

St. George Historical Society Inc. Bulletin

PROUDLY SPONSORED BY ROCKDALE CITY COUNCIL

JANUARY - JUNE 2011 EDITION

Tempe House



Discovery Point

PRESIDENT	Mr. Wesley Fairhall	(02) 9546 - 1165
VICE PRESIDENT	Mr. Bernard Sharah	(02) 9567 - 8989
SECRETARY	Miss Laurice Bondfield	(02) 9599 - 4274
TREASURER	Mr. Wesley Fairhall	(02) 9546 - 1165
BULLETIN EDITORS	The Henke Family	(02) 9587 - 8307
LYDHAM HALL COMMITTEE	Mrs. Gloria Henke	(02) 9587 - 8307
	Mrs. Joan Rankin	(02) 9567 - 8641
	Mr. Bernard Sharah	(02) 9567 - 8989
PUBLIC OFFICER	Mr. Robert McGarn	(02) 9588 - 1097
REFRESHMENTS OFFICER	Mr. Allan Stahl	(02) 9556 - 2805
LYDHAM HALL ROSTER	Mr. Bernard Sharah	(02) 9567 - 8989
AUDITOR	Mrs. Joan Rankin	(02) 9567 - 8641

Meetings are held 2:00 PM the third Saturday of the month (except January)

In the Meeting Room 1st Floor, Rockdale Town Hall, Princes Highway, Rockdale.

Members, please bring a plate. Visitors are welcome.

EVENTS AGENDA

July 16th 2011 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

July 17th OPEN DAY AT LYDHAM HALL - CHRISTINA STEAD BIRTHDAY

2:00 pm – 4:00 pm at Lydham Hall. 18 Lydham Avenue, Bexley, NSW 2207

A talk will be given by Bernard Sharah on the Stead Family.

COST \$10 Afternoon Tea will be served

For any enquiries please contact Gloria Henke on (02) 9587 – 8307

Aug 20th Meeting

Speakers will be Michael Roberts / Judith Hassila: History of Botany Bay Athletic Club
(Winners of the R. W Rathbone OAM History Prize)

Sep 10th Bexley Spring Fair

Will be held in the main street of Bexley, Forest Road. St. George and Lydham Hall will have a Book Stall at this event. For further enquiries (02) 9587 – 8307



We are extremely pleased to hear that Mrs Valda Beehag is making a wonderful recovery after her illness and our thoughts and best wishes are with her.

We are also sorry to hear that Mrs Joan Rankin is suffering a great deal of discomfort at present and we wish her a permanent, pain free recovery.

Congratulations

Our many thanks must go to our members , who by different art forms , be it the spoken or written word, sketching, or painting, continue to keep the public informd of our history, of Family, Local and Abroad.

- In March this year Helen Lorain Rasco gave an informative talk at Mandelbaum House in Darlinghurst, on her Great Grandfather, Konrad Frank.

Konrad was a vignier in Rauenthal in southern Germany and sailed to Australia. He then settled in the St George District in the early 1850's. He Became a landowner in the district and sold land to sever wall known families who still live in the area.

- Australian Heritage week was celebrated in April where Australand opened Tempe House at Discovery Point in Tempe to the public where our Vice President Mr Bernad Sharah transported approximately 450 visitors back in time, to a bygone era, informing them about the previous owners of the house.

A delicious high tea was served to the visitors. They were also entertained by a trio group of musicians called "Pastance"

- At the end of March till the 12th of May an exhibition showcase called "Vanishing – Sydney's Early Slab Buildings" of drawings and paintings by Daphne Kingston were displayed in the Members Lounge at the Mint in Macquarie Street Sydney, where all works were available for purchase.
- Last but not least, in this issue you will see that the late R. W. Rathbone OAM Local History Prize is still ongoing. You will find everything you need to know about it on the following pages.

We must never forget the dedication to our local history and that of surrounding suburbs by R W. Rathbone OAM who left us this Legacy.

The Editors



Yarramundi Lane, Richmond 1981

by Daphne Kingston

Tempe House

Historic Tempe House was formerly owned by Alexander Brodie Spark in 1926. In 1836 a leading colonial architect, John Verge, designed Tempe House with a traditional colonial feel. This Georgian style house was built to complement its beautiful location between the Cooks River and Mt. Olympus. Verge was a merchant and businessman and his vision was to create a place where he could be inspired to write his poetry.

