235154.
- V 578 F 113 transf 56994.
- V 638 F 233 transf 67496.
- V 638 F 234 transf 67498.
- V 578 F 121 transf 56988.
- V 759 F 241 transf 97092; Dolan V 1108 F 85.
- V 759 F 241 transf 97092; Dolan V 1108 F 71.
- V 686 F 62 transf 76047.
- V 714 F 183 transf 83594.
- V 692 F 20 transf 77339.
- V 690 F 158 transf 77341.
- V 736 F 107 transf 88917.
- Ibid.
- Ibid.

MARION STREET SOUTH SIDE

- V 736 F 107 transf 88917.
 - V 1162 F 134 transf 238106.
 - V 1053 F 96 transf 193227.
 - V 1064 F 124 transf 197213.
- SMH*, 26 Sep 1885 (Gothic cottages), see also "The Excelsior Subdivision", Part 1, *Leichhardt Hist J* 17, p 57.
- V 1250 F 66 transf 278221.

6. V 669 F 57 transf 71876.
7. V 833 F 101 transf 119964.
8. V 1150 F 119 transf 232935.
9. V 1150 F 139 transf 232936.
10. V 1261 F 85 transf 282350.
11. V 678 F 90 transf 74412.
12. V 734 F 80 transf 87237. *SMH*, 4 Feb 1882 (tenders).
13. V 722 F 164 transf 85589. *SMH*, 4 Feb 1882 (tenders).
14. V 662 F 63 transf 70256. *SMH*, 4 Feb 1882 (tenders).
15. V 662 F 63 transf 70256; Lavelle V 678 F 152.
16. V 662 F 63 transf 70256; Lavelle V 1151 F 188.
17. V 759 F 1 transf 96327.
18. V 732 F 229 transf 87635.
19. V 732 F 229 transf 87635; Headgoose V 1244 F 97.
20. V 732 F 229 transf 87635; Headgoose V 1241 F 51.
21. V 1154 F 107 transf 234625 (lot 53.2+54); V 1178 F 1 transf 244596 (lot 55+56+57.1).
22. V 1190 F 52 transf 249847 (lot 57.2+58+59.1); V 1199 F 33 transf 254428A (lot 59.2+60.1).
23. V 739 F 39 transf 90145.
24. V 1178 F 179 transf 244916.
25. V 1405 F 81 transf 341519.
26. V 737 F 166 transf 89445.
27. V 784 F 90 transf 103337.
28. Ibid.
29. V 714 F 234 transf 83329.
30. V 759 F 109 transf 96495.
31. V 874 F 61 transf 132645.
32. V 644 F 52 transf 67500.
33. V 718 F 106 transf 84437.
34. V 702 F 86 transf 80663.
35. V 540 F 195 transf 49675.
36. V 739 F 176, 177 transf 90416.
37. V 739 F 176, 177 transf 90416; E Purnell V 790 F 149.
38. V 739 F 176, 177 transf 90416; E Purnell V 771 F 195.
39. V 748 F 19 transf 92411.

CARY STREET NORTH SIDE

1. V 724 F 62 transf 85744.
2. V 1125 F 170 transf 223677.
3. V 682 F 190 transf 75769.
4. V 596 F 84 transf 60108.
5. Ibid.
6. V 672 F 157 transf 72987. See *Leichhardt Hist J* 19, p 81, 8.18 for Barlow & Kelly.
7. V 719 F 131 transf 84775.
8. V 702 F 95 transf 80034.
9. V 746 F 38 transf 90853.
10. V 891 F 216 transf 138721.
11. V 826 F 78 transf 117910.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. V 632 F 174 transf 65918.
15. V 632 F 174 transf 65918; C Trowbridge V 826 F 77.
16. V 632 F 174 transf 65918; A Trowbridge V 826 F 207.
17. V 876 F 181 transf 133539.
18. V 686 F 86 transf 76175.
19. V 892 F 35 transf 138719.
20. V 973 F 35 transf 165348.
21. V 806 F 190 transf 109576.
22. V 806 F 190 transf 109576; T Johnston V 818 F 117.

