

CAMBERWELL HISTORY

RECORDING THE HISTORY OF CAMBERWELL
AND DISTRICT

Camberwell Historical Society



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Principal Patron: Professor Emeritus Geoffrey Blainey, AC

Patron: His Worship the Mayor of Boroondara, Cr Jim Parke

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Each year, with the AGM, there is an opportunity to acknowledge those who support Camberwell Historical Society. I thank Boroondara Council for providing us with the use of a room at 25 Inglesby Road and Josh Frydenberg and his office staff for printing our newsletter. My many thanks to the committee for their work throughout the year: Adele Fernando-Swart, the Secretary; Dermot Murray, the Treasurer, Alister Bennie, Jennifer McArthur and Bryony Cosgrove. In addition, I would like to acknowledge the assistance of Wendy Baden-Powell, Anna Carina and Frances and Stephen Watson with our meetings. My thanks to every CHS member for their ongoing membership and support.

Every time I read the local Boroondara newspaper I see articles and letters from the public about the ongoing demolition of our heritage buildings. This has been of great concern to us for a long time. The leading article in this newsletter by Professor Michael Buxton, addresses this issue.

The Royal Historical Society's publication *Remembering Melbourne*, for which Camberwell, Hawthorn and Balwyn historical societies contributed a chapter, has been sent to the printers. I eagerly await the finished product.

George Fernando

BOROONDARA HERITAGE: NEW THREATS AND RESPONSES

Michael Buxton, Professor Environment and Planning, RMIT University

The built heritage of Melbourne's inner east forms part of a heritage ring of incalculable value extending around the city's middle and inner suburbs. Much of this ring is threatened by demolition or fundamental change. Much of value is already lost. Under renewed threat are the large stock of retail premises that make up traditional shopping strips and centres, and much other pre-1939 housing. No Victorian government has ever developed an effective heritage strategy to protect the historic streetscapes and buildings that Melbourne residents rightly prize. This failure is now leading to disastrous consequences for the future of these suburbs and the city.

A city's history expressed through its built form is an irreplaceable community asset. Living in such places implies a responsibility to pass to future generations an inherited store of cultural capital that is as important as remnant natural capital. Our buildings and broader urban form provide a shared identity, a sense of continuity with the past, joining us as custodians with a future enjoyed by others. Historic buildings reflect a people's views of themselves no less important than any other cherished cultural expression. We do not ordinarily purge our libraries

of the works of our great literary figures or our concert halls of composers, galleries of art, or scientific laboratories of discoveries. But our buildings lie exposed to private greed, and government collusion and incompetence, in a development culture which is now destroying our accustomed city.



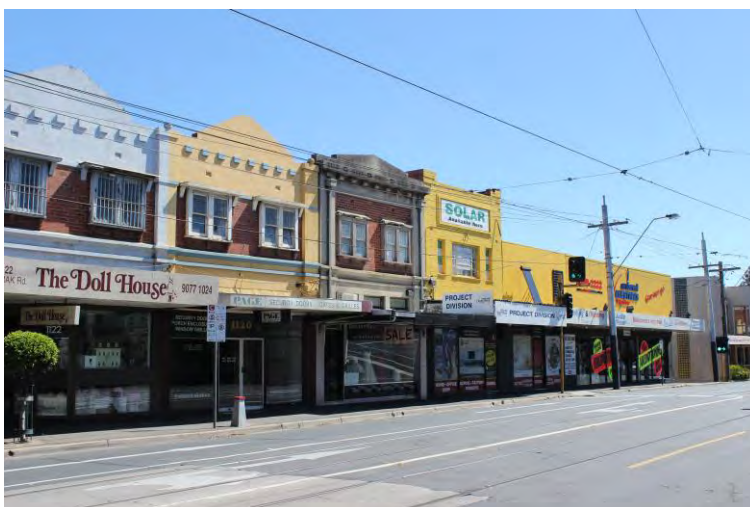
'Arden' at 1045 Burke Road, on the border of Camberwell and East Hawthorn, built in 1906 on the corner of Burke and Rathmines Roads. Photograph by George Fernando.

