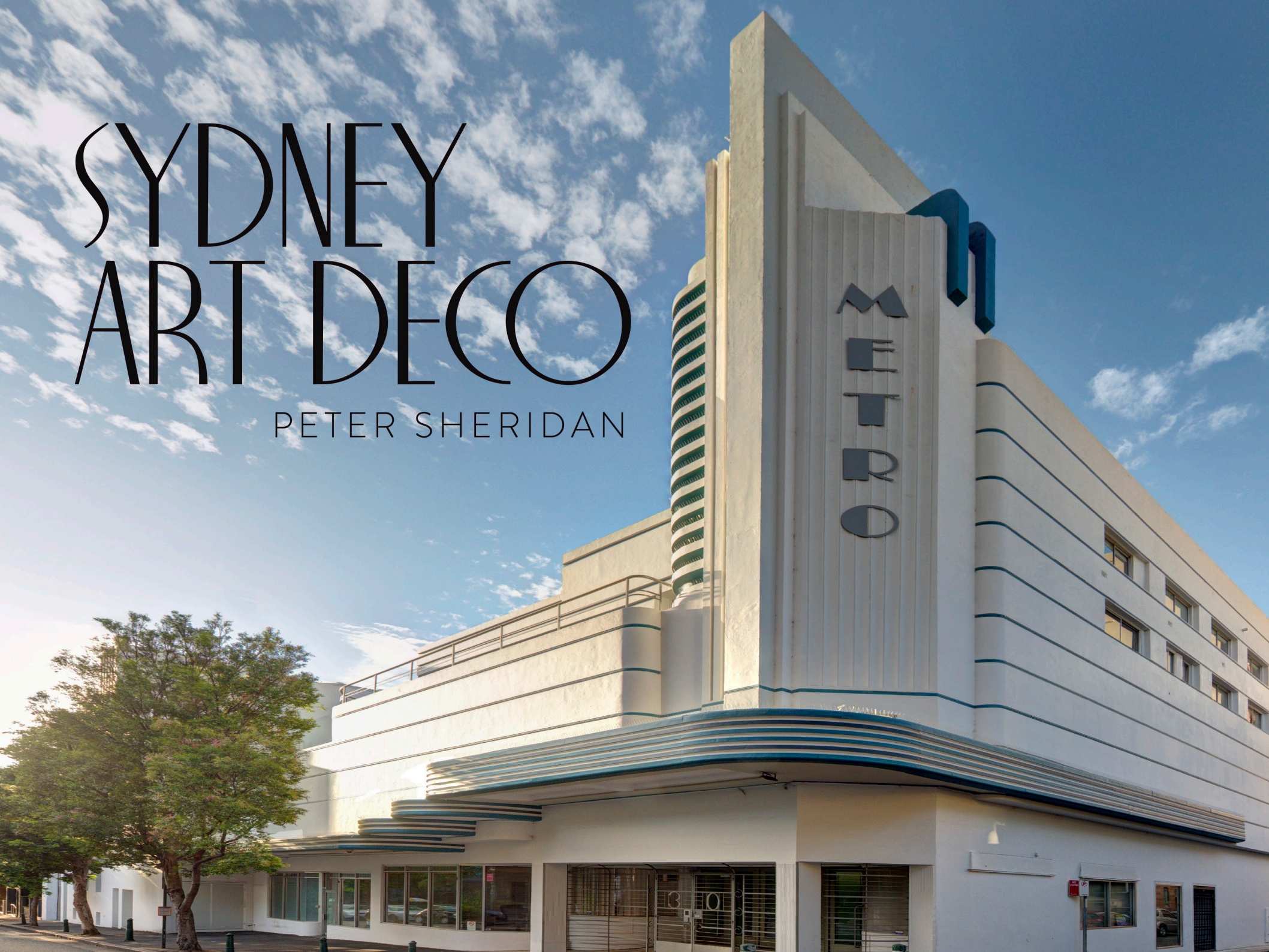


SYDNEY ART DECO

PETER SHERIDAN





LURLINE Bondi



LA PACIFIQUE Bondi



Bondi



FRANKLIN Bondi



SHANGRI-LA Bondi

After the First World War there was a boom of hotels, guest houses and flats built along Campbell Parade facing Bondi Beach. These five are examples of apartment blocks in the Miami South Beach style with curves and rendered surfaces painted with bright pastel colours. These buildings are generally only three or four storeys and without lifts.

