

MARRICKVILLE HERITAGE SOCIETY INC.

CAMPERDOWN DULWICH HILL ENMORE
NEWTOWN PETERSHAM STANMORE



LEWISHAM MARRICKVILLE ST PETERS
SYDENHAM & TEMPE

40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

**All members of Marrickville Heritage Society
are warmly invited to attend a celebration
of the Society's 40th anniversary**

When Sunday 27 October 2024 from 11.45 am until about 2.30 pm

Where St Peters Anglican Church Cooks River – 187 Princes Highway, St Peters
(opposite McDonald's)

Getting there Parking on site; approach from the south. Bus (#422) from Newtown and St Peters stations. From Sydenham Station there is a bus stop on Princes Highway, 700 metres walk via Railway Road. Buses stop at the church northbound and across the highway southbound. Walking from stations – about 1.5 km from either Sydenham or St Peters stations. More information on Transport NSW's trip planner website.

The program The church, its museum, graveyard and grounds are a serene oasis and a delight to visit. Enjoy the opportunity for a purely social event. The day will include:

- A special history presentation. In period dress, **Laurel** and **Bob Horton**, founders of the St Peters Cooks River History Group, will take us back in time. 'The social life of St Peters and Tempe' has changed over almost 200 years. Meet the individuals and homes, publicans and hotels, churches, lodges, workplace teams and community groups; the places where events occurred and days celebrated. Reports in newspapers gave the names of people, places and activities. This community life has become a lost element in our society.
- Music provided by Jazz West Combo, a quartet of accomplished local musicians
- Lunch seated at tables. Our caterers will provide two hot roasts, jacket potatoes, a choice of salads and a selection of desserts. Vegetarian and vegan preferences can be accommodated but **must** be advised when booking.
- Beverages – soft drinks, mineral water and wines (sparkling, red and white).

Bookings Richard – email <marrickvilleheritagesociety@outlook.com> or phone 0413 335 897. Bookings are *essential*. Please book as early as you can but **no later than Thursday 17 October**. Advise if you prefer vegetarian or vegan, and please **cancel** if you book but find you can't attend.

This event is free of charge for all members of MHS. We hope you can join us for this special day.

Our Next Meeting

Saturday 28 September 2024

Norwood walk at Petersham

Norwood village was created in 1854. Explore how it evolved into Petersham. **Mark Matheson** will show newly-retrieved images based on material from a complete reading of Petersham Council documents and tell of those families who were connected by marriage and finance (and murder!).

Meet: Petersham Railway Station 9.45 for 10 am. The walk is 1.6 km from the station down to Addison Road. Toilets available at Petersham Station *before* the walk starts. Participants should bring drinking water, sun protection etc. No steps during the walk.

Cost: \$5 per person

Bookings: Iain cariaa07@hotmail.com or phone 0400 473 252

If you can't make it please cancel so someone else can participate (numbers limited)



John Briton's house,
Petersham,
1898
(photo: Mark Matheson)

Our July 2024 Meeting

Guided tour of Chau Chak Wing Museum

A group of 25 members enjoyed a fabulous tour of this free public museum at the University of Sydney. In a stunning building which opened in 2020, it unites three of the university's collections. They are the Nicholson Collection of antiquities (which began in 1860), the Macleay Collections of natural history and science, and the University Art Collection. **Jenny Wong** was our very personable and knowledgeable guide.

From the moment we entered the lift we knew we were in for something. Like the Tardis, the lift was bigger on the inside and ready to take us on time travel! Our first stop was to see 'our new friend', as Jenny called it, in the Macleay Collections. It was the so-called Bunyip, a creature in Aboriginal stories and feared by colonial children. The exhibit, found by the Murrumbidgee River in 1846, is the deformed cranial remains of a foetal horse. It drew great curiosity in the 19th century. Jenny acknowledged that the museum is committed to keeping track of the provenance of any holdings and will return any that have rightful owners.

