

LEICHHARDT HISTORICAL JOURNAL 24



Rowland Walpole Loane Esq. at Balmain
The genesis of Birch Grove House and Waterview House
By Eric Young

The Waterview Estate, Balmain – Part 3
From Cooper Street to Waterview Street 1835-1970
By Peter Reynolds



Balmain Leichhardt Lilyfield Rozelle



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Cover

*Birch Grove House
Watercolour by Kathleen Cocker
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Alison Richardson)*

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Contributors

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From the Editor

Historians' Past Endeavours

In pinning down the main players in the creation and development of Birch Grove House and Waterview House, two of the earliest known houses on the Balmain peninsula, many errors and suppositions arose.

Rowland Walpole Loane, now revealed as responsible for the building of both houses, was hardly mentioned in early historical studies of the area. Researchers tended to look no further than the name 'John Birch' as the builder of Birch Grove House.

William Balmain was known but the shadowy figure of John Borthwick Gilchrist was just a name and hardly known outside Britain and Calcutta.

Later writers about the area, S. Elliott Napier, S N Hogg and Dr Caruthers blurred matters further. Robert Irving and Peter Reynolds provided some facts but still nominated John Birch as the builder. In LHJ 22 Reynolds incorrectly surmised that Parbury was responsible for the building of Waterview House.

Eric Young has now provided us with a thoroughly researched chronicle on which we may depend. Information about the genesis of both Birch Grove House and Waterview House was first published in Descent (Vol 35 pt 4) the Journal of The Society of Australian Genealogists. We are grateful that Young now shares his research in the lead article, Rowland Walpole Loane Esq. at Balmain.

Young's article is followed by Reynolds' third and final instalment of The Waterview Estate, Sections 7-10. Section 7 includes Balmoral House, Section 8 explores the origins of the Colgate site and Section 9 exposes the wonderful skill of Thomas Vallance Wran as a stonemason who worked on buildings such as the GPO in Martin Place.

This three-part series on the Waterview Estate began in LHJ Nos 22 and 23.

Peter Reynolds
Hon Editor

LURA

The Leichhardt Urban Research Association is the recipient of Local History Grants from Leichhardt Council to publish the history of Callan Park. Considerable research has been undertaken with many photographs and maps assembled. These will be integrated with a graduate thesis by Ken Leong to form a comprehensive history of Callan Park.
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AURA

The Annandale Urban Research Association has become a separate entity in the capable hands of Norma Perry and Beverley Walsh. While still affiliated with Leichhardt Historical Journal, AURA will independently research and publish information about the history of Annandale.
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Rowland Walpole Loane Esq.

at

Balmain

by

Eric Young

The Buildings

Two of the earliest known houses on the Balmain peninsula were Birch Grove House (built on the 30 acres granted to George Whitfield on 15 September 1796 and known as Whitfield's Farm), and Waterview House (built on the adjoining property of 550 acres granted to Dr William Balmain on 26 April 1800 and known as Gilchrist's Place).

Of these, the first to disappear was Waterview House, c.1921-22, after Mr Alfred Bogle bought it from Mrs Phillips and decided to demolish it to make way for his planned subdivision of the block. Birch Grove House survived for nearly another half-century, probably due to its being made of stone, and thus more substantial than Waterview which was timber. In December 1967 it too disappeared forever from the Sydney landscape.¹

But what of their beginnings, which seem to have become forgotten by the passage of time. Since the early 20th century, the names of Dr William Balmain, George Cooper, Captain/Major John McLeod, Sir Alfred Stephen, and Frederick Parbury, have been put forward as

the identity of the person for whom Waterview House was built. The date of construction has been surmised as about 1835.

It is perhaps worth noting here that Sir Alfred Stephen did not come to Sydney until 1839, and he never lived at Waterview. His brother, George, and his family, did however live there as tenants in the years following the death of N D Stenhouse in 1873, and his brother John was a tenant at Birch Grove in 1834.²

There seems to have been a general acceptance (in more recent times, at least) that Birch Grove House was built for Lieutenant John Birch, Paymaster of the 73rd Regiment, in 1810 (the year of his arrival in NSW), with some extensions being added in 1827 for the then owner, R W Loane.³

It is my contention that these assertions are not supported by the available evidence, which, when analysed, leads to the conclusion that one man, Rowland Walpole Loane, was responsible for both these historic houses being erected, Birch Grove House in 1827, and Waterview House in 1830.



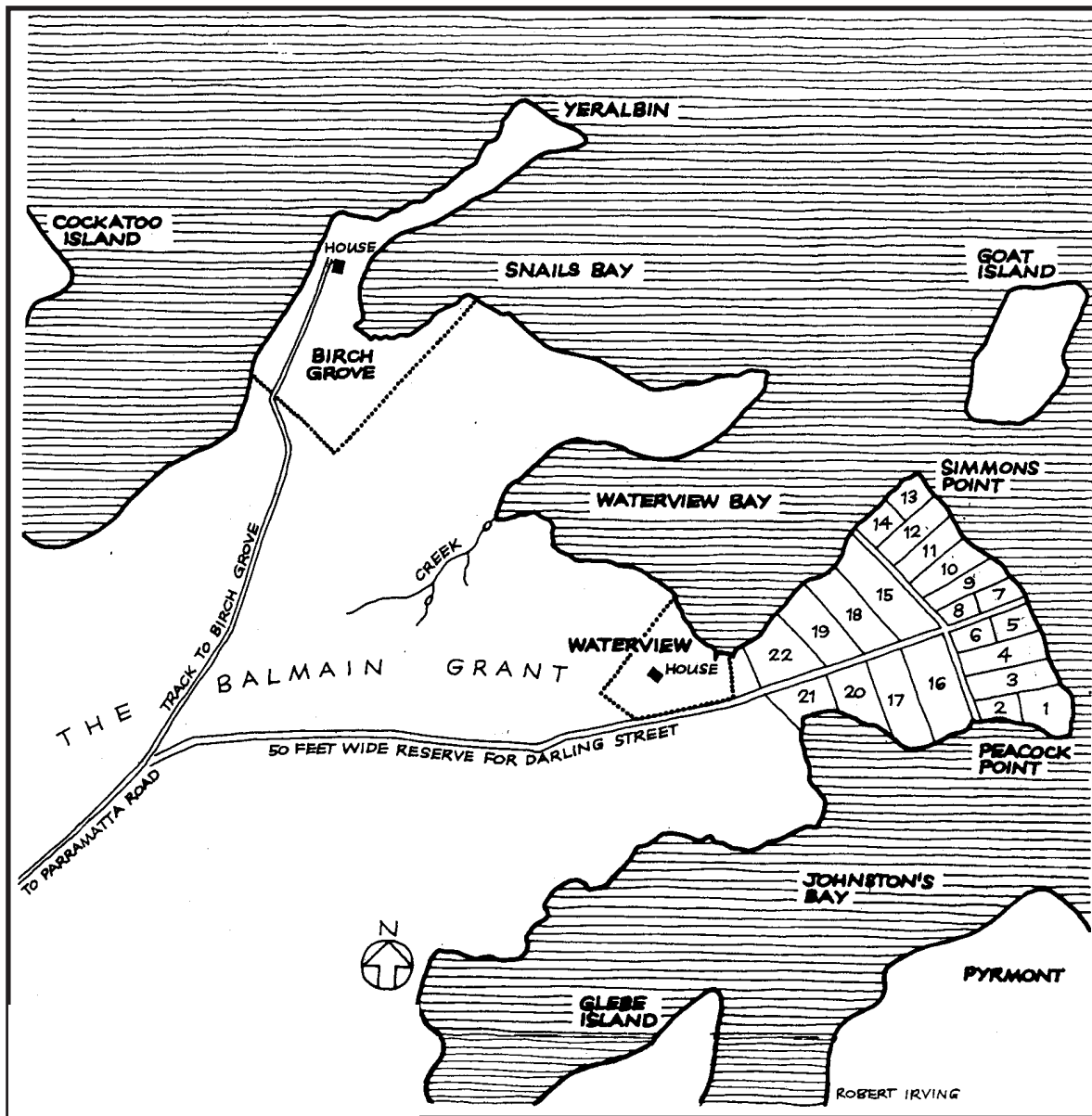
Rowland Walpole Loane (Photo 1993, Dr Peter Sherlock, with permission from the Loane Miniature Portraits collection of the late Betty Loane)

Rowland Walpole Loane

Loane was an Irish Protestant, born in 1774 at Bandon co. Cork Ireland, the son of Dr Richard Loane, a medical doctor. By his own submission, he had been a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, retiring in 1802 and entering into the world of commerce. In October 1804, after the resumption of hostilities with France, he was Chief Officer of the country ship *Shrewsbury*, out of Masulipatam, India, when it was taken at Bushire, Iran, by the French privateer, *La Fortune*. He then left Bushire in an expedition to recover the East India Company's packet thrown overboard from the Company's vessel, *Fly*, which had also been taken by the *La Fortune*. The packet was recovered, and

eventually delivered to the Company, but not before Loane and his companions had been piratically captured by Aza Arabs, and confined for several months.⁴

His commercial speculations in India must have been successful, as he was able to purchase his own ship, the *Union*, on which he arrived at Hobart Town from Calcutta India, with a cargo which he said was worth, variously, £12,000 or £20,000. He had been delayed in Storm Bay Passage where he had encountered the vessel HMS *Porpoise* (then under the command of William Bligh, the deposed Governor of NSW) on the morning of 13 November 1809.⁵



Balmain and Birch Grove in about 1836. (Robert Irving).

Almost immediately, Loane formed a partnership with William Collins, and a contract was secured with the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, David Collins, to supply 150 tons of wheat and 50 tons of rice from India to the Colony at the Derwent. While at Hobart, Loane dismissed the *Union's* Captain, Edward Luttrell jnr (son of a Colonial Surgeon, Edward Luttrell), and William Collins took over command of the *Union*. Collins did not sail directly to India, but first went to Sydney where he found that Colony now under the command of the new Governor of NSW, Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Macquarie, who repudiated the contract.⁶

Loane first came to Sydney on 3 March 1811, as a passenger on Joseph Underwood's

ship *Campbell Macquarie* (R Siddons). Before returning to Hobart, he applied to the Governor for permission to become a settler at the Derwent, which was approved on 3 February 1812, together with a grant of 400 acres.⁷

He conducted business as a merchant at both Hobart and Sydney, and is known to have owned a number of vessels which he used in his trading activities. His brig, (the first square-rigged vessel built in Tasmania), *Campbell Macquarie* was launched with much ceremony on 17 January 1813. His other later vessels included the brig *Active*, schooner *Derwent*, brig *Governor Macquarie* (bought from Mary Reiby), and sloop *Martha*, and he also chartered the ships *Eliza* and *Grenada*.⁸

Birch Grove

Loane seems to have spent most of 1813 at Sydney, during which time he formed a new partnership with Edward Smith Hall, trading as "Loane and Hall". His involvement with the Balmain peninsula began on 25 March 1814, when he purchased Birch Grove from Lieutenant John Birch (Paymaster 73rd Regiment), for £450. However, he did not take up residence there, and left the Colony on 7 August 1814 on his recently purchased schooner *Derwent* bound for Mauritius (Isle of France) and did not return from overseas (to Hobart) until January 1818.⁹

There was certainly a dwelling on the property at this time, as in May 1814 two notices appeared in the *Sydney Gazette*:

Last night Mr. Birch's house at Birch Grove, near Goat Island, was robbed of its windows; every square of glass is stated to have been cut out, and part of the sashes also taken away.

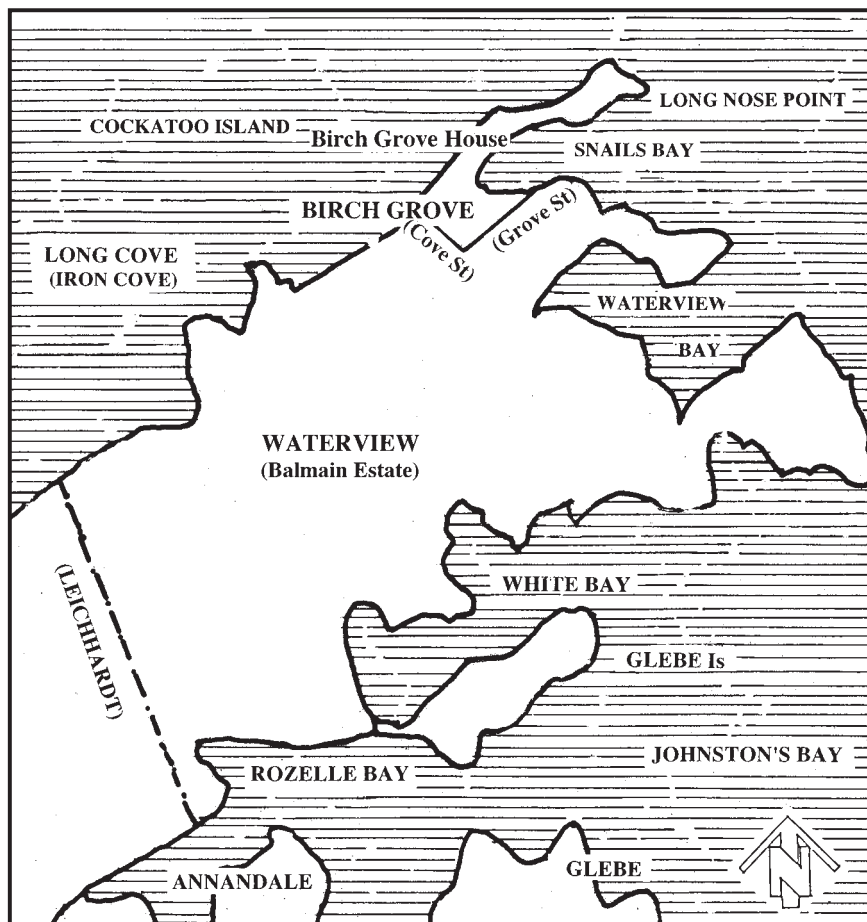
and
Whereas the Cottage at Birch Grove was last Night robbed of all the Glass, Sashes

and considerable other Damage done to the Premises, LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR MOLLE hereby offers a Reward of Ten Guineas to any Informer who will give Evidence that shall lead to the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.¹⁰

And convicted they were; Thomas Pamphlett (alias James Groom) and Abraham Braham were each sentenced to 100 lashes and six months in double-irons in the gaol gang. Molle was motivated by personal interest in offering the reward, as he was now living at Birch Grove, and it was one of his assigned servants, Thomas Moody, who had first had the idea that the glass might easily be taken from "The Lieut-Governor's Summer house - Birche's (sic) that was". Moody was given two months in the gaol gang, for his trouble, even though he had been found "not guilty".¹¹

It appears that in June 1815 Molle had a well and pump erected there, at Government expense, by the prolific well-sinker, James Bowler, for £24. He remained there until 17 March 1817.¹²

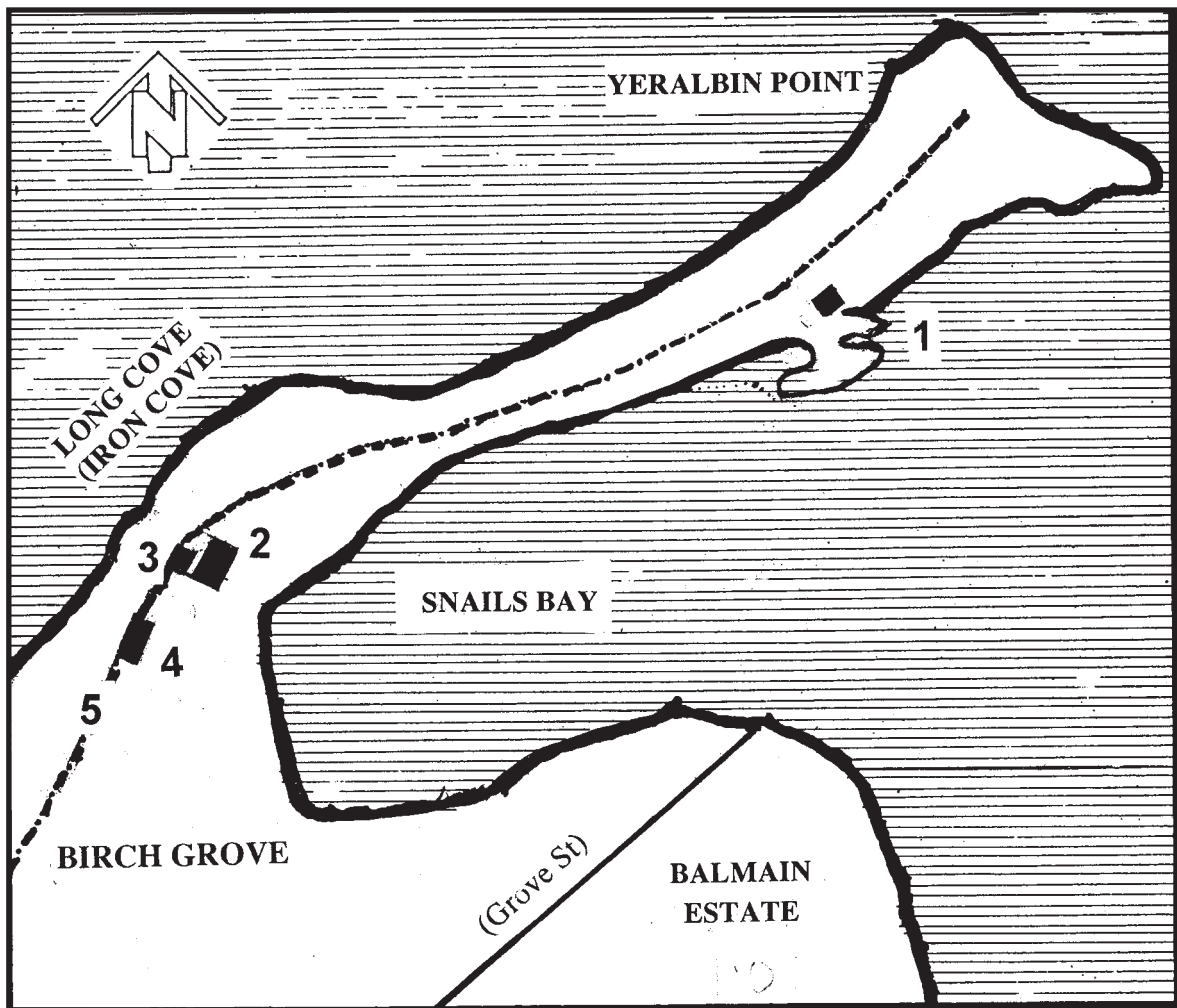
No sooner had he vacated the premises, than



Land Grants on the Balmain Peninsula

1. Whitfield's Grant (Birch Grove), 30 acres, 1796
2. Balmain's Grant (Gilchrist Place), 550 acres, 1800.

(Peter Reynolds)



W M Brownrigg's Survey of Birch Grove (Partial View)

Boat Marina, 1850((Peter Reynolds)

This seems to be the earliest accurate survey of Birch Grove. Rocky cliffs made landing difficult but Brownrigg's Boat Marina (on city side) was probably the wharf mentioned in 1833 by Mr Bodenham, auctioneer and estate agent.

Also noted by Bodenham, this wharf was certainly the site of the "Water Guard", possibly making use of Birch's Cottage" as a barracks. Loane agreed to this occupation for a fee but the Water Police was relocated elsewhere during 1834.

On page 24 of LHJ No 15, the plan of Long Nose Point (1887) shows "Wharf Road" in about the same place as the Marina. Wharf Road was also known as Yeralbin (or Yerroulbin) Street.

LEGEND

1. Brownrigg's Boat Marina
2. Birch Grove House
3. Detached Kitchen
4. Coach House and Stables
5. "Road" from Long Nose Point to Parramatta Road, via Balmain Estate, future Callan Park and possibly route of later Balmain Road.

Sources

For Bodenham, see SG, 14 Sep 1833 For "Road" see LTO Plan 17 690 re Luke Ralph, 31.1.1832 For Water Police see SR, 4/3915, 8 Nov 1833; 17 March 1834; 4/3916, p 47, fol 34/345, 8 May 1834; 33/4760, 8133; 34/78, 2056; 4/3916, p 249, fol 34/682

another notice appeared in the Sydney Gazette in July 1817:

Great depredations having been committed on the Farm of BIRCH GROVE, near Sydney, now unoccupied, by pulling down part of the inside fittings-up of the house, and stealing the materials thereof, and other articles from the premises:- I hereby offer a reward of Twenty Pounds to any person or persons who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders.

R. JENKINS, Agent to R.W. LOANE Proprietor of Birch Grove.¹³

Loane's own residency at Birch Grove is not clear, but must have been sporadic at best, due to his frequently being in Hobart, and his overseas trips. In August 1822 Mr Samuel Bradley and his wife, Esther, moved to Birch Grove from Lane Cove, having either taken a lease, or perhaps been employed in a caretaker capacity.

Within a few weeks, they were both killed in a violent manner there, by their convict servant, Thomas Barry, who was found guilty of murder and was executed. The report of the Inquest mentioned "Their humble dwelling was found in a deserted and ransacked state, on the afternoon of Sunday last" (not the description of a grand house).¹⁴

The first indication to the public that Loane also had an interest in William Balmain's adjoining grant came in March 1827 when Loane inserted a notice in *The Australian* warning people against trespassing on Birch Grove which he owned, and on the adjoining property of 600 (sic) acres known as Balmain Farm.¹⁵

Less than a month later, *The Australian* announced that "Mr Loane intends building a villa on his estate of Birch Grove. The situation chosen for this purpose is highly picturesque", and advised that the foundation stone had been laid on 11 April 1827.

Robert Irving in *Architecture in Australia* took this to refer to extensions to the existing house, consisting of the addition of two large single storey rooms, one at each end of the house, and other modifications, although the newspaper description conveys to me that a completely new building is meant.¹⁶

This impression is reinforced by the wording in a letter that Loane wrote to Governor Darling on 17 July 1827, in which he stated, inter alia:

I beg leave very respectfully to state to Your Excellency that since my arrival here in December last, I have rented six hundred acres of Land adjoining my own Grant, for

Ten Years within Three Miles of Sydney; I have nearly completed a two Story Stone House on my own farm, and that I have Cultivated a considerable proportion of the same; That I possess a tolerably large Herd of Cattle, which I am at present under the necessity of putting out at an exorbitant Rent for lease of Land of my own, to depasture them and that it is my intention to make New South Wales my future place of Residence.¹⁷

Birch Grove

Some change in Loane's circumstances must have taken place, as by September of that year, he was again preparing to go overseas, and prior to his departure in mid-November on the *Elizabeth*, bound for London, he placed advertisements for both properties:

BIRCH GROVE

This delightful Two-story VILLA will be Let on Lease, for 2 or 3 Years, as may be agreed upon, with or without 17 Dairy Cows, of Superior Breed, now dropping their Calves, together with 600 Acres of Land adjoining thereto; the whole within 3 Miles of Sydney. The Dwelling-house, built of stone, in 6-inch courses, is divided into eight well proportioned rooms, extensive hall, &c, will be ready for occupation in 12 days. Contiguous to the above is a garden near 3 acres in extent, secured by a strong fence, well cropped with vegetables, and about 500 fruit trees of the finest kind.

Working Bullocks, Ploughs, Harrows, &c. will be Let with the Farm.¹⁸

The lease for the Old Colonial Georgian style villa was soon taken up by Dr Laurence H Halloran, who moved in with his large family and government [convict] servants. His advertisement in December 1827 read:

LIBERAL EDUCATION

DR HALLORAN HAS THE HONOR to announce to his Friends and the Public, his intention to retire at the close of the ensuing vacation, from his present residence in Sydney, to Mr Loane's beautiful marine villa, *Birch Grove*, and to devote his time, his experience, and the best energies of his mind, to the education of a select number of pupils – *not exceeding twelve* – whose health, comfort, and moral and literary improvement will engage his most anxious attention.

Halloran had been a chaplain in the Navy, but was transported for forgery in 1819, received a Ticket-of-Leave on arrival, and started the first Grammar School in Sydney on 10 January 1820. He was still resident at Birch Grove at



Birch Grove House 1827

The symmetrical cut-stone house included a detached kitchen. No architect has been found.

(Robert Irving)

the time of 1828 Census, but he had moved his educational establishment to Elizabeth Street by February 1829.¹⁹

Samuel Augustus Perry Deputy Surveyor General. His Tenancy of Birch Grove

There is some indication that Madame D'Hotman, Loane's sometime mistress, who had been living at Hunter Street since 1826, intended moving into Birch Grove in early 1829. Loane's joint agents (Captain George Bunn and Loane's nephew, Henry Connell), however, leased Birch Grove (owned by Loane), and the adjoining property (itself leased by Loane) to Samuel Augustus Perry, for a period of seven years from 29 October 1829, but this lease was not destined to run its full course.²⁰

In May 1830 Loane returned from overseas, together with his new wife, Mary Ann (nee Lee) (they had married in November 1828 at co Cork, Ireland). His three nieces came also. They were orphan daughters of his brother, Major Boyle Loane, who had died in Hobart on 26 November 1829 during Loane's absence. Their mother, the major's wife Louisa had pre-deceased him in June 1827.²¹

On 1 July 1830, in a letter to Governor Darling requesting a grant of land, Loane stated:

...Your Excellency's Memorialist possesses a small Estate within three Miles of Sydney, on which he has lately erected a substantial two story Stone House with suitable offices which together with the Lands cost Memorialist £3000.²²

In the Land Board's Report on the application it was stated that:

Mr Loane also resided for some time in this Colony, and built the house called Birch Grove near Sydney, which is at present occupied by Mr Perry Deputy Surveyor General.²³

In September 1830 *The Australian* reported that 'Mr Loane is about building a handsome villa on the Balmaine Farm'. In light of the foregoing, this could not refer to Birch Grove House, which was obviously already completed, and must necessarily refer to his adjoining 'leased' property of Balmain's 'Gilchrist's Place', later known as Balmain.²⁴

The NSW Calendar of 1832 was indicative of the confusion over the Birch Grove and Balmain Estates. Under the "Itinerary of Roads", it lists at 4¼ miles along Parramatta Road, "On the right, road to Birch Grove, a pleasant seat on the Parramatta River, the property of Doctor GILCHRIST; it is at present occupied by S.A. PERRY, Esq. the Deputy Surveyor General, 1¼ (miles)."

Judge Dowling's record of the case "*Loane v Perry*, 1833" is very clear on the point that Loane came on to Balmain Farm in October 1830 and built a house on it, which he leased to another person. Prior to that he had cut timber on the farm.

Naturally enough Perry was not happy with this action, and he proposed a new agreement for the lease of Birch Grove alone, to which Loane would not agree. Perry continued living at Birch Grove and paid the previously agreed rental of £150 per annum up to 1st December 1831, on which date he left the house, handing over the keys to Loane's agent.²⁵

Loane felt aggrieved at this "walk-out", and brought an action against Perry in an attempt to get further payment of £37.10.0 (the equivalent of 3 months rent) for rents after 1 December 1831, on the basis of a clause in the agreement that if the proprietor of Balmain should resume possession of that part of the demised property, the lease agreement would stand. The Court acknowledged that Loane had been the Lessee of Balmain for years, but that as such he was not the proprietor of the land, and ruled in Perry's favour.²⁶

Furthermore, Loane's agent had given a receipt for the rent paid, accepted the key, taken possession of the house, and had leased it to another tenant! No doubt supporting evidence would have been required to be produced to the Court at the time, but Dowling does not specify any details of Loane's lease agreement with the owner of Balmain, and there is no mention of such within the extant case papers.²⁷

Waterview

"Waterview" was the first name of the Old Colonial Regency style house in the advertisements in the *Sydney Gazette* of 2 and 4 November 1830, which offered:

To let, Rock-House, near Darling Harbour. Mr Loane, intending to occupy his new cottage (Waterview), on Balmain, will let his residence, which may be entered upon on the 1st next month...²⁸

Evidence that Loane indeed took up residence at Waterview is provided in a letter from Loane dated 21 June 1831, and addressed from "Sydney – Waterview" to Lieut-Governor George Arthur in Van Diemen's Land. In this letter, Loane referred to his brother's four orphaned children, and the fact that the two eldest (Dr Richard and Louisa) were living with him and his wife. (The two youngest, Ann and Frances, were at boarding school).

His use of the address "Waterview" is also to be found in a later letter to Alexander McLeay, Colonial Secretary, on 6 September 1831.²⁹

On 12 January 1833 Loane wrote a curious letter to the Colonial Secretary, the contents of which leaves no doubt as to his occupancy of Dr Balmain's grant, and of his building of Waterview:

I beg leave to request that the usual grant be made out for me of the Lands formerly

Waterview House, Balmain

Built by R W Loane the "Superb dwelling house" stood on the "Belmain" Grant owned by Professor Gilchrist. Loane failed in a bid to have the freehold placed in his name.

(Robert Irving)



the Estate of Doctor Balmain, afterwards descended (sic) to Doctor Gilchreest (sic), and by me purchased from S.^d Gilchreest, and as (is) in my possession now, and for Six Years last past, and upon which I have expended upwards of £2000 in erecting a Superb dwelling house, with all necessary appurtenances thereto, enclosures of grounds and Cultivation of a large Garden.³⁰

Being a Resident in England & Van Diemen's Land for some Years, I had not the opportunity of seeking to obtain my deed of Grant before now — may I hope it will be prepared while I am in this colony, as business will oblige me to leave it Shortly.

The said Lands with the premises and Buildings by me erected thereon, are now known by the Name of "Water-View", on the South Shore, being part and parcel of Darling Harbour and Contain about Six hundred Acres.³¹

A letter from Loane's solicitor, Mr John Dillon, signed for Attorney General J H Plunkett, followed shortly after on 22 January and requested "on behalf of Mr Loane, a copy of the Grant under which that Gentleman holds Birch Grove."³²

The Governor was somewhat confused, and thought that both letters referred to the same land. But Deputy Surveyor General Perry's answer was unambiguous, informing the Colonial Secretary that:

I have the honor to state for the information of His Excellency The Governor that the place called "Waterview" is situated on an Estate of five hundred and fifty acres called "Belmain" (sic) granted to Will.^m Belmain, vide your Register No. 3 folio 38, and the thirty acres Estate of Birch Grove is granted to George Whitfield vide your Register No 2 folio 61.³³

And so the Governor decided that Loane could have certified copies of the two existing grant serials.³⁴

Loane and his family (consisting of his wife, nephew, and niece) probably lived at Waterview until the end of September 1831, at which time it was leased to Rev George Augustus Middleton.³⁵

Together with his wife and niece, Loane left Sydney on the *Integrity* on 6 October 1831, arriving at Hobart on 20 October 1831, and announced his intention of remaining permanently in that Colony.³⁶

Early Tenants of Waterview

Rev Middleton was finding things hard on his property in the Hunter Valley, and no longer held the position of Assistant Chaplain.

Loane took the precaution of including any rents owing by Middleton at the expiration of his "Waterview" lease on 1 October 1833, in a mortgage which he took out over Middleton's 2,000 acre property.

Just as Dr Halloran had done at Birch Grove, Middleton proposed to run a school at Waterview, and articles appearing in *The Australian* in connection with this, referred to "Waterview, the residence at present of Mr R W Loane, and "that he will be prepared to receive Pupils at his residence, Bellmaine (sic), leased from its present occupier, R W Loane, Esq".³⁷

Shortly after Middleton took up residence, Waterview became the site of a particularly grisly murder which occurred on 10 November 1831, the body later found washed up on Goat Island.³⁸

In the report of the trial, *R. v Mills, Chapman and Chapman* in 1834, one witness (Mary Brady, who was technically still assigned to Loane) recalled hearing a noise from the direction of Goat Island on the night, and said that she then lived with Rev Mr Middleton "at Belmain, (sic) which is now called Waterview".³⁹

Middleton also gave evidence and stated that in November 1831 he lived at Waterview and on the morning of 12th November he had seen something dark from his verandah, near the landing place, and on proceeding there, discovered a hat, and some papers. There is also a note that a plan of the estate and bay at Waterview, was handed up for the inspection of the bench.⁴⁰

The NSW Calendars for 1832 to 1835 listed Rev G A Middleton at "Belmain (sic) Sydney", but he had certainly left by 26 December 1833, when another killing took place, this time actually inside the house. "Water View" (sic) was then the residence of Mr [John Hubert] Plunkett, Solicitor General, as reported in *R. v Kyne*, 1834.⁴¹

In the absence of Mr & Mrs Plunkett, several servants were in the house which had been left in charge of the overseer, Bryant Kyne. After some heated words concerning two of the rooms having been broken open, Kyne obtained a pistol and shot the other servant who had argued with him. He was found guilty of murder.⁴²

Plunkett probably departed sometime in 1834, and Loane's family members returned to live there.

In 1833 Louisa Loane had married Henry Coulson, and in the *NSW Calendar* for 1835-37 Henry and John Coulson were listed at Waterview. Richard Loane was also living there in 1835 when he was assigned a convict labourer.⁴³

John William Balmain Henderson

A challenge to Loane's right to occupy Gilchrist Place at Balmain occurred during George Middleton's period of tenancy. Several issues of the *Sydney Herald* and the *Sydney Gazette* during the month of April 1832 contained substantially the same notice:

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL Persons are cautioned from purchasing or trespassing upon any part of that Farm, consisting of 550 Acres at Petersham Hill, bounded on the north east side by Grose's Hill, and on the south west by a line running from the north (sic) of Johnson's Creek, N. 43° W, to the south shore of Long Cove, called Gilchrist's Place, now wrongfully in the occupation of Mr R W Loane, or his Assigns, the same being my property, it being my determination to institute forthwith, the necessary proceedings to establish my right thereto.

JOHN HENDERSON

59, George Street, Sydney.⁴⁴

This notice was significant because John Henderson was the natural son of Dr William Balmain.

He had returned to Sydney on 12 September 1828 aboard the ship *Caroline*. He had been born in Sydney on 20 August 1800, and baptised at St Philip's Church on 26 September 1800, under the name John William BALMAIN, Son of Dr William BALMAIN and Margaret DAWSON (alias HENDERSON).⁴⁵

True to his word, Henderson, through his Attorney, W C Wentworth, commenced an action for Ejectment in the Supreme Court of NSW, initially naming George Middleton (the sitting tenant) as the defendant, but later that year, on 19 September, the Court ruled that Loane was to be the defendant in the case.⁴⁶

On 1 March 1833, the trial was postponed until 1 March 1834, on the basis of Wentworth's assertion that a copy of Dr Balmain's Will was required from England as evidence.⁴⁷

This action may be the explanation for Loane's attempt to obtain title to the property by his curious letter to the Colonial Secretary mentioned above.

The Court Case Papers reveal that Henderson had claimed title by virtue of deeds dated 26 and 27 Jul 1825 made by Charles Clemen[t]son (the son of Isaac Clementson, who was the surviving trustee in Dr Balmain's Will) and Jane Henderson (John Henderson's elder sister). This would seem to indicate that Henderson was still not aware that Gilchrist Place was not part of his father's estate, having been sold to John Gilchrist many years earlier, before Dr Balmain's death.⁴⁸

The Court Process Books do not contain any

trial date, verdict, or damages awarded, which, taken with the location of the case papers within the Process Papers, indicates that the case never proceeded to trial. Loane had weathered this first challenge.⁴⁹

Frederick Parbury

Two other matters of significance happened in 1833. Firstly, an extensive advertisement appeared in September 1833 offering the Balmain Estate for sale, either as the entire property, or in four lots. The advertisement referred to its "modern-built residence" ... that "has been erected by the Proprietor, under his own immediate inspection ...". No sale resulted, and in 1834 John Stephen (brother of Sir Alfred) was a tenant there.⁵⁰

Secondly, the owner of Gilchrist's Place, John Borthwick Gilchrist, gave a letter of attorney to Frederick Parbury, which in essence allowed Parbury to take possession of the Estate and deal with it in any way he saw fit.⁵¹

Parbury seems to have not disturbed Loane until he commenced an action for Ejectment on 15 September 1835. The trial took place on 29 February 1836, and Loane must have been supremely confident that the matter would be decided in his favour, as he advertised on 17 March for Fencers "to enclose the Estates of Waterview and Birch Grove, the Property of R W Loane, Esq".

When the final judgment was handed down on 1 July 1836, Judge Dowling noted that the parties had come to try their legal title, and that the Plaintiff (that is Gilchrist) must prevail on the strength of his title. Damages of £10,000 had been claimed, but the Court awarded only one shilling, with £41.15.0 in costs.⁵²

Walter Gilchrist Whicker

Parbury lost no time in selling off parcels of the Estate, but Borthwick Gilchrist's nephew, Walter Gilchrist Whicker, was unhappy with Parbury selling off his inheritance (i.e. the Balmain Estate), and in 1839 tried to prevent further sales on the basis that Parbury's power of attorney had been given solely for the purpose of recovering the Estate from R.W. Loane who was in possession of it.⁵³

Death of Loane

Loane's long association with the peninsula finally came to an end in 1838, with the sale of Birch Grove to John McLean, Superintendent of Convicts, for £2,400, some £600 less than his once stated cost of the land and buildings.⁵⁴

He moved back to Hobart, before proceeding to England to further pursue his case for Belle Vue, a grand Italianate Villa, which he had built in 1825 at Fitzroy Place, the ownership of which was contested by his former mistress, Madame Margaret D'Hotman, in a celebrated

court case, and which was lost to her daughter, Elinor D'Hotman, basically because he had not ensured that he had legal title to the land.⁵⁵

Returning to Hobart in 1841, Loane died there on 8 October 1844, where in St David's Park his tombstone stands in mute testimony to his endurance.⁵⁶



Rowland Walpole Loane

Photo 1976, late Derrick Loane (with permission)

Afterwords by Peter Reynolds

Afterword No 1 Professor John Gilchrist 1759-1841

Rowland Walpole Loane's life and times on the 550 acres of the Balmain Estate have been established but what of the absentee titular owner of the land – John Gilchrist. Named Gilchrist Place (various spellings), we must understand how a government grant of 550 acres was given gratis to its first owner, the Sydney colonial medical officer, William Balmain. Furthermore, how was the land transferred to John Gilchrist, for the nominal sum of five shillings in 1800.

First Fleet surgeon William Balmain departed Sydney Town for England on 26 August 1800, never to return.⁵⁷ Twenty days before, he had transferred title to his 550 acres to former surgeon Gilchrist whom he probably met at Edinburgh during training in 1779–80.⁵⁸

Gilchrist came to Bombay at his own expense in 1782 and in November 1783 was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the East India Co.⁵⁹ He became interested in local languages, particularly *Urdu* on which he published a *Dictionary* (1786) and *Grammar* (1798). *The Oriental Linguist* (1798), an introduction to Indian languages, confirmed his position as a renowned linguist.

He founded the Oriental Seminary and gave instruction in Indian languages to officers of the East India Co.

On 4 May 1800 Governor General Lord Wellesley founded Fort William College at Calcutta, with Gilchrist as Professor of *Hindustani*.⁶⁰ During four years at the college, Gilchrist gained a reputation for “elaborating the vernacular as an official speech and the possibility of substituting it for the previous Persian as the language of the court and government.”⁶¹

At Calcutta, he gathered together the most eminent vernacular scholars of the time, and their works, due to his initiative, were used as specimens of elegant and serviceable prose composition, not only in *Urdu*, but also in *Hindi*.⁶²

While Gilchrist's fame was being established at Calcutta, a consortium at Sydney devised a scheme which would not only reward them but Gilchrist as well.

Balmain had named the 550-acre Gilchrist

Place in honour of Professor Gilchrist in the official land grant awarded to him (Balmain).⁶³

In about 1799 Captain John Macarthur, Commissary James Williamson and Dr William Balmain together ordered a large consignment of spirituous liquor from Calcutta, a place notorious for the trade.⁶⁴ At the time of the rum shipment, Gilchrist was at Calcutta where the official land grant serial could have been sent to him by mail as recompense.

What did William Balmain and his co-conspirators gain by transferring to Gilchrist his waterfront (later known as the Balmain Estate), situated so close to Sydney Town? On 11 January 1800 the *Thynne* sailed into Port Jackson from Calcutta carrying 9,000 gallons of rum worth £9,000 on the Sydney market.⁶⁵

After returning to Edinburgh on 30 October 1804, the University there conferred upon Gilchrist the degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his literary labour which is “still unsurpassed as specimens of elegant and serviceable prose composition” on both languages for many years. He continued written work on these languages with British scholars to expand his achievements and contributions to the knowledge of language.⁶⁶

On 29 March 1806 the King granted Gilchrist the honour of adding the name “Borthwick” from the “Ancient and Noble Family of Borthwick in Scotland”. From 1806 Gilchrist continued his tuition of officers going out to India at Haileybury College, near Hertford, England, built by the East India Co.⁶⁷

He flourished in this environment which by 1818 brought him £200 per year. Still teaching, he moved his rooms to Leicester Square in London but in 1822 realised that outside income was necessary.

Remembering the New South Wales grant sent by Balmain, he determined to capitalise on the land. Gilchrist commissioned merchant James Elder at Parramatta to protect his interests. In April 1823 Elder placed the following in the *Sydney Gazette*:

“Gilchrist Place – to be let for such a term of years, as may be agreed upon, that very desirable Estate ... better known by the name of Balmain's Point, the property of Dr John Borthwick Gilchrist and consisting of 550 acres ...”⁶⁸

There was no buyer but Rowland Walpole Loane snapped up the entire Balmain 550 acre grant by leasehold as recorded earlier.⁶⁹



***Professor John Gilchrist
(1759–1841)***

Portrait of Professor John Gilchrist by courtesy of Dr Ebadat Brelvi, Professor of Urdu Literature, University of the Punjab; Principal, University College, Lahore.

Afterword No 2

Walter Gilchrist Whicker

1808-1855

Born at Hanover Square, London, in 1808, Walter Gilchrist Whicker filed suit in Chancery submitting that he was heir-at-law to Dr John Gilchrist and thereby to Gilchrist Place (the Balmain Estate) at Sydney.⁷⁰ His subsequent inheritance lawsuit ran for seventeen years in Chancery at London.

It should be noted that land and building development on the Balmain Estate were governed by the lawsuit and its eventual proprietors, the Gilchrist Trustees.

John Gilchrist resigned his Edinburgh professorship in 1828, sold his home and furniture, and removed his name from the books of the Edinburgh municipality, and from various societies. In 1826 he took part in establishing the University of London where he was appointed Professor of Hindustani.⁷¹

Living in Piccadilly, he resigned his professorship in 1828 and became a private lecturer in Oriental languages again. He decided to sell his "Freehold estate at Sydney, New South Wales", Gilchrist Place.⁷²

By a power of attorney of 30 April 1833 witnessed by Walter Gilchrist Whicker, Gilchrist appointed merchant Frederick Parbury to take "possession of Letting and managing the said estate or selling the same ... to make safe and absolutely dispose of the said estate in one or more lots ..." ⁷³

Whicker's proprietary interest in the power of attorney caused him to execute a document before the Lord Mayor of London on 1 May 1833 attesting to the validity of Gilchrist's signature.⁷⁴ An extract from this document appeared on all conveyances of land made by Parbury or his agents.

On 22 March 1837 Whicker and family sailed for Sydney arriving on 21 July.⁷⁵ At this time the Sydney press was advertising the Parbury's second-portion sale of Gilchrist Place.⁷⁶

While waiting for news from London, Whicker could see that NSW pasture was cheap and plentiful. His nephew, Thomas Gilchrist Whicker, had a store at Gundaroo and this may have prompted him to obtain three 640-acre portions and one of 1050 by leasehold on 19 February 1838.⁷⁷

With hardly any experience of country roads in NSW, and after purchasing a five-working bullock dray, Whicker, with wife Cecelia and two children, took Hume and Hovel's route south. One of his drays carried saleable merchandise to be delivered to his nephew, including bottled alcohol. This proved to be an

eventful journey.⁷⁸

While crossing Bargo Brush, Whicker was duped into selling fermented liquor. Two days travel later, the Stonequarry (Picton) chief constable overtook him and arrested him for illegally vending liquor.⁷⁹

Brought before magistrate Major H C Antill, Whicker was fined £30 for selling a small amount of liquor to a stranger. Exercising rough justice, Antill confiscated Whicker's alcohol and decreed that one-half of the fine be paid to government and the other to the informant.⁸⁰

Whicker and family arrived at Gundaroo with no spirits and threw themselves upon the mercy of his nephew. Whicker declared that the exercise had put him £200 out of pocket.⁸¹

Returning from Gundaroo to Parramatta, the Whicker family increased with the birth of Charles Edward on 26 May 1839. Whicker embarked for London on 22 May 1840.⁸²

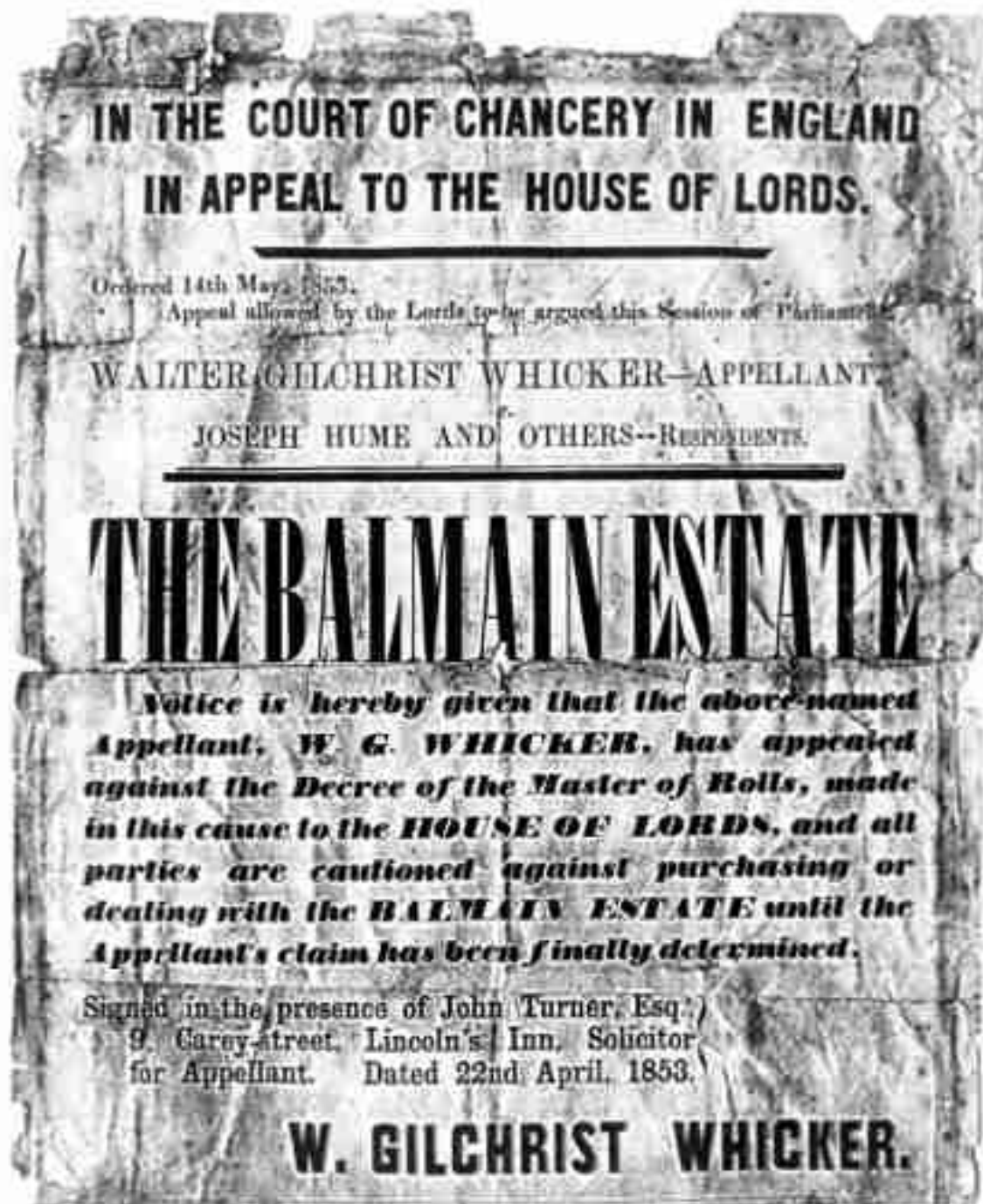
Gilchrist, before finally moving to Paris, executed a further will at London in January 1834. In July 1837 he leased a residence at 10 Rue Matignon. A final will and codicil were both executed at Paris on 8 December 1840.⁸³

He still held the "Freehold estate at Sydney, New South Wales", Gilchrist Place managed by Parbury.⁸⁴

Whicker must have learned that on 8 December 1840 Gilchrist had made a new will which decreed that his estates at Sydney and Edinburgh, and all his other real and personal estate, would pass to his executors and trustees. The trustees became known as the Gilchrist Trustees, dedicated to charitable purposes.⁸⁵

A codicil to the will directed the trustees to apply funds in their absolute and undisclosed discretion "for the benefit, and advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world ..." ⁸⁶

John Borthwick Gilchrist died in Paris on 8 January 1841. Whicker continued his action in Chancery and when defeated on 6 March 1852 unsuccessfully appealed to the House of Lords in 1853. Whicker died in 1855 and his son Edward and daughter Cecelia carried on the cause which they lost. Their case was listed when the court ruled against them and for the Gilchrist Trustees in 1857.