Named after 'Vale of Tempe' (*this is a narrow valley between the southern Olympus and northern Ossa massifs of north eastern Thessaly (Thessalía), Greece*), Tempe House is located at the foot of Mt Olympus offering native flora and fauna stretched over 12 acres. This beautiful house features hand crafted cedar joinery, french doors, manicured gardens and panoramic views of the river. Tempe House is regarded as one of Sydney's greatest houses with Verge also commissioned to design Elizabeth Bay House and also Camden House.

In the 1830's Tempe House was visited by many, who travelled by boat to see its picturesque backdrop of Mt. Olympus and the scenic gardens included up to fifty differing varieties of grape vines from France, which also attracted horticultural awards. Today Mt. Olympus has been restored to its former beauty with the extensive regeneration of the native flora to this magnificent hill.

Australia's best-known philanthropist, Caroline Chisholm leased Tempe House as a boarding school for young women from 1863 to 1865. The Estate, known as Greenbank, presented an ideal location for her work, boasting spacious and lofty rooms and the "large and open orchard of fruit trees, shady walkways".

1884 saw the estate sold to the Sisters of the Good Samaritan for use as a charitable refuge for women. They added the impressive St Magdalen's Chapel, thought to be the work of Sheerin & Hennessy, an important company of Sydney architects, designer of St Patrick's College at Manly. Today St. Magdalen's Chapel is now deconsecrated, with high timber roofed, led light windows and a neo-Gothic design. It is mainly used for small functions held by Discovery Point management. Consisting of mainly one large room, with the altar stretching the width of the building, and has an ornate balustrade of wrought iron and timber

This is truly an amazing historic site of Sydney, which for many years was hidden by overgrown trees and grass. Today the house has been restored to its former glory and beauty by the Discovery Point Restoration Project.

Source: http://www.sydneyblogger.com/2010_12_01_archive.html



Photo of Caroline Chisolm . Permission to use given by The National Archives of Australia
Citation number NAA: C4078, N17143

Caroline Chisolm (1808 – 1877)

By Judith Iltis

Caroline Chisholm (1808-1877), philanthropist, was born near Northampton, England, daughter of William Jones, a well-to-do farmer. Reared in the tradition of Evangelical philanthropy, at 22 she agreed to marry Captain Archibald Chisholm of the East India Co., but on condition that her philanthropic work should continue. He was thirteen years her senior and a Roman Catholic, which may have influenced her conversion to Catholicism about this time. Chisholm was posted in 1832 to Madras where Caroline founded the Female School of Industry for the Daughters of European Soldiers.

The Chisholms decided to spend leave in Australia and arrived in Sydney in the *Emerald Isle* in September 1838; they settled at Windsor, where Caroline remained with her three sons when Chisholm was recalled to active service in 1840. Although New South Wales was then passing into depression, rural labour was needed, but the government had no plans for dispersing the throngs of assisted immigrants who remained in Sydney without employment. Mrs Chisholm met every immigrant ship and became a familiar figure on the wharves. She found positions for immigrant girls and sheltered many of them in her home. In January 1841 she approached Governor and Lady Gipps and the proprietors of the *Sydney Herald* with a plan for a girls' home. In spite of discouragements and anti-Catholic feeling, she convinced Gipps that she was a disinterested philanthropist. She was granted use of part of the old immigration barracks for her Female Immigrants' Home. Entirely dependent on public subscription, it sheltered up to ninety-six women, and the only free employment registry in Sydney was attached.

Her next concern was to disperse the unemployed into the country. Hundreds of circulars were franked by Gipps and sent to leading country men seeking information and enlisting support. Throughout 1842 she was almost continually on her white horse, Captain, accompanying parties into the interior and helping to allay their fears of the bush. She soon had resting stages and employment agencies at a dozen rural centres. In her first year's report, *Female Immigration, Considered in a Brief Account of the Sydney Immigrants' Home* (Sydney, 1842), she was able to announce the closing of the home because her plans for dispersing immigrants into the interior had been so successful. To a select committee on distressed labourers, she outlined a scheme for settling families on the land with long leases. Her prediction of permanent prosperity for these families ensured the opposition of the land-owning members of the committee. Undaunted, she arranged at her own expense the settlement of twenty-three families on land at Shellharbour given to her by Robert Towns and told a second committee in 1844 about this experiment, but her plan was again rejected.

