



Burwood – Snapshots of Our History

寶活 — 我們的歷史概要

The story of Burwood begins with the original owners of our island nation – the Wangal people from the Eora nation - long before Australia's convict history and early European settlement from 1788.

Settlement in the Burwood area began with the building of the road to Parramatta in about 1791. The Burwood/Concord area was a good overnight resting place for the convict gangs working on the road, as it was about half way between Sydney and Parramatta.

The Government started to give out land grants for farming in this area in the late 18th century to increase the food production for the Colony. These grants were given initially to serving military personnel. One exception was Sarah Nelson, a free settler who arranged her own passage to Sydney in 1791 after her husband, Isaac Nelson, was convicted and sentenced to seven years penal servitude. Sarah was granted 15 acres of land in 1794 for a tiny farm situated on the spot now called Malvern Hill. This farming area gradually developed into the Municipality of Burwood.

The selection of photos in this brochure tells us a very small part of Burwood's history. The brochure also includes a map showing the location of the places in the photos, or where they once stood, if you would like to visit the sites.

We hope you find this interesting and you will want to learn more about Burwood's past.

寶活的故事始於澳洲這個島國的原主人 — 伊奧拉國的萬高人（原住民） — 遠早於 1788 年開始的澳洲囚犯歷史和早期歐洲移民潮。

1791 年，由於要建築前往巴拉瑪打的公路，寶活區開始有人聚居，因為寶活/康確地區差不多位於悉尼與巴拉瑪打中間，正好方便築路的囚犯過夜休息。

十八世紀末期，政府開始將土地授予人民耕種，以增加這塊殖民地的糧食生產。初期主要授予駐軍人員，其中一個例外是莎拉尼爾遜。於 1791 年，在丈夫艾瑟尼爾遜因犯罪被判七年勞役之後，她以自由移民的身份，來到悉尼。1794 年，她獲授予 15 畝土地，建立了自己的小農場，位於現在叫馬穩山的地方。寶活市就是從這塊農業地開始逐漸發展出來的。

這本小冊子上選用的照片，只告訴我們小部份寶活區的歷史，裡面的地圖，標記了照片上景物的位置，或它們以前的所在地，如果你有興趣去看看，可以按圖前往。

我們希望這本小冊子能引起你的興趣，去了解更多有關寶活區的過去。

For further information please contact:

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burwood.nsw.gov.au/our_burwood/history/history_landing_page.html

You are welcome to come along to the Society's monthly meetings. We have guest speakers at some of our meetings and conduct occasional walking or bus tours and other outings of historical interest.

Details of when and where we meet are on the Home page of the Society's website.

欲查詢更多資料，請聯絡：

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寶活市議會 (Burwood Council)

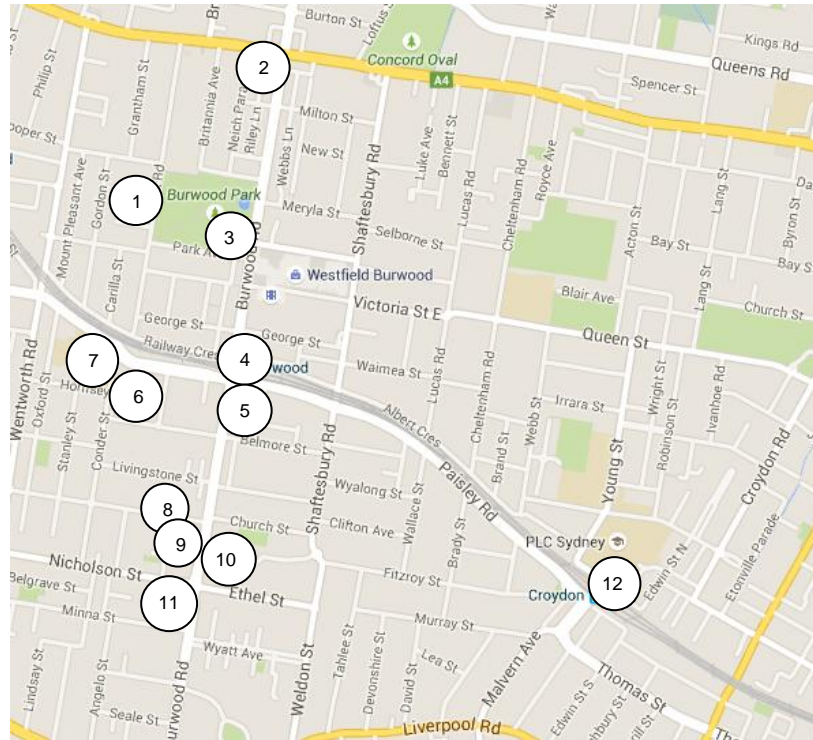
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burwood.nsw.gov.au/our_burwood/history/history_landing_page.html

