

EAST MELBOURNE HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER



September 2026

NEWSLETTER VOLUME TWENTY-SEVEN • No. 3 • ABN 61 280 547 708

Aims

A full Statement of Purposes appears in our Documents of Incorporation but briefly the aims of the Society are as follows:

To foster an interest in the history of East Melbourne.

To build an archive of material relevant to the history of East Melbourne.

To promote interchange of information through lectures and tours.

To promote heritage preservation.

Committee

President	Tim Holland
Vice-president	Barbara Paterson
Hon. Secretary	Sylvia Black
Hon. Treasurer	Malcolm Howell
Committee	Diane Clifford
Members	Jill Fenwick
	Ian Hind
	Lisette Malatesta
	Marita McCabe

Contributions and Suggestions

We invite contributions relating to the history of East Melbourne from our members. Articles of up to 1000 words will be considered for publication. Small articles and items of interest are also welcome.

We would be pleased to receive your suggestions and ideas for activities, guest speakers, excursions, or anything else you might like us to organise on your behalf.

Please contact any member of our committee.

Membership

Membership of the East Melbourne Historical Society is open to all who are interested in the history of East Melbourne.

Enquiries: [Diane Clifford](#)
Email: dianeclifford1@gmail.com

Annual subscription **\$ 30.00**

Guests are welcome
at individual meetings **\$ 5.00**

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**CITY OF
MELBOURNE**

Affiliated with
The Royal Historical Society of Victoria

Contact Details

1st Floor, East Melbourne Library,
122 George Street, East Melbourne

PO Box 355, East Melbourne 3002

Telephone [03 9416 0445](tel:0394160445)
Email enquiries@emhs.org.au
Web www.emhs.org.au

The Members and Committee of the East Melbourne Historical Society respectfully acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land, the Wurundjeri/Woiwurrung people of the Kulin nation, and pay respect to their elders past, present and to come.

President's Letter

As the seasons change the East Melbourne Historical Society maintains an active schedule, with the next significant event being our Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, 21 October. Nominations will be called for committee positions and office-holders, and I would like to note that our esteemed and long-serving secretary, Sylvia Black, has notified that she will not be standing for re-election to her position as secretary.

Sylvia has been with the EMHS since its earliest days in 1999, and has been secretary since 2000. She has done a wonderful job and has been the beating heart of a great organisation. We hope that she continues to contribute her research and writing skills to the history of our suburb.

As you would know, we have had difficulties with our website, which was out of action for a number of weeks in the middle of the year. For some time the committee has been considering an update for the website, and this crash accentuated the need to do this. There will be significant costs involved, so we are being careful in the way we go forward. Our first step is to get the website upgraded on its current platform, and once that is done we will be looking at the most appropriate structure for the website in the future. I should say that the resources and content available on our website are outstanding, and the equal of any other local history society. It is an outstanding site, and due and proper consideration is being given as to what the best outcome is for this key asset that we have.

Also coming up is our Christmas drinks, which will be held on Wednesday, 2 December, and once again our thanks go to the generosity of Krystyna Campbell-Pretty for allowing us to use her magnificent home for the occasion. More details to follow.

Tim Holland
President

June 2026

Welcome to our New Members

Vicki Gosbell

Susane Love

Carolyn Fraser

IRENE CLARK LOOKS BACK ON HER LIFE IN EAST MELBOURNE

by Marita McCabe

Here we tell the story of Irene Clark's experience of living in East Melbourne. Irene first came to East Melbourne in 1980 with her husband, Des. She has had a diverse and interesting life while living in here. She is an artist with studios in Melbourne and Berlin.

She has been Lady Mayoress of Melbourne and her portrait of her husband Des in his ceremonial robes, hangs in the Melbourne Town Hall. It is the first time in the Council's 183-year-old history, that a Lady Mayoress has painted her husband, whilst both were serving in Public Office.

Irene has played multiple roles within the East Melbourne community supporting Des who was a Melbourne City Councillor for eight years representing East Melbourne and South Yarra, the last as Lord Mayor.

Why did you come to East Melbourne?

Irene and Des had been living and working in London in the early 1970s. They returned to Melbourne in 1975 to complete further study. After experiencing city-living in London they wanted to replicate the same lifestyle. However, at that time in Melbourne, there were no city residential options, other than the multi-storey, apartment blocks, which had been built in Spring Street in 1972. Not only were these highly-priced but Irene and Des were not interested in apartment living just to be close to the city. Eventually, they bought and renovated a house in Canterbury. However, their aim was always to move back closer to the city.