The heritage of municipalities such as Boroondara also has great economic value. The human scale and attractive pre-1939 shopping centres and housing attract innovation, knowledge and investment that are now making the greatest contribution

to Melbourne's and Australia's economy. Most professionals, advanced business service and knowledge workers live and work in municipalities such as Boroondara. Amenity is their greatest attractor. Ultimately, the greatest economic strength of municipalities such as Boroondara lies in their historic character.

Heritage protection mechanisms

The main means of protecting built heritage in Victoria are the Heritage Act, and the Heritage Overlay in planning schemes. Both mechanisms contain serious deficiencies which together limit their effectiveness in protecting Victoria's heritage. The State government last year issued a discussion paper as part of its review of the Heritage Act. The Heritage Register contains over 2,200 places and objects considered of state significance. The Discussion Paper proposed protection for areas only of 'state-level significance', a drastic narrowing of protection to a subjective notion notoriously difficult to define. This approach would continue the concentration on listed individual buildings of high heritage value, not a body of buildings or other structures of historical significance or significant precincts.



Hartwell shops. Photograph by George Fernando.

This approach denies protection to the Victorian and other pre-1939 shops which characterise strip and other shopping centres in municipalities such as Boroondara. These are relatively intact precincts containing consistent elements of great historic and cultural significance to Melbourne. Intact housing precincts constructed before 1914 are also ignored. The

loss of such superb examples of intact period housing would greatly diminish any city. Yet they are considered expendable under the Heritage Act.

Hartwell shops after demolition on the south side. Photograph by George Fernando.



The Discussion Paper proposes the retention of a clause requiring that the Executive Director consider the extent to which a permit refusal would affect the reasonable or economic use of a heritage place. This would allow the continued consideration of relevant financial hardship. This criterion is notoriously impossible to define, irrelevant in an assessment of heritage value and predictably is being misused

Façade of Smith & Ogg bank building, 851 Burke Road Camberwell. Photograph by George Fernando.



The operation of the Heritage Overlay under planning schemes is a weak control. This overlay requires a planning permit for a range of actions including subdividing land, demolishing or removing part or all of a building or externally altering it. However, its application is discretionary and does not prevent demolition or substantial alteration of a building. Notoriously, it is being used to promote the concept of facadism where only the front shell of a building is retained and an incongruous structure dominating a site is allowed.

Heritage overlays require justification through expensive and subjective heritage studies which often omit large numbers of significant buildings. Successive governments refuse to permit absolute protection resulting in many time consuming and expensive battles over development with uncertain results. Boroondara has one of the largest proportions protected by the overlay though most municipalities have misapplied it by excluding large areas of historic value from this level of protection.

The Heritage Act Discussion Paper stated that the Act does not manage heritage places of local significance protected by Heritage Overlays, artificially excluding itself from a responsibility to protect most places of heritage value by defining them as 'local', and ignoring the inherent failures of the planning system to protect such places.

Planning zones

Boroondara municipality is experiencing some of the highest redevelopment rates outside the City of Melbourne and is virtually besieged by small to large scale development applications.

The municipality's location, amenity, high quality services and infrastructure place it at the centre of the rebuilding frenzy that is changing its character fundamentally and quickly.

New planning zones were finalized by the former Liberal-coalition government in 2013 and then introduced into the Boroondara planning scheme. The current government has conducted a review of the residential zones. This review has concentrated on one group of zones, excluding permissive other zones which are a serious threat to heritage, particularly the Commercial 1 and 2 zones. The Commercial 1 zone is applied over most of Boroondara's heritage shopping precincts. Council has proposed height controls over much of this area, some of which have been disputed by resident groups. The refusal of the government to allow mandatory height controls is the greatest threat to these areas.

International investors have driven most high rise construction in the Central Business District and surrounding areas and, with local developers, are now expanding into middle ring suburbs. Increases in apartment construction of up to 255 per cent a year has occurred in some inner municipalities, and apartment development valued at \$500 million annually has occurred recently in four suburbs in Boroondara and Stonnington municipalities. An increasing trend is redevelopment along main roads and in strip shopping centres affecting many heritage buildings.