Our second stop was an informative inspection of Chinese belt toggles. They are small carved ornaments made of precious materials such as jade, ivory and bronze. They were used as counterweights on cords tied around belts in traditional Chinese dress from the 17th century. There are 260 toggles on loan from the Powerhouse and mostly donated by Hedda Morrison. She photographed historically significant images of China from the 1930s to the 1960s, some prints of which were on display.



Group at Chau Chak Wing Museum (photo: Jenny Wong)

Next, we were in the Penelope Galley for *seeing through you*, a project of Consuelo Cavaniglia that responds directly to the architecture and objects of the museum. She has selected objects in the museum collection, including optical instruments and glass from the ancient world, presented alongside her colourful glass to shift the viewer's perception. This work extends to other interior spaces of the building, for example, by colouring the 'lantern' skylight.

Our fourth station was the Egyptian Mummy Room from the Nicholson Collection. CT technology of the remains of four people there (whose real names are known) allow us to learn respectfully about their daily lives, including nutrition, health and disease. Jenny discussed the ethics of retaining human remains which is now done in consultation with Egyptian authorities. As with other such artefacts, the museum is open to any return of them to the Egyptian community in Australia or Egypt.

The last stop was the Ian Potter Gallery's display of teaching models. Jenny posed the rhetorical question, do we need the real object to learn about it? Finally, on our way out of the building Jenny explained the teaching and research functions of the museum. She reminded us that only 3% of the vast collections are on display at any one time. She spoke about the 'ambassador' displays on each floor of objects made by Aboriginal peoples from eight Nations. The museum welcomes descendants'

continuing work with the collections made by their ancestors.

This was an excellent tour with much new learning, informed discussion and ethical consideration. However, we only saw a fraction of what is possible. Thanks to our dedicated guide.

I recommend a visit to this museum. Visit their website as a good starting point to get a sense of what is in store: <www.sydney.edu.au/museum>.

John McGrath

Joint Meeting August 2024

ADHS & MHS

The Victorian Italianate: a walk through London streets in search of the origin of our Victorian Italianate legacy – a presentation by Mark Sabolch

(This account was written for the Ashfield & District Historical Society newsletter and is reproduced with the permission of ADHS. This was a joint ADHS/MHS event and over 20 MHS members attended. **Doug Benson** is a member of both societies.)

On Sunday 18 August, at Summer Hill Community Centre, over 60 people attended this inspiring presentation by **Mark Sabolch**, whose presentation was an extravaganza of photos of 19th century Italianate London accompanied by a clear and erudite account of its evolution and deserved the full house audience that attended. My own feelings for the Italianate are influenced by its Roman legacy, the arches, columns, pilasters, quoins, capitals and acanthus mouldings, etc that directly connect us with the architecture and power of ancient Rome.

Mark began with some local Inner West Sydney examples of Victorian Italianate houses highlighting some of the above features, and then took us to John Nash's *Cronkhill*, the first-recognised Italianate villa (1802), with its tower, curved walls and asymmetrical elevation. The essence of Italianate is the picturesque, the attractive and the theatrical. With this in mind, we then explored late 18th century London beginning with Bloomsbury and progressing outwards to Regent's Park, and as suburbs developed, Belgravia, Kensington and Lewisham, as 19th century London grew in size.

The staid symmetry of 18th century Georgian townhouses was livened up by the Prince Regent (later George IV and well-known for his late 18th century Brighton Pavilion). To develop his London property, he gave his architect **John Nash** (1752-1835), who had also been involved in the Brighton Pavilion, a free hand, resulting in a curved row of 3-storey terrace houses in Park Crescent (1820), the

grand entrance to Regent's Park. Taking inspiration from Royal Crescent, Bath (1767), Nash added columned porches and stuccoed walls in imitation of the real Bath stone.

