

Kogarah Historical Society Inc

Carss Cottage Museum - Carss Park

Postal Address PO Box 367, Kogarah 1485

www.kogarah.historicalsociety.com.au

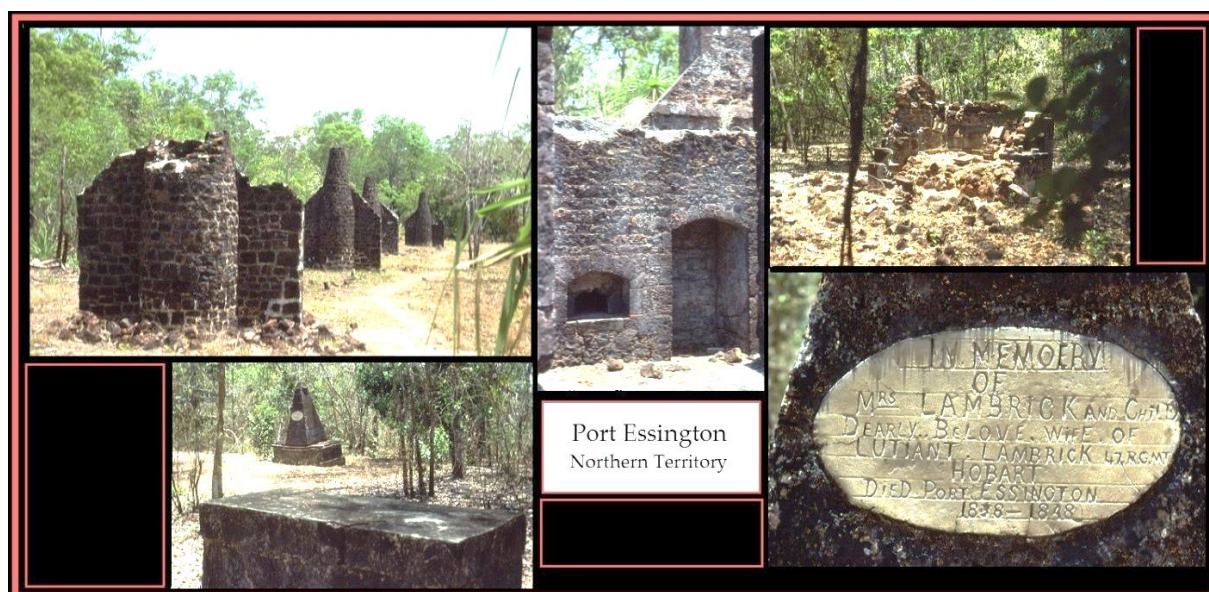
Patron: Cr. Kevin Greene

President: Gill Whan (0439 667 843)

Newsletter

July/August, 2022

Volume 14 No.3



A forgotten piece of Australiana, text & photography by Joe Spinelli. See story p.3

Meetings and Speakers

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Edith Ziegler, Author/Historian

The Worlds & Work of Clarice Beckett

Thursday, August 11, 2022

Lynne Cairncross, Friends of the

Botanic Gardens: *Making History:*

Evolution of the Herbarium

Meetings start at 2 pm in the School of Arts, Bowns Road/Queens Avenue, Kogarah, with the speaker. This is followed by afternoon tea and a chance to mingle with other members. A short business meeting follows. Visitors are always welcome. Apologies for non-attendance at meetings should go to Gill Whan (0439 667 843)

Find us on Facebook



Welcome!

Welcome back to all our members now that COVID has hopefully settled down. It is pleasing to see that our meetings have been well attended.

Our speaker on July 14 will be Edith Ziegler who will tell us about *The Worlds and Work of Clarice Beckett*, who was unique and famous in the art world.

The following month on August 11, Lynne Cairncross from 'F Gardens' ~~Making History~~ *Evolution of the Herbarium*.

Mondays at the Museum is going well, in spite of the weather and the next speaker on July 25 will be our own member, Anne Field, to intrigue us with *Message in a bottle - 10 Years on*.

See You Soon!

