

# Botany Historical Trust

NEWSLETTER **AUGUST 2020**





# PRESIDENT'S REPORT



The Colenso Brothers

Colenso Crescent, Daceyville honours four brothers from a Daceyville family, who served in WWII and their father, William Colenso Snr, who fought in WWI. It is the only street on the WWI Centenary Street Name Trail named for WWII hero's.

William (Bill) Colenso Jnr and his brother Ray died in the Battle of Singapore. Their brothers Ted and Frank were POW's of the Japanese for over four years.

The Colenso brother's fate changed Australian military law so that brothers could never again serve, enlist or be drafted in numerical order into the same unit.

To paraphrase the Chinese curse,  
***"We live in interesting times!"***

Who could have or would have suspected when we published the April 2020 Newsletter that things would get worse rather than better? Personally, I thought some people e.g. doctors, scientists, politicians were being somewhat alarmist when they spoke of a "second wave" of COVID-19 and the probability that a vaccine was a long way off. Like many, I thought this global pandemic was a "flu", similar to the so-called Spanish 'Flu, Swine 'Flu, SARS and so forth and I was reasonably confident that a solution i.e. a vaccine, would be found fairly soon. *Wrong on both counts!* COVID-19 is not just another 'flu but a deadly and non-discriminatory virus that has wrought its most deadly effects on the world's most powerful nation and a seemingly omnipotent virus for which a vaccine may never be found!

As a consequence of COVID-19, we have had no BHT events this year and the BHT Executive has not met since March, although we will have an August Meeting. This does not mean that nothing has happened or hopefully will eventuate, so I would like to offer the following comments and observations.

In March, before the 'drama' really set in, I was invited to join a panel for International Women's Day held at the Mascot Library. There were speakers representing the Indigenous, refugee and youth communities plus yours truly and an appreciative audience, including one man, brave soul.

The various points of view and experiences were provocative and productive. I am not sure if I'll be invited back as I have mixed feelings about International Women's Day but we were all free to express ourselves and we did.

Recently, it was a shock to learn that the controversial local heritage item, 1445-1447 Botany Rd, Botany had been demolished and that an amended approval had been given by the State appointed Bayside Local Planning Panel on 27 February this year. A "letter" dated 27 February advising the BHT of this destructive decision was somehow lost in transit and the "original" is yet to be found! 'Devastated' hardly covers the BHT's reaction.

On 14 July 2020, Southern Metropolitan Cemeteries NSW invited the BHT, along with representatives of the Randwick Historical Society and the Cape Banks Family History Group to a meeting at Eastgardens Library. The aim of the meeting was to outline possible future directions of Botany Cemetery in particular, and NSW cemeteries in general. It was actually a fascinating and informative experience.

The Annual Nancy Hillier Memorial Lecture sponsored by UNSW and Council, and organised by UNSW, is scheduled for 22 October next. The UNSW has a new Coordinator, Dr John Carr, replacing Associate Professor Paul Brown who has put in such a magnificent effort over the past years. Dr Carr has some great ideas and it is to be hoped that even with the restrictions imposed by the global pandemic, the Lecture will go ahead.



**WORLD WAR II MARCH ALONG BOTANY ROAD MASCOT. FOR AUSTRALIA WORLD WAR II ENDED ON AUGUST 15, 1945. THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WAR IN THE PACIFIC IS AUGUST 15, 2020. LEST WE FORGET.**

The dedication of a 'pocket' park in Botany is also well in hand and BHT Members will be kept informed. It is important to acknowledge two wonderful local volunteers and activists here.

Our first great man was George Lundy who contributed so much to our community especially through his long leadership of the Pagewood Soccer Club. It is impossible to calculate how much time and effort George put into this Club and his compassion and sense of equity and inclusion in helping to organise a competition in which a Windgap Team could participate. ***Vale George Lundy!***

Our second great man is (David) Paul Graham OAM. Paul has been a tireless community activist since coming to Australia many years ago. Paul Graham is probably best known for his leadership and his fundraising efforts for Windgap. He is a past President of Mascot RSL Sub Branch and a former Deputy Mayor and Councillor of Botany Council. No one is more deserving of the OAM awarded to Paul Graham in the recent Queen's Birthday Honours.

Am I showing my (green) colours when I say that both George and Paul were born in the Emerald Isle?

Sadly, Mr Robert Middlemiss has advised of the death of his wife, Alison. The Trust sends its sincerest condolences to Robert and the Family for their great loss.

I would like to thank Bobbi Mayne and Leonie Maher (Bayside) for their tremendous assistance and professionalism through this 'pandemic' year. The BHT could not, would not survive without their wonderful administrative and personal support.

Finally, I am sad to report that our much admired and respected Curator, Samantha Sinnayah has resigned after being more than a decade with Botany Council and more recently with Bayside Council. Sam is a brilliant and dedicated Curator, who has contributed so much to the Library and to us, the BHT. We shall miss Sam greatly, while wishing her every success and happiness in her new career.

**Anne-Maria Slattery**  
BHT President

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Anne-Maria Slattery	<i>President</i>
Alice McCann	<i>Senior Vice-President</i>
Christopher Hanna	<i>Vice President</i>
Robert Hanna	<i>Secretary</i>
Richard Smolenski	<i>Treasurer</i>

## COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Jacqueline Milledge  
Peter Orlovich  
Barbara Keeley  
Councillor Dorothy Rapisardi  
Councillor Scott Morrissey

**Future meetings may be cancelled due to COVID-19 restrictions**



# Our Area



## The Traditional Owners

Before the British arrived in 1770, the Australian continent was owned by over 400 different Aboriginal nations.