The plan was to develop and rent out on long-term leases, thus ensuring income stretching over centuries. While this may have worked for many developers, the prince may have been extravagant, and his grand plan was never fully implemented. But the Regency style with its Italianate features was taken up by **Thomas Cubitt** (1805-1850) builder/developer/financier in developing nearby Bloomsbury townhouses with asymmetry, columns and porches. Wealthy landowner Richard Grosvenor then engaged him to develop the suburb of Belgravia, and the style grew in popularity and size.

Architect **Charles Barry** (1795-1860) applied the Italianate style to major buildings, including the Travellers Club (1830s) and later Reform Club with decorative parapets, rustic stone quoins, elaborate window mouldings and balconies – a mixture of classical features and very influential at the time. Barry was later responsible for rebuilding the Palace of Westminster (Houses of Parliament).



One of the grand homes in the Italianate style in Belsize Park, London (photo: Mark Sabolch)

Clearly now the height of fashionable architecture, Italianate was taken up by Queen Victoria. She employed Thomas Cubitt to design her private country house *Osborne* on the Isle of Wight, asymmetric, stuccoed with tower belvederes, grand windows and lots of steps (really just a bigger version of *Glentworth!*). It was completed in 1851 with extensive gardens, a feature generally absent from the London houses.

London suburban development continued unabated: Kensington (1860s), 4- and 5- storey townhouses with bay windows; Notting Hill – arches pediments, columns porches; Belsize Park (1850-1870s) – semi-detached with prominent steps; and Lewisham (1860s) – 2-storey terraces for the working classes but retaining obligatory bay windows.

John Ruskin (1819-1900) now steps in (1851), a bit dismayed at all the stucco and pretence. Craftsmanship is important and influenced **William Morris** (1834-1896) and the Arts and Craft Movement in a 'back to basics' fashion. As a result, brick walls were left unstuccoed to show the underlying bricklaying craft; polychrome and fancy machine bricks were displayed, interplayed with Italianate bowfront windows, and towers.

Back in Sydney we could all see the connections, and how all those British immigrants that made up most of the Sydney population, particularly the upper and middle classes, had carefully copied the designs of 'Home', with the positive additions of verandahs for the weather and local cast-iron columns and balustrades, resulting from improved late Victorian technology.

I think we were all happy that our Sydney versions of the Italianate, at least in the 1-2 storey version set in a nice garden, are superior!

I'll add a postscript. Victorian Italianate seems to have stopped in Sydney by the end of the 19th century, to be replaced by the Federation style, but the wooden verandah columns and capitals replacing cast-iron still hark back to their original Roman creators.

Doug Benson

Our August 2024 Meeting Sydney Park brick kilns: renewal works - presentation by Max Rosin-Melser

The renovation of the brick kilns at Sydney Park, St Peters, is a City of Sydney project. **Max Rosin-Melser**, with input from architects Tonkin Zulaikha Greer and landscape architects JMD engaged to assist with the project, presented an informative, inspiring, as well as educational, exploration of the development of the brickmaking industry in the St Peters/Alexandria. Richly illustrated, he related its beginnings in the 1870s through to the gradual decline, closure, and preservation of some parts of the industrial site in the 1980s. He then discussed the proposed preservation, development and upgrade within Sydney Park. This run-down brick kilns site is a symbol of Sydney's industrial heritage and part of a number of upgrades in Sydney Park.

The site's origins began with the land grant given to Elizabeth Needham in 1796 after her sentence expired. She was a former convict who had arrived with the First Fleet. In the 1870s the brickmakers arrived. In the 1880s children were carrying clay, 'pugging up' (tempering), often as part of the family business. Over time several brick companies occupied the site. The well-known Austral Bricks operated there from 1931 to 1973.

The Hoffman kiln, with its continuously firing chimney flue in the middle, dominated the area.

Early 20th century black and white photos capture the scale of the shale extraction and the dangerous, hard, physical labour of the men who worked there. Shale was dug out by men and put into trucks and moved up a steep incline by rail to the surface area.

As brickmaking and excavation declined after World War II and the population increased, the Alexandria tip (1948-1976) was developed close by. The transition period was 1961-1978.