Walter Gilchrist Whicker

(1808–1855) Whicker's appeal against the verdict can be seen in this legal notice issued on 22 April 1853. After his death in 1855, the cause was carried on by his son, Charles Edward, and daughter, Cecelia, under the terms of his will.

The son and daughter lost the cause on 16 July 1858 but costs were only determined from 14 August 1857.

On 26 August 1862 Charles Edward Whicker came to Sydney and bought land at Balmain (Section 38) fronting Iron Cove, opposite the Riverview Hotel. He paid £247.14.9 for the land but defaulted in his mortgage.

Probably enticed by the Gold Rush, Whicker junior bought land at Gulgong. He died there, aged 33, from typhoid on 20 January 1872.

*(A copy of the legal notice was found in the papers of Betty Louise Morrison, nee Sinclair.)
(Peter Reynolds Collection)*

Afterword No 3

Gilchrist Educational Trust 1868-1930's

Records of the Trust exist from 1865 to 1930 and begin with Gilchrist's English will and codicil executed at Paris on 8 December 1840.⁸⁷ After bequests to his wife, his entire residual real and personal estate passed to Joseph Hume MP, London, (1777-1855), Charles Holland MD, London, (1802-1876), John Macgregor, a Secretary to the Board of Trade, London (1797-1857), John Bowring, LL.D, London (1792-1872), and Robert Verity, MD, Paris.⁸⁸

These became known as the Gilchrist Trustees, and under the terms of the codicil were instructed to appropriate and convert the estate "and to apply same in such manner as they ... shall in their absolute and uncontrolled discretion think proper and expedient, *for the benefit, and advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world*, as far as circumstances will permit".⁸⁹

Gilchrist died at his Paris home on 8 January 1841, aged 82.⁹⁰

Hume, Macgregor and Bowring were, like Gilchrist, adventurous. They indulged in trade and speculation yet made great contribution to learning. All three were strong-minded radicals and advocates of Free Trade. Hume and Bowring were interested in mass education and better working conditions in manufacturing towns and although these were not the initial tenets of Gilchrist's, they became an important aspect of his Trust's work.

Although Gilchrist intended the sale of the Balmain land to finance a scheme "for the benefit, and advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world" the £70,000 realised did not extend far beyond England.⁹¹

On 14 October 1910 the Gilchrist Educational Trust's two main avenues were reconciled as fulfilling the bequest as follows:

1. In connection with Gilchrist Scholarships, tenable at universities and colleges – notably colleges for women.
2. By the Gilchrist Lectures – the course of lectures, mainly on natural science but also on



The Gilchrist Trust (1868–1930s)

The provenance of the medallion has not been discovered.

other branches of knowledge, delivered for a long time past ... in different cities and towns ... throughout the United Kingdom.⁹²

The scholarships allowed “natives of India” to obtain an English university education that would fit them for public work in India. These were so successful that the Indian Government established similar scholarships.⁹³

The establishment of Indian colleges and universities however, made the Gilchrist scholarships redundant and they were gradually withdrawn early in last century.⁹⁴

Scholarships were also founded in England and the Trust was one of the first bodies to provide higher education for women.⁹⁵

Lectures by eminent scientists to working people in industrial towns encouraged an awareness of the need for extended opportunities for higher education. The Trust usually recommended that a course of its lectures be followed by the establishment of a technical college or a free library in those towns.⁹⁶

Since 1873 the University Extension scheme has provided an educational service (originated by Dr Gilchrist’s help to Dr Birkbeck, the founder of district Mechanics’ Institutes), which to some extent parallels the work of the Trust.⁹⁷

The Trust began making annual grants to the Workers’ Educational Association in 1907. It also instituted a plan to support a School of Oriental Languages through scholarships to the University of London.⁹⁸

As a significant portion of the Trust funds were derived “from a singularly fortunate investment in Australian land” the Trust naturally devoted some funds to Australia. Under the Child Emigration Society elected British children during the 1920s and 1930s were trained in Western Australian rural pursuits.⁹⁹

The expansion of free or assisted education and the increase in new teaching institutions have diminished the demand for the Trust’s services.¹⁰⁰

During the 41 years between 1868 to the end of 1909, lectures numbering 3,157,409 were given by luminaries of the calibre and diversity of T H Huxley, Sir Robert Ball and Sir Banister Fletcher.¹⁰¹

From the fruits of the remarkable will of Dr Gilchrist, and the sale of the Balmain Estate, the Gilchrist Educational Trust continued to be a force in education until the 1930s.

Afterword No 4 Demolition of Birchgrove House 1967

In the early years of World War I, the von Sturmern left Birchgrove House and let it to Percy L Short in 1915. In July of that year, Mrs von Sturmer sold to Mrs Lillian Maud MacDonald of Balmain, John Booth’s youngest daughter, for £1,150. The MacDonalds were to be the last family to live in Birchgrove House. Mrs MacDonald died on 14 July 1962 but the family continued to reside there.

In the 1960s the rehabilitation of the area was just beginning but there was a demand for large blocks of land for re-development. This was the time of the cheap and easy to build three-storey-walk-up units.

Birchgrove House was sold in December 1964 and Leichhardt Council approved development in 1967. The property changed hands on 21 July of that year for \$24,000. A company bought the house in December 1967 for \$30,000 and the three-storey unit blocks (67 Louisa Rd) which replaced it were called, ironically, Birchgrove House.

Because there was no opportunity to conserve the contents of the house or its building materials, people took what they could. Some of the relics are still preserved. The main fireplace was taken by the National Trust and later installed in Collingwood House, Liverpool, during restoration work. A cedar six-panelled door “low, wide and thick ... bespeak [ing] a quieter, Georgian period”, and its many layers of paint, was given refuge in a Balmain house. Many other relics also found “safe houses”.

From the old-world garden, before it was razed, rosemary, irises and jonquils were taken to be grown again in local plots and they “still flourish as remembrances”.

Birchgrove House contained much more than remembrances, although these are important and necessary for any culture to survive. The house itself was a textbook of architectural detail, of use of materials, and of lifestyle. The garden planting and its layout were also vital links in understanding the past.

Had the house survived for perhaps five years longer, the growing conservation movement would have recognised the rarity and significance of the 150-year-old house.

Birchgrove House was built about three years before Waterview House - the earliest residence known to have been built in Balmain. In its last days it was as structurally sound as ever, but,

like the lush garden, the old building had had to look after itself for too long. The garden front, once overlooking an extensive waterfront terrace, had not been altered in form since 1827.

This then was the historic property whose destruction was permitted at Christmas 1967. The National Trust and local organisations like the Balmain Association, as well as large numbers of people individually vociferous, wanted the building conserved - it was tremendously important in the history and architecture of the area.

Municipal Matters

In 1830 when R W Loane began leasing Waterview, (later) known as Balmain, the land was surveyed as containing 550 acres. This acreage purported to stretch from Ballast Point south-west to the later boundary of Callan Park. In width it spanned from Iron Cove east to Peacock Point

District names such as Balmain East and Rozelle had not yet emerged but was the area properly surveyed? True surveying came with the municipal council.

When the first Council was incorporated on 21 February 1860, Birchgrove was subsumed under Balmain. Election of Councillors took place on 3 April in Captain Rowntree's store at the foot of Stack Street.

Councillors elected were Ralph Mansfield, E W Cameron (of Ewenton), O S Evans (Medical Officer), J Beattie, G R Elliot (druggist), James Burt, J H Palmer, A W Reynolds and Thomas Rowntree.

Balmain (including Birchgrove) has been estimated as holding 3,000 people in 1860.

First incorporation contained 888 acres, surveyed more reliably than in the time of R W Loane's. Following the Shires Act of 1905, 45 acres were added including Glebe Island, 10 acres of reclaimed land at Rozelle Bay and one acre at Callan Park. This brought the total area to 933 acres almost doubling the first crude survey offered to R W Loane all those years ago.

Souvenir (for Balmain Council) 1860-1910 pp 29, 31, 35.

Endnotes

- 1 S.N. Hogg, *Balmain: Past and Present*, unpub. MS ML: 994.41/159. By 1923 Hogg had been given a photo of the house by Bogle, and noted that it had been demolished by Bogle. Bogle purchased house from Mrs Bridget Phillips on 6 Sep 1921 by transfer A748363 vide CT V2414 F163. Titles for his subdivision lots were issued 15 May 1922 vide CT V3312 F235-242.; R. Irving, 'Birch Grove House, Balmain', *Architecture in Australia*, vol.56 no.3 June 1969, Royal Australian Institute of Architects, Sydney, pp. 472, 477-8.
- 2 Aust 9 May 1839 p.2; E.F. Stephen (son of Sir Alfred) Letter to Editor *SMH* 26 Feb 1924 p. 9c; E.A. Hindmarsh Stephen (nephew of Sir Alfred, and son of George Milner) Letter to Editor *SMH* 27 Feb 1924 p. 15f; Sketches of and from Waterview House by Mary (Mrs George) Stephen dated 1874 & 1875 in Wilkinson family collection of drawings & prints no.28 at ML: PXA 6923 (vol.1).; NSW Calendar, 1835.
- 3 Balmain – Dr C.U. Carruthers c.1923 in 'Medical History of Balmain' wrote that Dr Balmain lived in a weatherboard bungalow, called Waterview House, situated in Broadstair Street and Caroline Street, since occupied by Sir Alfred Stephen, then by Mr Stenhouse ... It is now only a memory having been pulled down..., Contained in Ch. 10 of S.N. Hogg 1924, *Balmain: Past and Present*, 1800-1924 (unpub. MS), at ML: MSS 712 v.3-4.; Reworded by S. Elliott Napier in *SMH* 23 Feb 1924 p.16h.
McLeod – In 1906 Captain Hugh Morwick in his 'recollections' to Mr S.N. Hogg wrote, 'Captain McLeod, who built Waterview House, still standing in Waterview street'. In S.N. Hogg 1907, *Balmain: Past and Present* (unpub. MS), at ML: 994.41/159.; In 1928 'Captain' McLeod also named as builder by S. Elliott Napier in his article 'Balmain: The Man and the Suburb', *JRAHS* vol. 14 pt. 5 1928 p. 261.
Stephen – P. Reynolds & R. Irving 1971, *Balmain in Time*, Balmain Association, Balmain p. 6. 'The house was said to have been built by Sir Alfred Stephen in 1835.'
Cooper – P. Reynolds in *LHJ* no.1 p.21 [Later rescinded in favour of Parbury.]
Parbury – In 1928, S. Elliott Napier's presentation of his paper, later published in *JRAHS* as above, was accompanied by lantern slides, and at p. 280 slide No. 31 was described as 'Bryn-y-nor' [correctly Bryn-y-mor], one of the oldest houses in Balmain, at one time occupied by Mr Stenhouse, off Broadstair Street in Caroline Street, and built by Parbury in 1835. Held by RAHS in glass slide collection no. 2426. The author has identified the slide as being of Waterview House, by comparison with the titled sketch of same by Mrs Mary Stephen in the Wilkinson family - collection of drawings and prints, 1835-1913, ML: PXA 6923 (vol.1) No. 28. Dr P.L. Reynolds made the same identification in *LHJ* no. 10 p.5.; Also P. Reynolds 2000, *Waterview Estate, 1835-1970: Part 1, LHJ* no.22.
Birch – R. Irving, 'Birch Grove House, Balmain', p. 472.; R. Irving 1967, research paper for Balmain Association, cited in P.L. Reynolds & P.V. Flottmann 1976, *Half a Thousand Acres: Balmain*, Balmain Association, Balmain.; P. Reynolds & R. Irving 1971, *Balmain in Time*, Balmain Association, Balmain p. 7.; R. Irving 1971, 'Remains of Birch Grove House' in *LHJ* no.1 p.3.; P. Jeffery 1985, 'Birchgrove 1796-1985' in *LHJ* no.15 p.8 (citing R. Irving 1969 above).
Loane extensions - R. Irving, 'Birch Grove House, Balmain', p. 472.; R. Irving 1971, 'Remains of Birch Grove House' p.3.; P. Jeffery 1985, 'Birchgrove 1796-1985' in *LHJ* no.15 p.8-9 (citing R. Irving 1969 above).
- 4 Private transcripts of Parish Register St Peter's Bandon, Cork Ireland.; Memorial of R.W. Loane to Commissioner J.T. Bigge, *HRA* series III vol. IV p. 721; R.W. Loane 1805, *Authentic Narrative of the Fortunate Escape of Mr R.W. Loane...*, Ferris & Co. (British Library reprint 2011)
- 5 *HRA* series III vol. IV p. 721 ('£20,000').; Master's Log of HMS Porpoise, PRO London: ADM52/4570, copy AJCP reel 6308. The log records Loane's first trading in Australia, with supplies of Rice, Sugar, Meat and Spirits being received by the Porpoise; £12,000 - Col Sec; *Letters Received relating to Land*, 1826-1860, SRNSW: NRS 907, [2/7908]; copy SR reel 1153, Letter No. 1830 / 5246 (R.W. Loane to Gov. Darling)
- 6 Court of Criminal Jurisdiction, 1788-1824; Miscellaneous Papers SRNSW: CGS 2702, [5/1152] pp. 335-342; copy SR reel 2392.; Col Sec; Letters Sent (Macquarie to Lt. Gov. D. Collins 27 Jan 1810) SRNSW: NRS 936, [4/3490A] p.34; copy reel 6003;
- 7 SG 09 Mar 1811 p.2.; Col Sec; Letters Sent (Sec. to Loane 3 Feb 1812) SRNSW: NRS 936, [4/3492] p.92; copy SR reel 6003.; Loane already had permission from the Lt. Gov. of V.D.L.
- 8 *Campbell Macquarie* – R. Parsons 1979, *Australian Shipowners and their Fleets* v. 5 p. 52; R. Parsons 1983, *Ships of Australia and New Zealand before 1850* p. 31; H.

- O'May (comp.) 1978, *Wooden Hookers of Hobart Town*, p. 15; SG 06 Mar 1813 p. 2a
Active – Col Sec: Letters Sent SRNSW: NRS 937, [4/3493] p. 37.
Derwent – Parsons, 'Australian Shipowners', p. 52.
Governor Macquarie – Parsons, 'Australian Shipowners' p. 52; Parsons 'Ships of Australia' p. 82-3; SG 31 Jul 1819 p. 2c.
Martha – Parsons, 'Australian Shipowners' p. 52; Parsons, 'Ships of Australia', p. 16(2); SG 31 Jul 1819 p. 2c.
Eliza – SG 30 Dec 1820 p. 3b-c.
Grenada – SG 10 Nov 1821 p. 3a
- 9 Advertisements by 'Loane & Hall' appear in SG 17 July, 1813 Suppl. p.2 b, and later.; Court of Claims; Draft Report Case No.1278 SRNSW: CGS 2677, [2/7649.2].; OST Bk G No. 463 & Birch's original transaction held in *Joubert family – Papers*, 1 Jan 1800-7 Dec 1923 at ML: MSS 1510 vol. 3, 1800-1869 p.19a; J.S. Cumpston 1977, *Shipping Arrivals & Departures, Sydney 1788-1825*, Roebuck Canberra p.93.; SG 14 March 1818 p.2b.
 - 10 SG No. 542 14 May 1814 p.2a and Supplement p.1a
 - 11 Judge Advocates Bench; Proceedings, 1788-1821 SRNSW: CGS 3397, [SZ774] (formerly 2/1958) 28 May 1814; copy SR reel 1259.; SG 28 May 1814 p.2a.
 - 12 Col Sec; Special bundles – Coroners Inquests, 1809-22 SRNSW: CGS 898, [4/1819]; copy SR reel 6021 pp.323.; Col Sec; Letters Received, 1788-1825 SRNSW: NRS 897, [4/1733]; copy SR reel 6045 p. 137.; SG 8 Feb 1817 p.3c (printing error 'Brick Grove').
 - 13 SG 05 July 1817 p.1c
 - 14 Inquest in SG 6 Sep 1822 p.3b; Report of Criminal Court case in SG 18 Oct 1822 pp. 2-4
 - 15 Aust 24 Mar 1827 p. 2a, et al.; The figure of 600 acres was frequently used in references to the property, which was actually 550 acres.
 - 16 R. Irving, 'Birch Grove House, Balmain', p. 472. (Ed. Note that the additions were probably made as the result of later owners after Loane's sale to Captain John Maclean.)
 - 17 Col Sec; *Letters Received relating to Land*, 1826-1860, SRNSW: NRS 907, [2/7908]; copy SR reel 1153, Letter No. 1827 / 6730 (R.W. Loane to Gov. Darling).; He arrived at Sydney from Hobart per *Earl of Liverpool* (Ward) on 20 Nov 1826 – SG no. 1261, 22 November 1826 p.2 a
 - 18 Aust 7 Sep 1827 p. 3b & 21 Nov 1827 p. 3c; SG 1 Oct 1827 p. 1f & Aust 3 Oct 1827 p. 2a;
 - 19 SG 24 Dec 1827 p. 1d; Library of Australian History, 1828 Census of NSW on CD; Robert Hughes 1987, *The Fatal Shore*, Pan Books London p. 349; Anthony Barker 1988, *What Happened When; A Chronology of Australia*, 1788-1994, Allen & Unwin, St Leonards 1996 ed.; For Halloran's life, see A. G. Austin, 'Halloran, Laurence Hynes (1765-1831)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, v. 1, Melbourne University Press, 1966, pp 506-507; I have been unable to locate an official record of his T of L.; SG 19 February, 1829 p.1a.
 - 20 SG 8 January, 1829 p.3d; R. Irving, 'Birch Grove House, Balmain', p. 472.; Col Sec; Letters Received, 1826-1982 SRNSW: NRS 905, [4/2123]; Encl. to Letter No. 1831/10281 (Connell to Hely).; Judiciary; J. Dowling, *Proceedings of the Supreme Court of NSW*, 1828-44 vol. 83, SRNSW: CGS 5869, [2/3266] pp. 176-181, *Loane v Perry*, 1833
 - 21 Immigration Dept.; *Assisted Immigrants Inwards to Sydney*, 1828-42 SRNSW: [4/4823]; copy reel 1286; Col Sec; *Reports of Vessels Arrived*, 1830 SRNSW: [4/5201]; copy COD 23 & reel 1263
 - 22 Col Sec; *Letters Received relating to Land*, 1826-1860, SRNSW: NRS 907, [2/7908]; copy SR reel 1153, Letter No. 1830 / 5246 (R.W. Loane to Gov. Darling)
 - 23 *ibid.* Letter No. 1830 / 5565 (Land Board Report no. 418 to Gov. Darling)
 - 24 Aust 10 Sep 1830 p. 2c
 - 25 Dowling, *Loane v Perry*, 1833; *SC Process Book* No. 5, 1833-1834, SRNSW: CGS13468, [5/4530]; No. 253; *SC Judgment Book*, 1828-1834, SRNSW: CGS13473, [9/923]; No. 92; *SC Judgment Roll*, 3rd term 1833, SRNSW: CGS13471, [9/5317]; No. 92 (case 253).
 - 26 *ibid.*
 - 27 *ibid.*
 - 28 SG 02 Nov 1830 p. 4d, 04 Nov 1830 p. 4e, and Supplement to 04 Nov 1830 p. S1c.
 - 29 Sir George Arthur Papers, 1821-1855, v. 55 *Affairs of Major B. Loane & R.W. Loane*, 1824-43, ML: A2215 document no. 12; op. cit. (22) Letter No. 1831 / 7018 (R.W. Loane to Alexander McLeay)
 - 30 op. cit. (22) Letter No. 1833 / 358 (R.W. Loane to Colonial Secretary)
 - 31 *ibid.*
 - 32 op. cit. (22) Letter No. 1833 / 662 (John Dillon to Colonial Secretary)
 - 33 op. cit. (22) Letter No. 1833 / 1097 (S.A. Perry to Colonial Secretary)
 - 34 *ibid.*
 - 35 OST Bk. D No. 632 of 21 Sep 1831.;
 - 36 SH 10 Oct 1831 p. 4d; HTC 22 Oct 1831 p. 2b and 05 Nov 1831 p. 1a.
 - 37 Aust 30 September 1831 p. 3a & 7 October 1831 p. 2a; Similar article in SG 01 Oct 1831 p. 3b.

- 38 Supreme Criminal Court held 15 Aug 1834, reported in *SG* 16 Aug 1834 pp.2-3 and *SH* 18 Aug 1834 p. 3a
- 39 *SG* 16 Aug 1834 pp.2-3; Col Sec; Letters Received, 1826-1982 SRNSW: NRS 905, [4/2123]; Letter No. 1831/9774 (Middleton to Col Sec).
- 40 loc. cit. (38)
- 41 Supreme Criminal Court held 10 Jan 1834, reported in *SH* 13 Jan 1834 p.1b-c. The judge's trial notes are in *Burton, Notes of Criminal Cases*, v. 8 SRNSW: [2/2411] p. 96.
- 42 *ibid.*
- 43 List of Assignments of Male Convicts on 10 & 12 March 1835, NSW *Government Gazette* 24 Jun 1835 p. 446
- 44 *SH* 9 April 1832 p. 1a, and 16 & 23 April 1832; *SG* 7, 10, 12, 14, 19 & 21 April 1832; The similarity of the wording of the notices to that of the original grant indicates that Henderson had recently seen the grant to his father.
- 45 *St Philip Church baptism register*, SRNSW: SZ1022 (copy reel 5002); p. 44, - RG index V1800 661 4; *SG* 15 Sep 1828 p. 2a; Will of Dr William Balmain dated 13 November 1803, TNA: PROB 11/1401 (images 352/372 & 373).
- 46 *SC Process Book* No. 4, 1831-1833, SRNSW: CGS13468, [5/4529]; No. 413; *SC Process Papers* 1832, SRNSW: CGS13467, [9/2281]; No. 413
- 47 *ibid.*
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- 50 *SH* 16 September, 1833 p. 2e; *NSW Calendar*, 1835.
- 51 OST Bk. K No. 449.; Note that John Gilchrist had been permitted to change his surname, by Royal Licence in 1806, from Gilchrist to Borthwick Gilchrist, ML: A4454, extract from *London Gazette*.
- 52 Supreme Court Judgment Rolls, 1st term 1836 SRNSW: [9/5341] No. 85 *Doe dem Gilchrist v Loane*.; Supreme Court Judgment Books, 1824-1914 SRNSW: CGS 13473, [9/924]; Book 4 No. 85.; Supreme Court Process Books, 1824-1963 SRNSW: CGS 13468, [5/4531]; Book 6 No. 244; *SG* 17 Mar 1836 p. 3d.
- 53 Report of Supreme Court proceedings in *SH*, 24 June 1839 p. 2f & 17 July 1839 p. 2e.
- 54 OST Bk. N No. 565
- 55 'Statement of the Case of Rowland Walpole Loane, Esq.' copy in Sir George Arthur Papers vol. 55 ML: A2215; G. Lennox, *The Battle for 'Belle Vue'*, in Tasmanian Historical Research Association's Papers and Proceedings vol. 49 no.3 Sep 2002 pp. 177-191.
- 56 Author's sighting of tombstone in 1995; Photo of tombstone by A.D.W. Loane April 1976.

Endnotes for Afterwords 1-5

- 57 J S Cumpston, *Shipping Arrivals & Departures*, Sydney, 1788-1825, p 38 .
- 58 OST Bk K No 260.
- 59 E Brelvi, *Poems of Dr John Gilchrist*, p 3, University Oriental College, Lahore, Pakistan,
- 60 E Brelvi, *Poems of Dr John Gilchrist*, p 4.
- 61 *EB* (Ninth ed), Vol XI, p 849.
- 62 *EB* (Ninth ed), Vol XI, p 849.
- 63 P Reynolds, *William Balmain and John Gilchrist, Family and Property*, p 8
- 64 P Reynolds, pp 7-8.
- 65 *ibid*, pp 7-9.
- 66 *ibid*, pp 36-37.
- 67 *ibid*, pp 37-38.
- 68 P L Reynolds & P V Flottmann, *Half a Thousand Acres, Balmain, A history of the land grant*, p 35.
- 69 *ibid.* , p 38.
- 70 *ibid*, p 44.
- 71 *ibid*, p 38.
- 72 *ibid*, p 38.
- 73 *ibid*, pp 38-39.
- 74 *ibid*, p 41.
- 75 *ibid* p 41.
- 76 *ibid*, p 42.
- 77 *ibid* p 42.
- 78 *ibid*, p 42.
- 79 *ibid*, p 42.
- 80 *ibid* p 43.
- 81 *ibid*, p 43.
- 82 *ibid*, p 44.
- 83 *ibid*, p 44.
- 84 *ibid*, p 39.
- 85 *ibid*, p 39.
- 86 *ibid*, pp 39-40.
- 87 *ibid*. pp 60-63.
- 88 pp 106-110.
- 89 p 111.
- 90 p 63.
- 91 p 111.
- 92 *ibid*
- 93 *ibid*
- 94 pp 111-112.
- 95 p 112.
- 96 *ibid*
- 97 *ibid*.
- 98 *ibid*
- 99 *ibid*
- 100 *ibid*
- 101 pp 113-115.

Precinct 7

From Cooper Street to Waterview Street

Waterview Estate 1835-1970: Part 3

Sections 7-10

by
Peter Reynolds

Introduction

These articles on Balmain in LHJ Nos 11-15 and 17-22 establish the land and building development in Precinct 1-6 of Old Balmain. Referring to LHJ Nos 22-23, development in Sections 1-2 and 3-6 may be studied as the first articles on **Precinct 7**.

This article covers Sections 7-10 and completes **Precinct 7**.

Section 7

In George Cooper's subdivision and sale of his Waterview Estate land from 1841 the rear fence line of even numbered Waterview Street houses denotes the north-western boundary of the Waterview Estate. In this section, Balmoral House is a surprisingly elegant dwelling in what many locals once regarded as a working-class area. The house's history has the shadow of Captain Coutts hanging over it.

Section 8

Development was largely concerned with the exploits of trader William Henry Sawyer. Not content with bankruptcy, he deserted his legal wife, lived with Catherine Morgan and rescued two young girls from Fraser Island in a repeat of Mrs Fraser's rescue. Sawyer changed the high-watermark of his Waterview Bay frontage, but noxious industry such as butchering and

meat canning took over. The Colgate complex changed the face of the bay from 1923 to its closure in 1994.

Section 9

This small subdivision yielded 15 dwellings. Thomas Wran and his son Harry, were sculptors and forebears of former Premier of NSW, Neville Wran. They built Myrtle Villa and Bronte Villa in Caroline Street.

Section 10

Built of timber in 1830 Waterview House had many occupants. It was the Masonic Arms (1844), later the home of accountant John Fraser Gray, shipbuilder J A Pashley and grocer W J Wright. Lawyer Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse and family lived there (1856-1873). Stenhouse attracted established and budding writers who gathered at his home. He built up a valuable library which, after his death, a benefactor bought for Sydney University. Estate agent A F Bogle demolished Waterview House in 1922 to provide nine houses.

For the genesis of Waterview House refer to Eric Young's article at the beginning of this journal.

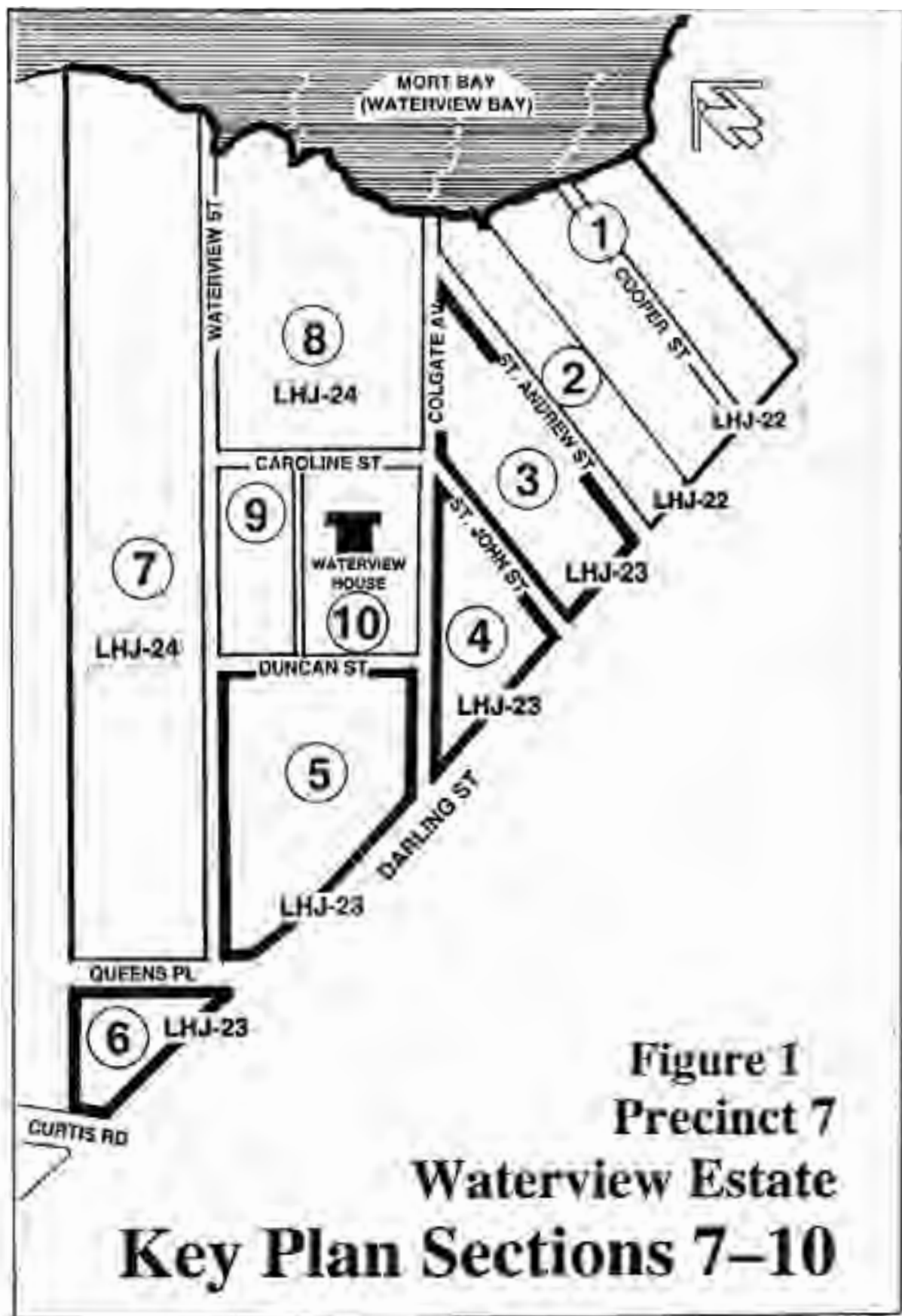


Table 1.1
Waterview Estate
Section 7 in 1887-1896
 (See Figure 2A)

Key No	Building	Door No	Built
Queens Place North-Eastern Side			
1	The Old Post Office	1	c.1850
2	The Old Manse	5	c.1858
3	Attached House	7	c.1866
4	Attached House	9	c.1866
Waterview Street North-Western Side			
5	Attached House	2	1844
6	Attached House	4	1844
7	Detached House	6	1856-59
8	Detached House	8	1848-54
9	Detached House	10	c.1855
10	Detached House	12	1852-59
11	Detached House	14	1845-59
12	Attached House	16	c.1846* c.1860+
13	Attached House	18	c.1860
14	Attached House	24	c.1850
15	Attached House	26	c.1850
16	Attached House	20	c.1870
17	Attached House	22	c.1870
18	Attached House	28	c.1870
19	Attached House	30	c.1870
20	Detached House	34	1853
21	Detached House	32	1902
22	Detached House	36	1902
23	Balmoral House	46	c.1844* 1851-53**
24	Detached House	38	1923
25	Detached House	40	1924
26	Detached House	42	c.1920
27	Detached House	44	1923
*	First House on Site		
**	Second House on Site		

Section 7

Waterview Estate Lots 21–36

Queens Place

North–Eastern Side (Nos 1–9)

Waterview Street

North–Western Side (Nos 2–70)

Alexander Subdivision Lots 9–13

Alexander Street

North–Eastern Side (Sydney Ferries)

The First Plan of Waterview 1841

Lots 21-36 were laid out by surveyor A W Meikle in 1841, at the same time as lots 1-20 (Cooper Street) at the direction of George Cooper's mortgagee Matthew Henry Marsh.¹ The lots were auctioned by Thomas Stubbs on 12 May 1841.² Waterview Street and Queens Place were created at this time. Wells Street and Alexander Street were created by later subdivisions (see 7.28, 7.31).

Lots 22-26 had 66-foot frontages to Waterview Street with the exception of lot 22 (104 feet) and the waterfront lot 36 (not accurately known).

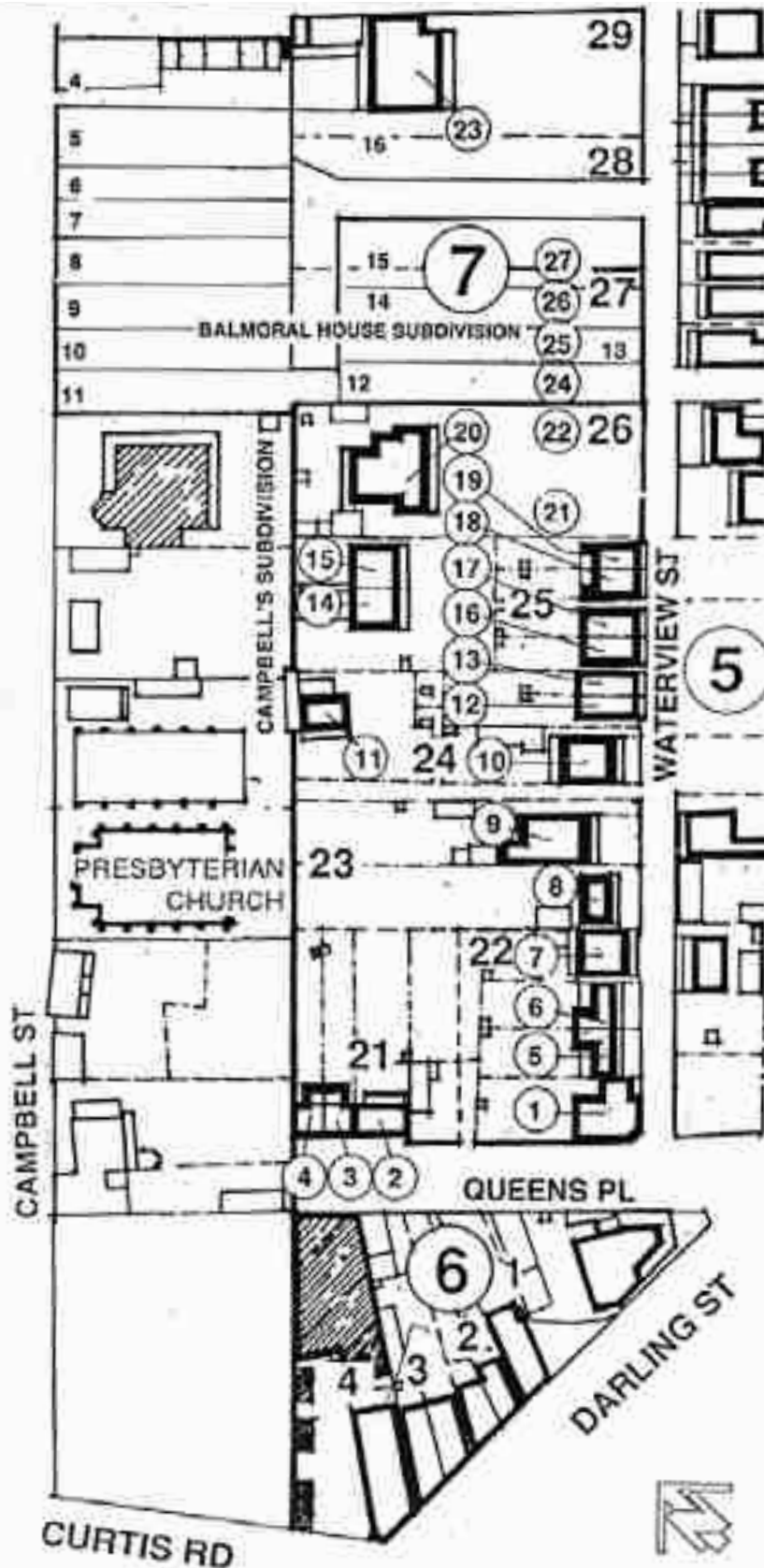
Lots 21-22

7.01 The Old Post Office 1 Queens Place (1)

Sydney innkeeper Alexander Chape bought lots 21-22 having a frontage of 178 feet to Queens Place in May 1842 for £149.1.6.³ The land was to yield a grocer's shop with post office and six houses (1, 5-9 Queens Place, 2-6 Waterview Street). In 1844 Chape had two weatherboard cottages (2-4 Waterview Street) on the site, one of which he let to Captain Mossman while the other was unoccupied.⁴

Chape built a two-storey stone shop with living quarters above (no 1) in which he opened a grocery in about 1850.⁵ In 1857 Chape became the Balmain postmaster, operating from the grocery.⁶ He proved to be a reliable postmaster and was licensed to issue departmental money orders.

Figure 2A
Waterview Estate Section 7, 1887–1896



***The Old Post Office,
1 Queens Place, c.1850
Nos 2–6 Waterview Street are to
be seen.
(Balmain Association)***



After Chape's death at the post office on 21 May 1871, No 1 passed to his widow Catherine who became postmistress and continued to trade as a grocer.⁷ Mrs Chape opened an agency for the Government Savings Bank at the post office in 1871.⁸ A telegraph transmitter was installed in 1873 and Mrs Chape continued to operate the post office until she retired in 1885.⁹

Andrew Melville succeeded Mrs Chape as the postmaster until 1887 when the new post office opened in Darling Street. Not listed in 1887, No 1 was let by Mrs Chape to grocers George H Luchre & Son in 1888-91, and P Hall 1892; nl 1893-95, Robert Roberts 1896-99, and plumber John Tatham from 1900.

After Mrs Chape's death at Summer Hill on 7 September 1905, No 1 passed to her family who sold the building and 2-4 Waterview Street in May 1911 to Lucretia Ann Tatham, wife of John Tatham, and they lived there until 1917.¹⁰ After Tatham's death in about 1918, Mrs Tatham lived at No 1 until 25 May 1921 when she married Michael John Corrigan.¹¹ She let the building to Mrs Annie Cotton 1921, Henry J Nay 1922-24, Mrs M Dummett 1925-30 and Mrs Rowena Ryan 1932.

After Mrs Corrigan's death on 10 July 1932 No 1 and 2-4 Waterview Street passed in November 1933 to Longueville company manager Clarence Septimus Hanken Tatham and Balmain salesman John Alfred Beaconsfield Westrupp.¹² After duly completing their executorial duties, they appointed a new trustee in September 1934 who sold in May 1945 to Mrs Doris Thelma Sykes of Caulfield, Victoria.¹³

In July 1947 Mrs Sykes sold No 1, on a separate lot fronting Waterview Street by 31 feet 4 inches, to Golden Cob Products Pty Ltd.¹⁴

Golden Cob sold the building in April 1971 to an investment company and it later became the Volunteer Wine Bar.¹⁵

7.02 The Old Manse 5 Queens Place (2)

In February 1856 Chape sold the rear portion of lots 22-23, fronting Queens Place by 60 feet, to Presbyterian minister Rev James Collins who built a two-storey stone attached house in about 1858.¹⁶ Tothing of the stone courses at the south-eastern end of the building indicate plans for a stone extension.

Early occupants of No 5 are not identifiable but Rev Collins let the house to engineer George Malloch in 1863-65. When Collins was unable to meet repayments, the mortgagee sold in June 1865 to Sydney carpenter Thomas Daly.¹⁷

Despite the tothing in the stonework of No 5, Thomas Daly, in about 1866, added two weatherboard two-storey houses (Nos 7-9) to the north-western end of the house. Verandahs stretching across to the kerb were added to Nos 7-9 and No 5. The terrace of three houses became known as the Pawnbroker's Terrace.¹⁸

Daly became the Balmain pawnbroker at No 5 until his death on 7 June 1901 after which his widow was the pawnbroker until the end of the year.¹⁹ Under the terms of Daly's will, No 5 passed to his widow's niece Ann Mealey who was the pawnbroker beyond 1932.²⁰

After Miss Mealey's death on 20 December 1958, Nos 5-9 passed in May 1961 to her niece Elizabeth Ann Mealey.²¹ In September 1959 No 5, (with Nos 7-9) was sold to the tenant, painter Graeme Beutel who mortgaged No 5 on a separate lot in December 1973.²²



***The Old Manse, 5 Queens Place,
c.1858***

With Nos 7–9 the building was known locally as the Pawnbrokers Terrace. Stone-wall toothing indicates an unbuilt future development. The Presbyterian Church is in the background. (Balmain Association)

**7.03 Attached House
7 Queens Place (3)**

In about 1866, Thomas Daly added two houses (Nos 7-9) to the north-western end of No 5. No 7 was let to Mrs Georgiana Bray in 1866, to carpenter William Bray 1867-72, Harry Wran 1874-75, nl 1876, Peter Matthew Murphy 1878-89, Mrs M Murphy 1890-1911, nl 1912, Mrs Murphy and Mrs Mary Jane Wilson 1913-1914, Mrs Wilson 1915-26, and Mrs Johanna Mealey 1927-32.

No 7 had the same changes of ownership as No 5 until March 1970 when it sold with No 9 to the tenant, nursing sister Noeline May Quin.²³ In October 1971 No 7 was sold on a separate lot to Mrs Jane Russell Waddy of Kings Cross.²⁴

**7.04 Attached House
9 Queens Place (4)**

Built by Thomas Daly in about 1866 at the same time as No 7, No 9 was let to John Gray in 1866, James Moloney 1867, John Laing 1868, Lang and Alfred Olive 1869-70, nl 1872, J R Killingley 1874, nl 1875-76, Henry Trim 1878, Edward Jackson 1879, draper Henry Davy, 1881-82, John Moran 1883, Mrs Stuart 1884, engineer W H Crosby 1885-86, John Austin 1887-88, commission agent Charles John Mullett 1889, Thomas Holland 1890, nl 1891, shipwright James Murphy 1892, fireman James Elder 1893, nl 1894-1900, and Henry Maybee 1901.²⁵

Miss Annie Mealey was there in 1902-12, Mrs Johanna Mealey 1913-15, Miss Annie Mealey 1916-22, Mrs Johanna Mealey 1923-26, Patrick Terry 1927, and James Christie 1928-32.

No 9 had the same changes of ownership as No 5 until March 1970 when it sold with No 7.²⁶ In November 1971 No 9 was also sold on a separate lot to Mrs Jane Russell Waddy of King's Cross.²⁷

7.05 Attached House**2 Waterview Street (5)**

Built by Alexander Chape in 1844, the verandahed weatherboard cottage was vacant in that year.²⁸ Occupants of No 2 are not identifiable for 1858-69 but it was let to shipwright Edward Kelly in 1870, then William Ramsay 1872-1897, Richard Coady 1898-1900, nl 1901, engineer David McGowan 1902-04, Mrs Mary Waugh 1905-08, Albert Newland 1909, John T Rose-Soley 1910-17, Frederick Spender 1918, Thomas Crewdson 1919-24, nl 1925, Cecil Ainsworth 1926-30, and James McCallum 1932.

No 2 had the same chain of owners as 2 Queens Place until Mrs Sykes sold Nos 2-4 to Mrs Janet Meredith of Balmain in September 1950.²⁹ No 2 was sold on a separate lot in July 1956 to Balmain labourer Alfred Ciardi and his wife Evangelia.³⁰

7.06 Attached House**4 Waterview Street (6)**

Built by Alexander Chape in 1844, the verandahed weatherboard cottage was let to Captain Mossman in that year.³¹ Occupants of No 4 are not identifiable for 1858-68 but the house was let to Owen Ellis in 1869-70, Louis Raynes 1872, not identifiable 1874-78, Joseph Nelson 1879, nl 1881-82, bootmaker Thomas Kensey 1883-88, John McVeagh 1889, Frederick McIntosh 1890-91, Mrs Holland 1892, William Muir 1893-96, William Ewington 1897-99, nl 1900-01, John O'Toole 1902-05, W H McPherson 1906-07, Thomas Sheridan 1908, James Lewis 1909-10, Mrs Emily Lewis 1911, William McDonald 1912-14, David J Hall 1915-21, George Day 1922-24, nl 1925, and Roger Tatham 1926-32.

No 4 had the same chain of ownership as 2 Queens Place until Mrs Sykes sold Nos 2-4 to Mrs Janet Meredith of Balmain in September 1950.³² No 4 was sold on a separate lot in February 1956 to Balmain waterside worker Donald James McLean.³³

7.07 Detached House**6 Waterview Street (7)**

In April 1856 Alexander Chape sold 25 feet of his Waterview Street frontage to Balmain stonemason Charles Reed.³⁴ Between 1856 and 1859, Reed built a verandahed stone cottage (No 6) and sold it to Sarah Merrett, wife of Sydney master mariner James Frederick Merrett, in January 1866.³⁵

Occupants of No 6 are not identifiable for 1858-69 but Mrs Merrett let the house to William James Knight in 1870. In June 1870

Mrs Merrett sold to Sydney gentleman Francis William Robinson who let the house to Henry Weller in 1872. Robinson sold in August 1873 to Balmain butcher Denis Murphy.³⁶

Occupants of No 6 not identifiable for 1874-75 but Murphy let the house to carpenter Noah Kensey and bootmaker Thomas Kensey in 1876-79, and Mrs Bridget Kensey from 1881. After Murphy's death on 20 March 1881, No 6 passed to widow Sarah Emma White and her sister Mary Ann Connor, both of Parramatta.³⁷

Mrs White and Miss Connor let No 6 to Mrs Kensey until 1888, then to baker Thomas Bonser 1889, nl 1890-91, engine driver Samuel Ashton 1892, Robert Robertson 1893, nl 1894, W R Lavis 1895, Robert Logan 1896, Michael B Lawler 1897, and nl 1898.

Mrs White died on 30 December 1898 and left No 6, and their home in George Street, Parramatta, to Miss Connor.³⁸ Miss Connor let No 6 to Mrs Mary Organ 1899-1900, Thomas Hall 1901, nl 1902, James Ashley 1903, nl 1904-05, Robert Irving 1906, James Ashby 1907-08, and John Taylor from 1909.

