

Attachment D

**Revised Inventory Sheet – 124 Oxford
Street, Darlinghurst – Palms Hotel**

DRAFT HERITAGE DATA FORM

For City of Sydney Council

ITEM DETAILS			
Name of Item	Palms		
Other Name/s Former Name/s	Kidman's, McIlrath Chambers, Beatle Village, Scooters.		
Item type	Built		
Item group (if known)	Commercial		
Item category (if known)	Nightclub		
Area, Group, or Collection Name			
Street number	124 (part of 124-128 Oxford Street).		
Street name	Oxford Street		
Suburb/town	Darlinghurst	Postcode	2010
Local Government Area/s	City of Sydney		
Property description	Lot 1 DP 900900.		
Location description	Northern side of Oxford Street between		
Owner	Private		
Current use	Nightclub		
Former Use	Commercial building (grocer, various)		
Statement of significance	124 Oxford Street derives its heritage significance from its historic and social values. The building has historic significance as a component of the streetscape shaped by the Municipal Council of Sydney's resumption and widening of Oxford Street in the early twentieth century. The site demonstrates the long-established commercial nature of the street, having been occupied by commercial premises from at least the 1880s to the present, including two prominent grocery companies, Kidman's and McIlraths. The basement of the building became a gay nightclub in the late 1970s, which it remains to the present day. The significance of the place lays chiefly in its consistent usage as a commercial building, and as an important social and entertainment space for the LGBTIQ+ community. For its role as Palms and Scooters nightclubs, the building is important evidence of the development of Oxford Street, and is socially significant as an important focus of LGBTIQ+ social activity from the late 1970s to the present day.		
Level of Significance	State ☐	Local ☒	

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DESCRIPTION	
Designer	John Reid (1913 building); Paynter & Dixon (1975 building)
Builder/ maker	W Williamson; Paynter & Dixon
Physical Description	The building at 124-128 Oxford Street is a simply detailed, flat-roofed brick commercial building, originally built in 1913 but substantially modified during 1975. It is comprised of two storeys with basement level. The face brickwork on the front façade is now painted in a rainbow colour scheme (and has been since around 2013), with brickwork unpainted to the rear. A bracketed and suspended awning covers the span of the building. The 5-storey 1913 building on the site was damaged by fire in 1974. Paynter & Dixon were engaged to carry out the 'reinstatement of the building,' with plans indicating the upper levels were entirely removed (assumed to have been due to the extent of damage), with remnant brickwork to the lower levels of the building retained (basement and ground). The original brick piers of the building are visible when viewed from rear, and internal supports survive in the basement. Other elements of the 1913 building are still visible in the planning of the building, today including the general arrangement of the front façade with two ground floor shopfronts, and access to the upper floor and basement via stair at the northern end of the building. The five sets of aluminium framed windows on the first floor were installed as part of the 1975 works, alongside new aluminium framed shopfronts, double doors and shop windows. The front façade at ground level has been further modified over time consistent with its ongoing commercial use. At rear, original brick piers with recessed bays for ground floor windows are visible from basement to ground floor. Some original brickwork remains, in multi-coloured darker tones, distinguishable from the 1975 additions in blond brick. A number of variously sized square and rectangular windows characterise the top floor and appear to match the new windows shown on the 1975 plans. A new fire door has been added to the northern end beside the 1975 entry/exit. The interiors of the shops appear to have been progressively modified and altered since the initial construction of the building. Internal inspection of the building was not undertaken as part of this study.

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Physical condition and Archaeological potential	Good Archaeological potential not assessed.					
Construction years	Start year	1913	Finish year	c1976	Circa	☐
Modifications and dates	Modifications include the following works: - Alterations to ground floor shopfronts in 1945. - New toilets were installed on the first floor in 1963. - Unspecified alterations and a new entrance to the basement were carried out in 1964. - Alterations to basement in 1964. - Upgrades to mechanical ventilation in 1965. - Alterations to awning in 1966. - Rectification of the building after fire damage in 1975. - Installation of an illuminated vertical sign in 1976. - Alterations to restaurant kitchen in 1980. - Reinstatement of fire damaged premises in 1984. - Alterations to shopfronts of both ground floor tenancies for use a restaurant and dining room in 1985. - Alterations to the basement and additional toilets in 1985 - Alterations and additions to the ground floor for a sushi restaurant and adult product shop in 1998. - Alterations for a second-hand bookshop in 2002.					
Further comments	Heritage inventory sheets should be regarded as a general guide only. Inventory sheets are based on information available, and often do not include the social history of sites and buildings. Inventory sheets are constantly updated by the City as further information becomes available. Further research is always recommended as part of preparation of development proposals for heritage items and is necessary in preparation of Heritage Impact Assessments and Conservation Management Plans, so that the significance of heritage items can be fully assessed prior to submitting development applications.					