The 1980s saw the end of brickmaking and new plans for the site. A photo of Captain Stanhope and wife Moira in 1981 showed how they made a home out of the firing ovens; about a dozen people lived there at the time. The kilns have, over the years, fallen into disrepair.



Max Rosin-Melser with
slide of the precinct
plan for the brick
kiln site, Sydney Park,
St Peters
(photo:
Mary Barthelemy)

Reconstruction has been aided by historical records dating as far back as the 1870s. The recent fortuitous discovery of colour pictures (originally mislabelled as the Brookvale brickworks) helped as reference for restoration. Stabilisation was a critical issue in saving the structures. The widening of Princes Highway near St Peters Station in 1986 cut off some of the site. Revitalisation of Sydney Park began in the early to mid-1980s and was already being used by the general public. The name was formally adopted once ownership was transferred to South Sydney City Council in 1991. The kilns became part of the park. The site is now proudly acknowledged as representing the largest collection of early brickwork structures in NSW.

Thirty-odd years later the structures are again threatened by wear and tear. The City of Sydney Council is engaged in solving the problems and also enhancing the site. There are different problems with different structures – some require stabilisation of the exterior, others the interior. Council has engaged JMD landscape architects to also assist in the project design – the guidelines being the inherent value of the structures in the study and heritage of the site.

Renewal has involved key heritage strategies: a conservation management plan; scope of works stabilisation and repair of structures; landscape renewal; signage and interpretation. To provide shelter from the elements by reinstating the rails and roof (and putting back roofs and awnings for the kilns) is a practical measure and relates preservation to the original design. Stabilisation plans have been influenced by history through referencing photos of original structures. The final piece of stabilisation is the external arches. They may need some dismantling and rebuilding in order to preserve them.

The precinct plan includes landscape and planting. It will indicate 'what was what' on the site including a tramway. A 'memory walk' will feature. Questions relating to what a particular building was and how it functioned will be explored. Industrial archaeology, through the use of cross cut drawings of the Hoffman building, illustrating the building and its work, will encourage appreciation. They will also try to include that representation in the landscape.

Underground chimney flues also existed. One of these has been discovered and inspected. It will require very careful excavation to redevelop and preserve. Internal archaeology also has been found. Machine room items, pulleys and wheels, will be used in a sculptural display.

The project's designers are also looking at allowing some community events in kiln 2 and possibly 1 and 3 but there is a need for fuller stabilisation of the arches for that to occur. The renewed site will be significant in its own right and incorporated as an integral part of the renewal of the wider park.

Following Max's presentation MHS member **Bruce Lay** provided a retrospective on the preservation of the site and **Helen Temple's** pivotal role in this. Helen responded with her memories of this time.

Mary Barthelemy

The significant contribution of archaeologist Helen Temple

This is a small and happy story with large consequences. I am an architect and planner, and in the mid to late 1970s I worked with the NSW Planning and Environment Commission, then headed by Richard Smythe. During that time the state government acquired the St Peters brickworks for a future park as part of their vision for rejuvenation of the inner west. It was a moment of idealism, a government in tune with its community. Smythe thought the community would want a clean slate, a great new park, wiped clean of its industrial past.

The Commission had a Heritage Branch, a multi-disciplinary team to advise on what to keep. It now

included a young archaeologist, **Helen Temple**. Helen is here today and would like to say a few words about her recollection of events.

I have a small token of our appreciation, so let us stand and thank Helen by acclamation for her small act with large consequences.

Bruce Lay



Bruce Lay, Helen Temple, Max Rosin-Melser
(photo: Scott MacArthur)

Some musings about the St Peters brick kilns in Sydney Park

I have long enjoyed seeing the chimneys standing sentinel with the brick kilns at the corner of Sydney Park. They are a strong and permanent reference to the history and character of the area. I feel proud to have played a small part in their survival.

