

- In 1901, a temporary plaster-of-Paris pavilion was built for the Commonwealth of Australia swearing-in-ceremony. By 1904 it had fallen into disrepair and a hexagonal granite memorial called the 'Commonwealth Memorial Stone', designed by the Government Architect's office, was erected in its place. A wrought iron fence surrounded it. In 1988 the Commonwealth Memorial Stone was incorporated into the design of the Federation Pavilion designed by Alex Tzannes and built as part of the Bicentennial celebrations. The classically inspired Pavilion was constructed in concrete and sandstone with a steel-framed copper-clad domed roof.
- In 1898 the Vent House was built. It comprised a brick core, surrounded by a timber-framed gabled verandah and surmounted by a pyramid roof with four pyramid towers in the Queen Anne style. The roof and verandah were removed in 1927.
- The Fairland Pavilion was designed by Charles and Sid Hurst and built in 1933. A second storey was added in 1952 providing a balcony, showers and lavatories. The double storey brick building with hipped tiled roof was used by the Sydney Boys High School in conjunction with the McKay Oval.

Agricultural Showground.

- In 1881, Agricultural Society of New South Wales from Prince Alfred Park to grounds adjacent to the Cricket Ground. The Agricultural Hall was built and held its first exhibition in 1882. In 1891, the prefix Royal was added to the now Royal Agricultural Society of NSW, and by 1894, the Society had gained a secure lease on the Moore Park site.
- In 1886, 1901, 1917, 1928 and 1951 the Showground expanded to occupy a large part of Moore Park.
- In 1912 the Main Pavilion replaced the Royal Agriculture Hall and walls were constructed along Lang and Cook Road.

Structures

- Throughout the parklands four bridges were constructed of rusticated sandstone and timber, a drainage system with overflow pits was placed alongside the main thoroughfares.

Land Tenure

Traditional Indigenous Land Tenure

- Land tenure relates to the activities and processes that identify ownership and occupancy of the land and water. Phases of European occupation are identified by markers, fencing and perimeter roadways.

Fences

- Fences have provided an important role in the development of the parklands, marking out and protecting various boundaries over the years.¹
- In 1811 the boundaries of Macquarie's Common were marked by four posts, and erected on the most conspicuous parts of the ground.
- Fences were built during the construction of Busby's Bore and Major Barney recommended that a rail be added around the dammed swamp, to prevent cattle from fouling the water.
- A cemetery was proposed in the common adjacent to Randwick Road and some part of a fence was erected. The project was abandoned

¹ Refer to ongoing report of the Aboriginal History. Comparisons are made between indigenous and non-indigenous concepts of boundaries and barriers.



Centennial Park Foot Bridge



Palisade Fence



Original Moore Park fence and Gate Posts on corner of Moore Park road and Anzac Parade. Source: Mitchell Library



Sandstone gateposts to Moore Park

because of public concern about its close proximity to the water supply.

- In 1867, when Moore Park was established a split hardwood-paling fence was erected to divide the eastern boundary of Moore Park from Lachlan Reserve.
- In the same year, a two-rail Ironbark fence was erected along the northern boundary of the Common and around the Water Reserve. In 1869, Thomas Alston was commissioned to erect dwarf sandstone walls around Moore Park to define the boundaries of the public land.
- Between 1885 and 1892 a dwarf sandstone wall with iron palisade perimeter fence was erected around Centennial Park. A dwarf sandstone wall is extant along York Road. It is reported that a wooden park rail fence was built marking the boundary of Queens Park c. 1885-1892. The wooden fence was replaced in 1967.

Gates

- Moore Park was established in 1866 and sandstone gateposts marked major entry points. Only two partial sets of these gateposts remain. One set is located at the Moore Park Road, Anzac Parade and Bus Road intersection. The other set of matching gateposts was removed in 2000 and is now held in storage.
- The Queen and Ocean Street gates were constructed on either side of the South Head Road (now Oxford Street) by 1888. The sandstone gateways consisted of a tall ornate capped column, together with two smaller side columns, linked by a low paneled sandstone wall.
- In 1888, gates to Centennial Park were built at the entrance points from Paddington and Woollahra. They were designed by Louis Robertson of the Colonial Architect's Office, comprising five sandstone columns with cast iron gates. The Kensington gate was constructed in 1891. This simplified design was replicated for other Centennial Park gates.
- Within Centennial Park the Brolga gate, built for the Bird Sanctuary, was funded by the Gould League of Bird Lovers as a memorial to Harold Hamilton, honorary life member of the Gould League. From 17th September 1938 it was located in the Lachlan Reserve area, and moved to its present location in 1953.