Sunday Museum Roster

Opening Hours 1 pm – 4 pm (Winter)

July

3rd Anne Williams & Rob.McGarn
10th Pat Young & Cheryl Bell
17th Gill Whan & Wendy Agzarian
24th Adele Ryan & Harvey Langford
31st Laurel and Bob Horton

August

7th Wendy Agzarian & Elaine Filewood
14th Adele Ryan & Joe Spinelli
21st Pat Young & Fiona Johnstone
28th Miryam & Niver Rodriguez

(Back up volunteers – Heather Campbell (9533 9914), Margaret James (0411 252 887), Joy Dean (0417 217 964). If you need to change your date, please try to do it with another volunteer. Otherwise contact Wendy Agzarian on 0402 136 147 or Gill Whan on 0439 667 843)

Committee (* Denotes Executive)

President*	Gill Whan	Ph.0439 667 843
Vice President*	Adele Ryan	Ph.9529 6730
Secretary*	Gill Whan	Ph.0439 667 843
Treasurer*	Anne Williams	Ph.0425 215 589
Public Officer*	Robert McGarn	Ph.0425 706 579

Committee: Wendy Agzarian, Barbara Davids, Helen Gould, Glynn Pulling, Pat Young, Beverley Earnshaw, Elaine Filewood, Cath Sullivan,

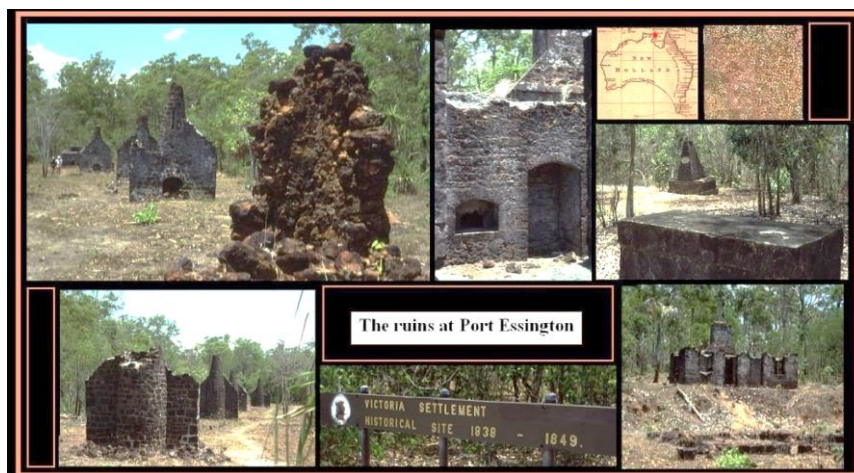
Committee Meeting Dates

July 11th (Monday) Beverley Earnshaw, 15 Hamer St, Kogarah Bay (9546 1091)

August 8th (Monday) Adele Ryan, 5 Endeavour St, Sans Souci (9529 6730)

September 5th (Monday) Helen Gould, 16 Dewrang St, Carss Park (0417 612 952)

Welcome to two new members, Lesley Roberts and Adele Doherty. We hope you have an enjoyable time with Kogarah Historical Society.



PORT ESSINGTON

There is an eerie silence about the remote and isolated ruins of Port Essington; a sad lament to the tragedy of a failed plan to set up a settlement on the Northern Coast of Australia in 1838. A site, almost forgotten, surrounded by a eucalypt forest, pressed under the hot, humid heat of Northern Territory on a remote part of the Cobourg Peninsula.

Stone chimneys, remnants of huts along with the ruin of a stone hospital plus a few other scattered remains about the location seem lost like alien monuments of an almost forgotten episode in the early history of Australia. A few headstones in a small cemetery add testimony to a unsuccessful settlement that once had high hopes of a becoming a thriving trading Port and settlement.

The Northern Australian Coast had been surveyed by the Dutch East India Company in early 1618. The Entrance to a harbour that cut deeply into the land was marked on the Dutch navigational charts. Two hundred years later In 1818 the Northern Australian Coast was again surveyed by Captain Phillip Parker King of the Royal Navy, aboard HMS 'Mermaid'. He named the harbour in honour of Trafalgar. King described the Harbour "as superior,

In the early days after the settlement at Port Jackson, the British sought to establish a trading port and settlement on the Northern Australian Coast to deter any other Imperial Powers, such as the French or Dutch, from claiming territory along the coast. At the time the North of Australia was still known as New Holland. There had been talk of the Dutch coveting the coast, to establish a base somewhere, in the region, as a colony and trading Post. The Dutch East India Company was already well established at Batavia in Java and the islands of Indonesia.