I've been delving back into my memory: over 45 years ago, a long time past before computers on every desk, handwritten advice typed out by the typing pool and placed on a file. I have no copy. In 1978,

- the NSW Planning and Environment Commission became involved in Sydney Park
- the powerful *Heritage Act, 1977* (NSW) was gazetted.

I was one of a small of specialist group formed to advise the commission and the minister on specific heritage issues. We were all young and very keen – worked very long hours and were trained to give 'frank and fearless advice' to government. It was expected. Richard Smythe, Director of Planning and Environment asked me for written advice on the brickyard site, within the proposed park. He wanted to know if it had significance. It must have been 1978-9.

Sites like that came to me because I was the archaeologist in the Heritage Branch, so I often was asked about industrial sites too, sometimes with the late Christopher Betteridge, a botanist/landscape specialist. I no longer have a copy of my advice.

There were many brickworks in Sydney in the mid-late 19th century, with many surviving well into the 20th century. You only need to look around to know why – Sydney was expanding; bricks were the common building material.

The request for my advice required a short turn around. As I drove to the site, I saw the chimneys boldly silhouetted in the sky and then closer, with the kilns in their setting. I have always believed that places help to tell their own stories . . . they can be read. After preliminary research on the site and brick production generally, I easily came to the conclusion that this brickworks was synonymous with the industrial history of St Peters and this industrial part of Sydney. Importantly, the site was largely intact. It also had a variety of kilns which represented the development of brickmaking technology.

One was a Hoffman kiln. This was the hero! These kilns were game changers: the fires never went out. They produced harder bricks, and more bricks, faster and with fuel efficiency! The Hoffman was a long kiln with elliptical ends, arched openings to outside and a long sloping roof above protecting the kiln and the workers above who manipulated the production process. The efficiency of this kiln was revolutionary.

I concluded that the structures were important cultural markers for the suburb, for the park, for generations to come. They should be kept. In a major public park, they would become a point of difference and remain a powerful monument to the area. Richard Smythe was a thoughtful listener. He accepted the advice. We did *our* bit long ago . . .

. . . and the City of Sydney is now working hard to conserve, enhance and interpret these important industrial remains within the significant parklands, with the skilled professional advice of Tonkin Zulaikha Greer. This is an important project and a credit to all involved!

But the champions are you – the community. The Marrickville Heritage Society has been vigilant. You have valued this place and remain its guardians. Congratulations and keep up the good work! Conservation so often starts with community endeavours to respect and retain the character of places they hold dear.

As a post script, my only regrets are:

a) that the Department of Main Roads (DMR) removed the end of the Hoffman kiln to widen the Princes Highway. There must have been another approach. The DMR wanted to demolish the whole kiln, but Richard Smythe was able to negotiate that only a portion went. Unfortunately, the kiln is damaged, but it can still be read and understood.

b) that I didn't win the battle to retain the wonderful gasometer or 'gas holder', part of a dis-used gasworks that was located within land initially earmarked for the park. These functional skeletal wrought-iron structures were industrial sculptures and have now virtually vanished from sight.

Helen Temple

The hunt for the missing sculpture

Many in Marrickville will recall this bas relief sculpture that was once positioned proudly at the front of the long gone Marrickville RSL Club on Illawarra Road. For newer residents, this is now the site of the Revolution Apartments. The sculpture is a stunning blend of the enduring symbol of Australian military service, the Rising Sun, the Southern Cross and the four services. Most importantly, one of these services is the medical service and this is represented by a female figure.

These Marrickville RSL premises replaced an earlier building over the road and opened in 1968. It closed on 31 December 2007 and in 2008, the club sold the building to a developer who completed the construction in 2014.

As the building was being demolished, and with no one else to call, I contacted the agent selling the as-yet unbuilt apartments, to ask what had happened to the sculpture. I'll never forget his laugh as he told me it should probably be melted down. He had no other answer for me.