Captain Chisholm retired from the army and returned to Australia in 1845 to work with his wife. Denied government assistance, the Chisholms travelled throughout New South Wales and collected over 600 statements from immigrants about their lives in Australia, this 'voluntary information' to serve as a guide to those in England who wished to emigrate. By now Mrs Chisholm had been led away from alleviating immediate distress to expounding reforms and to promoting her own colonization scheme. With her husband she left for England in 1846 in the *Dublin*. She was already a legend in New South Wales, although her last days were clouded by a revival of religious controversy.

In London her eloquent arguments won the sympathy of Earl Grey and James Stephen and she achieved two of her objects: free passages for emancipists' wives in the *Asia* and *Waverley*, and for seventy-five children in the *Sir Edward Parry*. She gave evidence before two House of Lords committees, on the execution of the criminal law, and on colonization from Ireland, a rare tribute to a woman. A pamphlet letter to Earl Grey, *Emigration and Transportation Relatively Considered* (1847), better written than her first report, contained her first public attack on the Wakefield system. Eighteen voluntary statements formed an appendix and she published others in *Comfort for the Poor! Meat Three Times a Day!! Voluntary Information From the People of New South Wales* (1847). Her house became an Australian information centre and for several years she and her husband received an average of 140 letters a day.

After two years of official indifference to her principal object, family emigration, she decided to act unaided. Her first plan for a land-ticket system was defeated by the influence in London of alarmed squatters. Next she formed a committee of wealthy London merchants and, after a lecture tour of Scotland, her Family Colonization Loan Society became a reality in 1849, with Lord Ashley president of the London central committee, branch committees throughout the British Isles and agents in Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney. The society received the savings of intending emigrants or their colonial relations and lent them the balance of the passage money. The Australian agents found them employment and collected the repayment of the loan by easy instalments. A reserve fund bore losses through death or default. Thanks to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, remittances from Australia were received by Coutts & Co. to avoid the prohibitive charges of other banks. Mrs Chisholm's best-written pamphlet, *The A.B.C. of Colonization* (1850), denounced the landed interests and the renewed government scheme, describing in contrast her own society, founded in defiance of the squatters and with no official support.

Charles Dickens gave the society powerful aid and in 1851-52 advertised the society in *Household Words*, although his unsympathetic portrait of Mrs Jellyby (*Bleak House*) was partly drawn from Mrs Chisholm. When the first chartered ship *Slains Castle* sailed on 1 October 1850, she personally supervised the embarkation of passengers, placing friendless girls with families and the aged with the young. A reliable surgeon was appointed and he, not the captain, issued the rations. The *Blundell* and the *Athenian* followed, before news of the gold discoveries reached England to stimulate emigration and give the society financial security; in 1852 they dispatched six ships. Yet Mrs Chisholm feared that gold seekers would neither produce colonial stability nor create an environment suitable for her young females.

In March 1851 Captain Chisholm left for Australia to work gratuitously as colonial agent, leaving Caroline with the increasing duties in Britain. In 1852 she toured the British Isles and later Germany, France and Italy, where she visited the Pope. She agitated with some success for lower colonial postage rates and the introduction of colonial money orders. Her comments on shipboard conditions

ensured the passing of the Passenger Act of 1852. A shipowner, W. S. Lindsay built for the society the *Caroline Chisholm*, and on her maiden voyage in September 1853 the passengers included a party of girls from the Jewish Ladies' Benevolent Society. Mrs Chisholm was now one of the most famous women in England; her portrait by Angelo Collen Hayter, of which the original was lost, hung in the Royal Academy exhibition of 1852, a panoramic picture 'Adventures of Mrs Chisholm' 'sold by the thousands', and she was the subject of many poems, articles and cartoons.

When Caroline Chisholm sailed for Australia in the *Ballarat* in 1854, her departure was widely reported and over £900 was subscribed as a testimonial. The society then had more than £15,000 in hand and had sent out over 3000 emigrants. She arrived in Port Phillip in July: at one welcome meeting tribute was paid to Captain Chisholm, who almost alone in Australia had ensured the success of his wife's scheme. The Victorian Legislative Council voted the Chisholms £5000 and another £2500 was privately subscribed. The family was in desperate need and opened a store with some of this money, although Caroline accepted it with reluctance.