23. Ibid.
24. V 1170 F 171 transf 240450.
25. V 956 F 94 transf 159746.
26. V 964 F 96 transf 162635.
27. V 1138 F 8 transf 228166.
28. V 1368 F 204 transf 327221.
29. V 592 F 18 transf 58654.
30. V 1114 F 79 transf 218898.
31. V 612 F 41 transf 61769.
32. V 1037 F 239 transf 187889.
33. V 1250 F 212 transf 278570.
34. Ibid.
35. V 718 F 113 transf 84435.
36. V 1092 F 223 transf 210108.
37. V 718 F 112 transf 84129.
38. V 1132 F 88 transf 225923.
39. Ibid.
40. V 897 F 139 transf 140926.
41. V 695 F 143 transf 78590.
42. V 722 F 89 transf 85348.
43. V 824 F 168 transf 115861.
44. V 734 F 124 transf 87464.
45. V 1039 F 96 transf 191833.
46. V 1170 F 171 transf 240450.
47. V 768 F 47 transf 97391.
48. V 1170 F 171 transf 240450.
49. V 785 F 19 transf 103451.

DAY STREET SOUTH SIDE

1. V 736 F 236 transf 88636.
2. V 1016 F 2 transf 179572 (lot 41+42.1); V 1016 F 3 transf 179572 (lot 42.2).
3. V 608 F 142 transf 60979.
4. V 576 F 249 transf 56802.
5. V 608 F 139 transf 60973.
6. V 608 F 140 transf 60975.
7. V 608 F 141 transf 60977.
8. V 578 F 147 transf 56992.
9. V 1328 F 16 transf 310639.
10. Ibid. Mrs Leaman may be the Anna Louisa Augusta Leaman mentioned in Lot 26, "From Adolphus St to Gladstone Park", Lot 26, *Leichhardt Hist J*, 18, p 33.
11. Ibid.
12. V 1115 F 79 transf 219537.
13. V 1229 F 51 transf 268471.
14. V 898 F 17 transf 140843.
15. V 806 F 245 transf 111093.
16. V 928 F 84 transf 151128.
17. V 973 F 219 transf 166420.
18. V 996 F 72 transf 174 047.
19. V 672 F 158 transf 72989.
20. V 964 F 96 transf 162635.
21. V 630 F 57 transf 65250.
22. Ibid.
23. Ibid.
24. V 630 F 46 transf 65210.
25. V 630 F 46 transf 65210; Croft V 748 F 202.
26. V 630 F 46 transf 65210; Croft V 746 F 154.
27. V 806 F 190 transf 109576.
28. V 806 F 190 transf 109576; Johnston V 814 F 238.
29. V 806 F 190 transf 109576; Johnston V 1120 F 135.
30. V 670 F 110 transf 72459.
31. V 670 F 110 transf 72459; Simmons V 1152 F 162.
32. V 670 F 110 transf 72459; Simmons V 1152 F 153.
33. V 714 F 237 transf 83332.
34. V 664 F 52 transf 70647.

35. V 769 F 3 transf 99250.
36. V 726 F 224 transf 86531.
37. V 838 F 242 transf 121739.
38. V 554 F 89 transf 51303.
39. Ibid.
40. V 666 F 161 transf 71093.
41. V 852 F 241 transf 125795.
42. V 648 F 236 transf 68224.
43. V 982 F 186 transf 169291.
44. V 596 F 8 transf 60017 (lot 78); V 840 F 6 transf 121744 (lots 77.2, 78).
45. V 644 F 116 transf 67590.
46. P Reynolds, "The Excelsior Subdivision, Land and Building Development in Leichhardt South: 1881-1890, A Report to the Heritage Council of NSW", Table C.01, p 291, Dept of Planning Library.
47. Reynolds, *ibid* (46), Table D.01, p 293.
48. Reynolds, *op cit* (46), Table E.01, p 294.
49. Reynolds, *op cit* (46), Table A.01, p 289.

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BENEVOLENT PICNICKING?

59. Ibid, p 113.
60. Ibid, p 113.
61. Ibid, p 106.
62. Inglis, *op cit* (3), p 195.
63. Ibid, p 209.
64. Ibid, p 209.
65. Ibid, p 209.
66. Bowen, *op cit* (27), p 278, p 334.
67. For instance, Br Westcott, an Anglican bishop (according to Bowen, *op cit* (27), p 278).
68. Norman, *op cit* (6), p 154.
69. Ibid, p 166.
70. Owen, *op cit* (40), p 211.