Sometime later, I requested a Marrickville councillor ask around at Council to try and find the sculpture. Word was that it was in a council depot somewhere, and the plan was to install it at an undecided public school. But it was never found.

Attempts to locate the remains of Marrickville RSL via Canterbury-Hurlstone Park RSL Club members by both email and snail mail yielded no response. Curious to know about the maker of the sculpture I simply asked if any archives or documents remained from the club, but I've had no reply.

Recently, Cr Mat Howard once again took up my cause and asked for answers from council staff as to where the sculpture is. No result. I've reached out to contacts at RSL NSW to see what they know about the artist and if it had to be approved. I've yet to hear back. I've put the story on Facebook and whilst it has attracted interest, nothing useful has been forthcoming.

I reckon a former council employee knows something about what happened to the sculpture. Someone may have seen it inconsiderately put into a skip bin, or lovingly taken home as no one else wanted it!



The sculpture formerly at entrance to the RSL (Flickr)

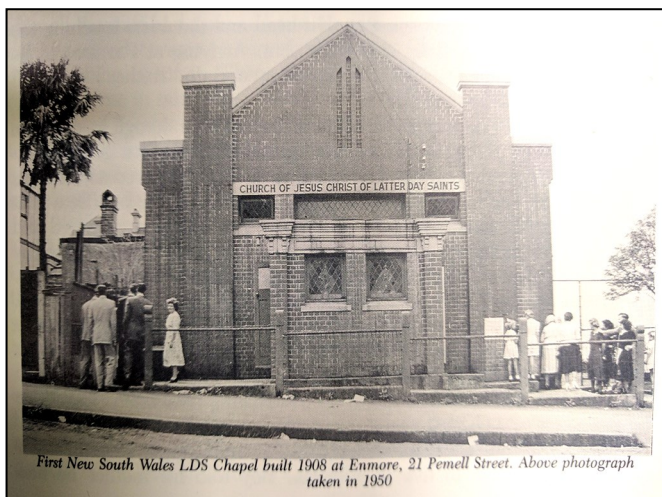
So now, I turn to the people who usually know . . . the community. If you can think of anyone you know to ask, please do. Perhaps a neighbour worked for Marrickville Council back then and only retired in recent times. Ask him or her. Or perhaps you were a councillor when the building was being demolished and you remember something. Any clues may help in our hunt for the missing sculpture.

If you have any clues, you can contact me at <becandroy@aapt.net.au>. It can be completely confidential. I have no plans from this search, except to know that it is safe somewhere, and not melted down.

Rebecca Jones

Winter Trivia Answer

The caption of this 1950 photo of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints at 21 Pemell Street, Enmore, incorrectly states it was built in 1908. This chapel was built much later and was officially opened on 12 January 1924 (see attached at right from *Daily Telegraph*, courtesy of Trove).



It is not known when it closed, but it was clearly still operating in 1950 as the photo attests. Former MHS members Jim and Tyrrell Hyman owned and lived at 19 Pemell Street from 1973 until around 2021. Tyrrell said that local families who had resided in the area prior to 1973 could recall nothing about the church which was replaced by nondescript home units in the 1960s.

The house at 19 Pemell Street is two-storey and was built in the first decade of the 1900s. Tyrrell advised that she was once visited by an American woman who stated that the house was owned by the church and housed missionaries who would stay for a few years before being replaced.

Tyrrell said: 'This woman showed us where the organ had been, and sure enough, under the rug the floor was marked with heavy grooves indicating where the organ was moved around'. At the entrance to the house from the street is a stone pillar with the word 'Victory' carved into it.

NEW CHURCH BUILDING

The new building recently erected in Pemell Street, Newtown, to serve for headquarters of the Australian mission of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was formally opened on Saturday evening by Elder Don C. Rushton, mission president. The occasion was celebrated by a social gathering, at which addresses were delivered by the president and Elder Cecil S. James.

It was stated that the church was the third of its kind in Australia, the two others being in Adelaide and Melbourne, and that the three had been erected in two years by free labor. The church, the president pointed out, had been established in Australia sixty years.