Subdivision

- Land sales have changed the Parkland's boundaries. In 1866, Charles Moore JP sold land under an Act of the NSW Parliament to fund the establishment of Moore Park.
- In 1867, the Municipal Council's Improvement Committee recommended the sale of 29 allotments of land between Elizabeth Street and the Roman Catholic Church ground² on South Head Road to fund improvements.
- Subdivisions of land followed natural topographical features, roads followed the contours of the land and natural features including the watershed of the Lachlan Swamp and sand hill ranges. Cook Road was created by the Agricultural Society's boundary of 1886. Expansion in 1917, sectioned off residential developments fronting Cook Road.
- The Rifle Range was released in the 1890s. Land along Moore Park Road was subdivided for housing and for the Sydney Cricket Ground's No 2 Oval. Poate Road was built along the old rifle range's northern boundary.



Woollahra Gates, Centennial Park



Brolga Gate, Bird Sanctuary



Reservoir No. 1 Gate



Example of residence resulting from Centenary Park Subdivision Sale Bill

² Refer to ongoing report of the Aboriginal History.

- In 1886 Sir Henry Parkes proposed the sale of 100 acres of parkland for residential development to finance the creation of Centennial Park.
- The sale of land encircling the park³ was intended for "elegant mansions with gardens and railings in front"⁴ to face Centennial Park and Moore Park. Several plans were prepared before a final boundary was decided upon. The sale was finally ratified in November 1904 as the Centenary Park Sale Bill. The land was sold at auction in the early months of 1905.
- A protective covenant was placed on the land to exclude the building of terrace housing, wooden buildings or any commercial buildings. Semi-detached houses were allowed on the eastern side of Cook Road. The Covenants were implemented to provide appropriate vistas for the new park along Lang and Martin roads.

³ Refer to ongoing report of the Aboriginal History. References to the archaeological potential of this geological area in the park.

⁴ S.M.H., Centenary Supplement, 26th January 1888, p. 122.

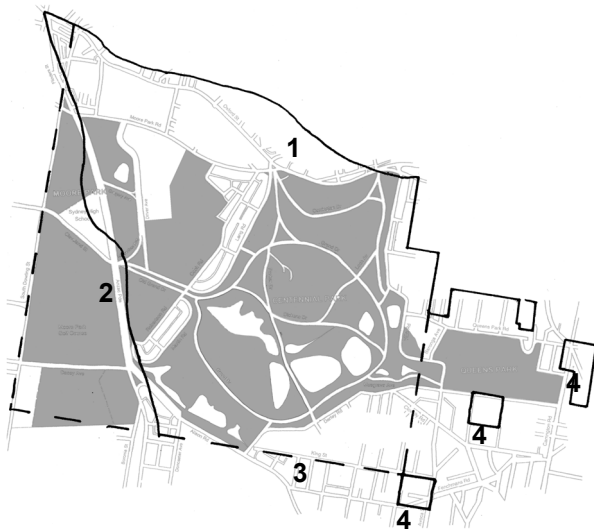


Figure 1:

1. South Head Rd.
2. Old Botany Rd.
3. Boundary of Water Reserve
4. Estates



Figure 2: 1868 Plan of the Sydney Common

1. Land around Barracks already sectioned off from the park
2. Victoria Barracks
3. Dowling St.
4. King St.
5. Boundary St.

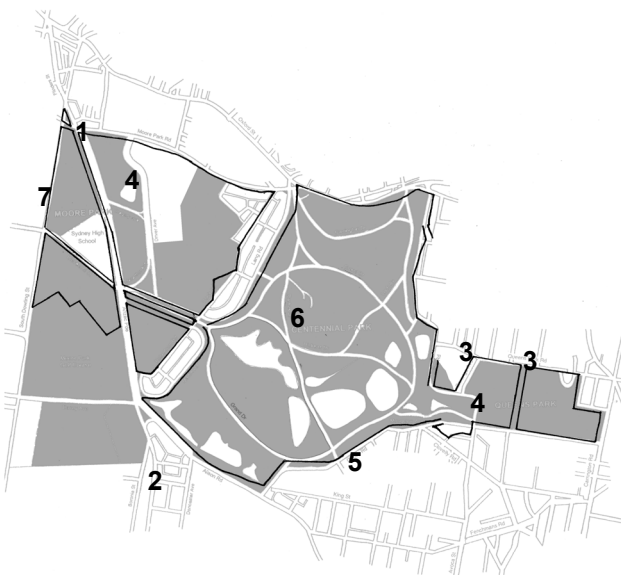


Figure 3: 1892 Outline of parklands having been reduced through the sale of land.