In the early 19th Century two attempts had been made by the British to establish settlements in Northern Australia to facilitate trade with Asia and mark sovereignty over the area. At first, Port Essington was considered. The site was opposed by George Windsor Earl, a navigator and draughtsman in a memorandum stating that the Harbour was too shallow. His recommendation of another bay was also rejected. A first settlement was attempted at Fort Dundas on Melville Island. Then later another, Fort Wellington at Raffles Bay on the tip of the Coburg Peninsula. Both failed because of pestilence, climate and lack of resources.

A few years later, yet another plan was proposed to establish a trading post, again at Port Essington with the prospect and enthusiasm of becoming a new Singapore in Northern Australia; a scheme to rival the Dutch expansion in the East Indies. A survey was made by

the same George Windsor Earl who had rejected the site years before. On exploring the location further, he described the position ground on the Western side of the inner harbour. He claimed "The soil description. 4 wells were sunk to afford an

In 1838 a party of 30 marines with families and some convicts arrived to establish a settlement, 24 makeshift houses were erected and a hospital constructed as a beginning for a settlement. Orange and lemon trees were planted along with bananas, plantain, pumpkins and melons. Some cattle were brought to begin a herd. A local aborigine called Medaline acted as messenger and form some sort of relations with the local tribes. The settlement was called Victoria after the Queen.

A saw pit was set up. A blacksmith forge was constructed. A lime kiln built to make lime from sea shells for mortar in the construction of chimneys for the row of houses of which only the stone chimneys now remain like tombstones of a settlement that tried, failed and was almost forgotten. Cornish stonemasons built the houses of a design ill equipped for the environment. More suitable to Northern European conditions rather than the oppressive steamy heat of Northern Australia. With fireplaces and almost windowless walls they were not made for tropical conditions that were difficult and unbearable for the British settlers to cope with. The hospital was also unsuitable for the tropical climate being almost airless and hot. It was soon nearly always filled with patients.

The colony, in the extremely remote position, suffered in the constant stifling heat. The conditions were harsh and difficult in the humid environment. Difficulty soon began to affect the colony in their struggle to maintain and establish the settlement. It was a struggle from the beginning in the middle of nowhere. Almost abandoned to fend for themselves in a remote and alienated part of the country. The settlers faced isolation, tropic diseases and the relentless oppressive heat. In 1839 a comedy play was staged in an attempt make the settlement more enjoyable in its isolation. But Port Essington failed to expand and attract further settlers. Much like the two previous settlements attempted in North Australia, it had the element of failure.

Within a year of settlement most of it was destroyed by a cyclone. The ship "Pelorus gun brig, was driven ashore with the loss of 12 lives. The rainy season added more misery. The only benefit was a supply of rainwater. ravages of weather and sickness along with poor diet and unhealthy environment affecting the settlement. An earth tremor rocked the settlement to add distress to the colonists.

Although there was some contact with the native aborigines, no conflict was recorded. It was probably because of this the settlement survived as long as it did in that part of Northern Australia. Attempts to grow British crops began to fail. Scurvy was soon rife. The settlers were totally unaware of the benefits of native fruits that could prevent scurvy. Soldiers suffered hardships of humidity in their heavy uniforms as did the women in weighty, woollen clothing. There was no relief from the sea breezes that failed to penetrate deep into the harbour inlet to cool the settlers. Mosquitos made conditions difficult. Rainy seasons added more discomfort to the settlement.

Over the following years life in Port Essington became one of wretchedness and struggle. It was as if the settlement was left to fend for itself, almost abandoned. Women died in childbirth and nearly all the children succumbed to the conditions adding to the grief of the

settlers. Emma Lambrick, the wife of Lieutenant Lambrick was a woman accustomed to better living and with possible servants. The transition to a life of primitive conditions would have been traumatic to her and the other women. She became the matriarch of the colony but eventually she too succumbed to the conditions. A stone obelisk was erected over her grave in the cemetery in her honour.

