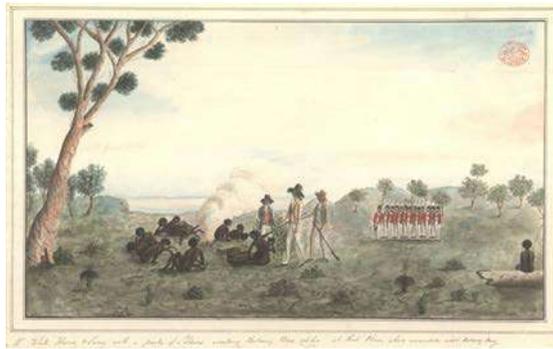


HERITAGE ASSESSMENT ANZAC PARADE RANDWICK CITY & CITY OF SYDNEY



RANDWICK CITY COUNCIL
OCTOBER 2020

DOCUMENT STATUS

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIF	Australian Imperial Forces
ANZAC	Australian and New Zealand Army Corp
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LEP	Local Environmental Plan
LGA	Local Government Area
NPWS	National Parks and Wildlife Service
NSW	New South Wales
POW	prisoner of war
RSL	Returned and Services League
UNSW	University of New South Wales
VC	Victoria Cross
VWA	Voluntary Workers Association

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In February 2017 Randwick City Council resolved ‘... to endeavour to restore and recreate the ANZAC Parade corridor as intended...’ 100 years earlier, in 1917. In that year, the Anzac Memorial Obelisk was constructed at the head of Randwick Road which had been reconstructed, widened and beautified with a flower bed running down the centre through the Moore Park precinct by Sydney City Council. The thoroughfare was renamed ‘Anzac Parade’ and opened in association with the dedication of the Anzac Memorial Obelisk to honour the ANZACs in the aftermath of the Gallipoli campaign and the then ongoing conflict of WWI. It was proposed that the memorial route would eventually run to La Perouse. This heritage assessment was commissioned to inform the restoration and recreation and presentation of Anzac Parade as a memorial route.

There are two types of defence-related places associated with Anzac Parade:

- places used for defence purposes, ranging from recruitment and training, to actual conflict, to rehabilitation and post conflict welfare, and
- places of memorialisation – monuments and reminders in the streetscapes of tragic and pivotal conflicts with a national and international significance.

The memorials are deliberate constructs, planned and installed at a particular time in response to community feeling.

The defence-related places have evolved from, and became associated with, defence and strategy often through pressing need in a time of crisis, such as the Cape Banks Battery. Some, such as Victoria Barracks, were planned as functioning facilities and constructed in a relatively leisurely fashion. Many had ‘other lives’, such as showgrounds and racecourses, and adaptation and responsiveness are at their core.

The memorials reflect the community’s deep feelings of respect, sadness and loss, and pride concerning the conflicts commemorated so prolifically along the route of Anzac Parade.

As a route, Anzac Parade has evolved from the natural topography and its geographical position and association with the founding of the colony at Port Jackson in 1788. This project has revealed that Anzac Parade is a spine associated with intense military activity from at least 1788 until the second half of the 20th Century, with significant elements still functional today. The story is fundamental to the history of the development of Randwick, its shape and character as a municipality.

No other site in Australia has an equivalent or as powerful a connection with such a fundamental theme, nor the density of surviving relics and evidence that can express it. This connection is referenced in the numerous sites individually listed on heritage registers – state, local and national.

It is recommended:

- That Council list Anzac Parade as a cultural route with the associated sites as part of its curtilage on the heritage schedule of the Local Environmental Plan (LEP) and consider nominating the complex for listing on the State and National heritage registers.
- That Council continue with and expand discussions with the community and stakeholders as to how best to articulate the defence/strategic theme and the multitude of connections along the route, including neighbouring Councils, such as City of Sydney and Bayside and the New South Wales (NSW) National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Commonwealth

Department of Defence who have substantial assets associated with the route.

For now, it is impossible to say how the many varied associated sites will be able or should be preserved and how the association with Anzac Parade can be drawn out to present the connection and interrelationships. It will depend on the degree to which Council, the community and organisations embrace the concept.

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INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

In April 2020 Randwick Council, after approaches from Margaret Hope of the Daughters of Anzac, sought to undertake a significance assessment of Anzac Parade. Council had resolved in February 2017 to ‘... restore and re-create the ANZAC Parade corridor as intended with the 1917 dedication... including the construction of an appropriate monument at La Perouse’.

This heritage study/review has arisen from that initiative: the potential heritage significance of Anzac Parade was to be assessed and advice provided on possible future actions, protections and/or restorations if required.

1.2 Anzac Parade – The Route

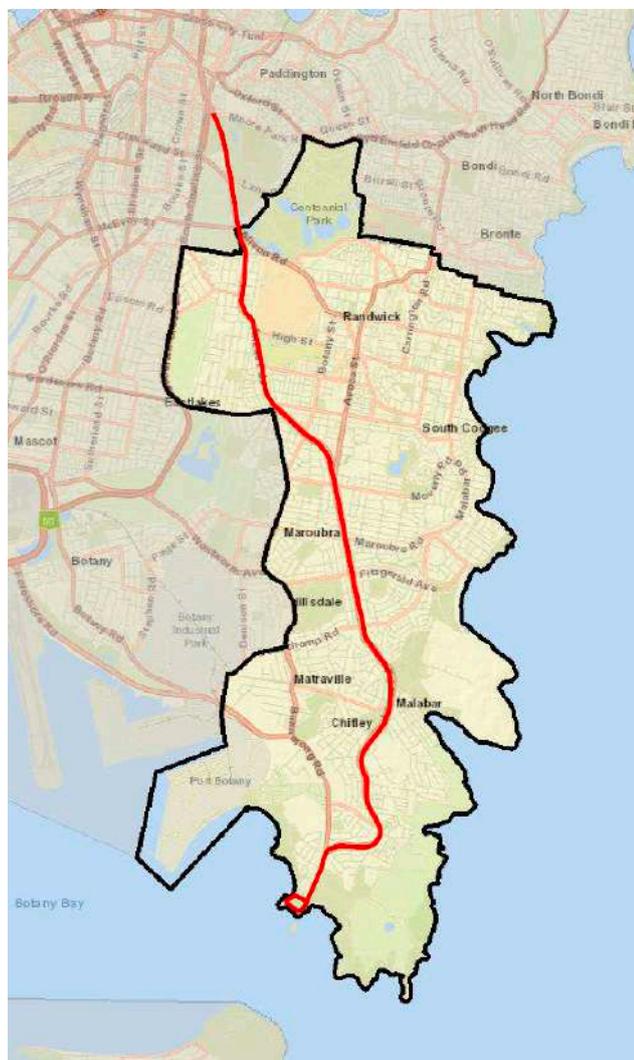


Figure 1.1 | Anzac Parade is located within the Randwick City Council and the City of Sydney Local Government Areas (LGAs). It runs north to south in a roughly diagonal fashion from South Dowling street to the La Perouse headland. [Randwick City Council]

1.3 Methodology

This project has been firmly grounded in consultation with interested persons in the community on an individual level usually in one-on-one meetings, being mindful of Covid-19 safe behaviour. An early tour of the route and the many defence associated sites related to it, raised the prospect that the route lent itself to an assessment as a defence-themed cultural route. Research was undertaken to identify as many military or strategic sites as could be found and to understand their connectivity with each other and the role Anzac Parade had in maintaining the connection. Revealed in this process were a number of memorials, reflecting public sentiment and esteem, that commemorated the sacrifices made in major conflicts. There emerged two distinct types of sites (active or formerly active) and the memorials. Both have been used in the assessment of Anzac Parade as a cultural route of national, state and local significance.

1.4 Authorship

This study was undertaken by Dr Sue Rosen, with research assistance by Liz Gorman MA and technical support from David Rosen, BA. Peer review was undertaken by Dr Rosemary Kerr and Dr Noni Boyd.

1.5 Acknowledgements

The following people have made substantial contributions to this study, providing advice, sharing resources and being helpful in many diverse ways. It is greatly appreciated. From Randwick City Council: Environmental Planning Officer – Strategic Planning, Leonardo Shaw Voysey; Local Studies Librarian, Georgina Keep; Co-ordinator Strategic Planning, David Ongkili; Senior Environmental Planner, Heritage, Lorraine Simpson; Records Officer, Philip Grove; Support Officer, Technical Systems, Jignesh Sinh. From Sydney City Council: Senior Specialist Planner Heritage, Matt Devine; Archivist, Ben Arnfield. From Daughters of Anzac, Margaret Hope. From the Military History Society: President Robert Muscat and Public Officer/Editor John Muscat From Randwick and District Historical Society: Committee members, Margot Phillips, Secretary, Hazel Brombey and members Maureen Fitzsimmons, Eileen James and Jan Gallagher. From NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service: Ranger – La Perouse, Malabar, Wolli Creek RP, Stacey Wilson. From NSW Department of Veterans' Affairs: Director Caroline Mackaness; Communications, Jemma Nickels. From Australian Army, Army Museum NSW: Sergeant Peter Ryan. Also thanks to colleagues and associates of SRA, Dr Rosemary Kerr, Liz Gorman, David Rosen and Dr Noni Boyd.

2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 Introduction

The area bisected by Anzac Parade is a place that has been dominated by military historic themes from the earliest European encounters with the Aboriginal peoples of Botany Bay, with the military focus only tapering off in the latter half of the 20th Century. After the dreadful toll of the 1915 Gallipoli campaign had sunk into public consciousness, the road that roughly bisects the eastern suburbs of Sydney between Moore Park in the north and La Perouse in the south, was named Anzac Parade in 1917, in a memorialisation of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZACs) who had paraded along its route. As will be seen, many of the 1914 volunteers of the Australian Imperial Forces (AIF) who enlisted, trained and embarked from the area were thrown into the Gallipoli debacle.

The story of Anzac Parade starts with the Cadigal, the original owners and occupiers of the Randwick Local Government Area (LGA). After creating a picture of their socio-economic systems prior to the European invasion, this history records early encounters between the Cadigal, their allies and Europeans within the vicinity of the route of what is now Anzac Parade. Of particular note are the first links with military/defence/strategic oriented events in the vicinity of the Anzac Parade route associated with those Aboriginal–European encounters, which unlike subsequent outward looking military events were directed against the local people on home soil.

The research for this project also revealed a strong theme or interest in memorialising, expressed in the ambition for a grand drive, a statement best articulated by the erection of the ANZAC Memorial Obelisk and road widening in 1917. Improvements have been sporadically mooted across the century to the present day. The original planting of avenues along the route date from 1859 after the establishment of Randwick Council and their initiation of plans to beautify the new municipality with a street tree planting program. Along the route of Anzac Parade this became enmeshed with the military theme from the immediate post-Gallipoli period.

The development of an increasingly intense military presence following the establishment of Victoria Barracks in the 1840s lifts from the obscure to the obvious the *raison d'être* for Anzac Parade as it evolved as a military themed cultural route. The theme is expressed in multiple ways along the spine of Anzac Parade: from training and preparation for war to dealing with the aftermath in terms of hospitalisation and rehabilitation, to post-war housing; from crisis facilities in the form of the occupation of Moore Park during World War I and World War II and the coastal gun batteries constructed to fend off Japanese invasion in 1942; to the permanent infrastructure of Randwick Barracks, extant today.

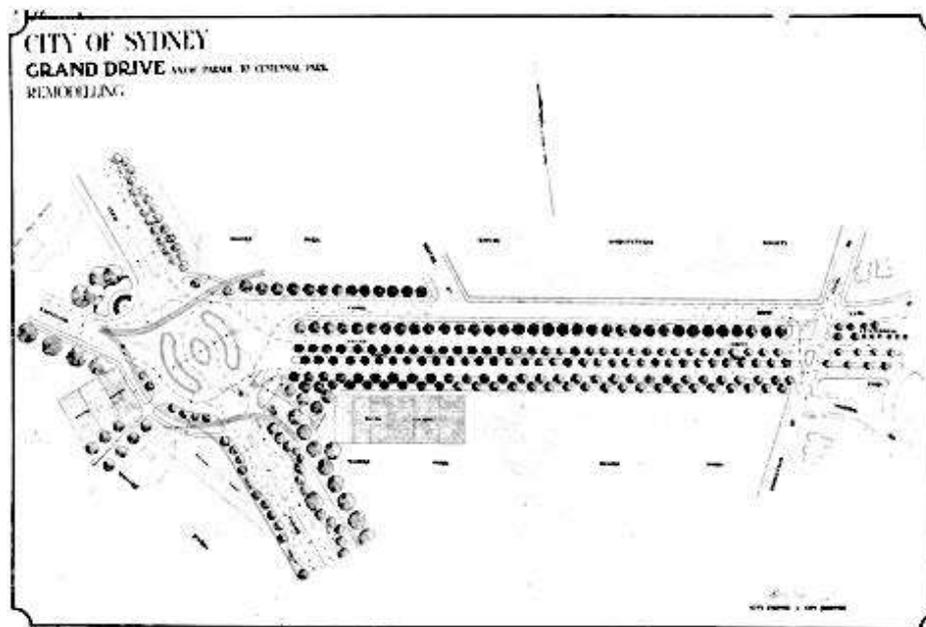


Figure 2.1.1| This 1926 plan for the remodeling of Anzac Parade to Centennial Park to create a Grand Drive is an example of the grand visions that have been put forward for Anzac Parade. [COSA: 00s6/70/1]

Throughout this history, images are used extensively due to their eloquence in expressing the vast extent and diverse use of the route followed by Anzac Parade, involving varied people, engaging in multitudinous activities across numerous places – all related to defence/military and strategic themes.

The structure is as follows:

- historical overview
- summary site specific histories of connected places
- supporting evidence in a chronological format.

2.2 The Cadigal

Prior to the European invasion the Aboriginal bands of the Sydney region were organised into small local groups that inhabited areas defined in extent by the availability of water. The mobility of the population, the lack of census data and a certain lack of visibility make an accurate estimation of Aboriginal numbers in 1788 impossible. Population density was higher in marine or estuarine environments, where there was an abundance of food, with fewer people in the interior and areas less favourably endowed with resources. The numbers of Aboriginal people in the Sydney region at the time of the invasion have been estimated as being between 2,000 and 3,000. Demographic modelling, however, has suggested that the population has been grossly underestimated, and that a figure of at least 20,000 to 30,000 is more realistic. Nor has a definitive opinion on the location or the existence of precisely defined territorial boundaries of Aboriginal groups been formed.

Although a matter of controversy, it is generally accepted that there were several discrete Aboriginal language groups each occupying a particular geographical area.¹

The area between Sydney and Botany Bay extending west across the Cumberland Plain and into and over the Blue Mountains was occupied by Dharug speakers. Dharawal people lived south of Botany Bay in an area extending across the Nepean to the Wollondilly River and ranging as far south as Nowra and Jervis Bay. The Dargingung had the territory to the north of the harbour to the southern shore of Lake Macquarie. Geographical features and particularly the Georges, Lane Cove and Hawkesbury-Nepean rivers formed territorial boundaries associated with these groups. A number of bands occupying a particular territory within broader territorial boundaries formed each language group. Boundaries were not distinct and substantial transition zones existed in which bands would speak a dialect influenced, to a greater or lesser extent, by their proximity to the core area of a language group.²

Differences in dialect, territory, implements and tools distinguished the various bands from their neighbours, however social interaction between language groupings and bands was constant. Cultural similarities between bands within a language group and between the Dharug, Dharawal and Dargingung speakers indicate an overriding cultural homogeneity. Similarities in the three major languages of the Sydney region meant that Dharawal, Dharug and Dargingung speakers could communicate with relative ease. The Cadigal or Gadigal are referred to in early European journals as occupying the area between Port Jackson and Botany Bay.³ In early European accounts the Bediagal band are referred to as occupying the headwaters of Botany Bay and Dawes, an officer with the Marines, referred to the Bediagal as being of the 'woods tribes' suggesting a territory inland from Botany Bay, adjacent and to the west of Cadigal country.⁴

¹ Josephine McDonald, 'Aboriginal Usage of the Hawkesbury-Nepean in Prehistory', Historic Environmental Changes Study, Vol. II, Sue Rosen Pty., Ltd, Water Resources Program Hawkesbury-Nepean Strategy, Water Board, Sydney-Illawarra-Blue Mountains, 1992, pp.4-5., pp.9-10; J.L. Kohen, 'Prehistoric Settlement in the Western Cumberland Plain: Resources, Environment and Technology', unpub. PhD Thesis, School of Earth Sciences, Macquarie University, North Ryde, 1986, pp.70-76; Noel Butlin, *Our Original Aggression*, George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1983, p.xi.

² McDonald, pp.10-13; Kohen, 'Prehistoric Settlement...', pp.56 ff.

³ Val Attenbrow, *Sydney's Aboriginal past: investigating the archaeological and historical records*, UNSW Press, 2002, p.22.

⁴ J.L. Kohen, 'The Dharug and the Western Cumberland Plains: ethnography and demography', *Archaeology With Ethnography: An Australian Perspective*, Betty Meehan and Rhys Jones (eds.) Prehistory Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra, 1988, p.243; Kohen, 'Prehistoric Settlement...', p.63.

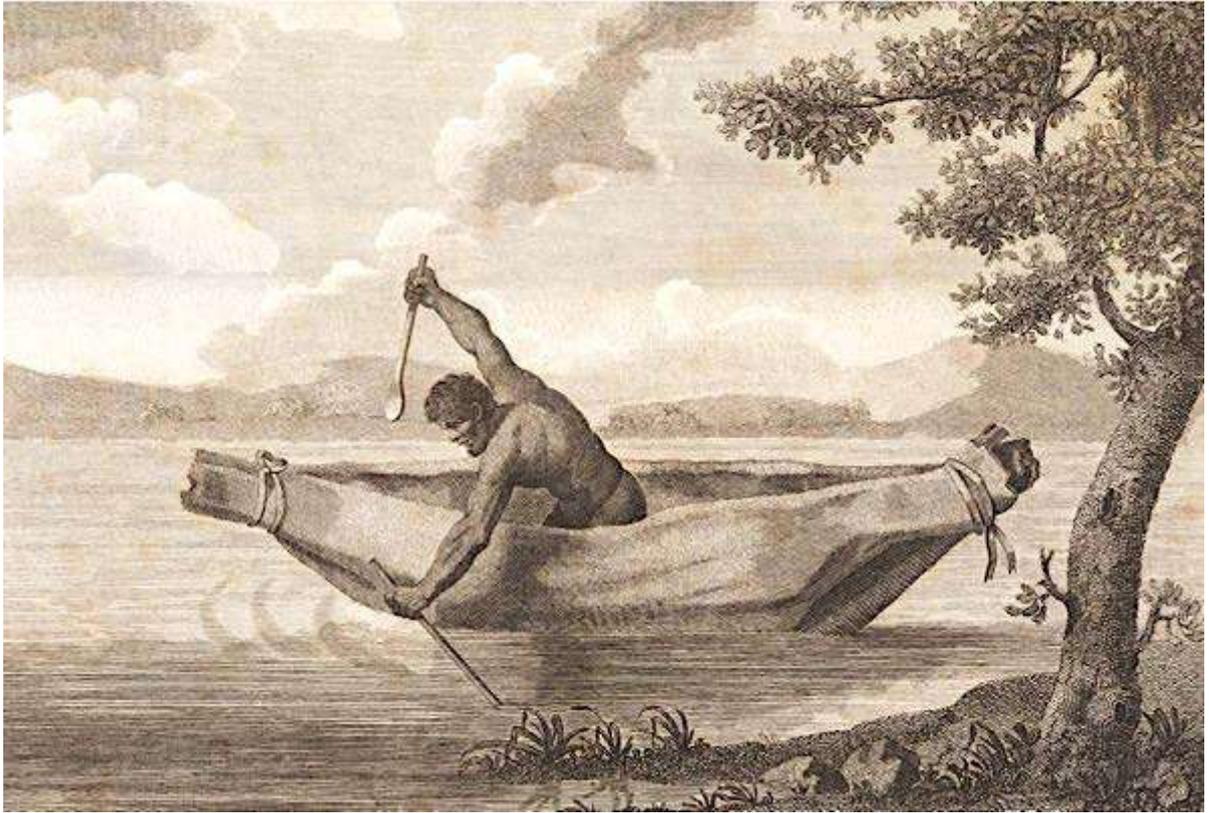


Figure 2.2.1 | This engraving by Samuel John Neele of James Grant's image of 'Pimbloy' is believed to be the only known depiction of Pemulwoy; the setting however, bears little resemblance to Botany Bay. The depiction of the canoe also lacks authenticity, as these were depicted as much shallower constructs in numerous other works. [State Library of New South Wales Q80/18]

The basic economic unit in Aboriginal society was the family which might consist of one or two adult males, their wives, children and grandparents. Several family groups worked together in fairly restricted geographical areas. The first Europeans noted the coastal people lived in semicircular huts large enough to hold six or eight people or in caves and rock overhangs.⁵

In periods of great abundance large gatherings occurred. Paths and tracks crisscrossed the landscape connecting ceremonial grounds, the coast, rivers and creeks and swamps or sites where resources such as stones for tool manufacture, or particular plants such as yams or ferns were obtained.⁶ Long before Europeans arrived, the entire continent was covered with networks of communication routes that not only functioned to connect groups for trade, feasting and ceremony, but held deep spiritual and cultural significance for Aboriginal peoples. Songlines, or 'Dreaming Tracks' embodied stories relating to the journeys of Creation Ancestors. Geographical and topographical features were associated with important events in the ancestors' journeys. Each Aboriginal language group had its own songlines, whose stories, celebrated in song and ritual, enabled their custodians to navigate the country safely and find water, food and shelter. Much

⁵ McDonald, p.14.

⁶ J.L. Kohen and Ronald Lampert, 'Hunters and Fishers in the Sydney Region', D.J. Mulvaney and J. Peter White (eds.), *Australians to 1788*, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, Broadway, 1987, pp.352-356.

subsequent European exploration depended on Aboriginal knowledge, and existing tracks and pathways often laid the basis for future road development.⁷



Figure 2.2.2 | This is one of the earliest depictions of the people of Botany bay, dating to 1770. It was drawn by Tupaia, a Tahitian navigator and priest who joined Cook's expedition as a guide at Ra'iatea. Banks described how when the Endeavour entered Botany Bay, they saw four small canoes: 'In each of these was one man who held in his hand a long pole with which he struck fish, venturing with his little imbarcation (sic) almost into the surf. These people seem'd to be totally engag'd in what they were about: the ship passd (sic) within a quarter of a mile of them and yet they scarce lifted their eyes from their employment'. For Shayne Williams, who grew up at La Perouse, the image has particular resonance as the garrara spear depicted is exactly as he was taught to make, and confirms the cultural continuity of the Gweagal people who occupied the southern shore. [Dr Shayne T. Williams, An indigenous Australian perspective on Cook's arrival, The voyages of Captain James Cook, British Library, <https://www.bl.uk/the-voyages-of-captain-james-cook/articles/an-indigenous-australian-perspective-on-cooks-arrival#>; British Library: All the voyages of Captain James Cook collection items, <https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/indigenous-australians-in-bark-canoes-drawing-by-tupaia>]

While the men hunted large game, women provided the staples by gathering shellfish, plants, seeds and nectar; by fishing and by catching small animals.⁸ The decorative arts were a significant part of cultural life: bodies were adorned, and shelters and household effects decorated using pipe clay, ochre, animal teeth and feathers. Body scarring was also deployed. In the earliest days of invasion, Governor Arthur Phillip commented:

The natives of New South Wales, though in so rude and uncivilized a state as not even to have made an attempt towards clothing themselves, notwithstanding that at times they evidently suffer from the cold and wet, are not without notions of sculpture. In all these excursions of Governor Phillip, and in the neighbourhood of Botany Bay and Port Jackson, the figures of animals, of shields, and weapons, and even of men, have been seen carved upon the rocks, roughly indeed, but sufficiently well to ascertain very fully what was the object intended. Fish were often represented, and in one place the form of large lizard was sketched out with tolerable accuracy. On the top of one of the hills, the

⁷ See J. Mulvaney, '...these Aboriginal Lines of Travel', *Historic Environment*, 16 (2) 4-7, p. 4; R. Kerr, *Roads, Tourism and Cultural History: On the Road in Australia*, Channel View Publications, Bristol, Blue Ridge Summit, 2019, pp. 15-16.

⁸ Kohen, 'Prehistoric Settlement...', pp.56-58; McDonald, p.15.

figure of a man in the attitude usually assumed by them when they begin to dance, was executed in a still superior style. That the arts of imitation and amusement, should thus in any degree precede those of necessity, seems an exception to the rules laid down by theory for the progress of invention. But perhaps it may better be considered as a proof that the climate is never so severe as to make the provision of covering or shelter a matter of absolute necessity. Had these men been exposed to a colder atmosphere, they would doubtless have had clothes and houses, before they attempted to become sculptors.⁹

Aboriginal society at the time of the European invasion was sustained by a judicious use of the natural resources of the area over a period of at least 20,000 years. Aboriginal laws meant that people could not just move on to make way for the Europeans, the people and the land belonged to each other.

2.3 European Discovery

Captain James Cook entered Stingray Bay, later named Botany Bay, and known by the locals as Kamay, on Sunday, 29 April 1770. Cook recorded in the log that that on both 'points of the bay' there were several natives and a few huts. This is the first European reference to the study area.¹⁰

⁹ Arthur Phillip, *The Voyage Of Governor Phillip To Botany Bay With An Account Of The Establishment Of The Colonies Of Port Jackson And Norfolk Island*, John Stockdale, Piccadilly 1789, ch. 11.

¹⁰ Cook's Journal entry for 29 April 1770; Dr Shayne T. Williams, An indigenous Australian perspective on Cook's arrival, The voyages of Captain James Cook, British Library, <https://www.bl.uk/the-voyages-of-captain-james-cook/articles/an-indigenous-australian-perspective-on-cooks-arrival#>

Sunday 29th In the P.M. Wind weather clear
 weather with light breeze in the bay and
 anchored under the north shore
 about 2 miles within the entrance in by the
 water the south point bearing 10° and the north
 point 1/2° as we came in on both points of the bay
 several of the natives and a few ^{from} women and
 children on the south shore abreast of the bay
 to which place I went in the boat in company
 with them accompanied by Mr Banks & Solander
 and Tupaia as we approached the shore they all
 off except two men who seem'd to follow
 our landing as soon as we saw the shore the boat
 lay upon their side in order to speak to them but
 they were little regard for either us or Tupaia
 could understand one word they said in their
 their some nails beads &c. a shew which they took
 up and would not be pleas'd ~~with~~ in so much that
 I thought that they believ'd to us to come ashore but in
 the evening a number of men came as we put the boat
 in they again came to us upon which I sent
 a message to them that we had no other offer
 than to make them return back to their boats of their
 their lay and one of them took up a stone and threw
 at us which caus'd my firing a second time
 had with small shot and all the some of the shot went
 to waste as it had no effect but ^{to} make him
 lay hold of ^{the boat} ~~the boat~~ ^{to the point of the bay} ~~the boat~~
 which he had no sooner done than they throw'd his
 back at us this oblig'd me to fire a third shot
 after which they both made off but not in such haste
 but what I might have believ'd was but Mr Banks

Figure 2.3.1 | Extract of Cook's Endeavour Journal [NLA; Journal of HMS Endeavour, <https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-228958440/view>]

Sunday 29th In the ^{PM} winds southerly and clear weather with which we stood into the bay and ^{Anchor'd} under the South shore about 2 Mile within the entrance in 6 fathoms water, the south point bearing SE and the north point ^{East}, Saw as we came in on both points of the bay Several of the natives and a few huts, ^{Men} women and children on the south shore abreast of the Ship to which place I went in the boats in hopes of speaking with them accompanied by M^r Banks D^r Solander and Tupia- as we approached the shore they all made off except two Men who seem'd resolved to oppose our landing - as soon as I saw this I orderd the boats to lay upon their oars in order to speake to them but this was to little purpose for neither us nor Tupia could understand one word they said. we then threw them some nails beads & C^a a shore which they took up and seem'd not ill pleased with in so much that I thout that they beckon'd to us to come a shore but in this we were mistaken for as soon as we put the boat in they again came to oppose us upon which I fired a musket between the two which had no other effect than to make them retire back where bundles of thier darts lay and one of them took up a stone and threw at us which caused my firing a second Musquet load with small shott and altho' some of the shott struck the man yet it had no other effect than ^{to} make him lay hold of a ^{Shield or} target ^{to defend} himself emmediatly after this we landed which we had no sooner done than they throw'd two darts at us this obliged me to fire a third shott soon after which they both made off, but not in such haste but what we might have taken one, but M^r Banks being of opinion that the darts were poisoned made me cautious how I advanced into the woods - We found here a few Small huts made of the bark of trees in one of which were four or five small children with whome we left some strings of beads & C^a a quantity of darts lay about the huts these we took away with us - three Canoes lay upon the beach the worst I think I ever saw they were about ~~10~~ ^{12 or 14} feet long made of one peice of the bark of a tree drawn or tied up at each end and the middle kept open by means of peices of sticks by way of Thwarts —

After searching for fresh water without success except a little in a small hole dug in the sand, we embarked and went over to the north point of the bay where in coming in we saw several people but when we landed now there were no body to be seen - we found here some fresh water which came trickling down and stood in pools among the rocks: but as this was troublesome to come at I sent a party of men a shore in the morning to the place where we first landed to dig holes in the sand by which means and a small stream they found fresh water sufficient to water the ship - the strings of beads & C^a we had left with the children last night were found lay^{ing} in the hut this morning probably the natives were afraid to take them away - after breakfast we sent some empty casks a shore and a party of men to cut wood and I went my self in the Pinnacle to sound and explore the Bay - in the doing of which I saw severl of the natives but they all fled at my approach - I landed in two places one of which the people had but just left as there were small fires and fresh muscles broiling upon them - here likewise lay vast heaps of the largest oyster shells I ever saw. ~~Hikewise saw of the oysters themselves as I rowed over the shoals but being highwater I could not get any having nothing we me to take them up~~

Transcript of Cooks log. <http://southseas.nla.gov.au/journals/cook/17700429.html>

Cook was under instruction that should he come across 'a Continent or Land of great extent' thought to exist in the southern latitudes, he was, with the consent of the natives to '...take possession of Convenient Situations in the Country in the Name of the King of Great Britain'.¹¹ He was to chart its coasts, obtain information about its people, cultivate their friendship and alliance, and annex any convenient trading posts in the King's name. Following his one-week stay in Botany Bay, Cook travelled north to the tip of Queensland and on Possession Island, just before sunset on Wednesday 22 August 1770, he declared the entire east coast a British possession:

¹¹ Secret Instructions for Lieutenant James Cook Appointed to Command His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour 30 July 1768. Published at <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-67.html>

Notwithstand[ing] I had in the Name of His Majesty taken possession of several places upon this coast, I now once more hoisted English Coulers and in the Name of His Majesty King George the Third took possession of the whole Eastern Coast...by the name New South Wales, together with all the Bays, Harbours Rivers and Islands situate upon the said coast, after which we fired three Volleys of small Arms which were Answerd by the like number from the Ship.¹²

Referring to the great number of fires he had observed throughout his voyage he noted that the fires were ‘a certain sign’ of habitation.¹³



Figure 2.3.2 | These reference sketches by Parkinson are believed to have been made during the week Cook spent at Botany Bay. [Dr Shayne T. Williams, An indigenous Australian perspective on Cook's arrival, The voyages of Captain James Cook, British Library, <https://www.bl.uk/the-voyages-of-captain-james-cook/articles/an-indigenous-australian-perspective-on-cooks-arrival#>; British Library: Sydney Parkinson's Sketch Book, 1770. Add MSS 9345 f 14v]

Six years after Cook landed at Botany Bay and gave the territory its English name of ‘New South Wales’, the American colonies revolted against British rule and after losing the ensuing American War of Independence, Britain sought an alternative site on which to dispose of their criminal

¹² Secret Instructions for Lieutenant James Cook Appointed to Command His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour 30 July 1768. Published at <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-67.html>

¹³ Secret Instructions for Lieutenant James Cook Appointed to Command His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour 30 July 1768. Published at <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-67.html>

population. In 1779, Joseph Banks, the botanist who had travelled with Cook on the *HMS Endeavour*, suggested New South Wales as an alternative. The advantages of trade with Asia and the Pacific and the opportunity New South Wales offered as a new home for the American Loyalists who had supported Britain in the war sweetened the idea. Eventually the Government settled on Botany Bay as the site for a colony, after rejecting an alternative site at Das Voltas Bay in South West Africa. Secretary of State, Lord Sydney, chose Captain Arthur Phillip of the Royal Navy to lead the fleet there and to be the first governor.

Prior to his departure for New South Wales, Phillip received his Instructions (composed by Lord Sydney) from King George III, 'with the advice of his Privy Council'. The first Instructions included Phillip's Commission as Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales. An amended Commission, dated 25 April 1787, designated the territory of New South Wales as including 'all the islands adjacent in the Pacific Ocean' and running westward to the 135th meridian, that is, about mid-way through the continent.

The instructions advised Phillip on managing the convicts, granting and cultivating the land, and exploration. The Aborigines' lives and livelihoods were to be protected and friendly relations with them encouraged, but the Instructions make no mention of protecting or even recognising their lands. Despite Cook's observations, it was assumed the country was *terra nullius*, that is, land belonging to no one. This assumption shaped land law and occupation for more than 200 years.

Although they were instructed to establish themselves at Botany Bay, Phillip was separately authorised to choose any other appropriate neighbouring territory. The First Fleet set out from Portsmouth on 13 May 1787 and arrived at Botany Bay on 18 January 1788. They quickly found the location unsuitable (fresh water was inadequate and the anchorages were too open in the wide bays) and so they moved on to Port Jackson. The First Fleet settled at Sydney Cove on 26 January, the day that would later be celebrated as 'Australia Day', and in recent times an alternative title reflecting the Aboriginal experience – 'Day of Mourning' – has been promulgated.¹⁴

2.4 Early Skirmishes...

When *HMS Endeavour* under the command of Captain James Cook anchored in Botany Bay in April–May 1770, botanist Joseph Banks recorded in his journal that men fishing in canoes and a woman preparing a cooking fire barely gave them a glance. Others were hostile and when a party of some 30 to 40 from the *Endeavour* attempted to land, they were bravely opposed by two men, who they fired upon. On the second day after landing, the Europeans took all the spears, some 40 to 50, from a deserted village. Aside from an ambush of the expedition surgeon, who locals unsuccessfully attempted to spear, the Europeans were avoided and their gifts of trinkets ignored.¹⁵ These are the first recorded Aboriginal–European military encounters in area.

¹⁴ Original document has not been found, only a draft of the Instructions prepared on 20 April 1787 (CO 201/1 ff 29–45v). Published on <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-68.html>

¹⁵ Sir Joseph D Hooker ed. *Journal of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks*, p.262-269 cited in Barry Bridges, 'Aboriginal and White relations in New South Wales, 1788-1855', Sydney University MA thesis, 1966, pp.17-18



Figure 2.4.1 | This 1770 chart drawn by Cook is the first depiction of the country traversed by the southern portion of Anzac Parade. Sources of fresh water on both the northern and southern shore are marked, and places have been given English names. The entrance to the later-named Cooks River is shown, as is Bare Island, off which there appear to be three canoes. Significantly, are the many shoals, which feature in Tench's description (20 years later) of an expedition party floundering in the muddy swamps while on the hunt to punish those Aborigines who had speared McIntyre, Phillip's gamekeeper. In the first couple of years of the European occupation, Cooks River was referred to as the 'north arm' of Botany Bay and it was around this area and to the east that encounters with the local Cadigal and others are described. A village existed on the western side of the river in 1788. [British Library: Sixty-seven charts and maps illustrating the voyages and surveys of Capt. James Cook, R.N., and other discoverers; circ. 1760–1780]

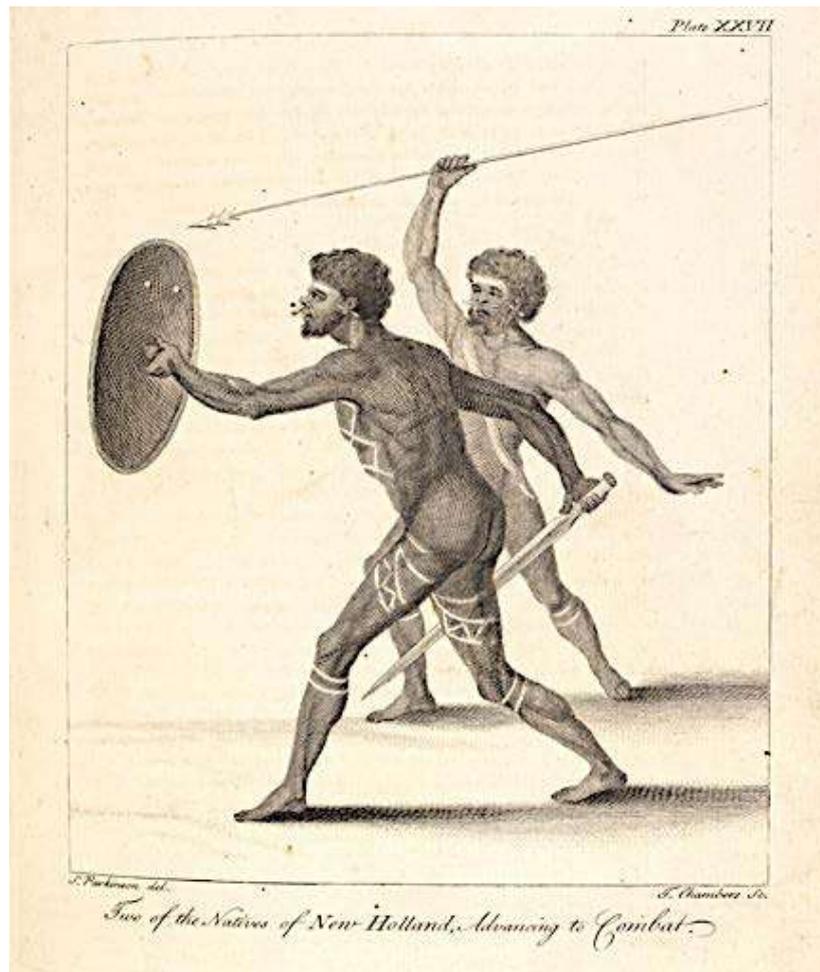


Figure 2.4.2 | This drawing by Endeavour artist Sydney Parkinson shows the Gweagal people confronting Cook's party on the southern shore. In the words of Dharawal scholar Dr Shayne Williams, the Gweagal men were carrying out their spiritual duty to protect their country from people not authorized to be there. The men have body piercings and markings indicating their status and spiritual education. [Dr Shayne T. Williams, *An indigenous Australian perspective on Cook's arrival, The voyages of Captain James Cook*, British Library, <https://www.bl.uk/the-voyages-of-captain-james-cook/articles/an-indigenous-australian-perspective-on-cooks-arrival#>; British Library: *A Journal of a Voyage to the South Seas, in His Majesty's ship, the Endeavour [under the command of Captain James Cook]. Faithfully transcribed from the papers of the late Sydney Parkinson, draughtsman to Joseph Banks, Esq. ...Embellished with views and designs, delineated by the author, etc., L.R. 294.c.7]*

The penal colony was founded by Governor Phillip in January 1788 under the protection of the newly created New South Wales Marine Corps, which was composed of four companies of volunteers – 16 officers, 12 sergeants, 12 corporals, 8 drum and fife, and 160 privates.¹⁶ On arrival, Marine Captain Watkin Tench reported that there appeared to be many more natives than Cook had indicated; in fact, there were so many on the south side of Botany Bay that Phillip decided to land on the north shore, where only six men had been observed, to take:

... possession of his new territory, and bring about an intercourse between its old and new masters.¹⁷

¹⁶ https://www.armsofaustraliainn.org.au/marine_corps.php

¹⁷ Watkin Tench, *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay, with an account of New South Wales, its productions, inhabitants, &c. ...by Captain Watkin Tench*, Dublin: Printed for Messrs. H. Chamberlaine, W. Wilson, L. White, P. Byrne, A. Gruebier, J. Jones, and B. Dornin, 1789, p.35.



Figure 2.4.3 | Lieutenant William Bradley's depiction of the arrival in Botany Bay of the First Fleet showing the bluffs as they entered the bay on 20 January 1788. [A Voyage to New South Wales: The Journal of Lieutenant William Bradley RN of HMS Sirius, 1786–1792, Sydney: Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales in association with Ure Smith, 1969.]

Several days after the arrival of the British fleet on 18 January 1788, a French expedition led by Jean François de Galaup, Comte de Lapérouse arrived in Botany Bay. According to Lieutenant Philip Gidley King R.N., by 6 February the French had constructed a stockade around their tents guarded by two small guns.¹⁸ Made of palisades, according to La Pérouse the fortification was necessary to protect against the:

...Indians of New Holland, who tho' very weak and few in number, like all savages are extremely mischievous. And would burn our boats if they possessed the means and could find a favourable opportunity: for they even threw darts at us immediately after receiving our presents and our caresses.¹⁹

This fort, although short lived, is the first military establishment constructed within the study area and the enemy were the Cadigal and their allies. Over their stay, there were a number of skirmishes between the French and the locals – the first recorded in the European history of the area since Cook. Phillip noted in early February 1788 that:

M. De la Peyrouse, while he remained in Botany Bay, had some quarrel with the inhabitants, which unfortunately obliged him to use his fire-arms against them: this affair, joined to the ill behaviour of some of the convicts, who in spite of all prohibitions, and at the risque of all consequences, have wandered out among them, has produced a shyness on their parts which it has not yet been possible to remove, though the

¹⁸ Philip Gidley King, *The Journal of Philip Gidley King Lieutenant, R.N. 1787–1790*, Australian Documents Library, Sydney, 1980, p.40.

¹⁹ La Pérouse to the Minister of Marine 7 February 1788 cited in John Cobley, *Sydney Cover 1788*, Angus and Robertson, 1962, p.63.

properest means have been taken to regain their confidence. Their dislike to the Europeans is probably increased by discovering that they intend to remain among them, and that they interfere with them in some of their best fishing places, which doubtless are, in their circumstances, objects of very great importance. Some of the convicts who have straggled into the woods have been killed, and others dangerously wounded by the natives, but there is great reason to suppose that in these cases the convicts have usually been the aggressors.²⁰

Referring to the interactions of the French with the 'Indians', Tench wrote:

Like ourselves, the French found it necessary, more than once, to chastise a spirit of rapine and intrusion which prevailed among the Indians around the Bay. The menace of pointing a musquet to them was frequently used; and in one or two instances it was fired off, though without being attended with fatal consequences. Indeed, the French commandant, both from a regard to the orders of his Court as well as to our quiet and security, shewed a moderation and forbearance on this head highly becoming.²¹

Compounding the impact, from the outset, as early as January 1788, straying convicts from Sydney Cove '... soon found the road to Botany Bay ...'.²² The cultural upheaval and uncertainty created by the mere presence of the Europeans led local bands to undertake surveillance and precautionary activities that were disruptive to the normal conduct of living. Moreover, there was the physical displacement by the convict colony of bands formerly focused on the southern shores of Port Jackson. These bands gravitated towards areas on the periphery of their usual territory. The impact of the sudden increase in population can be garnered in the following comment by Tench:

Fish, which our sanguine hopes led us to expect in great quantities, do not abound. In summer they are tolerably plentiful, but for some months past very few have been taken. Botany Bay in this respect exceeds Port Jackson. The French once caught near two thousand fish in one day, of a species of grouper, to which, from the form of a bone in the head resembling a helmet, we have given the name of light horseman. To this may be added bass, mullets, skait, soles, leather-jackets, and many other species, all so good in their kind, as to double our regret at their not being more numerous.²³

Only a few months after the establishment of the colony there was evidence that Aboriginal people were hungry. Exploring the coast between Port Jackson and Botany Bay, Phillip observed their distress, noting in July 1788:

In the preceding summer they would not eat either the shark or the sting-ray, but now even coarser meat was acceptable, and indeed any thing that could afford the smallest nourishment. A young whale had just been driven upon the coast, which they were busily employed in carrying away. All that were seen at this time had large pieces of it, which appeared to have been laid upon the fire only long enough to scorch the outside.²⁴

Daniel Southwell, a midshipman from the *Sirius*, commented that the Aboriginal people '... kept at so great a distance as never to be seen except by our boats'. He uneasily observed:

²⁰ Arthur Phillip, *The Voyage Of Governor Phillip To Botany Bay With An Account Of The Establishment Of The Colonies Of Port Jackson And Norfolk Island*, John Stockdale, Piccadilly 1789, ch. 9.

²¹ Tench, p.55.

²² Tench, p.39.

²³ Tench, p.69.

²⁴ Arthur Phillip, *The Voyage Of Governor Phillip To Botany Bay With An Account Of The Establishment Of The Colonies Of Port Jackson And Norfolk Island*, John Stockdale, Piccadilly 1789, ch. 13.

There is something odd in their never being seen but in small [numbers] but by accident, tho' there is every reason to suppose they are numerous...during a survey of the harbour a body of near a hundred were seen drawn up with an unexpected degree of regularity.²⁵

On the north shore of Botany Bay near the mouth of Cooks River there was a Cadigal village, with more than a dozen houses and it was estimated 60 people. As Phillip investigated the killing of two rush cutters, his party came across some 50 canoes on a beach on the northern shore of Botany Bay; heading north toward Bondi they joined a native path that turned toward Sydney Cove and encountered more than 300 armed people in a coastal valley (possibly Little Bay), the accompanying soldiers were ordered to fix their bayonets and ‘...to observe a close, well connected order of march’.²⁶ The paths referred to in these accounts are in the vicinity of present day Anzac Parade and suggest that the area was likely crisscrossed by long established routes.

By late 1788, hopes for amicable relations between the two races were fading. In October 1788 Captain William Bradley wrote:

What has been experienced lately in several instances meeting with the Natives, has occasioned me to alter those very favourable opinions I had formed of them, and however much I wished to encourage the idea of them being Friendly Disposed, I must acknowledge now convinced that they are only so, when they suppose we have them in our power or are well prepared by being armed. Latterly they have attack'd almost every person who has met with them that has not had a musquet [sic] and have sometimes endeavoured to surprise some who had.²⁷

Food shortages in the settlement, the seasonal drop in fish catches and a reduction in game caused by clearing near Sydney Cove ensured conflict. Foraging parties from the settlement competed with the Aboriginal people for scarce resources.²⁸ Governor Phillip and his officers puzzled over the general avoidance of the settlement by Aboriginal people – a place where hangings, public lashings, brawling and drunkenness added horror to the tension of the situation. In a desperate attempt to establish links with the Aboriginal communities, in late 1788 Phillip ordered that an Aborigine be kidnapped so that they might be persuaded of the ‘...many advantages they would enjoy by mixing with us...’.²⁹ The first victim, Arabanoo, died of smallpox in May 1789. In November, Phillip ordered the abduction of two more people. This time, Colebee from the Botany Bay area and Bennelong were captured. Both eventually escaped, Colebee after only one week, but with the increasing difficulties of survival they and their kinsmen were eventually enticed to the settlement. Both developed significant relationships with Phillip and the officers. Gradually, the European settlement gained a reputation as a source of food and, under Phillip’s policy of encouragement, members of the Aboriginal communities began to visit. In 1791 the first corroboree for a European audience was performed. It was organised by Colebee and Bennelong who were now living 3–4 days per week in the settlement.

Smallpox, locally called *gal-galla* decimated the Aboriginal population in April and May 1789. With no previous experience of the disease, and consequently no immunity, the death rate may have

²⁵ Journal and Letters of Daniel Southwell, 1788, *HRNSW*, Vol.2, p.664.

²⁶ Phillip to Lord Sydney, 9 July 1788, *HRNSW*, Vol.1 p.t 2, pp.148-149; John White, *Journal of a voyage to New South Wales*, Angus & Robertson, 1962, pp.136-137; Stephen Gapps, *The Sydney Wars: conflict in the early colony 1788-1817*, New South Books, Sydney NSW, 2018, pp. 34-35.

