

SETS OF POSTCARDS -

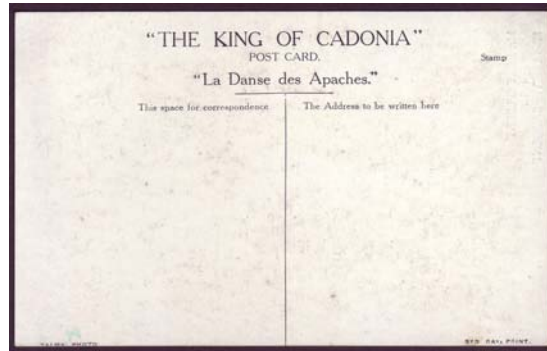
Cards supplied by Joe Duif - Information from Wikipedia

The King of Cadonia is an English musical in two acts with a book by Frederick Lonsdale, lyrics by Adrian Ross and Arthur Wimperis, and music by Sidney Jones and Frederick Rosse. It opened at the Prince of Wales Theatre in London on 3rd September 1908, produced by Frank Curzon, and ran for 333 performances. There was a brief Broadway production in 1910 with additional music by Jerome Kern at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

James Cassius Williamson came to Australia as an actor who owned the rights to a Gilbert & Sullivan production and became the most influential figure in Australian legitimate theatre management.. He founded a comic opera company and a theatre dynasty, and later another comic opera company, the Royal Comic Opera Company, named for the theatres Royal in Sydney and Melbourne. J.C. Williamson had a lease on these theatres and was beginning to form the company which would dominate the Australian theatrical scene for decades.

The members of the Royal Comic Opera Company had a hectic schedule. They were continuously busy, and toured Australia and New Zealand for 48 weeks a year. They were incredibly versatile and soon began to vary their Gilbert and Sullivan repertoire with musical comedy.

The Royal Comic Opera Company was a Williamson creation and he was proud of it, saying that "you cannot hear such chorus voices anywhere else". For almost fifty years between 1881-1925 it was the pre-eminent musical comedy company of Australia. It had many changes of personnel through that time but managed to maintain the highest standards of production and musical talent.



Information contained on the back of these cards.



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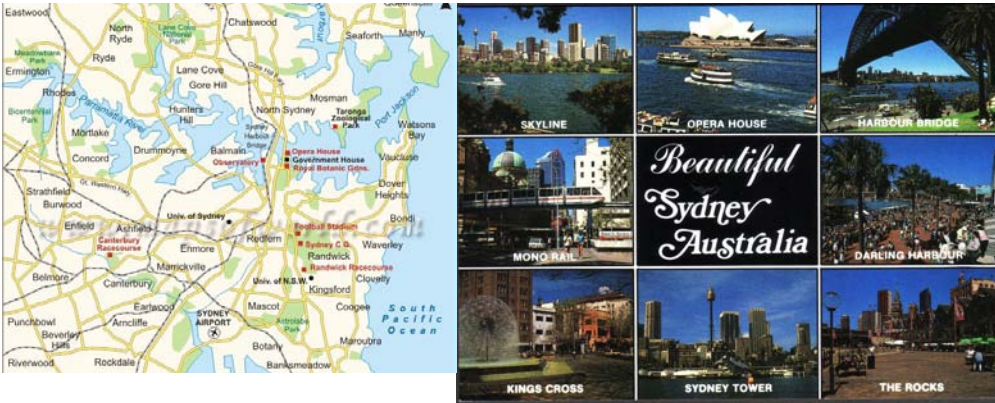
(Established 1850).

- LONDON:** Creed Lane and Ludgate Square, E.C.
- EDINBURGH:** 33, Montgomery Street.
- GLASGOW:** 19, Waterloo Street.
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AROUND AUSTRALIA— SYDNEY

Compiled from information gained from Wikipedia



Card published by Colour Tech Productions Pty Ltd., Canberra.

Sydney is the capital city of New South Wales and is the largest city in Australia with a population of 4.6 million people.