In 1845 The explorer Ludwig Leichhardt arrived at Port Essington after a 4800 kilometre journey from Moreton Bay across unexplored territory, The explorers were exhausted, their clothes in tatters. They were relieved to reach their destination after a long and arduous trek. The expedition party was welcomed and treated well as best possible while remaining at the outpost. Their arrival was celebrated by the Captain John MacArthur of the marines (a nephew of John Macarthur of Camden in Sydney), with a dinner. Leichhardt remained at Port Essington for a few weeks until a ship could return his party to civilisation.

In 1846 an Italian Missionary, Father Angelo Confalonieri, attempted to form a mission at the settlement. He did manage to convert around 400 people but it is not known whether they were the indigenous population or settlers or a mixture of both. Within two years however the priest died of malaria and heat exhaustion. The mission failed; there is no trace of its existence. Only stone remnants remain of the colony.

Thomas Huxley declared the settlement as being most unhealthy, the most uncomfortable and the houses in a condition most decayed and rotten. The settlement was declared a failure and was completely abandoned. Little remains of the port. The ruins of the Victoria settlement at Port Essington remain like enigmatic monuments in the lonely landscape; a sad lament to the failed concept of what was once splendidly envisioned.

A permanent settlement was established in the Australian North, in 1869 at Darwin.

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Congratulations to our First Lady!

Congratulations to our longest serving member of Kogarah Historical Society, Trudie Johns, who turned 100 on the 13th June, 2022. Trudie joined the Society in 1970, the year of its formation and became a faithful and hardworking supporter. She has held the position of President, Vice- President and Treasurer. She volunteered regularly on the museum roster and headed the catering team both at the School of Arts and Mondays at the Museum. She was a trustee for the museum for many years and was made a life member of the Society in 2016.

Trudie celebrated with a luncheon at Mortdale RSL on June 12th and to her we send our love and best wishes with grateful thanks for 52 years of service to the Kogarah Historical Society.

Date for your diary: Helen Gould is proposing that our next Society Trip is to Retford Park – a beautiful house, garden and gallery run by the National Trust and situated at Bowral. Details and date to be confirmed but we think – **October 20th**.

Oatley Park – Volunteers and Local Government in Partnership

(The following article by Leonie Bell gained second place in our 2021/2022 Local History Competition. Leonie has kindly abridged it for us and it will be published in two parts, in this issue and the next. References and bibliography have not been included but as usual they are available by ringing the editor on 9546 1091.)

Bounded by Lime Kiln Bay on the north and Jew Fish Bay in the south, the natural bushland of Oatley Park occupies 45 hectares of a promontory jutting into the Georges River and was described in the twenti~~e~~st and a r~~e~~spl~~e~~ndid n~~e~~ p~~a~~m anachronistic castellated tower, featuring a blessed with an abundance of native flora and fauna, it has been a popular picnic, walking and cycling destination for decades. Peakhurst Park was gazetted 25 March 1887. Its original name was changed to Oatley Park in 1922.

Oatley Park is an example of how enthusiastic volunteers can spearhead a project, with the assistance of local government. In this case Hurstville Council was initially reluctant to invest in the area but was persuaded to provide financial and logistical support to volunteer organizations who made substantial contributions to park infrastructure. As a result, the park evolved from a wild untamed beauty spot to a desirable sporting and leisure venue, popular with both local Oatley residents and those across the Hurstville Municipal Council area. Three volunteer groups were instrumental in spurring Hurstville Council to action by lobbying aldermen and providing enthusiastic volunteer labour to improve park facilities; Mortdale Parents and Citizens Association, Mortdale Progress Association and Oatley Amateur Swimming Club.



*The circled insert in this subdivision plan shows the recently gazetted Peakhurst Park as a wild stretch of bushland with no roads or tracks.
Photo: NSW State Library*

Initially, Peakhurst Park was administered by the Peakhurst Park Trust, whose trustees were assigned to care for the reserve in a voluntary capacity. In 1906 the government introduced the contentious Local Government Act, creating 164 new administrative boundaries known as shires. The act provided for the election of shire councils, which were to take over ownership and care for roads, bridges and parks.