²⁷ *A Voyage to New South Wales: The Journal of Lieutenant William Bradley RN of HMS Sirius, 1786–1792*, Sydney: Trustees of the Public Library of New South Wales in association with Ure Smith, 1969. pp.125-126.

²⁸ W E H Stanner, ‘The history of indifference thus begins’, *Aboriginal History*, Vol.1 Pt 1, 1977, pp.10; 14-16.

²⁹ Phillip cited in Stanner, p.16.

reached 90–95%. Such losses irreparably changed the social, cultural and economic organisation of Aboriginal society in the region. Traditional burial customs were abandoned as the death rate escalated and bodies were found in rock shelters and floating in the harbour. Remnants of bands combined to form new groups and one of these was known to the Europeans as the ‘Botany Bay tribe’. This ‘tribe’ consisted of surviving members of various bands. Its population was skewed towards young adult males as the smallpox had been especially virulent among the very young, the old, and others weakened by the food shortages of the previous winter.³⁰ However, the term ‘tribe’ is an inappropriate description, with clan or band more apt in terms of social and cultural arrangements.

In March 1789, a group of convicts armed with clubs and tools and with murder on their minds, were proceeding along the path to Botany Bay when they were ambushed by warriors. One convict was killed, seven were wounded. The expansion of settlement and the continual intrusion of exploration and foraging parties into Aboriginal territory angered survivors of the epidemic. In the face of superior fire power, many Aboriginal people maintained a guerilla campaign in which they attacked the Europeans when and where the opportunity arose. Across the Cooks River, near Botany Bay a hut had been established for the Europeans to occupy when hunting kangaroo in the area. It was near here that Phillip’s gamekeeper, McEntire – a man intensely disliked by Bennelong – was speared in December 1790.³¹

Phillip was outraged and ordered a punitive expedition as ‘... several tribes of the natives [are] still continuing to throw spears at any man they meet unarmed’. Initially two Aborigines were to be captured and hung with another 10 decapitated from those who lived on the peninsula at the head of Botany Bay and principally on the north arm of the bay (Cooks River) with their heads to be brought back to the settlement. On the intervention of Tench, the final order was to capture six of which two would be hung and the rest sent to Norfolk Island, or, failing capture, to shoot six. Weapons were also to be destroyed but women and children were to be unmolested. In an unsuccessful attempt to prevent Colebee warning the Botany Bay people of the impending retribution, Phillip tried to keep him away from the area by ‘stuffing him with food’.³²

Generally, Phillip viewed the Bediagal, rather than the Cadigal, as the principal aggressors, most notably Pemulwoy. With 17 Europeans killed since the establishment of the settlement, Phillip was determined to strike a ‘decisive blow’ against them so as to ‘...convince them of our superiority, and to infuse an universal terror...’. The Aboriginal community was well prepared and in a classic guerilla campaign, kept out of range and virtually disappeared from the locality. Not surprisingly, two expeditions to the head of Botany Bay by a detachment of 50 marines unenthusiastically, led by Tench, failed to produce an Aborigine. After marching in several directions for several days the task was abandoned. To their surprise, Tench encountered Colebee exactly where the Governor did not want him to be – in the territory of the Botany Bay tribe – and was told by Colebee that Pemulwoy had fled south. Tench chose to believe it.³³

³⁰ Noel Butlin, *Our Original Aggression*, George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1983, p.xi; J.L. Kohen and Ronald Lampert, ‘Hunters and Fishers in the Sydney Region’, D.J. Mulvaney and J. Peter White (eds.), *Australians to 1788*, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, Broadway, 1987, p.343-344.

³¹ Easty, 1965, p.106, quoted in Smith, 2001, p.29 cited in Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003, Vol.2, p.19; Tench, pp.205-207.

³² Stanner, pp.19-20.

³³ Tench, pp.205-211; Stanner, pp.19-20; Henry Reynolds, *Frontier*, George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1987, pp.32-34.

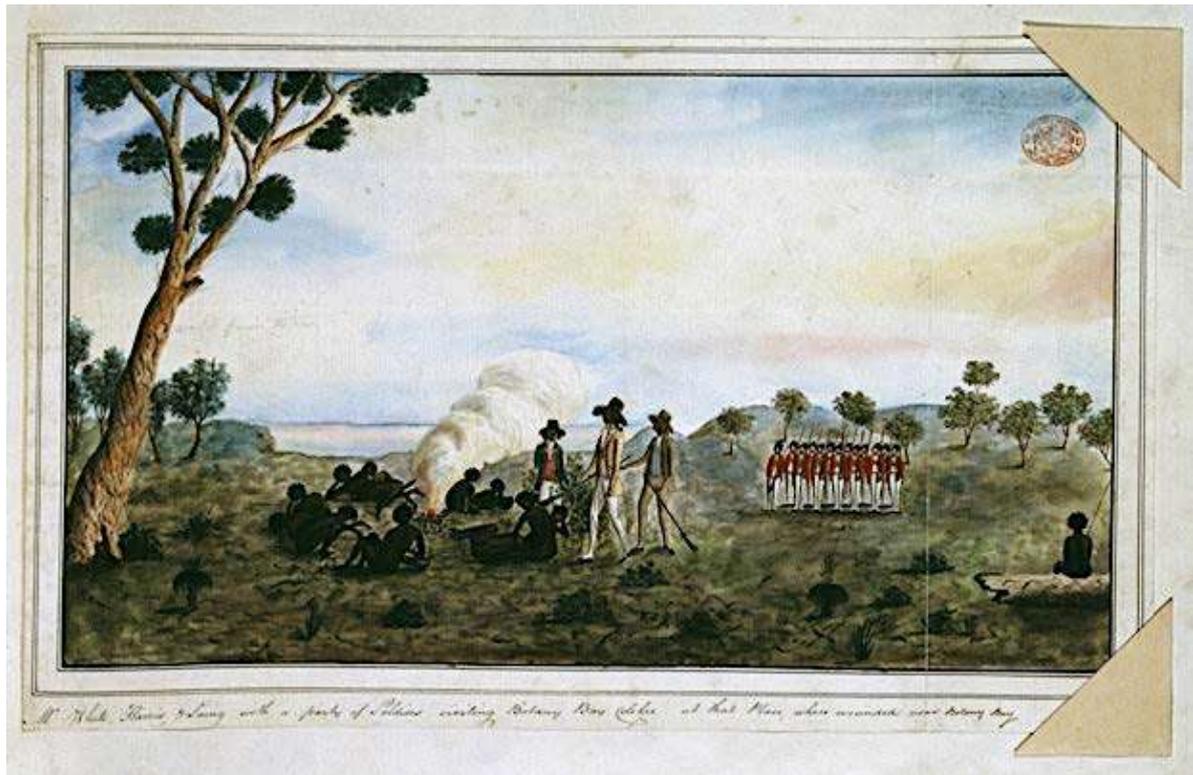


Figure 2.4.4 | 'Mr White, Harris, & Laing with a party of Soldiers visiting Botany Bay Colebee at that Place when wounded near Botany Bay'. 1790. Watling Drawing No. 25. White was head of the civil medical department and Harris and Laing were naval surgeons. [Natural History Museum, London]

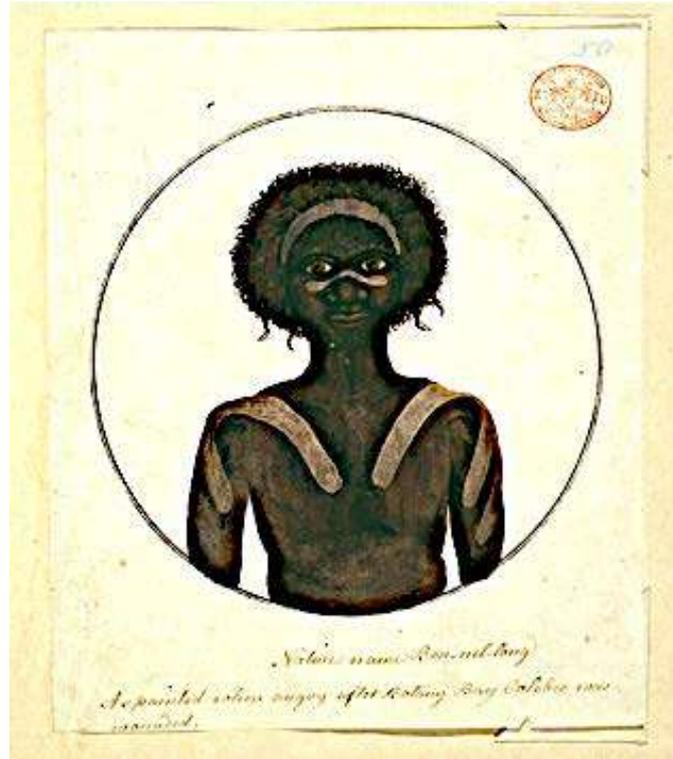
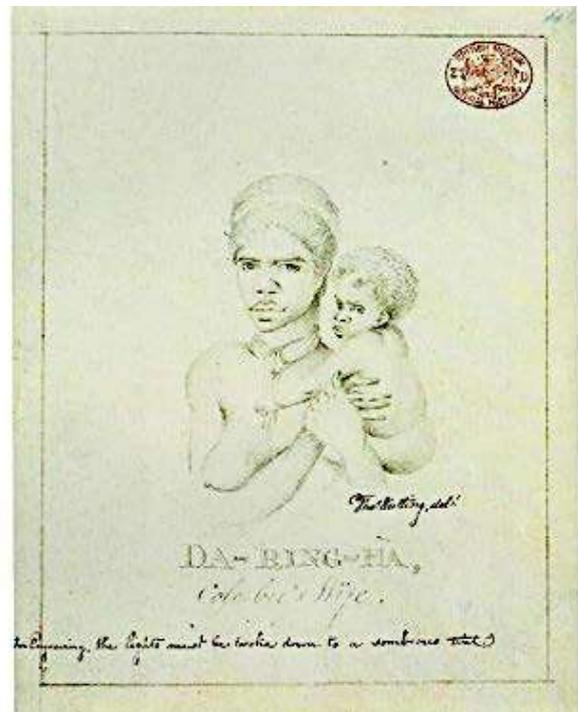
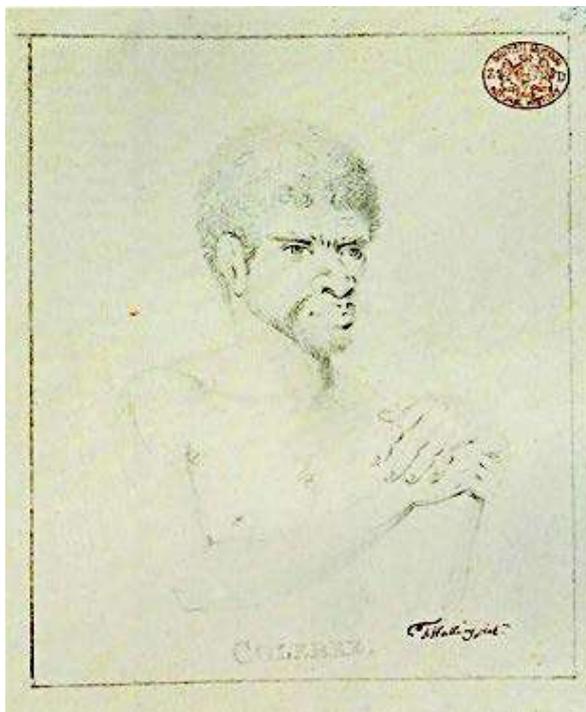


Figure 2.4.5 | Drawing 41 from the Watling Collection titled 'Native name Ben-nel-long, as painted when angry after Botany Bay Colebee was wounded' by Port Jackson Painter, c. 1790. Watling, Thomas. [Natural History Museum London.]



Figures 2.4.6 and 2.4.7 | Drawings 30 and 31 from the Watling Collection depicting Colebee and his wife, Daringa who was the half-sister of Moorooora, whose country encompassed the area now occupied by the suburb of Maroubra. c. 1790. Watling, Thomas. [Natural History Museum London and reproduced in Bernard Smith & Alwyne Wheeler, *The Art of the First Fleet & other early Australian drawings*, Oxford University Press in assoc. w. Australian Academy of the Humanities and the British Museum (Natural History), 1988, p.32.]



Figure 2.4.8 | An idealised view of Botany Bay painted by Joseph Lycett in 1825. With the exception of the masted ships in the background, the area looks like a garden of Eden, however, we know that by 1825 the Europeans had certainly left their mark. [National Library of Australia PIC Volume 1103 #5430]

2.5 The Road to Botany Bay

Known variously as the Road to Botany Bay, Old Botany Road, Randwick Road, Moore Park Road and from 1917, Anzac Parade, parts of Anzac Parade include former sections of Eastern Avenue, Bunnerong Road, Broad Road, Tramway Crescent, Lorne and Quambi Avenues.³⁴ The route served as a spine to numerous military and defence-related facilities adjacent to it. These ranged in character from training, logistics, to postcombat medical and rehabilitation services and post-discharge housing.

The general study area, which comprises a corridor of varying dimensions either side of the line of Anzac Parade, was described by Governor Phillip in February 1788 as follows:

Between Sydney Cove and Botany Bay the first space is occupied by a wood, in some parts a mile and a half, in others three miles across; beyond that, is a kind of heath, poor, sandy, and full of swamps.³⁵

For some 18 months after the establishment of the settlement at Sydney Cove, a party of marines went weekly to Botany Bay, to see whether any vessels had arrived. By as early as April 1790, a 'good path' some 4–5 miles in length had been beaten from Sydney Cove to the upper part of Botany Bay.³⁶ Lieutenant Newton Fowell mentions this in the context of two fishing boats being sent around to Botany Bay and a land party being sent to meet them to bring the haul back to the Sydney Cove settlement. This route is likely to be that roughly coinciding with today's Botany Road.

³⁴ Alison Grellis and Neil Pettit-Young, *Place Names of Randwick*, Randwick City Library Service, Randwick, 1995.

³⁵ Arthur Phillip, *The Voyage Of Governor Phillip To Botany Bay With An Account Of The Establishment Of The Colonies Of Port Jackson And Norfolk Island*, John Stockdale, Piccadilly 1789, ch. 8.

³⁶ Tench, p.162; Lieutenant Fowell to his father, July 1790, in *HRNSW*, Vol.1 Pt 2., p.378

However, the country was crisscrossed by Aboriginal pathways that were adopted by the Europeans and referred to in their journals.³⁷

The nature of the country through which Anzac Parade came to pass was not as attractive to agriculturalists as the Cumberland Plain, which was better suited to agricultural pursuits. Governor Macquarie’s declaration in 1811 of a 1,000-acre Common encompassing the present-day Centennial Parklands, and his 1820 declaration of a Water Reserve including land to the south of the Common, ensured the survival of large areas of open space that in turn facilitated later military and recreational uses.³⁸

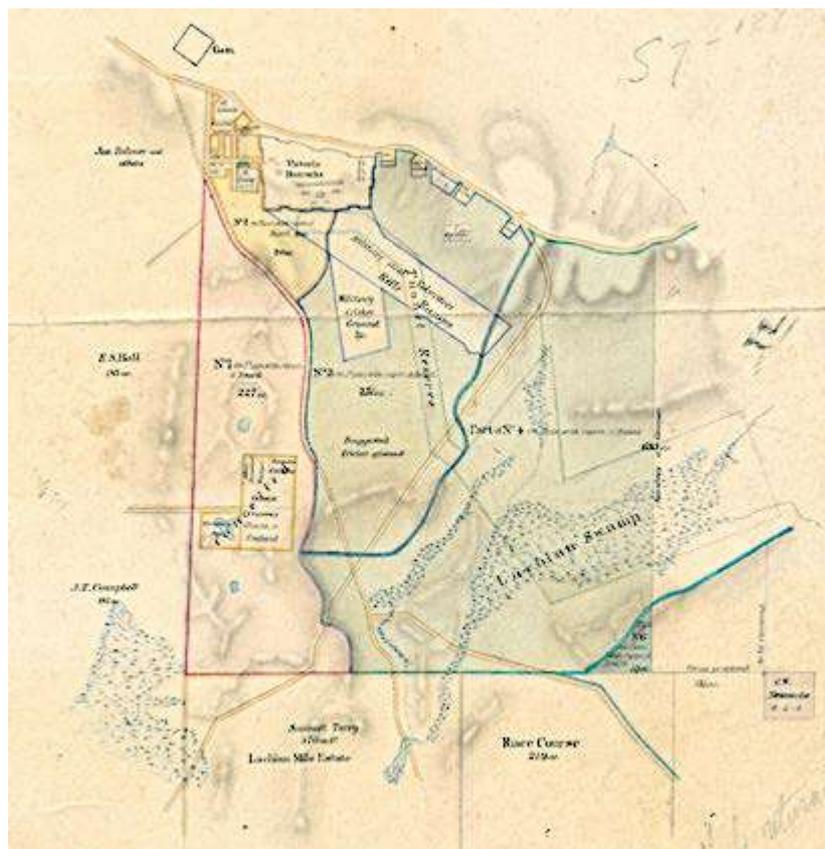


Figure 2.5.1 | The area shaded in green was allocated by Macquarie in 1811 as a second Common for Sydney (the first being what is now Hyde Park). This extract from a c.1860 sketch plan shows the location of Victoria Barracks and the associated rifle ranges, garden and cricket ground, which were developed in the 1840s. Also shown is the route of Anzac Parade and the site of Randwick Racecourse to the immediate south of the Common. [SRNSW: Sketch shewing the portions of the land promised as a Sydney Common which it is proposed to appropriate as a source of profit to the City and the portions which it is proposed to place in temporary charge of the City Corporation and to appropriate hereafter to public purposes of recreation &c &c Sketch book 8 folio 190.]

³⁷ Phillip to Lord Sydney, 9 July 1788, *HRNSW*, Vol.1 Pt. 2, pp.148-149.

³⁸ Anzac Parade, 1917–1977 Sixty Years Later, *Main Roads*, Vol 43, No. 2, Dec 1977, p.61 citing *SMH* of 16 March 1917; Godden Mackay, Moore Park Showground Conservation Strategy prepared for Fox Studios, Australia, the Heritage Council of New South Wales, December 1995, p.5 citing study by Coneybeare Morrison, *Conservation Plan of the Moore Park Showground*, Vol.1, 1988, pp.14-21.

In 1817 a road was cut from Old South Head Road to La Perouse, creating a formal route for the first time.³⁹ Botany Bay had become recognised as Sydney's 'back door' and a point of vulnerability in the colony's security. To remediate this, Macquarie ordered the construction of an octagonal watchtower on the La Perouse Headland to accommodate a small detachment of troops on the lookout for smugglers and vessels seeking anchorage at Port Jackson.⁴⁰

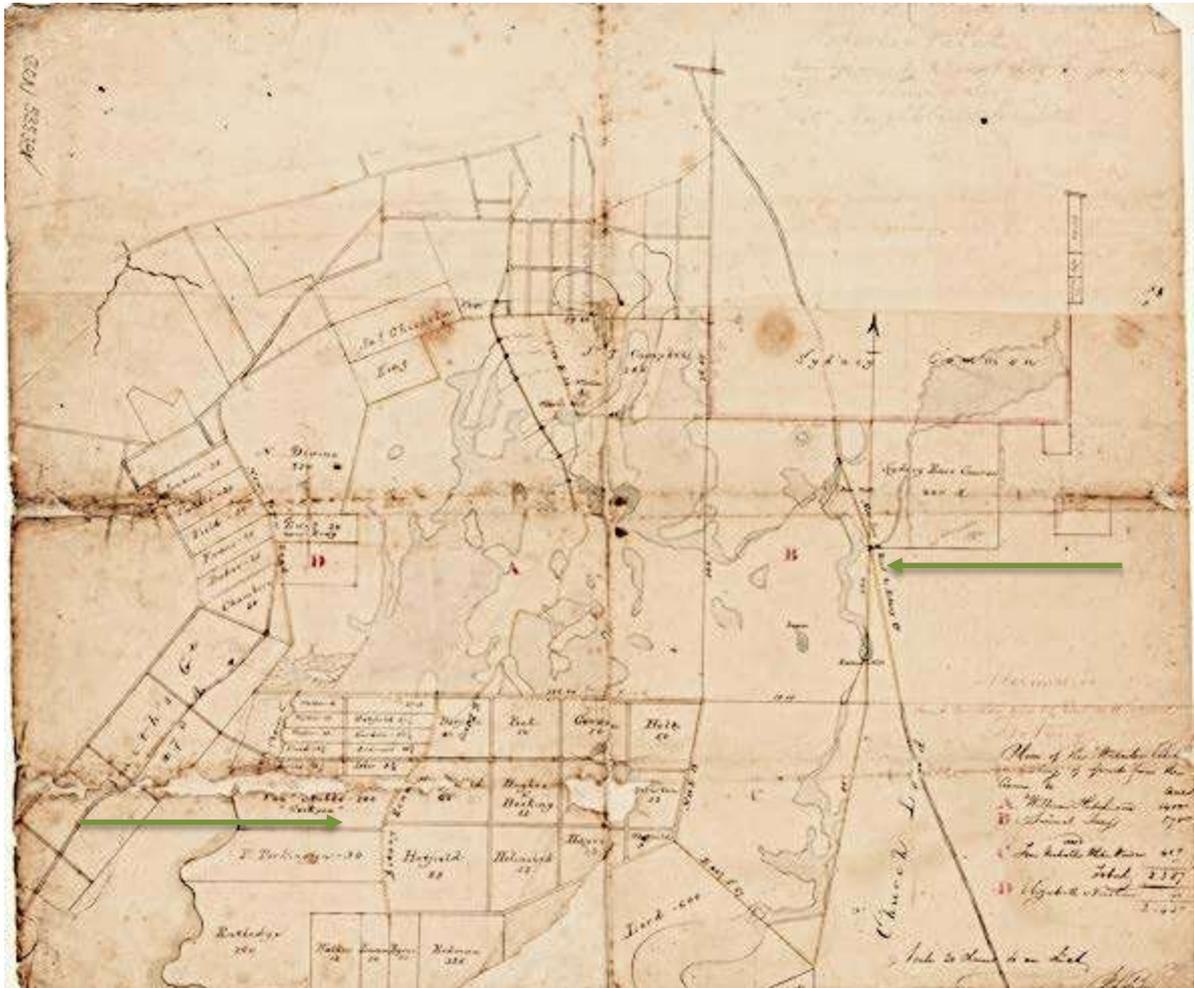


Figure 2.5.2 | On this Plan of the Waterloo Estate, dated c. 1820-1840, but probably closer to 1840, Botany Road is shown skirting various bodies of water to the west. The 'New Line of Road to Botany' is shown further to the east, near the Sydney Race Course, later Randwick Racecourse, established in 1833. [SLNSW: Plan of the 'Waterloo Estate'...grants from the Crown, shewing also its neighbouring locations [cartographic material]/P.L.B. Maps/0586].

³⁹ Taksa in Firth p.13.

⁴⁰ Sydney Gazette 22 March 1822 in Terry Kass, The Bare island & La Perouse Monuments Historic Sites, La Perouse: An Historical Investigation. Draft Final Report, prepared for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1989 in Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009, p.37.

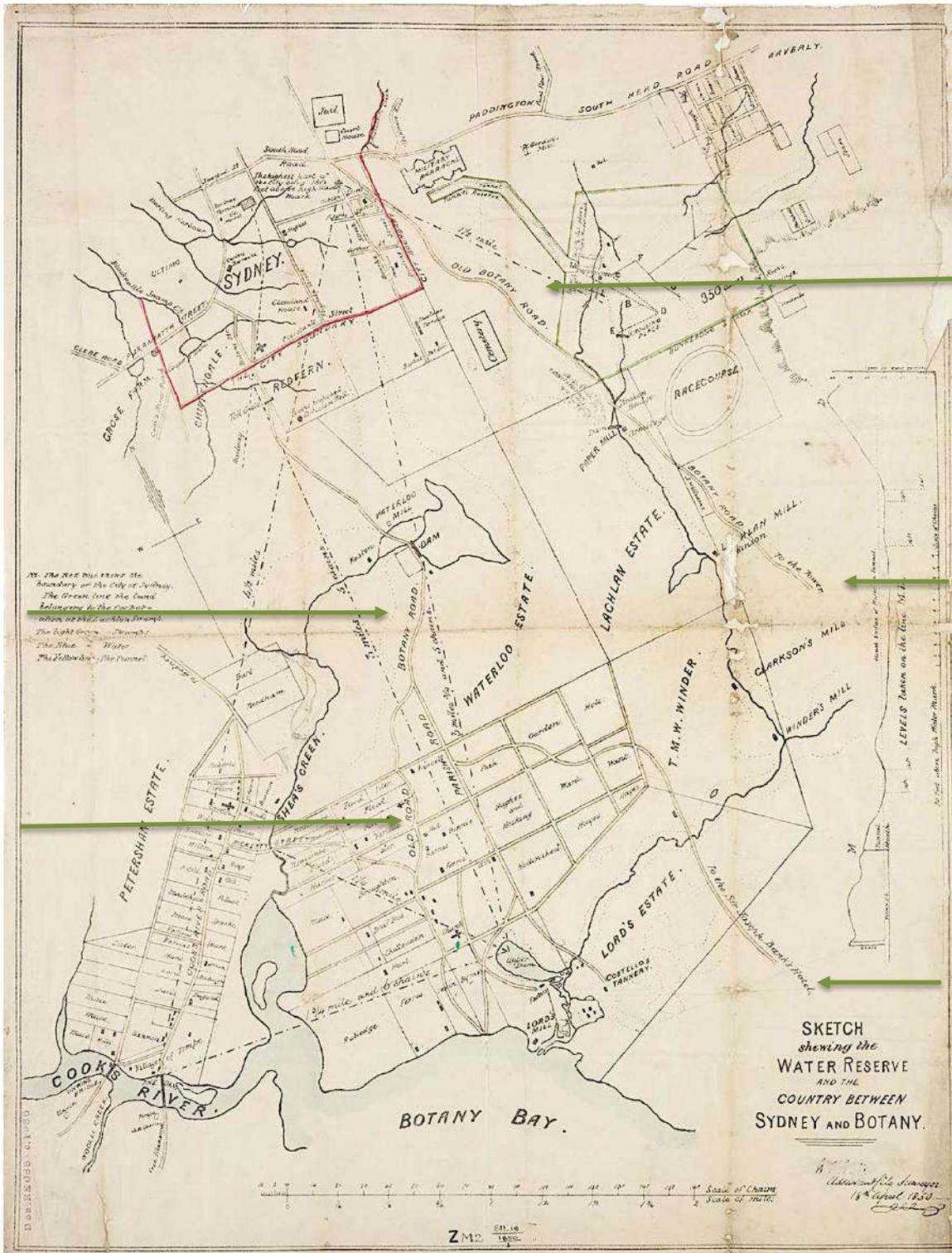


Figure 2.5.3 | This 1850 map shows the later route of Anzac Parade as 'Old Botany Road'. It departs from South Head Road, now Oxford Street, and crosses Dowling Street. Cleveland Street had not yet been formed beyond Dowling Street. The road trailing off to the southeast is annotated with 'to the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel'. The road trailing off south of the Racecourse is annotated 'To the Tower'. This would be a reference to the Macquarie Tower constructed in 1821. The military barracks, [Victoria Barracks] are in the north addressing South Head Road. On the west there is also a road called Botany Road and later 'Old Road'. [SLNSW: ZM2 811.18/1850/1]

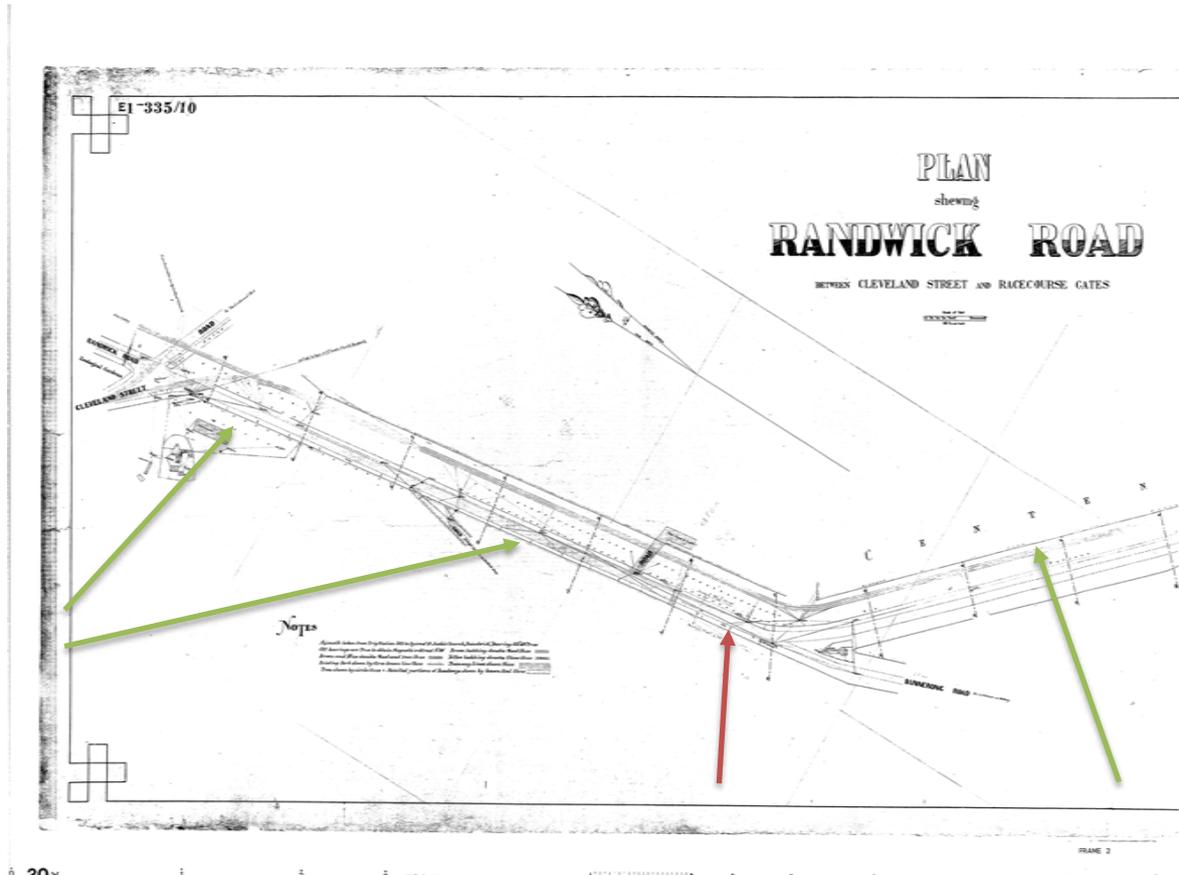


Figure 2.5.4 | This undated plan of the route between Cleveland Street and the Randwick Racecourse Gates shows the plantings and design ambitions for the road. The green arrows point to an avenue of trees to the north and a line of poplars on the south. The red arrow points to a toll house. The tram tracks are on the northern side of the road. The road was constructed from wood and iron and stone – all of which are indicated by shading in the original colour version of the plan. [SCCA: E1-335/10.2].

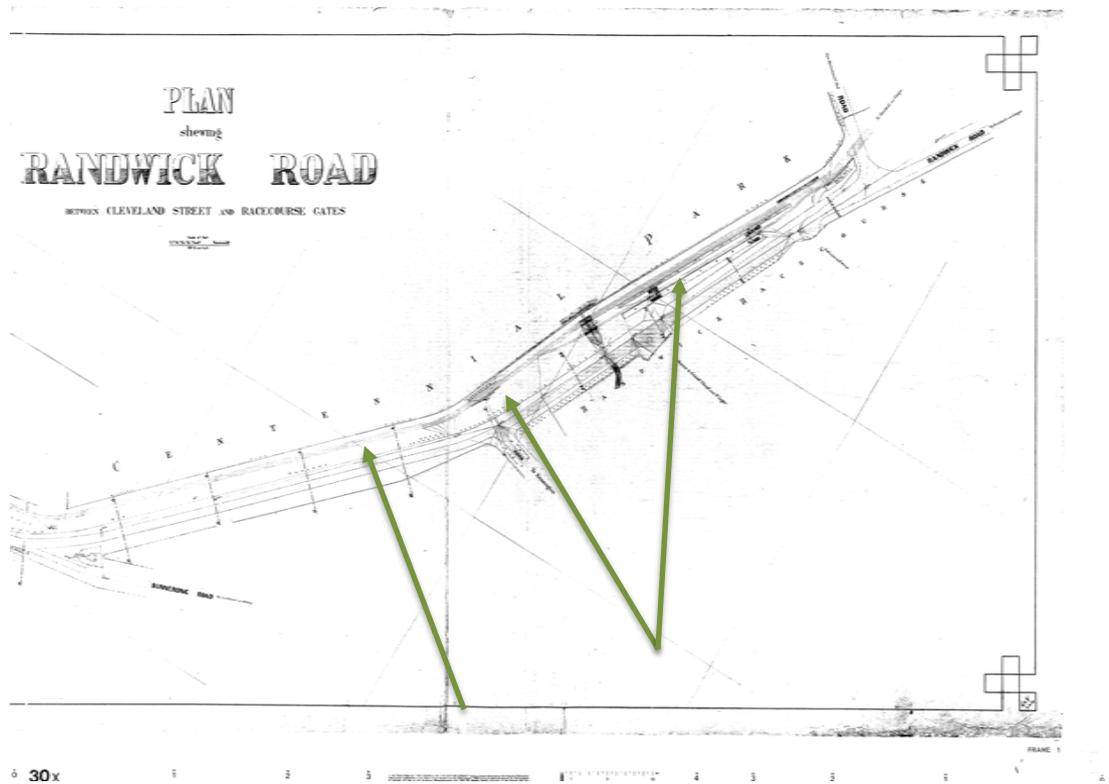


Figure 2.5.6 | This continuation of the plan above shows a double row of plantings beside the racecourse and plantings opposite the Kensington Tram platform. [SCCA: E1-335/10.1]

2.6 Further Militarisation

In the 1840s the siting of Victoria Barracks, the principal military barracks in the colony accommodating some 700 troops, was pivotal to the subsequent military and defence development along the route of Anzac Parade. Like Anzac Parade, Victoria Barracks was located on a ridge, and commanded strategic views in all directions.⁴¹ Associated with the establishment of Victoria Barracks, military and volunteer rifle ranges, a military garden and cricket pitch were created to the immediate south and southeast. The rifle ranges came to host numerous shooting competitions, which were popular spectator sports.⁴²

⁴¹ Neil Radford, Victoria Barracks, *Dictionary of Sydney*, 2016, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/victoria_barracks, viewed 07 Aug 2020.

⁴² Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol. 2, p.60; AWM //www.awm.gov.au/collection/C1422426 a *Sydney Illustrated News* depiction, 1877.



Figure 2.6.1 | This view of Victoria Barracks in 1871 across the sand dunes of Moore Park substantiates the claim that the country was unsuitable for agriculture and goes some way in explaining subsequent development along Anzac Parade. [State Library of New South Wales SPF 24]

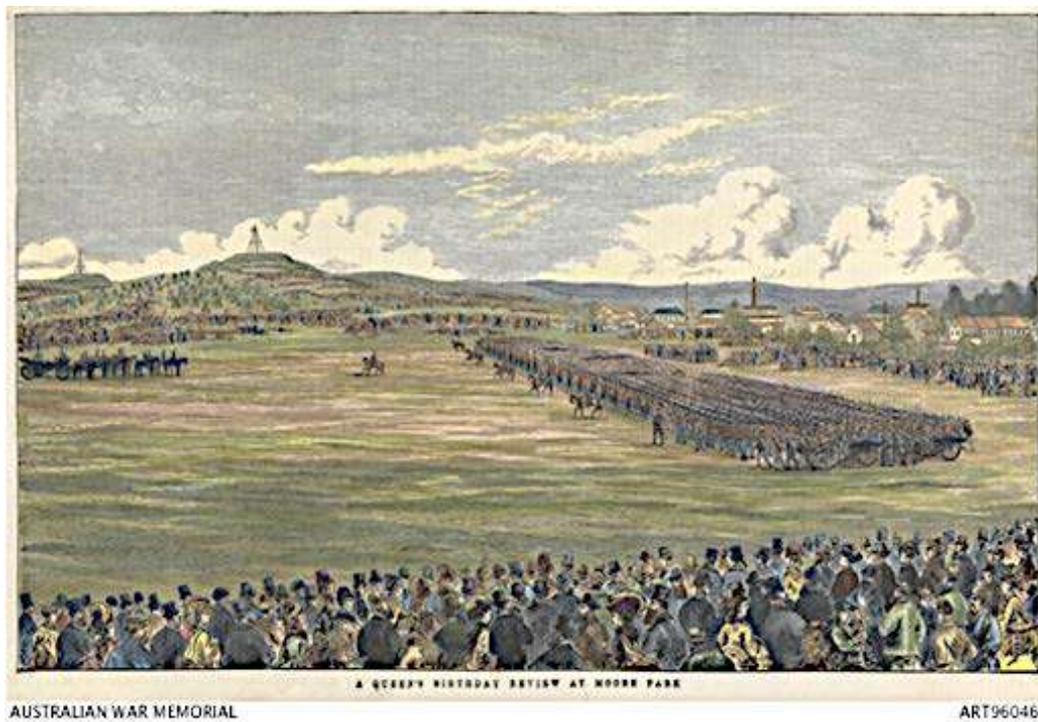


Figure 2.6.2 | The 1877 Queen's Birthday Military Review in Moore Park. [AWM: No. Art 96046]

Following the departure of British troops from the colonies in 1870, a military commission was established to advise on defence measures, and in 1877 two British military experts, Major General William Jervis and Lieutenant Colonel Sir Peter Scratchley, reviewed current arrangements and advised on refinements. As a result, in the early 1880s, fortifications were constructed on Bare Island, adjacent to the La Perouse Headland. Until barracks were completed toward the end of the decade, troops stationed there resided in tents on the headland. Works continued on the island between 1890 and 1912.⁴³

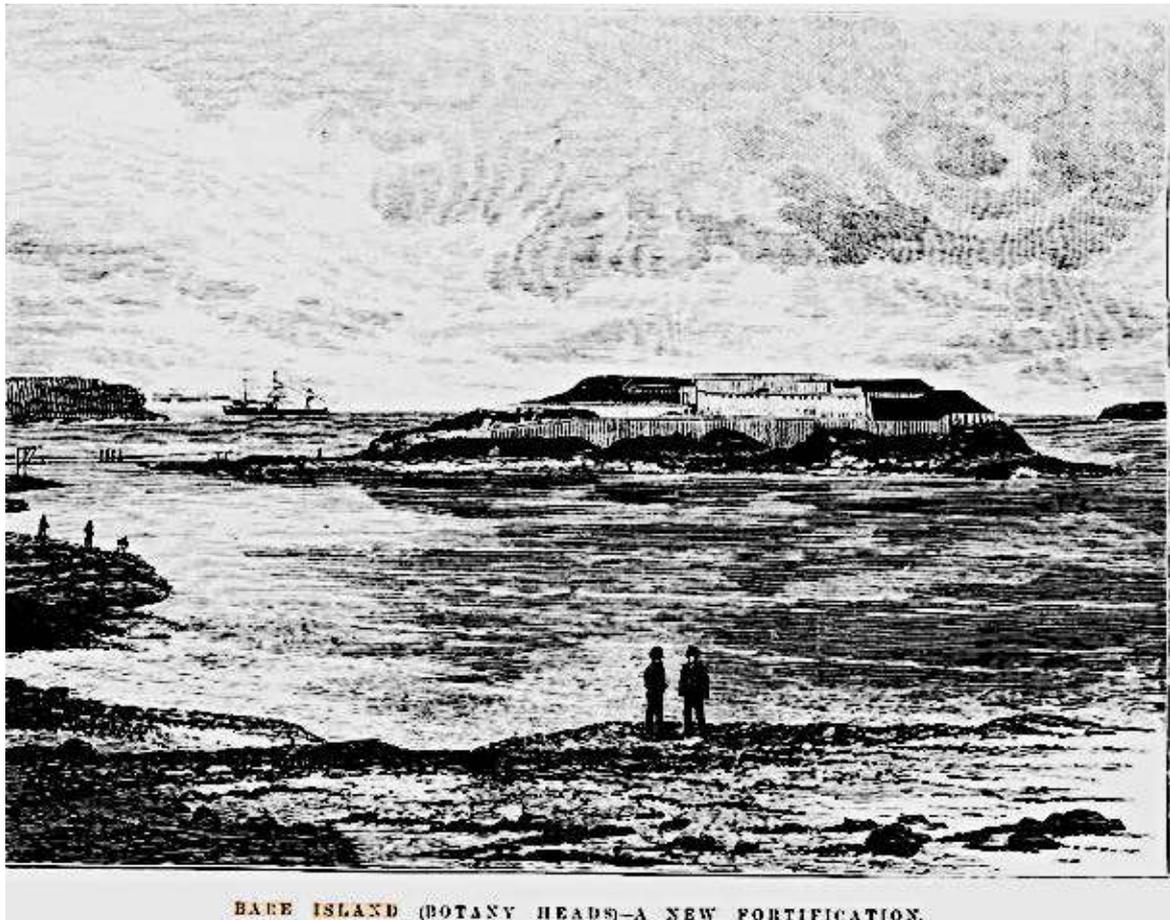


Figure 2.2.20 | The new fortification of Bare Island as depicted in the Illustrated Sydney News in April 1885. [11 April 1885, p.9]

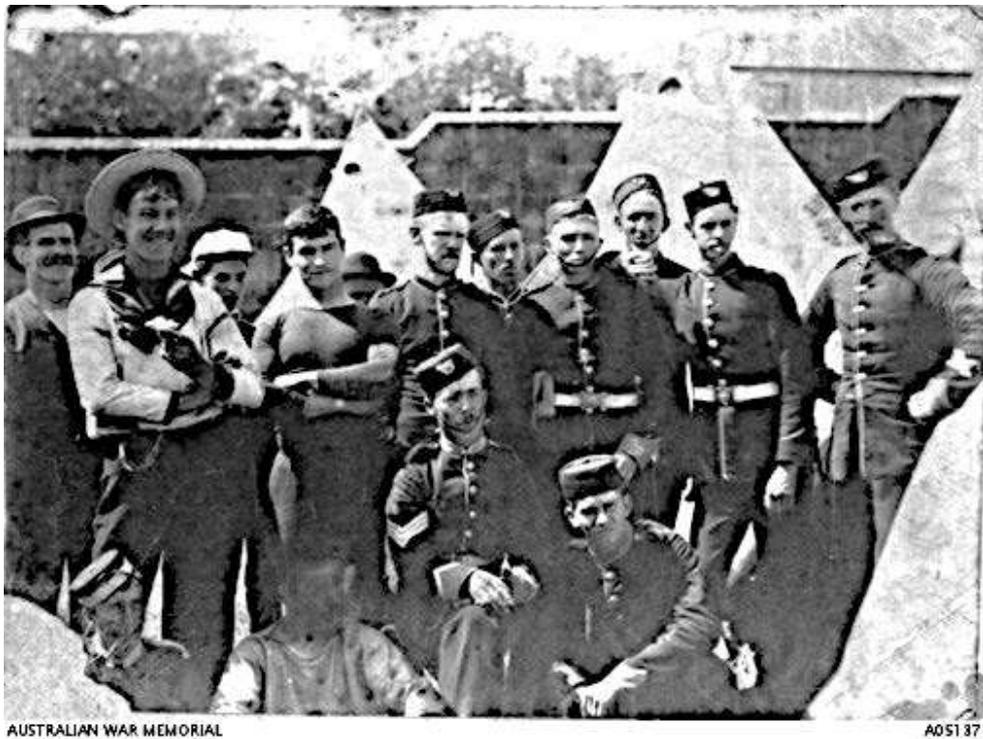
The first colonial contingent to see overseas service was an infantry battalion of 522 men and 24 officers and an artillery battery of 212 men and 224 horses, which sailed from Sydney on 3 March 1885 to aid the British in the Sudan. They embarked from Victoria Barracks after training and parading in Moore Park.⁴⁴

⁴³ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Bare Island Fortress.

⁴⁴ AWM No. ART 96004.



Figure 2.6.3 | Preparing for the Sudan at Victoria Barracks, 1885. [Victoria Barracks, Dictionary of Sydney]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

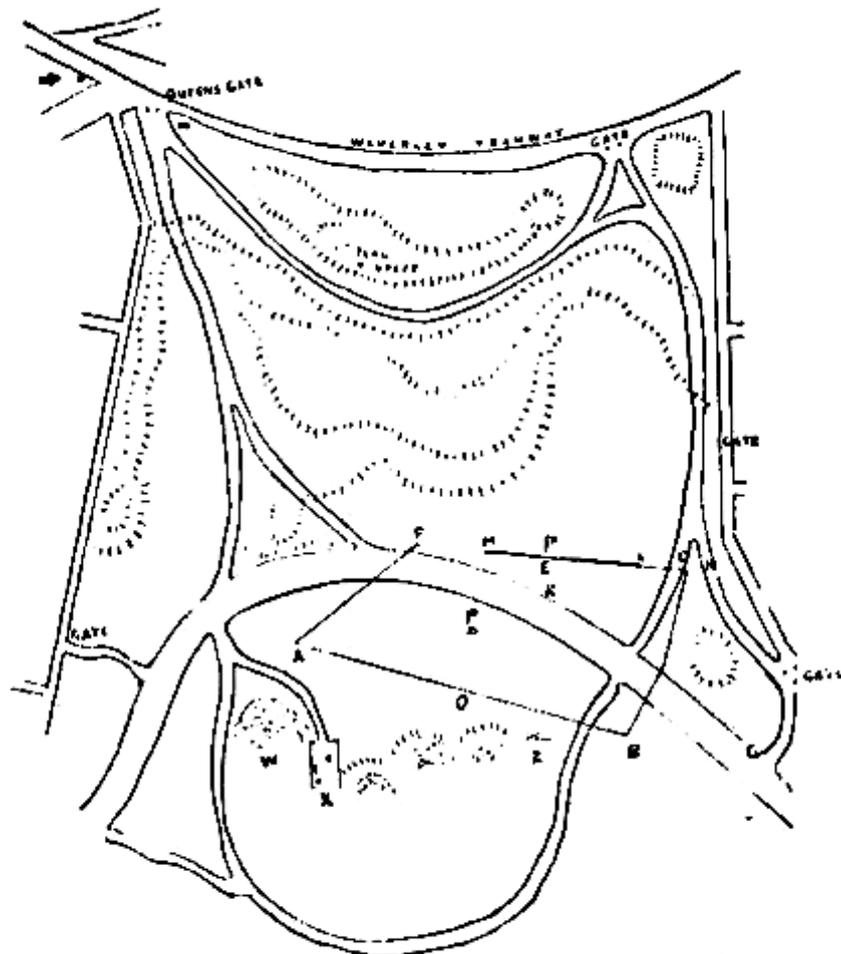
A05137

Figure 2.6.4 | Volunteers for the N.S.W. infantry contingent for the Sudan at Victoria Barracks, shortly before the contingent's departure on 3 March 1885. [AWM: No. A05137]



Figure 2.6.5 | Artillery Horses for Egypt training in Moore Park, 'This engraving published in the 'Illustrated Sydney News' Saturday 14 March 1885 shows an incident during the training of Artillery Horses at Moore Park. In the lead up to the dispatch of the NSW Contingent to the Sudan a selection committee was appointed by the Government to purchase horses suitable for Artillery work. These horses were then gathered at the Agricultural Ground, Moore Park, under the charge of Warrant Officer Green. There they were given daily training for field work either at the Agricultural Ground or in the larger Moore Park grounds. It was reported that 'Large crowds visited the parks and watched with eager interest the doings of the various teams of "greys", "bays", and "chestnuts". They are a very fine lot of animals, strongly built, and possessing all the requisites of an Artillery Horse, except efficient training; this will have to be given them after they are landed at Suakim.' A day before the Troops departed for Egypt the Artillery Horses were loaded on board the transport ships. There were 200 onboard SS Australasia while SS Iberian only took 25.' [AWM: No. ART94386]

Moore Park's open spaces were used as encampments, and staging post for embarkation from the time of the Sudan conflict in 1885 (see Figure 2.6.7 and Figure 2.6.8). Established in 1866, Moore Park encompassed those areas immediately outside the barracks and continued to be used for spectacular and extremely popular military reviews and shooting competitions. Another example of the military's use of recreation facilities is the 1893 military review which took place in the recently (1887) established Centennial Park, as illustrated in **Figure 2.6.6**. The map and convoluted instructions were for the benefit of the public audience of the review and field maneuvers. They demonstrate the degree of interest in these events and their scale. Such a large choreographed event would have taken weeks of preparation and rehearsal and gives some indication of the military presence at Victoria Barracks as well as Centennial Park.



