



The Governor-General, Lord Forster, unveiling THE WAR MEMORIAL ARCH IN BURWOOD PARK on 25th April, 1923. Designed by Mr. R. E. Grant, the sandstone arch has inset tablets listing the names of 937 men and four nurses who served in the Great War of 1914-1918.

affected the life of every Burwood citizen of the time. On its tablets are the names of nearly a thousand men and women who volunteered for active service, and of these 149 paid the supreme sacrifice. It was a proud record from a population of less than 15,000, especially when taken in conjunction with the sustained efforts on the home front throughout the war years. Burwood citizens contributed more than £13,000 to war appeals, and a further £125,000 was raised for the Seventh Commonwealth War Loan in 1918. The Red Cross and Voluntary Aid movements were strongly supported by the ladies, and special fund-raising days were held frequently for patriotic purposes. The accompanying picture is an interesting reminder of the times, and shows a patriotic tableau mounted on a motor lorry. England is represented by Britannia and John Bull, and the other figures portray her allies in the War.

The effects of this War in the home were generally less marked than in the Second World War, for though there were occasional shortages of commodities like tea, sugar and butter, rationing never assumed the proportions it did between 1941-1945. This Second War came closer to Australia, and its overall impact was greater, although changed methods of warfare did not result in anything like the high rate of fatalities of the 1914-18 struggle. Recruitment for overseas service was much higher, and great numbers of young men were called up for service in the militia. There were now three armed services, each with a women's auxiliary, whereas women had previously served mainly as nurses. On the home front other citizens helped in the V.D.C. (Volunteer Defence Corps), the National Emergency Service and the Red Cross; while under the rigid manpower system any citizen could be drafted into services considered essential for the smooth running of the economy and general war effort. The National Service Act of 1942 required all citizens to register and carry identity cards, and many items of daily use—including food, clothing, petrol, oil and rubber—were severely rationed and could be bought only on production of coupons.

Between the two wars came the relatively prosperous years of the 'twenties, followed by the unhappy years of the depression after 1929. Those were sad times. Wage cuts and unemployment were rife. Thousands found themselves suddenly without jobs, unable to pay their rent, unable even to buy essential food and clothing. Professional and university men would line up with navvies and tradesmen in an almost hopeless quest for the most menial jobs, and people from all walks of life could be seen lining up to exchange their dole tickets for bread and food. By December, 1930, over 3,000 food orders were being issued each week at the Burwood depot.

Yet out of these years of suffering came unexpected progress. The Government was obliged to make considerable sums of money available to Councils for unemployed relief works, and both in Burwood and Enfield these were spent on major drainage and improvement works which ultimately proved highly beneficial to the community. In Burwood a large stormwater canal was completed through Milton Street and St. Luke's Park, and the grading and levelling of Blair Park was completed. In Enfield an Olympic Pool was built from a special loan of £14,000 and large-scale drainage works were carried out along Cook's River. The River itself was confined to a canal, and extensive low-lying areas of the foreshores were converted to grassy reserves among which was Flockhart Park, so named in 1958 in memory of Alderman Flockhart, a former Mayor of both Enfield and Burwood who died in 1957.



This patriotic group formed a tableau representing Brita'in and her Allies. Using a motor lorry for a stage they appeared at several Burwood fund raising functions during the Great War.
(Photo—Mrs. Peisley.)



JULY 30th 1915.

On behalf of the Executive Committee:

We Certify that the sum of £ 2 8 8 7 was contributed by

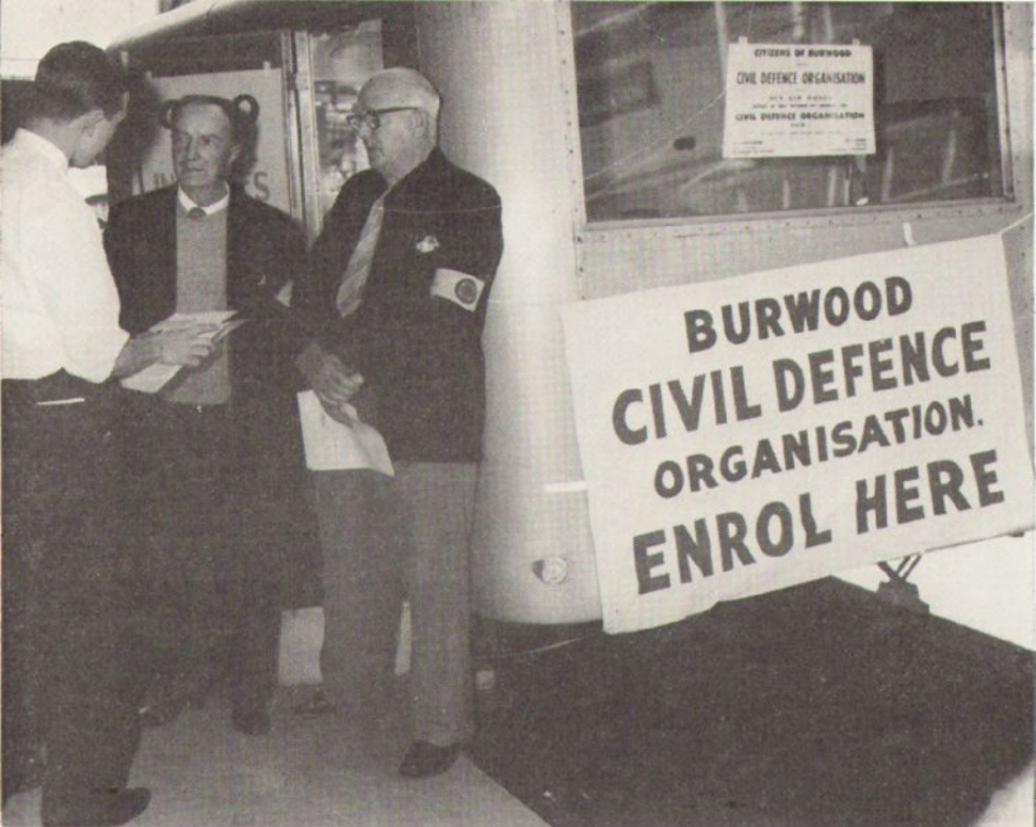
The Burwood Australia Day Committee
to the AUSTRALIA DAY FUND.

Total sum raised in NEW SOUTH WALES £ 775,000

John G. Cohen
P. A. Hirdness

Joint
Hon Secretaries.

H. G. Ashdown, President.



A REMINDER OF THE HOME FRONT DURING WORLD WAR II.
The organisation has continued since the war.

Such extension of parklands and recreation space was a matter of vital importance. Adequate provision of playing fields was rather overlooked by Burwood's civic fathers of last century. The transfer of St. Luke's Park to Concord deprived the Municipality of its main sports area and, as we have seen, Burwood Park was laid out as a rest reserve rather than a playing area. At the time the population was much smaller and there were enough private fields and paddocks to satisfy the needs of the cricketers and footballers, but as more and more estates were cut up into building blocks these steadily disappeared, and nothing was done to replace them.

In 1880 a number of citizens had formed the Union Recreation Club in Lyons Street. By the end of the century the Strathfield Recreation Club (as it was then called) had several tennis courts, bowling greens and a croquet lawn, but it could hardly cater for the needs of a growing suburb. Yielding to pressure of circumstances the Burwood Council in 1904 decided to alienate portion of Burwood Park for the construction of a bowling green. The cost of the green and clubhouse was met by subscription, organised mainly by the Town Clerk, George Simpson, and Burwood Bowling Club was opened on 26th November, 1904, by John Young, with Thomas Loveridge as Foundation President.



THE CLUBHOUSE AND BOWLING GREEN OF STRATHFIELD RECREATION CLUB IN 1924. Established in 1880 the club also has a croquet lawn and tennis courts. (Council photo.)

In 1921 Council further permitted the Burwood Tennis Club to lay down two tennis courts in the Park, and a small cricket field was later developed on the western side. In the centre of the Park is a bandstand built to commemorate the coronation of Edward VII in 1902, and nearby is a small granite memorial to the unfortunate William Paisley. Otherwise the Park remains a rest area, with ornamental trees and attractive flower beds, and a children's play area near the tennis courts.

Late in the 1920's the Council resumed Captain Fox's former home *Evandale* in Queen Street and an adjoining strip of the old Dawson estate, combining them to form Blair Park, named in honour of the Mayor. A pleasant tree-fringed green, this has been developed with more regard to sporting needs, and is a valuable addition to Burwood's rather limited parklands. The trees, planted on Arbor Day, 1936, were selected by Walter Froggart, and are mainly jacarandas and flowering gums.

Enfield, on the whole, was more fortunate. Its first Park was resumed in 1913 for inclusion in the Railway Marshalling Yards, but the Council subsequently had a large low-lying area drained and developed as Henley Park, named as a tribute to the local M.L.A., Sir Thomas Henley. This is an extensive sporting area, with pleasant shade trees around part of its perimeter. During the Depression the Olympic Pool was built at its northern end, and its immediate surroundings were laid out in gardens. The Pool, opened by the Premier, the Honorable Bertram Stevens, on 18th November, 1933, has always been popular, though like most other municipal pools it has never paid its way.

Burwood was fortunate that Flockhart Park, Henley Park and the Pool were all in the two Enfield wards that became part of the Municipality in 1949. This



TWO VIEWS OF BURWOOD BOWLING CLUB.

Above: The original clubhouse of 1904.

Below: The present clubhouse.





THE BANDSTAND IN BURWOOD PARK was built in 1902 to mark the Coronation of Edward VII. Taken about 1920, this photo also shows the Paisley Memorial and an old-style gas lamp-post.

(Council photo.)

obviously improved the general position as regards recreation facilities, but even in the enlarged Municipality there is still no cricket or football oval and, less surprisingly, no golf course.

Many new streets appeared on the map of Burwood over these years as the bigger estates were carved up. It would be pointless to list all the subdivisions, but three of them are of particular interest. First is the Hoskins's Estate, sold in 1904, at the north-east corner of Burwood Road and Liverpool Road. It was at this time that Wyatt Avenue and the Appian Way were formed, and the development was all the more remarkable in that the Hoskins brothers had more than forty homes built on the estate prior to the auction. Appian Way was beautifully laid out with ornamental trees and a central recreation area with tennis courts. It is worth mentioning that the Council bore the cost of forming this road, borrowing £1,100 from the Hoskins brothers for the purpose. Within two years the new Local Government Act made it a condition of private subdivisions that the cost of such roads is the responsibility of the owners and subject to Council approval!

In 1909 Malvern Hill estate was formed from the lands surrounding Murray's *The Lea* and Dickenson's *The Hall*. This was the first large area to be opened up under the terms of the new Act, and Council insisted on the developers carrying out proper drainage work and forming fine wide streets which were subsequently planted with ornamental palm trees. Water, gas and sewer mains were laid, semi-detached or terrace houses were forbidden, and a covenant required all houses to be of brick or tile and roofed mainly with slates or tiles. It was to be a model suburb, and the streets through the 61-acre subdivision were planned by the surveying firm of Atchison and Schleicher. They included The Strand, The Crescent, Dickenson Avenue, Malvern Avenue, David Street, Murray Street and Lea Street.

Another pleasing development of the period was on the Wychbury estate in 1923. This comprised a fairly large section of the grounds of the old Dawson home, *Humberstone*, and the new streets were Monash Parade, Wychbury Avenue, Alexandra Avenue and King Edward Street. Anne's Lane was also widened and renamed Royce Avenue, and all these streets were lined with shade trees.

As already mentioned, such subdivisions meant that local cricketers and footballers could no longer avail themselves of private sports fields. Burwood Recreation Ground had been on Wyatt's paddock in the Hoskins estate. This and the old Dawson field were gone, and so were the fields in the former homes of the Penfolds, Friends and Austins. Yet somehow cricket held its place through these years. The Burwood Club developed into the Western Suburbs Cricket Club which still fields three grade teams, though its grounds are Pratten Park (Ashfield) and Concord Oval. The Cintra Club transferred to the outer section of St. Luke's Park which has since been renamed Cintra Park; and the younger lads of the district for a time at least had no trouble in finding vacant allotments for their practice games,

The standard of cricket in these early years seems to have been particularly high, and few club matches today would bring together such a galaxy of batsmen as at a game at St. Luke's Oval in December, 1903, between Burwood and Paddington. Paddington's eleven included Victor Trumper, M. A. Noble, E. G. Noble, J. J. Kelly, Bannerman and J. Iredale, and Burwood was headed by Garnsey, Barbour, Mackay and Donnan, all legendary names in big cricket.

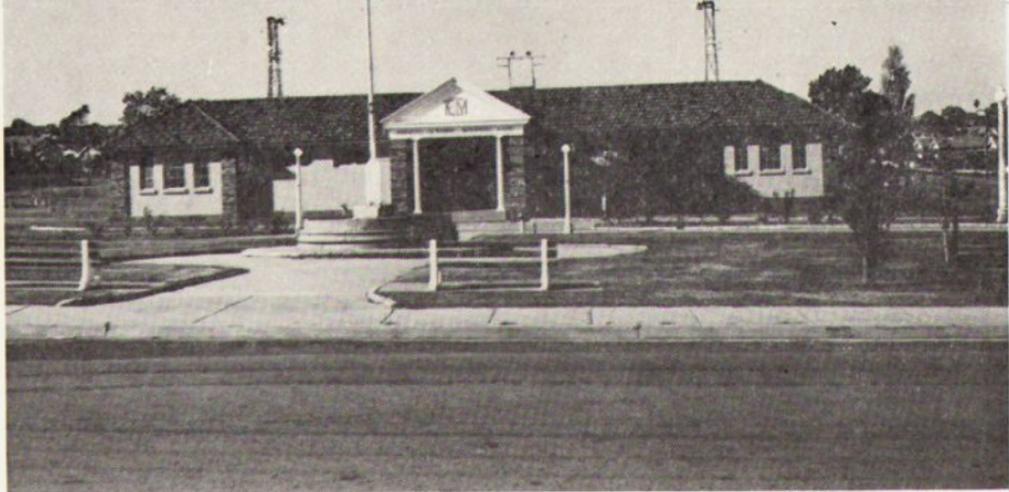
The most popular game of the period was tennis, which reached its peak as far as numbers go from the late 'twenties till the Second World War. Once the sport of the select few, it now became the sport of the many. A few grass courts still remained at the Strathfield Recreation Club, the Appian Way or in the grounds of some of the old mansions, but the new courts that sprang up on all sides were "hard courts" of loam or gravel. They required little space or upkeep, and brought in quite a steady income to their owners for weekend lettings to clubs or to casual players. The Western Suburbs Hardcourt Association had a very large membership and organised competitions in various grades over a wide area. There were dozens of non-competition clubs as well, one of the best-known being St. James Tennis Club which had several courts at the corner of Shaftesbury Road and Railway Parade. Clubs like these were very popular, partly because tennis was the one sport that catered for men and women in the same club, partly because it offered congenial exercise and recreation to a comparatively large group on a very limited space. Sports demanding larger fields simply could not flourish in a closely settled, growing suburb.



EVANDALE, the home built in 1868 in Queen Street by Captain Henry Fox.



BLAIR PARK now occupies the former site of Evandale.



TWO VIEWS OF THE ENFIELD OLYMPIC POOL.

Above: The entrance to the pool.

Below: The pool.

(Photos—Mr. P. Mason.)





CINTRA, THE FORMER HOME OF WALTER FRIEND, showing the two lawn-tennis courts.

(Photo—Miss D. Friend.)

Burwood nevertheless has always been the headquarters of Australia's oldest Rugby club—the Western Suburbs Rugby Union Club, formed in 1901. It is a district club and uses Concord Oval, but its rooms and the present Club premises are in Burwood. Another Club known as the Briars has fostered Rugby in the district over the past 54 years and like the Western Suburbs Club, it also has the wider aim of encouraging amateur sport in general, and makes its rooms available for meetings of clubs in various sports throughout the district.

Even in the early years of this century sport and games for school children were by no means as highly organised as now. There was no provision for sport in the school time-table, but boys and girls indulged in informal games during the recess and lunch hours and after school. In the limited precincts of the playground the boys used to spend much time on marbles and peg tops—both played strictly in “season”—and in such games as five-stones, hide-and-seek or soft-ball cricket, while their sisters disported themselves at hop-sotch and skipping. Out of school hours cricket and football were always popular with boys, but pastimes less familiar today and once popular with both sexes were hoops, roller skating, kite-flying and walking on stilts—some of these requiring quite highly developed skills.

The passing of some of these recreations was hastened by the steady disappearance of paddocks and open spaces, but was also due in part to the spread of picture-shows from about 1915. Both indoor and outdoor games and pastimes had a stronger appeal in an age when there were no Saturday afternoon matinees, no evening visits to the pictures with parents, and no radio or television.



AN EARLY PICTURE OF THE APPIAN WAY. The roadway winds around a central recreation area with lawn tennis courts.

(Council photo.)

One youthful interest that has not dimmed with the passing years is the Boy Scout movement. Baden Powell's *Scouting for Boys*, published in 1908, ushered in this movement which quickly appealed in countries throughout the world. Scout troops began to appear in Australia within a year or so, and the First Burwood Troop was formed 59 years ago in 1915 by W. N. Sendall. It was taken over shortly by W. E. Sharpe, but when he joined the A.I.F. F. Denver Power became Scoutmaster. In 1924 he was appointed State Commissioner, handing over to J. T. C. Richmond. Since 1924 it is remarkable that there have been only two Scoutmasters, the present leader, Mr. A. D. Smith, succeeding Mr. Richmond in 1947. The Troop has flourished under the devoted leadership of these two gentlemen. At the age of 86 Mr. Richmond is still actively interested in helping the boys with mapping and bushcraft. In 1930 the Troop Headquarters in George Street was opened by the Governor, Sir Philip Game. It is used not only by the Cubs, Scouts and Rovers, but also by the First Burwood Guide Company for girls, which is now in its 42nd year. Its original officers were Misses Dunsmore, Pillsworth and Harding. The present leader is Miss Barbara Elwin.

The Scouting movement aims to develop good citizenship among boys by promoting their physical, mental and character development. Great emphasis is



As part of BURWOOD'S JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS this reception for old residents (ladies) was held in the School of Arts Hall on 4th April, 1924.



Official Group
 Burwood Jubilee Picnic 29, 3, 24

Back Row 1. Ald. E. F. Conyers. 2. W. J. Salter, Dep. Town Clerk. 3. Ald. L. C. Royce. 4. Ald. G. H. Dale
 5. Ald. S. L. Reid. 6. Ald. H. G. Jackett.
 (Inset) Ald. J. H. Whipp.
 Front Row 1. Ald. F. Williams. 2. Ald. G. Simpson. 3. Ald. G. S. Blair (Mayor) 4. Geo. G. Lee (Town Clerk)
 5. O. I. Rogers (Overseer of Works)

placed on useful handicrafts, community service, camping and bushcraft. Over the years many members of the Troop have attended Jamborees in the various States, and also International Jamborees in England, Switzerland, America, Japan and New Zealand.

At the beginning of this chapter mention was made of the celebrations that marked the inauguration of the Commonwealth. Many citizens will recall at least three other civic celebrations during the period. Two were held to mark the conclusion of the World Wars in 1919 and 1945. In each case there were civic meetings and thanksgiving services in the churches, followed by Peace Day celebrations in the form of a gala picnic for school-children in the Park. The third occasion was the Jubilee of the Municipality in 1924, when the Council sponsored various functions throughout the year. These included a Jubilee Ball and the Dinner given in the School of Arts Hall for elderly citizens which is so happily recaptured in the adjoining photograph.

One highly important result of these celebrations was Council's decision to appoint a Committee consisting of the Mayor (Alderman G. S. Blair), Alderman George Simpson, and the Town Clerk (George G. Lee) to prepare an *Official Souvenir* recording much of the early history of the Municipality. Its writers were able to interview numbers of old residents like William Archer who had lived through those years and were able to set down many events of which the official records had been destroyed in 1894. Indeed, apart from a few references in early files of *The Advertiser* and *The Courier*, there are almost no records other than this for those formative years.

The Australian Courier has continued publication since 1887, and for many years was Burwood's only local newspaper. In 1920 two other free weekly papers were founded—*The Free Press*, published by B. R. Roydhouse, and *The Aeroplane*, published by J. T. Bird and J. H. Swan. More recently these have merged as *The Aeroplane Press*. Over the years the columns of these various papers have faithfully recorded most aspects of Burwood's life and progress, but again through an unaccountable oversight the only existing files seem to be those of *The Aeroplane Press* since 1955 which are available in The Mitchell Library. Earlier copies of any of these papers would be a most useful acquisition to the Municipal Library records.



Ladies Committee
 Burwood Jubilee Picnic
 Burwood Park 29. 3. 24

Front Row Mrs. E. F. Conyers, Mrs. Stevens, Ald. G. S. Blair (Mayor) Mrs. G. S. Blair, Mrs. L. C. Royce, Mrs. J. Luhr
 Back Row Mrs. McNamara, Mrs. W. F. Tipping, Mrs. G. H. Dale, Mrs. N. Hoskisson, Mrs. E. D. Barton,
 Mrs. H. F. Wootten, Mrs. E. R. Brigg, Mrs. S. Donkin, Mrs. O. I. Rogers

The first obvious change in these years was the very considerable extension of the municipal boundaries brought about by the Local Government Act of 1948. This made far-reaching changes in municipal boundaries throughout the State on the general assumption that large municipalities can be administered more efficiently and economically than small ones. In this district the old borough of Enfield was abolished. Its west ward was added to Strathfield, and the central and east wards to Burwood. The enlarged municipality began with five wards, but in 1950 these were re-zoned to form the three present wards—North, East and West.

At the final meeting of the Enfield Council on 21st December, 1948, the Mayor, Alderman T. E. Cooke, welcomed "a large assemblage of the public" which included H. Gordon Jackett, M.L.A. (Burwood), David Hunter, M.L.A. (Croydon), Alderman L. R. McDonald (Mayor of Burwood) and J. S. Matthews (Town Clerk of Strathfield, representing the Mayor). Tribute to the work of the Councils over the years was fittingly and nostalgically expressed in the motion:

"That this meeting, being the final meeting of the Council of the Municipality of Enfield, places on record its appreciation of the services of all those Aldermen who have held office in the Council of the Municipality and of all members who have served on the staff of the Council during the sixty years of its life."

The Burwood and Strathfield Councils at once assumed responsibility to carry on essential services in Enfield, and appropriate arrangements were made to take over Council staff and plant. Burwood was perhaps fortunate that both the Enfield Council Chambers and the former Town Hall were in Central Ward.

Another major change that affected both Enfield and Burwood came with the Government's long-delayed decision to replace the trams with motor buses as from August 22, 1948. The familiar trams disappeared, and the Department of Tramways undertook to remove the old tramlines and concrete the central section of Burwood Road. This undoubtedly improved Burwood Road for motor traffic, as the tramlines had been a rather serious obstruction to motorists, mainly because the trams necessarily stopped in the middle of the road, so that cars had to stop also while passengers moved between tram and footpath. Curiously enough, the Government now decided to run the buses right through from Ashfield to Mortlake and Cabarita instead of terminating them at the station as the trams had done. The double-decker buses were too tall to pass beneath the railway bridge, so had to deviate to Shaftesbury Road to use the overhead bridge. Later the problem was brilliantly solved by the use of single-decker buses!

During these years there was a phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles using the roads. Even between 1949 and 1970 the number of vehicles in N.S.W. rose from 443,000 to 1,710,000—a fourfold increase that has affected Burwood in common with all other suburbs. The most serious problem is perhaps



Ald. C.M. Brown, J.P.



Ald. W.J. Sky, J.P.
Mayor 1947.



Ald. W.R. Case.



Ald. C.H. Cutbush, J.P.



Ald. T.E. Cooke, J.P.
Mayor 1943-45.



Ald. W.F. Flockhart, J.P.



Ald. T. Simpson, J.P.



Ald. J.E. Summons, J.P.



