

Meetings of the Surrey Hills Historical Society are held on the 3rd Tuesday of the month (February to November) at 8pm.

Venue: Chandler Room of the Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre at 157 Union Road, Surrey Hills.

Note that parking is no longer available in the railway car park, due to LXRA works.

Supper follows the presentation.

Visitors welcome - \$5.00 donation.

Members of the Society and others are committed to documenting the history of the area of Mont Albert and Surrey Hills. The local history collection is in the process of being formally handed over to the Surrey Hills Historical Society by the Board of Management of the Surrey Hills Neighbourhood Centre. It is anticipated that in October 2023 the collection will be moved to the new Heritage Centre in the Canterbury Gardens, which will be shared by SHHS and the Canterbury History Group. Volunteers continue to work on the collection and meet most Mondays, 10am-3pm.

Items and stories from the collection appear on the Surrey Hills History Facebook at <https://www.facebook.com/Surrey-Hills-History-887879524593056/> and on Victorian Collections at <https://victoriancollections.net.au>

Surrey Hills Historical Society committee:

President / newsletter: Sue Barnett

Vice-President: Euan Walmsley

Secretary: Max Beaton

Treasurer: Alison Dews

General committee: Yvonne Bowyer

Newsletter editor: Sue Barnett

Address for postage: C/o Surrey Hills

Neighbourhood Centre

157 Union Road, Surrey Hills, 3127

Forthcoming meetings

Tuesday 15 August: Matthew ETTY-Leal – The history of Cobb & Co



Cobb & Co. coach and horses outside Harcourt, Warburton, Victoria – photographer Gustav Damman; SLV collection

Synonymous with travel in the late 19th century, Cobb & Co has an important place in Australian history. It is particularly linked with images of the gold rushes and bushrangers and has been immortalized in Tom Robert's painting of 1895 entitled *Bailed Up* and the lesser-known 20th century Queensland painter Darcy Doyle's nostalgic painting of a Cobb & Co coach thundering down a rough road at full speed.

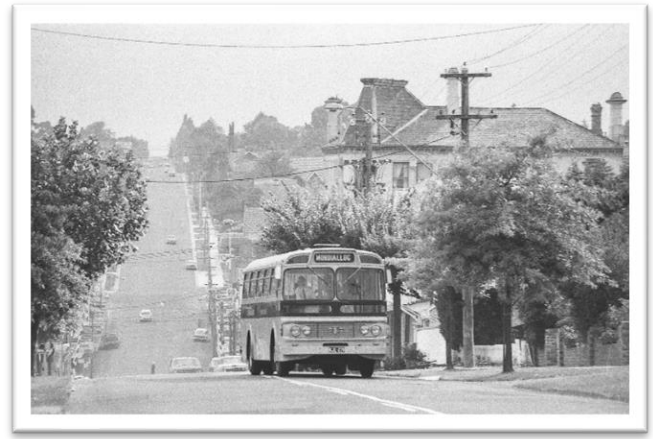
At its peak in the 1870's, Cobb & Co. coaches were travelling nearly 45,000 km a week over 11,200 km of routes. Yet by 1897 Henry Lawson forewarned of its demise in his poem *The Lights of Cobb & Co.*

What many are probably not aware of is that the company was established by four Americans - Freeman Cobb and his partners, John Murray Peck, James Swanton and John B. Lamber, financially supported by US businessman George Train.

President of Balwyn Historical Society, Matthew ETTY-Leal will take us on a journey navigating its bumpy ride into our history.

Tuesday 12 September: Sue Barnett and Paul Nicholson - 'Getting around in 3127 – a journey celebrating the way we travelled through time'

NOTE: THIS IS A WEEK EARLIER THAN OUR USUAL MEETING DATE IN ORDER TO COINCIDE WITH THE WHITEHORSE HERITAGE WEEK



Left: SHP379 - Wally Ives' delivery van decorated for Empire Day

Right: One of Paul Nicholson's 1971 photos of a Ventura bus climbing up Union Road on the way to Riversdale Road.

