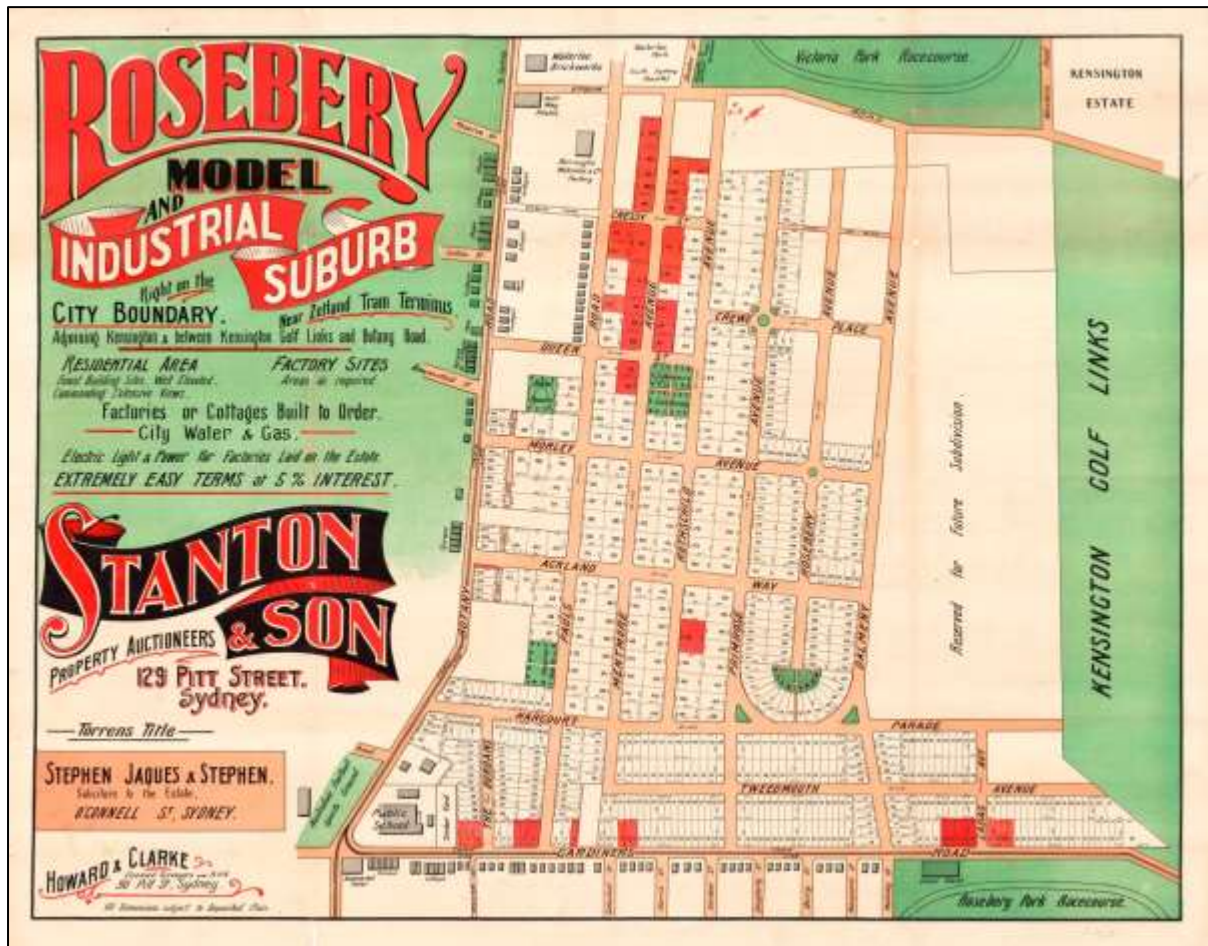


# Rosebery: the modelling of a Sydney suburb



John W. Ross

**Cover photographs (clockwise from top):**

Rosebery Estate sales advertisement, c1914 (State Library of NSW)

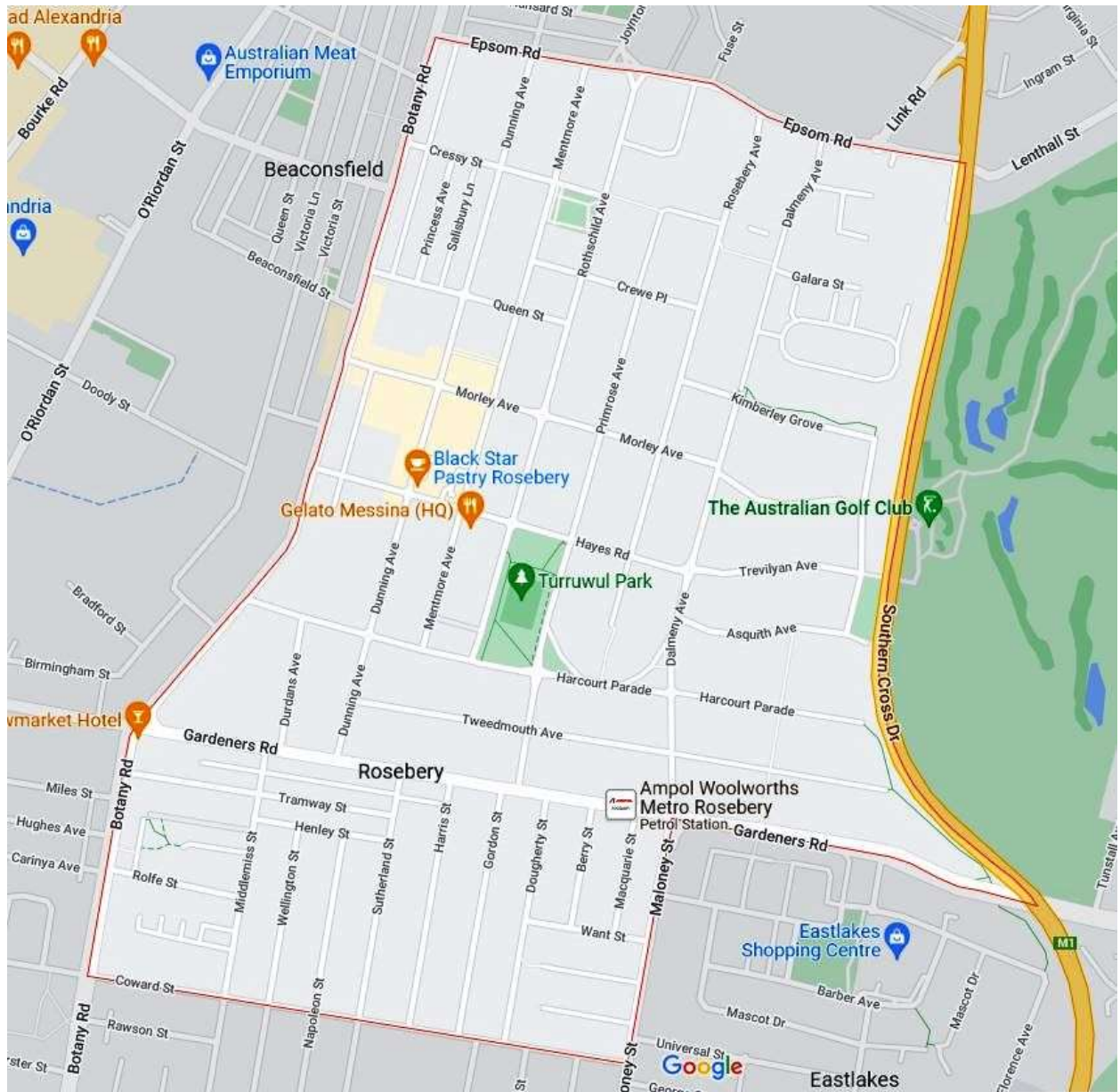
Fantales ([www.thelollybarn.com](http://www.thelollybarn.com))

Californian bungalow cottage, Tweedmouth Avenue (Wikipedia)

Wrigley's Spearmint gum ([smartandfinal.com](http://smartandfinal.com))



The large Sweetacres factory at the rear, flanked by the white Wrigley's building on the right and the Parke-Davis building in front (Adastra Aerial Photography)



The modern suburb of Rosebery (Google maps)

## Contents

Rosebery: the modelling of a Sydney suburb.....	1
Foreword .....	1
Improving the dark satanic cities .....	3
Acknowledgement of country.....	3
Unplanned industrial suburbs.....	3
British and American Industrial Revolutions .....	3
Urbanisation in Australia.....	3
The need for improvement .....	4
The emergence of urban planning .....	4
British Garden City movement.....	4
American City Beautiful movement .....	5
Model suburbs – slumless, laneless, publess .....	7
The entrepreneur and the planner .....	7
Haberfield Garden Suburb .....	8
Rosebery Model and Industrial Suburb.....	9
Dacey Garden Suburb (later Daceyville) .....	10
Bungalows the way to go in Rosebery .....	13
The Rosebery Covenant .....	13
Architectural styles .....	13
First and second Rosebery racecourses .....	15
Lord Rosebery’s visit and impact .....	15
The Derby, an heiress and the Prime Ministership .....	15
The Commonwealth of Nations is mooted .....	16
First Rosebery Park Racecourse and later sports .....	16
Rosebery Park Racecourse .....	16
Australian Football Ground.....	17
Mascot Coursing Ground .....	18
Shepherd’s Bush Speedway .....	19
Wartime and industrial usage .....	20
Second Rosebery Park Racecourse and wartime usage .....	20
A longer pony course .....	20

Wartime training camp .....	21
Green bans in Rosebery .....	22
Industries in the model suburb .....	25
Trams to Rosebery .....	25
James Stedman-Henderson’s Sweets Ltd (Sweetacres) .....	26
Sweetacres factory.....	26
Minties.....	27
Fantales.....	27
Jaffas .....	28
Parke-Davis and Company .....	29
Pharmaceuticals.....	29
Motor Registry then apartments .....	30
Wrigley’s (Australia) Ltd.....	31
Chicle and synthetic rubber for chewing.....	31
Wrigley’s in Australia .....	32
McLeod’s Soap Company (Mentmore House) .....	35
Relocating an old building.....	35
McLeod’s Soaps – the miraculous plague exterminator .....	36
After the soap bubbles.....	37
Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company .....	38
Soups, sauces and chutneys.....	38
Aristocrat poker machines .....	38
The Cannery .....	39
Commonwealth Weaving Mills Ltd .....	40
Eveready (Australia) Pty Ltd .....	41
Cyclone Fence and Gate Company.....	43
Significant buildings and parks.....	45
Pubs .....	45
Newmarket Hotel.....	45
Rosebery Hotel.....	46
Lakes Hotel.....	48
Churches .....	50
Former Chinese Anglican Christ Church .....	50
Mascot Wesley Uniting Church .....	51

Former Rosebery Methodist Church .....	53
St Joseph’s Catholic Church and Primary School .....	53
St Therese Catholic Church and Primary School .....	54
Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral of Saints Kiril & Metodi .....	55
Glow Church Sydney .....	56
Schools .....	57
Gardeners Road Public School .....	57
Cinemas .....	59
Rosebery Picture Palace .....	59
Marina Picture Palace .....	62
Parks .....	63
Turruwul Park .....	63
Modern Rosebery .....	65
Community groups .....	65
Rosebery Residents Action Group .....	65
Waterloo/Zetland/Rosebery Community and Business Group .....	65
Rosebery Community News .....	65
South Eastern Community Connect .....	65
Lever Street community garden .....	66
Notes .....	67
Table of Figures .....	73
References .....	75
Index .....	77



## Foreword

The British Industrial Revolution caused mass migration of workers from farms to seek employment in towns and cities, resulting in crowded, unhygienic and polluted living conditions. The United States similarly suffered from chaotic urban development at this time. The unplanned urban expansion of Victorian England was mirrored in Australian cities. By the end of the nineteenth century, city officials were looking for ways to improve the lives of the urban population.

The British Garden City Movement and the American City Beautiful Movement both developed models for planned cities that avoided overcrowding and placed housing in landscaped settings away from industries. They aimed to improve people's health and well-being while reducing crime and other urban problems. These movements influenced the design of model suburbs in Sydney, beginning with Haberfield Garden Suburb and continuing with Rosebery and Daceyville.

The auctioneer and estate agent Richard Stanton was the founder of Haberfield in 1901, a purely residential garden suburb. Building on this success, he designed Rosebery in 1912 as a blend of residential and industrial areas separated by green spaces. The houses were restricted by a covenant to single-storey double-fronted cottages, and Stanton encouraged the construction of quality bungalow-style dwellings. This gave Rosebery a special charm and character that its current residents are keen to preserve.

World War I slowed the development of Rosebery, but after the war both the residential and industrial parts of the suburb experienced rapid growth. Many of the companies that built factories in Rosebery captured the spirit of the model industrial estate by constructing well-lit buildings using modern materials and providing superior working conditions for their employees. Firms that became household names in Australia such as Sweetacres, Eveready, Rosella, Wrigley's and Parke-Davis set the standard for post-Industrial Revolution workplaces.

Rosebery has become a vibrant suburb where the bungalow cottages and the landscaped streetscape have been preserved, but many of the 1920s industrial buildings have either been adaptively reused as modern offices or replaced by apartment blocks. Cafes, restaurants and major precincts like the Cannery attract visitors to the area, while new parks provide recreational spaces for the increasing population of apartment-dwellers.

John W. Ross

Surry Hills, Sydney

May, 2022

email: [rossjw@ozemail.com.au](mailto:rossjw@ozemail.com.au)



# **Improving the dark satanic cities**

## **Acknowledgement of country**

The author acknowledges the people of the Dharawal nation upon whose ancestral lands Rosebery is now located. He would also like to pay respect to the Elders both past, present and emerging, acknowledging them as the traditional custodians of knowledge for these lands.

## **Unplanned industrial suburbs**

### **British and American Industrial Revolutions**

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the 1760s, mainly with new developments in the textile industry. Before that time, cloth making was a slow process that involved gathering wool, spinning it into yarn and then weaving it into fabric, all by hand. Inventions such as the spinning jenny and cotton gin increased the amount of production with less manual interaction. Other revolutionary changes included the use of steam, and later other kinds of power, to operate large machines that took the place of human muscles.

By the late 1700s, many people could no longer earn a living in the countryside and were forced to move from farms and villages to larger towns and cities to find work in the new factories. The cities grew larger but were often crowded, unhygienic and polluted. The long-standing domestic system of industry with independent craftsmen working near their homes was gradually replaced by the factory system of mass production. This consigned large numbers of people to long hours of tedious and often dangerous work at subsistence wages. The trade union movement arose in the mid-nineteenth century to improve workers' pay and conditions<sup>1</sup>.

In the United States, the urban population began to outnumber the rural population by the end of the nineteenth century, and most city dwellers thought the cities were ugly, congested, dirty and unsafe. As cities grew ever more rapidly with great numbers of migrants, public space was being usurped and increasingly congested. In addition, the chaotic approach to sanitation, pollution and traffic affected both rich and poor alike<sup>2</sup>.

### **Urbanisation in Australia**

The economic booms and busts in Australia following the gold rushes of the 1850s produced many of the typical problems of Victorian England – unplanned urban expansion, poor civil organisation and unrealistic municipal finances<sup>3</sup>. Sydney's rapid population growth put a strain on its inner-city housing. Many families found themselves at the mercy of private landlords who charged very high rents for poorly serviced living spaces. Many tenants sublet rooms in their rented houses, worsening the already low living standard<sup>4</sup>.

Sydney has been described as an accidental city, with opportunistic development and disjointed attempts at planning. The politician and town planning advocate John Fitzgerald said at the first town planning conference in 1917 that Sydney was "a city without a plan, save whatever planning was due to the errant goat. Wherever this animal made a track through the bush, there are the streets of today"<sup>5</sup>.

But if one event kick-started urban planning in Sydney, it was the outbreak of bubonic plague in the inner city in January 1900. Over its duration of six months, 303 people were reported with the disease and a third of them died. The outbreak terrified the city more than its severity warranted, but afterwards the City Council wryly hailed the plague as “the greatest blessing that ever came to Sydney, viewed from the standpoint of the future welfare of our City”.

### **The need for improvement**

The bubonic plague outbreak starkly exposed the gross inadequacies of the management of the city’s development so far. There were widespread demands for immediate reforms, and property resumption became one of the Government’s most powerful reform instruments. Several slum areas were razed to the ground, mostly to be replaced by new industrial and warehouse buildings.

“Improvement” and “beautification” became buzzwords in civic and professional circles as schemes were hatched for boulevards, public squares and civic centres. Underlying these improvements was the aim of efficiency to stimulate social and material progress. The architect John Sulman had foreshadowed these concerns in his 1890 book *The Laying-out of Towns* to cure the ills of urban disease with convenient, healthy and beautiful living environments. To these ends, a Royal Commission for the Improvement of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs was conducted between June 1908 and May 1909, to inquire into the remodelling of Sydney. The Commissioners concluded that it was too late to do much in the central city, but that more hope was held out for the planning of the new suburbs<sup>6</sup>.

## **The emergence of urban planning**

### **British Garden City movement**

In response to the problems of unplanned industrial cities, the garden city movement emerged as a method of urban planning, begun in 1898 by Sir Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928) in the United Kingdom. Garden cities were intended to be planned, self-contained communities surrounded by “green belts”, containing proportionate areas of residences, industry and agriculture. His ideal garden city would accommodate 32,000 people on a site of 6,000 acres (2,400 ha), planned on a concentric pattern with open spaces, public parks and six radial boulevards 120 feet wide, extending from the centre.

The garden city would be self-sufficient, and when it reached full population another garden city would be developed nearby. Howard envisaged a cluster of several garden cities as satellites of a central city of 50,000 people, linked by road and rail. The garden city concept combined the town and country to provide working class people with an alternative to either working on farms or “crowded, unhealthy cities”.

In order to raise finance to buy land for a garden city, Howard founded the Garden Cities Association (later known as the Town and Country Planning Association, or TCPA), which created the first garden city of Letchworth in Hertfordshire. In 1904, architects and town planners Raymond Unwin and Barry Parker won the competition to plan Letchworth in an area 34 miles outside London. The town was built, but with a more organic design than Howard’s symmetric design.

It was able to attract manufacturers due to low taxes, low rents and more space, and slowly attracted more residents. But home prices did not remain affordable for blue-collar workers to live in, and the population was mainly made up by skilled middle class workers. In 1919, Howard bought land at Welwyn to house the second garden city, called Welwyn Garden City.

Until the end of the 1930s, Letchworth Garden City and Welwyn Garden City, both in Hertfordshire, remained the only existing garden cities. But the movement succeeded in emphasising the need for urban planning policies that eventually led to the New Town movement. After World War II, the *New Towns Act* initiated the development of many new communities based on Howard's egalitarian ideas<sup>7</sup>.

### **American City Beautiful movement**

The City Beautiful Movement in North America was a reform philosophy of architecture and town planning that flourished during the 1890s and early 1900s, with the aim of introducing beautification and monumental grandeur to cities. It was part of a progressive social reform movement in North America led by the upper-middle class who were concerned with the poor living conditions in all major cities.



**Figure 1 Chicago's City Beautiful buildings, 1893 (Wikipedia)**

The movement was originally associated with Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City and Washington DC. Beauty was promoted partly for its own sake, but also to create moral and civic virtue among the urban population. The movement began as a response to crowded tenement districts in the United States, a consequence of high birth rates, increased immigration and internal migration of rural people to cities. There was cross-influence with the British Garden City movement.

Washington DC in 1902 became the first city to carry out a City Beautiful design. It limited building heights and positioned new structures and monuments throughout the city to create a balanced aerial composition. Other cities followed soon afterwards. The pinnacle of the movement came in 1909 with the Burnham Plan, published as the Plan for Chicago. Avenues were designed to radiate out from a central civic centre for a 95 km radius. It included a sprawling network of parks and featured the lakefront of Lake Michigan.

The City Beautiful movement was sold as a move toward civic virtue and the waning of social ills. But over time, it was realised that improvement of the physical city without addressing social and economic issues did not substantially improve city life<sup>8</sup>.