Plan of the Review Ground, Centennial Park.
 (For explanation of the evolutions to be performed at to-day's review see letterpress on this page.)

Figure 2.6.6 | This plan was published in the *Illustrated Sydney News* to enable the public to follow the action, which was to proceed as follows: Troops were to be initially arraigned along line A-B facing north. After a Royal salute on the arrival of the Governor, the bands would play 'God Save the Queen' followed by a salute of 17 guns fired by the Field Artillery. The troops would be inspected by the Governor with the mounted troops and artillery passing around points G and H to the accompaniment of the Cavalry band. The unhorsed field batteries, Garrison Artillery and remaining troops would move to the right around points B and C to pass at line A. The united bands would replace the Cavalry Band for the march past in columns, after which the mounted troops would wheel to the left at point F, continuing around by W, X, Y, Z, B, G, H so as to be ready for the trot past the saluting point. To be followed by the infantry march past in quarter column to again re form on line A-B for the advance in review order. While this was going on, the mounted troops would trot past the saluting point to regain their original position at points W, X, Y and Z on the right of the line A-B in readiness to advance in review order. All would then advance to halt for the Royal salute concluding the review. Thereafter a portion were to remain for field operations when '...a suppositious enemy will be repulsed with great slaughter'. [*Illustrated Sydney News*, 8 July 1893, p.15.]

Immediately following the review described above the Field Operations were to commence with the following scenario:

An enemy having landed between Bare Island and Botany, is advancing via the Randwick Racecourse to seize the high ground north of the Centennial Park, so as to sever the connection between the city and the South Head forts... Two infantry brigades and the Garrison Artillery, acting as the 3rd brigade, assembled north of the Centennial Park, will advance and drive back the enemy to a line indicated by the line of lakes.

The next phase of maneuvers involved Cavalry, Mounted Rifles, and A Battery, Brigade Division Field Artillery and the following scenario:

The mounted troops having rendezvoused at a point near Bare Island, Botany, Sydney road, south of the Randwick racecourse, will be exercised according to the following general and special ideas: General idea – An enemy's naval brigade has landed at a point on the coast immediately east of Botany, and has pushed forward an advanced line of outposts to hold a position covering the road from Bare Island to Sydney. Special idea – Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald, commanding mounted troops, will push forward the following troops to Bird's Gully, south of Randwick racecourse, and drive out the enemy's outposts into Botany: Four troops N.S.W. Cavalry Regiment, one troop Cadet Cavalry, four companies N.S.W. Mounted Infantry, A Battery Field Artillery, four guns. The enemy's position will be indicated as follows: 1st position, red flags; 2nd position, white flags.

The above description well illustrates the use made of the Anzac Parade route with the 'battle' raging along the route from south of Randwick to Botany Bay, the 'enemy' having landed between Bare Island and Botany; it also indicates that the route was routinely used to prepare for such events and supports the view of Anzac Parade as a defence-themed cultural route.

Moore Park's open spaces were used as encampments, and staging post for embarkation from the time of the Sudan conflict in 1885.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ National Archives of Australia, Bare Island Veterans' Home, MP&42/1.



Figure 2.6.7 | Musketry training in Moore Park, 1917. [AWM: No. A00176]

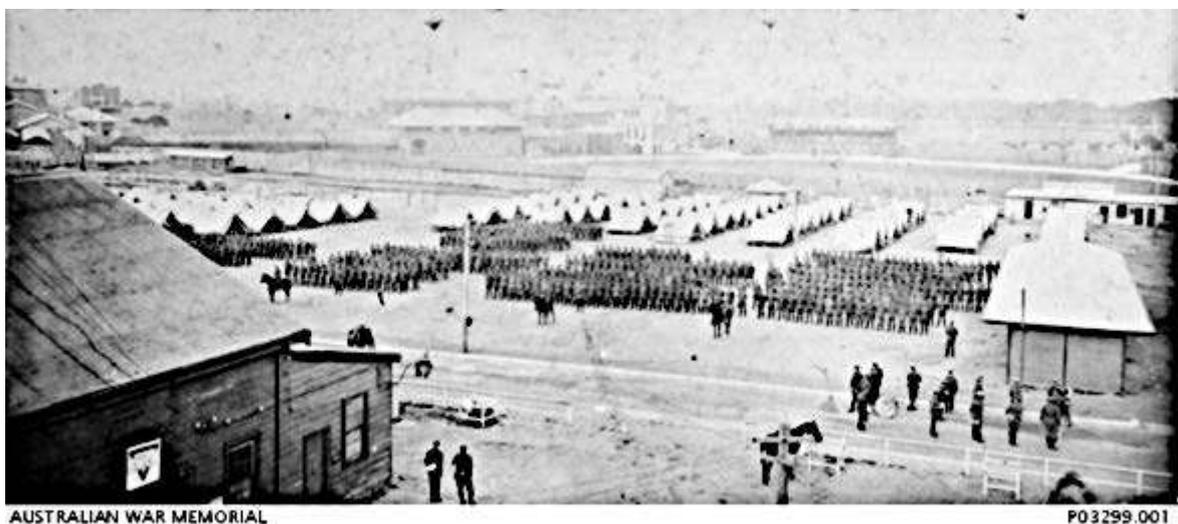


Figure 2.6.8 | Soldiers at the Moore Park Camp lined up for parade in 1917. Amongst this group are believed to be members of 1st Australian Wireless Squadron. Note the members of the army band waiting at right. [AWM: No. P03299.001]

As was experienced by Centennial and Moore Parks, with large areas of Randwick dedicated to recreation due to the inhospitable terrain, there developed open spaces and public institutions that could be readily adapted for military use. The establishment of the tramway which ran the

length of the line of Anzac Parade further facilitated this development. The first steam tram was extended to Randwick Racecourse in September 1880.⁴⁶ Randwick Racecourse had opened in 1833, followed by the Kensington track in the 1890s and Rosebery in 1906. Kensington racecourse was pressed into service for the accommodation of recruits for the Boer War. In March 1900 there were 1,080 men in camp, including 296 for the Bushmen's Contingent, apparently living in unsanitary conditions.⁴⁷



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

PO2292.009

Figure 2.6.9 | Men of a contingent of NSW Imperial Bushmen who were sent to South Africa for the Boer War campaign in 1900 at Kensington. [AWM: No. PO2292.009]

⁴⁶ Taksa in Firth, p.82.

⁴⁷ *Wagga Wagga Express* 17 March 1900, p.2.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P02292.005

Figure 2.6.10 | Men of a contingent of NSW Imperial Bushmen who were sent to South Africa for the Boer War campaign. They are talking to members of the public (probably friends and relatives) in the kitchen area of the unit's camp at Kensington Racecourse, later site of the University of NSW, in 1900. [AWM: No. PO2292.005]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H16711

Figure 2.6.11 | The staff of the 1st Australian Infantry Brigade during training at Kensington. Sept 1914. [AWM: No. H16711]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H16697

Figure 2.6.12 | Men of the 1st Australian Infantry Brigade training at Kensington in September 1914. [AWM: No. 6697]

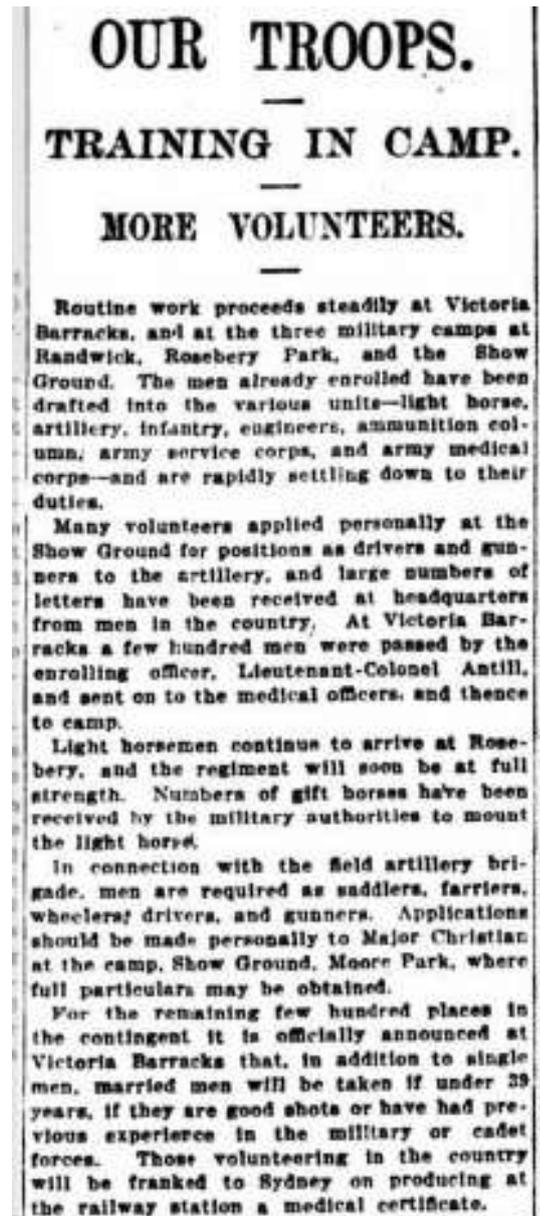


Figure 2.6.13 | This extract refers to the early preparations for training referring to Victoria Barracks and military camps at Randwick, Rosebery and the Showground and gives some indication of the complexity of the process and the numerous supports and skills required. [SMH 28 August 1914, p. 8]

The prevalence or even predominance of the military character of the area is evident in discussions from at least 1909 of the need for a War Veteran's Home for veterans from the Crimea, the Indian Mutiny and the Boer War, advocated by the Naval and Army Veterans Association. The 'old' rifle range was nominated by the Women's Empire League as a suitable site. In 1912, the redundant Bare Island was settled upon for the establishment of a home.

Enlistees in 1914 engaged in training at the Randwick Army Barracks Rifle Range (now part of the Randwick Environment Park) and the mobilisation camp in Malabar (now the Anzac Rifle Range). While some were billeted at the Moore Park Engineers Depot others lodged at camps on Randwick

Racecourse, Kensington Racecourse (now the University of New South Wales (UNSW)) and Rosebery Racecourse. Besides daily exercises around the camp sites, troops went for long route marches through surrounding suburbs and the city. The Engineers Depot on Park Road (where the Sydney Football Stadium which was recently demolished, once stood) was a scene of thriving activity. Engineers, signallers, wireless operators and others were trained there.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P01208.019

Figure 2.6.14 | Group portrait of members of the Machine Gun Section, 1st Australian Light Horse Regiment, New South Wales Lancers, at Rosebery Racecourse, NSW. [AWM: PO1208.019]

The establishment, in 1915, of the Rehabilitation Hospital at Randwick, now Prince of Wales, meant that on their return troops and their families were again brought to Randwick, most probably on the tram. Further along the route, at Little Bay, was The Coast Hospital, and from 1934, Prince Henry Hospital, where troops afflicted with infectious diseases were treated. Nearby was the Rifle Range, where many trained before embarkation in 1914. That facility had been used by civilians since at least 1888, but was taken over by the military in 1910.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P02789.005

Figure 2.6.14 | Randwick, NSW. c. 1919. Six Voluntary Aid Detachment (VAD) nurses at the No. 1 or No. 3 Red Cross Hostel. [AWM: No. P02789.005]

During World War I the extension of the Daceyville Garden Suburb, with new street names commemorating battles and generals, was created in part to accommodate returned servicemen and their families. The soldiers' settlement at Matraville is another military association.

A photograph album documenting the experiences at the Kensington Race Course of the 1st Battalion 1st Infantry Brigade of the AIF who went on to fight in the Gallipoli campaign provides insight into the extensive use of the area around Anzac Parade as men were prepared for war.⁴⁸ It was created by 24 year old Henry Charles Marshall, a professional photographer of Launceston Tasmania, who enlisted in Sydney on 29 August 1914 with the medical exam undertaken at Randwick and enlistment certified at Kensington. After six weeks of training he embarked on the troopship *Afric* on 18 October that year. Only months after these images were taken, on 5 June 1915, Henry suffered a chest wound and died on the Hospital Ship *Sicilia* five days later. He was buried at sea off Alexandria, Egypt. It can be presumed many of his friends and photographed subjects also perished.⁴⁹ The album references many of the sites referred to above.

⁴⁸ SLNSW: Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914-1915/H.C. Marshall, 1914.

⁴⁹ NAA: MARSHALL Henry Charles: Service Number - 577 : Place of Birth - Launceston TAS : Place of Enlistment - Sydney NSW : Next of Kin - (Father) MARSHALL Alexander W. Series B2455.



Figure 2.6.15 / Route March Kensington to Long Bay 8 September 1914, 10 days after enlistment, note tram in background.



Figure 2.6.16 / Shooting at Long Bay Range, 9 Sept 1914.



Figure 2.6.17 / Judging distances at the Randwick range.



Figure 2.6.18 / Downing of tents before a route march.



Figure 2.6.19 | Inspection of kit at Kensington.



Figure 2.6.20 | Presentation to 1st & 2nd Battalions flag and band instruments by Lady Strickland at Kensington, 10 Sept 2014.



Figure 2.6.21 | Inspection of kit at Kensington.



Figure 2.6.22 | Resting at Bondi on 16-mile march to South Head.



Figure 2.6.23 | E Company awaiting vaccinations at Kensington, 11 Sept 1914.



Figure 2.6.24 | 1st Battalion having dinner after a skirmish at Daceyville.

2.7 Memorialisation

The ANZAC Memorial Obelisk was erected at the head of Anzac Parade at Moore Park on 15 March 1917 to mark the opening of a widened and remodeled roadway and to commemorate the role of the ANZACS in World War I. In the 1920s it became a focus of Anzac Day commemorations. The obelisk originally stood at the centre of the northern entrance to the road, with a row of gardens then running the length. The formal character of Anzac Parade was also heightened by an avenue of trees including Moreton Bay Figs, Norfolk Island Pines and Stone Pines that had been planted in the mid-19th Century.⁵⁰

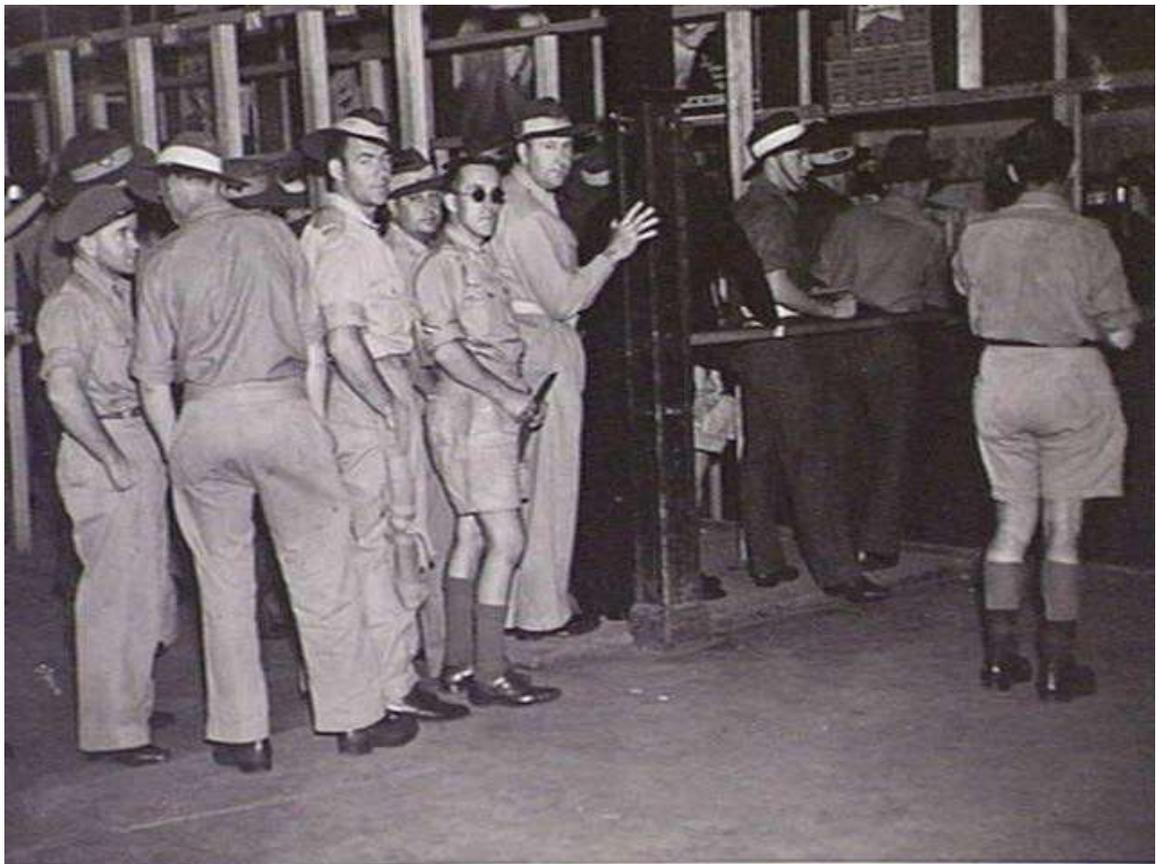
The obelisk is one of NSW's earliest dedications to the ANZACS, preceding the Martin Place Cenotaph (1927) and the Hyde Park War Memorial (1934). While the obelisk once held the symbolic position of signifying the commencement of Anzac Parade, it has since been relocated approximately 300 metres to the south. This was done to allow for the construction of the Eastern Distributor, notably the exit portal for Anzac Parade.

Other war memorials constructed along or in the vicinity of Anzac Parade, such as the Kokoda Memorial, formally dedicated in 2002, and the Korean War Memorial, constructed in 2009 at the western end of Moore Park, also reflect the area's long association with military history and its memorialisation.

⁵⁰ State Heritage Register. DB No. 4300438.

2.8 Continued Military Activity

Military activity continued in the interwar years with Randwick being a site of training across the 1930s and when hostilities broke out in 1939 the area was reactivated much as it was during World War I. But with the entry of Japan into the conflict in 1942, activity intensified with new forts and batteries established, such as Boora Point and old ones, such as Henry Head and Bare Island reactivated. After 1923 the military hospital at Randwick became a repatriation hospital and served in this capacity until 1939; during World War II it served in a dual capacity as both a military and repatriation facility. At Prince Henry Hospital the 120th Special Army General Hospital was established. Moore Park, Centennial Park and the showground pavilions and race tracks were all again pressed into service, more intensively and for longer. In the post war years these were gradually returned to their civilian functions. During the Korean and Vietnam conflicts troops were trained and based elsewhere such as Holdsworthy and Ingleburn, with Victoria Barracks serving increasingly as a headquarters. From 2009 Forces Command, responsible for combat brigades, was headquartered there.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

119974

Figure 2.7.1 | Canteen no. 473 at the Royal Agricultural Showgrounds. Australian personnel drawing their tobacco ration. In December 1945 [AWM: No. 119974]



Figure 2.8.2.23 | Private J. J. Hills, a repatriated ex-prisoner of war, with members of his family at General Details Depot, Sydney Showground. 7 July 1945. [AWM: No. 110616]

By 1977, Anzac Parade was classified as part of main Road 171 to Kingsford Junction and then Secondary Road 2074 from there via Maroubra and Malabar Junctions to La Perouse.⁵¹ As well as being an important thoroughfare it was claimed in *Main Roads*, the journal of the then NSW Department of Main Roads to be one of the:

...most significant roads historically, linking as it does the memory of the Anzacs of the First World War, with the earlier memory of the founding of the European settlement in Australia... If at Botany Bay in 1770 a new Australian tradition was born, then on the shores of Gallipoli in 1915 the soldier of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps – or the Anzacs as they became known – certainly played a major part in perpetuation of that tradition.

The writer then laments that few drivers in 1977 would be aware of the story behind the name.⁵²

The following section presents a brief survey of the military and memorial sites that are linked by Anzac Parade, with the route forming a connective spine from the outskirts of the City to the La Perouse Headland.

⁵¹ Anzac Parade, 1917–1977 Sixty Years Later, *Main Roads*, Vol 43, No. 2, Dec 1977, p.61 citing *SMH* of 16 March 1917.

⁵² Anzac Parade, 1917–1977 Sixty Years Later, *Main Roads*, Vol 43, No. 2, Dec 1977, p.61 citing *SMH* of 16 March 1917.

2.9 Associated Sites⁵³

Randwick Road, formerly known as Botany Road, Old Botany Road and the Randwick-Coogee Road was named Anzac Parade in 1917. It was the main road network to Randwick and to the southern portions of the Randwick LGA as well as being the entry point to Moore Park. Developing from Cadigal pathways, the original route was a sandy track following ridge lines through the otherwise swampy terrain. Moore Park was once part of the Sydney Common dedicated in 1811, and was dedicated as public parkland by Sydney City Council in 1866. The area became a major sporting and entertainment venue and comprised the Zoological Gardens (1879), the Royal Agricultural Society Showground and the first course of the Australian Golf Club (1882).

On the unveiling of the ANZAC Memorial Obelisk in April 1917, the road displayed a formal appearance due to its size, its landscaping and the inclusion of the distinctive memorial. The obelisk originally stood at the centre of the northern entrance to the road, with a row of gardens then running the length. The formal character of Anzac Parade was also heightened by an avenue of trees including Moreton Bay Figs, Norfolk Island Pines and Stone Pines that had been planted in the mid-19th Century.⁵⁴



Figure 2.9.1 | Mounted troops in Moore Park, c.1900-1914. Note mature trees bordering what became Anzac Parade in 1917. The figs along this portion of Anzac Parade date from c.1868. It was originally planted with a double row of Norfolk Island Pines with an outer row of alternating Moreton Bay Figs and Monterey Pines. In 1917 the road was widened and the failed Monterey Pines were replaced with Port Jackson Figs. After WWI the road was named Anzac Parade, as Sydney's most important boulevard, to commemorate the Anzac troops [SLNSW: Glass negatives of Sydney and suburbs ca. 1900-1914 / Mrs. Arthur George Foster. ON 146/nos. 160]

⁵³ Unless otherwise stated refer to the chronology for additional details and citations.

⁵⁴ State Heritage Register. DB No. 4300438

The following site histories provide a review of each individual site that has a relationship with Anzac Parade as a cultural route related to defence and memorialisation. They are generally arranged from north to south.

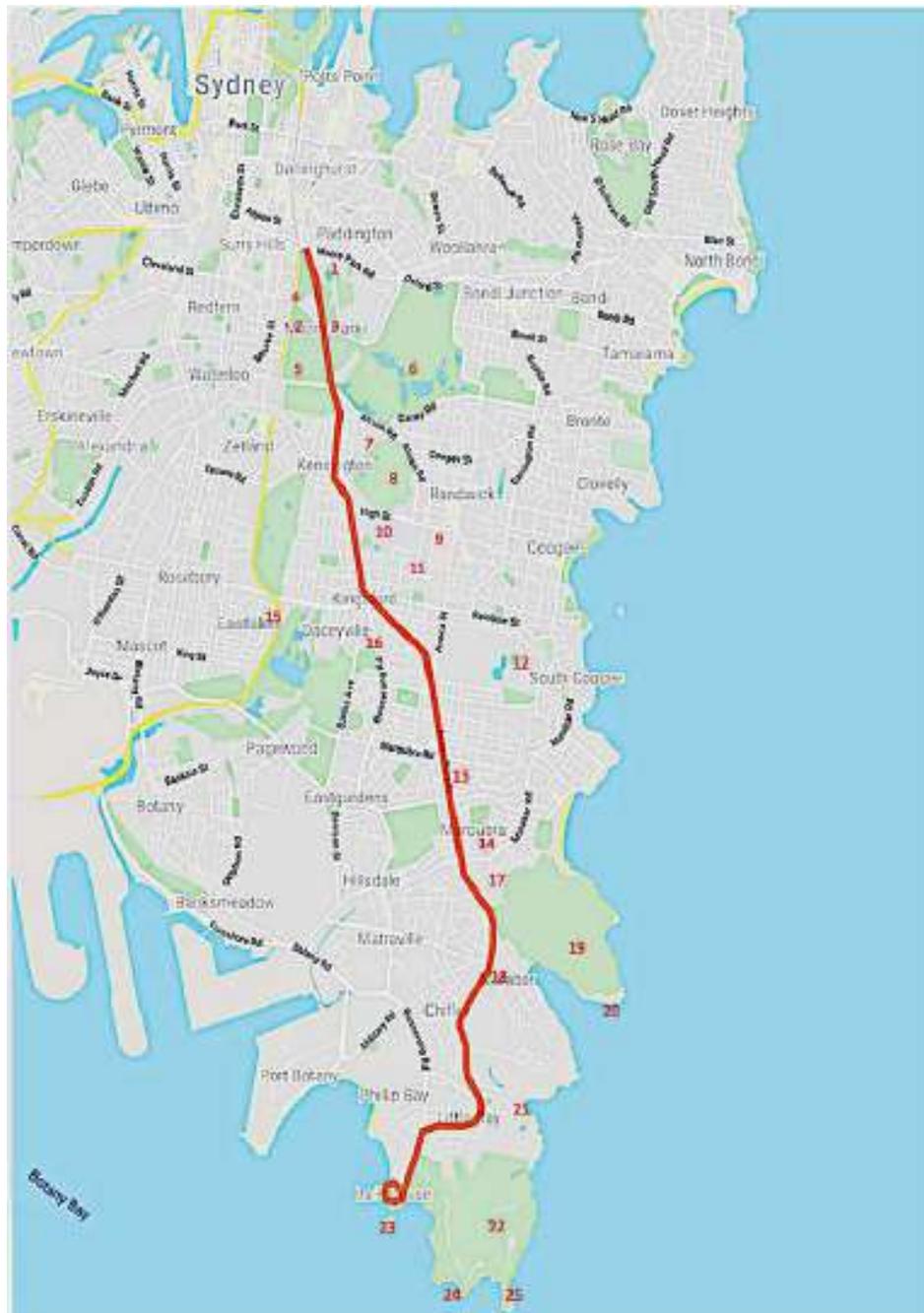


Figure 2.9.2 | Key for sites map: 1 Victoria Barracks; 2 Moore Park; 3 ANZAC Memorial Obelisk & Aleppo Pine; 4 Korean War Memorial; 5 Former Royal Agricultural Society Showground; Centennial Park; 7 Kokoda Memorial Park; 8 Randwick Racecourse – now Royal Randwick; 9 Randwick Military Hospital, now Prince of Wales; 10 Former Kensington Racecourse, now UNSW; 11 The Big Stable, Newmarket; 12 Randwick Army Barracks and former Naval Stores; 13 Coral Sea and Anzac Memorials, Maroubra; 14 Coral Sea Park; 15 Former Rosebery Racecourse, now Lighthorse Reserve; 16 Daceyville Garden Suburb; 17 Former Matraville Soldier settlement; 18 Bob Clarke RSL Memorial Grove and War Memorial; 19 Former Long Bay Rifle Range, now Anzac Rifle Range; 20 Boora Point Battery; 21 Former Prince Henry Hospital, formerly The Coast Hospital; 22 La Perouse Headland; 23 Bare Island Fort; 24 Henry Head Fort; 25 Cape Banks Battery.

2.9.1 Victoria Barracks

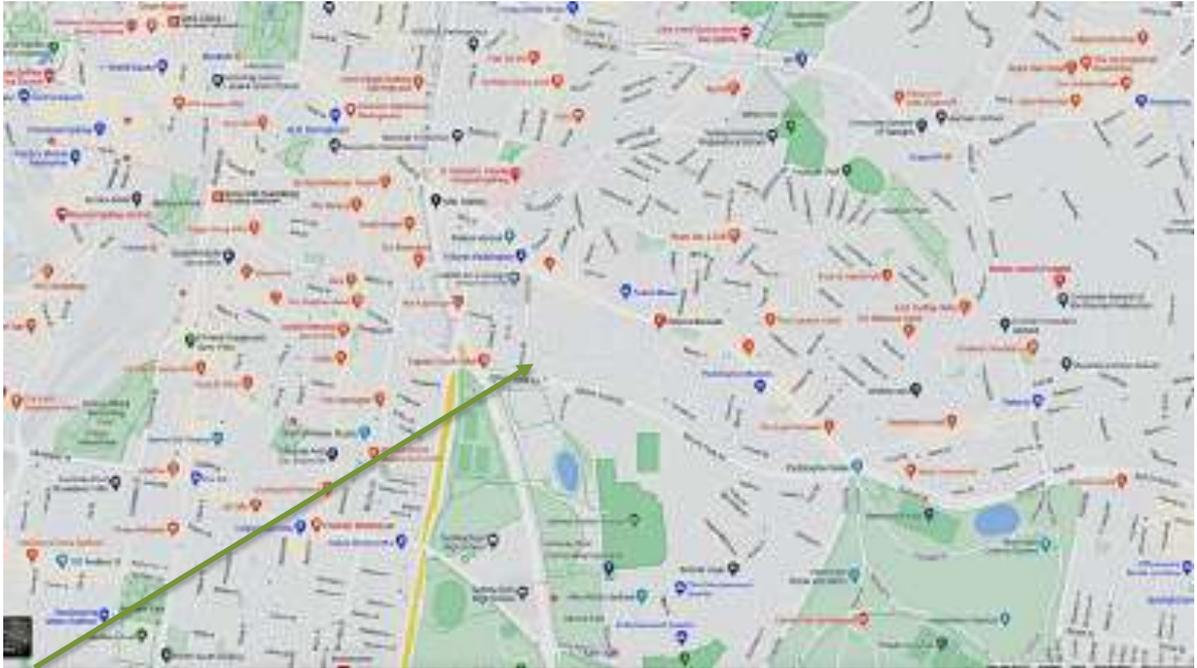


Figure 2.9.1.1 | Victoria Barracks, located between Oxford Street Paddington and Moore Park Road. 2020. [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.1.2 | View of the rear of Victoria Barracks at the intersection of Moore Park Road and Greens Road, diagonally opposite the relocated ANZAC Memorial Obelisk now located in Moore Park East. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

The site of Victoria Barracks was selected because it was removed, but not too removed, from the centre of Sydney. Unsuitable for other productive uses such as agriculture, like the route of Anzac Parade, it was located on a ridge, and commanded strategic views in all directions.⁵⁵ Construction began in 1841, using a convict workforce, and it was ready for occupation in 1848. It housed various British Army units until 1870 and thereafter was occupied by Australian forces, becoming the premier military training facility in Australia. The barracks were designed to accommodate 700 soldiers with a parade ground, stables and store rooms. Associated with the Barracks, the Military and Volunteer Rifle Ranges for musquetry practise, military garden, and cricket ground (now Sydney Cricket Ground) were established. The inclusion of the cricket ground meant that an entire battalion could be paraded. The Barracks were occupied by British troops until their withdrawal from the Colony in 1870.⁵⁶ See **Figure 2.9.2.3** for a plan showing the layout of the area adjacent to Victoria Barracks.



Figure 2.9.1.3 | This extract from an 1845 sketch shows the new barracks with the road to Botany Bay (later Anzac Parade) penciled-in on the west. [NSW: Surveyor General's Sketch Books SB 5 Fol. 8, Sketch Shewing the Streets in the Neighbourhood of the New Military Barracks, 1845.]

The first occupants of the Barracks after the departure of the British were the 1st Battery of NSW Artillery, supported by volunteer permanent staff; the Volunteer Engineers were also accommodated in the Barracks as was the Public School Cadet Corps from 1878. In 1872, gun platforms were laid down in the barrack square and a battery was constructed at the south end of the officers' quarters with a view over Botany Bay and the intervening country, including the line of (later) Anzac Parade.

⁵⁵ Radford, Neil, *Victoria Barracks, Dictionary of Sydney*, 2016, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/victoria_barracks, viewed 07 Aug 2020

⁵⁶ The Victoria Barracks, Sydney: An Historical Summary prepared by Rosemary Annable for Clive Lucas Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction, Part 1 History, June 1982, pp.7-9; 28-29; 36.

Across the 1870s and 1880s the Barracks were the venue for annual camps for volunteer troops, with attendances which often exceeded 1,000 men. In these decades a Military Engineering School building was constructed, a musketry drill hall on Park Road, and other structures for the Public School Cadet Corps were built.

In the 1880s and 1890s, the formation of the Mounted Infantry (1885), the Commissariat and Transport Corps (1891) and Medical Staff Corps expanded the Barracks, with stables, workshops and artillery and wagon storage sheds required. In 1892, the Military Engineers moved to new premises in Moore Park due to overcrowding at the Barracks. A school of Gunnery was constructed on the Parade Ground and the hospital was expanded. This expansion was associated with the Jevois-Scratchley reports, commissioned by the Colony to shore up defence capacity that resulted in the construction of the fort at Bare Island, off La Perouse Headland. At Federation the Barracks was the headquarters for the Royal Australian Artillery, the Australian Army Medical Corps, and the Australian Army Service Corps. With the introduction of compulsory part-time military services in 1911 and the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the area came under more intensive use. In the 1930s the Royal Military College was moved from Duntroon to the Barracks until 1937. In World War II, it became an administrative centre.⁵⁷

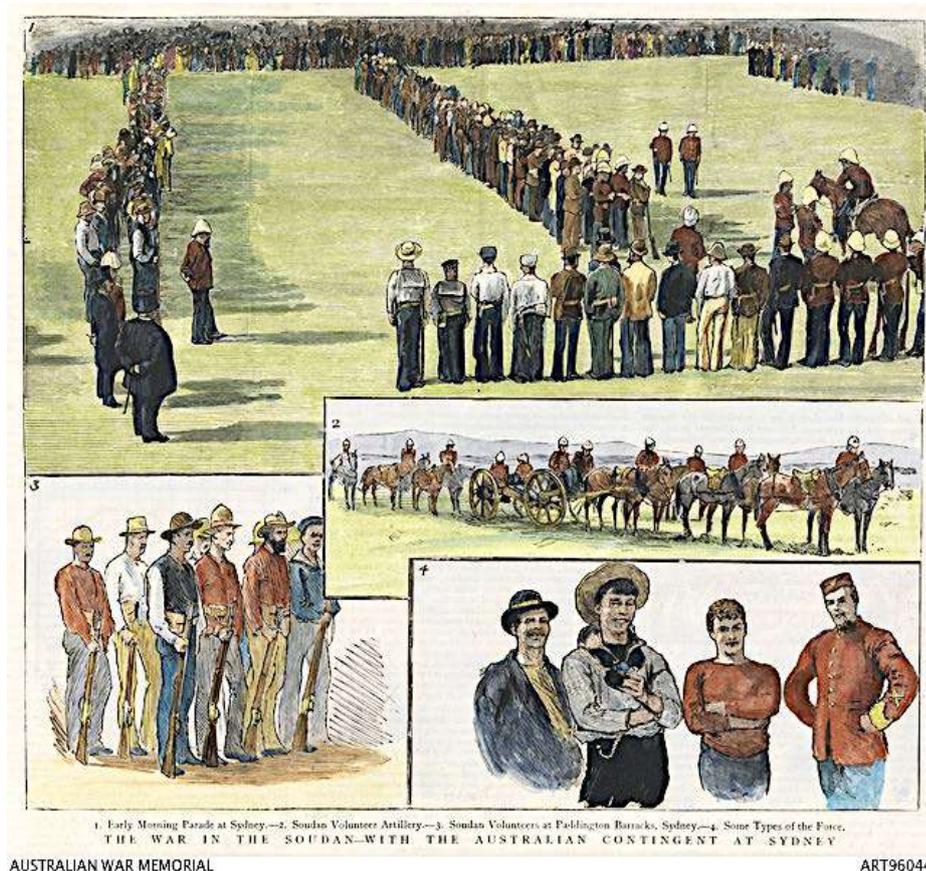


Figure 2.9.1.4 | This 1885 engraving depicts 1) Early morning parade in Sydney of volunteer soldiers for the War in Sudan; 2) The Sudan voluntary artillery; 3) Sudan volunteers at Paddington Barracks; and 4) some types of the Force. The War in Soudan – with the Australian Contingent at Sydney (Paddington Barracks) [AWM: No. ART 96004]

⁵⁷ The Victoria Barracks, Sydney: An Historical Summary Prepared by Rosemary Annable for Clive Lucas Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction, Part 1 History, June 1982, pp.40-45.

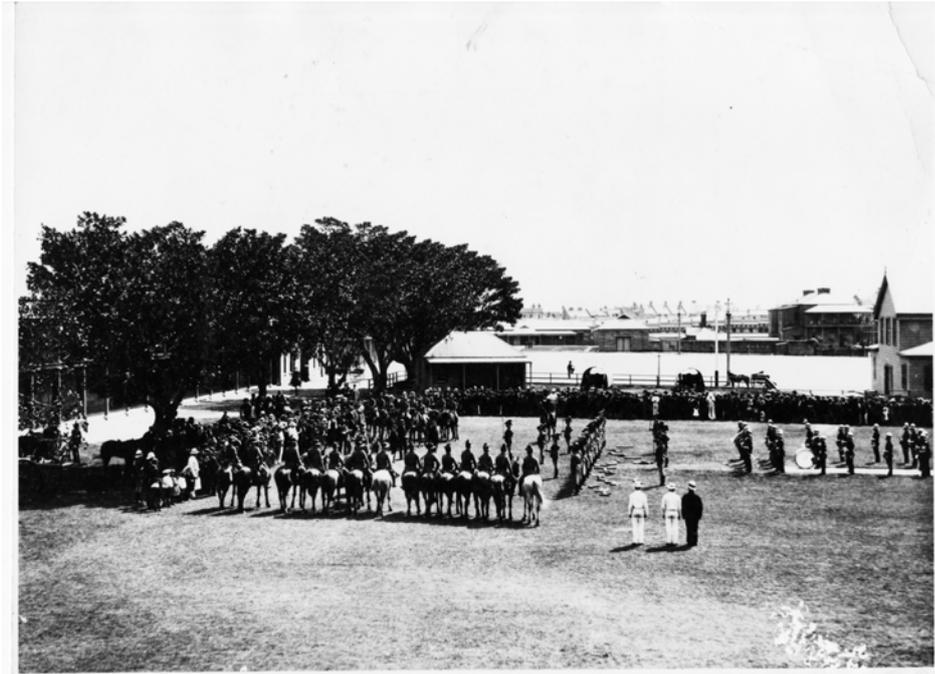


Figure 2.9.1.5 | A parade at Victoria Barracks in 1897. [Randwick and District Historical Society]



Figure 2.9.1.6 | A Battalion of the 6th AI Regiment in Victoria Barracks Square, 1908. [AWM: No. H18393B]



Figure 2.9.1.7 | Volunteers queuing to enlist at Victoria Barracks, c. 1914–1918. [AWM: No. A03406]



Figure 2.9.1.8 | Lady Duggan, Honorary Colonel, Australian Women's Army Service inspects 500 members of women's services at Victoria Barracks. Jan 1945. [AWM: No. 085801]

2.9.2 The Centennial Parklands



Figure 2.9.2.1 | Centennial Parklands. On the west is Moore Park, in the centre is Centennial Park and to the east is Queens Park. Anzac Parade bisects Moore Park. From the establishment of Victoria Barracks the entire area was used by the military for training and for active service during conflicts. 2020.[Google Maps]

Moore Park



Figure 2.9.2.2 | Moore Park. 2020. [Google Maps]

In 1866 Charles Moore, a resident of Coogee, an alderman on Randwick Council and a Mayor of Sydney City Council, traced documents that proved that the 1811 decree by Macquarie had vested the 1,000-acre Common in Sydney's inhabitants, and that the sandy wasteland was not, as was commonly believed at the time, Crown Land. Moore championed the creation of dams on the swamplands to augment Sydney's water supply. His scheme involved selling part of the land to fund improving half of the remainder, with the other half to be a water reserve. It was due to his efforts that the parklands were established.⁵⁸ Honouring Charles Moore, Moore Park was dedicated as a park in 1866. It included land that had been associated with Victoria Barracks from the early 1840s and encompassed the Military and Volunteer Rifle Ranges, the military garden and cricket grounds associated with the barracks. The range also hosted numerous shooting competitions which were popular spectator sports.⁵⁹

Levelling of the sand hills and the planting of grasses and trees commenced under a plan proposed by Mayor Charles Moore, who served as mayor on the City Council between 1867 and 1869, as an alderman of Randwick Council from 1860 to 1886, and was a Trustee of the Botany-Randwick-Coogee Roads Trust.⁶⁰ The park was 378 acres (153 hectares) and included a large portion of Sydney's Second Common proclaimed by Macquarie in 1811. As a part of the park's formation, Randwick Road was upgraded and the Moore Park toll house was constructed.⁶¹ In 1882 the Royal Agricultural Society commenced holding their Easter Show in newly defined grounds in the park and by 1894 the former military cricket ground had developed into the Sydney Cricket Ground. In 1907 the Sydney Sports Ground was established nearby. The Moore Park Municipal Golf links opened in 1913.⁶² From the establishment of Victoria Barracks and through both world wars, Moore Park was used extensively by the military for training and as headquarters and service depots. In World War II a series of buildings were constructed in the southern section, including air raid shelters and accommodation for service personnel.⁶³

⁵⁸ Mark Lyons, 'Moore, Charles (1820–1895)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/moore-charles-4228/text6819>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 14 August 2020.

⁵⁹ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003 Vol. 2, p.60.

⁶⁰ Draft Moore Park 2040 – Future Directions - A2 Heritage Analysis, p.30.

⁶¹ State Heritage Inventory DB number 2420429: Toll House Moore Park; Mark Lyons, 'Moore, Charles (1820–1895)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/moore-charles-4228/text6819>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 14 August 2020.

⁶² John W. Ross, *The History of Moore Park Sydney*, n.p. 2018, p.1.

⁶³ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol. 2, 2003, p.61.

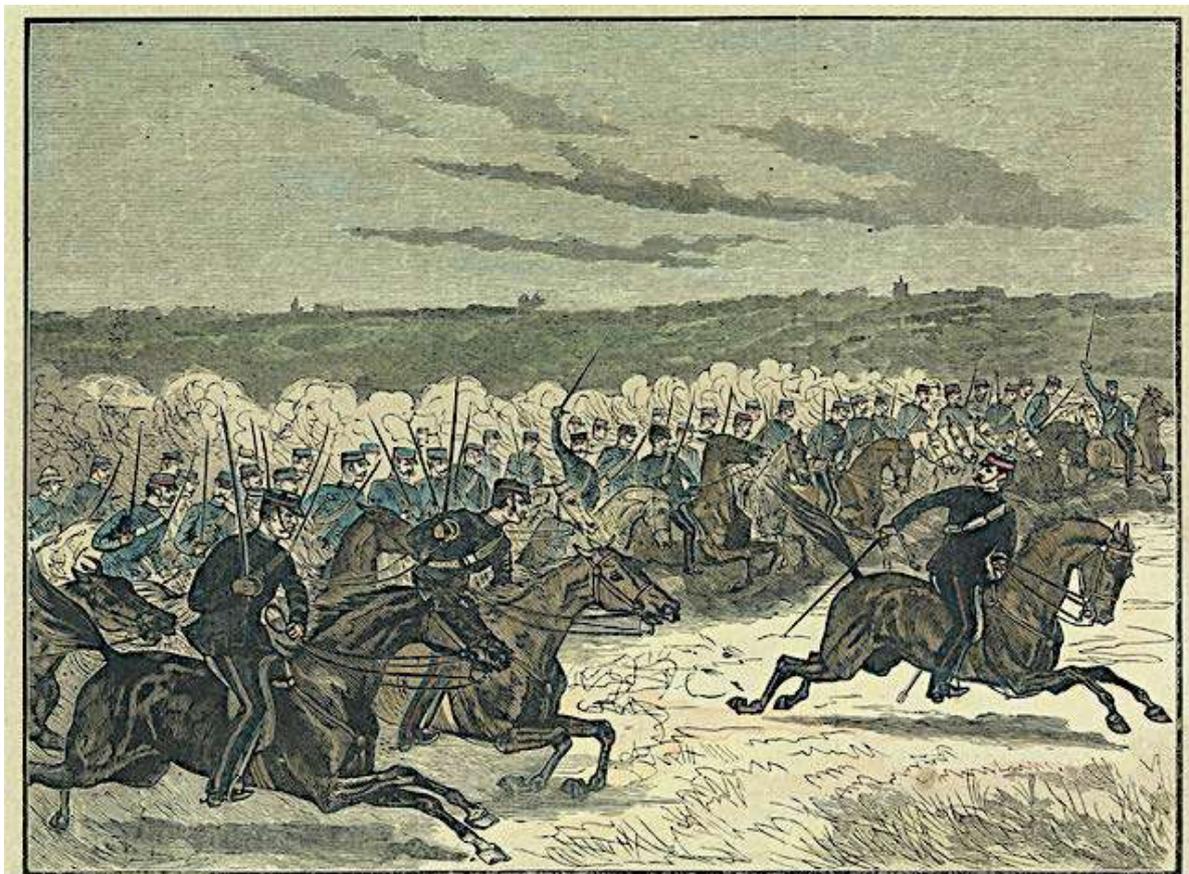


Figure 2.9.2.3 | This sketch drawn several years prior to the dedication of Moore Park shows that part of the Common to be put under the control of the City of Sydney tinted green. This is the earliest approximation of the area that was to become Moore Park. The area is transected by the route that became Anzac Parade. The plan shows the Military and Volunteer Rifle Range and Military Cricket Ground associated with Victoria Barrack. Also shown is land for proposed site for a new cricket ground and what became Randwick Racecourse. Allocations for church and cemetery purposes were cancelled. [NSWSA: Surveyor General's Sketch Books SB 8 Fol. 190]



Figure 2.9.2.4 | Panorama of Moore Park and Surry Hills, 1870. Shows young trees being established. Some 60 years later, the avenue of trees had matured, the tram line traversed the route, and private automobiles and buses crammed the area. <https://www.nfsa.gov.au/collection/curated/sydney-tramways-anzac-parade-junction-c1928> [SLNSW: ON 4 Box 55 No 224]

In the 1880s and 1890s Moore Park was used by the military for reviews, mock battles, the training of cadets and also for public shooting competitions.