In 1980, Irene and Des were fortunate to buy a house in Wellington Parade South which was very rundown. The large, double-storey Victorian house was built in 1892 and had been turned into a rooming house, a fate which befell many terraces in East Melbourne after the 1930s Depression. The house was extensively divided needing six gas meters despite only having one bathroom and toilet for all tenants. Irene and Des renovated this house, restoring its original, Victorian features. They sourced and replaced old marble fireplaces, ornate plaster work, leadlight windows and cast-iron work.

What was East Melbourne like when you first moved in?

Like the rest of East Melbourne, the streets around Wellington Parade South were comprised of many rooming houses, massage parlours and bordellos.

Bridge Road was then a major, arterial road like Punt Road without any real shopping. Soon after they moved in, Bridge Road started to change in character. Individual boutiques, small restaurants and cafes gradually transformed the road into a more pedestrian-friendly and vibrant street. The acclaimed chef, Stephanie Alexander opened the much-loved, "Richmond Hill Café and Larder" which became a regular meeting place for East Melbourne residents.

When the Clarks moved to East Melbourne, Yarra Park was uncared for and basically used as a parking lot for city workers. There was rubbish everywhere - from the unauthorised parking and Saturday football matches. In addition, there was still a total disregard for any need to pick up dog waste. It was no longer green parkland which people could enjoy.

Not all the nearby buildings were residential. St Ives Hospital, on the corner of Wellington Parade South and Vale Street, was built in 1886 as a private residence before it was converted to a private hospital in 1901. It became an aged-care facility in 1935 and was converted back to a private residence in 1990. Berry Street crèche was originally known as the Victorian Infant Asylum and established in 1877 in Fitzroy. It was a refuge for disadvantaged mothers and their babies. It moved to East Melbourne in 1881 eventually becoming the Berry Street Babies Home and Hospital. Until the 1970s, it was a maternity home, adoption agency and mothercraft training centre. In 1979 Ambulance Victoria operated an Officers' Training facility at 58 Vale Street, originally known as "Minerva" and built as a private residence in the late 19th Century. Ambulance helicopters landing in Yarra Park became a common occurrence. It was later restored and converted into four apartments in 1990. Of course, there was also the Yarra Park Primary School established in 1874, which educated the children of families from both East Melbourne and Richmond. The school closed in 1987 due to dwindling enrolments and was later transformed into apartments, but it was an important community hub for families in the area.

How did you settle in? Were people welcoming?

Irene and Des became involved in the East Melbourne Group (EMG) after arriving in East Melbourne and consequently met many of the Group's members who were very welcoming. Other young people moving into the area also joined the EMG, endeavouring to facilitate change - whilst at the same time, working to protect the integrity and the intrinsic character of the suburb.



Irene Clark in her Prahran studio, 1993

This focus on maintaining the character of the suburb was particularly apparent following the introduction of the "Postcode 3000" initiative in 1992 by the Melbourne City Council, which was officially launched by Des, during his time as Lord Mayor. "Postcode 3000" was designed to encourage residents to move into the city centre and bring it to life. Old city warehouses began to be re-developed into apartment blocks.

Because of its proximity to the city centre, East Melbourne became a highly-sought area by developers and this engendered an even stronger sense of community in the suburb, as residents recognised its fragility with its historic streetscapes and parklands. There was strong opposition from local residents to inappropriate developments and acquisition of any parkland - especially facilitated through the EMG and the Melbourne City Councillors who represented East Melbourne.

Irene felt these activities created a strong sense of a united purpose and important community links were developed. EMG members organised progressive dinners in each other's houses as well as other community activities. Des had spent time as president of the EMG and Irene was involved in supporting him and the Group's activities. She successfully advocated for street trees to be planted. She also worked at fostering community activities.

What types of changes have occurred in East Melbourne?

Irene thought that in recent years East Melbourne had developed into an oasis, consisting of elegant streets, historic buildings and beautiful parks just adjacent to the city. Residents cared for and looked out for the environment in which they lived. She felt that there was a sense of safety and community within the suburb because it has such a "village" feel to it. This feeling largely emanated from the suburb being bordered by four major, arterial roads. The houses are tightly held as residents appreciate the privilege of living so close to the city, yet being surrounded by so much historical parkland.