2 THE SYDNEY CITY MISSION

1. K Heasman, *Evangelicals in Action* (Bles, 1962), p 35.
2. Ibid, p 35.
3. K S Inglis, *Churches & the Working Classes in Victorian England* (Routledge & Kegan Paul, London 1963), p 305.
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5. *SMH*, 12 July 1862.
6. L Ang, *Founding of the Sydney City Mission* (unpub essay, c1979), p 4.
7. Report of SCM Missionary Gully, Sydney City Mission 3rd Annual Report, p 12.
8. L Hoare, *Ten Decades: The History of the Sydney City Mission*, Centenary Publication (Sydney, 1962), p 7.
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CONTINUED ON PAGE 95

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AUSTRALIAN TERRACE HOUSE

By Brian Turner

Angus & Robertson, 96 pp, \$19.95.
ISBN 0 207 18663 4

Reviewed by Robert Irving

In 1958 the late Sali Herman, one of the earliest Australian artists to portray old terrace houses as favourable, attractive topographical images, said, "I painted houses because houses are parts of people and people are parts of houses". Herman's pictures, painted mostly during and after World War II, are delightfully evocative of suburban living; one, probably painted in Woolloomooloo, is reproduced in this likewise evocative little book, which Brian Turner has dedicated to the memory of Sali Herman.

To most observers in the couple of decades after World War II, terrace houses were undesirable, substandard slums, fit only to be cleared away and replaced by more acceptable residences. Post-war planning schemes called for the razing of areas such as Paddington, Balmain, Redfern and Surry Hills which the planners saw as "blighted". Herman's terrace paintings were dubbed "tasteless slumscapes". Indeed a great many of these houses were demolished before the pendulum of taste swung from the delicacy of Georgian towards the vigour of Victorian. Sydney's Redfern and Waterloo, and Melbourne's North Melbourne, suffered sadly as their row houses were pulled down and replaced by tower blocks that were seen to be more efficient and functional. Only in recent years has terrace housing come to be appreciated for what it can be – personable, human-scaled, nicely dense places of

habitation. And such houses can be a joy to the eye, as Turner's Book sets out to show.

It is quite wrong, as some have wanted to do, to compare Brian Turner's work with Stefan Muthesius's *The English Terraced House* (Yale University Press, 1982) or with the late David Saunders's papers such as the one in *The History and Design of the Australian House* (Oxford University Press, 1985). Muthesius set out to study the English house in intense detail; his book is a major work, comprehensive as well as beautiful. Saunders dealt with planning and the wider social issues. The simple fact is that not enough has been published on this urban vernacular form; so *The Australian Terrace House*, despite its brevity, is a very welcome publication. Brian Turner writes:

This book is meant as a portrait of the faces that Australian terrace houses present to the street. It seeks to portray the stylistic variety of terrace house facades. In doing this, I focus on their detailing, ornament and motifs, on the materials used, and on regional differences. I have not described what lies behind those facades, and so the book does not cover terrace layout, plans, restoration or interior decoration".

That said, Turner proceeds to discuss echoes and traditions: the terrace house as "old architecture" (i.e., British) in a "new landscape", showing houses in early Sydney and "Marvellous Melbourne". He gives some examples of antique detailing embodied in Victorian decorative iron and effusive stucco. The 1890s depression brought the idiom to a close but terrace housing reappeared for a while after the recovery, only to become a "dishonoured and disgraced style" a few years later.

The next section of the book deals with materials and styles. Here the author touches on stone, brick, timber and iron,

explores a few regional differences and deals shortly with the "battle of the styles". It is purposely a broad rather than a deep treatment.

The final chapter, titled "Today's resplendent Victorians", begins with an excellent photograph of the Marine Residences, a highly distinctive terrace of eight three-storey houses in Grange, an Adelaide suburb. Though that building is far from typical, its picture does typify the good quality of the illustrations in this book. Most of the photographs are by the author, but there are also some marvellous old pictures of inner-city living centred on terrace houses. There are lots of details (such as the iron balustrading of the Marine residences) and examples of conservation and renewal. Turner's last sub-heading is "The golden light of nostalgia", which could have been a sub-title for the whole book.

