

LOCAL HISTORY NEWS

Malvern Historical Society Inc.

Keeping Stonnington's History Alive!

August 2024 - Newsletter No. 104

History Matters: Family history - the next steps

Wednesday 28 August 5.30 pm - 6.30 pm

Here's a chance to further your knowledge of family history research. Find out where and how to search for family history information, including genealogy databases, newspapers and other collections. Stonnington History Centre staff will demonstrate live searching techniques and discuss DNA testing for family history research. This session is an extension of our session on 'Family History for Beginners' and is recommended for people with some prior knowledge of family history. Free event, bookings required.

Contact: 03 8290 1360 history@stonnington.vic.gov.au

Bookings are required. This event will be presented via Zoom. To join you will need an internet-enabled computer, tablet or smartphone. The Zoom meeting ID will be sent to the email address you registered with one hour prior to the start of the session.



Willis family 'Mount Wise'
Mercer Road Malvern c1890

Stonnington History Centre MP9408

Family History Club

Stonnington History Centre, 1257 High Street, Malvern 3144

Whether you're a beginner or experienced family history researcher, join Stonnington's History Centre's monthly group to meet fellow enthusiasts and explore the many genealogy resources available.

Wednesday 4 September 2024 2 pm - 3.30 pm

Wednesday 2 October 2024 2 pm - 3:30 pm

Wednesday 6 November 2024 2 pm - 3:30 pm

Wednesday 4 December 2024 2 pm - 3.30 pm

Free event. No booking required.

Contact: 03 8290 1360

history@stonnington.vic.gov.au



Mr and Mrs Gemmel, corner Elizabeth Street
and Silver Street Malvern c1870

Stonnington History Centre MP1254

Keeping Stonnington's History Alive in 2024/2025!

The Committee and Members of the Malvern Historical Society would like to thank Stonnington Council for acknowledging that local and community history is an important part of Stonnington.

The Society is happy to announce that our City of Stonnington Community Grant application has been successful. We have received \$2,520 for the production of 6 issues of our newsletter, Stonnington History News – Keeping Stonnington's History Alive! We will also use some of the funds to reprint our publications including the 18 Explore Stonnington brochures. We have received 3 In-Kind uses of the Malvern Town Hall – Upper Foyer, and 1 use of the Phoenix Park Community Centre – Conference Room.



Committee Member Francesca Di Mattina and
President, Lorraine Sage, Malvern Historical
Society AGM, Malvern Town Hall - Upper Foyer,
May 2024 (Image: Robin Ahin)

President Lorraine Sage

On a personal note, our wonderful Malvern Historical Society President, Lorraine Sage, has had a period of hospitalisation and is now recuperating with family in country Victoria. We are all wishing you well Lorraine!

Taking Local History to the Community

The Society was represented at the recent meeting of the South Metro History Group, hosted by the Duldig Studio, Malvern East. Thank you to the staff at the Stonnington History Centre, Simone Sharpe, Team Leader and Historian, and Janet Buick, Local History Librarian for all the research they undertake for Stonnington residents and family history enthusiasts. The Society remains active on Facebook. One of our recent popular posts relates to the history of Hedgeley Dene Gardens. The link to a free viewing of our Facebook page can be found on our website homepage.

<http://home.vicnet.net.au/~malvern/>

Sykes Smith, Station Street, Malvern

Shipping records indicate that Sykes Smith arrived in Australia in 1883 and his occupation on the passenger list was recorded as baker. Directories show that Sykes (Sikes) Smith was listed as a baker in Station Street by 1889. Around 1900 the shop was numbered 3 Station Street. By 1906 Mrs M. F. Smith is noted as the baker. Around 1913, as more shops had been erected in the street, the number of the bakery changed to 13 Station Street. In 1922 John M. Smith is recorded as the baker at this address. By 1925 F.W. Fisher was then listed as a baker and pastry cook. Sometime during the Smith family's occupation of the bakery, the early timber building was replaced with a two-storey brick shop, one of a pair of shops. Family history records that when English-born Sikes Smith died in 1907, his wife Margaret Fowler Smith [nee Murray], who he married in 1878, appears to have run the business in Station Street. After Margaret died in 1921, the business was operated by her youngest child John Murray Smith and one of her daughters Laura Violet Smith.