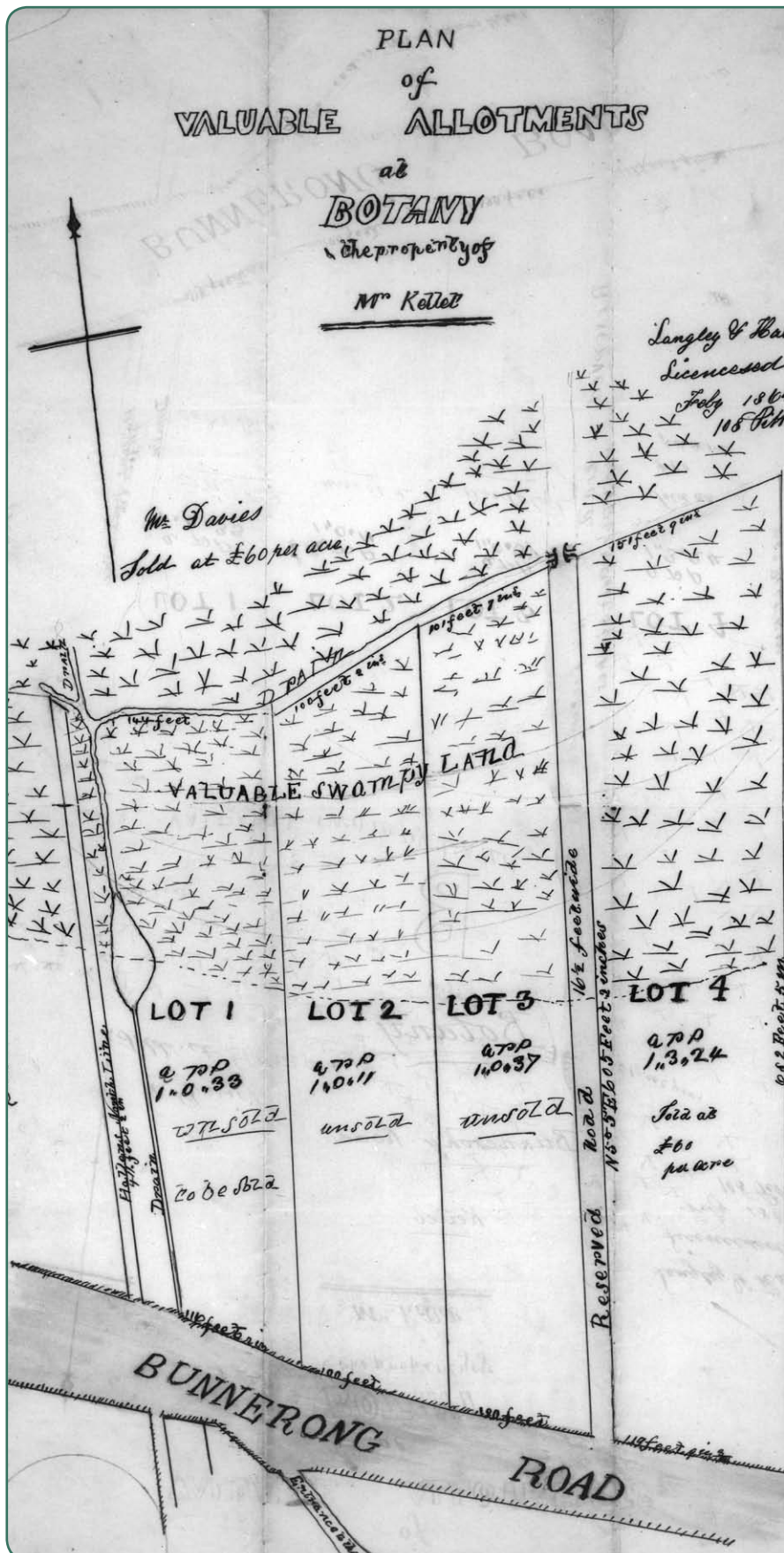
For tens of thousands of years Aboriginal people had lived in the Sydney Basin, with cultural and archaeological evidence of occupation of the Botany Bay area for at least 5,000 years. The traditional owners of Botany Bay are understood to have been the Kameygal, also spelt Gameygal, people and further south, the Bidjigal people.

The Botany Bay area also hosted two major language groups; the Dharug (or more specifically, “Darug coastal”) to the north between Port Jackson (or even as far as Broken Bay) down to Botany Bay, and Dharawal from the southern shore of Botany Bay down to the Shoalhaven River.

1815 to 1850 was a time of mass disruption to traditional movement patterns and the cultural and spiritual practices of Aboriginal peoples in the Botany Bay area. The netting of fish in Botany Bay by the colonists had depleted the fish stocks and lime burning had taken a massive toll on the availability of shellfish. The food supply and natural use of the land by Aboriginal people was also severely impacted by the demands of colonial settlement such as fencing and cultivation.



# Colonial Land Grants



The first recorded grants of land to Europeans in the Botany Bay area were on 16 September 1809 to three ex-convicts; Edward Redmond (135 acres), Andrew Byrne (30 acres) and Mary Lewin (30 acres) located near today's Sydney Kingsford Smith Airport.