Irene indicated that East Melbourne differed from the historical surrounding suburbs, in that there was less commercial activity here but she greatly enjoyed regularly accessing the diverse cafe, restaurant and retail character of the adjacent surrounding suburbs and the city centre - all within easy access.

What do you love about East Melbourne and what is not so good about East Melbourne?

Irene loves the sense of community in East Melbourne. People are friendly and openly acknowledge each other in the street. In conversation, the houses are usually referred to by the owner's names rather than the street number, much like living in a village.

She also likes the fact that she doesn't have to use her car, except for shopping and driving to the gym. She is generally able to walk to wherever she needs to go, or else catch public transport. She enjoys the expansive parks and amenities that East Melbourne provides, although having visitors on major event days/nights can be problematic with limited on-street parking. These events can also make dog-walking difficult on occasions.

Can you see yourself leaving East Melbourne?

Irene emigrated from Germany with her parents in the late 1950s. She has dual citizenship and she and Des bought an apartment in Berlin in 2011, with a view to retiring there.

However, Des was suddenly diagnosed with a terminal illness in 2016 and died in 2020. Since then, Irene has been spending 6 months of the year in Berlin.

On buying the Berlin apartment, Irene and Des downsized to a townhouse in Hotham Street. This building was designed by the late Melbourne architect, Geoffrey Borrack in 1980, who, himself, was a long-time resident of East Melbourne.

Irene recently relinquished her art studios in North Melbourne and Berlin due to significant injury to her hands, which now precludes her from continuing with her painting.

Irene cannot see herself living anywhere else in Australia and she will just continue to divide her time between East Melbourne and Berlin.

What advice would you give to someone moving into East Melbourne?

Irene was reluctant to provide advice for anybody regarding how they might live their life. However, she did suggest that people moving into East Melbourne should make it suit their needs and just enjoy the area. The suburb and surrounding area offer so much and it is important for anyone moving in to make these amenities work for them. Her advice was to see what East Melbourne has to offer, work out the things that specifically enhance and bring pleasure to their life and embrace them.

WHY EADES STREET?

By Tim Holland

By my reckoning Eades Street is the equal shortest street in East Melbourne, dead-heating with Darling Street, adjoining Darling Square, and Palmer Street in Jolimont. It is a small street that runs from Albert Street to Victoria Parade, and runs along the side of the large Eastbourne apartment complex, formerly the Dallas Brookes Hall. In a previous century Eades Street had Presbyterian Ladies College on its east side and CBC Parade College and St Kevin's CBC on its west side.

So who was Eades?

Richard Cranwell Eades was a doctor who was born in Dublin in 1809, and educated at Trinity College and in France. In 1848 he brought his family to South Australia and then moved to Victoria in early 1852 when the gold rush occurred. His trip to Australia was as the doctor on a migrant ship, and he had already done that role as ship's doctor on a migrant ship to Canada - a very mid-19th century thing as migration to the New World got into full swing.



The obituary for Richard Eades in October 1867 in the Melbourne Herald described him as someone “whose name has been connected with many of the principal events in the early times of this colony”, and that was certainly true.

Eades had been a lecturer in Dublin at a number of institutions, and when the newly established University of Melbourne founded a medical school in 1854 he was offered a lectureship. He helped found the Philosophical Institute of Victoria, and was prominent in the Royal Society of Victoria.

Eades was a councillor of the City of Melbourne for 12 years, and was mayor in 1859-60. On 28 August 1860 an angry demonstration of about 3,000 men descended on Parliament House to demand democratic reform, including land reform, under the slogan “a vote, a rifle and a farm”. In the face of this, Richard Eades as mayor read the Riot Act, a very rare event and indicating the seriousness of the situation.

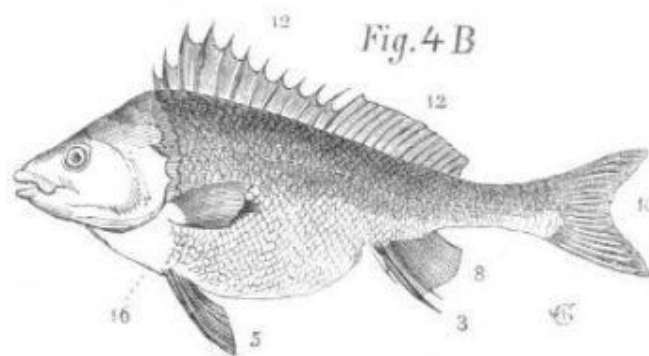
It is of interest to note here that as a result of that robust demonstration there was concern in the government about what might occur should a mob seriously march on Parliament House. Consequently modifications were made in the building, and gun slots were constructed high in the facade on Spring Street and facing Bourke Street so that troopers could climb a narrow internal staircase and fire on a crowd if need be. Careful inspection of the Spring Street facade reveals that these fortunately never-used modifications are still visible.