The Neighbourhood Residential zone is the strongest zone. Its height controls and prohibition of multi-unit development, when coupled with the Heritage Overlay, provides de-facto heritage protection. However, it alone does not prevent house-for-house replacement and thousands of existing houses are being demolished annually for new larger single dwellings particularly in inner and middle ring suburbs where heritage value is highest. The proportion of some municipalities zoned Neighbourhood Residential Zone is high, such as Boroondara at 78 per cent of the residential zones. This has led to claims that the use of this zone is 'locking up' such municipalities and preventing development. But the proportion of this zone to all zones is much lower, at 48 per cent in Boroondara. The residential zones do not unduly restrict land supply for diverse housing options as extensive development options exist in all municipalities on infill sites and in every zone. Vast areas of Melbourne's suburban housing or strip centres do not need to be demolished to satisfy projected housing demand.

Some solutions

The government should review all zones to remedy the serious faults introduced by the previous Coalition government, such as the low standard of regulation. Restricting a review to residential zones has provided an opportunity for development interests to attack the use of the Neighbourhood Residential Zone.

The pressure on Melbourne's housing market is not driven by lack of land supply. Rather, the deregulated land market is contributing to high medium density and apartment prices by encouraging land speculation. This speculation drives up land price leading to higher dwelling price and lower quality along with significant loss of residential amenity. Governments are addicted to massive land taxes produced by unregulated land markets despite development leading to a serious mismatch between consumer needs and dwelling type. The several hundred thousand new households projected to form from established suburbs over the next eight years can be accommodated in diverse more affordable housing only by greater government involvement in matching land supply to demand.

The State government urgently needs to empower local councils to work with communities to identify land available for development, the rules which would apply, and the projected yield. Broader housing options such as locating a proportion of projected growth in regional settlements are urgently needed. Residents of established suburbs are becoming justifiably

disillusioned at being demonised as selfish and ignorant. Such sentiments are incompatible with democratic expectations.

The protection of urban heritage should be regarded by policy makers as a fundamentally important aspect of broader amenity and effective urban functioning. Victorian governments have never properly accepted their responsibility to pass on our city's heritage to future generations. Regrettably, this places them among the world's worst performers on the heritage protection scale.

The government obsession with deregulation is inconsistent with heritage protection. Development facilitation is intended to wreck effective heritage and land use planning systems. The challenge for governments and everyone interested in heritage protection is to devise a new system which will protect over the long term whatever of community value is left.

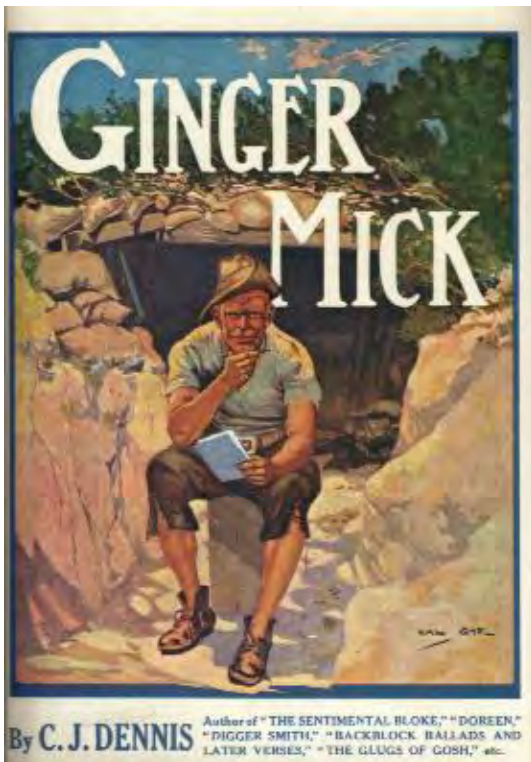
C. J. DENNIS AND 107 BURKE ROAD. CAMBERWELL

**Stephen Whiteside, President,
The C. J. Dennis Society**

The Australian poet C. J. Dennis is best remembered for his verse novel, "The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke". First published in October 1915, it sold over 60,000 copies in the first year, and remains the most popular poetry book ever published in Australia. It tells the story of Bill and Doreen – their meeting and courtship, and eventual marriage. It finishes with the birth of their son.

