



**HERITAGE
COUNCIL**
OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

REGISTER OF HERITAGE PLACES ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTATION

11. ASSESSMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The criteria adopted by the Heritage Council in November 1996 have been used to determine the cultural heritage significance of the place.

PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME(S)

- 3.12.5 Retailing foods and beverages
- 3.19 Marketing and retailing
- 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs

HERITAGE COUNCIL OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA THEME(S)

- 104 Land allocation & subdivision
- 301 Grazing, pastoralism & dairying
- 306 Domestic activities

11.1 AESTHETIC VALUE*

The dwelling is a typical brick and tile Federation Bungalow style residence located in the western suburbs of Perth and built in the early inter-war period. (Criterion 1.3)

11.2. HISTORIC VALUE

House & Former Milk Depot is associated with the once common practice of distributing milk from depots situated within inner metropolitan residential areas, to the local consumer, and delivered with the use of horse-drawn carts, and later, motorised delivery trucks. (Criterion 2.1)

House & Former Milk Depot is associated with Pascomi milk, and its milk treatment plant in North Perth, which from 1926 was the first plant to produce pasteurised and bottled milk in Western Australia. (Criterion 2.2)

House & Former Milk Depot functioned continuously from c.1920 until c.1973 as a place of milk distribution. (Criterion 2.2)

* For consistency, all references to architectural style are taken from Apperly, R., Irving, R., Reynolds, P. *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture. Styles and Terms from 1788 to the Present*, Angus and Robertson, North Ryde, 1989.

For consistency, all references to garden and landscape types and styles are taken from Ramsay, J. *Parks, Gardens and Special Trees: A Classification and Assessment Method for the Register of the National Estate*, Australian Government Publishing Service, Canberra, 1991, with additional reference to Richards, O. *Theoretical Framework for Designed Landscapes in WA*, unpublished report, 1997.

House & Former Milk Depot is associated with milk vendor Noble 'Dick' Mounsey and Alexander Dow of A. Dow and Co. (Criterion 2.3)

11. 3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

House & Former Milk Depot has the potential through archaeological investigation to yield further information relating to the distribution of milk in the inner metropolitan area. Investigation is likely to reveal evidence similar to those milk bottles which have been previously unearthed within the grounds of 45 Claremont Crescent. (Criterion 3.1)

11. 4. SOCIAL VALUE

House & Former Milk Depot has social value as a place formerly used for the distribution of milk to the local community of Claremont, as well as a depot for milk vendors delivering to the neighbouring suburbs of Crawley, Claremont, Graylands, Cottesloe, Swanbourne and Mosman Park. (Criterion 4.1)

12. DEGREE OF SIGNIFICANCE

12. 1. RARITY

The dwelling of *House & Former Milk Depot* is not rare.

The Former Milk Depot is rare. Research has been unable to uncover any other extant milk depots in the metropolitan area.

12. 2 REPRESENTATIVENESS

House & Former Milk Depot is representative of the once common practice of distributing milk from depots situated within inner metropolitan residential areas, to the local consumer. (Criterion 6.2)

House & Former Milk Depot is representative of the period when milk was delivered with the use of horse-drawn carts, and later, motorised delivery trucks. (Criterion 6.2)

The dwelling of *House & Former Milk Depot* is a representative example of a typical brick and tile residential building in metropolitan Perth dating from the early inter-war period. (Criterion 6.1)

12. 3 CONDITION

House & Former Milk Depot is in fair to good condition, the 1984 addition was constructed in a manner sympathetic to the design of the original house and has resulted in minimal alteration to original fabric of the place.

The Former Milk Depot retains some of its original fabric, however is in poor condition. Since it ceased functioning as a place for the distribution of milk, it has been converted for use as a garage, and more recently the building has been used for additional living space.

12. 4 INTEGRITY

House & Former Milk Depot has moderate to high integrity for continued residential use, however the Former Milk Depot has low integrity as it no longer functions for its original purpose as a place of milk distribution.

12.5 AUTHENTICITY

House & Former Milk Depot has moderate authenticity. The house has been extended but retains many original features particularly in the front four rooms. The Former Milk Depot remains intact externally but has been altered internally and has moderate authenticity..

13. SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

The documentation for this place is based on the heritage assessment completed by Robin Chinnery, Historian, and Rosemary Rosario, Architectural Heritage Consultant, of Heritage and Conservation Professionals, in 2011, with amendments and/or additions by State Heritage Office staff and the Register Committee.

13.1 DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

House & Former Milk Depot comprises a single storey brick Federation Bungalow style Residence (1919) with later additions (1984), and a Former Milk Depot (c.1920) to the rear of the site.

The area now known as Claremont was relatively slow to develop, with the first residential lots being allocated during the 1850s to Pensioner Guards near to Freshwater Bay. However, with the construction of the Perth to Fremantle railway from 1879, came an increasing residential demand in the Claremont area, and the district began to increase in density. Larger spacious residential lots were sub-divided and smaller lots made available.

Yet although, Claremont Roads Board was formed in 1893,¹ and the Municipality of Claremont was gazetted on 15 June 1898,² the area north of the railway line remained comparatively undeveloped, other than laying out of Shenton Road and some smaller streets to the south.³

In 1903, 18.5 acres of land north of the railway line was sub-divided, and in November 1905 the vacant portion of Swan Location 702 comprising 36.5 perches in size, which fronted Claremont Crescent and covered the area of the future 47 and 49 Claremont Crescent, was purchased by The West Australian Trustee Executor and Agency Company.⁴

With the sub-division and densification of Claremont and other suburbs close to Perth from the 1900s, inner metropolitan dairies were no longer able to retain large blocks of land where cows were able to graze, and were slowly moved further away from the popular residential areas. This, however, meant that milk and dairy products had to be transported from the dairies to the inner metropolitan consumers, and distributed by locally situated vendors.

In April 1919, milk vendor Noble 'Dick' Mounsey, purchased Lot 4 at 47 Claremont Crescent,⁵ and a house of brick construction with a tile roof in the Federation Bungalow style was built for him the same year. It is likely that Mounsey constructed the Former Milk Depot, to the rear of 47 Claremont Crescent by 1920, as in 1920-21 he acquired the lot at the east side of Lot 4, Lot 21 at 45 Claremont Crescent with a convenient rear lane, where Rate Books

¹ Bolton, Geoffrey and Gregory, Jenny, *Claremont: A History* (University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands: 1999), p. 57.

² Stannage, C. T. *The People of Perth* (Perth City Council, Perth: 1979), p. 241.

³ Bolton and Gregory, *Claremont* (1999), p. 79-99.

⁴ Certificate of Title Vol. 352 Fol. 82; & Rate Books, North Ward, Claremont, 1910 to 1918.

⁵ Certificates of Title Vol. 352 Fol. 82 & Vol. 708 Fol. 140.

record a timber building, which accommodated horses and carts for Mounsey's milk vending business.

It is likely that Mounsey sourced his milk from his relative, R. J. Mounsey,⁶ who part owned Falkirk Dairy in Victoria Park.

There were a number of other residences in the nearby area involved with the dairy industry during this time. At 21 Claremont Crescent, William 'Bill' R. Meakins operated Falkirk Dairy and a refrigeration works (ice works), it is unknown if any dairy buildings are extant. A dairy was also listed at 32 Shenton Road, to the rear of 21 Claremont Crescent, belonging to J. A. Meakins.⁷

In c. 1923-4, Mounsey ceased to reside at 47 Claremont Crescent, however he retained ownership of *House & Former Milk Depot* and it remained in the Mounsey family until 1973.⁸ From the late 1920s, dairyman Alexander Dow and his wife, Gwendoline Ivy, lived at *House & Former Milk Depot* at 47 Claremont Crescent, where he continued to operate the dairy business as A. Dow and Co.⁹

As milk distribution centres were established in the metropolitan area, it became apparent that regulations were required in order to control the quality and condition of the milk supply, and protect the consumer from illnesses. Tuberculosis was a particular concern, as it was believed that the disease was spread through milk. Additionally, impure milk was blamed for Western Australia's high infant mortality rate, fever, sore throats and gastro enteritis. In 1925, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the milk supply of the metropolitan area, regarding production, quantity and quality, transport, handling and distribution, and to consider whether improvements could be made and to make recommendations accordingly. The Commission determined that a Metropolitan Milk Board should be established, with the powers to appoint inspectors, license milk producers and distributors, however no formal measures to control the quality of milk production were adopted at this time.