1822 Tom White Melville Winder (1789-1853) received 700 acres, 417 acres of which were in the Botany District. The recipient of the largest and best-known grant in the Botany District was Simeon Lord (1770-1841), who was granted 600 acres in 1823 comprising the whole of the lower portion of the Lachlan watershed and Lord made further purchases that brought his total land holding to over 735 acres.

The other major landholder in the area was the Crown, which held 4,195 acres of land in a reserve known as the 'Church and School Estate'. It was intended to provide the Crown with money through the subdivision and sale of the land to fund the Anglican clergy and parochial schools but by 1833 the scheme had been abolished and much of the land in the Botany District was not released for sale until the late 19th century.





## THE ORIGINAL SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL

**The original *Sir Joseph Banks Hotel* dates from Early Victorian times and has considerable historical and architectural importance. The first building was in Georgian style (1840s). Later additions were Italianate (1870s) but the blend was harmonious and a zoo, grandstand and pavilions were added later.**

The land on which the hotel was built was gazetted for sale on 22 January 1834 and described as Lot 20, it covered 75 acres or 30 hectares, a huge area, on both sides of Botany Road and not the 0.88 hectares existing today between Anniversary, Fremlin and Tupia Streets.

Thomas Kellet and James Drew, both ex British Army, purchased the site for the grand sum of 75 pounds and the conditions of sale and associated mortgage were very favourable. Building began c.1840 and the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel commenced business in mid-1844, however, a week before title was granted on 26 July 1844, Drew sold his share to Kellet. Thomas Kellet was a baker, a market gardener and a publican, who was able to transfer his hotel licence to his new Botany hotel from another property he owned in Sydney town.

Thomas Kellet showed real business 'nous' and advertised widely about the health and beauty assets of his new enterprise. Not all travellers were convinced and a Mr Marjoribanks described the setting and location as more like the Arabian Desert, a place having more 'serpents' than the flora for which Botany and the Bay were named!

In 1846, Kellet leased the hotel and surrounds for seven years with an option for two more years to William Beaumont, an English carpenter, joiner and builder. Beaumont was, if anything, even more enthusiastic and more grandiose in his plans than Kellet and with his brother-in-law, Mr Waller, turned the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel and Pleasure Gardens into Sydney's premier weekend and holiday destination.

By the 1850s, the hotel boasted beautiful, developed gardens, a private zoo and several facilities for outdoor sports including an amphitheatre, riding school and an 800-metre jetty. Visitors enjoyed not only the beautiful gardens and zoo but rowing boats, theatrical performances, gala days, boxing matches, fetes and excellent food provided by a first class chef.





**SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL 1883**

Beaumont described his establishment as “Nature’s sweet adornment.” Beaumont’s ‘menagerie’, arguably the first zoo in Sydney, included a real Bengal tiger, a black bear of the Himalayan Mountains, an ape of extraordinary size and appearance as well as an Indian elephant, a grizzly bear and other exotic animals, viewing of most animals was free but not for these ‘exotics’.

The 1850s were the golden or glory days of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel and on Boxing Day 1851, despite the atrocious roads and difficulty of access, it is said 5,000 of Sydney’s 60,000 population visited the hotel and its attractions. Beaumont would often hire the very best in coastal steamers to transport guests and visitor to his showpiece.

William Beaumont remained at the hotel until 1861 and at this time the fortunes of Thomas Kellett began to fail and he tried unsuccessfully to sell the property. Unfortunately, the managers during this period were almost equally unsuccessful, although the last one, John Maloney did introduce foot racing.

When Kellett died in 1868, John Neale, his main creditor acquired all of his properties, the hotel then changed hands a few times before entrepreneur Frank Smith bought the hotel in 1885. Over the next 15 years, the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel reached the pinnacle of its fame as both a pleasure grounds and a sporting centre.

Between 1884 and 1892, Smith established many famous running races and the Sir Joseph Banks’ Handicap, forerunner of the celebrated Bay Gift, was first run 10 May 1884.

In 1882, the tram was extended to Botany making access to the hotel much easier though not necessarily clean and comfortable. The hotel began to host the St Patrick’s Day celebrations after the Sydney March and so began the era of successful foot racing or pedestrianism that was to follow over the next two decades. Huge prize money attracted both locals and overseas athletes, including world champions to the newly built 5-lane cinders track, with a 3,000 capacity grandstand and pavilion. In 1888, the Centenary of Foundation, 132 runners registered for the Sir Joseph Banks Gold Cup with first prize reportedly being the greatest in the world.



Smith also introduced pony racing and orchestral concerts, among other attractions but by the late 1880s, he was in financial trouble. A few scandals and the massive increase in gambling associated with the foot races led to the demise of both the sport and of Frank Smith, who died at age 50 in January 1893, leaving great debts and unpaid loans.

The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney took ownership of the hotel and retained it till 1908. A succession of managers followed and boxing became a big attraction. The most famous visitor was African American Jack Johnson, who trained at the hotel before his world championship match with Tommy Burns, a fellow American. Up to 1,000 fans would show up to watch Johnson training who subsequently defeated Burns for the title at the Sydney Stadium in 1908.

The Bank sold the hotel and grounds to the Sir Joseph Banks Estate Ltd in 1908, who changed the name of the grounds to the *Olympic Recreation and Picnic Grounds* but retained the name of the hotel. The Estate hoped to attract a new clientele and again a succession of managers followed. In mid-1920, a small section of the estate fronting Botany Rd was sectioned off to facilitate a new, smaller, modern hotel, also named the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel.



