

the peninsula Observer

newsletter of Balmain Association

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Callan Park

Carolyn Allen

50 year vision for greater Sydney parklands



The Balmain Association has made a submission to a 'discussion paper' for the amalgamation of all major Sydney parks from the State Government. As a Chair has already been appointed to the proposed 'mega' trust it seems that this big merger will take place regardless of 'discussions'.

The issues of great concern to us relate to the future of Callan Park. Following the Callan Park Special Provisions Bill in 2002 we were promised a trust, and some funding. There is concern the proposal excludes the portion managed by Health and that there will be no consideration for mental health services on the site or the heritage precinct which includes Broughton Hall and should remain intact.

No commercial activities are allowed under the Act which is different from the other parks concerned. Will the State Government change the Act?

The primary worry for the Balmain Association is the lack of local participation in the management and care of Callan Park. Friends of Callan Park, a dedicated group of local residents, has fought tirelessly for over 21 years to retain this wonderful parkland, the most precious in the Inner West. Our community needs to be a big part of the management of Callan Park and not leave it in the hands of another posse of this Government's friends.

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Fence fight

Carolyn Allen



Inner West Council has proposed to replace the fence around Birchgrove Oval with a metal picket style fence. The Balmain Association was alarmed by this and a number of members submitted objections. Local residents would certainly not be able to do this on a heritage listed property and even the heritage officer in the report stated that a 'wooden fence would be preferable'.

Council argued that metal was preferred for cost and maintenance reasons. We have since then seen a few of these fences around local ovals and they are very poor quality and deteriorate very badly, with paint seen peeling off in a number of locations.

Several members and heritage architect Ian Stapleton spoke against this at the Inner West Local Planning Panel meeting to no avail and it was approved.

We were, however, able to gain the support of Balmain Ward Councillor, John Stamolis and he proposed at the August Council meeting 'that Council consider a new wooden fence or repairs

and maintenance to the existing wooden picket fence and report back at a later date.

The Inner West Local Planning Panel is the approval authority for development applications that have a number of objections as well as Council's smaller proposals.

These panels are now mandated by the Government and remove authority from local councillors in planning matters. Each sitting of the panel selects four members (Chair, two experts and a community representative) from a group of twelve.

The 12 are comprised of rotating Chairs, six experts (most are planning consultants, a number sitting on numerous panels) and three 'community members'. Community members need an awareness of the Local Government Act, the planning process and assessment issues.

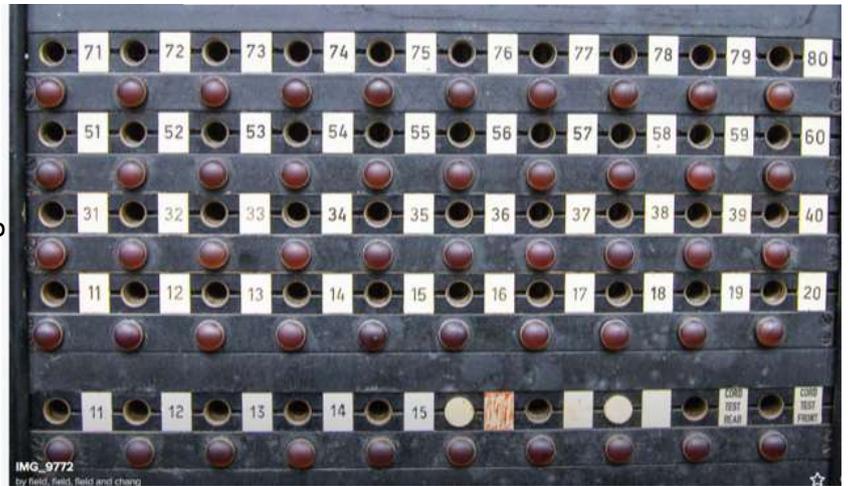
Two of our community members are actually planning consultants, one sits on four such panels.

Although they may have knowledge of the LGA, I wonder what 'hat' they wear when meeting?

Connecting you now

Sue
Callanan

Pics: David Field
Profundum Photography
'Bankstown Exchange'



As one of three artists, I was invited to submit a proposal to Inner West Council for its new Telstra Plaza in Balmain.