THE N.S. WALES VOLUNTEER LIGHT HORSE—DRILL ON MOORE PARK.
AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

ART94383

Figure 2.9.2.5 | The N.S. Wales Volunteer Light Horse – Drill on Moore Park, Illustrated Sydney News, Saturday 6 June 1885 [AWM: No. ART94383]



Figure 2.9.2.6 | A Military Review in Moore Park in 1885. [Illustrated Sydney News 29 August 1885, p.1]

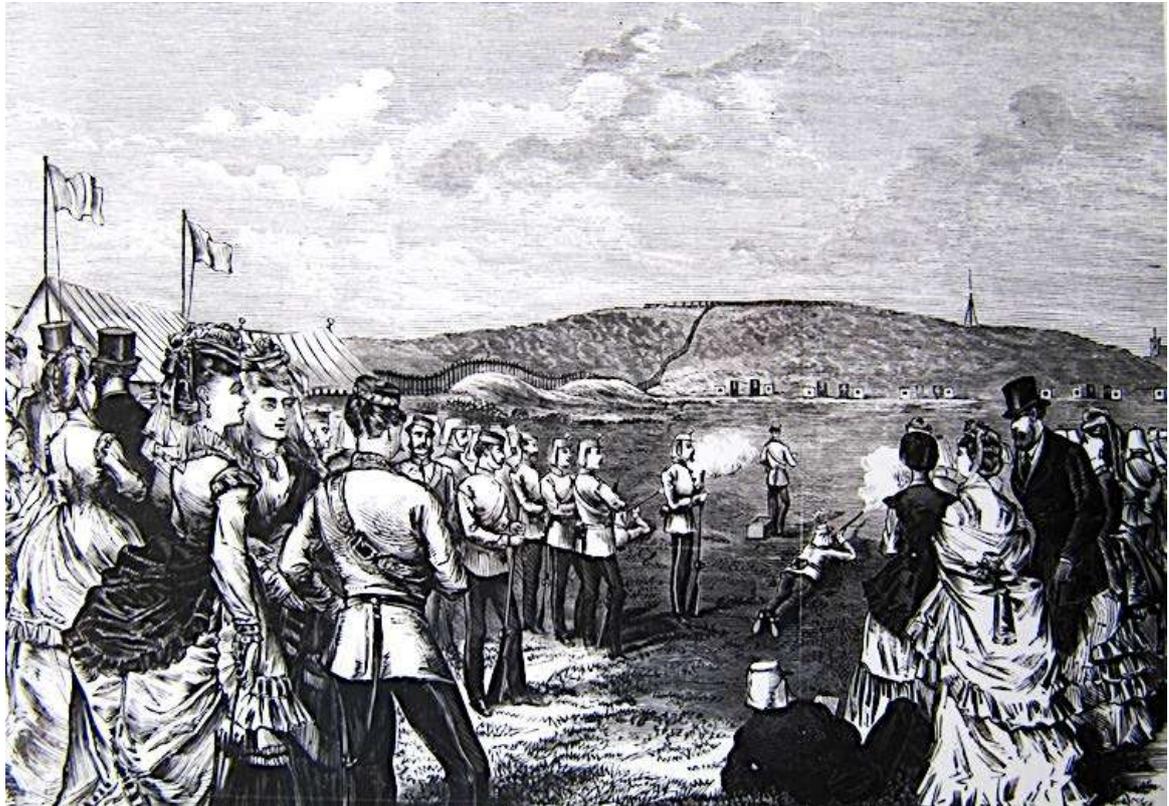


Figure 2.9.2.7 | The Military or Volunteer Rifle Range at Moore Park. [Illustrated Sydney News 29 August 1885, p.1]

The military's extensive use of Moore Park for training exercises is exemplified in the following account in the *Illustrated Sydney News* of July 1893 under the headline 'A Hint For Our Engineers – A New Way of Crossing Old Rivers':

Occasionally an interested crowd of sightseers gather about Kippax Lake, formerly 'Billy Goat Swamp,' in Moore Park, to gaze upon the evolutions of a number of Khakee clad warriors, who are generally accompanied by two carts full of impedimenta. The warriors are the Partially-paid Engineers, under Colonel Bowe and Major Parrott, and their object is to exercise in the art of building extemporaneous bridges for the passage of an army, or part thereof, across rivers which occur in the line of march. The method adopted in Moore Park is what is generally known as the 'barrel pier bridge,' formed of a number of empty barrels lashed together and supporting a causeway of sufficient massiveness to allow of the passage of troops, waggons, and field artillery.⁶⁴

⁶⁴ *Illustrated Sydney News*, 15 July 1893, p.14

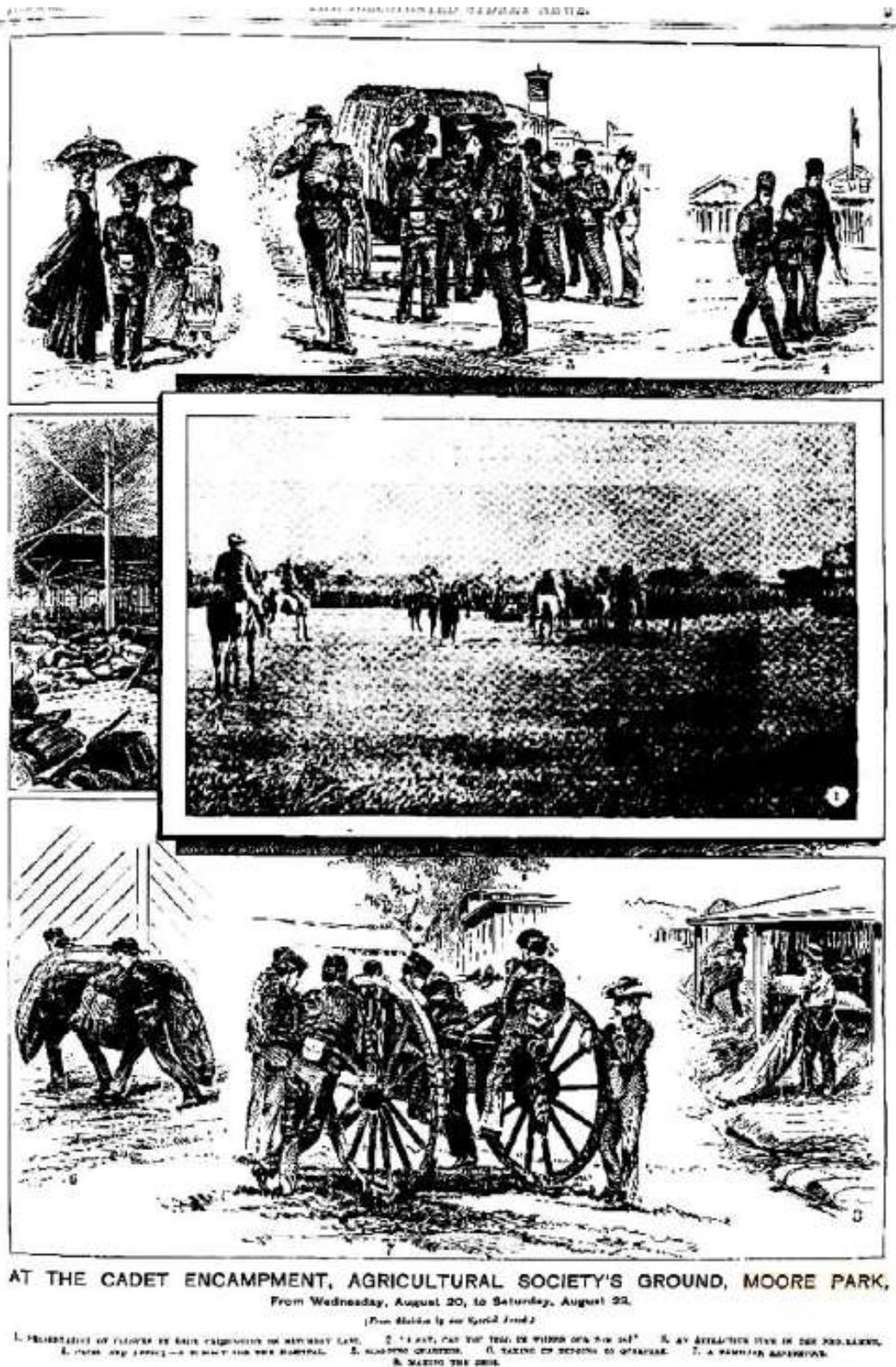


Figure 2.9.2.8 | A cadet encampment, Agricultural Society's Grounds at Moore Park. 1) Presentation of Colours by Lady Carrington on Saturday Last 2) 'I Say, Can you tell us Where our Tom is?' 3) An Attractive item In The Program 4) Cause And Effect – A Subject For The Hospital 5) Sleeping Quarters 6) Taking Up bedding to Quarters 7) A Familiar Rendezvous 8) Making Beds. [Illustrated Sydney News 23 August 1890, p.7]



Figure 2.9.2.9 | The Australian Expeditionary Force on Randwick Road (later Anzac Parade) on the way to embarkation on the HMAS Berrima 19 August 1915 enroute to German New Guinea to destroy German wireless stations. Although the embarkation was not published, tens of thousands lined the streets to see them off. In 1917 the ANZAC Memorial Obelisk was constructed here. [Australian Maritime Museum, Object No. 00024577]



Figure 2.9.2.10 | The Engineers' Officers Training School at the Moore Park Depot practicing bombing an enemy trench in May 1916. [The Sydney Mail, 17 May 1916, p.10]



Figure 2.9.2.11 | These trenches were dug in May 1916 by the Engineers' Officers Training School on part of the old rifle range at Moore Park and were a facsimile of some dug at Gallipoli. [The Sydney Mail, 17 May 1916, p.10]



Figure 2.9.2.12 | A memorial fountain erected on Moore Park Road by the Moore Park Cricket Association in commemoration of their comrades who fell in the Great War, 1914–1918. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

The ANZAC Memorial Obelisk and Aleppo Pine, Moore Park East⁶⁵



Figure 2.9.2.13 | The 1917 Anzac Memorial Obelisk is now sited in Moore Park East, adjacent to it is an Aleppo Pine. 2020 [Google Maps]

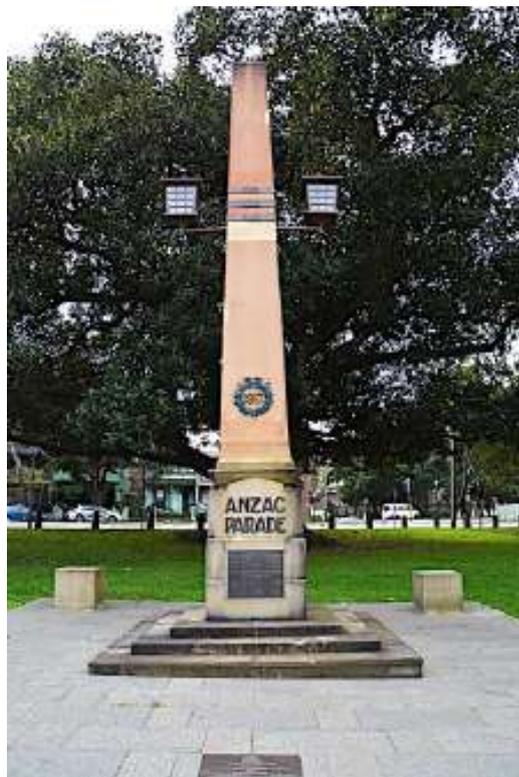


Figure 2.9.2.14 | The 1917 Anzac Memorial Obelisk which has recently been relocated from the centre of Anzac Parade to Moore Park East.. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

⁶⁵ State Heritage Register. DB No. 4300438



Figure 2.9.2.15 | An Aleppo Pine was planted near the Anzac Memorial Obelisk in 2019. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

The ANZAC obelisk was erected at the head of Anzac Parade at Moore Park on 15 March 1917 to mark the opening of a widened and remodeled roadway and to commemorate the role of the ANZACS in World War I. With encampments at Randwick Racecourse, Kensington Racecourse – the present site of UNSW – and at Rosebery Racecourse (now a housing estate), the road formed the spine around which the 1st AIF were trained. They were marched along the route to rifle ranges at Long Bay and Randwick, to skirmishes at Daceyville, to South Head, to Rosebery, and finally to embark for overseas service. The obelisk marked the head of the road to an area with a long military history and one dominated by military activity. In the 1920s it became a focus of ANZAC Day commemorations.

The Aleppo Pine is grown from seeds sent back from Lone Pine Ridge at Gallipoli following an offensive on 6 August 1915 by the 1st Australian Infantry Division in which 2,000 Australians died. The ridges, once covered with Aleppo Pine, had been cleared to provide cover for the Turkish trenches, leaving just the one, solitary pine, thus the name Lone Pine Ridge.

Lance Corporal Benjamin Charles Smith, 3rd Battalion AIF, collected several pine cones from the branches used to cover the Turkish trenches and sent them to his mother Jane McMullin, in remembrance of his brother Mark, who had died in the fighting. She successfully raised two seedlings. One was planted in Inverell (in northern NSW), where both her sons had enlisted. The other was planted in the grounds of the Australian War Memorial in 1934 in honour of all the sons who fell at Lone Pine. Seedlings are now distributed for use as commemorative markers across Australia.⁶⁶

⁶⁶ <https://www.AWM.gov.au/shop/lone-pine-seedlings>



Figure 2.9.2.16 | Sydney Morning Herald, 17 March 1917, p.8.

The obelisk is carved from pink-coloured sandstone, and terminates with a four-sided pyramidal apex, it is 6 metres in height and stands on a stepped sandstone base. A bronze laurel wreath is positioned on its northern face and encloses the date '1917'. Two lanterns were originally affixed at the midway point of the obelisk, although these have since been removed. The garden bed which formed the median has also been replaced with sections of grass. The plinth features the name 'ANZAC PARADE' on its northern side in large bronze lettering, and is located above a plaque which reads:

*This remodelled roadway was officially opened by the Lady Mayoress of Sydney,
Mrs R.D. Meagher, M.L.A., Speaker, Lord Mayor of Sydney; R.H. Brodrick, City Architect;
A.H. Brigg, City Surveyor; Thomas H. Nesbitt, Town Clerk.*



Figure 2.9.2.17 | The ANZAC Memorial Obelisk in 1917. Note the median strip behind planted with palms and the tram on the left. [NLA: PIC/15611/16870 LOC Cold store PIC/15611]



Figure 2.9.2.18 | Returned Soldiers' Fathers' Association members laying a wreath on the ANZAC Memorial Obelisk, ANZAC Parade, Centennial Park, Sydney, August 1918. [NLA, Fairfax Archive, nla.obj-157931117]



Figure 2.9.2.19 | The obelisk decorated for ANZAC Day, 1926. [COSA: A-0008335]



Figure 2.9.2.20 | Senator Samut of Malta and a woman placing a wreath on the ANZAC Memorial, New South Wales, 9 October 1926. [NLA: PIC/15611/6235 LOC Cold store PIC/15611 Fairfax archive of glass plate negatives]



Figure 2.9.2.21 | A northerly view along Anzac Parade toward the obelisk and city in the 1920s. [City of Sydney Archives: SRC1426. Originally part of CRS 44/256.]

The obelisk is one of New South Wales' earliest dedications to the ANZACS, preceding the Martin Place Cenotaph (1927) and the Hyde Park War Memorial (1934).

While the obelisk once held the symbolic position of signifying the commencement of Anzac Parade, it has since been relocated approximately 300 metres to the south. This was done to allow for the construction of the Anzac Parade exit portal for the Eastern Distributor.

In its current location the obelisk is still visible, although certainly less prominent. In recent years fencing has been added along the grassed median of Anzac Parade in an attempt to discourage pedestrians from crossing. This fencing skirts the obelisk which, as a result, partially obscures its western side.



Figure 2.9.2.22 | Anzac Parade, 1930. View looking southerly towards Sydney Showground shows Anzac Parade marked by War Memorial and sandstone gates. Tram lines entering precinct of SCG [Sydney Cricket Ground] and Showground and Sydney Boys High School, Moore Park & horse trough (R) can also be seen. One of a collection of City Engineers photographs that was donated by Robert Watt in April 2009. [City of Sydney Archives: SRC22198]

The Korean War Memorial, Moore Park West

The Korean War Memorial commemorates both Australian and Korean veterans of the Korean War (1950–1953): 339 Australians and 230,000 Koreans died in the conflict. It was constructed in 2009 following a design competition. It honours the friendship between Australia and Korea and is a place that brings people together for cross-cultural celebration. The memorial is circular in plan and features a path that forms the shape of the taeguk, the symbol at the centre of the flag of South Korea, with the names of the 21 countries who served in the United Nations contingent in Korea. Two granite stones quarried at the location of the Battle of Kapyong represent the divided Korean Peninsula. There are 136 steel and bronze flowers, based on the Rose of Sharon, the national flower of South Korea, that represent the fallen troops from New South Wales. Eleven jagged pieces of concrete, depicting the rugged Korean landscape, carry the names of the battles in

which Australians were awarded battle honours. The site has been declared a Military Memorial of National Significance.⁶⁷



Figure 2.9.2.23 | Site of the Korean War Memorial at the northern-most end of Moore Park. 2020. [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.2.24 | The Korean War Memorial view from the east. [Sue Rosen]

⁶⁷ <https://www.centennialparklands.com.au/visit/history-and-heritage/memorials-gates/korean-war-memorial/>; Wikipedia accessed 20 September 2020.

The Former Agricultural Society Showground

In 1881 the Agricultural Society acquired 10 hectares within Moore Park. The area was bounded by the Rifle Range, the Cricket Ground and the eastern boundary of the City of Sydney's eastern boundary of Moore Park.⁶⁸ As indicated in the images below, the Showground facilities were commandeered in both World Wars as embarkation points for units destined for overseas service, as stores and depots, messes and recruitment halls. It was one of three camps established in 1914, the others being Rosebery Park Racecourse and Randwick Racecourse.



Figure 2.9.2.25 | An aerial view of the former showground site with Anzac Parade in background and the Sydney Cricket Ground on the right. 2019. [Google Earth]

⁶⁸ Plan of Management, Centennial Park – Moore Park Trust, Draft Report, Vol. 1, February 1977, p.10.



Figure 2.9.2.26 | An aerial view of the showground facilities at Easter 1935. The edge of the Sydney Cricket Ground can be seen on the right mid-ground. Anzac Parade, Moore Park and the city are in the distance. [NLA obj: 142062940]



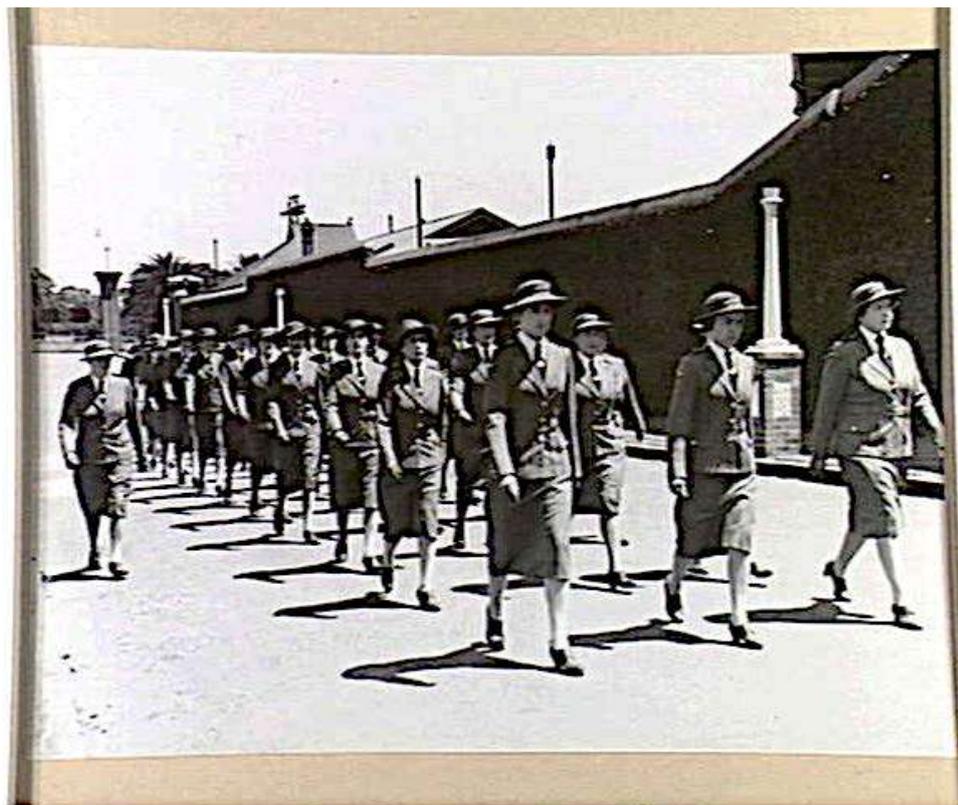
Figure 2.9.2.27 | This group of men at the Sydney Showground were among the first to enlist in the AIF in 1914. [AWM: No. H12823]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

004759

Figure 2.9.2.28 | Hospital Unit marching at Sydney Showground prior to departure on 18 October 1940. [AWM: No. 07459]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

004798

Figure 2.9.2.29 | Nurses marching at Sydney Showground prior to departure on 18 October 1940. [AWM: No. 004798]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

069598

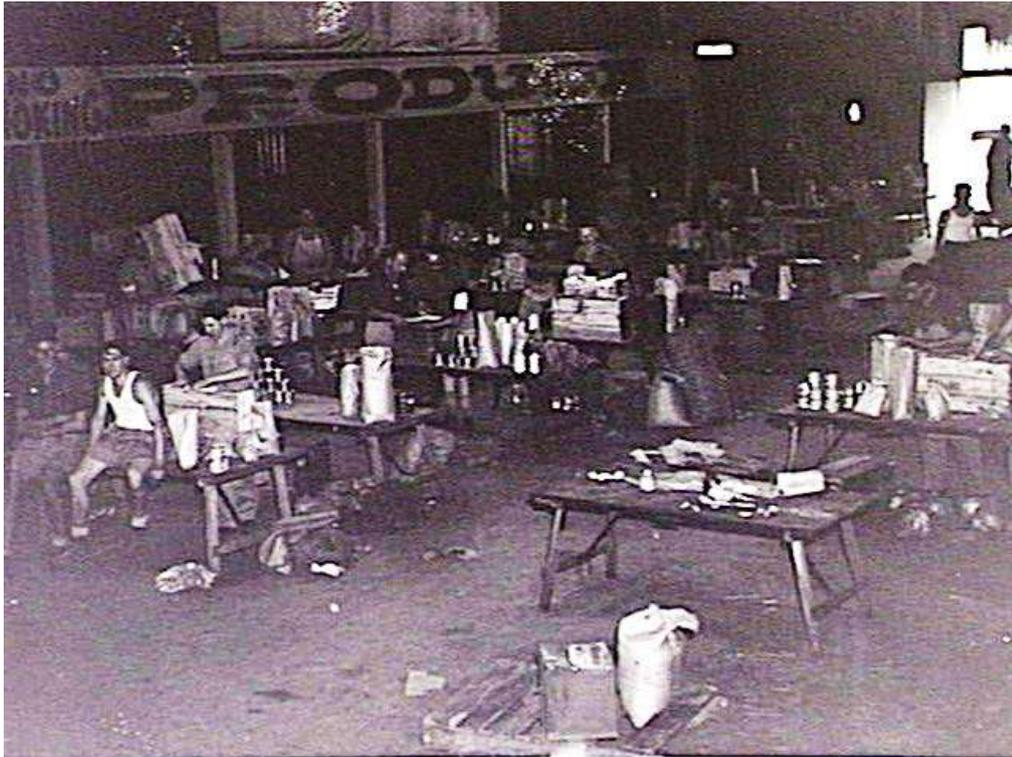
Figure 2.9.2.30 | Lunch time in the Mens' Mess at the Eastern Command General Details Depot based at the Sydney Showground in July 1942. [AWM: No. 069598]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

106025

Figure 2.9.2.31 | Interior of the Recruit Reception Depot, NSW Lines of Communication Area, Sydney Showground, showing civilians sitting around tables and filling out forms in January 1943. [AWM: No. 106025]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

122276

Figure 2.9.2.32 | 128 Supply Depot Platoon, Royal Agricultural Showgrounds. Personnel in the breakup store working at unit ration tables. November 1945. [AWM: No. 122276]

As casualties returned, entertainments were held at the Showground for rehabilitating men, and prisoners of war (POWs) were reunited with families.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

085034

Figure 2.9.2.33 | Patients from 12 camp hospital at the Royal Sydney Showground attended by members of the Australian Army Medical Women's Service, watch the NSW Police and Citizens Boys' Club Rodeo. 30 Dec 1944. [AWM: No. 085034]

Centennial Park

Centennial Park occupies part of the Common declared by Governor Macquarie in 1811. The Lachlan Swamps which were embraced with the Common’s boundary were exploited from 1827 until 1887 as a water supply for Sydney. The opening of the park on 26 January 1888 commemorated the centenary of the establishment of the European settlement at Sydney Cove. It was to be a grand park in the European tradition, **Figure 2.9.2.36** shows the layout of the roads; the Grand Drive encompassing the lakes evokes that early vision.⁶⁹

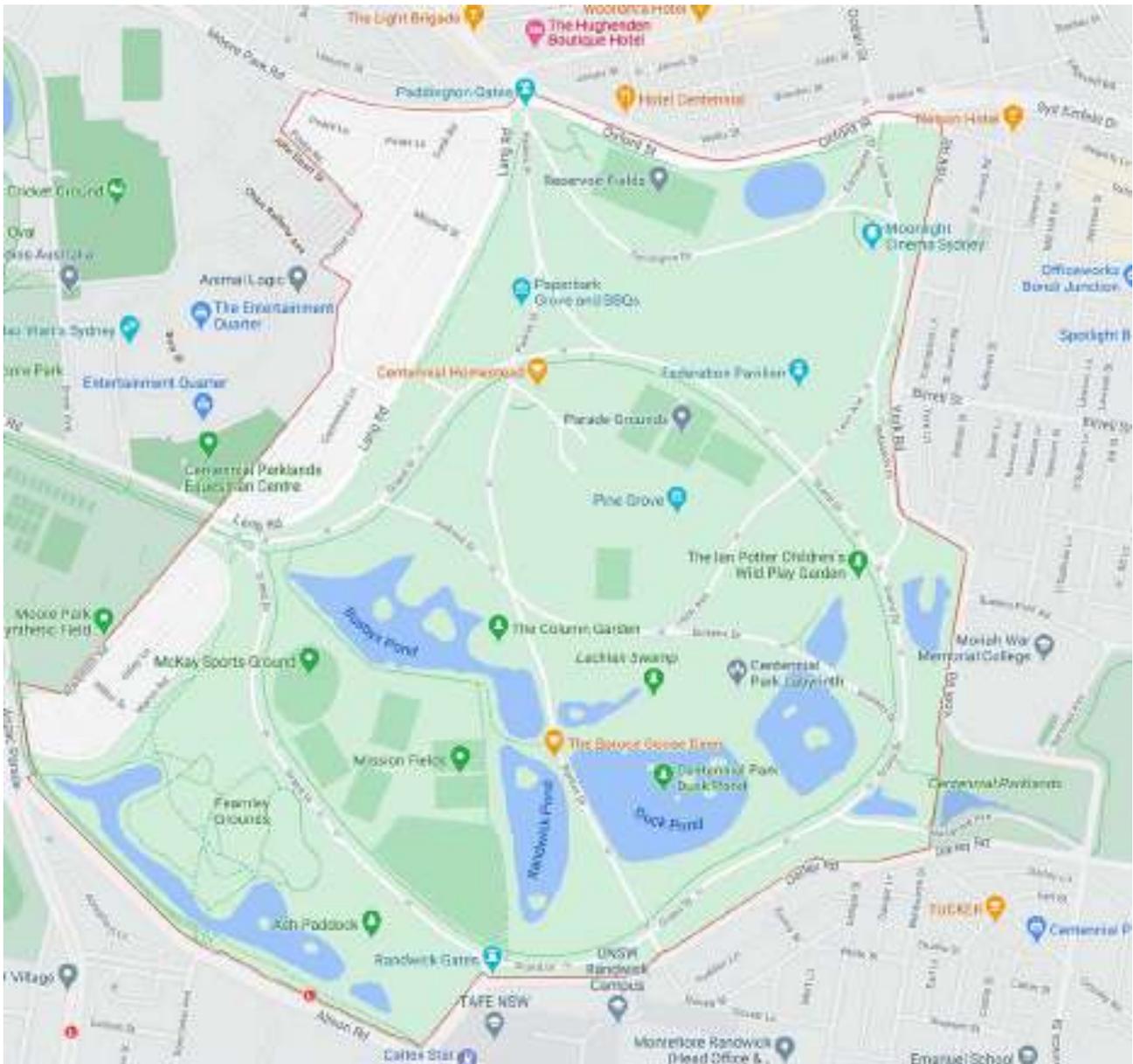


Figure 2.9.2.34 | Centennial Park and its major features. 2020. [Google Maps]

⁶⁹ Paul Ashton, Centennial Park, *Dictionary of Sydney*, 2008, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/centennial_park, viewed 10 Aug 2020.



Figure 2.9.2.35 | Centennial Park under construction 1886 with panoramic view of Waverley and Randwick. [<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-145069483>]

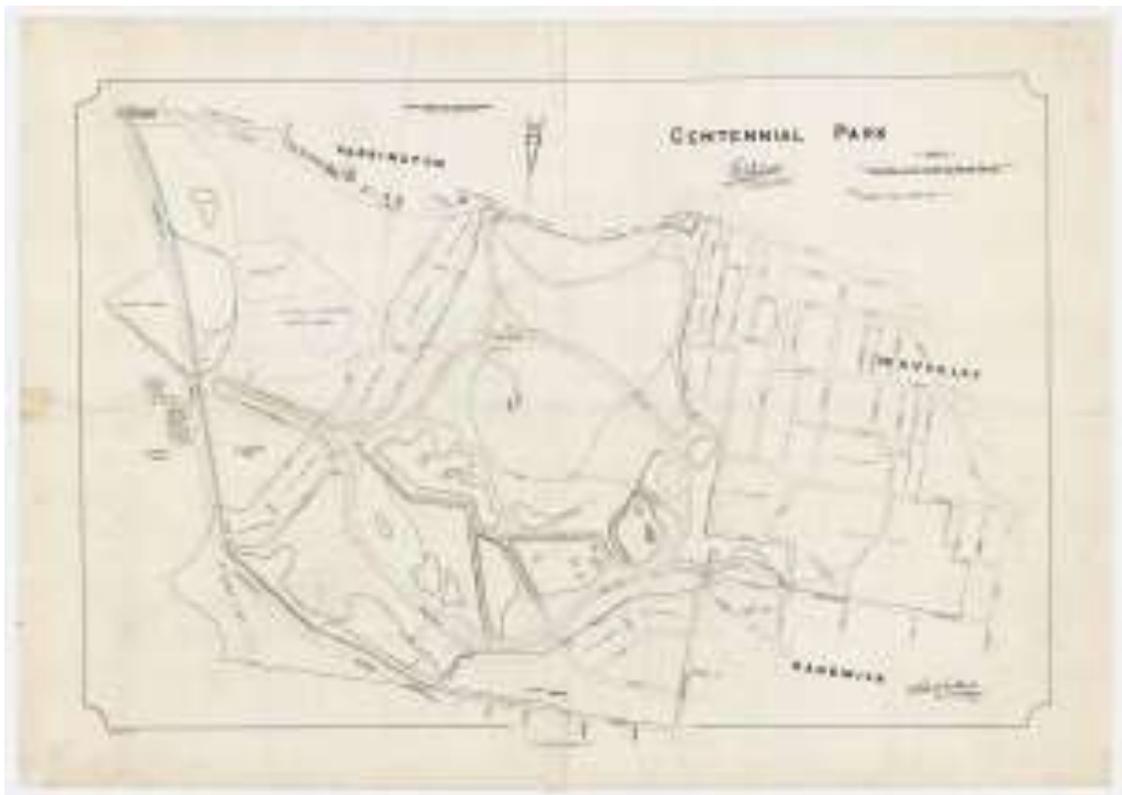


Figure 2.9.2.36 | This 1892 Plan of Centennial Park by the Department of Public Works, Roads and Bridges Branch, shows the general layout of the park. Note that the later line of Anzac Parade is referred to as Randwick Road. [SLNSW: M4 811.18183/1892/1]

Continuing the long military tradition of the area, large public military displays were held in the park on the Queen's Birthday, other public holidays and on significant anniversaries such as Jubilees and Centenaries. In 1888, for example, the Long Meadow in Centennial Park was used for the annual Military Review. In 1903 when the Japanese naval squadron of three ships visited Sydney, Centennial Park played host to a truly epic review including both Australian and Japanese personnel. The spectacle, performed before the Governor General, notable dignitaries, and a

‘densely packed’ crowd, included a grand total of ‘4099 officers and men, 386 horses, 12 guns and 3 wagons’.⁷⁰ Centennial Park was used for drilling exercises, reviews and parades and engineering exercises during both World Wars, with the lakes used to test construction of bridges and pontoons.⁷¹ When the Great White Fleet of 16 United States naval vessels came to Sydney in August 1908, a review of some 12,000 Australian troops, cadets and some naval personnel in Centennial Park made, as the *Sydney Morning Herald* observed, ‘a magnificent sample of what Australia can do’.⁷² Thanksgiving and peace celebrations were held in the park to mark the end of the Great War.⁷³ Post-war, a commemorative drinking fountain was installed on the northern side of Cleveland Street on the corner with South Dowling Street, opposite the Bat and Ball Hotel by the Moore Parke Cricket Association.⁷⁴ Peace celebrations were held in Centennial Park in 1919, marking the end of the war. Military Reviews continued to be held in the Park, including one attended by Edward, then-Prince of Wales, in March 1920. On 31 January 1938 the Naval and Military Review as part of the Sesquicentenary Celebrations was attended by 150,000 spectators.⁷⁵



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P05942.001

Figure 2.9.2.37 | Major Vandeleur Kelly leading a march past of NSW Army Medical Corps on Queen Victoria’s birthday at Centennial Park, May 1890. [AWM: No. P0542.001]

⁷⁰ *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 10 June 1903, pp.6, 7, 21-23; Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol. 2, 2003 p.39

⁷¹ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol. 2, 2003 p.60

⁷² *Sydney Morning Herald*, 25 August 1908, p.7.

⁷³ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol. 2, 2003 p.39

⁷⁴ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol. 2, 2003 p.74.

⁷⁵ Centennial Parklands CMP, pp.B1-12; Centennial Parklands, Evolution of the Parklands, <https://www.centennialparklands.com.au/visit/history-and-heritage/history-of-the-parklands/evolution-of-the-parklands>

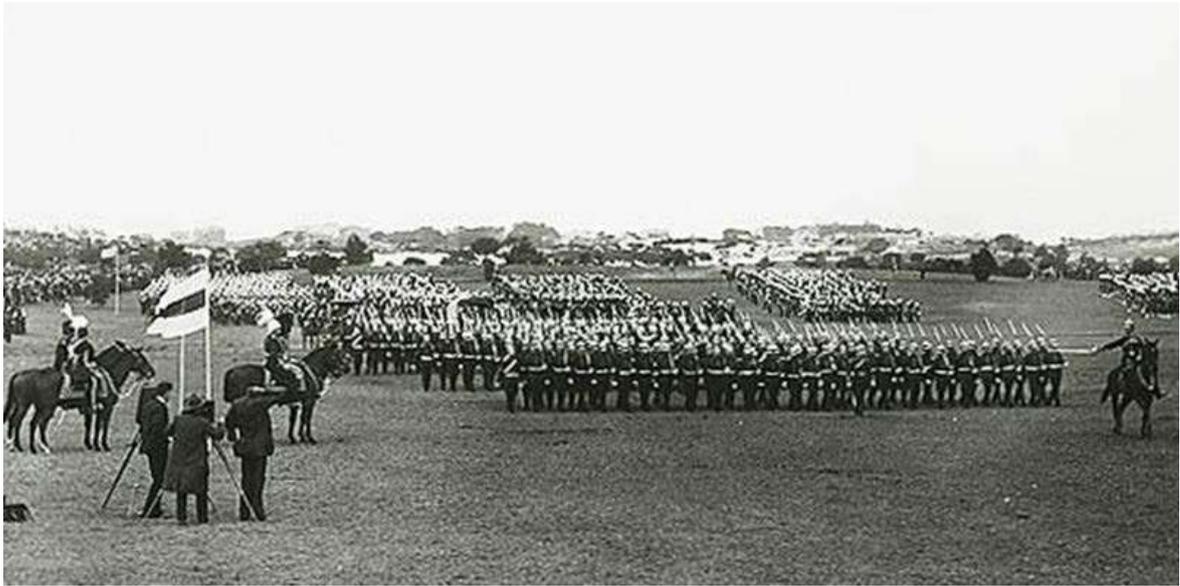


Figure 2.9.2.38 | Parade procession in 1901 at Centennial Park.⁷⁶



Figure 2.9.2.39 | 'Saturday 6th June 1903. The sailors and midshipmen of the Japanese warship passing on their way to the Centennial Park'. Three Japanese warships visited Sydney in 1903. From an album of photos in the State Library of NSW [SLNSW via Pinterest]

⁷⁶ <https://www.centennialparklands.com.au/stories/2018/centennial-park-receives-national-heritage-listing>

The Japanese Visit to Sydney—The Review on Centennial Park.

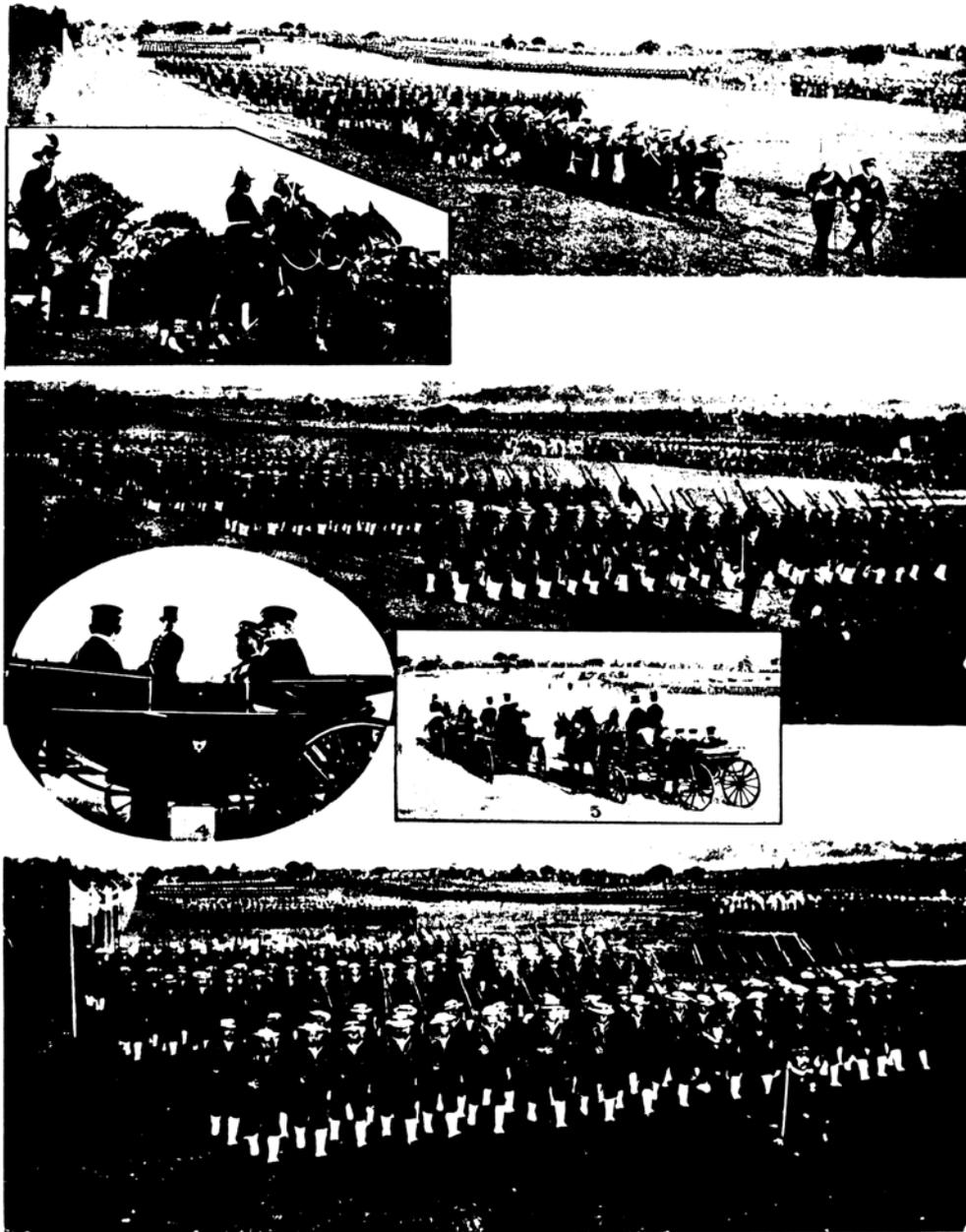


Figure 2.9.2.40 | Celebrations in Centennial Park on the Visit of the Japanese Fleet in 1903. [Australian Town and Country Journal, 10 June 1903, p.23]



Figure 2.9.2.41| The NSW Mounted Infantry section of the review of the defence forces in Centennial Park staged as part of the celebrations to mark the visit of the US Navy Great White Fleet in 1908. [AWM: No. P00437.056]

On the declaration of World War I, Centennial Park was used by troops for parade drills, training and exercise. The personnel stationed at the Engineers Depot on Park Road (where the Sydney Football Stadium stands today), were made up of engineers, signallers, wireless operators among others. Training included practice in building bridges, pontoons and wireless towers as well as cavalry practice in Centennial Park.⁷⁷ Rupert Taylor Vowles, who trained as a signaler, wrote about his experience at the depot:

*'...I was given blankets & a waterproof sheet & told to sleep for the time being in the Engineer Drill Hall. Here amongst other sigs I found some old pals...At 6.30am [the] Reveille sounded & was welcomed without any large exclamations. One morning I got out to do physical training and after running for three miles around Centennial Park I returned almost dead.'*²

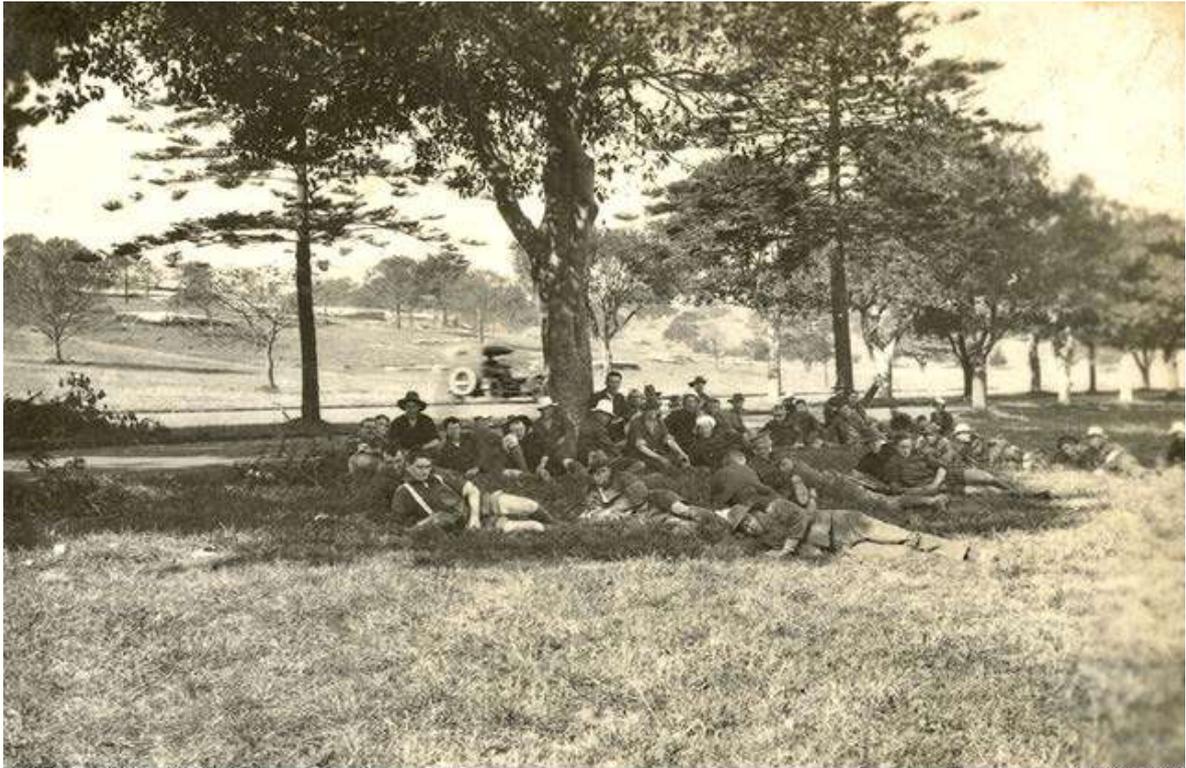
⁷⁷ Office of Veterans Affairs, NSW War Memorials Register NSW Stories, 'The Centennial Parklands & the Great War', <https://www.warmemorialsregister.nsw.gov.au/nsw-stories/centennial-parklands-great-war>; Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan Volume 1 Attachment B, pp.B1-12.