1. Park Rd.
2. Randwick Rd.
3. Encroachment:- Land Marked out for Development and taken from original Reserve Lands
4. Market St.
5. Encroachment:- New Rd. Marking out Land set aside for Development and taken from original Reserve Lands
6. Centennial Park
7. Moore Park

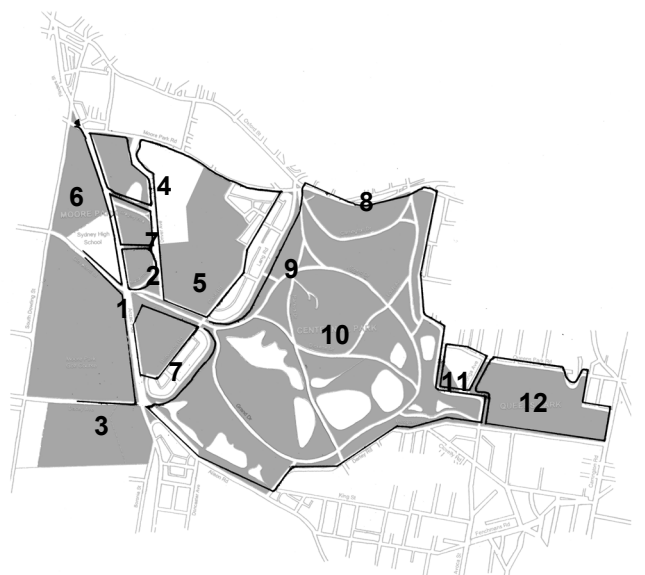


Figure 4: 1914 layout

1. Anzac Parade
2. Driver Ave.
3. Dacey Ave.
4. Sports Ground
5. Show Ground
6. Moore Park
7. Robertson Rd
8. Oxford St.
9. Lang Rd.
10. Centennial Park
11. Undeveloped land
12. Queen's Park

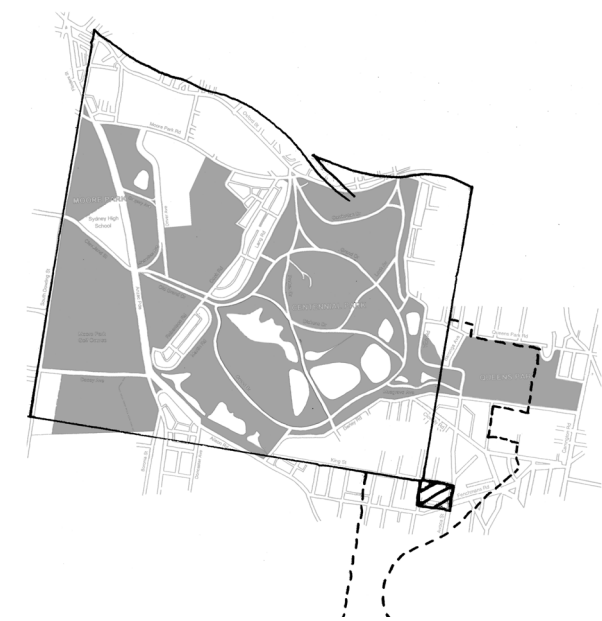
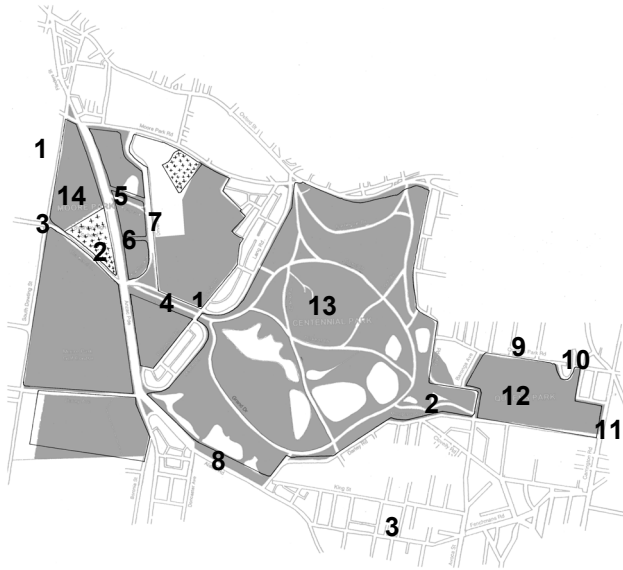