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HISTORY

Historical notes

Sydney is the traditional land of the Gadigal People. The area around Sydney was inhabited by the Gadigal People for thousands of years prior to European settlement, with their social, economic and spiritual structures supported by the plentiful natural resources of the area. Hunting, fishing and camping grounds were established and utilised around the harbour, with archaeological and other physical evidence of these uses surviving to the present day. The thoroughfare now known as Oxford Street follows an Aboriginal track ('muru') which led to the southern headland of Sydney Harbour. Despite the destructive impacts of European settlement, Gadigal culture and connection to the land has survived to the present day.

Prior to the construction of the current building and its immediate predecessor, the site had been occupied by commercial buildings from at least 1855 according to available maps. It is likely the site was first built upon around this time, following the crown grant of the surrounding acre of land to William Baker in 1853. In 1883 the immediate predecessor of the current building was constructed for Mr James Kidman, one of the state's most well-known grocers and a household name in the period. This was the four-storey building, designed by a "Mr Lewis," later shown in pre-1910 photographs as McIlrath's Chambers. Upon its opening the building was remarked as a "very lofty and handsome one, with the front in the Italian style." Its address was recorded as 152 Oxford Street, prior to the renumbering of the street in the early twentieth century. It would appear Kidman also owned the adjoining premises at No. 150 described as his "old place of business."

Following the death of James Kidman and the sale of his estate in 1899, the former 152 Oxford Street remained vacant for around two years before its acquisition by another prominent grocer, Hugh McIlrath. McIlrath had established his premises occupying Kidman's four-storey building by c1901, and purchased the property by March 1902. The first Sands directory entry for McIlrath Grocers is in 1902, confirming they occupied the premises by late 1901. The neighbouring site No. 150 was occupied by a provision merchant, John W Smith from 1900, replaced by Douglass Bros provision merchants in 1902. McIlraths expanded into the neighbouring site by 1908. They had several stores across Sydney and its suburbs, including another nearby on Oxford Street in Paddington.

As a result of the substantial congestion of Oxford Street by the early twentieth century, proposals for its widening came to the fore. Architect John Barlow and Lord Mayor Allen Taylor were among those lobbying for the change. Coordination with the State Government allowed the City Council to gain increase powers of resumption, and following a Council delegation to the government in February 1908, a Royal Commission for the Improvement of Sydney and its Suburbs was appointed. It recommended the widening of Oxford Street from Liverpool Street to Paddington Town Hall. The process of resuming the northern side of Oxford Street between Hyde Park and Taylor Square began in January 1909 and included the subject site. Buildings were demolished and replaced with new structures further setback, several of which were designed by the Council's architectural staff, beginning in 1910 and was largely complete by 1914. Footpath widening and removal of verandahs on the southern side of the street followed shortly after.

McIlraths Ltd acquired the land comprising 150-152 Oxford Street back from the Council following the demolition and widening works in the area in late 1911. Plans for a new six-storey commercial premises for McIlrath's were designed by Architect John Reid and approved in June 1913, constructed shortly thereafter. Plans and photographs suggest the building was partially rather than fully demolished; drawings show existing walls depicted differently to new walls, and photographs show the truncated McIlrath's painted sign on the south (south-east) elevation of the building indicating this wall was partially retained.

John Reid was a prominent Sydney architect, who was born in Scotland and emigrated to Australia in 1883. Reid completed his architectural training under George Allen Mansfield, initially employed as a clerk of works but later commencing practice as an architect in 1901. Reid completed a variety of significant buildings in Sydney and surrounds including residences, commercial premises, and churches. In 1914 Reid's son Frederick joined him as a partner in

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the practice until John's death in 1936.