After Miss Connor's death on 21 June 1911, No 6 passed to her niece Miss Stella Margaret Harris of Harrisford, Parramatta.³⁹ Miss Harris, the daughter of surveyor John Harris, continued Taylor's tenancy until she died on 27 December 1912.⁴⁰ No 6 passed to her brother John Charles and he continued to let to Taylor until 1915. He then let the house to Ernest Bittan in 1916-17.⁴¹

The other beneficiary, her brother Percy Lindon John Harris, died unmarried on 7 April 1929 leaving J C Harris free to sell No 6 in March 1942 to Balmain welder Henry Andrew Dunstone and his wife Annie Elizabeth.⁴² The Dunstones had rented No 6 since 1918.

After the death of H A Dunstone on 17 May 1956, No 6 passed to Mrs Ivy Amelia Booth of 35 Waterview Street.⁴³ In October 1957 Mrs Booth sold to Mrs Catherine Corbett Macraill, Balmain, who sold in July 1958 to the tenant, Mrs Rosamund Elva Smith.⁴⁴

Lot 23**7.08 Detached House****8 Waterview Street (8)**

John Fraser Gray bought lot 23 in May 1843, with other land, for £143.7.0.⁴⁵ Lot 23 was to yield two houses (Nos 8-10). Gray subdivided the land into two halves and sold the southwesternmost part in January 1848 to Balmain stonemason John Hardman.⁴⁶ Between 1848 and 1854, Hardman had built a verandahed stone house (No 8).⁴⁷

In December 1854 Hardman mortgaged No

8 to Sydney music teacher James Henry who died on 16 June 1857 leaving the mortgage prospects to his widow Elizabeth.⁴⁸ When Hardman could not repay, he was forced to sell No 8 to Mrs Henry in October 1861.⁴⁹ Born at Lockerbie, Dumfries, Scotland, Mrs Henry died on 21 August 1870.⁵⁰ No 8 passed to her sister, widow Margaret Roddam of Lockerbie.

Occupants of No 8 are not identifiable for 1858-69 but Mrs Roddam let the house to Edwin Best in 1870. In July 1871 Mrs Roddam sold to Balmain storekeeper Charles Kane who let it to Charles Richardson in 1872-75, nl 1876, Mrs Kensey 1878-79, Thomas Ide 1881, nl 1882, clerk Compton Walker 1883-88, salesman John O'Grady 1889, nl 1890-91, carpenter John Williams 1892-93, nl 1894, Joseph Reed 1895, Frederick Thomas 1896, Elias Mawby 1897, George Dent 1898.

After Kane's death on 30 December 1898, No 8 passed to his widow Maggie who let the house to William Murray 1899-1900, George Holmes 1901, Walter Simmons 1902-04, nl 1905, Alfred Jenkyns 1906-07, nl 1908-09, and Charles Davidson from 1910.⁵¹ Mrs Kane sold in February 1911 to Gertrude Susan Bogle, wife of Balmain estate agent Alfred Henry Bogle.⁵² In October 1911 Mrs Bogle sold to Mary Davidson, wife of Balmain carpenter Charles Davidson.⁵³ The Davidsons continued to live there.

After Mrs Davidson's death on 18 August 1913, No 8 passed to her husband who lived there until December 1915 when he sold to Balmain tram driver William Alexander Mowatt who lived there.⁵⁴

After Mowatt's death on 16 May 1959, No 8 passed to his widow Annie Cassilda.⁵⁵ Mrs Mowatt died on 18 August 1961 and the house passed to Mrs Clementine Antoinette Matthews of Leichhardt who sold in June 1962 to Elizabeth Bay wine chemist John Farsch.⁵⁶

7.09 Detached House

10 Waterview Street (9)

Gray sold the north-eastern most part of lot 23 in January 1848 to Sydney carpenter Thomas Heywood.⁵⁷ In about 1855 Heywood built a verandahed weatherboard house and lived there for the rest of his life.

After Heywood's death on 27 October 1865, No 10 was sold by his executor, Balmain landholder James Clayton, to Balmain spinster Catherine Storey in January 1866.⁵⁸

In October 1868 Miss Storey sold No 10 to Balmain shipwright John William Hyland who lived there until his death on 1 June 1886.⁵⁹ After Hyland's death No 10 passed to his widow

Mary who resided there with clerk Henry W Hyland in 1886-93.⁶⁰

In October 1894 Mary Hyland sold No 10 to Queens Place pawnbroker Thomas Daly who let the house to James Hall from 1895.⁶¹ After Daly's death on 7 June 1901, No 10 passed to his wife's niece, Miss Ann Mealey and pawnbroker Michael Mealey who continued Halls' tenancy.⁶²

Michael Mealey died on 19 June 1913 and his share passed to his widow Johanna who continued to let the house to James Hall until 1915, then Mrs Annie McRae 1916-19, Francis E Garwood 1920-23, Herbert Chappell 1924-27, and Mrs Lavinia Winter from 1928.⁶³

After Johanna Mealey's death on 18 August 1931, her share in No 10 passed to Elizabeth Ann Mealey, Balmain and Mrs Annie Mary Margaret Brennan (née Mealey).⁶⁴ They continued to let the house to Mrs Winter until at least 1932.

After Ann Mealey's death on 20 December 1958, her executor and Miss Mealey and Mrs Brennan sold No 10 to Glebe public servant Leslie John Quincy in September 1965.⁶⁵

Lot 24

7.10 Detached House

12 Waterview Street (10)

Balmain gentleman Robert Taylor bought lot 24 in May 1843 for £14.17.0.⁶⁶ Lot 24 was to yield four houses (Nos 12-18). In January 1845 he sold to Balmain stonemason John Cavill, as a battle-axe block, the south-western most portion fronting Waterview Street for 38 feet by a depth of 78 feet and returning along the full width of lot 24.⁶⁷

Cavill probably used this land for quarrying and in February 1845 sold to Balmain butcher James Beattie without the rear area.⁶⁸ Beattie bought part of this rear area, minus a 10-foot cross-strip, from Cavill in March 1852.⁶⁹

By May 1859, when Beattie sold his holding back to Cavill, he had built a two-storey weatherboard cottage (No 12) on the rear boundary of the land and a small stone cottage (site of No 14).⁷⁰ Cavill let No 12 to shipwright Samuel Gooud in 1866-72.

Balmain shipwright Thomas Ross bought No 12, entered via an 8-foot lane leading in from Waterview Street, from Cavill in May 1877 for £45.⁷¹ In May 1879 Ross sold No 12 for £260 to builder James Burt, esquire James Campbell, commission agent John Cameron, shipbuilder George Duncan and architect James McDonald, all of Balmain, the trustees of the Campbell Street Presbyterian Church which joined the rear boundary of the land.⁷²

Occupants of No 12 are not identifiable for 1874-82 but the trustees let the house to Vincent

Creer in 1883-88, nl 1889, Edwin Glassop 1890-1905, Mrs Jane Glassop 1906, insurance agent D Harvison 1907-10, Arthur Terrill 1911-12, Alfred Snowden 1913-23, Mrs Annie Snowden 1924-29, and Mrs B Faichney 1930-32.

After several mortgages of No 12 by the trustees and the Presbyterian Church, the church still held the property in March 1955.⁷³

7.11 Detached House

14 Waterview Street (11)

Between 1845 and 1859, on a 30-frontage to Waterview Street, and part of lot 24, James Beattie had built a small stone cottage (site of No 14).⁷⁴ In May 1859 Beattie sold the land to John Cavill who in December 1866 sold to Balmain shipwright Thomas Ross.

Ross demolished the stone cottage and built a verandahed weatherboard house (No 14) close to the Waterview Street frontage of the land.⁷⁵ Ross lived at No 14 until 1878.

In November 1880 Ross conveyed No 14 to his wife Isabella for the term of her natural life.⁷⁶ She let the house to machinist Robert Shepherd in 1879-81, nl 1882, Alfred L Hackson 1883, Henry Hains 1884, sculptor Luigi Del Vescuvo 1885-87, plasterer H Connolly 1888, steward A B Telly 1889, John O'Grady 1890, shipwright William Every 1891, Mrs Mary Ann Smith 1892-98, John Humphries 1899-1900, Patrick Reidy 1901-05.

Mrs Ross sold No 14 in February 1906 to Ultimo fireman Emanuel Carlos who lived there until he died on 24 November 1934.⁷⁷ After Carlos's death, No 14 passed to his daughters Lavinia May Winter and Sophia Ann who married Sydney Howard Keating on 28 April 1928.⁷⁸ Mrs Winter died on 5 November 1974, leaving Mrs Keating as surviving beneficiary.⁷⁹ In September 1979, while still living at 16 Waterview Street, Mrs Keating sold No 14 to Leichhardt accountant Alan Wallace Oakey.⁸⁰ No 14 has been rebuilt.

7.12 Attached House

16 Waterview Street (12)

Robert Taylor sold the 28-foot remainder of lot 24's frontage to Balmain carpenter Barnard Kennedy in December 1845.⁸¹ Kennedy built a small house at the rear of the lot in about 1846 but sold to Hunters Hill gentleman William Clarke in June 1847.⁸² In December 1852 Clarke sold to Balmain landholder Samuel Hall who sold to Market Street sawyer Patrick Connolly in November 1856.⁸³ Connolly probably demolished the small cottage and in about 1860 built a pair of weatherboard houses (Nos 16-18).⁸⁴

Occupants of No 16 are not identifiable for 1860-65. In September 1865 Connolly conveyed the houses to his wife Frances with Kent Street blacksmith John Murphy as her trustee.⁸⁵ Mrs Connolly let the house to Henry Allen in 1868-70 then not identifiable to 1878, Richard Lett 1879-81, nl 1882, Charles Drake 1883-84, and Mrs Ann Corbett 1885.

Murphy died on 10 August 1883 and Connolly on 17 July 1885.⁸⁶ On 30 October 1885 Mrs Connolly appointed a new trustee with instructions to convey Nos 16-18 to her sons, cooper William and painter Patrick Joseph, both of Paddington.⁸⁷

In February 1886 William Connolly sold his share to his brother Patrick Joseph who let No 16 to cabinmaker Daniel Frost 1886, carpenter John S Drummond 1887-88, master mariner James Cary 1889, Mrs Holmes 1890, nl 1891, Alexander Brewington 1892, l 1893-95, J Harvey 1896, Mrs Rose Haswell 1897, nl 1898-99.⁸⁸

Mrs Connolly died on 14 February 1889 and in September 1899 Patrick Joseph Connolly gave nos 16-18 to Paddington carpenter Daniel John Connolly.⁸⁹ He sold to Balmain engineer John Greenwell in October 1899.⁹⁰

John Greenwell let No 16 to William H Marshall in 1900, then William Nicholson 1901, Mrs J H Patton 1902, nl 1903-04, William Cummings 1905, Paul Bennett 1906-07, Mrs Ellen Meyers 1908, William Bond 1909, William Harris 1910, William Shaw 1911, Adolph Meyers 1912-14, Henry Dunstone 1915-17, nl 1918, Mrs McInerny 1919-21, and Frederick Scottock 1922-24.

After John Greenwell's death on 4 March 1925, Nos 16-18 passed to his widow Louise Mary Allse who let No 16 to Mrs M Moore in 1925-30, and Sydney Keating 1932.⁹¹

Mrs L M A Greenwell died on 23 May 1946 leaving her children Goulburn hairdresser Herbert Robert Vining; Mrs Ruby Cecilia Downy, wife of Balmain engineer Kenneth Sutherland Sinclair; Mrs Mary Allse Wicker Gordon, Aberdeen; Mrs Hilda Adele Loutit, Dundas; Doris Agnes Jean, wife of Ryde clerk Frederick Bouker; Marjorie Vining, wife of Strathfield secretary Reginald Robert Wisken; and another child of 21 years.⁹²

In October 1952 the Greenwell family sold Nos 16-18 to Petersham clerk Bruce Cassell who sold immediately to Balmain widow Elizabeth Gallimore.⁹³ Mrs Gallimore sold No 16 on a separate lot in November 1960 to Sydney storeman Kenneth Wilson and his wife Lilian May.⁹⁴

7.13 Attached House 18 Waterview Street (13)

Built by Patrick Connolly senior in about 1860, No 18's occupants are not identifiable for 1860-69 but the house was let to Henry Reed in 1870, not identifiable 1872-76, Charles H Poole 1878-79, Henry Hynes 1881, nl 1882, Clarice Dugan 1883, nl 1884, Owen McConnell 1885, Edward Lang 1886, Dominick Scalemerea 1887, – Wright 1888, and mariner Edward Green 1889-90.

Not listed in 1891, No 18 was let to butcher Robert C Barnes 1892-95, Charles Hayes 1896, Charles Ellery 1897, William Francis 1898, Arthur Cooper 1899, Percy Agnew 1900, Edgar Ewington 1901, David W Farmer 1902, John Dark 1903-04, Harry Kahler 1905, Horace J Gadd 1906, George Halfacre 1907-08, Alfred Brown 1909, Mrs Moy 1910, David J Hall 1911-14, Robert A Garret 1915-22, and John Falconer 1923-32.

No 18 had the same owners as No 16 until the death of Elizabeth Gallimore on 26 March 1958 after which her executors sold No 18 on a separate lot to Newtown railway employee Roderick William Stanton in July 1960.⁹⁵

Lot 25

7.14 Detached House 24 Waterview Street (14)

Boatbuilder Thomas Greenwell bought lot 25 in March 1842 for £29.14.0.⁹⁶ Lot 25 was to yield six houses (Nos 20-30). In August 1842 Greenwell conveyed the land to Balmain boatbuilder Joseph Looke, probably as security for a loan, but formally repurchased it in February 1859.⁹⁷ In about 1850, Greenwell built a weatherboard house (No 24) and lived there with his family.⁹⁸ The house became two houses (Nos 24-26) at various times.

After Greenwell's death at No 24 on 8 May 1860, the property passed upon trust for his widow Margaret, to his son, Balmain foreman Thomas Blackett Greenwell.⁹⁹ Margaret Greenwell conducted a boarding house there in 1862-74. Occupants of the house are not identifiable for 1875-78, but No 24 was let to carpenter and joiner Carl Schwenn 1879, painter George Pidding 1881, nl 1882-84, and Peter Caswell 1885.

In about 1870 Thomas Greenwell built two pairs of small weatherboard houses (Nos 20-22, 28-30) flush with the Waterview Street alignment and converted the old house into two (Nos 24-26).

When Margaret Greenwell died on 5 December 1883, she left behind her children,

Balmain master mariner Thomas Blackett; Balmain engineer John; Agnes, wife of Balmain carpenter Joseph Coulon; Annie, widow of Pietro Sarina; Isabella, wife of Balmain boilermaker Napoleon Sunner; Julia, wife of Balmain boilermaker Ebenezer Hunt; Balmain engineer George; Balmain– Joseph; Bridget, wife of Balmain salesman Charles Clough and Mrs Mary Anne Allen (mother of Charles Joseph).¹⁰⁰

(For the Annie Greenwell-Pietro Sarina branch of the family, see the author's *William Balmain and John Gilchrist*, Chapter 10.)

In January 1886 engineer John Greenwell bought his siblings' interest in Nos 20-30 and lived at No 24, using it as one house, until his death on 4 March 1925.¹⁰¹ Nos 20-30 passed to his widow Louise Mary Allse who let the house to John J Spencer in 1926.¹⁰² John W Sylvester is listed there in 1927-32.

Mrs L M A Greenwell died on 23 May 1946 leaving her children: Goulburn hairdresser Herbert Robert Vining; Mrs Ruby Cecilia Downy, wife of Balmain engineer Kenneth Sutherland Sinclair; Mrs Mary Allse Wicker Gordon, Aberdeen; Mrs Hilda Adele Loutit, Dundas; Doris Agnes Jean, wife of Ryde clerk Frederick Bouker; Marjorie Vining, wife of Strathfield secretary Reginald Robert Wisken; and another child under 21 years.¹⁰³

After 1929, No 24 reverted to two houses (Nos 24-26).¹⁰⁴ In October 1952 the Greenwell family sold Nos 20-30 to Petersham clerk Bruce Cassell.¹⁰⁵ He sold Nos 24-26 on a separate lot to Mrs Helen Irene May Emily Kyriacou of Balmain.¹⁰⁶ In March 1966 Mrs Kyriacou sold Nos 24-26 to Adolphus Street student John Clegg and his wife Judith.¹⁰⁷ No 24-26 was replaced by a new house.

7.15 Attached House 26 Waterview Street (15)

Built by Thomas Greenwell in about 1850 as No 24, the house became two houses (Nos 24-26) at various times. Occupants of No 26 are not identifiable for 1875-78 but the house was let to Mrs Mary A Smith in 1879-91.

Nos 24-26 reverted to one house (No 24) after 1891 when John Greenwell lived there. When the land was subdivided by Petersham clerk Bruce Cassell in 1952, No 24 had become two houses again.¹⁰⁸ No 26 had the same owners and fate as No 24.



7.16: 20 Waterview Street, c.1870

7.17: 20 Waterview Street, c.1870

7.18: 20 Waterview Street, c.1870

7.19: 20 Waterview Street, c.1870

**7.16 Attached House
20 Waterview Street (16)**

In about 1870 Thomas Blackett Greenwell built two pairs of small weatherboard houses (Nos 20-22, 28-30) flush with the Waterview Street alignment.

Occupants of No 20 are not identifiable for 1869 but Mrs Margaret Greenwell let the house to butcher Joseph Brown in 1870, not identifiable 1872-75, and shipwright and blacksmith Thomas Love 1876-79. Mrs Greenwell lived there in 1881 but the house was nl in 1882-84.

The Greenwell family let No 20 to John Black in 1885. In January 1886 John Greenwell bought his siblings' interest in the property and let the house to then shipwright C Turnbull 1886, master mariner Richard Kearney 1887, nl 1888, Mrs A Ash 1889-91, mariner John Lowry 1892-1905, James McKenzie 1906, nl 1907, Mrs Mary Brown 1908, Albert Lighten, 1909, Robert Warren 1910-14, John Rainer 1915-16, Robert Genovise 1917, and John Green 1918-25.¹⁰⁹ John Greenwell's widow Louisa Mary

Built by Thomas Blackett Greenwell, the dwellings were originally two pairs of attached houses with a central lane leading to Nos 24-26 at the rear. Nos 24-26, now demolished were built as one house (No 24) by Thomas Greenwell c.1850.

(Bruce Crosson)

For No 24 Waterview Street, see Hall Greenland's Red Hot, The Life and Times of Nick Origlass (Wellington Lane Press, 1998).

Allse let No 20 to Mrs Raymond in 1926-28.¹¹⁰ No 20 was nl after 1928.

In October 1952 the Greenwell family sold Nos 20-30 to Petersham clerk Bruce Cassell who sold Nos 20-22 on a separate lot to Balmain upholsterer Michael Patrick Hogan and his wife Mary.¹¹¹ In August 1956 the Hogans sold to the tenant, Balmain waterfront supervisor John Cunningham who sold to Ena Marie Timmins, wife of Henry Edward Timmins of Balmain in September 1957.¹¹² Mrs Timmins sold Nos 20-22, now used as one house, in February 1958 to Frederick Cecil Compton of Balmain and his wife Margaret Jessie who sold to the tenant, John Frederick Brown, in July 1961.¹¹³

7.17 Attached House**22 Waterview Street (17)**

Built by T B Greenwell in about 1870, No 22, the weatherboard twin of No 20, was let to Benjamin Paton in 1870, not identifiable 1872-74, Mrs Bridget Greenwell 1875-79, nl 1881-84, Lawrence Duggan 1885, insurance salesman John Tinsley 1886, James Morey 1887, Mrs Hurly 1888, bricklayer Thomas Summers 1889, Andrew Curtain 1890, Thomas Cripps 1891, Alexander Ponty 1892-92, nl 1894, Charles Hegerty 1895, George Beagle 1896, nl 1897-98, John S Gregory 1899-1904, Leander Johnson 1905, Charles Massey 1906, nl 1907, Louis Collis 1908, Mrs Ellen Meyers 1909, Adolph Meyers 1910-11, Frank Frandsen 1912, William Garrett 1913-14, John Matthews 1915-16, Thomas Cargill 1917, John J Barry 1918-26, and Harold Nash 1928-28.

No 22 was nl after 1928 and was later taken in with No 20 as one house.

7.18 Attached House**28 Waterview Street**

Nos 28-30 were built by T B Greenwell in about 1870. No 28 was let to boilermaker Michael Lawless in 1870, not identifiable 1872-78, mariner Francis Marrin 1879, William Blackler 1881, nl 1882-1884, Mrs Annie Sarina 1885, engine driver John Reader 1886, Mrs Mullis 1887, Robert Owens 1888, Ernest Robson 1889, Charles Davis 1890, – Doyle 1891, and Thomas Paton 1892.

J Gill followed in 1893, Thomas G Cotton 1894, Anthony Rich 1895, W H Brown 1896, James W O'Connell 1897-98, nl 1899, Arthur Cooper 1900-03, Joseph Conroy 1904, – Field 1905, Henry Brown 1906, Mrs Mary Morgan 1907, John Bennett 1908-09, George Hannaford 1910-11, Henry Burt 1912-20, Mrs Elizabeth Reid 1921-25, and Mrs B Alfiera 1926.

When Mrs Alfiera continued in 1927, Nos 28-30 had become one house. Mrs Elizabeth Niven was the tenant in 1928-30, and James Sangster in 1932.

Nos 28-30 had the same owners as Nos 18-20 until they were sold on a separate lot by Petersam clerk Bruce Cassell to Balmain lacquer polisher Albert Reginal Holt and wife Daphne May in October 1952.¹¹⁴ The Holts sold in May 1953 to Balmain electrician Domenico Di Domizio who sold to Longueville company director Charles Copeland in September 1963.¹¹⁵ In December 1963 Copeland sold to the tenant, Balmain machinist Constantinos Petrakis and wife Thekla.¹¹⁶

7.19 Attached House**30 Waterview Street (19)**

Built by T B Greenwell in about 1870 with its weatherboard twin No 28, No 30 was let to James Dalton 1879, nl 1881-84 patternmaker Ebenezer Hunt 1885, carpenter J Drummond 1886, nl 1887, John Robinson 1888, Mrs Olsman 1889, A Olsen 1890-93, nl 1894, L Olsen 1895, Anthony Rich 1896-97, nl 1898-99, Thomas Phillips 1900, James Blackadder 1901, mariner William H Johnson 1902, Ernest Poole 1903, George Hagg 1904, Henry Wamejo 1905, Peter Doran 1906, Edgar Glading 1907, John A McDonald 1908, William McKay 1909-11, Albert Boyd 1912-13, Robert H Garrett 1914, William Garrett 1915-23, John Wells 1924-25, and John M Heffernan 1926.

In 1927-32, No 30 became one house with No 28 and it had the same owners as No 28.

Lot 26**7.20 Detached House****34 Waterview Street (20)**

John Fraser Gray bought lot 26, with other land, in May 1843 for £143.7.0.¹¹⁷ Lot 26 was to yield three houses (Nos 32-36). In May 1853 he sold to Balmain landholder John Lysaght who had built a verandahed weatherboard house (No 34), set well back from Waterview Street, by the time that he sold in August 1853 to Lewis Adolphus Bernays of Balmain.¹¹⁸

In March 1860 Bernays sold to Sydney esquire Adolphus Philip Clapin who lived there until 1865.¹¹⁹ Occupants of No 34 are not identifiable for 1866-69 but Clapin let it to Edwin Bailey in 1869-70. Occupants are not identifiable for 1872-76. Clapin sold in September 1879 to Mary Ann Elizabeth Nesbitt, wife of Richard Henry Nesbitt of Balmain, and she lived there until 1888.¹²⁰

Mrs Nesbitt let No 34 to engineer John Carruthers 1889-90, Mrs Wilson 1891-92, surveyor G L Wilkins 1893, journalist Ernest Blackwell 1894-96, painter Henry W May 1897, and Henry Weil 1898-1900.

In October 1879 Mrs Nesbitt mortgaged No 34 to Sydney doctor Louis Foucart, after whom Foucart Street Rozelle, is named.¹²¹ After Foucart died on 25 March 1899, the mortgage was transferred to Sydney doctor Edward Johnstone Jenkins who foreclosed on Mrs Nesbitt and sold No 34 in July 1900 to Sydney engineer John Greenlees who lived there until 1903.¹²²

Greenlees let No 34 to Archibald Murdoch 1904-11, Samuel Boyd 1912, and William Alfred Dumbrell from 1913. In March 1902 Greenlees



Family of John and Louisa Greenwell, c.1905

Back: Ruby, Charles, Mary, Jack, Herbert, Isabella.

Centre: Muriel, John, Louise, Elsie.

Front: Hilda, Doris, Madge.

(Courtesy of Cecile Lloyd)

For family genealogy see P Reynolds, William Balmain and John Gilchrist (Chapters 7–9).

mortgaged No 34 to build two weatherboard cottages (Nos 32, 36) close up to Waterview street, leaving a wide central driveway to No 34.¹²³

Greenlees could not repay the loan and was forced to sell Nos 32-36 in October 1911 to

Alice Linnell Druce, wife of Balmain bank manager William Druce, who subdivided the land into three lots.¹²⁴ Mrs Druce sold No 34 on a separate lot in April 1915 to Balmain shipwright William Alfred Dumbrell who lived there until he died on 4 January 1937.¹²⁵

After Dumbrell's death, No 34 passed to his widow Eveline Matilda who died on 20 August 1938 leaving the house to her executors Dural widow Emma Amelia Richards and Balmain Presbyterian minister Samuel McDowall Mitchell.¹²⁶ They sold in May 1940 to Sydney master baker Anthony Feldmayr who sold in June 1969 to Oyster Bay musician Karlo Hojker.¹²⁷

7.21 Detached House 32 Waterview Street (21)

Built by John Greenlees in 1902, the house was let to H G Atkins in 1902-03, Ernest E Avis 1904-08, George Train 1909, and William Brinson from 1910. Greenlees was forced to sell in October 1911 to Mrs Druce and she continued to let the house to Brinson until 1913.¹²⁸ Mrs Druce sold No 32 on a separate lot in November 1913 to Sydney spinster Jean Corbett McLeod.¹²⁹

Miss McLeod let No 32 to Frank Huntsman in 1914, Mander Dumbrell 1915, Thomas H Sheather 1916-21, and John Hughes 1922-32. In November 1953 Miss McLeod sold No 32 to Balmain shipwright John Balnave.¹³⁰

7.22 Detached House 36 Waterview Street (22)

Built by John Greenlees in 1902, the house was let by Greenlees to accountant Augustus Blair 1902-04, Thomas Wran 1905-06, Ernest Pierce 1907-08, James Coleman 1909, and George Train 1910-11.

Greenlees was forced to sell No 36 in October 1911 to Mrs Druce.¹³¹ She sold the house on a separate lot in April 1912 to Balmain wharf labourer Patrick Ryan and his wife Annie Mary.¹³² The Ryans lived there until 1913 and let the house to Joseph Gurney from 1914.

In April 1915 the Ryans sold No 36 to Ryde hotelkeeper Patrick Joseph Ryan.¹³³ He continued Gurneys tenancy until 1918 and then



Balmoral House, 1851–53

The house as seen in J W Hardwick's crayon sketch, Balmaine [sic] – New South Wales. The facade is embellished with an entablatured colonnade and a "Juliet" balustraded balcony.

(Balmain Association)

let the house to Harold Nash 1919–20, Albert H Dumbrell 1921–28, Clarence Dumbrell 1929, and T Boylan 1930–32.

After P J Ryan's death on 1 February 1949, No 36 passed to his widow Mary who sold in August 1950 to Balmain labourer Percival James Steel and his wife Doris May.¹³⁴

Lots 27–29

7.23.1 Balmoral House

46 Waterview Street (23)

Lots 27–29 were to yield five houses (Nos 38–46). Balmain storekeeper Frederick Morris bought lot 29 in April 1842 for £33.¹³⁵ In 1844 Morris had a "weatherboard cottage and garden" on lot 29.¹³⁶ In February 1844 Morris and his wife Rebecca sold the cottage (site of No 46) to Balmain gentleman William Annett Falconer Townend who let the cottage to – Underwood in 1844.¹³⁷

7.23.2 William Annett Falconer Townend

Townend married Elizabeth Price in 1842.¹³⁸ Their children were William H (b.1843), Harry H (b.1844), Anny E (b.1845), and Constance E (b.1848).¹³⁹ He held a position in the Commercial Bank in 1844 and, after his purchase from the Morrises, he began to build a grand house of "cut stone" on lot 29.¹⁴⁰ The

term “cut stone” refers to first-class masonry as probably recommended by his architect T W Shepard who had called tenders on Townend’s behalf on 6 August 1841.

Townend did not prosper due to the 1842 depression and Sydney grocer Edward Campbell obtained an order against him for £57.4.0.¹⁴¹ His estate was sequestered and put up for public auction on 26 August 1847.

Highest bidders were merchant Henry Ferris and innkeeper George Wilkie, both of Sydney.¹⁴² Their purchase included an “unfinished cut stone” house probably begun by Townend on lot 29.¹⁴³

It appears that this structure on lot 29 became the grand stone two-storey detached house known as Balmoral House (No 46) and is now a rare survivor of elegant mid-19th century domestic architecture in the Leichhardt LGA.

Ferris and Wilkie advertised the land and its unfinished building on 29 May 1848.¹⁴⁴ The property was bought by William Henry Sawyer of Balmain who sold to Dr Frederick Harpur in August 1851.¹⁴⁵

7.23.3 Dr Frederick Harpur

Thomas Leggatt had bought lots 27-28 adjoining lot 29 in February 1842 for £72.12.0.¹⁴⁶ Leggatt died on 30 April 1846 and lots 27-28 passed to his son, Sydney mercantile clerk, and later cordial manufacturer, William Lube Leggatt who conveyed them with other land to his mother, Sydney publican Susan Leggatt in February 1849.¹⁴⁷ In July 1853 Susan Leggatt sold lots 27-28 to Sydney surgeon Frederick Harpur.¹⁴⁸

Harpur’s total purchase of lots 27-29 gave him a 198-foot frontage to Waterview Street. To expand his holding, he bought the Campbell Street lots 10-11 abutting his north-western boundary in January 1852 and August 1851 respectively.¹⁴⁹

Harpur in December 1851, when listed as a surgeon at Cumberland Street North and 77 King Street West, mortgaged lots 29 and 11 and offered as part of the security, a house “in course of erection” – the future Balmoral House.¹⁵⁰ In July 1853, when he made a further charge on the mortgage, he stated that the house “is now finished and completed”.¹⁵¹ The Campbell Street lot 11 contained stabling and outhouses and because of the hilly terrain provided an easier access to the house than Waterview Street.¹⁵²

Harpur lived in the new house until he sold in January 1859 to master mariner Thomas Coutts of Sydney for £2500, which sum allowed him to pay off the mortgage.¹⁵³

7.23.4 Captain Thomas Coutts

In 1817 Thomas, Donald, James and John Coutts

UNFOUNDED REPORT

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN, – The Atlas of last Saturday contains a leading article relating to the punishment of W. A. F. Townend for embezzlement, and inquires, “is it true that he is merely confined within the walls of the Gaol, and is as comfortable as money can make him”. In reply, I beg leave to say there is not one word of truth in the whole of the cruel and heartless paragraph. I am the only person who has supplied him with money since he has been committed, and the whole of my advance to him has amounted to five shillings during a period of four months. And as the idea of his having reserved any money would be calculated to do Mrs. Townend a serious injury, I can solemnly state that such is not the fact; – that the last three fees to the counsel for his defence were paid by his friends, his funds being totally exhausted; and that his wife and family of four children are, and have been, totally supported by myself and family ever since his imprisonment. He is in the stockade daily with the other prisoners, and has no further indulgence granted to him than is afforded to others under similar circumstances.

In defence of an unfortunate wife and family, upon whom none can cast a shadow of reproach, I trust to your inserting this letter,

And am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
THOS. F. STADDON.
No 552, George street, May 1.
SMH, 4.5.1848, p2e

arrived at Sydney from Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled at Parramatta.¹⁵⁴ The Coutts family came from a farm on the River Dee, supposedly near Balmoral Castle which, if the reminiscence is accurate, gave the name Balmoral House to 46 Waterview Street.

Thomas and two of his brothers went whaling but after two years took up land on the Clarence River near Grafton. In 1840 Coutts settled at Kangaroo Creek on the Clarence.¹⁵⁵

In 1841, according to newscuttings from the *Clarence River Gazette*, Coutts bought sheep for Kangaroo Creek Station on the Clarence.¹⁵⁶ He also acquired Tooloom Station and after



Balmoral House

46 Waterview Street

In this undated photograph, an attached tower with low-pitch gable roof has been added to the “Juliet” balcony. Morewood and Rogers veranda roof-sheeting is visible above the entablature.

(Balmain Association)

NB: In 1928 S Elliott Napier wrote that an alternative name for Balmoral House was “Homely Villa”. It should be noted that Napier’s sources are not entirely reliable. (JRAHS, Vol 14, pt 5, 1928, p 269)

selling the property, purchased Ellangowan Station on the Darling Downs. He also acquired North Toolburra.¹⁵⁷

At Kangaroo Creek Coutts had between 800 and 900 head of cattle and more than 5000 sheep.¹⁵⁸ By what were then regarded as “repeated depredations” by Aborigines, his live stock numbers were gradually halved. On 23 February 1847 a youth, Jeremiah Sullivan, was reported to have been “murdered by the blacks”.¹⁵⁹

Local Aborigines contacted the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Oliver Fry, and charged Coutts with distributing poisoned flour among them. Fry accompanied by the Chief Constable and two policemen visited Coutts’s station. Finding him away on business, the party went to a nearby blacks’ camp and found that damper made with the flour had caused the death of the several bodies visible.

Fry’s party returned to Coutts’s property and took him into custody. Unable to produce necessary sureties, Coutts was taken to Sydney by steamer.¹⁶⁰ On 14 January 1848 Coutts was charged with “poisoning 11 blacks” and, not being able to raise bail of £1000, was remanded. Tried before Mr Justice Manning and defended by solicitor Mr Nichols he was discharged due to lack of evidence.

(See Afterword to Section No 7)

On 18 April 1834 Coutts of the *Lady Leith* had married Maria Blood(s)worth of O’Connell Street, Sydney.¹⁶¹ Maria was born at Sydney in 1815, the daughter of James and Maria Bloodworth.¹⁶² Her father, convict James Bloodworth arrived in the First Fleet at Sydney Cove where his construction skills saw him rapidly rise to supervisor of brick- and tile-making, master bricklayer and builder.¹⁶³

Bloodworth has been credited as an early government architect.¹⁶⁴ He built what is now known as First Government House, Sydney, for Governor Phillip. He is attributed with being the builder of Government House, Parramatta, for Governor Hunter in the late 1790s.¹⁶⁵

The children of Thomas and Maria Bloodworth Coutts were James (b.1835, d.1841), Elizabeth (b.1837), Maria (b.1840), Ann (b.1842), Thomas (b.1844), and Robert (b.1850).¹⁶⁶ Maria Bloodworth Coutts died in 1856 before her husband’s purchase of Balmoral House.¹⁶⁷

Thomas Coutts senior and family occupied Balmoral House from about 1860. In June 1863 Coutts further expanded the property by purchasing the Campbell Street lot 9.¹⁶⁸

During the time the Coutts family lived there, the son of the house scratched an inscription into

the glass of the far right hand porch window reading "Thomas Coutts Jnr Jan'y 16 1865".¹⁶⁹ The scratched message from 1865 was still evident in the early 1980s.

Thomas Coutts sr also had been a sheepfarmer at Toolburra, Queensland, and owned a house in North Brisbane.¹⁷⁰ In 1865 he returned to Toolburra where he died on 14 January 1868, said to have been aged 70.¹⁷¹

After Coutts's death, his real estate passed to trustees, Newcastle Presbyterian minister Rev James Coutts (Thomas Coutts's brother) and George Clark, a grazier at East Taralga, Warwick, Queensland.¹⁷² The trustees were empowered to keep the sheep and grazing business operating but if thought advantageous to sell, his son Thomas was to have first option.¹⁷³

The Coutts' family had left Balmoral House by 1869 when the trustees let the house to Mrs Grey, who called it Belmont House; Mrs Helen (Ellen) Chilcott 1872; and Henry and Helen Chilcott from 1874.¹⁷⁴

7.23.5 Morris Alexander Black, Actuary

Despite his few months residency, the actuary of the AMP Society, Morris Alexander Black (1830-1890), was perhaps the most distinguished tenant of Balmoral House.¹⁷⁵ Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, the son of bank clerk Alexander Black and Elizabeth née Buyers, young Morris at 16 was employed by the Aberdeen Mutual and Friendly society. He studied actuarial science, and after moving to London, attained executive positions successively in five insurance companies before age 36. On 28 June 1860 he married Ellen, the daughter of Aberdeen druggist John Urquhart.

In 1868 the AMP Society appointed him actuary and he sailed to Sydney with his family. He immediately set about reviewing the society's accounts from its foundation in 1849. In 1871 he instituted sweeping changes in internal and external affairs.

Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of NSW in 1878, he later published his findings of the 1871 review. His 1882 report on the mortality experience of the society during its first 30 years made detailed comparisons with English and American life office experience.

In 1884 he introduced the annual distribution of profits, previously disbursed every five years. In 1882 he began an aldermanship of the Borough of Woollahra which he held until his death on 27 August 1890.

In that borough, in 1881, he bought Tivoli, a large stone cottage with extensive grounds at Rose Bay. He commissioned the Canadian-born, Boston-trained, NSW radical architect John Horbury Hunt to transform the cottage into a

gracious house. This proved to be a troublesome project. In 1913 the remodelled house became Kambala, a private school.¹⁷⁶

7.23.6 John Paul, Shipchandler

In February 1875 the Coutts trustees sold the house and grounds to John Paul for £1560.¹⁷⁷ Paul was partner with Cornelius Potts in Potts & Paul, shipchandlers of Erskine Street. They both lived at No 46 Waterview Street.¹⁷⁸

Paul and Potts shared with the Chilcotts, who may have operated a private school there until 1876. In October 1876 Paul sold to Sydney shipbuilder Henry Beattie for £2200.¹⁷⁹

7.23.7 Henry Henderson Beattie Shipbuilder

Beattie moved his family there and may have the strongest claim to be the first to name the dwelling, Balmoral House.¹⁸⁰ Born on 19 April 1828, at Seamills, Burntisland, Fife, Scotland, he was the son of blacksmith James Beattie and Margaret, née Dewar. Beattie was actually christened "Henderson" on 4 May 1828.¹⁸¹ On 7 June 1850 Henderson, by now calling himself "Henry", married Janet, the daughter of miller Alexander Millar and Janet, nee Crombie. Henry's bride, Janet Millar, was also born at Burntisland on 19 May 1830.

Henry, presumably with family, is said to have arrived at Sydney on 6 January 1854.¹⁸² The birth of his daughter Annie on 6 February 1859 locates him definitely at Pyrmont.¹⁸³

Children were James (1851-1929), Jessie (1852-?), Margaret (1853-1933), Agnes (1854-1940), Henrietta (1857-1924), Annie (1859-1943), Rachel (1860-?), Alexina (1862-1867), Henry (1863-1923), Alexandra (1865-1866), John (1867-1937), William (1871-?) and Alexander (1875-1912).

Beattie began shipbuilding by laying down a slipway for the Australian Steam Navigation Co (ASN) at Darling Island, Pyrmont.¹⁸⁴ Although reputed to have been in partnership with boilermaker Thomas Ferguson of Pyrmont, Beattie is listed as a shipwright and shipbuilder from 1859 on his own account.¹⁸⁵

In 1865, for the ASN Co, Beattie constructed the *Leichhardt*, "one of the largest iron-hulled steamships ever built in Australia".¹⁸⁶ The 690-ton paddle-steamer was sold by ASN in 1892 and converted to a refrigerated lighter and used in Brisbane. Sunk while laid up in 1901, she was broken up where she lay.

Beattie built for ASN the *Tinonee*, an iron-hull steamship of 297 tons, in 1866 at Pyrmont.¹⁸⁷ At the end of the 1950s, *Tinonee* in NSW, was described as "a picturesque township", three

miles from Taree which is on the Manning River.¹⁸⁸ The upper Manning was a source of fine timber for building and shipbuilding and this may have been the connection.

Beattie left Pyrmont in 1874 and opened his shipyard on a 206-foot frontage of the Balmain East shoreline below Weston Street.¹⁸⁹ The *Sydney Belle* was a wooden hulled barquentine of 176 tons built there in 1893 by Beattie.¹⁹⁰ *Lord of the Isles*, a 208-ton wooden barquentine, was also built by Beattie at Weston Street in 1881.¹⁹¹ She met her fate when driven ashore at night at Kaipura Heads, NZ, on 2 October 1900.¹⁹²

7.23.8 Janet Millar Beattie

Life at Balmoral House appears to have been comfortable. The house and grounds in 1910 had a market value of £2500.¹⁹³ Janet Beattie supervised the care and cleaning of the dining room, drawing room, breakfast room, work room, five bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, washhouse and servants' room. The interiors and contents were also valued at £2500.

Janet Beattie died aged 74 on 26 June 1904 from fatty degeneration of the heart, a condition she bore for several years.¹⁹⁴

7.23.9 Death of Henry Henderson Beattie

Henry Henderson Beattie lived as a widower at Balmoral House until he died aged 83 on 24 June 1911 from a combination of diabetes and senile decay.¹⁹⁵ At the time of his death the surviving children were James (60), Jessie (58), Agnes (54), Henrietta (51, married to –Elbe), Annie (49, married to Balmain grocer Joseph Hutton), Rachel (46), Henry (45), John (42), William (40) and Alexander (36).

Beattie had mortgaged the property several times, no doubt to finance his shipbuilding business, and his trustees subdivided and sold the land to repay debts.¹⁹⁶ Shipwright John Beattie is listed there in 1911-14, Jessie Beattie 1915-28 and John Beattie 1929 to 1932.

In October 1949 Balmoral House, on lot 16 of the trustees' subdivision, was sold to Balmain builder William Gorman who added a weatherboard upper storey to the verandah.¹⁹⁷ Gorman sold in June 1987 to new owners who removed the weatherboard addition and restored the house to its former elegance.¹⁹⁸

7.24 Detached House

38 Waterview Street (24)

In 1915 the Balmoral House subdivision, fronting Waterview and Campbell Streets, created 16 lots with Balmoral House on lot 16.¹⁹⁹ A 20-foot access lane running in from Waterview Street provided good rear access. Fronting Waterview Street by 20 feet, lot 12 was

sold by the Beattie trustees in December 1919 to Elizabeth Ann Dawes, wife of Rozelle labourer George Edward Dawes.²⁰⁰

In December 1920 Mrs Dawes transferred the property to the War Service Homes Commission who probably financed the construction of the brick house (No 38) in 1923.²⁰¹ The Commission let the house to James Balnave from 1923.

In December 1951 the Commission sold the house to Balmain breadcarter James Balnave.²⁰² After his death on 18 October 1954, No 28 passed to Balmain inspector Edward Cunningham Balnave in June 1955.²⁰³

7.25 Detached House

40 Waterview Street (25)

Fronting Waterview Street by 20 feet, lot 13 was sold in April 1918 to Balmain engineer Ernest Verner Rose and his wife Pearl Amelia.²⁰⁴ In September 1919 they sold to Balmain labourer Ardolph Henry Farmer.²⁰⁵

Farmer sold in August 1923 to Balmain rigger Thomas William Bird who built a weatherboard house (No 40) in 1924.²⁰⁶ Thomas Bird lived there until he died on 14 December 1933.²⁰⁷ No 40 passed to Gladesville estate agent Morris Giraud Hughes in June 1934.²⁰⁸ In December 1941 Hughes sold to Balmain shipwright William Norman Macraill and his wife Catherine Corbett.²⁰⁹ After Macraill's death, No 40 passed in June 1964 to his widow Catherine who sold to Abbotsford spinster Lurline Elsie Modra.²¹⁰

7.26 Detached House

42 Waterview Street (27)

Fronting Waterview Street by 20 feet, lot 14 of the Beattie trustees' subdivision was sold to Catherine Brown, wife of Drummoyne ironworker's assistant Joseph Brown, in April 1918.²¹¹ The Browns built a weatherboard house (No 42) and lived there until 1921. They let the house to Thomas Sheather in 1922-25.

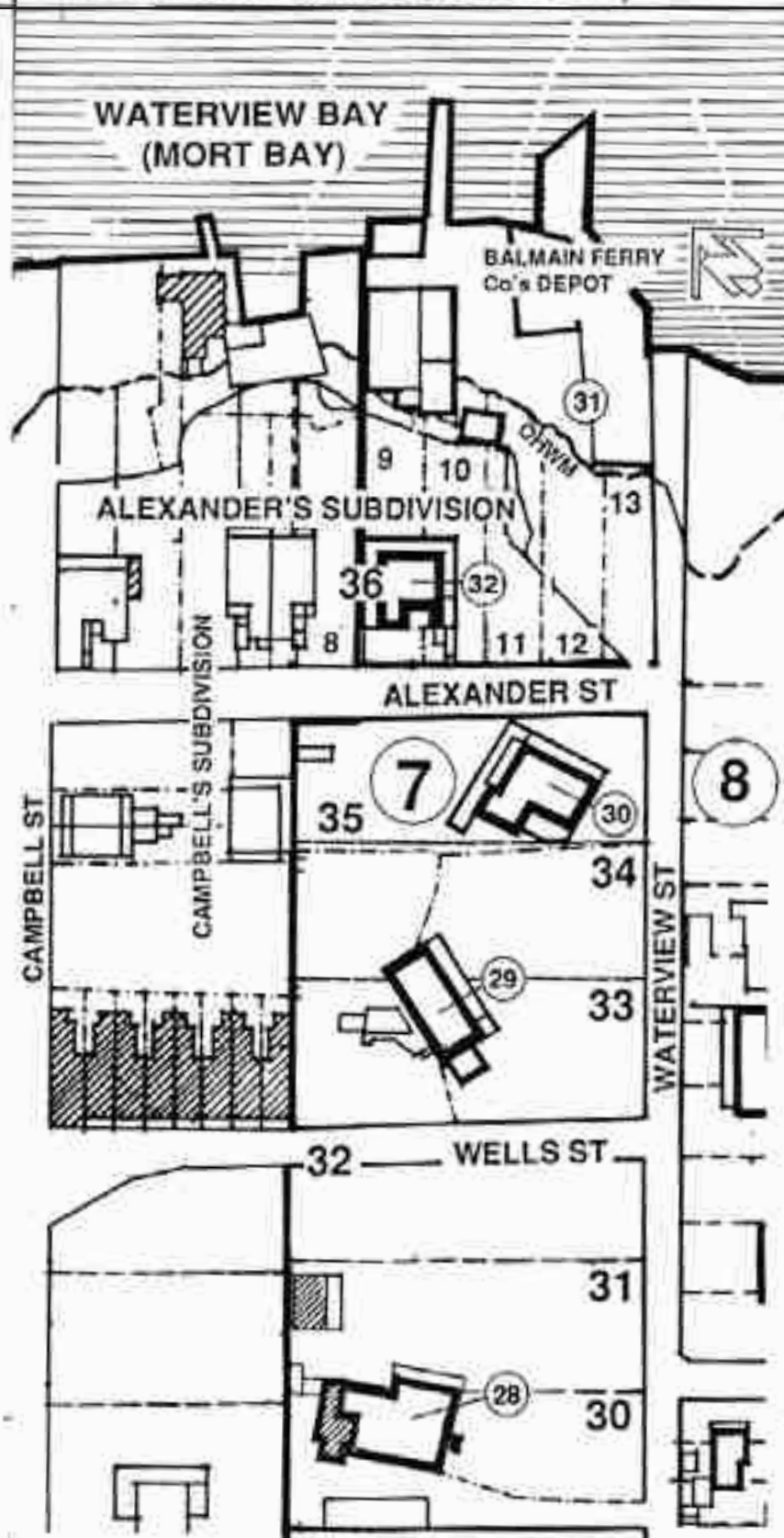
In March 1925 Mrs Brown sold No 42 to Florence Centennial O'Brien, wife of Balmain ironworker Roland Fawcett O'Brien.²¹² Mrs O'Brien sold in November 1926 to Balmain painter Benjamin Bird who lived there for many years.²¹³ In March 1982 Bird conveyed to Henry Thomas Bird and Joan Elizabeth Reeves.²¹⁴

7.27 Detached House

44 Waterview Street (27)

Lot 15, fronting Waterview Street by 32 feet, was bought by Balmain chemist Leonard Lewis Redmond in July 1919.²¹⁵ In June 1922 Redmond sold to Balmain milk vendor Lewis William Cottam who built a brick house (No 44) in 1923 and lived there until 1928.²¹⁶ He then let the house to Charles Goransson in 1926-28 and

Figure 2B
Waterview Estate Section 7, 1887-1896



Harry S Rogers 1929-32.