This hand-retouched sepia photograph shows the family group standing in front of the old Southern Cross Bakery in Station Street, Malvern. The shop also doubled as a servants' registry office. The Smith family in the photograph are Margaret Fowler Smith, Margaret Mary Smith (b.1879), Stella Smith (b.1889), May Smith (b.1887), Laura Smith (1884), Jack Smith (b. 1892) and Sikes Smith (1852-1907).

Photographer and artist Charles Hammond boarded at the Smith family home.



The old Southern Cross Bakery, Station Street Malvern 1892
Creator: Chas (Charles) Hammond, Tacoma. Stonnington History Centre MP5096

Braham family, 'The Elms', Glenferrie Road, Toorak

In 1866, solicitor David Braham built his seven-roomed brick villa with stables, on five acres of land in Glenferrie Road Toorak, immediately south of Bruce Street (Benson Avenue). Within ten years the house and land were described as an eleven-room house on eleven acres. In 1890 the two-storey house was enlarged to eighteen rooms under the supervision of architect George Johnson. The same year a brick lodge-house was erected in Glenferrie Road. The house's extensive gardens featured a tennis court and croquet lawn, two conservatories, a fernery, fountains and a carriage drive leading to the stables and coach-house.

David Braham was appointed solicitor to Malvern Council in 1871, the same year his son Louis was born. Louis followed his father and joined the family firm of Braham and Pirani, who were solicitors to Malvern Council for more than a century. David Braham died in 1903.

By 1911, 'The Elms', re-named 'Buncrana' and then 'Medindie', was the home of Dr Rupert and Mrs Emma Hornabrook. In 1932 the Medindie Estate 'located in a position in Toorak where it is almost an impossibility to buy land' was advertised and purchasers were 'advised not to miss this last opportunity of securing a building site in so favoured a locality'. Medindie (Ledbury) Court was created and although 'Medindie' was rated as a mansion of twenty-three rooms in 1911, the 'substantial gentlemen's brick residence' was described as a 'Commodious and substantial brick cemented home, with slate roof [which] contains ten rooms and spacious reception hall. Appointed with modern conveniences, accommodation also provides for three maids, and man's rooms. Hot water throughout the property including all main bedrooms, kitchen and bathrooms. Roomy cellars and pantries. Charmingly situated with a northwestern view over the Macedon ranges. The survey has been designed to give ample ground to the house'.



Wedding of Ruby Braham and Capt. Mark Lazarus 1893 Stonnington History Centre MP6920



'Medindie' Glenferrie Road Toorak 1926
Stonnington History Centre MP12431

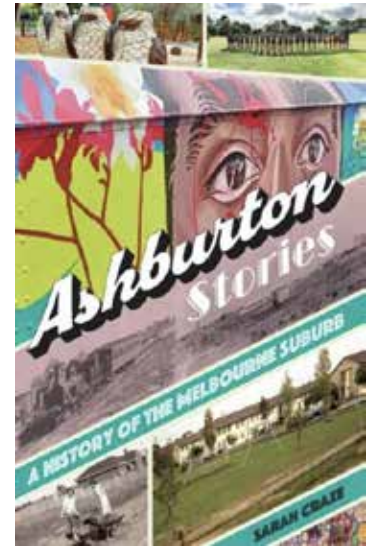
Ashburton Stories: A history of the Melbourne suburb

Dr Sarah Craze, the coordinator of the Boroodara Writers Group, has recently published a new book *Ashburton Stories: A history of the Melbourne suburb*. Ashburton, part of the land of the Wurundjeri people, was called Norwood by the early British settlers who had dairy farms, market gardens and orchards in the area. Sarah, who holds a PhD in history from the University of Melbourne, has lived in Ashburton since 2009.

The book is available online and at the Ashburton Community Centre, 160 High Street Ashburton.