Renumbering of the street occurred shortly after, with the 1915 edition of the Sands Directory noting the building's address as 124-128 Oxford Street. Plans suggest that at least the ground and first floor were occupied by McIlraths as their primary business premises (with offices on the first floor). The basement was also likely used by the business as it contained a strong room. The remaining levels, however, were partitioned into a number of 'rooms' or offices, and let out to a variety of tenants.

From 1914 until around 1916 the Catholic Women's Association occupied rooms within the building and conducted a variety of classes out of the premises including physical culture, choral guild, embroidery, dressmaking, millinery, drama and first aid. A range of meetings and other events hosted by the organisation took place in the building. During World War 1, the building was concurrently occupied by the 3rd Battalion Comforts Committee who compiled winter donations, knitted socks and other goods to send to the troops overseas.

In addition to being the business headquarters of McIlraths Department store, the building housed a number of other businesses on its upper levels, as illustrated by 1920s business directories:

- J Pearce, tailor, in 1920
- Abbot, AH & Co, manufacturer of ladies' garments, in 1920
- Broadhead's Bargain House, seller of ladies' garments, in 1920 (Second floor)
- Speciality Costume Company (Mademoiselle Mazarine), ladies' costumers and outfitters, in 1921
- AD Grant, piano and player salesman and repairer, in 1922 (Third floor)
- Hannabry & Johnstone, theatrical dancing and acrobatic studio, in 1925
- Alison Manufacturing Co, manufacturer of ladies' garments, in 1925 (Fifth floor)
- Paragon Millinery, millinery, in 1927

In 1923, McIlrath's Limited transferred the building to a new company, Mac's Limited. McIlraths continued to occupy the building, leasing at least part of the ground floor from the company. Around the mid twentieth century the upper level rooms were housing a number of artistic groups including the Jewish Youth Theatre League (1937) and the Society of Recorded Music (1954). The commercial businesses which were housed in the building diversified from the 1960s onwards. During 1960 a milk bar was established in the ground floor shop at 128 Oxford Street. From 1961, the basement level was used as a laundrette and dry cleaning factory for Central Clothes Cleaners Pty Ltd. Part of the ground floor was still being leased by McIlrath's Pty Ltd from Mac's Pty Ltd in 1960. It is unclear when they ceased to occupy the building, but their external signage on the building disappears by 1970. In 1963, part of the building was used for manufacturing of ladies' handbags for L Bonny & Co Pty Ltd. One of the shops on the first floor of the building was operating as a barber in 1964.

In June 1964, the basement level of the premises at 124 Oxford Street Sydney was declared a public hall, identified as "Beatle Village." Earlier in April 1964, the basement of No.124 described as 'a Sydney Stomp hall' was home to the first ever meeting of the Australian Beatle Fan Club, and it appears this is where the premises obtained the name 'Beatle Village'. 120 girls and 80 boys attended the meeting of enthusiasts of The Beatles, at which a local band The D-Men played. Beyond the home of The Beatles fan club, Beatle Village also operated as a live music venue, which featured many local rock bands in the 1960s including The Creatures, The Throb, The Showmen and The Missing Links. It was an alcohol-free venue like many other venues in this era.

A substantial fire in the building occurred sometime prior to 1975. A fire is documented to have affected the rear of the premises in July 1972, but it is unclear if this was the same event. In 1975, Paynter and Dixon on behalf of the owner lodged an (approved) application to rectify the building after the fire damage. Only the basement, ground and first floor levels were retained, suggesting the damage was substantial, though no newspaper articles covering the event can be located. Paynter and Dixon began as a joinery company in 1914 before expanding into a

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building company with a range of artisans, masons and joiners by the 1920s. The company (now 'Paynter Dixon') continues to offer building services to a wide range of sectors in the present day.

Upon the reopening of the building, the basement area operated as a restaurant (name of business not known) and the upper floors were used to sell women's clothing, accessories and soft goods by Mr R H Cooper. In 1976 part of the building was in use as a coffee lounge (most likely ground floor), No. 126 was being used as an interior decorator shop, and another part of the building was being used a billiard club.