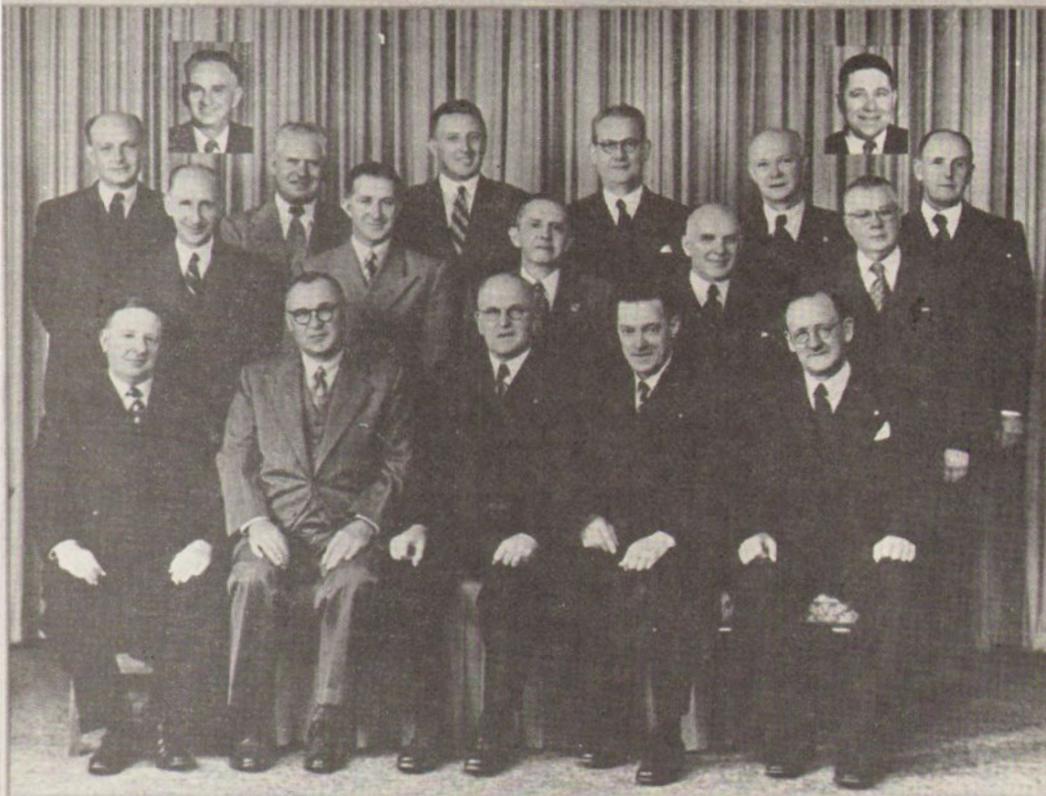
Ald. J.A. Whidden.

THE COUNCIL OF THE
MUNICIPALITY
of
ENFIELD
1945-1948



H.A. Drew, J.P.

THE LAST ENFIELD COUNCIL before the Municipality was absorbed into Burwood and Strathfield.



MUNICIPALITY OF BURWOOD

D.M.MURRAY	N.D.VAUGHAN	P.R.ESPLIN	W.MILLER	C.M.BROWN	D.J.FORD
GOINGLEDEW	F.J.BROWSE	A.R.ADCKOCK	W.R.CAVE	W.E.FLOCKHART	
H.E.CARPENTER	C.BIGGERS	L.R.MCDONALD (MAYOR)	F.H.REED	W.C.COOPER	

THE FIRST COUNCIL OF THE ENLARGED BURWOOD MUNICIPALITY IN 1949
INCLUDED FOUR FORMER ENFIELD ALDERMEN.

not so much the heavy traffic as the secondary difficulties arising from parking. This has two aspects—parking at home and parking at the end of the journey. Many car-owners live in houses built close together long before the motor age, where there is no room for a car entrance or garage, so that their cars simply remain parked overnight—and often for much of the day—in the street. This inevitably makes for traffic congestion by narrowing the effective roadway. With the advent of high-rise residential blocks this trend has been greatly accentuated because many units and flats do not have sufficient garages or car spaces.

Daytime parking can be an even more serious problem. In Burwood's case this arose mainly from commuters parking all day in close proximity to the railway station, and from shoppers and business people parking near the shopping centre for all or part of the day. Even in 1950 this was hardly a serious problem. There was still a fair chance of getting a place somewhere handy to the station or shops. Within a few years the chances were virtually nil, and both the Council and business houses were obliged to face up to the matter. Some business houses were able to provide off-the-road parking for their employees and—more rarely—for the customers. Council became more insistent on builders increasing the number of parking spaces in new home unit blocks, and began to convert open spaces into municipal parking areas wherever possible. Small off-kerb strips were made



A RECENT VIEW OF BURWOOD ROAD. The trams have gone but the cars have come.

at the Park in Park Road and Comer Street, and a reasonably large free parking area was cleared between Belmore Street and Wynne Avenue, with pedestrian access to the shopping centre. In some narrow, busy streets kerbside parking has had to be prohibited, and a system of one-way streets introduced to keep traffic flowing smoothly.

Burwood's commercial life has been radically changed in these years by three developments—a marked increase of supermarket chain stores, a general trend towards decentralisation through large city firms setting up suburban branches, and the opening of the great Westfield shopping complex in 1967.

Chain supermarket stores had been offering serious competition for the small storekeeper since shortly after the War by providing quicker service and lower prices made possible by bulk buying and reduced staffing. To the public this was progress though some types of smaller shops were forced out of business. Big city department stores like Farmers, David Jones, Winns and Grace Bros. were already establishing branches in several suburban centres with considerable advantage both to the centre and themselves. Burwood, however, had none of these stores even by the early 'sixties, partly because of the difficulty in obtaining a suitable site in the congested shopping area, and possibly because Murray & Co. were already so firmly established.

The advent of Westfield Centre in 1967 quite changed this. At the time the main Burwood shopping centre extended for about half a mile, with branches of the major trading banks and insurance offices, a wide range of professional offices, and some 200 shops including Murray's departmental store, Woolworths and two Cole's stores. It was a compact centre, with shops on both sides of the road, and it tended to expand towards the south because the Park effectively blocked growth to the north. Westfield reversed this completely by setting up their huge building on a 6½ acre site at the northern end of the shopping centre. To do so they demolished more than forty houses, and other buildings, between Burwood Road and Shaftesbury Road. The new Centre has a floor area of 15 acres offering "one-stop" shopping under a single roof. It has two departmental stores, a large supermarket and more than 60 other shops, restaurants, coffee shops, professional suites and rest rooms, arranged around a spacious central indoor piazza. Its promoters claim that Westfield is "The Hub of the Western Suburbs" being central to the five municipalities of Burwood, Strathfield, Concord, Ashfield and Drummoyne, with a combined population approaching 160,000. There is easy access by public transport from all these places, but with perhaps 60% of the population being car-owners, provision was made in the Centre for parking for 1,000 cars.

Beyond question Westfield has stimulated Burwood's importance as a shopping centre, but there have been some interesting side-effects. The hub of the business centre has moved, at least temporarily, from the southern to the northern side of the line, and Murray and Co., the leading firm for so many years, closed their store in 1970. Westfield also has its own Merchants Association which is quite distinct from the older Chamber of Commerce, so that the latter has tended to lose ground despite the over-all growth of commercial activity.

Although the cinemas held pride of place among entertainments in 1950, only one picture theatre remains today in the municipality. There was sober truth in the graffiti scrawled outside one derelict cinema in the late 'fifties: "TV killed me!" The live theatre did survive the threat of the film, and the cinema will survive



WESTFIELD SHOPPINGTOWN—The Burwood Road Frontage.

(Photo—Westfield.)



WESTFIELD SHOPPINGTOWN—Inside The Mall.

(Photo—Westfield.)

the threat of TV, but its heyday is undoubtedly over. A nine-storey block of home units stands on the former site of The Melba Theatre in Mosely Street. Croydon de Luxe Theatre has been demolished, Enfield's Savoy is now a warehouse, and Burwood's huge Palatial Theatre was bought by the Council in 1971 for \$225,000. Hoyt's (the old Astor) alone remains, strategically situated on the Westfield site.

Television did not come to Australia until the Melbourne Olympic Games of 1956, but in less than twenty years it has firmly established itself as the standard entertainment of the Australian home. The radio remains, and has its place even if it is a subordinate one.

The Burwood Band has been particularly active in recent years—especially under the guidance of Mr. Harry Berry who has been its musical director since 1963. It continues to give regular recitals in the Park, and has supported the Sydney Anzac March since its inception. In 1973 it gained first prize in the Anzac March Competition, and it has won no fewer than three concert competitions organised by the Band Association of N.S.W. in 1966, 1971 and 1972.

Few people realize what a remarkable social revolution has been effected since 1950 by the arrival of ever-increasing numbers of non-English-speaking migrants. Perhaps the most obvious visible evidence is the appearance of several new churches. The old Croydon Congregational Church is now the German Catholic Church, and the former Burwood Methodist Church has become the Greek Orthodox Church. Not far away Strathfield has its Latvian and Russian Orthodox Churches. But mostly the men and the younger women go quietly off to work, and the older women stay at home mixing little with their neighbours because of language difficulties and an awareness of their different cultural backgrounds. It is in the schools that the change becomes most evident. Croydon and Burwood public schools each have children of more than twenty nationalities on their rolls. At Croydon 60% of the children are of migrant origin, and 40% are severely handicapped by language problems because their parents neither read nor write English. Notices about school matters have to be translated into the appropriate languages, and a migrant-teacher at Croydon takes groups of a dozen or so of these children at a time twice each day for special English instruction. Even this only touches the fringe of the problem, and more such teachers are desperately needed.

Including children there are now 10,253 people of non-English-speaking background in Burwood—exactly one-third of the total population. The higher proportion in the schools is, of course, due to most of the migrants having considerably larger families than the average Australian. Indeed the manpower register compiled under the National Security Act in 1942 showed that in Burwood at that time there were four adults for every child!

In February, 1973, an office of the Good Neighbour Council was set up in Burwood, its district extending over the six municipalities of Ashfield, Auburn, Burwood, Concord, Drummoyne and Fivedock. Its function is to welcome new migrants and to assist them to settle happily into the life of the community. The Department of Immigration keeps the Good Neighbour Council fully advised of the names and addresses of all migrants, and the Council writes to each family offering them the services of visiting Volunteer Workers to explain the Australian way of life and advise them on the various facilities available to them. The



THE BURWOOD BAND IN 1958.



THE BURWOOD BAND IN 1973.

absorption of this new element into society remains a major challenge in which the leadership of bodies like the Good Neighbour Council will be of vital importance over the next several years.

Another marked feature of the post-War years has been the upsurge of clubs. Broadly these may be grouped into Service Clubs, Social Clubs and Sporting Clubs. Burwood Rotary Club, founded in 1939, is the oldest of the service clubs. Present membership is about 85, and meetings are held weekly at *Elim*. The Club has given substantial support to local charities and contributed towards equipment for Western Suburbs Hospital and towards the purchase of Eureka House for children. Its international service projects have been to assist migrants and to sponsor Asian nurses for further training in Australian hospitals. Membership is restricted on an occupational basis, but a new Rotaract Club with similar ideals and objectives has been formed for younger men from 18 to 28 years of age. The Apex Club operates independently, and there is also a Lions Club.

Sub-branches of The Returned Soldiers' League have existed since shortly after the Great War, but the establishment of R.S.L. Clubs is much more recent. When the Burwood R.S.L. Club opened in Shaftesbury Road it had 28 members. Today it has almost 2,000, about half of whom are ex-servicemen. The Enfield-Croydon Park R.S.L. Club is two years older, and has more than 1,000 members. Croydon Park also has an Ex-Servicemen's Club, formed in 1933 and licensed in 1956. All three Clubs received such a boost of membership after World War II that extension of premises became a matter of urgency. Apart from welfare to ex-service men and women they provide facilities for indoor recreation and entertainment, and organise various outdoor sporting activities for their members. The two R.S.L. Clubs have dining rooms and even borrowing libraries. The Enfield Club is also active in promoting and sponsoring youth sport in the district, and provides materials for two boys' cricket teams, the girls' netball association, and the South Strathfield High School cadet unit.

Of the sporting clubs some have been mentioned in the previous chapter. The old-established Western Suburbs Rugby Union Club and the Briars Club are now



BURWOOD R.S.L. CLUB.



THE CORONATION CLUB.

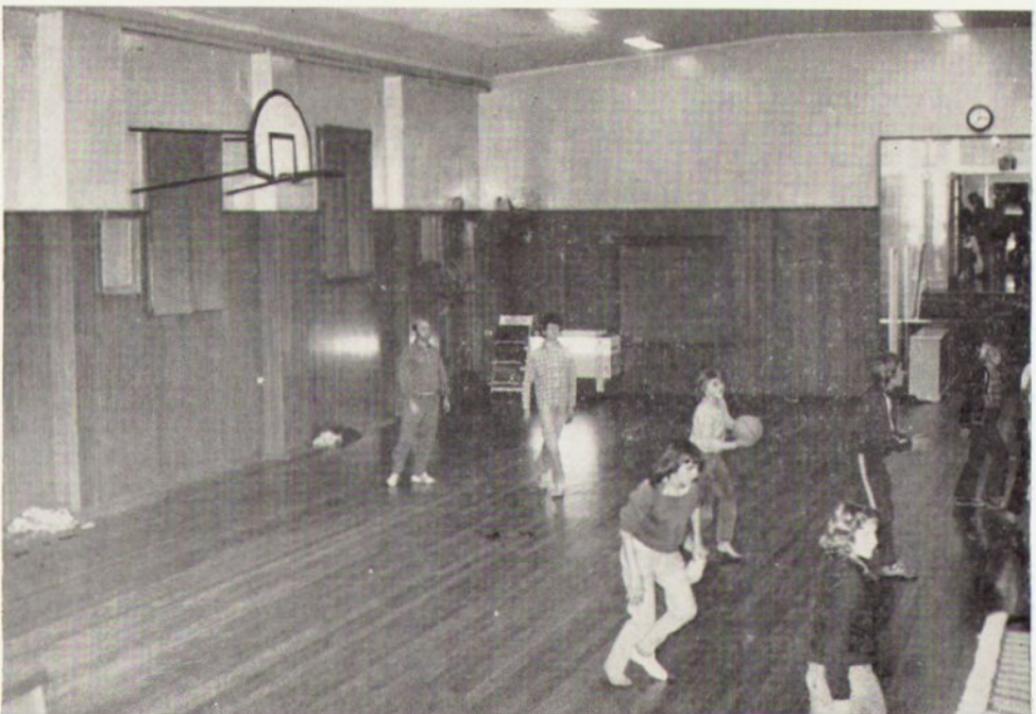
licensed and have their own rooms, though their memberships are relatively small. Burwood and Strathfield Bowling Clubs are both strong, and there is the more recent Enfield Bowling Club in Grant Park. The Coronation Club, exclusively for businessmen and executives, now has at least 1,000 members drawn largely from the surrounding district, and though its present building dates only from 1961 extensive additions are already being made.

Not counting associates and wives, who have access to Club rooms and amenities on social occasions, the licensed clubs in Burwood now have a combined membership exceeding 6,000—a figure that clearly indicates the considerable role they have come to play in modern community life.

In a rather different category is the Burwood Police-Citizens Boys' Club, formed in 1943 largely because of pressing need at that time to provide suitable leisure-time activities for boys who were more or less at a loose end because their parents were serving abroad in the defence forces or at home in essential wartime occupations. The citizens generously subscribed more than \$16,000 to the Committee's appeal for funds, and the disused Burwood Markets were transformed into excellently appointed club premises—an undertaking sponsored by Burwood Rotary Club in conjunction with Police Commissioner W. Mackay. The appeal of the Club has increased rather than declined since the war years. Every month some 4,000 youngsters avail themselves of its fine facilities for gymnastics and recreation under the guidance of a voluntary staff of expert instructors.

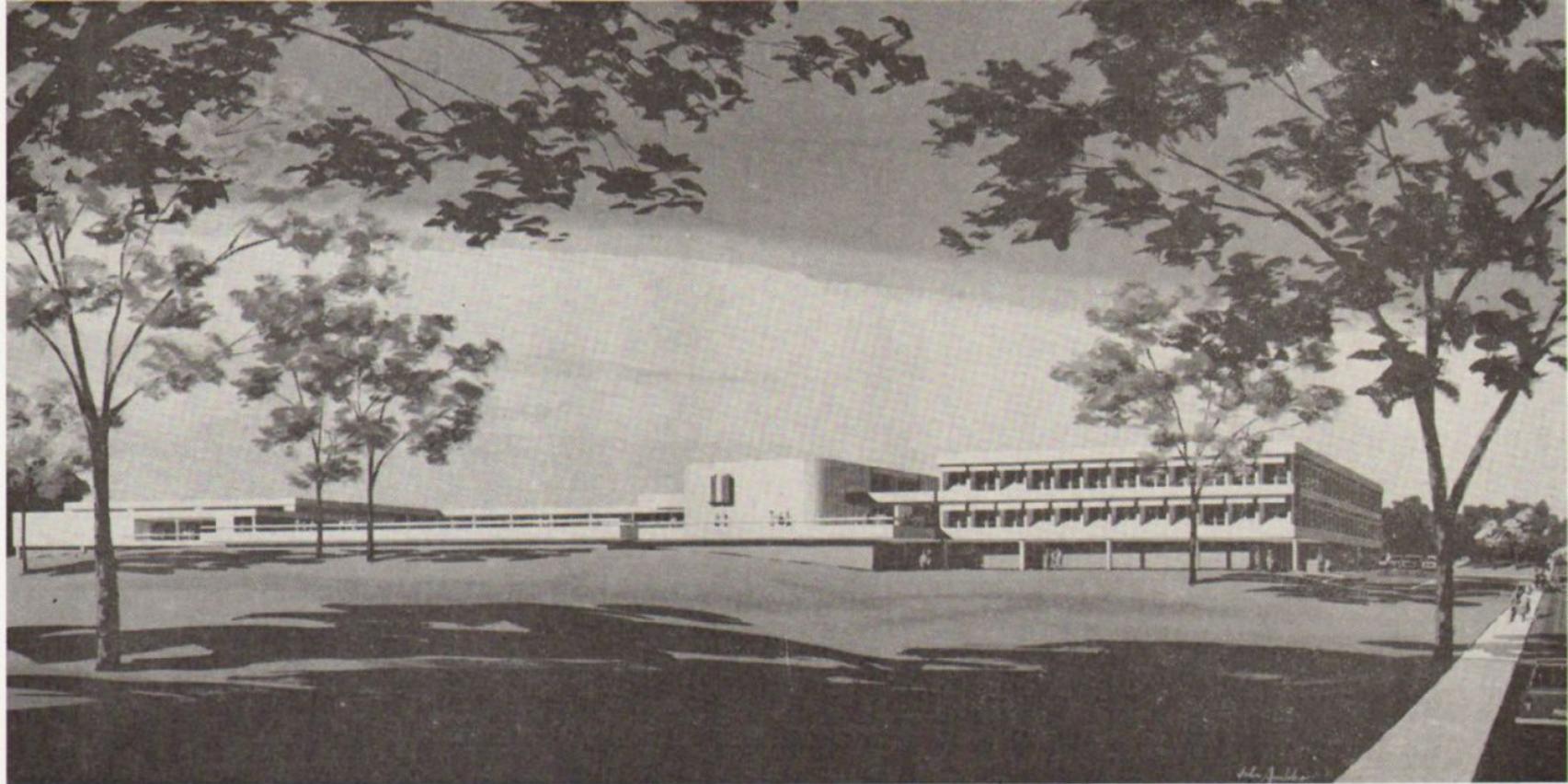
Not long after the Council's acquisition of The Palatial it leased the old Theatre to The Royal Blind Society of New South Wales as their temporary Headquarters for two years pending completion of their fine new building on part of the old Enfield Brickwork site in Mitchell Street. After 91 years in the city the Society had outgrown its premises and selected the Burwood site because of its central position and opportunities for expansion. Its fine new modern building, erected at a cost of \$2,166,000, has an extensive Braille library, sheltered workshops for 80 people, and offers training and rehabilitation services to people from the whole metropolitan area.

Rather surprisingly the population of the Municipality has remained static at roughly 32,000 for some years despite the apparent increase of available accommodation with so many new high-rise blocks of home units. There are several reasons for this. A high proportion of the new home units are occupied by single people and aged people without families. Large numbers of cottages have been demolished to make way for business enterprises like the Westfield Centre, and there has been a remarkable increase in the number of old mansions that have been converted to institutional use. Whereas the Burwood Jubilee Book of 1924 listed only two private hospitals and one rest home, there are now 12 private hospitals and 26 rest homes, almost all housed in great homes of other days. Others are serving as office and business premises, so that the new unit blocks have, in effect, countered what must otherwise have been a considerable population decline, corresponding in a small way to the actual decline in the inner city area where residential have made way for commerce and industry.



BURWOOD POLICE-CITIZENS BOYS' CLUB. A corner of the Main Hall, showing basketball and trampoline activities in progress.

(Photo—Constable M. Cooke.)



THE ROYAL BLIND SOCIETY'S NEW HEADQUARTERS IN ENFIELD. (This was an architect's sketch. The completed building is slightly different.)

(Photo—Aeroplane Press.)



A TYPICAL BLOCK OF MODERN HOME UNITS.

(Photo—Aeroplane Press.)



ARGYLE TOWERS, A HIGH-RISE BLOCK OF UNITS IN PARK AVENUE. Home units are replacing many of the older bungalow-type dwellings.

(Photo—Mr. P. Mason.)



BURWOOD COUNCIL, 1972-74.

Back Row: P. J. O'Neill, N. M. Newey, R. C. Mulcahy, G. J. Fitzgerald, D. A. Bennett, J. E. Lutman.

Front Row: D. J. Ford, F. H. Reed, O.B.E., Mrs. Y. F. M. Smith, K. A. R. Smith, M.B.E., E.D. (Mayor),
D. G. Haynes (Deputy Mayor), D. W. Sutherland.

The Council is the body responsible for the administration of local government in the Municipality. It is elected every three years, but each year the aldermen elect one of their number as mayor. The Council determines policy, but its decisions and day to day administration are carried out by the Town Clerk, the Engineer and Town Planner and the Municipal Health Surveyor and a Chief Building Inspector.

As chief administrative officer the Town Clerk conveys Council's directions to the officers in charge of the various departments, and their reports are submitted to Council through him. His function is to co-ordinate the work of the departments. In addition he is directly responsible for keeping the Council's accounts and records, for advising the Council on its regular budgets and other financial matters, and on its powers and duties under the Local Government Act.