Consistent with his prominence in the community, Richard Eades was a member of the Exploration Committee that funded the Burke and Wills expedition in 1860. This was a major enterprise, and Eades was an active participant in the selection and provisioning of the venture. It is interesting to note that the expedition set off on 20 August, 1860 before a crowd of 15,000 people that had gathered at Royal Park - an impressive number for a Monday. This was only 8 days before Eades stood in front of the angry throng at Parliament House. It was a busy time for the good doctor, and certainly not a slow news week in Melbourne.

Dr Eades lived in Collins Street, but in early 1867 he sold up and bought a place in High Street, Windsor. Suffering a number of health setbacks in his final years, he died at his home on 12 October, 1867. Given that he had been such a prominent person with distinguished medical career it is surprising to see that his personal circumstances and financial position at his death were not particularly good.

In the months after he died there were press reports of a committee being formed to raise funds for his “wife and infant children who have been left in almost destitute circumstances”; the three children of his second marriage ranged in age from two to nine. It was a sad end to a life of some achievement, and there is a clue in his probate documents where the executor statement of assets and liabilities estimates fees owed to him, and says there were a lot not collected “as his books were in consequence of long illness preceding his death, very imperfectly kept”. The statement also refers to the house that the Eades family had moved to from their former Collins Street home as being “in extremely bad repair”.

In 1857 Dr Eades had been affronted when the eccentric and combative William Blandowski, who had led an expedition studying the natural history of the Murray River, had named species of fish after some of the Council members of the Philosophical Society, each with an unflattering description of the particular fish. According to the Blandowski account, the *Cernua Eadesii* was “a fish easily recognised by its low forehead, big belly and sharp spine.” Ouch!



BERYL ELLEN SMITH: EAST MELBOURNE HEROINE

By Sylvia Black

It was 12 November 1992. The helicopters circled overhead, very loud and very disturbing. It was not until the next day that the story emerged – a wild shooting rampage at the Mercy Private Hospital in Grey Street.

One William Ernest Jolly (an inappropriate name if ever there was one), a schizophrenic, had a year before broken his wrist and in the course of treatment at the hospital had become upset and abusive to all he met. He continued to harass staff members for the next year, both by visits and by telephone, sometimes up to twenty calls in a day. In the course of this unrelenting abuse he learnt the name of a secretary, Susan. He developed an obsessive hatred for her and sent her particularly unpleasant letters.

On the morning in question he arrived at the hospital disguised with a wig, hat and glasses and with a sawn-off .22 rifle strapped to his body. He went to the part of the hospital where he expected to find Susan only to discover she was not working that day. Enraged he shot the receptionist in the head, killing her. He then stormed through the hospital shooting out windows, screaming and kicking at doors as he did so.

He made his way to East Melbourne Radiology where Beryl Smith was in charge. Smith quickly guessed the identity of the intruder and understood how critical the situation was. She immediately decided to intervene, to talk to Jolly in an effort to calm him down. She instructed her staff members to hide where they could. When a male technician and male doctor made to accompany her she sent them back, thinking they might enrage him further. She talked to Jolly for almost ten minutes. He was to some degree appeased and said he would just shoot her in the leg. In spite of the excruciating pain Smith willed herself to remain standing, convinced he would kill her if she fell. Jolly ran out of the room without harming her further just as the police arrived. He was taken into custody and later convicted of murder and intentionally causing serious injury. He was sentenced to fifteen years in custody.

Questioned about the wisdom of her action Smith's reply was, "if one of my girls was shot, what would I tell her mother? 'Oh, I was under the desk while he was shooting your daughter'. I couldn't live with myself."

Beryl Smith, nee Hobson, was born in Bunyip, Victoria in 1934. The family later moved to East Brighton where Smith spent most of her school years. She left school after her intermediate year (Year 10) in order to help her siblings get a fuller education. She later continued her education, studying book-keeping at night school. She then completed her HSC (Year 12), followed by an economics degree at Monash University.