The gay venue of Palms opened circa 1977. In this year, an application was lodged for the erection of a portable stage at basement level, supporting this opening date. Palms was an underground cabaret venue which hosted the popular 'Cabaret Conspiracy' radical political drag show by c1979, celebrating sexual and gender diversity. The show was established by Johnny Allen, a local Sydney resident who had been inspired by the gay and cabaret scenes in San Francisco alongside the punk and political movements in New York. The show received acclaim from a variety of news outlets including the Daily Mirror, Sun Herald, Melbourne Age and Sydney Shout. The venue became known as a safe and supportive environment for those rejecting the gender and sexual norms of the period.

The street level shops appear to have been occupied by a seller of clothing and jewellery in early 1978, then a milk bar and takeaway shop later in the year. Another fire plagued the building in 1984, leading to a further application for reinstatement of the fire damaged premises to continue as "refreshment rooms." It is unclear which sections of the building were affected. Shortly after reinstatement, TGD Doung established a restaurant and dining room in the ground floor tenancies. Prominent photographer William Yang occupied office space in 126 Oxford Street in 1985.

By 1988, Palms had closed and a new bar was occupying the basement level of No. 124, trading as Scooters Bar and Diner. An application for change of use from this year described the use of the basement as an "amusement centre." The change in name resulted from a changed in ownership, but the place remained a nightclub with a restaurant. The opening of Scooters coincided with the height of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, which led to the devastating loss of life of many members of the community, and solidified Oxford Street as an important place of gathering and belonging for the gay community. Public fear, slander and hysteria surrounding the HIV/AIDS epidemic was, however, often directed at the community on Oxford Street making it unsafe, which manifested in violent gay bashings and other crimes against the community. During the late 1980s and early 1990s party drugs also proliferated in the Oxford Street Scene, but Scooters emerged as a safer and more conservative, 'uncool' but endearing venue for those uninterested in these substances. Scooters closed around 1994.

The club was reopened as 'Palms' with new owners John Innes, Peter Inwood and Kevin Du Val in 2000. The place operated as a basement nightclub but did not have a restaurant. As a gay-owned bar, it aimed to be inclusive and welcoming to women as well as gay men, unlike other clubs on the street at the time which did not allow women in. The ethos of the club was to honour the gay legacy on Oxford Street as the area became increasingly gentrified and commercialised. In 2018, it was noted that Palms was the only gay owned and operated venue on Oxford Street.

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THEMES		
National historical theme	State historical theme	Local theme
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	Commerce	Activities relating to buying, selling and exchanging goods and services
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	Towns, suburbs and villages	Activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban functions, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages
8. Developing Australia's cultural life	Leisure	Activities associated with recreation and relaxation

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APPLICATION OF CRITERIA	
Historical significance SHR criteria (a)	124 Oxford Street is of historical significance as evidence of the demolition, widening and reconstruction of the built form along the north side of Oxford Street from 1909 to 1914 by the Municipal Council of Sydney. It forms part of a streetscape on the northern side of the street with consistent setbacks and a similar scale of built form, illustrating the substantial city planning reorganisation and unification that took place within the period. The site also demonstrates the long-established commercial nature of the street, beginning with retail and commerce in the nineteenth century, evolving into retail and entertainment offerings to the present day. The site has been occupied by two prominent grocery stores, Kidman's and McIlraiths, before becoming a gay nightclub in the late 1970s which it remains to the present day. For its role as Palms and Scooters, the building is important evidence of the development of Oxford Street as an important focus of LGBTIQ+ commercial and social activity from the end of the 1970s. 124 Oxford Street meets Criterion A at a local level.
Historical association significance SHR criteria (b)	The building at 124 Oxford Street was associated with John Reid who designed the building constructed in 1913 (incorporating elements of the 1883 structure), a prominent architect who completed a range of residential and commercial commissions in Sydney and surrounds. However, the earlier building has been substantially modified by the removal of four of its floors and the remodelling of its front façade by Paynter and Dixon in 1975 following fire damage to the building. As a result, the building does not have strong associations with either John Reid or Paynter and Dixon. 124 Oxford Street does not meet Criterion B.
Aesthetic significance SHR criteria (c)	As a 1913 building (incorporating elements of the 1883 structure) extensively modified in 1975 due to fire damage, the exteriors and interiors of the building exhibit little aesthetic significance. Whilst some elements of the earlier building remain legible, including most of the rear elevation, these are simply designed and utilitarian consistent with their function. 124 Oxford Street does not meet Criterion C.
Social significance SHR criteria (d)	124 Oxford Street has been associated with Sydney's LGBTIQ+ community, particularly the gay male section, since the opening of Palms Nightclub circa 1977. The place is most well-known for its initial operation as Palms (c1977-c1988) which was revived in 2000 and continues to the present day, though it remained a gay venue in the intervening period as Scooters Bar and Restaurant in the 1980s-1990s. 124 Oxford Street meets Criterion D at a local level.
Technical/Research significance SHR criteria (e)	124 Oxford Street does not have substantial technical or research significance as an extensively modified building with layers dating to 1883, 1913 and 1975. None of the layers are known to have particular technical or research significance, though they could yield some limited information about the evolution of the building over time. 124 Oxford Street does not meet Criterion E.
Rarity SHR criteria (f)	The building at 124 Oxford Street does not have particular rarity value as it is one of many extensively modified, layered buildings in the Sydney Metropolitan area. However, the site of 124 Oxford Street is a rare example of a LGBT nightclub that has operated almost continuously since the late 1970s. 124 Oxford Street meets Criterion F at a local level.
Representativeness SHR criteria (g)	124 Oxford Street does not have representative value as a 1913 building, incorporating elements of the earlier 1883 structure, which was substantially modified in 1975. 124 Oxford Street does not meet Criterion G.
Integrity	The building has been subjected to various modifications and has not retained a high level of integrity.