**HORSE RIDERS 1853**

In 1921, the new hotel and some land was sold to Tooth & Co. and from 1922, the Sir Joseph Banks Estate began to sell off the rest of the land while the licence of the old hotel was transferred to the new hotel.

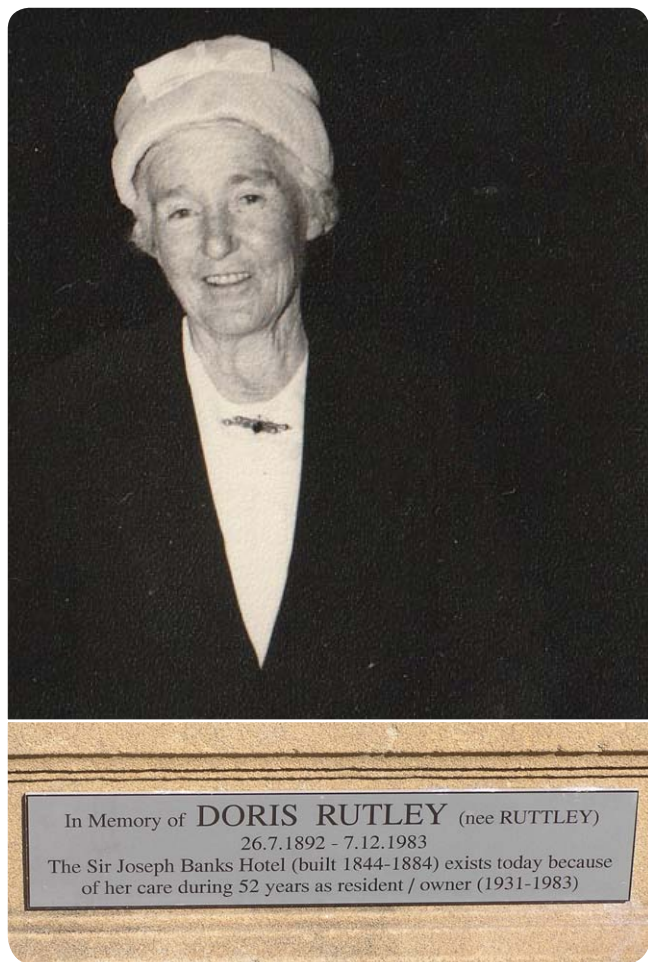
Between 1922 and 1948, the remaining land but not the original hotel was sold off for the development of homes, shops, a park and eventually Housing Commission flats however the old hotel was too big and deemed not fit for any purpose to be sold.

In 1930, the Sir Joseph Banks Estate Ltd again tried to sell the old hotel and it appeared a syndicate was about to buy it at auction and demolish it to erect apartment buildings. Fortunately, a wealthy Sydney businessman, Mr James Ruttley was horrified at the destruction of Australia's heritage and bought the old hotel which remained in the possession of his family until c.1983.

**NEW SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL 1920**







**SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL. CIRCA 1988**



**DORIS RUTLEY**  
**AUG 1967**

**PLAQUE DEDICATED  
 TO DORIS RUTLEY ON  
 CURRENT FACADE**

Mr James Ruttley died soon after but his daughter Mrs Doris Rutley (similar but not the same spelling) and her husband moved in, uninvited. Doris Rutley loved the place and with the deaths of her father, brother and husband became the continuous inhabitant of the hotel till her death in December 1983.

Ironically, Doris' father had never fully paid for the hotel so when it again came up for auction in 1944, Doris Rutley bought it for 1,600 pounds.

In World War II, the old hotel was used to billet soldiers including for a while, the famous 9th Division (The Rats of Tobruk.)

Following an incident with a would-be squatter in 1945, Mrs Rutley decided to rent out parts of the hotel as 'apartments', a practice she continued for many years. Until her death, the indomitable but diminutive Doris Rutley maintained the hotel doing most of the repairs herself including painting, carpentry, concreting and mowing.

There is now doubt that without her, the old Sir Joseph Banks Hotel would probably have rotted away.

After the death of Doris Rutley, there were many years of conflict and disagreement about the fate of the hotel. Botany Council could not afford to buy it and various heritage bodies were disinterested probably because of the cost of repairs and upkeep.

In 1988, through the cooperation and shared financial contributions of Botany Council and major local industries, the Sir Joseph Banks Reserve was established on reclaimed land from Botany Bay. The running track, oval, gardens and even statues of the original Beaumont zoo animals were recreated and a huge nature reserve with ponds, wild life and picnic grounds was installed for the benefit of the local community.

On 2 April 1999, the old Sir Joseph Banks Hotel was placed on the NSW Heritage Register and in 2000 the hotel was sold again and converted into apartments. However, the DA ensured the conservation for posterity of the original hotel as it was the best and only practicable solution to save the original building. In reality, the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel and Pleasure Gardens is a great 'national treasure' and the pride of Botany.





# The Tennyson Hotel

## AT MASCOT

The Tennyson Hotel sits within a 65-acre parcel of land granted by purchase to John Roby Hatfield in c.1839. Hatfield acquired three grants that totalled 196 acres and extended along most of the western side of today's Botany Road from Gardeners Road to King Street.

The Tennyson Hotel at Mascot was established by at least 1881 but it is most likely to have commenced trading some time earlier. It operated originally as the Tennyson Hotel but its name changed to the Mascot Inn in the mid-20th century but eventually reverted to its original name.