This presentation will be in two parts. Sue Barnett will look at how roads and transport developed locally through the lens of images in the Society's photo collection, while Paul Nicholson will concentrate on the period of the 1950's through to the early 1970's when he was growing up in Broughton Road. He attended Surrey Hills State School from 1958 to 1961 and, although he hasn't lived in Surrey Hills for more than 50 years, he has retained a strong interest in and connection with the area. Paul has enjoyed a lifetime interest in local public transport. He will share memories of his years in Surrey Hills interspersed with recollection of and details about the trains and local buses. Paul majored in sociology during his university studies and will include some thoughts on local social history of the baby boomer years.

Surrey Hills people – Emily Matilda Gibson (nee Grassick)

Hers is a name that not many will recognize, except perhaps if you happen to be interested in garden heritage. Emily has been described as a trail blazer, was an extraordinarily successful journalist, a contemporary of the very famous Edna Walling - and she lived briefly in Surrey Hills. Much about her remained a 'mystery' until Simon Reeves and another young architectural historian working at the State Library of Victoria (SLV) were allocated the project of cataloguing a large architectural collection donated to the SLV.¹

Known as Millie to her friends, Emily was born in Dublin on 3 November 1887 as the eldest daughter of James Grassick, a shipping engineer originally from Aberdeen.

In Dublin the Grassick family grew in number, but like many other families of the time, several members of the family contracted the much-feared tuberculosis (TB), for which at the time there was no cure. In fact, it's a disease which seems to have been present over much of the course of human history - Egyptian mummies, dating back to 2400 BC, reveal skeletal deformities typical of tuberculosis and similar

¹ Simon Reeves is the principal of BUILT HERITAGE PTY LTD which was formed in Melbourne in February 2009. The firm has consulted for the National Trust and many Melbourne councils. It has a particular interest in the assessment of twentieth century heritage places and, more particularly those associated with the post-Second World War era.

abnormalities are clearly illustrated in early Egyptian art. Even after the discovery of effective treatment in the early 20th century, due to its infectious nature, complex immunological response, chronic progression and the need for long-term treatment, TB has always been a major public health concern. ²



TB changed the course of Emily's life. Whilst still a teenager, she was required to nurse both her parents and some of her siblings suffering from TB. Two of her brothers died from the disease, following which her two eldest surviving brothers, James and William, decided to migrate to Australia - James to Queensland and William, an engineer, to Melbourne. In 1911 the rest of the family followed them. Millie, her parents, younger brother and two younger sisters, arrived via Fremantle and settled in Bendigo. Sadly, the change in climate was not a panacea and in 1913, both Millie's parents died, following which Millie and her three siblings moved to Melbourne to live with their brother Will.

Fortuitous for Emily, Burnley College had recently opened its horticultural course to female students. She enrolled - a decision that framed the rest of her life. This is the period during which Emily lived briefly in Surrey Hills. In the 1914 electoral roll, she is listed (merely as HD³) with two brothers - Frederick, an accountant and William Jenkinson, a consultant

engineer, at 'Erin Bank' in Vincent Street.⁴ By 1917 the electoral roll lists her living on her own at *Glenlogie*, Wandsworth Road; occupation landscape gardener. Our Alan Holt property register identifies this as Number 45 Wandsworth Road and the owner was Mary Towt of Victoria Avenue, Surrey Hills.



['Glenlogie' seen at right as it was in 2015 when photographed by Michelle Livingstone as part of the SHHS *Streets where you live* project.]

Emily had graduated in 1916 and was working for none other than Walter Burley Griffin, having been introduced to him by brother William, who had worked with Griffin on the extension to Collins House. Emily became one of the first local professionals and the first woman to be employed by Griffin and his wife Marion Mahoney Griffin.