She married Bruce Edward Smith, a physicist, and had two children. Widowed in 1989 she moved to Jolimont where she lived at 13/22 Agnes Street.

Smith was awarded the Stanhope Gold Medal in 1993. This award is given annually by the United Kingdom's Royal Humane Society for the most courageous and heroic rescue that was made in the previous year. It is the highest award for gallantry within the Commonwealth. Smith made the trip to Buckingham Palace where she was presented with the medal by the Queen.

She was also awarded the Australian Bravery Medal, Tattersall's award for achievement, and the Royal Humane Society of Australasia's Clarke Gold Medal.

Unfortunately we don't know how Smith's later life unfolded. It could be assumed that she suffered post-traumatic stress disorder and possibly did not return to her job at the Mercy. However she did involve herself in local affairs. She joined the committee of the East Melbourne Group and was its treasurer between 1994 and 1997. She died in 2009 and her obituary announced that she had "died at an aged care centre in Yarraville after long debilitation". An unremarkable end to a remarkable life.

HOUSE HISTORY - 190 GEORGE STREET

We were fortunate to have recently received a history of the Federation Style house, "Murnell", at 190 George Street, East Melbourne.

One of our new members, Susan Wardle, has sent us the story of the house that was recently researched for her: Attribution, Pedigree and Legacy: interpreting 190 George Street, East Melbourne <https://emhs.org.au/catalogue/emdf0517>

It is always a delight to read articles such as this. Our walks around the suburb are enriched by extra layers of information we gain and links to wider happenings during the time. Combined with the information already on our website we know that the house is situated on land previously occupied by the Trinity Church that burnt down in 1905.



190 George Street. [domain.com](https://www.domain.com.au)

The architect of this house was Christopher Cowper, who gained great distinction for his Federation style houses in Hawthorn, particularly the prestigious Grace Park Estate, still a tightly held enclave of Melbourne.

It was built for Elizabeth Cotton Clark, sister of the high profile government architect JJ Clark. Unfortunately Elizabeth died, due to illness (aged 65), a year after the completion of the house and may never have moved in. Elizabeth was an unmarried woman who had been in Australia for 58 years.

In 1910 the property sold to the 4 Roche sisters who lived there until the last of them died, at the age of 83, in 1953. During their ownership, the sisters purchased the neighbouring vacant block of land - 190A and used this as a garden.

The 4 sisters died having no children and their entire estate was left to the Catholic Church who sold it to the Tramways Members Subbranch of the Returned Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen Imperial League of Australia (now the RSL). Renovations occurred to enlarge rooms enabling meetings and a library within.

A major renovation by new owners in 1992 removed many of the distinguishing Cowper features. The exterior of the house and the timber Tuscan columns supporting the small first floor balcony, as well as some interior features remain as strong links.

Do you have a house story you would like to share via our newsletter?

We are always looking for new content. Historic images or short snippets about a building or its early occupants are most welcome. Send to - enquiries@emhs.org.au

THE SPORTING PRECINCT

By Sylvia Black

Our cover image this time is a postcard recently purchased for our collection. As a reminder of the relatively recent past it was irresistible.

This view of the sporting precinct and Jolimont was taken circa 1973. It shows the extensive changes that have happened to the area since.

Starting at the bottom of the image and working south towards the river, the first thing to notice is that on the site of the landmark Cliveden Mansions construction of the Hilton on the Park, now the Pullman Hotel, is still underway.



