

Source 1: Paul Irish Aboriginal History along the Cooks River, Cooks River Alliance

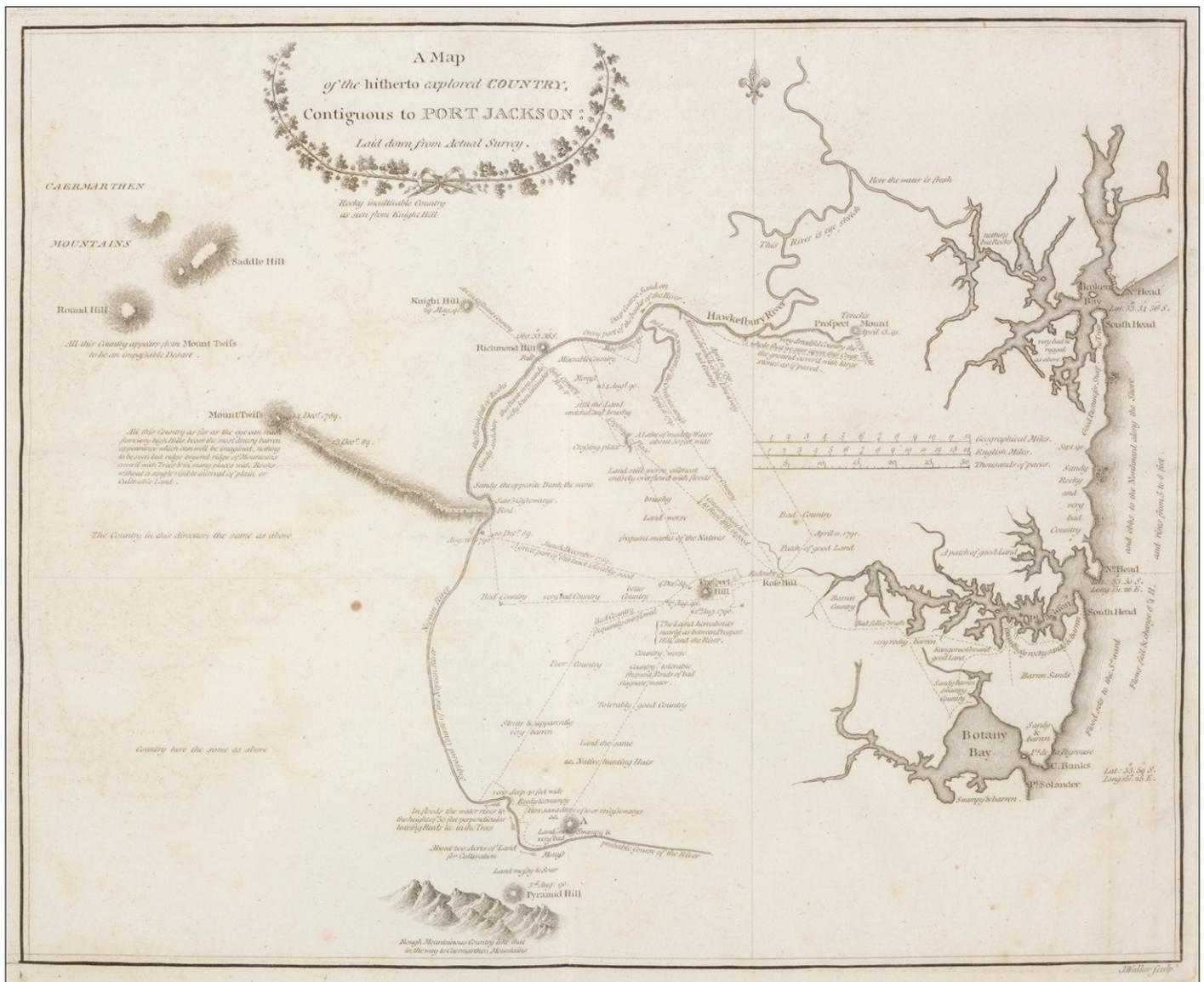
https://cooksriver.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Cooks_River_Aboriginal_history_WEB.pdf

“By 20,000 years ago, when the ancient river was flowing, Aboriginal people had already been in the Sydney region for thousands of years. The earliest documented evidence of Aboriginal people living along the Cooks River is a 10,500 year old fireplace discovered during an archaeological dig next to Tempe House at Wolli Creek. ...”
(page 8)

“... By this time, the river had reached its final course and the Aboriginal way of life around the Cooks River and Botany Bay first glimpsed by the crew of Cook’s Endeavour in 1770 had developed. It is important that we recognise these environmental and technological changes, because it is often assumed that the first Europeans in Sydney saw a timeless people with an unchanging culture. There are aspects of Aboriginal life which are indeed very ancient, but most of what we know about traditional Aboriginal culture along the Cooks River and elsewhere is based on the last couple of hundred years. With the exception of the Kendrick Park midden, the Shea’s Creek dugong and the Tempe House campsite, we do not know the age of any other Aboriginal sites across the Cooks River catchment area. This means we need to be careful not to assume that we know how these places were used by Aboriginal people – sites near to one another may have been used many generations apart; they may not have been used regularly or constantly; and perhaps the Aboriginal people who used some sites were living quite differently to their descendants in the late 1700s. ...” (page 11)

Source 2: A map of the hitherto explored country contiguous to Port Jackson: lain down from actual survey, 1793 (State Library NSW)

https://search.sl.nsw.gov.au/permalink/f/Ig5tom/SLNSW_ALMA2196069000002626



Kangaroo Land & good land noted in vicinity of Marrickville

Source 4: James Waine notice, Sydney Gazette Saturday
20 January 1816, p. 1

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/2176510>

**PEACHES.—JAMES WAIN, otherwise JAMES
BADGERY, Settler at Bullunaming Old
South Brush, hereby gives Notice to persons
wishing to be supplied with Fruit out of his Or-
chard, that such Fruit as they may have occasion
for will be furnished at the Farm Gate, to pre-
vent the trouble of persons going into the Or-
chard. And it is therefore hereby requested and
required, that no person or persons whatever
will go into his said Orchard after this Notice, as
their so doing will be deemed a Trespass. And
any person by day or night so Trespassing within
the said Orchard, and not yielding themselves
prisoners when challenged and demanded so to do,
will be fired upon.**

PEACHES.— JAMES WAIN, otherwise JAMES BADGERY, Settler at Bullunaming, Old South Brush, hereby gives Notice to persons wishing to be supplied with Fruit out of his Orchard, that such Fruit as they may have occasion for will be furnished at the Farm Gate, to prevent the trouble of persons going into the Orchard. And it is therefore hereby requested and required, that no person or persons whatever will go into his said Orchard after this Notice, as their so doing will be deemed a Trespass. And any person by day or night so Trespassing within the said Orchard, and not yielding themselves prisoners when challenged and demanded so to do, will be fired upon.