## Model suburbs – slumless, laneless, publess

### The entrepreneur and the planner

The practical realisation of urban improvements in Sydney emerged in three model suburbs in the early years of the twentieth century. Two men were instrumental bringing this about: the auctioneer and estate agent Richard Stanton and the architect John Sulman.

Richard Patrick Joseph Stanton (1862-1943) was born in Roscommon in Ireland. He arrived in Sydney with his family as assisted migrants in November 1862. He eventually took over the family auctioneering and real estate company Stanton & Son when his father died in 1889, and served as mayor of Ashfield Council in 1893-4 and 1906.

In 1901, he purchased land in Ashfield, to the north of Parramatta Road. In a single development he combined subdivision, controls, house construction and tree-planting that was marketed as a Garden Suburb. He was mainly influenced by an astute assessment of the real estate market, rather than the garden city ideal as such, although he was aware of the problems resulting from lack of planning in the past and sought to avoid them<sup>9</sup>. In fact, he was not aware of the British garden cities movement at the time, and his use of the term garden suburb was descriptive rather than philosophical<sup>10</sup>.



Figure 2 Haberfield subdivision, c1901 (Haberfield Association)

John Sulman (1849-1934), architect, migrated to Sydney with his wife and son in 1885. A visit to Paris in 1873 had impressed on him the need for town planning. He published a conference paper on “The Laying-Out of Towns” in 1890, which marked the beginning of town planning in Australia. He gave evidence at the Royal Commission for the Improvement of Sydney in 1908-09. One of his

proposals that was implemented was for the widening of Elizabeth, Oxford and William Streets, with a tunnel under King's Cross<sup>11</sup>.

## **Haberfield Garden Suburb**

Haberfield, located about six kilometres west of the Sydney Central Business District, was Australia's first successful planned model suburb. In 1901, Richard Stanton bought 50 acres of the Dobroyd Estate from two Ramsay children and subdivided the area to create a garden suburb. Their father David Ramsay had married the daughter of the wealthy ex-convict Simeon Lord and inherited the land on her father's death in 1840.

The 1900 bubonic plague outbreak in densely-populated inner city suburbs was fresh in Stanton's mind when he decided to design a suburb that encouraged fresh air. It is also called the Federation Suburb because the pro-Federationist Stanton named many of the streets after prominent federal politicians. Haberfield actually predates British examples of garden suburbs such as Letchworth (1904) and Hampstead (1907).

This visionary social experiment was so successful that it helped lock in the great Australian dream of the quarter-acre block with a house on it, which now dominates how Australians seek to house themselves. The suburb is more than the aesthetics of its streets, shops and single-storey houses which, while predominantly Arts and Crafts and Californian Bungalow in style, cover the whole range of twentieth century architecture. The suburb also has national significance as a place where in the 1970s residents opposed the destruction of the same houses. The Haberfield Development Control Plan is an example of community statutory management, and many other conservation management documents have emulated it.

Richard Stanton provided the suburb with infrastructure such as sandstone kerbs and gutters, street trees, grass nature strips, sewerage, gas and electricity. He also included controls that pioneered local government regulations governing subdivisions: minimum distances from fences, minimum lot sizes, separation of land uses and specification of materials. He also introduced vertically integrated businesses to provide finance, building materials, fittings and landscape gardeners.

If this all sounds like normal practice now, it must be remembered that a hundred years ago it was not. Houses were individually designed by the company's architect John Spencer-Stansfield and included accommodation for a motor car. In other words, the suburb was a total package, intended for the rising middle class, close to the city by ferry or tram, and marketed with the slogan "slumless, laneless and publess"<sup>12</sup>.

The "laneless" part of the slogan referred to rear lanes, common in congested inner city suburbs, but which were seen as breeding grounds for the rats that spread the bubonic plague of recent memory. "Publess" was because the temperance movement was convinced that there were far too many pubs already (in the early 1920s, the NSW Licences Reduction Board closed down 24 pubs in Surry Hills alone, about 40% of the suburb's total<sup>13</sup>).

## Rosebery Model and Industrial Suburb

Richard Stanton's goal in Haberfield was to found a purely residential suburb and provide recreation facilities to encourage social intercourse. Industrial and business premises were excluded entirely from the first subdivisions, as was any provision for park, playgrounds or open space, although they were advertised as being available elsewhere in the local area<sup>14</sup>.

The suburb now called Rosebery is located in part of Daniel Cooper's former estate, and prior to 1912 it comprised a hodge podge of different enterprises and activities: dairymen and gardeners with their market gardens populated the sand-covered terrain, the occasional factory was dotted here and there (mainly along Botany Road), and there were a few isolated houses. The part of Rosebery to the south of Gardeners Road contained a popular pony racecourse.



Figure 3 Rosebery street naming competition (*Sunday Times*, 15 September 1912)

In 1912, Richard Stanton, fresh from creating a successful garden suburb at Haberfield, came to Rosebery with big plans. His company, the Town Planning Company of Australia (TPCA), acquired for £24,000 some 273 acres from Cooper's greater Waterloo estate, which he called the Rosebery Workingmen's Estate. The initial layout was planned by architect John Sulman using the natural contours as a basis for design.

Stanton's scheme imagined turning Rosebery into a model suburb which harmonised industrial production with living space. There would be both industrial employment sites and workers' housing, and the workforce for the new enterprises would live close by for easy access. The scheme also allowed for the creation of shops and other retail outlets in the estate as well as community and recreational facilities. Stanton planned for workers to walk to their work places, separated from their homes by parks.

To generate interest in the Rosebery Estate, the TPCA held a street-naming competition, inviting the public to come up with a name for each street in the model suburb. Stanton offered £10 first prize and £5 second prize for the best names<sup>15</sup>. After the TPCA subdivided the Rosebery Estate in 1914,

the first houses tended to be Federation style, although not many houses were built until the early 1920s because of the outbreak of World War I. After this, the domestic building of choice tended to be the Californian bungalow style. In a visit to the United States, Stanton became a fan of this style, and introduced it into his Sydney estates, especially in Haberfield and Rosebery.

The private sector was quick to establish factories in the new estate. One of the first to set up was Sweetacres, owned by the confectionary maker James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd (makers of Minties, Jaffas and Fantales). The Wrigley's Gum factory in Crewe Place Rosebery opened in 1918, a huge Chicago-style reinforced steel and concrete structure with a grid-like façade, rooftop water tower and set-back landscaping. Nowadays Rosebery still has light industry, but most of the old buildings with no aesthetic appeal are gone or transformed<sup>16</sup>.

### **Dacey Garden Suburb (later Daceyville)**

At about the same time that Rosebery was being privately constructed as a model residential and industrial suburb, immediately to the south-east Australia's first public housing scheme was being laid out by the State's first Labor government. Like Haberfield and Rosebery, Daceyville was designed as a response to the appalling living conditions in parts of late nineteenth century Sydney.



**Figure 4 Daceyville proposed suburb 1918 (NSW State Archives)**

The 1909 Royal Commission for the Improvement of Sydney suggested workmen's housing should be built in the suburbs, but this did not start happening until the first NSW Labor Government was elected in October 1910. One of the many reforms attempted was by the Colonial Secretary John

Rowland Dacey. The controversial *Housing Act* enabled the government to become both a builder and landlord of housing and was passed in April 1912. The Housing Board of NSW was established to run the project. Dacey died just before the Act was passed.

Daceyville's planners looked overseas for ideas on how to create the opposite of unhygienic inner-city Sydney (Surry Hills, nowadays highly gentrified, was held up as an example of what the new suburb was trying to avoid). Britain's Garden City Movement was a major inspiration, as shown by the suburb's first name, Dacey Garden Suburb. Richard Stanton's Haberfield lacked the sense of reform of the British movement, but his well-known expression "slumless, laneless and publess" summed up what the planners of Daceyville hoped for.

Three different street layouts were produced for the suburb, each one being an improvement on the one before. The second plan, drawn up by John Sulman and John Hennessy in 1912, provided the basis for much of the present suburb. Originally planned to extend to the shores of Botany Bay, Daceyville would be a large self-contained suburb with its own tramline, schools and shops. Being a model suburb, the Housing Board hoped to inspire developers and councils to build similar settlements elsewhere.

Construction started in June 1912 and was a mammoth task. Sand dunes had to be demolished and the landscape reconfigured. When the builders finally turned their energy to building houses, they began at a fast rate of two houses a week, but a lack of funds and rising costs slowed them down. World War I had the biggest impact on the suburb's future, and when the last rental property was finished in 1920, only 315 of the intended 1,473 cottages had been built, and not all the planned amenities.

Although Daceyville fell well short of its original plans, there was widespread gratitude among its earliest residents. Compared with most of Sydney, the suburb was well serviced, boasting amenities we now consider basic, such as connected sewerage, curbed streets and electricity. Front gardens were not fenced, and the rental agreement stated that the garden must be kept in good order.

By the 1970s, Daceyville was no longer the model suburb it was designed to be. Many parts of the suburb were suffering from a lack of maintenance. Redevelopment threatened, but residents fiercely protested the proposed demolitions and gained the help of the Builders' Labourers Federation to implement a Green Ban. The National Trust then recognised Daceyville's historical significance in 1978. In the end, the houses remained, but housing density was increased by subdividing the larger rear gardens and building small pensioner residences<sup>17</sup>.



## Bungalows the way to go in Rosebery

### The Rosebery Covenant

The Rosebery Covenant was imposed at the time of the subdivision in 1914 by the TPCA and describes the type of housing that can be built within the Rosebery Workingmen's Estate, which was bounded by Botany Road on the west, Gardeners Road on the south, Dalmeny Avenue and Kimberley Grove on the east and Cressy Street on the north. Attached to every deed of sale, the covenant includes limiting the materials of the front façade to brick or stone, limiting the number of dwellings on a lot and requiring a dwelling to be limited to single-storey height.

Instances where the covenant has not been upheld have caused some uncertainty about its continued application, because a covenant is valid until it ceases to be enforced. The City of Sydney Council reported that there are at least eleven two-storey developments that have previously been completed as approved development. This shows the covenant is not being applied consistently, causing a high level of uncertainty among the residents of the Estate.

To resolve the inconsistent application of the covenant, the NSW Department of Planning proposed a two-year period from December 2020 to exclude the Rosebery Estate from the Housing Code and the Low Rise Housing Diversity Code, which both allow two-storey dwellings to be approved. During this time the Department will investigate the wording and impacts of clauses in environmental planning instruments that work to suspend covenants. Determining the validity of the Rosebery Covenant falls to its beneficiaries, in this case the landowners in the Rosebery Estate. The Low Rise Housing Diversity Code (July 2020) is considered to be likely to increase demand for two-storey development in the Estate<sup>18</sup>.

It would be a legal nightmare for anyone to try and go against the covenant, and a City of Sydney spokesman agreed in 2014 that the matter was extremely complex. The Registrar-General has the power to remove a covenant at the request of a landholder if it can be proved to be invalid or in some way defective. Also, the Sydney Local Environment Plan could also override restrictive covenants in some instances. But in both cases it would have to be tested legally by the individual landholder. Despite the objections to it, the covenant is responsible for giving Rosebery its unique charm<sup>19</sup>.

### Architectural styles

The houses on the Estate were advertised as "artistic and modern villas" with four, five or six rooms to suit the owner. There are three key periods for the development of Rosebery, and each period generally relates to a particular architectural style.

**The Federation Period 1914-1918:** some of the homes from this period were constructed as model homes for the estate and are similar to (but not as grand as) those constructed in Haberfield by Richard Stanton. The homes are generally single storey Federation bungalows constructed of tuck-pointed face brickwork with roughcast rendered detailing.

They also feature timber casement or double-hung windows, timber doors and steep pitched terra cotta tiled roofs with a dominant gable and chimney and recessed front verandahs<sup>20</sup>.

Around this time, Stanton toured the world to look for the latest ideas for local adoption. While in California he saw houses with deep verandahs that he thought would be ideal for the Australian climate and the outdoor lifestyle he favoured. In 1916 he built a timber Californian bungalow house at Rosebery, and the style was widely adopted<sup>21</sup>. This style traces its origins to Bengal in India where “bangla” means a house in the Bengali style, suitable for a warm climate. British colonisers adopted the style for administration buildings, and its usage spread to California.



**Figure 5 Rosebery cottages 1915 (Historic Houses Trust)**

**Interwar Period 1920-1940:** The houses are generally single storey bungalows of face brickwork with rendered detailing. Front verandahs had heavy masonry columns.

**Post-War Period after 1945:** Few houses were constructed in Rosebery during this period. Many of the existing houses were altered by post-war migrants, initially from Italy and Greece then later in the 1970s from the Middle East. Typical changes were rendering of the face brickwork, replacing the timber windows with aluminium, removal of decorative timberwork and gables and replacement of verandah posts with precast concrete columns<sup>22</sup>.

## First and second Rosebery racecourses

### Lord Rosebery's visit and impact

#### The Derby, an heiress and the Prime Ministership

Roseberry Topping is a distinctive hill in North Yorkshire. Early Vikings settled in the area and gave the area many of its place names. Roseberry Topping was first named "Othenesberg" by the Vikings. The name changed several times, gradually morphing through Ohenseberg, Ounsberry, Ouesberry and finally to Roseberry. Topping is a local dialect for the top of a hill. The hill was privately owned for many years, previously as part of the game estate owned by the Cressy family. In the early 1700s, Dorothy Cressy married Archibald Primrose, who was later made the 1st Earl of Rosebery.

Archibald Philip Primrose, 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Rosebery (1847-1929), British Liberal politician, was Prime Minister from March 1894 to June 1895. His father was Archibald Primrose, Lord Dalmeny, son and heir apparent to the 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Rosebery, but whom he predeceased. He bought a horse named Ladas while studying at Oxford, although a rule banned undergraduates from owning horses. When found out, he was given the choice of giving up his studies or the horse. He kept the horse, and was prominent in British horseracing for forty years afterwards.



Figure 6 5th Earl of Rosebery (Wikipedia)

He became the 5<sup>th</sup> Earl of Rosebery when his grandfather died in 1868. He said his three life ambitions were to win the Derby, marry an heiress and become Prime Minister, and he achieved all three. Rosebery served as Foreign Secretary in 1886 then again in 1892-94, both times under William Gladstone. When Gladstone retired in 1894, Rosebery succeeded him as Prime Minister, largely because Queen Victoria disliked most of the other leading Liberals. But his government was largely unsuccessful, mainly due to dissent in his own Cabinet.

In 1878, Rosebery married Hannah de Rothschild, only child and sole heiress of the Jewish banker Mayer Amschel de Rothschild, the wealthiest British heiress of her day. She died in 1890 from

typhoid and he never remarried. As a result of his marriage, he acquired the Mentmore Towers estate in Buckinghamshire, a huge neo-Renaissance stately home, (sold in the 1970s) and Mentmore stud near Leighton Buzzard, which was built by Mayer de Rothschild. He won several of the five English classic horse races, including with Ladas who won the 1894 Derby. As Earl of Rosebery, he was laird of Dalmeny House on the banks of the Firth of Forth.

This rather long-winded history of the Rosebery family is included to show the origin of many of the street names in the suburb of Rosebery.

### **The Commonwealth of Nations is mooted**

Lord Rosebery visited Australia for three months in 1883-1884 and made a strong impression with his eloquent public speaking and professed interest in the colonies. He delivered a series of important speeches in which he expounded his theories of empire. In the last speech in Adelaide in January 1884, he talked about Australia's desire for nationhood, asserting that "this country has established the right to be a nation...but there was no need for any nation to leave the Empire, because the Empire is a Commonwealth of Nations". The speech and the final phrase caught the public imagination and entered the political vocabulary<sup>23</sup>.

After he left, several locations were named after him, such as a suburb of Palmerston in the Northern Territory, a town in Tasmania, a locality in Victoria and a former suburb in Adelaide (now called Collinswood). The former Rosebery Arms Hotel in Surry Hills was also named after him. In Sydney's south, a small pony racecourse in Alexandria took his name in 1895, and after it moved to a larger site south of Gardeners Road in 1906 its name was used for the new model suburb.

## **First Rosebery Park Racecourse and later sports**

### **Rosebery Park Racecourse**

Operating in parallel with thoroughbred racing at tracks such as Randwick and Warwick Farm was a collection of racecourses that specialised in pony racing. These were smaller or slower horses that raced around much shorter tracks in a fairly unregulated and unlicensed sport that appealed more to working class punters. It was wildly popular, but the Sydney establishment figures that ran Randwick (represented by the Australian Jockey Club – the AJC) hated pony racing, and spent decades trying to have it suppressed or banned altogether.

The first Rosebery Park Racecourse opened in March 1895 on the north-west corner of Botany and Gardeners Roads, with a track 880 yards long<sup>24</sup>. The first victory for the AJC in seeing off pony racing was the enactment of the *Gaming and Betting Act* of 1906, which included the need for licences and set the minimum size of course to 1,320 yards from 1907. This effectively wiped out many of the short pony courses.

The new laws did not end pony racing, but in addition to several track closures they also limited the number of meets. The most positive outcome of the Act was that it led to new and better pony courses such as Victoria Park in Zetland<sup>25</sup>. The owners of the Rosebery course found that it was easier to construct another course than to extend the existing one, so in October 1906 a new course was laid out on the south side of Gardeners Road<sup>26</sup>. The final meeting on the old course was held in December 1906<sup>27</sup>, and in September 1907, the site was advertised for sale<sup>28</sup>.

## Australian Football Ground

Australian Rules football (first called Victorian Football because of its origin) was first played in NSW in 1877. At first there was little difference from rugby: the fields were rectangular, the games were started by kicking off from the centre, players faced each other in groups when playing and the games were in two halves. It was only in the last decade or two of the century that Victorian Football underwent dramatic change.

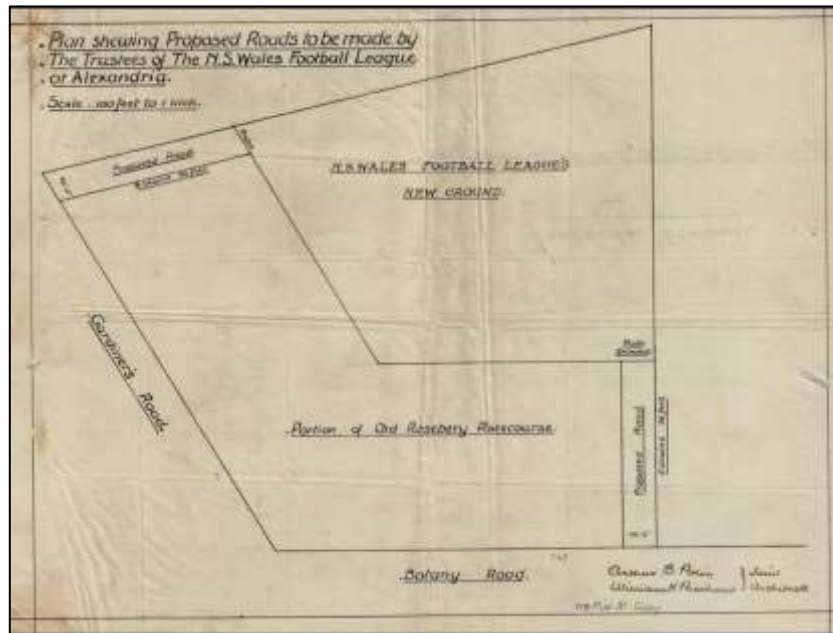


Figure 7 NSW Football League Ground (NSW State Archives)

In 1877, the Waratah Club complained that the high number of injuries during scrimmages would continue if the rules were not changed. The rugby clubs were not interested in change, but many players were unhappy with the rules and wanted them modified. The game was seen as emphasising brute strength over skill. When the football union would not change the game, the Waratah Club voted to change theirs. A small number of clubs adopted the new rules, but there were never more than five senior clubs to 1894, and after that the Depression saw the game disappear for some years.