Although the pasteurisation of milk was not officially enforced until 1965, some milk treatment plants implemented the practice from the late 1920s, in order to make milk safe from disease. One such treatment facility was Pascomi milk's central dairy at Stuart Street in North Perth, where from c. 1928, A. Dow & Co at 47 Claremont Crescent sourced milk. Pascomi milk, a branch of Dairy Farmers' Co-operative Ltd., had established its milk treatment plant in North Perth in 1926, which produced pasteurised and bottled milk for the first time in Western Australia, and was promoted as being healthier than non-processed milk.

Pascomi milk was brought by road from the Stuart Street dairy to *House & Former Milk Depot*, then delivered to Claremont and neighbouring suburbs by Alexander Dow and his horse and cart.¹⁰ Dow also supplied Pascomi milk to a number of milkmen operating six or seven milk rounds over a wide area through

⁶ Nobel Mounsey married Phoebe Meakins, the sister of Lizzie Augusta Meakins, Robert J. Mounsey's wife, cited in, Belt, Liz & Walker, Liz 'A History of Claremont Crescent' Research Institute for Cultural Heritage, Curtin University & Claremont Museum, Town of Claremont, p. 12.

⁷ *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1928, p. 108.

⁸ Certificate of Title Vol. 708 Fol. 140

⁹ *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1920 to 1922; Rate Books, North Ward, Claremont, 1932; & Electoral Roll, Legislative Assembly, Claremont, 15 Dec. 1932.

¹⁰ Victor Shaylor, son of Bewley George Shaylor, who worked for Schorer, interview with Liz Belt, 13 Oct. 2002, cited in Belt & Walker, 'A History of Claremont Crescent', p. 19.

Crawley, Claremont, Graylands (Mount Claremont), Cottesloe, Swanbourne and Mosman Park.

The 1925 Royal Commission had also reported on the number of milk vendors located and working in the metropolitan area. In 1925, there were 157 vendors, with 222 carts and six motor vehicles. Most dairymen had their own vehicles and delivered to the “householders’ billy cans, saucepans and jugs.”¹¹

Although horse and cart deliveries gradually gave way to motorised transport from the 1930s,¹² in January 1932, the milk distributed from *House & Former Milk Depot* was still transported using horses, as residents of Shenton Road had delivered a petition to Claremont Council complaining about ‘the noise of rattling milk-cans, the stamping of horses’ hoofs and loud voices’ late at night and early morning, and ‘clouds of dust and manure blown into neighbouring properties from the depot.’¹³ It was ‘in the centre of a residential area’, and as efforts were being made to have milk depots removed from the metropolitan area, they hoped the Council ‘would take action in the matter.’¹⁴ After the Health Inspector stated the premises were ‘clean and well kept’, the noise ‘lasted only about 15 minutes ... twice during the night’, the Council carried a motion to ask the occupants to reduce the noise ‘as much as possible.’¹⁵

In 1932, the *Milk Act*, was enacted to regulate and organise production, ‘purchase, treatment, sale and distribution of milk for use by consumers in the metropolitan area’, and a Milk Board at that time appointed ‘with the necessary powers to control the whole milk supply’.¹⁶ In 1933, the Board was appointed, comprising two producers, two consumers and as inaugural chairman a government nominee, John Curtin, who was later Prime Minister of Australia.¹⁷ The provisions set out under the *Milk Act* allowed for a much more controlled and regulated milk distribution industry. In order for milk to be distributed, the Milk Board granted licenses to only those milk vendors and treatments plants which has been inspected and approved. Without the written permission of a license, a vendor was not permitted to sell milk. In addition, a formal contract was required to be set out between the dairymen and vendor, outlining the quantities and areas supplied, enabling the careful monitoring of the milk industry and ensuring its stability.

By 1933 the number of milk vendors in the metropolitan area had increased substantially, with the Milk Board considering 1011 applications for milk vendor licences, and approving just 414 of those. These statistic show that almost three times as many milk vendors operated in the metropolitan area in 1933 than in 1925, suggesting the widespread demand for locally distributed milk.