I was delighted to have this opportunity to present something in my local community, and as a local resident, am grateful to all the efforts of the Balmain Association, who have sustained a campaign over so many years to secure the plaza.



Inspired by David Field's photos of telephone exchanges, (<https://www.profundum.com.au/balmainexchange>) around the countryside, I came up with the idea of creating a large, abstracted version of an old switchboard.

The title of the piece, 'Connecting You Now', was a familiar catchphrase of that era as the telephonists physically connected calls from one person to another.

There is something very appealing, even more so now in the time of Covid, about the physical connection between people in the course of conversation, in this instance, by voice. The telephonist becomes the conduit, enabling this connection. There are still people, now in their late 60s and 70s, who had experience of those jobs.

The work is, in part, a homage to all those telephonists, the people that made the boards, and those that laid the cables connecting us all, before direct knowledge of that experience slips out of current memory.

It's an acknowledgement of the craftsmanship of the equipment of that time. While machine made, there continues to be an order of the handmade and hand written. There's a particular font, often accompanied by a written instruction or number.

The title, 'Connecting You Now,'

is also intended to invoke the idea of connecting the community we live in, here in Balmain and the Inner West, and, in some way, underline the value of exchange, however brief, between people on the street.

The work takes account of the architectural form and will appear to be part of it. In this way it highlights the nature of the exchange and the activities that took place inside. In so doing, it consciously incorporates it and neighbouring buildings as a site of communications, both past and present- telephone, telegraph and post office.

I hope and trust the work will nestle into the plaza and become a place to pause, enjoy, and imagine the kinds of communications that might have taken place as the lights come on and off, signalling calls coming in and out.

The Commission is funded by Inner West Council in recognition of the value of public art and placemaking in celebrating heritage and stories that connect people to place.

For more information visit www.innerwest.nsw.gov.au/TelstraPlaza.



Top left: Di Garder, Duncan MacAuslan and new BA life member, Bill Haesler
Top right: New BA life members, Errol and Rose Pickard
Bottom right: Errol Pickard and Bill Haesler



LIFE

member presentations

Bill Haesler

The Haesler family (Bill and Jess, Andrew, Roslyn and Jeffrey) moved from Melbourne to live in Sydney in 1966 and finished up in East Balmain in 1967.

It was probably fate but Bill blames Robert Irving, architect, lecturer, historian, author and founding member of the Balmain Association in 1965 and its second president in 1968, and a mentor to Bill over the years.

Bob and Bill met when Bill joined Australian Paper Manufacturers as an electrical draftsman in early 1955. Bob worked in the adjoining architectural section and the families became friends.

When Bob moved to Sydney in the early 60s to teach at the UNSW he bought a large 1880s house in Donnelly Street, Balmain. The families maintained contact, staying with Bob, Pat and family in Balmain several times and swapping houses at Christmas in 1965.

Bill regularly travelled to Sydney for work and

so when an opportunity to move to Sydney came, they moved to a rented flat in Wollstonecraft and went looking for a house.

As Jess had already fallen in love with Balmain, there was no other choice.

They eventually found a little terrace house hidden in Lookes Avenue, East Balmain in November, started restoration and moved in at the beginning of March 1967.

Bill had already joined the Balmain Association with its early battles and helped work on the Watch House. He was elected to the management committee in August 1967 and became the Association's third president in 1969 to 1971. Mention must be made of Bill's jazz band that we enjoyed on a number of occasions at Balmain Association fund raising functions – a notable one being in Eve and Guy Kendall's back garden in Waterview Street.

Words by Di Garder

Rose and Errol Pickard

In 1964/65 Rose and her neighbour, Jeannette Stevenson met Toni Furness in the park opposite their houses in Grove Street. They all had small children and became good friends and Rose would drop in on them for a coffee and they visited her at 35-37 Wharf Road where she had bought two old stone houses, badly in need of TLC.

One day Rose mentioned that her aunt, Sybil Masterman, who lived in Numa Street down at the end of Louisa Road, had suggested to her that some sort of an organisation of local residents could help preserve the historic buildings in Balmain that were under threat from developers.

Ever the enthusiast, Toni said something to the effect of "what are we waiting for? Let's do it" and she organised a meeting at Sybil's, asking Rose and Errol to come along. Errol went to that meeting and remembers Dawn Roche,

Joan Chapman, Richard Waterfield and Roy Waterson being there.