<https://www.sarahcraze.com>

<https://www.historyvictoria.org.au>



Yorkshire Family Hotel, Punt Road, Windsor

The Yorkshire Family Hotel, 30 Punt Road, Windsor, was on the north corner of Albert Street and Punt Road. The hotel appears in the 1860 directory and seems to have opened officially c1862. According to the Prahran rate books, the hotel, then listed at 30 Hoddle Street, was de-licensed in 1919/20. At the time of this photograph, Frederick Williams and his family were running the former hotel as a boarding house. Before this time the family ran a boarding house in Park Street, South Yarra. According to the donor of the photographs, a granddaughter, Frederick used the bicycle regularly until his death, aged 79. In official records, Frederick was variously described as a groom, bookmaker's clerk, retired postal employee or gentleman, but the family knew him more as a professional gambler. Frederick and his wife Florrie operated various boarding houses over the years. One family story suggests that when they lived near St Kilda Junction (30 Punt Road, Windsor), the local police would direct travellers to Mrs Williams if they needed a meal, as restaurants were few and far between.



Left: Yorkshire Family Hotel, 30 Punt Road, Windsor c1922
Stonnington History Centre PH2102

Right: Frederick Kalton Williams c1930
Stonnington History Centre PH2100



Are you related to Rosa Robson?

Maryann Cain has purchased a Victorian chest of drawers from a Woodmason family member's estate. The Woodmason family were successful market gardeners and dairy farmers, with substantial land holdings throughout the district. From 1859 the family owned land at the corner of Glenferrie and Malvern Roads, where William Woodmason cultivated a highly successful market garden. Woodmason's Jersey cows were grazed on land in Malvern Road and along Gardiners Creek at East Malvern. One member of the Woodmason family, Elaine Meyer, was on the Malvern Historical Society Committee for many years.

Maryann is hoping someone can solve the mystery of the inscription she has discovered on the bottom of one of the drawers. It reads "Rosa Robson started duties on the 2nd October 1929 until May 4th 1930".

maryann.cain@optusnet.com.au



Charles Algernon Pridham



14 Pridham Street Prahran (Image: J.Nigro 2024)

Pridham Street, formerly known as Site Street, was named after Charles Algernon Pridham. Charles and his twin brother John were born in 1821 in Berkshire, England. Charles studied law at Lincoln College Oxford. By 1851 he had qualified as a Barrister at Law. Charles arrived in Australia in October 1852 on the passenger ship 'Panama'. By 1856 he was working as a barrister from premises in Little Collins Melbourne. In 1865 Charles married Ann 'Annie' Beavis.

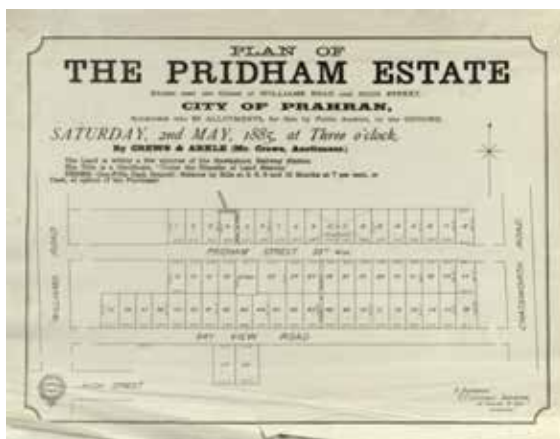
By 1865 Charles Pridham had purchased part of Crown Allotment 45 between Williams and Chatsworth Roads in Prahran and built a cottage on his land. The couple had one daughter, Clara. From 1873-1885/86 a short street or track served Charles Pridham's house. The street was extended in 1885 with the subdivision of the estate and re-named Pridham Street. The precinct was originally part of lot 45 sold at the auction of Crown Land in May 1850. The low-lying southern area was laid out with narrow streets and small building allotments and subsequently developed as a predominately working-class residential area. House allotments in the Pridham Estate, comprising most of Pridham Street and the north side of Bay View Road, were auctioned on 2 May 1885. In 1885 Charles Pridham sent a letter to Prahran Council notifying them of his 'intention to burn blackberry scrub in order to clear his land for sale'.