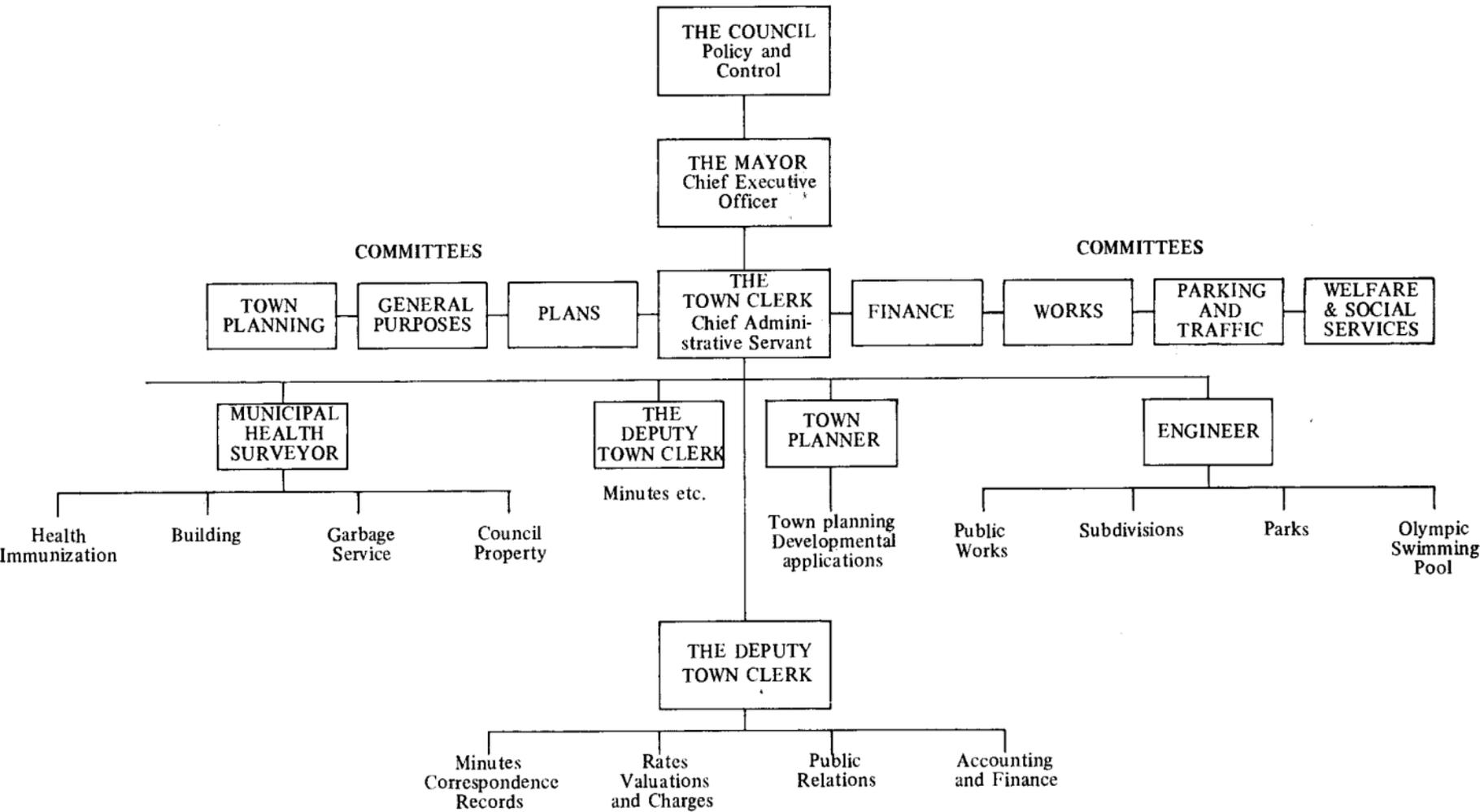
Many matters that come before Council—such as plans for building development—require detailed examination and discussion, and it is usual for the Council to refer these to one or other of its Committees. The Mayor is *ex officio* chairman of all committees, but each committee also has a vice-chairman who presides over its meetings in the Mayor's absence. Reports and recommendations from the Committees are submitted back to Council for approval. The accompanying diagram gives a fairly clear general outline of the overall organisation.

The main source of the Council's revenue is from general rates, but major works are sometimes carried out by loan funds, and in certain areas such as the Public Library and Public Health assistance is given by government departments. The enormous growth of Council's undertakings and responsibilities over the century is graphically reflected in a comparison of the \$256 revenue from rates in 1874 and the \$1,307,425 collected in 1973.

The Municipal Health Surveyor and his department are primarily concerned to maintain a high standard of community health. As we have seen, the incidence of infectious diseases has been dramatically reduced over the years by improvements in sanitation, drainage and guttering. Since the installation of sewer mains in 1904 typhoid fever has ceased to be a menace, even though it was twenty years before all houses were connected. The virtual disappearance of scarlet fever is largely due to the same cause, but the control of several other infectious diseases has been the result of positive Council measures.

As early as 1937 a temporary diphtheria immunisation clinic was set up at the Council Chambers, but later an arrangement was made for Western Suburbs Hospital Outpatients Department to take over this work. However, when Salk vaccine was shown to be effective in the prevention of poliomyelitis the Council took what was then the unprecedented step of fitting up a caravan as a mobile clinic that could be towed to schools and other centres as required. Shortages of the vaccine made it possible at first to treat only children under 15 years of age.

ORGANISATION CHART

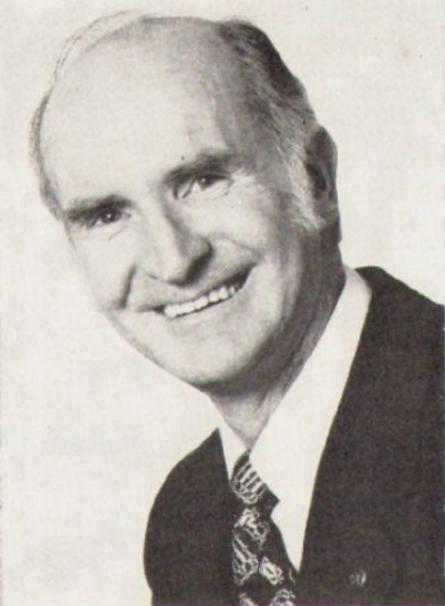




BURWOOD COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN 1973. The second storey was added to the original Hennessy building in 1935.



BURWOOD COUNCIL CHAMBERS IN 1973. The modern wing in the foreground was added in 1970.



BURWOOD MUNICIPAL COUNCIL—SENIOR STAFF MEMBERS, 1973.

Top left: Ross Parsons (Town Clerk). *Top right:* John Webb (Deputy Town Clerk). *Bottom left:* H. E. Muller (Municipal Health Surveyor). *Bottom right:* B. M. O'Neile (Engineer and Town Planner).

Vaccine is now available to people of all ages, and the work of the mobile clinic has been extended to offer preventive treatment against a wide range of diseases including diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. Numbers of other municipal councils throughout the State have followed Burwood's example by establishing similar clinics.

The law requires the public to notify Council of infectious diseases, and the Health Inspector then investigates the premises and advises on appropriate hygiene and sanitation. His Department is also responsible to ensure that shopkeepers scrupulously observe the provisions of The Pure Food Act, and that all buildings come up to the required standards of safety, hygiene and convenience.



THE COUNCIL'S MOBILE CLINIC was one of the earliest in the State. It has proved its worth in the preventive treatment of a wide range of infectious diseases.

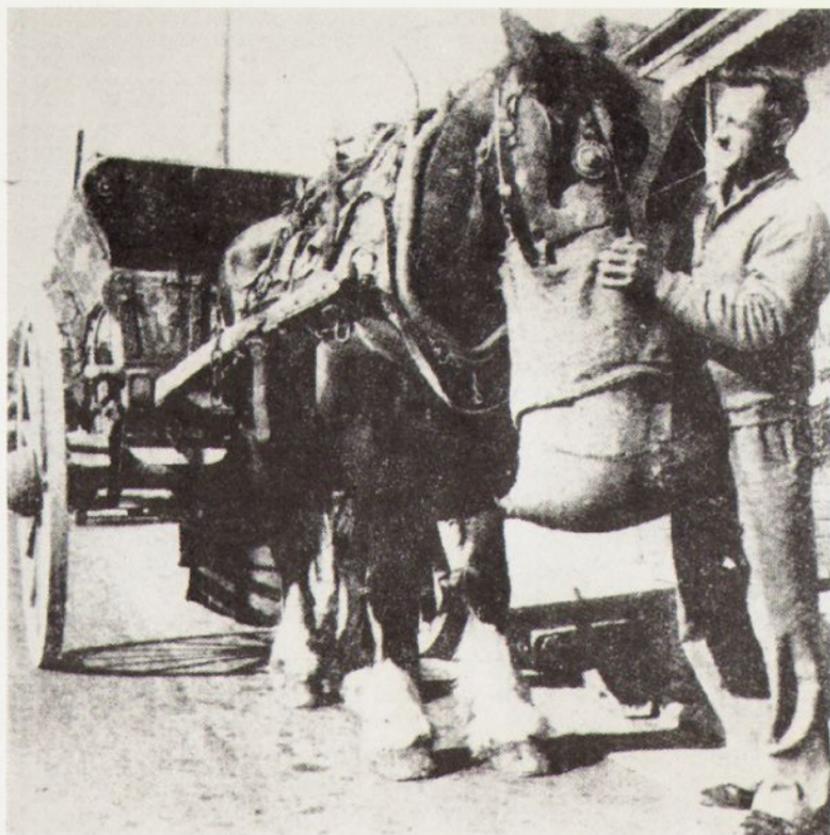
(Photo—Mr. P. Mason.)

Another service of Council in the interests of public health is the regular collection and disposal of garbage. In a drive to keep down mosquitoes, rats and other vermin, special Clean-up Weeks were introduced in 1925 with such success that the Council extended the service and now undertakes to remove surplus rubbish on request throughout the year. In the actual disposal of rubbish Burwood has been fortunate in not yet requiring to build a special incinerator. For many years the rubbish was tipped into swamplands being reclaimed along the river in Concord, and more recently use has been made of the old Enfield brick pit. The collection of garbage was originally done by contract, but in 1931 the Council took over this work using its own staff and plant.



ONE OF THE COUNCIL'S MODERN GARBAGE UNITS.

(Photo—Mr. P. Mason.)



THE COUNCIL'S LAST HORSE DRAY WAS USED FOR STREET CLEANING UNTIL REPLACED BY SWEEPERS' HANDCARTS IN 1964.

The old-style drays and horse-lorries used at that time are in striking contrast to the Council's present fleet of modern, hygienic garbage trucks. Indeed the transformation of general plant and equipment over the past fifty years has been remarkable. The only mechanised plant owned by the Council in 1924 was a motor roller, a motor tip-truck with a detachable water-cart, and a petrol-driven concrete mixer. Both the Engineer and the Health Inspector used to drive around by horse and sulky, and it was not till 1927 that two small Morris-Cowley cars were bought for them. Surprisingly street cleaning was still being done by horse and dray in 1964 when it was decided to replace them by sweepers' hand-carts. The driver of the last horse and dray declined to work on under such a system, preferring to retire together with the old horse!

After the School of Arts closed Burwood was without a library for some years but in 1947 the Council decided to take advantage of an amended Local Government Act of 1944 by which Government subsidies could be paid to municipalities establishing free public lending libraries. On November 3 it appointed Miss Madeline Dunkerley as Chief Librarian, and the following April a Children's Library opened in the Council Chambers. An Enfield branch of the Children's Library was established in 1950 in the old Town Hall which had been renamed Greenwood Hall. Demolished in 1962 the old Hall has been replaced by an attractive new Greenwood Hall which, in addition to the large hall, has two smaller halls and modern accommodation for the Children's Library.

It was not until 1952 that the Council completed a modern brick building in Marmaduke Street to house both the Public Library and the Baby Health Centre.



SINCE 1967 THE COUNCIL HAS USED THIS HUGE OLD ENFIELD BRICK PIT AS ITS GARBAGE TIP. The photo was taken in 1968.

(Council photo.)

By then the Children's Library had more than 4,800 books, though it began with only 1,560. An additional 3,400 were added to launch the Adult Library. From this modest beginning the venture has expanded to form a joint Burwood-Drummoyne library service, the Chief Librarian being stationed at Burwood, with Branch Librarians at Drummoyne and Fivedock. In all, the library has more than 56,000 books, of which 21,000 are in the Adult and Children's sections at Burwood, and a further 5,093 in the Children's branch in Enfield. By 1973 accommodation in the main library became so cramped that the library moved temporarily into the Palatial Theatre until an additional storey was added to the Marmaduke Street building.

The Chief Librarian, Mrs. C. Tasovac, and some of her staff make regular visits to the schools to explain the lending and reference facilities available to children. During 1972 the Burwood Library made about 90,000 loans to adults, 32,500 to children, and a further 14,000 at the Enfield branch of the Children's Library.

Other important services provided by the Council include The Baby Health Centre and the Senior Citizens' Centre. The former began in 1923 in a house opposite Burwood Park, and later moved to New Street. In 1942 the Council



THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN MARMADUKE STREET. A corner of the Reading Room.
(Council photo.)

undertook to provide a site and erect a suitable building for a new Centre on condition that the Department of Health equipped it, provided the staff, and rented the building. War time delays held up the project until 1952, and instead of rental the Health Department then contributed 75% of the capital cost of the building. The Senior Citizens' Centre began in 1960 in a building in Belmore Street but when this was demolished to make way for the car park, the Council acquired a building adjoining the Palatial Theatre. In this rooms are made available both for the Senior Citizens' Centre and a Ladies' Rest Room. A wide range of activities and functions for Senior Citizens is conducted by a volunteer committee with ex-alderman A. A. Harris as President.

From time to time over the century various councils have carried out street beautification by tree-planting projects. Many people are unaware of one such project commenced in 1939 when Clarence Street was constituted a Mayoral Avenue. Commencing at the north side from Burwood Road, and returning on the southern side from Shaftesbury Road, trees were planted in honour of each of the Mayors since the incorporation of the Municipality in 1874. Unfortunately, individual tablets have not been placed on each tree, but their significance may be identified by reference to the list of Mayors given in the Appendix.

Council has already begun to implement a comprehensive scheme prepared in 1969 by the Town Planner for the development of the Municipality over the next



THE FORMER PALATIAL CINEMA. Now owned by the Council, it was used as the Public Library during 1973 while the Marmaduke Street premises were being extended. The Senior Citizens' Centre is in the adjoining building.

(Photo: Mr. Mason.)



PUBLIC LIBRARY AND BABY HEALTH CENTRE OPENED IN 1952. During 1973 an additional storey was added to the Library.

(Council photo.)

twenty years. It is based on the assumption that, with a present density of almost 18 persons to the acre, there is not likely to be much intensive population growth in Burwood, and that the Council's main concern should therefore be to improve the general living standard by redeveloping obsolescent areas, with careful attention to landscaping and the provision of better recreational facilities.

The large diagram of the Plan on public display at the Council Chambers shows special zones marked for residential, commercial, industrial and recreational development. By far the greater part of the Municipality is reserved for cottage-type dwellings, but some 100 acres are "flat zones" where multi-story development is permitted. These are mainly near the Burwood and Strathfield stations and shopping centres. New hospitals and villa homes are to be permitted in other small areas, and light and medium industrial areas are shown in two small pockets near Burwood station and in Croydon Park, and along the Parramatta Road and Hume Highway.

The hub of the whole scheme is the district shopping centre which serves not only Burwood, but several surrounding municipalities of a predominantly residential character. The aim is to divert through traffic away from the centre but at the same time to make it easy to reach the centre and find adequate off-street parking. Traffic congestion within the actual centre is to be minimised by providing rear service access lanes to the shops. Comprehensive developments like Westfield Shopping-town will be encouraged rather than isolated individual enterprises and a major centre is planned in Burwood Road between Railway Parade and Belmore Street including improvements to the existing Council car park. Local shopping areas already in the Municipality will be protected and improved, but not expanded, and retail shopping will be restricted along the Parramatta Road and Hume Highway where they would adversely affect the smooth flow of traffic.

The scheme involves some important changes in the existing road pattern. Several roads need to be widened, and in some obsolescent areas Council is already buying up property so that this sort of work can be done as part of a general redevelopment. Hazardous intersections must also be avoided by making deviations, possibly involving the partial blocking off of some streets. Apart from the general arteries through Burwood already maintained by the Department of Main Roads, the Council aims to develop several major routes giving direct access to the shopping centre without actually passing through it. These will be:

North-south routes:

- a. Wentworth Road—Cobden Street—Portland Street.
- b. Park Road—Conder Street (with a railway underpass).
- c. Shaftesbury Road—Weldon Street.
- d. Burwood Road (excluding the section from Comer Street to Nicholson Street).

East-west routes:

- a. Meryla Street—Comer Street—Rowley Street—Cooper Street.
- b. Murray Street—Ethel Street—Nicholson Street.
- c. Queen Street—Victoria Street.

Traffic will be discouraged from using the section of Burwood Road through the shopping centre, and in addition to the car park in Belmore Street two large parking areas are planned for George Street (East and West), and another for commuters with an entrance from Burleigh Street.



A DISTINGUISHED GROUP AT THE FIRST CIVIC RECEPTION IN 1972. Left to right: The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. William McMahon; Mrs. McMahon; the Mayoress, Ald. Y. Smith; the Mayor, Ald. K. A. R. Smith.

Finally, the Plan takes into account the paucity of parks in Burwood. In 1969 Council controlled only 60.4 acres of parkland, but planned to acquire a further 27.6 acres. The main proposed park areas are the site of the old Enfield brickworks, the Burwood brickworks, the grounds of Broughton Hostel in Church Street, and an area in Brighton Street between Boronia Avenue and Gala Avenue. In the past four years 14.6 acres of this land have been acquired so that already the area of parkland has been increased to 75 acres.

Ambitious as this Plan may seem, the Council estimates that its expected revenue over the next twenty years will enable it to be carried out without undue financial strain, and certainly to the great benefit of the district.



THE NEW GREENWOOD HALL (1962) ON THE SITE OF THE OLD ENFIELD TOWN HALL. In addition to its public halls it houses a branch children's library.
(Photo—Mr. Mason.)

Mention was made in Chapter 3 of Burwood's two parochial schools and Enfield's Adelaide Park Free School—all founded in the 1840's. These provided a measure of elementary education, but in those days schooling was not compulsory and many people never went to school at all. Not surprisingly quite a number of the residents who supported the petitions urging municipal status for Burwood and Enfield had to make a cross or "mark" because they were unable to sign their own names!

There were no State schools at all in New South Wales before 1848, and church schools continued to receive State aid until The Public Instruction Act of 1880. At that time Burwood's Anglican Parochial School had 104 pupils, and when State subsidies ceased at the end of 1882 it was receiving an annual grant of £229/6/11 which included £216 towards teachers' salaries.

The Adelaide Park School at St. Thomas's in Enfield was similarly subsidised, and had an enrolment of 89. Its subsidy was withdrawn, but the school was taken over for three years as a public school. To quote the 1882 Report of the Minister for Public Instruction:

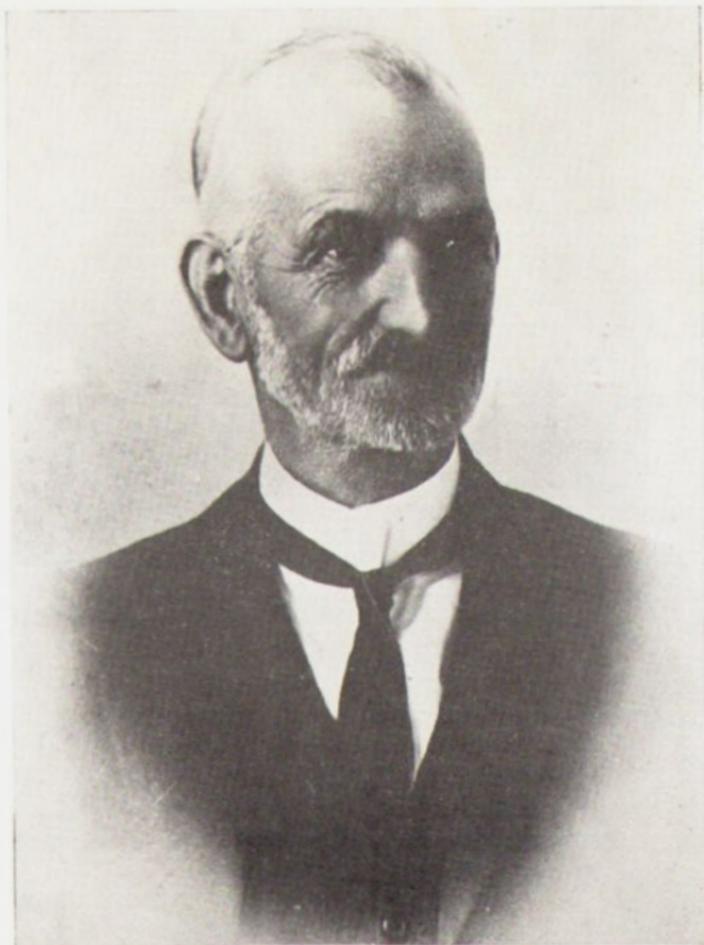
"Arrangements have been made by lease to open Public Schools in 1883 in the Church of England Schoolrooms at Balmain, Enfield, Burwood, Pennant Hills and Seven Hills."

In Enfield this arrangement lasted only till the end of 1885. The school was then closed as there were sufficient nearby State schools to meet the district's needs. Mt. Druitt (South Strathfield) Public School was close by, Croydon Public School had begun in 1884, and Croydon Park was ready to open in 1886. Burwood School was also well established and had been drawing pupils from Enfield for several years.

The earliest Catholic school in the district had its beginnings in the little St. Mary's Church opened in Parramatta Road in 1845. The building was retained as a schoolroom after a larger church was built adjoining it in 1874, and by then the school was catering for children from Concord, Burwood, Strathfield and Homebush. When State aid was withdrawn in 1882 it had 93 pupils, and its grant for that year was £221 including £216 for salaries. The loss of such aid was a major blow to church schools throughout the State, and the Catholic Church began to rely increasingly on its teaching orders. In the case of St. Mary's Parochial School Father McCarthy invited the Sisters of Charity, who had just settled in Ashfield in 1880, to staff the school. They have continued to conduct it to this day. The enrolment has grown to about 700, and modern, attractive premises have been extended from time to time—one fine building being destroyed recently in a disastrous fire. For some years the Sisters conducted both primary and secondary classes, but since the introduction of the Wyndham reforms in 1966 the secondary pupils have gone to Fivedock.



**BURWOOD PUBLIC
SCHOOL IN 1913.**
The original 1871
building is on the right.
(Photo—
The Government Printer.)



WILLIAM TEALE,
Headmaster of Burwood
Public School, 1909-22.
(Photo—Mr. K. Teale.)

By the late 1860's Burwood youngsters might attend any of these three denominational schools or even the public school at Ashfield. There were also several small private schools, but they catered mainly for the children of well-to-do families. A number of Burwood residents considered this state of affairs unsatisfactory in their fast-growing suburb and—as mentioned in chapter 4—in response to their petition Burwood Public School was opened in 1871. James McCredie, the first headmaster, was a happy choice to launch the school. A distinguished educationist, he later became Deputy Chief Inspector. During his ten years at the School it quickly outgrew the initial accommodation and several new buildings had to be added. Enrolment increased from 67 to 139 during the first year, but by 1900 the School had more than 1,100 pupils. Its secondary classes were extended after the educational reforms of 1904, but it was still called a Superior Public School until 1920 when the senior boys' classes were constituted as an Intermediate High School, and the girls' classes as a Commercial School.

In 1927 all the secondary classes were moved to a fine new building in Queen Street, but the boys were shortly transferred to the Summerhill Intermediate High School, leaving the whole building for use as a girls' Central Domestic Science School.

Up till then the Headmaster of Burwood School was in charge of both the Conder and Queen Street schools. Of the many Headmasters none is more deserving of mention than William Teale, whose term of office (1909-1922) was longer than any other, though it cannot compare with the remarkable record of Miss Annie Proudlock, Headmistress of the girls' department from 1886 till her death in 1916. A full list of headmasters and other details of historical interest appear in a commemorative booklet produced to mark the School's centenary in 1971.

The opening of Croydon railway station in 1876 led to a rapid population increase in that district as more and more estates were subdivided for residential sites, and in response to local petitions a fine new public school was built in Young Street and opened in 1884. The Public Instruction Act of 1880 had made schooling compulsory, obliging the State to embark on a vigorous building programme. Croydon was one of the first large schools built after the Act. Designed by William Kemp, the Government Architect, it is a handsome brick and stone structure with a slate roof and a bell-tower originally surmounted by a tall weathercock. There was also a master's residence facing Gibbs Street, but as in the case of Burwood School, this was eventually demolished to make way for further buildings. The initial enrolment was 315, and the Headmaster was Mr. Bonyng from Wagga. Bonyng went to great pains to beautify the school grounds, though most of the trees he planted have subsequently been removed.

About this time it was estimated that 150 children from Croydon Park were attending the public schools at Ashfield, Burwood and Croydon, and petitions were presented urging the establishing of a Croydon Park Public School. A 2-acre site on Georges River Road was resumed from Thomas Austin's estate, and 156 pupils enrolled at the new school when it opened in 1886. The Headmaster, John Dart, remained at the school till the end of 1913. His residence was completed in 1889, and an additional building for an Infants' Department was added the following year. There was considerable expansion during the period of the next headmaster, James Dunlop (1914-1925), two large new blocks being built, the

grounds extended, and a separate Girls' Department being set up in 1917 under Miss A. C. Mitchell. In 1933 the school was rated a Commercial Super-Primary School, and later a Junior High School, but secondary classes were discontinued with the opening of the Ashfield High School.