Source 5: Fox & Associates, 1984, Marrickville heritage study: area one: schedule of heritage items [inventory sheets], Conservation Management Plan

<https://heritagensw.intersearch.com.au/heritagenswjspui/handle/1/5541>

“Inventory Item 2.102: MARRICKVILLE INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT / GUMBRAMORRA SWAMP

DESCRIPTION This part of Marrickville includes a mixture of pre-industrial residential development (Marrickville Village), factories and warehouses, and post-industrial working class estates. Many of the early industrial premises have been vacated or upgraded in recent years.

HISTORY When the district was first settled by Europeans this area was mapped as the Gumbramorra Swamp. Regular flooding made it undesirable for close residential settlement (although the village of Marrickville was laid out on its edge in 1855). When it was drained in the 1890’s it provided large flat areas suitable for industrial development. By the 1920’s this was a major industrial precinct and it has remain so, despite the loss of some of the major industries in recent years.

SIGNIFICANCE The area zoned industrial closely follows the area of the old Gurmbramorra Swamp. Within the precinct the residential and industrial development of the area is well represented. The remaining early industrial facades are of particular importance.

REFERENCE: Marrickville Council 75Years6f Progress, 1861-1936”

“Inventory Item 2.104: SITE OF FORMER VICARS WOOLLEN MILLS, MARRICKVILLE MARGARINE AND FOWLERS POTTERY WORKS.

DESCRIPTION No buildings remain on the Fowlers site while only part of the facade to Vicars’ Woollen Mill is still standing. The Marrickville Margarine site is still occupied as industrial premises.

HISTORY Vicars’ Woollen Mill was established in Marrickville in 1893, Marrickville Margarine in 1908 and Fowlers Pottery Works in 1920. These three companies became the major industrial sites in Marrickville. Vicars and Fowlers vacated their Marrickville premises in the 1970’s and the buildings have since been demolished.

SIGNIFICANCE These three sites developed during the industrialisation of Marrickville in the early 1900’s. They grew to be major sites in the Municipality and have had a strong association with local employment. The changes that took place in the 1970’ s reflect the changing industrial character throughout this area.

REFERENCE: Marrickville Council 75Years6f Progress, 1861-1936”

**Source 6: Subdivision and sale of Waine's grant, Sydney Times, Saturday
16 December 1837, page 4**

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article252652604>

“WAINE'S GRANT, NEW TOWN

To newly-arrived Emigrants, Gentlemen in Public Offices, Retired Tradesmen,
Nurserymen or market Gardeners, and Others.

To be Sold by Auction,

BY ISAAC SIMMONS AND CO.

ISAAC SIMMONS AND Co. announce to the Public, that they have received instructions to submit, without any reserve, at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, the 11th of January next, at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening, the above-named well-known and valuable Estate, which has been judiciously laid out into Thirteen Villa or Garden Allotments, varying from two to four acres in extent. Its distance is within one mile and three quarters of the boundary of Sydney, where, it should be borne in mind, that the minimum price fixed by the Crown is one thousand pounds per acre. On one side this Estate is bounded by the Petersham property, and on the others by Government roads, being likewise contiguous to those first rate and extensive properties of Robert Campbell, Esq., M.C., and Messrs. Simeon Lord, Brennan, and Cog-hill, and immediately adjoining those elegant and gentlemanly residences of John Lord, Esq. and Captain Brown, and within a short distance of the proposed site of New Town Church.

The quality of the soil is on the whole alluvial, a great portion consisting of dry but rich swamp, consequently the expensive process of draining may be avoided, while it is equally and highly adapted for the lucrative purposes of a market garden. Some of the allotments have been richly manured and worked to a high state of cultivation, and known by many persons to have afforded for many years a constant and excellent supply of both fruit and vegetables for the Sydney market, whilst almost all possess double frontages to Government and private roads, and share a portion of the substantial fencing already erected.

The pleasant road leading to this delightfully picturesque, retired, and respectable neighbourhood is well known, forming as it now does the favourite and much frequented drive of the Gentry of Sydney, as also leading to those chaste, park-like, and handsome seats of Messrs. A. B. Spark, Leslie Duguid, F. W. Unwin, J. H. Ebhart, and others; and it is worthy of mention that a road party is now employed under the direction of the Government in thoroughly repairing the road, thus when accomplished enhancing greatly the value of all property in the vicinity.

To Persons desirous of possessing a compact and valuable Property, suitable for the erection of a Villa or Cottage Residence, within so short and convenient a distance, (scarcely one quarter of an hours drive), and of so easy access to and from the Metropolis, and possessing the same advantages and charms of the country and

good society, another opportunity is not likely to take place for some time, (if at all), while to Capitalists or Speculators a more eligible or safe Investment could not occur, as it may be anticipated that within three or four years Property in this rapidly increasing neighbourhood will become almost invaluable, Devine's property having realised so high a price as from 80/- to 100/- per acre, and the Canterbury Estate, although considerably more distant, little less, and in point of respectability, scenery, and salubrity, it bids fair to rival the celebrated Darlinghurst.

The following is a brief description and list of the Allotments

Lot 1 – Consists of good cleared land, and now forming in conjunction with parts of lots 4 and 5, an excellent Paddock; being on a gentle declivity, it is eminently calculated for the erection of a residence, and contains a good share of the fencing.

Lots 2 & 3 – Comprise the Orchard, containing a good variety of well selected fruit trees, now in full bearing. On the former stands also two slab huts, pig-sties, sheds, etc, with also a good quantity of fencing.

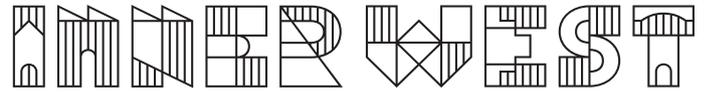
Lots 4 & 5 – Comprise part of the cleared Paddock, and the whole of the Vegetable Garden, and till within a few months back, in full cultivation.

The remaining Lots, from No. 5 to 13 inclusive, may perhaps be said to consist of soil of even better quality, being of a swampy tendency, tolerably well timbered, and now ready for the spade, some also possessing a substantial soil of excellent brick earth, as may be seen from the adjoining ground – hundreds of bricks being made daily.