Irish Barristers and Judges in Victoria: And Some of Their Contemporaries. (John Leonard Forde, 1886) includes this description of Charles:

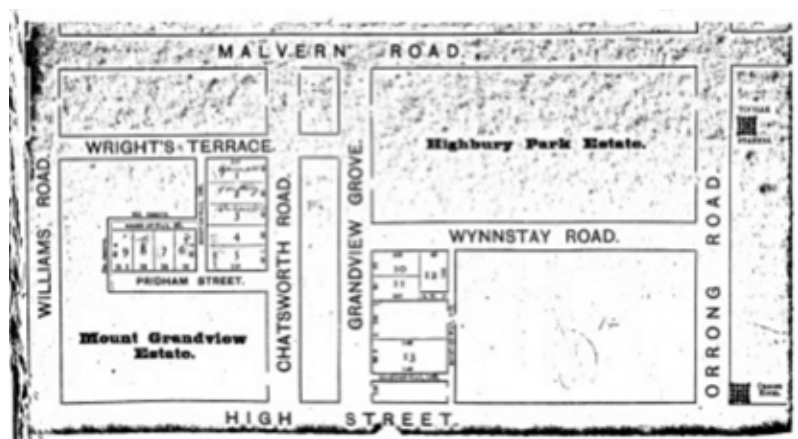
"Mr Charles Algernon Pridham was a remarkable man, who had "done the heroic." He was born at Farringdon, Berkshire, in 1817 (sic) (1821); and educated at Louth Grammar School, Lincolnshire, and Lincoln College, Oxford, at which University he was a contemporary of Sir George Bowen. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851. Mr Pridham came to Victoria in the following year and acted as "special commissioner" on the goldfields for the "Argus" newspaper. He was succeeded on the "Argus" staff in 1854 by Butler Cole Aspinall, who, in his turn, was succeeded in 1859 by Mr. C. A. Smyth, who is still to the fore and a well-known member of the bar. Mr. Pridham left the press for the Government service. He was appointed police magistrate and gold commissioner at Bet Bet, and while thus officiating "discovered" Maryborough, with its wealth of gold.

Mr. Pridham left the public service to practise as a barrister and was admitted in March 1855. He practised around the coast from the Western District to Gippsland and showed himself an especially able criminal lawyer. Briefs poured in upon him; some marked with as much as 250 guineas, to defend the "gentle horse thief." After some years he came to Melbourne, and in the early seventies was a familiar voice and figure in the criminal courts of the metropolis.

In early life, Mr. Pridham travelled in Mauritius and Ceylon, and in 1849 he published in London some exhaustive works on those countries. Curiously enough, he came to Australia without a copy of either and many years afterwards, when on a visit to England, he picked up at an old bookstall copy of his own works, which he used to show at his house near Melbourne.



**Pridham Estate 1885
Stonnington History Centre PH11193**



**Mount Grandview Estate, undated,
Stonnington History Centre, 11194**

One evening in May 1896, I explored the regions of Mount Erica*, to me a "terra incognita," for the purpose of seeing, in his own home, my old acquaintance, Pridham, who had retired from the world for some years, and was now leading a hermit life in a secluded old villa of a street bearing his own name. The old man was pleasurably awaiting my arrival, and, with characteristic hospitality, had an unopened bottle on the table. I was about to leave for Tasmania; my absence might be long, and it was with genuine pleasure I renewed my acquaintance with this interesting old gentleman and heard him discourse of his adventures by flood and field and relate his memories of the bar when giants led.

I wrote at the time an account of this evening spent with Pridham from which I will make this extract:

It is curious to observe how sometimes a man of special eminence in literature or science; a man with a heroic past; a man who really stands out mentally, above all who surround him, is lost and unrecognised in a remote part of the world; and what is still more strange, is content to have his fame suspended, and his own personality buried, as it were, for a time. It was thus with Henry Kingsley, with Richard Henry Horne, with William Howitt, who, having already acquired fame in one of the centres of the world—the great republic of letters whose headquarters are in London—or who, having within them the sense and foretaste of genius and of its best fruits, hid themselves away in the Australian bush; living in the mining camp or the back blocks' hut, with the stock rider or [Aboriginal Peoples] as their most familiar acquaintance, instead of being the honoured guest of the Maecenas of their time in England. And, as the character of genius is modesty, and of experience is a sense of ignorance, these comets of the intellectual firmament, who cannot be seen with the vulgar eye, frequently pass to another sky without having ever been discovered by the crowd. There is now living in a little villa at Prahran, on the way from the first suburban Town Hall built in Melbourne to the new and pleasant suburb of Malvern [Prahran], a man who, fifty years ago, represented the "Times" newspaper in the wars of Europe, before Dr. Russell was heard of, who wrote books of travel before Victoria was a colony, who was the friend of the 'Old Emperor William,' and upon whose head there was once a price! He has lived in that cottage, surrounded by an acre or two of land, for forty-four years.

He went there when Prahran was almost a bush settlement and before the first mayor was elected, and he now spends a vigorous old age in the midst of a densely populated suburban city, his books his chief companions, and his recollections of the brilliant past some of his most cherished possessions. This is Mr. Charles Algernon Pridham M.A., who was known a quarter of a century ago as a clever criminal lawyer at the Victorian bar, a man of wondrous range of reading and an epigrammatist in many tongues! To visit Mr Pridham in his cottage home at Mount Erica is like making a literary pilgrimage. It is a meeting with a man who brings you news of the older world when it was half a century younger, and of men who were giants in their day and were worshipped by the multitude, but have passed away, and left great legacies of mind and genius to the generations that have yet to come. In one of the older parts of Prahran, you inquire for Pridham Street. Is this fame? Think of it! The Corporation of Prahran have named a street after a man who was in the insurrections of '48, and knew Dickens, and was beloved by Thackeray! Well, it was all they could do. It was perhaps the next best thing to giving a site for his statue. But the municipal councillor looks at things from a purely local point of view. Mr Pridham might have been the boon companion of kings and authors; but what did he do for Prahran? Well, he founded a street, and they gave it his name!

The villa where Mr Pridham lives is an interesting relic of old Prahran. It is just as it was in the early fifties, when its owner built or bought it, and the grounds around are in a picturesquely natural state. Mr. Pridham seldom leaves this old home of his, and he cherishes for it all the affection that the typical Englishman has for his castle."

Charles Pridham died on 20 March 1898 at 'Bethanga' Westbourne Street Prahran, aged 76.

Sources include Stonnington History Centre and ancestry.com

Di Foster 2024

'Glamorgan' 25 Wallace Avenue Toorak

After travelling overland from Sydney with their two children in 1839, pastoralist David Hill and his wife Jane obtained a lease on some land for grazing cattle in the Prahran area.

David died in early 1840 and his widow Jane purchased the land when it was put up for auction in the first Crown land sales later that year. Portion 13 consisted of 60 acres running down to the River Yarra, with Toorak Road (then called Gardiners Creek Road) on its southern border and Williams Road to the west. The family ran cattle on their Toorak holdings. Jane Hill sold the eastern third of Lot 13 in November 1841 to Robert Balbirnie.

Robert Anstruther Balbirnie-Vans arrived in Australia from Scotland in 1839 and established a large fortune in land speculation around Toorak. Balbirnie purchased the adjacent lot, Crown Portion 14 in 1852 and began subdividing the land soon after, setting out a village on the southern section along Gardiners Creek Road. Wallace Street (later called Avenue) was created in the subdivision of the southeastern section of Crown Portion 13. The street first appeared in the Prahran rate book in 1857. The allotments along the street were gradually sold and built on over the next few years.

Lot 13 on Wallace Street was purchased in 1863 by Welshman Samuel Howell Thomas. He built a two-storey eight-roomed brick house on the land during 1864. The house was occupied by Thomas the following year and was named 'Glamorgan', after the county in Wales. Thomas, a civil servant who worked in the Audit office in Melbourne, lived in 'Glamorgan' with his wife Mary until she died in 1869. At this time the Prahran rate book noted the house had been extended to thirteen rooms. The property was leased from 1869 to merchant Henry Wolfe, who remained for almost twenty years. 'Glamorgan' was numbered 7 Wallace Street in 1885. The house was leased to merchant John Wesley McComas in 1888. John and Jane McComas had nine children. The family moved to the area to enable two of the daughters, Annie and Isabel, to establish a preparatory school for boys. Jane had educated the older children, who in turn educated the younger ones. Thomas allowed the women to use the house on the proviso that the name be retained.