There were others of course. They decided to have a public meeting at the Town Hall to plan the association. Brian McDonald was involved by then, also John and Lorraine Power and Alan Harding.

Toni became the first Secretary and Errol was on the first Management Committee.

As Rose had a young baby and a toddler, she was mainly involved in things like planning social and fundraising events at that stage. Jeannette took the role of social organiser on the committee. They had some really great functions. The very first was a Wine and Cheese Tasting with harbour lights, in the waterfront garden at Richard's place in William Street, where John Mackenzie provided the wine and cheese and Pip Porter strolled around the garden strumming her guitar and singing folk songs (very sixties!). Another memorable night was one in mid winter that featured some pretty powerful mulled wine and mead,

in Gerry and Dick McGillicuddy's house in Ballast Point Road.

And who could forget the cricket matches in Birchgrove Park!

After the Association acquired the Watch House, Errol and Rose were active helpers in the work of restoration, spending hours scutching away at the old stonework, painting, and gardening, and in Rose's case, supporting the workers with food and drink.

Later Rose worked with Joan Chapman and Julie Campbell and others to set up a children's library in one of the back cells of the Watch House as there was no library anywhere nearby. They gathered donated books and opened several afternoons after school for reading stories and book borrowing. They also had a big campaign to try to get Leichhardt Council to start a municipal library, which finally happened in the Town Hall. Rose has also done a number oral histories for Leichhardt Council.

Words by Di Garder

The early days of BALMAIN COUNCIL

Duncan MacAuslan

Local government came slowly and not always legitimately to the Balmain peninsula.

In this article Balmain includes Rozelle and Birchgrove and extends to the western boundary of the original land grant. Access to the peninsula was mainly by water as the only road was Balmain Road from Leichhardt.

Most residents lived at the eastern end of the peninsula and roads were dirt tracks, water was stored in wells and sewage non-existent.

Some residents wanted local government, but more opposed it. On 30 June 1855, 19 residents of Balmain petitioned the Legislative Council in support of the Public Health Bill. Had it passed the Bill would have created local boards to provide sewerage and other services. One hundred and six Balmain residents signed an opposing petition on 9 August on the grounds that the ‘...creation of petty local officials by the formation of ‘Municipal boards’ would be felt rather an incubus than otherwise...’.

At Sydney Municipal Council’s meeting on 16 August 1858, Alderman Thornton introduced a petition from 130 Balmain residents ‘praying that their claims as ratepayers, and otherwise, should be taken into consideration, with a view to something being done by the Corporation for improving that suburb’.

Municipalities Act 1858 By 1857 the Government was facing pressure from the Sydney Hamlets and other regional population centres for a level of government that would provide roads, drainage and other parochial matters that the Colonial Government did not have time or resources for. At the time the Legislative Council was reluctant to incorporate these centres resulting from the issues

with Sydney’s incorporation.

Eventually the Municipalities Act of 1858 (Act 22 Vic. 13) was passed that provided for a voluntary system of incorporation. At least 50 householders in an urban or rural area could sign a petition requesting incorporation as a municipality. If no counter-petition with more signatures was received within three months the Governor could then proclaim the municipality. Councils would have six members if under 1000 residents or nine if more. Wards were optional and elections would be voted on by adult ratepayers. The Act specified the Council’s powers, their ability to collect rates and appoint staff.

The Act was assented to on 29 October 1858.

Petitions On 7 December 1858 the Colonial Secretary published a petition from 59 householders of a ‘rural district’ who wanted to be declared the Municipality of Strathean. This was the area of Balmain bounded by Church Street, Curtis Road, and Mort Street, in which the petitioners estimated there were between 400 and 500 inhabitants. The first signatory was WS Deloitte; others included F Lemm and H Toelle.

The same Gazette included a petition, dated 8 December, from 74 ‘Inhabitant Householders of the Electoral Hamlet of Balmain’ requesting that the whole of the Balmain and Birch Grove Estates should become the Municipality of Balmain. They noted that the hamlet’s population in the last census was 2,224. The signatories for this petition included R Mansfield, JH Perdriau, A McBeath and James John Glassop.

A second petition for incorporation from another 41 residents was dated 21 December 1858 with Thomas Coates as the lead signatory.