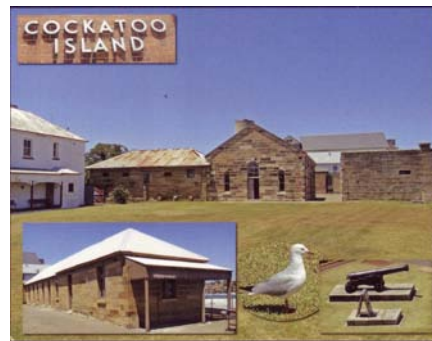
The history of Sydney begins in prehistoric times with the occupation of the district by Australian Aborigines, whose presence in Australia began around 40,000-60,000 years ago with the arrival in Northern Australia of the first of their ancestors by boat from what is now Indonesia. Their descendants moved south and, though their population was never large, they occupied all areas of Australia. The Port Jackson area was inhabited by several Aboriginal tribes, the "Eora" people, which simply means "here" or "from this place", and was used by the local Aboriginal people to describe to the British where they came from. European settlement had a disastrous impact on these people because of the introduction of diseases to which they had no genetic immunity. In 1789 a catastrophic epidemic of smallpox (or possibly chicken pox) spread through the Eora people and surrounding groups, with the result that local Aborigines died in their thousands, and bodies could often be seen bobbing in the water in Sydney Harbour. By the early 19th century the Aboriginal population of the Sydney basin had been reduced to only 10 percent of the 1788 estimate.

The site of the first British settlement in Australia was established as a penal colony in 1788 at Sydney Cove by Arthur Phillip, commodore of the First Fleet. Governor Phillip originally named the

AROUND AUSTRALIA— SYDNEY

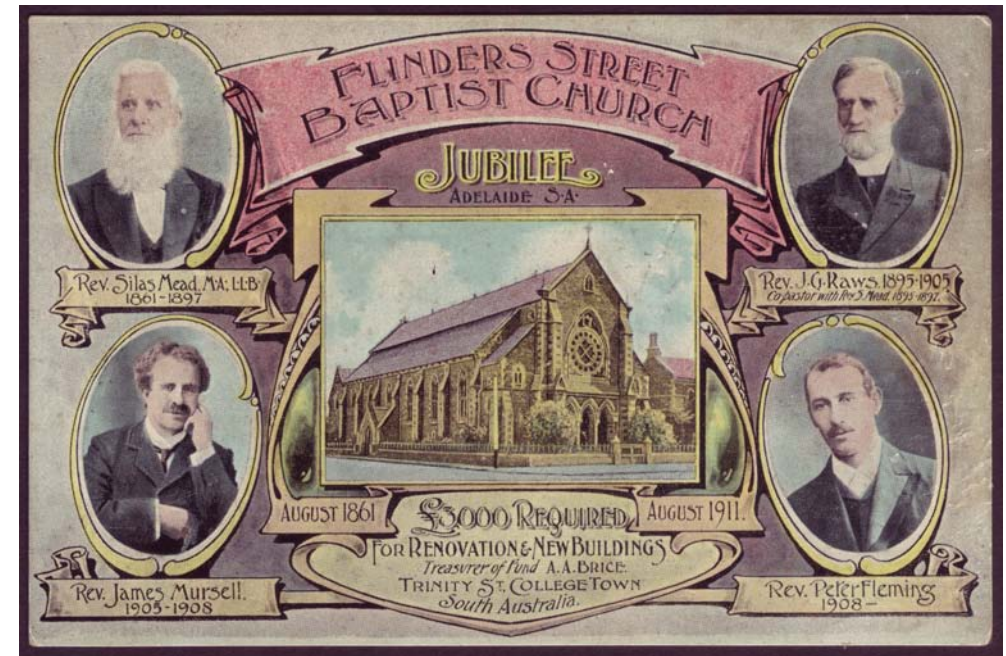


Card Produced by the Stamp Promotion Councils showing Phillip and his Officers toasting the new Colony in 1788 from a painting by Algernon Talmage R.A. 1871-1939.



Card produced by Postcard Interactive Company of Sydney, showing Cockatoo Island Convict Site, inscribed a World Heritage site in 2010.

Cockatoo Island is a former imperial prison, industrial school, reformatory and gaol. It is also the site of one of Australia's biggest shipyards during the twentieth century. The first of its two dry docks was built by convicts and was completed in 1857. The island's maritime industrial activity ceased in 1992.



Souvenir Postcard printed in Melbourne by F.W. Niven & Co.