The game was revived in 1903 with the formation of the NSW Football League, but as the grounds were mostly not enclosed, there was very little income from gate money. In order to finance the game and re-establish it more properly, it was decided to secure the league's own ground. In 1911, the Australian Football Ground opened on 12.5 acres of the former Rosebery Park Racecourse. The Redfern Cricket Club was impressed with the ground, and leased it for cricket matches. While it was a long way from the city, a tram ran along Botany Road past the ground.

Then in 1914 World War 1 was declared and the game suffered a severe setback at a critical time in its development, and never really recovered after the war. The league had to forfeit the Alexandria ground, probably because of an inability to pay off its loan due to a lack of income. The league was reduced to five teams by 1917 because of the effects of the war, but slowly grew after the war<sup>29</sup>.

Football was still played at the ground until 1927<sup>30</sup>, sharing the facilities with the Gardeners Road Public School<sup>31</sup>. From the 1927 season, the Rosebery Australian Rules Club played its Saturday games at Turruwul Park<sup>32</sup>.

### **Mascot Coursing Ground**

The first sporting use of greyhounds in Australia was in the 1860s. Modern greyhound racing began in America with the invention of the tin (or mechanical) hare<sup>33</sup>. In early 1927, newspapers reported that the new sporting craze of tin hare racing had arrived in Sydney. It was in response to a recent law that the use of live hares in greyhound racing was banned as an act of cruelty.

Where once a hapless hare was released and tried to outrun the chasing pack of greyhounds, a mechanical hare now circled the track just ahead of the dogs. Greyhounds were being trained for races to be conducted by the Sydney Greyhound Coursing Association and the bookies were anticipating a big attendance of punters. The inaugural meeting took place in Sydney in May 1927 where for the first time the public watched as dogs were released from their kennels to chase a tin hare, estimated to maintain a speed of sixty miles per hour.



**Figure 8** Greyhound racing, Harold Park (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 28 May 2019)

But betting at dog races caused uproar in the churches. A meeting at the Anglican Diocese of Sydney complained that before the tin hare a coursing meeting was lucky to have an attendance of 2,000, but now 30,000 attended every Saturday night. The church sent a deputation to the NSW Attorney-General to ask for betting to be banned.

In September 1927, the NSW Government decided that only two mechanical hare courses would be allowed in Sydney within ten miles of the GPO. One course would be conducted at Epping (in Glebe) by the Greyhound Coursing Association and the other, to be formed by the Australian Coursing Club, would use the old Rosebery racecourse, now called the Mascot Coursing Ground.

The opening night at Mascot (formerly Rosebery) in December 1927 included one bizarre incident: Bob Gordon led to within 40 yards of the finish when Battery Bob seized him by the tail and held on, allowing Auburn Jim to win easily. Bob Gordon had been the favourite and the punters expected the result to be overturned by the stewards, but it was allowed to stand<sup>34</sup>. In February 1928, the directors of the Mascot club decided all dogs must be muzzled during races because of fights breaking out mid-race<sup>35</sup>. Clearly it was a dog-eat-dog world out on the track.

Protests and controversy continued to rage over betting, and in 1928 the NSW courts declared betting on greyhounds to be illegal. But in October 1931, Premier Jack Lang pushed an unpopular bill to legalise coursing through the Legislative Assembly<sup>36</sup>. A Royal Commission of Inquiry was held in 1932 into serious graft and corruption in the granting of greyhound racing licences<sup>37</sup>. One result of this was that the Mascot Coursing Ground changed its name to Shepherd's Bush in May 1932, when a new company called the Greyhound Racing Club began to operate the course after the Australian Coursing Club Ltd went into liquidation<sup>38</sup>.

But the new arrangement did not last long, and in any case in April 1934 the Shepherd's Bush course was refused a licence when the government decided to permit only one mechanical hare coursing licence in the metropolitan area. Harold Park (previously called Epping) already had a licence, held by the NSW Trotting Club<sup>39</sup>. Greyhounds were still run at Mascot, but only in trials for races at Harold Park<sup>40</sup> and training until April 1937<sup>41</sup>.

In its day, the Mascot Coursing Ground introduced a number of novelties to keep the punters entertained while losing their money to the bookies. Jack Munro (who established the greyhound course, but later skipped town on a ship to Brazil when revealed to be corrupt during the 1932 Royal Commission) dressed the attendants like huntsmen in red coats, corduroy pants, leggings and plush caps. The attendants then paraded the dogs before the trainers placed them in boxes for each race.

Also, the introduction of monkeys as jockeys on the greyhounds' back in December 1927 attracted world-wide interest and a record attendance of 17,000 at the track. The champion of Mascot was Fearless Buttons, who won the 440 and 660 yard titles on the same afternoon, a feat never repeated<sup>42</sup>.

### **Shepherd's Bush Speedway**

The former Rosebery racecourse was used during the 1930s for occasional football matches, such as a trial rugby league game in April 1932<sup>43</sup>. Then in October 1935, the South Sydney League Club staged a series of night bicycle races there<sup>44</sup>. A fundraising wood-chopping event was even held by the South Sydney Junior Rugby League in August 1936<sup>45</sup>.

Then in August 1937, the greyhound course was converted into the Shepherd's Bush Speedway and opened for a series of races. The track was 300 yards long and wide enough for four riders in each event. The riders were members of the Sydney Speedway Riders' Club, and had some weeks of practice at the new track prior to the races. Shepherd's Bush was intended to serve as a nursery for novice riders, something that had been lacking for some years<sup>46</sup>. The Mascot track was made of cinders.

It is believed that only about ten daylight meetings were held at the venue. One of the major speedway tracks in Sydney at the time was the Sydney Showgrounds Speedway, run by World Speedways, who also controlled the Sydney Speedway Riders' Club<sup>47</sup>.

Rugby league continued to be played at the ground, where the South Sydney Junior Rugby League played the 1938 season<sup>48</sup>. In July 1939, there was discussion among trotting men that a new track was needed and that Shepherd's Bush at Mascot would be the ideal location, but this did not eventuate<sup>49</sup>.

### **Wartime and industrial usage**

In September 1941, the former Rosebery racecourse was resumed by the Government for wartime defence purposes<sup>50</sup>. By 1950, the firm Bradford and Kendall Limited was operating a factory on the football ground section of the racecourse site<sup>51</sup>. Today the site has been subdivided into a number of industrial companies.

### **Second Rosebery Park Racecourse and wartime usage**

#### **A longer pony course**

On the impending closure of the first Rosebery racecourse in 1906, the racing club considered its options. At 880 yards long, the old course was much shorter than the 1,320 yards required by the 1906 *Gaming and Betting Act*. It was in a corner location that was gradually being fenced in by industrial development, so it was decided to build a new course rather than try and extend the old course. By November 1906, plans were well underway for the layout of a new course south of Gardeners Road and east of Maloney Street (the southward extension of Dalmeny Avenue)<sup>52</sup>. The work was managed by Larry Foran, who had recently completed the Ascot Racecourse and several courses in Adelaide. The new track was about 1,360 yards in circumference<sup>53</sup>.



**Figure 9 Rosebery Park Racecourse, 1946 (Australian War Memorial)**

The old Rosebery racecourse had the advantage of a tramline running past the course, but the new course was about a kilometre east of this line. Officials of the Rosebery Park Racing Club asked the Railway Commissioners if the Botany tramline could be extended along Gardeners Road to the new racecourse. The Commissioner initially told them it would have to be at their own expense<sup>54</sup>.

The Club then brought the big guns along to the next meeting, namely representatives from the North Botany, Waterloo and Alexandria councils to lend their municipal clout to the request, mentioning that Victoria Park Racecourse officials had already made a similar request for a tramline to their course<sup>55</sup>. The tramline extension was eventually authorised in January 1909<sup>56</sup> and opened a year later<sup>57</sup>. Meanwhile, the new Rosebery Park Racecourse was opened for racing in July 1907<sup>58</sup>.

### Wartime training camp

In his comprehensive study of pony racing in Sydney, Wayne Peake writes that race tracks could almost have been designed as military training camps: they contained most of the required infrastructure such as roads, water, power, sanitation, office buildings, communications, stables, boundaries with gates, and open spaces for the erection of large numbers of tents and for drilling troops. The dining areas and kitchens below the grandstands were useful in meal preparation and service<sup>59</sup>.

Rosebery Racecourse was used by the military in both World Wars. When hostilities erupted in Europe in August 1914, the first army group to use the racecourse was the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Horse Regiment, which trained there from late August to mid-October 1914. At this time, recruits lived in tents dotted around the racecourse. Some brought their own horses with them. After the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Horse departed, the course was used by a handful of other Light Horse Regiments, infantry training and by the Citizen Forces. A memorial dedicated to the occupation by the 1<sup>st</sup> Light Horse Regiment is located in a park on the corner of Florence and Evans Avenues.



Figure 10 Recruits at Rosebery racecourse, 1939 (State Library of Victoria)

When World War II began in September 1939, the racecourse was again requisitioned the following month as a training camp for volunteers with no previous military training. The first 300 recruits who arrived were housed in the grandstand, which doubled as a mess hall. Initially, the military and racing coexisted until July 1940 when the military took over the racecourse exclusively. It became the Headquarters of the 8<sup>th</sup> Division of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF). This ill-fated division went into action in Malaya in January 1942, and after retreating to Singapore, many were captured the next month and spent the rest of the war as prisoners of the Japanese.

After the war, Rosebery racecourse was briefly used as a returned stores depot in 1945 until 1946. When the military left, the course was mainly used by the Sydney Turf Club as a training ground for over 200 horses a week<sup>60</sup>. Before the war, the *Racing (Amendment) Act 1937* declared that no licences would be issued for pony racing after 31 December 1942. In December 1941, Premier William McKell confirmed this earlier decision to delicense pony clubs. In addition, Federal Government instructions at this time were to roll back racing by suspending mid-week meetings, which wiped out most pony racing activity.

So wartime restrictions achieved what the Australian Jockey Club had failed to do after many decades of trying: to drastically limit the activities of the pony clubs. The final races on the pony courses were not commemorated because no one knew at the time that it was the end, and that pony racing would not resume after the war<sup>61</sup>.

In 1961, the Sydney Turf Club sold the racecourse to property developers Parkes Developments Pty Ltd. Over the next 10 years, the old racecourse was replaced by a shopping centre, more than 65 red brick apartments and a handful of public housing developments, including a complex at 16-18 Maloney Street designed by Harry Seidler in the Brutalist architectural style in 1967<sup>62</sup>.



Figure 11 Harry Seidler-designed apartments (Nymagnum Wordpress)

### **Green bans in Rosebery**

After the closure of the Rosebery Park Racecourse and its rezoning for residences and shops, this part of Rosebery became part of the suburb of Eastlakes, which included the neighbouring Eastlakes Golf Club. It is referred to as Eastlakes in this section.

During the 1970s, a remarkable form of environmental activism was initiated by the builders' labourers who were employed to construct the office blocks, shopping centres and high-rise apartments that were rapidly encroaching on green spaces or replacing older buildings in Sydney. The labourers basically refused to work on projects deemed environmentally or socially undesirable. The green bans movement was the first of its type in the world.



**Figure 12 Green ban plaque, Jack Munday Park**

The Builders' Labourers Federation (BLF), the union representing them, had from the mid-1960s increasingly concerned itself with town planning matters. It persistently criticised the boom in office-block development and predicted an oversupply in office space long before others became aware of the problem. In May 1970, the executive of the NSW BLF resolved to develop a new concept of unionism with principles of the social responsibility of labour – that workers had the right to insist their work would not be used in harmful ways.

Three outstanding union leaders, Jack Munday, Joe Owens and Bob Pringle (a left-wing mixture of Communist and Labor Party members) led the union. The BLF often responded to appeals by local resident action groups to save areas of undeveloped land or old housing, after their protests had been ignored by local councils and State members of parliament.

One such request was in November 1971 by residents of Rosebery to ban the construction of extra apartments on the only park in the middle of the former Rosebery Racecourse<sup>63</sup>. Parkes Developments' owners initially promised tenants that this 3.5 acre area on Evans Street would remain as parkland. But when residents realised that the park was going to become apartment blocks, they approached Jack Munday and the BLF, whose workers voted to stop work if the Eastlakes development went ahead. A green ban was officially placed on the site in December 1971.

Then in February 1973, Botany Municipal Council approved another development by Parkes Developments, which involved the construction of four eight-storey home unit blocks. The local residents again protested that the new development would worsen existing traffic and parking problems. The BLF extended the existing green ban to cover this area. The result ensured that the area called Eastlakes Reserve was kept as parkland. The park was renamed Jack Munday Park in August 2021 to honour Munday's legacy and the Green Bans Movement<sup>64</sup>.



## Industries in the model suburb

From the middle of the nineteenth century, the NSW colonial government forced so-called “noxious” trades to relocate from the inner city suburbs to areas further south. Industries such as market gardens (whose fertilisers were considered noxious), tanneries and glue and soap makers set up near water supplies such as the Waterloo Swamps and Botany Bay. Following the 1889 flood of the areas surrounding Shea’s Creek, these low-lying districts were thought to be most useful for industry (and not housing) but it was essential to build drainage and sewerage systems there.

Draining the swamps at Shea’s Creek from the 1890s opened up large stretches of land from Alexandria to Botany Bay to industrial development. From the 1920s, industrial development in southern Sydney boomed when land previously tied up in large estates became available after World War I and when the swamps were drained by constructing the Alexandra Canal and channels. From the 1950s, industry expanded in this area from the earlier noxious trades, food and clothing manufacturing into car manufacturing and auxiliary industries.

An 1892 map depicts Rosebery as empty of any subdivision and shows that its development lagged behind the surrounding suburbs between Redfern and North Botany<sup>65</sup>. Before Richard Stanton purchased the land that would become the Rosebery model suburb, there were already a few industries operating in the area, mainly along the north-south corridor of Botany Road.

After the subdivision of the land into residential lots in the eastern part of Rosebery and industrial lots in the western part, companies were quick to establish factories in the new estate<sup>66</sup>. Many of the businesses that took up land developed model factories which paid attention to architectural excellence as well as production efficiency and facilities for employees<sup>67</sup>.

## Trams to Rosebery

The extension of the Sydney tram system into the southern suburbs helped to open up the area to new industries. The tramline from the city to Botany opened in 1882 as a steam tramway, with electric services commencing in 1903. By 1905 the line ran along Botany Road past Gardeners Road to Botany with a branch line to the Ascot Racecourse, where the airport is located now.



Figure 13 Tram terminus Rothschild Avenue, 1955 (City of Sydney Archives)

The Rosebery line opened in 1903, initially via Chalmers and Redfern Streets then south along Elizabeth Street to Zetland. In 1924, the line was extended along Joynton Avenue and across Epsom Road to Crewe Place in Rosebery. The Daceyville line extended east from Botany Road along Gardeners Road. The tram terminated at Rosebery Park Racecourse in 1910, then from 1913 ran eastwards to join the Anzac Parade lines at Daceyville Junction.

## **James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd (Sweetacres)**

**Address:** 25-39 Rothschild Avenue.

### **Sweetacres factory**

James Stedman (1840-1913), confectionery manufacturer, was born at Parramatta after his father arrived in Sydney in 1830 as a convict. At 14, James joined the Sydney confectioner William J. Cates, whose business was taken over by Wright & Smith in the early 1860s. Stedman bought the business in 1875, while his wife Margaret ran a confectionery shop at their Crown Street premises. In about 1888 he moved to a new factory in Clarence Street. His success was largely due to his innovative outlook and high level of quality control. The business also featured close family involvement. By 1903, popular lines included peppermints, brandy balls and bulls eyes<sup>68</sup>.

In January 1918, James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd was registered as a business to take over James Stedman Ltd and Henderson's Sweets Ltd. Nearly all the subscribers and directors were members of both families<sup>69</sup>. Then in June 1918 a disastrous fire broke out in the confectionery factory in Harris Street Pyrmont, causing considerable damage. The building was gutted, causing over £20,000 of damage<sup>70</sup>.



**Figure 14 Sweetacres factory Rosebery, 1951 (Flickr)**

By May 1919, a new and much larger model factory had been constructed in Rothschild Avenue Rosebery. The site covered 14.75 acres, with just over 12 acres of floor space<sup>71</sup>. The complex, which was named Sweetacres following a staff competition, was generously equipped with a large canteen, a social hall, sports and cricket grounds, a library, band and sports clubs to cater for the thousand-plus mainly-female workforce. The factory building was designed by John Burcham Clamp<sup>72</sup>.

James Stedman was active in community work as a director of Sydney Hospital, and various charities. In 1920, his eldest son James Noble Stedman (1860-1944) became chairman of the newly registered James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd<sup>73</sup>.

### Minties

James Noble Stedman introduced Minties in 1922 and marketed them under the Sweetacres brand. They were patented in 1926<sup>74</sup>. They were the brainchild of confectioner Keith Wolfe, who wanted to create a minty alternative to boiled lollies and chocolates<sup>75</sup>.

They became famous from 1926 for the advertising line "It's moments like these you need Minties", with cartoons depicting hapless blokes in awkward but humorous situations that would be likely to benefit from chewing a mint-flavoured nougat candy<sup>76</sup>.



Figure 15 Minties moments in history (*Brisbane Courier*, 20 August 1930)

James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd changed hands several times from the late 1960s onwards: taken over by Hoadley's in 1968, then Rowntree's in 1971. Minties are now sold under the Allen's brand which was bought by Nestle in 1985. In New Zealand, where the Minties brand is owned by Cadbury, they are sold under the Pascall name and are made in Thailand. Confusingly enough, Minties sold in Australia are made in New Zealand<sup>77</sup>.

### Fantales

The popular chocolate-covered caramels were introduced by Sweetacres in 1930<sup>78</sup>. On their wrappers were tales or brief biographies of movie stars (thus making them tales for fans). Fantales arrived at about the same time as the talkies and the extravagant picture palaces. Cinema admissions, which had been in decline during the 1920s, increased by over 70% while admission to other kinds of entertainment declined.

The tradition continues, with the stories updated every two years. In the 1930s, movie stars like Humphrey Bogart, Clark Gable, Katherine Hepburn and Cary Grant captured the popular imagination, and Sweetacres were onto a winner<sup>79</sup>.

### Jaffas

Jaffas, with a chocolate core and orange-flavoured shell, were made under the brand Sweetacres from 1931<sup>80</sup>. The orange flavour was the work of Sweetacres food chemist Tom Colston Coggan, who made several syrups before landing on the final Jaffa coating, the taste of which has long defied replication by rivals<sup>81</sup>.



Figure 16 Jaffas cinema advert (Flickr)

They were a favourite in cinemas, where the sound of spilled Jaffas rolling down the wooden aisles became a familiar accompaniment to Saturday matinees. Anecdotally this was often the result of boys trying to disrupt the mood of soppy romantic scenes on the big screen. The sweets were named after Jaffa, a town in Israel in the old part of Tel Aviv that was famous for its oranges. They are now sold under Nestle's Allen's brand.

Each year in New Zealand, more than 30,000 Jaffas were rolled down Baldwin Street in Dunedin, the world's steepest residential street, as part of the Cadbury Chocolate Carnival, an event of the New Zealand International Science Festival<sup>82</sup>. But the Cadbury factory closed in 2018, and the annual Jaffa race has not been reported since the 2017 event.



Figure 17 Jaffa race, Dunedin Chocolate Festival (Stuff.co.nz)

## Parke-Davis and Company

Address: 50 Rothschild Avenue.

### Pharmaceuticals

Parke-Davis and Co was founded in Detroit Michigan in 1860. The founder, Doctor Samuel Duffield, formed a partnership in 1866 with Hervey Coke Parke and in 1867 with George S. Davis. Duffield withdrew in 1869 due to poor health and the name Parke-Davis and Company was incorporated in 1875. It was once the world's largest pharmaceutical company and credited with building the first modern pharmaceutical laboratory, pioneering the standardisation of medicines and developing the first systematic methods of performing clinical trials for new medicines.