In October 1854 she toured the Victorian goldfields, and at a meeting in Melbourne in November proposed a series of shelter sheds along the routes to the diggings; with some government help ten were under construction by the end of 1855. Because of her passionate belief in the beneficial effects of a small farmer class, she agitated in support of unlocking the lands. She developed a kidney disease in 1857, and in November the family moved to Kyneton, where Archibald Chisholm, who had been promoted major on the retired list in November 1854, sat on the magistrates' bench and their two elder sons ran the store. Later Caroline had to go to Sydney for medical attention but she also gave public lectures there on the land question in 1859-61. Financial necessity forced her in July 1862 to open a girls' school at Newtown, later moved to Tempe.

Caroline Chisholm's scorn for material reward and public position contributed to the obscurity of her last years in Australia. Yet, although almost unknown to the new population of gold seekers, she saw many of her earlier aims accepted by the new society. In June 1866 the Chisholms left for England. Granted a pension of £100, they lived first in Liverpool, then in dingy lodgings at Highgate, London. Mrs Chisholm died on 25 March 1877. Her husband died next August and was buried in the same grave at Northampton; it bears a headstone inscribed 'The emigrant's friend'. They were survived by three of their four sons and two daughters.

Russet-haired, tall and sweet-voiced, her serene face lit by grey eyes, Caroline Chisholm began her work accepting established conventions, but when she encountered the obstruction and indifference of officialdom, her attitude began to harden and she became an uncompromising radical, expounding her belief in universal suffrage, vote by ballot and payment of members. Herself a devoted wife and mother, she helped to give dignity to woman and family in a harsh colonial society. Her achievement was made possible by her idealism and courage allied to her executive ability and personal charm, and by the presence and unwavering support of her husband.

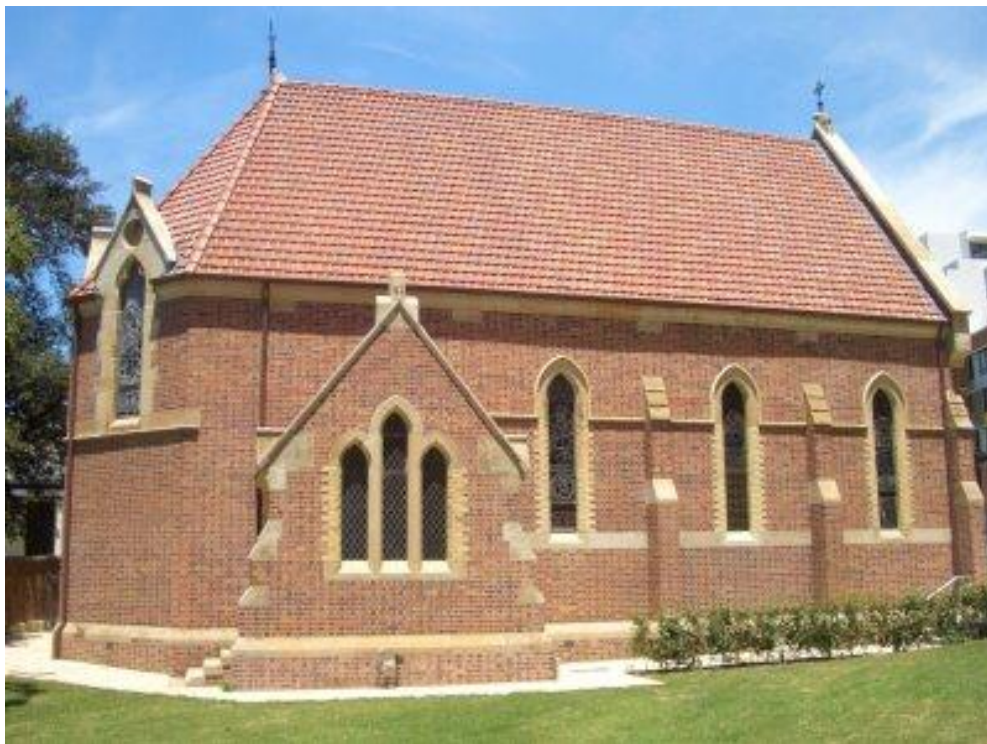
Select Bibliography

- M. L. Kiddle, *Caroline Chisholm* (Melb, 1957), and for bibliography
- E. Mackenzie, *The Emigrants' Guide to Australia* (Lond, 1853).