In December 1948 Cottam sold to Balmain waterside worker Harold Templeton.²¹⁷

Lots 30-32

7.28 Tara/Inglefield House/Louisaville 2 Wells Street (28)

Union Bank officer Joseph Herring and land surveyor Leslie Alexander Moody bought lots 30-32, fronting Waterview Street by 198 feet, in March 1843 for £80.²¹⁸ In 1844 they had "Tara [a] weatherboard cottage, kitchen, stable and garden" on the land and lived there.²¹⁹

Leslie Moody married Frances Agnes Potts at St Mary's Church of England, Balmain, on 9 May 1846.²²⁰ The marriage, said to be the first celebrated at the church, was attended by Joseph and Emily Ann Herring. During a visit to Melbourne in 1847, a daughter Jane was born and baptised at St James Church of England.²²¹

In 1845, Joseph Herring and Emily A Potts were married at St Philip's, Sydney.²²² Their son Leslie was born at Balmain in 1846.²²³

In October 1849 Herring and Moody sold Tara, with other land, to William Carss, licensee of Clarence River Inn at Sussex Street and Margaret Place.²²⁴ Between 1849 and 1855, Carss almost certainly demolished Tara and built a stone house which he called Inglefield House (2 Wells Street) and lived there.²²⁵

Carss sold Inglefield House in March 1855 to Sydney esquire Zachary Ingold who sold in April 1857 to James Yeend, licensee of the Commercial Hotel at King and Sussex Streets.²²⁶ Yeend lived at Inglefield House until he died there on 20 May 1864.²²⁷

In 1861 Yeend sold a strip of land on the boundary between his land and lot 33 (site of Ockbrook) for £100 to Balmain Council for a new roadway to connect Waterview and Campbell Streets.²²⁸ Construction of the road over the top of Yeend's well prevented him from drawing water. Council agreed to pipe the water from the well to his house and named the road Well Street (which became known as Wells Street).

After Yeend's death, Inglefield House passed to his widow Ann Knowles Yeend and she lived there until she died on 5 December 1879.²²⁹ The Yeend children were James John of Sydney, Robert of Sutton Forest, Balmain gentleman Charles, Alexander Ross of Sydney, Benjamin Thomas and Margaret Jane.²³⁰ Margaret Jane married Ellis Robinson of Sydney on 18 March 1868 but died on 19 February 1876 leaving her interest in the Yeend estate to her husband.²³¹ Benjamin Thomas Yeend died on 8 March 1880 and his interest in the estate passed to his

brothers.²³²

In June 1880 the Yeend family sold Inglefield House to William Harris Ariell, the proprietor of biscuit manufacturer Swallow & Ariell.²³³ He renamed the house Louisaville in honour of his wife Louisa. Their children were Arthur James, Clive Barber, Sydney Harris and Louisa Alice.²³⁴

Ariell lived at Louisaville until his death there on 26 February 1882.²³⁵ Widow Louisa remained until she died on 2 April 1931.²³⁶ Of the children, Arthur James died on 19 June 1914, Clive Barber on 30 June 1928 and Sydney Harris on 26 April 1932, all at Balmain.²³⁷ It then passed to the sole residuary legatee, Louisa Alice, in January 1934.²³⁸

Louisa Alice Ariell lived at the house until December 1940 when she sold to Balmain civil servant William Edward Holloway and his wife Charlotte.²³⁹

After Holloway's death on 23 April 1943 and Charlotte's on 16 June 1956, Louisaville passed to Harry John Holloway as executor to divide the real estate between their son, North Bondi engineer Sydney Frederick, and daughter, Mabel Josephine, wife of retired Lakemba railway detective John Ernest Gillis, and North Bondi engineer Edward.²⁴⁰

In July 1957 S F Holloway sold his share to Dulcie Irene Winifred Holloway, wife of H J Holloway, as did Mrs Mabel Gillis and Edward Holloway.²⁴¹ H J Holloway died on 30 October 1979 and in September 1983, his widow Dulcie became the honorary executor of the Holloway estate.²⁴²

Mrs Dulcie Holloway, of 94 Elliott Street had contracted prior to her death to sell Louisaville and its large area of land to Randwick company director Peter Balafoutis.²⁴³ Her death prevented the sale, but it was formalised by her executors in March 1983.²⁴⁴

After resident action, Louisaville was saved from demolition by subdividing the land and building new town houses. The house was retained on a separate lot which Balafoutis sold in October 1983 to Balmain consultant Geoffrey Stephen Hagarty.²⁴⁵ Townhouses (Nos 48-64) were erected on the Waterview Street frontage of the Louisaville land in the mid-1980s.

Lots 33-34

7.29 Lovegrove/Ockbrook/Glenrock 17 Wells Street (29)

Joseph Herring and Leslie Alexander Moody, bought lots 33-34, fronting Waterview Street by 132 feet, in February 1842 for £82.10.0.²⁴⁶ Between 1842 and 1847 they built a weatherboard cottage (No 17, site of present Nos 17-35) but were in Melbourne when they

sold it in September 1847 to Henry Bayes Cotton, a Bank of NSW clerk.²⁴⁷ He lived there until 1864 and called it Lovegrove.²⁴⁸ Cotton's tenants are not identifiable for 1865-66 but he let the house to Peter Black in 1867-72, then not identifiable 1874-76.

In July 1877 Cotton at Newcastle, sold the house to Thomas Birkinshaw, Balmain master mariner and Examiner in seamanship for the Marine Board, who called it Ockbrook and lived there until he died on 26 January 1883.²⁴⁹ The house passed to his widow Elizabeth Charlotte but it was nl in 1882; Miss Phillips had her ladies school there in 1883.²⁵⁰ Mrs Cormack let the house to Captain David Walker in 1885-86, then Mrs Dempster 1887-90.²⁵¹

After Mrs Birkinshaw's death at Ockbrook on 5 December 1890, the house passed to her daughter Elizabeth Charlotte who married John Hunter Cormack.²⁵² Their children were William Birkinshaw, Claud Louis, Mildred Emily (m. Wardrop), and Charles de Lacy.²⁵³

Not listed in 1891-93, Ockbrook was the Cormacks' home until J H Cormack died on 22 October 1907.²⁵⁴ Mrs Cormack remained at Ockbrook until 1919. Her son W B Cormack also lived there in 1907-19 and called the house Glenrock.

Balmain accountant William Birkinshaw Cormack and Balmain hotelkeeper Charles De Lacy Cormack built a factory on the site and traded as Cormack Bros, sandsoap manufacturers in 1907-18.

In December 1919 the brothers leased the factory for five years at £117 per annum to Sydney dyers Louis Brodsky and Harold Petterson, and Zetland accountant Edward Hillyer.²⁵⁵ In March 1921 Brodsky, Petterson and Hillyer assigned the lease to Paddington dyer John Glasser who operated the Austral Dye Works there until 1924.²⁵⁶ The Cormacks let to Alexander F King in 1925-28 and motor engineer Charles Lawson 1929-32.

Mrs Cormack died on 3 May 1936 at Balmain and in May 1955 her sons, W B and C De L Cormack, sold the property to Northbridge master coppersmith and engineer Robert Alexander Thomson Pearson.²⁵⁷ Pearson demolished Ockbrook and the dye works and on 17 March 1954 unsuccessfully submitted a development application to Leichhardt Council "to erect and operate a service station and garage for vehicle maintenance and repairs".²⁵⁸

Pearson was successful with an application lodged with Council on 18 April 1954 to erect brick and galvanised iron workshops for marine engineering and coppersmithing.²⁵⁹ He received approval to expand the works on

8 February 1956, and again on 5 August 1958 and 6 September 1966. This last approval was subject to conditions governing working hours, unloading and loading, and off-street parking. In July 1956 Pearson's works became Pearson Engineering and Piping Pty Ltd with registered offices at 5 Duke Street.²⁶⁰

In February 1981 Pearson transferred to an investment company which sold to a development company that cleared the site and built new town houses, 17-35 Wells Street.²⁶¹

Lot 35

7.30 Peel Cottage/Alma Villa 70 Waterview Street (30)

Sydney law clerk Joseph Barratt bought lot 35 in April 1842 for £39.12.0.²⁶² In 1844 he had a weatherboard cottage on the site and a "stone cottage building" which he called Peel Cottage.²⁶³ Peel Cottage was completed by August 1848 when Barratt sold it to Balmain barrister George Smyth who sold it for £250 in May 1849 to Sydney gentleman Alexander Campbell Brown.²⁶⁴

In October 1850 Brown sold Peel Cottage to Clarence River grazier Leonard Etienne Bordier for £220.²⁶⁵ Bordier sold in September 1853 for £900 to Sydney gentleman Alexander Stuart who mortgaged the house to William Charles Wentworth for £1500.²⁶⁶ Stuart let the house to Sydney mining agent, and later auctioneer, John Godfrey Cohen who lived there from 1860. In October 1872 Stuart sold to John Godfrey Cohen for £550 and he called the house Alma Villa.²⁶⁷

In November 1876 Cohen conveyed Alma Villa, its furniture and effects, to tobacconist Arthur William Sutton and solicitor Frederick Curtis, both of Sydney, upon trust for his son, John George Cohen, and daughters, widow Eliza Mary Wright, and spinsters Miriam Kate and Wilhelmina Jessie.²⁶⁸ A condition of the settlement was that Cohen senior would reside at the house for the rest of his life. After his death, John George Cohen would be free to live in the house, and enjoy its furniture and effects, and his sisters also, provided that they remained unmarried.

John Godfrey Cohen died at Alma Villa on 3 November 1887 and John George Cohen continued to live there until 1901, probably with his sisters.²⁶⁹ Alma Villa acquired a two-storey weatherboard extension at this time.²⁷⁰

In November 1901 civil servant J G Cohen junior sold Alma Villa to Elizabeth Grepinet, wife of Balmain engineer Eugene Paul Grepinet.²⁷¹ The Grepinets lived at Alma Villa until Mrs

Grepinet sold the house in December 1911 to Balmain shipwright George McCall who lived there until 1920.²⁷² In July 1920 McCall sold to Balmain master mariner Maurice Neville Plante who lived there until he died on 3 May 1937.²⁷³

After Captain Plante's death, Alma Villa passed to his widow Marie in April 1961.²⁷⁴ When Mrs Plante died on 13 March 1964, the house passed to Mrs Eleanor Mary Anderson, Concord, Mrs Monica Beryl Barham, Balmain, widow Doris Mildred Wallace, Balmain, and Asquith public servant Neville Herbert Digby Plante.²⁷⁵ They sold in October 1966 to a finance company who sold to the next owner in March 1970.²⁷⁶

Lot 36

7.31 Gray's Stone Wharf Alexander's Subdivision Sydney Ferries Depot Waterview & Alexander Sts (31)

John Fraser Gray bought lot 36, fronting the bay at the foot of Waterview Street, in January 1844 for £327.10.9.²⁷⁷ In 1844 Gray had a "wharf and ballast quarry" on the site from which he supplied visiting ships with much needed ballast for return voyages.²⁷⁸

Gray advertised the ballast wharf for sale on 1 January 1852 as having a frontage to the bay of more than 200 feet, with a "wharf of cut stone, and built at great expense" and with "very fine building stone [for sale] on the ground".²⁷⁹ In July 1853 Gray sold lot 36 to George Street merchant Alfred Mitchell who sold to Sydney merchant John Alexander in December 1853.²⁸⁰

Alexander also bought the Campbell Street lots 17-19 from Sydney spinster Rose Adcock in September 1853.²⁸¹ She had purchased the land from Robert Campbell Tertius in March 1853.²⁸² Alexander's purchase gave him the waterfront extending from Waterview Street to Campbell Street.

Alexander moved to London and in April 1875 conveyed the land to his sons, James and John Cassels, merchants of Great Winchester Buildings, Old Board Street.²⁸³ Between 1875 and 1878 the Alexanders subdivided the land into lots 1-13, creating Alexander Street, and sold lots 9-12 to Henry Perdriau junior in October 1878.²⁸⁴ Also in October 1878 his father, Henry Perdriau the Balmain ferry master, bought lot 13.²⁸⁵

In April 1881 Henry senior sold lot 13 to his sons, Henry junior and Harold.²⁸⁶ The sons now held most of the ballast quarry and Gray's Wharf. In June 1882 they sold lots 9-13, and plant and machinery, for £6900 to the Balmain Steam

Ferry Co Ltd of which they were proprietors, with Harold its engineer.²⁸⁷ Using the quarry as access to the waterfront, the Perdriau brothers built the ferry depot, coaling wharf, jetties, "coal shoot" and engine shop and workshops.²⁸⁸

In February 1887 the company gained the right to reclaim the waterfront, and extend Waterview Street by 90 feet.²⁸⁹ James Foote was the company manager until 1893 and in 1885 Edward Goodall was its chief engineer.

The severe economic depression of the 1890s forced the voluntary liquidation of the company. In January 1895 John Kirkland and George Charles Elliott were appointed liquidators. The company continued to trade in liquidation until the Balmain New Ferry Co Ltd acquired the property and plant for £1750 in June 1900.²⁹⁰

In February 1918 the new company was wound up and the Sydney Ferries Ltd formed.²⁹¹ Sydney Ferries became Harbour Lighterage and Showboat Ltd and in April 1952 sold to the Sydney Harbour Transport Board for £25,000.²⁹² The Sydney Harbour ferries still use the property, on both sides of Waterview Street, as their Balmain depot.

7.32 The Perdriau House Alexander & Waterview Streets (32)

On the cliff above the ferry depot, and close to Alexander Street, the Perdriau brothers built, in 1878-82, a substantial weatherboard house with verandah facing the bay and returning on both sides.²⁹³ Having a 180-degree view over Waterview Bay, this building seems to have been the Balmain Ferry Co's office. It probably served as the office for subsequent companies and was still standing in 1951.

The building was later demolished for the ferry depot carpark.



*Undated Aerial View of Sydney Ferries Depot and Part of Section 7
Waterview Street at left and Campbell Street right. Alexander Street joins the two streets in the foreground
and Wells Street (in the distance) also joins them.*

(Balmain Association)

Afterword to Section No 7

1.0 Thomas Coutts Balmoral House Proprietor

Kangaroo Creek, Clarence River

In 1817 Thomas, Donald, James and John Coutts, sons of John and Janet Coutts of Aberdeen, Scotland, arrived at Sydney and settled at Parramatta.¹ The Coutts family came from a farm on the River Dee, supposedly near Balmoral Castle which, if the reminiscence is accurate, gave the name Balmoral House to 46 Waterview Street. James became a barrister and died on 5 May 1879, leaving his effects and property to his widowed mother Janet Coutts in Scotland.²

According to a family memoir, Captain Thomas Coutts, as he was styled, went whaling with Donald and John.

Coutts commanded the brig *Lady Leith* and on 10 September 1833 made his first recorded voyage of many departing Sydney.³

On 24 April 1834 Coutts sailed for Mauritius and King Georges Sound, returning on 28 October.⁴ A whaling expedition followed when he took the brig to the "Sperm fishery" on 20 January 1835.⁵ Returning from the "South Sea fishery", the *Lady Leith* entered Port Jackson on 4 September 1836.⁶ Whaling again took Coutts to the Sperm fishery on 20 November 1836 from whence he returned on 30 October 1837.⁷ The *Lady Leith* was described as a barque when Coutts brought her back from whaling on 23 December 1839.⁸

Murder at Kangaroo Creek

After retiring from whaling, Coutts settled on the Clarence River at Kangaroo Creek in 1840, about 30 miles inland, and built up stock numbering 800 to 900 cattle and 5000 sheep.⁹

In a long and detailed report of 18 January 1848, Oliver Fry, Commissioner for Crown Lands in the Clarence River district, informed the NSW Colonial Secretary of "one of the most hideous enormities that has ever taken place in any ... or Country".¹⁰ The crime was "the murder by poisoning of not fewer ... than twenty three Aboriginal natives" which occurred "on or about" 28 November 1847.¹¹

Fry collected sworn depositions from witnesses and issued a warrant for the suspected

poisoner, the Kangaroo Creek squatter Captain Thomas Coutts. He was to appear before magistrates at Grafton on 17 January 1848 where the case *Regina v Coutts* was strong enough for the magistrates to commit him for trial at Sydney.¹²

Fry first learned of the atrocity on 5 January when visiting a property in the vicinity of Coutts' station. It was said that a number of Aborigines had "died in consequence of eating flour which they had received from Mr Coutts".¹³ When Fry pursued inquiries, he found that it had been common knowledge that Aborigines had died from eating contaminated flour.

On 11 January Fry went to the Grafton Lockup to meet persons concerned about the supposed murder who had come in from Coutts's station – Thomas Walker, Patrick Byrnes and John Flynn. Walker and Flynn informed Fry that they had come to charge Coutts with "having poisoned some Blacks".¹⁴ Byrnes, who was in one of the cells, "called out that he knew something about this murder".¹⁵ Fry collected sworn depositions from the three men.

On 12 January Fry acted upon their depositions and authorised a warrant for the arrest of Coutts. On the same day, accompanied by the Grafton Chief Constable, Fry left for the place where he had heard "that the bodies of the persons who had been poisoned were lying".¹⁶ One of the Crown Lands troopers, "Sandy the Black Boy", and the deponent Walker, had seen the bodies and knew where to find them.¹⁷

About 7.00 am next morning the party reached "a Black's Camp ... situated in a straight line about a mile in rear of Mr Coutts' hut".¹⁸ They found a skeleton under a sheet of bark. On the bank of an adjacent creek was another skeleton which seemed to have been dragged out of the water. Within a few yards was a recent grave which Fry ordered to be opened and found "the remains of the body of a black – part of the flesh was remaining".¹⁹ Walker had informed that there had been several bodies in the water but no remains were then visible. There had been heavy rain recently and the bodies were thought to have been washed away down the flooded creek. Soon a human skull was discovered and Walker indicated places where other bodies had been lying.

Fry could see by the colour of the grass where the bodies had been lying. He also found a quantity of damper nearby. Pieces of damper,

heavier than usual, were found in several parts of the camp and obviously had been there some time. Fry gathered the triangular pieces of damper, weighing about ten pounds, as evidence. The damper smelled strongly of garlic which, according to Fry, was one of the characteristics of arsenic. On handling the damper, his hands began "to smart considerably".²⁰ Fry had intended to collect stomach contents but any bodies found were so decomposed that this was not possible.

Approaching Coutts's station, Fry saw the remains of four bodies. Coutts came to the door of his hut and Fry told him that he was charged with having poisoned Aborigines. Fry also said that he must be allowed to enter the hut to have the affair investigated".²¹ Informing Coutts that he would be tried for murder, Coutts replied that "he knew nothing at all about it".²² Fry left the Chief Constable with Coutts who was later conducted to Grafton where on 17 January 1848 he was committed for trial "at the next General Gaol delivery in Sydney".²³

Coutts Gaoled at Sydney

Sydney learned of Coutts' committal for poisoning on 31 January 1848 when the *Sydney Morning Herald* published a long article which enlarged upon the plight of white settlers against the depredations of the Aborigines:

The loss of life and property which had occurred on the [Clarence] river, occasioned by the aborigines, and the unprotected manner in which the white population had been left to fight their own battles ... owing to the repeated depredations of the blacks, [Coutts] can now only number half his quantity of cattle and sheep; he has never sold or boiled own [for tallow] a single sheep, nor has he killed more than the immediate wants of the station, yet notwithstanding the lapse of eight years [since he took up his station] instead of his stock showing a large increase, there is a reduction to half the number.²⁴

The *Herald* stated that two of Coutts' men had been murdered by the Blacks "as was also a fine intelligent boy [Jeremiah Sullivan]" in February 1847.²⁵ These murders, Coutts lamented, prevented him from employing white workers except at high rates of pay. The article continued largely based upon Fry's report.



Oliver Fry
Commissioner for Crown Lands
Clarence River District (Mitchell Library)

The Grafton Bench of Magistrates in committing Coutts allowed bail of £1000 and two sureties of £500 "but no sureties sufficient to satisfy the magistrates being tendered, Mr Coutts was forwarded to Sydney by the last steamer".²⁶

Arraigned at Sydney

Coutts was rescued from gaol by a writ of *habeas corpus* that brought his case before Mr Justice Manning in chambers on 31 January 1848.²⁷ Manning ordered that Coutts be bailed to appear at the March sittings of the Criminal Court and that he be bound in the sum of £500. Coutts' sureties, merchant John Campbell and grocer F Gaunson were bound at £250 each and the "bail having entered into the requisite recognizances, Mr Coutts was discharged". He was free to return to the Clarence.²⁸

On 21 February 1848 Captain Wiseman brought the 108-ton steamer *Phoenix* into Port Jackson with freight and passengers including "Captain Coutts and family".²⁹ No doubt the voyage was made to allow Coutts to appear before Manning in the Criminal Court in March.

There is no mention of the case in the *Herald* in March and it would seem that pressure of other cases caused postponement of the Coutts' matter.

On the same date as running the shipping news of the arrival of the *Phoenix*, the *Herald* published another letter from the Clarence River. Though not directly connected with Coutts, the letter expounded upon a settler's flock of sheep being driven off and many slaughtered by marauding Aborigines.³⁰ On the same day Aborigines attacked "Mr Paul's station ... to murder a married female resident there".³¹ Mr James Aitken's station on Urrarra Creek also "had been rushed and robbed of all the rations, clothing and blankets – in fact stripped of everything there, as even a wood-axe was taken".³² Cattle belonging to Mr T Foster JP, had been speared and several sheep driven away. One of the Aborigines was shot dead in the affray. On another property:

potatoes are being stolen by the blacks in a most wholesale manner – one person so plundered was robbed in open daylight in his presence, and although he used threats, none would leave the paddocks until a body of them had taken such a load as he could conveniently carry.³³

With these published items of the plight of white settlers in the Sydney press, Coutts' case almost seemed to be forgotten. He did leave the Clarence again on 26 April 1848 aboard the *Phoenix* to arrive at Sydney on 29 April to attend court.³⁴ Nothing has been found about the purpose of his visit but he could have come to attend court – the *Herald* did not list the case.

Regina v Coutts was still a live case on 1 May 1848 when the Crown Solicitor applied to the Colonial Secretary requesting that:

I may be authorized to incur the expense of having a portion of "Damper" (said to contain arsenic) analyzed by Some Competent Chymist [sic] who will afterwards give evidence, if necessary, at the trial on behalf of The Crown".³⁵

The Crown Solicitor's request was approved on 5 May. Nothing came of this examination.

On 13 May 1848 the *Maitland Mercury* announced that the Attorney General declined

exhibiting any information against Coutts for the alleged murders. Coutts regained his freedom.³⁶

Coutts's holding was gazetted on 3 June 1848, among claims to Leases of Crown Land beyond the Settled Districts, Clarence River District.³⁷ The Colonial Secretary's Office released a list of applicants for "leases of the several runs on Crown land" in the Clarence River District.³⁸ Conditions were that "persons who object to any of these claims ... should lodge caveats at this office ... [stating] the grounds on which their objections are based".³⁹ The notice asserted that government did not "pledge itself to the issue of a lease ... until due enquiry has been made into the validity of the claim".⁴⁰ Claim No 7 in the name of Thomas Coutts read:

Name of run, Kangaroo Creek. Estimated area, 53,760 acres. Estimated grazing capabilities, 560 cattle and 7500 sheep. Bounded on the north by Mr Foster's run; on the west by Mr Blaxland's run; on the south by barren mountains, on the east by the sea coast range [of] barren mountains; on the north-east by Mr Small's station.⁴¹

At Tooloom Station

On 20 March 1849 Coutts seems to have successfully advertised the Kangaroo Creek station for sale as "Clarence River Cattle Station".⁴² Coutts and one of his sons took up Tooloom station in 1849 within the Richmond River district.⁴³ Coutts Crown, a mountain on Tooloom Station, possibly signified his taking the new run after leaving Kangaroo Creek in 1849.⁴⁴ Tooloom was a magnet for chancers: the rush to the goldfields there outweighed grazing for skins and meat.⁴⁵

On Queensland's Dawson River

Coutts looked again for pastures new over the border in Queensland on the Dawson River. In February 1852 it was reported that the "local Blacks killed some of his men and drove off many sheep".⁴⁶ Coutts' name remains in Coutts' Crossing.⁴⁷

At North Toolburra on the Condamine

His voyage to Moreton Bay in his 25-ton steamer *Raven* was the prelude to eventually taking up Toolburra Station, a large sheep run on the Darling Downs.⁴⁸

Death at North Toolburra

After some years at North Toolburra, sheep farmer and grazier Thomas Coutts died on 14 January 1868.⁴⁹

His wife, Maria Bloodworth Coutts, had predeceased him at Ellengowan, Darling Downs, on 7 June 1856.⁵⁰

Probate of will was granted 13 April 1868 and his worldly goods calculated to be £100. His son, Rev James Coutts and John Campbell were executors.

Obituary

The Accidental Death of Thomas Coutts

It is our melancholy duty to announce the sudden death of Mr Thomas Coutts, sen., of North Toolburra, which event took place on the 14th January [1868], in consequence of injuries received from a tree falling upon him. On the evening of the day named Mr Coutts walked a short distance from his house to inspect some workmen who were sawing down a tree. When it was nearly cut through, the deceased gentleman, unfortunately, approached within reach of its top limbs, and a sudden gust of wind at that moment brought the tree to the ground, and Mr Coutts was crushed beneath the branches. From the injuries inflicted on the head and body death was instantaneous, life being extinct before the body could be extricated from the tangled branches. Mr Coutts was a native of Aberdeenshire, and the eldest of four brothers, two of whom, the Rev James Coutts, of Newcastle, and Donald Coutts, of Bulimberi, are now the only survivors. Mr Thomas Coutts and his brother John arrived in the colony in the year 1825. They were among the earliest and most indefatigable of our colonists. For several years they were engaged in seafaring pursuits, and subsequently largely interested in pastoral concerns. Thomas Coutts was born in the year 1797, and was consequently in his seventy-first year at the time of his death; but from his temperate habits and good constitution, he enjoyed good health, and it appeared, if it had been the will of God, he might have been spared for many years to watch over the interests of his family, and see them settled in life. His awfully sudden death has cast a deep gloom over the whole of the surrounding district. The

funeral cortege proceeded from Toolburra at 3 o'clock pm on the 15th January, to the Warwick Cemetery, where the Rev Colin McCulloch delivered an impressive address to the mourners assembled, and, after the body was deposited in its last resting place, offered up an affecting and solemn prayer, which was listened to with becoming reverence by a very large number of the friends and neighbours of the deceased, who had assembled to manifest their sympathy with the living and their respect for the dead, by paying this last tribute to the memory of one who was greatly loved and respected by all classes for his upright public character and domestic virtues.

SMH 27 March 1868

Endnotes for Afterword to Section 7

- 1 Undated family **Memoir** from Thomas Coutts sr's granddaughter (unnamed).
- 2 Memoir. NSW BDM Index 2530/1879 d.cert James Coutts
- 3 *Aust*, 20 Sep 1833, p .
- 4 *Aust*, 25 Apr 1834, p . 31 Oct 1834, p .
- 5 *Aust*, 23 Jan 1835, p .
- 6 *Aust*, 6 Sep 1836, p .
- 7 *Aust*, 31 Oct 1837, p .
- 8 *Aust*, 24 Dec 1839, p 2
- 9 Gazette "old files" quoted in Memoir. *Grafton Argus*, 11 June 1886 quoted in Memoir. See also T Bawden, p 45 (location).
- 10 SR 4/2800.2 48.5858, O **Fry** to Col Sec, 18 Jan 1848, attaching Report.
- 11 Fry.
- 12 **Report**, *Regina v Thomas Coutts*, p 41.
- 13 Report, pp 1-2.
- 14 Report, p 4.
- 15 Report, p 5.
- 16 Report, p 5.
- 17 Report, pp 5-6.
- 18 Report, p 7.
- 19 Report, p 8.
- 20 Report, p 11.
- 21 Report, p 14.
- 22 Report, p 14.
- 23 Report, p 41.
- 24 *SMH*, 31 Jan 1848, p 4b.
- 25 *SMH*, 31 Jan 1848, p 4b.
- 26 *SMH*, 31 Jan 1848, p 4b.
- 27 *SMH*, 2 Feb 1848, p 2e. A writ issued in order to bring somebody who has been detained into court, usually for a decision on whether the detention is lawful.
- 28 *SMH*, 2 Feb 1848, p 2e.
- 29 *SMH*, 22 Feb 1848, p 2a.
- 30 *SMH*, 22 Feb 1848, p 3a.
- 31 *SMH*, 22 Feb 1848, p 3a.
- 32 *SMH*, 22 Feb 1848, p 3a.
- 33 *SMH*, 22 Feb 1848, p 3a.
- 34 *SMH (suppl)*, 19 Apr 1848, p 4b.
- 35 Fry.
- 36 Courtesy of Beverly Earnshaw Writing and Research, Kogarah, NSW, 2217
- 37 Govt Gazette, No 59, Folio 706, 3 June 1848.
- 38 *SMH*, 7 June 1848, p 4a. Caveat: 1. something said as a warning, caution, or qualification. 2. an official request to a court not to proceed with a case without notice to the person making the request.
- 39 *SMH*, 7 June 1848, p 4a.
- 40 *SMH*, 7 June 1848, p 4a.
- 41 *SMH*, 7 June 1848, p 4a.
- 42 Earnshaw: *SMH*, 20.3.1849 (with description).
- 43 Clarence River Hist Soc, Records Vol 1 1932–35. See also Vol 2, Richmond River stations, 298, p 287.
- 44 Clarence River Hist Soc, Extracts, ML, F994.4305 (Q991.8/2).
- 45 Clarence River Hist Soc, Records, Vol 1, 1932–36.
- 46 The Bawden Lectures, p 47.
- 47 Bawden, p 47.
- 48 *AE*, Vol 3, pp 197-198.
- 49 **Will No 7591** of Thomas Coutts,
- 50 Will

Endnotes for Section 7

1. Lots, 21-36, FP 939748
2. newspaper refs Aust & SMH.
3. OST Bk 1 No 442.
4. SDC (cottages, Capt Mossman). For the cottages, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
5. W & F Ford, Sydney Commercial Directory for the Year 1851, p 43 (grocer), p 24 ("Darling & Waterview Streets). For the shop, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
6. Leichhardt Hist J 10, p 18.
7. PI 1/9030 (d. of Alexander Chape). OST Bk 552 No 225 (d. of Alexander C, Will 4 May 1871 prob 9039 1 Aug 1871).
8. Leichhardt Hist J 10, p 18, Unless otherwise cited for all refs to occupancies, see Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory 1858/59-1932/33 for the year following that cited in the text. The directory was not published in 1860, 1862, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1881.
9. Leichhardt Hist J 10, p 18.
10. PI 35071 (d. of Catherine Chape) OST Bk 793
11. No 904 (d. of Catherine C). Bk 934 No 704 (to L A Tatham).
12. OST Bk 1676 No 253 (m. of Lucretia Ann Tatham to Michael John Corrigan).
13. OST Bk 1676 No 253 (d. of Lucretia Ann Tatham C; to C S H Tatham & J A B Westrupp).
14. OST Bk 1699 No 802 (completed exec). Bk 1699 No 803 (new trustee). Bk 1963 No 865 (to D T Sykes).
15. OST Bk 2000 No 624 (to Golden Cob).
16. OST Bk 3017 No 887 (to Ashton Mortgage Consultants).
17. OST Bk 43 No 259 (to Rev J Collins). Bk 90 No 39 (mtge £250).
18. OST Bk 94 No 247 (default & d. 17 July 1864 of Rev J Collins, Will 2 July 1864; to T Daly). The name "Pawnbroker's Terrace", was in general use locally during the writing of P Reynolds & R Irving, Balmain in Time (Balmain Assoc, 1971), p 13.
19. The name "Pawnbroker's Terrace", was in general use locally during the writing of P Reynolds & R Irving, Balmain in Time (Balmain Assoc, 1971), p13.
20. OST Bk 715 No 375 (d. of Thomas D, Will 25 Aug 1898 prob 28 June 1901).
21. OST Bk 715 No 375 (to Ann Mealey).
22. OST Bk 2596 No 265 (d. of Ann Mealey, Will 23 Oct 1951 prob 21 May 1959; to Elizabeth Ann Mealey).
23. OST Bk 2944 No 901 (to G Beutel). Bk 3112 No 348 (mtge to E G Morrison). Bk 3115 No 311 (mtge). BK 3130 No 742, Qual CT V 12302 F 170, lot 3, DP 540767.
24. OST Bk 2968 No 835 (to N M Quin, lots 1-2, DP 540767).
25. OST Bk 3028 No 175 (to J R Waddy, lot 2, DP 540767).
26. Sands for 1871 has John Ferguson also in No 9.
27. OST Bk 2968 No 835 (to N M Quin, lots 1-2, DP 540767).
28. OST Bk 3029 No 66 (to J R Waddy, lot 1, DP 540767).
29. OST Bk 1 No 442. SDC (cottage, vacant). For the cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
30. OST Bk 2140 No 624 (Nos 2-4 to J Meredith).
31. OST Bk 2383 No 384 (No 2 to A & E Ciardi).
32. OST Bk 1 No 442. SDC (Capt Mossman). For the cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
33. OST Bk 2140 No 624 (Nos 2-4 to J Meredith).
34. OST Bk 2363 No 523 (No 4 to D J McLean).
35. OST Bk 42 No 900 (to C Reed).
36. OST Bk 61 No 369 (mtge £170, incl house). Bk 105 No 651 (to S Merrett with W G Graham & R Stewart trustees).
37. OST Bk 119 No 860 (to F W Robinson). BK 137 No 66 (to D Murphy).
38. PI 3/5589 (d. of D Murphy). OST Bk 1912 No 259 (d. of Denis Murphy, Will 24 Feb 1881 prob 9 May 1881; to S E White & M A Connor).
39. OST Bk 1912 No 259 (d. of S E White, Will 20 Sep 1894 prob 17 Feb 1899; to M A Connor).
40. OST Bk 1912 No 259 (d. of M A Connor, Will 20 May 1908 prob 8 Sep 1911; to Stella Margaret H).
41. OST Bk 1912 No 259 (d. Stella Margaret H, L/A 1 Oct 1935).
42. OST Bk 1912 No 259 (to John Charles H).
43. OST Bk 1912 No 259 (d. of Percy Lindon John H, L/A 14 July 1932; to H A & A E Dunstone).
44. OST Bk 2423 No 651 (d. of H A Dunstone, Will 5 Oct 1955 prob 3 Dec 1956; to I A Booth).
45. OST Bk 2423 No 651 (to C C Macrailld). Bk 2453 No 521 (to R E Smith).
46. OST Bk 5 No 640.
47. OST Bk 14 No 14 (lot A to J Hardman). For J Hardman, see Leichhardt Hist J 21, p58.
48. OST Bk 35 No 100 (mtge £200, incl house).
49. OST Bk 35 No 100 (mtge £200, fc £100 Bk 37 No 67). Bk 75 No 374 (d. of James Henry, Will 11 Jan 1848, prob 13 Aug 1857).
50. OST Bk 75 No 374 (to E Henry).
51. OST Bk 125 No 440 (d. of E Henry), Will 9 Aug 1870, prob at Dumfries 3 April 1871, L/A 26 Nov 1870 to Sydney solicitors Stenhouse & Hardy).
52. OST Bk 125 No 440 (to C Kane). Sands for 1880 has draftsman Michael Patrick also at No 8.
53. OST Bk 928 No 316 (d. of C Kane, Will 17 Dec 1898, prob 5 Jan 1899; to G S Bogle).
54. OST Bk 947 No 717 (to M Davidson).
55. OST Bk 1072 No 102 (d. of Mary D, L/A 9 Dec 1912; Order of Supreme Court 23 Nov 1915; to W A Mowatt).
56. PI 495230 (d. of William Alexander M).

60. OST Bk 2527 No 313 (to Annie Cassilda M).
OST Bk 2614 No 316 (d. of Annie Cassilda M; to J Farsch).
61. OST Bk 14 No 16 (lot B to T Heywood).
OST
62. PI 1/6639 (d. of T Heywood), OST Bk 96
No 856 (d. of T Heywood, Will 20 Oct 1856
prob 13 Jan 1866; to C Storey).
63. OST Bk 110 No 826 (to J W Hyland). OST
Bk 546 No 823 (d. of John William H, L/A
29 July 1886). Sands for 1879 has John W
Hyland "ironfounder".
64. OST Bk 546 No 823 (to Mary H).
65. OST Bk 546 No 823 (Order of Supreme
Court 27 Sep 1894; to T Daly).
66. OST Bk 715 No 376 (d. of Thomas Daly,
Will 25 Aug 1898 prob 26 June 1901).
67. OST Bk 2761 No 970 (d. of Michael M, L/A
60907 21 July 1913).
68. OST Bk 2761 No 970 (d. of Johanna M, L/A
177594 5 Nov 1931).
69. OST Bk 2761 No 970 (d. of Ann M, prob
491587; to L H Quincey).
70. OST Bk 5 No 610.
71. OST Bk 10 No 834 (lot A to J Cavill).
72. OST Bk 10 No 833 (lot A.1 to J Beattie;
Beattie is described as "stonemason").
73. OST Bk 22 No 579 (lot A.2 to J Beattie).
74. OST Bk 61 No 398 (lots A.1, A.2 to J Cavill;
J Beattie is described as a "butcher"). For the
stone cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of
the Town of Balmain", ML.
75. OST Bk 169 No 480 (lot A.4 to T Ross).
76. OST Bk 191 No 179 (to trustees).
77. OST Bk 421 No 608, Bk 778 No 839, Bk
2297 No 631, Bk 2360 No 157.
78. 10 No 833 (lot A.1 to J Beattie). For the
stone cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of
the Town of Balmain", ML.
79. OST Bk 61 No 398 (lots A.1, A.2 to J
Cavill). Bk 101 No 502 (lot A.3 to T Ross).
The stone cottage does not appear on DS
Sheet 16 1887-1896.
80. OST Bk 210 No 271 (to Isabella R with
Sydney solicitor C P Pitt as trustee).
81. OST Bk 798 No 483 (to E Carlos). Bk 3210
No 804 (d. of E Carlos, Will 10 Aug 1923
prob 200462).
82. OST Bk 3210 No 804 (to Lavinia May W &
Sophia Ann K; m. of Sophia Ann Carlos and
Sydney Howard Keating).
83. OST Bk 3210 No 804 (d. of Lavinia May
W).
84. OST Bk 3210 No 804 (to A W Oakey).
85. OST Bk 12 No 980 (lot B to B Kennedy).
86. OST Bk 12 No 981 (to W Clarke).
87. OST Bk 24 No 823 (to S Hall). Bk 46 No
113 (to P Connolly sen).
88. For the cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan
of the Town of Balmain", ML. The cottage
does not appear on DS Sheet 16 1887-1896.
89. OST Bk 95 No 59 (to Frances Connolly).
90. OST Bk 336 No 355 (d. of J Murphy; d. of
Patrick C).
91. OST Bk 336 No 355 (new trustee Manly
painter William Murray; to William &
Patrick Joseph C).
92. OST Bk 336 No 355 (to Patrick Joseph C).
93. OST Bk 651 No 158 (d. of Frances C; to
Daniel John C).
94. OST Bk 651 No 643 (to J Greenwell).
95. OST Bk 2008 No 623 (d. of John G, Will 6
April 1921 prob 29 July 1925).
96. OST Bk 2229 No 862 (d. of Louise Mary
Allse G; chn).
97. OST Bk 2229 No 862 (to B Cassell).
Bk 2230 No 62 (lot B FP 159050, to E
Gallimore).
98. OST Bk 2552 No 41 (to K & L M Wilson).
99. OST Bk 2537 No 650 (d. of E Gallimore,
Will 13 Mar 1958 prob 478006 3 July 1958;
lot to R W Stanton).
100. OST Bk Z No 759.
101. OST Bk 1 No 825 (to J Looke). The loan
from J Looke is my assumption. Bk 16 No
53 (to T Greenwell).
102. W & F Ford, Sydney Commercial Directory
for the Year 1851, p 44 ("Thomas Greenwell,
boat builder"), p 55 ("Thomas Greenwell,
boat builder, Waterview Street).
103. PI 1/4723 (d. of Thomas Greenwell). OST
Bk 69 No 655 (d. of Thomas G; to Thomas
Blackett G; trustee Balmain chemist G R
Elliott).
104. OST Bk 333 No 298 (d. of Margaret G; chn).
105. OST Bk 333 No 298 (to John G). PI 131859
(d. of John Greenwell). Bk 2008 No 623 (d.
of John G, Will 6 April 1921 prob 29 July
1925).
106. OST Bk 2229 No 862 (to Louisa Mary Allse
G). Sands for 1926 has Charles Greenwell at
"No 24-off".
107. OST Bk 2229 No 862 (d. of Louisa Mary
Allse G; chn).
108. F P 159050, 28 May 1952 (shows Nos 24-26
as two houses on lot D).
109. OST Bk 2229 No 862 (Nos 20-22, 24-26,
28-30 to B Cassell).
110. Bk 2230 No 666 (lot D, F P 159050) to H I
M E Kyriacou.
111. OST Bk 2783 No 33 (to J K & J Clegg).
112. F P 159050 28 May 1952 (shows Nos 24-26
as two houses on lot D).
113. OST Bk 333 No 298 (to John G).
114. OST Bk 2008 No 623 (d. of John G, Will 6
April 1921 prob 29 July 1925).
115. OST Bk 2229 No 862 (to B Cassell). Bk
2242 No 725 (lot B, F P 159050) to M P &
M Hogan).
116. OST Bk 2408 No 752 (to J Cunningham).
Bk 2423 No 133 (to E N Timmins).
117. OST Bk 2436 No 291 (to F C & M J
Compton). OST Bk 2580 No 295 (to J F
Brown). F P 159050, 28 May 1952 (shows
Nos 20-24 as two houses on lot B).
118. OST Bk 2229 No 862 (Nos 20-22, 24-26,
28-30 to B Cassell). Bk 2230 No 64 (lot C, F
P 159050, to A R & D M Holt).
119. OST Bk 2252 No 513 (to D Di Domizio). Bk
2669 No 458 (to C Copeland).
120. OST Bk 2682 No 265 (to C & T Petrakis).
121. OST Bk 5 No 640.
122. OST Bk 26 No 455 (to J Lysaght £75). Bk
27 No 890 (to L A Bernays £170).

123. OST Bk 66 No 67 (to A P Clapin £500).
124. OST Bk 195 No 558 (to M A E Nesbitt with W H & J Wyatt as trustees). Sands for 1888, p 170 (Surry [sic] Villa).
125. OST Bk 195 No 559 (mtge £425).
126. OST Bk 669 No 541 (d. of L F Foucart, Will 6 Feb 1896 prob 8 Feb 1900; to E J Jenkins; to J Greenlees).
127. OST Bk 731 No 646 (mtge £550).
128. OST Bk 948 No 426 (to A L Druce).
129. OST Bk 1056 No 552 (lot B to W A Dumbrell). Bk 1871 No 219 (d. of William Alfred D, Will 18 May 1928 prob 2 Aug 1938).
130. OST Bk 1871 No 219 (d. of Eveline Matilda D, Will 31 May 1938 prob 6 Mar 1939).
131. OST Bk 1871 No 219 (to A Feldmayr). Bk 2534 No 58 (to K Hojker, lot 1, DP 997684).
132. OST Bk 948 No 426 (to A L Druce).
133. OST Bk 1069 No 566 (lot C to J C McLeod).
134. OST Bk 2414 No 260 (to J Balnave, lot 1, DP 997684).
135. OST Bk 948 No 426 (to A L Druce).
136. OST Bk 964 No 47 (lot A to P & A M Ryan).
137. OST Bk 1056 No 676 (to P J Ryan).
138. OST Bk 2132 No 607 (d. of Patrick Joseph R, Will 20 Jan 1949 prob 8 Apr 1946; lot 1, DP 738838, to P J & D M Steel).
139. OST Bk 1 No 43.
140. SDC (quote, – Underwood). For the cottage see W M Brownrigg, “Plan of the Town of Bamain” ML.
141. OST Bk 6 No 87 (to W A F Townend).
142. NSW BDM INDEX (1842/94/26 m.cert William Annett Falconer Townend & Elizabeth Price).
143. NSW BDM INDEX 1843/2235/27 bapt.cert William H Townend. 1844/372/28 bapt.cert Harry H Townend. 1845/683/31 bapt.cert Amy E Townend. 1848/2008/33 bapt.cert Constance E Townend.
144. Low’s Directory 1844 (Townsend [sic]).
145. OST Bk 13 No 35 (judgement; sequestered; auction).
146. OST Bk 13 No 355 & Bk 13 No 265 (to H Ferris & G Wilkie).
147. Low’s Directory 1844 (Townsend [sic]).
148. SMH 29 May 1848 (courtesy of Ken Brown, Mittagong).
149. OST Bk 16 No 186 (to W H Sawyer). Bk 21 No 344 (to F Harpur). SMH, 20 Jan 1848, p 3c (“At Waterview Bay on the 18th instant Mrs Harper [sic] of a son”).
150. OST Bk 1 No 628.
151. OST Bk 27 No 345 (d. of Thomas L). Bk 16 No 183 (to Susan L).
152. OST Bk 27 No 345 (to F Harpur). PI 2/501 (d. of Susan Leggatt 26 Feb 1873).
153. OST Bk 59 No 319 (Campbell’s lot 10 to F Harpur). Bk 15 No 374 (Campbell’s lot 11 to Balmain builder P McBeath). Bk 21 No 343 (lot 11 P McBeath to F Harpur).
154. OST Bk 21 No 976 (mtge £240). Commercial Directory for the Year 1851, W & F Ford, p 59.
155. OST Bk 27 No 902 (fc £744). Bk 39 No 981 (fc £1,610). Bk 59 No 404 (disch).
156. DS Sheet 16 1887-96.
157. OST Bk 59 No 320 (to T Coutts). Sands for 1858/59 (alpha for F Harpur in Waterview House is in error; that house was let to N D Stenhouse from 1856; for Stenhouse, see Leichhardt Historical Journal p 11).
158. Undated family reminiscences from Thomas Coutts sr’s granddaughter, Balmain Association.
159. SMH, 25 Sep 1852.
160. Quoted in reminiscences.
161. SMH, 25 Sep 1852.
162. SMH, 25 Sep 1852.
163. SMH, 25 Sep 1852.
164. The Bawden Lectures (Clarence River Historical Soc Inc) pp 45-47.
165. NSW BDM INDEX 1834/2706/74 m.cert Thomas Coutts & Maria Blood(s)worth. SMH, 24 Apr 1834. Aust, 21 Apr 1834.
166. NSW BDM INDEX 1815/3748/1 bapt.cert Maria Blood(s)worth.
167. ADB, Vol 1, p 122. P L Reynolds, The Evolution of the Government Architect’s Branch of the NSW Dept of Public Works, 1788-1911, Vol 1, pp 16-32.
168. Reynolds, pp 19-22.
169. Reynolds, pp 29-31
170. NSW BDM INDEX 1835/3025/45 bapt.cert James Coutts. 1837/3198/45 & 1837/383/47 bapt.cert Elizabeth Coutts (m. Thomas Gillespie). 1840/3758/45 & 1840/1362/47 bapt.cert Maria Coutts. 1842/39978/45 & 1842/2240/47 bapt.cert Ann Coutts. 1844/5495/45 & 1844/4911/47 bapt.cert Thomas Coutts. 1850/6773/45 & 1850/1019/50 bapt.cert Robert Coutts.
171. NSW BDM INDEX 56/08011 d.cert Maria Blood(s)worth Coutts.
172. OST Bk 83 No 455 (Campbell’s lot 9 to T Coutts).
173. G Carone, Balmoral House, undated student report, Univ of NSW (far right hand porch window).
174. PI 1/7997 (d. of T Coutts sr). PA 19806, Will of Thomas Coutts 26 Apr 1866.
175. OST Bk 149 No 546 (d. of Thomas C, Will, 26 Apr 1866; trustees). PA 19806, Will of Thomas Coutts 26 Apr 1866 (L/A 03 Apr 1868). PA 1/7597 (d. of Thomas Coutts at Toolburra, Qld). Quoted in reminiscences (aged 70).
176. OST Bk 149 No 546 (trustees).
177. PA 19806, Will of Thomas Coutts 26 Apr 1866.
178. Sands for 1870 has Mrs Grey in “Belmore House”, Waterview Street.
179. ADB Vol 3 (pp 170-171).
180. P Reynolds, L Muir & J Hughes, John Horbury Hunt, Radical Architect 1838-1904 (Historic Houses Trust of NSW, 2002), p 131.
181. OST Bk 149 No 546 (to J Paul). PA 19806, SD 15 Mar 1907 Henry Beattie (J Paul arrived in NSW in 1855).
182. Sands for 1876, p 439.
183. OST Bk 163 No 366 (to H H Beattie).
184. Sands for 1888 has “Balmoral”.