A plan of the Estate, illustrative of all particulars, is on view at the Auctioneers. Title, a Grant from the Crown, and perfectly unincumbered. The terms are highly liberal, namely, 15 per cent, on the fall of the hammer; and the remainder by approved bills at six, twelve, and eighteen months."

Source 7: R. Ringer, 2008, The Brickmasters 1788 – 2008 (Sydney)

"Adding to the appeal of this rural idyll was the view across Shea's Creek to distant Botany Bay which would have impressed early settlers with its tranquillity. Sadly it was not to last, due to the fact that the southern part of Marrickville, and particularly the area of St Peters and Tempe, was ideal for brickmaking. With its supply of clay soil, water and timber to provide fuel for brick firing, the area soon became a magnet for industry which jostled for space alongside other activities. From the 1830s it presented a chequered scene with gardens, grazing cattle, and cultivated farms competing with the chimneystacks of brick pits, the excavations of the quarries and the pungent smells of tanneries."



Source 8: R. Cashman R. & C. Meader, 1997, Marrickville: rural outpost to inner city. A social history of Marrickville and the former municipalities of Newtown, Camperdown, Petersham, and St Peters (Sydney) p. 147

“The southern part of Marrickville, and particularly the St Peters – Tempe area, was ideal for the development of raw material industries such as brickmaking and tanning. There was suitable clay soil, water was available nearby, and sufficient timber to provide fuel for brickmaking. By the 1830s hundreds of bricks were being made daily in the Marrickville area, and by the 1840s a number of brickyards had been established: 2 were on the site of the Marrickville Metro Shopping Complex.”

Source 10: Graham Brooks & Associates, 2010, Marrickville Metro Shopping Centre Concept Plan: Heritage Impact Statement, pages 8 – 10

<https://webarchive.nla.gov.au/awa/20110305134048/>

<http://majorprojects.planning.nsw.gov.au/files/55316/Heritage%20Impact%20Assessment.pdf>

There were several owners over the next decade or two of the 13 lots after Waine's land grant was subdivided and sold in 1838. There were, however, two with brickyards including Lot 5 where the old Mill House stands today in Victoria Road.

"In July 1863 the property [Lot 5] was purchased by Robert Koll, a tanner from Prussia [Germany]. Robert Koll was able to set up a tannery on the site due to its close proximity to a water source. ... In 1866 Koll purchased 3 acres (Lot 4) adjoining to the west, presumably to expand his business but it appears this did not happen as the two lots were sold separately after his death in 1867."

"Lot 5, including the tannery, was later sold to Joseph Davenport and Thomas Henry Alcock for £450. In the early years of their partnership Alcock and Davenport maintained separate tanning and boot making businesses. Alcock ran the tannery in Victoria Road as the Enmore Tannery. He resided in the cottage, now known as 'Mill House', from 1869 until 1880. Davenport continued to live in Glebe and ran the boot making business as Davenport and Alcock. In 1873 they purchased the block west of the tannery (Lot 4, formerly owned by Robert Koll), in partnership with John Plant Wright. ... In 1874 they purchased the southern part of Lot 4 and the northern part of Lot 6 in the Waine Grant subdivision. ... At the end of 1878 Davenport and Alcock purchased the remainder of Lot 6 to further expand their tanning and boot making businesses. By this time the tannery was the second largest in the colony ... [and] was considered to be one of Marrickville's leading industries. ... In 1893 the property was forfeited to the London Chartered Bank and was purchased by William Vicars of John Vicars & Co, Woollen Manufacturers."

Source II: Sale of Robert Koll's 'Enmore Tannery' once on the site of the Marrickville Metro, Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday 21 December 1867, page 15

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28608337/1466059>

MARRICKVILLE, NEWTOWN.

BLOCK OF LAND, about 2½ **ACRES**, known as the late Mr. Robert Koll's Tannery, with six-room Cottage, Drying Shed, and all the necessary appurtenances for carrying on a large and profitable business.

TITLE, unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

TERMS AT SALE.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the Administrator to the Estate of the late Mr. Robert Koll, to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on **WEDNESDAY**, 8th January, 1868,

That well-known and valuable property, situate at **MARRICKVILLE**,

near the Edgeware Road, and well known as the property of the late Mr. Robert Koll, comprising all that **PARCEL OF LAND**, containing about 2½ Acres, on which is erected a weatherboard cottage with shingled roof, containing six rooms, in front of which, and properly enclosed, is a large piece of land planted with a number of choice fruit trees, selected with great care, and now just coming into bearing. At the rear are all the necessary appliances for carrying on the business of a Tanner, consisting of a large drying shed, 12 pits, 4 spenders, 6 lime pits, &c., &c. There is an abundant supply of water for all purposes on the property.

The Auctioneers in directing attention to the sale of this property, would remind intending purchasers that the various appliances were designed by the late Mr. Koll, who devoted much time and practical experience in laying them out, with a view to the economy of labour, the full benefit of which would be reaped by any one of sufficient enterprise to avail himself of the opportunity now offered of securing at small cost the result of much care and forethought, as the instructions are peremptory, in order to close accounts.

PLAN on view at Mort's Rooms.

Source II: Sale of Robert Koll's 'Enmore Tannery' once on the site of the Marrickville Metro, Sydney Morning Herald, Saturday 21 December 1867, page 15

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PLAN on view at Mort's Rooms

Source 12: The Argus, 21 July 1877, page 9

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5930238>

THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES. BOOT FACTORIES.