Figure 2.9.2.42 | Troops build a pontoon bridge in Centennial Park, 1916. [NLA]



Figure 2.9.2.43 | Engineers from the Moore Park Depot, 1914-1918 The entire film of the depot and their activities can be viewed at <https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/C188326> [AWM]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P09534.004

Figure 2.9.2.44 | Group of Pioneer reinforcements rest in the shade of trees during training at Centennial Park in 1916. The men are probably members of the 3rd Pioneer Battalion. [AWM: No. P09534.004]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A02109

Figure 2.9.2.45 | Some of the drivers of the Sydney section of the 1st Australian Wireless Squadron in Centennial Park March 1916. [AWM: No. A02109]



Figure 2.9.2.46 | Prince Edward attends a military review in Centennial Park, 23 March 1920.
[<https://www.gettyimages.ca/detail/news-photo/edward-prince-of-wales-attends-a-military-review-in-news-photo/459212084>]



Figure 2.9.2.47 | The sesquicentenary celebrations in Centennial Park, 1938.
[<https://www.centennialparklands.com.au/visit/history-and-heritage/history-of-the-parklands/evolution-of-the-parklands>]⁷⁸

⁷⁸ See also <https://footage.framepool.com/en/shot/114946003-centennial-park-25th-coronation-anniversary-commonwealth-of-nations-mary-of-england> and <https://footage.framepool.com/en/shot/493413918-percy-spender-baroness-centennial-park-john-loder>

The Australian military reoccupied the Park in 1940. The military engineers used the lakes to test the construction of temporary bridges and the army practiced their drills around Grand Drive. In the south section of Centennial Park and Moore Park the military constructed a series of buildings. These included air-raid shelters, which were removed in 1947, and housing for personnel, which was removed in 1951.⁷⁹



Figure 2.9.2.48 | Inspection of the Australian Women's Army Service members of the district finance office, in Centennial Park in September 1944. [AWM: No. 080755]

⁷⁹ Centennial Parklands CMP Volume 1, p.C-30

2.9.3 Kokoda Memorial Park, Goodwood Street Kensington

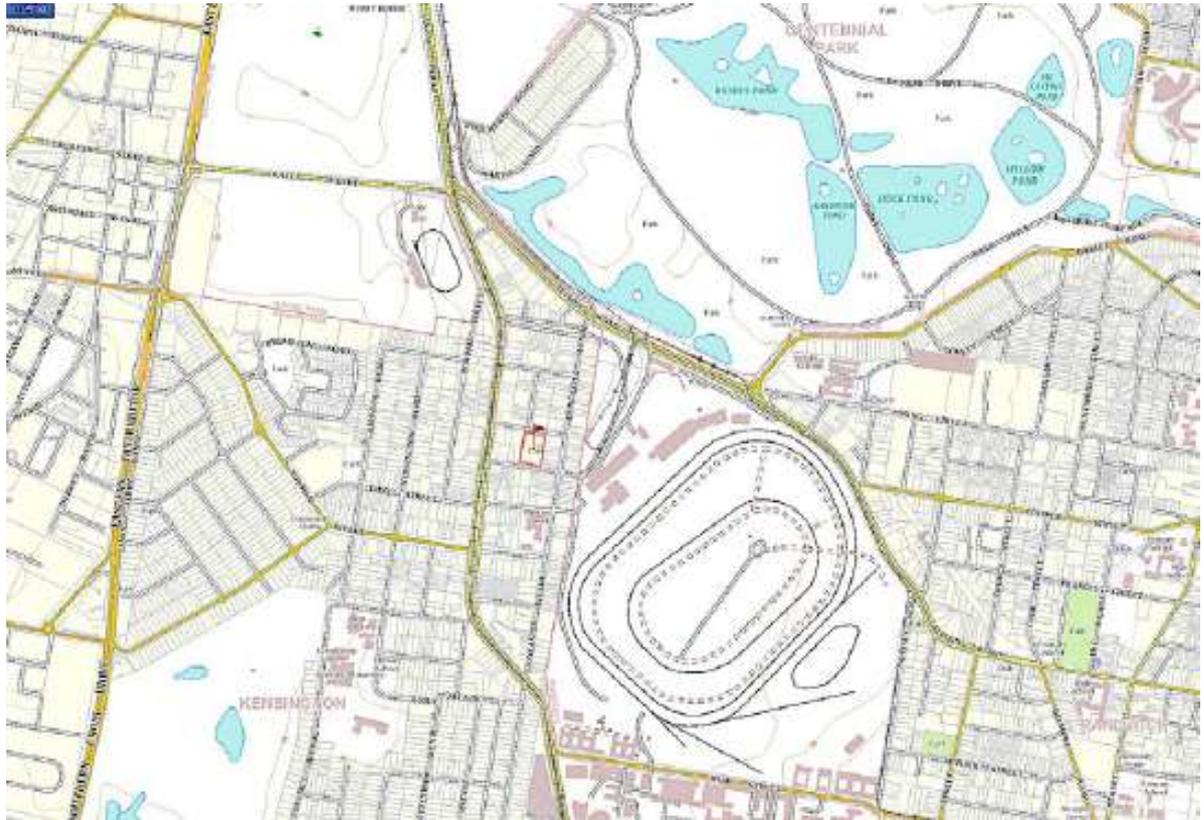


Figure 2.9.3.1 | Kokoda Memorial Park is located between Goodwood and Ascot streets just off Anzac Parade and in the vicinity of Randwick Racecourse. 2020. [Six Maps]



Figures 2.9.3.2 and 2.9.3.3 | The Kokoda Memorial, left. Signage, right. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

A memorial has existed here since 1960 after Council suggested the idea of a memorial to the Kensington sub-branch of the Returned and Services League (RSL). It is used by the public to commemorate Anzac Day; the current iteration was dedicated in 2002. A 1995 survey recorded three plaques on a sandstone plinth that were the worse for wear. It honours those who served

and lost their lives on the Kokoda Track in Papua New Guinea in World War II. The park features a pathway, representative of the track, that leads to a monument.⁸⁰

2.9.4 Randwick Racecourse, later Royal Randwick

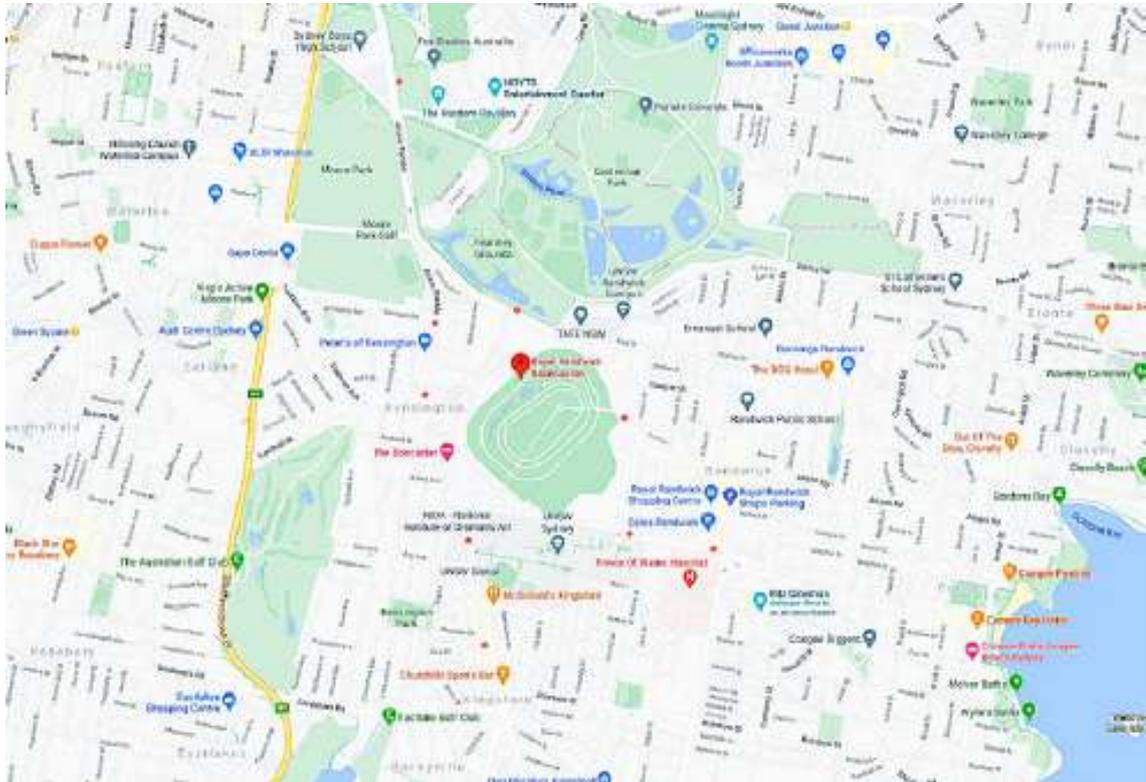


Figure 2.9.4.1 | The Royal Randwick Race, located to the east of Anzac Parade and to the south of Centennial Park. 2020 [Google Maps]

⁸⁰ Randwick City Council, File No. W000666; F013207069 and W000686A; Kokoda Park Memorial, Kensington, SMOC Survey Form; <https://www.warmemorialsregister.nsw.gov.au/content/kokoda-memorial-park-kensington>



Figure 2.9.4.2 | The Royal Randwick Race Track from High Street, Kensington – site of military encampments and training from 1860. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

Horse racing commenced in Randwick in 1833 on a track established on 219 acres set aside from the Common (now Randwick Racecourse). It was situated ‘... in a natural amphitheatre including oval course of a mile and a quarter’. Race meetings however, were intermittent until 1863 when it became the headquarters of the Australian Jockey Club.⁸¹ By 1860 rifle shooting contests were held at Randwick Racecourse and the 30 volunteers of the Randwick Volunteer Rifle Brigade paraded and drilled there.⁸² The course was used during World War I and again in World War II when troops were encamped there. These encampments were invariably accompanied by support and store facilities in a support capacity.

⁸¹ Taksa in Firth, pp.13; 24.

⁸² Taksa in Firth, p.78



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A03892

Figure 2.9.4.3 | Troops on Parade, (probably) Randwick Racecourse, c.1914. [AWM: No. A03892]



Figure 2.9.4.4 | Randwick racecourse, 1943 showing military occupation. [Six Maps]



Figure 2.9.4.5 | Troops of the 18th Works Company marching past their tent lines at Randwick racecourse 18 July 1944. [AWM: No. 067566]



Figure 2.9.4.6 | Senior Non-Commissioned Officers of the 21st Works Company issuing equipment in their 'q' store at the Randwick Racecourse, 18 July 1944. [AWM: No. 067565]

2.9.5 Randwick Destitute Children's Asylum, later Randwick Military Hospital, later Prince of Wales Hospital



Figure 2.9.5.1 | The Randwick Military Hospital was originally located between High Street Kensington and Rainbow Street, the site of the Destitute Children's Asylum. The site eventually retracted north to Barker Street. 2020. [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.5.2 | The Avoca Street frontage of the Prince of Wales Hospital. 2020. [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.5.3 | The Randwick Military Hospital was originally located between High Street Kensington and Rainbow Street, the site of the Destitute Children’s Asylum. In 1914 some 4,000 men were camped in the paddock south of Barker Street. [Extract from 1913 Parish Map]

At the outbreak of World War I parts of the Randwick Destitute Children’s Asylum were offered to the military and by October 1914, some 4,000 men were camped in the paddock south of Barker Street. From June 1915, when wounded began to arrive from the Dardenelles, the NSW Government decided to take over the institution entirely as a home for wounded soldiers. It was formally taken over by the Federal Department of Defence in August 1915 and became the 4th Australian General Military Hospital.⁸³



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL H11577

Figure 2.9.5.4 | A wounded AIF soldier’s reunion with his family at Randwick Military Hospital, c.1915. [AWM: No. H1 1 577]

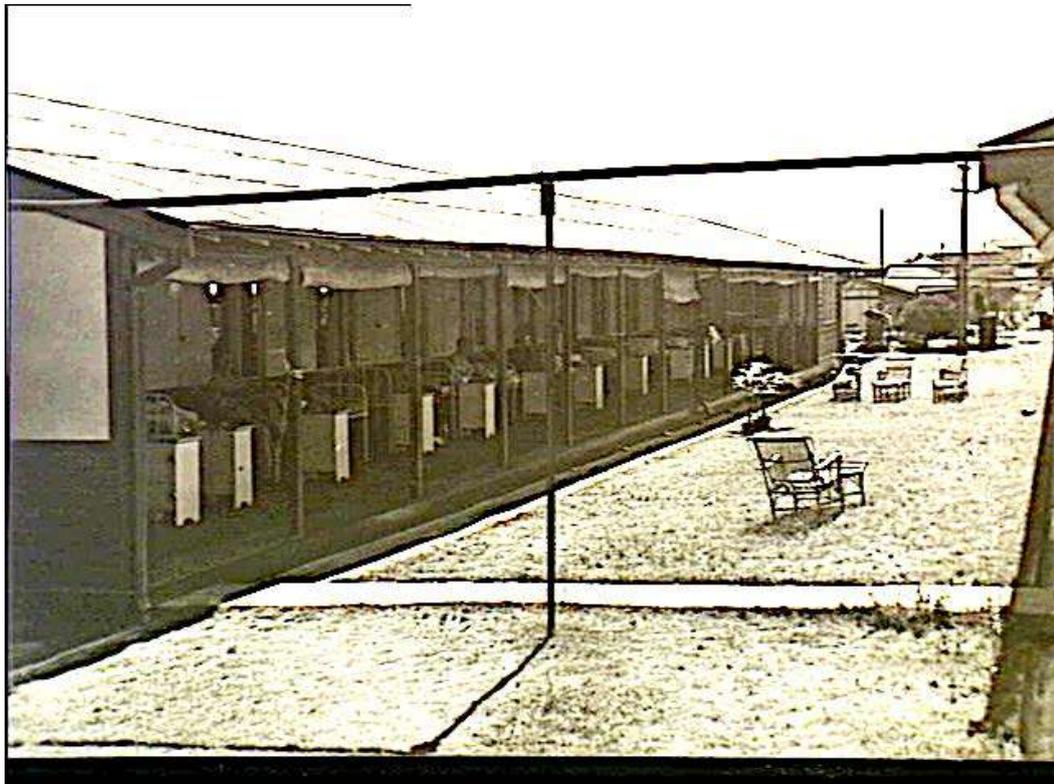
⁸³ Pauline Curby, *Randwick*, Randwick City Council, 2009, p.83; Randwick Prince of Wales Historical Analysis, Cultural Resources Management for Schwager Brooks and Associates, 1995, pp.10, 19.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H16129

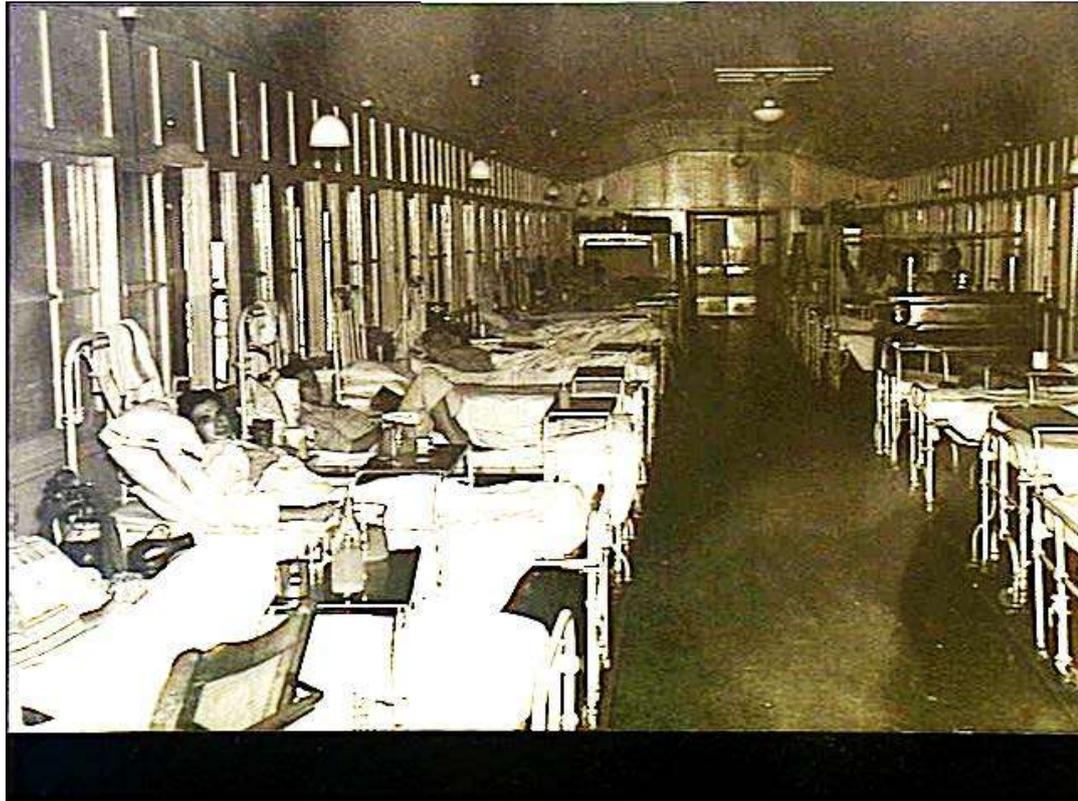
Figure 2.9.5.5 | Nurses and patients in one of the wards of No 4 AGH (Randwick Military Hospital, later known as the Prince of Wales Hospital) in 1916. [AWM: No. H16129]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

123232

Figure 2.9.5.6 | Exterior view of the Naval Wing of Randwick Hospital. Jan 1946. [AWM: No. 123232]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

123219

Figure 2.9.5.7 | An interior view of Ward 20 of the Naval Wing at Randwick Hospital. Jan 1946. [AWM: No. 123219]

In 1924 the facility ceased to be a military hospital and became a repatriation hospital. However, it was brought back into military service in 1939 for the duration of World War II and was known as the Randwick Military Hospital. In 1954, with the establishment of Concord Repatriation Hospital, and the transfer of patients there, it became known as the Prince of Wales Hospital and the hospital's military associations ceased.⁸⁴

⁸⁴ Randwick Prince of Wales Historical Analysis, Cultural Resources Management for Schwager Brooks and Associates, 1995, p. 25.

2.9.6 Former Kensington Racecourse, now UNSW

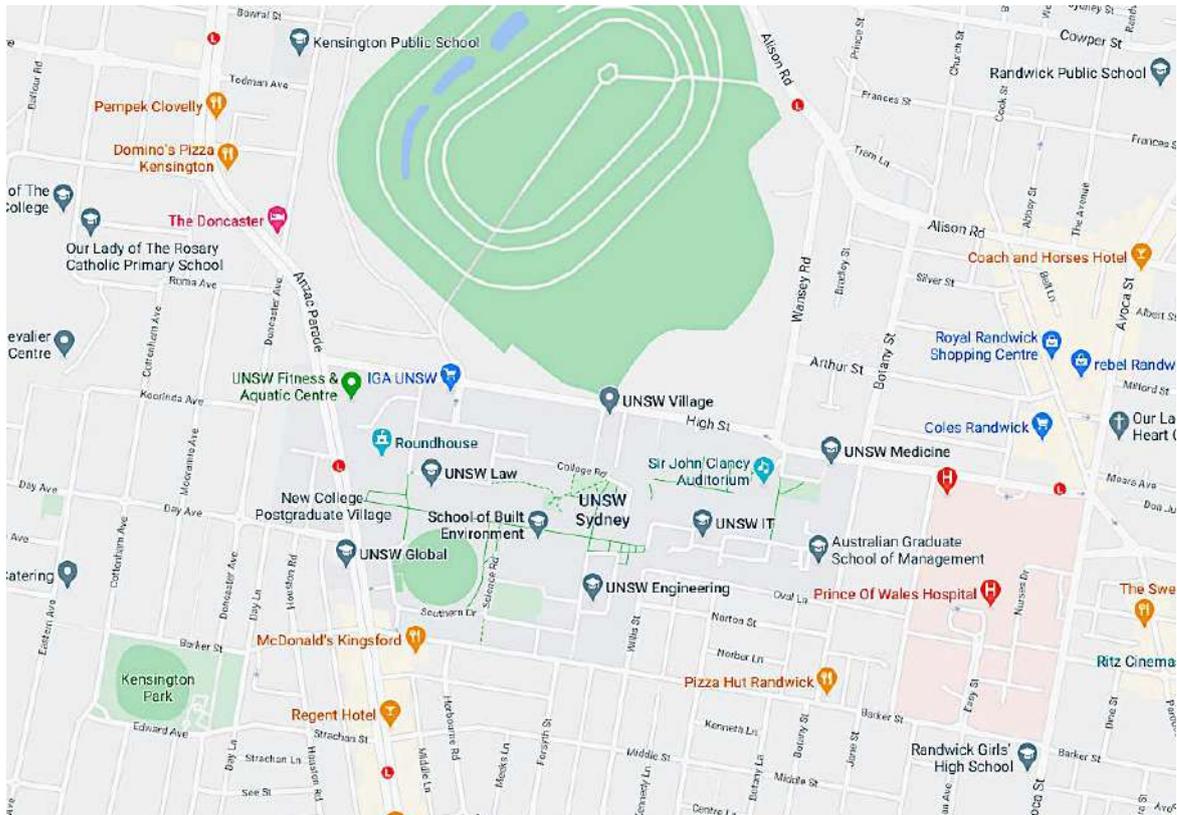


Figure 2.9.6.1 | The principal campus of UNSW is sited on the former Kensington Racecourse and former Randwick Golf course. 2020.[Google Maps]

In the 1890s a private syndicate established the Kensington Racecourse to the immediate south of the Randwick track to cater mainly to mid-week racing and included ponies and hacks as well as thoroughbreds. At the end of the decade, troops and horses were mobilised here prior to embarkation for South Africa.⁸⁵ It was again occupied for military purposes during World War I and World War II, with the last race meeting held there in 1942. In 1949 the UNSW was incorporated and the foundation stone for the first permanent building constructed on campus was laid at the former racecourse site.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ Taksa in Firth, pp.50; 81

⁸⁶ <https://www.recordkeeping.unsw.edu.au/university-archives/online-exhibitions/campus-development-exhibition>



Figure 2.9.6.2 | A plaque at UNSW, near the Anzac Parade entrance, marking the use of the site by the 1st Infantry Brigade of the AIF in 1914. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.6.3 | Detail of the inscription acknowledging use of the site by the 1st Infantry Brigade. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.6.4 | Camp of Bushmen's Contingent at Kensington Racecourse, Jan 1900. [Randwick & District Historical Society]



Figure 2.9.6.5 | Vaccinations at Kensington, 1914. [SLNSW: Album of Photographs, 1914-1915/H.C. Marshall, 1914]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H16112

Figure 2.9.6.6 | The 1st Australian Light Horse Brigade training at Kensington, 1915. [AWM: No. H16112]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

H16128

Figure 2.9.6.7 | An infantryman training at Kensington, 1916. [AWM: No. H16128]



Figure 2.9.6.8 | Kensington Racecourse, 1943, showing structures and trenches. [Six Maps]

In 1952 the University of New South Wales Regiment was formed and from 1954 operated from premises on campus, initially on High Street, and later on Day Street. It serves as a training unit under the 8th Brigade, and has long involvement in training for university and TAFE students and the Army Reserve.

2.9.7 The Big Stable, Newmarket



Figure 2.9.7.1 | The Big Stable, Randwick. 2020. [Six Maps]



Figure 2.9.7.2 | The Big Stable, Randwick. 2020. [Sue rosen]

The Big Stable at 29–39 Young Street Randwick is located to the south of the Prince of Wales Hospital. During World War II the stable was modified to serve as a military detention barracks.

2.9.8 Randwick Army Barracks and Naval Stores, now part of Randwick Environmental Park

The site of the Randwick Army Barracks was first used for military-related purposes in the 1860s when rifle shooting competitions were held, and as early as 1877 it was identified as a potential rifle range. The Randwick Rifle Range was established in 1891 on 292 acres near Maroubra Junction after the Paddington Range was closed. The site was to be occupied by the NSW Musketry Office, Rifle Reserve Companies and Defence Force Rifle clubs for practice and training purposes. It was the first official training centre for infantry forces in NSW. Part of the area has been subsumed into the Randwick Environmental Park where the skeleton of naval stores Building No.23 has been preserved as a reminder of this important World War II facility.

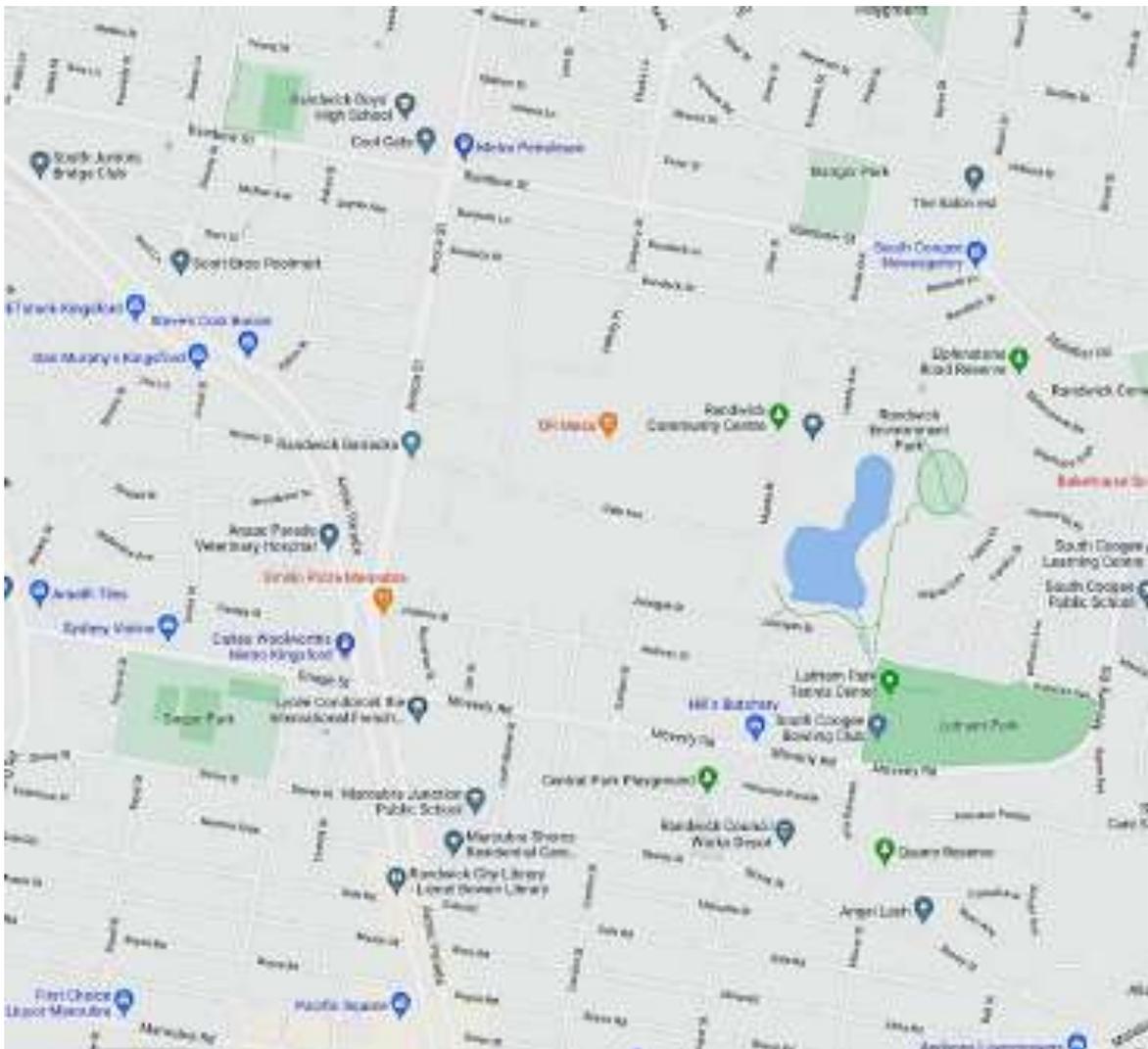


Figure 2.9.8.1 | Randwick Army Barracks. 2020 [Google Maps]

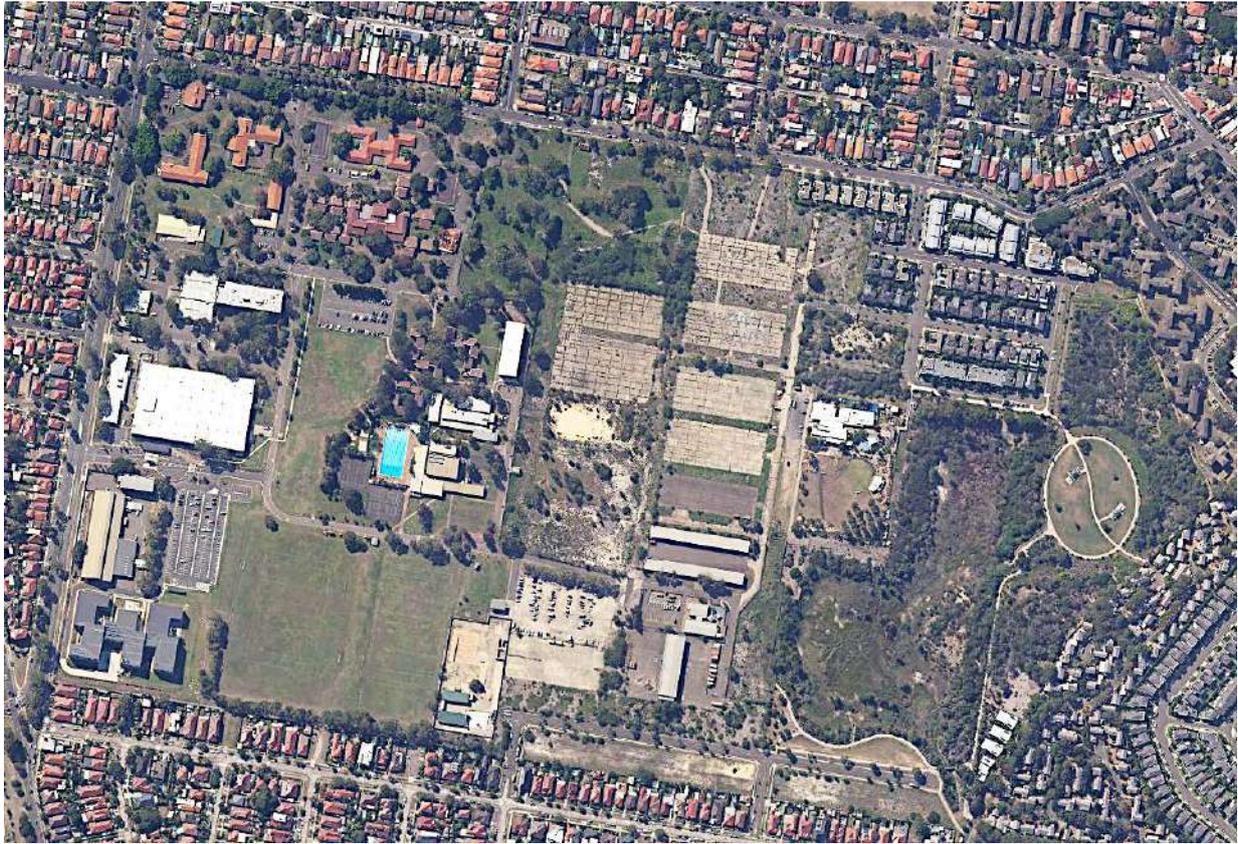


Figure 2.9.8.2 | This contemporary aerial view of the Barracks shows the footprints of the massive British and American naval stores that were constructed here in 1944. 2020. [Six Maps]



Figure 2.9.8.3 | On this extract from the Contour Map of the Country between Port Jackson & Botany Bay, 1894, the area shaded red, below Kensington Racecourse is the site of the Randwick Rifle Range, now Randwick Barracks. [SLNSW; M2 811.18hk/1894/1]

In December 1899 it became the site of a military encampment as men were readied to be sent to the South African Boer War. Volunteers trudged down the 'dusty dreary road over the sand dunes' from the tram turnoff to Coogee, many having enlisted at Victoria Barracks. The men were 'all sorts' wearing uniforms from the many local military forces, foot and cavalry units, many disbanded. After a medical examination they settled into eight-man tents. By the end of December there were expected to be 600 men and 800 horses in camp.⁸⁷

⁸⁷ Nathan Scudder, *A History of the Anzac Rifle Range, Malabar*, n.p., 1993, p.24; *SMH*, 23 Dec 1899, p. 10; *SMH*, 25 Dec 1899, p. 5

TRAINING CAMP AT RANDWICK.

PROGRESS OF SELECTING VOLUNTEERS.

Up to last night the military authorities had not received any official requisition from the Government to supply specific forces for South Africa. Action has been taken, however, on general instructions to invite mounted infantry volunteers, with relevance to the wishes of the Government as expressed in the reports of the Premier's speeches. A general order issued yesterday contains the following:— "An encampment to receive volunteers for the New South Wales contingent for service in South Africa will be established at Randwick Rifle Range this date. Captain A. P. Luscombe, R.A.A., will act as camp commandant. The director of military telegraphs will establish telephonic communication between Victoria Barracks and camp at Randwick. The principal veterinary surgeon will make all necessary veterinary arrangements and attend to supply of drugs and veterinary appliances. W.O. Muckleston will act as Staff Quartermaster, and will be assisted by Staff Colour-sergeant Foley, Permanent Staff." In anticipation of this order a fatigue party of artillerymen from the garrison yesterday prepared the camp under direction of a non-commissioned officer. The site is on the parade ground at the range, and 40 military tents are pitched there. These will hold about 250 men. There is unlimited accommodation on the ground for horses. It is proposed to mass in this camp all volunteers, trained and otherwise, for the Mounted Infantry. When the tents now up are full more will be provided. As yet no one has taken up quarters there. To-day 100 men are expected. By the end of the week at least 500 will probably be under canvas. A number of officers will be appointed to take charge, and organised daily drills, shooting contests, and other operations designed to test the qualifications of the men. After some days the best will be selected for sending to South Africa. Similarly, only the best horses will be chosen. If the public are allowed to watch the operations prior to selection it is probable vast numbers of people will attend to encourage the volunteers. The exhibition will certainly stimulate enthusiasm, and might be made to assist materially in raising subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund. Plenty of good water is laid on to the ground, which is admirably adapted for camping purposes.

Figure 2.9.8.4 | Sydney Morning Herald, 21 December 1899, announcing establishment of encampment at the Randwick Rifle Range.

In 1898 a School of Musketry was established there in association with the Rifle Range. At the end of the 1890s and in the early 1900s some 500-600 men were shooting at Randwick every Saturday, with preparations for service in the Boer War a catalyst for more intensive use as a military training and exercise facility. In 1901 the range was transferred to the Commonwealth which took over defence responsibilities from the states, and in 1911 the Musketry School became the National School of Musketry for the Australian Army. Manuals were produced from the facility, such as the 1917 *Hand Notes on Sequence of Military Instruction for the use of Instructors of the School of Musketry, Randwick*.⁸⁸ In 1921 the Musketry School became the School of Small Arms.

With suburban development encroaching on the perimeter of the range, in 1924 the Randwick Rifle Range was officially closed to civilians. It was extensively used by the military until 1942 when the Small Arms School was relocated to Victoria, while maintaining a presence at Randwick. Meanwhile, in 1927 an Officers' Mess was established followed by accommodation and kitchen facilities which were incrementally augmented as the site's use intensified, in the 1930s and 1940s. In 1943 the Land Headquarters School of Artillery moved to Randwick, and extensive Naval Stores

⁸⁸ Coneybeare Morrison & Partners, Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003 Vol. 2, p.60

for use by British, American and Australian forces were established covering in excess of 54 acres of the site with associated infrastructure (now part of the Randwick Environmental Park). In the 1950s an Army Survey Unit operated from the barracks. In 1965 the 1st Topographical Survey Troop was based there, remaining at the Barracks until 1996 when it was integrated with the Royal Australian Engineers.⁸⁹ The barracks continue to function as an active army base.

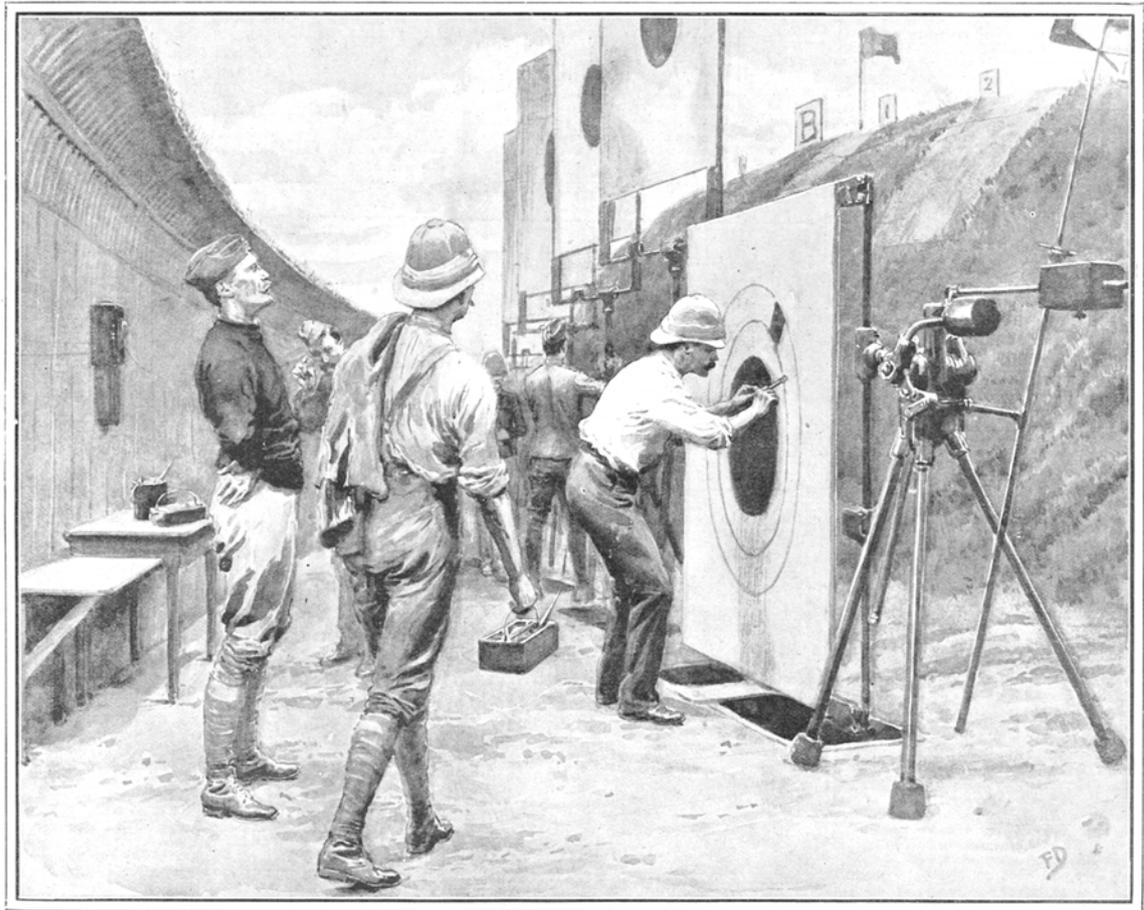


Figure 2.9.8.5 | A depiction of Randwick Rifle Range, date unknown. [Randwick and District Historical Society]

⁸⁹ Nathan Scudder, *A History of the Anzac Rifle Range, Malabar*, n.p., 1993, pp.13-15.; NSW Heritage Database No. 2310126; Wendy Thorp, *Randwick Naval Stores and Small Arms Factory Archival Analysis*, 1998, pp.22-26.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P00817.001

Figure 2.9.8.6 | Inspection of rifle club (legion of frontiersmen) on parade by General Sir Ian Hamilton at the Randwick in 1914. [AWM: No P00817.001]



Figure 2.9.8.7 | Group of soldiers at Randwick Barracks, 1914–1918. [Randwick & District Historical Society]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P00989.018

Figure 2.9.8.8 | Randwick, NSW. 1936. Tank hangar at the Small Arms School, with Mt Heritage in the background. [AWM: No. P00989.018]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P00989.012

Figure 2.9.8.9 | Trainees in No. 2 Special Australian Instructional Corps course held from 1936-02-04 to 1936-06-13 at the Small Arms school, training with .303 rifles fitted with long bayonets. [AWM: No. P00989.012]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

085417

Figure 2.9.8.10 | Australian Women's Army Service personnel working on the maintenance of a static 3.7-inch heavy anti-aircraft gun at the land headquarters school of artillery (anti-aircraft) in Bundock Street, Randwick 15 January 1945. [AWM: No. 085417]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P04223.054

Figure 2.9.8.11 | A pre-deployment first aid course at Randwick Barracks, Sydney, for defence personnel travelling to join Operation Anode in the Solomon Islands. Private S D Wettenhall of 9th Field Support Battalion (9 FSB) applies a bandage to the ankles of an unidentified soldier, watched by Warrant Officer Class 2 R. S. Lockwood of 9 FSB. Operation Anode was Australia's military and policing contribution to the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). [AWM: No. P04223.054]

2.9.9 Battle of the Coral Sea and Anzac Memorials Maroubra and Coral Sea Park

This small plot of land on Anzac Parade at Maroubra Junction has a number of plaques and elements commemorating anniversaries. The nearby Coral Sea Park is bounded by streets named after vessels that participated in the battle, including the Yorktown, Astoria, Chester and New Orleans. The park was dedicated on 6 May 1960 and recently, commemorative street signs were installed in the area. Streets in the vicinity of the memorial on Anzac Parade memorialise military leaders, including Haig, Kitchener, and Byng.

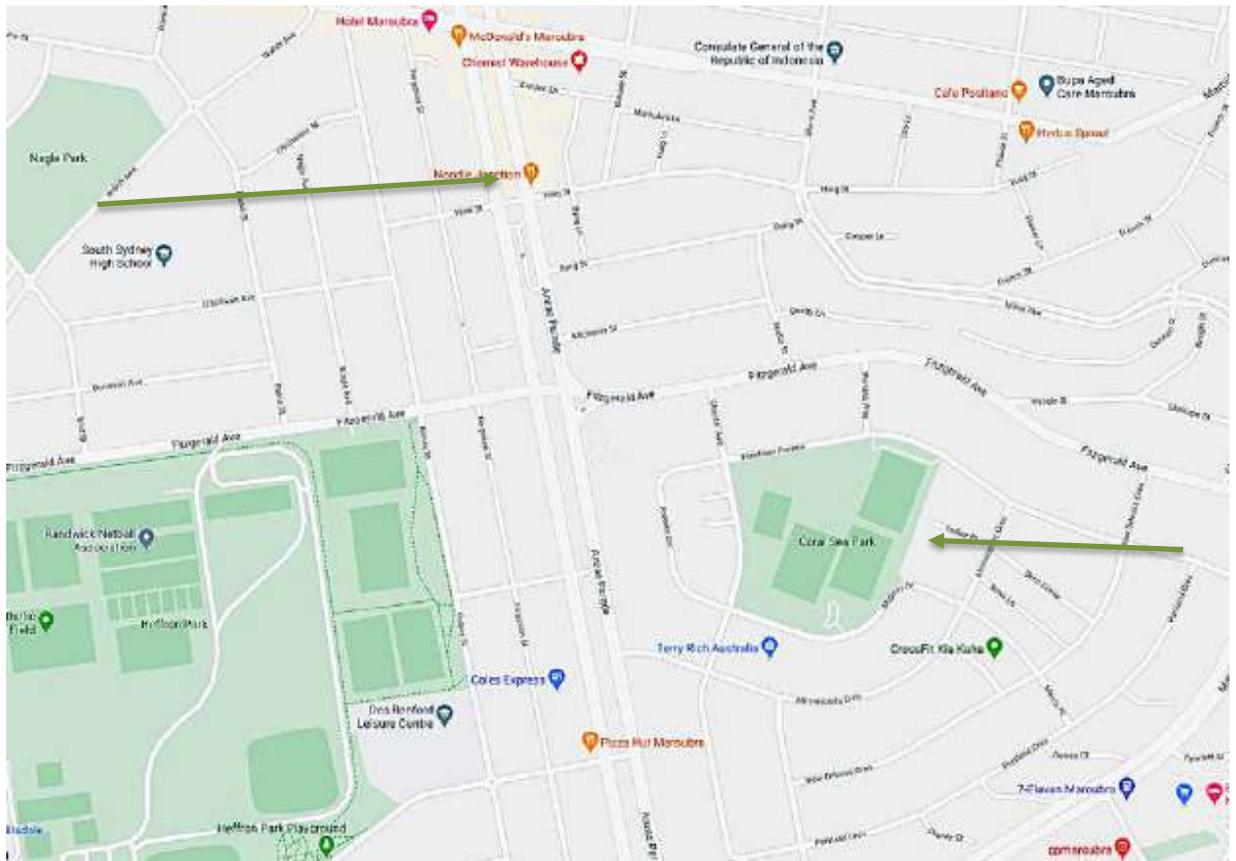


Figure 2.9.9.1 | A number of memorials and plaques are located on the median strip of Anzac Parade at the junction with Haig Street. Coral Sea Park is to the southeast. 2000 [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.9.2 | Centenary of the Armistice Memorial 2018. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.9.3 | This memorial was originally located in the nearby Coral Sea Park. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.9.4 | The Anzac Memorial, 1915–2015. 2020 [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.9.5 | Commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of the end of World War I. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.9.6 | Coral Sea Park, named in honour of the Battle of the Coral Sea, is surrounded by streets named after ships that took part in the battle. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

2.9.10 Former Rosebery Racecourse: Now Light Horse Reserve

Rosebery Park Racecourse was established in 1906 for mid-week races. The 1st Light Horse Regiment of the 1st Light Horse Brigade trained at the course from late August 1914 to mid-October, with recruits living in tents on the course. After their departure, other regiments and the citizen militia trained there. During World War II, the course was again activated as a military facility. It became the Headquarters of the 8th Division of the AIF, which went on to serve in Malaya, and was captured by the Japanese at Singapore. Post-war, it was briefly used as a returned stores depot. After the departure of the military in 1946, it was used as a training track until 1961 when it was sold by the Sydney Turf Club to Parkes Developments Pty Ltd who constructed a shopping centre and 65 apartment buildings, including some public housing and a complex designed by Harry Seidler. In October 1915, a Light Horse Memorial was rededicated there.⁹⁰



Figure 2.9.10.1 | Light Horse Reserve is located near the M1 Motorway and Gardeners Road at East Lakes on the former site of the Rosebery Race Course. 2020. [Google Maps]

⁹⁰ <https://historyatbayside.wordpress.com/2015/12/10/places-rosebery-racecourse-eastlakes/>



Figure 2.9.10.2 | The Light Horse Memorial near Florence and Evans Avenues with the M1 Motorway behind. 2020. [Liz Gorman]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

PO1 208.020

Figure 2.9.10.3 | Three members of the 1st Light Horse Regiment (New South Wales Lancers) with their horses at Rosebery Racecourse 1914. [AWM: No. PO1 208.020]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

116120

Figure 2.9.10.4 | An inspection and march past for 1st Australian returned stores depot was held at Rosebery racecourse on 18 September 1845 on the occasion of the presentation of one emblem for mention in despatches and the efficiency medal for three other members of the unit. [AWM: No. 116120]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

126628



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

126627

Figure 2.9.10.5 and 2.9.10.6 | Panoramic view of Rosebery Racecourse previously 1 Australian Returned Stores depot. April 1946. [AWM: No. 126628 and No. 126627]



Figure 2.9.10.7 and 2.9.10.8 | Panoramic view of Rosebery Racecourse, previously 1 Australian Returned Stores depot. April 1946. [AWM: No. 126631 and No. 126630]



Figure 2.9.10.9 | In this 1943 view of Rosebery Race Course, tents can be seen lined up inside the track. [Six Maps]



Figure 2.9.11.2 | The mast of HMAS Parramatta which served in the Pacific and Mediterranean in World War I now serves as a memorial in the grounds of Daceyville Public School. 2020. [Liz Gorman]



Figure 2.9.11.3 | Recruits resting after a morning skirmish at Daceyville, 1914. [SLNSW: Kensington to Cairo and from Cairo to Gallipoli: Album of Photographs, 1914-1915 / H.C. Marshall, 1914]

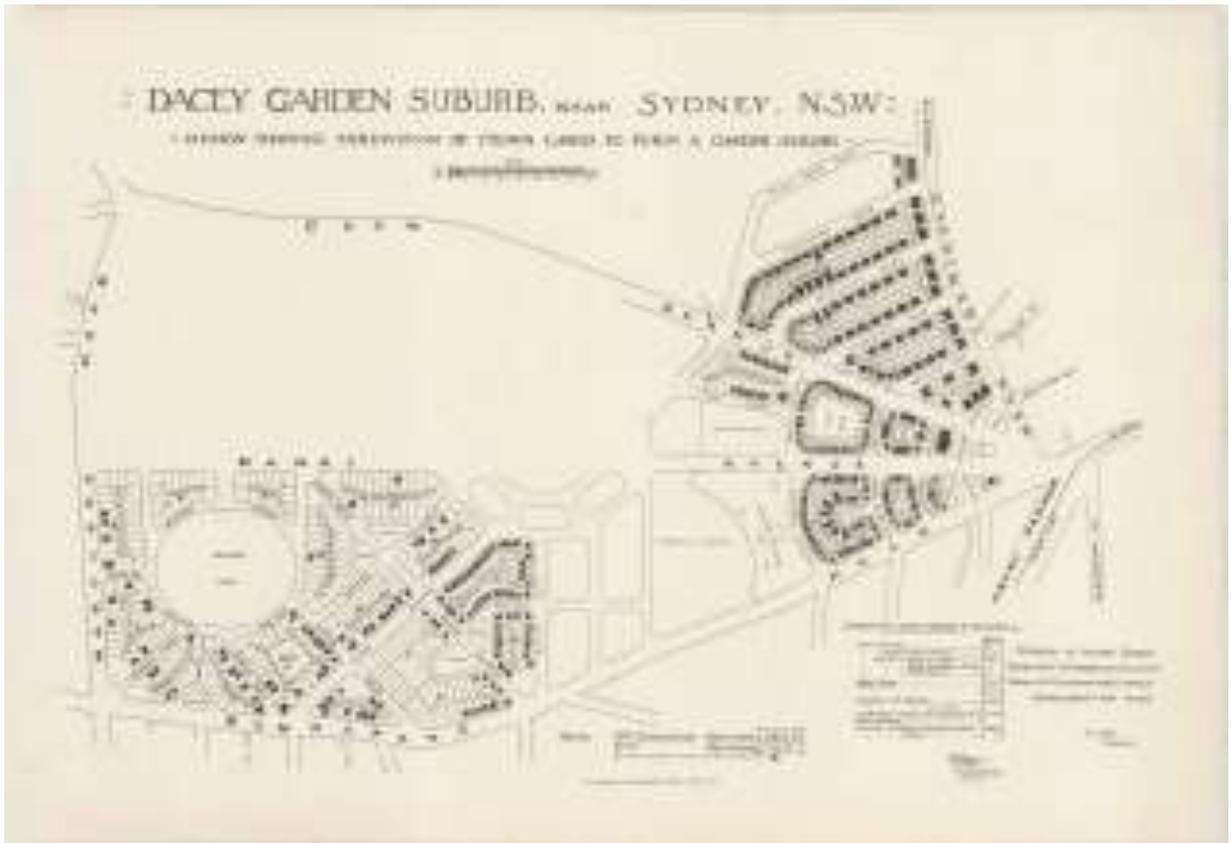


Figure 2.9.11.3 | This plan of Daceyville, dated 1921, memorialises many of the military leaders of the war, in names such as Monash Gardens, Haig Avenue and Haig Park, Joffre Crescent, Jellicoe Parade and Jellicoe Oval, General Bridges and Colonel Braund Crescents, utilised in stage 2 of the development. [NLA: Dacey Garden Suburb near Sydney, N.S.W.: design showing subdivision of crown lands to form a garden suburb]

2.9.12 Former Matraville Soldier Settlement⁹²

In 1917 the Voluntary Workers Association (VWA) acquired 40 acres (16.2 hectares) of crown land at Matraville, where they planned a model garden village for disabled servicemen and war widows. It was constructed between January 1918 and the end of 1921 as one of two major projects undertaken by the VWA. The site was an elevated, sandy wasteland on the La Perouse tramline along Anzac Parade. It was an attempt to honour fallen and wounded servicemen. Known as the Matraville Garden Village, it was held up as both a significant artefact of the war and a model of wholesome suburban living. Promoters of the village tirelessly asserted that the ‘best memorial to our fallen heroes is a comfortable little home for his widow and children on which a memorial stone can be placed’. But construction and management was fraught with difficulties, and only 93 of the 170 planned cottages were built.