The province of South Australia was established in 1836 and Flinders Street Baptist Church came into being twenty five years later. In 1860 George Fife Angas, the Reverend George Stonehouse and William Kyffin Thomas (proprietor of the South Australian Register) met to establish a strong and unified church in the city of Adelaide. They sponsored a young minister from England, the Reverend Silas Mead, to act as a focus for the cause of the Baptist congregation in South Australia.

Mead preached in Ebenezer Chapel, Rundle Street, and at White's Assembly Rooms until the new church was opened on 19th May 1863. When its cost of £7000 was cleared by 1864 he established at Fureedpore, India, the first constituted Australian Baptist Foreign Mission and later helped to found similar societies in other Australian colonies.

By 1871 Mead had 410 active members and the Flinders Street Church was often called the 'cathedral' of the South Australian Baptist Union, in which he became three times president and four times honorary secretary. He was the first president of the South Australian Society of Christian Endeavour, a president of the YMCA and was thrice president of the Baptist Union which he fought strenuously to form. His pastorate lasted from 1861 until his retirement in 1897 when he returned to London.

The Rev. J.G. Raws acted as co-pastor with Silas Mead from 1895 until 1897 and then as pastor until he retired in 1905. He was followed by the Rev. James Mursell who was pastor until 1908. The Rev. Peter Fleming took over in 1908 and continued until his retirement in February 1921.

The postcard above shows these four men and the Flinders Street Baptist Church, and was issued as a Jubilee Souvenir to help raise funds for church renovations.

The church is now heritage listed.

AROUND AUSTRALIA— SYDNEY (Continued)

Following the war a large scale multicultural immigration program was launched and Sydney enhanced its position as an education capital of the Western Pacific with the development of five new universities. As aviation has replaced shipping most new migrants to Australia have arrived in Sydney by air rather than in Melbourne by ship, and Sydney now gets the lion's share of new arrivals from every continent of the globe.

A new skyline of concrete and steel skyscrapers swept away much of the old low-rise and often sandstone skyline of early Sydney. Australia Square Tower was constructed in 1967, Sydney Tower in 1981, and the Sydney Opera House was officially opened in 1973. To relieve congestion on the Sydney Harbour Bridge the Sydney Harbour Tunnel opened in August 1992. The 2.3 kilometer underwater tunnel cost A\$554 million to construct and is built to withstand earthquakes and sinking ships and carries around 75,000 vehicles a day.

Intellectuals such as feminist Germaine Greer, author and broadcaster Clive James, and art critic Robert Hughes, rose out of Sydney, as did influential artists like painter Brett Whitely, and local TV star and then global film star Paul Hogan. The Sydney Theatre Company and National Institute of Dramatic Art nurtured the budding careers of actors Mel Gibson, Judy Davis, Geoffrey Rush and Cate Blanchett and elsewhere actors Nicole Kidman and Russell Crowe forged their early careers in the city. In 1998 Fox Studios Australia opened as a major movie studio occupying the site of the former Sydney Showground at Moore Park while the traditional Sydney Royal Easter Show was relocated to the New Sydney Showground at Homebush, using buildings erected for the Sydney 2000 Olympics.

Sydney has a reputation as an international centre for commerce, arts, fashion, culture, entertainment, music, education and tourism, making it one of Globalization and World Cities Alpha+ world cities. Sydney has hosted major international sporting events including the 1938 British Empire Games, the 2000 Summer Olympics, and the final match of the 2003 Rugby World Cup. The main airport serving Sydney is Sydney (Kingsford Smith) Airport.



A view across the city showing North Sydney beyond the bridge.
Card produced by Murfett Publishers, Australia.

(Continued)

colony "New Albion", but for some uncertain reason the colony acquired the name "Sydney". The First Fleet consisted of 11 vessels and carried over a thousand settlers, including 778 convicts (192 women and 586 men).

Immense hardships were suffered during the first years of settlement due to problems encountered with early efforts at agriculture in unfamiliar soils and climate; and supplies from overseas being few and far between. The harsh conditions in the penal colony led to many conflicts, most notably the Rum Rebellion in which the Rum Corps ousted Governor William Bligh, instigating a brief period of military rule in the colony prior to the arrival from Britain of Governor Lachlan Macquarie in 1810. Macquarie served as the last autocratic Governor of New South Wales and had a leading role in the social and economic development of Sydney which saw its transition from a penal colony to a budding free society. He established public works, a bank, churches and charitable institutions, and sought good relations with the aborigines.