For five years from the beginning of 1918, Emily was employed as a lecturer in garden design at Burnley. In 1922 she travelled to England for further education and experience. Here she managed to secure a position with one of the top landscape design firms of the time - Milner White & Son. Back in Melbourne in 1924, she was invited by the Argus newspaper to write their new weekly horticultural column. Her columns appeared under the pseudo name of the *Culturalist* and were immediately popular. A second column for

² REF: Journal of Preventative Medicine –<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5432783/> - this contains an interesting account of the disease through history.

³ HD – home duties.

⁴ An account of his career written by Simon Reeves can be found at <https://www.builtheritage.com.au/downloads/grassick.pdf>

the weekly Australasian followed. This very successful career in journalism meant that actual garden design took second place for a time. Few private landscaping projects have been identified at this point in Emily's career, but one of these was a residential garden in Canterbury, designed for a fellow member of the Lyceum Club.

It was through journalism that Emily met Ernest George Muller Gibson (1882-1944), who was the agricultural editor of the Australasian. They were married in 1934 and acquired a farming property in Somerton, where they established a garden with over 200 species of roses. Their plans to retire to the property came to an end when Ernest collapsed and died while working in the paddocks on Armistice Day 1944. Emily sold the farm and went to live with her sister Nancy in Camberwell. She returned to teaching: at Tintern Girl's Grammar in Hawthorn, at Brighton Technical College and at Burnley, where in the late 1940's she instructed returned servicemen.

Throughout her career, Emily's designs featured a combination of native and exotic species - some of her recurring favorites included wattles, flowering cherries and hybrid tea roses, as well as the *Eucalyptus citriodora*. An article she wrote about the famous Australian rosarian Alistair Clark resulted in him naming a dark red rose, *Mrs E M Gibson*, after her.⁵

In 1949 and throughout the 1950's, one of Emily's employers was the architectural firm Stephenson & Turner, for whom she worked on a wide range of projects, including a car factory in Clayton, an oil refinery in Altona, a hospital in Healesville, a nylon-spinning plant in Bayswater, and a hosiery mill in Bendigo. Her last known project was the garden at St Hilda's College for Women at the University of Melbourne. This was completed in 1964.

In 1967 Emily moved to a retirement home and was compelled to cull her possessions. Sadly, her personal records of her career, drawings and letters, were destroyed. However, in the early 1990's, the SLV acquired a huge collection of architectural drawings from the archives of Stephenson & Turner. It included the work done by Emily Gibson for the firm. The collection was stored at Laverton for over three years until funding to sort and document it became available towards the end of 1997.

I urge you to read Simon Reeves' full article *Millie Gibson Blooms Again*. It was published in LaTrobe Journal, No 65, Autumn 2000.

See <http://www3.slv.vic.gov.au/latrobejournal/issue/latrobe-65/t1-g-t2.html>

The site of the Army Base in Kingston Road

Society member Phillip Dews has continued researching the history of the street he lives in. In this extract he has looked at how the army base came to be and former land use of the site.

A brickworks once operated on land on the corner of Kingston and Robinson Roads. The Camberwell Rate Books for 1886 have George Ray⁶ and Able Walker as the brickmakers, with Albert Mills [Gentleman]⁷ having taken over in 1887 and James Colton as the brickmaker. By 1889, ownership had passed to James Edmond, with James Colton continuing as the brickmaker, along with Charles Tricklebank, George Cousins and Matthew Marchant. The brickworks closed in 1893 and the land was bought by the Modern Permanent Building Society. Of note is that George Ray became a local dairyman, having worked as a cartage contractor in the interim.

⁵ No images of this hybrid tea have been found. It was bred by Alister Clark c1940 and is described as dark red with blooms in flushes throughout the season and derived through crossing *Countess of Stradbroke* with an Unnamed Seedling. The <https://www.helpmefind.com/rose/l.php?l=2.29873.0> notes the rose had a weak neck and is believed to be 'extinct or lost'.

⁶ Also spelt as Rae in some records.