The following year, the sequel, "The Moods of Ginger Mick", was published, also in October. It takes a minor

character from "The Sentimental Bloke", Bill's best mate Ginger Mick, and makes him centre stage. Mick enlists in the A.I.F. and is sent to Gallipoli, where he is promoted to Lance Corporal shortly before being killed in battle. "The Moods of Ginger Mick" was almost as popular as "The Sentimental Bloke", selling 70,000 copies in its first four years.



Most of "The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke" was written in Toolangi, a small hamlet in the wooded hills 70 km east of Melbourne. Dennis spent the first half of 1914 in Sydney. It was there that he met Henry Lawson. (Needless to say, perhaps, it was also a time of heavy drinking.) Following the outbreak of the First World War, he returned to Victoria. He was in very poor condition, and was nursed back to health by Garry and Roberta Roberts at their hobby farm, "Sunnyside", in South Sassafras (now Kallista) in the Dandenong Ranges. It was there that he completed "The Sentimental Bloke".

Dennis had been living in Toolangi as a freelance

writer for several years prior to this, and his funds were running low. He attempted to enlist, but was rejected on medical grounds. He eventually took a job at the Naval Office in Melbourne. He spent a month or so in early 1915 at the Roberts' home in Melbourne ("Eumana", 17 Hastings Road, Hawthorn East – the house still stands today), before moving into a boarding house at 107 Burke Road, Camberwell, with his friend, the cartoonist David Low. (Low had illustrated the cover of Dennis' first book, "Backblock Ballads and Other Verses", published by E. W. Cole in 1913.) Dennis lived there for most of 1915 and 1916.

It was while living in this boarding house that Dennis submitted the manuscript for "The Songs of a Sentimental Bloke" to George Robertson of Angus & Robertson in Sydney. It was also here that he wrote the manuscript for "The Moods of Ginger Mick".

For many years, I have puzzled over the location of this boarding house. The street numbering has changed substantially since that time, and 107 Burke Road is no longer in Camberwell.

Earlier this year, I decided it would be really fun to solve the mystery in the year of the centenary of the publication of "The Moods of Ginger Mick", so I put out a public call for assistance. Historian Louise Blake came to my rescue, and has established that the property at 832 & 834 Burke Road (on the south eastern corner of Burke and Canterbury Roads) is the property in question. Indeed, it is still being run as a boarding house! (It was put up for auction earlier this year, but did not change hands.)

I am thrilled to know that the building still stands and is in fact little changed from the days of C. J. Dennis and David Low. It is exciting to finally know once and for all where Dennis wrote "The Moods of Ginger Mick"!

The C. J. Dennis Society celebrates the life and works of C. J. Dennis at the annual "Toolangi C. J. Dennis Poetry Festival". This is held at the site of Dennis' former Toolangi home, now a tearoom, "The Singing Garden". The festival this year will be held on the weekend of 22nd and 23rd October, and we will be celebrating the centenary of the publication of "The Moods of Ginger Mick".

107 Burke Road, Camberwell

Louise Blake, Historian



The address at which CJ Dennis was reported to have been living in 1916, 107 Burke Road, Camberwell, was one of three brick villas located on the south-east corner of Burke and Canterbury Roads between what was then numbered as 109 to 99 Burke Road. Each villa, built after grazier Peter Gillespie purchased the allotments in 1912 comprised two semi-detached six room dwellings which Gillespie leased to various tenants. 107 Burke Road occupied one half of the villa adjacent to the south-east

corner of Burke and Canterbury Roads. In 1916 the rated occupant was Mrs Beatrice Cameron, with railway employee John Minahan occupying 109 Burke Road.