The street numbering changed after 1888 with 'Glamorgan' renumbered 25. Samuel Thomas died in 1889 and Annie McComas' brother Robert arranged for her to purchase the property. Their parents moved into the adjoining house at 23 Wallace Street owned by Janet Rae. The school established by Annie and Isabel was soon well attended with the sisters setting a high standard of education and pupil numbers growing each year.

An official letter from the Prahran municipal health officer G. M. Wallace is held in the Stonnington History Centre. Dated March 1897, the letter alerts the council to a case of Febris enterica (Typhoid fever) at the school. One of the pupils, George Anderson, who appears to have been a boarder, fell ill and was sent to hospital. The health officer describes the house as 'brick of two storeys with eleven rooms comprising a kitchen, bathroom and school rooms'.

The 1899 Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Plan 939 shows the footprint of the house with a verandah along the front, outbuildings and a stable at the rear of the block. The name of Wallace Street was changed to Wallace Avenue in 1907.

A history of the school, *The pride of Miss Mccomas: 111 years of preparatory education at Geelong Grammar Glamorgan*, (Andrew Lemon 1999) provides an account of the school's establishment in the house at 25 Wallace Avenue, before it moved to the new premises in Douglas Street in 1919. The name Glamorgan was transferred to the new school.

'Glamorgan House' was sold in 1918 to Mrs Isabel M. Travers. Isabel occupied the house until she died in c1928 when the ownership was noted under the Travers Estate. The house was leased to naval officer James B. Stevenson at this time. Another naval officer, Ian McDonald occupied the house in 1930, followed by manager Percy Lees Strong. The property was sold in 1933 to Lady Agnes Somerville Irvine and her husband Sir William Hill Irvine, M.H.R. The couple took up residence in 1934. Sir William Irvine had been Premier of Victoria from 1902 to 1903. He became the Attorney General in 1913 and served as the Lieutenant Governor of Victoria from 1918 to 1935. Sir William died at age 85 in 1943. Lady Agnes died at her daughter's home in Eltham in August 1954. Her obituary paid tribute to her life in the public arena, having been an "active worker for the Victorian Division of the Red Cross Society", serving time as an executive of the organisation from 1918 to 1933. She was also president of the Truby King League and vice president of the Queen's Fund.

The property was sold in December 1954 to Peter Robert Hay and resold three years later to Albert C. Finlay, who sold the house to John and Joyce Carah in 1960. The valuer's field book for the 1960s records the house name at that time as 'Wirreanda'. No records have been located that date the renaming of the property.

The house at 25 Wallace Avenue, first named 'Glamorgan', was built in 1864, during the mid-Victorian period in architecture. The style of the two-storey cottage in brick and stone with a high gable roof may well have been influenced by the buildings in the original owner's home country of Wales. The house was demolished around 2018.

Ellen Porter, 2016



**25 Wallace Avenue, South Yarra (undated)
Stonnington History Centre PH62005**

St Kilda-Windsor railway line

The St Kilda-Windsor railway line was a short-lived section of railway that linked the isolated Windsor to Brighton (Bay Street) section of the Melbourne railway network to the city. The branch line fell into disuse when an alternative route was built between Windsor and Richmond stations.

Windsor station, originally called "Chapel Street Station", was the terminus for northbound trains on the Brighton Beach line. It was run by the St Kilda and Brighton Railway Company, which built the loop line connecting the isolated Brighton line to the St Kilda line so that the former could be connected to the city. Trains from the city travelled south to the St Kilda terminus, and then "backed out" onto the loop line to Windsor. The loop was carried on wooden trestles across a swamp now known as the Albert Park Lake and had a raised embankment with a bridge over St Kilda Road. A possible reason for the construction of the loop line connecting through to St Kilda was the difficulty experienced by contractors in constructing a rail crossing over the Yarra River at Cremorne, known in the mid-19th century as "Forrest Hill". In the mid-19th century, the railway bisected a swamp. Cooper (1924) reports that when the rail embankment was first being constructed it subsided, burying ballast trucks in the swamp. The cost of recovering the trucks was deemed to be uneconomic, so a second embankment was constructed over them. The first train on the loop line from St Kilda was on 3 December 1859, and it opened to the public ten days later. There were no trains after 7 pm on the branch line; patrons simply walked to their homes in Prahran from St Kilda station in Fitzroy Street.