Street names in the area, such as Pozieres Avenue, Amiens Way, Armentieres Way, Menin Road and Lone Pine Parade commemorate of World War I battle fields.

⁹² Extracted from Paul Ashton, Matraville, Dictionary of Sydney, 2008, <http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/matraville>, viewed 23 Aug 2020; Randwick heritage & Visual Character Study – Stage 2 Conservation Areas, Part B, Soldier Settlement Area, pp.131-132.

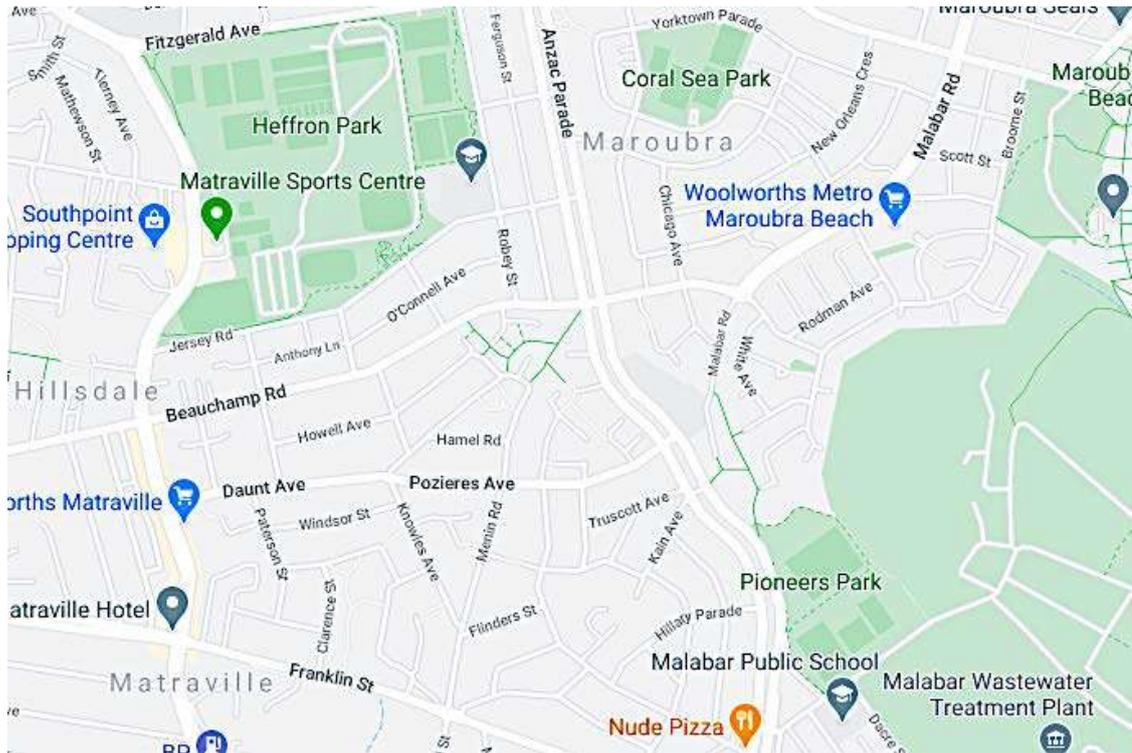


Figure 2.9.12.1 | Matraville Soldier Settlement was located between Anzac Parade and Bunnerong Road at the intersection with Anzac Parade and Beauchamp Road. Street names memorialise World War I battles and generals include Pozieres, Menin, Daunt, Beauchamp, Truscott. 2020. [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.12.2 | The Matraville Memorial Reserve where archaeological relics are a reminder of the soldier settlement. The original houses were demolished in the 1970s and replaced with a Housing Commission Scheme with only one cottage surviving due to the tenacity of the last resident. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.12.3 | Plaques at the entrance to the reserve recognise organisations such as the Coogee War Chest Workers of 1914–1919 and the erection of various cottages. 2020. [Sue rosen]

2.9.13 Bob Clarke: RSL Memorial Grove and War Memorial

The Bob Clarke Memorial Grove recognises the contribution of Bob Clarke, a former President, Treasurer and Secretary of the Malabar RSL Sub-Branch and all those who made the supreme sacrifice. The canons beside the cenotaph were originally part of the Fort Macquarie armaments.

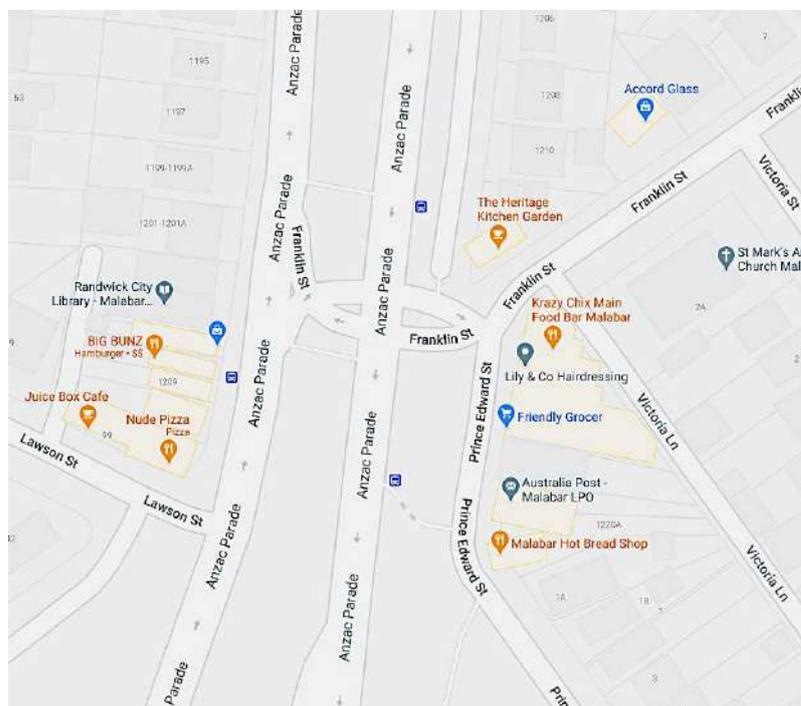


Figure 2.9.13.1 | The Bob Clarke Memorial Grove is located in the median strip commencing at Franklin Street, Malabar. 2020. [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.13.2 | The Bob Clarke Memorial Grove is located in the median strip commencing at Franklin Street Malabar. Immediately behind is the Malabar War Memorial. View from North. 2020. [Liz Gorman]



Figure 2.9.13.3 | The Bob Clarke Memorial Grove is located in the median strip commencing at Franklin Street Malabar. Immediately behind is the Malabar War Memorial. View from South. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

2.9.14 Anzac Rifle Range, formerly Long Bay Rifle Range – Malabar Headland and Boora Point Battery⁹³

By 1888 parts of the Malabar headland were used for shooting competitions. The site was reserved for defence purposes in December 1910, and at the time it was used by cadet corps and military units for training exercises. The site was used for training of the AIF during World War I and surveyed in 1919 for a permanent military field firing range, and named the Long Bay Rifle Range. Troops marched along Anzac Parade from encampments at Kensington, Rosebery and Randwick racecourses for practice. For example, on 14 September 1914 a battalion of 991 men and 32 officers marched from Randwick Racecourse to the headland, where they encamped for the remainder of their training. Regimental and militia rifle clubs also utilised the range until 1925 when the Army ordered that civilian activity was be moved to a range at Liverpool. The range ultimately served the army for nearly 70 years, through the World War I, World War II, Korean and Vietnam conflicts.⁹⁴



Figure 2.9.14.1 | Anzac Rifle Range on the Malabar Headland, to the immediate east of Anzac Parade. The Boora Point Battery site is indicated by the green arrow. 2020. [Six Maps]

⁹³ State Heritage Register, DB 5056225

⁹⁴ Nathan Scudder, A History of the Anzac Rifle Range, Malabar, n.p., 1993, pp.23-24.

During World War II a number of military installations were constructed here, including Boora Point Battery on Malabar Headland in 1941–42, which encompassed gun emplacements with associated rooms, searchlight blockhouses and engine rooms, a tramway and an observation post, barracks and toilet blocks. There were two breech loading guns with a 20 kilometre range located 100 metres apart and with 14 men to serve each of them. Constructed under the Australian Army Fixed Defence Command Coast Branch in response to the threat of Japanese invasion, it had a counter bombardment role and was sited to fire into a gap between batteries at South Head and Banks Battery on the Botany Bay northern headland. Half a dozen small century posts were scattered around the headland.⁹⁵ The name ANZAC Rifle Range was adopted in 1970. The Range remained under military jurisdiction until 1988. The website of the Friends of Malabar Headland is a testament to the esteem in which the place is held.⁹⁶



Figure 2.9.14.2 | ANZAC Rifle Range on the Malabar Headland. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

⁹⁵ State Heritage Register, DB 5056225

⁹⁶ <https://malabarheadland.org.au/about/military-heritage/>



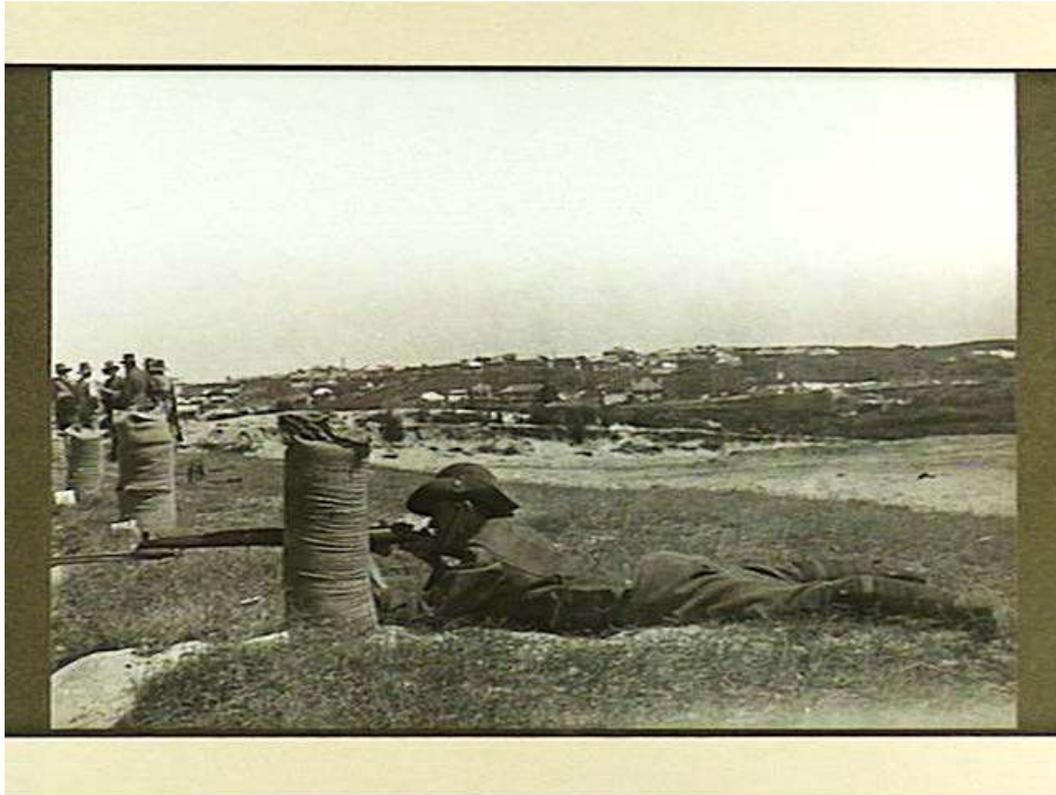
Figure 2.9.14.3 | Mobilisation Camp at ANZAC Rifle Range in 1914. [Randwick & Distr Historical Society]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A00178

Figure 2.9.14.4 | Long Bay. Soldiers waiting to fire at musketry practice. Targets are on the hill in the left background. 1917. [AWM: No. A00178]



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

A00180

Figure 2.9.14.5 | Long Bay, NSW. Musketry practice. A soldier is lying on the ground shooting from behind a sand bag. A group of soldiers are standing in the left background. 1917. [AWM: No. A00180]



Figure 2.9.14.6 | View of the northern gun emplacement. 2012. [Peter Fagan at <https://malabarheadland.org.au/about/military-heritage/>]



Figure 2.9.14.7 | The observation post. 2012. [Peter Fagan at <https://malabarheadland.org.au/about/military-heritage/>]



Figure 2.9.14.8 | Malabar Battery – 6-inch gun about to be loaded. [<https://malabarheadland.org.au/about/military-heritage/>]

2.9.15 Former Prince Henry Hospital site, formerly known as the Coast Hospital

The Coast Hospital was established, c.1880 as an infectious diseases hospital after an outbreak of small pox. During World War I, doctors and nurses were trained here for deployment overseas, four pavilion wards were also constructed to accommodate infectious troops together with an army mess. During World War II, the 120th Special Army General Hospital was established on the site.



Figure 2.9.15.1 | The site of the former Prince Henry Hospital at Little Bay. 2020. [Google Maps]



Figure 2.9.15.2 | The former Flowers Wards of the Coast Hospital, now a Landcom residential development. 2020. [Google Maps]

2.9.16 La Perouse Headland and Bare Island⁹⁷

In late January/ February 1788, the French expedition led by Jean François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse that had arrived in Botany Bay on 26 January, constructed a stockade around their tents guarded by two small guns.⁹⁸ Made of palisades, according to La Pérouse the fortification was necessary to protect against the:

...Indians of New Holland, who tho' very weak and few in number, like all savages are extremely mischievous. And would burn our boats if they possessed the means and could find a favourable opportunity: for they even threw darts at us immediately after receiving our presents and our caresses.⁹⁹

It is believed to have been sited near the later site of the Macquarie Tower towards Frenchman's Bay, near where they also buried Father (Pere) Receveur. Frenchman's Bay is named after the encampment established there in January/February 1788 by La Pérouse's party. From at least 1819, the site became a place of pilgrimage for French sailors and visitors and remains so today, with Bastille Day events held there annually.



Figure 2.9.16.1 | La Perouse Headland. From left to right, Frenchman's Bay, La Perouse Point where it is thought the French constructed a fort in 1788. Subsequent intermittent military associations include the Macquarie Tower and Bare Island Fort which later became a Veteran's home. 2020. [Six Maps]

⁹⁷ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower; State Heritage Register. DB No. 4300438

⁹⁸ Philip Gidley King, *The Journal of Philip Gidley King Lieutenant, R.N. 1787-1790*, Australian Documents Library, Sydney, 1980, p.40.

⁹⁹ La Pérouse to the Minister of Marine 7 February 1788 cited in John Cobley, *Sydney Cover 1788*, Angus and Robertson, 1962, p.63.

During the 1870s and 1880s the headland was used to accommodate military involved in the construction and manning of the adjacent Bare Island Fort. In 1892, 309 acres on the northern shore of Botany Bay to Cape Banks, plus seven acres at La Perouse were reserved for defence purposes.¹⁰⁰ In the early 20th Century the headland was used for military encampments by rifle clubs and cadet corps where they engaged in drills and practice. During World War I, AIF Non-Commissioned Officers Schools were held here.¹⁰¹



Figure 2.9.16.2 | View from the east across Frenchman's Bay. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.16.3 | View from the east across Frenchman's Bay, c. 1930s. [NLA: PIC P838/748 LOC Nitrate store PIC Box 24]

¹⁰⁰ 1898 Botany Parish Map.

¹⁰¹ AWM: Catalogue entry for photograph P00421.001.



Figure 2.9.16.4 | View from the west across Frenchman's Bay, toward the monument and the cable station. c.1930s. [NLA: PIC P838/746 LOC Nitrate store PIC Box 24]



Figure 2.9.16.5 | View across La Perouse headland showing the La Perouse monument, the Macquarie Tower and the Cable Station constructed in 1882 now La Perouse Museum. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

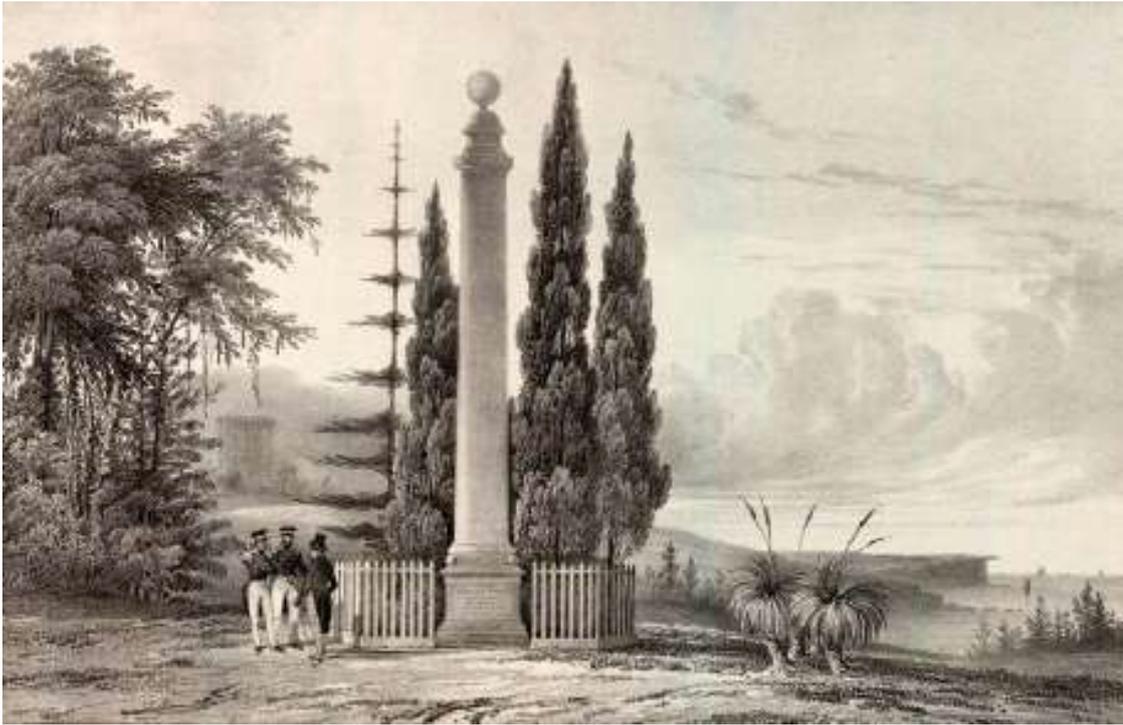


Figure 2.9.16.6 | The La Perouse Monument was completed in 1829 with funds provided by Hyacinthe Yves Philippe Potentien, Baron de Bougainville, a French Naval officer, who initiated the establishment of the memorial to La Perouse and marking Père Receveur's grave. The image is actually an idealised French representation of the scene prior to the monument's construction. [NLA: Monument eleve a la memoire de La Perouse [picture]: par Mr. de Bougainville en 1825 (Botang-bay, Nouvelle Galles meridionale)/Bichebois d'apres E.B. de la Touanne; fig. par Bayot; lith. de Benard et Frey PIC Volume 584 #S11040/14]

Macquarie Watchtower

Constructed c.1822 as a watchtower to house 'in lieu of huts' a small detachment of troops assigned to watch the Bay for smugglers and misguided vessels.¹⁰² It is assumed that the reference to 'misguided' vessels is mainly to foreign incursions. The tower fulfilled this role until 1826. During that time the troops appropriated the garden established by La Pérouse in 1788. The troops departed in 1826. In 1831 the Customs Department acquired the tower to be one of a string of its coastal customs out-stations. From around 1864 to 1873 a room in the stone tower was used as a school for the local children.¹⁰³ The Customs House Station was allowed to run down from the 1880s. In 1903 the Station was transferred to the Commonwealth, who passed it on to the Department of Internal Affairs in 1904, and it became a retirement home, at least initially, for former Customs Officers and it housed a succession of at least six tenants up to 1950. In 1950 the tower site was reserved and placed under the care of the La Perouse Monuments Trust, who installed a resident caretaker. On 1 October 1957 a fire gutted the building and caused the death of Mary Donnelly, the caretaker's wife. After the fire, the decision was taken to 'clean up' the site and reveal the original tower form.

¹⁰² *Sydney Gazette* 22 March 1822 in Terry Kass, The Bare Island & La Perouse Monuments Historic Sites, La Perouse: An Historical Investigation. Draft Final Report, prepared for the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, 1989.

¹⁰³ H. Cox, K. Denny, A. Fuller, C Jacobs & B. Vale, the La Perouse Headland Site, A Meeting Place of Three Cultures Conservation Management Plan for Botany Bay National Park, University of Sydney, Faculty of Architecture, 2001, p.55 in Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009, p.37.



Figure 2.9.16.7 | The Macquarie Watchtower in the mid 1930s. [NLA: PIC P838/641 LOC Cold store SEA Box 7]



Figure 2.9.16.8 | The Macquarie Watchtower, the second military installation after La Pérouse's temporary fort. It is sited at the southern terminus of Anzac Parade. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

Bare Island¹⁰⁴

Bare Island was visited by Joseph Banks during Captain Cook's initial exploration of the bay area in 1770 and was cited a number of times by both Banks and Cook in their personal journals and is consequently one of the early landmarks in Australia to have been endowed with a European name. Cook mentions the island as a useful navigational marker upon entering Botany Bay.

In 1862, self-governing British colonies were to take on their own defence responsibilities and in 1870 British troops departed the colony. Sydney's defence capability was investigated and a Royal Commission advised that a defence system should be established around Port Jackson. In 1877, the British sent Major General Sir William Jervis, who had considerable experience in the planning of coastal and harbour defences, and Lieutenant Colonial Sir Peter Scratchley to review Australia's current defence systems and they laid out a new scheme of imperial defence which would protect each respective colony.

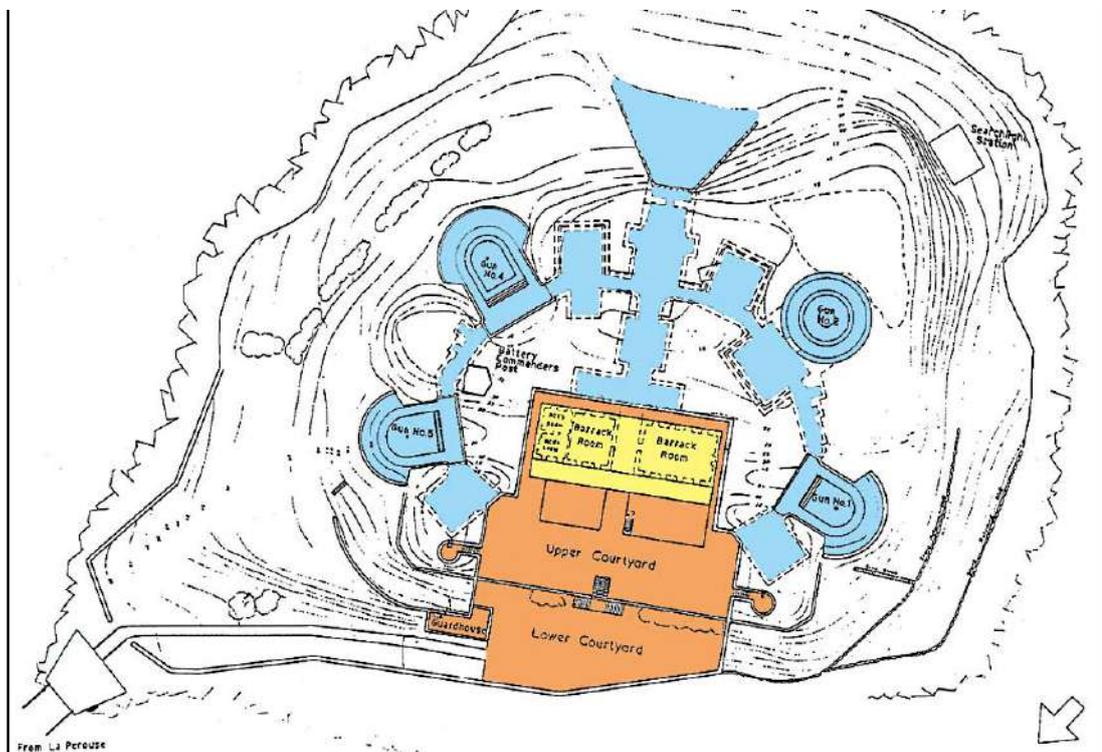


Figure 2.9.16.9 | This plan of the Bare Island Fortifications and barracks complex, while thought to have some inaccuracies, was adapted and reproduced in conservation studies in 1997 and 2008/09. It represents another chapter in the story of the military character and influence associated with the route of Anzac Parade. [Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Bare Island Fortress]

The fort on Bare Island, to protect Sydney from any attack from the south – with the main purpose of protecting Sydney's water supply at Botany Swamps – was one recommendation. Scratchley, along with civil engineer Gustavus Morrell, designed the Island's fortifications and barracks. The

¹⁰⁴ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. [Inventory Sheet for Bare Island Fortress; State Heritage Register. DB No. 4300438]

initial works included extensive landscape modification, erection of a flying fox to move supplies between the mainland and the island, and military accommodation on the La Perouse Headland. The design and construction was complex. The basis of the design was a symmetrical crescent, with the heaviest gun in the centre, which faced the likely line of attack. The various stages in the design of Bare Island took from mid-1877 to early 1880 when the final design was specified and contracted out. Even then, Scratchley still did not consider the design complete and regularly made alterations and suggestions.

The majority of building works took place between June 1881 and June 1883 when most concrete works were completed and four guns were mounted, but continued into 1887, with a bridge to the island added, and the barracks completed in 1889, while the troops remained in tents on the La Perouse Headland. During its operating years, the barracks were manned by about 70 soldiers.



Figure 2.9.16.10 | Bare Island Fort. 2020. [Liz Gorman]

In 1901 the whole Island was transferred to the Commonwealth following Federation. The introduction of new military policy in 1902 led to the diminution of the Fort's role in Sydney's coastal defence. In 1907 some 333 members of the St George Rifles were camped at Bare Island and other groups at La Perouse near the Cable Station School cadet camps, and drills were also held there.¹⁰⁵ However, by 1908 no military activity was taking place on the island.

From 1912 until August 1963 the Island was used as a War Veteran Home (managed by the Veterans Commission) for damaged and destitute veterans, the majority of whom had served in various empire wars. English veterans from European wars as early as the Crimean and including the Sudan and China Wars (1880s, 1890s) were brought together at retirement from old mens' homes all over Sydney to live out their lives with a kind of quasi-military dignity. The home was established and maintained by a committee of dedicated women workers who belonged to the British Empire League. Details included use of the fort for a peppercorn rental, a gift of tram tickets for each man every month, a nice uniform for each, tickets from managers of various picture

¹⁰⁵ Curby, p.240.

theatres for film matinees, a superintendent (a younger man, always ex-service), dormitories with curtains between cubicles and a large hall for concerts, a mess and cook (usually a younger ex-serviceman). Inmates contributed seven shillings and sixpence per week from pensions towards upkeep. Several officers lived there from time to time, as they liked the military life in the fort.

The management of the site was transferred to the RSL in 1939 and shortly after, following the outbreak of World War II, the Commonwealth recommissioned Bare Island for military purposes, primarily for accommodation for gunning and searchlight crews following Japan's entry into the war. Despite the war, a dozen or more war veterans stayed in residence at Bare Island throughout the conflict.¹⁰⁶

Between 1912 and 1963 the island was used as a war veterans' home, except during World War II when it was again used for military purposes. Bare Island was converted for this use in 1912. English veterans from European wars as early as the Crimean and including the Sudan and China Wars (1880s, 1890s) were brought together at retirement from old mens' homes all over Sydney to live out their lives with a kind of quasi-military dignity. The home was established and maintained by a committee of dedicated women workers who belonged to the British Empire League. Details included use of the fort for a peppercorn rental, a gift of tram tickets for each man each month, a nice uniform for each, tickets from managers of various picture theatres for film matinees, a superintendent (a younger man, always ex-service), dormitories with curtains between cubicles and a large hall for concerts, a mess and cook (usually a younger ex-serviceman). Inmates contributed seven shillings and sixpence per week from pensions towards upkeep. Several officers lived there from time to time, as they liked the military life in the fort.

2.9.17 Henry Head Fort and Cape Banks Battery¹⁰⁷

Henry Head Fort is a coastal artillery battery located on the northern side of the entrance to Botany Bay, Sydney between Cape Banks on the east and Bare Island on the west. It was constructed in the 1880s as part of Sydney's defence plan. It comprises two principal sets of installations: the first being the 1880s batteries and the second being the World War II installations.

¹⁰⁶ Information provided by Greg Bond based on a 1999 interview with John Whitelaw, a Gun Captain at Henry Head who during his tour of duty, visited men at Bare Battery (Bare Island), this information was also documented in sections prepared by Whitelaw in the book 'We Stood and Waited'.

¹⁰⁷ State Heritage Inventory DB No. 2310111



Figure 2.9.17.1 | Henry Head and Cape Banks are located to the east of La Perouse and Bare Island. 2020. [Six Maps]

Henry Head Fort

Henry Head Fort was planned in 1874 by Sir Peter Scratchley and Major General Sir William Jervois. It was constructed over the period 1880–1885 under the direction of Colonial Architect James Barnett, forward of Bare Island, with the objective of preventing entry into Botany Bay. The guns installed at Henry Head were much more powerful than those at Bare Island and were designed to keep the large, powerful war ships well away from the coast. Installed at Henry Head were two breech-loading 6-inch Mk V disappearing guns. These guns were technically advanced, accurate and powerful and could remain completely hidden until they were to be fired. Also constructed at this time was an underground bunker and tunnel complex consisting of vaulted ammunition storage rooms with double walls and ceilings. The reinforcement of walls and ceilings was a preventative measure meant to stop the walls from collapsing in the event of a direct hit. Substantial external areas were cut out of the rock bed to provide protection to the artillery crews. The Henry Head Battery remained operational until 1910 when, after a review of the colonial army following Federation, it was declared obsolete and closed. During World War II, the fort was reactivated to protect the entrance to Botany Bay. Installed slightly to the east of the original gun emplacement were two 18-pounder Mark 2 field guns and two QF 3-pounder Hotchkiss guns. The underground bunker and tunnel complex from the 1880s was also reused. Operations ceased on the site in 1945 when the threat of a Japanese invasion subsided. The site remained part of the Commonwealth Defence Reserve until it was amalgamated into the Botany Bay National Park in 1984 and came under the management of the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS).



Figure 2.9.17.2 | Observation post on the approach to Henry Head Battery. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.17.3 | Approach to Henry Head Battery. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.17.4 | Rear of Henry Head Battery. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.17.5 | Observation post looking over the Pacific on Henry Head. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.17.6 | Manning the guns on Henry Head. C. 1940s. [Randwick & District Historical Society, Howe's Collection]

Cape Banks Battery

The World War II Cape Banks Fortress was an integral part of the defences for Sydney in the 1940s. The battery comprised two 9.2-inch gun emplacements, magazine, engine room, casualty station, underground plotting rooms, tunnels, a mess, married quarters cottages and a crew waiting room/store. The fortress site is located between St Michaels Golf Course and the New South Wales Golf Course. It was located on the southern side of The Coast Hospital site (later named Prince Henry Hospital) where the hospital cemetery was located. It was the second of its kind in Sydney, the other being at North Head, and was constructed in the mid-1930s with the associated housing constructed in 1942. Each gun required a detachment of 11 men.¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁸ Cape Banks Heritage Assessment, Defence Housing Authority Property, Godden Mackay, August 1993, p.11.

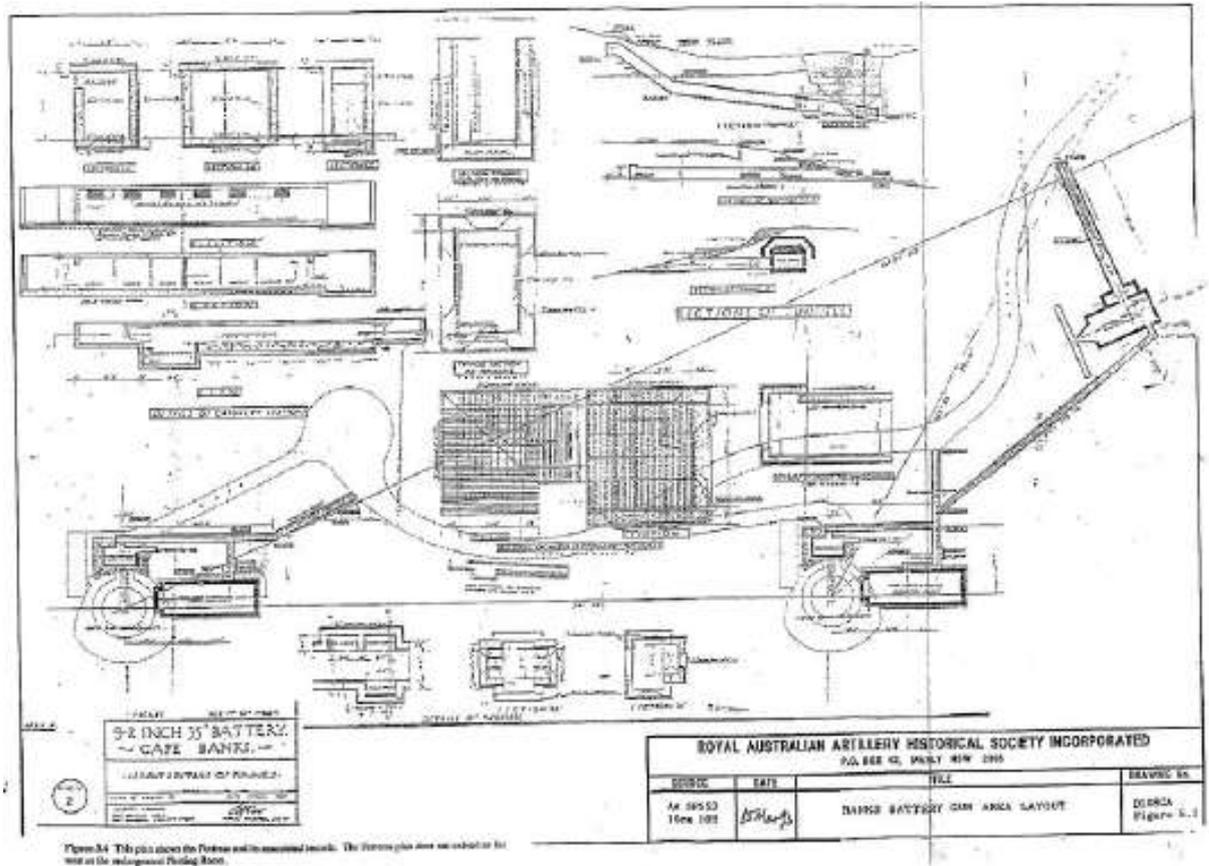


Figure 2.9.17.7 | Layout of the Cape Banks Battery. [Royal Australian Artillery Historical Society Inc., in Cape Banks Heritage Assessment, Defence Housing Authority Property, Godden Mackay, August 1993, p.16]



Figure 2.9.17.8 | Part view across Cape Banks Battery Site. 2020. [Sue Rosen]



Figure 2.9.17.9 | Part view across Cape Banks Battery Site. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

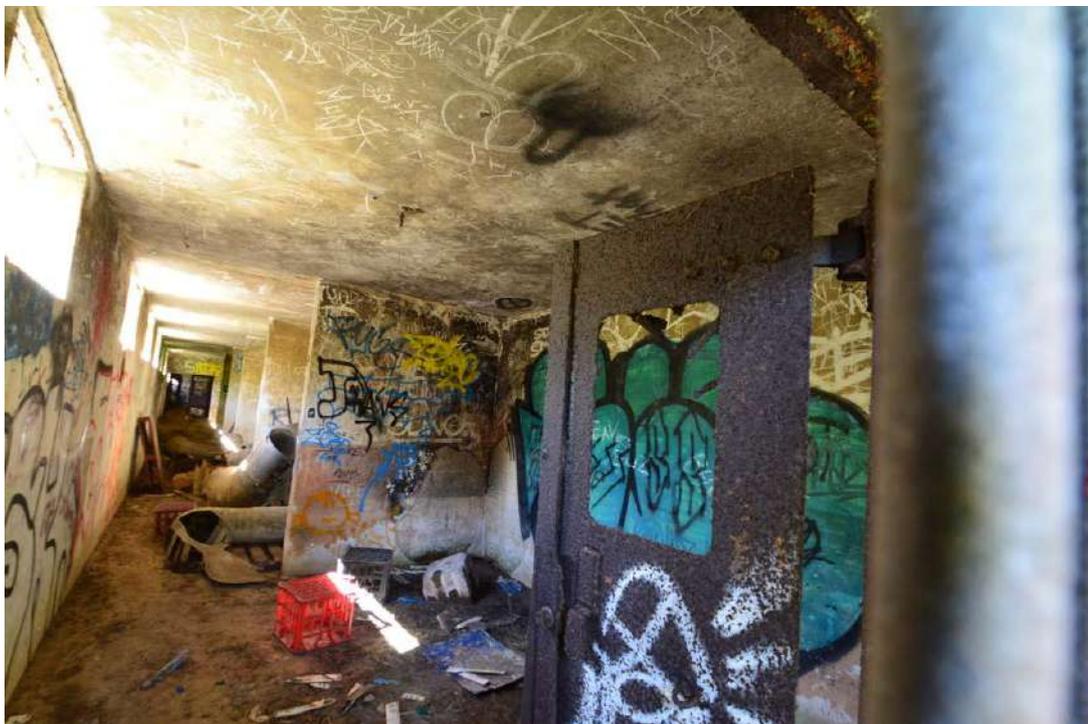


Figure 2.9.17.10 | The battery is now a ruin in a continuing state of decay. 2020. [Sue Rosen]

2.10 Chronology

1770

Captain James Cook entered Stingray Bay, later named Botany Bay, and known by the locals as Kamay, on Sunday 29 April 1770.¹⁰⁹ When a party of some 30 to 40 from the *Endeavour* attempted to land, they were bravely opposed by two men, who they fired upon. On the second day after landing, the Europeans took all the spears, some 40 to 50, from a deserted village. An attempt was made to spear the expedition surgeon.¹¹⁰



Figure 2.10.1 | Baye de Botanique dans la Nle. Galles Méridionale, lat. 34d. 00' Sud published in 1774. This map depicts an area occupied by open forest and coastal shoals. [NLA: Map T343]

Cook was under instruction that should he come across 'a Continent or Land of great extent' thought to exist in the southern latitudes, he was, with the consent of the natives, to '...take possession of Convenient Situations in the Country in the Name of the King of Great Britain'.¹¹¹

Cook noted signs of habitation throughout the voyage of the *HMS Endeavour* along the east coast of Australia, and after claiming the entire east coast for Britain, commented that the great number of fires they had observed were a certain sign of habitation.¹¹²

¹⁰⁹ Cooks Journal entry for 29 April 1770; Dr Shayne T. Williams, An indigenous Australian perspective on Cook's arrival, The voyages of Captain James Cook, British Library, <https://www.bl.uk/the-voyages-of-captain-james-cook/articles/an-indigenous-australian-perspective-on-cooks-arrival#>

¹¹⁰ Sir Joseph D Hooker ed. Journal of the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Banks, p.262-269 cited in Barry Bridges, 'Aboriginal and White relations in New South Wales, 1788-1855', Sydney University MA thesis, 1966, pp.17-18.

¹¹¹ Secret Instructions for Lieutenant James Cook Appointed to Command His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour 30 July 1768. Published at <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-67.html>

¹¹² Secret Instructions for Lieutenant James Cook Appointed to Command His Majesty's Bark the Endeavour 30 July 1768. Published at <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-67.html>

1776

Six years after Cook landed at Botany Bay and gave the territory its English name of 'New South Wales', the American colonies rejected British rule and after losing the ensuing American War of Independence, Britain sought an alternative site where they could dispose of their criminal population. 'New South Wales' was selected and Secretary of State, Lord Sydney, chose Captain Arthur Phillip of the Royal Navy to establish a penal colony at Botany Bay. The fleet sailed from Portsmouth on 13 May 1787.¹¹³

1788

The First Fleet, as it became known, arrived at Botany Bay on 18 January 1788 accompanied by the New South Wales Marine Corps, the first European military presence on the Australian continent. Phillip quickly found the location unsuitable and moved to Sydney Cove on 26 January 1788, the day a French expedition led by Jean François de Galaup, Comte de Lapérouse arrived.¹¹⁴

From the beginning, straying convicts from Sydney Cove '...soon found the **road to Botany Bay...**' as they sought to persuade the French to aid their escape.¹¹⁵

The French stayed for six weeks and constructed a stockade of palisades around their tents guarded by two small guns. This fort was the first military establishment within the study area and the enemy were the Cadigal and their allies. There followed a number of skirmishes with the French using muskets and rifles and the Cadigal, guerilla tactics.¹¹⁶

1789

Smallpox decimated the Aboriginal population in April and May.¹¹⁷

1790

As early as April 1790, a 'good path' some 4–5 miles in length had been beaten from Sydney Cove to the upper part of Botany Bay. The country was crisscrossed by Aboriginal pathways that were adopted by the Europeans and referred to in their journals.¹¹⁸

¹¹³ Original document has not been found, only a draft of the Instructions prepared on 20 April 1787 (CO 201/1 ff 29–45v). Published on <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-68.html>

¹¹⁴ Original document has not been found, only a draft of the Instructions prepared on 20 April 1787 (CO 201/1 ff 29–45v). Published on <https://www.foundingdocs.gov.au/item-sdid-68.html>

¹¹⁵ Tench, p.39.

¹¹⁶ Philip Gidley King, *The Journal of Philip Gidley King Lieutenant, R.N. 1787-1790*, Australian Documents Library, Sydney, 1980, p.40; Phillip, 7 February 1788; Tench, p.55.

¹¹⁷ Noel Butlin, *Our Original Aggression*, George Allen & Unwin, Sydney, 1983, p.xi; J.L. Kohen and Ronald Lampert, 'Hunters and Fishers in the Sydney Region', D.J. Mulvaney and J. Peter White (eds.), *Australians to 1788*, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, Broadway, 1987, p.343-344.

¹¹⁸ Tench, p.162; Lieutenant Fowell to his father, July 1790, in *HRNSW*, Vol. 1 Pt 2., p.378; Phillip to Lord Sydney, 9 July 1788, *HRNSW*, Vol. 1 Pt. 2, pp.148-149.

1791



Figure 2.10.2 | The above map purports to denote exploitation in the area to 1791, however the first-hand accounts related in section 2.2 indicate that there was far more comprehensive movement across the area than indicated by the broken lines denoting routes in this map. [SLNSW: A map of the hitherto explored country contiguous to Port Jackson lain down from actual survey in Walker, J., and Watkin Tench. A Map of the Hitherto Explored Country Contiguous to Port Jackson [cartographic Material]: Lain down from Actual Survey/J. Walker Sculpt. London: G. Nicol, 1793]

1811

On 5 October the area now known as Moore Park was proclaimed as a Common encompassing 1,000 acres, it was the second Common for Sydney.¹¹⁹

1818

A new road had been cut to Botany Bay between Old South Head Road and La Perouse. This was the first formalisation of the route that became Anzac Parade.¹²⁰

1820

A large swamp, half of which was included in the Common declared in 1811, was declared a Water Reserve and protected from occupation.¹²¹

1821

A small military detachment was stationed at the La Perouse Headland where an octagonal stone watchtower, known as Macquarie Watchtower, had been constructed.¹²²

¹¹⁹ Anzac Parade, 1917–1977 Sixty Years Later, *Main Roads*, Vol 43, No. 2, Dec 1977, p.61 citing *SMH* of 16 March 1917; Godden Mackay, Moore Park Showground Conservation Strategy prepared for Fox Studios, Australia, the Heritage Council of New South Wales, December 1995, p.5 citing study by Coneybeare Morrison, Conservation Plan of the Moore Park Showground, Vol. 1, 1988, pp.14-21.

¹²⁰ Taksa in Firth p.13; The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser, 2 May 1818, p.4.

¹²¹ Godden Mackay, Moore Park Showground Conservation Strategy prepared for fox studios, Australia, the Heritage Council of New South Wales, December 1995, p.5 citing study by Coneybeare Morrison, Conservation Plan of the Moore Park Showground, Vol. 1, 1988, pp.14-21.

¹²² Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower.

1826

Macquarie Watchtower was abandoned.¹²³

1827/28

The Macquarie Watchtower was reoccupied.¹²⁴

1831

The Customs Department took over the Macquarie Watchtower.¹²⁵

1833

Horse racing commenced in Randwick on a track established on 219 acres set aside from the Common (now Randwick Racecourse).

1841

Construction of Victoria Barracks commenced fronting South Head Road.¹²⁶

1848

Victoria Barracks completed. The barracks were designed to accommodate 700 soldiers as well as a parade ground, stables and store rooms.¹²⁷

1850

Land was made available for a Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick.

1852

Associated with the establishment of Victoria Barracks, a military rifle range was established to the immediate south and south east. A military garden and a cricket ground, which later became the Sydney Cricket Ground were also formed. The range also hosted numerous shooting competitions which were popular spectator sports.¹²⁸

¹²³ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower.

¹²⁴ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower

¹²⁵ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower.

¹²⁶ The Victoria Barracks, Sydney: An Historical Summary prepared by Rosemary Annable for Clive Lucas Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction, Part 1 History, June 1982, pp.7-9; Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003, Vol. 2, p.60.

¹²⁷ The Victoria Barracks, Sydney: An Historical Summary prepared by Rosemary Annable for Clive Lucas Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction, Part 1 History, June 1982, pp.7-9; Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003, Vol. 2, p.60.

¹²⁸ Coneybeare Morrison & Partners, Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003 Vol. 2, p. 60.