Although I have not been able to ascertain if Mrs Cameron advertised the home as a boarding house she may have been taken in private boarders. Electoral rolls record her occupation as dressmaker, but as a widow, her husband, Alexander had died in 1906, with a 15-year-old daughter to educate, taking in boarders may have provided additional financial support. By 1924 Mrs Cameron and her daughter had moved to Deepdene.

Sources

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MEMORIES OF CAMBERWELL BOOKS

Mick & Irene Stone



Mick and Irene Stone opened Camberwell Books at 371 Camberwell Road, Camberwell (opposite the old Camberwell Library) on 14 January 1989, amidst a small fanfare launch. The business subsequently moved to 207 Camberwell Road, Hawthorn East (opposite the Rivoli Theatre), where Mick and Irene traded until 17 December 2014. One of their final transactions was a single sale of 360 boxes of books (7.5 tons) - to one customer. Over the intervening twenty-five years they handled approximately a million books.

Mick and Irene had understood that stretch of Camberwell Road had previously been a micro industry precinct for bike sales/repairs and electrical contractors. Imagine their surprise when a little old lady one day mentioned to Irene she remembered a book shop on the site. "Oh! You must mean a bike shop." was her reply. On checking with the Sands & McDougall Directory of 1932, there had resided, for a couple of years, Mrs. R. Bourke, Bookseller! The lady's memory was spot-on.

Mick and Irene Stone

Treasures came and went in the shop, although most good books came via local auctions or house lots. A particular gem came one day when a young man offered Mick and Irene the

original World War I diary of a Major Valentine Meates MC, Australian Field Artillery. The diary was written from rough notes after Meates' arrival back in Melbourne after war service that had included Egypt and then France, from 1914 to 1918. Mick recalls the final words in the diary, written while Meates' troop ship was steaming back through Port Phillip Heads in 1918, after years of horrific battle: "and so ends the great adventure". The diary included a colour painting of the Major's horse Jack, sadly left behind in France, and a signed letter from Lieutenant-General Sir William Birdwood, congratulating Meates on the awarding of his Military Cross.



After some initial hesitation regarding the legitimacy of ownership, Mick and Irene purchased the diary and eventually sold it to the National Library in Canberra. Twenty years later, the same young man came back asking if they remembered the transaction as he had always felt bad about selling it. With a young family he had needed the money at the time. He was delighted when Mick was able to tell him the diary was now in the public domain in Canberra, available for all to see and inspect. The best outcome for all concerned.

According to Mick and Irene, one of the most endearing aspects of running a shop like this is the people you meet. One learns never to judge a book (person) by its cover (appearance). The most unlikely person would shamle around the shop and then arrive at the counter laden with books to buy, whereas the most learned and garrulous type would bequeath the benefit of their "knowledge" for ages, browse (read)

steadily, and then dazedly walk away, having bought nothing, and with nary a goodbye. However, Mick and Irene agree that the majority of people are innately good, needing only a word or two to crack open their personality and exchange some humanity.

Famous people visited the shop from time to time, including actors Geoffrey Rush, Barry Humphries, Nicole Kidman, Terry and Jason Donovan, John Clarke, Gus Mercurio, Tony



Martin, and Eric Richard (Sgt. Bob Crier from The Bill); media personalities including Steve Vizard, Terry Lane, Richard Stubbs, Terry Laidler and Ernie Sigley; sporting stars including Ron Barassi, Peter Daicos and Len Thompson; political and legal figures such as Peter Costello, Barry Jones, Judges Gordon Lewis and

Auction day

Paul Mullaly, and Julian Burnside; and Margaret Peacock and Felicity Kennett. In all cases, Mick and Irene recalled that they came over as just ordinary, very nice people, although Barry signed a book once “Yours, oddly - Barry Humphries” – enigmatic as ever.