In 1906 Hurstville Council decided to ask the trustees to resign so that they could assume control of the bush reserve. Two trustees however, Hugh Patrick and Myles McRae, considered it their sacred duty to protect the park and refused to do so. Under the new act, the council did not have to the power to take it over unless all trustees resigned. Finally in 1908 the Council wrested control of the park from the trustees under the authority of the Land Government Act.

Constructing a swimming enclosure

Not long after World War 1, Mortdale Parents and Citizens Association (P&C), Mortdale Progress Association and Mortdale Chamber of Commerce had identified a need in the community. Each week many parents would make a lengthy journey to Sans Souci or Cronulla, so that their children could receive swimming instruction, although there was potentially a delightful swimming spot in their own backyard. The problem with the Georges River was the presence of sharks, making swimming a highly dangerous pastime.

The Mortdale Parents and Citizens Association saw the potential of Peakhurst Park not just as a reserve of native bushland, but for recreational purposes. The difficulty was that councils of this era had limited funds, and few staff. Their efforts tended to focus on building permits, road construction, sewerage and sanitation, not recreational facilities.

In September 1919, the P&C Association requested that the Harbours and Rivers Department designate the area around Sandy Bay as a bathing place. The reply was unusually swift for a state government department. Three months later the application had been accepted and a Department of Lands representative came out to meet the Mortdale Progress Association to discuss the location of the swimming area, which was selected as a 150 feet frontage with a depth of 70 feet to 120 feet from high water mark. Hurstville Council was offered permissive occupancy of the site for a peppercorn rent from 1 January 1920.

Local government, in contrast, moved slowly. The Council Engineer reported that the chosen site did not provide for bathing at low tide. He recommended a site a little further south-west of the old stone pier, which would p
The difficulty was that the revised site would need to be negotiated with the oyster farmer who currently leased it.

Sick of excuses and procrastination, the residents took matters into their own hands. In frustration at the delay, the Mortdale Progress Association scheduled a Public Meeting in December 1921, in an attempt to garner public and civic support for the construction of a swimming enclosure. Hurstville Mayor Macken was in favour of the project. He guaranteed £10 toward the cost if the local associations would agree to fund the balance and provide the labour. A wire swimming enclosure was proposed, connected to piles sunk into the muddy river bed. The Mayor promised to donate the old cables from Lugarno Punt and gave permission to obtain the necessary posts by felling old trees in Peakhurst Park.

A three-month series of Saturday working bees was scheduled, involving both the Progress Association and the Mortdale Parents and Citizens Association. The senior boys from the school volunteered for what promised to be a fun but strenuous weekend activity, with the women providing refreshments to keep up their strength.

As a preliminary measure, the men constructed a rough dirt road leading to the proposed bathing site. This enabled easy access for the equipment needed to erect a safe swimming enclosure, with wire netting provided by the council, who also delivered the materials for construction of a dressing shed. By February the working parties had almost completed the sinking of the piles, and the enclosure would very soon be netted. The Scoutmaster, Mr Batty, and the Mortdale schoolmaster, Mr Mitchell, brought along a troupe of boys to clear the scrub at the top of the hill for a cricket pitch.

The baths opened with great fanfare 10 March 1922 in the presence of 200 local residents. The scene was a festive one, complete with colourful bunting, food and drink

supplied by the ladies, and music played by the Boy Scouts.

The pool was a modest 50 feet x 70 feet (15m x 21m), but the Mayor suggested in his opening speech that if they were to extend the pool to five acres, from headland to headland, the council would be willing to provide further assistance.

Once the baths were completed, there was recognition that a committee would be needed to oversee its operation and maintenance. Hurstville Council was amenable to the formation of the Oatley Park Local Committee. The Committee continued to operate until 1928, at which point the Mortdale Parents and Citizens Association and the Oatley West Progress Association took over the function of lobbying the council on park matters, but not administering the parkland, which by then was in council control. Whereas today, ongoing maintenance of a pool and parkland would be funded by the local council, this was not the norm during the 1920s. Hurstville Council did not have sufficient money, or the inclination to do so. Instead, the opening ceremony included a fund-raising plea.