Not everyone in Balmain wanted local government. A meeting in December 1858 chaired by William Hay presented a counter-petition specifically opposing a municipality for Strathean. The reason being that many of the original petitioners were under the misapprehension that they were petitioning to be excluded from the proposed Balmain municipality. The petition also requested that no part of Balmain should become a municipality. Amongst the 261 signatories to this petition were TS Rountree (sic) and Edward Goodsir. Several, including James Sullivan, signed against their previous Strathean petition. Hay's covering letter was counted as a petition with one signatory.

The *Empire* newspaper commented 'It has seldom been our lot to witness a worse conducted meeting'.

In March 1859 a third petition in favour of the Balmain municipality signed by another 105 residents, led by EW Cameron, was received by the Governor-General.

October 1859 saw the fourth petition in favour, this time signed by 373 householders of the hamlet. Signatories were led by GW Cameron, R Mansfield, H Perdriau, John Booth and many others whose names are now familiar as street names. The third and fourth petitions requested that there be three wards.

On 30 November 1859, 416 electors counter petitioned suggesting that converting the hamlet to a municipality would 'tend to be more injurious than otherwise'. Lead signatory was James Dempsey, senior.

Proclamation Despite the counter petitioners having in total 244 more names than those in favour,

the Governor General, Sir William Denison, acting on Executive Council advice, proclaimed Balmain as a municipality under the 1858 Act. No explanation was given for his breach of the Act, nor were wards defined in the proclamation.

The Governor appointed James Shoobert, JP, of Balmain as returning officer on 8 March with a meeting of electors scheduled for 27 March.

These were the days before party politics and individual candidates were chosen by the people.

A public meeting on 16 March at the Warwick Castle Hotel (Darling and Mort Streets, now a pharmacy) to select 'fit and proper persons' for nomination. The chair, Perry Long, suggested the meeting's purpose was to define the ward boundaries and then select 'fitting' men to become councillors. Mr Palmer disagreed suggesting, incorrectly, that the boundaries had been defined already. Mr McBeath characterised the situation 'as an underhand affair – the work of a clique who had no one's good in view but their own'. Mr Moffat objected; he was one of the municipalities advocates but not from self-interest, he would neither stand nor allow himself to be nominated. Mr Fenton wanted to see unanimity but would not vote for anyone who having called the meeting then discussed the matter 'like swindlers under the shelter of rocks in the harbour'. The meeting descended into chaos and was adjourned for a few days. The *Empire* newspaper commented 'It has seldom been our lot to witness a worse conducted meeting'.

The resumed meeting took place on 20 March, at the old Unity Hall Hotel on the corner of Darling and Nicholson Streets. It was much more orderly. Mr Fenton apologised for his comments,

he was 'under the influence of excited feelings' and nominated Mr Reynolds as a possible council member. This caused some discussion as to whether nominating was the meeting's purpose. The meeting believed that there would be three wards, each with three councillors. Resolving this, the meeting went on to nominate 23 residents, two nominations were rejected and three people were nominated as auditors. The nominees read like a Balmain street directory: Reynolds, Mansfield, Evans, Rountree, Palmer, Beattie, Elliott, Cameron.

A deputation met with the Returning Officer to clarify whether there were three wards in Balmain or not. Shoobert advised that no wards were defined and the electors would each vote for nine councillors. A third meeting was held at the Rob Roy Inn (25 Adolphus Street) on 26 March to assess this. This caused accusations of attendees misleading the previous meetings and including a long speech on the matter by Mr Fenton.

On 27 March, the proclaimed elector meeting was held at Captain Rountree's store. About 200 attended and 27 candidates were nominated. Shoobert called for a show of hands and declared Messrs Cameron, Mansfield, Burt, Evan, Beattie, Palmer, Ronald, Rountree and Aiton elected. The meeting demanded a poll using ballot papers and this was held on 3 April, again at Rountree's store. The elected Councillors were: Ewen Wallace Cameron, Owen Spencer Evans, James Beattie, Dr George R. Elliott, James Burt, James Hugh Palmer, Andrew William Reynolds, Rev Ralph Mansfield and Thomas Stephenson Rountree.

Theodore Jacques and George Cochrane were elected as auditors.