185. Family history courtesy of Carol Childs, Seaforth, via Mackay, 4740 (1999) & all following unless otherwise noted.
186. Balmain Assoc, undated obit (noted 1973?).
187. NSW BDM INDEX 1859/627. Courtesy of K Crowley, Eastwood (1999).
188. Balmain Assoc, undated obit (noted 1973?).
189. Sands for 1858/59-73.
190. Carol Childs & news-cut.
191. Flotilla Australia
192. www.flotilla-australia.com/hrsn.htm (Tinonee).
193. AE, Vol 8, p 418a.
194. Sands for 1875 onward. F G Clark, 17 Oct 1813 (C Childs).
195. Lloyd's Register of Australia & New Zealand Ships, p 139 (courtesy of C Childs). Unnamed black copy C Childs (built by Henry Beattie).
196. The Register of Australian and New Zealand Ships and Boats. Lord of the Isles www.boatregister.net/NSW_Builders.htm
197. Wreck Report for 'Lord of the Isles', 1900. www.plimsoll.org/resources/SCCLibraries/WreckReports/18003.asp
198. Raine & Horne valuation for probate, 1 June 1910. C Childs.
199. NSW BDM INDEX 1904/4555 d.cert Janet Beattie.
200. NSW BDM INDEX 1911/4644 d.cert Henry Henderson Beattie.
201. PI 4/54319 (d. of Henry Henderson Beattie). PA 19806, lots 1-16, DP 8247.
202. PA 19806, CT V 2617 F 33 transf F110086 (lot 16 to W C Gorman). Next CT V 6081 F 210.
203. CT V 6081 F 210 transf W950792 (to K E & B M Trollope).
204. DP 8247, lots 1-16, 28 Sep 1915.
205. PA 19806, CT V 2617 F 33 transf A533362 (lot 12 to E A Dawes). Next CT V 3018 F 92.
206. CT V 3018 F 92 transf A635797 (War Service Homes).
207. CT V 3018 F 92 transf F544834 (to J Balnave).
208. CT V 3018 F 92 transm G312539. Transf G563059 (to E C Balnave). Next CT V 12604 F194.
209. PA 19806, CT V 2617 F 33 transf A387340 (lot 13 to E V & P A Rose). Next CT V 2854 F 49.
210. CT V 2854 F 49 transf A495148 (to A H Farmer).
211. CT V 2854 F 49 transf A986060 (to T Bird).
212. PI 4/194558 (d. of T W Bird).
213. CT V 2854 F 49 transm C260449 (to M G Hughes).
214. CT V 2854 F 49 transf D163532 (to W N & C C Macrauld).
215. CT V 2854 F 49 notice of death J682818 (to C C Macrauld). Transf L5062 (to L E Modra).
216. PA 19806, CT V 2617 F 33 transf A379210 (lot 14 to C Brown). Next CT V 2843 F 171.
217. CT V 2843 F 171 transf B213625 (to F C O'Brien).
218. CT V 2843 F 171 transf B472743 (to B Bird).
219. CT V 2843 F 171 transf S949306 (to H T Bird & J E Reeves).
220. PA 19806 CT V 2617 F 33 transf A480522 (lot 15 to L L Redmond). Next CT V 2961 F 207.
221. CT V 2961 F 207 transf A828557 (to L W Cottam).
222. CT V 2961 F 207 transf D944933 (to H Templeton).
223. OST BK 3 No 515. F Low, City of Sydney 1844 Directory (Union Bank, surveyor).
224. SDC (quote). For Tara, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML. Low's City of Sydney 1844 Directory ("Joseph Heraing [sic], Union Bank, Waterview Bay"; "Lessly [sic] Moody, land surveyor, Waterview Bay").
225. NSW BDM INDEX 1846/791/31 m.cert Leslie Alexander Moody & Frances Agnes Potts.
226. NSW BDM INDEX 1847/3474/32 bapt.cert Jane F Moody (registered at Sydney).
227. NSW BDM INDEX 1845/60/30 m.cert Joseph Herring & Emily A Potts.
228. NSW BDM INDEX 1846/36/31 bapt.cert Leslie G Herring.
229. OST Bk 17 No 513 (to W Carss). W & F Ford, Sydney Commercial Directory for the Year 1851, p 23 (Clarence River Inn).
230. OST Bk 36 No 974 (incl "dwelling house [known as] Inglefield House"; W Carss, gentleman, Balmain).
231. OST Bk 36 No 974 (to Z Ingold). Bk 48 No 680 (to J Yeend). W & F Ford Sydney Commercial Directory for the Year 1851, p 155 (Commercial Hotel).
232. PI 1/6044 (d. of James Yeend). OST Bk 204 No 444 (d. of James Y, Will 28 Aug 1850 prob 17 June 1864).
233. PI 3/4061 (d. of Ann Knowles Yeend).
234. OST Bk 204 No 444 (d. of Ann Knowles Y).
235. OST Bk 204 No 444 (chn).
236. OST Bk 204 No 444 (m. of Margaret Jane Yeend & Ellis Robinson; d. of Margaret Jane Yeend R).
237. PI 3/4327 (d. of Benjamin Yeend). OST Bk 204 No 444 (d. of Benjamin Y, Will 24 Feb 1880 prob 2 Apr 1880).
238. OST Bk 204 No 444 (to W H Ariell).
239. OST Bk 1680 No 801 (chn).
240. PI 3/7466 (d. of William Harris Ariell, 26 Feb 1882, Bk 1125 No 81 has 26 July 1882). OST Bk 1125 No 81 (d. of William Harris A, Will 28 Mar 1876 prob 4 Oct 1882).
241. PI 174379 (d. of Louise Ariell). OST Bk 1680 No 801 (d. of Louisa A, Will 9 Jan 1917 prob 12 June 1931).
242. OST Bk 1680 No 801 (d. of Arthur James A, L/A 20 Jan 1932; d. of Clive Barber A, L/A 20 Jan 1932; d. of Sydney Harris A, L/A 4 Aug 1932).
243. OST Bk 1680 No 801 (to Louisa Alice A).
244. OST Bk 1884 No 640 (to W E & C Holloway).
245. OST Bk 3493 No 295 & 296 (d. of William Edward H; of Charlotte H, Will 10 Dec 1937 prob 10 Dec 1956; to Harry John H; chn).

246. OST Bk 3493 Nos 295 & 296 (shares assigned to Dulcie Irene Winifred H).
247. OST Bk 3528 No 257 (ackno to Dulcie Irene Winifred H).
248. OST Bk 3540 No 914 (Mrs Dulcie Julianne Mitchell, Yuba City, California & Sandra Lynn Wilson were substitute executors of the Holloway estate).
249. OST Bk 3540 No 914 (to P Balafoutis).
250. OST Bk 3564 No 982 (to G S Hagarty). Next CT V 15287 F 198, lot 1. CT V 15287 F 199, lots 2-3, DP 634624. 4 Wells St is a new house on lot 2. Lot 3 contains townhouses Nos 48-64 Waterview Street on lots 1-9, SP 30324
251. OST Bk 1 No 441.
252. For cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML. OST Bk 13 No 488 (to H B Cotton, incl house).
253. W & F Ford, Sydney Commercial Directory for the Year 1851, p 453, p 32 ("Lovegrove").
254. OST Bk 171 No 106 (to T Birkinshaw, incl house). PI 3/8549 (d. of Thomas "Birkenshaw [sic]"). OST Bk 922 No 953 (d. of Thomas B, Will 22 Oct 1879 & 3 Jan 1883 prob 27 June 1883).
255. OST 686 No 451 (to Elizabeth Charlotte Birkinshaw Cormack).
256. Sands for 1891 has Frederick Dempster also at No 17.
257. OST Bk 686 No 451 (appt of John Hunter C & Balmain spinster Mildred Emily C trustees). PI 4/280 (d. of Elizabeth Charlotte "Birkenshaw[sic]"). OST Bk 922 No 953 (d. of Elizabeth Charlotte B, Will 17 May 1889 prob 16 Jan 1891; lots 33-34 confirmed by Elizabeth Charlotte Birkinshaw C, 5 Aug 1910, to Sydney accountant William Birkinshaw C & Charles De Lacy C).
258. OST Bk 2333 No 136 (chn).
259. OST Bk 922 No 953 (d. of John Hunter C).
260. OST Bk 1188 No 616 (leased to L Brodsky, H Petterson & E Hillyer).
261. OST Bk 1217 No 321 (assign lease to J Glasser).
262. PI 4/212956 (d. of Elizabeth Charlotte Birkinshaw Cormack). OST Bk 2333 No 136 (d. of Elizabeth Charlotte Birkinshaw C, prob 4 June 1936; to R A T Pearson). PA 56223, d. cert Elizabeth Charlotte Birkinshaw Cormack (bur. Field of Mars, C of E, 4 May 1936). PA 32038 (W B Cormack was living at 229 Rowntree St in 1953).
263. PA 56223, refusal attached to LMC 342AS Certificate 6073.
264. PA 56223, LMC 342AS Certificate 2726.
265. OST Bk 2378 No 178 (change of name, reg office).
266. Bk 3455 No 913 (to Tanrassi Pty Ltd). Bk 3455 No 914 (to Lonanu Pty Ltd). PA 56223, CT V 14782 No 244, lot 1, DP 621443; SP 19199, lots 1-12.
267. OST Bk 14 No 942.
268. SDC (quote).
269. OST Bk 15 No 179 (mtge £100, contract for sale to G Smyth, incl "Peel Cottage"). Bk 16 No 627 (to A C Brown).
270. OST Bk 19 No 484 (to L E Bordier)
271. OST Bk 28 No 90 (to A Stuart). Bk 31 No 132 (mtge, disch Bk 76 No 414).
272. Sands for 1871-73 has No 70 as "Alma Lodge".
273. OST Bk 165 No 198 (conveyance in trust and settlement).
274. PI 3/2079 (d. of John Godfrey Cohen). OST Bk 701 No 636 (d. of John Godfrey C). Sands for 1895 has Mrs E M Wright also at Alma Villa.
275. The extension does not appear on DS Sheet 16 1887-1896.
276. OST Bk 701 No 636 (E Grepinet).
277. OST Bk 952 No 895 (to G McCall).
278. OST Bk 1194 No 663 (to M N Plante). PI 4/221681 (d. of M N Plante).
279. PI 4/221681 (d. of M N Plante).
280. PA 32038, CT V 4684 F 196 Sec 94 appn H747715 (to Marie Plante). PI 579365 (d. of Marie Plante). Sec 94 appn K214875 (to E M Anderson, M B Barham, D M Wallace & N H D Plante).
281. CT V 4684 F 196 transf K487425 (to Kembla Finance Corp). Transf L797421 (to G J & D P E Kendall). Next CT 14338 F 191-192, DP 614076, lots 1-2.
282. OST Bk T No 761.
283. SDC (quote). For Gray's Wharf, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
284. SMH, 1 Jan 1852.
285. OST Bk 28 No 491 (to A Mitchell). Unreg conveyance (to J Alexander sen).
286. OST Bk 28 No 232 (Campbells lots 17-19 to J Alexander sen).
287. OST Bk 25 No 743 (Campbell's lots 17-19 to R Adcock). Tertius = "third of the name" in a family.
288. OST Bk 178 No 121 (to J & J A Alexander; Order of NSW Supreme Court authorising Robert Francis Pockley to sign deeds on their behalf).
289. OST Bk 203 No 581 (lots 9-12 to Henry Perdriau jun)
290. OST Bk 237 No 582 (lot 13 to Henry Perdriau sen). The Alexanders' lots 1-8 will be studied in Precinct 8 in a future Leichhardt Hist J.
291. OST Bk 244 No 289 (lot 13 to Henry jun & Harold Perdriau).
292. OST Bk 246 No 921 (lots 9-13) to Balmain Steam Ferry). The sale incl land in CT V 572 F 50-51 (Bates, for Emily and Thomas Amaziah Bates see Bk 316 No 831, Bk 561 No 415, Bk 668 No 738).
293. DS Sheet 16 1887-1896.

Table 2.0
Waterview Estate
Section 8 in 1887–1896
 (See Figure 3)

Key No	Building	Door No	Built
Caroline Street North-East Side			
8.01	Clareville Cottage	1	c.1844
Waterview Street North-East Side			
8.02	Alicia Villa	47	1893
8.03	Regimbah	49	1872
8.04	Detached House	51	–
8.05	Terrace-Type House	53	1903
8.06	Sydney Ferries Depot	–	1901
Colgate Avenue			
8.07	Wellington	16A	1899
8.08	Semi-Detached House	18	1926
8.09	Semi-Detached House	18A	1926
8.10	Valkyria	20	1902
8.11	Ke-Wi	22	1904
8.12	Vacant Lot	24	–
8.13	Vacant Lot	–	–
To Colgate–Palmolive			
8.14	Coal Merchant	–	–
8.15	National Butchering	–	1910
8.16	National Meat	–	1916
8.17	Colgate–Palmolive, the Soap Industry at Balmain		1923

Section 8

Waterview Estate Lots 1–20

Colgate Avenue
 North-Western Side
 (Nos. 16a–20)

Waterview Street
 South-Eastern Side
 (Nos. 49–53)

Caroline Street
 North-Eastern Side
 (No 1)

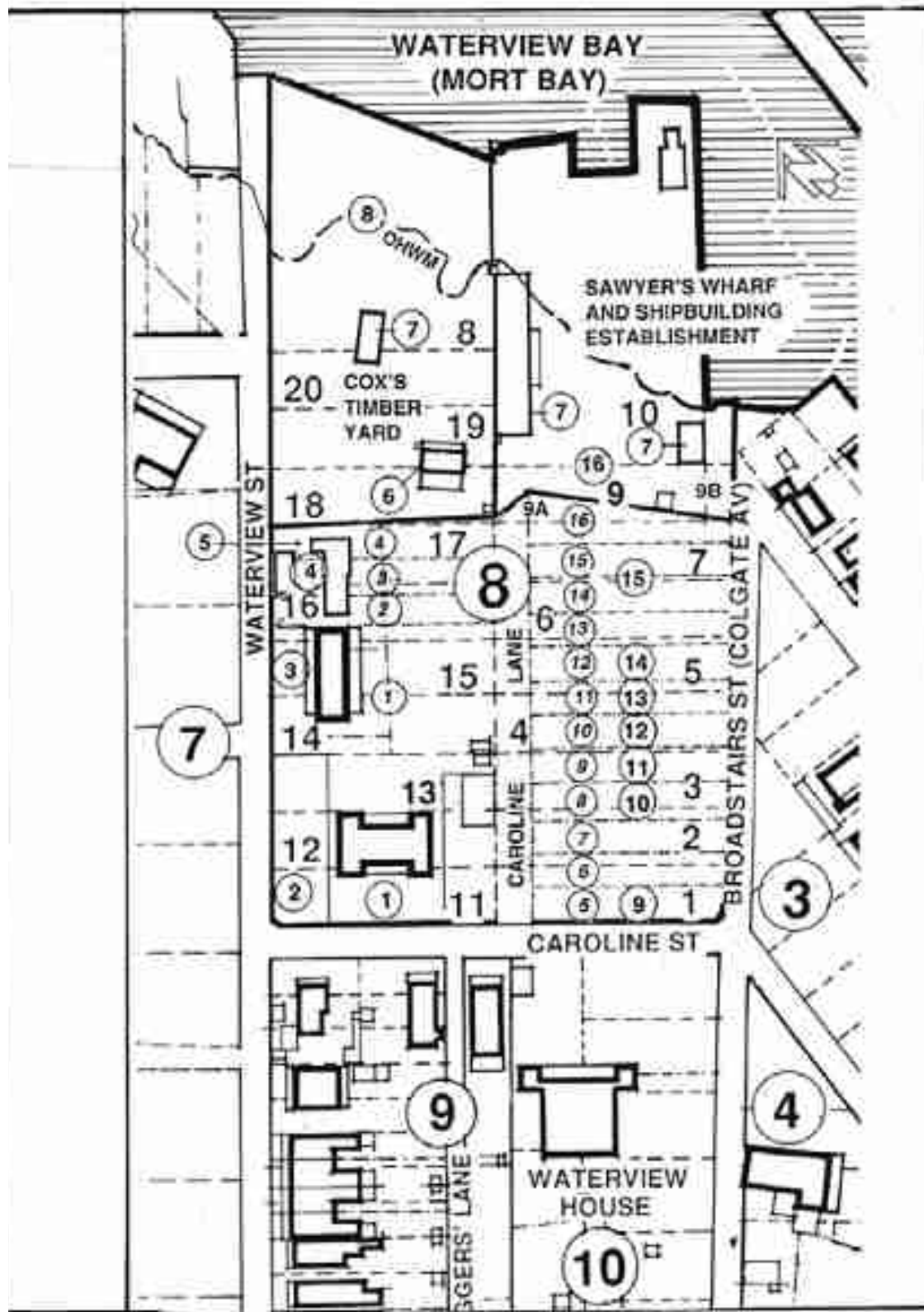
Third Plan of Waterview 1841

After auction sales of the first and second plans of the Waterview Estate, the “parterre or lawn of Waterview House” was cut up into 20 lots and auctioned on 20 December 1841 with the house contained on one-acre.¹ The 1842 depression meant that there were almost no sales.

Waterview House and the 20 lots were auctioned again on 31 March 1843 under the heading “the only portion left”.² This sale was more successful.

As subdivided by Meikle, lots 1-9 and 11-20 had 33-foot frontages to Broadstairs Street and Waterview Street respectively. The waterfront lots 8 and 10 had irregular boundaries.

Caroline Street was created by this subdivision but Broadstairs Street and Waterview Street were already in existence. Colgate Avenue, formerly Broadstairs Street, will be used throughout this article.³

Figure 3**Waterview Estate Section 8, 1887–1896**

William Henry Sawyer

8.00 Introduction

Sawyer was a tough, self-made man. As a mariner he traded with his own ships, bought real estate, defied the bankruptcy court, abandoned his legal wife (Ann Puckeridge Sawyer), and co-habitated with Catherine Beckman Morgan.

After buying and selling land in Balmain several times, Catherine Morgan sold her holdings to Sawyer, the father of her children.

Catherine had been his shield against bankruptcy because he had placed his Balmain land transactions in her name during his 1840s insolvency.

When he bought back his holdings from Catherine, he paid her £1,000 in February 1855 in recompence. (Refer to OST 36 No 162).

Lots 11-13

8.01 Clareville Cottage

1 Caroline Street (1)

Catherine Morgan bought lots 1–7, 9–10 with lots 11–13 and 16–17, in October 1844 for £180.5.0.⁴ In 1844 she lived in the “good weatherboard cottage [No. 1], garden and small paddock” on the site, valued at £52 per annum, exceeded only by Waterview House (see 10.01).⁵ The construction of the house was unusual in that the walls were “brick-nogged”, ie, rough brickwork laid between the timber uprights to give the structure lateral stability. The house was later to receive side wings.⁶

Arriving at Sydney in about 1827, Sawyer (b. 1801?) is said to have lived with Catherine Beckman Morgan at Sydney from 1841.⁷ Their children were Catherine (b. 1847), Alice (b. 1850), Robert (b. 1853), Edith (b. 1860) and Jessie (b. 1865). By 1887 there were also four male children deceased and three female.⁸

Sawyer, who called the house Clareville Cottage, lived there with Catherine Morgan from 1844. By 1850 he had established himself as a shipowner.⁹ The house was sold in December 1872 to Morpeth land agent Thomas Jones O’Dell and his wife Maria (then living at Balmain and probably in the house).¹⁰

Sawyer’s legal wife, Ann Puckeridge Sawyer, signed a deed on 10 October 1876 releasing all claim to dower which proves that she was still alive.¹¹

After Mrs O’Dell’s death at Clareville Cottage on 28 July 1878, the house passed to her husband.¹² He let the house to son-in-law, Elijah Keating of Her Majesty’s Customs, in 1878–83.¹³ Not listed in 1884–89, the house was let to agent Alexander McMillan from 1890.

Thomas O’Dell died on 28 April 1886 leaving behind Millicent Aphrasia Josephine,



Alicia Villa, 47 Waterview Street, 1893

An elegant confection of timber detailing and excellent brickwork in the Arts & Crafts mode.
(Bruce Crosson)

wife of Elijah Keating. Isabella Alicia, wife of John Burgess, and Anna Maria Annette, wife of Samuel Ronald McArthur.¹⁴ Under the terms of O’Dell’s will, lots 11–13 passed in equal shares to his daughters.¹⁵ In March 1892 Mrs McArthur sold her share to her sisters.¹⁶

In March 1892 the sisters subdivided the land with Mrs Keating taking Clareville Cottage on a 91-foot 8-inch frontage to Caroline Street.¹⁷ She continued to let the house to McMillan until 1895, not listed in 1895–96, and Thomas Hubbard 1897–98.

In March 1892 Mrs Keating mortgaged Clareville Cottage but could not repay the loan and the house was sold to Darling Street estate agent Alfred Henry Bogle in July 1899.¹⁸ Naming the house Taralga, Bogle lived there from 1899 and was probably still there when he died on 10 July 1944.¹⁹

In October 1919 Bogle sold Taralga to W Reynolds & Son Pty Ltd but Bogle repurchased the land in September 1920.²⁰ After Bogle’s death, Taralga passed to Eastwood shipping clerk Cecil Edward Knibb and Balmain warehouseman George Henry Knibb.²¹ In November 1944 they sold to Annie Maria Hunt, wife of Balmain saw doctor Augustus George Hunt.²²

Mrs Hunt sold Taralga in January 1959 to Balmain spinster Veronica Cox who sold to

Cremorne investor Solomon Kellerman.²³ In December 1963 Kellerman sold to North Sydney boilermaker Arthur Thomas Powell but by the time that he sold in August 1969 to Notre Dame Holdings Pty Ltd, the house had been damaged by fire.²⁴ An investment company bought No. 1 in July 1972 and the house was later demolished and an apartment building constructed.²⁵

8.02 Alicia Villa 47 Waterview Street (2)

As her part of the partition of Thomas O'Dell's estate in March 1892, Isabella Alicia O'Dell, wife of Montague Island lighthouse keeper John Burgess, received part of lots 11–13 having a 36-foot frontage to Caroline Street and fronting Waterview Street by 99 feet.²⁶ The Burgesses built Alicia Villa, a brick house (No. 47), in 1893 and let it to produce merchant Henry Connell in that year, but the house was not listed in 1894–96.²⁷ The Burgesses lived there in 1897 but only Mrs Burgess is listed there in 1898–1905.

In June 1905 the Burgesses sold Alicia Villa to Balmain foreman shipwright James Scott who lived there until 1916.²⁸ He let the house to John W Benton in 1917–18, and Frederick Hetherington 1919–21.

In December 1921, when living at Hunters Hill, Scott sold Alicia Villa to Balmain oil miller John Robert Tatham and his wife Lottie and they lived there until Tatham died on 1 July 1947.²⁹

After Tatham's death, Alicia Villa passed to his widow Lottie and after her death on 12 February 1949, her trustee sold in February 1958 to the tenant Balmain waterside worker Robert Richard Shepherd.³⁰ The house has been known as Jolowen for several years.

Lots 14–17

8.03 Regimbah 49 Waterview Street (3)

Balmain labourer Francis Armstrong bought lots 14–15 in May 1844 for £23.2.0.³¹ In 1844 he had a "stone cottage unfinished" and another small stone cottage which he let to builder George Chidgey, later to become a Balmain grocer, postmaster and builder.³² Armstrong sold in May 1848 to Catherine Morgan.³³ In October 1844 Miss Morgan bought lots 16–17, with other land, for £180.5.0.³⁴ After mortgaging the land with her other considerable holdings, she sold lots 14–17 to William Henry Sawyer in February 1855.³⁵ He mortgaged the property with his other extensive holdings, probably to finance his shipowning interests.

These purchases gave Sawyer a 132-foot frontage to Waterview Street. He demolished Armstrong's cottages and in 1872 built a large

stone two-storey detached house (No. 49) with the upper floor at street level.

Sawyer lived there until he died on 24 February 1887 and his eldest daughter Alice Gertrude remained until 1896.³⁶

After Sawyers' death, his executors Robert and Alice Gertrude Sawyer continued to mortgage the property. Failing to meet repayments, the considerable Sawyer land was subdivided into many allotments by the mortgagees.³⁷ The Marsh lots 1–10 and 14–20 became the Sawyer lots 1–16. Caroline Lane was created at this time.

The house was sold on the Sawyer lots 1–2, fronting Waterview Street by 94 feet, in December 1895 to Jemima Forest Seaman, wife of Balmain soap manufacturer Robert Thomas Seaman.³⁸ Naming the house Regimbah, the Seamans lived there from 1896 until 1912.³⁹

In December 1912 Jemima Seaman transferred Regimbah to Catherine Elizabeth Seaman, the wife of her son Robert, a lighterman and tugboat owner.⁴⁰ Robert junior and Catherine Seaman lived at Regimbah until he died on 18 January 1927 and his widow Catherine remained there beyond 1932.⁴¹

Catherine Seaman sold Regimbah in November 1942 to Balmain motor engineer Charles John Lawson.⁴² After Lawson's death on 11 August 1951, the house passed in September 1953 to his widow Ruby Irene Nairn (two-thirds share) and daughter Ruby Irene, wife of Thomas Henry Nairn of Balmain (one-third share).⁴³

In May 1968 Mrs Lawson and Mrs Nairn sold Regimbah on a 78-foot frontage to Ruth Kathleen Dunbar of Campsie who sold to Saywell Associates NSW Pty Ltd in June 1971.⁴⁴ Saywell subdivided the land and sold the house on a separate lot to the current owner in December 1978.⁴⁵ The other two lots of Saywell's subdivision, with frontages to Caroline Lane were sold in July 1979 and have new houses.

8.04 Detached House 51 Waterview Street (4)

As well as constructing No. 49, Sawyer also built weatherboard and brick outbuildings across what were to become the Sawyer lots 2–4 of the subdivision of his land. Lot 3, fronting Waterview Street by 20 feet was sold by Sawyer's mortgagees in May 1899 to Balmain boatbuilder Thomas Allen.⁴⁶ In April 1916 Allen sold to Drummoyne insurance agent Basil Brookes Wrenford who sold to Balmain lighterman Robert Seaman in August 1916.⁴⁷ From 1920 Seaman traded from No. 51 as



Regimbah, 49 Waterview Street (3), 1872

The Sawyer family's second home and where Catherine Morgan died in 1882 and Sawyer in 1887. The stone house is kept in prime condition by its current owners.

(Bruce Crosson)

Seaman Bros Lightermen. Seaman died on 18 January 1927 but the business was still listed in 1932.⁴⁸ No. 51 passed in January 1941 to his widow Catherine who sold in November 1942 to Balmain motor engineer Charles John Lawson including No. 49.⁴⁹ There seems to have been a house on the site but its occupants have not been identified.⁵⁰

After Lawson's death on 11 August 1951, No. 51 passed in September 1953 to his widow Ruby Irene (two-thirds share) and daughter Ruby Irene Nairn, wife of Thomas Henry Nairn of Balmain (one-third share).⁵¹ In October 1957 Mrs Lawson and Mrs Nairn sold lot 13 and a 15-foot strip from No. 49's land to Gladesville estate agent Weyman Hutchinson Roberts who sold to Balmain sheet metalworker Andrew Hynd in February 1961.⁵²

In October 1972 Hynd sold No. 51 to Balmain steward Kenneth Bramwell and his wife Karen Anne, who sold in May 1977 to Balmain journalist Michael Eugene Hourihan.⁵³ He sold in November 1985 to Kenwick Peter Taylor and Dione Ariadne Dimitriadis and they sold to Paul Roworth Coxon in July 1989.⁵⁴ After this time, old No 51 was demolished and a pair of semi-detached houses (Nos. 51–51A) were built in about 1990.

**8.05 Terrace-Type House
53 Waterview Street (5)**

The Sawyer lot 4 was bought by Balmain shipwright George McCall in April 1899.⁵⁵ He cleared the site of the remains of Sawyers' buildings and in 1903 built a brick two-storey house with the upper floor at street level.

In July 1915 McCall sold to Gertrude Susan Bogle, wife of Balmain auctioneer Alfred Henry Bogle.⁵⁶ Mrs Bogle sold in October 1916 to W Reynolds & Son Pty Ltd.⁵⁷ The company sold the house back to Mrs Bogle in September 1920.⁵⁸

In February 1929 Mrs Bogle sold No. 53 to Balmain widow Betsy Sandeman Reeves.⁵⁹ After the death of Mrs Reeves on 18 July 1966 No 53 passed to Eiren Margaret Reeves in April 1967.⁶⁰

Lots 8, 18–20

**8.06 Sydney Ferries Depot
Waterview Street (6)**

Union Bank officer Joseph Herring and surveyor Leslie Alexander Moody bought the land in July 1843 for £63.12.0.⁶¹ In October 1849 they sold to Sydney publican William Carss who sold in July 1853 to Manning River shipbuilders Alexander Newton and William Malcolm.⁶²

After Malcolm's death on 2 December 1857, his share passed to his brother, Manning River farmer John Malcolm who with Newton sold in

August 1857 to James Paul Gee Cox, timber merchant at the Baltic Wharf, Sussex Street.⁶³

J P G Cox died at Sydney on 15 November 1887 and the land passed to his trustees Brisbane Water shipbuilder Rock Davis, Chatswood wood and coal merchant Edmond Parks and Sydney produce merchant Henry Farnsworth.⁶⁴ In June 1901 they sold to the Balmain New Ferry Co Ltd.⁶⁵ Cox had been entitled to reclaim the waterfrontage and this was formalised by the Balmain New Ferry Co by purchase from the Crown in February 1917.⁶⁶

In February 1918 the new company was wound up and the Sydney Ferries Ltd formed.⁶⁷ Sydney Ferries Ltd became Harbour Lighterage and Showboat Ltd. In April 1952 that company sold to the Sydney Harbour Transport Board for £25,000.⁶⁸ With the works on lot 36 on the other side of Waterview Street, the Sydney Harbour ferries still use the premises as their Balmain depot (see 7.31–7.32).

Lots 1–7, Part Lot 9, Lot 10

8.07 Wellington

16A Colgate Avenue (7)

Catherine Morgan bought lots 1–7 and 9–10, with other land, in October 1844 for £180.5.0.⁶⁹ After mortgaging her holding several times, she sold in February 1855 to William Henry Sawyer.⁷⁰ He also mortgaged the property several times to finance his shipowning operation.

Sawyer died on 24 February 1887 and his executors, Robert and Alice Gertrude Sawyer, continued to mortgage the property.⁷¹ In 1894 the mortgagees subdivided the Marsh lots 1–7 and part of lot 9 into the Sawyer lots 5–16.⁷² In February 1898 the Sawyer lots 5–7 were sold by the mortgagees to Mary West, wife of Balmain boilermaker William West.⁷³

Mrs West built a brick two-storey terrace-type house (No. 16A) in 1899 and the Wests lived there until 1929. Decorator A G West was listed there as well in 1906–10 and watchmaker Wesley West in 1911–16. Mrs West let Wellington to Oswald Kell in 1929–32. After Mrs West's death on 4 December 1942, No. 16A passed to Dulwich Hill company director Walter George West.⁷⁴ He sold in July 1943 to Balmain engineer Thomas Ewing Hughson who sold to Balmain machinist Donald James Hughes and his wife Frances Barbara in February 1959.⁷⁵ They sold in November 1968

to Mrs Marilyn Minton of Caringbah who sold to Pipmont Pty Ltd in January 1980.⁷⁶

The company subdivided the land and added a new house (No. 16B) in about 1980.⁷⁷

8.08 Semi-Detached House 18 Colgate Avenue (8)

Balmain contractor Francis Davies bought the Sawyer lots 8–9 in August 1900.⁷⁸ He built a pair of weatherboard semi-detached houses (Nos. 18–18A) in 1926 and let No. 18 to Theodore Wall to at least 1932. After Davies' death on 25 March 1934, the property passed to his widow Margaret in August 1934.⁷⁹

After Mrs Davies death, Nos. 18–18A passed in January 1950 to Balmain widow Amy Elsie De Wall who sold to Balmain greaser John Henry Cram and his wife Edith in August 1950.⁸⁰ They sold No. 18 on the Sawyer lot 8 in September 1960 to Balmain clerk Walter Gourlie.⁸¹

8.09 Semi-Detached House 18A Colgate Avenue (9)

Built by Francis Davies in 1926, the house was let to Lloyd W T H Hillier in 1927–28, William Thompson 1928–30, and John Cram 1932.

No. 18A on the Sawyer lot 9 had the same changes of ownership as No 18. until the land passed in July 1969 to Edith Cram after the death of her husband.⁸²

8.10 Valkyria 20 Colgate Avenue (10)

Balmain contractor Francis Davies bought the Sawyer lot 10 in August 1901 and built a weatherboard house (No. 20) in 1902.⁸³ The Davies family lived there in 1922 and let the house to Duncan Milson in 1923, William Bourne 1924–29, and Thomas Bourne 1930–32. After Davies' death on 25 March 1934, the property passed to his widow Margaret in August 1934.⁸⁴

After Mrs Davies death, the house passed in January 1950 to Balmain widow Amy Elsie De Wall who sold to Balmain electrical fitter John Patrick Harris and his wife Dorothy Mary in March 1950.⁸⁵ After Harris's death, No. 20 passed to his widow Dorothy who sold in February 1973 to Chippendale psychologist Gregory Alan Williams.⁸⁶

8.11 Ke-Wi**22 Colgate Avenue (11)**

Balmain boilermaker Peter Black bought the Sawyer lot 11 in June 1903.⁸⁷ He built No. 22 in 1904 and lived there until 1907. In May 1908 Black sold to Ellen Douran, wife of Balmain seaman Francis Douran, and they lived there until 1920.⁸⁸

Mrs Douran sold No. 22 in September 1921 to Balmain widow Lydia Bourne who lived there until 1929.⁸⁹ The next occupant was William Bourne to at least 1932. After Mrs Bourne's death, her trustee sold in December 1967 to Colgate-Palmolive Pty Ltd who demolished the house some time after 1951.⁹⁰

8.12 Vacant Lot**24 Colgate Avenue (12)**

Balmain boilermaker Peter Black bought the Sawyer lot 12 in November 1906.⁹¹ In May 1908 Black sold to Ellen Douran, wife of Balmain seaman Francis Douran.⁹² Mrs Douran sold in September 1921 to Balmain widow Lydia Bourne and after her death, her trustee sold in December 1967 to Colgate-Palmolive Pty Ltd.⁹³

8.13 Vacant Lot (5)**Colgate Avenue (13)**

The Sawyer lots 13–16 were bought by the National Butchering Co Ltd in February 1912.⁹⁴ On the winding up of that company, the land was sold to the National Meat Preserving Co Ltd in April 1916.⁹⁵ The land had been mortgaged and, after the winding-up of the National Meat Preserving Co, the mortgagees sold in January 1923 to the Palmolive Co (Australasia) Ltd and became part of that company's enterprise built on the Waterview shoreline.⁹⁶

Part Lot 9, Lot 10**8.14 George Read, Coal Merchant
Colgate Avenue (14)**

Catherine Morgan bought lots 1–7 and 9–10, with other land, in October 1844 for £180.5.0.⁹⁷ After mortgaging her holding several times, she sold in February 1855 to William Henry Sawyer.⁹⁸ He also mortgaged the property several times to finance his shipowning operation.

W H Sawyer sold the residue of lot 9 and all of lot 10 to Balmain coal merchant George Read in October 1876.⁹⁹ As part of the transaction Sawyer's legal wife, Ann, joined in to release her claim to dower. Prior to selling to Read,

Sawyer had his shipowning works on this waterfront land from at least 1844.¹⁰⁰ In July 1869 Sawyer purchased the right to reclaim his waterfront and extend Colgate Avenue 175 feet over filled land.¹⁰¹ He retained the reclaimed land within a stone sea wall, and built a boatshed and workshops.¹⁰²

Sawyers' holdings on the Waterview Estate, consisting mainly of waterfront land extended from the eastern boundary of the estate to the foot of Caroline Lane.¹⁰³

Read's purchase included the reclaimed land which gave him more land on which he traded as a wood and coal merchant until he died at Balmain on 26 December 1878.¹⁰⁴ Later fuel merchants were Joseph H Wilks 1882–89, A Kinninmont 1890–93, William Read 1894–95, Read & Ryan 1896–1900, boatbuilder William Read and Mrs Jane Read 1901–07, Morris Bros Fuel Yard 1905–06. In 1905–07 William Read was a waterman and boatbuilder on the site.

When George Read died, he left his widow Jane and children, Balmain bricklayer John Farley, Emily Maria (later married Leichhardt builder Walter John Toelle), Maud (later married Stockton engineer Thomas Cronin), Balmain boatbuilder William, Mary Ann (later married Balmain boatbuilder Frederick William Morrow), Ellen (later died unmarried), Florence Ada Mary (later wife of Thomas Ryan).¹⁰⁵ After moving to Hunters Hill, widow Jane Read died on 15 June 1907.

**8.15 National Butchering Co Ltd and
National Packing Co**

The Read family sold the land, including the reclamation, for £8,000 to the National Butchering Co Ltd in March 1910.¹⁰⁶ National Packing Co (with P C Thiel manager) was operating on the site in 1910, again in 1911 (with William Oldham manager), and also again in 1913–1914 (with P C Thiel & Co proprietors).

The National Butchering Co engaged in wholesale and retail butchery, meat buying and brokering, and meat preserving, canning and packing.¹⁰⁷ Sydney merchants John Taylor Craig and Percy Carl Thiel, with Melbourne business manager, Frederick Harry Thiel, held all the shares in the company.¹⁰⁸

On 17 August 1915, it was agreed by Craig and the Thiels that their shares would be bought by North Melbourne meat exporter Thomas Sylvanus Reynolds for £58,900, paid

by instalments, and that all assets of National Butchering would be sold to the new company.¹⁰⁹ Included in the sale would be the “business and agencies of P C Thiel & Co” and the National Packing Co.

8.16 National Meat Preserving Co Ltd

In April 1916, after the company was voluntarily wound-up, all stock, plant, furniture, factories, land, etc, as “a going concern” was sold to the National Meat Preserving Co Ltd for £44,360 to be paid by instalments.¹¹⁰ The new company commenced on 1 July 1915 and took possession of the premises on 16 August 1915.¹¹¹ National Meat would carry on the business of “chilling, curing, freezing, canning, or otherwise preserving and packing meat, smallgoods, and other kinds of food”.¹¹²

J T Craig and P C Thiel agreed to enter into the service of the new company for 12 months from 17 August 1915 and would receive £500 each per annum.¹¹³ T S Reynolds agreed to take up 3,000 contributing shares of £1 in capital of the new company and become its director.¹¹⁴

Under the articles of association, the new company could deal in the import and export of meat, live cattle and sheep, and wholesale buying and selling of all kinds of meat.¹¹⁵ It could buy and operate cattle and sheep stations,

and trade as fellmongers, tanners, preserved meat manufacturers, dealers in hides, fat, tallow, grease, offal, and other animal products. Ships could be purchased for the trade and the company could act as insurance brokers, freight contractors, stevedores, carriers by land and sea, forwarding agents, refrigerating agents, and warehousemen and general traders. The company was registered in all States of Australia, in New Zealand and in Europe.

With a capital of £100,000, the directors were W T Reynolds, W A Watt, Melbourne meat exporter Thomas Sylvanus Reynolds, Sydney merchant John Taylor Craig, and company manager Richard Gosling.¹¹⁶

The business affairs of the new company did not go smoothly. J T Craig, P C & F H Thiel, the debenture holders, were owed £14,633.6.8, plus interest at 6% interest from 30 June 1920, by the company and T S Reynolds.¹¹⁷ Both parties sued each other in the Supreme Court. The company managed to gain an extension of time for payment of the money due and undertook to go into receivership and discontinue the action.¹¹⁸

By November 1920 the debt had been reduced to £10,948.13.10 and the company and T S Reynolds, as a director of W Reynolds & Son Pty Ltd, a large shareholder in National



National Meat Preserving Co Ltd

Superseding the National Butchering Co Ltd in 1916, National Meat sold out to the Palmolive Co (Australasia) Ltd in 1923 – see next page

(Balmain Association)



Colgate–Palmolive at Balmain in the Inter-War Stripped Classical mode

(Noel Irving)

Meat Preserving, agreed to take out a mortgage to cover the debt.¹¹⁹

In January 1921 the company and W Reynolds & Son Pty Ltd mortgaged the property to J T Craig and PC and F H Thiel for £10,948.13.10.¹²⁰ In November 1921 the mortgage debt was discharged but to do so, the company had to take out a further mortgage with W Reynolds & Son a few days before.¹²¹ To offset their liability T S Reynolds, as director of W Reynolds & Son, immediately transferred this mortgage to the E S & A Bank.¹²² W Reynolds & Son went into liquidation on 22 May 1922 and could not repay the loan.¹²³

In January 1923 the bank foreclosed on National Meat Preserving, as a party to the mortgage, and sold in January 1923 to the Palmolive Co (Australasia) Ltd for £8,000.¹²⁴

8.17 Colgate–Palmolive, the Soap Industry at Balmain

Colgate's excellent online history reveals that William Colgate began a starch, soap and candle shop in 1806 on the eastern seaboard of USA. Six years later he changed the name of the firm to William Colgate and Co. The first advertisement appeared in 1817. He and his brother-in-law built a starch factory in New

Jersey three years later. By 1847 the whole enterprise had moved to New Jersey.

With the end of the Civil War the soap-making industry flourished. Palmolive Soap in 1898 was a popular floating soap. By 1916 sales had increased to such an extent that the company was renamed the Palmolive Company. In 1926 the company joined Peet Brothers to form the Palmolive-Peet Company.

Two years later this company merged with Colgate & Company to become the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

In 1953 the corporation became Colgate-Palmolive Co. In 1921 the Palmolive Company (Australia) Limited began in King Street. Waterfront land was bought at Balmain, Sydney, and a 50,000 square-foot building erected. In 1923 manufacture of Palmolive Soap commenced with a staff of 40.

The Balmain company changed its name in accordance with the parent company and also became Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

The Balmain works flourished and buildings were added as necessary. Wear and tear and proximity to residential areas caused the works to close in 1994. An enlightened heritage outlook saved the major buildings and, the site has become a prestigious waterfront apartment building.