A crowded congregation attended a dedicatory service last night, conducted by President Rushton.

Daily Telegraph,
14/1/1924, p 4

According to the Church of Jesus Christ website the Australian Mission was founded in 1851. By 1901 the mission office was at 32 Toogood Street, Erskineville; in 1905 it moved to 65 Station Street, Newtown; in 1907 it moved to *Victory* at 19 Pemell Street, Enmore; and in 1927 around the corner to 27 Simmons Street, Enmore. Whilst they were called offices, it seems missionaries from the USA lived in these houses to undertake their mission work. Given there was apparently an organ in the Pemell Street house, it seems likely that services took place there.

Richard Blair

RAHS Conference - 26-27 October 2024

Some members might be interested in attending this annual conference or one day of it. MHS is happy to sponsor anyone interested. The conference will be at the Campbelltown Catholic Club.

For the full program see RAHS website: <www.rahs.org.au/2024-rahs-conference>.

The theme is 'Windows into Local History.'

For further details contact Richard via the MHS email or on 0413 335 897.

Update - Blue Plaque for Kathleen Butler

Bill Phippen gave a talk to the Society on **Kathleen Butler** at our April meeting and mentioned the nomination for a Blue Plaque to be awarded in her honour.

In early August her role in managing the building of the Sydney Harbour Bridge was officially recognised with the unveiling of a Blue Plaque outside the Chief Secretary's Building in Phillip Street, Sydney where she worked.

Calendar of MHS Events 2024

Saturday 28 September
Norwood walk at Petersham. Details on page 2

Sunday 27 October
A celebration — the Society's 40th anniversary.
Invitation and details on front page.

Saturday 23 November
Mascot's Miracle: the 1971 airliner collision a talk
with Peter Hobbins at Herb Greedy Hall. More
details next issue.

Saturday 7 December Pot luck Dinner
Venue to be advised in next issue.

Open Day at Tempe House Saturday 14 September 10 am – 4 pm

Celebrate History Week at Tempe House and the adjacent St Magdalen's Chapel. Free guided tours 10 am and 2 pm. Talk on the chapel – 'Pursuing the beautiful: celebrating the architecture and significance of St Magdalen's Chapel'. Organised by St George Historical Society. Enquiries Wesley 0478 055 550.

Address 1 Princes Highway, Wolli Creek. Enter via Brodie Spark Drive. Adjacent to Wolli Creek station and near bus route 422.

2024 Built Environment Awards

The Built Environment Awards Team, Inner West Council, invites MHS members to this Awards Ceremony on **Saturday 19 October** between 2 pm and 4 pm. These awards include the prestigious and long established Marrickville Medal.

You can register for the event through Humanitix via this link:

<<https://events.humanitix.com/inner-west-council-built-environment-awards-2024-awards-ceremony>> .

RSVP by **Friday 20 September** for catering purposes. Venue revealed on booking.

For other enquiries, contact the team at <builtenvironmentawards@innerwest.nsw.gov.au> or ring 9392 5295.

A chance to celebrate the unique and rich built environment of the Inner West and get together with colleagues to share ideas and stories.

Joining Marrickville Heritage Society is easy . . .

If you are not a member of the MHS why not sign up now? It's easy to do.

The first step is to download the membership form from our website. Fees: concession \$12, individual/joint concession \$20, household/organisation \$28.00.

Send a cheque made out to Marrickville Heritage Society (postal address front page) + your name/s, address, phone and email; pay by direct debit; or by cash at one of our meetings. Join now and membership goes till the end of May 2025.

Ring one of the people listed at left or email MHS (see below) for enquiries or direct debit details.

Check out the many local stories featured on our website. MHS is on Facebook too!

Spring Trivia Question

This was one of the former grand houses of the local area. Where and what was it?

Richard 0413 335 897 or

marrickvilleheritagesociety@outlook.com .



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