As we have seen, the opening of Croydon Park School helped delay the establishment of a public school in Enfield. Indeed the Education Department immediately closed the public school it was conducting in the Anglican school-house, and for many years Enfield had no public school. The matter was raised without success in 1914 by Thomas Henley, M.L.A., and again in 1917 by W. V. Robson, M.L.A., who introduced a deputation of residents to the Minister for Education. Even then progress was slow. A site was resumed in Beaumaris Street, but the school was not ready for opening till 1924. Designed for 600 pupils, it began with 460 but had risen to 800 by 1927. Sir Thomas Henley and the Parents' and Citizens' Association, supported by Bertram Stevens, successfully urged for eight more classrooms that were added in 1928. With a current enrolment of only 414 the School is more happily accommodated than most!

Secondary education last century was mainly left to private or church schools. There were no State high schools until 1884, and from then to 1911 the only ones in Sydney were the two Sydney High Schools for boys and girls. Several superior public schools gave a full course of secondary work leading to matriculation, but very few pupils completed these courses. The State high schools catered mainly for the children of middle-class families, and the wealthier parents mostly sent their sons to grammar schools and their daughters to ladies' colleges.



CROYDON PUBLIC SCHOOL IN 1884.

Several such schools flourished in Burwood, the earliest being *The Meads Grammar School* in Enfield which (as mentioned earlier, was established by the Reverend Frederick Wilkinson in the 1840's.

Another collegiate school was founded in Croydon in 1878 by the Reverend W. S. Newton, M.A. Known variously as Rugby House and The Grammar School, it continued until 1904, the last headmaster being William Sykes. Rugby House gave its pupils a sound classical education and included Latin, Greek and French in its curriculum. There were usually some thirty boys at the school, including a few boarders. Among them were the sons of several well-known families, such as Harold Fox, Gordon Abbott, Reginald Crane, Norman Hudson, W. Walker and W. Bostock. The school was in Meta Street, and was later used by the Presbyterian Ladies' College till its demolition in 1933.

Wychbury Grammar School was another boys' school conducted by G. F. Wooldridge, M.A., in *Humberstone*, the former Dawson mansion, which he leased after Mrs. Dawson's death in 1909. It had up to 60 pupils, but was in effect a preparatory school for boys wishing to proceed to one or other of the Great Public Schools. It closed in 1923 prior to the subdivision of the Wychbury estate.

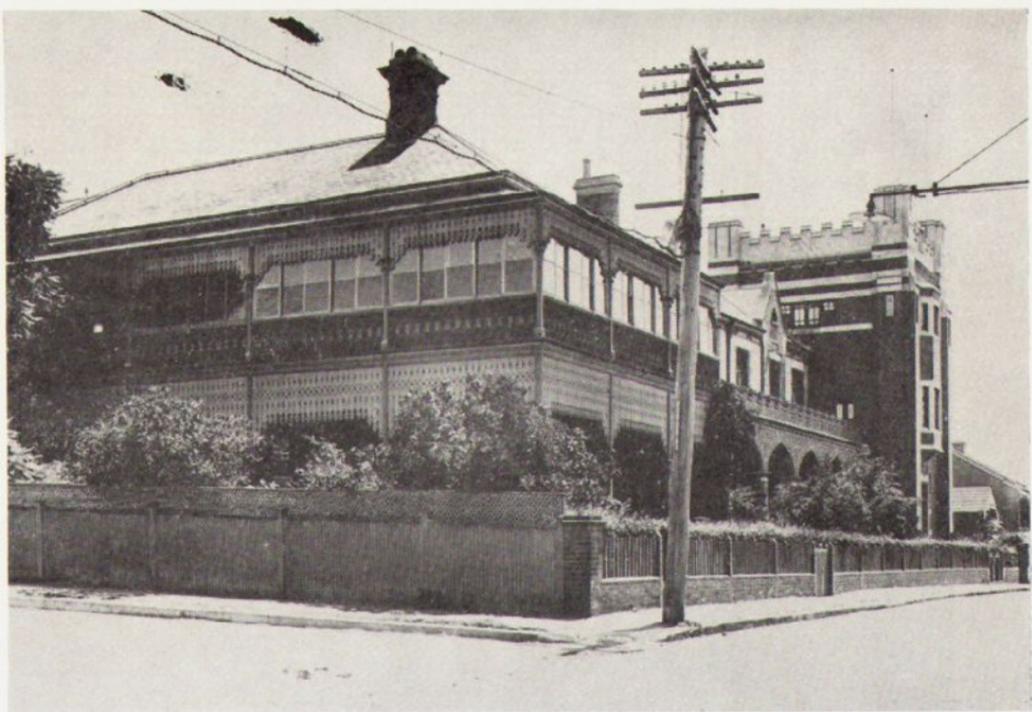
Burwood had a number of other short-lived secondary schools including a "Preparatory Boarding School for Young Gentlemen" on Burwood Heights in 1869, and a Burwood Grammar School conducted as late as 1910 by T. G. Hoskins at *Clyde* in Park Road. Nor is it generally known that the talented Australian poet and writer, Dowell O'Reilly, who lived in Burwood for some years, advertised himself in 1900 as Principal of the Hayworth Preparatory School for Boys in *Grantham*, the former home of James Martin, M.L.A., which later became St. Bernard's Private Hospital.

That these were all boys' schools is perhaps not surprising as there was very little secondary education for girls last century. Women were not admitted to Sydney University until 1881, and it was another two years before Sydney Girls' High School opened. There were very few private colleges for girls, yet as far back as 1855 a Miss S. E. Lester advertised in *The Sydney Herald* (19th January) that she had a school for young ladies at Concord, and even more surprisingly that the pupils could indulge in horse exercise and saltwater bathing! The latter was conducted in "a bathing house in the bay to which the pupils are conveyed" from Lansdowne House in Burton Street where the school began. By the 1870's Miss Lester had moved into a large two-storeyed house in Park Road called Kent House. Meanwhile the Wesleyan Church had begun to consider founding a ladies' college, encouraged by the success of their Newington College for boys. In 1885 they bought Miss Lester's school for £6,000, re-opening it as the Wesleyan Ladies' College on January 27, 1886, with the Reverend C. J. Prescott as Headmaster and Miss Sheils as Girls' Mistress.

The College began with only ten pupils, but by March this had increased to twenty, of whom eight were boarders. According to its advertisements:

"The primary object of this College is to provide a high-class Christian education for the daughters of parents of the Wesleyan Church, but its basis is sufficiently broad to meet the wants of the members of other Christian Churches."

With such support the College prospered, despite some anxious years in the 1890's, partly due to the economic depression and partly to the opening of the Presbyterian Ladies' College in a rather more convenient position right at the Croydon railway station. Over the years the Methodist Ladies' College (as it is now called) has grown beyond recognition, its present enrolment being 720, of whom 120 are boarders. Miss Lester's old building is still there, but its exterior is quite changed as it has been incorporated in the main school building. The present Principal is the Reverend K. J. Cornwell, who succeeded Dr. Whitley. It is interesting to note that Dr. Whitley, who was Headmistress from 1960 to 1972, is an old-girl of the College. Her scholarship has been recognised in her



THE METHODIST LADIES' COLLEGE ABOUT 1920. At the time, the building on the corner of Park Avenue and Rowley Street, where Miss Lester conducted her earlier school, was virtually unchanged. The exterior has since been modernised.

(Council photo.)

appointment to the Interim Committee for Australian Schools' Commission. Other old-girls equally well-known in other spheres include former swimming star Lorraine Crapp and Mrs. Sonia McMahon, wife of the recent Prime Minister.

Croydon Presbyterian Ladies' College had its beginnings in February, 1888, in a large house on the site of the present Masonic Hospital in Victoria Street, Ashfield. Under its scholarly headmaster John Marden, M.A., LL.B., its enrolment rose to 52 by the end of its first year, and it became necessary to seek a larger property. On February 22, 1891, the school was transferred to Shubra Hall, the former residence of Anthony Hordern, the official opening being performed by



THE METHODIST LADIES' COLLEGE TODAY. Taken from the corner of Grantham and Rowley Streets.

(Photo—M.L.C.)

the Countess of Jersey—her first public appearance after arriving in the colony. An imposing new classroom block was added, the old mansion being used first as a residence for the Head and his family, and later as an administrative block.

Marden remained at the School until 1919 and, during his last three years, jointly controlled both the Croydon College and its offshoot, the Pymble Presbyterian Ladies' College, which was founded in 1916. Unlike the various boys' grammar schools of the district, the College has continued to grow and has long been recognised as one of the leading schools of its kind. One of its Heads—Dr. McQueen—in the late 1920's won widespread recognition as an educationist and effectively introduced the Dalton Plan of studies in N.S.W. The present Head is Miss Freda Whitlam, and her school numbers over 600 pupils with about 75 boarders.

The first Catholic secondary school in Burwood began in 1894 at the newly-founded Santa Sabina Convent of the Dominican Nuns. The school, of course, like all the ladies' colleges, has both primary and secondary sections, and from the first it has had both day and boarding pupils. Santa Sabina has a fine reputation, and draws its boarders from quite distant parts of the State. The Nuns were particularly fortunate in having as architects both for the convent and school the firm of Sheerin and Hennessy—the builders of St. Mary's Cathedral. The complex of buildings is most impressive and the grounds are beautifully laid out. Beginning with seven day girls and three boarders, the School today has an enrolment of about 700. Not inappropriately, the first of its many pupils who have gained university matriculation was the daughter of Mr. Hennessy in 1906.

The Christian Brothers' School for Boys was opened by Cardinal Moran in 1910 on a site set aside for school purposes many years before by Father McCarthy in Britannia Avenue. At first there were only two classrooms and 100 pupils, but the School's immediate success made it imperative to add two more rooms the following year, and it has grown steadily since. The present secondary classes cater for 320 pupils, and there are 170 primary pupils in grades 5 and 6. Boys in the lower primary grades are taught at St. Mary's and then proceed to the Christian Brothers' School.

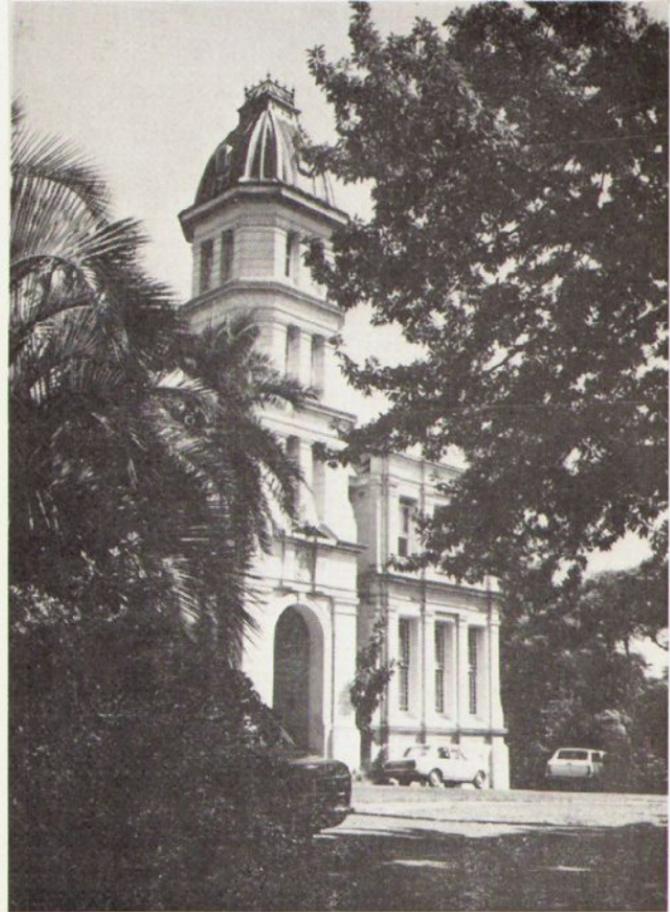
In the early years Brother P. J. O'Neill and his assistant teaching brothers travelled daily to the School from their Training College in Strathfield, but in 1924 the teachers became an autonomous community with their residence in an old mansion in Comer Street facing Burwood Park. Since the transfer of Burwood Intermediate High School to Summer Hill in 1927 this School remains the only secondary school for boys in the municipality, the district being served by the large boys' high schools at Ashfield and Homebush.

When the Church of the Holy Innocents was established at Croydon in 1924 in the grounds of James Palmer's former home, *Esperanza*, the house itself was used at first as the presbytery. However, in 1927 Father Tansey voluntarily vacated it in favour of the Presentation Nuns who have since conducted an elementary school for girls and boys. There were also secondary classes for girls until 1966, since when the girls have been sent to Fivedock, as was the case with St. Mary's School also. At first the School was held in the Church building, but later a modern new school was built in Queen Street.

Another parochial school was opened a little earlier in the original church-hall of St. Joseph's, Enfield, in 1917, with the Sisters of St. Joseph in charge. As at Croydon, the School had commercial secondary classes for girls as well as its



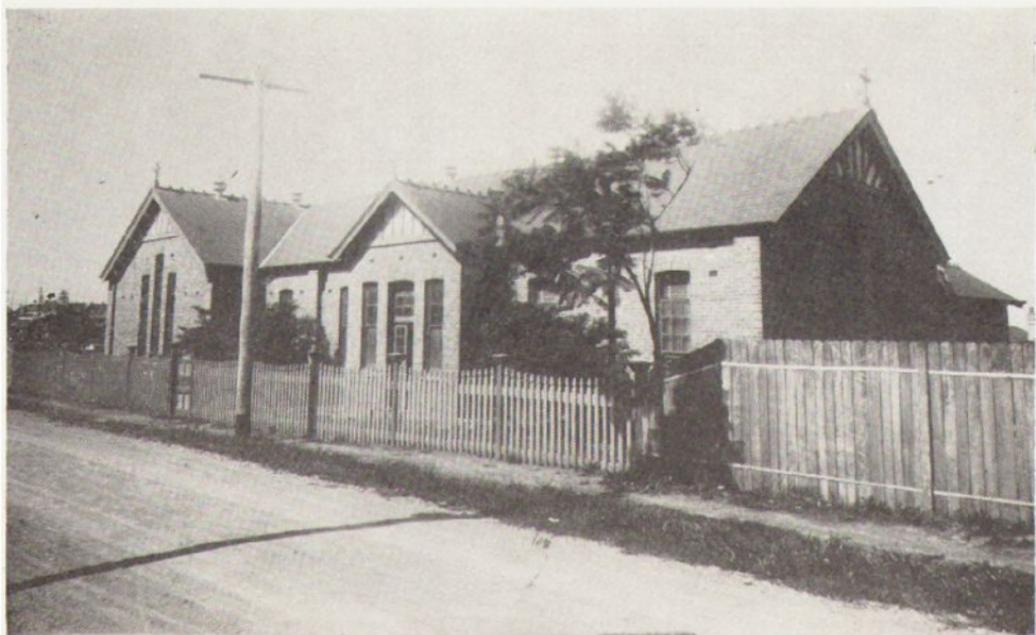
SHUBRA HALL—THE ENTRANCE PORCH. This fine mansion, built in 1869 by Anthony Hordern, is now the administrative block of P.L.C.
(Photo—Miss Whitlam.)



THE CROYDON PRESBYTERIAN LADIES' COLLEGE. This building was erected in 1891 in the beautiful grounds of Anthony Hordern's mansion, Shubra Hall.
(Photo—P.L.C.)



SANTA SABINA COLLEGE BEGAN IN 1894. The building shown was the work of the firm of Sheerin and Hennessy.



AN EARLY PHOTO OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' HIGH SCHOOL IN BRITANNIA AVENUE.

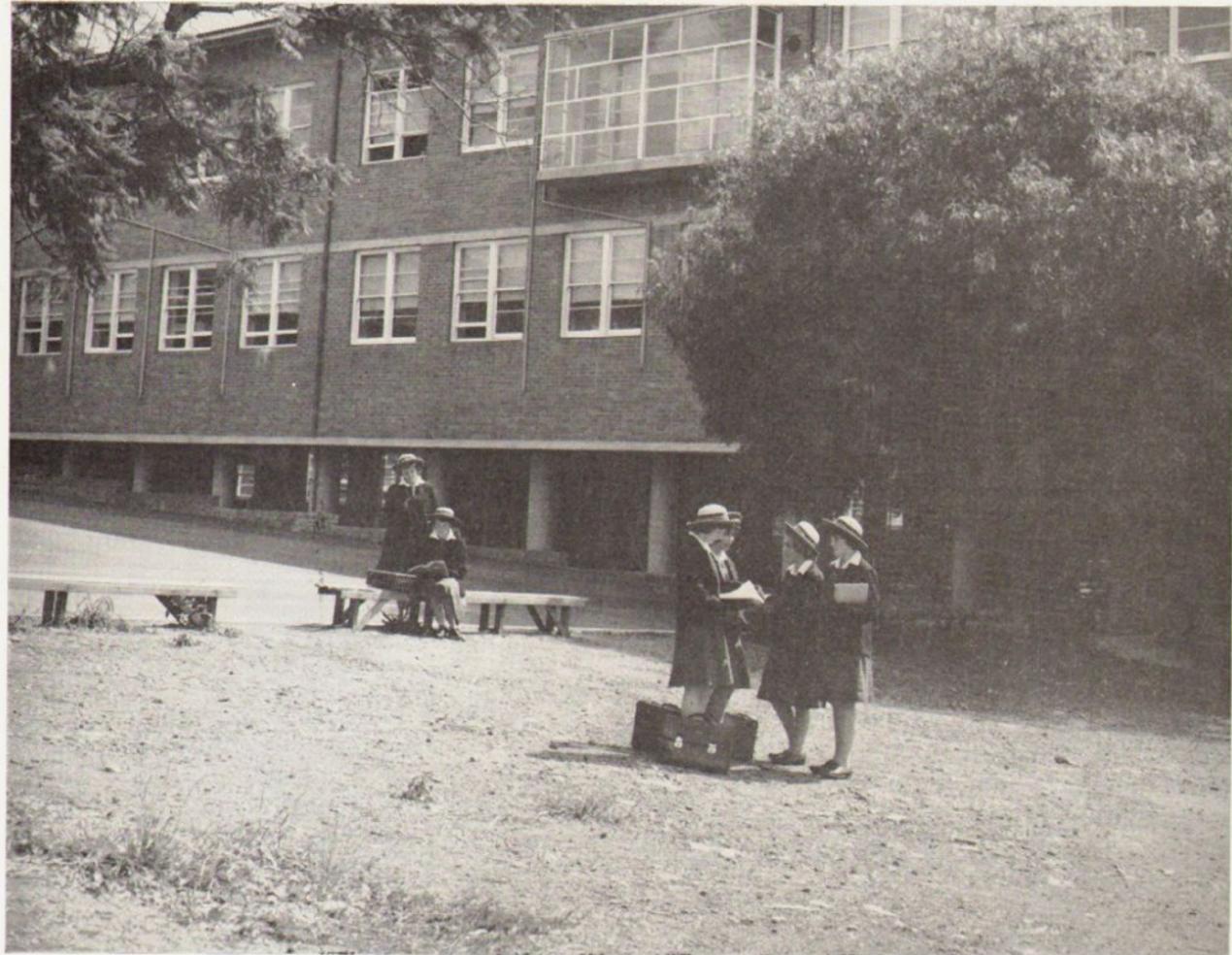
(Council photo.)

primary classes, but it is now restricted to primary pupils, with about 400 on the roll. In 1961 a fine new modern school building was opened in Burwood Road through the efforts of Father Ferrari.

Burwood Girls' High School in Queen Street was originally built to house the secondary boys' and girls' classes from Burwood Public School, and was then under the control of Mr. E. Dash, the Headmaster of the Public School. As mentioned, the boys were transferred to Summer Hill at the end of 1927 and the School became known as Burwood Domestic Science School. Thirty years later its extended curriculum and lengthened course had made it a high school in effect, though the name was not officially changed to Burwood Girls' High School until 1958. Extensive additions have been made to house the 1,027 girls currently enrolled in what is now the largest secondary school in the Municipality.



BURWOOD GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL—THE MAIN BUILDING.



ANOTHER VIEW OF BURWOOD GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Of the twenty or more churches whose parishes or spheres of influence include parts of Burwood six are situated outside its boundaries, and even this does not include St. John's Ashfield, whose parish once included all Burwood and Enfield.

Today the municipality is served by six other Anglican churches. The oldest, St. Thomas's, was founded in 1848 and became a parish in its own right in 1868. St. Luke's—which was originally called the Burwood parish church—opened in 1861 and, though now in Concord Municipality, its parish still extends as far as the railway line in Burwood. Similarly St. James' Church in Croydon, which opened in 1883, is on the Ashfield side of the municipal boundary in Edwin Street, but its parish includes much of Burwood south of the railway line. The parish of St. Paul's Church in Burwood Road (1871) is bounded by Liverpool Road and the railway line, the Boulevard and Brady Street. St. Peter's in Burwood East, which began as a mission church of St. Luke's, also became a parish church in 1910. Indeed the church of St. Nicholas in East Enfield—or Croydon Park—is the only Anglican church in the district that is not a parish church, being still attached to St. Thomas's.

The move to establish a parish church in central Burwood was sponsored by a group of gentlemen including the Reverend R. W. Young, the incumbent of St. Thomas's. When St. Paul's Church was opened in Burwood Road in 1872 he left Enfield to become its first rector. A singularly beautiful Gothic structure, St. Paul's is undoubtedly one of the finest churches designed by that great ecclesiastical architect Edmund Blacket. At the time of its opening the Church consisted solely of the nave with a temporary wooden wall where the transepts now cross it, but subsequent extensions—including the tower—have closely followed the Blacket design. Several parishioners liberally supported the church in its early years, either by direct contributions or by advancing funds, Mr. H. E. Kater of Enfield making an initial loan of £1,000.

The present vicarage, added in 1897, is particularly attractive, and with the addition of the choir in 1905 and the building of the tower in 1924 under the supervision of the architect E. Lindsay Thompson, the church was virtually completed as Blacket conceived it. During the period of the present Rector, the Reverend Ronald O'Brien, who has been in office since 1957, a splendid peal of bells has been installed in the tower in 1960 and stone fencing completed along the Burwood Road frontage.

St. Peter's Church in Queen Street Croydon had very humble beginnings. In 1894 Miss Sophie Newton, a deaconess of St. Luke's Church, began a Sunday School in a cottage near the old Excelsior Brickworks (now a park) and its success so impressed Mrs. Starling of *Abbeythorpe* in Park Road that she decided to establish a mission church in the brickfields area. Her endowment of £439 enabled the Queen Street site to be bought and the original section of the church



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE RECTORY. The church is recognised as one of Edmund Blacket's finest buildings.

(Photo—The Rev. O'Brien.)



THE REV. R. W. YOUNG, who was the first Rector of St. Thomas's (Enfield) when it became a parish church in 1868, and then became first Rector of St. Paul's when it opened in 1871.

(Photo—The Rev. Bartlett.)

Edmund Blacket's original design for ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, CROYDON. A much smaller church was eventually built.

(Photo—The Mitchell Library.)



to be built. The small brick church in early English style was designed by Messrs. Castledon and Lake and built at a cost of £284 by D. Zoeller of Concord. The opening ceremony took place on Monday, 10th February, 1896, and the Reverend E. Claydon, curate of St. Luke's, preached at the first Sunday service. Extensions by the local architect F. E. Stowe were completed in 1907, and in 1910 a separate parish was formed with the Reverend Maltby as incumbent.



THE ATTRACTIVE LITTLE CHURCH OF ST. PETER (Burwood East), began as a mission church of St. Luke's, Concord. The tower is part of a recent addition.

Although St. James's Church of England is in Ashfield it draws many of its adherents from Burwood. This too was designed by Blacket, and was in fact the last of his churches, opening in March, 1883, just one month after the architect's death. Its early progress was greatly assisted by several well-to-do gentlemen, notably Daniel Holborrow of *Gadshill*, William Hudson the timber merchant, James Sandy the paint and colour merchant, and A. O. Moriarty. It is a pleasant building, but extensions and renovations have departed widely from Blacket's design. Indeed Blacket himself had to modify his original design—which, had finance been available, would have given Croydon an extremely attractive church.