Source: <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/chisholm-caroline-1894>



St. Magdalenes Church At Tempe House Before Renovation



Magdalenes Curch after renovations

FROM ROCKDALE CITY LIBRARIES

Our local libraries have some excellent books on Australian History

Subjects: local, social, political and biographies.

I hope to introduce you to some you may not have seen before.

REVIEWS

THE ABORIGINES OF THE SYDNEY DISTRICT BEFORE 1788.

BY PETER TURBET, KANGAROO PRESS 1989 (160 PAGES.)

The author collects together in this small book as much information as possible about the tribes who lived in the Sydney region before 1788. He covers such topics as social organisation, languages, food gathering, marriage and family life, medical treatments, religion, initiation and artistic expression. Although the Aboriginal people who lived along the coastline of NSW shared many customs, they were also diverse in languages, tools and cultural practices.

The writer cites three types of sources for the information he presents: the observations of the colonial diarists and missionaries, the memoirs and testimonies of Aboriginal people and the results of archaeological excavation.

The St George District was home to the Bidjigal people. It is possible that their territory extended as far as Castle Hill. The famous guerilla leader Pemulwuy had connections to this area. In 1790 he fatally speared a man named M'Entire near the Cooks River. Later in 1797 he took refuge in the country near the mouth of the Georges River after escaping from a hospital in Parramatta.

Local archaeological digs at Curracurang overhang in Royal National Park and a shell midden at GyMEA Bay have yielded information about the shelter and diet of Bidjigal people. A tantalising reference by a colonial diarist to a "village of bark huts" that once stood near the mouth of the Cooks River makes you wish to know more- were they a permanent seasonal site or something more?

The evidence of rock art at La Perouse and in Royal National Park shelters gives evidence of a rich cultural and religious life.

The "Aborigines of the Sydney District Before 1788" is a good first reference book. It was published in 1989 and in the 22 years since then more research has been carried out. Most of this research is published in academic journals and is sometimes difficult for the general reader to gain access to. In the last few years one or two more books on Aboriginal life in the Sydney region for a general audience have been published and I intend to review one of them, "Rivers and Resilience" about Aboriginal life past and present on the Georges River, for a later journal as Rockdale Library has a copy.

Governor Macquarie, His Life, Times and Revolutionary Vision for Australia

by Derek Parker - Woodslane Press 2010, (252 pages.)

This book has been published to celebrate the 200th anniversary of Lachlan Macquarie's arrival as Governor of NSW. It is a straightforward biography quoting extensively from his journals, letters and dispatches so you get a lively sense of his personality and attitudes as well as a clear narrative of the events of his life.

One trait that particularly stood out for me in this account was his sense of adventure and love of travel. After serving in Canada during the War of Independence and Indian

campaigns in Travancore and Cochin among others he returns to England in 1807, not by the usual direct sea route but overland. His route took him through Persia(modern day Iraq) to the shores of the Caspian Sea, then north to Astrakhan ,beside the Volga River to Tsaritsin thence to Moscow and St Petersburg. His adventures did not end there as he sailed from Kronstadt through the Baltic in appalling weather, visiting the British fleet which had just taken Copenhagen and taking time to see the sights of the city before reaching Yarmouth after several times being becalmed or delayed by contrary winds. After he returned to England in 1822, instead of resting from his difficult time in Australia, he, his wife and son set out on a year long Grand Tour of France and Italy. He must have enjoyed the chances his governorship gave him to travel around NSW and Tasmania!

Of his time as governor, you get the impression that a man of honest and straightforward character like Macquarie was bound to find difficulty in dealing with touchy and rancorous free settlers and devious emancipists, while receiving only lukewarm support from the Colonial Office. "He has been accused of too freely taking men and women at their face value and while this is a likeable trait, its effects are sometimes troublesome"(Derek Parker p xiii Introduction)

When reading of his rise from a poor family on the Isle of Mull via Army service (and Scots connections!) to the governorship you wonder how much his open minded attitude to the emancipists, although official Colonial Office policy, was coloured by his own experience.

In conclusion, this is a well-rounded biography of Lachlan Macquarie, intended for the general reader. It is a corrective to some histories which concentrate exclusively on his time as governor and ignore or give short shrift to his early life or his personality or private life.