1853

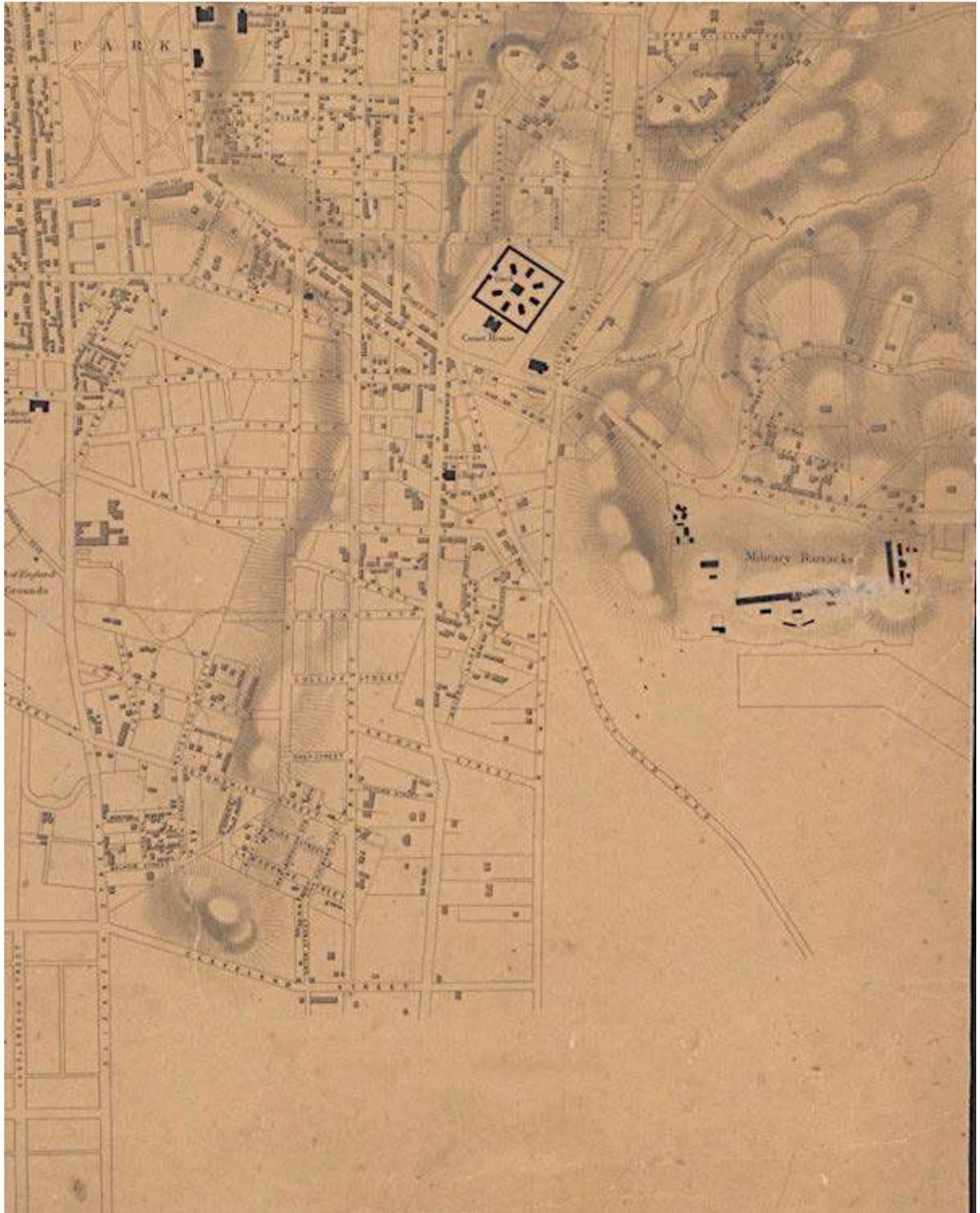


Figure 2.10.3 | Extract from the Trigonometrical Survey of Port Jackson, 1853 provides detail of development of the northern most portion of the road and of the military barracks. Present day Flinders Street is named Botany Road, which beyond the intersection with Dowling Street is named 'Botany Old Road'. [NLA: obj-231443454]



Figure 2.10.4 | This plan also from 1853 shows the south western portion of the LGA, the character of the country and the sparse nature of development at that time. [SLNSW: M2/811.186/(1853)/1]

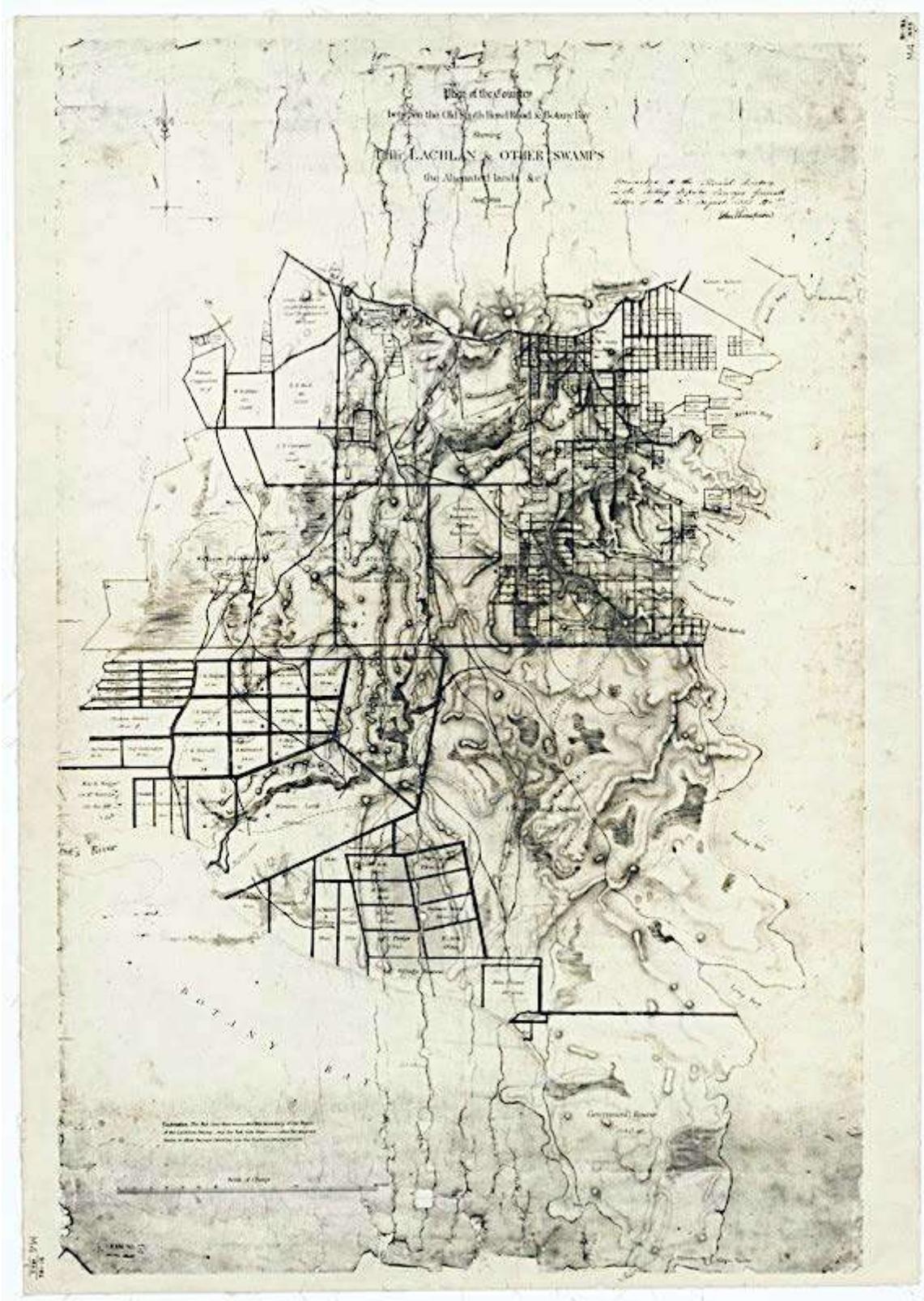


Figure 2.10.5 | This 1853 map shows the road leading to the Government reserve near Cape Banks. [SLNSW: M4 811.186/1853/1]

1854

The Old Botany, Randwick Coogee Road Trust was established by an Act of Parliament in 1854. Under the Act, five Commissioners managed 5½ miles of road from the city to Randwick and Coogee.¹²⁹

Volunteer forces began to be raised in Australia, and the 1st Sydney Battalion of Rifle Volunteers was formed of about 300 men, with an artillery battery and some mounted troops.¹³⁰

1856

The foundation stone was laid for the Destitute Children's Asylum at Randwick. This later became the Randwick Rehabilitation Hospital and later still the Prince of Wales Hospital.¹³¹

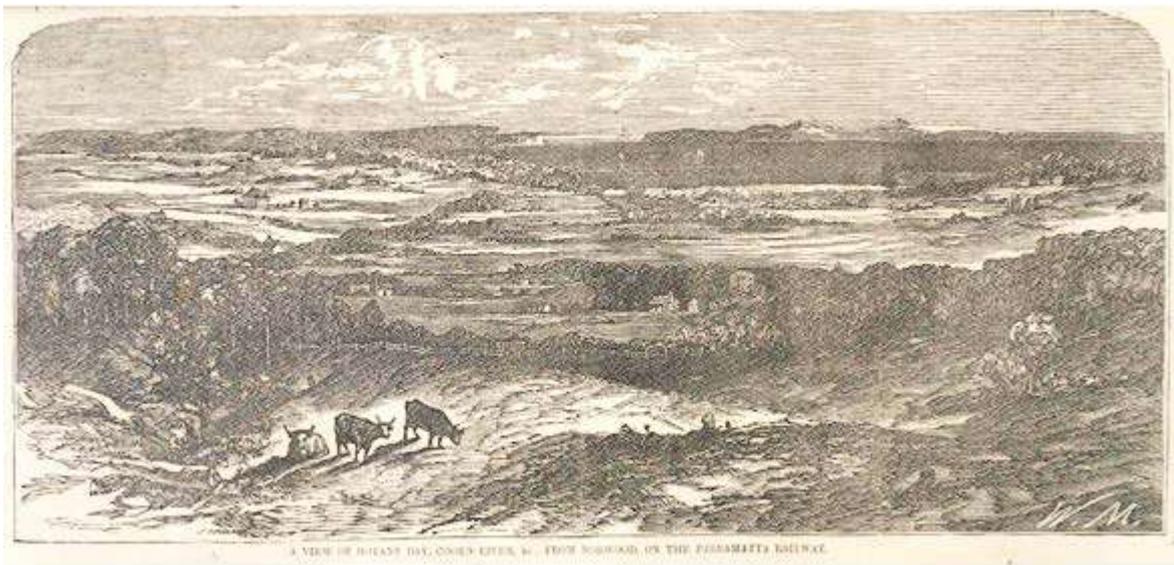
1857

Figure 2.10.6 | Botany Bay view across Cooks River, 1857. This is the area referred to in the accounts of the first fleet officers and their accounts with the 'Indians' of Botany Bay. Anzac Parade would later run from north to south in the distance before the headland.

By 1857 work on the Old Botany, Randwick, Coogee Road had progressed to the extent the it was suitable for vehicular traffic.¹³²

1859

One of the first acts for the newly constituted Randwick Council was to order a survey of what roads needed to be made and for the surrender of roads by the Randwick and Coogee Roads Trust to Council. Shortly after the Council surveyor was asked to report on what width should be added to Randwick and Coogee Road extending from Dowling Street to Coogee Bay. The government and Sydney City Council were also to be contacted about the opening of a road from Cleveland Street to the Randwick and Coogee Road. In October 1859 residents petitioned Council to repair Botany

¹²⁹ Lucy Taksa in Firth, Randwick Heritage Study, 1986, pp. 17; 31; W.E. Warburton, 'History of Road Expenditure in New South Wales', *Main Roads*, Vol 3, No. 8, p.118.

¹³⁰ John W. Ross, *The History of Moore Park Sydney*, n.p. 2018, p.14.

¹³¹ Taksa in Firth, p.22

¹³² Lucy Taksa in Firth, pp.17; 31; W.E. Warburton, 'History of Road Expenditure in New South Wales', *Main Roads*, Vol 3, No. 8, p.118.

Street. At the meeting of 30 September, the surveyor raised the practicality of planting ornamental trees on each side of the streets, looking for a uniformity in character and spacing.¹³³

1860

Rifle shooting contests were held at Randwick Racecourse and the 30 volunteers of the Randwick Volunteer Rifle Brigade paraded and drilled there.¹³⁴

1861

At the Council meeting of 4 January 1861 the formation of Alison Road was approved. In April 1861 £100 was allocated for the Old Botany Road to the Randwick Road.¹³⁵

1862

On 10 May a new rifle range, named the Volunteer Rifle Range was opened adjacent to the Military Range near Victoria Barracks.¹³⁶

1863

Regular race meeting commenced at Randwick.¹³⁷

The Destitute Children's Asylum was expanded with the addition of a superintendent's residence and a hospital.¹³⁸

¹³³ Minutes of the Municipal Council of Randwick 15th April and 8th May and 10 June 1859; Minutes of the Municipal Council of Randwick, 1859, pp.23, 27; Minutes of the Municipal Council of Randwick, 12 October 1859.

¹³⁴ Taksa in Firth, p.78

¹³⁵ Minutes of the Municipal Council of Randwick, 25 April 1861, p. 125.

¹³⁶ Coneybeare Morrison & Partners, Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003 Vol. 1, p. C.30

¹³⁷ Taksa in Firth, p.24.

¹³⁸ Taksa in Firth, p.25.

1865

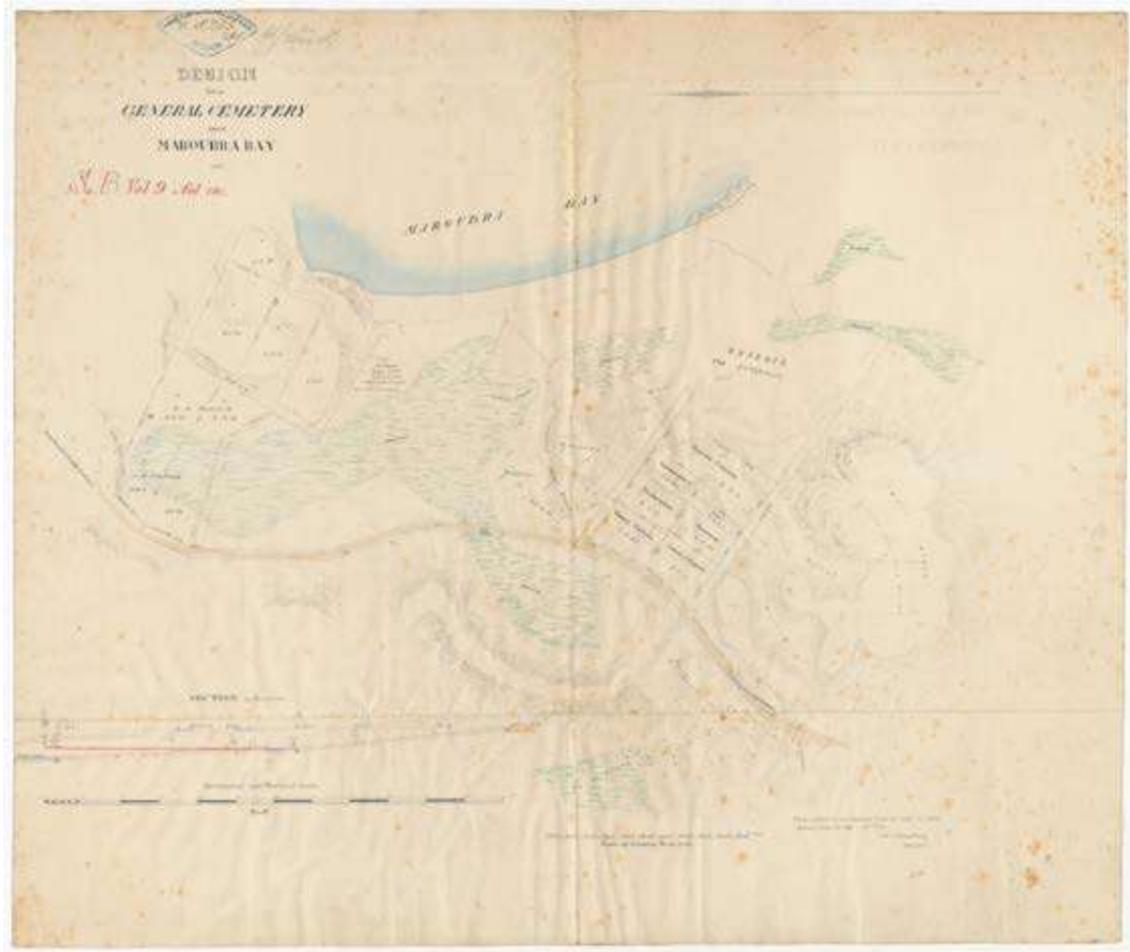


Figure 2.10.71 In 1865 a design was put forward for a general cemetery near Maroubra, which did not proceed in the location. However, the plan shows part of the southern portion of the road and the numerous swamps in the area. [SANSW: Surveyor General's Sketch Books SB 9 Fol. 140]

1866

Moore Park was established and named in honour of Charles Moore, a resident of Coogee, an alderman on Randwick Council and a Mayor of Sydney City Council. Moore had championed the creation of dams on the swamplands to augment Sydney's water supply, and located documents that proved that the 1811 decree by Macquarie had vested the 1,000 acre Common in Sydney's inhabitants, and was not Crown Land.¹³⁹

Moore Park Toll House constructed.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁹ Mark Lyons, 'Moore, Charles (1820–1895)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/moore-charles-4228/text6819>, published first in hardcopy 1974, accessed online 14 August 2020.

¹⁴⁰ State Heritage Inventory DB number 2420429: Toll House Moore Park.

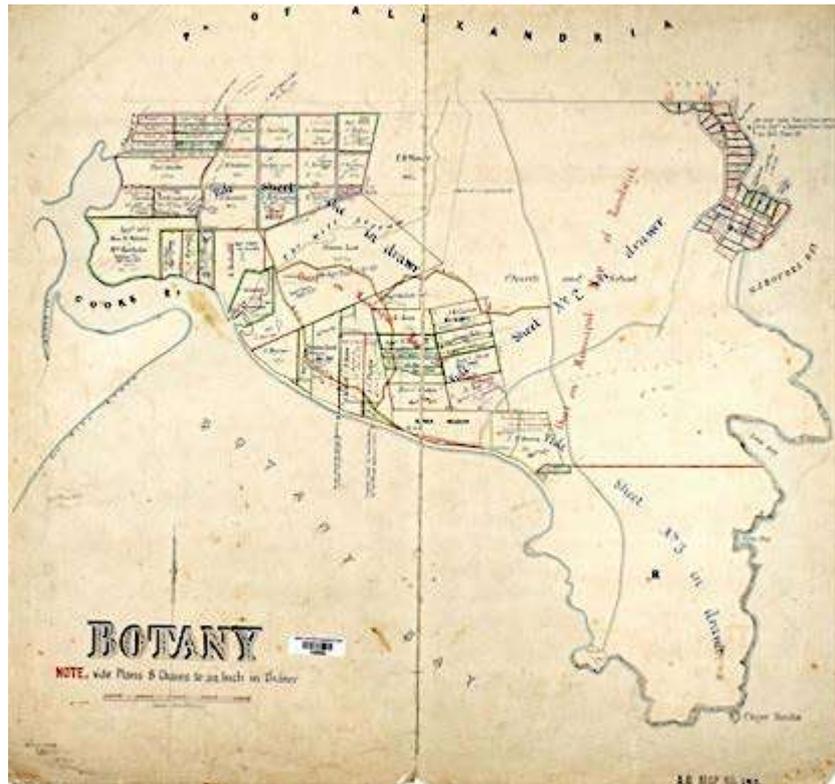


Figure 2.10.8 | The 1867 Botany Parish Map shows the line of road running through the southern portion of the LGA to La Perouse. [HLRV]

1868

A room in the Macquarie Watchtower is used as school room – the Botany Heads Provisional School.¹⁴¹

1869

Sydney Morning Herald described the development of Moore Park: ‘The Sydney Common – The Improvement and ornamentation of this extensive reserve – which is now popularly known as Moore Park – are rapidly proceeding, and the aspect of nature has there been most wonderfully changed for the better in a very short space of time. The barren sand hills have been levelled, and a green sward now covers what a few months back was a dreary waste, encumbered with all kind of unsightly rubbish.’¹⁴²

¹⁴¹ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower.

¹⁴² *Sydney Morning Herald*, 30 August 1869.

1870

The British withdrew their garrisons from the colony. The first occupants of the Victoria Barracks after their departure was the 1st Battery of NSW Artillery, supported by volunteer permanent staff. The volunteer engineers were also accommodated in the Barracks, and from 1878 the Public School Cadet Corps were given space there.¹⁴³

1872

In 1872, gun platforms were laid down in Victoria Barracks Square and a battery was constructed at the south end of the officers' quarters with a view over Botany Bay.¹⁴⁴

1873

The school in the Macquarie Watchtower moved to a weatherboard building adjacent to the tower.¹⁴⁵

Military skirmishes were a spectator sport in the 1870s. See the reportage (below) of a 'battle' in Randwick, commencing at the race course in March 1873.

¹⁴³ The Victoria Barracks, Sydney: An Historical Summary prepared by Rosemary Annable for Clive Lucas Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction, Part 1 History, June 1982, p.40; John W. Ross, The History of Moore Park Sydney, n.p. 2018, p.14.

¹⁴⁴ The Victoria Barracks, Sydney: An Historical Summary prepared by Rosemary Annable for Clive Lucas Pty Ltd and the Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction, Part 1 History, June 1982, p.40.

¹⁴⁵ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower.

THE FIELD-DAY AT RANDWICK.

A prelude to the Easter encampment to be held at Sydney was the sham fight which took place at the Randwick race-course on Saturday, the 22nd of March. The defence force assembled at the Randwick road, near Moore park, and were then, preceded by a battery of six guns, marched as far as the tollbar. They then turned into the Bunnerong road and took up a position on either side of the road south of the Lachlan stream, which formed the dividing line between them and the attacking party. Three of the guns were planted at the foot of Constitution Hill, and the other three were posted between the Bunnerong-road and the race-course. Skirmishing parties were placed in assailable spots, and along the north bank of the stream a line of skirmishers were lying in ambush. The offensive party moved along the Military-road which branches off to Botany Heads, a strong body of skirmishers being thrown out as an advanced guard for the purpose of reconnoitring. The artillery, consisting of six nine pound guns, proceeded by the main track covered by skirmishing parties on either side and a strong detachment in the rear, and about four o'clock the alarm was sounded and the attacking party was seen marching steadily towards the position taken up by the enemy. The first shot was fired by the repelling force and formed the signal of general firing by the skirmishers on either side. The skirmishers of the defending force were protected by the scrub, and kept up a steady fire, which did not, however, appear to disconcert their opponents. On arriving within the range of the artillery, the attackers unlimbered their guns and brought them into position with the utmost rapidity. A steady fire was poured in upon the defensive party, who were not idle, and returned the fire shot for shot with their field-pieces, while the men posted on the range above harassed the enemy with a galling fire. The guns of the defensive party soon fell back upon the main body, and the attackers then limbered up and followed the retreating foe, but were brought to a stand-still by the heavy fire of their adversaries. A strong party of infantry was then despatched to clear the heights and the Cemetery reserve. Mount Renny and the intervening high ground were speedily the scenes of desperate hand to hand encounters. The engineers of the attacking party in the rear line repaired the bridge across the creek, and the artillery, as soon as practicable, dashed across amidst a cheer from the spectators that crowded the ridge. The enemy's guns had now made good their retreat, covered by a large body of riflemen, who, though dislodged from the heights, kept up a galling fire upon the advanced party. Upon arriving at the toll-gate on the Randwick-road, however, the Cadets and the Teachers' corps were thrown out on either side, and the foremost cannon being brought into play, the road was rapidly cleared. The advance was then resumed, but the same manoeuvre had to be repeated several times, owing to the obstinacy of the enemy, who contested the way with the utmost pertinacity. By the time Moore Park had been gained, it became evident that the defenders had assembled in force, and were prepared to give the intruders a warm reception. There was, thereupon, a general advance to the front, and the thunder of artillery, with the continuous rattle of small-arms, showed that the engagement had become general. The conflict, however, was short; and the bugles sounding "retreat," were almost immediately followed by the retiring of the artillery, who fell back towards the toll-house in good order, covered by the engineers, who had hitherto been in reserve, and who now advanced in skirmishing order, and gave the enemy a taste of their ammunition. The defending party, however, manifested no inclination to pursue their advantage, but retreated upon Sydney, and thus the mimic engagement was brought to a termination. All branches of the service acquitted themselves admirably. [*Illustrated Sydney News* 16 April 1873, pp.8-9]

1877

In 1877 the British Government sent military engineers, Sir William Jervois and Major General Peter Scratchley, to Sydney to advise on the establishment of a coordinated Defence Scheme. The coastal defences of Sydney, particularly Botany Bay were a concern, with Botany Bay seen as Sydney's 'back door'.¹⁴⁶

1870s

Long Bay Road was gazetted as military road and 'enormous' sums were spent on it, however when subsidisation ceased, the road fell into disrepair and it was subsumed by sand drifts at Matraville and Maroubra.¹⁴⁷

1879

Cleveland Street was extended through Moore Park.¹⁴⁸

1880

A steam tram service from the city to Randwick Racecourse was opened on 14 September 1880 and an extension along Alison Road was opened six months later.¹⁴⁹

1881

When a smallpox epidemic hit Sydney in 1881, the area was considered to be sufficiently isolated that an infectious diseases hospital could be safely established there. By 30 August 1881, a temporary Sanitary Camp had been established by the Board of Health on three hectares of reserved Crown Land on the summit of a hill immediately to the north of Little Bay between Little Bay and Long Bay '...upon one of the highest and most exposed cliffs upon the coast...'.¹⁵⁰

The Coast Hospital, later known as Prince Henry Hospital was established.

The Agricultural Society acquired 10 hectares within Moore Park; the area was bound by the Rifle Range, the Cricket Ground and the eastern boundary of the City of Sydney's eastern boundary of Moore Park.¹⁵¹

1882

Royal Agricultural Society commenced development of their show grounds at Moore Park with plantings and buildings across the remainder of the century with the central focus being the Parade Ring.¹⁵²

The first course of the Australian Golf Club was established.¹⁵³

The English Electric and Telegraph Company laid a cable between a signal station at La Perouse and Nelson, New Zealand.¹⁵⁴

¹⁴⁶ Taksia in Firth, p.50.

¹⁴⁷ Taksia in Firth, p.34.

¹⁴⁸ Conservation Plan of the Moore Park Showground, Vol. 2, 2003 p.43.

¹⁴⁹ Taksia in Firth, p.43; 47.

¹⁵⁰ Report of The Board of Health Upon The Late Epidemic Of Small-Pox, 1881-1882, Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, 1883, p.2.

¹⁵¹ Plan of Management, Centennial Park – Moore Park Trust, Draft Report, Vol. 1, February 1977, p.10.

¹⁵² Plan of Management, Centennial Park – Moore Park Trust, Draft Report, Vol. 1, February 1977, p.10.

¹⁵³ Plan of Management, Centennial Park – Moore Park Trust, Draft Report, Vol. 1, February 1977, p.10.

1883

Some 26 Aboriginal people resided at La Perouse. Following the establishment of the Aborigines Protection Board in 1883, a policy of intrusion and control of Aboriginal lives was implemented. An Anglican Mission for Aborigines was established in 1885 and seven acres was gazetted as a Reserve in 1895.¹⁵⁵

1885

During the early 1880s, a Sudanese rebellion against a British-backed Egyptian regime occupying the Sudan led to the death of British General Charles Gordon, who had been sent to coordinate the evacuation of the Sudan by the Egyptians. An infantry battalion of 522 men and 24 officers and an artillery battery of 212 men sailed from Sydney on 3 March 1885 to support the British.¹⁵⁶

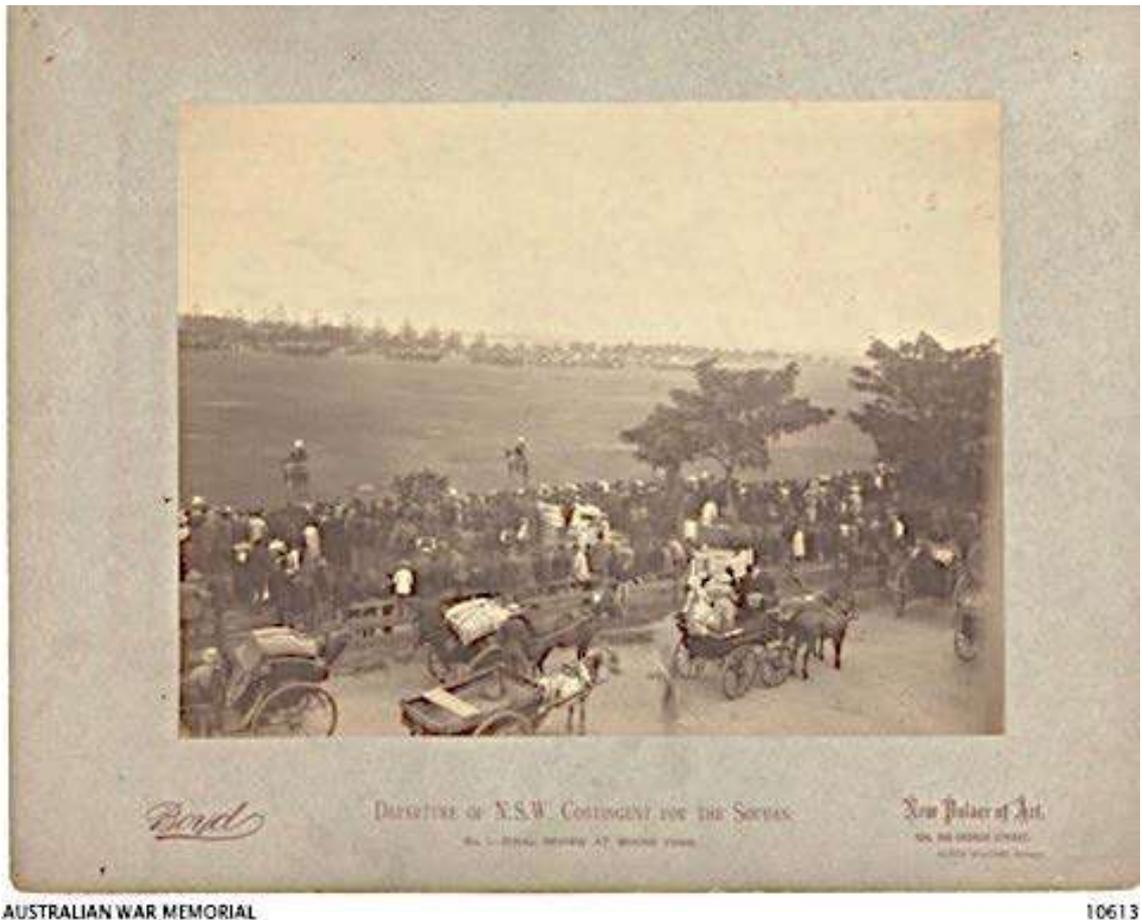


Figure 2.10.9 | The contingent destined for the Sudan paraded at Moore Park before sailing. [AWM: No. 106139]

¹⁵⁴ Taksa in Firth, p.23

¹⁵⁵ Taksa in Firth, p.59; Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol.. 2, p.20.

¹⁵⁶ AWM No. ART 96004.

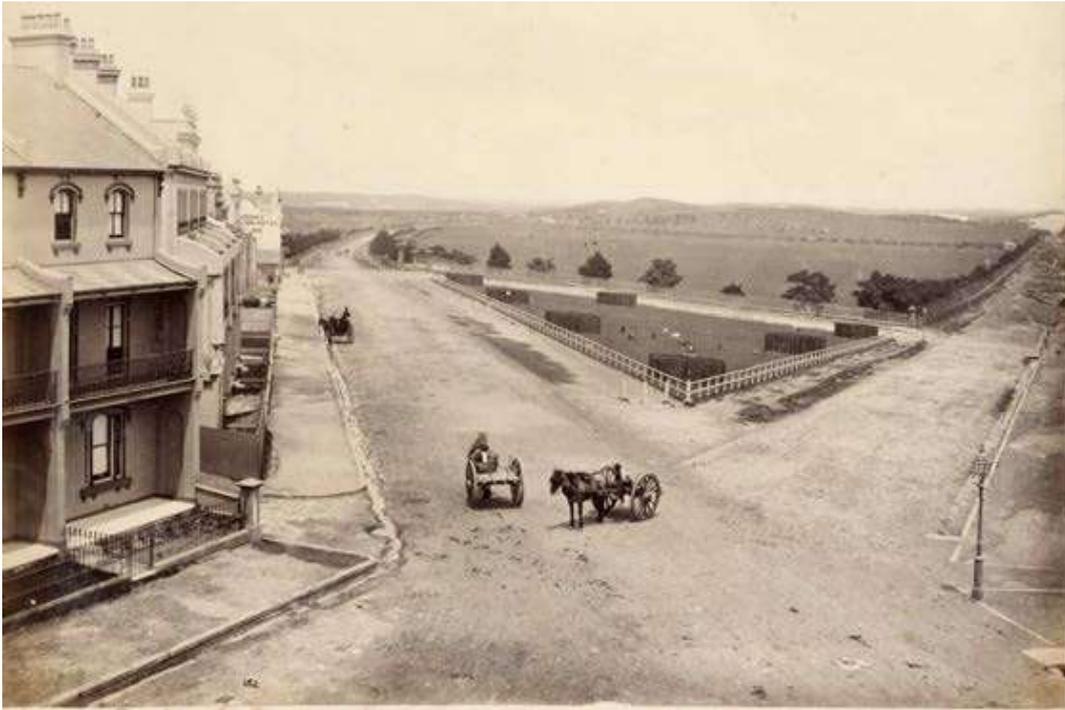


Figure 2.10.10 | An 1880s view across Moore Park west. The gates are in the mid distance and South Dowling Street on the right. [COSA]

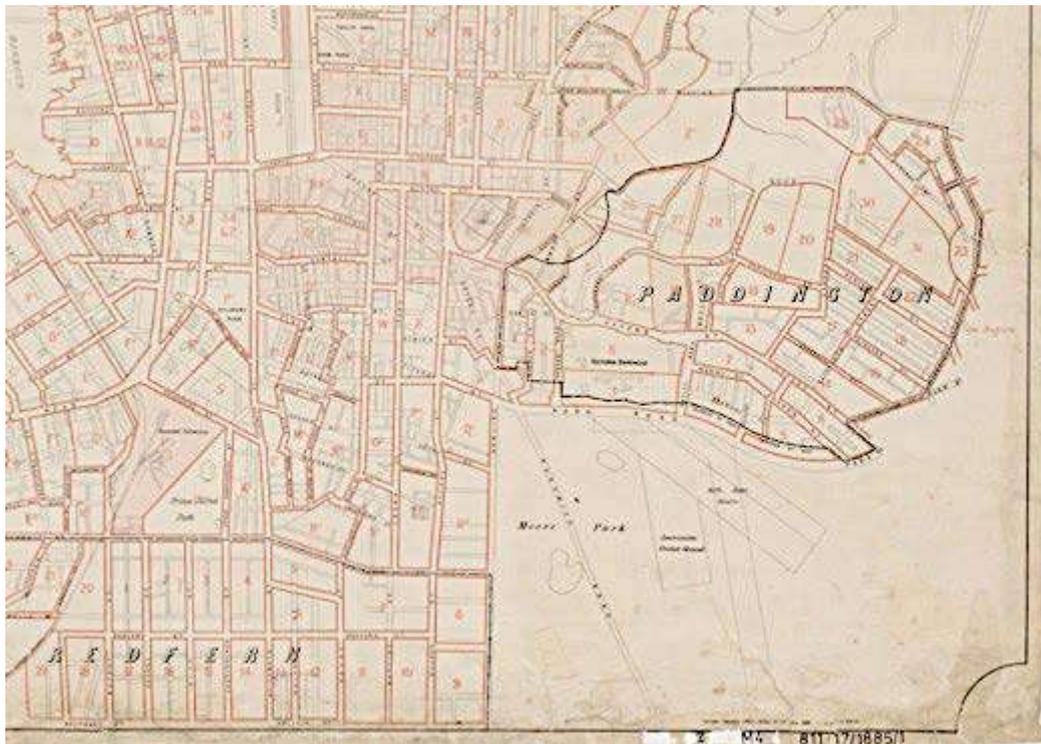


Figure 2.10.11 | By 1885 Botany Old Road is called Randwick Road from the intersection with Dowling. What became Flinders Street is by then called Botany Street. To the northeast of the Association Cricket Ground there is Rifle Butts Reserve. [SLNSW: M4 811.17/1885/1]

The approach to Botany Bay was described in an 1885 publication, *Botany Bay: Past and Present*:

*...coasting round the slums of the city and driving through the dusty flats of Waterloo, but it is not fair to Botany Bay to so approach...to see it at its best, drive out by way of Randwick down that bowery avenue of a road between the cricket and the football Reserves; turn off before you come to the racecourse and bowl along through the flowering scrub of the Water Reserve and the Cooper estate, and come onto those splendid meadow flats by the tram terminus below the village proper.*¹⁵⁷

Bare Island Fort was completed.

1887

Queen's Park established by the Centennial Celebrations Act, 1887.¹⁵⁸

1888

Centennial Park was opened on 26 January 1888. 106 acres of Governor Macquarie's 1811 Common were sold to fund its establishment to mark the centenary of the founding of the European colony.¹⁵⁹

1890

The Paddington rifle range was ordered to cease operation due to its proximity to Centennial Park and Moore Park. The National Rifle Association of New South Wales, the home of the Volunteer Corps, moved to Randwick and a new range was constructed on 292 acres there.¹⁶⁰

Bare Island Fort Barracks were constructed.

¹⁵⁷ Francis Myers, *Botany Bay: Past and Present*, J. Woods, Sydney, 1885, p.38.

¹⁵⁸ Plan of Management, Centennial Park – Moore Park Trust, Draft Report, Vol. 1, February 1977, p.10.

¹⁵⁹ Taksa in Firth, p.79.

¹⁶⁰ Nathan Scudder, *A History of the Anzac Rifle Range, Malabar*, n.p., 1993, p.13.

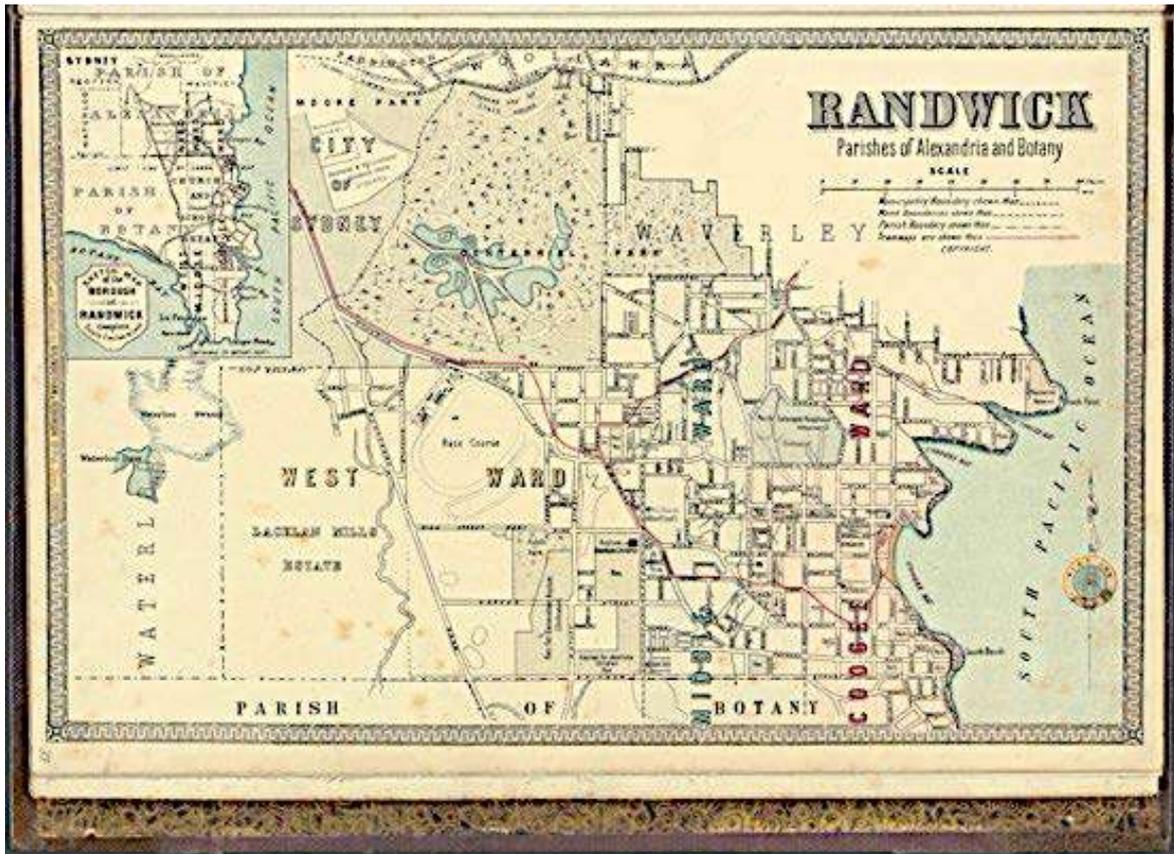


Figure 2.10.12 | In this map of the northern portion of Randwick dated to the 1890s Centennial Park has been formed. [COSA]

1890s

A private syndicate established the Kensington Racecourse, catering mainly to mid-week racing.¹⁶¹

1891

The Agricultural Society became the Royal Agricultural Society.¹⁶²

1892

Construction of the Henry Head Battery was commenced in 1892 and completed in 1895. It functioned until 1910, when it was deemed to be obsolete, but was reactivated during World War II.¹⁶³

1897

309 acres on the northern shore of Botany Bay to Cape Banks, plus seven acres at La Perouse, was reserved for defence purposes.¹⁶⁴

¹⁶¹ Taksa in Firth, p.81

¹⁶² Godden Mackay, Moore Park Showground Conservation Strategy prepared for Fox Studios, Australia, the Heritage Council of New South Wales, December 1995, p.6 citing study by Coneybeare Morrison, Conservation Plan of the Moore Park Showground, Vol. 1, 1988, pp.14-21.

¹⁶³ *Dictionary of Sydney*.

¹⁶⁴ 1898 Botany Parish Map.

1898

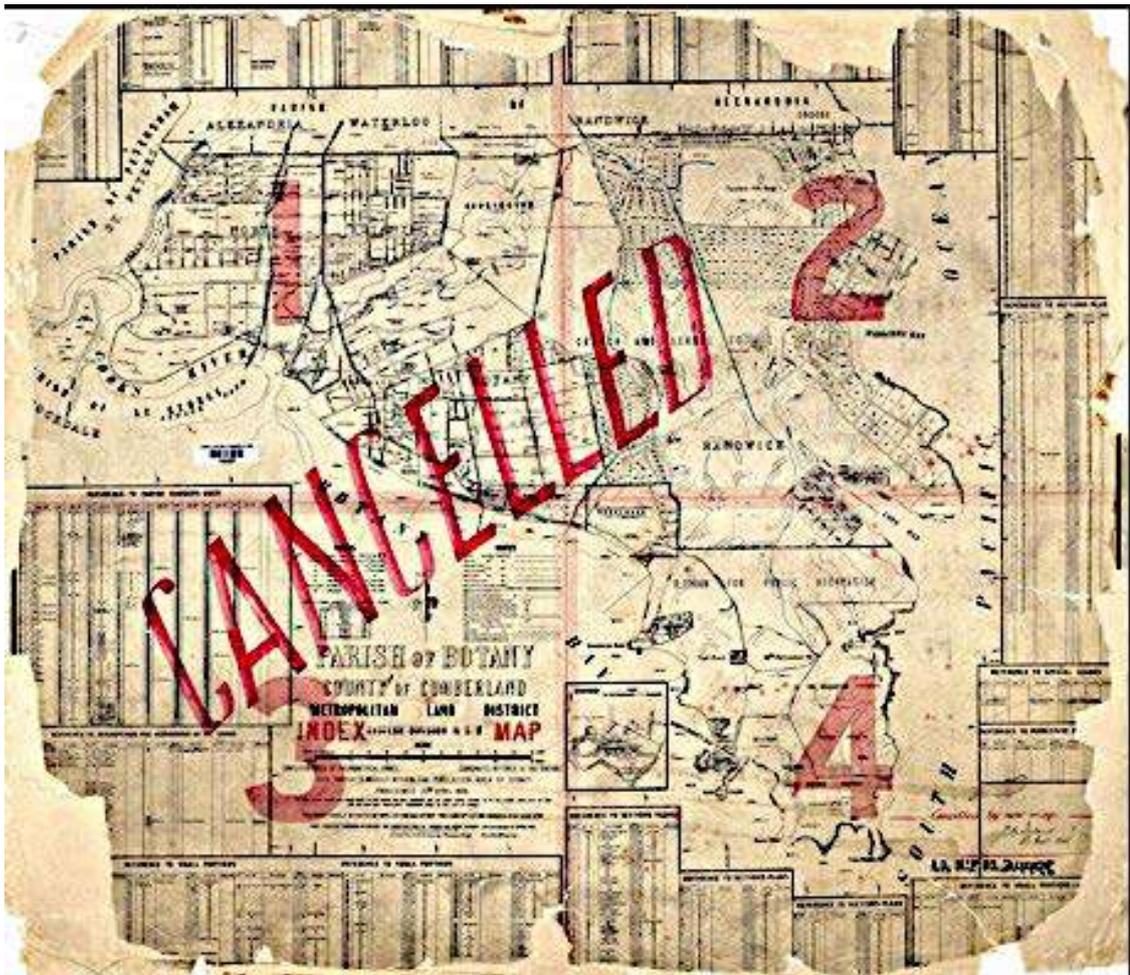


Figure 2.10.13 | This 1898 Botany Parish Map shows the area from the coast embracing Cape Banks to Bunnerong Road. The line of Anzac Parade is shown to the East of Bunnerong Road. La Perouse to Cape Banks is reserved for military purposes. Artillery quarters are shown on the La Perouse headland and the Telegraph Station is also indicated. A military road leads to Point Henry Head. To the immediate north of this area on the coast is an area reserved for quarantine purposes, with the fledgling Coast Hospital infrastructure drawn in. [HLRV]

1899

Prior to embarkation for South Africa to support the British in the Boer War, troops and horses were mobilised at the Kensington Racecourse and the Malabar Rifle Range.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁵ Taksia in Firth, p.50.



AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

P02292.011

Figure 2.10.14 | Horses of one of the army units in 1900 at Kensington Race Course. [AWM: PO2292.001]

1901

The steam tram line to the Coast Hospital and the Malabar Rifle Range opened in 1900 and was extended to La Perouse in 1902 when the service was electrified.¹⁶⁶

¹⁶⁶ J. Ashburton Thompson, The Chief Medical Officer of the Government to The Honourable the Chief Secretary, Coast Hospital, Little Bay, Report for 1908, 1909; Taksa in Firth, p.43; 47.



Figure 2.10.15 | View of the Kensington Toll Bar, on Anzac Parade. 1900–1910. [SLNSW: Glass negatives of Sydney and suburbs ca. 1900–1914/Mrs Arthur George Foster. ON 146/nos. 481]



Figure 2.10.16 | In this view of the Kensington Toll Bar on Anzac Parade c. 1900-1910 The view also demonstrates the sparsity of occupation of the area. [SLNSW: Glass negatives of Sydney and suburbs ca. 1900–1914/Mrs Arthur George Foster. ON 146/nos. 329]

1902

The role of Bare Island in Sydney's Coastal defences diminished and by 1908 military activity ceased entirely.¹⁶⁷

From 1902 the Agricultural Showground facilities were expanded with new squares and judging rings laid out and further pavilions constructed including the Royal Agricultural Hall and the Main Pavilion, which were pressed into military service as the need arose.

1904

Customs function ceased at the Macquarie Watchtower – the tower was then occupied by a series of tenant caretakers.¹⁶⁸

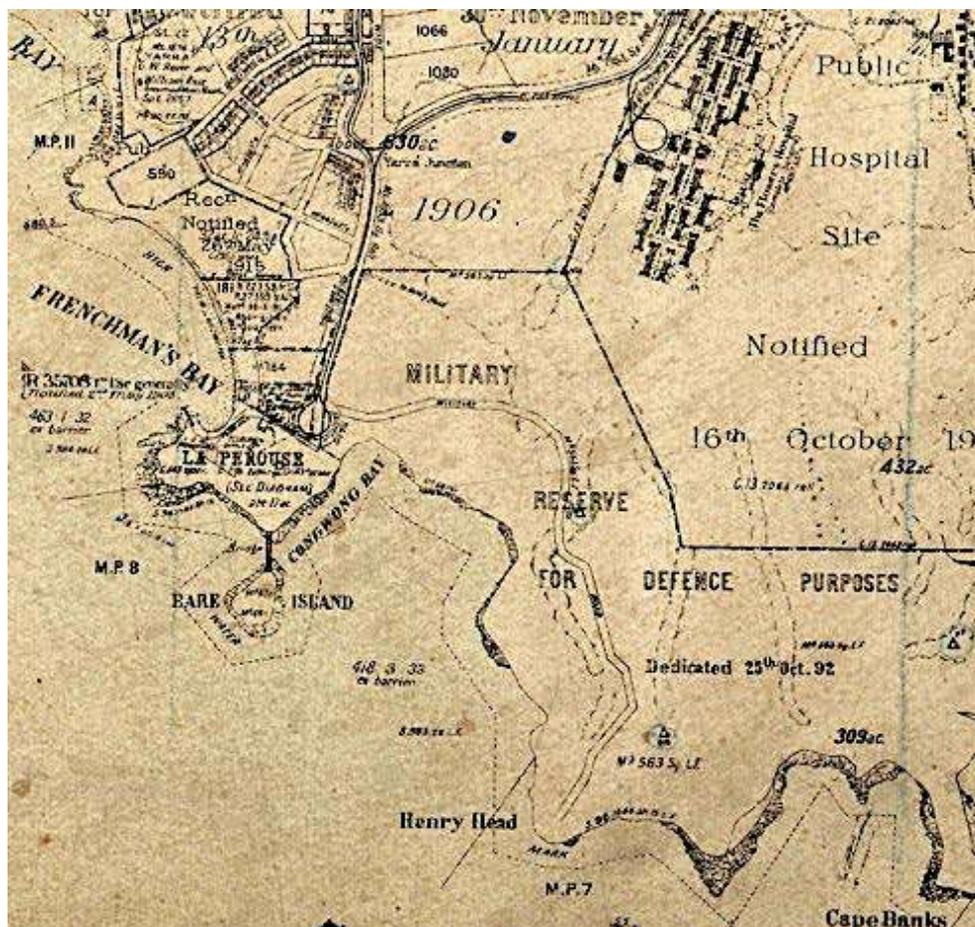
1905

Figure 2.10.17 | By 1905 the line of Anzac Parade is shown joining Bunnerong Road at Yarra Junction in this extract from Botany Parish Map. The Coast Hospital has been expanded considerably by this time. [HLRV]

¹⁶⁷ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Bare Island Fortress.