歡迎參加本會每月例會，我們不時會邀請嘉賓講者主講，或安排步行考察、巴士團及其他具歷史趣味的旅行活動。

聚會時間地點請參看本會網站首頁。



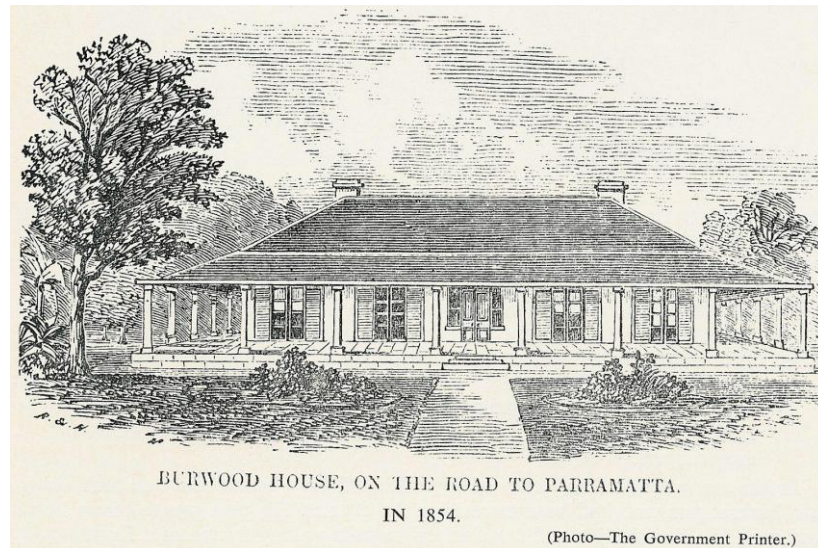
Source: Google Maps Australia

Location Map

1. Burwood Villa, Park Road
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1. Burwood Villa, Park Road

Burwood House or Burwood Villa once stood to the west of Burwood Park. The house was built in 1814 by Alexander Riley, a Sydney businessman on land originally granted to Thomas Rowley in 1799 by Governor Hunter. Rowley named his land “Burwood” after Burwood Farm where he had lived in Cornwall. Rowley’s land was 750 acres, which covered approximately half of modern day Burwood/Croydon.

Rowley died in 1806 leaving his property to his five children. After an initial legal dispute, the property was gradually subdivided over a period of about 50 years from 1833.

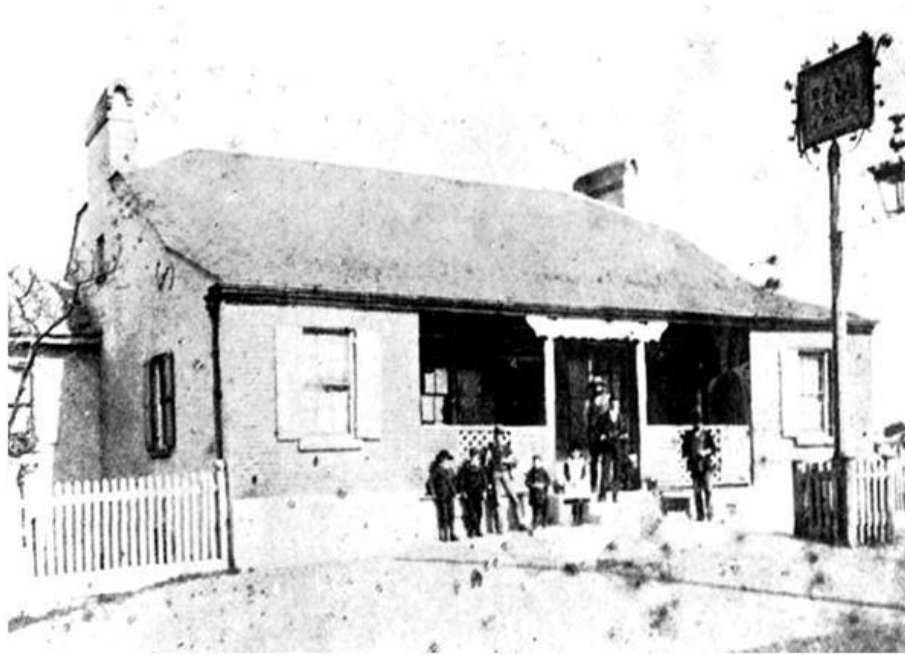
The original Burwood Villa house was demolished in 1937 to make way for new homes. Some of these homes have since been demolished and a block of villa homes now stands on part of the site.