The increased number of milk vendors was also directly linked to the construction of large, new up-to-date dairies, in the metropolitan area from the 1930s. In 1933,

11 Report quoted in Cullity, Maurice, *A History of Dairying in Western Australia* (Nedlands, WA: 1979), pp. 224-226.

12 Daughter of Alex. Dow, typed notes, no details, Commerce – Retailing Focus file, Claremont Museum; & *Wise’s Post Office Directory* 1931 to 1936; Rate Books, North Ward, Claremont, 1918 to 1939.

13 *West Australian* 12 Jan. 1932, p. 7.

14 *ibid.*

15 *ibid.*

16 Cullity, *A History of Dairying in Western Australia* (1979), p. 243 & p.439.

17 *ibid.*

Central Dairy at the corner of Perth-Fremantle Road (Stirling Highway) and Bulimba Road in Nedlands was completed, incorporating 'the very latest methods in milk handling, cooling, storage, and ... pasteurising', and became the largest milk treatment and milk depot facility in the western suburbs.¹⁸ In the same year Birkbecks' Model Dairy was built at Balfour Street in Swanborne.

Like many other milk vendors in the metropolitan area, by 1934 A. Dow and Co no longer delivered milk to the local customers via horse. A photograph taken in March of 1934 shows a British Bedford delivery truck, carrying milk drums, advertising 'Pascomi Products of 47 Claremont Crescent' on its side and front.¹⁹ With horse-drawn carts becoming obsolete, the backyard stables once used to house the horses were often destroyed to make way for further construction and densification of residential areas.

Dow's move from horse-power to motor-power also indicates the success of his milk distribution business, which is likely to have contributed to his decision to provide milk free of charge, as part of the Milk Scheme, from November 1936 indefinitely to three children at Swanbourne School. The Milk Scheme was established in August 1936 by the Free Milk Council, who instituted the to distribution of milk free of charge to children whose parents received less than the basic wage, Swanbourne School was one of eight schools at which 209 children were receiving free milk at this date.²⁰

In 1938 the milk distributed from A. Dow and Co at 47 Claremont Crescent was no longer Pascomi milk, but Western Australian Condensed Milk Co. Ltd., of Harvey, who also supplied eight other distributors.²¹

By 1947 the milk supplied to the depot at 47 Claremont Crescent was from Masters Dairy Ltd, a Westralian Farmers Co-operative Co. Ltd company which had in the same year taken control of Masters Dairy Pty. Ltd., in Hollywood, Cartwrights Milk Supply, in Mt. Hawthorn, and Central Dairy Pty. Ltd., in Claremont, to form a public company known as Masters Dairy Ltd.²²

In the late 1940, Thomas Williams and family resided at 47 Claremont Crescent where milk continued to be distributed from the depot under Masters Dairy Pty. Ltd., Milk Vendors.²³

The increased domination of large milk treatment facilities within the metropolitan area, slowly brought about the end of the local milk distributor, who had once delivered milk from their own backyard depot to the local consumer via horse-drawn carts or delivery trucks. The small vendor was superseded by larger commercial dairies such as Masters Pty Ltd in Bentley and Brownes Dairy in Balcatta. These dairy giants were able to provide an all encompassing service from their purpose built facilities, which enabled both the treatment of milk and its distribution to shopping centres, supermarkets, road houses, fast food outlets and even petrol stations, wherever the demand existed.

¹⁸ *West Australian* 27 May 1933, p. 6.

¹⁹ Pascomi Products, photo by Illustrations Ltd., 1934, BL 829B/A/8653-1, online image 013336PD.

²⁰ *West Australian* 13 Nov. 1936, p. 9.

²¹ *Western Mail* 10 Nov. 1938, p. 33.

²² *West Australian* 3 Nov. 1947, p. 13; & Cullity, Maurice, op. cit., p. 443.

²³ *Wise's Post Office Directory* 1949, p. 124.