¹⁶⁸ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Macquarie Watchtower.

1906

A military camp was established in Centennial Park.¹⁶⁹

1907

At the passage of the Aborigines Protection Act in 1907, there were 30 Aborigines living at the Government Depot at La Perouse.¹⁷⁰

1909

Parts of Moore Park were under consideration as a site for a War Veteran's Home on the site of the Old Rifle Range. The area was ultimately transferred to the Agricultural Society and the veteran's home was established on Bare Island.¹⁷¹



Figure 2.10.18 | This 1909 plan produced in association with discussions regarding transfer of land from defence purposes to the Agricultural Society shows the location of the Electrical Company's and the Field Company's depots on the site of the former Rifle Range. [National Archives of Australia, MP742/1/769]

¹⁶⁹ Taksa in Firth, p.50.

¹⁷⁰ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol. 2, p.20.

¹⁷¹ National Archives of Australia, MP742/3/769.

1911

School of Musketry was established at Randwick in September 1911.¹⁷²

1912

Bare Island was converted to a War Veteran's Home and maintained this function until 1963 with the exception of a period in World War II.¹⁷³

Daceyville Garden Suburb was initiated in 1912 as part of an initiative to clear slums and accommodate people in a house and garden.¹⁷⁴

From 1912 trams provided a regular service to La Perouse and Maroubra Bay. In the 1920s this was extended to Daceyville and Maroubra Beach and to Long Bay.¹⁷⁵

1914

AIF volunteers put through six weeks of training prior to embarkation to Egypt and the Gallipoli campaign. See photographic record of Private Henry Charles Marshall. **[Figures 2.6.15–2.6.24, Section 2.6].**

1915

The Destitute Children's Asylum became a military hospital until 1923, after which it was a rehabilitation hospital and during World War II it was again used as a military hospital.¹⁷⁶ Centennial Park was used for drills, reviews, parades and engineering exercises.¹⁷⁷

1916

In February 1916 the Sydney City Council was one of many groups that began to discuss the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Gallipoli landing, which grew as a national sentiment. Sydney's first Anzac Day was commemorated on 25 April 1916. 5,000 returned soldiers paraded through the city, and businesses and government offices closed between 11:30 am and 2:00 pm to allow staff to attend a service in the Domain. The mayor entertained troops at a luncheon, and in the evening there was a concert in the Town Hall attended by the Governor-General and the state Governor.¹⁷⁸

After Gallipoli, it was decided to commemorate the campaign in the Daceyville Garden Suburb. Streets, which were initially named after celebrated European explorers such as Cook, Banks, Solander, and Burke and Wills and notable ships including the Endeavour, Boussole and Astrolabe, now included Major General Bridges Crescent and Captain Jacka Crescent, named in honour of heroic military figures. Haig Park, a recreation reserve, was named after the British Commander-in-Chief. Sergeant Larkin Crescent and Colonel Braund Crescent were named after two members of Parliament who were killed at Gallipoli. Fifty cottages were made available for returned incapacitated soldiers and soldiers' widows. On 2 August, Premier Holman handed over the keys to

¹⁷² *The Mercury* (Hobart), 3 October 1912, p.2.

¹⁷³ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Bare Island Fortress.

¹⁷⁴ Taksa in Firth, p.88.

¹⁷⁵ Taksa in Firth, p.96.

¹⁷⁶ Taksa in Firth, p.69.

¹⁷⁷ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, Vol.2. p.60.

¹⁷⁸ Radford, Neil, *The beginnings of Anzac Day commemorations in Sydney*, Dictionary of Sydney, 2014, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/the_beginnings_of_anzac_day_commemorations_in_sydney, viewed 07 Aug 2020.

the first six cottages to war widows. The suburb then became associated with World War I rather than low cost housing for the working class as originally envisaged.¹⁷⁹

1917

With the establishment of the memorial obelisk on the newly named Anzac Parade in 1917, it became a focus of Anzac Day observances.¹⁸⁰

Anzac Parade was officially opened to traffic on 15 March when the plaque on the new stone obelisk was unveiled by the Lady Mayoress of the City of Sydney, Mrs Meagher. Present were the Lord Mayor, Richard D. Meagher; the town clerk, Mr Nesbitt; assistant town clerk, Mr Layton; Aldermen Walker, McElhone, Vernon and Barlow; and the City Surveyor, Mr H. Brigg, who supervised the construction of the new roadway. Mr R.H. Brodrick who designed the obelisk (City architect and building surveyor, 1883–1928); the Mayor of Randwick – Alderman J. Fenton; Mr Percival, the Town Clerk of Randwick; and Mr C.W Cooper, Secretary of the Australian Jockey Club (which had contributed £3,000 toward the cost of the new thoroughfare) also attended. The new road cost £15,374 and was 63-foot wide, including the flower bed running along the centre. The Lord Mayor announced that eventually there would be a continuous thoroughfare running for six miles to the monument at La Perouse. The *Daily Telegraph* reported that the Mayor said the road would eventually extend to the sacred spot where Captain Cook first set foot on Australian soil, commenting that it was unknown if the mayor meant Kurnell or mistakenly, La Perouse. Each side of the road was planted with Moreton Bay Figs, Norfolk Island Pines, Stone Pines and others. Moore Park Gates were relocated as part of the road widening.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁹ <https://nswanzacentenary.records.nsw.gov.au/on-the-homefront/daceyville-the-garden-suburb/>

¹⁸⁰ Radford, Neil, The beginnings of Anzac Day commemorations in Sydney, Dictionary of Sydney, 2014, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/the_beginnings_of_anzac_day_commemorations_in_sydney, viewed 07 Aug 2020.

¹⁸¹ Anzac Parade, 1917–1977 Sixty Years Later, *Main Roads*, Vol. 43, No. 2, Dec 1977, p.61 citing *SMH* of 16 March 1917; Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003, Vol.1, p.B7.



Figure 2.10.19 | Sydney Mail, 28 March 1917, p.24.

Around the same time there were suggestions for other monuments to the Anzacs, including an Anzac Highway to extend from Perth, via Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney to Brisbane. Victoria's Great Ocean Road had its origins as an Anzac memorial highway.

The Matraville Soldier's Settlement Village was established adjacent to Anzac Parade in 1917, and by 1921 some 67 houses had been constructed and finally grew to 93 cottages erected by volunteers. Created under the Returned Soldiers' Holdings Act, tenancy was restricted to war-injured returned soldiers, sailors and war widows. There was provision for a memorial reserve, parkland and sites for public buildings and churches.¹⁸² Street names, such as Menin, Pozieres, Amiens, Flanders and Lone Pine, are the surviving reminders of the connection to war.

1919

World War I peace celebrations held in Centennial Park.¹⁸³

¹⁸² Taksa in Firth, p.89; Dictionary of Sydney, Matraville Garden Village.

¹⁸³ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003, Vol. 1, p.B7.

1920

A canon from the Crimean war was installed in Centennial Park.¹⁸⁴

1926

Anzac Parade had become the main traffic artery for Randwick and adjoining suburbs and the Randwick and Kensington Racecourses. By this time the obelisk designer, Broderick, was the City Architect and Engineer.¹⁸⁵

1927

Anzac Day was declared a national public holiday. The obelisk however, represents one of NSW's earliest dedications to the ANZACs, preceding the Martin Place Cenotaph (1927) and the Hyde Park War Memorial (1934).¹⁸⁶

1928

Substantial road works were under way at Maroubra.

1929

In 1929 after the unveiling of the Cenotaph in Martin Place, official Anzac Day ceremonies moved to the city.¹⁸⁷

1931

Gardeners Road-Bunnerong Road-Anzac Parade junction at South Kensington was identified as problematic, with a tramline running along Anzac Parade to the city and another branching along Gardeners Road and Anzac Parade, a tram loop between Gardeners Road and Anzac parade, plus another road juncture with Anzac Parade with Rainbow Street and Harbone Street, just to the north. A proposal to assist traffic was a central garden or grassed area.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁴ Centennial Parklands Conservation Management Plan, 2003, Vol. 1, p.B7.

¹⁸⁵ Anzac Parade, 1917–1977 Sixty Years Later, *Main Roads*, Vol. 43, No.2, Dec 1977, p.61 citing *SMH* of 16 March 1917.

¹⁸⁶ State Heritage Register. DB No. 4300438.

¹⁸⁷ Radford, Neil, The beginnings of Anzac Day commemorations in Sydney, *Dictionary of Sydney*, 2014, http://dictionaryofsydney.org/entry/the_beginnings_of_anzac_day_commemorations_in_sydney, viewed 07 Aug 2020.

¹⁸⁸ *Main Roads*, April 1931, pp, 123,127-128.

1943



Figure 2.10.21 | An encampment at Randwick Racecourse 18 July 1944. [AWM: No. 067566]

1945

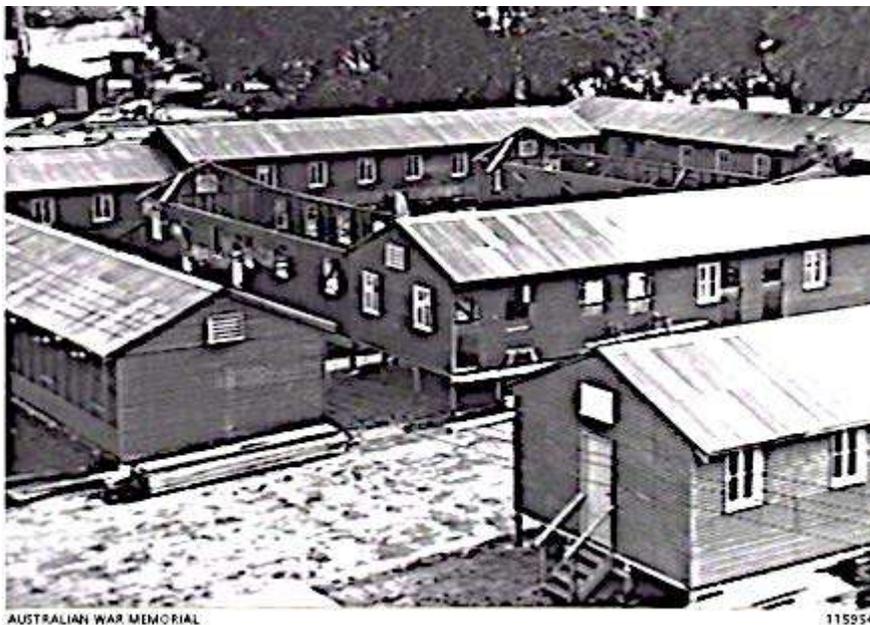


Figure 2.10.22 | Huts under construction at the Engineers Drill Hall, Moore Park during construction of the Services Rehabilitation Centre. September 1945. [AWM: No. 115954]

1953

The Prince of Wales Hospital was created on the former Asylum and Rehabilitation complex.

1955

UNSW was established on the former Kensington Racecourse site.¹⁹⁵

1960

The last trams to La Perouse and Maroubra ran in February.¹⁹⁶

1962

Outline Designs were called for an overpass at the intersection of Anzac Parade, Alison Road, Dacey Avenue and Martin Road.¹⁹⁷

Prince Henry Hospital was combined with the Prince of Wales Hospital to become UNSW's teaching hospital.¹⁹⁸

1963

Veterans at Bare Island were relocated to Narrabeen.¹⁹⁹

1975

Traffic volumes ranged from an annual averaged daily number of 53,930 at Moore Park north of Dacey Avenue to 1,760 at La Perouse.²⁰⁰

By the mid-1970s Anzac Parade was the centre of the most intensively developed areas in the Randwick LGA, with some sites having been developed and redeveloped two or three times.²⁰¹

1982

Council minutes record '...Council's desire to make Anzac Parade a truly Commemorative Driveway by further development of the Bob Clarke Memorial Grove at Malabar.'²⁰²

2006

July 2006 decision taken by NSW Premier Morris Iemma to provide land in Moore Park for the construction of a memorial to commemorate the Korean War.

2017

Anzac Memorial Obelisk was relocated approximately 300 metres to the south to allow for the construction of the Eastern Distributor exit portal for Anzac Parade.

2019

The light rail to Randwick opened in December 2019, its construction resulted in the felling of a number of mature trees along the route of the line.

¹⁹⁵ Taksal in Firth, p.117.

¹⁹⁶ Taksal in Firth, p.94.

¹⁹⁷ *Main Roads*, Vol.28, No. 2, Dec 1962, p.35

¹⁹⁸ Taksal in Firth, p.69.

¹⁹⁹ Jill Shepherd Heritage Consultants, La Perouse Headland Conservation Management Plan, 2008/2009. Inventory Sheet for Bare Island Fortress.

²⁰⁰ Anzac Parade, 1917–1977 Sixty Years Later, *Main Roads*, Vol.43, No.2, Dec 1977, p.61 citing *Sydney Morning Herald* 16 March 1917.

²⁰¹ Taksal in Firth, p.93.

²⁰² Randwick Council Bob Clarke Memorial Grove, File No. M-18-4.

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3 HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

3.1 Anzac Parade – The Road

Anzac Parade is a cultural route that runs from the Moore Park Road intersection at Paddington to the La Perouse Headland, a distance of some 13 kilometres through the Parish of Alexandria in the north and across the Parish of Botany in the south. Bisecting Moore Park and after passage through the commercial centre of Kensington and the educational and health precincts of UNSW and the Prince of Wales of Wales Hospital, Anzac Parade trundles through the high street commercial precincts of Kingsford and Maroubra and the residential areas of Daceyville, Matraville, Malabar, Chifley, and Little Bay, the former site of the Prince Henry Hospital. It terminates in a loop on the La Perouse Headland having skirted the Malabar Headland with its parks and rifle range, the Long Bay Correctional Centre and the western boundary of Kamay Botany Bay National Park and suburban La Perouse. At Kingsford, the central light rail terminates and from there, a wide central median strip divides the road, remnant from the former tramway, much of it has been converted to carparks associated with adjacent retail areas. From Maroubra, the strip is populated by casuarina's and have a park-like presentation. In the north the light rail runs to the east of the route on the edge of the Centennial Parklands before taking up the mid road in the vicinity of the Alison Road Intersection. There are war memorials along the route at Malabar and Maroubra.

It is not however the physical form of the road that is of significance, nor is it the streetscape, rather it's the route and its associations with historic events and places connected to the historic theme of defence for which it has served as a vital artery across its known history, indeed, as demonstrated in Section 2, the need for such an artery is the *raison d'être* behind Anzac Parade's emergence as a route.

As detailed in Section 2, the area surrounding the southern terminus of Anzac Parade at La Perouse on Botany Bay is referred to in the earliest written records pertaining to Aboriginal eastern Australia. These records from the *Endeavour* voyage describe the Aboriginal peoples of the area; their way of life and the first encounters between Aboriginal and European in 1770. The *Endeavour* accounts of the country and the people led to European invasion some 20 years later. The accounts of the diarists of the First Fleet and their successors from 1788 to the 1800 depict Aboriginal life and relations with the occupiers; there is a nascent military theme associated with the area from these records, including the construction of a 'retrenchment' by the French while encamped there in February 1788. Skirmishes between the Europeans and the local people are the beginnings of the military history of the area. British officers travelled from the Sydney Cove settlement to visit the French at La Perouse, one of their number – Pere Receveur was buried there and the monument to La Perouse has drawn French visitors and commemorations from the early 1820s. Convicts looking to escape the colony also made their way to Botany Bay to appeal to be taken on board the French vessels. These interchanges were facilitated by Aboriginal tracks. Surgeon John White referred to following an 'Indian Path' ... 'to the northward of Botany Bay'.²⁰³ Anzac Parade follows a ridge through otherwise sandy and/or swampy country, thus it was an easier route than that directly south from Sydney Cove and according to Captain John Hunter in 1789, it was well known and the path well trodden'.²⁰⁴

²⁰³ Rosemary Kerr, *Roads, Tourism and Cultural History: On the Road in Australia*, Channel View Publications, Bristol & Blue Ridge Summit, 2019, p.17; John White, *Journal of a Voyage to NSW*, Angus & Robertson, Sydney, 1962, p.136.

²⁰⁴ John Hunter, *An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island*, Libraries Board of South Australia, 1968, p.161

Following European occupation, the areas through which Anzac Parade now runs were gradually occupied, with government use or common use, a significant proportion of that development. In 1811 Governor Macquarie proclaimed the 2nd Sydney Common and in 1820 a water reserve facilitated the later formation of parklands by precluding them from development. Much of this area survives today as the Centennial Parklands. The early establishment of Victoria Barracks at the northern most end of the Parade in the 1840s initiated the establishment of associated military facilities, that morphed into civil facilities, such as the Centennial Parklands, the Sydney Cricket Ground and the Royal Agricultural Society's Showground but which were drawn on by the military as a general resource in times of war, particularly since 1885 (Sudan); 1899 (Boer War); 1914 (World War I); 1939 (World War II) and their immediate aftermaths in the first half of the 20th Century.

As the majority of the wartime conflicts did not reach Sydney, the major role of the defence sites along the route was training, drawing on the network of artillery and small arms training facilities. Until the tram networks developed, trainees walked from the barracks or encampments along the connecting spine that became Anzac Parade.

3.2 Defining a Cultural Route

When a cultural route is assessed, the entire route is valued over and above its constituent parts. It should be noted that while a cultural route is always part of a landscape and could cross many landscapes, its significance differs from that of a landscape because of its unique role as a route, often associated with a particular *raison d'être*, for example the routes of religious pilgrims, such as Spain's El Camino de Santiago, the Haj or the via Dolorosa in Jerusalem. Other potential cultural routes include traveler's routes such as the Kangaroo Air Route of Qantas between Australia and Britain or the overland 'hippy' trail, between Australia and the United Kingdom established in the 1960s by young travelers. In the United States there is Route 66 connecting the east and west coasts. The United States also has a specific category – National Scenic Byways – comprising roads recognised by the United States Department of Transportation for one or more 'intrinsic qualities' – archaeological, historic, cultural, natural, recreational or scenic. Cultural routes are defined on Historic Roads.org as those which have evolved through necessity or tradition and which, by definition, do not have the design and construction attributes of a specifically engineered route.²⁰⁵ Anzac Parade, with its meandering path and complex intersections, certainly fits that characterisation; it was not engineered as a defined route at a specific time for a defined purpose. It evolved.

The 2008 International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Charter on Cultural Routes was developed to aid the identification of cultural routes that could be vast in extent, traversing continents and cultures over millennia. The Charter recognises and emphasises the value of all elements of a route as parts of a whole, drawing on a wider context than site-specific evaluations to capture relationships. The Charter, which was finally ratified in 2008 after many years of debate, is a Eurocentric document and reflects thought on the grand monumental routes such as the Silk Road and African trade routes that cross multiple countries and cultures. Subsequent thinking on cultural routes has identified a greater variety of cultural routes, some of recent origins and much reduced in physical length and with less emphasis on the interactions between cultural groups. In 2019 for example, the Council of Europe certified the 'Liberation Route Europe' which links the main regions impacted by the Liberation of Europe from Nazi occupation in 1944–1945. Another of

²⁰⁵ See <https://www.scenic.org/visual-pollution-issues/scenic-byways/>

See also <http://historicroads.org/identification/> for general discussion re historic roads & cultural routes.

their listings is the 'Iron Curtain Trail' tracing the physical border from the Barents Sea to the Black Sea that divided Eastern and Western Europe from almost 50 years post World War II.

National examples include the Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs in Victoria which is recognised as a memorial road, 242 kilometres in length, constructed to commemorate the service of First World War Servicemen. It differs from Anzac Parade in that it was a deliberate construction to provide a utilitarian memorial, providing employment for returned servicemen which could facilitate tourism along Victoria's southern coast.²⁰⁶ The Canning Stock Route in Western Australia is listed in the Australian Heritage Data Base and on Western Australia's Heritage list, but with scant reasons put forward for the listing or its classification. The Great North Road is nationally listed as an example of major public infrastructure, although it is not a cultural route and was a failure as a thoroughfare. Other examples might include 'The long paddock' – travelling stock routes in NSW or the routes of the Indian Pacific Railway or the Birdsville Track or the Stuart Highway connecting southern and northern Australia through the centre.

In this assessment of Anzac Parade as a cultural route, the term 'cultural' has been defined as human-created, rather than natural routes such as those of the annual migrations of the wildebeests, whales or various migratory bird species. It does not restrict the term 'cultural' to a meaning of interactions between differing ethnic, language, class or racial groups, but refers to humankind in the creation of the route and its many associated sites that give meaning to the route and the development of the area through which it traverses. That said, both meanings can be applied to Anzac Parade where there were interactions between Aboriginal clans, the British, French, Japanese, Koreans and Americans and the differences of local origin and class of people within the ranks of the military who interacted within the study area.

This understanding of a cultural route as it applies to Anzac Parade draws ultimately from the work of Carl Sauer, an American geographer writing in 1925 who coined the term 'cultural landscape' which has underpinned this concept to the present day.

The cultural landscape is fashioned out of a natural landscape by a culture group. Culture is the agent, nature is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result. Under the influence of a given culture, itself changing through time, the landscape undergoes development, passing through phases and probably reaching an end of its cycle of development. With the introduction of a different, that is, alien culture, a rejuvenation of the landscape sets in, or a new landscape is superimposed on remnants of an older one.

The natural landscape is of course of fundamental importance, for it supplies the materials out of which the cultural landscape is formed. The shaping force, however, lies in culture itself.²⁰⁷

The Australia ICOMOS National Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and Routes has identified the following characteristics that can help define a cultural route.²⁰⁸

- **Context** – the relationship between a historic cultural route and its natural environment and landscape setting.

²⁰⁶ https://www.environment.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahdb/search.pl?mode=place_detail;search=place_name%3Dgreat%2520ocean%2520road%3Bkeyword_PD%3Don%3Bkeyword_SS%3Don%3Bkeyword_PH%3Don%3Blatitude_1dir%3DS%3Blongitude_1dir%3DE%3Blongitude_2dir%3DE%3Blatitude_2dir%3DS%3Bin_regi on%3Dpart;place_id=105875

²⁰⁷ C.O. Sauer, 'The morphology of landscape' in Sauer, C.O., ed., *University California Publications in Geography*, Vol. 2 No. 2, 1925, pp.19-53 cited in Jane Lennon, 'Tracking through the cultural landscape', *Historic Environment*, Vol. 20, No.1, September 2007, p.8.

²⁰⁸ The Australia ICOMOS National Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes and Cultural Routes, *Understanding Cultural Routes*.

In relation to the broad corridor that Anzac Parade transects, the land itself, topography and soils, ensured that it was not occupied for agricultural and pastoral purposes as was the Cumberland Plain. The nature of the country led in 1811 to the creation of a 1,000-acre Common, supplemented in 1820 by a water reserve. In the early 1830s a racetrack was established there. The large tracts of sand and swamp ensured the area remained relatively undeveloped so that when the need arose to relocate the main military barracks from central Sydney in the 1840s, a site not too far removed was available. These developments were a response to the natural setting and created large spaces that could be adapted for both defence and recreational purposes, at times interchangeably.

- **Content** – both the tangible, physical elements and the intangible aspects which give a sense and meaning to a historic route

In characterising Anzac Parade as a cultural route, it is the connectivity between the associated defence sites for which the route forms the connective spine or thread that is significant, rather than the physical attributes of the road as a road. Significance lies in the long and historic defence-related usage and the role the route has played in connecting defence-related activity for more than two centuries; it is the line of road rather than its physical fabric that is significant. That said, various memorials along the route add a tangible element as does, in parts, the landscape – such as the substantial median strip of the southern portion, in places presenting as a Casuarina populated parkland, along the former tramline, and less fortunately as car parking. The Moreton Bay Figs in the northern portion adjoining the Centennial Parklands also provide a sense of grandeur, but in fact relate to the establishment of the Randwick Municipality in 1859.

- **Cross cultural significance** – the connection of peoples and the sharing of ideas which gives a historic route a greater depth of significance.

As a cultural route, Anzac Parade is relatively short in comparison to the Silk Road trade route or the Stuart Highway. The significance of Anzac Parade lies in the strength of one single dominant theme of defence/strategic related activities, with a lesser role played by sports and recreation. Unlike memorial drives, Anzac Parade's significance lies in its organic development from the usage of the area. While it serves a memorial function it was not deliberately constructed as such, as was the Great Ocean Road or the Memorial Drive between Sydney and Canberra with its constructed rest area memorialising Victoria Cross (VC) recipients. Anzac Parade in the national capital (Canberra) leads to the Australian War Memorial and is a deliberately constructed memorial representing the various branches of the military and the conflicts they were involved in. Anzac Parade, the subject of this study, is a route used by the military to parade on, to move between specific training facilities, defence and mobilisation venues and to literally battle over. The role of Anzac Parade developed as part of the defence-related use of the area.

- **Dynamic quality** – the spatial dimensions and historic depth of repeated journeys back and forth combine to create a distinctive cultural route.

The route of Anzac Parade and its use or association with the earliest military installations, military force (the New South Wales Marine Corps) and local conflicts between the Aboriginal peoples and Europeans, and through the most traumatic international events of the 20th Century have a spatial dimension and a depth of experience that includes the entire period of European occupation of the area. Although somewhat diminished in terms of current variety of use, active facilities remain, namely the Randwick Barracks, developed from a former Musketry School sited there in 1911.

The view of Anzac Parade as a defence themed cultural route reveals the socio-economic context of the development of the Randwick LGA through which it passes and connects the many historical defence and strategic associations along its route. Even when no or little physical evidence remains of a defence site there is an intangible association supported by documentation that records what once was, or there are relics, such as the former Flowers Wards of the former Prince Henry Hospital at Little Bay, or the concrete bunkers at Cape Banks and Point Henry, or the historical references to La Perouse's 1788 fort, or the account of Tench's punitive expedition against the Bedjegal and Cadigal that same year. The history of Anzac Parade demonstrates an interactive, dynamic and evolving route that is crucial to understanding the development of the area, why it has the form and character that it has today – the recreation, health and military precincts that exist today. The significance of the whole of the route exceeds that of the sum of its associated parts.

Characteristically of a cultural route the development relates initially to the natural environment – the topography, with Anzac Parade the spine connected to a much broader context than is generally recognised for specific sites. The curtilage of Anzac Parade includes the many related sites within its orbit. This catchment is the setting encompassing the elements that aggregate to richly inform understandings of the development of the area and Anzac Parade as a cultural route. As demonstrated in section 2, the relationships between the sites are multilateral and provide a more complete and accurate vision of the area's history. The route has evolved organically being developed through usage of different portions of road rather than having been constructed at a particular time to serve a particular defence purpose. Evidence of the organic nature of its evolution and conscious recognition of Anzac Parade's connection to defence related initiatives is the renaming of Randwick Road to Anzac Parade in 1917 and the construction of a memorial obelisk at its northern most point in the immediate aftermath of Gallipoli. Until that time the route was named more prosaically in terms related to where it was going – i.e., 'the new road to Botany', 'Botany Old Road', and the 'Randwick-Coogee Road'.

As applied locally to the route of Anzac Parade in relation to the theme of defence it can be said that Anzac Parade is:

A defined route of communication that evolved from the need to connect defence infrastructure and facilitate training, mobilisation, logistical support, hospitalisation, rehabilitation and post conflict welfare with later memorialisation an added element. It arose from and reflected defence and strategic imperatives over 200 years. The route supports interaction between the various facilities and groups related to the above which are integrated in the entirety of the service they perform as it relates to the complex process of defence. The authenticity of Anzac Parade as a cultural route has been established by the wealth of documentation that supports the claims for its historic use and development, and is augmented by the natural and cultural context of the route, and surviving evidence of its historic relationships and functions.

While a number of military roads developed in Sydney associated with the construction of the forts on the various headlands of Sydney Harbour, the use of the route was relatively transitory and limited the scope of use. Anzac Parade retained a much more substantial military use than the other roads of military origin in Sydney, a use that lasted well into the 20th Century, as other sites developed along its length.

Anzac Parade developed as spine connecting a network of sites related to the provision of troops for Imperial conflicts, i.e., for the defence of the British Empire that subsequently developed a memorial overlay. While other colonies provided troops for Imperial campaigns, there may not be a

similar physical linking element like Anzac Parade. The sites expanded during wartime and contracted in peace, reverting to recreational uses and training. From its designation as a 'Parade' in 1917, Anzac Parade has been a constant reminder of past conflicts, its name being a memorialisation of the losses sustained and the contributions made by hundreds of thousands of men, women and families.

3.3 Comparative Cultural Routes

Despite the recognition given to cultural routes by the International Council of Monuments and Sites' Charter to which Australia is a signatory, NSW does not have such a categorisation. Given this situation, the only items likely to relate to a cultural route are those item types classed as 'landscape'. The Great Ocean Road and Scenic Environs of Victoria was inscribed on the National Heritage List in 2011, significant for its commemoration of the service of World War I servicemen and the support provided for their continuing welfare. It is considered to be an exemplar route of scenic journey within Australia and on the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment website as Australia's largest war memorial.²⁰⁹ It differs from Anzac Parade in that it was a deliberate construction created for a memorial purpose, but in itself is not a defence or strategic-related facility, as Anzac Parade undoubtedly is.

In preparation of this Heritage Assessment, a search was undertaken for comparable places against which to evaluate Anzac Parade as a cultural route.

In NSW there are several listings of items categorised as 'roads' or segments or parts of roads on the State Heritage Register including a number for portions of the Great Western Road, but these are all categorised as merely roads, rather than routes – no listings embrace the notion of a cultural route, with significance in these existing listings related to transport, convicts and labour. Other roads are treated as archaeological elements to do with road formations rather than as routes – a focus which is not an element associated with Anzac Parade.

A search of items related to the theme of defence returned 124 items on the State Heritage Register including memorials, drill halls, gun emplacements, but no routes. On the State Heritage Inventory there are 320 items listed for defence, including forts and bases, drill halls and gun emplacements. There are only four items listed under the specific theme of defence for Randwick – all of 'State Significance' – Bare Island, Big Stable Newmarket, Malabar Headland and the former Prince Henry Hospital – clearly not an adequate representation of the theme in the LGA considering the intensive and pervasive defence uses to which it has been subjected since 1788.

A testament to the community's concern with memorialisation and the level of community esteem are the 783 items associated with memorialisation listed for LGAs and state agencies including memorial halls, memorial trees, avenues, obelisks, war memorials, cenotaphs, tablets, parks, gardens and reserves, statues, honour rolls, hospitals, clocks and clock towers, gates, fountains schools of arts, and public schools. Keeping in mind that those listed are but a select and limited percentage of the actual number in existence. They are ubiquitous, in every town and village, and a standing testament to the importance of this theme in the national psyche; a powerful endorsement of the importance of listing Anzac Parade as a defence-related strategic route.

²⁰⁹ <http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national/great-ocean-road>.

3.3.1 Landscape Items

The only item on the State Heritage Register that is a cultural route is the Bundian Way, an Aboriginal pathway between the coast and mountains in far south NSW. It has been identified as a landscape.

There are 2,252 landscape items listed by local government and state agencies. Only five have even the most remote connection to a route.

Table 3.3.1.1 Landscapes listed on the State Heritage Inventory

Name/Address	Category	Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Comment
AIF Memorial Avenue of Trees (WW1) Grafton Road Armidale	Trees of social, historic or special significance	3. Economy – Developing local, regional and national economies 7. Governing – Governing	Environment – cultural landscape – Activities associated with the interactions between humans, human societies and the shaping of their physical surroundings Defence – Activities associated with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation	None	This is a memorial – it is not actively associated with defence i.e., with defending places from hostile takeover and occupation.
The Avenue of Memory – Isabella Street Queanbeyan	Tree groups – avenue of	9. Phases of Life – Marking the phases of life	Events – Activities and processes that mark the consequences of natural and cultural occurrences	None	
The Bicentennial Coastal Cliff Walk at Vaucluse and Watsons Bay	Coastal environment	8. Culture – Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	Leisure – Activities associated with recreation and relaxation Social institutions- Activities and organisational arrangements for the provision of social activities	Leisure Cultural and social life	This is a walk but not a route. While there are references to defence installations associated w. WWII it is not a unifying theme
Bong Bong Pass at Huntley in the Wollongong LGA	Other – Landscape - Cultural	3. Economy – Developing local, regional and national economies	Transport – Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such	providing transport by road	The listing refers to the pass as part of a route used by Aboriginal people and early European occupiers of the Illawarra. Its significance was

			movements		short lived and does not appear to have extended into the 20th Century, it being superseded by the Macquarie Pass in 1898.
Chullora – Winsor Park Remembrance Drive & War Memorial. Cnr Hume Highway and Brunker Rd Greenacre	Trees of social, historic or special significance	9. Phases of Life – Marking the phases of life	Birth and Death – Activities associated with the initial stages of human life and the bearing of children, and with the final stages of human life and disposal of the dead	None	Part of the remembrance Driveway between Sydney and Canberra – it is a memorial, not a route

3.3.2 Routes

The following items listed by Local Government and State Agencies have the word ‘route’ in their title but are not assessed as being cultural routes.

Table 3.3.1.2 Routes listed on State Heritage Inventory

Name/Address	Category	Australian Theme	NSW Theme	Local theme	Comment
Byrnes, Bate and Tarlington Stock Routes – Cadgee, Nerrigundah, Tuross River Valley, Belimbla Creek Valley and Belowra Valley in Eurobodalla	Stock Route	Not stated	Not stated	None	Associated with a significant phase of historical development of area but not in terms of a route – it might be worthy of reassessment as a cultural route
Oxley Highway (Former) at Mount Seaview, Bulga Forest, Debenham, Doyles River in Port Macquarie LGA	Road	2. Peopling – Peopling the continent 4. Settlement – Building settlements, towns and cities	Migration – Activities and processes associated with resettling people from one place to another (international, interstate, intrastate) and the impacts of such movements Towns, suburbs and villages – Activities associated with creating, planning	None	Valued as evidence of road construct techniques – not as a cultural route

			and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages		
Smelter Railway Route, Kanahooka Road to West Dapto, Kanahooka, Wollongong LGA	Railway embankment/cutting	3. Economy – Developing local, regional and national economies 5. Working-Working	Transport – Activities associated with the moving of people and goods from one place to another, and systems for the provision of such movements Labour – Activities associated with work practises and organised and unorganised labour	Providing rail transport Smelting non-ferrous materials	It has not been assessed as a cultural route
Speers Point Tram Route, Argentum & Edgeworth in Lake Macquarie LGA	Tram – urban	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated	Not been assessed as a cultural route, but might have potential as such

3.4 Significance Assessment

3.4.1 *Statement of Significance*

Anzac Parade is a cultural route with a high degree of significance locally, in the state and nationally. This significance is related to the national historic theme of 'Governing' and the NSW historic theme of 'Defence'. As has been shown in Section 2, Anzac Parade connects numerous and diverse sites associated with numerous and diverse defence activities and functions along its entire length and for the entire history of the area since the commencement of European occupation in 1788. The dominance of the defence theme across its history gives Anzac Parade a remarkable homogeneity and consistency in its expression of that theme. For some, Anzac Parade featured both in the enlistment and training for combat to post-war rehabilitation and housing. Anzac Parade is capable of demonstrating the integration of the many facets of the defence theme by the proximity and the connectedness of recruitment, training, mobilisation, housing, rehabilitation, administration and logistical facilities provided along its route. There was constant movement along the route as these purposes were fulfilled, unlike other streets that have the name 'parade'. Anzac Parade which was an early use of expression, was an actual route along which troops marched, it was the spine that connected numerous active military sites and may be unique among Anzac Parades around the country which are often related to commercial or suburban developments and were created as memorials that had no link to actual military activity. With interpretation, Anzac Parade is capable of demonstrating the dense web of defence associations. Anzac Parade as a cultural route embodies a set of values which is greater than the sum of the individual elements associated with it and it is these connections that give Anzac Parade its meaning.

3.4.2 *Individual Criterion*

Criteria a) an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history

Anzac Parade and its associated defence-related sites demonstrate the complex theme of defence, demonstrating in particular the dynamic association between numerous interconnected sites, such as the former encampment site at Kensington racecourse (now UNSW) with the Malabar Rifle Range, now Anzac Rifle Range and the suburb of Daceyville, once a skirmishing ground, then a housing estate for returned soldiers and widows. This association with defence extends to the first European – Aboriginal conflicts and military installations and groups associated with the invasion of 1788 and encompasses the periods of intense use in World War II, when Australia was under threat from the Japanese. Many of the sites along Anzac Parade acquired a military use – for example the Coast Hospital – either in anticipation of, or arising out of, major conflicts. Few other places in Australia saw this level of military activity (its use as a marching route, a skirmishing ground or logistical role) nor can trace this activity through numerous conflicts. It has state and national significance under this criterion.

Criteria b) an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history

Anzac Parade and the sites it connects are associated with the Cadigal and Bediagal warriors who engaged the New South Wales Marine Corps in the first recorded military actions on Australian soil in 1788. It is also associated with numerous military units under notable military leaders who have been based there for extended periods for recruitment, training and deployment from the mid 19th Century onwards, and the establishment of Victoria Barracks at its northern extremity. The extensive documentary records, diaries, photographs and individual records of service demonstrate

the role of Anzac Parade as a spine connecting the defence facilities along its route. It has state and national significance under this criterion.

Criteria c) an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW

Anzac Parade and its associated sites demonstrate the logistical and operational connectedness between diverse military facilities in times of crisis. Anzac Parade connects defence-related administrative headquarters roles (Victoria Barracks), with training (Moore Park), health and welfare (the Randwick Rehabilitation and Prince Henry Hospitals) and places associated with the supply of equipment, such as the massive American and British Naval Stores located at Randwick, near the present-day Randwick Barracks and the gun batteries located at Cape Banks, Henry Head and Boora Point. Together, linked by Anzac Parade, they demonstrate the intangible connections between these places and how they operated in a unified fashion during the great conflicts of the 20th Century. They are of national and state significance under this criterion.

Criteria d) an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

Anzac Parade as the link between so many military and memorial sites is held in high regard by a number of organisations, including the Military Historical Society of NSW, and the Randwick & District Historical Society, Randwick City Council and veterans' organisations. This is evidenced by the number of memorials that are maintained along the route, proposals put to Council periodically that relate to Anzac Parade as a memorial route, and concerns about its presentation. It is of state and potentially national significance under this criterion.

Criteria e) an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history

The connections between the route of Anzac Parade and the many associated sites are able to illuminate understandings of the history of defence and strategic themes in NSW and Australia's history. At a local level they also reflect on the structure and evolution of the LGA. An understanding of the relationships of the sites with each other brings to the fore the defence historic theme and provides insight into the reality of Australia 'at home' and on a war footing. It is of state and national significance under this criterion.

Criteria f) an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history

As a connecting spine between numerous defence-oriented installations, places and organisations, from 1788 to the present, Anzac Parade is extremely rare. The density, diversity and complexity of these associations contribute to their high level of significance. The documentary record reveals the scale of the usage of Anzac Parade during wartime, and that there may not be a comparable grouping of sites in other British colonies or in Australasia, in particular with a name that recalls this usage. Anzac Parade has state and national significance under this criterion.

Criteria g) an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's cultural or natural places; or cultural or natural environments

Anzac Parade as a connecting spine between numerous defence-oriented installations, places and organisations, from 1788 to the present demonstrates characteristics of defence planning and the historic theme of defence generally. The training facilities and temporary grounds in Moore Park and Centennial Park that were used for larger scale manoeuvres may well be one of the largest

concentrations of training of Imperial forces outside the main military training establishments in both Australasia and the British colonies, and ably demonstrates the characteristic of such facilities. It is of state and national significance under this criterion.

3.5 Significant Sites along the Spine of Anzac Parade

State Significance

Bare Island Fort

Big Stable Newmarket

Centennial Park, Moore park and Queens Park

Daceyville Garden Suburb

Kamay Botany Bay National Park (North and South) and Towra Point Nature Reserve

Malabar Headland

Price Henry Hospital Site

Local Significance and State Agencies

Anti Landing Craft Boom Anchors at Little Bay x 4

Bare Island Fort and Causeway

Big Stable Newmarket

Botany Bay National Park Heritage Conservation Area

Centennial Park Group

Daceyville Garden suburb

Daceyville Public School

Former Toll House, Moore Park

Henry Head Fort

La Perouse Memorial

Macquarie Watchtower

Malabar Headland HCA

Members Stand Royal Randwick Racecourse

Prince Henry Hospital Precinct

Prince of Wales Hospital Group

Randwick Barracks, School of Musketry & Officers Mess

Randwick Environmental Park HCA

Soldiers Settlement House, Matraville

Soldier Settlement Public School

Sydney Girls High School – Building BOOA and Grounds

Tomb of Pere le Receveur

4 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations presented here have arisen from historical research; the heritage assessment, and from community consultation.

4.1 Community Consultation

Advice was sought from the community as to their thoughts and feelings about the concept of Anzac Parade as a defence themed cultural route. Initially a letter was sent on 14 July 2020 by Randwick City Council introducing stakeholders to the project and inviting to participation in and contribution to the study. Some of these were followed up with phone calls with often only a messaging service available. It was such a poor return that it was resolved to follow up at a later date. The identified stakeholders were:

- City of Sydney
- Moore Park Trust
- Centennial Parklands
- Randwick Racecourse
- UNSW
- Bayside Council
- NSW National Parks
- Land and Housing Corporation
- NSW Department of Veteran Affairs
- Anzac Rifle Range
- Randwick Historical Society
- City of Sydney Historical Association
- Military Historical Society NSW
- Daughters of Anzac
- Anzac Parade Monument La Perouse Trust
- RMS/Transport NSW
- La Perouse Local Aboriginal Land Council
- Randwick and City of Sydney RSL Sub-branches
- Office of Veteran Affairs.

The project started with an introduction to **Margaret Hope of the Daughters of Anzac** followed by a tour of the sites she had identified in her research, both for the Daughters of Anzac website (<https://www.daughtersofanzac.org>) and the War Memorials Register site of the NSW Department of Veterans Affairs (<https://www.war memorials register.nsw.gov.au>). This contact evolved into ongoing consultation, by phone and in person and the sharing of database of material. Margaret has also reviewed and commented on the drafts and is supportive of the concept put forward in this report.

E.meetings were held with the Mathew Devine of the Sydney City Council who facilitated access to Council, Archives and also with representatives of the NSW Department of Veterans' Affairs – Jemma Nickels, Caroline Mackaness and others.

Following the mail out we were contacted by:

- The **NSW Military History Society** and Dr Rosen met with the President and Secretary to exchange ideas on the significance of Anzac Parade and how that might be articulated. Dr Rosen subsequently submitted drafts of the assessment and the society began to draw up possible ways of drawing out the significance of the route for the public.
- Ranger Stacey Wilson of the **NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service** who responded and made available reports and assessments related to sites managed by NPWS and reviewed a draft, making suggestions as to interpretation possibilities. Drafts were sent to Stacey for comment.

Discussions were also held with:

- Sergeant Peter Ryan of the **Australian Army's Victoria Barracks Museum**.
- Randwick & District Historical Society, who made their databases available and have agreed to publish an article in their newsletter and to brainstorm ideas for developing the defence theme for Anzac Parade.

Those who have responded will be available for ongoing involvement. All are supportive of the concept and should be encouraged to participate in subsequent on-ground development and expression of Anzac Parade as a defence themed cultural route serving as a spine connecting various military installations, memorials and as a literal place of parade.

4.2 Recommendations Arising from Significance

The existing heritage listings of the many associated sites will need to be considered in the further development of the concept of Anzac Parade as a cultural route. These listings provide 'protection' in the maintenance of the significance of these sites as entities; this project may provide opportunities for a more integrated interpretation and presentation in the context of the military history of Anzac Parade and its broad curtilage.

- 1) If the concept of Anzac Parade as a cultural route is adopted by Council then every effort should be made to develop, express and maintain the distinctive character of the route – that is, its connection with the theme of defence and defence-related sites within the catchment of the route. This should include archaeological relics and built structures such as the batteries at Cape Banks, Henry Head and Boora Point; the relationships with Prince of Wales Hospital, the former Prince Henry Hospital; with Daceyville; the Matraville Soldier Settlement; the Anzac Rifle Range; the Centennial Parkland; Victoria Barracks; the former Showground; the former Kensington and Roseberry racecourses; and Randwick Barracks. See those listed in section 2.8.
- 2) Council should consider heritage listing the route of Anzac Parade on the LEP, and nominating the routes for inclusion on the State Heritage Register and the National Heritage List.
- 3) If the cultural route concept is adopted, further attempts should be made to involve stakeholders in developing the concept through interpretation activities and installations.
- 4) If heritage listed (at whatever level), discussions will need to take place with the owners of the various associated sites regarding how they can be managed to reflect their relationship with the route.

- 5) Ways need to be found to draw out the historic connections between the places so far identified and thought given to other possible sites. This might take the form of:
- a route with distinctive, but low key way-finding street signage that draws attention to the interconnectedness of the places associated with Anzac Parade as a cultural route
 - adoption of ‘apps’ that open up to histories of places and take people on a tour or just provide information on a particular site
 - engagement with educational institutions to develop interpretation at all levels from the simple to the complex; design students as well as history and archaeology students could be encouraged via competitions for suggestions
 - publishing a guide booklet for free distribution at the libraries, information centres and museums
 - creating a dedicated page on Council’s website
 - adopting planning policies that would opportunistically enhance public awareness of Anzac Parade as a cultural route, and enhance understandings for what is now a suburban community that grew from Anzac Parade’s extensive and intensive use for defence-related purposes.

4.3 Managing a Cultural Route

As much of what is significant about the route of Anzac Parade is intangible, in that it is the links and associations that bring meaning, management will need to be cognisant of those connections. In the case of Anzac Parade, which is essentially a spine running through the LGA, it is probable that other sites will emerge that have a connection to the route and can readily be incorporated as an associated site. The main areas where physical constraints on the development that immediately come to mind are:

- along the corridor through Moore Park, where the plantings have a long association with Anzac Parade as a military parade location
- Moore Park and Centennial Park
- memorial sites along the route in the median strip, for example the Coral Sea Memorial and Bob Clarke Memorial Grove and War Memorial
- at the La Perouse Headland
- there will also need to be a resolution as to what might be expected of the owners of linked sites in their management of them. For example, it is clear that the NPWS have a ‘ruin’ policy with regard to the battery sites at Henry Head, Boora Point and Cape Banks.

For now, it is impossible to say how the many varied associated sites will be able to be, or should be, preserved and how the association with Anzac Parade can be drawn out to present the connection and inter-relationships. It will depend on the degree to which the community and organisations embrace the concept.

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BL: British Library

COSA: City of Sydney Archives

HLVR: Historic Lands Records Viewer

HRNSW: *Historical Records of New South Wales*

NAA: National Archives of Australia

NHM: Natural History Museum, London

NLA: National Library of Australia

SLNSW: State Library of NSW

NSWSA: NSW State Archives

RCC: Randwick City Council

SMH: *Sydney Morning Herald*

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