1. 寶活莊園，柏道

寶活屋或寶活莊園以前位於寶活公園西面，由悉尼商人亞力山大衛理於 1814 年建築在 1799 年亨特總督授予譚馬士盧理的土地上。盧理將他的土地冠名「寶活」，是跟從他曾經在康和居住過的寶活農場的名稱。他的土地有 750 畝，大約覆蓋現今寶活/蓋敦區的一半面積。

盧理於 1806 年逝世，把資產留給五個孩子。經過了早期的一次法律訴訟，自 1833 年後大約五十年期間，土地逐漸細分成較小的地段。

原來的寶活莊園房舍於 1937 年拆毀，以騰出空地興建新房屋。此後這些房屋部份亦已拆毀，現在只有一些別墅式住宅留在部份原址的土地上。



2. Original Bath Arms Inn located, at corner of Burwood and Parramatta Roads

This Inn was founded in 1834 by Emanuel Neich who was a pioneer of the district. It was a famous landmark and well used stopover on the way from Sydney to Parramatta. Burwood Road was originally known as Neich's Lane. Neich continued the licence until his death in 1893.

The current Bath Arms Hotel was built in the 1920s on the same site.

2. 原巴夫徵徽客棧，位於寶活道巴拉瑪打道交界

這間客棧由這區的拓荒先驅者以馬內利尼治於 1834 年建立，是一個有名的地標，人們用作來往悉尼與巴拉瑪打之間的中途站。寶活道原本的名字叫尼治里。尼治一直持有他的客棧牌照，直至 1893 年他逝世為止。

現在的巴夫徵徽旅店則在 1920 年代在原址興建。



3. War Memorial Arch, entrance to Burwood Park, Burwood Road

The massive War Memorial Arch at the entrance to Burwood Park commemorates the First World War of 1914-1918.

On its tablets are the names of 937 men and four women (nurses) who volunteered for service, and of these 149 died serving in the war.

The War Memorial Arch was unveiled on 25 April 1923.

The arch is a Victory Arch, harking back to the Roman habit of celebrating victories in war, a rare type of war memorial in Australia, and of a grand scale. To drive the point home that the monument is a victory arch, its inscription is "Thanks be unto God who gave us this victory".

3. 戰爭紀念拱門 — 寶活道寶活公園入口

在寶活公園入口處的巨形戰爭紀念拱門是紀念 1914 年 - 1918 年第一次世界大戰的。

在石板上刻有 937 名男士及四名女士(護士)的名字，他們都是志願軍，其中 149 人在戰爭中犧牲了。

戰爭紀念拱門於 1923 年 4 月 25 日揭幕。

這是一座勝利拱門。回溯古羅馬年代，是慶祝戰爭勝利的習慣。在澳洲來說，這樣宏偉的戰爭紀念拱門是罕有的。

勝利拱門上的題字寫著：「感謝神賜與我們勝利。」



4. Burwood Station – 1860s

Burwood Station was one of the original six stations on the Sydney-Parramatta railway line, opened in 1855. It was described as a “open-fronted timber waiting shed” and stood on the western side of a Burwood Road. The railway line crossed the road at a level crossing.

Burwood Station was not just a passenger station – it had one of the largest freight yards in Sydney. It was the first building ever replaced along the Sydney-Parramatta line.