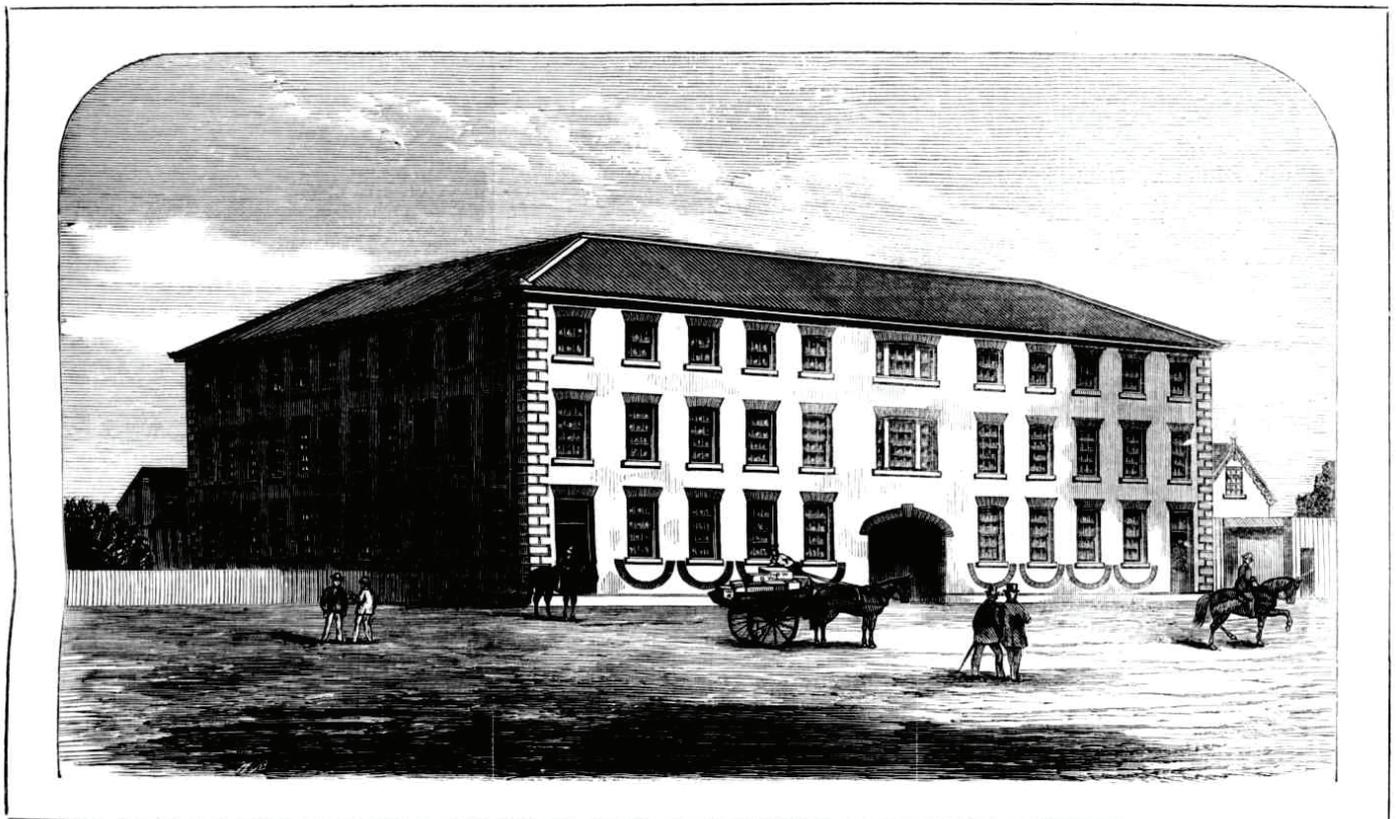
“...The next in importance is the establishment of Messrs Davenport and Alcock, at Marrickville, at which 350 hands are busily engaged in the factory, and 100 additional persons are employed by piece-work at their homes. The firm turn out all sorts of men’s and children’s and ladies boots, except kids and Trench cashmeres. In 1870 the firm turned out 174,813 pairs and during the six months ending 30th last, 85,811 pairs were manufactured. They find a market all through New South Wales, in Tasmania, Queensland, South Australia, including the Northern Territory.

The shoemakers all work by the piece, as there is much difference in the capabilities of artisans. They earn from 30s, to 65s per week, and work from 8 am to 6 pm, all the year round, one hour being allowed for refreshments

There is a tannery in connexion with the establishment, at which 20,000 hides were split during the year 1870. ... “We have,” said one of the proprietors, “competed successfully with the importers in the branches of the trade in which we are engaged without, protection. ... We value our establishment and capital at £80,000. Industry in this colony does not require protection, at all events, we have prospered so far without it, and we do not require it now.”

Source 13: Davenport & Alcock's boot factory once on the site of the Marrickville Metro, Australian Town and Country Journal, Saturday 13 April 1878, page 24

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article70612377>



MESSRS. DAVENPORT AND ALCOCK'S BOOT FACTORY, MARRICKVILLE, NEAR SYDNEY.

*Note 'Mill House' to the right of the factory still there today, see source 15

Source 14: The Bulletin Vol. 3 No. 34, Sydney, September 18 1880

<https://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-242208549>

“Messrs. Davenport and Alcock’s Establishment.

One of the principal boot factories in the colonies, and indeed the principal one in New South Wales ... is situated at Marrickville, ... The proprietors, Mr. Joseph Davenport and Mr. Thomas H. Alcock, have been identified with the leather and boot trades in this colony for very many years, and the firm have a reputation in this and the neighbouring colonies—more particularly in Queensland and South Australia for the uniform excellence and the comparative cheapness of their productions. ... At the rear of the building ... are the tannery premises, very spacious and complete, furnished with all the latest mechanical appliances, and capable of an “output” of say seven to eight hundred hides per week. The total area of the Marrickville works is not less than seven acres, in addition to which Messrs. Davenport and Alcock own land adjoining the factory, and they have a large slice of “scrub” behind the tannery which serves the purpose of deodorising the waste water, &c., after passing out of the works. ... Since the first of January in the present year, the firm have manufactured (and nearly all have been sold) no less than one hundred thousand pairs of boots, ... At the recent International Exhibition Messrs. Davenport and Alcock had a splendid show, and to them was awarded the first prize for all leathers. ...”

Source 15: Mill House, 34 Victoria Rd in 2022. Robert Koll built and lived in the house in the 1860s and it was later the family home of the Vicars family



photograph by Helen Nicholson

Source 16: Heritage listed Mill House, 34 Victoria Road, Marrickville

<https://www.marrickvillemetro.com.au/community/a-little-piece-of-history>

“To remind us of the history of our land, the external wall of the woollen mill has been preserved with Marrickville Metro Shopping Centre built within. The old Mill House built in 1864 is heritage listed and is used as our Centre Management Office. Originally built as Robert Koll’s house and contained six rooms. Later it was used as the caretakers residence of the Enmore Tannery. After the Vicars family took possession it became known as The Mill House and was occupied by William Vicars’ and the Robert Vicars’ families, and later by the Woollen Mill Engineers. The house was conserved and repaired in the 1980s and again in 2007 and 2017. It remains as a rare example of a domestic gothic revival timber building and one of the oldest surviving buildings in the Marrickville area and a reminder of the industries that defined this part of Sydney. When The Mill House was build it stood in a rural setting, which quickly transformed into a major industrial hub. It is now part of a vibrant shopping complex and stands as a reminder of industries that defined this part of Sydney.”