The beginnings of the lovely little church of St. Thomas in Enfield have already been mentioned. Its early rectors resided in Burwood, but the Reverend Septimus Hungerford, rector from 1879 to 1895, had the Rectory built in Punchbowl Road. A memorial tablet in the Church shows that after retiring in

1895 at the age of 70, Mr. Hungerford lived on to the remarkable age of 102. Important advances made while the Reverend J. W. Ferrier was Rector (1922-25) were the building of the new parish hall and of a hall in Daisy Street which served also as the branch church of St. Nicholas until the present building opened in 1936.

The churchyard of St. Thomas's is well worth visiting to see the graves of many of the district pioneers. Apart from those previously mentioned these include Bishop Stone-Wigg, first Bishop of New Guinea; Dr. T. B. Haylock; Arthur Yates, founder of the famous seed business; S. H. Lambton, Deputy Postmaster General; H. H. Kater, of Bungarabee station; and Edward S. Hall, an early advocate of civil liberty, who was more than once gaoled for trenchant criticism of Governor Darling in his newspaper *The Monitor*.

The original Catholic Church for Burwood was St. Mary's, established on Parramatta Road in 1846. Like St. Luke's it is now in Concord, but the parish boundary reaches to the railway line and includes a good deal of Burwood. The 1846 building continued to be used as a school for some years after a second and larger church was built in 1874. The present church, opened in 1928 through the efforts of the Reverend Father Barlow, is a most impressive building in Romanesque style and is reputedly the largest parochial church in Australia with accommodation for 1,800 people.



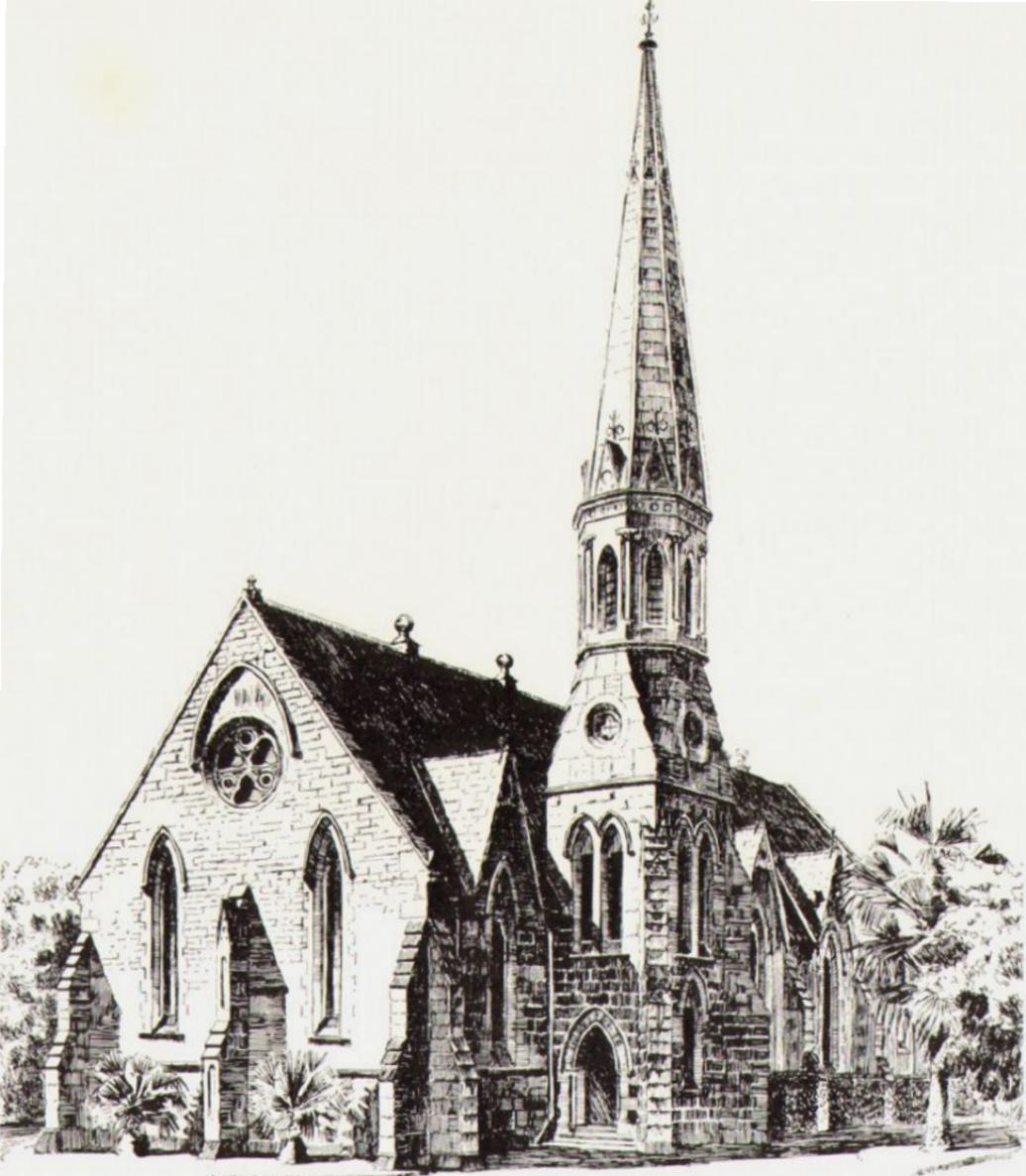
THE PRESENTATION CONVENT, CROYDON.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC
CHURCH, ENFIELD.
(Photo—Father Ferrari.)

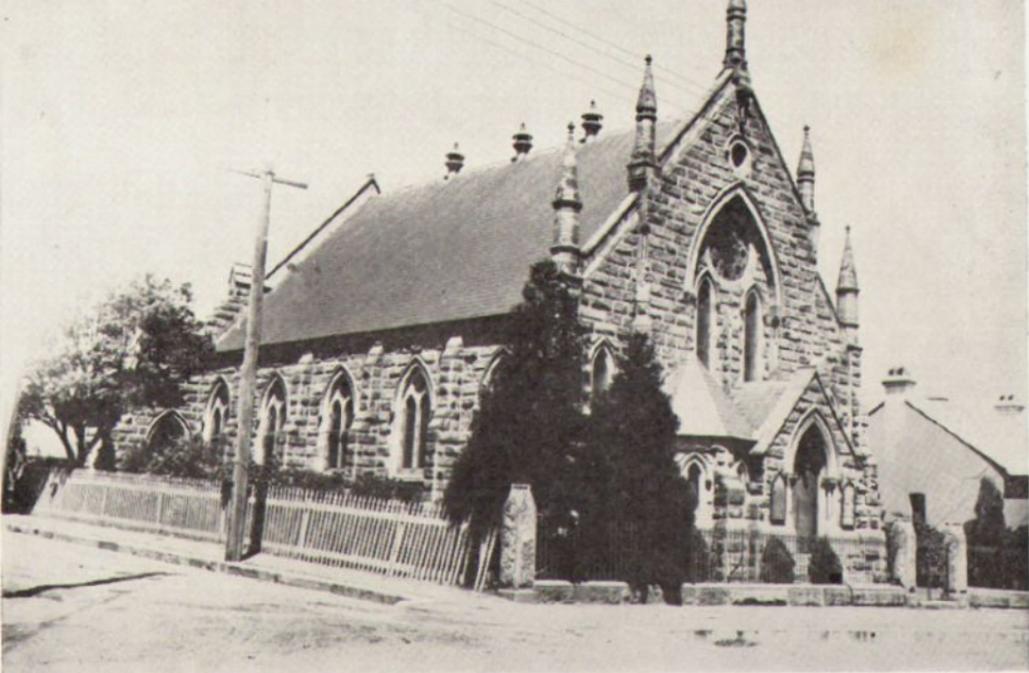


St. Joseph's Catholic Church on Liverpool Road, Enfield, is a smaller but equally impressive building, its fine columns and portico being closely modelled on the famous Church of St. Madeleine in Paris. The parish of St. Joseph's, comprising all of Enfield, about half of Burwood and part of Croydon, dates from 1916, though the present church was not built till 1931. Like so many of Burwood's churches, its first services were held in the School of Arts, until a combined Church-School was completed in 1917 at the corner of Burwood Road and Liverpool Road on the site of an old open-air picture show. The Sisters of St. Joseph conduct a Children's Home in a vast old mansion in Liverpool Road called *Roslyn*, the former residence of William Hudson the timber merchant. Since 1936 the Convent has been housed in St. Cloud, once the home of George Hoskins in Burwood Road.

The Catholic parish of Croydon was established in 1924 when Father Tansey was appointed parish priest. The first Presbytery was *Ezperanza*, a large house built for J. H. Palmer in 1893, and the Church of the Holy Innocents was built in its grounds, facing Webb Street. This served as both church and school until a separate school was built on an adjacent property in Queen Street, together with a new Presbytery, the earlier one having become a Presentation Convent in 1927.



BURWOOD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH now serves the joint Congregational-Methodist Parish. The stately spire is one of Burwood's most prominent landmarks.
(Photo—The Rev. Plaizier.)



THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH—formerly the Burwood Methodist Church. Built in 1879 it was used by the Methodists until 1970. The photo was taken about 1920. (Council photo.)

As mentioned in an earlier chapter, the Congregationalists first worshipped in a small wooden church in Parramatta Road and then moved to a fine new stone church which was destroyed by fire in 1879. The present Church, erected in 1880 on the same site, was designed by the architect J. Rowe of Sydney. With its tall graceful spire, mellowed sandstone walls and stained windows it is one of Burwood's outstanding buildings. The Congregational Church was fortunate in having several wealthy and influential members, including E. T. Penfold, Alfred Fairfax, J. R. Bubb and Robert W. Hardie. Its first full time minister was the Reverend G. Howden, who was appointed in 1863 and continued in office for twenty-two years, thus having the distinction of preaching in all three of its church buildings.

Partly influenced by younger folk moving out to newer suburbs to establish their homes, and partly by the changing role of the church in society, the Congregational Church, in common with most others, faced the problem of dwindling congregations in the post-war years. In March, 1970, Burwood's Methodist and Congregational churches decided to form a united parish and to use the Congregational Church Offices and School-hall as its centre. The first minister of the combined parish, the Reverend N. T. Bradshaw, was succeeded in

1971 by the Reverend T. Plaizier, and the Reverend Peter Powell has recently been appointed Assistant Minister.

Trinity Congregational Church is beautifully situated on the eastern side of the Boulevard. A handsome red brick building it opened in 1890, the first pastor being the Reverend G. Littlemore, who transferred from the Burwood Church and ministered at Trinity for the next 34 years.

Although many of its adherents came from Burwood, the former Croydon Congregational Church in Edwin Street was outside the boundary. The Church opened in 1879, though the familiar red brick building designed by architect Herbert Thompson of Burwood was not erected till 1885. It had close associations with the Burwood Church whose minister, the Reverend Howden, preached there on the opening Sunday. Many of its foundation members—like Anthony Hordern, Edward Lloyd Jones, Josiah Mullens, Frederick Crane and A. W. Sutton—were well-known Burwood residents, as indeed was the Reverend Mathieson, who ministered at Croydon for no less than 40 years from 1879 till 1919. The Church was sold recently to the German Catholics and the Congregationalists have formed a joint parish with the Croydon Methodists.

The Methodist charge in Burwood dates from January, 1879, when it was separated from Ashfield and the Reverend Charles W. Graham was appointed minister. At first the morning services were held in the home of H. J. Taylor

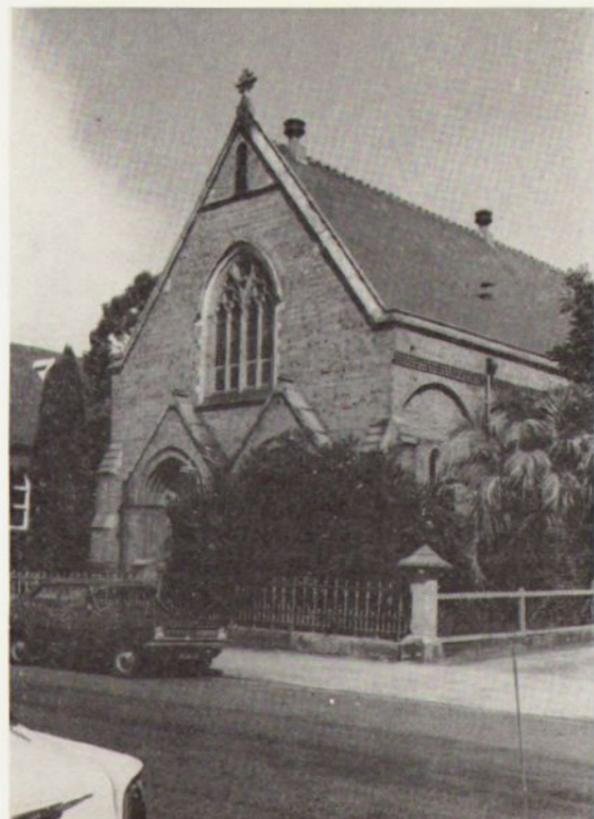


MALVERN HILL METHODIST CHURCH. Now used by the joint Methodist-Congregational Parish.

the Circuit Steward, and the evening services in a room at Miss Lester's school in Park Road. A handsome stone Gothic-style church in Railway Parade which opened in December, 1879, was the last of several Wesleyan churches designed by a promising young architect, W. Boles, who died just three months later. Enlarged in 1893 the building did service as a Methodist Church for more than ninety years during most of which it had a large congregation and Sunday School, and was regularly attended for worship by the boarders from the Methodist Ladies' College. After the formation of the joint Congregational-Methodist parish in 1970 the building was sold and is now the Greek Orthodox Church.

Burwood Methodist circuit included Enfield, where, largely through the efforts of Messrs. Brown and Mather, a church was opened on a site in Carlyle Street on 14th June, 1885, when the services were taken by the Reverend G. Hurst and the Reverend B. Meek. The church grew steadily, especially under the guidance of the Reverend J. Sommerville, and from 1928 till the early 1960's it was sufficiently strong to require an assistant minister. It then shared in the general decline, and in 1970 it too was absorbed into the combined parish worshipping at the Burwood Congregational Church. The Enfield building has closed and is to be sold.

On 30th March, 1886, the Reverend R. Sellors conducted the opening services in another small Methodist Church (built at a cost of £1,150) in Gibbs Street



ST. JAMES'S PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH.

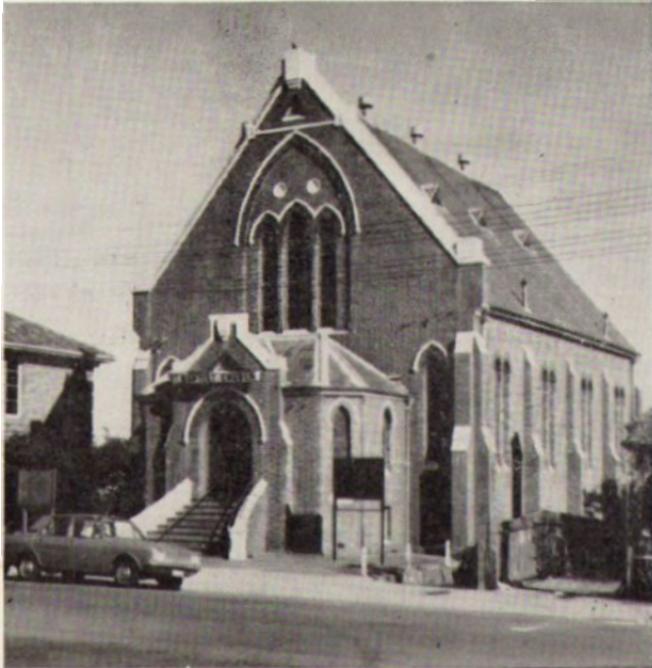
Croydon. Although very central, the site was limited, and when Malvern Hill was opened up on the other side of the railway line in 1910 it was decided to build a larger church there rather than extend the old one. The move was not popular with Wesleyans in North Croydon, who eventually established a second church in Bay Street. The original building in Gibbs Street has been converted into a house, but few people are aware of its ecclesiastical beginnings. As mentioned earlier, the Croydon Methodists have formed a joint parish with the Congregationalists, the inaugural service being held in Malvern Hill Methodist Church on 19th November, 1972. This Church is used for morning and evening services, but an additional evening service is also held in the North Croydon Methodist Church in Bay Street. The Parish is currently in charge of the Reverend W. R. Cowper with the Reverend H. Herbertson as Assistant Minister.

The first Presbyterian services in Burwood were held in the School of Arts in 1882, and a charge was formed later that year with the Reverend Alexander Osborne as minister. The handsome brick church, seating 450 people, was built during his ministry, and a large hall was added in 1904. The third minister, the Reverend Dr. Scott West, was called from New Zealand in 1899 and played a very active part in the broader work of the N.S.W. Presbyterian church and continued in the Burwood charge till his retirement in 1931. In 1921 the Rosedale Presbyterian Church in Canterbury was sold and a new Scots Church opened in a Hall in Boyle Street, Croydon Park, under the ministry of the Reverend George Scott. The present Church building was completed in 1954. It has a strong Young People's group and the congregation takes an active interest in Lidcombe Geriatric Hospital where its minister, the Reverend K. Ewin, is the Chaplain.



BURWOOD SALVATION ARMY CITADEL.

BURWOOD BAPTIST
CHURCH.



CROYDON NORTH
BAPTIST CHURCH.



There are two Salvation Army Corps in the Municipality. The Burwood Corps was established in 1882 using the School of Arts until its own Hall was available in George Street West. The present Citadel was opened in 1917 in Wilga Street, and more recently an attractive modern Hall has been added at the rear. The Officers-in-Charge are Major and Mrs. A. Hughes. Enfield's Corps is much younger and began when Captain Lillian Sampson instituted week-night services in a house at the corner of Baker and Anne Streets and Sunday night services in the old Town Hall in 1929. By June that year a former dance hall in Coronation Parade was acquired and converted to a Citadel. The Corps is at present directed by Brigadier H. E. Fischle.

Of the three Baptist Churches the oldest is the Burwood Church in Conder Street. The present building dates from 1901, but the first services were held in the School of Arts in 1895, and the following year a Hall was built in Conder Street. The early progress of the Church owed much to the Reverend W. A. Southwell, its minister until 1903. Young people's groups include Boys' and Girls' Brigades and a Couples Club which, apart from its social activities, has taken a keen interest in welfare work. Mr. A. J. A. Boswell of Macquarie Fields is the Honorary Pastor of the Church.

Croydon Baptist Church had its beginnings as a cottage group in the home of George Watson in Lang Street in 1925. Next year a weatherboard hall from the Ashfield Church was moved to a site in Acton Street and served as a church until replaced by the present brick building in 1930. Services were taken for some



VICTORIA HALL (1912-1967) was the meeting place of The Open Brethren. It was demolished to make way for Westfield.

years by visiting laymen or pastors, the first regular minister being the Reverend E. Foote. The Reverend R. Briggs has been pastor since 1964 and, though membership is below the peak level of the 1930's, Croydon is still an active church.

In 1932 the Hurlstone Park Baptist Church opened a Croydon Park Mission under Pastor N. Chambers, and it remained a branch of Hurlstone Park until 1951 when the present church was built. Early in 1973 there was a formal merger of the Campsie and Croydon Park Baptists, the combined congregations meeting in Croydon Park Church under Pastor K. Hawley.

There is a large modern Christadelphian Church in Shaftesbury Road, but Burwood's newest church building is the Gospel Chapel in George Street. This is the meeting place of the Open Brethren who have been worshipping in Burwood since 1910. They met first in the School of Arts, and then in the old Courier Hall until they built their own Victoria Hall in 1912. This had to be enlarged in the 1920's when services regularly attracted upwards of 200 people. One of the group's founders, and for many years its leading elder, was Richard Hickson of Enfield. The present Chapel was built when Victoria Hall was demolished in 1967 to make way for the Westfield Shopping Centre.

When the Church of Christ was established in Clarence Street in 1920 it had only 28 adherents, and there was no regular minister until the appointment of Pastor J. R. Leach in 1927. The Church was greatly assisted in its early years by the Principal of the Bible College, Mr. A. R. Main, and by Mr. S. H. Laney who acted as secretary for the first sixteen years. The Minister since 1969 has been Pastor M. A. Pieper.



THE GOSPEL CHAPEL replaced the Victoria Hall. It is Burwood's most recent church building.

(Photo—Mr. S. Carson.)

“And some there be, which have no memorial,
Who are perished, as though they had never been.”

(Ecclesiasticus)

In the foregoing pages mention has been made of many former citizens of Burwood who helped shape the destiny of the growing suburb. Others have their “memorial” elsewhere, as in the War Memorial Arch at the entrance to the Park, or in honour boards in various churches and public buildings. There seem to be no such lists of the men who died in the earlier Sudan Campaign and Boer War. These indeed have “perished as though they had never been”, and there are others from many walks of life who enjoyed great reputations in their day but are now all but forgotten. With such this chapter is concerned.

Few people recall that three Australian Prime Ministers have had close associations with Burwood. Mr. McMahon is well enough remembered and is still Burwood's Federal member. Thirty-five years ago Sir Earle Page, who lived at 31 Albert Street, was also Prime Minister for a brief period. He was leader of the Country Party for many years, and for six years was Treasurer in the Bruce-Page Ministry of 1923-29. Even more widely known in his day was Sir George Reid who was Prime Minister in 1904-05. A Doctor of Laws and Queen's Councillor, Reid had been Minister for Education and State Premier before settling in Burwood in 1895. He played a leading role in the Federal movement, and was eventually knighted and appointed High Commissioner for Australia in 1910. His first Burwood home was *Ascot*, now a Nursing Home in Cheltenham Road, and from 1907-1910 he lived at *Rossleigh*, a mansion in Church Street that has since been demolished. ✓

Reid was not Burwood's only State Premier, as the late Sir Bertram Stevens held this office from 1932-39 while living in Edwin Street, Croydon. Stevens also had the portfolio of Treasurer during the same years.

Alban J. Riley, who lived in *Tulloona* in Park Road, was a member of Burwood Council in 1884 but was then elected to the City Council and became Mayor of Sydney in 1887. That same year he was also appointed Special Commissioner to organise the State's Centenary Celebrations of 1888. Riley was also an M.L.A. for some years, but not for Burwood. By occupation he was also one of the surprisingly large number of prominent businessmen who lived in Burwood towards the close of last century.

Among these were merchants like Anthony Hordern, Edward Lloyd Jones, Richard Wynne, W. S. Friend, James Sandy, Samuel Dickenson and James Martin. The industrialists included J. T. Toohey, George and Charles Hoskins, John Vickers, William Hudson, Walter Buzacott, J. R. Bubb, E. T. Penfold, W. C. Penfold and Charles F. Lindeman. Josiah Mullens and Sir Kelso King were



ASCOT, IN CHELTENHAM ROAD, was originally the home of Sir George Reid. It is now a nursing home.

better known in business and financial circles, and estate agents were well represented by R. V. Hardie and Joseph Horne.

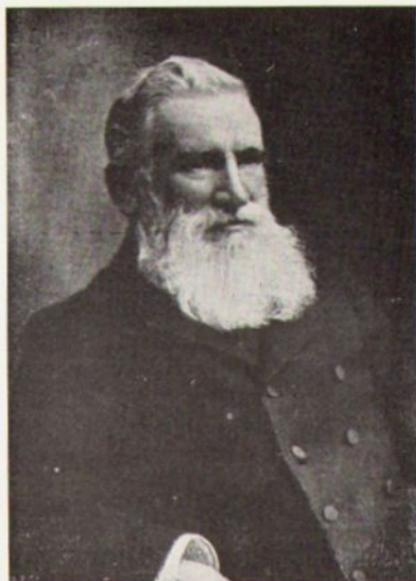
Despite his public spirited work for Burwood, E. T. Penfold is one of the least remembered of these. He came to Australia in 1852 to try his fortune on the goldfields, but quickly turned to become a tobacco merchant, and later one of Australia's largest tobacco manufacturers. Surprisingly he retired while still in his 'forties, but took an untiring interest in public affairs and humanitarian work. His mansion, *Woodstock*, in Church Street was built in the early 'seventies in 6 acres of land between Burwood Road and Shaftesbury Road, with an imposing entrance from the foot of Duff Street through an avenue of Port Jackson fig trees. Re-named *Broughton* by Mr. Keep who bought it in 1914, it is now used as a Commonwealth Migrant Hostel, but the Council still hopes to acquire the property for a park. Penfold's son founded the well-known firm of Sydney stationers while living at Woodstock himself. The father took a major part in the establishment of Burwood School, was a strong supporter of the Congregational Church, and served both as President and Secretary of the Randwick Benevolent Society.