Figure 18 Parke-Davis building (NSW Parliament)

A Sydney branch of Parke-Davis opened in August 1901 in a small office in Martin Place. Soon afterwards, the office was transferred to O'Connell Street. In 1909, new offices and a warehouse were used in York Street, until new laboratories were erected in Rosebery in 1918<sup>83</sup>. These were necessary due to a rapidly expanding domestic market and the development of secondary industries

in Australia. From then on, the majority of products sold in Australasia were made at the plant in Rosebery.

In August 1930, a five-storey administrative office and warehouse was opened, adjoining the laboratory. By then all their Australian products were made in Rosebery<sup>84</sup>. In February 1952, a modern plant began construction at Caringbah to cater for expansion of production in Sydney. Operations were moved there in November 1954<sup>85</sup>.

In the 1950s, Parke-Davis in the United States employed Jonas Salk as a consultant on vaccines and was involved in the manufacturing of the polio vaccine. The company developed the first bacterial vaccine, making it a pioneer in the field of vaccinology, and developed a pure form of adrenalin and the first widely-available treatment for epilepsy and seizures. Parke-Davis was acquired by Pfizer in 2000.

### **Motor Registry then apartments**

In October 1954, the Parke-Davis premises in Rothschild Avenue were purchased by the NSW Department of Main Roads<sup>86</sup>. Sometime before 1980, the 1930 building was demolished and a new ten-storey Motor Registry building was erected<sup>87</sup>. The NSW Government sold the site in about 2002<sup>88</sup>, and by 2007 the 1918 building had been demolished<sup>89</sup>.



**Figure 19 DMT Motor Registry building, 1986 (City of Sydney Archives)**

In 2013, the pre-1980 Motor Registry building was demolished<sup>90</sup>. By 2014 a new apartment block was being constructed and Sweet Street was being formed as an extension of Crewe Place across Rothschild Avenue<sup>91</sup>. By 2015, the nine-storey apartment block called Otto Rosebery (30 Rothschild Avenue) had been constructed north of Sweet Street with a park in the northern half of the block to Cressy Street<sup>92</sup>. In December 2020, it was reported in the press that there were serious defect in these apartments, mainly in the balconies, leaving the apartment owners with a \$20 million claim on a building company that went into administration earlier that year<sup>93</sup>.



Figure 20 Otto Rosebery (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 December 2020)

## **Wrigley's (Australia) Ltd**

**Address:** 6-8 Crewe Place.

### **Chicle and synthetic rubber for chewing**

The Wrigley Company was started by William Wrigley Junior (CEO 1891-1932) in April 1891 in Chicago. He initially went into business for himself to sell scouring soap, offering customers a small amount of baking powder as an incentive. When the baking powder became more popular than the soap, he switched to making that instead, giving his costumers two packages of chewing gum for each can of baking powder. Finding once again that the incentive was more popular than the main product, he switched a second time to making chewing gum, thus making his name and fortune.

In the nineteenth century, chicle was heralded as an alternative to industrial rubber, but when experiments in 1869 by the inventor Thomas Adams failed to produce a useful substance for the manufacture of tyres, he was left with a ton of chicle on his hands. Adams had found that desiccated chicle resin was chewable and not water soluble, so he sold small portions to drugstores as an alternative to the sweetened paraffin currently in use for chewing. With the addition of various flavours it soon became the most popular chewing gum<sup>94</sup>.



Figure 21 Wrigley's Chicago entrance (Wrigley's Chicago Archives)

Wrigley's gum was originally made from chicle, mainly from Latin America. But following agrarian reform in Guatemala in 1952 to remove the feudal nature of the local economy, Wrigley's began to use synthetic rubber in their products. The early flavours were Juicy Fruit and Spearmint (both 1893) followed by Doublemint (1914). Later PK gum was introduced, thought to be named for Philip K Wrigley (CEO 1932-1961), son and heir of the founder and known as PK. The Wrigley Building on Michigan Avenue in Chicago was originally the global headquarters until it was sold in 2011.

P. K. Wrigley dedicated the entire output of the company's main products to the United States Armed Forces during World War II to support the troops and to protect the brand's reputation. From 2008, Wrigley's has been wholly owned by Mars Incorporated which operates as Mars Wrigley Confectionery.

### **Wrigley's in Australia**

The western part of the Wrigley's factory in Rosebery was built in 1917-18, although Wrigley's had been selling their products in Australia from about 1911. The building was designed by the architect John Burcham Clamp, who also designed the James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd factory across Crewe Place. Before the 1920s, industrial and warehouse buildings were typically constructed with load-bearing walls, timber floors and pitched roofs with corrugated iron or asbestos sheeting. But after the 1920s, concrete slabs were more commonly used<sup>95</sup>.



**Figure 22 Wrigley's building, Rosebery (7 Day Adventurer)**

The planning of the factory in Rosebery was well underway in 1915, as mentioned in *The Age* in October 1915<sup>96</sup>, and was completed in 1918. Wrigley's (Australia) Ltd was then established at Rosebery as the headquarters for the operations and where most of the products for Australia were made in the early years.

Burcham Clamp's design for the building, comprising a concrete-encased steel frame with brick facades, was advanced construction in Sydney in its time. The first stage of the factory was one of the earliest warehouses in NSW that utilised concrete floors and concrete mushroom columns. Burcham Clamp persuaded the Sydney authorities to allow "steel construction" in Sydney, a modern construction method that had not been allowed until then.

The 1918 part of the factory demonstrated the principles of the Rosebery model suburb with its generously landscaped setback position on the site. The building had five floors, including a basement level. The original elaborate main entrance seemed to be based on that of the Wrigley's Chicago factory. A Wrigley's ad in the *Argus* in September 1922 stated that the gum was made in the firm's new Rosebery factory<sup>97</sup>. The ad said the chewing gum was made of gum from the Sapota tree (chicle), Queensland cane sugar, Australian maize syrup, and flavouring.

During the 1920s, the use of reinforced concrete became the norm for multi-storey construction, partly due to cost savings, but also because large timber sections became increasingly expensive with the dwindling supply of forest timber. By 1925, Wrigley's employed 200 people and was a profitable operation. Employees were able to participate in a share allotment scheme. A water tower and chimney stack were signs that the manufacture of chewing gum relied on steam produced on the premises. Wrigley's did so well in Australia that in 1927-28 a warehouse addition was designed by Burcham Clamp and built on the eastern side of the 1918 factory.



**Figure 23 Marvelcraft, Rosebery c1980 (City of Sydney Archives)**

Wrigley's vacated the site in 1958 to move to a larger site and production complex in the northern suburb of Asquith. The site was then occupied by Marvelcraft Pty Ltd, which manufactured plastic sheeting, evidently until the early 1980s. In the mid-1980s, the Eastern Suburbs Sports City Pty Ltd ran a sports centre there. In 2000, the building was partitioned off throughout and rented as office space on all levels, known as Centrum Place<sup>98</sup>.



**Figure 24 The Burcham Apartments entrance, 2022**

In 2015, Stable Properties acquired the building and converted it to The Burcham apartment building. The original Wrigley's building on Ashland Avenue Chicago had been demolished in 2014, and adorning the front doors of this building were two golden light sconces from the beginning of the twentieth century. These historic lights were saved and acquired by Stable Properties, where they now sit on the entry gates to The Burcham, thought to be the oldest surviving Wrigley building<sup>99</sup>.

During their time in Rosebery, Wrigley's constructed an up-to-date factory that provided excellent working conditions and amenity to the workers, and which demonstrated the inception and later the decline of the Rosebery Model and Industrial Suburb: the 1918 building featured innovative factory design and generous landscape setback, but the 1928 addition showed a significant reduction in the original principles.

The employees of Wrigley's benefitted from advanced share allotment schemes, above-minimum wages and working in a technologically advanced workplace, with unusually high standards of hygiene as part of workplace practices. There were high quality staff facilities. All this would have enhanced the sense of identity and belonging for employees, their families and the wider community<sup>100</sup>.

### **McLeod's Soap Company (Mentmore House)**

**Address:** 9-13 Mentmore Avenue.

#### **Relocating an old building**

The Victorian Classical style sandstone building at 9-13 Mentmore Avenue stands out in Rosebery as by far the oldest structure in the suburb (at least the stones are, if not their current location).

Chancing across it one day aroused the curiosity that provided the impetus for writing this history.

An information plaque on the building revealed some details of its construction and relocation.



**Figure 25** Original 1860 building, Pitt St, 1916 (City of Sydney Archives)

The building was constructed by Charles Newton in 1859-1860 as an investment, and was originally at 93-95 Pitt Street on the corner of Little George Street (now Curtin Place). It was demolished in 1916 and its facade rebuilt in a reconfigured form in Mentmore Avenue as part of the Rosebery Estate, and given the name Mentmore House. 93-95 Pitt Street is now the site of Australia Square. When reconstructed in Mentmore Avenue, the original L-shaped façade was straightened and not all of the façade was used. Some of the original detailing was lost in the relocation, including the second storey stringcourse<sup>101</sup>.

### McLeod's Soaps – the miraculous plague exterminator

John Locke founded the NSW Magic Soap Company, which erected corrugated iron buildings on Wentworth Park in the late 1880s. Machinery was powered by steam, and all refuse drained into Blackwattle Bay. The firm promised that its products would work miracles.

One product was called Easy Chair Soap, in which the housewife could sit down and chill out while the product took care of the cleaning in the boiling copper. Another product was Creolus soap, claimed to eliminate caterpillars and aphids, and in 1900 to kill plague-carrying fleas more effectively than carbolic acid soap. The soap contained tallow, resin and caustic soda.



Figure 26 Easy Chair Soap advert (Glebe Society)

John McLeod acquired a substantial shareholding in the NSW Magic Soap Company in 1907 and changed its name to McLeod's Soap Company<sup>102</sup>.

In February 1920, McLeod's Soaps moved from Glebe to the newly relocated Mentmore House<sup>103</sup>. It is not clear if John McLeod was the owner or just the lessee, or whether it was he who organised the building's construction. A large fire almost completely destroyed the soap works in September 1932<sup>104</sup>. The company advertised for tenders to rebuild the factory in December<sup>105</sup>.

The McLeod Soap Works factory in North Melbourne had its own problems: it suffered the frustration of disappointed safecrackers in 1949 when would-be thieves ransacked the office, and finding no cash in the safe they piled up documents from the safe on the floor and set fire to them<sup>106</sup>. The last newspaper mention of McLeod's at Rosebery was an advert for their store in July 1954<sup>107</sup>.



Figure 27 Creolus soap advert (*Newcastle Morning Herald*, 5 June 1900)

### After the soap bubbles

In July 1962, Keith Industries Pty Ltd, manufacture of radio, TV and electrical appliances and plastic goods began to operate from the building<sup>108</sup>. In July 1964, Rosebery Electronics was also working there<sup>109</sup>.

In 2001, Gannon Television Pty Ltd was operating its production office in Mentmore House. It was also known as Mentmore Studios<sup>110</sup>. In 2006, the Visual Arts Imaging Gallery used the building as a photographic production studio<sup>111</sup>. A major refurbishment of the interior and of the exterior sandstone was undertaken in 2008<sup>112</sup>.



Figure 28 Mentmore House ([Commercialrealestate.com](http://Commercialrealestate.com))

Since 2018, the One&All organisation has occupied much of the building. This is a creative hub that provides disability engagement through an innovative community of artists providing programs and workshops to inspire people to create, socialise and upskill. Founded in 2018, One&All was born in

collaboration with Jewish House and founded by Romy Wolman. The centre draws inspiration from Kibbutz Kishorit, a therapeutic community supporting special needs in Israel. There is also a retail store, an urban outdoor vegetable garden, market days and lively events<sup>113</sup>.

## **Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company**

**Address:** 85-113 Dunning Avenue.

### **Soups, sauces and chutneys**

Rosella is a brand of tomato soup, tomato sauces, pickled vegetables and condiments, founded in Australia in 1895 as the Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company. Its logo is a version of the native bird the eastern rosella, from which it gets its name. Beginning in 1895 with a small factory in Flinders Street Melbourne, the Rosella Company opened a larger factory in Richmond in 1905. Tomato sauce was first produced in 1899<sup>114</sup>.

The Rosella factory in Rosebery was opened in 1921<sup>115</sup>. Rosella was sold to Lever and Kitchen (later Unilever) in 1963. Later owners Gourmet Food Holdings went into receivership in 2012 and the remaining factory in Sydney (at Seven Hills) closed down in March 2013. The Rosella brand was later acquired by a family company Sabrands Australia, which continues to manufacture sauces, soups and chutneys in Victoria<sup>116</sup>.



**Figure 29 Rosella Advert (Australian Food Timeline)**

### **Aristocrat poker machines**

Len Ainsworth's father was a dentist and made dental supplies and equipment as a hobby. In the early 1950s when Len was in his twenties he turned it into a business called the Ainsworth Dental Company. An engineer at the factory suggested that they had all the equipment necessary to make poker machines, which would raise some money to keep building the dental chairs. Len had never heard of pokies before, but agreed to start by making two machines a week.

Demand quickly increased and before long he was making 32 machines a week, even though pokies weren't made legal in pubs and clubs until 1956. At that point, he changed the company name from Club Man to Aristocrat Leisure. A visit to Reno in the United States, where he said he was transfixed at the sight of huge rooms full of poker machines, made him realise they could make him a millionaire<sup>117</sup>.

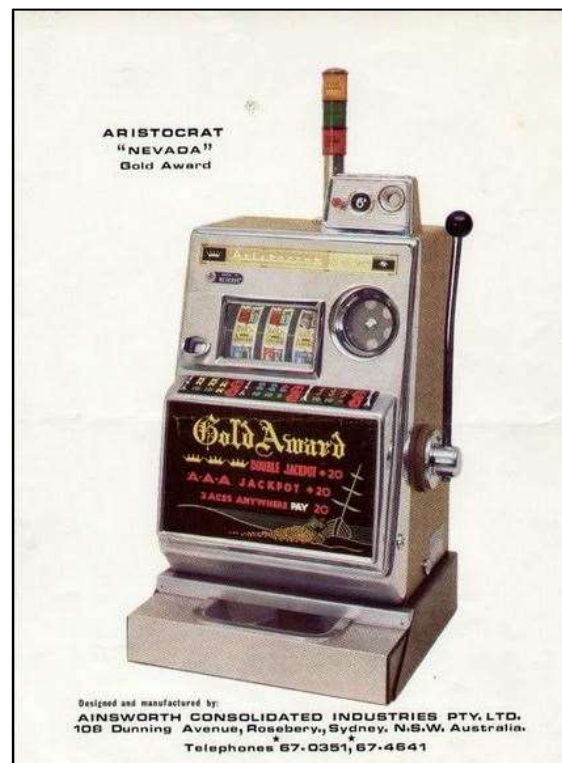


Figure 30 Aristocrat Nevada c1961 (Penny Arcade website)

In about 1961, the Aristocrat Poker Machines warehouse took over the Rosella building and launched their Nevada poker machine<sup>118</sup>. In 1965, a new building was constructed on the site<sup>119</sup>. From 1966, the Smith Family used part of the building as offices, clothing, food and furniture warehouse for repairing furniture and for converting rags to cleaning cloths<sup>120</sup>.

Development applications to City of Sydney Council continued until 1998<sup>121</sup>. The company moved out of the site in about 2000, and in 2001 moved to 55 Mentmore Avenue as Aristocrat Technologies Ltd<sup>122</sup>.

### The Cannery

In 2000, the entire block containing the old Rosella and Cyclone factories was transformed into an 11,000 square metre retail and hospitality precinct named the Cannery. The Cyclone or eastern half, previously called the Saporium, was converted into a large covered market space lined with cafes, homewares stores and a distillery. A craft market is held every Saturday and Sunday. The Rosella building on the western side contains well known gourmet food destinations such as Black Star Pastry and the Three Blue Ducks Restaurant<sup>123</sup>.



Figure 31 The Cannery (canneryrosebery.com.au)

## Commonwealth Weaving Mills Ltd

**Address:** 115-133 Dunning Avenue.

The block bounded by Mentmore Avenue, Hayes Road, Dunning Avenue and Harcourt Parade was purchased from Richard Stanton's Rosebery subdivision by Buzacott and Company Ltd in 1921, which constructed buildings and operated an engineering works on the southern part of the block<sup>124</sup>. In 1933, ownership of the northern part was transferred to Commonwealth Weaving Mills by the Stuart Brothers Ltd.

In 1934, the southern portion of the site was transferred to Frederick Rose Ltd for the production of laminated timber, which was an emerging industry in Sydney in the Inter-war years. This portion of the site was sold to the Lyke Nu Dry Cleaning Co Pty Ltd in 1945, and then to the Consolidated Beverage Company Ltd in 1950. In 1945, the northern portion of the site was sold to Bonds Industries Limited. This was then purchased in 1963 by Union Carbide Australia, which produced polymers and chemicals at the site. They purchased the rest of the site in 1972.

The Commonwealth Weaving Mills changed its name to Dri-Glo Towels Pty Ltd in 1948<sup>125</sup>. The factory was then used for the production of Dri-Glo Towels, which was first established in Yarraville, Victoria in 1930 and developed rapidly enough to require a Sydney factory<sup>126</sup>. In 1988, the site was sold to Eveready Australia and in 1993 to Aristocrat Leisure Industries<sup>127</sup>. Aristocrat were still operating there in 2007<sup>128</sup> but not by 2009<sup>129</sup>. The building has no signs on it at the moment.

## Eveready (Australia) Pty Ltd

**Address:** 30-40 Harcourt Parade.

Eveready Battery Company Inc. is an American manufacturer of the electric battery brands Eveready and Energiser. The predecessor company began in 1890 in New York, where in 1899 the company obtained a patent for a tubular hand-held electric device (a flashlight), at the time owned by Conrad Hubert. In 1905 he changed the company name to The American Ever Ready Company, selling flashlights and batteries under the trademark Ever Ready.

In 1914, the trademark was shortened to Eveready. In 1917, the company was taken over by the Union Carbide and Carbon Company. In 1957, three of the company's employees invented the longer-lasting alkaline battery, but Eveready continued to market the older zinc-carbon battery, losing significant market share to their main rival Duracell.

In about 1900, a representative of Eveready came from England to Australia to make the first dry-cell electric torch battery in the country, setting up operations on the corner of Pitt Street and Martin Place (where the Commonwealth Bank head office is now). In about 1907 the company moved to larger premises at Darling Harbour, then in 1919 another expansion was made to 22 Marshall Street, Surry Hills (now an apartment building called 38 Marshall Street).

Apart from torch batteries, Eveready produced the Eveready Air-Cell Battery, a battery which did not require any recharging and was ideal for powering radio receivers in remote parts of the country. It delivered electric power for up to twelve months under normal operating conditions to areas without mains power. It is a wet-cell battery that just needs to be filled with normal drinking water to begin operating<sup>130</sup>. This innovative battery was widely used in the Australian outback as a 2-volt radio power source, and gave 1,000 hours of service with a normal current load<sup>131</sup>.



**Figure 32** Eveready building 1937 (State Library of NSW)

Expansion into New Zealand and the Pacific required larger premises, and in 1937 the company moved from Surry Hills to a new building in a large block bounded by Harcourt Parade, Rothschild Street and Mentmore Avenue. The three-storey (later four-storey) building was strongly constructed of reinforced concrete because of the dangerous nature of battery manufacture, and remains one of

the few industrial buildings in Rosebery over two stories. In case of accidents, the building contained a fully-equipped hospital staffed by a graduate nurse<sup>132</sup>.

In April 1947, melted resin caused a huge explosion in the adjacent chemical factory of A C Hatrick Pty Ltd and Reichhold Chemicals Inc. (Australia) Ltd. The massive impact shattered most of the windows in the Eveready building and caused similar damage along a 200 metre section of Gardeners Road, some 400 metres to the south<sup>133</sup>. Police and firemen were told by the factory manager that 800 pounds of nitro-cellulose was also stored in the chemical factory, enough to blow up all of Rosebery and Alexandria.



**Figure 33 Mushroom column (Heritage Impact Statement 2017)**

The explosion, which occurred at 5:50 pm on a working day, knocked over dozens of beer glasses on the bar of the Lakes Hotel in Gardeners Road, thus bringing the infamous six o'clock swill to a sudden end about ten minutes early<sup>134</sup>. The histories of Eveready (Australia) state that this explosion occurred in the Eveready building, but all the newspaper reports at the time make it clear that it originated in the adjacent chemical factory.