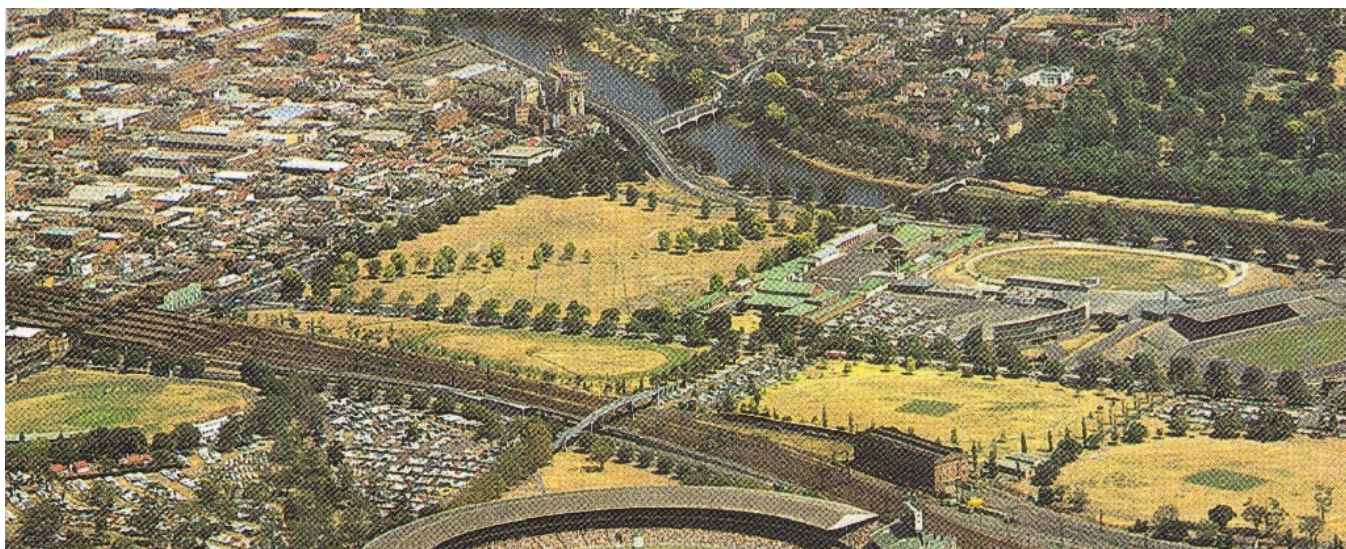
The next thing to strike us is that the entirety of Yarra Park is covered in parked cars. The photo was obviously taken on the day of a big cricket match, and in this era this was a common sight. The MCG (Melbourne Cricket Ground) has been transformed with none of the shown built structure remaining.

In the bottom right hand corner of the photo is Jolimont. An ethereal wireless tower rises above the other buildings, now replaced by a more intrusive modern equivalent. The notable feature here is that the Bedggood shoe factory still stands, recognisable by its size and zig-zag roof-line. The factory itself ceased operation in 1964 but the building lingered on until the early 1980s when it was replaced by apartments.

Moving south to the area between the railway lines and Swan Street, at the extreme left is the Richmond Football Oval. There is no Swinburne Centre, and the Jack Dyer Stand is barely visible. It has now gone and is currently being replaced by a bigger and grander stand. West of the oval we come to the hump-backed railway bridge. Its sides are of open-work steel. Once there were fewer train lines to cross. Now with a much greater number of train lines in operation the bridge has been stretched with a long, solid section added to its centre. To the right of the image a brick building immediately south of the MCG stands out. This was an electrical substation erected in 1917 at the time the Jolimont railway line was electrified.

Immediately to its south is the Old Xaverians Oval and to its right, or west, is the Old Scotch Oval. The triangle of leftover land to the east was a regular home for visiting circuses. All now given over to the John Cain Arena, National Tennis Centre's public courts and under-cover carparking.

South of Swan Street Gosch's Paddock remains much the same. However, moving west, is the Swan Street Army Depot a military facility built in 1935 for the Royal Australian Engineers' militia troops after their previous premises were resumed. It operated there until 1991 when it was demolished to make way for city link works. A carpark takes up the left-over space.



Next door is Olympic Park, a redevelopment of the previous Friendly Society Gardens. Curiously the park was given this name in 1933, well before the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games. Stadium No 1, as it was known, was also the home of Melbourne's greyhound racing until 1996. To its immediate north is a carpark created on the site of the old velodrome in 1972. These two sites are now occupied by AAMI stadium. Next door to the west is the old Stadium No 2 which has been replaced by a new, bigger oval.

The date of the photograph can be sandwiched between 1972 when the velodrome was demolished, and 1974 when the Hilton was completed.

GREYHOUNDS

By Sylvia Black

The image featured on the front of our newsletter is also small reminder that greyhounds were once quite a feature in our local area. One of the sporting ovals at Olympic Park once doubled as the greyhound race track so it was inevitable that some of these dogs would be visible in the vicinity.

In my own memory I have a vision of a man who often walked six greyhounds through the Fitzroy Gardens. Three on each side. They walked in perfect formation. Their behaviour was

impeccable. Never were they distracted by trees, other dogs, smells or picnics. They were always muzzled.