Source 17: Marrickville – a Suburb History, Marrickville Heritage Society, 19 October 2012

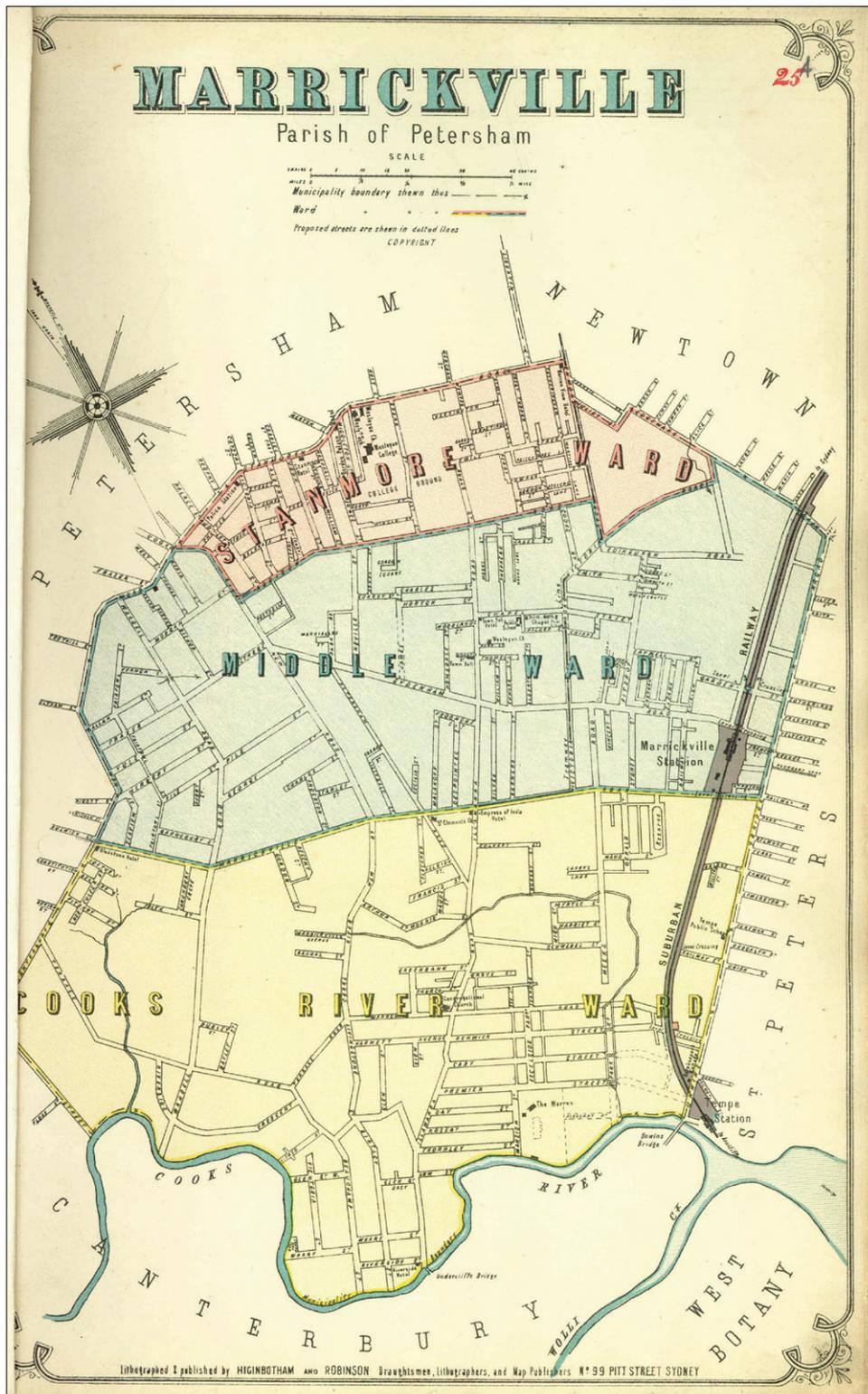
<https://marrickvilleheritage.org.au/2012/10/19/marrickville-a-suburb-history/>

“... The first and largest woollen mill in Marrickville was Vicars, a family-run business established in 1893. Vicars advertised their goods as ‘Made in Australia by Australians for Australians from Australia’s pure wool only’. By the 1960s Vicars was suffering serious competition from other fabrics, and in the early 1970s the federal government substantially reduced tariffs on imports. Vicars Woollen Mills could no longer compete and the company was wound up. The Marrickville Metro shopping centre opened in 1987 on the site. Part of the factory wall was retained and the Vicars name is still proudly seen on the facade. The Mill House, built about 1860 and occupied by the Vicars family, was incorporated in the redevelopment. It is one of the oldest buildings in Marrickville. ...”

Source 18: Map of Marrickville, 1885 – 1890, Atlas of the suburbs of Sydney,
Higinbotham & Robinson

City of Sydney archives

<https://archives.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/nodes/view/1069598>



Source 19: Smidmore Estate, at Marrickville: close to Enmore / for auction sale, on the ground, Saturday 13th October, 1906, at 3 o'clock ; Richardson & Wrench Ltd., auctioneers, 98 Pitt St., Sydney

<https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/4363571>

MIDMORE MARRICKVILLE ESTATE

AT **ENMORE**

FOR AUCTION SALE ON THE GROUND CLOSE TO

SATURDAY 13TH OCTOBER, 1906,

AT 3 O'CLOCK

RICHARDSON & WRENCH. LTD.
Auctioneers, 98 Pitt St Sydney

LOCAL SKETCH

Messrs. MARINSON & PLUNKETT,
49 ELIZABETH STREET,
Solicitors to the Estate.

TORRENS TITLE
TERMS OF SALE
10 PER CENT DEPOSIT, AND THE
BALANCE BY QUARTERLY INSTALMENTS,
EXTENDING OVER 5 YEARS,
INTEREST AT 5 PER CENT.

L. Cowdery & Cowdery
Licensed Surveyors with R.P.A.
ROYAL EXCHANGE BLDG
PITT ST CITY

All dimensions subject to Deposited Plan

Source 20: “Australian Star, Wednesday 28 August 1889, page 3

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article227566799>

“GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appeared in yesterday’s Government Gazette: ... Tenders Accepted.— The following tenders have been accepted by the Government: — Three thousand white blankets at 6s. 2d. each, John Vicars and Co. ...”

Source 21: The Sydney Mail and New South Wales Advertiser, 22 March 1902, page 737

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/163817294/16804653>

“...The firm of John Vicars and Co. was established by the late John Vicars, and the business was until seven years ago carried on in premises in Sussex-street. Since removing to Marrickville at that time the company has largely extended its operations, and each year modern machinery has been introduced. The firm now employs some 200 hands, many of whom are women. ... It may be mentioned that the firm has now in course of fulfilment a Government order of 4000 suits for men engaged in the railway service. ...”