In 1957, a merger took place between Eveready Australia Ltd and Timbrol Ltd, Australia's first major manufacturer of organic chemicals, to form Union Carbide Australia Ltd, with Eveready as their battery division. Union Carbide ceased operations in Australia in 1985<sup>135</sup>.

A feature of the building was the very large windows that allowed a maximum of light and sunlight into the building, enabling delicate operations to be carried out with a minimum of eyestrain. The sunshine was also thought to improve employee morale. A fourth storey was added, evidently in the 1990s.

Mushroom columns were used inside the building, eliminating interior beams. The building is described as a large four storey Interwar Functionalist style building. The walls are rendered masonry<sup>136</sup>. The building underwent major refurbishment and conversion from the Eveready battery factory into strata offices and light industrial space in 1997-1998<sup>137</sup>.

## Cyclone Fence and Gate Company

**Address:** 61-71 Mentmore Avenue (and 34 Morley Avenue).

The Cyclone Fence and Gate Company constructed its Sydney factory in Rosebery in 1937. The company was one of the country's major producers of welded wire and steel gates, fences, play equipment, scaffolding and other wire and steel products used in Australian homes and farms from the Interwar years. The building is located to the east of the Rosella factory on the same block<sup>138</sup>. In 1958, Cyclone began manufacturing aluminium windows due to the increasing demand for this product.



**Figure 34 Cyclone and Rosella buildings, 1937 (NSW State Heritage)**

The property was transferred to Rootes (Australia) Ltd in December 1960 who altered the buildings to be a depot for receiving assembled motor vehicles. In 1966, ownership was transferred to Chrysler Australia Ltd, who had taken over Rootes (Australia) Ltd. In June 1972, W. F. Dobson Pty Ltd purchased the site. In 1981, Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd took over ownership and Geoff R. Gray Pty Ltd leased the site until ownership passed to E. K. Nominees Pty Ltd in January 1988. In 1995, the original saw tooth roof was replaced by the present flat roof<sup>139</sup>.

In 2000, the building became part of the modern Cannery precinct of retail and hospitality venues. A craft market is held each weekend in the refurbished Cyclone factory that is lined with cafes, homewares shops and a distillery.



## Significant buildings and parks

### Pubs

#### **Newmarket Hotel**

**Address:** 889 Botany Road, Mascot, corner Gardeners Road.

#### ***The old Half Way House Hotel***

In 1855, a license was granted to Maurice O'Rourke for the newly-constructed Half Way House Hotel, Botany Road<sup>140</sup>. The hotel's name marked its location roughly halfway between the city and La Perouse. The hotel must have been built in this mostly undeveloped part of Sydney to cater for workers in the "noxious" industries that had relocated to areas between Waterloo and Botany Bay from the middle of the nineteenth century.

Another group of customers were the fishermen of Botany Bay, who held a meeting at the hotel in June 1861 to discuss the formation of a good fish market for Sydney<sup>141</sup>. By 1875, Mrs Mary O'Rourke was the licensee<sup>142</sup>. The O'Rourke family advertised the sale of the stock, lease and licence in August 1878<sup>143</sup>, and by 1880 John Edwin Tewkesbury was the licensee<sup>144</sup>.

The hotel, by then called the Old Half Way House Hotel (after the opening of a second Half Way House Hotel on the Epsom Road corner of Botany Road in 1879), was again sold in June 1882 to G. Potter, for £1,000.

#### ***Newmarket Hotel***

In 1884, the hotel was purchased by James Thornton (c1856-1937). He was born in the small village of Boherbue in County Cork, Ireland. He came to Australia in 1880 and settled at Mascot (then called North Botany). In 1900, he rebuilt the hotel and renamed it the Newmarket Hotel, probably after the larger village of that name about six kilometres north-east of his birthplace, where he may have been living prior to migrating to Australia.



Figure 35 Newmarket Hotel, 1960 (Tooth's yellow cards)

Thornton was one of the founders and a director of the first Rosebery Racecourse in 1895, and was responsible for building the Rosebery Picture Palace adjoining the hotel in 1913<sup>145</sup>. He served as an Alderman in the North Botany Council for over 30 years, and was elected Mayor four times. His sons were Edmund (who took over ownership of the hotel on his retirement in 1916) and James junior<sup>146</sup>.

James Thornton was an honorary judge at both Kensington and Rosebery pony racecourses until 1910. An enthusiastic Roman Catholic, he was honoured by the Pope with the award of Knight of Saint Sylvester (KSS), which is bestowed on lay Catholics who are active in the life of the church. He died at his home in Cronulla, also called "Newmarket", in May 1937<sup>147</sup>.



Figure 36 Newmarket Hotel today (Flickr user Dunedoo)

Like most pubs, the Newmarket supported local sporting activities, which in turn supported the pub when the sports people patronised the hotel. It was reported in 1906 that the Botany Bicycle Club would hold a members' road race for trophies presented by Alderman Thornton. The race started and finished at the Newmarket Hotel<sup>148</sup>. Tooth's Limited took over the ownership of the hotel in 1953, and in the 1960s the hotel was rebuilt in its present form<sup>149</sup>.

### **Rosebery Hotel**

**Address:** 569 Botany Road, corner of Epsom Road.

Keating's Half Way House Hotel in Botany Road Waterloo was first mentioned in the press in 1879<sup>150</sup>. This was a newly-constructed hotel and the first licensee was Thomas Keating, who in 1877 had been the licensee of the Diamond Pottery Hotel, also in Botany Road<sup>151</sup>. There had already been a Half Way House Hotel on the corner of Gardener's Road since 1855, and it must have confused many people when another one opened only less than a mile up the road (it certainly confused me when I was trying to work out which one was meant by "Half Way House Hotel, Botany Road" in the newspapers!).

The clearest reference was the Higinbotham and Robinson 1886 map of Waterloo, which shows both hotels and calls the Gardener's Road one the "Old Half Way House Hotel"<sup>152</sup>. The confusion was removed in 1900 when the Gardeners Road hotel was rebuilt and renamed the Newmarket Hotel. Thomas Keating remained the licensee until January 1891 when E. J. Currie took over the licence<sup>153</sup>.

In September 1929, Daniel Mulcahy became the licensee<sup>154</sup>, and the hotel was renamed the Rosebery Hotel two months later<sup>155</sup>. Daniel Mulcahy (1882-1953) was born in Ireland and migrated to Australia as a youth. He served on Waterloo Council, including several times as Mayor, and on Sydney City Council. In 1934, he was elected to the federal House of Representatives as the member for Lang. He held his seat for the Labor Party until his death in 1953.



Figure 37 Half Way House Hotel, 1880s (ANU Open Research)

The 1879 building was probably replaced at this time, as a photo marked “Aug 1930” in the Tooth’s yellow cards shows a different building. On the same 1930s yellow card is another photo marked “Dec 1939” which shows the current building<sup>156</sup>. It was very unusual for a hotel to be rebuilt twice in sixty years – most of them are well constructed and last much longer than that. In 1951, the Liquor Royal Commission listed Daniel Mulcahy as being a director of both the Rosebery Hotel and the Lakes Hotel, Rosebery<sup>157</sup>.



Figure 38 Rosebery Hotel, 1930 (Tooth's yellow cards)



Figure 39 Rosebery Hotel, 1939 (Tooth's yellow cards)

The current owner and licensee is Michael Pellegrini, whose family has owned the Rosebery for three generations.

### Lakes Hotel

**Address:** 307 Gardeners Road, corner Macquarie Street.

The *Sands' Directory* of 1932-33 records no buildings on the south side of Gardeners Road between Maloney and Macquarie Streets<sup>158</sup>. The Lakes Hotel was constructed in 1938 on the eastern side of the junction of Gardeners Road and Macquarie Street. The first newspaper reference to the hotel was in May 1938 when the hot water system was being installed<sup>159</sup>. The local member of the House of Representatives Daniel Mulcahy had a financial interest in the hotel by 1940<sup>160</sup>.



Figure 40 Lakes Hotel (Noel Butlin Archives)

While the Lakes Hotel is not as old as the other two hotels in Rosebery, it was the scene of a number of notable incidents in the 1940s.

### ***How about a quick one before the pub closes, driver?***

One afternoon in November 1943, a bus travelling along Gardeners Road was passing the Lakes Hotel just before 6 pm (closing time) when some of passengers asked the driver if he could stop for a few minutes so they could have a pot of beer before the pub closed. As the men were from the munitions factory in Alexandria and had just finished a twelve hour shift on wartime work, the driver agreed to let them get off the bus for a quick drink. Unfortunately for all concerned, a transport inspector came along and ordered the driver Walter Eccles from the cabin when he learned the purpose of the stop. The inspector then drove the rest of the passengers to the Randwick bus depot, leaving the hapless Eccles and his new drinking mates standing.

An official at the depot later announced that Eccles was suspended, prompting workers at the munitions factory employing the thirsty travellers to hold a meeting to protest the suspension<sup>161</sup>. Despite the public support, the Department of Road Transport sacked Eccles a few days later. He told the press he was a returned soldier from the current war who sympathised with the men because they were working for the war effort<sup>162</sup> (note that there is no Walter Anthony Norbert Eccles listed in the World War II Nominal Roll)<sup>163</sup>.

### ***Now, where did all those glasses go?***

The other stories involved wartime rationing, firstly of glasses and then of beer. In June 1944, *The Daily Telegraph* reported on the huge number of beer glasses that were lost due to theft and breakage. Mr N. H. Connolly, President of the United Licensed Victuallers Association (ULVA), estimated that Sydney's 600 hotels were losing 180,000 glasses a week, many of which were broken in the notorious hour of chaotic speed drinking known as the "six o'clock swill", but 75% were simply stolen by drinkers.

Mr Connolly said that glasses were rationed and publicans had great difficulty replacing losses. Each hotel is on a quota, but towards the end of the ration period most hotels were practically out of glasses. Joseph Murphy, proprietor of the Lakes Hotel, said that 200 glasses were stolen by his drinkers every Saturday afternoon. In a (clearly futile) attempt to curb this pandemic of public pilfering, Bert Copland, a labourer aged 31, was fined £5 at Central Police Court for having three ULVA glasses in his possession<sup>164</sup>. Just guessing, but perhaps many of the missing glasses were pinched from one pub and covertly sold to another pub that was running out.

### ***He watched and beset me, Your Honour***

The final controversy that put the Lakes Hotel back in the news began in January 1948, at a time when wartime quotas on beer and other restrictions were still in force. The Lakes was one of three hotels in the area that were picketed by protesters for keeping irregular opening hours. The others were the Newmarket and Tennyson Hotels. Over 100 protesters complained that the Lakes Hotel had recently closed the front bar early at 5:40 pm. Their demands were for more regular public bar service, two bottles of beer a week for regular customers (via a ticketing system) and the opening of the lounge to women (currently closed in two of the hotels). Licensee Edmund Thornton of the Newmarket pointed out to a journalist that he did not have enough beer to stay open to 6 pm six days a week<sup>165</sup>.

The next month, the Newmarket Hotel licensee agreed to remain open to 6 pm Monday to Friday, and all day Saturday and holidays if the beer lasted, so the picketing of his hotel was removed, but remained on the Lakes and Tennyson Hotels<sup>166</sup>.

In March, one of the pickets outside the Lakes Hotel, Nicholas Vander Lubbe, a storeman aged 40, was taken to court as a test case. The charge was that he illegally “watched and beset” the Lakes Hotel in Gardeners Road to compel the licensee Joseph Murphy to keep the hotel open for sale of liquor from 10am to 6pm, Mondays to Saturdays<sup>167</sup>.

The case was heard at Redfern Court in May 1948. It was the first case of its type in NSW, and possibly in British legal history, as similar cases brought in England did not match the same charge. Police testified that they heard Lubbe tell a man who approached the Lakes Hotel that “the beer is black, and you can get a drink at Thornton’s if you want one”<sup>168</sup>.

Nicholas Vander Lubbe was found guilty and fined £5 under Section 545B of the *Crimes Act*. Lubbe’s barrister told the court that the picketing men were under the impression they were acting within their rights, as no physical intimidation was attempted and nobody was stopped from entering the hotel<sup>169</sup>. The prosecution’s argument was that while licensees were authorised to keep their hotel bars open to 6pm six days a week, they were not legally compelled to do so, and were entitled to close early if they saw fit<sup>170</sup>.

Today, the Lakes Hotel is a recently-renovated Art Deco-era pub with a good bistro, airy courtyard, daily specials and events.

## Churches

### Former Chinese Anglican Christ Church

**Address:** Corner of Botany Road and Tramway Street.

George Soo Hoo Ten (1848-1934) arrived in Sydney in the 1870s and spent several years ministering to the market gardeners of Botany. The foundation stone for the first Chinese Anglican church was laid in North Botany (now Rosebery) in 1885. In December 1885 Soo Hoo Ten became deacon and missionary to the Chinese community with authority to officiate at the new church, called Christ Church Botany<sup>171</sup>. He had been active in raising money to finance the construction of the church.

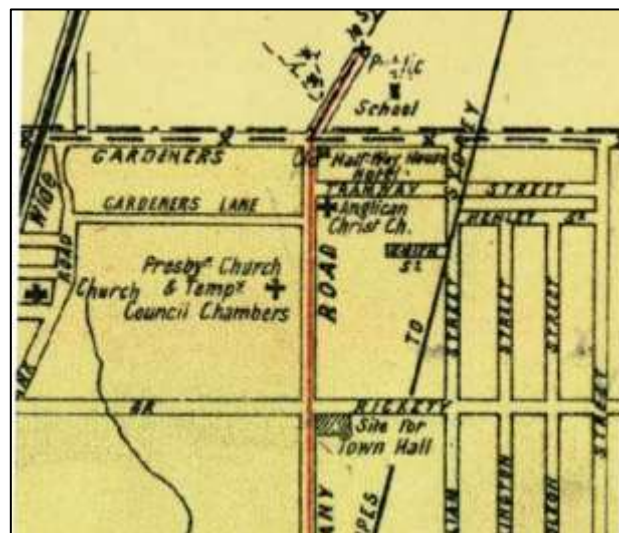


Figure 41 Chinese Anglican Church, c1886 (Higinbotham & Robinson)

In 1898, St Luke's Church in Wexford Street opened, and Reverend Soo Hoo Ten moved there. In 1928, the Synod decided to dispose of the Botany church, as most Chinese had moved from the area and the church had been unused for some time<sup>172</sup>. After demolition in 1928, the sale of materials from the church was advertised<sup>173</sup>.

### **Mascot Wesley Uniting Church**

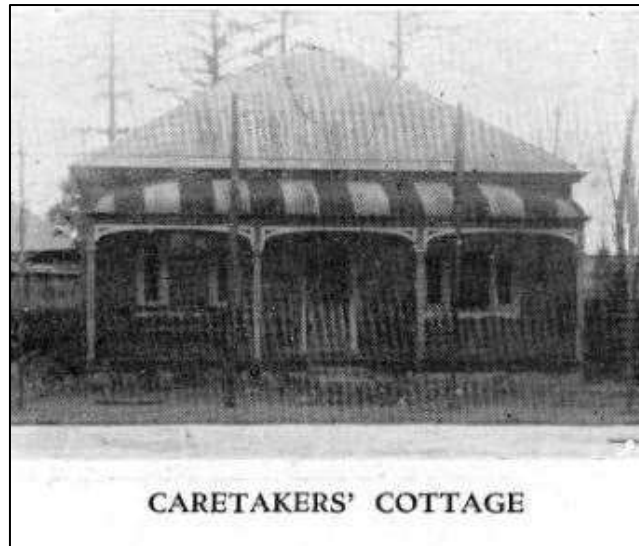
**Address:** 118A Coward Street, Rosebery.

An acre of land, on the corner of Old Botany Road (now O'Riordan Street) and what became Church Avenue, was donated by the businessman Edward Flood on the crown of a hill known as Mount Zion. A brick Wesleyan chapel in the Gothic style was erected and opened in October 1850. The church was also used from 1852 to 1882 as a Wesleyan day school. In March 1886, a new and larger brick church was opened next to the older one.



**Figure 42 Old Mascot Methodist churches (Churches Australia)**

With an increased population in the eastern part of Mascot, it was decided to sell the land and the old buildings and build in a more central position. A block in Coward Street was purchased. The six-room weatherboard house on part of the new site was included in the purchase and later became the caretaker's cottage. The third (and present) Wesleyan church was erected and opened in August 1915.



**Figure 43** Caretaker's cottage (Methodist Church History)

The kindergarten hall was built in 1923. The Circuit was divided in 1934 and Mascot with Rosebery became a separate Circuit. A parsonage was urgently needed, and the caretaker's residence was moved to the north-west corner of the church grounds to erect a parsonage on the vacant site, which was opened in December 1934<sup>174</sup>.



**Figure 44** Mascot Wesley Uniting Church (Churches Australia)

In 1977, with the union of the Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian Churches, the church became the Mascot Wesley Uniting Church.

### **Former Rosebery Methodist Church**

**Address:** 34-36 Dalmeny Avenue.

The Free United Methodist Church congregation, which worshipped in a weatherboard church in Ricketty Street (now Coward Street) that was erected in 1888, transferred to the Rosebery Methodist Church in Dalmeny Avenue when it opened in 1917. The weatherboard building was a privately owned home in 1997.



**Figure 45 Rosebery Methodist Church (Churches Australia)**

The Rosebery church later experienced a fall in numbers and ceased to operate when the Methodist Church embarked on its rationalisation program. The church was sold in 1970 and the congregation transferred to the Wesley Methodist Church in Coward Street<sup>175</sup>.

Since closing, the former church has been used as an early learning centre, operating under the names Angels of the Day, the ABC Developmental Learning Centre and the St Spyridon Sparkles Child Care Centre. It is currently the Bloombird Early Childhood Education and Preschool, established in 1996<sup>176</sup>.

### **St Joseph's Catholic Church and Primary School**

**Address:** 74 Rosebery Avenue, corner of Kimberley Grove.

The Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy is a religious order of nuns, established in Ireland in 1831 by Catherine McAuley. In 1865, a community came to Sydney and settled at Church Hill (near York and Grosvenor Streets). Another community settled in North Sydney in 1874, and a group of sisters came to Waterloo in 1883 as teachers<sup>177</sup>. They first taught in the St Joseph's School in Alexandria from about 1888 before moving to the new church in Rosebery in 1927<sup>178</sup>.

The Rosebery church site was purchased by the Catholic Church in February 1926 from the TPCA. The block bounded by Morley Avenue, Kimberley Grove, Dalmeny Avenue and Rosebery Avenue had not been subdivided into residential lots, according to the map of the estate from the real estate firm Tustain & Learmonth in the early 1920s<sup>179</sup>. The foundation stone for the new school-church was

laid in August 1927 by Archbishop Michael Kelly, and the church was opened and blessed in December 1927.

The new building was intended to replace the old St Joseph's Church in Alexandria (opened in about 1887) which was closed after the Rosebery building opened. The elevated site was considered to be picturesque with a clear view of the ocean, although historical aerial photography suggests the block itself was fringed by an unsightly sand quarry (moral: it's often better to take the long view). In 1949, St Joseph's Church became a separate parish.



Figure 46 St Joseph's RC Church (Churches Australia)

A single-storey convent was constructed in 1954 fronting Rosebery Street to the west, and was set around a central courtyard. A single-storey brick presbytery was also constructed in 1954 to accommodate the priests, facing Morley Street to the south. A single-storey parish hall with metal clad walls was built in 1978 facing Kimberley Grove to the north<sup>180</sup>. The Sisters of Mercy lived on the site until 1986 and continued to teach in the school until it closed in 1992<sup>181</sup>. After that, the convent became the Verbum Dei Missionaries Building<sup>182</sup>.

Today, the church and parish hall are still there, but the convent and presbytery have been demolished to make way for the new St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, to be opened in 2023<sup>183</sup>.