Endnotes for Section 8

- 1 *Leichhardt Hist J* 10, p 6
- 2 *Leichhardt Hist J* 10, p 7
- 3 B Davidson & K Hamey, *Streets Lanes & Places 1836-1994* (Balmain Assoc, 1994), p 12, p 17.
- 4 OST Bk 7 No 566.
- 5 SDC (quote, C Morgan living there, valuation). For the cottage, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
- 6 DS Sheet 17 1887-1896.
- 7 PA 7451, d. cert 2003/61? William Henry S (informant Robert Sawyer, son).
- 8 PA 7451, d. cert 2003/61? William Henry S (informant Robert Sawyer, son).
- 9 OST Bk 36 No 162 (to W H Sawyer). W & F Ford, *Sydney Commercial Directory for the Year 1851*, p 43 (shipowner), p 122 ("Clairville Cottage").
- 10 F Low, *City of Sydney Directory 1844* (W H Sawyer, shipowner, Waterview Bay). OST Bk 134 No 56 (to T J & M O'Dell).
- 11 OST Bk 163 No 910 (Ann Sawyer, wife of William Henry S).
- 12 OST Bk 362 No 560 (d. of Maria O'D, L/A27 June 1886). Unless otherwise cited, for all refs to occupancies, see *Sands's Sydney & Suburban Directory* 1858/ 59-1932/33 for the year following that cited in the text. The directory was not published in 1860, 1862, 1872, 1874, 1878, 1881.
- 13 Sands for 1886-88 has Elijah Keating at "Woodbine Cottage" in Nicholson St).
- 14 OST Bk 362 No 560 (d. of Thomas O'D, L/A 27 Feb 1887 to Millicent Aphrasia Josephine O'Dell K with power to sell; chn).
- 15 OST Bk 362 No 561 (shares).
- 16 OST Bk 485 No 318 (to Millicent Aphrasia Josephine O'Dell K & Isabella Alicia O'Dell B).
- 17 OST Bk 485 No 318 (lot A to Millicent Aphrasia Josephine O'Dell K)
- 18 OST Bk 485 No 319 (mtge £350). Bk 493 No 218 fc £125). Bk 549 No 986 (transf mtge). Bk 645 No 979 (to A H Bogle).
- 19 PI 4/293926 (d. of A H Bogle). Sands for 1900-16 (named "Taralga").
- 20 PA 21520, CT V 2987 F 192 transf A508687 (to W Reynolds). Transf A616323 (to A J Bogle).
- 21 PI 4/293926 (d. of A H Bogle). CT V 2987 F 192 transm 335287 (to C E & G H Knibb).
- 22 CT V 2987 F 192 transf D335288 (to A M Hunt).
- 23 CT V 2987 F 192 transf H137989 (to V Cox). Transf J72719 (to S Kellerman).
- 24 CT V 2987 F 192 transf J528179 (to A T Powell). Transf L527045 (to Notre Dame).
- 25 CT V 2987 F 192 transf M827529 (to Dare Investments).
- 26 OST Bk 485 No 318 (lot B to Isabella Alicia O'Dell B).
- 27 Sands for 1894 (name "Alicia Villa").
- 28 OST Bk 783 No 700 (to J Scott).
- 29 OST Bk 1247 No 204 (to J R & L Tatham). PI 332484 (d. of John Robert T).
- 30 OST Bk 2054 No 558 (to Lottie T). PI 365149 (d. of Lottie T). Bk 2435 No 672 (to R R Shepherd).
- 31 OST Bk 9 No 134.
- 32 SDC (quote, G Chidgey). For G Chidgey, see Leichhardt Hist J 21, pp 34-37. For the cottages, see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML
- 33 OST Bk 14 No 605 (to C Morgan).
- 34 OST Bk 7 No 566.
- 35 OST Bk 36 No 162 (lots 14-17 to W H Sawyer).
- 36 PI 3/ 14680 (d. of William Henry S). PA 7451, d. cert of W H Sawyer, 24 Feb 1887.
- 37 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173, lots 1-16, DP 3447. See also 3990 (L) = FP 977326 6 Feb 1894 by Surveyor J H Knapp.
- 38 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173, transf 246529 (DP 3447, lots 1-2 = lots 14,15, pt 16 to J F Seaman). See also 3990 (L) = FP 977326 6 Feb 1894 by Surveyor J H Knapp. Next CT V 1180 F 241.
- 39 Sands for 1916. Stutchbury/ Seaman Family History (should be 1920?? when Jemima and Robert bought land in Chisholm St Greenwich and built Carinyah. PA 21520, SD A H Bogle 21 Nov 1918 (named "Regimbah").
- 40 CT V 1180 F 241 transf 636756 (to Catherine Elizabeth S). Next CT V 5358 F 194.
- 41 R Stutchbury, Seaman Family History (d. of Robert S jun).
- 42 CT V 5358 F 194 transf D170472 (to C J Lawson).
- 43 PI 393930 (d. of C J Lawson). CT V 5358 F 194 transm F893089 (to R I Lawson & R I Nairn). Next CTs V 6716 F 40-41. CT V 7459 F 171-172.
- 44 CT V 7459 F 171-172 transf J65608 (to R K Dunbar). CT V 10836 F 32 transf M345911 (to Saywell). Next CT V 13763 F 3
- 45 CT V 13763 F 3 transf Q988671 (to engineer P Toop).
- 46 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173, transf 291343 (lot 3 to T Allen). Next CT V 1282 F 79.
- 47 CT V 1282 F 79 transf A244645 (to B B Wrenford). Transf A267396 (to R Seaman).
- 48 R Stutchbury, Seaman Family History (d. of Robert S jun).
- 49 CT V 1282 F 79 transm B525817 (to J Howie, T Campbell & B B Wrenford). Transf C981950 (to C E Seaman). Transf D170472 (to C J Lawson).
- 50 NSWDL aerial photo May 1951.
- 51 PI 393930 (d. of C J G Lawson). CT V 1282 F 79 transm F893098 (to R I Lawson & R I Nairn). Next CTs V 6716 F 38-39.
- 52 CTs V 6716 F 38-39 transf G822016 (lot 3 + 15 feet to W H Roberts). CT V 7459 F 170 transf H721140 (to A Hynd).
- 53 CT V 7459 F 170 transf M966562 (to K & K A Bramwell). Transf Q206164 (to M E Hourihan).
- 54 CT V 7459 F 170 transf W30048 (to K P Taylor & D A Dimitriadis). Transf Y508022 (to P R Coxon).
- 55 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173, transf 289989 (to G McCall. Next CT V 1279 F 113.
- 56 CT V 1279 F 113 transf A191793 (to G S Bogle).
- 57 CT V 1279 F 113 transf A507185 (to W Reynolds).
- 58 CT V 1279 F 113 transf A616322 (to G S Bogle).
- 59 CT V 1279 F 113 transf A680053 (to B S Reeves).
- 60 PI 621336 (d. of B S Reeves). CT V 1279 F 113 Sec 94 appn K637042 (to E M Reeves).
- 61 OST Bk 6 No 582.
- 62 OST Bk 17 No 513 (to W Carss). Bk 27 No 187

- (to A Newton & W Malcolm.
- 63 OST Bk 53 No 978 (d. of W Malcolm, Will 25 March 1856; to J P G Cox). For "Jimmy Cox", as he was known, see P Reynolds, *John Booth of Balmain, the Booths in Bermondsey, Kincumber, Balmain and on the Manning 1800-1946, Balmain Historical Monograph No 2* (Leichhardt Historical Journal 1997), p 6, p 41.
 - 64 PI 3/15864 (d. of J P G Cox). OST Bk 688 No 378, Will 9 Oct 1886 prob 23 Jan 1888). Sands for 1886-88 has shipbuilder Alfred Setttee probably on the waterfront.
 - 65 OST Bk 688 No 378 (to Balmain New Ferry Co).
 - 66 OST Bk 688 No 378 (J P G Cox's right to reclaim). CT V 2789 F 103 (rec £60).
 - 67 OST Bk 1123 No 899 (liquidation, notice of resolution in Govt Gazette 30 Nov 1917).
 - 68 OST Bk 2209 No 688 (to Sydney Harbour Transport).
 - 69 OST Bk 7 No 566.
 - 70 OST Bk 36 No 162 (to W H Sawyer).
 - 71 PI 3/ 14680 (d. of William Henry S). PA 7451, d. cert of W H Sawyer, 24 Feb 1887.
 - 72 PA 7451, DP 3447, lots 1-16. See also 3990 (L) = FP 977326 6 Feb 1894 by Surveyor J H Knapp.
 - 73 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173 transf 276415 (lots 5-7, DP 3447, to M West). Next CT V 1245 F 169.
 - 74 PI 4/276930 (d. of M West). CT V 1245 F 169 transm D206416 (to W G West).
 - 75 CT V 1245 F 169 transf D217025 (to T E Hughson). Transf H151840 (to D J & F B Hughes).
 - 76 CT V 1245 F 169 transf L237860 (to M Minton). Transf R500454 (to Pipmont). Next CTs V 14059 F 246-247.
 - 77 CTs V 14059 F 246-247.
 - 78 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173 transf 310672 (lots 8-9, DP 3447, to F Davies). Next CT V 1328 F 48.
 - 79 PI 4/195751 (d. of F E C Davies). CT V 1328 F 48 transm C277312 (to M Davies).
 - 80 CT V 1328 F 48 transm F145578 (to A E De Wall). Transf F284651 (to J H & E Cram).
 - 81 CT V 1328 F 48 transf H623716 (lot 8 to W Gourlie). Next CT V 8056 No 51.
 - 82 CT V 1328 F 48 Sec 101 L44588 (to E Cram). Next CT V 11083 F 54.
 - 83 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173 transf 328961 (lot 10, DP 3447, to F Davies). Next CT V 1374 F 17.
 - 84 PI 4/195751 (d. of F E C Davies). CT V 1374 F 17 transm C277312 (to M Davies).
 - 85 CT V 1374 F 17 transm F145478 (to A E De Wall). Transf F192960 (to J P & D M Harris).
 - 86 CT V 1374 F 17 Sec 101 M991108 (to D M Harris). Transf N133899 (to G A Williams).
 - 87 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173 transf 366049 (lot 11, DP 3447, to P Black). Next CT V 1478 F 198.
 - 88 CT V 1478 F 198 transf 494763 (to E Douran).
 - 89 CT V 1478 F 198 transf A756015 (to L Bourne).
 - 90 CT V 1478 F 198 Sec 94 appn K891401 (to Public Trustee). Transf K897711 (to Colgate). NSWDL aerial photo May 1915.
 - 91 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173 transf 449695 (lot 12, DP 3447, to P Black). Next CT V 1751 F 107.
 - 92 CT V 1478 F 198 transf 494763 (to E Douran).
 - 93 CT V 1478 F 198 transf A756015 (to L Bourne). Sec 94 appn K8914012 (to Public Trustee). Transf K897711 (to Colgate).
 - 94 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173 transf 651502 (lots 13-16, DP 3447, to National Butchering). Next CT V 2248 F 188.
 - 95 CT V 2248 F 188 transf A253472 (to National Meat).
 - 96 CT V 2248 F 188 mtge A759846 (to W Reynolds & Son Pty Ltd). Transf mtge A759847 (to ES&A Bank). Transf A912788 (power of sale, to Palmolive).
 - 97 OST Bk 7 No 566.
 - 98 OST Bk 36 No 162 (to W H Sawyer).
 - 99 OST Bk 163 No 910 (to G Read).
 - 100 F Low, *City of Sydney Directory 1844* (W H Sawyer, shipowner, Waterview Bay).
 - 101 CT V 88 F 1717 (rec £11). Next CTs V 2337 F 220, V 4396 F 74.
 - 102 CT V 88 F 171 (rec). Next CTs V 2337 F 220, V 4396 F 74.
 - 103 PA 7451, CT V 922 F 173, DP 3447.
 - 104 CT V 88 F 171 (to G Read). PI 3/3045 (d. of G read). OST Bk 206 No 232 (d. of George R, Will 13 Nov 1877 prob 22 Jan 1879 to execs Balmain bricklayer John Farley Read & Balmain builder J Reynolds).
 - 105 OST Bk 694 No 514 (chn).
 - 106 OST Bk 861 No 353 (d. of Jane R; F W Morrow appt new trustee). OST Bk 900 No 714 (Hunters Hill, John Farley R discharged from trust on 18 July 1888; J Reynolds d. 28 June 1888; Balmain joiner Walter John Toelle & Jane R appt new trustees). OST 902 No 768 (to National Butchering).
 - 107 PA 21520, Memorandum of Articles of Assoc of National Meat Preserving Co, Sydney.
 - 108 PA 27931, Agreement 17 Aug 1915 (shareholders).
 - 109 PA 27931, Agreement 17 Aug 1915 (shares and assets).
 - 110 OST BK 1085 No 118 (wound-up; sale advertised in Govt Gazette 21 January 1916). PA 27931, Agreement 17 Aug 1915 (quote; sale price).
 - 111 PA 27931, Agreement 17 Aug 1915 (possession).
 - 112 PA 21520, Memorandum of Articles of Assoc of Nation Meat Preserving Co, Sydney.
 - 113 PA 27931, Agreement 17 Aug 1915 (J T Craig & P C Thiel & new company).
 - 114 PA 27931, Agreement 17 Aug 1915 (T S Reynolds).
 - 115 PA 21520, Memorandum of Articles of Assoc of Nation Meat Preserving Co, Sydney.
 - 116 PA 21520, Memorandum of Articles of Assoc of Nation Meat Preserving Co, Sydney.
 - 117 PA 27931, Agreement 16 Aug 1920 (Supreme Court action 118/1920).
 - 118 PA 27931, Agreement 16 Aug 1920 (receivership).
 - 119 PA 27931, Agreement 16 Nov 1920 (reduced debt, mortgage)
 - 120 OST Bk 1216 No 291 (mtge to J T Craig, P C & F H Thiel).
 - 121 OST Bk 1246 No 309 (disch of mtge in Bk

- 1216 No 291). Bk 1242 No 729 (mtge to W Reynolds & T S Reynolds director & Robert Thomas Booth secretary).
- 122 OST Bk 1242 No 730 (mtge in Bk 1242 No 729 transferred to ES&A Bank).
- 123 PA 27931, SD 31 Aug 1928 G F Schrader, articulated clerk, Sydney (W Reynolds liquidation).
- 124 OST Bk 1293 No 46 (default of W Reynolds & Son; to Palmolive).

Afterword to Section No 8

William Henry Sawyer

Part 1

Sawyer and The Puckeridge Family

William Henry Sawyer was born on 6 August 1798 to John and Sarah Sawyer.¹ On 26 October 1800 he was baptised at St Mary's, Marylebone, London.² He travelled to Sydney as part of the 57th Regiment.

On 7 June 1830 Sawyer married spinster Ann Puckeridge (Wollis), the daughter of Joseph and Ann Mounds Puckeridge, by Banns at St James' Anglican Church, Sydney.³ A daughter, Sarah Ann (b.1826), came from this union.⁴

Abandoned by Sawyer in 1844, Ann applied for relief under the Deserted Wives Act.⁵ Sawyer had taken up with Catherine Morgan and was living with her at Balmain in Clareville Cottage.

Ann had already taken vigorous action against his lack of monetary support for her and her child. On 23 May 1843 in the Sydney Morning Herald she cautioned buyers to avoid purchasing allotments at Millers Point, Surry Hills and Kent Street because she had an interest in them.⁶

Joseph Puckeridge, Convict & Brickmaker (1777–1818)

The story of Ann Jr's family begins on 17 February 1777 at Brentford, St Mary's, Ealing, with the birth of her father, Joseph Puckeridge.⁷ The son of John Puckeridge and Aspilas Ward, he was convicted in London in April 1799. Sentenced to transportation for life, he and 165 other convicts arrived on the Earl Cornwallis on 12 June 1801 after a voyage of some seven months.⁸

Joseph had married Ann Mounds (b. c.1777) and she gained official permission to join the Earl Cornwallis to arrive with him at Sydney.⁹

J J Kelly, in his genealogical record of the descendants of Joseph and Ann Puckeridge, states that by 1805 he had earned a ticket of leave¹⁰. His conduct was further rewarded with a conditional pardon after 1814.¹¹

Brickmaker Joseph and Ann baptised their children at St Philip's Anglican Church, Sydney; they were William (b. 9 March 1802), John (b. 26 October 1804), Ann (b. 15 November 1806), Mary Ann (b. 14 August 1809), and Richard

(b. 16 June 1812).¹² Two more arrived after the 1814 Muster – Joseph (b.31 December 1815) and Henry (b. 3 May 1817).¹³

Ann Mounds Puckeridge, Widow (1777–1850)

Joseph, Ann's husband, died on 27 September 1818 aged 41.¹⁴ On 24 April 1820 widow Ann married widower John Snead (Sneyd) at St Philip's.¹⁵ Snead arrived under a life sentence in December 1818 with 179 other convicts on the Hadlow commanded by Captain John Craigie.¹⁶

The Sneads' children were Eleanor (b.1820, known as Ellen) and Mary (b.1823).¹⁷

In the Census of 1828, Ann Snead was earning a living as a laundress, at age 50, at Snead's dwelling at Elizabeth Street, Sydney.¹⁸ Domiciled with her were daughter Ann, later to be the wife of William Henry Sawyer of Balmain, Richard (fisherman), Joseph (fisherman).¹⁹ William, though listed, was not living with his mother and siblings.

Also living with Ann were her two daughters fathered by John Snead – Ellen (aged 8), and Mary (6). Snead is not listed in the 1828 Census. Listed as a lodger with Ann was five-year old Henry Webster.²⁰

Ann Mounds Puckeridge Snead died under the name of Ann Puckeridge in 1850.²¹

Ann Puckeridge Sawyer (1806–1882)

On 27 September 1823 Ann married Thomas (Henry) Wollis (Wallis?), at St Philip's.²² Although no record of any issue from this union has been found, subsequent events indicate that a son Joseph, later to take the surname Sawyer, was born to Ann.

Ann married soldier William Henry Sawyer at St James's Anglican Church, Sydney, on 7 June 1830.²³ Their recorded issue amounted to a daughter, Sarah Ann (b.1826).²⁴

Abandoned by Sawyer in 1844, Ann applied for relief under the *Deserted Wives Act*.²⁵ The turbulent Sawyer became a ship owner and agent and a significant land owner at Balmain where he lived with Catherine B Morgan.

Ann Puckeridge Sawyer died on 9 April 1882.²⁶

William Henry Sawyer's Business Interests

Ann jr, or to give her full name, Ann Puckeridge Sawyer, did not claim an interest

in her husband's landholding on the Pymont Estate. During the auction period between 12 December 1839 to 12 June 1843, William Henry Sawyer had purchased 20 allotments for £825.²⁷ He had sold the lots to William Webb.

Earlier in February 1837 he was raffling a sailing boat known as the *North Star*.²⁸ More seriously he had been fined for non-appearance in answer to a jury summons in February 1840 (refunded).²⁹ In January of that year he returned to Sydney from Port Philip as a passenger on the *Coquette* which he owned.³⁰ His voyages continued in March 1843 when he sailed to Port Nicholson in the *Scotia*.³¹ A voyage to Launceston in the *Coquette* followed in February 1844.³²

Reputed to be the son of an RN captain, Sawyer in January 1844 had become reduced to being a shoemaker at Kent Street and was soon to have his estate sequestered.³³

W H Sawyer's Insolvency

There was a cogent reason for Sawyer's placing his land dealings in the name of Catherine Morgan. His many creditors forced his estate to be sequestered by a judgement of the Supreme Court on 25 January 1844.³⁴ His debts amounted to £953.1.8; outstanding debts due to him were £397.10.0; "bad and doubtful debts, £123.9.0."

Named in the Insolvency Court as a "Ship Agent of Bellmain", master mariner Sawyer's landed property included building allotments at Argyle and Windmill Streets valued at £660, and £240 at Surry Hills.³⁵

On 5 January 1844 market gardener Samuel Tree petitioned for costs involved in "maintenance and support ... of the wife and children" of Sawyer and for money paid "to purchase necessities for them".³⁶ He claimed that Sawyer, then described as a Kent Street shoemaker, was indebted to him for £144.12.2 including an unpaid £56.2.0.³⁷ By a decree of the Supreme Court on 14 July 1843, Sawyer had been ordered to pay this sum to Tree.

Tree declared that Sawyer had "considerable property in the colony ... but he has used much artifice in endeavouring to .. protect the same" from being seized by creditors.³⁸ One ruse employed by Sawyer "to thwart creditors" was to depart in his vessel *Coquette* for Van Dieman's Land on 16 January 1844.³⁹

Sawyer was in court in April 1844 to

show cause as to why his estate should not be sequestered.⁴⁰ After lengthy argument on both sides, His Honour ruled that his repeated disclaimers of the debt to Tree, and the voyage of the *Coquette*, were additional proofs of evading the debt due to Tree. His honour declared Sawyer's estate to be placed under sequestration for the benefit of his creditors.

The Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates took action against Sawyer based on this voyage as a committal of "an act of Insolvency" to defeat and delay the actions of his creditors.⁴¹

On 31 May 1844 Sawyer's legal wife, Ann, also petitioned for settlement of a debt.⁴² Sawyer had been compelled by the Sydney bench of magistrates to provide for her maintenance and support and £2 was outstanding.

Ann Puckeridge Sawyer, Deserted Wife

In April 1842 W H Sawyer had been ordered by the court to pay his lawful wife £1 per week for her support under the Deserted Wives and Children's Act.⁴³ Sawyer had complied with the order up to March 1844.

Ann's lawyer applied to have him gaoled for non-compliance. The judge considered that Sawyer had no excuse and should be sent to prison. Sawyer's insolvency further complicated the case. The judge ruled that:

As he did not like to send a man to prison for life, (for if he sent him there he knew of no power which could liberate him till he had paid), he would inflict such a fine as would give the defendant right of appeal.⁴⁴

Sawyer's fine was £7 with £2 costs to be paid within 10 days or prison for three months. As he was insolvent, Sawyer had no choice but prison.

Ann Puckeridge Sawyer in Later Life

Although still married to Sawyer, but living at Waterloo, Ann, at her husband's request, signed a deed on 10 October 1876 to surrender her dower.⁴⁵

Mrs Ann Sawyer is listed on the east side of Botany Road, Waterloo, between Raglan and Buckland Streets from 1863 to her death there on 9 April 1882.⁴⁶ Her husband, William Henry Sawyer, lived at Balmain in Clareville Cottage, Caroline Street, in 1844–70 and at 49 Waterview Street from 1871–87.⁴⁷ The reason for the change to a new house may have been the death of Catherine Morgan at Clareville Cottage.⁴⁸

On 26 May 1884 in the Supreme Court during probate proceedings into the intestate estate of his late wife Ann, Sawyer swore that he was her husband and that she had left himself and “one child by a former husband her surviving viz. Henry Joseph Puckeridge”.⁴⁹ Sawyer also swore that he would administer Ann’s estate and gave as his address, the same domicile as the late Ann.

On 2 June 1884 Waterloo cabinetmaker, Joseph Puckeridge, put the £610 surety to make Sawyer acceptable to the court as administrator. In addition Joseph attested to the date of Ann’s death and that he “saw the dead body of the ... deceased before interment and attended its funeral”.⁵⁰ Letters of administration were granted to Sawyer on 25 June 1884 in the estate sworn at £310.

Part 2

Sawyer and The Sydney Water Police.

William Henry Sawyer’s strength and aggression were demonstrated in an altercation with the Sydney Water Police. This resulted in his being indicted for obstructing A H Austin, Inspector of the Water Police, in the discharge of his duty on 19 December 1841.⁵¹ Austin prevented the *Coquette* from sailing with cargo and a young woman aboard. It appeared to Austin that Sawyer was trying to kidnap her. The woman’s name was given in evidence as Worgan she was Catherine Beckman Morgan, Sawyer’s de facto wife.

In the Sydney Criminal Court, after giving an outline of *Regina v Sawyer*, the Solicitor-General called Austin, who gave the following evidence:

I am an officer in the Water Police; I know the defendant [Sawyer], he is the owner of the *Coquette*; I had charge as Inspector of the lower station, we always see the Custom House clearance of vessels leaving the port; the *Coquette* had gone to sea and taken the clearance with her. On Sunday, the 19th December, I boarded the *Coquette* under weigh for sea off Watson’s Bay, the defendant being on board; after receiving the clearance I mustered the crew and passengers, and among the latter was the defendant and a female, both of whom answered to the name of Swayer [sic], the female was said to be below; I said, she must come on deck,

which she did; I called one of my boatmen who knew the defendant and his wife [Ann Puckeridge Sawyer], and asked him if the female was defendant’s wife, when the boatman said he was ready to swear that she was not the woman defendant was married to, and had the children by.⁵²

Sawyer turned pugnacious and Austin said:

I must take this woman on shore with me as she is on board under a fictitious name ... [Sawyer] said I should not, and if I attempted to lay a hand on her he would throw me overboard; I said well if you will not allow me to take the woman on shore, I will prevent you from going to sea; to which, he replied that if the wind was a little freer he would defy me and all the police to detain her.⁵³

Sawyer ordered the vessel to proceed, telling Austin that he would not allow him to take Catherine on shore, as he would rather lose £1000 than allow him to take her. Sawyer had an abrupt change of mind ordering the vessel’s sails to be backed, and said to Austin:

there is the tiller, and if you will take it you may, if not I [Sawyer] will take it and proceed direct to sea; I then said I should make nothing ado about that, and ordered one of my boatmen to take the helm, which he did, and we brought the vessel back to Sydney; on our way back, I said the female’s name was not Sawyer, but Worgan [sic], which the defendant did not deny; the defendant also reminded me that on a previous occasion he had nearly swamped my boat, and that if he had had my boat fast to the *Coquette* he would have swamped her, and left us to get ashore as we could.

Under cross-examination, Austin agreed that the *Coquette* was under way, but hove to when he boarded to clear her. Every facility was afforded him in searching the vessel and he was not obstructed in that part of his duty. Austin said he had stopped another vessel with a person on board whose name was not on the clearance to depart. Because the person was on official business, he allowed the person to proceed.

Thomas Smith, one of the Water Police boat crew was next called and gave in evidence that

he heard the defendant say he would sooner throw Austin overboard than allow the female to be taken on shore. Howard, another boatman, gave similar evidence.

Mr Purefoy, for the defence, contended that there was no evidence to go to the jury, that his client had either resisted or wilfully obstructed Austin.

His Honour gave his opinion, there was no case to go to the Jury. He expressed his approbation of the manner in which Austin had done his duty and lamented there could be no conviction in order that the immorality attempted to be committed might have been punished. The Jury then acquitted Sawyer. (See also Sydney Gazette, 13 January 1842)

Part 3

Sawyer and the Rescue of Two Girls from Fraser Island

Patrick White in his *Fringe of Leaves* wrote about Fraser Island, the Great Sandy Island lying off the south-eastern coast of Queensland.⁵⁴ Seventy-seven miles long and from three to 14 miles wide, the island protects Hervey Bay and the entrance to the port of Maryborough.⁵⁵ White's book is based upon the true story of Eliza Anne Fraser and her ordeal in living with the Aborigines. Stripped of everything, White's heroine survived wearing nothing more than a "Fringe of Leaves".⁵⁶

Eliza was a survivor of the wreck of the *Stirling Castle* which struck a reef on 21 May 1836. Eliza, her husband Captain James Fraser and crew, 18 souls in all, took to the boats and made their way to Fraser Island. Eliza was rescued with a few survivors on 17 August 1836.⁵⁷

A similar event occurred 23 years later in 1859 with William Henry Sawyer taking part in the rescue of two girls from Fraser Island and receiving a substantial reward.

The Henry Parkes Correspondence contains a letter from Captain Richard Arnold, the master of the *Coquette*. On 30 April 1889, thirty years after the event, and still aggrieved about not sharing in the reward money, Arnold wrote to Parkes:

I have the honour to bring under your notice the facts in connection with the rescue of two [white] girls aged 9 and 14 years from the

natives of Frazers [sic] Island ... In October 1859 I was master of the schooner Coquet [sic] at the time of the great rush to Port Curtis – In my intercourse with the natives I gleaned the fact that a Mrs Orty and her daughters were among the blacks on this island – those people having left Port Curtis for Sydney in the schooner Sybel [sic] about 4 years previously and had never been heard off [sic] afterwards.⁵⁸

The Empire of 19 August 1859, published Arnold's account of what he had learned from aborigines while trading in the Wide Bay area. He had been told that a "Mrs Harty" and her three children were on Fraser Island as the result of shipwreck. The mother was the wife of the Chief Constable at Port Curtis. The eldest girl was thought to be ten to 12 years of age and the youngest about six. The marooned crew and passengers had come ashore by boat but on landing were surrounded by aborigines. One of the white men killed a native and in reprisal all the whites were killed with the exception of the mother and her children.

Captain Arnold had been invited to accompany a Mr Neil of Maryborough to the island. He could not however delay the return of the *Coquette* to Sydney.

The newspaper concluded by expressing "the hope that the Government would cause such a search to be made without delay for this woman."⁵⁹

On arriving at Sydney, Arnold reported the rumours and Colonial Secretary Weekes requested Arnold to acquaint him with the facts. Arnold claimed that he:

furnished him with my ideas and he wished me to undertake the task. I was terribly excited about the fate of these unfortunates and cheerfully proffered my aid – I sent the owner of my schooner Wm H Sawyer of Balmain to the Treasurer and arranged for the rescue under my direction.⁶⁰

On 26 August 1859, shipping agents, Molison & Black, on behalf of Sawyer, submitted a tender for £300 "for the rescue of a female and two children said to be on Frazer [sic] Island".⁶¹

With the tender accepted, the *Coquette* set sail with Arnold in charge. It seems that Sawyer

had managed to receive from the Treasury £100 down and the remainder on delivery of the girls to Sydney.⁶²

L. E. Skinner in his paper, *The Search for the Sea Belle Castaways on Fraser Island* provides the background to this intriguing story.

On 2 April 1857, the brig *Sea Belle* sailed from Gladstone bound for her home port of Sydney. Among her passengers were the Chief Constable of the Port Curtis District, James Harty his wife and two children. The *Sea Belle* failed to arrive in Sydney and no definite evidence has ever come to light concerning her fate. Not very long after the vessel disappeared, some Aborigines visiting the settlement at Gladstone said that they had seen Mrs Harty and the children on one of the islands off Port Curtis. Over the succeeding months, vague rumours continued to circulate about a European woman living amongst the aborigines on the coast north of Gladstone. Public interest was aroused in Sydney in August 1859, when Captain Richard Arnold, of the schooner *Coquette*, made a statement to a Sydney newspaper, *The Empire*, about a white woman and two young female children whom the Fraser Island Aborigines claimed were living with an Island group. This report prompted the New South Wales Government to authorize the owner of the *Coquette*, William Sawyer, to organize a search of Fraser Island and to bring back the supposed castaways.⁶³

Prior to the disappearance of The *Sea Belle* there had been a number of contacts between shipwrecked Europeans and the Fraser Island Aborigines.⁶⁴ It is the mystery of the *Sea Belle* that gives rise to many questions about the two marooned girls.

According to Captain Arnold the *Coquette* arrived at Maryborough on 24 September and after discharging its cargo took on board the following people for the search expedition: the owner, William Sawyer, Mr Edward Preddy, an old resident of Maryborough who acted as interpreter and from whom the use of a whaleboat was obtained, and two Wide Bay Aborigines, Tommy and Toby. Toby had been previously on a voyage with Captain Arnold and had first informed him of the existence of white people on Fraser Island.⁶⁵

On 29 September the *Coquette* was anchored in a small bay near Fraser Island when, after observing Aborigines, the party went on shore in the whaleboat. They distributed pipes and tobacco in exchange for information that the two girls were in the next camp about seven miles southward. A number of aborigines were taken on board to see the articles they would be given in exchange for the white people. These aborigines were satisfied with the exchange and agreed to accompany the rescuers on the schooner to begin the search.

In statements by Sawyer and Arnold to a subsequent Government Inquiry it seems that the *Coquette* travelled 12 miles south then anchored opposite a beaten track used by aborigines to cross the island. The search party, which now included six Fraser Island aborigines, reached the East coast where an old woman gathering shellfish informed them that the tribe with the white people had moved camp seven miles distant. According to Arnold, Sawyer wanted to abandon the search at this point remarking that "the blacks were leading us astray". Arnold and Mr Preddy prevailed and the party pressed on until they were forced to halt for the night – cold, exhausted and without food or water.⁶⁶

Next day, 30 September, the search party, Sawyer, Arnold, Preddy and a French seaman from the *Coquette*, Frank Guillard, started early but decided, reluctantly, to return to the ship for provisions and to prepare for a longer journey. Again Sawyer wanted to abandon the search altogether. Instead the schooner proceeded to little Woody Island where they arrived at 2pm on Sunday, 2 October. Several members of a tribe from the southern part of Fraser Island came alongside in their canoes to assist. Others swam from the shore including Charley who had had earlier contact with Captain Arnold.⁶⁷

At daylight on 3 October the search party set off, now including about 20 Island Aborigines known to Captain Arnold from previous voyages. After finding signs of a recently abandoned campsite, a group of aborigines offered to take the searchers to the new camp. Once there they halted for the night. Next day they were joined by a further 60 or 70 aborigines. These aborigines recognised the footprints of one of the white females who they knew to have a broken big toe.⁶⁸

At sunset, they arrived at the camp, where the

whites were and, rushing on, they discovered the two who had been described to them, standing with some blacks, who on seeing the party, instantly ran off. The blacks in this camp were mostly women, there being but few of the men present. The girls were at the time nearly, or quite naked.⁶⁹

"The sight of these two poor creatures was heart-rending. Frank Gillard, one of Capt. Arnold's seamen covered the elder girl with his shirt." There was no sign of the mother.⁷⁰

Later the Newcastle correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, reported on 17 October, 1859, that:

The appearance of the unfortunate young girls corresponded with the description given of them by Captain Arnold after his previous voyage which induced the expedition. Both appeared to have forgotten their own language, and their features have been disfigured by the blacks, in endeavouring, apparently, to make them resemble their own race. Thus, the bridges of their noses have been broken and flattened, and their mouths cut in some manner which gives an appearance resembling the aboriginals, to whom they have become so alike as to afford the impression at first that they are half-caste; their faces also, have been discoloured, but the coloring is now wearing off... The elder girl calls herself 'Kitty' and the younger 'Maria' which is nearly all the English they can speak.⁷¹

The party walked quickly south along the coast line then camped for the night, keeping guard with loaded guns. At one stage Aborigines were seen coming over the hill but were forced to retreat when the guns were fired overhead. Accompanied by about 100 aborigines they set off for the *Coquette* early next morning, the younger girl having to be carried most of 25 miles until they made camp for the night. The next day, fatigued and footsore the party reached the ship about 5.00pm.⁷²

The same evening, four aborigines acting as delegates, went on board to receive supplies of flour, sugar, bread, tools, mirrors, fish hooks tobacco, etc. as previously agreed.⁷³

Mr Preddy left next day in his boat. On Friday 7 October the *Coquette* sailed for Sydney 'but

owing to contrary winds we put into Newcastle, from whence the children were conveyed to Sydney per steamer.'⁷⁴

The two aborigines Charley and Billy, who had assisted in the search, accompanied Sawyer and Captain Arnold to Sydney on the steamer.⁷⁵

A Board of Inquiry was appointed immediately and the Report dated 25 January 1860 presented to the Legislative Assembly in due course.⁷⁶

It appears that the two girls "aged respectively about fifteen and ten years" were taken to Sawyer's house in Balmain where "they are receiving every possible attention but I wish to be relieved of them. Their future care must be a matter of great consideration."⁷⁷

The Inquiry was not able to establish the identity of either of the girls as Mrs Harty had only one daughter and "the elder child stating that she had known the younger one from infancy."

The Report concluded that they are "the children of white parents, but how they became residents on Frazer's (sic) Island there is no evidence to prove.

The elder is so habituated to native life, is somewhat imbecile, and is likely for many years to yearn for a return to her old companions; the younger one is, however, far more tractable and intelligent...

The Board concluded that they would receive "all necessary protection and education" at either the Orphan School at Parramatta or the Destitute Children's Asylum.

At the time of the report the children were under the care of the matron at the Female Immigration Depot at Hyde Park.⁷⁸

Despite continued rumours from the aborigines in the Wide Bay area of the existence of a third white 'Mary' on Fraser Island, no further search was undertaken. Prior to the search Captain Arnold had been told by the aborigines that the woman cannot understand them or they her. He believed she was a foreigner as most of the blacks on the island can speak good English; they say her name is 'Manti'.⁷⁹

Little is known of the girls' later lives but the following is an extract from a letter to *The Queenslander* by W. Arnold, son of Captain Arnold, in 1908;

The girls, on arriving in Sydney, were

handed over to the Government who had them educated. The eldest, Kitty, did not live long. The terrible exposure to which she had been subjected while on the Island fatally did this work. The poor girl lost her reason and died an imbecile. The youngest girl, Maria, lived for about 20 years. She was sent to domestic service and was most intelligent. She died in Sydney hospital in 1878. The girls, when they came from the Island, could scarcely speak a word of English but after being educated they could speak as well as an ordinary Englishwoman, and after many years Maria forgot the language she had learnt on Fraser Island.⁸⁰

On 17 October 1859, Sawyer claimed from the Treasury the remainder of the reward for his part in the rescue.⁸¹ Sawyer was kept waiting while a sub-committee of the Pilot Board ensured that the two girls had indeed been brought to Sydney.⁸² The £200 remaining was authorised by the Treasury to be paid to Molison & Black, who no doubt, were still acting as agents for Sawyer.⁸³

Arnold “never received one farthing” and nursed a grudge for 30 years before writing to Sir Henry Parkes.⁸⁴ There is no record that Captain Arnold received a reply to his letter.

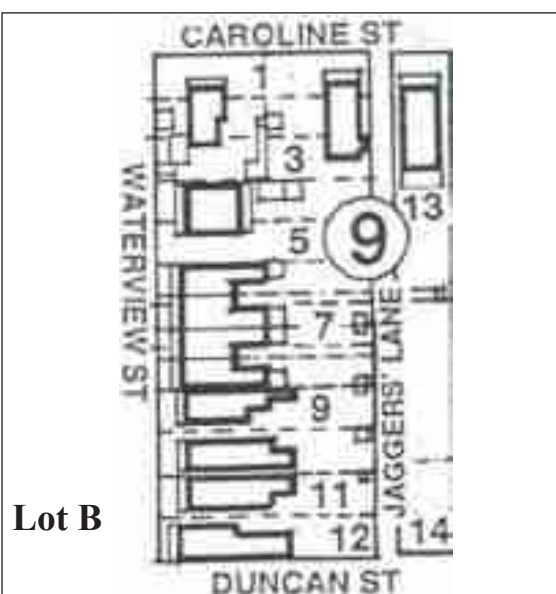
Endnotes for Afterword to Sec 8

- 1 IGI, Source Call No 0580907.
- 2 IGI.
- 3 NSW BDM INDEX 176 V14 m.cert William Henry Sawyer and Ann Puckeridge.
- 4 Kelly, p 36.
- 5 *SMH*, 16 Nov 1844, p 2
- 6 *SMH*, 23 May 1843, p3
- 7 IGI (b. Joseph Puckeridge sr). J J **Kelly**, *Joseph Puckeridge, A Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Joseph and Ann Puckeridge* (SAG Library,), p 1 (aka Buckeridge).
- 8 HRNSW, Vol 4, p 441. J S **Cumpston**, *Shipping Arrivals & Departures, Sydney, 1788–1825* (Roebuck, Canberra, 1977), p 39. According to Kelly, the Earl Cornwallis departed London on 18 November
- 9 Kelly, p 1. *General Muster of NSW, 1814*, ed C J Baxter (ABGR in assoc with SAG, Sydney 1987), p 117 (Ann Puckeridge 6405, Wife to J Puckeridge). Census for 1828, p 349 (Came Free).
- 10 Ticket of Leave 764. *Muster of 1814*, ed C J Baxter (ABGR in assoc with SAG, Sydney 1987), p 117 (Joseph Puckeridge 5197, TL)
- 11 Conditional Pardon No 501. Muster 1814 (brickmaker).
- 12 TDM Index, 1787–1814, 1815–c.1957. NSW BDM Index V1806987 4/1806 & V18061705 1A/1806 bapt. cert Ann Puckeridge. V18122902 1A/1812 & V18121147/1812 bapt. cert Richard Puckeridge.
- 13 NSW BDM Index V18153592 1A/1815 bapt. cert Joseph Puckeridge. V18174244 1B/1817 bapt. cert Henry Puckeridge.
- 14 TDM Index, 1815–c.1957. NSW BDM Index 1818/4124 & 1818/810 d.cert Joseph Puckeridge sr.
- 15 TDM Index, 1815–c.1957 (m. to — Sneyd).
- 16 General **Muster** List of NSW **1823, 1824, 1825**, (ed) C J Baker (pub. by ABGR in assoc SAG, 1988?). Cumpston, p 115 (arrival)
- 17 NSW BDM Index V18205324 1B/1820 & V18205648 1B 1820 & V1820328 8/1820 & V1820271 8/1820 & V1820326 8/1820 bapt. cert Eleanor Sneed. V1823796 8/1823 & V18236587 1B/1823 & V1823798 b/1823 bapt. cert Mary Sneed.
- 18 TDM Index, 1815–c.1957 (m. to — Sneyd). This entry is faded & difficult to read. **Census of 1828**, p 307 (Puckeridge); p 349 (Sneyd).
- 19 TDM Index, 1815–c.1957.
- 20 Census 1828, p 386.
- 21 NSW BDM Index 1850/813 d.cert Ann Mounds Puckeridge.
- 22 TDM Index, 1815–c.1957. Census 1828, p 411 (Thomas Wallis (Wilks) was an employer of John Hastings of Cumberland St, Sydney).
- 23 NSW BDM 176 V14 m.cert William Henry Sawyer and Ann Puckeridge.
- 24 Kelly, p 36.
- 25 *SMH*, 16 Nov 1844, p 2
- 26 NSW BDM Index 4701/1882 d.cert Ann Puckeridge Sawyer.
- 27 ML, D185 (CY774), Macarthur Papers, Vol 109, p 99, “A”, Abstract of Accounts of Allotments of Pymont Estate Sold by Public Auction.
- 28 *Aust*, 17 Feb 1837.
- 29 *Aust*, 19 Feb 1840.
- 30 *SMH*, 5 Jan 1842, p 2. A year later he returned from the same place in the Paterson which he also owned
- 31 *SMH*, 21 March 1843, p 2.
- 32 *SMH*, 12 Jan and 12 Feb 1844, p 2.
- 33 BDM 2003/1887 d.cert W H Sawyer (informant, son Robert Sawyer states on d.cert that his father was the son of an RN captain).
- 34 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Judge’s Order 25 Jan 1844.
- 35 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Insolvency Schedule & List of Creditors.
- 36 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Petition of S Tree, 5 Jan 1844.
- 37 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, Sydney, to Sheriff of NSW.
- 38 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Petition of S Tree, 5 Jan 1844.
- 39 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Petition of S Tree, 5 Jan 1844. Sawyer also owned the schooner *Patterson*.
- 40 *SMH*, 4 April 1844, p 2e.
- 41 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Petition of S Tree, 5 Jan 1844.
- 42 SR, Insolvency File 2/8770 1163, Petition of Ann Sawyer 31 May 1844.
- 43 *SMH* 16 Nov 1844, p 2??
- 44 *SMH* 16 Nov 1844, p 2??
- 45 OST Bk 163 No 910 (Ann Sawyer, wife of W H Sawyer releases all claim to dower).
- 46 Sands for 1864–82. NSW BDM Index 4701/1882 d.cert Ann Puckeridge Sawyer.
- 47 SDC (1884) & Sands for 1864–1871 (Caroline St) & 1873–1887 (Waterview St).
- 48 d.cert
- 49 SR, Probate Papers 3/10023 (Ann Sawyer intestate). BDM V18174244 1B/1817 & V1817688 7/1817 reg.b. Henry Joseph Puckeridge.
- 50 SR, Probate Papers 3/10023 (Ann Sawyer).
- 51 *SMH*, 12 Jan 1842, p 2f.
- 52 *SMH*, 12 Jan 1842, p 2f.
- 53 *SMH*, 12 Jan 1842, p 2f.
- 54 D Marr, *Patrick White, A Life* (Random House Aust, Milsons Point, 1991), pp 542–543.
- 55 *AE*, Vol 4, p195–196.
- 56 D Marr, *Patrick White, A Life* (Random House Aust, Milsons Point, 1991), pp 542–543.
- 57 *AE*, Vol 9, pp 304–305.
- 58 **Parkes** Correspondence, Vol 1, 30 Apr 1859, pp 444–445.
- 59 *The Empire* 19 August 1859
- 60 Parkes.
- 61 SR, 4/6695 59/5357 (Molison & Black).
- 62 SR, 4/ 6697 60/656 (Molison & Black).
- 63 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974–05
- 64 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974–05
- 65 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974–05 from evidence given by Captain Richard Arnold in the Report of a Sub-Committee of the Pilot Board ...on the subject of the Rescue

- of Two Female Children, from the Natives of
Frazer's Island, by the Officers and Crew of the
Schooner "Coquette".
- 66 Skinner, Arnold.
67 Skinner, Arnold.
68 Skinner, Arnold.
69 Arnold, *SMH*, 17 Oct 1859, p 5d.
70 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974-05
from a Report to the Board of Inquiry from
Captain Richard Arnold.
71 *SMH*, 17 Oct 1859
72 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974-05
from a Report to the Board of Inquiry from
Captain Richard Arnold.
73 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974-05
from a Report to the Board of Inquiry from W
H Sawyer.
74 W H Sawyer from a Report to the Board of
Inquiry.
75 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974-05
76 Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative
Assembly of New South Wales, 1859-60.
77 W H Sawyer from a Report to the Board of
Inquiry.
78 Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative
Assembly of New South Wales, 1859-60.
79 *The Empire* 19 Aug 1859.
80 L E Skinner, *Queensland Heritage* 1974-05
81 SR, 4/6696 59/6761 (from W H Sawyer).
82 SR, 4/6697 60/533 (Pilot Board Report).
83 4/6697 60/656 (from Molison & Black, to
Auditor General 1 Feb 1860).
84 Parkes.

Table 3.0
Waterview Estate
Lot B
Section 9

Key No	Building	Door No	Built
Caroline Street			
9.01	Myrtle Villa	10	1876
9.02	Bronte Villa	6	1876
9.03	Detached House	8	1914
Waterview Street			
9.04	Lisrona Cottage	45	1877
9.05	Detached House	45A	1929
Lot 1	Elizabeth Terrace	43	1879
Lot 2	Elizabeth Terrace	41	1879
Lot 3	Elizabeth Terrace	39	1879
Lot 4	Elizabeth Terrace	37	1879
9.09	Walton House	35	1880
9.10	Carrington Cottage	33	1879
9.11	Eleanor Cottage	31	1879
9.12	Stainland House	29	1879
9.13	Wransville	4	1879
Duncan Street			
9.14	Detached House	2	1901



Section 9

Waterview House Subdivision Lot B

Waterview Street
South-East Side (Nos. 29–45)

Caroline Street
South-West Side (Nos. 4–10)

Duncan Street
North-East Side (No. 2)

Fourth Plan of Waterview 1871

At the second auction sale of the third plan of the Waterview Estate on 31 March 1843, Waterview House and its 1.25-acre of ground surrounded by Waterview Street, Duncan Street, Colgate Avenue and Caroline Street, was sold.¹

In 1861 the land was subdivided into lots A–B by Mary Wilson, wife of Captain Joseph Wilson.² In September 1871 Balmain timber merchant John Booth bought lot B, fronting Waterview Street by 244 feet, and subdivided the land into lots 1–15.³

Frontages to Waterview Street were 20 feet with the exception of corner lots 1 and 12 which had 22 feet. On the other side of the 10-foot wide Jagger's Lane, lot 13 fronted Caroline Street by 27 feet and Lot 14 had 26 feet to Duncan Street.

John Booth, Waterview Estate, Lot B, 1875-1899

Frontages		As Sold	Purchasers
01 T V Wran	22 Ft	10 Caroline St	T V Wran, Myrtle Villa
02 T V Wran	20 Ft	6 Caroline St	T V Wran, Bronte Villa
03 T V Wran	20 Ft	8 Caroline St	R Prescott, Det House
04 Jackson	20 Ft	45 Waterview St	J Jackson, Lisrona Cottage
05 Miss Jackson	20 Ft	45A Waterview St	Ms Jackson, Det Cottage
06 C O'Grady	20 Ft	43 Waterview St	J Jagger, Elizabeth Terrace
07 C O'Grady	20 Ft	41 Waterview St	J Jagger, Elizabeth Terrace
08 C O'Grady	20 Ft	39 Waterview St	J Jagger, Elizabeth Terrace
		37 Waterview St	J Jagger, Elizabeth Terrace
09 C Perry	20 Ft	35 Waterview St	C Perry, Walton House
10 T Keogh	20 Ft	33 Waterview St	T V Wran, Carrington Cottage
11 P O'Sullivan	20 Ft	31 Waterview St	T V Wran, Eleanor Cottage
12 J Jagger	22 Ft	29 Waterview St	J Jagger, Stainland House
13 R G P Simmonds	121 Ft	4 Caroline St	T V Wran (Wransville)
14 M Morrow	121 Ft	2 Duncan St	M A Morrow

Lots 01-03

T V Wran's first purchase of three lots fronted Waterview Street. Lot 1 had a frontage of 22 feet and lots 2-3, 20 feet. He redirected the Waterview Street side frontage to Caroline Street as one lot. Wran senior built Myrtle Villa, 10 Caroline Street, commencing near the Waterview Street corner for half of the new frontage.

He sold the other half to son and assistant, Harry Walton Wran, who built Bronte Villa with frontage to Caroline Street.

In later years R Prescott bought land from Harry Wran to build a brick house on the remaining quarter.

Lots 06-08

J Jagger bought C O Grady's lots 06-08 and made four smaller lots. He built four two-storey attached houses and each was named as Elizabeth Terrace.

Lots 10-11

T V Wran bought T Keogh's lot 10 and P O'Sullivan's lot 11 which gave him a pair of attached houses. He named them Carrington Cottage and Eleanor Cottage, fronting Waterview Street.

Lot 13

R G P Simmonds sold to T V Wran. This allowed him to have Wransville at 4 Caroline Street, with a 27 ft width and a side frontage of 121 ft to Jagger's Lane.

Lot 14

M Morrow's lot 14 was similar to Wransville but not sold by the Booth family until 1899.



John Booth and Family: Susannah and John, aged 62 and 70 respectively, with William Edward and from left at back are Walter, John James and Archibald Henry (Booth Family Collection)

9.00 John Booth Timber Merchant

Born in 1822 to corn-factor Henry Booth of Surbiton, Bermondsey, England, young John ran away to sea aged 12.⁴ After a life as cabin boy, John's ship "*Rajah*" put in to Sydney in 1839.⁵ After learning to be a shipwright, he bought his first ship to supply Kincumber and surrounds.⁶

Young John met and married Susannah Weatherall at Kincumber in 1850 and built a cottage soon to be filled with offspring.⁷ After building 14 ships, Booth opened his famous timber-yard on the southern shore of thriving Balmain.⁸

As well as all manner of timber products and quality joinery supplied in many parts of NSW, Booth's sailing ship, *Royal Tar* conveyed settlers to found New Australia at Paraguay.⁹ The New Australia Co-operative Settlement Association bought the ship from Booth and fitted it out for the voyage. On 17 July 1893, 241 members sailed from Johnston's Bay.