Recreational facilities

Not content with these simple facilities, the Oatley Park Local Committee went from strength to strength, constructing a boatshed and refreshment rooms in the ensuing months. Council appointed Mr Murray as a caretaker and park ranger to supervise the baths, in exchange for permission to run a boatshed and refreshment rooms in the park.

In July 1922 the committee was in full fundraising mode for their next project, to erect a fence and ornamental memorial entrance gates, dedicated to the soldiers of the Great War. Despite the plans being adopted, the fencing and gates would be some years in coming.

The residents' vision for the park had been some preliminary scrub clearing work earlier in the year, but in August 1922 a further working bee was organized to clear more of the bush, creating a large grassy area intended for informal sports such as cricket and football.

The following year the Georges River Cricket Association proposed laying two wickets for formal cricket matches, if the council would clear more of the undergrowth and trees and allow them to lease the grounds for three years. Council preferred to leave it to the Oatley Park Local Committee to make a decision. The Association wanted to provide council labour and would leave it to the volunteers to carry out the work.

The Association was successful in its bid and began organizing matches, with the cricket pitches becoming a fixture on the local sporting calendar for many years. Over time the pitch needed maintenance and the cricketers desired better amenities for their thriving club activities, so the cricket club asked the council to install mains water in the park in 1925, to level the cricket pitches and to improve the access road, which council readily agreed to. They called for council to remove a shed for use. The council were amenable and subsequently called for tenders to undertake the work.

With the residents proving that the park was both desirable and well patronised, Hurstville Council was now interested in further investment in this popular reserve. They asked the engineer, G. Heffernan, to prepare specifications and cost construction of concrete baths that would enable swimming at low tide. Three months later the engineer's report estimated the expense as a hefty £720. Late in the year tenders were called for contractors to erect a reinforced concrete enclosing wall for the existing swimming pool.

Conservation was also on their minds. Christmas Bush, flannel flowers, and wild

fuchsias bloomed profusely, while bird calls piped in the trees and possums leapt from branch to branch. A park ranger was appointed to protect the hundreds of plant and animal species present on the peninsula. In 1935 a valuable addition was made when the Mortdale Oatley sub-branch of the RSL donated two Lone Pine Seedlings obtained from Gallipoli.

The park began to be used for entertainment. The Mortdale Citizens Band scheduled Sunday afternoon concerts, and the volunteers asked the council to build a picnic shelter shed. Hurstville Council agreed to have its engineer investigate the feasibility of the idea.

Combatting vandalism

Vandalism is nothing new. While civic minded residents were selflessly donating time and effort to make improvements, others were bent on destruction. A man was fined 5 shillings in Kogarah Police Court for cutting down trees in the reserve in 1926, with the sentence seen as a warning to others to refrain. Unlike today, where such action is usually aimed at improving water views, it is most likely he was cutting down firewood, a common practice at this time. The deterrent didn't work, and timber advice that further fencing was required to keep out the perpetrators. Some people interpreted the natural state of the park as meaning it was unused and therefore should be made available for stock grazing, an idea which was soundly rejected.

The volunteers were discouraged to find that vandals had broken a water meter, shattered windows in the bathing pavilion, smashed shutters, and stolen a tap, leaving water to flow unimpeded. Local businessman. C.Pocock, asked permission to start a small refreshment kiosk business at the baths, in return for keeping an eye on the baths and the bush reserve.



The old Kiosk Oatley Park

Eventually Hurstville Council decided in June 1927 that the long-awaited fence and gates were necessary in order to curb vandalism, wood cutting and flora theft, and additionally, a council inspector should be appointed, although this latter decision did not eventuate. They also decided to call for tenders from interested parties who might conduct a refreshment kiosk, as advised by the Oatley Park Committee. One of the key functions of the kiosk business would be to deter vandalism, although this was not stated overtly in the advertisement placed in the Propeller in September.