Another half-forgotten pioneer of the district was Captain Henry T. Fox. Born at Shaldon in Devon in 1819 he became a merchant captain and ship-owner, but came to the colony as a passenger aboard the "Shamrock" when only 22. Five years later he married Isobel Williamson at St. Philip's, Sydney. For some years they lived in Fort Street, Fox working as a marine surveyor before joining the Australian General Assurance Co. of which he was Secretary and later Manager. In 1866 he moved to Burwood where he built *Evandale*—

one of Sydney's show homes—in 1868. The Captain was very active in seeking the advancement of Croydon, and headed the original petitions for the railway station and the public school. It is perhaps not surprising that, as Webb Street began at the main gates of *Evandale*, the good Captain advocated building the station at the Webb Street level crossing! The old home was built on part of Connor's Farm, and after its demolition in 1927 its grounds became Blair Park.

Old Burwood seems to have been a sort of Mecca to the legal profession. We saw how John Stephen, the first puisne judge, built *Claireville* in 1830, and how it was later occupied by his son Sir Alfred Stephen who was Chief Justice from 1844-1873, and administered the colony as Lieutenant Governor on four occasions between 1872 and 1891. The Enfield barrister, William Wilkinson, became a judge in 1875, and at least four other judges lived in Burwood towards the close of the century. These were Judge Rogers, Judge Ralston, Judge Sly and Edward Scholes—a gentleman who took a most active interest in local affairs. Before becoming a judge he served as an alderman for 12 years and was Mayor in 1891. At various times he was President of Western Suburbs Hospital, of the Fire Brigade, of the District Band and of the Burwood School Board.

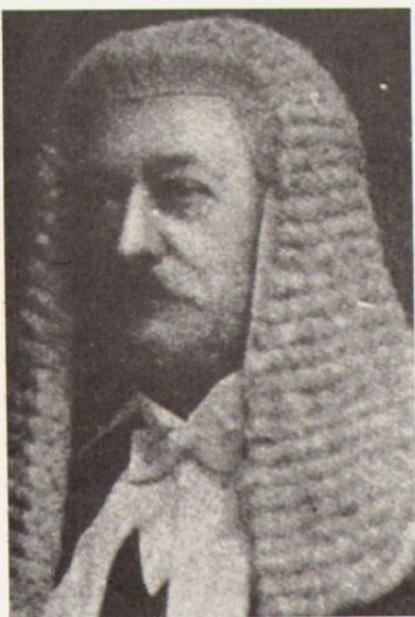
There were also several prominent barristers, including Charles E. Pilcher, Charles Wade and Thornton Bullmer who was a victim of the 1894 rail disaster. Recognised as one of Sydney's leading barristers, Pilcher declined the office of judge on several occasions. He came to Burwood in the 1870's and built a house in the Boulevard which became the original home of the Dominican Nuns in



EDWIN T. PENFOLD, a prominent Burwood citizen from 1870 till his death in 1900. His mansion, "Woodstock," in Church Street, is now the Broughton Hostel.



CAPTAIN H. T. FOX, another Burwood pioneer. Blair Park occupies the site of his old home, "Evandale."



CHARLES E. PILCHER, one of the many eminent legal men who lived in old Burwood.



JOHN DAWSON AND HIS WIFE—
from an old portrait. Mr. Dawson is wearing his uniform as Captain of the South Sydney Volunteer Company.
(Photo—Miss E. B. King.)

1883. Pilcher had meanwhile built a larger house, *Woodside*, which has since been demolished. Jersey Road and Woodside Avenue were formed when its extensive grounds were subdivided in 1892.

John Dawson and Thomas Icton have already been mentioned as early solicitors in Burwood. Dawson arrived in the colony in 1835 at the age of sixteen and immediately entered the office of Brent C. Rodd as a law clerk. In time he became a partner in the firm of Rodd and Dawson, and later established his own firm. A man of wide public interests, he was Captain of the South Sydney Volunteer Company, a warden of St. Luke's Church, a trustee of Rookwood Cemetery, and a founder of the Sydney Industrial Blind Society. Not the least of his services to Burwood was to make his cricket ground available to local clubs. His personal library at *Humberstone* was one of the finest in the colony, but unfortunately it was sold up after his death in 1901.

Other well-known solicitors were T. B. Rolin, W. E. Hawkins (who was Mayor on two occasions), Henry Salway (Solicitor to Enfield Council), Thomas Rose, William Deane, Charles Deane, John Stinson and his partner W. H. Pigott. Pigott, who lived for many years in *Tahlee*, was an M.L.A. for Canterbury from 1880-84 and was then appointed to the Legislative Council. President of the Incorporated Law Institute for twenty years, he was a recognised authority on Municipal Law, framed the Municipalities Act, and assisted Henry Parkes to frame the Public Instruction Act of 1880.

Henry Parkes himself was the M.L.A. for Canterbury from 1877-1880, and as such represented Enfield, but did not reside in the Municipality. This was not the case with John Lucas, who was also M.L.A. for Canterbury for fifteen years. Lucas was Captain Rowley's grandson, and was born in 1818 at the old Rowley home, *Kingston*, in Newtown. A carpenter and builder, he had the contracts for building both the Burwood Parochial School and the Catholic Parochial School in the 1840's. As a young man he travelled widely throughout the State, was a co-discoverer of Rocky River goldfield in 1851, and visited the Jenolan Caves. As Minister for Mines in 1875-77 he had the Caves area proclaimed a reserve and opened up to the public, in recognition of which the New Cave was renamed the Lucas Cave. He later represented Hartley in the Legislative Assembly, and on resigning in 1877 was appointed to the Legislative Council.

Although living in Drummoyne, Sir Thomas Henley had a long and distinguished term as M.L.A. for Burwood, representing as Thomas Henley from 1904 to 1920, and as Sir Thomas from 1927 to 1935. He took a keen interest in local affairs, and his name is appropriately commemorated by Henley Park. During the Great War he served with the A.I.F. in Egypt and France as Commissioner of the Australian Comforts Funds. Burwood Council still treasures several letters written by him from the battlefields during those years.

A number of graziers established their town houses in old Burwood, one of the earliest being C. H. Humphrey, who settled there about 1861. A Devon man,



SIR THOMAS HENLEY AT MERSA MATRUH WITH NO. 3 COMPANY, AUSTRALIAN CAMEL CORPS, MAY, 1916. Sir Thomas was, for many years, M.L.A. for Burwood. (Council photo.)

educated at Teignmouth and trained as a surveyor, Humphrey came to the colony in 1842 and took up land on the Paterson before moving on to the Liverpool Plains and later to Queensland. After marrying in 1861 he entrusted his Queensland property to a manager and built a large home, *Luscombe*, in Livingstone Street, Burwood. It is still there, though obscured by the Fire Station which stands on its former front lawn. Humphrey was a member of the first Council, succeeded Richard Wynne as Mayor in 1875, was a founder of the School of Arts, and a member of the Sydney Agricultural Society. He died in 1898 at the age of 81.

Humphrey bought up a good deal of land in Burwood, and it was from him that another grazier, Mowbray Forrest, purchased *The Block* at the corner of Minna Street and Burwood Road on which he built *The Priory* in 1877. Forrest had previously owned *Yarras* station near Kelso, and the new property was actually owned by his wife Elizabeth, a member of the Kite family, who were among the pioneers of the Bathurst district. Mowbray Forrest entered enthusiastically into Burwood's community life. He became a member of the Council, was a founder and trustee of the School of Arts, but died as the result of a sudden illness at the early age of 42 and was buried in St. Thomas's churchyard on September 1, 1880.

Herman Henry Kater, usually described as "a grazier from Bungaribee station", bought *The Meads* in Enfield from Abram Moriarty in 1874 and lived there till his death in 1881. His wife, Mrs. Eliza C. Kater, continued there until 1909. Actually Kater's association with Bungaribee was very brief, but his career was fascinating. A fractured skull resulting from a fall from his horse in Regents Park obliged him to give up his medical studies at Cambridge in 1837. He resolved to migrate to Australia, and being a wealthy young man, chartered the barque *Euphrates* on which he arrived in the colony in January, 1840, after a five-months voyage, bringing out some magnificent thoroughbred horses and fine cattle to stock his property. He bought the Bungaribee property at Prospect, built a splendid home on it, but was so heavily hit by the 1841 depression that he was obliged to sell both the station and the stock, which were bought by William Henry Suttor. Kater's later career was taken up with flour mills and cloth factories in the Orange district, and it was from here that he retired to Enfield in 1874.

One of the remarkable things about Burwood's history is that, although its first settler was Sarah Nelson in 1794, women seem to have played a relatively subordinate part in public affairs. There has never been a lady Mayor, and only two women have ever been elected to the Council. It is refreshing to report, therefore, that Henry Kater's daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. E. Kater, took an important part in launching the Women's College at the University of Sydney in 1892, and was a member of the College Council from 1892-1935.

Of Burwood's medical practitioners over the years it is difficult to select particular names for mention, though reference has been made to Dr. Haylock as an Enfield pioneer, and to Dr. Traill for his guidance in the formation of Western Suburbs Hospital. One more name must be mentioned, for although he came to Burwood only shortly before his death, Sir Arthur Renwick was pre-eminent among medical men of his day. He is remembered as one of the founders of Sydney University's Medical School and as President of Sydney Hospital for 29 years, yet he still found time to sit in the Legislative Assembly from 1879 to 1886. In 1908 he bought *Woodstock*, the old Penfold mansion, and Lady Renwick continued to live there for several years after his death in 1909.

Among the scientists who lived in Burwood were three geologists of other years—Joseph E. Carne, W. G. Woolnough and E. Pitman—and Dr. Charles Anderson, a former Director of The Australian Museum. Best known of all was the entomologist, Walter Froggatt, who was President of The Linnean Society of New South Wales. Apart from some 300 papers he published several books, his *Australian Insects* being the first comprehensive work on the subject. His insect collection was eventually purchased by the Commonwealth Government for permanent display in Canberra.

Dr. Marden and Dr. McQueen of P.L.C. and Dr. Prescott of M.L.C. have been mentioned as educationists, but pre-eminent in this field was Peter Board, who lived first in Ethel Street and later in Clifton Avenue and Park Avenue. He was Director of Education from 1905 to 1922, and by a series of far-reaching reforms over these years he did more than any other man to shape the State's education system.

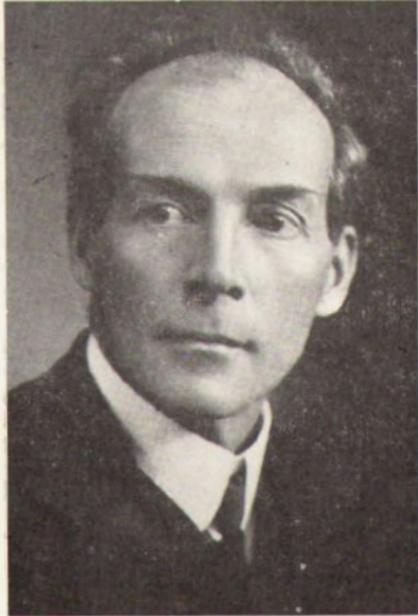
Numbers of famous early architects have left prominent memorials in Burwood in the form of buildings. J. F. Hennessy, J. Rowe and H. S. Thompson were residents of Burwood, and sufficient reference has been made to their work. John Hilly designed St. Thomas's Church, and the great Edmund Blacket was architect both for St. Paul's and St. James. Horbury Hunt built the delightful St. James House, and *Elim* in Shaftesbury Road was the work of Sir John Sulman. J. Rowe is not so well known, but his Burwood Congregational Church is a fine piece of work, and though designed as part of the City Bank the facade of *Holyrood* is a typical example of the florid work of the Mansfield brothers.

The Arts have not been quite so well represented. Perhaps the outstanding literary figure was Dowell O'Reilly, the poet and short story writer who lived for some years in Devonshire Street and later in Ethel Street. For a time he conducted a boys' preparatory school at *Grantham* in Shaftesbury Road. It is interesting to note that in 1894, when he was an M.L.A. for Parramatta, O'Reilly moved the first resolution in the N.S.W. Parliament in favour of women's suffrage. Mr. O'Reilly's daughter, Eleanor Dark, is widely known for her fine historical novels of the early colonial days, but though born in Ethel Street, she was still a very small girl when the family left the district.

Though not a writer, a former Mayor, Alderman W. E. Hawkins, already mentioned as a solicitor, was also highly regarded as a Shakespearean scholar. Rather later W. Farmer Whyte was widely acclaimed as a journalist, and the well known historical novels of Flora Eldershaw were written while she was a resident mistress at P.L.C. Two other Burwood residents to win recognition in the musical world as outstanding pianists are Lindley Evans and Raymond Hanson.

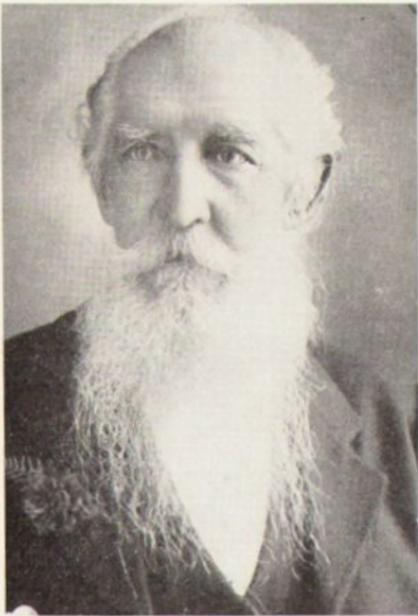
In sport outstanding names are again difficult to select. The period is long and the range of sports is wide. William Arnott of Burwood Bowling Club was State Champion in 1909-10, and swimming star Lorraine Crapp was an "old girl" of M.L.C. Pride of place, however, must go to J. O. Anderson who represented Australia in five Davis Cup teams between 1919-1925, won the Australian singles title three times, and was a Wimbledon doubles champion. It is true that Sir Donald Bradman lived for a short time in Ilfracombe Avenue, but not during his active cricketing years.

The Hoskins brothers are generally remembered for their work in developing the steel industry in Lithgow and Port Kembla. Their earlier work in laying the mains and manufacturing huge iron pipes for the Water Board in the 1880's and 1890's



DOWELL O'REILLY, poet, writer,
schoolmaster and politician.

(Photo—Mrs. Eleanor Dark.)



WILLIAM ARCHER, BURWOOD'S
"GRAND OLD MAN."

is less widely known, though this was their chief occupation during their years in Burwood. In 1895 Charles Hoskins founded and was first President of the Sydney Chamber of Manufacturers, and between 1898 and 1904 the brothers provided most of the materials for the famous Western Australian Goldfields Water Supply Scheme. Charles built and lived in *Illyria* (Holyrood) from 1893 till 1908 when he moved to Lithgow to take charge of the Steel Works.

Several of Burwood's past mayors and aldermen deserve special mention for their outstanding records. Often called the "Grand Old Man" of Burwood, William Archer was a member of the original 1874 Council, continued as an alderman with only one short break until 1920, had six terms as Mayor, and represented the district in the Legislative Assembly from 1898 to 1906! Born in London in 1831 he worked for a while as a page-boy at Kensington Palace, and later joined the navy and served in the Mediterranean during the Crimean War. Shortly after migrating to Australia in 1857 he settled in Burwood and virtually grew up with the village. His business activities were astonishingly varied. He was a horse and cattle dealer, race-horse owner, land speculator, hardware merchant, colliery operator and even railway construction contractor. He worked ceaselessly for Burwood's advancement and was a vigorous agitator for the formation of the Municipality, the School of Arts, and the Fire Brigade, for additions to the Public School, and for the extension of the tramway to Burwood and Mortlake. He lived for 64 years in the same house in Railway Parade until his death in 1925 at the age of 94 years. A well-known story about Archer is told of an occasion when the School of Arts Building Committee was gloomily pondering its desperate financial straits and

wondering how to meet the contractor's advance payment. Young Archer called in at the meeting on his way home from the races and the Chairman briefly outlined their predicament.

"Is that all that's worrying you?" exclaimed Archer, and, diving into his pocket, he produced a roll of notes, pulled off a few and handed them to the Chairman saying:—

"I think you'll find £100 there. Give it to the builder and pay me when you have it to spare."

So saying he left the room, and the Chairman could only splutter: "What an extraordinary man! Just fancy anyone carrying all that money about loose in his pocket." Nor is it hard to share the Chairman's astonishment when we reflect that in those days £100 was about a year's wages for a working man.

George Simpson had been an alderman for five years when the tragic deaths of William Paisley and William Redfearn cast a gloom over Burwood in February 1894. The Council then appointed him Town Clerk, a position he filled with distinction for the next 26 years. He resigned in 1920 but was re-elected as an alderman for a further term in 1922. Simpson's 26 years as Town Clerk has been exceeded only by Geo. G. Lee, who held that office from 1920-1956.

Alderman G. S. Blair had the distinction of being elected Mayor on no fewer than fourteen occasions between 1916-1934. Many of these were difficult years during World War I and the depths of the economic depression, and perhaps one of his happiest terms in office was the Jubilee Year of the Council in 1924.

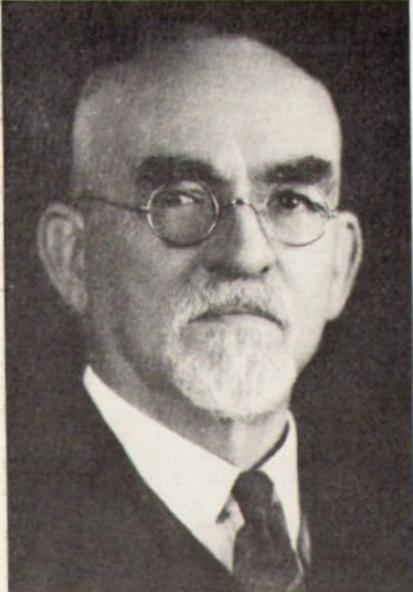
Following the death of his father, Alderman F. Harold Reed was elected to Council in 1932 and is now in his forty-third year of continuous service, during



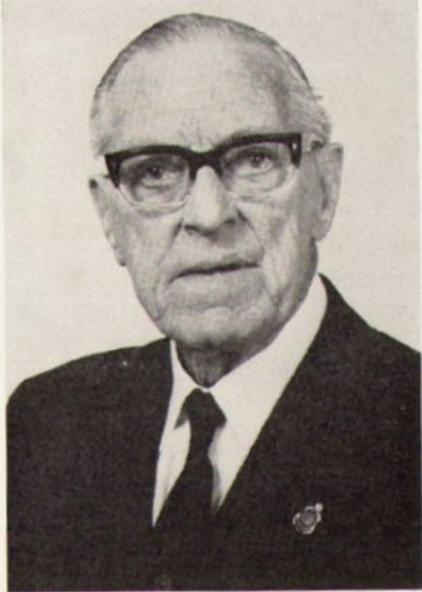
R. V. HARDIE, a former Mayor and a founder of the firm of Hardie & Gorman.



GEORGE SIMPSON, a former Town Clerk and Alderman.



G. S. BLAIR,
Mayor of Burwood on 14 occasions.



ALDERMAN F. H. REED has the remarkable record of 43 years of unbroken service on the Council, including three terms as Mayor.

which he had three terms as Mayor in 1936, 1937 and 1938. His father, Frederick Reed, had previously been an alderman for twenty years, with two years as Mayor, so that there has been a Reed on the Council for 63 of the hundred years of its existence! Alderman Reed has served in a wide range of organisations concerned with the welfare of the citizens of Burwood. He was a foundation member of Burwood Rotary Club, is a Trustee of the Senior Citizens' Centre, was a trustee of Burwood R.S.L. Sub-branch for twenty years, is currently Senior Vice-President of the Council of the Federation of N.S.W. Police-Citizens' Boys' Clubs, and chaired the committee that established the Police-Citizens' Boys' Club in Burwood in 1943. Largely for his services to youth he was made an M.B.E. in 1963, being invested with the insignia by the Queen in person during her visit to Australia that year. In 1972 his services to local government and the community were further recognised by his elevation to the rank of Officer of the Order of the British Empire (O.B.E.).

Perhaps in this section too much stress has been placed on the big names. There were hundreds of people in every walk of life who lived and worked in the district and played their part in making it what it is. Indeed, many of the "big names," while living in Burwood, were primarily absorbed in commercial interests quite outside it. In that respect some of the humbler citizens are possibly more worthy of mention. Purely as a representative of these folk could be cited John C. Hickson, a well-known Enfield resident about the turn of the century, who made his living in the district and took an active interest in its progress. He was one of the petitioners for the formation of the Borough of Enfield in

1889, and served for a time as an alderman. He had a timber yard in Railway Parade roughly where the funeral parlours now stand, and he contracted for quite a number of local buildings. One of these was the old post office which he built at the corner of Heydon Street in 1898—a building now converted into a chemist's shop. Another of his ventures was the Hickson Hall, a large timber structure in Liverpool Road, which was very popular through the 1890's as a concert and public hall in addition to serving as a private school conducted by Miss Hucker. About 1901 the hall was destroyed by fire. The school moved to the Sommerville's house in Angelo Street, but socially the loss of the hall was a blow to the community.

To have listed another resident—Sir Philip Baxter—among Burwood's scientists would have been to overlook other aspects of his work. Widely acclaimed as a physicist, Sir Philip is even more widely known as an administrator, and has served as Vice-Chancellor of the University of New South Wales, Chairman of the Australian Atomic Commission, and Chairman of the Sydney Opera House Trust.

Many other men and women might well have been mentioned in this chapter had space permitted, and it is to be hoped that some local historical group can be formed to continue further research along the lines suggested in this book. The need for such work was realised years ago by a former Town Clerk, Mr. J. R. C. Kelly, who prepared a very useful chronology which the Council holds in typescript form. During his term as Mayor, the late William W. Sheppard also encouraged the collection of the district's fast-disappearing historical records, and he himself was a keen student of local affairs. What is needed now is a society interested to bring together the knowledge of people like these and to establish its own archives, perhaps in conjunction with the local Public Library.