In September 1871 Booth bought Lot B of the Waterview Estate, and subdivided the land into lots 1 to 14.

9.01 Thomas Vallance Wran Myrtle Villa 10 Caroline Street

Wran was commissioned by the government to carve many Coats of Arms, heraldic pieces and other monuments. The Royal Arms on the Colonial Secretary's building glows from the recent refurbishment and attests to Wran's skill in selection of durable stone. His signature, carved into the rear of the achievement reads "T V WRAN SCULPT". 1876.¹⁰

With sculptor son Harry, they were in the vanguard of Sydney sculptors and stone-carvers, mainly in Sydney. Many of their major works grace the Lions, Shields, Statuary and other heraldic emblems in the city of Sydney.

Their work on the Sydney General Post Office, for example, is equal to the other members of the large team of sculptors.

Their depot in Caroline Street, Balmain, lasted until the death of Wran senior at Aden in Arabia. Apparently returning from England, he died suddenly and was buried there on 7 September 1891.¹¹ Sydney was alerted to this loss when the *Sydney Morning Herald* published the sad news on 8 September 1892.

Sales on John Booth's Lot B

Caroline St

Waterview St	Lot 1 T V Wran 22 Ft Frontage	Jagger's Lane	Lot 13 R G P Simmonds 121 Ft (later Wramsville)	
	Lot 2 T V Wran 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 3 T V Wran 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 4 J Jackson 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 5 Ms Jackson 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 6 C O'Grady 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 7 C O'Grady 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 8 C O'Grady 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 9 C Perry 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 10 T Keogh 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 11 P O'Sullivan 20 Ft Frontage			
	Lot 12 J Jagger 22 Ft Frontage		Lot 14 M Morrow 121 Ft	
Duncan St				



Myrtle Villa, 10 Caroline Street (Noel Irving)

9.01 Myrtle Villa

Thomas Vallance Wran bought lots 1–2 in June 1874 and lot 3 in July 1876.¹² These purchases gave Wran a 100-foot frontage to Caroline Street and 62 feet to Waterview Street. Wran cut the land in half with two 50-foot frontages to Caroline Street and sold the south-easternmost portion to his son, Balmain sculptor Harry Walton Wran.¹³

Wran senior retained the Waterview Street corner of the land and built Myrtle Villa, a brick two-storey detached house in 1876 and lived there until 1886.¹⁴ He moved to Great North Road, Hunters Hill, in 1887 and let Myrtle Villa to Mrs Dalton in 1887–88, and Harry Wran 1889–90.

In January 1891 Wran sold Myrtle Villa to Balmain bootmaker George Kensey who let to commercial traveller R M Torr in 1891–97, accountant Thomas Kenny 1898, music teacher Miss Lydia Lerner 1899, Walter Evans 1900–01, Mrs Bowes 1902–03, Alexander J McLaughlin 1904, John Storey MLA 1905–11, James Wade 1912–20.¹⁵ Kensey sold in June 1921 to Elizabeth Lucy Lindquist, wife of Axel William Lindquist, and they lived there until 1930, but the house was nl in 1932.¹⁶

In June 1921 Mrs Lindquist had mortgaged Myrtle Villa to Kensey but could not repay and the house was sold in September 1952 to Emma Weale, wife of Drummoyne gentleman Harry

Rennie Weale, who transferred to Drummoyne spinster Doris Alma Ingham in December 1956.¹⁷

Miss Ingham sold Myrtle Villa in February 1962 to P J Taylor Pty Ltd who sold to Epping company director Peter Adam Johnson in August 1967.¹⁸ Johnson sold in June 1972 to Elizabeth Bay architect Ronald Morris who sold to Christopher Allan Higginson and his wife Pauline Janet in September 1972.¹⁹

9.02 Bronte Villa 6 Caroline Street

In July 1876 TV Wran sold the south-easternmost portion of lots 1–3, fronting Caroline Street by 50 feet and on the corner of Jaggers Lane, to his son Balmain sculptor Harry Walton Wran.²⁰ H W Wran built Bronte Villa, a weatherboard two-storey house in 1876 where he lived until becoming the licensee of the Cleveland Hotel in Great Buckingham Street in 1887.²¹ He let the house to Edward Allingham in 1887.

In August 1888 H W Wran sold Bronte Villa to Henrietta Grace Aggar, wife of warehouseman John Ebenezer Aggar, who continued to let the house to Allingham until 1888.²² The Aggers lived there in 1889–97.

Mrs Aggar sold Bronte Villa in August 1898 to Balmain widow Sarah Yeend, but the house was nl in 1898–1901.²³ Balmain engineer James



Bronte Villa, 6 Caroline St (Noel Irving)

Yeend is listed there in 1902–10. In September 1906 Mrs Yeend transferred Bronte Villa to James Yeend.²⁴ Not listed in 1911, the house was sold by Yeend in June 1911 to Balmain engineer Richard Simon Prescott and his wife Mary Betsy, and they lived there in 1912–13.²⁵

After Mrs Prescott's death, Bronte Villa passed to her husband.²⁶ R S Prescott let the house to Frederick W Bladon in 1914–15 and Alexander McGinn 1916–19.

Prescott subdivided the land and retained Bronte Villa on a 21-foot 5-inch frontage to Caroline Street and in July 1920 sold the house to Balmain labourer Joseph Schofield and his wife Sarah Ellen and they lived there until 1928.²⁷ In 1929 Mrs Elizabeth Green was the tenant but the Schofields returned in 1930–32.

After Schofield died, Bronte Villa passed in February 1940 to his widow Sarah Ellen and she transferred the house to Balmain plasterer Norman Schofield and Mary Boyle, wife of Balmain labourer Thomas Boyle.²⁸ In February 1955 Norman Schofield sold his half-share to Mrs Boyle and after her death, Bronte Villa passed to the Guide Dog Association of NSW in April 1988.²⁹

9.03 Detached House 8 Caroline Street

In 1914 the Prescotts built a brick detached cottage on the land next to Bronte Villa and lived there. After Mrs Prescott's death at Darlinghurst on 15 May 1914, Bronte Villa passed to her husband Richard Simon who continued to live there until 1915.³⁰

Music teacher Edward White is also listed there in 1914–15. Prescott let the house to Francis Dudman in 1916, but returned to live there in 1917–19 and then let the house to Mrs Sarah A Moon 1920, William G Stewart 1921, and Charles Kingsley 1922.

Prescott sold a 28-foot 8-inch lot fronting Caroline Street, between Bronte Villa and Myrtle Villa, to Balmain widow Mary McIver who lived there until 1924.³¹ In February 1925 Mrs McIver sold to Henrietta Gurning, wife of retired Balmain plumber John Gurning, who let the house to Thomas McBay in 1925, then Arthur J Hurman 1926–32.³²

After Mrs Gurning's death, No 8 passed in January 1944 to Eileen Hurman, wife of Balmain storeman Arthur James Hurman.³³ Mrs Hurman sold in October 1953 to Balmain ironworker Leonard Godfrey Briggs and his wife Enid Mary.³⁴ After Briggs' death, No 8 passed to Mrs Briggs.

9.04 Lisrona Cottage 45 Waterview Street

Balmain shipwright James Jackson bought lots 4–5, fronting Waterview Street by 40 feet, in September 1877 and built Lisrona Cottage, a weatherboard detached house in 1879.³⁵

After his death at Lisrona Cottage on 18 May 1922, his wife remained until she died on 8 May 1927.³⁶ Not listed in 1927–28, the house passed in January 1928 to her daughter, Theresa Josephine, who lived there until she died on 29 September 1935.³⁷ In January 1937 the house passed to Mrs Mary Ellen Kenny of Drummoyne.³⁸

After Mrs Kenny's death on 21 November 1952, Lisrona Cottage passed in July 1952 to Drummoyne spinster Bertha Irene Kenny and Idus Augusta Mitchell, wife of Willoughby manufacturer Henry Thomas Mitchell.³⁹ They sold in September 1952 to Tasman Dry Cleaners (Balmain) Pty Ltd who sold to Chippendale storekeeper Leslie William Keighran in October 1953.⁴⁰

In July 1954 Keighran sold Lisrona Cottage to Balmain storeman Victor John Fevre and his wife Mary Bede but they lost the house when they could not repay a loan. The mortgagee

sold in June 1959 to Seaforth manager Donald Raymond Rose and his wife Janice Hazell.⁴¹ The Roses sold the house on a separate lot in September 1959 to Sydney company director Edwin Joseph Brown who sold in November 1959 to Balmain cleaner Sylvester Edward Keary and his wife Frieda Mary.⁴²

9.05 Attached House 45A Waterview Street

Built by Miss Jackson in 1929, the house was let to James Denby in 1929–30 and Alfred Beck in 1932. No. 45A had the same changes of ownership as No. 45 until January 1960 when it was sold on a separate lot by D R and J H Rose to Balmain ironworker Stanley Charles William Day.⁴³ In March 1964 No. 45A passed to Iris May Nesbitt of Balmain.⁴⁴

9.06-9.08 Adjoining Lots 6-8 Re-subdivided into Four Lots

Fronting Waterview Street by 60 feet, lots 6–8 were bought by Sydney widow Catherine O'Grady in November 1877.⁴⁵ In October 1878 Mrs O'Grady sold to Balmain builder John Jagger, after whom Jagger's Lane, running at the rear of Booth's lots, is named.⁴⁶ In January 1879 Jagger mortgaged the property and built the terrace of four brick two-storey attached houses (Nos. 37–43) called Elizabeth Terrace.⁴⁷

Lot 1 Elizabeth Terrace 43 Waterview Street

No. 43 was nl in 1879–81 but Jagger let it to William Green in 1882, nl 1883–85, patternmaker E Hunt 1886, engineer John Andrew 1887, baker August Veil 1888, nl 1889–91, and financial agent John O'Brian from 1892.

On Jagger defaulting in repayments, Nos. 37–43 were sold by the mortgagee in October 1894 to Sydney spinster Edith Mary Hopkinson.⁴⁸ She continued O'Brian's tenancy to 1895 and then let No. 43 to T G Hubbard 1896–98, nl 1899, and Mrs M Rose 1900–01.

On 3 March 1902 Miss Hopkinson married Harald De Ville Newton and let No. 43 to Walter Hulbert and Edward Bayliss in 1902, John James 1903, Augustus Bailee 1904, Samuel C Tatham 1905–09, John Niven 1910, Walter Miles 1911–15, Herbert E Adolphsen 1916–17, Mrs Emma Fairhall 1918, Augustus Welsh 1919–21, Edward Hutchinson 1922–23, Edwin Walkley 1924–30 and nl 1932.⁴⁹

After Mrs Newton's death at Double Bay on 5 July 1931 and her husband's at Newcastle on 6 February 1940, Nos. 37–43 passed in January 1947 to Heather Marjorie Henley,



*45 Waterview St
(Noel Irving)*

wife of Drummoyne accountant Hector Robert Henley.⁵⁰ Mrs Henley subdivided the land and in November 1958 sold Nos. 41–43 to Balmain ironworker Alfred Henry Appleton.⁵¹ No 43 was later sold on a separate lot.⁵²

Lot 2 Elizabeth Terrace 41 Waterview Street

Built in 1879 and lived in by John Jagger until 1881, the brick two-storey terraced house was let to Arthur Burns in 1882, engineer Henry Weale 1883–97, nl 1898, Robert White 1899, nl 1900–01, bootmaker John Hewson 1902–05, nl 1906, William Dumbrell 1907–12, nl 1913, Mrs Nellie Gough 1914, nl 1915–16, Daniel Maclean 1917, Ebenezer Blake 1918, nl 1919, Charles B McCarry 1920–25, nl 1926, Harry Benjamin 1927–28, nl 1929, and Mrs M Rice 1930–32.

No. 41 had the same owners as No. 43 until it was sold on a separate allotment.⁵³

Lot 3 Elizabeth Terrace 39 Waterview Street

Built by John Jagger in 1879, the brick two-storey terraced house was let to James A Spencer 1879, engineer Henry Selfe 1881, grocer Charles Boden 1882, architect, E R Whiteshall 1883, nl 1884, clerk Thomas Saunders 1885–97, nl 1898–99, Mrs M Gannon 1900–01, hairdresser Stephen Bush 1902, nl 1903, Thomas Rennie 1904, Samuel C Clark 1905–07, David McCowan 1908, Mrs L Podmore 1909–14, Edward W Smith 1915–23, William Garrett 1924–30, and nl 1932.

No. 39 had the same owners as No. 43 until November 1962 when Mrs Henley sold it to Balmain timber worker Hilton Lewis Howarth

and his wife Rita Iola.⁵⁴

In December 1962 the Howarths resold to Mrs Henley and she sold to Balmain instructor Willem Van Drunen in March 1964.⁵⁵ He sold in August 1971 to Crows Nest civil engineer Desmond Thomas Grogan and his wife Janice Elizabeth.⁵⁶

Lot 4 Elizabeth Terrace 37 Waterview Street

Built by John Jagger in 1879, the brick two-storey terraced house was let to painter Kemble S Cook in 1879–81, carpenter Andrew McWhurter 1882, nl 1883–84, Mrs C Moles 1885–87, engineer John Carruthers 1888, Captain John Horne 1889–91, nl 1892–94, James Kirk 1895–1902, nl 1903, Mrs Mary Shaw 1904–10, David Fife 1911, Mrs Eleanor Evans 1912–14, Stephen Smith 1915, George McLean 1916, Joseph H Robson 1917–19, Albert W Underwood 1920–22, Walter A Gaggin 1923–30, and nl 1932.

No. 37 had the same owners as No. 43 until Mrs Henley sold to Balmain widow Theresa Mary Hurry.⁵⁷ After Mrs Hurry's death on 12 June 1968, No 37 passed in June 1969 to Mrs Hilda Alice Neville of South Yarra, Victoria, and she sold to Neutral Bay salesman John Frederick Dunn and his wife Vivienne Francesca in November 1969.⁵⁸

9.09 Walton House 35 Waterview Street

Balmain labourer and stonemason Charles Perry bought lot 9 in November 1878 and built Walton House, a brick two-storey terrace-type house in 1880.⁵⁹ Perry lived there until 1884 and let the house to engineer Thomas Wadie 1885–86, musician William Farrell 1887–88, George Wilmot 1888–93, and nl 1894–95.

After Perry's death on 13 November 1895, Walton House was let to Mrs Jane Kingston from 1896. The house passed in March 1899 to Sydney solicitor Arthur Charles Ebsworth and Balmain agent William Marks Garde.⁶⁰ They immediately sold to Balmain fuel merchant William Gallilee who continued to let the house to Mrs Kingston until 1904.⁶¹

In October 1904 Gallilee sold Walton House to Balmain tailor William Gahan who lived there until he died in about 1918.⁶² After Gahan's death, the house passed in November 1919 to his widow Susanna who immediately sold to Balmain shipwright William George Howe and his wife Louisa.⁶³ Not listed in 1919, the house was let by the Howes to Joseph H Robson in 1920–30, and painter William Edward Garrett

1932.

After Howe's death on 24 January 1933, Walton House passed to his trustee who sold to W E Garret and his wife Mary Evangeline in May 1950.⁶⁴ After Garrett's death, the house passed in October 1959 to his widow Mary Evangeline, and after her death to Mrs Nancy Mary Dixon of Balmain in June 1974.⁶⁵

9.10 Carrington Cottage 33 Waterview Street

Sydney commercial traveller Timothy Keogh bought lot 10 in August 1876.⁶⁶ In February 1878 he sold to Balmain sculptor Thomas Vallance Wran who built a weatherboard detached cottage with attic roof.⁶⁷

Wran let Carrington Cottage on lot 10 to engineer Harold Perdriau in 1879, accountant Thomas W Lunn 1881–84, nl 1885, and E O Walker 1886–90. In September 1890 Wran sold Carrington Cottage to Balmain bootmaker George Kensey who let the house to contractor—Pitt 1891, William Isaac Masters 1892–96, engineer Alfred McArthur 1897–98, Edward M Challoner 1899–1909, Alfred J H Burton 1910–13, Samuel Edward 1914–15, Duncan Milson 1916–22, nl 1923, Henry W Cleary 1924–28, and F Robson 1929–30.⁶⁸

Kensey sold Carrington Cottage in October 1930 to Balmain widow Ada Uphill and she let the house to Frank McGowan in 1932.⁶⁹ Mrs Uphill died on 31 August 1943 and Carrington Cottage passed in January 1944 to Arthur Leslie Voges and ironworker Albert August Voges, both of Balmain.⁷⁰

9.10 and 9.11

After A L Voges died at Rozelle on 24 June 1946 and A A Voges also at Rozelle on 3 March 1955, the house passed in December 1955 to Kensington shipping clerk Ernest George Voges.⁷¹ After his death, the house passed in August 1956 to Kensington storeman Ernest Henry Christian Voges who sold to Balmain waterside worker George William Molloy in September 1956.⁷² Carrington Cottage was sold on a separate lot in March 1975 but was demolished in 1998 and a new house built.⁷³

9.11 Eleanor Cottage 31 Waterview Street (Lot 11)

Sydney ship's carpenter Peter O'Sullivan bought lot 11 in August 1876.⁷⁴ Wran purchased from O'Sullivan in February 1878 and built Eleanor Cottage, the twin of Carrington Cottage.

Eleanor Cottage was let to engineer John B



Carrington Cottage (L) and Eleanor Cottage (R), 33 and 31 Waterview St (Noel Irving)

Davis in 1881, Joseph Levy 1882, Robert Smith 1883–84, and shipwright John Davenport from 1885. In September 1890 Wran sold Eleanor Cottage to Balmain bootmaker George Kensey who continued to let the house to Davenport until 1896.⁷⁵ Kensey then let the house to F W Copeland 1897, engineer, Sydney Besant 1898–1901, glass beveller Albert Deacon 1902–03, Ebenezer J Hunt 1904–07, James Tetlow 1908, Henry Burnett 1909, Joseph J Flood 1910, and James Dudgeon 1911–23.

In March 1924 Kensey sold Eleanor Cottage to Balmain labourer Jonathan Hutchinson who lived there until he sold in July 1940 to Paddington photographer David Robertson Anderson.⁷⁶ Anderson sold in May 1945 to Balmain storeman Albert Thompson Bentley and his wife Daisy May and they sold to Balmain tube blower Eugen Nagel in July 1950.⁷⁷

Nagel sold Eleanor Cottage in March 1955 to Stanmore clerk Maurice Keith Harking and his wife Catherine Louise and they sold to Merite Trading Co Pty Ltd in June 1964.⁷⁸

9.12 Stainland House 29 Waterview Street (Lot 12)

Balmain stonemason and builder John Jagger bought lot 12 in November 1875 and built the brick two-storey terrace-type house in 1879.⁷⁹ He let Stainland House to solicitor G L Murdoch in 1879–80 and watchmaker John Benjamin 1882 but lived there himself in 1883–87. The house was let to Richard Street in 1888, Augustus Veil 1889–92, and nl 1893.

On Jagger defaulting in repayments, Stainland House was sold by the mortgagee in October 1894 to Sydney spinster Edith Mary Hopkinson.⁸⁰ She let the house to tent maker David Hardie in 1894–96, and William Hamilton from 1897.

On 3 March 1902 Miss Hopkinson married Harald De Ville Newton and continued Hamilton's tenancy until 1906.⁸¹ Mrs Newton then let Stainland House to Miss M Hamilton in 1907–13, Francis Watts 1914–15, George Gerrie 1916–17, Thomas Rhodes 1918–20, Henry Burt 1921–25, Robert Halliday 1926, Walter Bennett 1927–32.

After Mrs Newton's death at Double Bay on 5 July 1931 and her husband's at Newcastle on 6 February 1940, Stainland House passed

in November 1940 to Balmain railway porter Kevin Adrian Jay who sold in June 1962 to D R Smee Pty Ltd.⁸² In November 1974 the next owners were Seaforth archaeologist Sharon Mary Sullivan, and Armidale University lecturer Neville Douglas Crowe and his wife Jennifer Mary.⁸³

9.13 Wransville 4 Caroline Street

Balmain storeman Richard George Packer Simmonds bought lot 13 in October 1876.⁸⁴ In March 1879 Simmonds sold to sculptor Thomas Vallance Wran who built the weatherboard two-storey detached Wransville in 1885.⁸⁵ He let the house to Miss Phillips for her ladies' school in 1885–86, and from 1887, Edward Goodall, chief engineer of the Balmain Steam Ferry Co.

After T V Wran died at Aden, Wransville passed to Harry Walton Wran, who continued Goodall's tenancy to 1895.⁸⁶ He then let the house to A Christie in 1896, and J Manning 1897–1901, but in 1902 moved in himself.

After Harry Wran's death at Wransville on 4 September 1914, his widow Susan remained until 1921.⁸⁷ In October 1920 the house had passed to Susan and son Thomas who sold to Louisa Isabella Gundry, wife of Balmain labourer Louis Olwen Gundry.⁸⁸ The Gundrys were still there in 1932. After Mrs Gundry's death, Wransville passed in June 1974 to Drummoyne clerk Frederick Robert Gundry who sold to Balmain clerk John Kerr and his wife Olive.⁸⁹

9.14 Detached House 2 Duncan Street

Lot 14 was not sold in John Booth's lifetime. After Booth's death on 11 April 1898 the land passed to his widow Susannah, sons John James and William Edward, and to Hornsby engineer Norman Selfe.⁹⁰

In March 1899 they sold to Mary Anne Morrow, wife of Balmain boatbuilder Frederick William Morrow.⁹¹ The Morrows built a weatherboard detached house in 1901 and lived there until 1910. Mrs Morrow let the house to Charles R Bull in 1911–13.

In May 1913 Mrs Morrow sold to Balmain seaman John William Michel and he let the house to Cecil Mumbry in 1914, and Colin Booth 1915.⁹² Michel lived there himself from 1916 until February 1927 when he sold to Rozelle bricklayer Arthur John Acton who lived there beyond 1932.⁹³

After Acton's death on 22 April 1948, the house passed to his widow Margaret Mary and after her death to Mrs Margaret Mary Nixon of Balmain.⁹⁴



Wransville, 4 Caroline St
(Noel Irving)

Built by Thomas Vallance Wran in 1885, the weatherboard house was put out to leasehold. After his death on 7 September 1891 at Aden, Arabia, his son H W Wran continued to let the house until he took up residence there in 1902. He died at Wransville in 1914.

Endnotes for Section 9

- 1 Leichhardt Hist J 10, p 7.
- 2 OST Bk 10 No 442 (to J F Gray). Bk 22 No 621 (to M Wilson).
- 3 PA 2691, CT V 119 F 214 transf 6716 (lot A to J Booth). DP 125, lots 1-14.
- 4 LHJ 20, pp 20-21.
- 5 LHJ 20, pp 20-21.
- 6 LHJ 20, pp 20-21.
- 7 LHJ 20, pp 20-21.
- 8 LHJ 20, pp 20-21.
- 9 LHJ 20, p 41.
- 10 Chief Secretary's Building, Coat of Arms Recording, NSW Government Architect's Office, Dept of Commerce.
- 11 SMH, 8 Sep 1892 (Memorial Notice)..
- 12 CT V 119 F 214 transf 12103 (lots 1-2, DP 125, to T V Wran). Next CT V 183 F 182. Trans 19280 (lot 3, DP 125, to T V Wran). Next CT V 262 F 119.
- 13 CT V 183 F 182 transf 19578 (pt lot Y of lots 1-2 to H W Wran). Next CT V 266 F 85. CT V 262 F 119 transf 19578 (pt lot Y of lot 3) to H W Wran). Next CT V 266 F 85.
- 14 CT V 183 F 182 (pt lot X of lots 1-2 to T V Wran). Next CT V 266 F 80. CT V 262 F 119 (pt lot X of lot 3 to T V Wran). Next CT V 266 F 80.
- 15 CT V 266 F 80 transf 174892 (lot X to G Kensey).
- 16 CT V 266 F 80 transf A715518 (lot X to L E Lindquist).
- 17 CT V 266 F 80 mtge A715963 (to G Kensey). Transf H188494 (to E Weale). Transf H214734 (to D A Ingham).
- 18 CT V 266 F 80 transf H990805 (lot X to P J Taylor). Transf K787042 (to P A Johnson).
- 19 CT V 266 F 80 transf M766128 (lot X to R Morris). Transf M892458 (to CA & P J Higginson). Next CT V 12100 F 177.
- 20 CT V 183 F 182 transf 19578 (pt lot Y of lots 1-2 to H W Wran). Next CT V 266 F 85. CT V 262 F 119 transf 19578 (pt lot Y of lot 3 to H W Wran). Next CT V 266 F 85.
- 21 CT V 266 F 85 mtge 24334 (to J Williams & R Wisdom, disch Sep 1883). Sands for 1887 (Cleveland Hotel).
- 22 CT V 266 F 85 transf 139982 (lot Y to H G Aggar).
- 23 CT V 266 F 85 transf 281403 (lot Y to S Yeend).
- 24 CT V 266 F 85 transf 443012 (lot Y to J Yeend).
- 25 CT V 266 F 85 transf 609576 (lot Y to R S & M B Prescott).
- 26 CT V 266 F 85 notice of death A616604 (lot Y to R S Prescott).
- 27 CT V 266 F 85 transf A616605 (lot B to J & S E Schofield). Next CT V 3142 F 71.
- 28 CT V 3142 F 71 notice of death C877822 (lot B to S E Schofield). Transf C877823 (to N Schofield & M Boyle). Next CT V 5123 F 15 (N Schofield). Next CT V 5123 F 16 (M Boyle).
- 29 CT V 5123 F 15 transf G268610 (half-share lot B to M Boyle). CT V 5123 F 16 transm X487643 (lot B to Guide Dogs. Next CT V 15525 F 46.
- 30 PI 4/75772 (d. of M E Prescott, Darlinghurst). PI 4/69729 (d. of M E Prescott, England). CT V 266 F 85 notice of death A616604 (lot Y to R S Prescott).
- 31 CT V 266 F 585 transf A802456 (lot A to M McIver). Next CT V 3312 F 247.
- 32 CT V 3312 F 247 transf 252011 (lot A to H Gurning).
- 33 CT V 3312 F 247 transm D259811 (lot A to E Hurman).
- 34 CT V 3312 F 247 transf F975746 (lot A to L G & E M Briggs). PI 666142 (d. of E Hurman, 29 Nov 1968, Five Dock).
- 35 CT V 126 F 214 transf 25209 (lots 4-5, DP 125, to J Jackson). CT V 307 No 212 mtge 3374 (disch 25 Jan 1889).
- 36 PI 144815 (d. of James J). PI 146186 (d. of Johnanna J).
- 37 CT V 307 No 212 transm B612233 (to Public Trustee). Transf B612234 (to Theresa Josephine J). PI 4/212820 (d. of Theresa Josephine J).
- 38 CT V 307 No 212 transm C503193 (to M E Kenny).
- 39 PI 389152 (d. of M E Kenny). CT V 307 No 212 transm F695294 (to B I Kenny & I A Mitchell).
- 40 CT V 307 No 212 transf F737882 (to Tasman). Transf F968299 (to L W Keighran).
- 41 CT V 307 No 212 transf G146309 (to V J & M B Fevre). Mtge G146310 (to L W Keighran). Transf H340625 (to D R & J H Rose).
- 42 CT V 307 No 212 transf H340626 (lot 1 to E J Brown). CT V 7907 F 94 transf H433235 (to S E & F M Keary).
- 43 CT V 307 No 212 transf H416863 (lot 2 to S C W Day). Next CT V 7907 F 123.
- 44 CT V 7907 F 123 Sec 94 appn J588824 (to I M Nesbitt).
- 45 CT V 126 F 214 transf 26446 (lots 6-8, DP 125, to C O'Grady). Next CT V 323 F 155.
- 46 CT V 323 F 155 transf 30987 (to J Jagger).
- 47 CT V 323 F 155 mtges 32177, 45518, 93348.
- 48
- 49 CT V 323 F 155 notice of marriage 349457 (m. of Edith Mary Hopkinson to Harald De Ville Newton).
- 50 PI 4/177630 (d. of Edith Mary Hopkinson N). PI 4/313492 (d. of Harald De Ville N). CT V 323 F 155 transm D563401 (to Perpetual Trustee). Transf D628487 (to H M Henley).
- 51 CT V 323 F 155 transf H89835 (lot C, DP 378519, to A H Appleton). Next CT V 7702 F 36,
- 52 C/F 41?/710104, lot 41??
- 53 56 CT V 323 F 155 transf F777974 (lot B, DP 378519, to H L & R I Howarth). Next CT V 6621 F 53.
- 54 CT V 323 F 155 transf F777974 (lot B, DP 378519, to H L & R I Howarth). Next CT V 6621 F 53.
- 55 CT V 6621 F 53 transf F782749 (to H M Henley). Transf J597948 (to W Van Drunen).
- 56 CT V 6621 F 53 trans M406889 (to D T & J E Grogan).

- 57 CT V 323 F 155 transf F777973 (lot A, DP 378519, to T M Hurry). Next CT V 6621 F 52.
- 58 PI 665943 (d. of T M Hurry). CT V 6621 F 52 Sec 94 appn L455126 (to H A Neville). Transf L680335 (to J F & F V Dunn).
- 59 CT V 126 F 214 transf 30185 (lot 8, DP 125, to C Perry). CT V 375 F 175 mtge 37329 (disch 8 Dec 1882).
- 60 CT V 375 F 175 transm 10959 (to A C Ebsworth & W M Garde).
- 61 CT V 375 F 175 transf 291481 (to W Gallilee).
- 62 CT V 375 F 175 transf A411037 (to W Gahan).
- 63 CT V 375 F 175 transm A509225 (to S Gahan). Transf A509228 (to W G & L Howe). Next CT V 4588 F 89.
- 64 PI 4/137716 (d. of William George H). CT V 4588 F 89 notice of death C191833 (d. of W G Howe). Transm F175434 (to Union Trustee Co). Transf F235794 (to W E & M E Garrett).
- 65 CT V 4588 F 89 Sec 101 notice of death H313843 (to M E Garrett). Sec 93 appn N885653 (to N M Dixon).
- 66 CT V 126 F 214 transf 19664 (lot 10, DP 125, to T Keogh). Next CT V 266 F 87.
- 67 CT V 266 F 87 transf 27265 (to T V Wran).
- 68 CT V 266 F 87 transf 170597 (to G Kensey).
- 69 CT V 266 F 87 transf C24128 (to A Uphill).
- 70 PI 328663 (d. of A Uphill). CT V 266 F 87 transm D259306 (to A L & A A Voges).
- 71 PI 328663 (d. of A L Voges). PI 432517 (d. of A A Voges). CT V 266 F 87 notice of death D757068 (d. of A L Voges). Sec 94 appn G389798 (to E G Voges).
- 72 CT V 266 F 87 Sec 94 appn G558803 (to E H C Voges). Transf G574131 (to G W Molloy). Next CT V 12761 F 86.
- 73 CT V 266 F 87 Sec 93 appn P163353 (to T F Sparks). Next CT V 12761 F 86.
- 74 CT V 126 F 214 transf 19663 (lot 11, DP 125, to P O'Sullivan). Next CT V 266 F 91.
- 75 CT V 266 F 91 transf 170597 (to G Kensey).
- 76 CT V 266 F 91 transf B65011 (to J Hutchinson). Transf C927667 (to D R Anderson).
- 77 CT V 266 F 91 transf D384853 (to A T & D M Bentley). Transf F279205 (to E Nagel).
- 78 CT V 266 F 91 transf G268060 (to M K & C L Harking). Transf J702300 (to Merite).
- 79 CT V 126 F 214 transf 16710 (lot 12, DP 125, to J Jagger). CT V 240 F 198 mtge 30614 (disch 29 Aug 1881). Next CT V 542 F 186.
- 80 CT V 542 F 186 transf 230883 (to E M Hopkinson).
- 81 CT V 542 F 186 notice of marriage 377470.
- 82 4/177630 (d. of Edith Mary Hopkinson N). PI 4/313492 (d. of Harald De Ville N). CT V 542 F 186 transm D563401 (to Perpetual Trustee). Transf D596902 (to K A Jay). CT V 9273 F 72 transf J103466 (to D R Smee).
- 83 CT V 9273 F 72 transf P77758 (to S M Sullivan, N D & J M Crow).
- 84 CT V 126 F 214 transf 20451 (lot 13, DP 125, to R G P Simmonds). Next CT 268 F 241.
- 85 CT 268 F 241 transf 33171 to (T V Wran).
- 86 PI 4/1637 (d. of Thomas Vallance W). CT 268 F 241 transm 12331 (to H W Wran).
- 87 PI 4/67971 (d. of Harry Walton W).
- 88 CT 268 F 241 transm A634084 (to S & T Wran). Transf A635041 (to L I Gundry).
- 89 CT 268 F 241 Sec 94 appn N862171. Transf P809957 to J & O Kerr). Next CT V 13114 F 237.
- 90 P Reynolds, John Booth of Balmain, the Booths in Bermondsey, Kincumber, Balmain and on the Manning 1800-1946 , Balmain Historical Monograph No. 2 (Leichhardt Historical Journal, Balmain, 1997), p 42. CT V 126 F 214 residue. C T V 780 F 174 transm 10180 (to S, J J, & W E Booth & N Selfe).
- 91 CT V 780 F 174 transf 290800 (lot 14, DP 135, to M A Morrow).
- 92 CT V 780 F 174 transf A32523 (to J W Michel).
- 93 CT V 780 F 174 transf B466948 (to A J Acton).
- 94 PI 340054 (d. of A J Acton). CT V 780 F 174 transm D914810 (to M M Acton). Transf R334628 (to M M Nixon).

Afterword to Section No 9

Thomas Vallance Wran Sculptor and Stone Cutter

Thomas Vallance Wran was born in 1832 at Chichester in Sussex, England.¹ His parents were George Thomas Wran and mother Elizabeth Jane. His christening took place at the *Church of St Peter the Great*, Chichester.

Wran appears on the *England and Wales Census of 1851* as a 19 year old “Stonemason Apprentice”.² Later, in Sydney, he would become a much sought-after sculptor for seminal projects such as the Sydney GPO and the Colonial Secretary’s building.

The Wrans in Queensland

On 30 July 1870 the steamer *Royal Dane* departed London for Rockhampton which was reached on 19 November 1870.³ After deaths, *Royal Dane* landed 497 souls at Rockhampton. Eight infants were born during the passage.

Among the passengers were Wran aged 38, wife Eleanor (40), daughter Eleanor (20) and son Harry Walton (19).⁴ No bona-fide certificates of marriages have come to light. Whenever it came to mention marriage date of Thomas and Eleanor, 1870 was entered.⁵

Many passengers coming to Queensland took advantage of offers of cheap agricultural land. Wran elected to accept Land Order No. 171 in 1870.⁶ The two Eleanors were given No. 171 between them and “Henry” took No. 172.

The family’s domicile was on the banks of a tributary of *St Lawrence Creek* which discharges its flood-waters into the ocean between Mackay and Rockhampton.⁷ Daughter Eleanor drowned in a tributary, *Saltwater Creek*, on 25 January 1871.⁸ *Saltwater Creek* was renamed *Wran Creek* as a tribute to her.

Eleanor was remembered in the Sydney Morning Herald 25 January, 1889 as follows:

In Memorium

WRAN – Sacred to the memory of our beloved daughter, Eleanor Wran, drowned while bathing in Saltwater Creek, Queensland, January 25, 1871. Inserted by her loving father and mother, Thomas and Eleanor Wran.⁹

The Wrans in Sydney

This tragedy seems to have triggered a removal of the Wrans from Queensland to Sydney, a sensible decision because of the amount of sculpture being carved for government buildings. Thomas Vallance Wran alone booked

a passage to Sydney departing from either Cardwill (sic), Bowen or Hedstone in *Black Swan* on 21 October, 1871.¹⁰

Harry Wran came to Sydney on board the *Hannah Newton* from the port of *Broad Sound* which fronted *St Lawrence Creek*. Confusingly, his name is given as *Harry Wren* on the passengers arriving list.¹¹ No sign of mother Eleanor Wran’s journey to Sydney has been found but she attended Harry’s Sydney marriage.

Harry Walton Wran married Susan Jane Cook, at Sydney, on 18 October 1873 at St John’s Church, Darlinghurst.¹² Both Susan and her father, George Cook, were from England.

Susan and Harry settled at Balmain in 1875 where he was listed as a sculptor at Queens Place.¹³ His father Thomas and probably mother Eleanor were living at 96 Crown Street, Sydney.¹⁴

The Wrans as Master Sculptors

Thomas Vallance Wran may have realised upon any Queensland holdings that came to fruition because in 1874 he bought two allotments of land and another lot in 1876. These three lots in Waterview Street were divided to give him frontage to Caroline Street. They were bought from timber merchant, John Booth (refer to the text for Wran property purchases).

Wran bought another lot in Caroline Street on the corner of Jagger’s Lane. After selling his house at the corner of Waterview and Caroline Street this became his second home and storage for his tools. He named the new house Wransville.

Returning from England, Wran died suddenly at Aden in Arabia and was buried there on 7 September 1891. Sydney was alerted to this loss when the *Sydney Morning Herald* published the sad news on 8 September 1892.

Thomas Vallance Wran surely believed that sculpture was the “sister art to Architecture”.¹⁵

Architecture and Sculpture

James Barnet

NSW Colonial Architect

Before Barnet became Colonial Architect there had been twelve public servants of various titles who, from Henry Brewer (1788-1792) to Alexander Dawson (1856-1862), served in what may be seen as a similar role to Barnet’s.¹⁶ In his case, Barnet was the most skilful with a large staff of architects, clerks of works, and support staff to help him cater for Sydney and outlying areas.

Barnet (1862-1890) began the transformation of Sydney Town and transposed it into a city

of vibrant government buildings. Over time, private enterprise would follow suit.¹⁷

Barnet called tenders for Stage 1 of the General Post Office in 1865 which ended at the Tank Stream.¹⁸ Barnet accepted Aaron Loveridge's tender of £6,600 in 1866 for foundations and stonework to ground level in May 1867.¹⁹

John Young, the most significant builder of his time (migrated to Victoria 1855, then to Sydney 1866) won the tender for the superstructure at £52,903 and began work in 1868.²⁰ His contract was completed in 1872.²¹

Added to this was P N Russell's girders (£7,908, begun 1869), Smith & Bennet finishing trades (begun 1872), and next, plumbers and plasterers, as well as stone carving. These contracts were concluded early in 1874, at a total of £87,000.²²

Thomas Vallance Wran Sculptor and Stone Cutter General Post Office

One of the largest stones used in the GPO, the 26.5-ton Pyrmont yellow block "ponderous key-stone" from Robert Saunders' quarry, was "dragged to the site on a specially constructed wagon drawn by twenty-six Clydesdale horses; the block measured 13 ft by 4 ft 6 in by 6 ft 6 in."²³

From this block a master sculptor would have proceeded to carve the keystone of the central arch. The Royal Coat of Arms with the Duke of Edinburgh's monogram above the central arch, solemnised the occasion.²⁴

Carving bona-fide Royal Coats of Arms became a specialty of Thomas Vallance Wran. He also carved the keystone heads along the Martin Place façade.²⁵ He "aimed at variety and ... in fact, produced an excellent array of faces typical of European and other nationalities".²⁶ These carved faces, extending along the Martin Place façade, just short of the Tank Stream, depicted people from many parts of the world including India, Africa and America.²⁷

Wran's method was to roughly shape the blocks for each head but leave the final sculpting until the blocks had been set in the crown of each arch. When properly set, Wran would sculpt each keystone in situ as required.²⁸

In March 1874 Stage 1 of the GPO was completed and ready for occupation in August.²⁹ Governor Sir Hercules Robinson performed the opening ceremony attended by 2,000 of Sydney's elite.

This finished building however was only half of the GPO stretching along the Martin Place frontage from George Street to the west bank of the Tank Stream.³⁰ Construction of Stage 2

began with the Pitt St section which extended the building by 353 ft.³¹

In September 1882 the Pitt St extension received its Royal Coat of Arms carved by Wran.³² The Arms were placed on the central arch facing Pitt Street. Wran had also "just finished four large female heads representing Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter".³³

Thomas Vallance Wran Sculptor and Stone Cutter Chief Secretary's Building

Wran's sandstone carving on the lavish Royal Coat of Arms located on the main entrance of Sir Henry Parkes's former office seems to have been his greatest work. Stretching 11ft 1in, the Arms with the Royal Crown makes a resplendent point of arrival above the Macquarie St entrance

As noted in *Coat of Arms Recording (2007)* the achievement stands on a compartment of roses, thistles and shamrocks with acanthus leaves. Supporters stand partly on the base and partly on the motto scroll which has the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit."³⁴ The Arms are surrounded by the Garter with the words "Honi Soit qui Mal y Pense".

The Royal Helmet affronted is above the Arms and Garter and it is itself surmounted by the Royal Crown. The crest, a Lion passant, which should appear on the top of the Crown above the Arms and Garter, is missing, although from a close inspection of the top of the Crown, it appears to have been part of the original carving. The achievement has two supporters. The dexter (left) supporter is a crowned Lion. The sinister (right) supporter is a Unicorn which has a bronze horn. The Unicorn has a coronet around its neck which is affixed to a chain which passes between the forelegs.

A trophy of black flags backs the whole of the achievement and there appears to be two poles with flags attached. The flag on the dexter (left) is the Red or Blue Ensign with no cross and no stars. On the sinister (right), the flag appears to be the unofficial flag of NSW (in use 1832 to 1902) but no evidence can be seen of the existence of stars at the ends of the arms of the cross.

Carved into the centre of the rear of the achievement amongst the fabric drapery is the State badge of NSW (1876). The State Badge of NSW adopted by the Governor of NSW, may have been adopted in 1876 during the course of construction and appears to have been a later addition to the original design. The badge is a Lion on a red cross with four stars. Also carved into the achievement is "T V WRAN SCULPT. 1876.



*Royal Coat of Arms above main entrance to Chief Secretary's Building, Macquarie St, Sydney
(Coat of Arms Recording NSW Government Architect's Office)*

The author acknowledges the excellent detailed report on the Chief Secretary's Building by Richard D'Apice AM, on behalf of Heraldry Australia Inc.

**Walter Liberty Vernon
NSW Government Architect
The George St Façade Finished**

The George Street façade, to modern eyes, has five bays plus corner bays instead of the original three. The government could not acquire additional land for an extra two southern bays at the time of John Young's contract.³⁵ Wran therefore provided carved keystone heads for only three bays.

Walter Liberty Vernon, bearing the new title of Government Architect, succeeded Barnet in 1890.³⁶ Eventually, a small plot of land was acquired by the government from the adjoining southern property to increase the width of the George St façade. Vernon added the two "missing" bays in 1897.³⁷

When the extra two bays were provided, the Royal Arms were revealed as being decidedly "off centre". The Arms still have this blemish for those willing to look upwards.

Endnotes for Afterword to Section 9

- 1 Online, 1851 [UK Census Online](http://www.ukcensusonline.com) www.ukcensusonline.com (accessed March 2013).
- 2 1851 UK Census Online
- 3 Online, [Central Queensland History](http://www.cqhhistory.com), Royal Dane passenger list, www.cqhhistory.com (accessed March 2013).
- 4 Online, [Royal Dane Passenger List](http://www.archives.qld.gov.au), www.archives.qld.gov.au (accessed March 2013).
- 5 Westminster Marriages, UK, Thomas Vallance Wran, Middlesex, 1870.
- 6 Index To Land Orders 1861-1874 (QLD).
- 7 Online, [Digital Atlas of Australia](http://www.digitalatlasofaustralia.gov.au) (accessed March 2013).
- 8 Online, [Trove](http://trove.nla.gov.au), [Rockhampton Bulletin](http://trove.nla.gov.au) 11 February 1871 (accessed March 2013).
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- 13 Sand's Sydney & NSW Directory 1876, No 77 Fiche 67 Harry Wran at Queens Pl.
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- 15 Faces in the Street, P Mould, L Ellmoos. M Betteridge, Joy Singh, p 43,
- 16 P L Reynolds, The Evolution of the Government Architect's Branch of the NSW Department of Public Works, 1788-1911, vol 1.
- 17 Reynolds, p 257-308, Embellishment of the city.
- 18 Reynolds, p 272, Tenders Stage 1. GPO.
- 19 Reynolds, 272, A Loveridge's tender for half GPO.
- 20 Reynolds, 272, J Young's tender for half GPO above Loveridge's level.
- 21 Reynolds, 272, J Young, tender completed.
- 22 Reynolds, 273, ancillary works.
- 23 Faces in the Street, 38, ponderous keystone".
- 24 Faces in the Street, T V Wran, Royal Coat of Arms, George St facade
- 25 Faces in the Street, T V Wran, sculptured heads in keystones Martin Place, Stage 1.
- 26 Faces in the Street, T V Wran, variety in carving.
- 27 Faces in the Street, T V Wran, images drawn from many lands.
- 28 Faces in the Street, T V Wran, keystones in place, 40.
- 29 Faces in the Street, Stage 1, ready for occupation, 38
- 30 Faces in the Street, work begins Stage 2 of GPO, 38.
- 31 The History of the Sydney GPO, The City's Centerpiece, 34.
- 32 Faces in the Street, T V Wran, Royal Coat of Arms, Pitt St, 43.
- 33 Faces in the Street, T V Wran, four female heads, 43.
- 34 Chief Secretary's Building, Coat of Arms Recording, NSW Government Architect's Office.
- 35 Reynolds, John Young's contract, 272.
- 36 Reynolds, , W L Vernon, 315-316.
- 37 The History of the Sydney GPO, The City's Centrepiece, p 58.

Table 4.0
Waterview Estate
Lot A
Section 10

Key No	Building	Door No	Built
Colgate Avenue			
10.11	Bogle's Lot 1	16	1923
10.12	Bogle's Lot 2	14	1926
10.13	Bogle's Lot 3	12	1926
10.14	Bogle's Lot 4	10	1926
10.15	Bogle's Lot 5	8A	1926
10.16	Bogle's Lot 6	6A	1926
Duncan Street			
10.17.1	Bogle's Lot 7 Semi-detached	4	1922
10.17.2	Bogle's Lot 7 Semi-detached	6	1922
Caroline Street			
10.18	Bogle's Lot 8	2	1956



Lot A

Section 10

Waterview House
Subdivision
Lot A

Waterview Street
Nos. 1-8

Colgate Avenue
Nos. 16-6A

Duncan Street
Nos. 4-6

Caroline Street
No. 2

At the second auction sale of the third plan of the Waterview Estate on 31 March 1843, Waterview House and its 1.25-acre of ground surrounded by Waterview Street, Duncan Street, Colgate Avenue and Caroline Street, was sold.¹

In 1856 Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse, solicitor, leased Waterview House. He lived there until his death in 1873², having purchased the property in 1861.³

The Stenhouse family later sold Waterview House on its half-acre of land and it eventually became the property of estate agent Alfred Henry Bogle. He demolished Waterview House in 1922 and built and sold eight houses on the site from 1923 to 1925. The final house, 2 Caroline St, was not built until the 1950s.

Waterview House was a timber house built by R W Loane in 1830 (see R W Loane by Eric Young in this journal). It was still liveable when demolished 92 years later by Bogle in 1922.

The Genesis of Waterview House

Eric Young has written in the first article in this journal how Rowland Walpole Loane had leased the entire Balmain Estate by 1827. He built a timber cottage there in October 1830.

In 1831 he named the estate, *Waterview*. The cottage became known as *Waterview House* and would stand for 92 years.

The Balmain area leased by Loane covered 300 acres, approximating the statutory 550 acres of Balmain Farm. The land was legally in the possession of John Borthwick Gilchrist, Professor of Hindustani at Calcutta. William Balmain had transferred the land to Gilchrist in 1801 and it became known as Gilchrist Place.