The second station, pictured above, was built in 1862. It was modest structure consisting of a small brick business office, luggage room, toilets and waiting area. New buildings were added and by 1879 one room was converted to a post office. In 1892 the railway line was elevated, with a bridge crossing Burwood Road, and the station was rebuilt on the eastern side of the road where it stands today, having undergone many modifications and upgrades over the years.

4. 寶活火車站 - 1860 年代

寶活火車站是悉尼至巴拉瑪打鐵路線上六個原始火車站之一，於 1855 年啟用。它曾被形容為「正面開揚的木造候車間」，位於寶活道西側，鐵路線以平交道方式經過馬路。

寶活火車站並非純粹是客運站，它擁有悉尼其中一個最大的貨物廣場，也是悉尼至巴拉瑪打鐵路線上第一個被撤換的建築物。

第二個火車站，如上圖所示，建於 1862 年。它的結構恰如其份，包括有一個細小的磚造辦公室、行李間、洗手間和候車區，後來再加上新的建築物。到 1879 年，其中一個房間改作郵政局。

1892 年，鐵路線的高度提升了，要用鐵路橋橫跨寶活道，而火車站則重建在道路的東面，即現時火車站的所在地，多年來，已經歷很多改建和升格了。



5. Burwood Post Office and old Bank of NSW, Burwood Road

The Post Office building was designed by the Government architect Walter Liberty Vernon. It was opened in 1893, just one year after the elevation of the railway line over Burwood Road and the building of a new station on the eastern side. Prior to this postal services in Burwood operated from the old station on the western side of Burwood Road. The Post Office became Burwood's most iconic building and was in operation for 103 years until it was closed and sold by Australia Post in 1996.

The Bank of New South Wales (NSW) was Australia's first bank. The original Burwood Branch in this photograph was built by 1889. It was on the corner of Railway Parade where the current Westpac Bank branch now stands. The Bank of NSW became Westpac in 1982 when it merged with the Commercial Bank of Australia.

5. 寶活郵政局和舊新州銀行，寶活道

寶活郵政局大樓是由政府建築師華特利巴迪溫龍設計的，在鐵路線高度提升橫跨寶活道及新火車站在東面建成後一年，即 1893 年啟用。先前寶活區的郵政服務，是在寶活道西面的舊火車站內進行的。郵政局大樓之後成為寶活區最具標誌性的建築物，並持續運作了 103 年，直至 1996 年，被澳洲郵政署關閉及出售為止。

新州銀行是澳洲第一間銀行，照片所示為原來的寶活分行，於 1889 年建成，位於鐵路街的一角，即現在西太平洋銀行分行的所在地。新州銀行於 1982 年與澳洲商業銀行合併，成為西太平洋銀行。



6. Original Burwood Council Chambers, Conder Street

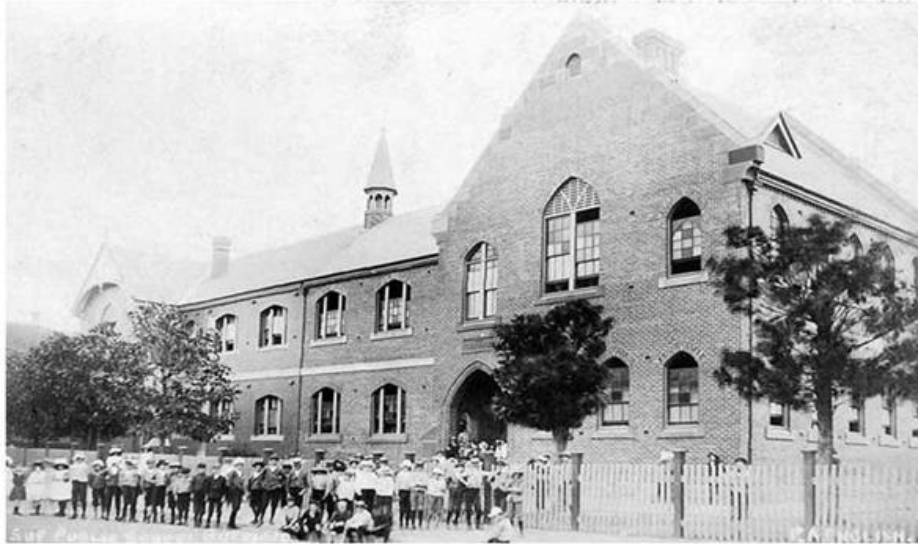
The Burwood Council Chambers building was designed by John Hennessy, a prominent Sydney architect who became Mayor of Burwood in 1892. The original structure was a modest symmetrical single storey building. It was renovated and extended along the northern side in 1935. A second storey was added in 1953, providing space for the Council Chamber, Mayor's and Committee Rooms and the ground floor was converted into offices. The Council Chamber and offices were relocated to Elsie Street in 2009 and this building was renovated to become the Library and Community Hub which was officially opened in 2014.