In 1921 there were 647 flats in Bondi but by 1933 the number had ballooned to 4380 with 26% of the apartments owned and 74% rented. Flats were built in all sorts of styles ranging from Arts and Crafts style in early 1920s to Inter-War Free Classical style, Spanish Mission, Art Deco and the examples above of the modern Functionalist style in the 1930s in which the decorative details are generally very much simpler and are incorporated into the building form.

- *Sydney Art Deco* is the first comprehensive reference book on Sydney's Art Deco architecture with 800 full colour contemporary images and 200 black and white archival photos.
- 432 pages highlighting 350 commercial, civic and industrial buildings plus houses, apartment blocks, cinemas, pubs and shops. Important historical details are included along with condensed summaries. In excess of 100 local architects are identified.
- As well as being a beautiful coffee table book with great imagery of Sydney, *Sydney Art Deco* can be a guide for the visitor to Sydney, an atlas for Sydneysiders to appreciate their city's history, a reference book for the Art Deco lover, and a handbook for preservation of Sydney's Art Deco heritage.

- *Sydney Art Deco* presents, as a counterpoint to the buildings, examples of artwork from some of Australia's best artists who lived and painted in Sydney at the time including Margaret Preston, Grace Cossington Smith, Roland Wakelin and Dorrit Black. Additionally, the photographs of Sam Hood, Harold Cazneaux and Max Dupain are featured in the archival images, giving the reader a sense of yesterday next to today.
- The Potts Point / Elizabeth Bay area is revealed as matching New Zealand's Napier and Miami's South Beach areas, with over 60 Art Deco apartment blocks in a 1sq km area and 30 of the best highlighted in *Sydney Art Deco*.

Boomerang, situated on the harbour in Elizabeth Bay, was designed by English architect Neville Hampson for wealthy Sydney music publisher Frank Albert. The house was built in 1926 in the Mediterranean Revival style (also called Spanish Mission) and is considered one of the oldest and finest examples of the style in Australia. A three storey mansion with rendered walls, it has 25 rooms, six bathrooms and four kitchens. A private cinema was constructed in the basement by Albert in 1928 and could seat 200 people.

The name 'Boomerang' relates to the trademark of the Albert family music business which sold Boomerang songbooks and mouth organs. The logo can be seen on the small wooden side entrance to the property (p80). The waterfront land had originally been part of the Macleay Estate of which Elizabeth Bay House (in nearby Orlow Ave) is the only remnant. Frank Albert resided at Boomerang until his death in 1962, after which the house remained closed with a caretaker until 1978. It has recently been faithfully restored to its original splendour and takes its rightful place as one of Sydney's most iconic historic homes.