Source 22: Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 18 March 1915, page 7

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/15595022/1274794>

*The Tweed
You Need.*

VICARS'

*The Tweed
You Need.*

Australian All-Wool Tweed

IT is just at this time of the year that we Australians shall appreciate All-Wool Clothing to protect us from the constantly changing temperature.

90 degrees to-day—to-morrow it is down to 60 degrees. A hot westerly dries us up this morning—but this afternoon a southerly will come, and then . . . !

Look to your clothing for protection against chill and overheat ! Cotton can't protect you—wool will !

Wear Vicars' Australian Tweeds ! Being light, porous, pleasant to wear, and containing no particle of cotton or other adulterant, they are the ideal fabrics for both ladies and gentlemen.

The patterns of these Tweeds, too, will appeal to you, for they are both smart and exclusive.

Boost your own industries—Australia has the wool, the will, and the skill.

Vicars' Tweeds are entirely Australian ; made by Australian labour for Australians.

NOTE.—The Genuine Vicars' has the famous "Waratah" trade mark stamped on every two yards of cloth. Insist upon seeing it !

JOHN VICARS AND CO., LTD.,

MARRICKVILLE.

Wholesale Only from—

W. S. COOK and SON, Ltd., 38 York-street, SYDNEY.

Source 22: Sydney Morning Herald, Thursday 18 March 1915, page 7

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/15595022/1274794>

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Wholesale Only from

W. S. COOK and SON, Ltd., 38 York-street, SYDNEY.

Source 23: Sydney Stock and Station Journal, Friday 14 April 1911, page 13

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/136814430>

“JOHN VICARS AND CO. From a wool-man’s point of view, this was of particular interest as showing the various stages of the wool during its manufacture into the famous ‘Marrickville Tweeds.’ Many a careful mother when buying her boy a warm, enduring, winter suit, does not forget to mention ‘Marrickville’ to the Shopman. ... Of special importance is the samples of khaki that is being made to clothe Australia’s army.”

Source 24: C E W Bean, First World War Official Histories, Vol 1, page 8

<https://s3-ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com/awm-media/collection/RCDIG1069590/document/5519082.PDF>

“The old colonialism lingered on mainly in the fairly general belief that not only British clothes and boots but British leaders in business, or in army, navy, teaching, and other services, were necessarily better than Australian ones. ... Partly in reaction to this, there was much incisive and often exaggerated criticism of the mother country in nationalist newspapers such as the Sydney Bulletin, and among nationalist groups such as the Australian Natives’ Association. ... On the other hand Britons, and a large part of the older Australian citizens, felt that any patriotism that centred on Australia was a breach of the old loyalty to Great Britain or even to the Empire, to which nine-tenths of Australians were fervently attached. As a result, at this stage enthusiasm for the Empire and enthusiasm for Australia were often forced into competition, although in the greatest of Australian nationalists, Alfred Deakin, they ran wholeheartedly parallel.”

Source 25: Daily Telegraph, Monday 29 April 1940, page 4

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/247490820>

“Rush In Mills To Fill Army Orders. New South Wales woollen and worsted mills are employing 30 per cent more textile workers than at this time last year because of war orders. Mr. R. J. Vicars, a director of John Vicars and Co. Pty., Ltd., said this yesterday. He was commenting on the £1,125,644 contract for the supply of khaki, blankets, and flannel signed by the Minister for Supply (Sir Frederick Stewart).”

Source 26: Australian Women's Weekly, 27 December 1941, page 20

<https://archive.org/details/1941-advertisement-for-vicars>

20 The Australian Women's Weekly MOVIE WORLD December 27, 1941



*A New Issue
for
Digger Smith*

"Stukas shrieking from the skies, dropping their bomb-loads at our feet . . . tanks — juggernaut tanks — forcing their way through inexorably . . . shells, bullets, like rain ★ ★ ★ Yes, I was in Greece, and I was in Crete. I was lucky —I got away. But I didn't bring much back with me, and it was grand to know when we reached Egypt again that new equipment from Australia was awaiting us. We needed it!"

Yes, Digger Smith, every Australian is pledged to see that the equipment, clothing, food supplies you need will reach you in ever-increasing quantities. Nearly 2000 men and women in Vicars Woollen Mills are working 24 hours a day making uniform cloths and yarn for underwear, socks and sweaters. Every man and girl is working harder to make sure that the quality of these products maintains the highest standard, and that no production lag is allowed

to interfere with the manufacture of needed clothing for our troops. In one week these operatives produce enough cloth to make service uniforms by the thousand—enough yarn for many thousands of sweaters—socks by the tens of thousands and nearly one hundred thousand woollen undershirts. These production figures will be maintained. There will be no slackening till victory is won.

Vicars
WOOLLEN MILLS



Bright recorded music is broadcast through the Mills to make the hours pass quickly.

WELL-PAID WORK AVAILABLE. Well-paid work on jobs of national importance is available for woollen mill operatives. . . Bright music all day makes time pass quickly. Tea is brought to each girl every morning and afternoon. Lunch at cost prices may be ordered at the canteen and delivered. . . A fully-trained maoron is available for consultation without charge. . . Apply in person or by letter to John Vicars & Co. Pty. Ltd., 54 Victoria Road, Marrickville.

**Source 27: Vicars Woollen Mill, Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences, E B
Studio photograph, 1918 – 1928 (flooding)**

<https://collection.maas.museum/object/327640>



**Source 28: Vickers Mill photograph by Arthur Ernest Foster 1916 – 1947,
State Library NSW**

<https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/9yM6k2z9/D0Nvm83K3Vow5>



Source 29: 1943 aerial photo of the area

<https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>



Source 30: 2006 aerial photo of the area

<https://maps.six.nsw.gov.au/>



Source 31: Evening News, Saturday 16 March 1918, page 6

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/113954770>

“THE CITY’S GROWTH.

MARRICKVILLE. Remarkable Development.

SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE “EVENING NEWS.”

As a result of the Municipalities Act of 1858, Marrickville was incorporated on November 5, 1861. ... At that time the population was estimated at 600, and the number of houses was set down at 130. The municipality derived its name from the estate of Mr. Thomas Chalder, which was called “Marrick” after his native village in Yorkshire, England the “ville” having been added at the suggestion of Mr. William Dean. ...