The first known mention of the Tennyson Hotel at Mascot is not a positive one as in 1881, a man named Franks, an employee of the Tennyson Hotel was accused of selling alcohol to two underage boys. The boys were James Keating and William Wolloghan and the latter was the son of William Wolloghan, publican of the Waterworks Hotel, Botany. Keating was said to have been about 12 years old while Wolloghan's age was unstated but thought to be around 16 years. It was reported that on 9 July 1881 the 12-year-old was sold six rums, while the other boy was given lemonade with brandy and when Keating's mother came to fetch them they were "in a state of drunkenness" and could not even stand.

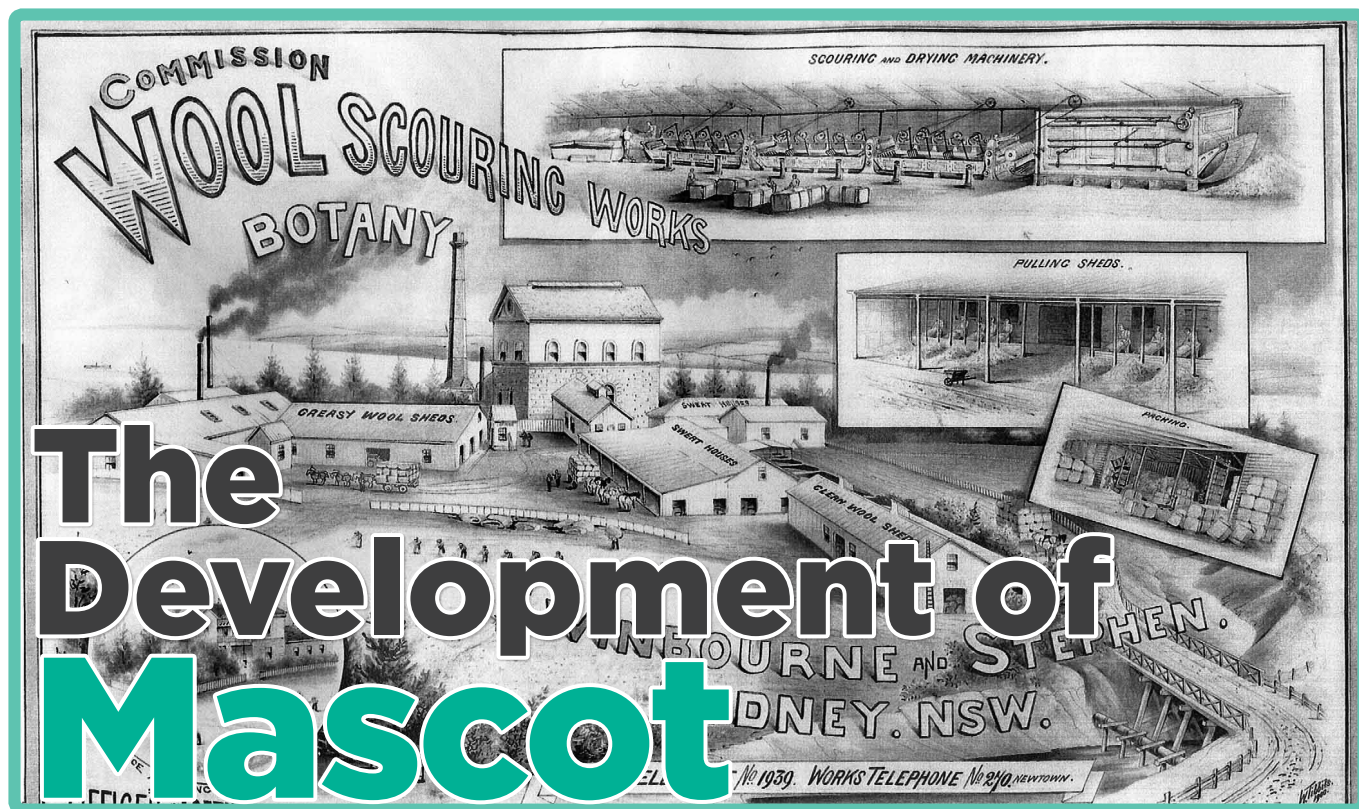
There was public outrage and both Franks and John Green, the publican of the Tennyson (who was not present at the time of the incident) were summoned to the Central Police Court. It was unfortunate for Franks, who at the time was waiting for the license of the Tennyson Hotel to be transferred to him. Franks' application was refused but Franks argued he had not 'knowingly' sold liquor to the boys but it was his wife who had done so. Remarkably and despite continued community and parental outrage, Franks' license for the Hotel was approved soon after.

By around 1900, the introduction of the tram network along Botany Road contributed to a wider patronage at the Tennyson and in 1909 a new building was constructed. In 1916, the Tennyson Hotel was purchased by brewing conglomerate Tooth & Co Ltd who rebuilt the Hotel again in 1936, in the Inter-War Functionalist style to suit the company's modern streamlined aesthetic. The new Tennyson Hotel was designed by Sidney Warden and was built at a cost of £13,000.