⁷ Albert Mills was a land agent. He had his Albert Mills Premier Land Agency building on the corner of Union Road and Sunbury Crescent.

Once Robinson Road was gazetted, his property was listed as 11 Robinson Road, having previously been 51 Kingston Road. The dairy was later taken over by Arthur Thomas, while he and George Ray ran a wood yard next door.

In 1897 Camberwell City Council took ownership of the brickworks land and around 1900 opened a road metal and material depot (closing the similar depot on Canterbury Road). By 1910, the depot was partially fenced as a cattle enclosure for the area, and a tar-paving shed was added in 1912. In 1917 part of the depot was gifted to the Army (with the proviso that it be returned to the Council if the Army no longer required the site). The original Army building is still in place, however, it has been upgraded over the years. The whole site became Commonwealth of Australia property in 1953, however, Sands and MacDougall has part of the site still being used by the Council as late as 1961.

The Army Depot was used as the enlistment centre during World War 2 and is now home to B Company 5th/6th Royal Victoria Regiment, a Reserve unit. An Air Force cadet unit (No 1 Flight Eastern Suburbs) also used the site briefly from 1945 to 1947, when it relocated to RAAF Frognall in Mont Albert Road. The Air Force returned to the site in 1985, with two permanent (demountable) buildings being added from 1990. Also, circa 1990, the Naval Training Ship Melbourne moved to a permanent building on the site.



Photos: Phillip Dews, June 2023

Police records – a potential treasure trove for local and family history research

At the quarterly meeting of the Association of Eastern Historical Societies on 17 June, Helen Harris OAM spoke about the value of the police records of the 19th and early 20th centuries for local and family history. The police records of course include the records of the service of individual officers, including their record of conduct. Any misdemeanour, no matter how minor, resulted in a defaulter's sheet being created. These records have the potential to add much to the knowledge of anyone with ancestor who was a member of the force. The records of policemen are held at the Police Museum (formerly the Police Historical Unit). According to Helen, this is currently closed, but written requests for the records of particular police can still be made.

The earliest records date from 1853 when the Victoria Police was formed in response to the problems of controlling behaviour on the goldfields. Initially it had a force of 875 men, many of whom transferred from earlier smaller forces. From 1857 there was a system, still used, of allocating sequential identifying numbers to its members.

Establishing a police station usually followed agitation from the local area and this certainly seems to have been the case in Surrey Hills. In 1885, the *Boroondara Standard* reported the need of police protection, citing growing larrikanism. The view of the Police Department was that the area was remarkably free from crime. However, either crime or agitation increased, as in 1887 the Chief Commissioner responded to a

petition, stating that a policeman would be appointed if suitable quarters could be found. The accommodation found was 5 Suffolk Road, opened in March 1889 and rented by the Department, but from whom?

As Helen outlined, the records created when a station was established will likely include rental arrangements for the property, as few stations started in permanent buildings. Files may also contain rental documents for the stabling of horses, the rental of grazing paddocks, tenders for food supplies for the horse(s), accommodation for a watchhouse and supply of rations for prisoners. We could potentially learn a lot more about the social connections of early Surrey Hills from these documents. What we do know is that in 1889 Constable Patrick Healey arrived and took up duties at 5 Suffolk Road. He was joined a short time later by Sgt Wilson. The property was both the police residence and station with two rooms as the police office and workshop. There were stables on the back fence.⁸

Early research for the book *Surrey Hills In Celebration of the Centennial, 1883-1983* states that Constable Healy died in 1891 from typhoid fever contracted in the course of his duty. Typhoid outbreaks were common in colonial Victoria and usually spread by drinking water contaminated by *Salmonella typhi*.⁹

A quick scouring of online resources uncovers a little about Patrick Healy. He was born in 1845 in Ballymote, Sligo, Ireland. He and his wife Margaret had six children, all born before they came to Surrey Hills, in Wangaratta, Woodend and Richmond. Of these only two survived infancy or childhood. Constable Patrick Healy is buried in Boroondara Cemetery (R/C A 1223). Buried with him are two children – Alexander Martin and Catherine Rebecca.