THE OLD DAYS

Nearly the whole of the municipality was included in the estate of Dr. Wardell, composed of a grant of 470 acres, made by Governor Hunter in 1799, and another of 700 acres made by Governor King in 1803. ... One portion later became the property of Thomas Holt, who erected a castellated building on the heights overlooking Cook’s River. The place was stocked with rabbits, and was called “The Warren”, and Mr. Holt and his friends had good shooting in the covers. A portion of the estate was farmed, and there was a fine orchard and orangery. ... It was scrubby country and a source of anxiety to owners of cattle and drovers taking beasts to the city from Liverpool, Parramatta, Canterbury and other more distant places. ... Before the Enmore and Stanmore roads were opened residents of Marrickville made their way as best they could across the Annandale or Kingston Estates to the Parramatta-road and thence to Sydney. One of the earliest roads in the district was the Illawarra-road. ...

OLD SWAMP LANDS

For many years Marrickville was outside the main lines of traffic. Its position was unfortunate and the disadvantage under which it suffered was intensified by the routes chosen for railway and tramway. On the north-eastern boundary of the Wardell Estate was the Gumbramorra Swamp, which is only a small portion of Marrickville, but the floods there were always spoken of as Marrickville floods and induced the belief that the whole of the municipality was subject to floods. ... This locality is, however, now drained by the construction of three large brick channels, which catch the water before it reaches the flats and carries it to Cook’s River. ... Despite the fact that this portion of the district was so often flooded, it is curious to know that in the early days there were many droughts, ... Marrickville has rapidly grown into favor now as a residential and a manufacturing suburb, as people became better acquainted with it and learnt that within its boundaries is the highest ground between Sydney and Parramatta. It is today a thoroughly up-to-date and thriving district. ... In the early days land was comparatively cheap, and as a consequence many substantial residences were erected, surrounded by broad acres.

... In Addison-road One is struck on viewing all sides by the comfortable and well-to-do appearance of the great majority of the residences, which proves that the district has become a popular residential suburb.

THE PARKS

In the matter of parks, the district is well supplied, having three fine areas within its boundaries. Mr. Samuel Cook was the moving spirit in this connection, and during the administration of Sir Alexander Stuart, in 1885, an area of 10 acres, bounded by the Enmore and Edgeware roads, and Victoria and Juliett streets, was vested in trustees, and became known as Marrickville Park. It has since been greatly improved, and in the centre is a fine fountain surrounded by a circular footway, with pathways radiating to the corners and other parts. It is also planted with trees, and is a popular recreation ground.... There is some beautiful scenery in the suburb, the higher lands commanding extensive views of Botany, Waterloo, Alexandria, and Randwick....

ROADS AND STREETS

Much attention has been given to the streets and footways, which are in good condition. The main roads are tar-painted. Many of the footpaths are bricked, and last year 124,000 bricks were so used, ... A great number of the streets are planted with ornamental trees. Among other works to be undertaken this year will be the continuation of the main storm water drain from the Illawarra to the Petersham-road, ...

Source 32: Australian Women's Weekly (1933 - 1982), 14 June 1978, page 79

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/47473910>

“ADVERTISERS MADE US THE NATION’S SHOP-WINDOW

When we started you could buy a dress for a dollar. After the overwhelming response by the public to the new Australian Women’s Weekly in June, 1933, the suppliers of goods and services throughout the nation realized they had a remarkable new advertising medium - a national “shop-window.” The variety was endless, the potential enormous, right from the first issue. Household names today, brands of food and beauty products, cars and home appliances made their own history in the old volumes. As in every other area of the Weekly, advertising during World War II reflected the tightening of belts, the shortages ... Jobs for girls offered in July, 1941, by John Vicars and Co Pty Ltd, woollen manufacturers, sounded attractive: “Applications are invited from girls aged 14-18 for permanent positions in textile industry on defence work. High rates of pay, weekly bonuses, six-monthly increases, musical sessions, morning and afternoon tea supplied.”

Source 33: Australian Women's Weekly, 2 September 1950, page 6

https://archive.org/details/1950-advertisement-for-vicars-wool-fabrics_202101



Vicars
*Fine Fabrics
of
Fine Wool.*

... an investment in quality

With wool so high in price,
make sure of the best when
you buy woollen materials.

Vicars Fine Fabrics
merit your complete
confidence. They are
made of the Finest Wool.

JOHN VICARS & CO. PTY. LIMITED
MARRICKVILLE, N.S.W.

Manufacturers of fine wool textiles for women, men and children

5191

Page 6

THE AUSTRALIAN WOMEN'S WEEKLY - September 2, 1950

Source 34: R. Cashman & C. Meader, 1997, Marrickville: rural outpost to inner city, page 170

“The factory floor at Vicars was dominated by women and girls who comprised 75% of the labour force.”

Source 35: Fox & Associates, 1986, Marrickville Heritage Study, page 33

“... the post war period marked the beginning of new factories in the middle and outer suburbs. However, the Municipality retained an extensive industrial area and during the next decade the low cost of housing and the availability of factory work attracted large numbers of migrants to the district. Between 1954 and 1961 the local Greek population increased from 167 to 3,065, while the Italian population increased from 678 to 3,916. ... It was during the 1970s that the process of deindustrialisation began to have major effect on the character of Marrickville as the pressures for modernisation and expansion began to make it economical for some of the large factories to move to new premises in outer city areas.”

Source 36: Vicars sign, photograph by Lyn Collingwood, 1984

L. Collingwood, 1984, Vicars Mill (unpublished report, University of Sydney)



Source 37: Fox & Associates, 1986, Marrickville Heritage Study, pages 55 - 56

“... With the increased use of road transport during the 1950s new industrial areas began to be established in the middle and outer suburbs of Sydney. In the 1970s Government incentives were offered to further encourage the decentralisation of Sydney’s industries and a number of Marrickville’s major companies, including John Vicars & Co. and Fowlers, found it economical to move to new, outer city premises. While some of the vacated buildings were redeveloped for distributive services, others were demolished, and of the industries which remain in the area, many have undergone a process of modernisation. ...”