### **St Therese Catholic Church and Primary School**

**Address:** 45 Sutherland Street, corner of Coward Street.

In 1860, the Mount Carmel Parish included a small sandstone St Bernard's Church in Botany Road, North Botany<sup>184</sup>. The site was donated by the businessman Edward Lord (son of the wealthy emancipist Simeon Lord) on the north side of the millpond on Botany Road. Because it was on the crest of a hill it was originally called Mount St Bernard, Botany Bay<sup>185</sup>.

As the population grew, the Mascot parish was established in 1885 as a separate parish from Mount Carmel, which was based in Waterloo. The new parish was put under the charge of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, who had arrived in Sydney earlier that year in 1885. The Daughters of Our Lady

of the Sacred Heart, who had come with the missionary priests from France, commenced the first Catholic school in the area. In 1911, North Botany was renamed Mascot, and the parish became St Bernard's Mascot, where the church, school and presbytery were already built. In 1918, the original stone church was replaced by a large church with a school in the upper storey, which became the new St Bernard's Church, Mascot.



Figure 47 St Therese RC Church (Churches Australia)

In 1937, land was purchased on Coward Street between Sutherland and Harris Streets for an outlying church to service the Rosebery and Eastlakes side of the parish. In 1939, a three-room school was built on the Harris Street corner, and in 1940 St Therese Church was constructed on the Sutherland Street corner. In 1951, the Department of Civil Aviation ordered the old St Bernard's Church to be demolished to make way for the east-west runway of Mascot Airport.

In 1954, a presbytery, school and convent were built alongside the St Therese church and school. In 1964, a weekly mass in Italian was commenced by a Scalabrini priest who came from Albion Street, Surry Hills. In 1971, the church was completed to the original plan with the addition of a sanctuary, two sacristies and a meeting room.

In 1976, the school was expanded, and a changeover of teachers from Sisters to lay teachers took place. In the centenary year of 1985, the parish logo was composed, with the original 1860 St Bernard's Church on top and the St Therese Church in the centre<sup>186</sup>.

### **Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral of Saints Kiril & Metodi**

**Address:** 18 Dalmeny Avenue, corner Harcourt Parade.

The Anglican Church purchased an elevated block of land set back from Dalmeny Avenue and erected the St Andrew's Church of England, which was opened in December 1925. The church was a small building that accommodated 200 worshippers, constructed of brick with a tile roof. It occupied an ideal site, commanding an excellent view of the surrounding district. Speaking during the opening

ceremony, Archdeacon Francis Boyce hoped the factory people in the district would contribute to paying off the debt of £700<sup>187</sup>.

The church was called the Church of England Soldiers' Memorial Church in an undated map of the Rosebery Estate allotments. A memorial park was created in front of the church with a World War II memorial dedicated to Allied battles at Tarakan, Crete and El Alamein. In 1970, the church trustees decided to sell the land and buildings, as they were no longer required in the parish<sup>188</sup>.



**Figure 48 Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral (Facebook page)**

In the early 1970s, the church site was purchased by the Macedonian community, the old building was demolished and the Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral of Saints Kiril and Metodi was erected on the foundations of the former Anglican Church. The foundation stone was laid by Immigration Minister Michael MacKellar and ALP leader Gough Whitlam in 1976, and the new church was opened by Premier Neville Wran in October 1977<sup>189</sup>.

### **Glow Church Sydney**

**Address:** U9/26-34 Dunning Avenue.

Glow Church was founded on the Gold Coast in 2013 by Joel and Ellen Cave. In Sydney, the church currently operates at Rosebery (Glow City) and Caringbah (Glow Shire). Glow Church has expanded across Australia and to the UK, the United States and South Korea<sup>190</sup>. In August 2020, Glow Church submitted a development application to the City of Sydney Council to convert Unit 9 of the industrial estate at 26-34 Dunning Avenue for use as a place of public worship<sup>191</sup>.



Figure 49 Glow Church City (Facebook page)

## Schools

The only government school in Rosebery is the Gardeners Road Public School, which was established before the model suburb was created. The school experienced an enormous increase in enrolments from the 1920s when the residential allotments were taken up in greater numbers.

The other schools in the suburb are operated by the different churches, and are documented under the churches they are associated with.

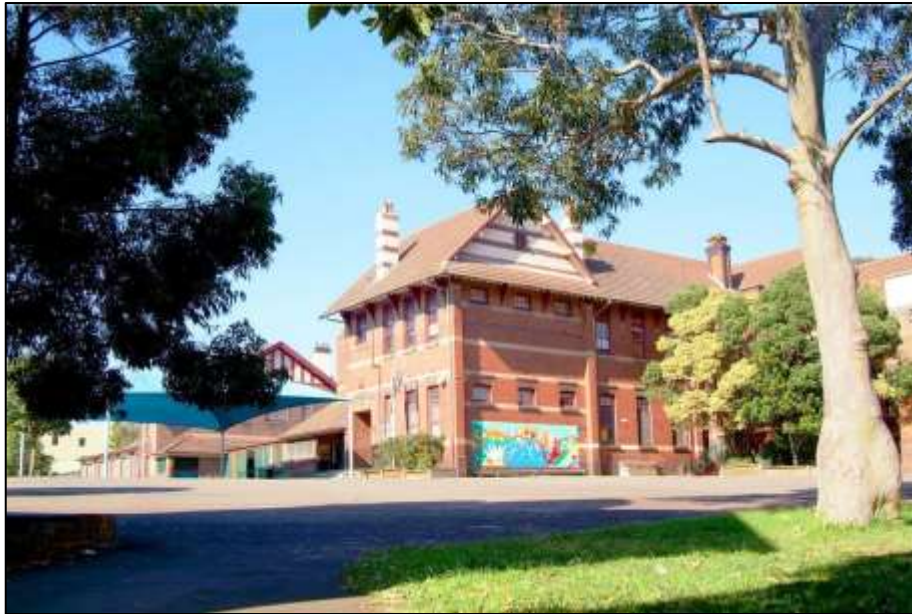
### Gardeners Road Public School

**Address:** 827 Botany Road, corner of Gardeners Road.

In 1880, the area around the junction of Gardeners and Botany Roads was settled by a scattered population of market gardeners. There were large tracts of vacant land and a few pockets of workers employed in the factories that were being established in the district.

In 1881, the local residents applied to the Department of Public Instruction for a school to be established. 79 parents guaranteed 218 children for the school and suggested the school be constructed on the present site on Gardeners and Botany Road. The Botany tramline opened in May 1882. A temporary one-room wooden building was erected on the site in November 1882. Headmaster John Maloney opened the school in January 1883 with 100 pupils in the first week, 143 in the second week and 271 at year's end.

The Cooper family's largely undeveloped Waterloo Estate was so extensive that the bureaucrats in the Department apparently did not realise the school had been built on his land until they received a nasty letter from the Estate's solicitors claiming ownership of the land and asking that the building be removed, threatening to sue for trespass if it was not. In 1883, the Minister appealed to Cooper's solicitors asking for permission to occupy the site. There must have been an agreement reached, because the school remained, and the land site was finally vested to the Government in 1887.



**Figure 50 Gardeners Road Public School (School website)**

In June 1884, a brick principal's residence was completed and John Maloney was able to move out of his Redfern home from where he travelled to the school each day by tram. Between 1886 and 1890, many criticisms by department officers were made of Maloney's frequent use of corporal punishment, even in an era when this was common<sup>192</sup>. As well as being an avid wielder of the cane, Maloney seemed to be the unforgiving type, as in December 1885 two boys who were visiting to play with his boys stole two of his pigeons, and he had them prosecuted in Redfern Court, where they were each fined 20/-, or 21 days incarceration<sup>193</sup>.

In 1890, following an investigation, Maloney was removed from the school<sup>194</sup>. When the local residents learned of his proposed removal, a public protest meeting was held to express their support for him, and to ask the Minister to reconsider his decision on the grounds that they were very happy with the job Maloney had done in educating their children over several years<sup>195</sup>. In 1891, the standard school day at Gardeners Road was established at 9 to 12 then 1:30 to 3:30. Previously, the day ended at 4 pm but it was found that many children had to leave school earlier to help with family market gardens and dairies.

In March 1892 a deputation from the Public School Board and the North Botany Council met the Minister for Education to ask for the school to be moved to a new location in King Street, Mascot (where the Mascot Public School was later opened in 1922) with proper brick buildings. They argued that the buildings at Gardeners Road were substandard and were meant to be temporary only. Also there were three boiling-down works close to the school and the stench was unbearable. The Department responded by adding a new classroom to the existing building, completed at the end of 1892.

In 1894, another deputation met the Minister for Education to lobby for a new school or at least a new building. A new justification was the opening of a racecourse across Botany Road, where the clamour disturbed the classes. But funds were limited during the 1890s Depression, and the Department only extended the infants' section to address the space shortage. In 1899, a substantial

two-storey brick building was finally erected, and now houses years 3 to 6 and the school administration.

The Gardeners Road Evening Continuation School opened in March 1912. This school operated three evenings a week from 7:30 to 9:30, offering a Junior Technical Course of English, Elementary Science, Drawing, Woodwork and Practical Mathematics. The school was meant for young boys and girls who had entered the workforce after completing their primary education.

In 1913, Gardeners Road became a Superior Public School when a Junior Technical Department was added for boys. A separate girls' department had been added in 1912. By 1914, the Cooper Estate was finally being subdivided and houses were quickly going up in the new suburb of Rosebery. World War I resulted in a severe shortage of staff when hundreds of teachers enlisted across the State.

By 1921, the school had 1,700 enrolments. The following year, Mascot Public School opened in King Street and about 600 Gardeners Road pupils moved to the new school. In 1922, a Domestic Science section was added for girls, including such subjects as Dressmaking and Millinery, Art and Home Decoration, Cookery and Home Management. Business Principles, Shorthand and Typing were largely taught to year nine on the assumption that girls who stayed at school that long might be aiming for a future beyond home duties. Most pupils left school at 14 at that time, and there was little demand for a University-oriented high school course.

By early 1927 there were 427 secondary students, evenly divided between the Junior Technical and Domestic Science classes. The same year, the old Australian Rules football ground across Botany Road that the school had been using for sport was converted into the Rosebery Tin Hare Coursing Ground<sup>196</sup>.

The school today is a coeducational primary school catering for the great diversity of abilities and cultures that students bring to the school. Over 35 different languages are spoken by the pupils<sup>197</sup>.

## **Cinemas**

Like most suburbs, Rosebery had its share of locally built and owned picture theatres. These popular entertainment venues appeared either from the early days of cinema before 1920 when movies and vaudeville acts shared the program, or were built during the last few years of silent movies in the late 1920s.

### **Rosebery Picture Palace**

**Address:** 549 Gardeners Road, next to the Newmarket Hotel.

### ***Skating, vaudeville and movies***

The Rosebery Skating Rink was constructed by James Thornton and opened in June 1913, next to his Newmarket Hotel<sup>198</sup>. Roller skating was at its peak of popularity in 1913, and competition between skating rinks was fierce. World speed skating records were set at rinks in Sydney, and roller hockey competitions were held throughout Australia<sup>199</sup>.



Figure 51 Rosebery Skating Rink (*The Sun*, 15 June 1913)

In August 1913, an article in the *Evening News* on the popularity of roller skating listed six roller and ice skating rinks operating in Sydney<sup>200</sup>. The Rosebery rink held about 500 skaters on the floor, while a spectator balcony held 200. The floor was of steel composition (called steelite) and was reportedly quiet, fast and dust-free. A beginners' rink was included to appeal to the novice, and expert instructors were available. The rink was open for three sessions daily, except Sundays, and an orchestra played every evening for the entertainment of the patrons<sup>201</sup>.

A grand skating carnival was advertised at the Rosebery Skating Rink in July. Prizes were given for:

- Most Handsome Costume, Lady, gold medal.
- Most Handsome Costume, gent, gold medal.
- Most Comical Costume, open order for 10/6.
- Most Graceful Couple, two gold medals<sup>202</sup>.

A poster and advertisement carnival was held in June 1914. This was a new type of fundraising ball that caused a sensation on its introduction to the country in 1900. It was a novel combination of fancy dress and advertising, in which participants were required to wear costumes that represented poster advertisements for well-known goods, or the goods themselves. They remained popular entertainment during the first half of the twentieth century, both as fundraisers and as general entertainment<sup>203</sup>. Prizes for best poster costume at the carnival went to a lady representing Arnott's Biscuits and a gentleman representing Indian Root Pills. The prize for best local advertisement went to a lady dressed as Hudson's Soap<sup>204</sup>.



Figure 52 Poster ball Minties dress and cap (Te Papa Museum)

The skating rink was converted into a picture and vaudeville house called the Rosebery Picture Palace in late 1914, managed by Edmund Thornton<sup>205</sup>. The theatre showed movies distributed by Spencer's Pictures<sup>206</sup>. In 1915, J. Craydon's vaudeville entertainers were part of the program on Wednesday evenings<sup>207</sup>.

In February 1917, at a period of World War 1 when casualties were very heavy and sufficient reinforcements difficult to find, a recruiting meeting was organised by the State Recruiting Committee at the Rosebery Picture Palace, with speakers Sergeant Mackenzie and Sergeant Browne. Recruits were invited to join up and subscriptions were solicited to the War Loan<sup>208</sup>.

The Rosebery later became an all-picture venue in the 1920s<sup>209</sup>, and was known for a time as Thornton's Picture Palace. The three cinemas in the immediate area (the others being the Marina Picture Palace in Gardeners Road and the Ascot Theatre in Botany Road, Mascot) used the same reels on the same night by running the reels between each other. The Rosebery Picture Palace only opened when it was apparent that both the Marina and the Ascot would be full that session, so it was essentially a standby theatre. It was often used for school assemblies and concerts, boxing, and whatever hiring was possible.



Figure 53 Rosebery Theatre, 1939 (Cinema Treasures)

The building was demolished in 1959 after being unused for 5 years<sup>210</sup>. The *NSW Government Gazette* in November 1961 notified that the licence for the Rosebery Picture Palace had been withdrawn<sup>211</sup>.

### ***Ten pin bowling***

In 1993, the Manhattan Superbowl was opened on the former cinema site. This is a retro-themed ten-pin bowling alley, operating in conjunction with the adjacent Newmarket Hotel as Sydney's only Pub 'n' Bowl venue<sup>212</sup>.



Figure 54 Manhattan Superbowl (Manhattan Superbowl website)

### **Marina Picture Palace**

**Address:** 409 Gardeners Road, on the corner of Sutherland Road.

The Marina Picture Palace was opened in Jun 1927 with Mary Pickford in *Sparrows* and John Barrymore in *The Beloved Rogue*. Built for and operated by independent operators, one of the owners was the architect William de Proton, who designed the 1,210 seat building. The original silent screen was painted on the rear wall and had a decorated plaster surrounding. There was a small stage with dressing rooms located underneath it.

From 1939 to the early 1960s, the cinema was operated by the Snider and Dean Circuit. The cinema then reverted to independent lessees, and had a series of openings and closings. In the early 1980s it was known as the Rosebery Cinema. Its last reopening was in October 1982, and it finally closed in February 1984. It then operated as a Videomania video shop, using the former stalls area and retaining much of the original decoration. There was talk of reopening the cinema in 1997, but the video shop closed in 2002<sup>213</sup>.



Figure 55 Marina Picture palace, 1952 (City of Sydney Archives)

Currently, Marina Developments have engaged EPM Projects to manage its mixed-use development in Rosebery. The buildings at 405-409 Gardeners Road will be demolished, while retaining the Gardeners Road façade of the heritage-listed cinema building. Around 400 square metres of rentable retail area will be created and 31 new residential apartments<sup>214</sup>.

## Parks

### Turruwul Park

The 2.5 hectare Turruwul Park is bounded by Rothschild and Primrose Avenues, Hayes Road and Harcourt Parade. The new suburb was intended to contain 1,500 residences, but not all the lots were sold, and in 1926 the Waterloo Council purchased lots 481-495 to create a large park. The Aldermen were presented with three possible names for the new park and asked to choose one: Lang Park (after Premier Jack Lang), Lynch Park (after Alderman Joseph Lynch) or Turruwul Park. The name Turruwul was chosen, which is an alternative spelling of Dharawal, the Aboriginal people whose area spread from Botany Bay to the Shoalhaven, and inland to Camden.

The South Sydney Junior Cricket Club was keen to utilise the new park for its first season (1926-27). The Rosebery Australian Rules Football Club also played its Saturday afternoon games from the 1927 season, after their original ground (the first Rosebery Racecourse) was converted into a greyhound racing course. So from the start the park was an important sporting facility for local clubs, both for training and matches<sup>215</sup>.

The sporting teams of local businesses, such as Austral Bronze, the Motor Transport Department, and the Sydney County Council trained at Turruwul Park. Local businesses also used the park for Christmas parties and family days. Some of the trees in Turruwul Park may pre-date the park's establishment, such as the Port Jackson fig on the north-eastern corner.



**Figure 56 Turruwul Park (City of Sydney)**

Today the park features a sports field, tennis courts and basketball and handball practice areas. An enclosed playground and barbecue area complete the picture of an ideal location for sport and recreation with family and friends<sup>216</sup>.

## Modern Rosebery

### Community groups

Like any suburb that cares about its people and environment, Rosebery has a range of active community groups that aim to maintain the charm of the area and bring people together to provide support and promote a sense of community.

#### Rosebery Residents Action Group

The Rosebery Residents Action Group aims to prevent the City and developers from degrading the suburb and to protect the special character of the Rosebery Estate. Major campaigns include opposing the Hillsong mega-church (in 2008, on the old RTA site), the City's garbage truck depot (in 2012, in Dunning Avenue), and changes to the draft local environment plan (in 2011).

The action group also wants Rosebery to be exempt from the Housing Code and Low Rise Housing Diversity Code so that the Rosebery Covenant continues to prevent overdevelopment in the Estate (2020 to the present)<sup>217</sup>.



Figure 57 Lever Street Community Garden ([communitygarden.org.au](http://communitygarden.org.au))

#### Waterloo/Zetland/Rosebery Community and Business Group

This is a community and business Facebook group for anyone who works or lives in the three suburbs. It was created in 2017<sup>218</sup>.

#### Rosebery Community News

This is a useful and informative community news website, with articles on topics of local interest. The website is hosted by the American digital publishing company Medium.com.

The last article posted on the website was in July 2021<sup>219</sup>.

#### South Eastern Community Connect

South Eastern Community Connect (SECC) includes the suburbs of Rosebery and Daceyville.

This group welcomes residents from all backgrounds who need assistance finding help with things like child care, shopping, education, transport or respite care. It also provides support groups and

has opportunities for people to volunteer. The SECC Community Hub is on the corner of Botany Road and Coward Street, Mascot<sup>220</sup>.