Boomerang songbooks c1940





**NEW GOLDEN SHEAF HOTEL
OPENED AT DOUBLE BAY**
Modern Bars and Homely Residential Section

From: *Decorative and Glass, March 1938* p48 p49 this page info id: 368060234

GOLDEN SHEAF HOTEL (1936)
Double Bay

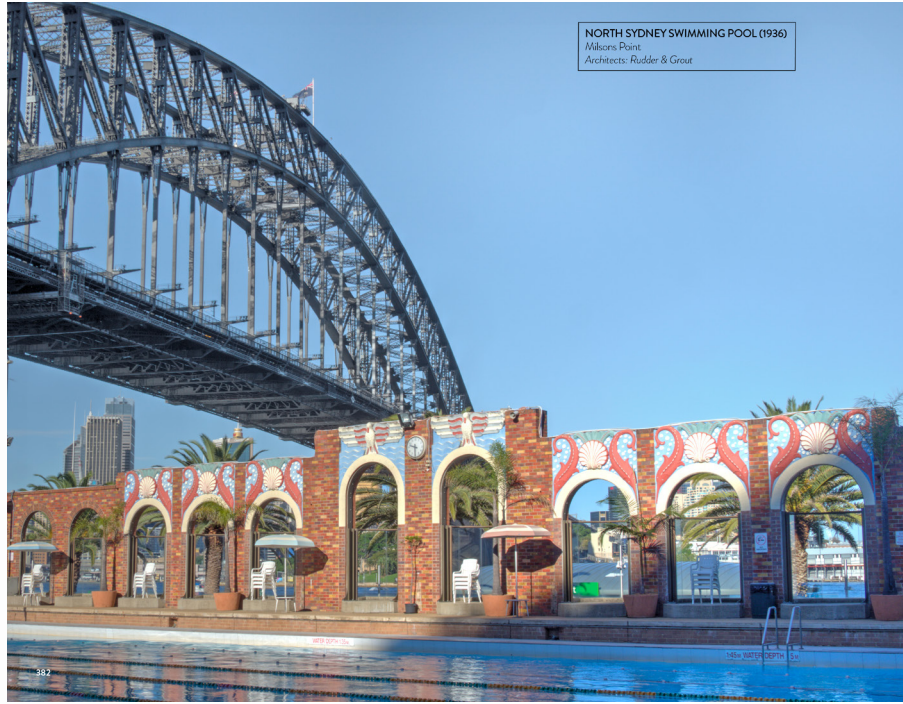


20 HARBOUR BRIDGE (1932)
Architects: Sir John Burnet & Partners
p428 Designer: John Broadfield

The Sydney Harbour Bridge, which opened in 1932, is the world's largest and widest steel arch bridge. Its beautiful harbour location has made it an international symbol of Australia together with the more recent Opera House close by. The bridge joined the North Shore to the main city on the southern side originally with four lanes for cars and others for trams, trains and pedestrians.

The four impressive, zigurat-style pylons (89m high) are made of concrete, faced with granite which was quarried near Moruya south of Sydney. The shape and decorative elements of the pylons and the piers under the roadway draw from Roman cenotaphs as well as Mayan and Egyptian monuments, but clearly display the influence of the Art Deco style.

Sydney bridge celebrations poster (1932) designed by Alexander and Whitmore and commemorating the opening of the Sydney Harbour Bridge in 1932. The imagery positioned the Visaveer as the quintessential representative of Australian manhood and promoted tourism to the modern city of Sydney



NORTH SYDNEY SWIMMING POOL (1936)
Mabons Point
Architects: Rudder & Groat



Trying on shoes c1930



Ladies outside the French Perfumery in the Minerva Centre, Kings Cross c1940



Margaret Preston
The Flopper
(1925) 77.3 h x 58.5 w cm
Courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia
© Margaret Preston/Copyright Agency, 2008



Two young women scrutinising the A.J.C form guide at the Randwick races (c 1930)



EASTERN SUBURBS MEMORIAL PARK (1938)
(near SOUTH SYDNEY CREMATORIUM)
Matraville
Architect: Louis Robertson & Sons



Front view, entrance to Commemorative Pavilion 1938. The main entrance is approached up a wide flight of steps which divides into two at a fountain on the first landing. The wide portico is framed in freestone and its Intel is supported by two fluted columns in what was then considered a modern style being without cap or base (typical of the Stripped Classical style). The dominating feature of the principal portico is the map of Australia behind the columns and executed in coloured glass.

The Commemorative Pavilion and Manufacturers Hall were built in 1938 as major monuments to commemorate Australia's 150th year anniversary of the arrival of the First Fleet in 1888. The Commemorative Pavilion and Manufacturers Hall (p348) were built to showcase displays and judging of primary and manufactured products from all over the state of New South Wales. Government exhibits were to be housed in the Commemorative Pavilion whereas manufacturers exhibits were to be shown in the adjacent Manufacturers Hall.

The Sydney Royal Easter Show is the largest event held in Australia and the sixth largest in the world. It started in 1823 to foster the colony's rural industries. In

the Inter-War years it was a major highlight of the year for people of Sydney and particularly the children who would save their money to buy showbags. Each of the buildings have steel arched trusses supporting the huge roof in one span and with a stepped roof utilising glazed windows.

The largest single event of the Easter Show was the Grand Parade on Easter Saturday when hundreds of animals representing the various classes of livestock were paraded on the Showground in a series of concentric circles. In 1998 the Easter Show moved to Homebush Bay and the Moore Park site is currently leased to Fox Studios.