After World War II, the Lakes Hotel at Rosebery, the Newmarket at Mascot and the Tennyson at Mascot were the subjects of a historically significant legal action that the police prosecutor described as the first of its type in Australia. In 1948, local residents led by Nicholas Vender Lubbe (against The Lakes Hotel) and Ronald Gibb and Robert Handfield (against the Tennyson Hotel) picketed the hotels as part of the Wool and Basil Workers' campaign that declared the beer 'black'. They protested against the local publicans' practices, which included restricting hours of trade, non-opening on Saturdays "so that working men cannot get a drink" and refusing to sell beer to the locals in pints, half-pints or schooners. They also alleged that the publicans were trading beer on the black market. After picketing for five weeks in 1948 and despite the publicans stating that they were under no obligation to open certain hours or serve certain sizes, the Union was ultimately successful in obtaining their demands.

The Tennyson Hotel has changed hands twice in recent years it was sold July 2015 for \$25 m and then in 2017 when "bar tsar" and Merivale boss, Justin Hemmes, paid \$37.5 m one of the highest prices secured in a public auction. The auction attracted 250 people including the who's who of the pub industry and the Laundry and the Walker families.





In its infancy Mascot was first known as simply 'Botany', and then from 1888 'North Botany' following the Municipality's incorporation and the residential development that took place further south in Botany in the mid-19th century.

For the first half of the 19th century, North Botany remained scattered with small-scale farms and market gardens of between 20 and 30 acres, which were granted in a grid pattern, bounded by what are now O'Riordan Street, Gardeners Road and Botany Road. Other subdivisions soon followed as landholders saw the value in Mascot's good soil and many either grew produce to market themselves or leased their land to Chinese gardeners, many of whom migrated to New South Wales on the back of the gold rush of the 1850s to 1880s.

The suburb was not known as Mascot until 1911. Most of the noxious trade industries that dominated the Botany District from the 1830s onwards were located further south in Botany and Banksmeadow.

However there was one major tannery, Birdsall Tannery, which was established in 1883 in Beresford Street, Mascot.

The economy and population provided by the influx of market gardeners and to some extent, tanners and woolscours in North Botany led to the development of a small village in the area by the 1880s. It included businesses, which were small in scale and were targeted to the needs of the local community.

The village soon turned into a thriving community, attracting two major pubs, a post office, a fire brigade service and a public school. The Ascot Theatre opened on Botany Road in 1912 but sadly was destroyed by fire in 1966. In 1906 Ascot Racecourse was established near the Mascot aerodrome, land now occupied by Sydney Kingsford Smith Airport, one of the most significant developments to occur in Mascot.

Originally an amateur private operation out of a fattening paddock between Alexandra Canal and Ascot Racecourse, the airport expanded several times over the 20th century, which caused the re-alignment of Cooks River and led to major land reclamations.

Residential development grew steadily in the eastern part of Mascot in the late 19th and early 20th centuries following re-subdivision of the sites originally used for market gardening. Residential occupation of the suburb was gradually replaced by more industrial uses by the mid-20th century.

Today, the airport and an industrial precinct that houses many businesses related to the Port Botany and airport freight industry dominate the suburb of Mascot. Residential occupation in Mascot has grown in recent years with the increase of high-density apartments in and around the airport.



# FIRE STATIONS

# OUR

***In 1888, two Municipal Councils were established in the Botany-Mascot area. Botany Council served the people of Banksmeadow, Botany, West Botany and later Daceyville, Pagewood and part of Matraville. The second Council began as North Botany Council but in 1912 became Mascot Council, covering Mascot, Rosebery south of Gardeners Rd and Eastlakes. The two Councils combined in 1948 but until then, there were often duplicate public authorities such as Post, Police and Fire Service.***

North Botany was the first of the two Botany Municipalities to provide a fire service to the residents when local 'civic-minded' volunteers formed the North Botany Volunteer Fire Service in 1891. The brigade was established first in Ricketty Street, Mascot but by 1892 had moved to the current site beside Mascot Town Hall in Coward Street.

Despite its official sounding name, the fire fighting service at this stage was barely more than a hose and reel, although North Botany Council sought to help the volunteer group by seeking support from the Metropolitan Fire Board.

## **NORTH BOTANY (MASCOT) FIRE STATION**



In 1892, North Botany Council formally leased a small piece of land to the Metropolitan Fire Board for use as a fire station with a lease that which was intended to last 21 years. The first fire station was a wooden shed and was operated by a sub-station officer and nine nearby volunteers, who formed the 'brigade'. The site had an adjoining patch of land that was used to graze the brigade's horses but as Council did not own the site legally the grazing led to disputes with neighbours. This led to a formal letter of complaint to the Board of Fire Commissioners about Parsee, the station horse, however, they were not prepared to entertain any financial claim and directed the Captain of the Brigade to pay the sum as a matter of grace, not liability.

In 1903, the Metropolitan Fire Board bought land in Coward Street for a new fire station which was completed in 1912 at a total cost of 1,800 pounds.

A report of the time proudly stated, "the building presents an imposing presence. Steel ceilings have been fitted throughout." The report also noted that the engine room was "roomy and convenient and opening into the same are the stables and Fodder room; beside these on the ground floor are the watch room, single men's room, bath room and lavatory accommodation, also kitchen, laundry etc."



The new station building was opened in 1913 and in 1917, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades' Board proposed to supply suburban stations with new motorised engines.

However, Mascot's roads were deemed unsuitable so the Brigade was told to "persevere with horse-drawn appliances given the poor state of the roads." One innovation North Botany did not miss out on was the telephone and in 1895, Botany and North Botany were connected to each other, the first stations in the SOUTH SYDNEY DISTRICT to be connected. Even Botany Town Hall had no telephone connection till 1908.