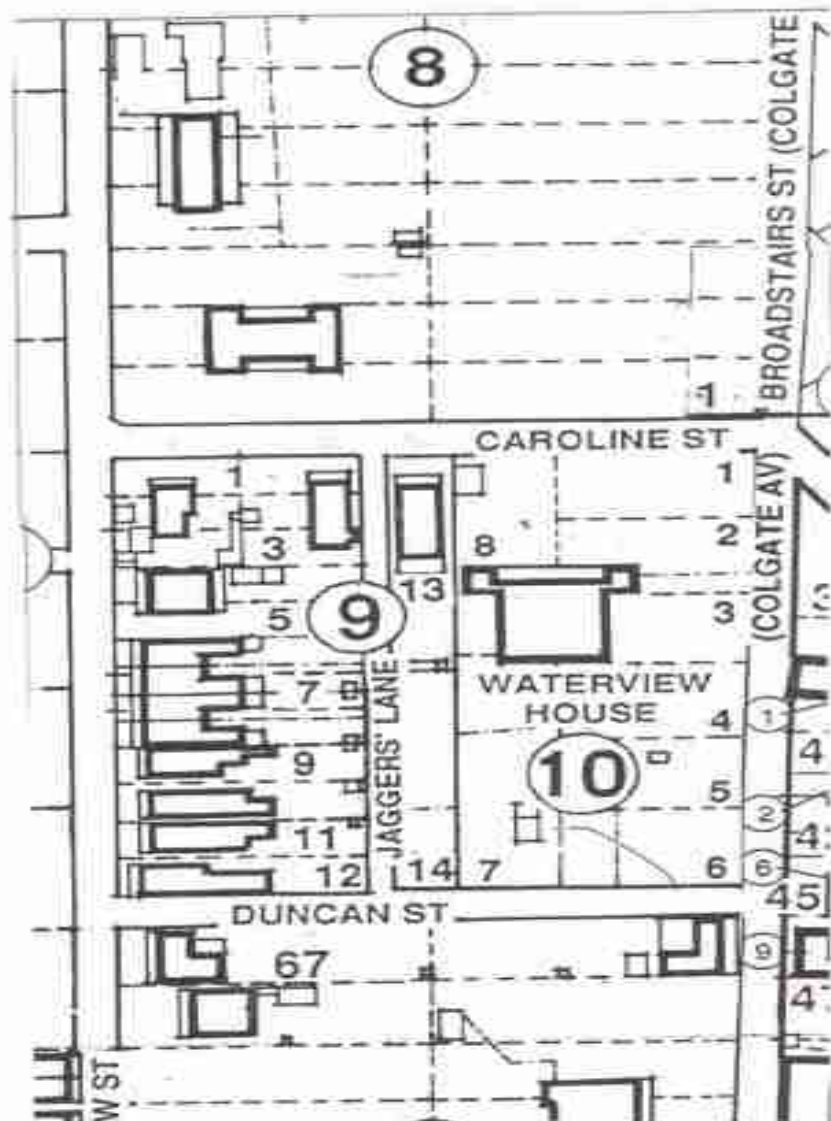
Loane unsuccessfully applied for a grant for the 300 acres. In 1835 Frederick Parbury

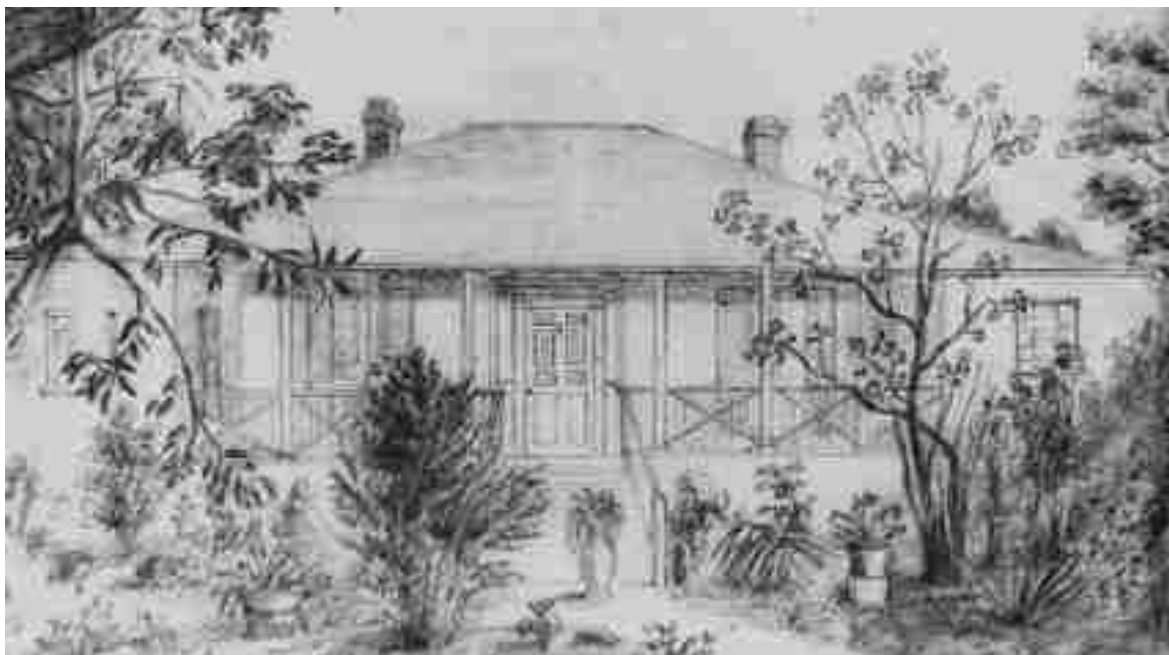
entered an action for ejectment against Loane on behalf of the Gilchrist Trust.

Waterview House was a verandahed-cottage, stretching 42 ft wide. The house had a "strangers room" at each end of the verandah for late visitors. A traveller arriving at night could find a bed in the strangers room.

James Broadbent in *The Australian Colonial House* illustrates *Vermont, Bringelly* (date unknown, Plate 13.16 -17) with small rooms at the verandah ends which seems similar to Waterview House.

Broadbent further states that the large verandahed-cottage became the leading type for colonial homesteads in the 1830s.





Waterview House
(*M Stephen, Wilkinson Family Papers*)

10.00 George Cooper **NSW Comptroller of Customs**

George Cooper arrived in the *Hoogly* with wife and family on 12 October 1836 (see LHJ No 22, pp 56-61).⁴

Cooper, leased 10 acres of J B Gilchrist's lot 4 in January 1837 for £40 per annum for five years.⁵ In January 1840 Cooper paid £700 for the freehold of the leased land plus 5 acres which became the 15-acre Waterview Estate.⁶ To finance the purchase, he mortgaged the land to the Savings Bank of NSW at the same time for £700.⁷

10.01 Matthew Henry Marsh **Merchant**

After discharging the mortgage in July 1840, Cooper immediately took out another mortgage with Sydney merchant Matthew Henry Marsh for £1,800 at 12.5%.⁸ By also borrowing £700 at 15% from Sydney financier James Tod Goodsir, Cooper was overextended.⁹

Including the Waterview land, Cooper had bought a total of 51.5 acres of the Balmain Estate and his ability to repay the considerable loan was soon brought into question.¹⁰ When Cooper could not meet the quarterly payments on the loan, Marsh foreclosed and subdivided and sold the Waterview Estate in many lots.

Marsh sold Waterview House in about 1843 to Sydney publican John Beattie for £460.¹¹ The house on a 1.25 acre-lot was surrounded by Broadstairs Street (later Colgate Avenue),

Caroline Street, Waterview Street and Duncan Street.¹² Beattie opened the house as the Masonic Arms Hotel in 1844 when its annual value was assessed at £80 and physically described as a "good weatherboard cottage and out-offices".¹³

The Masonic Arms did not prosper and Beattie resold in September 1845 to Marsh for the same price as his purchase.¹⁴

10.02 John Fraser Gray **Gardener, Farmer**

In February 1846 Marsh sold Waterview House for £220 to Sydney accountant Gray who made it his home.¹⁵ He lost no time in improving the grounds and the garden became well known for the care lavished upon it. An expert gardener, Gray had exhibited at the Sydney Flower Show in 1844. Gray mortgaged Waterview House for £500 on 6 January 1848, in preparation for a return home to Scotland. On 11 January Captain Neatby took the 669 barque *Agincourt* out through the heads bound for London. Among the assorted passengers were John and Mary Ann Gray and family.¹⁶

John and Mary remembered the rigours of their steerage ship out and for their homeward journey paid their way as cabin passengers. The voyage, however turned out to be just as great a risk to their well-being. They had five months at sea and not even the presence on board of such as Mr Justice Therry and Mrs Therry made the

trip live up to the agent's promises.

They were "reduced to skeletons" by being allowed only one meal per day and received nothing but contemptuous treatment from the "smooth-faced fellows" of the *Agincourt* until they arrived in London in early 1848. The "Botany Bay rangers" then completed the arduous journey to join the family at Bishopmill, where Grandma Margaret Gray's buttermilk and oatcake soon made the children as "plump and pretty as ever".¹⁷

The pull of Sydney Town and Balmain was too much for Gray. The family was in a transition stage. The father, stonemason John, had died in 1842 and the eldest son, William, who had done well in Pernambuco and Bahia in South America, died in 1848.¹⁸

John and Mary and the children journeyed to London to board the *Julinder* bound for Sydney. With John and his family among the cabin passengers, the barque of 530 tons sailed out of the Thames on 27 December 1849 with the Grays on Board. She called at Plymouth on 6 January 1850 almost two years to the day since they left Sydney Town. After a long but apparently uneventful voyage the *Julinder* made Adelaide at the end of April and arrived at Sydney on 13 June.¹⁹

The Grays set up residence in Duke Cottage in Darling Street and later in John's own Broomoo House because Waterview House was rented by Captain McKellar.

10.03 James McDonald, Architect Future Balmain Architect

At Bishopmill Mary, the third daughter, had married James McDonald, an Inverness architect, in 1849. James and Mary had a daughter, Margaret, born at St Nicholas, Aberdeen in June 1850.

In the Census of 30 March 1851 the members of the Gray family living in Bridge Street, Bishopmill, were mother Margaret, her unmarried daughters Margaret, Jessie, Eliza, James McDonald her son-in-law, her daughter Mary McDonald and her grand-daughter Margaret (aged ten months). All the Gray girls were listed as dressmakers by trade.²⁰

10.04 To Byalla

John Fraser Gray

In 1851, under McDonald's leadership, the whole family left Bishopmill forever and arrived in Sydney in the same year.

After a settling-in period, McDonald chose



John Fraser Gray (1815 -1881)

to resist the attractions of the gold-fields and came to live in Balmain. By the time of his death in 1902 he had earned for himself the title "Architect of Balmain". (See J Flower, "*James McDonald (1814-1902): Architect of Balmain*" in Leichhardt Hist J No 8 1979.)

10.05 Death of John Fraser Gray

Little is known of the first days of the other members of his family but it is almost certain that they found shelter with brother James Donaldson Gray in his Thames Street house. James Gray had found a job with the *Sydney Morning Herald* and was doing well.²¹

His mother, Margaret Gray later died there on 4 June 1868. James married Mary McNeil in 1870 and moved to Grafton in 1875 to become a journalist on the *Grafton Argus* which he later owned. He died there in 1901 aged 74.²² Aged only about sixteen when she arrived, Eliza married William Looke when she turned twenty. They lived on land of her father-in-law, the well-known boat builder, Joseph Looke, in Looke's Avenue, Balmain East.²³

On his return to Sydney, John Fraser Gray re-assessed his future and decided that it lay not with property development but with land-holdings in the interior of the Colony. After crossing the Blue Mountains in 1850 and arriving in Gunning, he found his future property at Byalla nearby.

Mary's wish to visit Balmain again was not to be fulfilled. She died on 27 March 1874 aged

59 after a brief illness. She was buried on Byalla where John reserved a one-acre plot which still has its own Torrens Title even today.²⁴ John Fraser Gray remained at Byalla until his illness in 1881 forced a move to more comfortable quarters at Goulburn where he died on 18 December. John Gray was buried beside Mary Ann in the little burial ground at Byalla.

10.06 Waterview House in 1852 Captain Joseph Wilson

In recouping his Balmain investments, Gray had advertised Waterview House for sale on 1 January 1852:

together with the whole of the ground and premises attached, comprising about one acre one rood and 18 perches, beautifully laid out with the choicest shrubs and plants, and surrounded by streets on each side, forming a square within Waterview, Duncan, Broadstairs, and Caroline Streets, and overlooking Waterview Bay and the North shore. The house is commodiously built, and of the best materials, comprising dining-room, drawingroom, with Italian marble mantelpiece, 4 superior bedrooms, kitchen, storeroom, servants' bedrooms, three excellent cellars, besides out-houses, and abundance of pure water - altogether forming a complete residence for a respectable family.²⁵

In March 1852 Gray sold Waterview House for £555 to Captain Joseph Wilson upon trust for his wife Mary, during her life, as an insurance against the hazards of his profession. Sydney merchant John Campbell was her trustee.²⁶ Mrs Wilson let the house to Sydney auctioneer J G Cohen, but Mrs Cohen died there on 3 November 1855.²⁷ The next occupant was to be the last significant owner of Waterview House.

10.07 Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse Solicitor and Bibliophile

Sydney's "first and probably only nineteenth century literary patron" became the tenant of Waterview House from about 1856.²⁸

Stenhouse, like Gray, was a Scot and also like Gray came to Sydney as a steerage passenger aboard the *Georgiana*, via Cape Town and Adelaide, arriving at Sydney on 22 October 1839.²⁹ A brilliant student, Stenhouse received his MA in Classics at Edinburgh University in 1825 at the age of nineteen.³⁰ He then embarked upon a course in Divinity but entered law studies in 1828 and in 1831 he was qualified to practise.

There was a strong interest in literary criticism and discussion in Edinburgh and



*Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse
(The Stenhouse Circle, Ann-Mari Jordens MUP)*

Stenhouse absorbed much and contributed greatly to the society of his time. After becoming disenchanted with his lot and after thinking first to emigrate to Canada he decided to pay his way to New South Wales. Stenhouse brought with him his fine collection of books which was the nucleus of what was to become a major colonial library.

In 1840 Stenhouse was admitted to the Supreme Court as a solicitor and built his practice by entering partnership with William Hardy, a partnership which lasted almost for the rest of his life. On 23 January 1846 he married Margaretta Underwood at Pymont Presbyterian Church "a union which brought them contentment and twelve children".³¹

On setting up his practice, Stenhouse lived above his office until his marriage when the couple moved to Surry Hills. In 1851, he rented Hillside (Captain Pearsons old house) in New Pearson Street, Balmain East. "It was in that suburb that he discovered the house where he would happily spend the rest of his life".³²

Stenhouse's lease of the house may have been signed at the beginning of 1856 for, by March of that year, Margaretta advertised for a nurse to be "fully competent to take the entire charge of three children and to sew for them".³³

At Waterview House, Stenhouse was able to draw about him a circle of companions who

whiled away the hours wreathed in the smoke of aromatic cigars and discussed the finer points of literature and learning. One of the first members of the circle was Richard Rowe who with Frank Fowler and with Stenhouse's encouragement founded *The Month*, a magazine dealing with literary matters. Rowe was later to refer to Stenhouse's library in Waterview House as a "literary Parthenon".

10.08 Waterview House

Stenhouse's Literary Parthenon

In June 1861, acting on behalf of Mrs Wilson, Campbell sold Waterview House to Stenhouse upon trust for his wife Margaretta, during her lifetime, with Sydney gentleman William George Pennington as her trustee.³⁴ The Stenhouses had been tenants since about 1856.³⁵

After Stenhouse's death on 19 February 1873, Waterview House passed outright to his widow Margaretta.³⁶ Seven days later Mrs Stenhouse and Robert Crichton of Sydney, formerly of Blairgowrie, Perthshire, Scotland, who had a life interest in the estate, conveyed the land to her daughter Edith Foskett Irving Stenhouse, with Sydney gentleman Joseph Kell as trustee, upon trust to permit Edith and her sisters, Florence Young, Alice Fane Gunn, Ethel Woolley Crichton, and Evaline Blain Henry to live in Waterview House until they attained the age of 21.³⁷ Thomas De Quincy Stenhouse, then living in Waterview House, was a witness to the transaction.

On 17 May 1874 Alice Fane Gunn Stenhouse died in infancy and in 1884 Margaretta moved her family to Gosford.³⁸ She let the house to Mrs E S Deane in 1885-87. In December 1887, when the surviving daughters reached 21, Crichton surrendered his interest in the estate to Edith, Florence, Evaline and Ethel (wife of Gosford bank manager Leonard Robert Huntley).³⁹

After Margaretta Stenhouse's death on 11 October 1888 the house was let by her daughters to shipbuilder J A Pashley 1888-90, with J G Pashley 1890, and to Robert Moore from 1891.⁴⁰ Edith married Sydney gentleman J W Scott on 1 August 1888 but by December 1889 Florence and Evaline were still single; Ethel had moved back to Sydney with her husband.⁴¹ Ethel sold her share in Waterview House in May 1892 to her sisters for £150.⁴² The sisters continued Moore's tenancy but in February 1894, when the Scotts were farming at Canterbury and Evaline was living with them, the sisters sold Waterview House.

10.09 William James Wright Balmain Grocer

William James Wright, the purchaser in February 1894, continued to let to Moore until 1899 and then Mrs R Moore in 1900-01⁴³. Wright continued to let to Moore until 1899 and then Mrs R Moore in 1900-01.

After Wright's death on 30 June 1901, Waterview House passed to his unmarried daughters Edith, Lucy, Emily, and sons, William James and Arthur George, both mercantile clerks, on 23 August 1904. They had lived at Waterview House from 1901.⁴⁴ Their mother Hannah had died many years previously and by a settlement of March 1905, the daughters were to remain in Waterview House with use of "certain furniture, chattels and effects" under the trusteeship of William John and Arthur George Wright.⁴⁵

After leaving the house in 1906, the Wrights sold in September 1914 to Bridget Phillips, the wife of Balmain engineer Joseph Richard Phillips.⁴⁶ Mrs Phillips let the house to Joseph Hutton in 1907-08, nl 1909, W H Bull 1910-13, and lighterman Peter Jorgensen in 1914-20. He was the last to live in Waterview House.

Alfred Henry Bogle

10.10 Estate Agent

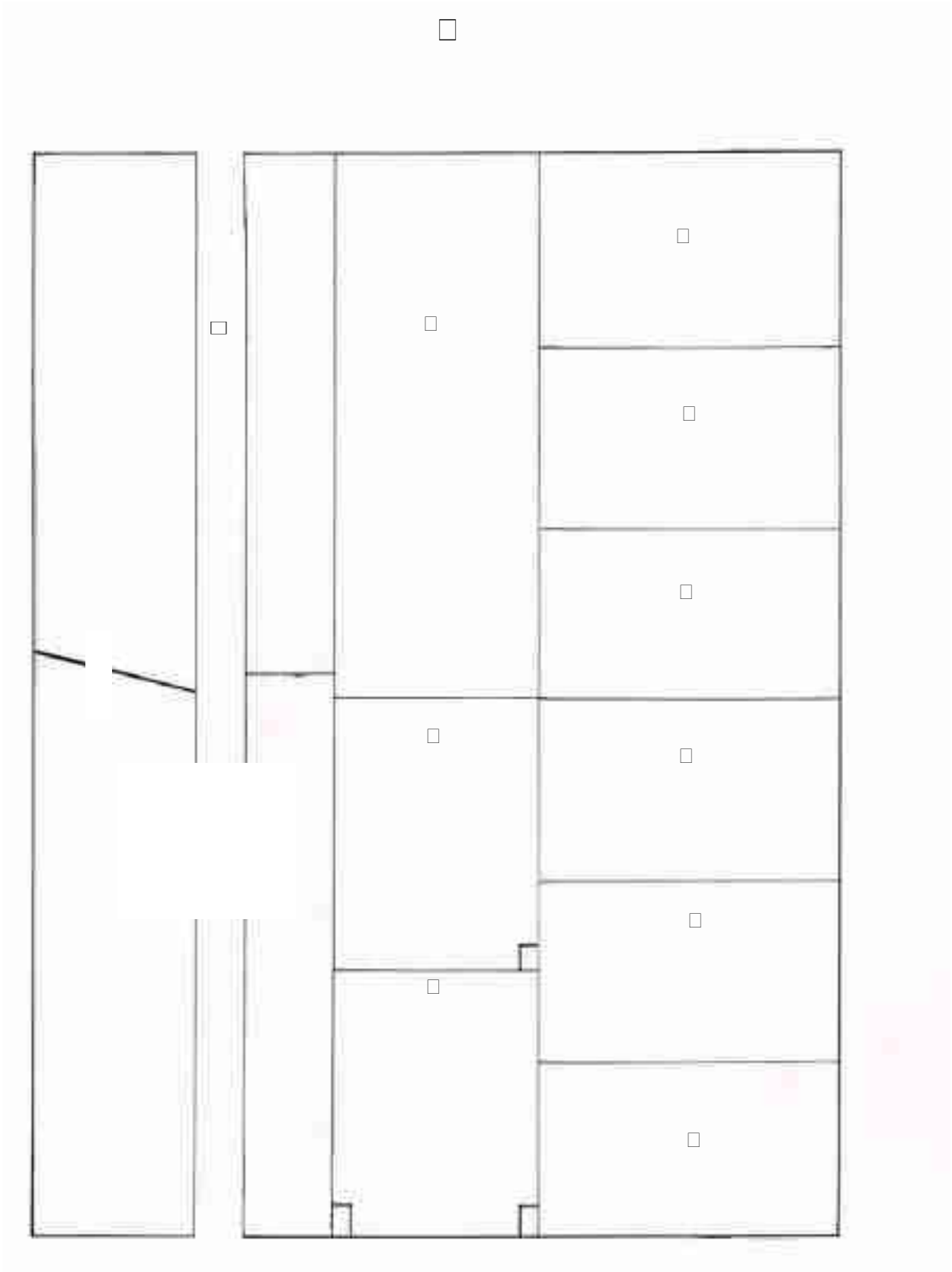
In September 1921 Mrs Phillips sold Waterview House to Balmain estate agent Alfred Henry Bogle who demolished the house.⁴⁷ The purchase gave Bogle land with a 233-feet 6-inch frontage to Colgate Avenue which he subdivided and sold as lots 1-8.⁴⁸

Lot 1

10.11 Detached House 16 Colgate Avenue

Lot 1 was bought by Isabelle Emily Porter, wife of Sydney coppersmith David Hubert Porter in July 1923.⁴⁹ In 1926, at the corner of Colgate Avenue and Caroline Street, she built a brick house to a standard design supplied by Bogle and let it to James Wade in 1926-30 and Bert Quinn 1932.

After Mrs Porter's death on 15 January 1944, the house passed in June 1944 to her husband, Greenwich engineer Russel Brent Porter and Isabell Lee Brennan, wife of Balmain chemist James Selby Brennan.⁵⁰ After David Porter's death on 1 January 1946, the house passed in April 1948 to R B Porter and Mrs Brennan who sold to Balmain clerk Edmund Norman Cathels in December 1948.⁵¹ In March 1950 Cathels sold to Randwick salesman Harry Gill who sold to Balmain woolclasser John Andrew Eppie in September 1960.⁵²





*(L to R) 12, 14, 16 Colgate Avenue
(Noel Irving)*

Lot 2

10.12 Detached House

14 Colgate Avenue

Balmain spinster Catherine Murray bought Lot 2 in June 1923.⁵³ In 1926 she built a brick house to a standard design supplied by Bogle which she called Athell (Atholl) and lived there until she died on 21 September 1930.⁵⁴

After Miss Murray's death, the house passed to Mosman widow Mildred Annis Murray and Concord tea expert Archie Kenneth Murray.⁵⁵

In February 1933 Mrs Murray sold her half-share to A K Murray who sold to Balmain electrical fitter Stanley Shirt in April 1940.⁵⁶ Shirt sold in August 1955 to Elizabeth, wife of Balmain waterside worker William Coleman.⁵⁷

Lot 3

10.13 Detached House

12 Colgate Avenue

In 1926 Bogle built a brick house on lot 3 to a standard design and transferred it to his wife, Gertrude Susan, in February 1927.⁵⁸ The house was let to Peter Connell in 1926-28. Mrs Bogle sold the house in July 1928 to Paddington seaman George Robertson McLean who lived there with his family.⁵⁹ In December 1931 McLean sold to Home Endowment Ltd who sold to Balmain postmaster Assel Gordon Knott.⁶⁰

In September 1948 Knott transferred the house to Richmond porter Geoffrey Noel Knott who sold to Ekaterine Vassilladis, wife

of Balmain storekeeper Emilios Epamenda Vassilladis, in July 1954.⁶¹ Mrs Vassilladis sold in October 1955 to retired Randwick cafe proprietor Constantine Kipneotis who sold to Maroubra milk bar proprietors Charles and Nicholas Kepreotes in August 1970.⁶²

The Kepreotes sold in October 1971 to Five Dock mechanic James Patrick McGuire who sold to Wentworth Falls secretary Bruce Eaton and his wife Phyllis Tanner in February 1972.⁶³

Lot 4

10.14 Detached House

10 Colgate Avenue

In 1926 Bogle built a weather board house on lot 4 and let it to Archibald Hawkless in 1926, then in 1927, William Hughes 1928, medical doctor W G H Cable, and in 1930-32.

After the death of Bogle on 10 July 1944, lot 4 passed to Eastwood shipping clerk Cecil Edward Knibb and Balmain ware-houseman George Henry Knibb in December 1944.⁶⁴ In November 1944 they sold to Balmain tramway employee William George De Belin who sold to Balmain clerk Cyril Lewis in May 1955.⁶⁵

In March 1956 Lewis sold to Balmain fitter John Portelli who sold to Dorbil Pty Ltd in June 1957.⁶⁶ Dorbil sold in July 1957 to Balmain clerk Basil Kazanis who sold to Balmain general manager J F Murphy.⁶⁷

Lot 5**10.15 Detached House
8A Colgate Avenue**

In 1926 Bogle built a weatherboard house on lot 5 and let it to —Harrison from 1926.

In March 1927 Bogle transferred it to his wife Gertrude Susan, who continued to let it to Harrison until 1928.⁶⁸ She then let the house to Arthur G Winfield in 1929 and Robert McDonald 1930-32.

After Mrs Bogle's death on 6 July 1941 the property reverted to her husband.⁶⁹ In October 1941 he sold the land to Beatrice Mary Elizabeth Jepson, wife of Balmain milk vendor John Jepson.⁷⁰ After Mrs Jepson's death on 24 January 1966, the house passed in November 1967 to Cobar widow Beatrice Myrtle Rae who sold in December 1967 to Balmain marine engineer and tugboat master Desmond Bryan and his wife Mary.⁷¹ After Bryan's death, the house passed to his widow Mary

Lot 6**10.16 Detached House
6A Colgate Avenue**

Lot 6 was transferred in June 1925 to Balmain clerk Cecil Edward Knibb who transferred it to Mrs Bogle in October 1925.⁷² In 1926 Mrs Bogle built a brick house to a standard design and let it

to Albert Vale in 1926. In December 1926 Mrs Bogle sold to Balmain baker John James Cahill who lived there beyond 1932.⁷³

In September 1959 Cahill sold to Balmain compositor Francis Augustus Ludwig Mathenius and his wife Jessie Ellen and Balmain spinster Lou Frances Mathenius.⁷⁴ After Mathenius's death, the house passed in June 1962 to Jessie and Lou Mathenius and they sold to Balmain process worker Jordan Paschalidis and his wife Anna in April 1966.⁷⁵

Lot 7**10.17.1 Semi-Detached House
4 Duncan Street**

In 1922 Bogle built a pair of houses on lot 7 and let No. 4 to Miss Alice Ellis in 1922, Ernest Jarrett 1923-24, James Homer 1925-27, and John Christie from 1928 to beyond 1932. After Bogle's death on 10 July 1944, lot 7 containing Nos. 4-6 passed to C E and G H Knibb in December 1944.⁷⁶ In January 1951 the Knibbs sold No. 4 on a separate lot to Petersham process engraver John Charles Christie.⁷⁷ After Christie's death, the house passed to Irene Tasma Christie in March 1982.⁷⁸

*6A Colgate Avenue
(Noel Irving)*





2 Caroline St (Noel Irving)

Lot 7

10.17.2 Semi-Detached House

6 Duncan Street

Built by Bogle in 1922, the house was let to Reginald O'Brian in 1922-30 and Ronald Boyd in 1932. No. 6 had the same changes of ownership as No. 4 until July 1952 when the Knibbs sold it on a separate lot to Mrs Sadie Doris Davidson of Balmain.⁷⁹

After Mrs Davidson's death, No. 6 passed in October 1974 to Balmain transport inspector Alexander Davidson.⁸⁰ After his death, No. 6 passed to Mrs Beverley Anne Duff, Como, Drummoyne pastrycook John Francis Davidson and Panania building supervisor Barry William Davidson in October 1978.⁸¹

Lot 8

10.18 Detached House

2 Caroline Street

After the death of A H Bogle on 10 July 1944, lot 8 passed to C E and G H Knibb in December 1944.⁸² In November 1945 they sold lot 8 to Alice Jenkins, wife of Gladesville labourer Percy Charles Jenkins.⁸³ Mrs Jenkins sold in March 1955 to Balmain coxswain and driver William Henry Wagner who sold to Balmain winch driver Robert Jones and his wife Mildred

Ruby in February 1956.⁸⁴

The Jones built a weatherboard house (No. 2) in about 1956 and sold it in November 1963 to Balmain wrapper operator Clyde Donaldson and Mrs Rona Elliott of Balmain.⁸⁵

The End of Cooper's Purchases

Comprising Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, this final article completes the third and last foray into the Waterview Estate by George Cooper. The overall layout of the buildings, etc, may seen on the following page.

Built of timber-frame in 1830 by R W Loane, Waterview House and its 1.25 acres were surrounded by Waterview St, Caroline St, Broadstairs St (Colgate Av) and Duncan St.

The two last subdivisions, Nos 9 and 10, although of similar size and standing side by side, were subdivided in 1861. Lot B was sold to John Booth in 1871 and Lot A to Alfred Bogle in 1921. The time lapse between sales was caused by the occupation of the Stenhouse family and later owners. Demolition of this extremely rich item of the nation's heritage took place in 1922 by Alfred Bogle.

Heritage conservation did not then extend to timber cottages.



Endnotes for Section 10

- 1 *Leichhardt Hist J* 10, p 7.
- 2 SMH, 17 March 1856.
- 3 OST Bk 78 No 114 (to N D & M Stenhouse).
- 4 LHJ No. 22, pp 56-61.
- 5 OST Bk L No 365 (lease to G Cooper)
- 6 OST Bk Q No 517 (15 acres to G Cooper, lot 5 in P L Bemis [J Armstrong] survey plan ML M2 811.1821/1839?/1).
- 7 OST Bk Q No 571 (mtge £700, disch Bk S No 460).
- 8 OST Bk S No 459 (mtge £1,800).
- 9 OST Bk U No 808 (mtge £700, transf Bk Y No 544 to A B & H Smith, 10 Aug 1841,
- 10 OST Bk O No 624 (8.5 acres, lots 19, 22, unnumbered lot Gilchrist). Bk Q No 553 (23 acres, lots 6-9 Cooper, in P L Bemis [J Armstrong] survey plan ML M2 811.1821/1839?/1). Bk U No 863 (5 acres Ballast Pt, see P L Bemis [J Armstrong] survey plan ML M2 811.1821/1839?/1).
- 11 OST Bk 9 No 744 (Waterview House to J Beattie, the conveyance was registered on 7 Aug 1845).
- 12 DS Sheet 17 1887-1896.
- 13 SDC (quote). For "Waterview House", see W M Brownrigg, "Plan of the Town of Balmain", ML.
- 14 OST Bk 9 No 745 (to M H Marsh).
- 15 OST Bk 10 No 442 (to J F Gray).
- 16 Aust, 31 December 1847, p2b; SMH, 1 January 1848, pla, p2a; 3 January 1848, p2a; 4 January 1848, p3f, 8 January 1848, p2a.
- 17 Alexander Gray from Elgin Cottage, Balmain, to J F Gray at Bishopmill, 17 September 1848, (typescript copy held by N Hardie). The Official Assignee of the NSW Supreme Court, Clark Irving and Mrs Irving were also passengers. The news of the family's safe arrival was conveyed in a letter brought to Alexander from John per the barque Cheapside. She left London on 10 May 1848 and after a "splendid run of 88 days" made Port Phillip on 30 August and arrived at Sydney on 12 September. Details of passengers, ages, districts etc in Aust, 31 August 1848, p2a; Sydney arrival and passengers in Aust, 14 September 1848, p2a.
- 18 Handwritten extract from deed of slae in possession of N Hardie; discussion with G Manson, Hythehill, Bishopmill.
- 19 SMH, 11 May 1850, p2a; 13 May 1850, p2a; 4 June 1850, p2a; 14 June 1850, p2a; 15 June 1850, p4a; 21 June 1850 p4f; spelling varies - Julinder; AONSW, COD 92, 1850, 4/4817.
- 20 Letter from Elgin Library to author, 13 Aug 1981.
- 21 Op Cit
- 22 Margaret Smith Gray's death certificate, 4 June 1868, "16 years in NSW"; death notice SMH 5 June 1868, pla - coincidentally Joseph Looke's death notice appeared on the same day he was found drowned off his own wharf at the foot of Looke's Avenue non 30 May 1868, aged 65 (he was Eliza Gray Looke's father-in-law); James Donaldson Gray's death certificate, 20 September 1901, "51 years in NSW"; Op Cit 9 September 1901, "in NSW for 49 years". Another reason for the Gray family following J F Gray to NSW is that his sister Mary married architect James McDonald of Inverness at Elgin in 1849 and this couple with their first child, Margaret (b 1850), arrived in Sydney in 1851. William (b 1853) and Mary (b 1859) were born in Balmain. Mary Gray McDonald died in December 1897 at their home at No 10 Thames Street which is still standing. See J Flower in LJH No 8 1979, pp 4-10 for J McDonald's biography. Mary junior is thought to have married James Shirra, a civil engineer. Of J F Gray's other sisters Margaret did not marry; Ann m Archibald McNab (no date) and Jessie m 1856 John McNab. The husbands of the Gray sisters traded as Ballantyne & McNab, Coachbuilders, Paddington, Brisbane. (Illustrated History of Brisbane, H Holthouse, p36).
- 23 Marriage certificate, 21 September 1854; death certificate, 9 September 1901.
- 24 Death Certificate, 27 March 1874; Vol 7491 Fo 81/81a
- 25 SMH, 1 January 1852, p 4.
- 26 OST BK 22 No 621 (to J & M Wilson).
- 27 SMH, 5 November 1855.
- 28 A M Jordens, *The Stenhouse Circle: Literary Life in Mid-Nineteenth Century Sydney*, (MUP 1979) p 1.
- 29 AONSW, Vessels Arrived, COD 37, 1839, No 323, 22 October 1839.
- 30 A M Jordens in ADB, Vol 1. VI, pp 179-180.
- 31 Op cit Jordens and all subsequent refs.
- 32 Ibid; op cit Ford's p 133 for Hillside.
- 33 SMH, 17 March 1856, p1e.
- 34 OST Bk 78 No 114 (to N D & M Stenhouse).
- 35 *Leichhardt Hist J* 10, p 11.
- 36 PI 1/9874 (d. of Nicol Drysdale S, Sydney).
- 37 OST BK 134 No 672 (to J Kell & Edith Foscett Irving S).
- 38 Sands for 1884 is the last entry for Mrs Stenhouse at Waterview House). OST Bk 377 No 40 (d. of Alice Fane Gunn S).
- 39 OST Bk 377 No 40 (R Crichton surrenders interest).
- 40 ???? (d. of Margaretta S).
- 41 OST Bk 429 No 202 (m. of Edith Foscett Irving Stenhouse to James William Scott, etc).
- 42 OST Bk 492 No 753 (share to Leonard Robert & Edith Woolley Crichton Stenhouse Huntley, James William and Edith Foscett Irving Scott, Florence Young Stenhouse & Evaline Blain Henry Stenhouse)
- 43 OST Bk 531 No 803 (to W J Wright).
- 44 OST Bk 781 No 165 (to Edith W, Lucy W, Emily W, William James W jun & Arthur George W).
- 45 OST Bk 781 No 165 (settlement).
- 46 PA 14302, CT V 1760 F 242-246 transf A52104 (to B Phillips). Next CT V 2414 F 163.
- 47 CT V 2414 F 163 transf A748363 (to A H Bogle).
- 48 Lots 1-8, DP 11121, 25 Oct 1921.

- 49 CT V 3312 F 235 transf A967721 (lot 1, DP 11121, to I E Porter).
- 50 PI 4/288042 (d. of I E Porter). CT V 3312 F 235 transm D288763 (to D H Porter, R B Porter & I L Brennan).
- 51 PI 4/317133 (d. of D H Porter). CT V 3312 F 235 notice of death D820648 (d. of D H Porter). Transf D949302 (to E N Cathels).
- 52 CT V 3312 F 235 transf F259150 (to H Gill). Transf H616672 (to J E Eppie).
- 53 CT V 3312 F 236 transf A958885 (lot 2, DP 11121, to C Murray).
- 54 PI 4/170634 (d. of C Murray).
- 55 CT V 3312 F 236 transm C164720 (to A M Murray & A K Murray).
- 56 CT V 3312 F 236 transf C164721 (half-share to A K Murray). Transf C898644 (to S Shirt)
- 57 CT V 3312 F 236 transf G368892 (to E Coleman).
- 58 CT V 3312 F 237 transf B494736 (lot 3, DP 11121, to G S Bogle).
- 59 CT V 3312 F 237 transf B696817 (to G R McLean).
- 60 CT V 3312 F 237 transf C116868 (to Home Endowment). Transf C661887 (to A G Knott).
- 61 CT V 3312 F 237 transf D925198 (to G N Knott). Transf G113495 (to E Vassilladis). Next CT V 7054 F 77.
- 62 CT V 7054 F 77 transf G404778 (to C Kipneotis). Transf L930133 (to C & N Kepreotes).
- 63 CT V 7054 F 77 transf L986722 (to J P McGuire). Transf M490016 (to B & P T Eaton).
- 64 PI 4/293926 (d. of A H Bogle). CT V 3312 F 238 transf D335287 (lot 4, DP 11125, to C E & G H Knibb).
- 65 CT V 3312 F 238 transf F394975 (to W G De Belin). Transf G307140 (to C Lewis).
- 66 CT V 3312 F 238 transf G466329 (to J Portelli). Transf G749672 (to Dorbil).
- 67 CT V 3312 F 238 transf G754597 (to B Kazanis). CT V 7875 F 92 transf Q407989 (to J F Murphy).
- 68 CT V 3312 F 239 transf B488396 (lot 5, DP 11121, to G S Bogle).
- 69 PI 4/260506 (d. of G S Bogle). CT V 3312 F 239 transm D59963 (to A H Bogle).
- 70 CT V 3312 F 239 transf D85206 (to B M E Jepson).
- 71 PI 614343 (d. of B M E Jepson). CT V 3312 F 239 Sec 94 appn K853749 (to B M Rae). Transf K892966 (to D & M Bryan).
- 72 CT V 3312 F 240 transf B229534 (lot 5, DP 11121, to C E Knibb). Transf B284509 (to G S Bogle).
- 73 CT V 3312 F 240 transf B460740 (to J J Cahill).
- 74 CT V 3312 F 240 transf H306878 (to F A L, J E & L F Mathenius).
- 75 CT V 3312 F 240 Sec 101 notice of death J63824 (d. of F A L Mathenius). Transf K295923 (to J & A Paschalidis).
- 76 PI 4/293926 (d. of A H Bogle). CT V 3312 F 241 transf D335287 (lot 7, DP 11125, to C E & G H Knibb).
- 77 CT V 3312 F 241 transf F404389 (to J C Christie). Next CT V 6384 F 196.
- 78 CT V 3312 F 241 transm S935602 (to I T Christie).
- 79 CT V 3312 F 241 transf F702194 (to S D Davidson). Next CT V 6592 F 142.
- 80 CT V 6592 F 142 Sec 93 appn P19125 (to A Davidson).
- 81 CT V 6592 F 142 transm Q909559 (to B A Duff, J F Davidson, B W Davidson).
- 82 PI 4/293926 (d. of A H Bogle). CT V 3312 F 242 transf D335287 (lot 8, DP 11125, to C E & G H Knibb).
- 83 CT V 3312 F 242 transf D443041 (to A Jenkins).
- 84 CT V 3312 F 242 transf G268606 (to W H Magner). Transf G461235 (to R & M R Jones).
- 85 CT V 3312 F 242 transf J511550 (to C Donaldson & R Elliott).

Afterword to Section No 10

The Stenhouse Library

Little appears to be known of the considerable influence of Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse as Australia's first important literary patron.

His home, Waterview House, was the centre of literary life in the colony during the time he lived there from 1856 until his death in 1873.

Ann-Mari Jordens in her 1979 biography brilliantly reveals the importance of Stenhouse as an early patron, a modest and gentle man who dominated intellectual life in New South Wales after his emigration from Scotland in the 1840s.

Stenhouse worked as a lawyer but devoted himself to acting as 'an intellectual broker' between the literary traditions of old Europe and the emerging literature of the colony. He provided emotional and financial assistance to struggling writers, he gave constructive literary criticism and, above all, access to his magnificent library.

The Stenhouse library has great historical significance. It was the first private collection of books to be sent to a university. The 3,600 books became the nucleus of the Fisher Library at the University of Sydney and led to the first appointment of a university librarian.

It was not a mere collection of books, however. As well as revealing the extent of Stenhouse's learning and the incredible range of books to be discussed and borrowed, it was a window on the huge variety of publications available in the colony through local and overseas booksellers. Although Stenhouse would have brought many volumes with him from Scotland, his library reflected the extent and vitality of intellectual life in New South Wales at the time.

Stenhouse at Edinburgh University, and after graduation, was stimulated by the flourishing literary and intellectual society of the 1820s and 30s. From this world he developed a lifelong habit of reading widely and in depth which led to his accumulating the library that later lined the walls of Waterview House. Stenhouse was a fluent reader of German, French, Italian, Latin, Greek, Spanish and Hebrew. He bought and studied books on the classics, on literature, science, religion, history, the law, travel, psychology, philosophy and aesthetics. He was representative of a small but influential group of intellectuals who fostered the cultural growth of the colony.

On his death his widow had difficulty selling his uncatalogued library until a benefactor,

Thomas Walker, bought the collection for 700 pounds and donated it to the university.

"To the astonishment of the children of Caroline Street, Balmain, fourteen drays full of books left Waterview House one day in 1878 bound for Sydney University". (p112)

Although Edmund Blacket's university building had not included a library, one was later built by the government and named after a benefactor Thomas Fisher. Fisher, the son of penniless convict parents was so impressed by the scholarship of Stenhouse and the extent of his donated book collection he left 33,000 pounds in his will to found a library. By the time he died in 1884, however, the library had been built so the entire sum was spent on books.

Although the legacy of Balmain's influential and generous patron, Nicol Drysdale Stenhouse, is nowhere commemorated and scarcely remembered, his days at Waterview House were highly significant in the growth of intellectual and cultural life in colonial Australia.

Information from Ann-Mari Jordens, *The Stenhouse Circle: Literary Life in Mid-Nineteenth Century Sydney*, (MUP 1979).

Abbreviations

AA	Australian Archives.
Abs	Abstract of Title.
ackno	acknowledge.
ADB	<i>Australian Dictionary of Biography.</i>
admin	administrator of deceased estate.
AE	<i>Australian Encyclopaedia.</i>
Afft	Affidavit.
AIB	<i>Archives in Brief, Leaflet, SR.</i>
AJCP	Australian Joint Copy Project
ANU	Australian National University.
App	Appendix.
appn	application.
ATCJ	<i>Australian Town & Country Journal.</i>
Aust	<i>The Australian.</i>
b.	born, birth.
bapt.	baptised.
BCM	Balmain Municipal Council Minutes.
BCR	Balmain Cemetery Register.
BDM	Index of Births, Deaths & Marriages, NSW.
BF	<i>Bankruptcy File, SR.</i>
BILO	<i>Balmain Independent & Leichhardt Observer.</i>
Bk	Book, OST Deed Register.
bur.	burial, buried.
cf	compare with.
CF	Computer Folio Search, LTO.
chn	children.
Col Sec	NSW Colonial Secretary.
CT	Certificate of Title, LTO.
CY	Microfilm copy
reel, ML.	
d.	death, died.
dau	daughter.
DD	Deposited Deed, LTO.
decla	declaration.
disch	discharge of mtge.
DP	Deposited Plan, LTO.
DS	Detail Survey (PWD Metropolitan Detail Series).
disch	Discharge of mtge.
EB	<i>Encyclopaedia Britannica</i>
Encl	Enclosed with.
Ex Co	Executive Council.
F	Folio, CT, LTO.
FP	File Plan, LTO.
GI	Grant Index, LTO.
HRA	<i>Historical Records of Australia.</i>

HRNSW	<i>Historical Records of New South Wales</i>
HTC	Hobart Town Courier
IC	Intercolonial Investment Land & Building Co Ltd.
IF	Insolvency File, SR.
IGI	International Genealogical Index
Indre	Indenture, LTO
Deed or	Conveyance.
ISN	<i>Illustrated Sydney News.</i>
IVA	Application to convert OST to TT, LTO.
JP	Justice of the Peace.
JRAHS	<i>Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society.</i>
lbs	pounds weight.
L/A	Letters of Administration in probate.
L & R	Lease & Release (conveyance), LTO.
LMC	Leichhardt Municipal Council.
LPI	Land & Property Information Centre.
LTO	Land Titles Office, NSW (now LPI).
m.	married, marriage.
ML	Mitchell Library, Sydney.
MLC	Member of Legislative Council.
MSS	Manuscripts, ML.
mtge	mortgage.
NBA	Noel Butlin Archives centre, ANU.
nd	not dated.
nl	not listed in Sands.
No	Old System Deed No in Register.
NP	Norton Papers.
NSW	
Calendar	Stephens & Stokes NSW Calendar and General Post Office Directory
NSWLA	Legislative Assembly.
NSWPP	NSW Parliamentary Papers.
obs	obscured number, hard to read.
OHWM	Original High Water Mark.
OS	Official Search, LTO.
OST	Old System Title.
PA	Primary Application (under <i>Real Property Act</i>), LTO.
PI	Probate Index (NSW Supreme Court).
prob	probate, NSW Supreme Court.
PWD	NSW Public Works Department.

RAA	Register of Applications for Approval, 1909–28, LMC.
Rec	Reclamation.
RG	Registrar General.
RP	Roll Plan, LTO.
SAG	Society of Australian Genealogists.
SC	Supreme Court of NSW
SD	Statutory Declaration.
SDC	Sydney District Council Assessment Books (1843–46), D66-D67 (ML).
Sec	Section.
Ser	Series.
SG	<i>Sydney Gazette.</i>
Sg	Special Grant Register, LTO.
SL	State Library, NSW
SM	<i>Sydney Mail.</i>
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald.</i>
SR	State Records NSW
SH	Sydney Herald
TNA	The National Archives (UK)
transf	transfer, CT, LTO.
transm	transmission, CT, LTO.
LTO.	
TSR	Tasmanian State Records.
TT	Torrens Title, CT.
unpub	unpublished.
V	Volume, CT, LTO.
VI	Vendors Index, LTO.
V&PLA	Votes & Proceedings Legislative Assembly.
WB	Sydney Water Board DS Sheets.
wb	weatherboard.
WDN	Withdrawn.
wp	without pagination.

Conversions

Length

1 mile	= 1.6 km.
12 inches	= 1 foot.
1 foot	= 30.5 cm.

Area

1 acre	= 0.40 ha.
640 acres	= 1 sq mile.

Weight

1 ton	= 1.02 tonne.
1 pound (lb)	= 0.45 kg.

Currency

1 shilling (s)	= 10 cents.
10 shillings	= \$1.00.
20 shillings	= £1.
1 pound (£)	= \$2.00.
£1.1s.0d	= 1 guinea.