Left: SHP1555 – 5 Suffolk Road (demolished) – the mounted police station from 1889-1914.

In 1914 the police authorities decided to move the police station to 5 Essex Road. There was considerable public outcry about this decision, as outlined in the *Box Hill Reporter*.¹⁰ The new location was deemed to be much less convenient; the only 'redeeming feature' that could be seen by the public was that the rental was a trifling less. To make the relocation even less acceptable, was that the Commissioner had ordered that the lock-up be taken away. His

rationale was that it was only used a few times a year. Community protesters argued that its very presence was a deterrent to wrong-doers.

The name James Sneddon is a familiar one to those with a knowledge of early Surrey Hills. This article also reported that at the sitting of the Box Hill bench on 23rd October, the Chairman James Sneddon J.P. made comment upon the fallacy of the policy adopted by the Police Department. However, the protests were of

⁸ Oral testimony c1988 from Euphemia Scales (nee McPhie, daughter of Constable David McPhie.

⁹ In 1887 the Central Board of Health, Victoria, issued the report 'Typhoid Fever', also known as Colonial Fever. It noted that typhoid fever was 'never entirely absent from the colony', and typically became prevalent in late summer and autumn, when air and soil temperatures were raised and the lack of rain caused 'drought and stagnation of liquid filth' that promoted the disease. In 1886, 523 people died of typhoid in Victoria, of a population of less than one million people. A mortality average of 15% was estimated. The role of sanitation, hygiene and contagion in the spread of typhoid were acknowledged, but Victoria was 'far behind in this respect'. Open or unvented sewers, cesspits which leached into drinking water, improper disposal of nightsoil (including exchange of dirty pans) and porous drains were amongst many infrastructure shortcomings. Infected milk supplies were also thought to have caused some outbreaks. Ref: <https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/articles/16868>

¹⁰ Trove: BHR 30 October 1914.

no consequence - the station remained at 5 Essex Road until 1923 when it moved to 171 Union Road. ¹¹
The station later moved to 93 Union Road where it stayed until it was closed. ¹²

A search on Trove brings up quite a number of reports of burglaries, hold-ups, even shootings around the Surrey Hills district. The station records in its occurrence books, warrant and summons books and watchhouse charge books, if they have survived, would have more detail. These would be found at the Public Record Office (PROV). Also at PROV are the police correspondence files. Surrey Hills was in the Bourke District and there are two relevant series in which material of interest may be found. Series 937 deals with Inwards Correspondence to the Police Commissioner from 1853-1892. This series contains 515 archive boxes in broad chronological order. There are only about 30 for the Bourke District and only the last six years of records would have anything relating to Surrey Hills. Series 807, with c1500 boxes, contains Inwards Correspondence to the Chief Commissioner from 1894-1934. Sifting through these is a painstaking process as the documents are in numerical, not district order.

Helen has spent untold hours at PROV and her website contains a number of very useful indexes, listed below, some of which draw upon her research of the police files at PROV. Her website is <https://helendoxfordharris.com.au/>

Useful indexes:

Index to Missing People found in Victoria Police Correspondence Records

Index to Wife & Child Deserters

Index to Victoria Police & Police Stations

Index to Criminal & Other Case Files

Infant Life Protection Act Indexes

Theatrical, Literary & Artistic Lives & Lies

Index to Employment Applications.

The last source of information that Helen mentioned are the Police Gazettes. The date range for these is 1853-1990's. Originally these were distributed only to police stations, government offices and newspaper publishers. Their main aim was to keep the police up to date on current police affairs including recent appointments, promotions and retirements. They were not meant for public consumption, so at times the language can be quite blunt. Descriptions of people will be quite detailed but not necessarily polite. As Helen said, a woman providing sexual services is likely to have been called a prostitute and not given a more euphemistic descriptor.