Yet there was a time when the locals were very wary of the dogs evidenced by a number of letters to the editors of various newspapers. In the Argus of 6 Jul 1940 Mr H L Burns wrote, 'In Clarendon st, East Melbourne, large numbers of these savage dogs are regularly paraded. Often one man or boy is in charge of five on frail leashes. Residents are afraid to allow their small children or dogs to cross this pleasant street when they are in sight.'

Some people were concerned that pet cats were being stolen as substitutes for hares when training the dogs. Ola Cohn, creator of the Fairies Tree in the Fitzroy Gardens, wrote to The Herald of 16 Feb 1953, 'I feel very concerned and wish to warn residents of East Melbourne to beware of boys stealing their cats for the owners of greyhounds. On Saturday night I disturbed two boys in my garden. They had a leash and were trying to catch my cats. Later the same boys passed, leading greyhounds. I then notified the police.' Greyhound racing has now moved to other venues and East Melbourne is safe from these threatening beasts.

A BUTCHER'S HOOK INTO OUR HISTORY

By Sylvia Black

The Leader on 12 June 1897 ran an article about the anniversary of the Victorian Journeyman Butchers' Union's recently-won Wednesday half-holiday. The day was celebrated with a parade of some 220 decorated butchers' carts. They were accompanied by four bands and a number of dignitaries. A trooper rode ahead of the procession and cleared the way. The public watched on, cheering enthusiastically and waving handkerchiefs with happy abandon.

The parade followed a route starting in Swanston Street and proceeding via Bourke Street, Spring Street, Collins Street, Russell Street, Flinders Street and on past the Fitzroy Gardens, ending opposite Cliveden, Sir William Clarke's mega-mansion, now the site of the Pullman Hotel. The railway line was yet to be built.

Outside the walls of Cliveden a brass band continued to play as the parade broke up. 'Drivers of carts who sought to compete for prizes then drove their vehicles into the quiet streets of Jolimont abutting on the East Melbourne and Melbourne cricket grounds, where the most picturesque were photographed and the judges made their awards.'

The best butcher's turnout, with a first prize of £2.2s, was won by Bostock Bros., Northcote (W. Bostock, driver), and the best novelty prize of £1.1s. was awarded to Mr. Narracott, Moonee Ponds. for the exhibit "Lord Mayor of London". This was fully described earlier in the article:

'... a nondescript coach or chariot constructed of colored cloth, in somewhat the shape of a depressed cone, with a boy sitting on a chair on its apex, dressed like Henry VIII might have appeared at the Field of Cloth of Gold. This vehicle was drawn by eight small ponies, ...'

These photos were taken to record a particular event on a particular day, but as it turns out they have recorded so much more. They have been taken against a streetscape which no longer exists and of which there appears to be no other photo. Having been taken from digitally copied poorly filmed originals the quality of the images leaves much to be desired, but they do give a general idea of what has gone.

The house on the right was in Jolimont Road on the corner of Jolimont Street, now demolished and replaced by apartments. One of the two houses in the middle was still standing until about ten years ago. The house on the left is still standing but has lost its cast iron balcony and acquired a porch to one side with a balcony above. Its tuckpointed polychrome brickwork has been painted over.

Hopefully more East Melbourne history can be picked up in seemingly irrelevant images.



Best Turn Out

NOTICE OF AGM

Notice of Annual General Meeting, nomination form and proxy form have been forwarded with the electronic copy of this newsletter. Also attached are our annual report, treasurer's report and minutes of the previous meeting in preparation for this year's AGM.

All financial members of the EMHS are eligible to nominate for the committee.

COMING EVENTS

Wednesday, 21 October at 7.30 p.m. - AGM

Following our AGM – Growing up at Bishopscourt

Our speaker, Rev Clem Taplin is the youngest daughter of Sir Frank Woods, Archbishop of Melbourne from 1957 to 1977 and Primate of the Anglican Church of Australia 1970–77. She will share her memories of a busy family life at Bishopscourt, quite separate from the more formal church-driven activities usually associated with this landmark house.

Wednesday, 2 December at 6.30 p.m. – Christmas Drinks

Put it in your diary now. More details later.

*1972 Bishopscourt - cello, violin duet
Fmr Archbishop, Sir Woods & Clem
Taplin. Cat ref: Bishopscourt 53*



Cover image: The sporting precinct, c.1973. Postcard. Cat ref: emvf1022