In contrast to the early days when much of the work had been carried out by volunteer labour, in 1927 the Oatley Park Local Committee drew up a list of works it wished the council to undertake. President Nicol Murray and Secretary D. Ross took the Hurstville Council Works Committee on a tour of inspection, to explain that these projects were beyond the capabilities of volunteers and needed substantial council funding.

‘ Proper sanitary service to paths, water service to n park
baths, better dressing accommodation, fireplaces in and around the park, baths to be properly
cleaned out and deepened, and extra spring boards erected, also a
(to be continued)

Leonie Bell

Press Page July/August 2022



Here we are, already past the shortest day of the year hard to believe.

Carss Cottage Museum has been busy lately. We have had three visits from Primary Schools, with from 60-80 students each time. This year the school curriculum includes a topic ' Families Past and Present ' a number of new volunteers from the Society are now helping our regular group with the tours. Merlene Carr,

Jackie Colonelli, Margaret James, Helen Gould, Bob and Laurel Horton have all assisted and we do appreciate the time and effort they have put in. We usually end up exhausted and retire to the café in Carss Park for a recuperative coffee.

Last week I was pleased to be invited to the Women's Society for lunch. Ann Lisle, their President, is now also a member of our Society. It was a special lunch to commemorate nurses, with Krista Vane-Tempest speaking about Edith Blake. Nurses from several hospitals were represented and it was a most enjoyable occasion. Both the Women and Men's Society meet at the Royal Automobile Club. An opportunity to see the table made from the salvaged wreck of the Dunbar referred to by John Lanser, our very excellent speaker last month, and also a framed section of the ribbon cut by De Groot at the opening of the Harbour Bridge.

This newsletter includes part one of the wonderful essay on *Oatley Park*, written by Leonie Bell who was the runner up in the History Awards. We also have a contribution from Joe Spinelli on *Port Essington* which I think you will find interesting.

I notice that St George Art Society has paintings on display at Parliament House, worth a visit, and Hurstville Museum and Art Gallery has an exhibition called *Our Journeys, Our Stories*, exploring Chinese Migration to our area.

I look forward to seeing you at the July meetings and apologize in advance for August and September as I will be away.

Gill Whan

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Trip to Prince Henry Hospital



On the 14th of June, 23 members and friends visited Prince Henry Hospital Nursing and Medical Museum at Little Bay. We were taken on a guided tour of the various sections where we saw wards and operating rooms as they had been, some stocked with medical instruments. The last ward, a long room for many beds housed an exhibition called "Bravery", highlighted the large number of infectious diseases that the country has experienced and how they were dealt with.

The hospital was established in 1881, originally called The Coast Hospital but renamed in 1934 after a visit by Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester. It was the first for treating infectious diseases, originally in tents on the beach, one row for the infected and another behind a fence for the contacts.



Dick Goodfellow with iron lung

Nurses were trained to use numerous types of equipment and machines to treat the seriously ill – one of the most significant for its time being the iron lung. Our visit to this room was nostalgic for one of our members (Dick Goodfellow) who at the age of 6 years had been a polio patient in an iron lung. There were extensive collections of artefacts and memorabilia and soon we came to understand and appreciate the dedication of all those who had worked tirelessly under very trying conditions.

After a cuppa on the verandah we wandered across the road and had lunch together at the Green Olive Café after which our coach returned us to the car park at Carss Park Helen Gould

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A Treasure from the Museum

The Cyclist's Cup



This little object is called a and steel, it is collapsible, but expands into a drinking vessel which would occupy very little space and weight. Such a utensil would have been very useful during long distance cycle racing which was a major competitive sport in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

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Wh a tOh s

The Penrith Heritage Walk, a project part funded by the Australian Government, takes the walker along an 11 kilometre trail from Penrith Train Station to Emu Plains Train Station, revealing 22 points of interest along the way. These include the Museum of Fire, the Penrith Regional Gallery, the heritage listed Red Cow Hotel, as well as bars, cafés, parks &c showing Penrith's Past and Present .