The State Library holds copies of the Police Gazettes from 1853 to 1971. The gazettes also provided a detailed list of recent criminal activities that appeared under such headings as:

- Murder
- Highway robbery and stealing from the person
- Housebreaking and stealing from dwelling houses
- Deserters of wives and children
- Deserters from HM vessels
- Deserters from merchant vessels
- Incendiarism (burning of property)
- Discharged prisoners
- Escaped prisoners

¹¹ The property was built by the Zeplin family and from 1890-1893 occupied by Dr Percy Liddle and then by Dr James Blakie until 1911 when he moved across the road to the purpose-built 174 Union Road.

¹² Ref: *Surrey Hills in Celebration of the Centennial, 1883-1983*.

- Horses and cattle (Stolen)
- Property lost
- Property found
- Warrants issued
- Ticket of leave holders.

Helen mentioned a local example concerning Mrs R McBeath, a ladies draper of 14 Leopold Crescent, Mont Albert, who was burgled in 1922. The house still exists, but was this her residential address or also her business address? There are quite a number of folk with the name McBeath peppered through early Surrey Hills history, but so far no research has been undertaken to reveal how they were linked.

In 1938, the Police Gazette listed a description of every station in Victoria. This is the one for Surrey Hills and it refers to 171 Union Road.

Opened in Bourke Dist. 19/3/1889 Closed 31/3/45

(Sub District no. 10 Sub 1)

SURREY HILLS (R.P.).—

Strength.—One S.C.; two F.C's.
 Population.—11,000
 Telephone No.—Box Hill 678
 Distances from adjoining stations.—
 Balwyn, 2½ miles; Burwood, 3 miles; Box Hill, 2 miles; Canterbury, 1 mile
 Ten-roomed brick dwelling, slate roof. Wash-house, W.B. with iron roof. Water, electric light, and gas. Old building in fair order. Land, 66' x 124'
 Distance from street.—30'
 Fencing.—Cyclone fence in front, paling fence at sides and rear; good order

Rooms.—
 1. 16' x 14', lath and plaster
 2. 16' x 14', lath and plaster
 3. 16' x 14', lath and plaster
 4. 11' 9" x 13' 10", lath and plaster
 5. Kitchen.—13' x 12' 9", lath and plaster
 6. 14' x 7½'; side hall, can be used as room
 7. 8' x 9', lath and plaster
 Hall.—33' x 5' 8"
 Wash-house.—13' x 7', lined; copper and two troughs
 Bath-room.—5' 9" x 7' 6"; iron bath and shower
 Pantry.—4' x 6' x 4' 10", lath and plaster
 Office.—15' x 11', brick and plaster
 One W.C.

All medical facilities readily available
 State school
 Central State school (two years of High school course), 1½ miles from police station

For further details regarding the SLV holdings of these gazettes. see

<https://blogs.slv.vic.gov.au/family-matters/using-the-victorian-police-gazettes-to-research-your-ancestors/>



What else do we know of the policemen of Surrey Hills? At left (SHP1899) is David McPhie who was constable at Surrey Hills during the First World War when he lived at 'Devon', 111 Croydon Road. He may well have been involved when the Surrey Hills assistant station master was held up.

THE SURREY HILLS "HOLD UP"

The attempt made by two armed men on Monday night to rob Surrey Hills railway station, and the incidental shooting of Mr. John Richards, assistant station master, because of his resistance to their predatory exploits, is being actively inquired into by the police. Mr. Richards is at present an inmate of Nurse Talbot's hospital at Surrey Hills, and is reported to be making favorable progress.

At the City Court yesterday morning Kenneth H. Littlejohn appeared before Mr. E. N. Moore, P.M., on a charge of having attempted to rob, using personal violence, John Richards. Detective F. J. Pigott outlined the circumstances already reported, and stated that when the accused was apprehended a small revolver was found near by him. Detective Ashton declared that three witnesses taken from Surrey Hills to Camberwell had positively identified accused. Early that morning accused had signed an admission of guilt.