SYDNEY BY DELIA FALCONER - Published 2010 UNSW Press (293 pages)

Strictly speaking this is not a history book. It is more a meditation on what makes Sydney unique; one of a series in which "leading Australian authors write about their hometowns". Nevertheless for history buffs there are many delights to be found in its pages. Chapters titled "Ghosting", "Dreaming", "Living" and "Sweating" delve into what Sydneysiders past and present thought, felt and wrote about their city.

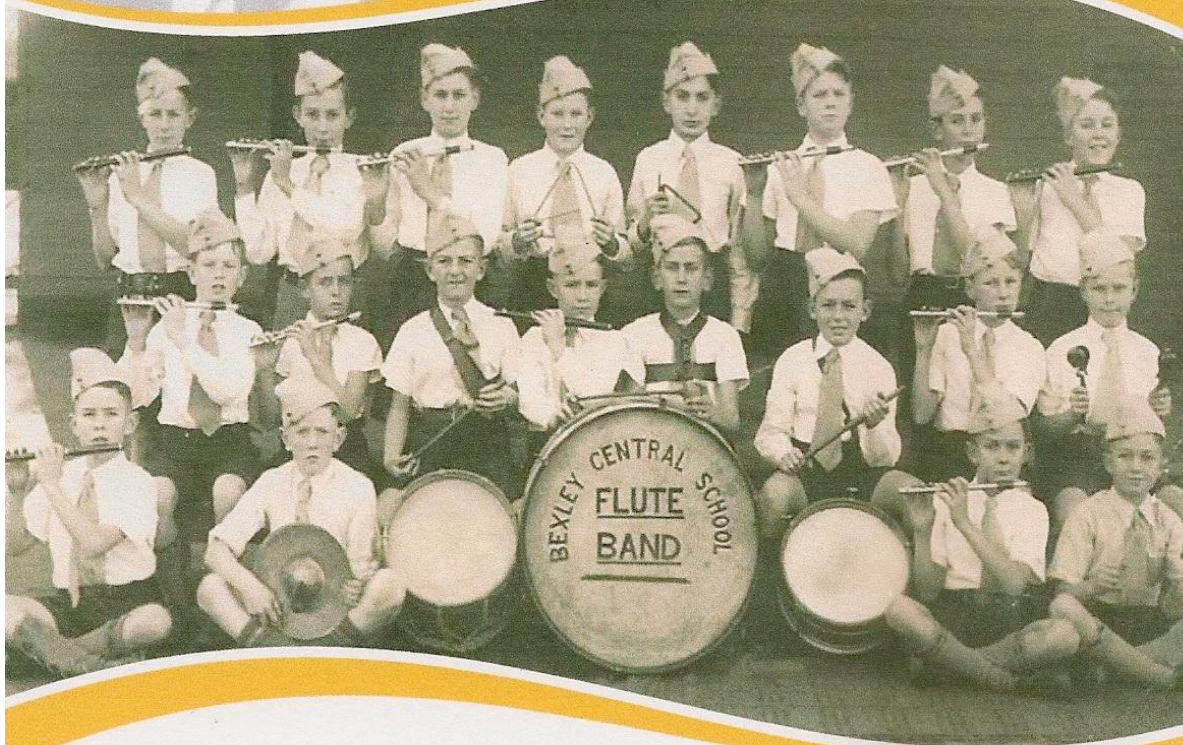
From the story in Ruth Park's autobiography "Fishing in the Styx" of finding an Aboriginal carving of a snake under the outdoor toilet of her house in Neutral Bay to quotation from Kenneth Slessor's book on wicked Sydney of the thirties "Darlinghurst Nights" with its wonderful illustrations by Vergil Reilly; history, literature and poetry provide pointers to what lies beneath the glib description coined by playwright David Williamson in the 1980s "Emerald City". The author's personal recollections of living in central Sydney as a child and later in the late 1970s as a student when as she says "the inner city was a ruin" -Glebe, Balmain and Newtown being the haunts of the impoverished looking for cheap places to live - will revive memories for many. As will her stories of the great department stores like Farmers and the emptiness of Martin Place on a Saturday afternoon during this time.

The outer suburbs are not neglected either as so often happens in books about Sydney. Incidentally for local St George readers there is a wonderfully stinging description of Arncliffe's "commonness" in the 1930s(and isn't that a lovely reminder of the language of the time, when calling someone or something "common" was definitely a put-down!) from Sumner Locke Elliot's novel "Fairyland".