Captain TS Rountree

The new Council immediately held its first meetings at Rountree's store on 5 April 1860 and elected Ralph Mansfield as its Chairman. The Council then had to establish many procedural matters such as banking, legal services and assessing property values and agreed to meet weekly on Fridays at 7pm from 13 April onwards. Thomas Butterfield was appointed, from 10 candidates, as Council Clerk on a salary of £50 a year. Butterfield issued a tender request for someone to assess the land and building values for rateable purposes. Mr W Bradbridge was awarded the task for £90 on 4 May and it was to be completed in six weeks. Rountree offered to supply the Council with its seal at his expense.

From 4 May 1860, Council

meetings were held in 'a suitable room' in Mr Loten's house in Adolphus Street that council agreed to rent for 15s a week. This must have been unsatisfactory as by 17 May they were meeting in the schoolroom behind St Mary's Church in Adolphus Street. From 1862 until 1876 the Council met in the Balmain School of Arts in Darling Street. Mansfield remained Chairman until February 1861 replaced by George Elliott.

Counter-petitioners respond

Thirty counter-petitioners held a meeting at the Unity Hotel on 10 April to highlight the anomaly of numbers in the petitions and expose the 'illegal manner' by which incorporation had been obtained. 129 people had since signed another petition to the Executive Council declaring that

Balmain was not mature enough to be taxed and that the legislature having illegally declared the municipality should grant funding relief. A motion to that effect was proposed by Mr Fenton and seconded by Peter McBeath. A second motion complained about the 'private' meetings being held by the Council and to 'condemn all their actions and proceedings'. Dr Lang presented the petition to the Assembly on 18 April. The issue was brought up in a long complex debate about a similar situation in Nowra but no resolution was made.

Wards The issue of wards was quickly resolved. The Colonial Secretary received a letter from a meeting of residents suggesting three wards defined as "The south ward, bounded on the north by the middle of Darling-street, and extending westerly from the harbour to Booth's saw mills (on White Bay, east side of Booth Street); the north ward bounded on the south by the middle of Darling-street, extending westerly to the Warwick Castle Tavern (Mort Street), then north-easterly to Snail's Bay; and the west ward including Happy Valley (the low area around Reynold Street), and all the portions of the municipality to the south and west of the other wards'.

It's not clear who these residents were as no reference to the meeting has been found, perhaps it was those who took up the suggestion of Palmer and Jacques at the Rob Roy meeting on 26 March.

The Colonial Secretary asked the new council to comment on them in a letter to the Council read at this meeting on 11 May. The suggested boundaries were proposed for approval by Mr Cameron, but Mr Reynolds moved an amendment that the east ward should be bounded by Adolphus

and John Streets and the south and north wards be the remainder of the municipality divided by Darling Street. On division, councillors Beattie, Burt, Elliott, Evans, Palmer and Reynolds supported the amendment whilst Cameron, Mansfield, and Rountree the original proposal. At the next meeting Mr Cameron gave notice that he would propose rescinding the approval and recommend that Balmain remain undivided.

Due to illness Cameron was unable to attend the next meeting and a request to rescind was delayed a month. Elliott then successfully moved to send the Council's preferred ward boundaries to the Colonial Secretary and Rountree handed in a protest statement from the minority for insertion in the minutes and for sending to the Colonial Secretary.

Four reasons were given: the committee's plan was fair and equitable; Darling Street's east end was used by all residents, was used for drainage of other parts of Balmain and would thus need higher maintenance, and finally the unfairness would cause ongoing dissension and strife. The topic was not discussed at subsequent Council meetings.

The municipality was divided into three wards: East, South and North by proclamation on 28 August 1860; Council was notified by letter. The East Ward was bounded from White Bay (about where the cruise terminal is located) by the centre lines of Adolphus Street, Darling Street, St Johns Street and Colgate Avenue (then Broadstairs Street) to Mort Bay (then Waterview Bay). The North and South wards were divided by Darling Street to the western boundary of Balmain.

The wards were reviewed again in 1874 when the Municipality was divided into four wards.