An application for a remand until Tuesday was granted.

Ref: Trove, The Age, 3 March 1920.

By 1924 David and his wife Jessie were living at 1 David Street and the electoral roll still lists him as a constable, but from 1925 he is listed as a labourer. The police gazette lists him as discharged on 2/11/1923.¹³ Why did he leave the police force? The date is suggestive that it could have related to the police strike of 1923. Perhaps the answer is in his police record. There was certainly a suggestion of this in the information given to Jocelyn Hall by his daughter. Perhaps by coincidence, in about 1930, the McPhie's moved to the old Mounted Police Station at 5 Suffolk Road. Some years later David McPhie joined the railways as a security officer; one of his duties was to monitor the train jumpers, young men who travelled country freight trains dropping off various goods to be picked up later.



SHP0723 – David and Jessie McPhie and family at 5 Suffolk Road – stables in the background.

A copy of *Cops and Robbers – A Guide to Researching 19th Century Police Criminal Records in Victoria, Australia*, written by Helen Harris and Gary Presland, was purchased for our reference library.

There's certainly a lot more to be learned about policing in Surrey Hills.

A new time capsule and a progress report on the Heritage Centre

At the monthly Canterbury Community Precinct Operations Committee meeting on 22 June, it was reported that firstly all the external cladding that needed to be removed has gone from the building which we will occupy along with the Canterbury History Group (CHG). Secondly, c80% of the new internal framing has been completed. The current expected date for completion is early October when the building will again look more like it did in the photo above. The veranda will not be quite as long on the western side and of course the chimney will not be replaced. It would have cemented the building as an Edwardian build had reinstatement of the decorative turret been possible, but sadly this was not a financial option.

In the course of demolition, a very sturdy safe has been uncovered. It will not be removed but the cabinetry in the new kitchen will hide permanently it from view. Committee member, Alison Dews suggested that we treat it as a chance to create a time capsule and, with a window of opportunity of three weeks, the decision was made for CHG and ourselves to very quickly gather together items reflective of the history of the building itself and of the two groups and the area they represent. These will be placed in appropriate archival formats and, by nature of the size and nature of the safe, these will be of limited size and will be mainly paper based.

¹³ Date given in notes in our collection; police gazette not checked.



Canterbury Library as seen from the centre of the gardens, c1920
 Courtesy of James Nicolas

The items that SHHS has chosen are as follows:

B&W copy of Surrey Hills Historical Society April 2023 newsletter; Copy of *Surrey Hills – In Celebration of the Centennial 1883-1983*; Copy of Surrey Hills Neighbourhood News issue No 244, June/July 2023; Copy of Mont Albert / Surrey Hills heritage trails in Whitehorse; Copy of John Pesutto (Member for Hawthorn) Autumn 2023 update; Map of post code 3127 (Google maps); Paper bag from Anne’s Pantry, café & bakery, since 1929; Menu from Union Tree Thai Café ; Post card of Union Road looking south towards the railway line, 1909; produced by the City of Camberwell in 1989 from a photo. (Original in the State Bank of Victoria Archive; copy in the local history collection); Business card – Zimt Patisserie, 171 Union Road, Surrey Hills; Business card – Cachi – Melbourne made clothing label, 449 Canterbury Road, Surrey Hills; Used postage stamp from 2017; P2 COVID mask; Fridge magnet with emergency contact numbers – issued by Dr Monique Ryan, Independent Federal Member for Kooyong; Marshall White real estate advertising brochure for 55 Guildford Road sold 31 March 2023 with owner’s mini history of the house; LXRA (Level Crossing Removal Authority) letter of advice to residents and businesses dated 16 June 2023; LXRA promotional material: Boom gates gone – Union Station opening soon (April 2023) and Landscaping and open space final designs (April 2023).

Hopefully by the time you receive the next newsletter, the building retrofit will be almost complete.