Figure 5: 2000 Centennial Parklands' boundaries in dark shading

1. South Dowling St.
2. Sydney Boy's and Girl's High School
3. Cleveland St.
4. Grand Drive
5. Gregory Avenue
6. Macarthur Avenue
7. Driver Avenue
8. Alison Road.
9. Queens Park Rd.
10. Victoria St.
11. Carrington Rd.
12. Queens Park
13. Centennial Park
14. Moore Park

Figure 6: 1850s Plan. Shows land between estates, which is later to become Queens Park.

1. Water Reserve
2. Undeveloped Land
3. Estate

- In 1929, a proposal to join York Street to Victoria Street through Queens Park caused uproar associated with further subdivision in the Parklands. The project was aimed at providing jobs for the unemployed. The protection of Parkland boundaries was overridden.
- The introduction of the motorcar in 1905 led to the construction of Dacey Avenue and other roads in the southern section of Moore Park. Islands of land between the roads became increasingly inaccessible.

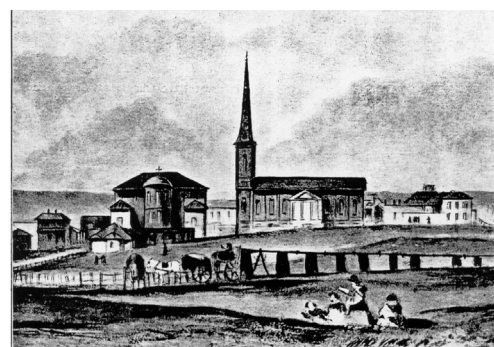
NSW Themes –Utilities

Water Supply

- The Lachlan Water Reserve was founded in 1820 utilising the aquifer in the swamps as a source of water.⁵
- Water supplied by the Tank Stream was inadequate and had a high level of pollutants. In 1825, the colonial government set up an enquiry into the use of the Lachlan Swamps to provide water.
- John Busby, a mineral surveyor, was appointed to design a water system to convey the water from the swamps to the town centre. Busby originally considered conveying the water using iron pipes, but assessed this would be too expensive. Finally he proposed a long underground tunnel be constructed, entirely through Crown Land.⁶

Busby's Bore

- The Lachlan Water Tunnel, was Sydney's first piped water supply.
- Locally quarried Hawkesbury Sandstone, prepared at the Lachlan Swamps end of the tunnel⁷, was used to line sections of the bore to strengthen the supports.
- Shafts were used to access the tunnel for the removal of excavated rock and to ensure an adequate air supply for the workers. Shafts in the Victoria barracks were later used as wells⁸. A shaft is located in Fox Studios (former RAS Showground). Other shafts were probably sealed for safety reasons when construction of the bore was completed in 1837.
- An engine pumped water from the lower Kensington Pond up to Busby's Pond. It is believed that Ash Paddock gained its name because of deposits of boiler ash from this pump.
- Encroachment of industrial and residential development and the frequent use of the reserve to dispose of night soil raised concerns about water pollution and the dangers of disease.



Reproduced from a J. Skinner Print painting of the 1840s. The artist showed the pipeline from the bore with watercarts drawing supply, not, say architect Greenway's St. James' Church. His shortening of perspective has caused argument as to where exactly in Hyde Park was the outlet.
Picture of the Bore's outlet in Hyde Park.
Source: Mitchell Library. Artist John Skinner Prout

⁵ Refer to ongoing report of the Aboriginal History and the importance of the watersheds and natural water systems.

⁶ *Tunnel, NSW Minutes of Evidence, taken from the Committee on the Tunnel for Conducting Water into the Town of Sydney*, Ordered by the Council, printed 12 September 1837, p.6

⁷ *Tunnel, NSW Minutes of Evidence, taken from the Committee on the Tunnel for Conducting Water into the Town of Sydney*, Ordered by the Council, printed 12 September 1837, pp.3-4

⁸ Rosemary Annable, *The Victoria Barracks, Paddington, Sydney*, prepared for the Dept of Administrative Services, 1990, p.18