In shop life the local traders are an important part of one’s community. Mick and Irene were blessed with good neighbours during their time on Camberwell Road, with bike repair shops next door, Mahdi the Carpet Man, the Continental Butchers (who went back to Holland), and of course Young’s Auctions. That was a beautifully synergetic relationship, both buying and selling, and with the genuine customers they attracted who always dropped in on Thursdays or Fridays just to “check us out”. The Rivoli Theatre was a great boon although the local traders had to endure a couple of years of construction disruption. The initial estimate for the project was about \$14 million, but the budget blew out to \$18million when a lot of extra asbestos was discovered. Mick and Irene wondered if this would have killed the project if known about beforehand. The loss of the Rivoli would have been a blow to the ambience/livability of the area had it been replaced by, just imagine, another tower/block of flats instead.

The elements and environment were generally kind to Camberwell Books, although Mick and Irene remember the witheringly hot day on Black Saturday 2009 when the wind blew up Camberwell Road and the temperature hit 48°C. Not many customers came that day. Another hazard of nature occurred every ten years or so when massive floods hit the area. Camberwell Books had a small landing/buffer zone just as you entered the shop, and floods entered this area on three occasions. The worst was on 4 February 2011 when the water level came within a centimeter of breaching the shop proper. This would have been a disaster too painful to contemplate! An old local plumber, Morry McGuire, had told Mick and Irene this area had always been a watercourse in pre-settlement days, and that nature was simply doing its own thing.

Great staff worked at Camberwell Books over the years, Jack Willis, James Crouch, Ethne Eastman, Brett Langford and Marty Trengove being some of the longer serving. Each had their own talents and quirky characteristics (authors, charmers, comic strip artists, academics, handymen, technophobes), and were all honest, loyal, knowledgeable and friendly types. They were a pleasure to work with.



With the advent of grandchildren, and Mick turning 70, he and Irene decided to move out of the shop in 2014 after a fun-filled and pleasurable 25 years. They have retained Camberwell Books as a “shopless” but still active bookselling entity. Their website is <http://www.camberwellbooks.com.au>

CAMBERWELL HISTORICAL SOCIETY DONATIONS TO THE COLLECTION

Camberwell Historical Society welcomes donations of the following items relating to the former City of Camberwell: photographs and prints, documents, letters, diaries, maps, plans, books, pamphlets, and reminiscences of former residents and people who worked in the area.

A RARE EXAMPLE OF ENGLISH CRAFTSMANSHIP IN MELBOURNE

John Maidment

When I was a student at Melbourne Grammar School in the 1960s I can recollect one of the schoolmasters Charles Howlett (who sang in the chapel choir) asking my father about Frank Maidment. Frank was the son of Thomas Maidment, who emigrated from Somerset to Melbourne in the 1850s, did rather well for himself and built 'Butleigh Wootton' in Kew. He was the uncle of my great grandfather who emigrated in the 1880s. Frank died quite young and his family gave a splendid arts and crafts processional cross and a silver chalice and paten to the chapel at Melbourne Grammar School in his memory. This was made by the accomplished metal worker George Hart at the Guild of Handicraft, Chipping Campden, in Gloucestershire. It includes five silver panels, mounted on rosewood, and linked with silver strap work and panels of lapis lazuli.

The Melbourne Grammar archivist Gordon Sargood asked me if I could find out any more about Hart and the cross. Armed with a photograph, when in London around 1989, I went to the Central Council for the Care of Churches. They referred me to Goldsmiths Hall nearby and rang them to make an introduction. I arrived there and a very kind lady said that yes, there was a file on George Hart. So we then opened the file and very amazingly, the first photograph that fell out was one of the MGS cross that was not identified. The lady was very pleased to know where the cross had gone. She suggested that I visit the Guild of Handicraft. This was straightforward as I was shortly afterwards going down to Somerset to stay with a cousin in Glastonbury.



I was referred to the manager of the Guild. I think his name was Frank Johnson. I made an appointment to visit Chipping Campden and we set out by car one summer's morning. It was a drive of about one and a half hours to the Old Silk Mill. We arrived and were warmly greeted. When I showed Frank Johnson a photograph of the cross, he said that he thought that they still had the molds in which the small silver panels had been cast. So he rummaged in a couple of drawers and out came the original molds – quite amazing! We had a delightful lunch there with the Johnsons and he offered to cast up a replica of one of the panels on the MGS cross. This he did, and it arrived a couple of months later, beautifully mounted on a rosewood block and hallmarked with the Guild of Handicraft stamp. It is a cherished possession.