This does not pretend to be a "learned" work, but it does tell the general story nicely, and makes a good introductory study for anybody who wants to take the subject further. There is a one-page bibliography (which includes Muthesius's book, Turner's previous volume *Australia's Iron Lace** and, inevitably, some of E Graeme Robertson's books on cast-iron decoration). *The Australian Terrace House* is a small and handsome volume at a bargain price. _____

* Brian Turner's *Australia's Iron Lace*, with line illustrations by Robyn Fookes, was published by George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1985, pp 192, ISBN 086861 481 5.

KID SISTER

By Barbara Whitley

Published by the author, 125 pp,
\$17.95, ISBN 0 646 22140 X**PARRAMATTA****A town caught in time, 1870**By Shylie & Ken Brown with
Carol Liston & Robert Irving
Hale & Iremonger, 138 pp, \$34.95
ISBN 0 86806 382 X (hb)

Reviewed by Peter Reynolds

Gasp! A history of a family and not a land title in sight, or who begat whom. This book is a record of love, family love, and if you are not moved, your heart is as hard as the stone of Durham House* where the Hall family lived from 1918 to 1929.

The kid sister, "Slippy" to her family, tells of her parents, five brothers and five sisters, and of a great house in a loving way eschewing cloying sentimentality. She does not gloss over squabbles among the children, or Mother's defence of children's crimes against Father's laws, or the inevitable setbacks of everyday life.

By 1918 the large Balmain dwellings were being transformed into rooming houses, so the Hall's buying the house staved off its eventual conversion with "convs" and kitchenettes.

When looking for a house large enough "to cover our heads", Mother, "a bit of a snob in those days" thought Balmain to be a "lower class" district. The charm of the house made up for not having enough money to buy a house in a more "seemly suburb where we could have met 'suitable' friends". Despite the size of the house, seven of the children slept on the wide front open verandah. The garden had "grand old trees" for Slippy and the others to climb and a rambling garden to get lost in.

The daily routine was work. Father, a surveyor, away at the office, while the children helped

Mother with the housework. Preparation, cooking, serving and consuming the typical Sunday roast is deftly told. For other meals, "food had to be cooked, heaps and piles and tinsful". Healthy appetites saw the weekly basket of fruit, though hidden by Mother, mysteriously emptied in no time.

The girls did their chores dutifully but they resented washing and mending the boys' clothes. A washerwoman and much later a housekeeper lessened the burden of work, all done by hand. Keeping the boys to their tasks was always difficult, especially the Saturday morning preparation of the tennis court for the afternoon arrival of "young men in long cream flannels, with well-sleeked hair. Remembering back 60 years, Slippy tells of how the younger ones inspected elder sister's prospective swains and spied on their canoodling.

Encouraged by parents, the growing children became self-reliant, and helped each other. Degrees and diplomas were earned by hard swotting interspersed with part-time work, or by competitive scholarships.

The book seems to tumble from Slippy's mouth. Glowing memories, family letters and, for more serious stuff, Mother's chronicles provided the sources.

The photograph of the house is archival and the family group a knockout. The book is economically produced and an inspiration to those who are daunted by publication – do it yourself, get it done and into the public domain.

Kid Sister is to be read and loved. I could not put it down.

Parramatta is a record of a different kind – images frozen in time. It too was a struggle to produce. Its publication is a tribute to the tenacity of local historians, Shylie and Ken Brown, historian Carol Liston and architectural historian Robert Irving. Ten years ago Shylie Brown discovered many uncatalogued lantern slides among the Houson Collection of the

Society of Australian Genealogists. Recognising many unnamed Parramatta buildings, Shylie and Ken decided to produce a pictorial history. And what a pictorial record it is. Many of the images are the work of the significant photographer, Henry Beaufoy Merlin. The record brings back to life many buildings now either unrecognisable or demolished.