APPENDIX:

1 MAYORS OF BURWOOD—1874-1973

1874	Wynne, Richard	1924	Blair, G. S.
1875	Humphrey, C. H.	1925	Blair, G. S.
1876	Thompson, G. Lindsay	1926	Blair, G. S.
1877	Thompson, G. Lindsay	1927	Blair, G. S.
1878	Thompson, G. Lindsay	1928	Blair, G. S.
1879	Thompson, G. Lindsay, Bubb, J. R., Archer, Wm.	1929	Blair, G. S.
1880	Archer, William	1930	Blair, G. S.
1881	Archer, William	1931	Blair, G. S.
1882	Archer, William	1932	Blair, G. S.
1883	Deakin, H. M.	1933	Blair, G. S.
1884	Cummins, J. R., Broughton, F. A.	1934	Blair, G. S.
1885	Sanders, Edward	1935	Jackett, H. G.
1886	Wilshire, J. T.	1936	Reed, F. H.
1887	Hardie, R. W.	1937	Reed, F. H.
1888	Lipscomb, Henry	1938	Reed, F. H.
1889	Wright, J. H.	1939	Cooper, W. C.
1890	Jones, G. E. Russell	1940	Cooper, W. C.
1891	Scholes, Edward	1941	Cooper, W. C.
1892	Hennessy, J. F.	1942	Biggers, Colin
1893	Paisley, William	1943	Biggers, Colin
1894	Ahearn, John	1944	Carpenter, H. F.
1895	Lindley, S. C.	1945	Biggers, Colin
1896	Shute, Richard	1946	McDonald, L. R.
1897	Stinson, John	1947	McDonald, L. R.
1898	Cardew, J. H.	1948	McDonald, L. R.
1899	Ahearn, John	1949	McDonald, L. R.
1900	Ralston, A. G.	1950	McDonald, L. R.
1901	Crane, W. G.	1951	Prowse, F. J.
1902	Sheppard, Michael	1952	Prowse, F. J.
1903	Sheppard, Michael	1953	Prowse, F. J.
1904	Hawkins, W. E.	1954	Flockhart, W. E.
1905	Gregg, James	1955	Flockhart, W. E.
1906	Gregg, James	1956	Flockhart, W. E.
1907	Gregg, James	1957	Prowse, F. J.
1908	Gregg, James	1958	Harris, A. A.
1909	Shute, Richard	1959	Harris, A. A.
1910	Shute, Richard	1960	Harris, A. A.
1911	Sanders, E. E.	1961	Ford, D. J.
1912	Archer, William	1962	Ford, D. J.
1913	Archer, William	1963	Sheppard, William
1914	Carpenter, A. T.	1964	Ford, D. J.
1915	Reed, Frederick	1965	Ford, D. J.
1916	Blair, G. S.	1966	Sheppard, William
1917	Blair, G. S.	1967	Sheppard, William
1918	Whipp, J. H.	1968	Smith, K. A. R.
1919	Carpenter, A. T.	1969	Sutherland, D. W.
1920	Reed, Frederick	1970	Sutherland, D. W.
1921	Reed, Frederick	1971	Sutherland, D. W.
1922	Whipp, J. H.	1972	Smith, K. A. R.
1923	Blair, G. S.	1973	Smith, K. A. R.
		1974	Smith, K. A. R.

R. M. Ferguson	....	....	....	1874-1876
Edward Farr	....	....	....	1876-1884
W. R. Redfearn	....	....	....	1884-1894
George Simpson	....	....	....	1894-1920
Geo. G. Lee	....	....	....	1920-1956
J. R. C. Kelly	..	....	....	1956-1961
Ross Parsons	....	....	....	1961-present

3 MAYORS OF ENFIELD—1889-1948

1889-90	James Eve	1914	Frederick Williams
1891	Thomas Hodson	1915-17	Ebenezer Ford
1892	Herman H. Groth	1917-18	Frederick Williams
1893	George Westbrook	1919	Adrian Burgess
1894	Kenneth Matheson	1920-29	Ebenezer Ford
1895	Henry G. Lipscomb	1930-35	Stanley A. Lloyd
1896	George W. Eaton	1936-37	Reuben H. Jenner
1897-1902	Thomas Hodson	1938	William E. Flockhart
1903	Henry C. Pilcher	1939	James Mooney
1904-07	James Mackay	1940	James W. Parkes
1908	Albert E. Weil	1941-46	Thomas E. Cooke
1909	James Mackay	1947	William J. Sky
1910-13	George B. Phillips	1948	Thomas E. Cooke

4 BURWOOD RESIDENTS—1875

(As listed in Sands's Directory)

(See Appendix 8 for changed street names)

Alderton, Daniel, Parramatta rd	Bottle, F., Lucas st
Archer, William, Railway terrace, South	Bottle, W., Lucas st
Atwell, J., George st, East	Brown, Richard, Liverpool rd
Atwell, James, grocer, Victoria st	Brownrigg, C., surveyor, Chick st
Bancroft, John, Driver's rd	Brownrigg, F. S., surveyor, Chick st
Barlee, J., Boundary st	Bubb, J. R., Riverview st
Barlow, G., Webb st	Buffier, Franz, Parramatta rd
Bartlett, J., Conder place	Butterfield, T. A. jun., Burwood rd
Bentley, Julia, Cheltenham rd	Canavan, J., Riverview st
Bingham, G., Victoria st	Catlett, H., Burwood st

avanough, Miss, Stanley st
 Checkly, W., Lucas st
 Clancy, Mary, Riverview st
 Clark, -, Ada st
 Cliff, J., Liverpool rd
 Cochrane, Mrs., Lucas st
 Cohen, Mosely, M., J.P., Parramatta rd
 Colkett, Charles, Conder st
 Collins, Patrick, Lucas st
 Collis, Edward, Parramatta rd
 Corrrington, Mrs., Railway terrace, South
 Cottie, -, Burwood rd
 Cox, Mrs., Sarah st
 Cox, K., Victoria st
 Cowdrey, C., Chick st
 Cross, J., Station st
 Curr, George, Parramatta rd
 Curr, John, sen., Parramatta rd
 Curr, John, jun., Parramatta rd
 Cutler, H., Burwood rd
 Dare, Henry, Chick st
 Dawson, J. A., solicitor, Parramatta rd
 Dawson, John, solicitor, Parramatta rd
 Dawson, Mrs., Chick st
 Davey, D., Driver's rd
 Deane, C., George st, East
 Deane, William, solicitor, George st, East
 Delaney, Robert, Bishop st
 Dorman, John, Liverpool rd
 Driver, Frederick, Bishop st
 Driver, G., Burwood rd
 Driver, Julia, Burwood rd
 Elderton, Miss Julia, Riverview st
 Fairfax, Andrew, George st, East
 Ferguson, Mrs. R. M., Burwood rd
 Fletcher, Joseph, Driver's rd
 Flint, Charles, Webb st
 Foord, W., Parramatta rd
 Foord, W., Liverpool rd
 Forder, W., Liverpool rd
 Fox, -, Ada st
 Fox, Capt. H. T., Victoria st
 Francis, J., Driver's rd
 Friend, W., Wallace st
 Gazzard, E., Liverpool rd
 Gordon, Mrs., Station st
 Green, J., Liverpool rd
 Griffiths, G., Lucas st
 Grogan, Thos., Victoria st
 Gunn, R., Railway terrace, South
 Halloran, Jas., Cheltenham rd
 Hardie, Geo., Boundary st
 Harrison, L. M., Railway terrace, South
 Hartshorne, Mrs., Chick st
 Hawkesford, J., Cheltenham rd
 Hawkins, R., Railway terrace, South
 Hebblewhite, C., Riverview st
 Henty, -, Riverview st
 Hewett, J., Driver's rd
 Higgins, -, Spring st
 Hill, Joseph, Stanley st
 Hines, J., Driver's rd
 Hines, Phoebe, Cheltenham rd
 Hodgins, -, Burwood rd
 Hole, F. H., schoolmaster, Parramatta rd
 Hordern, A., Boundary st
 Howden, G. G. Rev. (Congre.), Charles st
 Howell, J. B., Cheltenham rd
 Hubbard, S., Burwood rd
 Halloran, W. J., Victoria st
 Humphrey, C. H., Hannah st
 Husband, James, Burwood rd
 Ieeton, Mrs., Chick st
 Ireland, W. H., New Inn, Liverpool rd
 James, G. V., Lucas st
 Johnson, J., Charles st
 Jones, E. L., Victoria st
 Jones, P. S., Dr., Burwood rd
 Jones, Mrs. R. M., William st
 Jones, Thomas, Lucas st
 Jones, Thomas, Burwood rd
 Jones, William, Parramatta rd
 Kearney, Sarah, Burwood Hotel, Burwood rd
 Keen, Charles, Cheltenham st
 Keen, Frederick, Riverview st
 Keen, W., Cheltenham rd
 Keun, A., dairy, Burwood rd
 Kenny, J., Liverpool rd
 King, G. Rev. (C.E.), Burwood rd
 Knight, J., Liverpool rd
 Kaleski, J., Chick st
 Lambton, J. H., Hannah st
 Langley, W., Fitzroy st
 Lee, I., Driver's rd
 Lucas, B., Parramatta rd
 Lucas, Charles, Lucas st
 Lumsdaine, Henry, Parramatta rd
 Lumsdaine, W. Rev. (C.E.), Lucas st
 Meredith, C., Liverpool rd
 Meredith, W., Liverpool rd
 Menzies, J., Conder st
 Menzies, Mrs., Sarah st
 Mills, W., Station st
 Morgan, Dr. A. B., Burwood rd
 Morgan, W., Parramatta rd
 Moore, Mrs., Burwood rd
 Mullens, Josiah, Church st
 Murray, Geo., Liverpool rd
 Myles, C. H., Burwood rd
 McArthur, George st, East
 McCarthy, Rev. C. (R.C.), Parramatta rd
 McCulloch, Margaret, Boundary st
 McDonald, Ann, Burwood rd
 McGrath, Patrick, John st
 McKenzie, D., Parramatta rd
 McKenzie, Simon, Parramatta rd
 McLaughlan, B., Parramatta st
 McLean, Mrs., Riverview st
 Neich, E., Bath Arms hotel, Parramatta rd
 Nelson, -, Lang st
 Nixon, W., Victoria st
 O'Brien, M., Driver's rd
 O'Brien, Thomas, Driver's rd
 O'Connell, Patrick, Driver's rd
 Orney, A., Liverpool rd
 O'Sullivan, J., Cheltenham rd
 Palmer, E. W. G., Cheltenham rd
 Panton, T., Chick st
 Paul, A., Parramatta rd
 Pilcher, Charles, barrister, Driver's rd
 Plummer, J., Riverview st
 Powell, C. H., Lucas st
 Randolph, R., George st, East
 Read, J. W., Hannah st

Read, W. B., Boundary st
 Reeve, W., Spring st
 Robinson, D., Driver's rd
 Rolin, T. B., solicitor, Lucas st
 Ross, R. S., Burwood rd
 Rucker, H. J., Victoria st
 Saddleton, H., Driver's rd
 Sanders, Edward, Burwood rd
 Savage, T., William st
 Scope, J., Cheltenham rd
 Scott, Patrick, Driver's rd
 Shadler, A., Burwood rd
 Shearer, George, Driver's rd
 Short, J., Liverpool rd
 Small, W., painter, Railway terrace, South
 Smith, Eliza, Riverview st
 Smith, James, Burwood rd
 Smith, T. W., grocer, &c, Parramatta rd
 Smith, W., solicitor, William st
 Smith, W., George st, East
 Spall, J., Lucas st
 Squires, -, Webb st
 Starkey, John, Stanley st
 Sullivan, John, Liverpool rd
 Taylor, C., Burwood rd
 Tebbett, E. J., Chick st
 Thew, Geo., Parramatta rd
 Thomas, N. W., Burwood rd
 Thompson, Lindsay, Liverpool rd
 Threlkeld, L. E., Riverview st
 Truscott, -, Hannah st
 Turner, J., Liverpool rd
 Turner, Mrs., Victoria st
 Wakeham, -, Driver's rd
 Waldron, Lydia, Parramatta rd
 Walters, S., Stanley st
 Walton, W., Driver's rd
 Ward, J., Liverpool st
 Watson, J., Driver's rd
 Webb, R., Victoria st
 Welch, Geo., Mary st
 Whitehead, J., George st, East
 Whittingham, H., Victoria st
 Wilkie, John, Cheltenham rd
 Wilkins, W., Boundary st
 Wilkinson, D., Railway terrace, South
 Wilks, John, Cheltenham rd
 Williams, E. H., Driver's rd
 Williams, G., Parramatta rd
 Williams, John, Holmwood
 Wilson, W., Driver's rd
 Windsor, -, Burwood rd
 Young, M. B., Victoria st
 Young, Rev. R. W. (C.E.), Church st

5 ENFIELD RESIDENTS—1867

(As listed in the N.S.W. Postal Guide)

Amos, Thomas (innkeeper, Royal Arms)	Leale, Michael (market gardener)
Ashdown, Arch.	Lee, William (gentleman)
Bady, George (schoolmaster)	Lilemstull, Paul (pastryman)
Bartlett, George (builder)	Meredith, William (timber merchant)
Brown, Richard (blacksmith)	Mills, George (shoemaker)
Caird, Robert (timber merchant)	Miskell, William (publican, Bark Huts)
Dunn, Thomas (wood merchant)	Mooney, John (squatter)
Elliott, Charles (Clair villa)	Paget, Chris. (charcoal merchant)
Gear, John (storekeeper, Bark Huts)	Prentice, William (butcher) (St. Ann's)
Hardy, William (solicitor, King St., Sydney)	Reardon, Jeremiah (squatter) (St. Ann's)
Hilly, Frederick (gardener)	Simpson, George (squatter, Saltpan Crk)
Hockley, John (farmer)	Smith, John (farmer)
Hughes, William (plasterer)	Thompson, David (soap man)
Hyens, Harry (road contractor)	Thompson, Lindsay (clerk)
Innes, William J. (postmaster)	Wakeham, Richard (dealer)
Ireland, William H. (publican, New Inn)	Wynne, Richard (importer)
Kern, Charles (gentleman)	Wilkinson, William H. (barrister)

A. STATE: Broadly speaking Enfield was in Canterbury, and Burwood in the Burwood and Ashfield-Croydon electorates.

M.L.A.'s for CANTERBURY

1859-60	Edward Flood
	Samuel Lyons
1860-65	John Lucas
1860-64	Edward Raper
1864-69	James Oatley
1865-68	James Pennell
1868-77	Richard Hill
1869-70	M. C. Stephen
1871-80	John Lucas
1877-80	Sir Henry Parkes
1880-84	W. H. Pigott
1880-89	William Henson
1882-85	Henry Moses
1882-87	S. A. Stephen
1884-87	M. J. Hammond
1885-87	W. G. Judd
1887-89	W. L. Davis
1887-91	A. Hutchinson
1887-94	Joseph H. Carruthers
1889-91	J. T. Wilshire
	J. Wheeler
1891-94	T. Bavister
1891-94	C. J. Danahey
	James Eve
1894-1900	Varney Parkes
1900	The Hon. Sydney Smith
1900-01	T. W. Taylor
1901-07	T. F. H. Mackenzie
1907-13	Varney Parkes
1913-14	H. J. F. Peters
1914-20	G. Cann
1927-32	A. Tonge
1932-35	E. J. Hocking
1935-62	A. Tonge
1962-	K. J. Stewart

M.L.A.'s for BURWOOD

(From 1921-27 Burwood was in Ryde electorate.)

1894-98	William McMillan
1898-1904	William Archer
1904-20	Thomas Henley
1921-35	Sir Thomas Henley
1935-38	H. G. Jackett
1938-41	H. R. C. Mitchell
1942-51	H. G. Jackett
1951-56	Dr. L. J. A. Parr
1957-65	B. C. Doig
1965-	J. G. T. Jackett

M.L.A.'s for CROYDON and ASHFIELD-CROYDON

1927-40	The Hon. B. S. B. Stevens (Croydon)
1940-58	D. B. Hunter (Croydon)
1959-Present	D. B. Hunter (Ashfield)

B. FEDERAL: The Municipality was originally in the Commonwealth Division of Parkes. It is now in Lowe, but for a time parts of it were in Martin and Evans.

a. 1901-1922. *Parkes only.*

Bruce Smith (1901-19)
C. W. C. Marr (1919-22)

b. 1922-1949. *Parkes and Martin.*
Parkes:

C. W. C. Marr (1922-29)
E. A. McTiernan (1929-30)
Sir Charles Marr (1931-43)
L. C. Haylen (1943-49)

Martin:

H. E. Pratten (1922-28)
J. C. Eldridge (1928-31)
W. A. Holman (1931-34)
W. V. McCall (1934-43)
F. M. Daly (1943-49)

c. 1949-69. *Lowe and Evans.*

<i>Lowe:</i>
W. McMahon (1949-69)

Evans:

F. M. Osborne (1949-59)
J. E. Monaghan (1960-63)
M. G. Mackay (1964-69)

d. 1969-present. *Lowe only.*

W. McMahon.

Named after District Pioneers:

Street	Commemorating	Page References
Acton	John Acton Dawson (son of John Dawson)	
Archer	William Archer	
Austin	R. S. Austin of <i>Austinlee</i> (Austinville 1871)	
Bennett	Samuel Bennett (Grocer and landowner)	
Brand	Robert Brand (Engineer and brickmaker, Croydon)	
Comer	James Comer, victualler	
Cooper	Sir Daniel Cooper, Sydney merchant and Burwood landholder in 1870's	
Dawson	John Dawson of <i>Humberstone</i>	
Deane	William Deane, solicitor, Burwodene	
Dickinson	Samuel Dickinson of <i>The Hall</i>	
Faunce	Canon A. D. Faunce	
Froggatt	Walter Froggatt, entomologist	
Gibbs	T. W. Gibbs	
Grogan	Thomas Grogan, <i>Fortlands House</i>	
Heydon	. . . . Heydon of Enfield	
Hennessy	John F. Hennessy, architect	
Iceton	Thomas Iceton, solicitor	
Ireland	W. H. Ireland, innkeeper	
Kater	H. H. Kater, <i>The Meads</i>	
Kelso	Sir Kelso King of Enfield	
King	The Rev. G. King of St. Thomas's	
Lees	William Lees, Enfield pioneer	
Lennartz	J. P. Lennartz, <i>Rose Hall</i>	
Lindsay	G. Lindsay Thompson	
Lucas	John Lucas, husband of Mary Rowley	
Lyons	Samuel Lyons, auctioneer	
Marmaduke	Marmaduke Deane, solicitor	
McGregor	Thomas McGregor, <i>Lilyvale</i>	
Moore	W. H. Moore (Owner of <i>Brighton Farm</i> after Lord)	
Mosely	Mosely Moss Cohen, <i>Mossworth</i>	
Murray	G. A. Murray of <i>The-Lea</i>	
Neich	Emanuel Neich, innkeeper	
Robinson	Thomas Robinson, early landowner	
Rose	Thomas Rose, solicitor, Enfield	
Rowley	Captain Thomas Rowley, Burwood Farm	
Seale	Thomas Seale, <i>The New Inn</i>	
Webb	Henry Webb, landowner 1834	
Wright	Alderman J. H. Wright, Burwood Council	
Wyatt	Joseph Wyatt, landholder from 1844	
Wynne	Richard Wynne, <i>Wynnstay</i>	
Young	Michael Young, registrar of births, deaths and marriages, Burwood	

Names Commemorating Public Servants:

Brady	Joseph Brady, resident engineer in construction of railway
Conder	William J. Conder, Superintendent of Trigonometrical Branch of Lands Department
Wallace	William Wallace, chief engineer in construction of Sydney-Parramatta railway

Named after Royalty:

Albert
 Alexandra
 Clarence
 George
 Gloucester
 King Edward
 Philip
 Queen
 Victoria

Named after Governors:

Belmore (1869-72)
 Bligh (1806-08)
 Chelmsford (1909-13)
 Duff (1893-95)
 Fitzroy (1851-55)
 Jersey (1891-93)
 Rawson (1902-09)

Named after Mayors or Aldermen:

Archer
Blair
Esplin (1963)
Hennessy
Lindsay
McDonald (1962)
Paisley
Parkhill (1960)
Reed
Royce
Simpson
Weil (Enfield)
Wynne

Named after Explorers:

Livingstone
Mitchell
Stanley

Named after Soldiers:

Gordon
Monash
Nicholson
Roberts
Wellington

Named after Statesmen:

Cobden
Gladstone
Parnell
Russell
Shaftesbury
Wentworth

Named after Poets or Writers:

Carlyle
Lang
Milton
Shelley
Tennyson

Named after British Place Names:

Badminton
Beaufort
Belgrave
Devonshire
Everton
Llangollan
Malvern Hill
Oxford
Plymouth
Portland
Richmond
Rostherne
Selborne
Tavistock

Named after Flowers and Trees:
(Due to Enfield's early nurseries and Searle's nursery in Burwood)

Boronia
Daisy
Elm
Lily
Quandong
Violet
Waratah
Wattle

Named after Early Houses or Estates:

Angel
Baumaris
Brighton
Cheltenham
Claremont
Grantham
Greenhills
Ilfracombe
Ivanhoe
Lea
Mt. Pleasant
Rockleigh
Tahlee
Woodside
Wynnstay
Wychbury

Miscellaneous:

Appian Way (Famous Roman Road)
Blenheim (Marlborough's victory)
Britannia
Cobbity (N.S.W. township)
Coronation Parade (Coronation of George VI, 1937)
Emu
Grosvenor (on Anthony Hordern's estate. He was born in Grosvenor Street, Sydney)
Kenilworth (after Scott's novel because it was on the Ivanhoe estate)

Named after Local Features:

Bay (Hen and Chicken)
Boulevarde (a wide tree-lined street)
Boundary (see page 29)
Church
George's River (the road to the river)
Luke (St. Luke's Church)
Orchard (named 1881 at subdivision of Orchard Cottage, built about 1850 by Robert Slapp)
Park
Railway Parade

8 STREETS THAT HAVE CHANGED NAMES

(Most changes were made in 1886)

<i>Present Name:</i>	<i>Old Name:</i>
Acton	Grogan's Road
Bay	Matilda Street
Belmore	William Street (Burwood Road to Shaftesbury Road)
Belmore	Chick Street (Burwood Road to Conder Street)
Boulevarde	Redmire Road
Brady	Cheltenham Road (till railway gates removed)
Britannia Avenue	Jones Lane
Brooklyn	Ann Street
Burwood Road	Comer's Lane, and later Neich's Lane
Cantor	Tower Street
Carilla	John Street
Clifton Avenue	Hilly Street
Coronation Parade	Punchbowl Road
Duff	Burwood Heights
Eurella	Edrop Street East
Froggatt Crescent	Queen's Crescent
George Street West	Bubb Street
Gibbs	Namoi Street
Gladstone	Mary Street
Gordon	Burwood Street South
Grantham	Burwood Street
Grosvenor	Hawthordern Street
Hornsey	Conder Place
Kenilworth	Thomas Street (part only)
Livingstone	Hannah Street
Norwood	Ogilvie Place
Oxford	Spring Street
Paisley Road	Victoria Crescent
Park Road	Riverview Street
Parnell	Railway Terrace South
Philip	Albert Street
Plymouth	Cervetto Street and Joseph Place
Portland	Purves Street
Railway Crescent	Bishop Street (Burwood Road to Park Road)
Reed	Webb Street (till railway gates closed)
Richmond	Claude Street
Robinson	Hemming Street
Royce Avenue	Ann's Lane
Russell	Station Street
Selborne	Ada Street East
Shaftesbury Road	Cheltenham Street (south of railway line)
Shaftesbury Road	Sarah Street (railway to Victoria Street)
Shaftesbury Road	Adelaide Street (Victoria Street to Parramatta Road)
Stuart	Park Street
Victoria	Burwood Road (in the 1870's)
Waimea	George Street East
Wellington	Elsie Street (till 1882 when a new Elsie Street opened)
Wilga	Edrop Street
Willee	James Street
Wentworth Road	Driver's Road
Woodside Avenue East	Want Street
Wright	Colane Street
Wyalong	Charles Street
Wynne Avenue	Regent Street
Young	Buckinbah Street

Primary Sources:

Minutes of the Burwood and Enfield Councils.
Subdivision plans and maps of Burwood and Enfield (Mitchell Library).
Burwood School of Arts Minute Books.
The N.S.W. Government Gazette (for proclamations, petitions for municipal status, etc.).
Sands' Directories (1858-1934).
N.S.W. Calendar & G.P.O. Directory, 1832 and 1836.
Greville: P.O. Directory, 1875-1877.
Archives of the Department of Education (re various public schools).
Papers and title deeds in the Office of The Registrar-General.
Manuscript Diary of Captain H. T. Fox (Mitchell Library).
Convict Muster Rolls and Shipping Lists (Mitchell Library).
The Sydney Gazette (e.g. 1812 and 1824-26 re bushranging).
The Sydney Morning Herald (for contemporary accounts of relevant events).
The Advertiser (Ashfield) (1888-1904).
The Australian Courier (1899-1903).

Other Newspapers and Periodicals:

The Echo (September, 1890, for articles on Burwood, Concord and Enfield).
The Weekly Advocate (later called The Methodist), 1878-1885.
The Illustrated Sydney News (1850, 1890, 1894).
Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society (vol. viii, xi and xv).