After World War 11, despite protests from Mascot Council and the local people, in 1945 the Fire Commissioners closed 23 of 76 fire stations around Sydney including Mascot. Mascot was used for storage until 1960, when it was reopened with a staff of four officers and eight fire fighters.

Botany organised its first fire-fighting service in 1894, as with North Botany (Mascot), a group of local 'civic-minded' volunteers formed the first brigade.

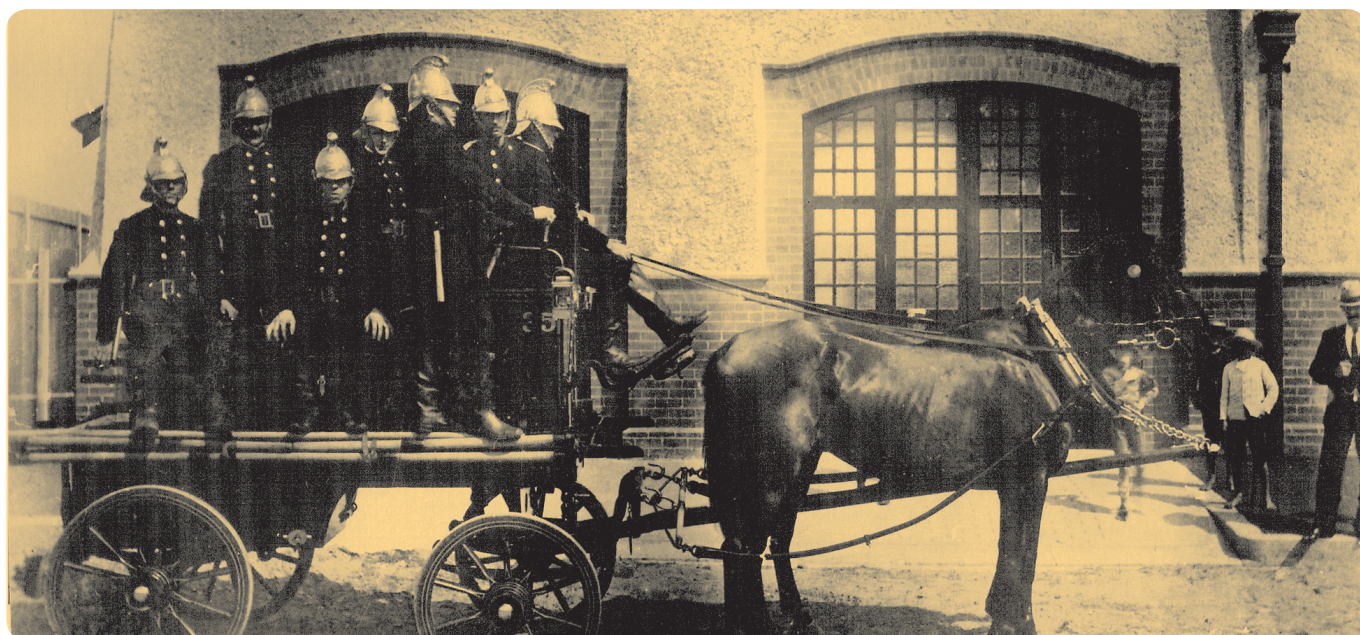


**BOTANY FIRE STATION**

The original building was made of timber, however, in 1899, Botany Council moved to establish a more permanent home for the Brigade. The fire station in Banksia Street was one of a series of stations designed by E.L. Drew, the Assistant Government Architect to accommodate horse-drawn vehicles. The design of the new fire station was based on the English Picturesque Style of Charles Voysey and was similar in design to the Neutral Bay and Rozelle fire stations. The new building was officially opened on 10 January 1906 and contained very basic firefighting equipment comprising a hose, a reel and a manually pumped engine drawn by two horses, Samson and Rover. The Captain and Engine Keeper was a man named Joseph William Cook.

In 1914, Botany received a petrol driven engine and pump mounted onto its horse drawn vehicle, essentially freeing up several hands and making fires considerably easier to fight. In 1920, Botany was the first fire station in the Botany District to receive a motorised fire engine from the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Board. The engine's arrival was celebrated with a function at the Botany Town Hall and by 1927, the Brigade had grown to employ three permanent staff and seven volunteers.

**BOTANY FIRE BRIGADE. CIRCA 1910**





# OUR TOP 50 #WINTER 2020 EMAGAZINES

CHOOSE FROM THOUSANDS OF POPULAR AND SPECIAL INTEREST MAGAZINES TO READ ONLINE OR DOWNLOAD AND KEEP

VIEW AT [BAYSIDENSW.RBDIGITALGLOBAL.COM/SEARCH/EMAGAZINE](https://baysidensw.rbdigitalglobal.com/search/emagazine) OR ON THE RBDIGITAL APP. AVAILABLE THROUGH THE APP STORE OR GOOGLE PLAY.

IN ORDER OF HIGHEST CHECKOUTS OVER THE LAST 6 MONTHS.