During the 1960s, still under the ownership of a member of the Mounsey family, Rural Developments Pty. Ltd. were recorded as occupying *House & Former Milk Depot*. In late 1965, the company was granted approval to erect a new house of brick and tile construction on Lot 21, built by Kingsbury Homes, and it became no. 45 Claremont Crescent.²⁴ The stables and cart building located on Lot 21 were presumably demolished to make way for this house. In recent years evidence relating to the sites former use as part of the distribution centre at *House & Former Dairy Depot* has been uncovered, with a resident unearthing two ½ pint milk bottles in the portion of the site which was previously used as for the stables and paddock.²⁵

In 1973 *House & Former Milk Depot* was sold from the ownership of the Mounsey family, and is likely to have ceased operating as a milk distribution centre from this point as the subsequent owners were not milk vendors or in the milk industry. In 8 May 1973, Winston Anthony Rackham, Finance Broker, and his wife bought the property, followed by Keith Llewellyn Howatson, Manager, later that same day, and Graeme Keith Abbott, Draftsman and his wife in October 1974.²⁶

In March 1978, the property was transferred to Barnsbury Ptd Ltd,²⁷ and leased out as a residential property. In 1984, an extension was added to the rear of the residence to include two bedrooms, a family room and a meals area, and in 1986 a fibre glass swimming pool was installed between the Residence and Former Milk Depot in the rear garden.²⁸

In December 2002, the property was sold to Western Australian Planning Commission.

At time of assessment (2011), *House & Former Milk Depot* was leased to tenants. The Former Milk Depot was used as a living space and the eastern part of the building was used for storage.

13.2 PHYSICAL EVIDENCE

House & Former Milk Depot comprises a single storey brick Federation Bungalow style residence (1919) with later additions (1984), and a former milk depot (c.1920) to the rear of the site.

House & Former Milk Depot Site

House & Former Milk Depot is located on the northern side of Claremont Crescent, approximately mid-way between Claremont and Swanbourne railway stations. The immediate locality features residential development of a similar scale and era to *House & Former Milk Depot*, together with some more recent replacement housing.

House & Former Milk Depot is situated on a residential lot of 850 square metres. The house faces south onto Claremont Crescent with the Former Milk Depot located to the north-western corner of the lot. The house is obscured from view

²⁴ Building Application 3134, in 47 Claremont Crescent, Claremont, Town of Claremont, op. cit., 15 Dec. 1965.

²⁵ Belt & Walker, 'A History of Claremont Crescent' p. 30.

²⁶ Certificate of Title Vol. 708 Fol. 140.

²⁷ Certificate of Title Vol. 708 Fol. 140.

²⁸ Town of Claremont Building Permit 6837, 16 Dec. 1985, in 47 Claremont Crescent, Claremont, op. cit.

behind a rendered masonry and closed timber picket boundary fence, approximately 1.8 metres in height.

Inside the front gate, a brick paved path leads to the concrete steps of the front verandah. The front garden comprises a grassed area and border planting of shrubs and small trees. A low limestone retaining wall around a planted bed is located at the eastern end of the front verandah. Behind this is a timber deck of recent origin. The driveway continues down the western side boundary to the back of the lot where the former dairy building is located.

At the back of the house, the original masonry and metal skillion roofed external laundry and w.c. is located to the western side of the house. The backyard is brick paved with a kidney shaped swimming pool on the eastern side surrounded by metal fencing. There is a series of curved planted beds around the pool area.

Residence

The single storey brick Federation Bungalow style residence is constructed of painted rendered masonry with a roof of Marseille profile clay tiles. The front façade has a half timbered gable, and the front windows are original timber double hung sashes with recent shutters and metal security screens. The front door has leadlight windows to the fanlight and sidelights. The two original chimneys display pebble dash render to the corbelling, and the verandah has turned timber posts and timber boards.

The residence comprises the original five rooms of the house with a recent addition to the rear. The original portion comprised four rooms and kitchen with a skillion roofed verandah at the rear. The four original rooms retain original joinery, skirtings, door frames and doors, and the two front rooms retain original timber fireplace surrounds and ceiling roses and are more elaborately detailed. The central passage has a decorative masonry arch across the centre, separating the two front rooms from the two back rooms, two located on either side. The original kitchen was located to the rear of the house. The original timber floors remain extant throughout.

An extension has been added to the rear of the original residence, creating two additional bedrooms, an inside bathroom and a conservatory. The addition is constructed in a manner sympathetic to the design of the original house and has resulted in minimal alteration to original fabric of the place.

The residence has moderate authenticity and is in fair to good condition. The fabric is typical of a dwelling from the early inter-war period.

Former Milk Depot

The Former Milk depot is located in the north-western corner of the site. The building is rectangular and constructed of face brickwork with a corrugated iron hipped roof, with a skillion roofed wing to the eastern end. The southern face of the building had a recent metal garage sliding door covering the former entrance. Additionally there are two other access doorways, one to the eastern end of the main building and the other to the eastern end of the skillion roofed wing.