### **Lever Street community garden**

In 2017, a group of local residents applied to the Bayside Council to establish a community garden in a neglected part of the Lever Street Reserve. The garden was to build a sense of community and to improve family nutrition<sup>221</sup>

## Notes

- <sup>1</sup> Industrial Revolution Causes and Effects, Encyclopaedia Britannica online.
- <sup>2</sup> City Beautiful movement, Britannica website.
- <sup>3</sup> Burke, The Garden City idea in Australia.
- <sup>4</sup> Daceyville, Dictionary of Sydney website.
- <sup>5</sup> Planning, Dictionary of Sydney website.
- <sup>6</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>7</sup> The Garden City Movement, Geni website.
- <sup>8</sup> City Beautiful movement, Britannica website.
- <sup>9</sup> Richard Stanton entry, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.
- <sup>10</sup> Sheridan Burke, The Garden City idea in Australia.
- <sup>11</sup> John Sulman entry, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.
- <sup>12</sup> Haberfield, Dictionary of Sydney website.
- <sup>13</sup> John W Ross, *Last drinks in Surry Hills: the Licences Reduction Board*.
- <sup>14</sup> Sheridan Burke, The Garden City idea in Australia.
- <sup>15</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 13 July 1912.
- <sup>16</sup> The Hybridised Suburb Experiment, Seven Day Adventurer website.
- <sup>17</sup> Daceyville, Dictionary of Sydney website.
- <sup>18</sup> Rosebery Estate 2 year temporary exclusion from the Housing Code, NSW Department of Planning.
- <sup>19</sup> Craig Vaughan, *The Daily Telegraph*, 30 July 2014.
- <sup>20</sup> Rosebery Federation Bungalows, Federation Home website.
- <sup>21</sup> Richard Stanton entry, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.
- <sup>22</sup> Rosebery Federation Bungalows, Federation Home website.
- <sup>23</sup> Lord Rosebery, Liberal Democrat History website.
- <sup>24</sup> *The Australian Star*, 27 February 1895.
- <sup>25</sup> Wendy Thorp, *Historical analysis, Victoria Park, Zetland*.
- <sup>26</sup> *Sunday Times*, 14 October 1906.
- <sup>27</sup> *Referee*, 19 December 1906.
- <sup>28</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 September 1907.
- <sup>29</sup> Ian Granland, NSW Australian Football History Society website.
- <sup>30</sup> *Sands' Directory*, 1927.
- <sup>31</sup> *Gardeners Road Public School 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary – 1883-2008*.
- <sup>32</sup> History of Turruwul Park, History of local parks and playgrounds, City of Sydney.
- <sup>33</sup> Emily Smith, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 July 2016.
- <sup>34</sup> *Maitland Daily Mercury*, 2 December 1927.
- <sup>35</sup> *The Sun*, 17 February 1928.
- <sup>36</sup> Di Millar, Tin Hares Caused Uproar, April 2009.
- <sup>37</sup> *Daily Examiner (Grafton)*, 16 March 1932.
- <sup>38</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, 3 May 1932.
- <sup>39</sup> *Cootamundra Herald*, 6 April 1934.
- <sup>40</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 June 1934.
- <sup>41</sup> *The Sun*, 5 April 1937.
- <sup>42</sup> *The Sun*, 10 September 1941.
- <sup>43</sup> *The Sun*, 23 April 1932.
- <sup>44</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 October 1935.
- <sup>45</sup> *Referee*, 27 August 1936.
- <sup>46</sup> *Referee*, 19 August 1937
- <sup>47</sup> Shepherd's Bush Speedway, Speedway and Road Race History website.
- <sup>48</sup> *The Labor Daily (Sydney)*, 30 April 1938.
- <sup>49</sup> *Referee*, 27 July 1939.
- <sup>50</sup> *The Sun*, 10 September 1941.
- <sup>51</sup> Civic Survey 1938-1950, Historical Atlas of Sydney, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>52</sup> *Sydney Sportsman*, 14 November 1906.
- <sup>53</sup> *The Australian Star*, 7 May 1907.
- <sup>54</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 8 February 1907.

- 
- <sup>55</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 26 February 1907.
- <sup>56</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 January 1909.
- <sup>57</sup> *Evening News*, 20 January 1910.
- <sup>58</sup> *The Australian Star*, 2 July 1907.
- <sup>59</sup> Wayne Peake, *Unregistered Proprietary Horse Racing in Sydney*.
- <sup>60</sup> Places: Rosebery Racecourse/Eastlakes, History at Bayside Council website.
- <sup>61</sup> Wayne Peake, *Unregistered Proprietary Horse Racing in Sydney*.
- <sup>62</sup> Places: Rosebery Racecourse/Eastlakes, History at Bayside Council website.
- <sup>63</sup> Green bans movement, Dictionary of Sydney website.
- <sup>64</sup> Eastlakes, Green Bans 1971 to Now website.
- <sup>65</sup> *Sydney Industrial and Warehouse Buildings Heritage Study*, City of Sydney.
- <sup>66</sup> The Hybridised Suburb Experiment, Seven Day Adventurer website.
- <sup>67</sup> Former Wrigley's Factory Site, Rappoport Pty Ltd, 2015.
- <sup>68</sup> James Stedman entry, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.
- <sup>69</sup> *Evening News*, 19 January 1918.
- <sup>70</sup> *Daily Examiner (Grafton)*, 8 June 1918.
- <sup>71</sup> *Daily Commercial News (Sydney)*, 13 May 1919.
- <sup>72</sup> The Hybridised Suburb Experiment, Seven Day Adventurer website.
- <sup>73</sup> James Stedman entry, *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.
- <sup>74</sup> *Report on Warehouses and Industrial buildings*, City of Sydney.
- <sup>75</sup> Nostalgia alert: our favourite lollies, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 January 2013.
- <sup>76</sup> *Report on Warehouses and Industrial buildings*, City of Sydney.
- <sup>77</sup> 1922 Minties invented by Sweetacres, Australian Food Timeline website.
- <sup>78</sup> *The West Australian*, 9 October 1930.
- <sup>79</sup> 1930 Fantales introduced, Australian Food Timeline website.
- <sup>80</sup> 1931 Sweetacres make Jaffas, Australian Food Timeline website.
- <sup>81</sup> Nostalgia alert: our favourite lollies, *Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 January 2013.
- <sup>82</sup> 1931 Sweetacres make Jaffas, Australian Food Timeline website.
- <sup>83</sup> *Evening News*, 2 February 1918.
- <sup>84</sup> *The Sun*, 2 August 1930.
- <sup>85</sup> Sutherland Shire Historical Society Inc. & Museum Facebook site.
- <sup>86</sup> *Report of the Superintendent of Motor Transport*, Parliament of NSW, June 1954.
- <sup>87</sup> 1980 photo of the RTA building, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>88</sup> 2001 letter on disposal of RTA building, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>89</sup> 2007 Google maps.
- <sup>90</sup> 2013 Google maps.
- <sup>91</sup> 2014 Google maps.
- <sup>92</sup> 2015 Google maps.
- <sup>93</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 29 December 2020.
- <sup>94</sup> Chewing gum, Britannica.com website.
- <sup>95</sup> *Statement of Heritage Impact, Former Wrigley's Factory Site*.
- <sup>96</sup> *The Age*, 11 October 1915.
- <sup>97</sup> *Argus*, 21 September 1922.
- <sup>98</sup> *Statement of Heritage Impact, Former Wrigley's Factory Site*.
- <sup>99</sup> Historic signs in The Burcham building entrance.
- <sup>100</sup> Assessing Heritage Significance, NSW Heritage Office.
- <sup>101</sup> Information wall plaque, Mentmore House.
- <sup>102</sup> John Locke, the Glebe Society Incorporated website.
- <sup>103</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 February 1920.
- <sup>104</sup> *The Sun*, 11 September 1932.
- <sup>105</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 December 1932.
- <sup>106</sup> *Daily Examiner (Grafton)*, 15 June 1949.
- <sup>107</sup> *Northern Star*, 27 July 1954.
- <sup>108</sup> 5 Mentmore Avenue Rosebery Keith Industries, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>109</sup> Development Application, Rosebery Electronics, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>110</sup> Head Start, Gannon Television Pty Ltd, Mentmore House, City of Sydney Archives.

- 
- <sup>111</sup> Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd, *Statement of Heritage Impact for Mentmore House*.
- <sup>112</sup> Information wall plaque, Mentmore House.
- <sup>113</sup> About One&All, website [www.oneandallhub.org](http://www.oneandallhub.org).
- <sup>114</sup> 1895: Rosella Company founded, Australian Food Timeline website.
- <sup>115</sup> *Report on Warehouses and Industrial buildings heritage study, 2014*.
- <sup>116</sup> 1895 Rosella Company founded, Australian Food Timeline website.
- <sup>117</sup> Sarah McVeigh, Australia's pokies king Len Ainsworth reflects on 70 years in the business, ABC news website, September 2017.
- <sup>118</sup> The Aristocrat Collection, Penny Arcade website.
- <sup>119</sup> 108 Dunning Ave Rosebery, Ainsworth Consolidated Industries Pty Ltd, construction of new building, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>120</sup> 85-113 Dunning Avenue Rosebery, The Smith Family use as offices, 1966, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>121</sup> Development Application, 115-133 Dunning Avenue Rosebery, Aristocrat Industries, September 1998, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>122</sup> Development Application, 55 Mentmore Avenue Rosebery, Aristocrat Technologies, 2001, City of Sydney Archives.
- <sup>123</sup> The Cannery: A Flourishing Inner-South Village, *Broadsheet*, 21 December 2017.
- <sup>124</sup> *Heritage item inventories, City of Sydney Planning and Development Committee, 2015*.
- <sup>125</sup> *JST (NSW) Pty Ltd, Bonds factory site Dunmore Road Wentworthville, 2016*.
- <sup>126</sup> The Dri-Glo Story, Dri-Glo website.
- <sup>127</sup> Heritage Impact Statement, 115-151 Dunning Avenue Rosebery, Urbis Pty Ltd, 2021.
- <sup>128</sup> 2007 Google maps.
- <sup>129</sup> 2009 Google maps.
- <sup>130</sup> *Smith's Weekly*, 23 October 1937.
- <sup>131</sup> Eveready Air-Cell S2600, [www.radiomuseum.org](http://www.radiomuseum.org) website.
- <sup>132</sup> *Report on Warehouses and Industrial buildings heritage study, City of Sydney, 2014*.
- <sup>133</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 17 April 1947.
- <sup>134</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, 17 April 1947.
- <sup>135</sup> Eveready Air-Cell S2600, [www.radiomuseum.org](http://www.radiomuseum.org) website.
- <sup>136</sup> *Heritage impact statement, 30-40 Harcourt Parade Rosebery, Weir Phillips Heritage, 2017*.
- <sup>137</sup> *Statement of heritage impact, 30-40 Harcourt Parade Rosebery, Katrina Hill Design Group*.
- <sup>138</sup> *Heritage Impact Statement, Former Cyclone Fence and Gate Coy, Weir Phillips Heritage, 2018*.
- <sup>139</sup> *Heritage Impact Statement, Former Cyclone Fence and Gate Coy, Weir Phillips Heritage, 2021*.
- <sup>140</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 September 1855.
- <sup>141</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 18 June 1861.
- <sup>142</sup> *Sands' Directory*, 1875.
- <sup>143</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 31 August 1878.
- <sup>144</sup> *Sands' Directory*, 1880.
- <sup>145</sup> Rosebery Theatre (Mascot), Australian Variety Theatre Archive website.
- <sup>146</sup> *Catholic Freeman's Journal*, 3 June 1937.
- <sup>147</sup> *The Propeller (Hurstville)*, 27 May 1937
- <sup>148</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 1 September 1906.
- <sup>149</sup> 1950s Tooth's yellow cards, Noel Butlin Archive ANU.
- <sup>150</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 January 1879.
- <sup>151</sup> *Sands' Directory*, 1877.
- <sup>152</sup> *Higinbotham and Robinson's map of Waterloo*, 1886.
- <sup>153</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 21 January 1891.
- <sup>154</sup> *Freeman's Journal*, 19 September 1929.
- <sup>155</sup> 1920s Tooth's yellow cards, Noel Butlin archives.
- <sup>156</sup> 1930s Tooth's yellow cards, Noel Butlin archive.
- <sup>157</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, 16 November 1951.
- <sup>158</sup> *Sands' Directory*, 1932-33.
- <sup>159</sup> *The Sun*, 9 May 1938.
- <sup>160</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 12 September 1940.
- <sup>161</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, 8 November 1943.
- <sup>162</sup> *National Advocate (Bathurst)*, 10 November 1943.

- 
- <sup>163</sup> World War II Nominal Roll, Department of Veterans' Affairs website.
- <sup>164</sup> *The Daily Telegraph*, 13 June 1944.
- <sup>165</sup> *The Sun*, 6 January 1948.
- <sup>166</sup> *Tribune*, 11 February 1948.
- <sup>167</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 March 1948.
- <sup>168</sup> *The Newcastle Sun*, 5 May 1948.
- <sup>169</sup> *Tribune (Sydney)*, 5 June 1948.
- <sup>170</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 March 1948.
- <sup>171</sup> Ashby-Z and the Reverend Soo Hoo Ten, Strathfield Council website.
- <sup>172</sup> John Lew, Australia's first Chinese Anglican minister, John Lew blogspot, 2015.
- <sup>173</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 2 June 1928.
- <sup>174</sup> Rev. F. H. McGowan, *Souvenir of Mascot Circuit, 98 years of Methodism*.
- <sup>175</sup> Uniting Church 1977-1997, Camden Theological Library website
- <sup>176</sup> Bloombird Early Childhood Education and Preschool, The Australian Child Care Index website.
- <sup>177</sup> Sisters of Mercy at Redfern, *Freeman's Journal*, 8 February 1896.
- <sup>178</sup> St Joseph Catholic Church, Sydney City South Parish website.
- <sup>179</sup> *Tustain & Learmonth map of Rosebery*, State Library of NSW.
- <sup>180</sup> John Outram Heritage and Design, *Heritage Impact Statement, St Joseph's Church, Rosebery*.
- <sup>181</sup> St Joseph Catholic Church, Sydney City South Parish website.
- <sup>182</sup> John Outram Heritage and Design, *Heritage Impact Statement, St Joseph's Church, Rosebery*.
- <sup>183</sup> St Joseph's Catholic Primary School Rosebery website.
- <sup>184</sup> Parish history, St Therese Catholic Parish Mascot website.
- <sup>185</sup> History of St Bernard's Parish Botany, St Bernard's Catholic Church Botany website.
- <sup>186</sup> Parish history, St Therese Catholic Parish Mascot website.
- <sup>187</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 14 December 1925.
- <sup>188</sup> St Luke's Mascot (St Andrew's Rosebery) Land Sale Ordinance 1970, Sydney Anglican Network website.
- <sup>189</sup> Wall plaque, Macedonian Orthodox Church Rosebery.
- <sup>190</sup> About, Glow Church website.
- <sup>191</sup> Development Application D/2020/770, City of Sydney Council.
- <sup>192</sup> *Gardeners Road Public School 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*.
- <sup>193</sup> *Evening News*, 22 December 1885.
- <sup>194</sup> *Gardeners Road Public School 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*.
- <sup>195</sup> *Evening News*, 26 June 1890.
- <sup>196</sup> *Gardeners Road Public School 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary*.
- <sup>197</sup> Gardeners Road Public School website.
- <sup>198</sup> *Sydney Sportsman*, 4 June 1913.
- <sup>199</sup> Roller skating, exhibitions, National Museum of Australia website.
- <sup>200</sup> *Evening News*, 20 August 1913.
- <sup>201</sup> *Evening News*, 12 July 1913.
- <sup>202</sup> *The Sun*, 13 July 1913.
- <sup>203</sup> Poster balls a new species of fancy dress, Te Papa Museum of New Zealand website.
- <sup>204</sup> *Evening News*, 2 July 1914.
- <sup>205</sup> *The Catholic Press*, 29 October 1914.
- <sup>206</sup> *The Catholic Press*, 5 November 1914.
- <sup>207</sup> *The Sun*, 31 January 1915.
- <sup>208</sup> *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 February 1917.
- <sup>209</sup> Rosebery Theatre (Mascot), Australian Variety Theatre Archive website.
- <sup>210</sup> Rosebery Theatre, Cinema Treasures website.
- <sup>211</sup> *Government Gazette of NSW*, 10 November 1961.
- <sup>212</sup> Manhattan Super Bowl website.
- <sup>213</sup> Rosebery Cinema, Cinema treasures website.
- <sup>214</sup> Marina Developments – 405-409 Gardeners Road Rosebery, EPM Projects website.
- <sup>215</sup> History of Turruwul Park, History of local parks and playgrounds, City of Sydney.
- <sup>216</sup> Turruwul Park, Parks, City of Sydney website.
- <sup>217</sup> Local community resident groups, City of Sydney website.
- <sup>218</sup> <https://www.facebook.com/groups/WaterlooZetlandRosebery/>.

---

<sup>219</sup> Rosebery Community News, Medium.com website.

<sup>220</sup> South Eastern Community Connect, Local community resident groups, City of Sydney website.

<sup>221</sup> Lever Street community garden Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/leverstreetcommunitygarden/>.



## Table of Figures

Figure 1	Chicago’s City Beautiful buildings, 1893 (Wikipedia).....	5
Figure 2	Haberfield subdivision, c1901 (Haberfield Association) .....	7
Figure 3	Rosebery street naming competition ( <i>Sunday Times</i> , 15 September 1912).....	9
Figure 4	Daceyville proposed suburb 1918 (NSW State Archives) .....	10
Figure 5	Rosebery cottages 1915 (Historic Houses Trust) .....	14
Figure 6	5th Earl of Rosebery (Wikipedia) .....	15
Figure 7	NSW Football League Ground (NSW State Archives).....	17
Figure 8	Greyhound racing, Harold Park ( <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , 28 May 2019) .....	18
Figure 9	Rosebery Park Racecourse, 1946 (Australian War Memorial) .....	20
Figure 10	Recruits at Rosebery racecourse, 1939 (State Library of Victoria).....	21
Figure 11	Harry Seidler-designed apartments (Nymagnum Wordpress).....	22
Figure 12	Green ban plaque, Jack Munday Park .....	23
Figure 13	Tram terminus Rothschild Avenue, 1955 (City of Sydney Archives) .....	25
Figure 14	Sweetacres factory Rosebery, 1951 (Flickr).....	26
Figure 15	Minties moments in history ( <i>Brisbane Courier</i> , 20 August 1930) .....	27
Figure 16	Jaffas cinema advert (Flickr) .....	28
Figure 17	Jaffa race, Dunedin Chocolate Festival (Stuff.co.nz).....	29
Figure 18	Parke-Davis building (NSW Parliament).....	29
Figure 19	DMT Motor Registry building, 1986 (City of Sydney Archives) .....	30
Figure 20	Otto Rosebery ( <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , 29 December 2020).....	31
Figure 21	Wrigley's Chicago entrance (Wrigley's Chicago Archives) .....	32
Figure 22	Wrigley's building, Rosebery (7 Day Adventurer) .....	33
Figure 23	Marvelcraft, Rosebery c1980 (City of Sydney Archives) .....	34
Figure 24	The Burcham Apartments entrance, 2022 .....	34
Figure 25	Original 1860 building, Pitt St, 1916 (City of Sydney Archives).....	35
Figure 26	Easy Chair Soap advert (Glebe Society) .....	36
Figure 27	Creolus soap advert ( <i>Newcastle Morning Herald</i> , 5 June 1900) .....	37
Figure 28	Mentmore House (Commercialrealestate.com).....	37
Figure 29	Rosella Advert (Australian Food Timeline) .....	38
Figure 30	Aristocrat Nevada c1961 (Penny Arcade website) .....	39
Figure 31	The Cannery (canneryrosebery.com.au) .....	40
Figure 32	Eveready building 1937 (State Library of NSW) .....	41
Figure 33	Mushroom column (Heritage Impact Statement 2017).....	42
Figure 34	Cyclone and Rosella buildings, 1937 (NSW State Heritage) .....	43
Figure 35	Newmarket Hotel, 1960 (Tooth's yellow cards) .....	45
Figure 36	Newmarket Hotel today (Flickr user Dunedoo).....	46
Figure 37	Half Way House Hotel, 1880s (ANU Open Research) .....	47
Figure 38	Rosebery Hotel, 1930 (Tooth's yellow cards) .....	47
Figure 39	Rosebery Hotel, 1939 (Tooth's yellow cards) .....	48
Figure 40	Lakes Hotel (Noel Butlin Archives).....	48
Figure 41	Chinese Anglican Church, c1886 (Higinbotham & Robinson) .....	50
Figure 42	Old Mascot Methodist churches (Churches Australia) .....	51

Figure 43	Caretaker's cottage (Methodist Church History) .....	52
Figure 44	Mascot Wesley Uniting Church (Churches Australia) .....	52
Figure 45	Rosebery Methodist Church (Churches Australia) .....	53
Figure 46	St Joseph's RC Church (Churches Australia).....	54
Figure 47	St Therese RC Church (Churches Australia) .....	55
Figure 48	Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral (Facebook page).....	56
Figure 49	Glow Church City (Facebook page).....	57
Figure 50	Gardeners Road Public School (School website) .....	58
Figure 51	Rosebery Skating Rink ( <i>The Sun</i> , 15 June 1913) .....	60
Figure 52	Poster ball Minties dress and cap (Te Papa Museum) .....	61
Figure 53	Rosebery Theatre, 1939 (Cinema Treasures).....	61
Figure 54	Manhattan Superbowl (Manhattan Superbowl website) .....	62
Figure 55	Marina Picture palace, 1952 (City of Sydney Archives) .....	63
Figure 56	Turruwul Park (City of Sydney) .....	64
Figure 57	Lever Street Community Garden (communitygarden.org.au) .....	65

## References

Sheridan Burke, The Garden City idea in Australia before the Great War, *Old Cultures in the New Worlds*, 8<sup>th</sup> General Assembly - Washington, 1987.