Council are pleased to advise that the following books are now available via the BorrowBox service on Bayside Library's eLibrary:

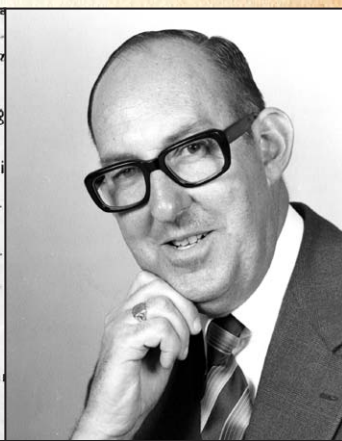
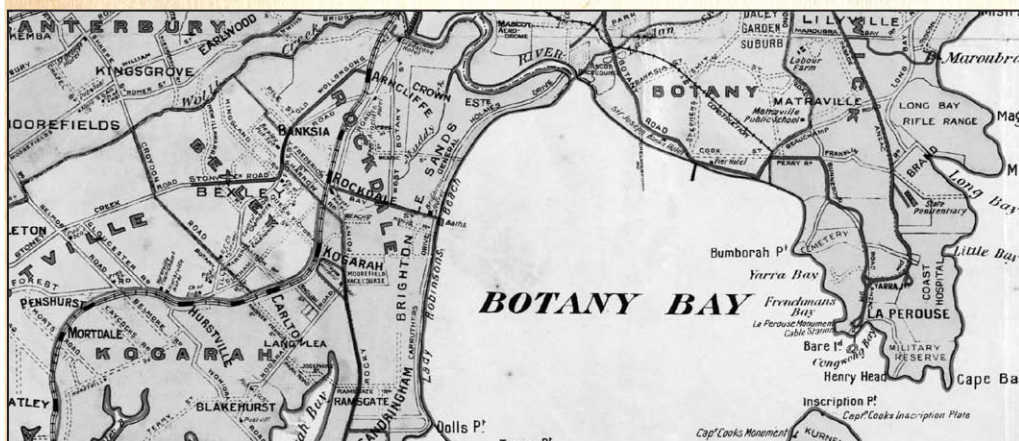
- Elizabeth Conroy, City of Botany Bay
- Samantha Sinnayah, Audaciousville: the story of Dacey Garden Suburb
- Georgina Keep, Lauriston Park: the forgotten village

To access the books, go to Bayside Library's on-line catalogue: [library.bayside.nsw.gov.au](https://library.bayside.nsw.gov.au)

Click on eLibrary: [library.bayside.nsw.gov.au/resources/eLibrary.aspx](https://library.bayside.nsw.gov.au/resources/eLibrary.aspx)

Then click on the link to **BorrowBox**

## Ron Rathbone Local History Prize



Covid-19 has a profound impact on many organisations and businesses and among the many disruptions caused by Covid-19, was the three-month closure of all Bayside libraries and the partial closure of many schools. Understandably, this made it very difficult for potential entrants in Council's 2020 Ron Rathbone Local History Prize and Junior Local History Prize to conduct the research they needed in order to prepare an entry. As a result, in early July, Council made the decision to cancel this year's competition.

Bayside Council is currently reviewing its entire event program to determine what events and initiatives will proceed for the remainder of 2020 and for 2021. Once the review is complete a decision can be made in regards to the future of the Ron Rathbone Local History Prize. In the meantime, we would like to express our gratitude to those individuals who did conduct research in the preparation, of an entry and to assure them that their work will be recognised in any future competition.



# Growing Mascot

## NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

It is only a few years since "KLEENERS" PTY. LIMITED, the Manufacturers of "KLEEN BATH" to clean baths, outgrew their city factory and were compelled, through the tremendous expansion of their sales of 'KLEEN BATH' to look for suitable land for their new factory. MASCOT, with its very vast growing industrial organisations, some of which are Australia's largest workshops, was the place selected by "KLEENERS" PTY. LIMITED. Their change has been a very happy and satisfactory one, not only for the success that has been achieved in their new home for their nationally known product but it also symbolises additional success for the Municipality of Mascot.

"KLEEN BATH" is almost a household word throughout the Commonwealth of Australia and it is the only product known that definitely removes rust marks and green stains from all kinds of baths.

"KLEENERS" PTY. LIMITED factory is situated on the corner of Gillespie Avenue and Ralph Street.



## HOW INVITING TO ENTER A SPOTLESS BATHROOM AND FIND A BRIGHT CLEAN BATH FREE FROM RUST MARKS AND GREEN STAINS

You would not eat off a dirty plate or cook with dirty pots and pans, so why bathe in a dirty or stained bath. Use "KLEEN BATH," to clean baths efficiently without scratch.

Pots, pans and all cooking utensils when cleaned with "KLEEN BATH," invite cooking. Try it. "KLEEN BATH" is procurable at all stores throughout Australia.



## LYNX SUPER SERVICE STATION

One of the most picturesque service stations in Mascot is at 212 Gardener's Road. Owned by Mr. Lionel G. Palmer and located near the Eastlakes Golf Club, motorists from all districts are assured of prompt and efficient attention from this modern service station.

As a member of the Service Stations Association and with over 11 years with the N.R.M.A Mr. Palmer and his 3 assistants have all qualifications necessary to give advice and assistance to all motorists troubles.



## THE LAKES GOLF CLUB

The Club House of the Lakes Golf Club is conveniently situated along the Gardener's Road tram and bus services, while the 18 hole course of 6478 yards is recognised as one of the finest tests of golf in the State.

The course record of 68 was created by a member of the Club, Mr. Jim Ferrier in 1937.

The GENERAL SECRETARY Mr. A. Barton, has been associated with the Lakes Golf Club since its inception in 1930.



SIR JOSEPH  
BANKS HOTEL

**CIRCA 1910**