The interior floor of the one room former milk depot is constructed of brick at a higher level, and lined for use as a garden room. There is a beam across this area suggesting that it has been altered or extended. There is also the end of a former chimney where a former stove or fireplace has been removed, it is unclear

whether this would have been part of the depot's original furniture, or a later addition.

The Former Milk Depot was converted for use as a garage, but more recently the building has been used for additional living space. The eastern section of the building is used for storage.

The Former Milk Depot retains some of its original fabric, however is in poor condition.

13.3 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

House & Former Milk Depot comprises a single storey brick Federation Bungalow style Residence (1919) with later additions (1984), and a Former Milk Depot (c.1920) to the rear of the site.

Residence

The single storey brick Residence is a late example of the Federation Bungalow style, one of the most popular residential design styles in Australia in the late 1890s and early 1900s. Reflecting its popularity in Western Australia, the HCWA database includes 796 single storey houses in the style, this includes eight others located in the Claremont district, and 17 which are on the State Register of Heritage Places (RHP).

The residence is a typical example of a dwelling built in the early inter-war period in Western Australia. Many similar houses are located in the inner metropolitan suburbs of Perth that developed at that period including, but not limited to, Subiaco, Leederville, West Leederville, North Perth, Victoria Park, East Perth and West Perth. In some areas, such as East and West Perth, re-development has resulted in significant loss of housing stock from this period, but there are still numerous examples in the Claremont area in the vicinity of *House & Former Milk Depot*, and elsewhere. Although the residence is a pleasant home, it is not a particularly fine or a particularly intact example of its type.

Former Milk Depot

Of the 43 places in the HCWA database which have a recorded use as dairy, cheese or butter factory, just seven are located in the inner metropolitan area, and for five of these sites there is no physical fabric remaining. The overwhelming majority of these places are former dairies, rather than depots. There is just one other place in the HCWA database with a comparative use to *House & Former Milk Depot*, which is Milk Depot (RHP 15844) at the corner of Arundel Street and Canning Highway, in South Perth. This place was demolished c. 2005.

Considering the number of backyard dairy depots that once existed in the inner metropolitan area, it is likely that other examples are still extant. However due to most of these depots being within the backyards of privately owned properties, it is not possible to confirm whether the fabric of these dairy depots is still extant.

Other milk depots which have been identified through further research are 21 Claremont Crescent,²⁹ 47 Elizabeth Street in North Perth,³⁰ 39 Clifton Street in

²⁹ Belt & Walker, 'A History of Claremont Crescent' p. 13-15.

³⁰ 'Trade Directory' of *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1940, lists 47 Elizabeth Street, North Perth as 'Milk Vendor'.

Nedlands,³¹ 41 Yilgarn Street in Shenton Park³² and Milk Depot and Stables at 87 Bishopsgate Street in Carlisle.³³ However it has not been possible to confirm whether these milk distribution buildings are still extant.

Conclusion

Although the Residence is a typical example of a dwelling from the inter-war period in Claremont, the Former Milk Depot is a rare extant example of a place of milk distribution in an inner metropolitan residential area. The depot is evidence of the once common practice of metropolitan milk distribution by locally situated milk vendors. However since this practice has subsequently been superseded by the mass production and distribution of milk by large dairy companies, former milk depot have become obsolete and often demolished.

Research has been unable to uncover any other extant milk depots in the metropolitan area.

13. 4 KEY REFERENCES

No key references.

13. 5 FURTHER RESEARCH

³¹ 'Trade Directory' of *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1940, lists 39 Clifton Street, Nedlands as 'Milk Vendor'.

³² 'Trade Directory' of *Wise's Post Office Directory*, 1939, lists 'Dreyers Hollywood Milk Supply' at 41 Yilgarn Street, Shenton Park as 'Milk Vendor'.

³³ 'Back to the stables after the milk run in Carlisle, 1967' in *2008 Winner and Entries: Town of Victoria Park Photo Awards* copyright Town of Victoria Park Library, Local Studies Collection.. Sourced from <http://www.vicpark.ws/pdf/PHOTO%20AWARDS%202008.pdf>. Accessed on 10.10.11.