A short time after the loop line was constructed, a competing connection was built between Windsor and Richmond stations, with the first train arriving at Windsor directly from Melbourne on 24 November 1860. The loop line to St Kilda then fell into disuse, and track duplication, a condition of the original Crown lease, was never completed.

The St Kilda and Brighton Railway Company experienced financial difficulties, no doubt exacerbated by the direct link to Melbourne through Prahran and Windsor, and it was bought by the Melbourne and Suburban Railway Company in 1862. The track, bridge, and trestles between St Kilda Station and Punt Road, were dismantled, probably less than five years after the original construction. However, a siding from Windsor station to Hoddle Street remained. Due to the track alignments, there were now two level crossings within 100 metres (330 ft) on Union Street, Windsor, because the siding continued to be used for shunting trains from the Brighton line and to carry screenings from the Richmond quarries to a commercial depot on Punt Road (then known as Hoddle Street). It was due to local annoyance at the level crossing on the siding near the station that trains won the legal right-of-way at road-rail intersections in Victoria. Indignant at the delays to horse-drawn traffic caused by trains, and in particular the perpetually closed and unmanned crossing of the siding, Prahran local councillors, along with a gang of men, a solicitor and some police, marched to the level crossing in question one morning in 1869 and began to rip up the tracks on the siding. The matter was brought to court on 17 April 1869 and, although the railways won the right-of-way case, the siding was not reconstructed.

No evidence remains of the embankments or the bridge over St Kilda Road, although the alignment of the loop can be traced by residual parkland and some oddly shaped property boundaries. A small park to the west of Windsor station, between Union and Peel Streets, is called "Windsor Siding"

Sources: Stonnington History Centre, Wikipedia



The Windsor to St Kilda railway loop bridge c1857.
Reproduction of a drawing of the rail bridge over St Kilda Road built for the short-lived rail line between St Kilda and Windsor. Source: John Butler Cooper, 'The history of Prahran: from its first settlement to a city / compiled (1912) and revised (1924)', (Melbourne: Modern Printing Co., 1924)

Stonnington History Collection PH9303



Gladstone Park in Windsor c1913,
created from the former easement for the old St Kilda-Windsor railway loop line (1859-62)
Published in Prahran City Council annual report, 1912/13
Stonnington History Centre PH9171

Malvern Historical Society Inc P O Box 184, Malvern Victoria 3144

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***We would appreciate the return of your completed form by mail or by email.

- Paying by Cheque

Please make the cheque payable to the Malvern Historical Society Inc. Kindly forward your cheque and completed form to the Malvern Historical Society.

I would like to assist with:

- Committee and administration
- Newsletter
- Walks
- Talks
- Afternoon teas & suppers

MHS website: www.vicnet.net.au/~malvern Tel: 0438 515 631 malvernhistorical@yahoo.com

Malvern Historical Society Inc. (A7682)

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www.vicnet.net.au/~malvern

The Malvern Historical Society Inc is a member of the Stonnington History Committee, an affiliated member of the Royal Historical Society of Victoria and a member of the South Metro History Group.

OTHER STONNINGTON HISTORY CONTACTS

Stonnington History Centre, Email: history@stonnington.vic.gov.au

Tel: 8290 1360 www.stonnington.vic.gov.au/history

Prahran Mechanics Institute Tel: 9510 3393 www.pmi.net.au

Have you enjoyed viewing the photos in this issue?

Material for the articles has been researched from the **Stonnington History Centre Collection**. The database contains over 65,000 records. To view enlargements of photographs and to read more, just go to the website. www.stonnington.vic.gov.au/history

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