Following a number of gold rushes in the mid-19th Century, large numbers of immigrant miners poured into Sydney and the population grew from 39,000 to 200,000 twenty years later. Demand for infrastructure to support the growing population and subsequent economic activity led to massive improvements to the city's railway and port systems throughout the 1850's and 1860's.

The oldest legislative body in Australia, the New South Wales Legislative Council, was created in Sydney in 1825 as an appointed body to advise the Governor of New South Wales. The northern wing of Macquarie Street's Rum Hospital was requisitioned and converted to accommodate the first Parliament House in 1829, as it was the largest building available in Sydney at the time. With the inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia on 1st January 1901, Sydney ceased to be a colonial capital and became the capital of the Australian state of New South Wales. With industrialization Sydney expanded rapidly and by the early 20th century it had a population well in excess of one million.

In 1840 the Sydney City Council was established. Men who possessed property worth 1000 pounds



Fort Denison is a former penal site and defensive facility occupying a small island located north of the Royal Botanical Gardens in Sydney Harbour. In 1788, a convict names Thomas Hill was sentenced to a week on bread and water in irons there, after which the island came to be known as Pinchgut. Once a 15 metre (49 ft) high sandstone rock, the island was flattened as prisoners under the command of Captain George Barney, the civil engineer for the colony, quarried it for sandstone to construct nearby Circular Quay.

Postcard producer unknown.



Sydney Heads from Manly.
Postcard producer unknown.



Commissioned by the Governor, Sir Richard Bourke, architect to King William IV, Edward Blore, provided working drawings, plans and specifications for the new Government House by late 1834. Construction of the house began in 1836 at Bennelong Point using locally quarried sandstone. The severe economic depression of the early 1840's delayed the completion of the building and when the house was completed in 1845 it had cost the unprecedented sum of £46,000.

Postcard produced by O.S. & P.C. Co. Series.

AROUND AUSTRALIA— SYDNEY (Continued)

were able to stand for election and wealthy landowners were permitted up to four votes each in elections. Australia's first parliamentary elections were conducted for the New South Wales Legislative Council in 1843, again with voting rights (for males only) tied to property ownership or financial capacity. 1857 saw the granting of the right to vote to all male British subjects 21 years or over in New South Wales and from the 1860's onwards government in New South Wales became increasingly stable and assured.

Over the course of the 19th century Sydney established many of its major cultural institutions and Macquarie Street began to take shape as a ceremonial thoroughfare of grand buildings. The Royal Botanic Gardens were founded and Hyde Park was dedicated to recreation and amusement and a field of exercises for the troops. Churches and cathedrals were erected, as well as the Queen Victoria Building, designed by George McRae. Restored in the late 20th century, the building remains a boutique shopping and dining hall. The first Sydney Royal Easter Show was held in 1823, and the Australian Museum and the University of Sydney opened. The Royal National Park, south of the city opened in 1879, second only to Yellowstone National Park in the USA. An academy of art formed in 1870 and the present Art Gallery of New South Wales building began construction in 1896. Artists camps formed around Sydney Harbour and artists such as Arthur Street and Tom Roberts of the Heidelberg School worked here at that time, creating some of the masterpieces of newly developing and distinctively Australian styles of painting. The first Archibald Prize was awarded in 1921. Sydney's opulent Capitol Theatre opened in 1928 and after restoration in the 1990's remains one of the nation's finest auditoriums.

Sydney is the home of rugby union football beginning in 1863 and in 1907 the NSW Rugby League was established and grew to be the favourite football code of the city. In 1878 the inaugural first class cricket match at the Sydney Cricket Ground was played between New South Wales and Victoria. In a Sheffield Shield cricket match at the Sydney Cricket Ground in 1930, Don



Wonderland City was the largest open air amusement park in the southern hemisphere at the time it was erected by William Anderson on 20 acres of leased land at Tamarama. 2000 people attending the official opening on 1st December 1906 and viewed the unusual attractions including a lake, the first open air ice skating rink in Australia, and the Kings Theatre, a kind of music hall which could seat 1,000 people for variety shows, as well as the fairground rides. Summer weekend visitors kept 70 turnstiles busy at the entrance doing a brisk trade. On 11 February 1908 the first surf 'gymkhana' – equivalent to a surf carnival – was held at Wonderland on Tamarama Beach and was held each year until Wonderland City closed in 1911.
Card produced in Germany by S.W.