COMMEMORATIVE PAVILION (1998)
Moore Park
Architects: Trenchard, Smith & Maisey



Erskineville Hotel in 1949



From the collection of the Noel Butlin Archives Centre ABU/ NBO VC-242

Erskineville Hotel Public Bar in 1940



From the collection of the Noel Butlin Archives Centre ABU/ NBO VC-242

Erskineville Hotel Saloon Bar in 1940



From the collection of the Noel Butlin Archives Centre ABU/ NBO VC-242

The Erskineville Hotel (locally known as the 'Erko') is a two storey Inter-War hotel with prominent Art Deco styling. The design cleverly utilises the narrow wedge-shaped block with prominent facades on both sides. The facades are joined by a narrow elevation carrying a large vertical fin which is the dominant visual feature of the building. The fin comprises three stepped brick columns either side of a projecting multi-pane light shaft.

Above the second storey windows and verandahs the hotel's name is featured in highly stylised Art Deco lettering cleverly individualised for the different elongation of the sides of the hotel.



ERSKINEVILLE HOTEL (1940)
Erskineville
Architects: Copeman, Lemont & Keating

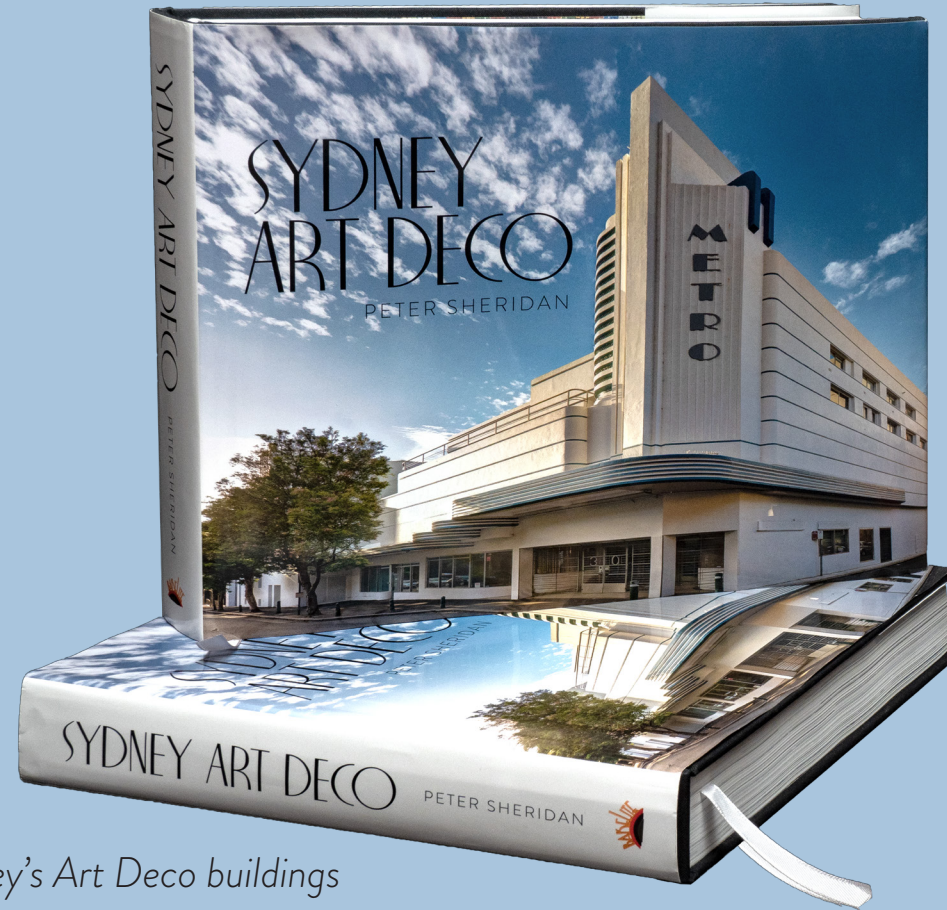
SYDNEY ART DECO

released 2019 / reprinted 2020

Long-listed for the Indie Book Club Awards 2020

This beautiful book explores and celebrates Sydney's Art Deco architectural heritage and the lifestyle of Sydneysiders in the 1930s and 1940s.

With a glimpse of Australian artworks, fashion, furniture and accessories and 45 pages on the Potts Point \ Elizabeth Bay area, this book will be both an important reference and a welcome addition to your coffee table.



A beautiful book highlighting the amazing diversity and quality of Sydney's Art Deco buildings

Robin Grow, President, Art Deco & Modernism Society of Australia

This lush, photographic armchair journey through the architecture, design, furniture and accessories found in the Emerald City is a delight.

Womens Weekly July 2019

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