Dictionary of Sydney website, [www.dictionaryofsydney.org](http://www.dictionaryofsydney.org)

*Sands Sydney Directories*, 1859 – 1932.

Encyclopaedia Britannica online, [www.britannica.com](http://www.britannica.com)

The Garden City Movement, Geni website, [www.geni.com](http://www.geni.com)

Terry Kass, Stanton, Richard Patrick Joseph (1862–1943), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/stanton-richard-patrick-joseph-8626/text15071>, published first in hardcopy 1990, accessed online 23 February 2022.

Richard E. Apperly and Peter Reynolds, 'Sulman, Sir John (1849–1934)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/sulman-sir-john-8714/text15255>, published first in hardcopy 1990, accessed online 27 March 2022.

The Hybridised Suburb Experiment: Rosebery's Model Industrial/Residential Estate, Seven Day Adventurer website.

John W. Ross, *Last drinks in Surry Hills: the Licences Reduction Board, 1920-23*, Sydney, 2019.

Rosebery Estate 2 year temporary exclusion from the Housing Code, NSW Department of Planning, 2020.

Rosebery Federation Bungalows, Federation Home website [www.federationhome.com](http://www.federationhome.com).

Lord Rosebery on the Commonwealth of Nations, Liberal Democrat History website.

Wendy Thorp, *Historical analysis, Victoria Park, Zetland*, 1998.

Ian Granland, Opinions, Profiles and Deductions, NSW Australian Football History Society website.

History of Turruwul Park, History of local parks and playgrounds, City of Sydney.

Di Millar, Tin Hares Caused Uproar, *Timelines* (Newsletter of the Murwillumbah Historical Society Inc.), April 2009.

Shepherd's Bush Speedway, Speedway and Road Race History website.

Historical Atlas of Sydney, City of Sydney Archives.

John W. Ross, *Last drinks in Surry Hills: the Licences Reduction Board, 1920-23*, Sydney, 2019.

Places: Rosebery Racecourse/Eastlakes, History at Bayside Council website.

Wayne Peake, *Unregistered Proprietary Horse Racing in Sydney 1888-1942*, University of Western Sydney, 2004.

G. P. Walsh, Stedman, James (1840–1913), *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/stedman-james-8635/text15089>, published first in hardcopy 1990, accessed online 11 March 2022.

*Sydney Industrial and Warehouse Buildings Heritage Study*, City of Sydney, 2014.

*Statement of Heritage Impact, Former Wrigley's Factory Site*, Rappoport Pty Ltd, 2015.

Assessing Heritage Significance, NSW Heritage Office.

Otto Cserhalmi & Partners Pty Ltd, *Statement of Heritage Impact for Mentmore House – Mentmore Studios*, March 2006.

Hotel yellow cards, Tooth and Company Limited, Noel Butlin Archives Centre, Australian National University.

John Outram Heritage and Design, *Heritage Impact Statement, St Joseph's Church, Rosebery*, 2020.

Reverend F. H. McGowan, *Souvenir of Mascot Circuit, 98 years of Methodism*, 1939.

*Gardeners Road Public School 125<sup>th</sup> Anniversary – 1883-2008*, Sydney, 2008.

## Index

- 1<sup>st</sup> Light Horse Regiment, 21  
8<sup>th</sup> Division, AIF, 21  
A C Hatrick Pty Ltd, 42  
ABC Developmental Learning Centre, 53  
Adams, Thomas, inventor, 31  
Ainsworth Dental Company, 38  
Ainsworth, Len, poker machine maker, 38  
Alexandra Canal, 25  
alkaline battery, 41  
Allen's, confectioners, 28  
American Ever Ready Company, 41  
Angels of the Day, 53  
Anglican Diocese of Sydney, 18  
Aristocrat Leisure Industries, 39, 40  
Aristocrat Poker Machines, 39  
Aristocrat Technologies Ltd, 39  
Arnott's Biscuits, 60  
Arts and Crafts style, 8  
Ascot Racecourse, 20  
Ascot Theatre, 61  
Attorney-General, NSW, 18  
Austral Bronze Ltd, 63  
Australia Square, 35  
Australian Coursing Club, 18  
Australian Football Ground, 17, 59  
Australian Jockey Club, 16, 22  
Australian Rules football, 17  
Barrymore, John, actor, 62  
Bengal, India, 14  
Black Star Pastry, 39  
Bloomberg Early Childhood Education and  
Preschool, 53  
Bogart, Humphrey, actor, 28  
Boherbue, Cork, Ireland, 45  
Botany Bicycle Club, 46  
Boyce, Archdeacon Francis, 56  
Bradford and Kendall Limited, 20  
British Garden City movement, 4  
Browne, Sergeant, recruiter, 61  
bubonic plague, 1900, 4, 8, 36  
Builders' Labourers Federation, 23  
Burnham Plan, Chicago, 5  
Buzacott and Company Ltd, 40  
Cadbury Chocolate Carnival, 28  
Californian Bungalow style, 8, 10, 14  
Cannery, 43  
Cates, William J, confectioner, 26  
Cave, Ellen, 56  
Cave, Joel, 56  
Central Police Court, 49  
Centrum Place, 34  
chicle, 31  
Chinese Anglican Christ Church, 50  
Chrysler Australia Ltd, 43  
Citizen Forces, 21  
City Beautiful Movement, 5  
Clamp, John Burcham, architect, 26, 32  
Club Man Ltd, 39  
Coggan, Tom Colston, food chemist, 28  
Collinswood, Adelaide, 16  
Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 41  
Commonwealth of Nations, 16  
Commonwealth Weaving Mills Ltd, 40  
community groups, Rosebery, 65  
Community Hub, 66  
Connolly, N H, ULVA President, 49  
Consolidated Beverage Company Ltd, 40  
Cooper Estate, 9, 57  
Cooper, Daniel, 9  
Copland, Bert, labourer, 49  
cotton gin, 3  
Craydon, J, vaudeville entertainer, 61  
Creolus soap, 36  
Cressy, Dorothy, 15  
Crete, WW II battle, 56  
*Crimes Act*, 50  
Cyclone Fence and Gate Company, 39, 43  
Dacey Garden Suburb, 10  
Dacey, John Rowland, Colonial Secretary, 11  
Daceyville, 10  
Daceyville tramline, 26  
Dalmeny House, 16  
Dalmeny, Lord, 15  
Daughters of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 55  
Davis, George S., 29  
Department of Civil Aviation, 55  
Department of Main Roads, 30  
Department of Motor Transport, 63  
Department of Planning, 13  
Department of Public Instruction, 57  
Department of Road Transport, 49  
Derby, 1894, 16  
Dharawal Aboriginal nation, 3, 63  
Diamond Pottery Hotel, 46  
Dobroyd Estate, 8  
Doublemint gum, 32  
Dri-Glo Towels Pty Ltd, 40  
dry-cell electric torch battery, 41  
Duffield, Doctor Samuel, 29  
E. K. Nominees Pty Ltd, 43

Earl of Rosebery, 1st, 15  
 Earl of Rosebery, 4th, 15  
 Earl of Rosebery, 5th, 15  
 eastern rosella, 38  
 Eastern Suburbs Sports City Pty Ltd, 34  
 Eastlakes Golf Club, 22  
 Eastlakes Reserve, 23  
 Eastlakes, suburb, 22  
 Easy Chair Soap, 36  
 Eccles, Walter, bus driver, 49  
 El Alamein, WW II Battle, 56  
 EPM Projects, 63  
 Epping greyhound course, 18  
 Eveready (Australia) Pty Ltd, 40, 41  
 Eveready Air-Cell Battery, 41  
 Fantales, confectionery, 10, 27  
 Fitzgerald, John, town planner, 3  
 flashlight, patent, 41  
 Flood, Edward, businessman, 51  
 Foran, Larry, racecourse builder, 20  
 Frederick Rose Ltd, 40  
 Free United Methodist Church, 53  
 Gable, Clark, actor, 28  
*Gaming and Betting Act*, 1906, 16, 20  
 Gannon Television Pty Ltd, 37  
 Garden Cities Association, 4  
 Garden City Movement, 11  
 Gardeners Road Evening Continuation School, 59  
 Gardeners Road Public School, 18, 57  
 Geoff R. Gray Pty Ltd, 43  
 Gladstone, William, politician, 15  
 Glow Church, 56  
 Gothic style, 51  
 Gourmet Food Holdings, 38  
 Grant, Cary, actor, 28  
 green bans, 11, 22  
 greyhound racing, 18  
 Greyhound Racing Club, 19  
 Haberfield Development Control Plan, 8  
 Haberfield Garden Suburb, 8  
 Half Way House Hotel (new), 46  
 Half Way House Hotel (old), 45  
 Hampstead, suburb, 8  
 Harold Park racecourse, 19  
 Henderson's Sweets Ltd, 26  
 Hennessy, John, architect, 11  
 Hepburn, Katherine, actor, 28  
 Higinbotham and Robinson, map makers, 46  
 Hillsong mega-church, 65  
 Hoadley's, confectioners, 27  
*Housing Act, NSW*, 11  
 Housing Board of NSW, 11  
 Housing Code, 13, 65  
 Howard, Sir Ebenezer, planner, 4  
 Hubert, Conrad, 41  
 Hudson's Soap, 60  
 Indian Root Pills, 60  
 Industrial Revolution, 3  
 Interwar Functionalist style, 42  
 Jack Munday Park, 23  
 Jaffa race, Dunedin, 28  
 Jaffas, confectionery, 10, 28  
 James Stedman Ltd, confectioners, 26  
 James Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd, 26, 32  
 Jewish House, 38  
 Juicy Fruit gum, 32  
 Keating, Thomas, licensee, 46  
 Keith Industries Pty Ltd, 37  
 Kensington Racecourse, 46  
 Kibbutz Kishorit, 38  
 Knight of Saint Sylvester, 46  
 Lakes Hotel, 42, 47, 48, 49  
 Lang, Jack, Premier, 19, 63  
 Letchworth Garden City, 4  
 Lever and Kitchen, 38  
 Lever Street community garden, 66  
 Lever Street Reserve, 66  
 Licences Reduction Board, NSW, 8  
 Liquor Royal Commission, 1951, 47  
 Locke, John, soap maker, 36  
 Lord, Simeon, 8  
 Low Rise Housing Diversity Code, 13, 65  
 Lubbe, Nicholas Vander, pub picketer, 50  
 Lyke Nu Dry Cleaning Co Pty Ltd, 40  
 Lynch, Alderman Joseph, 63  
 Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral, 55  
 MacKellar, Michael, Immigration Minister, 56  
 Mackenzie, Sergeant, recruiter, 61  
 Maloney, John, headmaster, 57  
 Manhattan Superbowl, 62  
 Marina Developments, 63  
 Marina Picture Palace, 61, 62  
 Mars Incorporated, 32  
 Mars Wrigley Confectionery, 32  
 Marvelcraft Pty Ltd, 34  
 Mascot Coursing Ground, 18  
 Mascot Public School, 59  
 Mascot Wesley Uniting Church, 51, 52  
 McAuley, Catherine, Sister, 53  
 McKell, William, Premier, 21

McLeod Soap Works, Melbourne, 36  
 McLeod, John, soap maker, 36  
 McLeod's Soap Company, 35  
 Medium.com, digital publishers, 65  
 Mentmore House, 35, 36  
 Mentmore Studios, 37  
 Mentmore Towers, 16  
 Minties, confectionery, 10, 27  
 Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, 54  
 Motor Registry, NSW, 30  
 Mount Carmel, parish, 54  
 Mount St Bernard, Botany Bay, 54  
 Mount Zion, 51  
 Mulcahy, Daniel, MP, licensee, 47, 48  
 Munday, Jack, BLF, 23  
 Munro, Jack, racing promoter, 19  
 Murphy, Joseph, licensee, 49  
 mushroom columns, 33, 42  
 National Trust, 11  
 Nestle, chocolate makers, 27  
 Nevada poker machine, 39  
 New Town movement, 5  
*New Towns Act*, 5  
 New Zealand International Science Festival, 28  
 Newmarket Hotel, 45, 49, 59, 62  
 Newmarket, village, 45  
 Newton, Charles, businessman, 35  
 noxious industries, 25, 45  
 NSW Football League, 17  
 NSW Magic Soap Company, 36  
 NSW Trotting Club, 19  
 O'Rourke, Maurice, licensee, 45  
 O'Rourke, Mrs Mary, licensee, 45  
 One&All, creative hub, 37  
 Otto Rosebery, apartments, 30  
 Owens, Joe, BLF, 23  
 Parke, Hervey Coke, 29  
 Parke-Davis and Co, 29  
 Parker, Barry, town planner, 4  
 Parkes Developments Pty Ltd, 22  
 Pascall, confectioners, 27  
 Pellegrini, Michael, licensee, 48  
 Perpetual Trustee Co Ltd, 43  
 Pfizer Ltd, 30  
 Pickford, Mary, actress, 62  
 PK gum, 32  
 Plan for Chicago, 5  
 polio vaccine, 30  
 pony racing, 16  
 poster ball, 60  
 Potter, G, hotel owner, 45  
 Primrose, Archibald, 15  
 Primrose, Archibald Philip, 15  
 Pringle, Bob, BLF, 23  
 Proton, William de, architect, 62  
 Public School Board, 58  
*Racing (Amendment) Act 1937*, 21  
 Ramsay, David, 8  
 Randwick Racecourse, 16  
 Redfern Court, 50, 58  
 Redfern Cricket Club, 17  
 Reichhold Chemicals Inc. (Australia) Ltd, 42  
 Roller skating, 59  
 Rootes (Australia) Ltd, 43  
 Roseberry Topping, hill, 15  
 Rosebery Arms Hotel, Surry Hills, 16  
 Rosebery Australian Rules Football Club, 18, 63  
 Rosebery Cinema, 62  
 Rosebery Community News, 65  
 Rosebery Covenant, 13, 65  
 Rosebery Electronics, 37  
 Rosebery Hotel, 46  
 Rosebery Methodist Church, 53  
 Rosebery Park Racecourse, first, 16, 20, 46, 63  
 Rosebery Park Racecourse, second, 20, 22  
 Rosebery Park Racing Club, 20  
 Rosebery Picture Palace, 46, 59  
 Rosebery Residents Action Group, 65  
 Rosebery Skating Rink, 59  
 Rosebery Tin Hare Coursing Ground, 59  
 Rosebery tramline, 26  
 Rosebery Workingmen's Estate, 9, 13  
 Rosebery, Adelaide, 16  
 Rosebery, locality in Victoria, 16  
 Rosebery, Palmerston, NT, 16  
 Rosebery, Tasmania, 16  
 Rosella Preserving and Manufacturing Company, 38, 43  
 Rothschild, Hannah de, 15  
 Rothschild, Mayer Amschel de, 15  
 Rowntree's, confectioners, 27  
 Royal Commission for the Improvement of the City of Sydney and its Suburbs, 4, 7, 10  
 Royal Commission of Inquiry, greyhounds, 19  
 Sabrands Australia, 38  
 Salk, Jonas, virologist, 30  
 Saporium, 39  
 Sapota tree (chicle), 33  
 Seidler, Harry, architect, 22  
 Shea's Creek, 1889 flood, 25  
 Shepherd's Bush Coursing Ground, 19

Shepherd's Bush Speedway, 19  
 Sisters of Mercy, 53  
 slumless, laneless and publess, 8, 11  
 Smith Family, charity, 39  
 Snider and Dean, movie circuit, 62  
 Soldiers' Memorial Church, 56  
 Soo Hoo Ten, Reverend George, 50  
 South Eastern Community Connect, 65  
 South Sydney Junior Cricket Club, 63  
 South Sydney Junior Rugby League, 19  
 South Sydney League Club (cycling), 19  
 Spearmint gum, 32  
 Spencer's Pictures, 61  
 Spencer-Stansfield, John, architect, 8  
 spinning jenny, 3  
 St Andrew's Church of England, 55  
 St Bernard's Church, Mascot, 55  
 St Joseph's Catholic Church, 53  
 St Joseph's Catholic Primary School, 54  
 St Joseph's Church, Alexandria, 54  
 St Joseph's School, Alexandria, 53  
 St Luke's Church, Wexford Street, 51  
 St Spyridon Sparkles Child Care Centre, 53  
 St Therese Catholic Church, 54  
 Stable Properties, 34  
 Stanton & Son Coy, 7  
 Stanton, Richard, estate agent, 7, 11, 13, 25  
 State Recruiting Committee, 61  
 Stedman, James Noble, confectioner, 27  
 Stedman, James, confectioner, 26  
 Stedman, Mrs Margaret, 26  
 Stedman-Henderson's Sweets Ltd, 10  
 Stuart Brothers Ltd, 40  
 Sulman, John, architect, 4, 7, 9, 11  
 Superior Public School, 59  
 Surry Hills, 11  
 Sweetacres, confectionery brand, 26  
 Sydney County Council, 63  
 Sydney Greyhound Coursing Association, 18  
 Sydney Local Environment Plan, 13, 65  
 Sydney Showgrounds Speedway, 19  
 Sydney Speedway Riders' Club, 19  
 Sydney Turf Club, 21  
 synthetic rubber, 31  
 Tarakan, WW II battle, 56  
 Tennyson Hotel, Mascot, 49  
 Tewkesbury, John Edwin, licensee, 45  
 The Burcham, apartments, 34  
 The Cannery, 39  
*The Laying-Out of Towns*, 1890, 4, 7  
 Thornton, Edmund, licensee, 46, 49, 61  
 Thornton, James, licensee, 45, 59  
 Thornton's Picture Palace, 61  
 thoroughbred racing, 16  
 Three Blue Ducks Restaurant, 39  
 Timbrol Ltd, 42  
 tin hare (mechanical) racing, 18  
 Town and Country Planning Association, 4  
 Town Planning Company of Australia, 9, 53  
 trade union movement, 3  
 Turruwul Park, 18, 63  
 Unilever, 38  
 Union Carbide and Carbon Company, 41  
 Union Carbide Australia Ltd, 40, 42  
 United Licensed Victuallers Association  
 (ULVA), 49  
 Unwin, Raymond, town planner, 4  
 Verbum Dei, Missionaries, 54  
 Victoria Park Racecourse, 20  
 Victoria, Queen, 15  
 Victorian Classical style, 35  
 Victorian Football, 17  
 Videomania, video shop, 62  
 Visual Arts Imaging Gallery, 37  
 W. F. Dobson Pty Ltd, 43  
 Waratah Club, Australian football, 17  
 Warwick Farm Racecourse, 16  
 Washington DC, 5  
 watch and beset, 50  
 Waterloo Estate, 57  
 Waterloo/Zetland/Rosebery Community and  
 Business Group, 65  
 Welwyn Garden City, 5  
 Welwyn, village, 5  
 Wesley Methodist Church, 53  
 wet-cell battery, 41  
 Whitlam, Gough, ALP leader, 56  
 Wolfe, Keith, confectioner, 27  
 Wolman, Romy, 38  
 World Speedways, 19  
 World War I, 17, 21, 25, 59, 61  
 World War II, 20, 21, 32, 56  
 World War II Nominal Roll, 49  
 Wran, Premier Neville, 56  
 Wright & Smith, confectioners, 26  
 Wrigley, William junior, 31  
 Wrigley. P. K., 32  
 Wrigley's (Australia) Ltd, 31, 33  
 Wrigley's Gum, 10