NEW MEMBERS

We warmly welcome the following new members: Shona Dewar, Judy Goldberg and Marnie Rawlinson

CAMBERWELL HISTORICAL SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE

Reminder that the Society's financial year operates from 1st July to 30th June and subscriptions are due and payable on or before July 1st each year. Thank you to those members who have paid their subscriptions.

REPORT OF MEETINGS

June 28 **Ken James - Mechanics Institutes**

More than 1,000 buildings were established in Melbourne, its suburbs and country towns from the early part of the 19th century. Each Victorian township's mechanics hall or institute provided meaningful dedicated re-education to the local residents. The talk was based on the book, *These Walls Speak Volumes*, by Ken James and Pam Baragwanath. Ken illustrated his talk with many pictures of Mechanics Institutes from around Melbourne and Victoria.

July 26 **Peter Fitzpatrick - The Two Frank Thrings**

Peter Fitzpatrick's talk was based on his book, *The Two Frank Thrings*, which tells the story of two remarkable characters, Frank Thring senior and Frank Thring junior. Peter illustrated his talk with pictures of his subjects, both private and public. He talked of the complicated family relationships especially between father and son and between mother and son.

August 23 **Annual General Meeting**

The Society's Annual Meeting was held and the usual reports were presented. The Committee was elected for 2015 - 2016 and comprises: President; George Fernando; Secretary; Adèle Fernando-Swart; Treasurer; Dermot Murray; Committee; Bryony Cosgrove, Jennifer McArthur and Alister Bennie. John Maidment and Philip Widmer shared items of interest afterwards.



Erratum

Edna Crowe has notified us that she was mistaken, that 945 Toorak Road was not built by her grandfather Leopold Charles Payne.

Glenview Grocery Store Number 943 Toorak Road, built by Leopold Charles Payne

MEETINGS AND EXCURSIONS FOR 2016

All meetings will be held on the fourth Tuesday of each month in the Meeting Room, Camberwell Library, 340 Camberwell Road, Camberwell at 8.00pm.

- September 20** **Bishops court 120 Clarendon Street, EAST MELBOURNE 3002**
\$20 payment when booking
"Bishops court" is a large colonial mansion located in East Melbourne. Since completion, it has been used as the residence for all of Melbourne's Anglican diocesan bishops and archbishops. From 1874 to 1876 it was used as Victoria's Government House. The house is on the Victorian Heritage Register. The tour includes both house and garden.
- October 25** **Chris Long - Film of the 19th and 20th Centuries**
Back by popular demand, Chris Long will present the second installment on his research into early film, complete with film clips from earlier times.
- November 22** **Jenny Brown - Strange Tales and True from Melbourne's History**
Writer for 'The Age', Domain journalist Jenny Brown has a knowledge of Melbourne's architecture and design and an interest in the unusual stories of Melbourne.

CAMBERWELL HISTORICAL SOCIETY DONATIONS RECEIVED FOR THE COLLECTION

Donations were received from: Noele Watkins of Camberwell No. 888 school photographs from 1925 - 1930 of Arthur William Cook and others in his class, Mark Mitchell of cricket club photos from Camberwell, His Worship the Mayor Cr J. B. Jackson J. P. photographs from his time in office donated by his daughter, 24 Prospect Hill Road by Prof. James Goding, auction pamphlets donated by SHNC (originally collected by Diane and Tom Price) and 6 Rigby sketchbooks donated by Wendy Baden-Powell.

Contributions to *Camberwell History* contain the opinions of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of Camberwell Historical Society, its committee or members.

CAMBERWELL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC

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Camberwell History: Editor — Adèle Fernando-Swart

The Society's logo is taken from an illustration by, and used with the permission of, Bill Beasley.
Camberwell History is printed in the office of Josh Frydenberg, MHR, Federal Member of Parliament for Kooyong