Carol Liston's introduction sets the scene and shows the importance of Merlin in the context of streetscape photography. A print of each lantern slide, in the main one per page, is captioned with thoroughly researched pertinent facts. Merlin saw to it that the occupants and others would pose in their Sunday best to humanise the picture. Robert Irving's blessedly jargon-free architectural commentary discusses form, materials and stylistic influences. His text is garnished in the margins with line sketches or photographs with evocative captions. The commentary ends with a report on nineteenth century materials and techniques, and a schedule of architects and designers, so often missing from older-style local histories.

This pictorial history could form a model for many local histories. The annotations and references provide the researched facts about each of the plates in a separate section. Here, clearly presented, are the words to go with the music of the images. Together they form a valuable historical resource.

Notable heritage structures, such as the Protestant Orphan School (Plate 92), emerge from the general town architecture. The plate is of great significance to the student of government architecture, because it shows the Palladian facade, one of the earliest examples in Australia, prior to the addition of the Vernon portico.

All concerned with this book are to be congratulated. It is an excellent way to visualise a locality.

* See page 13, *Leichhardt Historical Journal* No 13.

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**BENEVOLENT
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10. *SCM Herald*, vol XV No 11, 1 July 1912, p 2.
11. B Short, *History*, vol 1 (nd, wp).
12. Ibid.
13. C S Chambers, in the film *Out of Despair* (1980).
14. SCM Constitution as outlined in Annual Report 1864, p 1.
15. Ibid, p 5.
16. Ibid, pp 11-12.
17. Short, op cit (11).
18. SCM, 5th Annual Report, p 14.
19. SCM, 24th Annual Report 1886, p 20.
20. SCM, 5th Annual Report, p 21.
21. SCM, A Short History: Sydney City Mission 1862-Now (unpub), p 2.
22. *SCM Herald*, 1 May 1919, p3.
23. SCM, 57th Annual Report, p 11.
24. According to a former employee.
25. This view was given by several ex-staff spoken to, and is perhaps also supported by the fact that even in 1980, these people hold regular reunions.
26. According to a staff member at the time.
27. Both former employees stressed how seriously they took such commitment.
28. According to a former employee.
29. According to a former employee.
30. According to several former employees.
31. Kaldor, op cit (1), pp 90-91, pp 104-107.

**ABBREVIATIONS
AND
CONVERSIONS**

ADB	<i>Australian Dictionary of Biography.</i>
AE	<i>Australian Encyclopaedia.</i>
ATCJ	<i>Australian Town & Country Journal.</i>
b	Born.
bapt	Baptised.
Bk	Book (OST Deed Register).
BO	<i>Balmain Observer & Western Suburbs Advertiser.</i>
cf	Compare with.
chn	Children.
CT	Certificate of Title (LTO).
d	Death, died.
dau	Daughter.
DP	Deposited Plan (LTO).
DS	Detail Survey (PWD Metropolitan Detail Series).
F	Folio (CT, LTO).
FP	File Plan (LTO).
Ibid	In the same place, or ditto.
ISN	<i>Illustrated Sydney News.</i>
lbs	Pounds weight.
LTO	Land Titles Office, NSW.
m	Married, marriage.
ML	Mitchell Library, Sydney.
mtge	Mortgage.
Mun	Balmain Council Records.
nd	Not dated.
No	Old System Deed (LTO Deed No in Register).
NSWLA	Legislative Assembly.
NSWLC	New South Wales Legislative Council.
NSWA	NSW Archives.
OHWM	Original High Water Mark.
op cit	In the work cited.
OST	Old System Title.
PA	Primary Application (under <i>Real Property Act</i> , LTO).
PI	Probate Index (NSW Supreme Court).
PWD	Public Works Department.
Rec	Reclamation.
SD	Statutory Declaration.
SM	<i>Sydney Mail.</i>
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald.</i>
transf	Transfer (CT, LTO).
transm	Transmission (CT, LTO).
V	Volume (CT, LTO).
V&P	Votes & Proceedings, NSW
WB	Sydney Water Board.
wp	Without pagination.
£	Pounds currency.

CONVERSIONS

1 lb	= 0.45 kilogram.
1 bushel	= 0.027 tonnes = about 60 lbs.
£1	= 2 dollars.
1 shilling	= 10 cents.
1 penny	= 0.83 cent.