Laurice Bondfield



2011 Ron Rathbone **Local History Prize**



A prize of **\$5000** will be awarded to the author of the best piece of original research on any aspect of the City of Rockdale

Entrants in the prize are asked to submit a piece of research on any aspect of the Rockdale local government area - its history, buildings, organisations, people, parks, natural features or events. Entry forms and guidelines are available from all Rockdale libraries or at www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au

All entries must be received by Friday 12 August 2011

For more information, please contact Kirsten Broderick, Council's Local History Services Specialist, on 9562 1821.



2011 Ron Rathbone Local History Prize Entry Form

Ms/Mr/Mrs/other (please state)		Family name		Given name	
No.	Street		Suburb		Postcode
Mailing address (if different)					
Tel (home)		Tel (work)		Tel (mobile)	
Email					
Title of work					
Permission is given to make my entry available on Rockdale City Council's website (please tick the appropriate box)				Yes	No

Declaration

- I have read the Ron Rathbone Local History Prize guidelines and I agree to abide by the conditions of entry.
- The research work submitted is my own work.
- I understand that while I retain copyright of my own work, a copy of my work will be placed in the Local History Collection of Rockdale City Library for people to access.

Please Note

The personal information required on this form may be available for public access under various legislation.

Entrant's signature	Date ____ / ____ / ____
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Hard copy entries are to be submitted to:

Local History Services Specialist
2011 Ron Rathbone Local History Prize
Rockdale City Council
PO Box 21
ROCKDALE NSW 2216

Soft copy entries (in Word or PDF format) are to be emailed to: kbroderick@rockdale.nsw.gov.au

All entries must be received by 5pm on Friday 12 August 2011.

For enquiries please contact Kirsten Broderick on 9562 1821.

Rockdale City Council

2 Bryant Street / PO Box 21 Rockdale NSW 2216
rcc@rockdale.nsw.gov.au www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au
Tel 02 9562 1666 Fax 02 9562 1777

2011 Ron Rathbone Local History Prize Guidelines

Aim

The aim of the Ron Rathbone Local History Prize is to encourage original research into the history of the City of Rockdale and to ensure that such research is archived and made available for future researchers.

Prize

The winner of the 2011 Ron Rathbone Local History Prize will receive \$5000.

Entry Criteria

1. Entrants must submit an original piece of research. If the research work has been previously submitted to an academic institution as an assignment, or has been used as part of or in connection with any other project, then it must be presented in a revised version in a presentation style appropriate for entry into the Prize.
2. The research may be on any topic as long as it substantially relates to the City of Rockdale.
3. Entrants do not need to be residents of the City of Rockdale.
4. Only individuals - not organisations or societies - can enter; however, entries with joint authors are permitted.
5. Councillors and employees of Rockdale City Council are not eligible to enter.

Judging

The judging panel will consist of Dr Peter Orlovich, the Manager - Community & Customer Services, and the Local History Services Specialist.

Entrants are strongly advised to read the Judging Criteria before entering the competition.

Conditions of Entry

1. Entries may be submitted in either hard or soft copy. If an entry is emailed, it must be in either Microsoft Word or PDF format.
2. Entrants must complete and sign an official entry form and lodge it together with their entry. If the entry is emailed, a signed entry form must either be scanned and emailed with the entry or mailed to the Local History Services Specialist.
3. It is the responsibility of the entrant to ensure that their entry is properly submitted and received.
4. Entries must be in English.
5. Entrants may submit more than one piece of research if they wish. A separate entry form is required for each entry.

Rockdale Library

448 Princes Highway Rockdale Tel 9562 1821

Rockdale City Council

2 Bryant Street / PO Box 21 Rockdale NSW 2216

rcc@rockdale.nsw.gov.au www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au

Tel 02 9562 1666 Fax 02 9562 1777

6. Copyright of any research work submitted remains with the author of the work at all times.
7. All entries will be archived in the Local History Collection of Rockdale City Library where they will be available for people to access.
8. If entrants agree, their entry will also be made available on Rockdale City Council's website.
9. The judges shall have the discretion to divide the prize equally between entrants they consider of equal merit.
10. The entries will be judged on individual merit. The judges reserve the right to award no prize if they deem there are no entries of sufficiently high quality. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

Judging Criteria

Entries will be judged based on the following criteria:

1. How closely does the work relate to the history of the City of Rockdale?
2. How much original historical research does the work involve? Were primary sources consulted?
3. How well are the sources used documented?
4. Does the work provide us with new information? Is it on a topic that has not been written about in-depth before?
5. Does the work have a consistent theme or cohesive argument?
6. How professional is the style of the work and the writing itself (spelling, grammar, layout, etc.)?