6. 原寶活市議會會堂，康德街

原寶活市議會會堂是由悉尼著名建築師約翰軒尼斯設計的，他後來在 1892 年成為寶活市的市長。

會堂原先是簡樸而對稱的單層建築物，1935 年在北面重修及擴建，1953 年加建了上層，以增設市議會大堂、市長室和會議室，樓下則改建為辦公室。

2009 年，市議會會堂及辦公室遷至愛斯街，原建築物則改建為圖書館及社區中心，於 2014 年正式啟用。



7. Burwood Public School, Conder Street

This School is of local significance as part of a former important civic precinct, which included the Burwood School of Arts and Council Chambers representing early municipal development. The original brick school room was a Victorian gothic building. The present buildings and additions are of Federation character. The fig trees on the site are good examples of school planting from the 1920s. Early prominent citizens formed a committee in 1868 to organise a petition for a public school. E T Penfold, the tobacco merchant, played an active role in the establishment of the school. The committee purchased a 2.5 acre site in Conder Street and partly funded the construction of the brick schoolroom and master's room, opened on 16 January 1871. James McCredie was the first headmaster.

7. 寶活公立學校，康德街

作為先前市政區的一個重要部份，寶活公立學校有其本土的重要性。它與寶活藝術學院和市議會會堂，代表了早期的市政發展。

原本的校舍是維多利亞哥德式建築，現在的建築物和加建部份則具聯邦建築色彩。

校園內的無花果樹是學校自 1920 年代開始推行校園種植的好例子。

1868 年，早期的顯赫居民成立了一個委員會，組織請願活動要求設建公立學校。煙草商彭福悉力以赴，是建校過程中的活躍份子。委員會在康德街購買了 2.5 畝的土地作為校址，並資助興建磚造校舍和校長室的部份款項。學校於 1871 年一月十六日啟用，首任校長是占士麥卡迪。



8. 'Wellings', 4 Woodside Avenue

This house is a significant and rare example of a gentleman's residence. The original part of the house was built in 1830s when it was the property of London ship owner, William Richards. It underwent major alterations and extensions in 1868 when it was owned by Elizabeth Carmichael.

The gate house at the entrance to the property is an early pre-fabricated timber house. It was made in Hamburg, Germany and displayed at the Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1864 and then transported to Hunters Hill, where it became the gate house for the French Consul General's House. It was moved to Woodside Avenue in the late 1960s.

8. 惠靈氏大宅，活西里四號

這是一座重要而罕見的紳士居所的實例。大宅的原始部份建於 1830 年代，當時是屬於倫敦一名船主，威廉李察士的資產。至 1868 年，大宅由伊莉沙白卡米高擁有之後，進行了重大的修繕和擴建。

位於大宅入口的門房，是早期的組合式預建木屋，在德國漢堡製造，於 1864 年在巴黎工業博覽會展出，然後運往亨特山，成為法國總領事官邸的門房，再於 1960 年代後期移至活西里。



9. St Paul's Anglican Church, Burwood Road

This Church is a decorated Gothic style designed by Edmund Blacket and built in stages from 1871. The Reverend R W Young who was rector of St Thomas' Enfield left his position to become St Paul's first rector when it was opened for worship in 1872.

The rectory was built in 1897 and the tower added to the church in 1924. Although the extensions were added in stages they closely followed the Blacket design except for the tower that is modelled on Merton College, Oxford.

Immediately to the north of the church are two Victorian villas, both designed by Edmund Blacket and built for C H Humphrey, a patron of the church, one as a wedding present for his daughter who married Canon Bartlett, the second minister.