Taronga Zoo was officially opened on its current site on October 7th, 1916, but its history dates back to 1884 when the first public zoo in New South Wales opened on a site known as Billy Goat Swamp. Taronga Zoo is the nation's leading zoological garden, featuring Australia's finest collection of native animals and a diverse collection of exotic species. Situated on elevated land along the waterfront, it is one of the most beautiful vantage points on Sydney Harbour - overlooking Sydney Cove, the Harbour Bridge and Opera House. The zoo has its own jetty and visitors are able to step off the ferry and walk directly into the zoo.
Card published by "The Rose Stereographs", Sydney & Melbourne

AROUND AUSTRALIA— SYDNEY (Continued)

Bradman, a young New South Welshman of just 21 years of age, smashed the previous highest batting score in first-class cricket with 452 runs not out in just 415 minutes.

Sydney's first newspaper, the Sydney Gazette, was established and appeared irregularly between 1803 and 1842. The Sydney Morning Herald joined the Sydney Gazette as a daily publication in 1831 and continues to be published to this day. The Bulletin magazine also appeared on 31st January 1880 and became a celebrated entry-point to publication for Australian writers and cartoonists such as Henry Lawson, Banjo Paterson, Miles Franklin and the illustrator and novelist Norman Lindsay.

Sydney once had the largest tram system in Australia, the second largest in the Commonwealth (after London), with about 1,500 cars in service at any one time at its peak during the 1930's. The first tram was horse-drawn, running from the old Sydney Railway station to Circular Quay along Pitt Street, and resulted in problems leading to its closure in 1866. In 1879 a steam tramway was established which expanded rapidly through the city and inner suburbs. There were also two cable tram routes. Electrification started in 1898 and most of the system converted by 1910. The privately owned Parramatta to Redbank Wharf (Duck River) steam tram remained until 1943. By the 1920's the system had reached its maximum extent with traffic congestion and competition from private cars and private bus operators leading to the gradual closure of lines from the 1940's and withdrawal of the last service to La Perouse in 1961.

60,000 Australian troops lost their lives during WWI. Martin Place was selected as the site for the Sydney Cenotaph which honours the dead and remains a focus for the city's ANZAC Day commemorations to this day. The city's main war memorial, the ANZAC War Memorial opened in Hyde Park in 1934.

Australia became involved in WWII in 1939. Sydney and Newcastle coming under attack from Japanese submarine raids in 1942 led to the harbour's defences being increased and the membership of volunteer defence organizations growing to over 80,000.



The Sydney Harbour Bridge was opened in 1932. The landmark linking Sydney's northern and southern shores began construction in 1924 and took 1,400 men eight years to build at a cost of 4.2million pounds and 53,000 tonnes of steel. A toll was established and during the first year the average annual daily traffic was around 11,000 vehicles, growing to around 160,000 at the beginning of the 21st century. The bridge is used on each New Years Eve for the grand finale of a spectacular fireworks display around the harbour.
Card producer unknown, shows Kodak-Austral back.



Luna Park opened in 1935 with rides transferred from Luna Park in Glenelg. It operated smoothly until 1979 when a fatal fire in the Ghost Train led to the park's closure. The park reopened in 1982 with most of the rides replaced with new ones and continued until 1988 when it closed for renovations. It was operational again from January 1995 to February 1996. In 1999 the Government accepted a redevelopment proposal and issued a 40 year operating lease. Construction and total refurbishment of buildings and rides were begun during 2003 and Luna Park reopened in April 2004. The redevelopment was based on keeping the site's unique identity and heritage features while providing a new 2,000 seat Big Top auditorium, onsite carpark, restaurant and refurbished function facilities. In 2010 Luna Park was listed on the State Heritage Register.
Card produced by ETCO (Engelander Trading Co Pty Ltd, Sydney)