The Penrith Heritage Walk is flexible and can be completed in one day or broken up into sections depending on the walker's time. For more information see <https://www.visitpenrith.com.au/heritagewalk>

Shaken to the Core: the untold story of Anzac has remained largely unseen for nearly sixty years. Tickets are now on sale for an upcoming exhibition at the Jewish Museum, 148 Darlinghurst Road, Darlinghurst from July 21 to October 23.

A Guided Tour of the Anzac Memorial, followed by a unique 2 course lunch set in the crypt of historic St.James Church. Thursday, July 7, 2022 10.30 am – 2.30 pm. For enquiries contact on line janereynolds@live.com.au.

Who does what in your Society

Name & Position	Responsibilities	Contact details
Gill Whan * President & Hon Secretary	Chairs mtgs, correspondence, finds and books speakers for year. Calendar of Events, Museum tours and roster.	0439 667 843 gillwhan@bigpond.net.au 11 Dewrang St., Carss Park 2221
Adele Ryan * Vice President Publicity Officer	Membership matters – payments etc. Organises and chairs MAM. Publicity to Leader, Council etc. Museum tours & roster	9529 6730, 0444 566 329 adele.robert.ryan@gmail.com 5 Endeavour St, Sans Souci 2219
Anne Williams * Treasurer	Payments in/out. T r e a s monthly and s annual reports. Museum tours and roster	0425 215 589 annepw2207@hotmail.com The Jameson, 2.09, 524/538 Rocky Point Rd., Sans Souci 2219
Robert McGarn * Public Officer	Minutes of Meetings, sets up at School of Arts. Society news. Museum tours and roster.	0425 706 579 mcgarnr@bigpond.net.au PO Box 135 Kogarah 1485
Wendy Agzarian Committee Museum custodian	Displays/catalogue/collection policy. Takes bookings for group tours. Museum tours and roster	0402 136 147 wagzarian@yahoo.com 8/52 Menai Rd., Bangor 2234
Barbara Davids Committee	Helps at MAM. Museum tours.	9389 6742 or 0407 497 423 bdavids@hotmail.com 129 Ruthven St., Bondi Junction 2022
Beverley Earnshaw Committee Life Member	Writes for and edits bi-monthly newsletter. Coordinator publications. Research, Museum tours	9546 1091 earnshawb@bigpond.com 15 Hamer St., Kogarah Bay 2217
Elaine Filewood Committee	A/teas at gen mtg. Organises lucky door prizes. Museum tours and roster	9580 5584 elainefilewood@gmail.com PO Box 141, Peakhurst 2210
Helen Gould Committee	Organises Society trips. Museum tours. Helps with teas at general mtg.	0417 612 952 Travelady8@gmail.com 16 Dewrang St, Carss Park 2221
Glynn Pulling Committee	Georges River Council issues for Society. Sets up for meetings at School of Arts. Checks equipment. Helps at Cottage	9587 4869 84 Harslett Cres, Kogarah Bay 2217
Cath Sullivan Life Member	Back up for Museum roster and tours	9579 6149 10/35 Letitia St., Oatley 2223
Pat Young Committee	Packs and mails out newsletter. Museum tours and roster. Helps with teas at general mtg.	9593 1898 25 Culver St., Monterey 2217
	Non Committee helpers	
Betty Goodger Life Member	Indexing Newsletters	9570 1101 Unit 3/2 Nelson St., Penshurst 2222
Miryam & Niver Rodriguez	Meet and Greet at Meetings Museum Roster	9588 9406
Gilda Tilia	Catering for MAM	9546 2516
Fred Scott & Neil Gould	KHS Website	9597 3243, mail@fredscott.net 0417 404 565 ngould@gmail.com
<p>Museum Roster – Joe Spinelli (9587 9212), Harvey Langford (9531 2770), Fiona Johnstone (0401 976 130), Jackie Colonelli (0414 579 194) Laurel and Bob Horton (0402 145 749)</p> <p>Other volunteers – Back up for Museum, Margaret James(0411 252 887), Joy Dean (0417 217 963) Heather Campbell (9533 9914) Useful numbers – G R Council (9330 6400), Carss Cottage (0478 643 846). KHS email info@kogarah.historicalsociety.com.au</p>		