Source 38: Marrickville Metro site after demolition of Vicars Mill, rear of building Victoria Road, photograph Lyn Collingwood, 1984

L. Collingwood, 1984, Vicars Mill (unpublished report, University of Sydney)



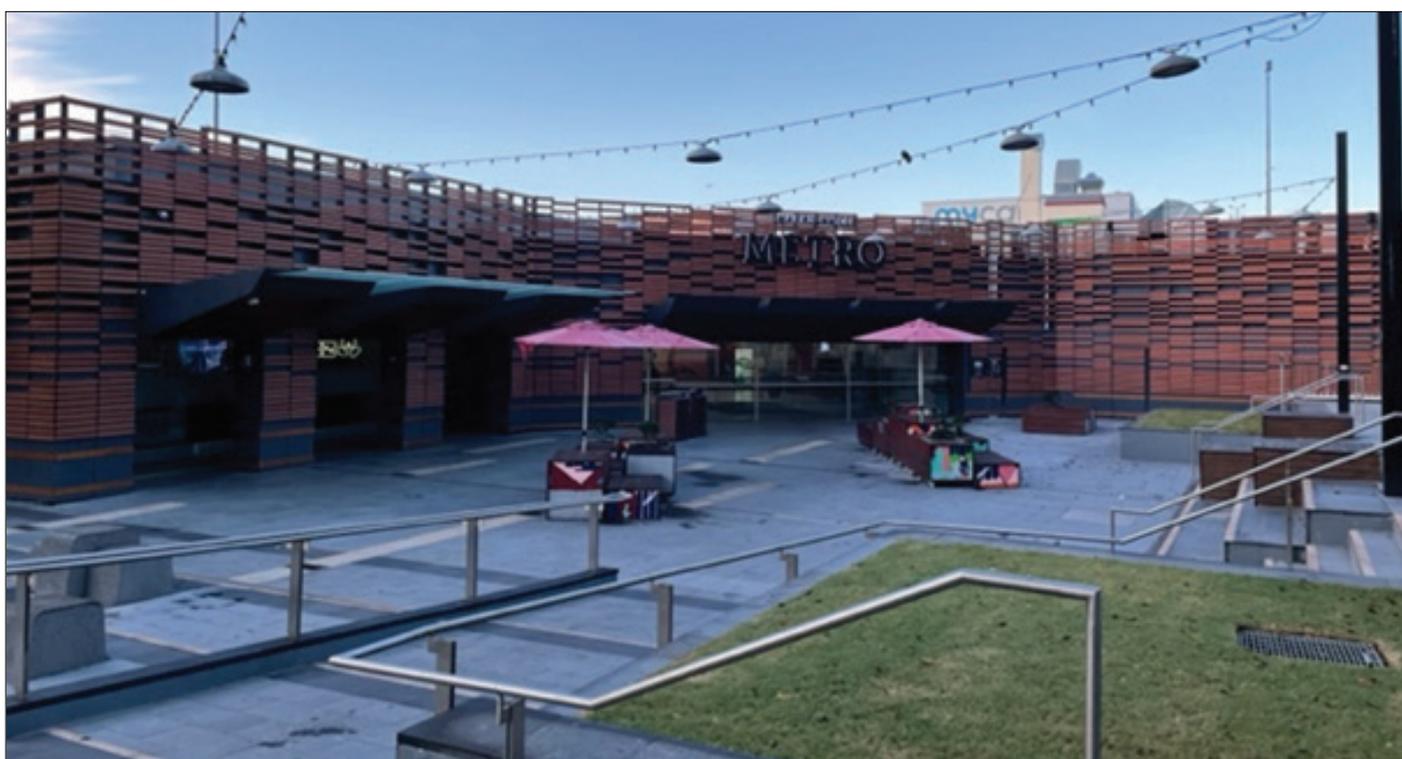
Source 39: Victoria Road entrance to Marrickville Metro in 2013

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:\(1\)Metro_Shopping_Centre_Marrickville.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:(1)Metro_Shopping_Centre_Marrickville.jpg)



Source 40: Victoria Road entrance to Marrickville Metro in 2022

photo Helen Nicholson



Source 41: Shelleys Aerated Waters and Cordial Factory

<https://www.berts.com.au/our-company/>

“The Shelley Family has been in the soft drink business since 1893, starting out in the outback township of Broken Hill before moving to Marrickville in 1927. In 1968 the Shelley Family moved the business to Taren Point Sydney where Berts Soft Drinks was established. Berts Soft Drinks are still following some of the traditional recipes in our soft drinks dating back to 1893. ... Berts Soft Drinks is now managed by the 5th generation of the Shelley’s family and is one of a few independent soft drink manufactures remaining in Sydney.”

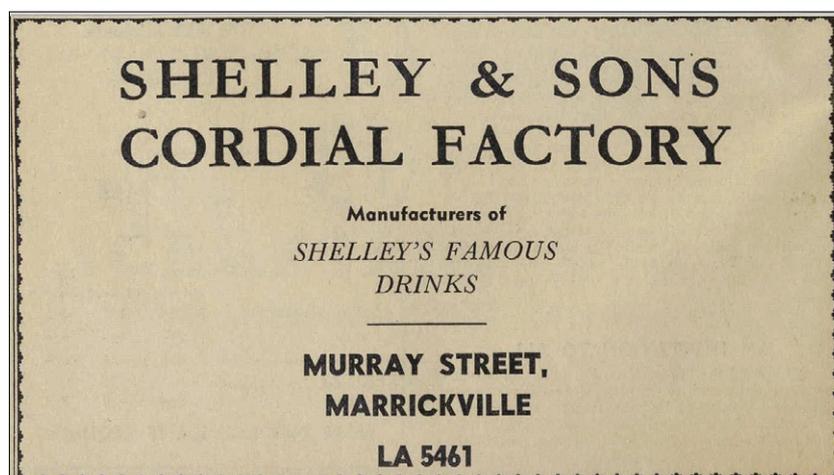
Source 42: Catholic Press, Thursday 19 November 1936, page 27

<https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/104390726>



Source 43: Tharunka (Kensington, NSW : 1953 - 2010), Monday 4 April 1955, page 1

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article230407223>



Source 44: Entrant in 2022 Australian Institute of Architects awards

<https://www.architecture.com.au/awards/2022-awards/2022-nsw-awards-entrant-gallery>

“Marrickville and its surrounding suburbs represent one of Sydney’s most diverse, creative communities. Hames Sharley responded to Marrickville’s industrial character and history of sustainably repositioned buildings by integrating the former Shelley Drinks Factory sensitively with existing and neighbourhood fabric; and by considering urban structures, local architecture and public art to transform it to an active community-focused place.

Brick walls deemed significant are retained, and a unifying galvanised-steel skin references the locale’s manufacturing heritage and will slowly patina, maintaining an authentic presence. Aesthetic motivations are driven by simplicity, with raw architecture a backdrop to diverse tenancies and artwork fostering community ownership and pride.”

Source 45: Corner of Murray & Smidmore Street (Shelleys old cordial factory) 2022

<https://www.marrickvillemetro.com.au/our-development/smidmore-street-roadworks-%281%29>