9. 基督教聖公會聖保羅堂，寶活道

教堂始建於 1871 年，由艾蒙布力克設計。當年安菲區聖多馬堂的教區牧師楊格，轉職到聖保羅堂，1872 年當教堂啟用，開放給民眾崇拜時，他成為首任牧師。教堂屬鏤飾的歌德式設計，分階段建成。

牧師宿舍建於 1897 年，塔樓則於 1924 年加建。雖然擴建部份分期完成，但風格緊隨艾蒙布力克的設計，只有塔樓部份例外，是模擬牛津莫頓書院建造的。

緊接教堂北面是兩處維多利亞別墅式住宅，均由艾蒙布力克設計，是為教堂的一位贊助人勘富利先生建造的，其中一處作為她的女兒嫁給教堂第二任牧師康倫巴勒的結婚禮物。



10. 'Brooklyn', 284 Burwood Road

'Brooklyn' was owned by the Richards family for 100 years until it was sold in 2003. The house was probably built in the early 1870s and was purchased by William Richards from a Miss Mary Spain in 1903. Richards is significant in the history of Burwood. He was a very active member of the community and is remembered as the designer and builder of the houses in the George Hoskins' model housing estate - the Appian Way. He also built shops in Burwood Road and the tower on St Paul's Church.

Richards was a self-taught designer and builder but had extensive building experience in the United Kingdom, Mittagong and Bowral had built several City buildings before he came to Burwood.

'Brooklyn' was once a beautiful family home and renowned for its extensive garden. It has been unoccupied since it was sold and fallen into disrepair.

10. 布洛蓮屋，寶活市寶活道 284 號

布洛蓮屋由李察士家庭擁有一百年，2003 年才在市場上售出。此屋好像是在 1870 年代早期建造的。1903 年，威廉李察士從一位叫做瑪麗史賓小姐的手上買入。李察士在寶活區歷史上是一位重要人物，他是一位非常活躍的社區成員，人們都熟知他是佐治霍思堅的模範屋苑—愛翹街屋苑的設計者和建造者，他還建造了一些寶活道上的商鋪和聖公會聖保羅堂的塔樓。

李察士是自學的設計師和建築師，在英國、密特崗和玻盧都有廣泛的建築經驗，並在來寶活之前，已曾建造了一些城市建築物。

布洛蓮屋曾經是一所漂亮的家庭住宅，並以其廣大的花園而聞名，但自從售出之後，因無人居住，日久失修而荒廢。



11. 'The Priory', 213 Burwood Road

This two storey Victorian mansion was one of the first mansions built on Burwood Road in 1877 by Mowbray Forrest. He became an alderman and was a founding trustee of the Burwood School of Arts.

The mansion was built on land purchased from C H Humphrey and features a three storey elaborately decorated tower, cast iron balustrades on the upstairs verandah and an attractive bay window. The property has been subdivided but some of its expansive garden has been retained.

11. 派雅莉大宅，寶活道 213 號

這幢兩層高的維多利亞式大宅是 1877 年由慕庇霍勒斯在寶活道上建造的其中一座最早期的建築物。他後來當上了市議會議員，也是寶活藝術學院的創始信託人。

大宅建築在從堪富利購入的土地上，其特徵包括一座三層高精心修飾的塔樓、鑄鐵造的上層陽台圍欄和誘人的凸窗。此物業曾經細分，但部份廣大的花園則得以保留。



12. Railway Bridge, Croydon

This photo of the Railway Bridge in Croydon was taken after a severe hail storm in 1902. It is looking south before the Strand shopping centre was built. At this time there were only 2 railway tracks. The land in the background was originally part of Sarah Nelson's 1794 tiny farm. It became part of the large Hall and Lea estates that were subdivided in 1909 to create the Malvern Hill housing estate.

12. 鐵路橋，蓋敦

這張照片是在 1902 年一次猛烈的雹暴後在蓋敦鐵路橋拍攝的。照片背景望南，那時濱河購物中心還未建設，只有兩條鐵路軌。照片後方的土地原本屬於莎拉尼爾遜 1794 年的小農場，之後成為龐大的荷爾李地產的一部份，並於 1909 年細分成多條地段，創造了馬穩山屋苑。