Strathean The residents of 'Strathean' were soon unhappy with the new Council and in July 1861 a petition signed by 94 householders petitioned to separate part of the North Ward between Thames Street and 'a street unnamed, leading to Fig Tree Point' from Darling Street. The reason given for separation was that the estimated £900 in rates levied in the area since incorporation had not been spent there but on 'expensive works in Darling Street, near the properties and residences of the majority of the Councillors'. They cited section 5 of the Act and gave the example of the successful separation of Waterloo from Redfern. Signatories included WS Deloitte, Henry Toelle, and Russell Blackett.

A counter-petition signed by 177 Balmain resident householders, not surprisingly led by the second Chairman, George Elliott, and the other councillors, objected to the separation but gave no reasons. Strathean stayed in Balmain.

Alfred Town Another attempt was made to excise parts of the peninsula from Balmain in April 1869. A petition signed by 304 people requested the separation of the area east of Ann Street, Queens Place and the western boundary of the properties in Waterview Street. They proposed naming the new municipality Alfred Town in honour of HRH Prince Alfred who visited Sydney in April 1869. The reason for separation was that 'the rates of the Eastern Ward have never been wholly expended therein; that no improvements of a permanent nature have been effected until recently, and they are not such as required'.

On 27 April Alderman Elliott successfully proposed that the Council create a special committee of the full council to take steps to preserve the integrity of the

council.

The Committee met on 27 May and agreed to draft a petition to the Governor against the separation. The draft was reviewed on 8 June and contained 12 reasons for rejection. It pointed out that the residents of the new municipality would depend on Balmain maintaining two-thirds of Darling Street for access by carters and residents, use of any proposed pipes for supply of water, and for removal of nightsoil. More significantly the draft charged that many signatories were under the misapprehension that funds from rates were being spent inappropriately, and not spread across all the wards. Other signatories were under the belief that the rates would fall from 1s to 6d in the pound which would be 'utterly inadequate' for municipal purposes. Others were under the misapprehension that the petition they had signed was to create a fourth ward by splitting the eastern one along Darling Street. The Committee approved the draft with a few revisions and reverted to a Council meeting that adopted the new petition and affixed its corporate seal. The Mayor Frederick Robinson and aldermen Booth, Mullens and Elliott were appointed to meet the Governor to present the petition.

The Executive Council's Under Secretary, Mr H Halloran, advised Council by 20 August that Robert Cooper Walker had been appointed to inquire into the issues raised about signatures on the separation petition. His report must have agreed with Balmain Council's arguments and the Executive Council disallowed the secession petition.

QUIZ

Send answers to PO Box 57, Balmain, 2041 or email to info@balmainassociation.org.au.

First correct response received will receive a \$35 book voucher from popular Balmain bookstore Roaring Stories. Correct answers will be published on the Balmain Association website mid December

1. There are 57 parishes of Cumberland County, New South Wales, a cadastral unit for use on land titles. Which parish is the Balmain peninsular in?

2. Which former prominent resident of Balmain, who died in 1902, has a monument on the nature strip on Macquarie Terrace?

3. What number bus route leaves Balmain for the city, via Glebe?

4. The corner of Cameron and Rowntree Streets (135 Rowntree Street, Birchgrove) was formerly a hotel. What was its name?

Waterview Hotel

Rob Roy Hotel

Waterford Arms Hotel

Union Hotel

5. Our Federal Member of Parliament, Anthony Albanese, was first elected to Parliament in which year?

6. Which former resident of Grove Street, Birchgrove, was appointed to the High Court in 1930?

7. The NSW Branch of the Australian Labor Party was formed in the Unity Hall in what year?

8. Who is the only Member for Balmain ever to be Premier of NSW?

a. Neville Wran

b. John Storey

c. Thomas Short

d. Jack Renshaw

9. What was William Balmain's occupation?

10. Ballast Point Park was formerly a fuel depot for which oil company?

11. Which Australian actress and resident of Balmain (Birchgrove actually) has been nominated for two Academy Awards.

12. Who was the last Mayor of Balmain?

13. John Birch built Birchgrove House in 1810. He added the 'grove' because:

a. He grew up in Grove, a town in Dorset, England

b. There was a grove of orange trees on the site

c. His wife's maiden name was Grove

d. He was the Manager of the Grove Shipwrights Company.

14. Affectionately known as 'Aunt Thally', name the former Balmain

resident who was given the death penalty in 1953 (later reduced to life imprisonment) for four murders and three attempted murders. All with the same method: serving cups of tea infused with thallium, a common rat poison at the time.