Secondary Sources:

i. General:

Burwood Municipal Jubilee Official Souvenir (1924).
E. Dunlop: Between Two Highways (Wentworth Press).
J. R. C. Kelly: The Municipality of Burwood, 1924-1958 (typescript notes).

ii. Particular topics:

Burwood School Centenary (Byrnes Printing Co., 1971).
W. Delaney: They Passed This Way (1970) (re St. Mary's School).
Sr. M. Assumpta O'Hanlon: Dominican Pioneers in N.S.W. (1949) (Chapter xi re Santa Sabina School).
P.L.C., Croydon—80th Anniversary Souvenir, 1968 (Mitchell Printing Co.).
M.L.C. Jubilee Souvenir, 1936.
Australian Electric Traction Association: The Enfield Lines (O'Loughlan Bros.).
Australian Gaslight Co.: Monthly Newsletter (1948-1949).
R. & C. O'Brien: The Centenary History of St. Paul's Parish Church (Waite & Bull. 1971).
James Colwell: The Illustrated History of Methodism (1904).
C. A. White: The Challenge of the Years (1951) (Presbyterian Church).
W. E. Monk: Burwood Congregational Church (1925).
Brief History of the Burwood Congregational Church, 1864-1964.
Burwood Methodist Circuit Jubilee Souvenir (Epworth Press, 1928).
Venture (Journal of Burwood Congregational-Methodist Joint Parish), July 1970.
March 1971.
Parish Post (Magazine of Croydon Joint Parish), March 1972.
Centenary of St. Thomas's, Enfield, 1948.
L. G. Thorn: North Sydney (re Thomas Hyndes).
Martin & Wardle: Members of the Legislative Assembly of N.S.W., 1856-1901 (A.N.U., 1950).
D. McMillan: The Kater Family, 1750-1965.
The History of the Women's College (Halstead Press, 1953) (re Mrs. H. E. Kater).

INDEX

- Abattoirs: 90, 92.
 A.B.C. Emergency Studio: 97.
 Adelaide Park (House): 32.
 Adelaide Park Free School: 32, 42, 144.
 Advertiser, The Ashfield: 46.
 Aeroplane Press, The: 113.
 Alderton, Daniel: 31.
 Anderson, Dr. Charles: 176.
 Anderson, J. O.: 176.
 Angel Inn, The: 22.
 Anglican Churches—
 St. James (Croydon): 158.
 St. John's (Ashfield): 33, 31, 34, 156.
 St. Luke's, (Burwood): 156.
 St. Nicholas (Croydon Park): 159.
 St. Paul's (Burwood): 42, 157.
 St. Peter's (Burwood East): 159.
 St. Thomas's (Enfield): 22, 30, 32-33, 55, 144, 159-60.
 Anne, Village of: 18, 34.
 Apex Club: 124.
 Arditto's Hotel: 62.
 Archer, William: 43, 68, 113, 177-78.
 Arnold, C. A. (storekeeper): 59, 62.
 Arnott, William: 176.
 Ashfield Park Estate: 13.
 Atwell, John: 37.
 Austin, Thomas: 31, 69, 146.
 Austinlee (House): 41.
 Australian Courier, The: 44, 113.
 Baby Health Centre: 138, 140.
 Bands, Brass: 68, 105, 122-123.
 Banks: 59.
 Baptist Churches: 167-169.
 Bark Huts: 22, 34.
 Barlow, Rev. Fr.: 160.
 Bath Arms Inn, The: 20, 22.
 Baxter, Sir Philip: 180.
 Beaumaris (House): 41, 55.
 Bigge, Commissioner: 14.
 Blacket, Edmund: 156, 157, 159, 176.
 Blair, Ald: 113, 178-79.
 Blair Park: 14, 99, 103, 107.
 Board, Peter: 176.
 Boiling Down Works: 34.
 Boles, W. (architect): 165.
 Bottell, Wm.: 20.
 Bowling Clubs: 102, 104, 125.
 Boundary Street: 29.
 Brackenrig, James: 13.
 Bradshaw, Rev. N. T.: 163.
 Brady, Joseph: 36, 186.
 Briars Club, The: 124.
 Brickworks: 14, 41, 91-92, 143.
 Bridekirk, Joseph: 57.
 Briggs, Henry S.: 26-27.
 Briggs, Rev. R.: 169.
 Bubb, J. R.: 43, 75.
 Buffer, Franz: 43.
 Bullmer, Thornton: 62, 172.
 Burwood, Early Residents: 182-4.
 Burwood, Estate, Subdivision of: 26-29.
 Burwood Family Hotel: 37-38.
 Burwood Farm: 15, 16 and inner front cover.
 Burwood in 1856: 29.
 Burwood, Mayors of: 181.
 Burwood, Naming of: 15.
 Burwood Park: 71, 73, 102.
 Burwood Park Hotel: 25.
 Burwood, Population of: 51, 78, 122, 126.
 Burwood Schools (See Public Schools).
 Burwood Road (See also Neich's Lane): 29, 118.
 Burwood Railway Station: 36, 58, 59, 89.
 Burwood House (or Villa): 16, 24, 26, 29.
 Burwood Wharf: 71.
 Bushrangers: 23, 24.
 Bush Tavern, The: 20, 22, 25.
 Buzacott, Walter: 170.
 Cab Ranks: 85.
 Cadden, Ald. H.: 49.
 Canadian Exiles: 31.
 Carmichael, Elizabeth: 39.
 Carne, Joseph: 176.
 Carruthers, Sir Joseph: 66, 185.
 Castledon & Lake (architects): 159.
 Cattle, Stray: 73, 90.
 Catholic Churches—
 → Holy Innocents: 161.
 St. Mary's: 160.
 St. Joseph's: 161.
 Cervetto's Hotel: 23.
 Chain Stores: 119.
 Cheltenham Village: 35.
 Chronicle, The: 44.
 Church of Christ: 169.
 Christadelphian Church: 169.
 Christian Brothers School: 151, 153.
 → Cicada (House): 29, 30, 39.
 Cintra (House): 41, 69, 109.
 Cintra Cricket Club: 69, 71.
 Claireville: 23, 31, 172.
 Claremont Estate: 47.
 Claydon, Rev. E.: 159.
 Coach Travel: 19.
 Cohen, Mosely M.: 31, 43.
 Comer, James: 22, 29.
 Congregational Churches: 162-164.
 Congregational Church, Fire at: 64.
 Concrete Roads: 88.
 Conder, W. J.: 186.
 Connor, Denis: 14.
 Convict Settlers: 12, 14, 29.
 Cook's River: 16, 23, 31, 71, 99.
 Cornwell, Rev. K. J.: 149.
 Council Chambers (Burwood): 46, 49, 133.
 Council Chambers (Enfield): 49, 50, 79.
 Council, Functions of: 131.
 Council, Vehicles and Plant: 135-37.
 Court House: 65, 93.
 Cowper, Rev. W. R.: 166.
 Crapp, Lorraine: 149.
 Cricket Grounds and Clubs: 41, 69, 71, 106.

- airies in Enfield: 53, 55.
 Dargan Brothers (coaches):
 19.
 Dark Eleanor: 176.
 Dawes, Lieutenant: 11.
 Dawson, John: 43, 69, 173.
 Deane, Charles M.: 43, 68.
 Deane, Wm.: 173.
 Debating Societies: 68.
 Denison, Sir William: 35.
 Depression Years: 99.
 Dickenson, Samuel:
 106, 170.
 Diggers Arms, The: 25.
 Dove Inn, The: 22.
 Dramatic Society, Burwood:
 68, 90.
 Driver's Road: 29.
 Duke of Wellington Inn, The:
 20.
 Dulhunty, Dr. J.: 24.
 Dwyer, Father: 34.
- Edrop, James: 31, 73.
 Electric Lighting: 55, 89.
 Eldershaw, Flora: 176.
 Elim: 77, 124.
 Elyard, Dr.: 26.
 Enfield—
 Broadway: 79.
 Early Residents: 18, 31,
 46, 184.
 Mayors: 182.
 Municipality:
 47-49, 54, 115, 116.
 Naming Of: 34.
 Street Lighting: 55, 89.
 Town Hall: 48, 50.
- Evandale: 107, 171.
 Evans, Lindley: 176.
 Eve, Ald. James: 49, 55.
 Ewin, Rev. K.: 166.
- Fairfax, Alfred: 163.
 Faithful, William: 16.
 Farms:
 12, 14, inner front cover.
 Faunce, Canon A. D.: 186.
 Federal Members of Parlia-
 ment: 185.
 Ferguson, Richard: 43, 182.
 Fire Brigade: 64-66, 93-94.
 Fire at Congregational
 Church: 64.
 Fischle, Brig. H. E.: 168.
 Flockhard Park: 99.
 Football, Rugby: 109.
 Foote, Rev. E.: 169.
 Ford, John: 14.
 Forrest, Mowbray S.:
 40-41, 68, 175.
 Fox, Capt. H. T.:
 71, 107, 171.
 Foy, Wm.: 49.
 Freemasons' Hotel: 62.
 Friend, Walter: 41, 69, 170.
- Friendly Societies: 67.
 Froggatt, Walter: 103, 176.
 Fulljames, Richard: 34.
- Games, Children's: 109.
 Garbage, Collection and
 Disposal: 53, 135-37.
 Gaslight Co., The Australian:
 51, 53.
 Gas Lighting: 41, 55, 89.
 German Catholic Church:
 122, 164.
 Golden Times Hotel: 25.
 Good Neighbour Council:
 122.
 Gospel Chapel: 169.
 Governor Phillip: 11.
 Graham, Rev. Charles W.:
 164.
 Gramophones: 68, 97.
 Greek Orthodox Church:
 122, 163.
 Greenwood Hall: 53, 143.
 Grose, Major: 11, 12.
 Grantham: 41, 148.
 Groth, Herman: 49.
- Hall, Edward S.: 160.
 Hall, The (House): 106.
 Hanson, Raymond: 176.
 Hardie, Ald. R. V.:
 46, 73-74, 171, 178.
 Hawkins, Richard: 37.
 Hawkins, Ald. W. E.:
 173, 176.
 Hawley, Pastor K.: 169.
 Haylock, Dr. T. B.: 175.
 Hemming, William: 39.
 Henderson, Alexander (first
 Enfield postmaster): 57.
 Henderson, C. A.
 (remniniscences): 29, 73.
 Henley, Sir Thomas:
 147, 174.
 Henley Park: 103.
 Hennessy, Ald. John F.:
 46, 58, 151, 176.
 Hickson, J. C.: 57, 179.
 Hickson, Richard: 169.
 Hilly, John F.: 32, 39, 176.
 Hilly, William: 31, 63.
 Hodson, Ald. Thomas:
 49, 55.
 Holborrow, Daniel: 159.
 Holyrood (*See* Illyria).
 Home Units: 126, 128-29.
 Hornern, Anthony: 39, 43.
 Horne, Joseph: 171.
 Horse Buses: 56-57.
 Horse Transport: 74, 87.
 Hoskins, Charles:
 74, 170, 176.
 Hoskins, George:
 69, 74, 170, 176.
- Hospitals—
 Private: 126, 171.
 St. Bernard's: 148.
- Western Suburbs:
 66-67, 131.
- Howden, Rev. G.: 163.
 Hudson, William: 41, 170.
 Hughes, Major A.: 168.
 Humberstone:
 20, 39-41, 106.
 Humphrey, C. H.:
 43, 68, 174-75.
 Hunt Club: 54.
 Hunt, Horbury (architect):
 176.
 Hunter, Governor: 11.
 Hungerford, Rev. S.: 159-60.
 Hyndes, Thomas: 18, 31.
 Hynes, Henry: 23.
- Ice Works: 59.
 Icceton, Thomas: 39, 173.
 Ilfracombe: 74.
 Illyria: 74-75.
 Immunisation Clinic:
 131, 135.
 Infectious Diseases:
 53, 131, 135.
 Inns: 19.
 Ireland's Hotel: 23, 25.
 Ireland, John: 20.
 Ireland, W. H.: 25.
 Iron Cove Creek: 11, 54, 71.
- Jones, Edward Lloyd:
 30, 62, 164, 170.
 Jubilee Celebrations:
 111-114.
- Kater, Mrs. Eliza: 175.
 Kater, H. E.: 156.
 Kater, Mrs. H. E.: 175.
 Kater, Herman H.: 175.
 Kelly, J. R. C.: 180.
 Kent House (School): 148.
 Kerbing and Guttering:
 14, 51.
 King, Rev. G.: 186.
 King, Sir Keldo: 54, 68, 170.
 Kingston Farm: 13, 15.
 Kitchener, Lord: 97.
- Lambton, S. H.: 43, 160.
 Lamplighters: 90.
 Lang, John George: 23.
 Lea, The: 106.
 Lee, Geo. G.: 113, 178.
 Lee, Constable Wm.: 65.
 Lees, William: 31.
 Lennartz, J. P.: 76.
 Lester, Miss S. E.: 148.
 Liberty Plains: 34.
 Library, Public: 137-38, 140.
 Lighting, Early: 53.
 Lighting, Electric: 55, 89.
 Lighting, Gas: 41, 55, 89.
 Lindeman, Charles, F.: 170.
 Lions Club: 124.

- Lipscomb, Ald. H.: 49.
 Literary Societies: 68.
 Local Government Act,
 1906: 54.
 Local Government Act,
 1948: 115.
 Littlemore, Rev. G.: 164.
 Liverpool Road: 16.
 Longbottom Farm:
 11, 14, 31, 42.
 Lord, Simeon 16.
 Lucas, John: 26, 29, 30, 174.
 Lucas, William: 22, 25.
 Ludford, Annie: 57.
 Luscombe: 175.
 McMahon, Mrs. Sonia: 149.
 McMahon, The Rt. Hon.
 William: 142, 170.
 Macquarie, Governor: 16.
 McQueen, Dr.: 151.
 Mail Coaches: 19.
 Maltby, Rev.: 159.
 Malvern Hill: 12, 57, 106.
 Mansfield Bros. (architects):
 74, 176.
 Marden, Dr. J.: 149.
 Martin, James, M.L.A.:
 41, 170.
 Mathieson, Rev.: 164.
 Mayors of Burwood: 181.
 Mayors of Enfield: 182.
 McCarthy, Rev. Fr.:
 62, 144, 151.
 McCredie, James: 43.
 McKenzie, Ald. Simon: 43.
 Matthews, Henry: 57.
 Meads Grammar School,
 The: 34, 148.
 Memorial Arch: 97-98, 170.
 Methodist Churches:
 163-166.
 Methodist Ladies' College:
 72, 74, 148-50.
 Migrants: 122.
 Military Training: 97.
 M.L.A.s: 185.
 Moore, Thomas: 16.
 Moore, W. H.: 16, 31.
 Moriarty, Abram: 175.
 Motor Buses: 81, 84, 115.
 Motor Cars: 86, 115, 141.
 Motor Works, Early: 86.
 Mullens, Josiah:
 76, 164, 170.
 Municipal Boundaries:
 52, 115.
 Municipal Elections, First:
 43.
 Municipality, Proclamation
 of: 45.
 Murray, G. A.: 41, 106.
 Murray, Thomas: 63, 80.
 Murray & Co.:
 59, 80, 81, 86, 119.
 Musical and Operatic
 Groups: 68-69.
 Neich, Emanuel: 20, 29, 55.
 Neich's Lane: 29, 36-37.
 Nelson, Sarah: 12, 29, inner
 front cover.
 New Inn, The: 25.
 Newbury House: 39.
 Newton, Sophie: 159.
 Newspapers, Local: 113.
 O'Brien, Dr. Bartholomew:
 34.
 O'Brien, Rev. Ronald:
 156, 157.
 O'Reilly, Dowell: 148, 176.
 Orissa: 75-76.
 Osborne, Rev. Alexander:
 166.
 Page, Sir Earle: 170.
 Paisley, Ald. Wm.: 43-44.
 Parkes, Sir Henry:
 173, 174, 185.
 Parking Problems: 118.
 Parliament, Members of:
 185.
 Parochial Schools:
 29, 30, 42, 144, 174.
 Parramatta Road: 11.
 Parsons, Ross: 9, 134, 182.
 Paterson, Lieut. Gov.: 18.
 Pearson, James: 37.
 Penfold, E. T.:
 41, 43, 69, 74, 171-172.
 Penfold, W. C.: 172.
 Phillip, Governor: 11.
 Picnics: 34, 55, 71, 78.
 Picture Shows:
 93-97, 109, 119, 122.
 Pieper, Pastor M. A.: 169.
 Pigott, W. H.: 173.
 Pilcher, Judge C. E.:
 41, 172-173.
 Piper, Capt. John: 26.
 Pitman, E.: 176.
 Plaizier, Rev. T.: 164.
 Plough Inn, The: 19, 22.
 Police-Citizens' Boys' Club:
 125-26.
 Police Station: 65, 93.
 Population, Growth of:
 51, 78, 122, 126, 141.
 Postal Services: 57-58, 60.
 Presbyterian Churches:
 165-166.
 Presbyterian Ladies' College:
 74, 149, 151-52, 176.
 Prescott, Dr. C. J.: 148.
 Presentation Convent: 151.
 Priory, The: 40, 175.
 Proudlock, Miss A.: 146.
 Punchbowl (See Claireville).
 Punch and Bowl Inn:
 22-23, 31.
 Public Schools—
 Burwood: 43, 146.
 Croydon: 144, 146-47.
 Croydon Park:
 144, 146-47.
 Enfield: 147.
 Girls' High School:
 146, 154.
 Quodling, William: 62.
 Quong Tart: 70.
 Radio: 97, 122.
 Railway, Disaster of 1894:
 62.
 Railway, Opening of: 35-36.
 Railway Hotels: 37.
 Railway, Overhead Bridge:
 59, 61.
 Railway Stations—
 Burwood:
 35-36, 58, 59, 89.
 Croydon: 55-56, 89.
 Strathfield: 29, 56, 89.
 Ralston, Judge: 172.
 Redfearn, William:
 43, 66, 70.
 Redmyre Road: 29.
 Reed, Ald. F.: 179.
 Reed, Ald. F. Harold:
 178-79.
 Reid, Sir George: 170, 171.
 Renwick, Sir Arthur: 175.
 Revenue: 51, 131.
 Richards, William: 39.
 Richardson, Thomas: 49.
 Riley, Alban, M.L.A.:
 75, 170.
 Riley, Alexander: 16, 26.
 Roads and Footpaths (See
 also Streets): 88-89.
 Rogers, Judge: 172.
 Rose, Thomas: 173.
 Rose Hill: 11.
 Rose Hall (House): 76-77.
 R.S.L. Clubs: 124.
 Roslyn (House): 41.
 Rotary Club: 124-25.
 Rowe, J. (architect): 163,
 176.
 Rowe, J. (senior): 75.
 Rowley, Capt. Thomas: 26.
 Rowley, John: 29, 36.
 Rowley's Estate, Map of: 27.
 Royal Blind Society of
 N.S.W.: 126-127.
 Royal Hotel: 34.
 Rugby House Grammar
 School: 148.
 Rugby Union, Western
 Suburbs Club: 109, 124.
 St. Cloud: 74, 75.
 St. Joseph's Home: 41.
 St. Luke's Oval: 11, 79, 109.
 St. Mary's Cathedral: 17.
 St. Mary's Parochial School:
 31, 42, 144, 174.
 St. Paul's Schoolroom:
 44, 46.

- St. Thomas's School
 (See Adelaide Park Free School).
 Salvation Army Citadel: 166, 168.
 Salway, Henry: 173.
 Sampson, Col. Lillian: 168.
 Sanders, Edward: 37-38, 43.
 Santa Sabina College: 74, 151, 153.
 Sandy, James: 170.
 Sanitation: 42, 53, 62.
 Sawmilling in Enfield: 18.
 Scholes, Ald. Judge: 53, 66, 172.
 School at Burwood House: 30.
 School of Arts: 46, 47, 68, 97, 111, 161, 166, 168, 169.
 Scott, Rev. George: 166.
 Scouts, Boy: 110.
 Sculling: 71.
 Seale, Michael: 22.
 Seale, Thomas: 25, 29.
 Sellors, Rev. R.: 165.
 Senior Citizens' Centre: 139.
 Sewerage (See Sanitation).
 Ship Inn, The: 20.
 Shopping Hours: 69.
 Shopping, Late: 80.
 Shubra Hall: 39.
 Simpson, Ald. Geo.: 51, 53, 102, 113, 178.
 Sly, Judge: 172.
 Southwell, Rev. W. A.: 168.
 Sporting Clubs: 109, 124.
 Starling, Mrs.: 156.
 Steam Tram Disaster of 1907: 80, 83.
 Stephen, John (puisne judge): 23, 31, 34, 172.
 Stephen, Sir Alfred: 23, 34, 172.
 Stevens, Sir Bertram: 147, 170.
 Stewart, Sir Frederick: 81.
 Stinson, John: 173.
 Strathfield Hotel: 62.
 Stone, Thomas: 20, 22.
 Stone-Wigg, Bishop: 160.
 Storekeepers, Early: 37-38.
 Streams and Canals: 14, 51, 52, 55, 71, 99 and inside front cover (map).
 Sulman, Sir John: 77, 176.
 Supermarkets: 119.
 Swimming: 71, 99, 118, 148.
 Subdivisions: 23, 26-29, 31, 36-37, 47, 49, 92, 105-106.
 Tahlee: 41, 173.
 Tansey, Father: 161.
 Taverner, William: 34.
 Teale, William: 146.
 Telegraph Installed: 58.
 Telephones, Early: 58.
 Television: 122.
 Tenilba: 77.
 Tennis: 71, 72, 103, 106.
 Terrace Houses: 67.
 Terry, Richard: 39.
 Terry, Samuel: 14, 22.
 Thompson, E. Lindsay: 68.
 Thompson, G. L.: 43.
 Thompson, Herbert S.: 164, 176.
 Timber Getters: 31.
 Titterton's Coaches: 20, 22.
 Toohey, J. T.: 170.
 Therry, Father J. J.: 17.
 Tooth's Brewery: 90.
 Town Clerks: 43, 131, 178, 182.
 Town Plan: 139, 141, 143.
 Traders of Other Days: 19, 31-32, 47, 90.
 Traill, Dr.: 66, 175.
 Trains—
 Electric: 89.
 Steam (See Railways).
 Trams—
 Electric: 81-83, 115.
 Steam: 79, 80, 82.
 Tramlines—
 Ashfield-Enfield: 56.
 Enfield-Burwood: 78.
 Burwood-Mortlake-Cabarita: 78.
 Tree Planting: 73, 139.
 Tullooona: 75, 90.
 Vickers, John (innkeeper): 20.
 Vickers, John (woollen manufacturer): 170.
 Victoria Hall: 168, 169.
 Vineyards: 76.
 Volunteer Defence Corps: 99.
 Wade, Charles: 172.
 Wages: 69.
 Walker Thomas: 68.
 Wallace, W. (engineer): 36, 186.
 Want, John: 29.
 War Memorial Arch: 97-98, 170.
 Water Supply: 41, 62.
 Webb, Henry: 29.
 Wedderburn, J.: 68.
 Wellings: 39.
 West, Ald. Luke: 49, 55.
 West, Rev. Dr. Scott: 166.
 Westbrook, Ald.: 49.
 Western Suburbs Rugby Union Club: 109, 124.
 Westfield Shopping Centre: 119-121.
 Wheatsheaf Inn: 20, 41.
 Whyte, Farmer (journalist): 176.
 Wilkinson, Rev. F.: 33, 34.
 Wilkinson, Judge: 34, 172.
 Wilshire, James: 29.
 Wood Bros. (electrical contractors): 55.
 Wood Bros. (iceworks): 59.
 Woodcutters Arms, The: 23.
 Woodhouse, E. H.: 41.
 Woodside (House) (See Pilcher).
 Woodstock (See E. T. Penfold).
 Woolnough, W. G.: 176.
 Worker's Cottage: 91.
 World War, Effects of: 99-102.
 Wychbury Grammar School: 106, 108.
 Wynne, Ald. Richard: 43, 55.
 Wynstay (See Beaumaris).
 Yates, Arthur: 160.
 York Place: 14.
 Young, Rev. R. W.: 157-158.
 Zoeller, Daniel: 159.