Closing date

All entries must be received by 5pm on Friday 12 August 2011.

Enquiries

For further information or enquiries, please contact Kirsten Broderick, Council's Local History Services Specialist, on 9562 1821.

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2011 Ron Rathbone **Junior Local History Prize**



Nairn Gardens, Bexley North, 1970s

\$500 prize for the winning primary school student and the winning high school student who submit an essay on any topic related to the history of the City of Rockdale

In their essay, students may choose:

- ▶ To write a brief history of any local school, church, building, business or park.
- ▶ To write a brief biography of a current or former resident, politician, sports person, business person or entertainer.
- ▶ To write a family history describing how their family came to live in the Rockdale area and any connections that their family has with the Rockdale area.

Alternatively, students may write an essay on any topic they choose as long as it is related to the City of Rockdale. Entry forms and guidelines are available from all Rockdale libraries or at www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au

All entries must be received by Friday 12 August 2011

For more information, please contact Kirsten Broderick, Council's Local History Services Specialist, on 9562 1821.



2011 Junior Ron Rathbone Local History Prize Entry Form

Entrant's details

Given name		Family name	
No.	Street	Suburb	Postcode
Telephone		Email	
Name of school			
Class		Age	
Title of essay			

Declaration

- The entry submitted is my own work.
- I understand a copy of my work will be placed in the Local History Collection of Rockdale City Library and on Rockdale City Council's website for people to read.

Please Note

The personal information required on this form may be available for public access under various legislation.

Entrant's signature	Date ____ / ____ / ____
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Hard copy entries are to be mailed to:

Local History Services Specialist
2011 Junior Ron Rathbone Local History Prize
Rockdale City Council
PO Box 21
ROCKDALE NSW 2216

Soft copy entries (in Word or PDF format) are to be emailed to: kbroderick@rockdale.nsw.gov.au

All entries must be received by 5pm on Friday 12 August 2011.

For enquiries please contact Kirsten Broderick on 9562 1821.

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Tel 02 9562 1666 Fax 02 9562 1777

2011 Junior Ron Rathbone Local History Prize Guidelines

Aim

The aim of the Junior Ron Rathbone Local History Prize is to encourage an interest in the research and writing of local history among our school students.

Entry requirements

Students are invited to submit an essay on any topic related to the history of the City of Rockdale.

Students may choose:

- To write a brief history of any local school, church, building, business or park.
- To write a brief biography of a current or former resident, politician, sports person, business person or entertainer.
- To write a family history describing how their family came to live in the Rockdale area and any connections that their family has with the Rockdale area.

Alternatively, students may write an essay on any topic they choose as long as it substantially relates to the City of Rockdale.

Prizes

The winning high school student will receive \$500.

The winning primary school student will receive \$500.

Closing date

All entries must be received by 5pm, Friday 12 August 2011.

Judging panel

The judging panel will consist of Dr Peter Orlovich, the Manager - Community & Customer Services, and the Local History Services Specialist.

Conditions of Entry

1. The competition is open to all school students.
2. Students must complete and sign an entry form and lodge it together with their entry.
3. The work submitted must be entirely by the student.
4. At the conclusion of the competition, entries will be placed in the Local History Collection of Rockdale City Library and will be placed on Rockdale City Council's website for people to read.
5. If necessary, the judges shall have the discretion to divide the prize equally between entries they consider of equal merit.
6. The entries will be judged on individual merit. The judges reserve the right to award no prize if they deem there are no entries of sufficiently high quality.
7. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

Enquiries

For further information or enquiries, please contact Kirsten Broderick, Council's Local History Services Specialist, on 9562 1821.

Rockdale Library

448 Princes Highway Rockdale Tel 9562 1821

Rockdale City Council

2 Bryant Street / PO Box 21 Rockdale NSW 2216

rcc@rockdale.nsw.gov.au www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au

Tel 02 9562 1666 Fax 02 9562 1777