15. In what year did the Balmain Coal Mine cease operations?

16. Name the heritage listed Balmain house Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of NSW, lived in from 1888 to 1892.

17. True or false: Cockatoo Island is managed by the Sydney Harbour Foreshore Authority.

18. On Easter Monday, 1908, playing in the first round of the newly formed New South Wales Rugby Football League, Balmain beat Wests 24-0, at which sporting venue?

19. In what year was Elkington Park Baths renamed the Dawn Fraser Baths?

20. Travelling from Balmain East ferry wharf, along Darling Street to Victoria Road, name in order, the hotels still operating?

ROARING STORIES

BOOKSHOP

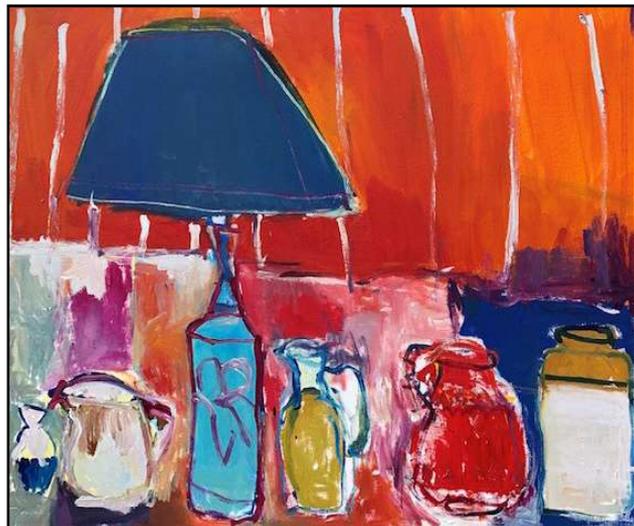
- BALMAIN -

Questions compiled
by former
Mayor of Leichhardt and
quizmaster at the
Unity Hall Hotel
(Thursdays 7.30pm)
Larry Hand

What's on at the Watch House



Amelia Seddon



Sophie Witter



Kay Hathway

MARCH 2021

Bigger Fish to Fry

Opening Friday 5

5pm to 9pm

All welcome

Saturday 6 and Sunday 7

10am to 4pm

Sophie and Jane's works are inspired by classic themes around portraits, still lifes and landscapes and interfacing this with our own subjectivities, domestic spaces and ideas. They are both interested in the aesthetic qualities of line, colour and patterns and also how to work with these with a variety of mediums such as fabric, textiles and paint. They are interested in representing their past

and present in their works and capturing the varied and shared experiences of being a woman in our time. They want their art to be accessible, relatable and engaging for the viewer.

Things Take Shape

Opening Friday 19

6pm to 7.30pm

All welcome

Saturday 20 and Sunday 21

9am to 5pm

Sunday 28, 10am to 5pm

By photographer Amelia Seddon. Photography connotes a sense of the real, which makes it more jarring when we look at visual forms and see something unexpected. An avid reader, music lover and travel-

ler Amelia is excited to weave fragments of landscapes and still lifes into a shape that is at once familiar and new.

The Space Between

The work of four photographers is represented in this exhibition - Kay Hathway, Fiona Huddleston, Beryl Jenkins and Judy Warburton who explore what lies within the space between artistic interpretation and visual representation. There are multiple exposures and single images, contemporary processes and those that are more traditional. These works consider the freedoms that can flow when a photographer lets go of conformity. See Balmain Association website for details.

Christmas Cheer

Join us for
Christmas Drinks
at the
Balmain Watchhouse
on
Saturday
12 December
at 2pm

The Balmain Association Inc. representing Balmain, Birchgrove and Rozelle

Since 1965 we aimed to:

- Improve the living, working and recreational amenities of our area
- maintain all features having natural, architectural and or historical value of the area and keep a permanent collection of historical interest
- seek the cooperation of everyone concerned in the realisation of the above.

Members are welcome to attend the Balmain Association meetings at 6pm on the first Wednesday of each month at the Watch House, 179 Darling Street Balmain.

The History Room at the Watch House is open every Saturday from 11:30am to 3pm and every Tuesday from 11am to 1pm.

Website: www.balmainassociation.org.au

Postal: PO Box 57 Balmain 2041

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