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HERITAGE LISTINGS

Heritage listing/s	Oxford Street Heritage Conservation Area, Item C17, Sydney Local Environmental Plan 2012

INFORMATION SOURCES

Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Drawn	Paynter & Dixon	Building Application 312/75	1975	City of Sydney Archives
Drawn	John Reid	Building Application 0408/13	1913	City of Sydney Archives
Written	Dominique Pezzutto	'The sexual politics of clubbing: a feminist corporeal analysis of Palms, Oxford Street, Sydney Australia'	2019	University of Wollongong Honours Theses
Written		City of Sydney Building Applications	Various	City of Sydney Archives
Written		Certificates of title 2382-220 and 1514-165	Various	Land Registry NSW Historical Land Records Viewer at https://hlrv.nswlrs.com.au/
Written		'James Kidman,' <i>Evening News</i> , 20 December 1895, Page 2.	1895	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/108885478
Written		'Mr Kidman's New Store,' <i>Evenings News</i> , 8 May 1883, Page 3.	1883	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/111026694
Written		'Mr Jas Kidman's New Establishment, Oxford Street,' <i>The Sydney Daily</i>	1883	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/238490632

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		<i>Telegraph</i> , 5 May 1883, Page 7.		
Written		'James Kidman's Estate,' <i>Evening News</i> , 16 May 1899, Page 7.	1899	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/113278996
Written		'Advertising,' <i>The Australian Worker</i> , 7 March 1918, Page 12.	1918	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/14578786
Written	Anne Higham and Dr Noni Boyd for Australian Institute of Architects	'NSW Architects Bibliographical Information: John Reid F.R.A.I.A.'	2014	Australian Institute of Architects
Written	Hugh Liney and Frank Cotterell	<i>Rock'n'roll Walk of Shame and Fame: Oxford Street</i>	2020	https://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/history/rock-and-roll-walks-fame-shame
Written		'Catholic Women's Association,' <i>The Catholic Press</i> , 23 July 1914, Page 20.	1914	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/104383288
Written		'Catholic Women's Association,' <i>The Catholic Press</i> , 3 August 1916, Page 18.	1916	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/105185132
Written		'Comforts Funds,' <i>The Sydney Morning Herald</i> , 26 Feb 1916, Page 20.	1916	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/28782619
Written		'The Jewish Youth Theatre League,' <i>Sydney Morning Herald</i> , 20 March 1937, Page 10	1937	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/27986265
Written		'Advertising,' <i>The Sydney Jewish News</i> ,	1954	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/262674392

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		13 August 1954, Page 4.		
Written		Government Gazette of the State of New South Wales, 'Theatres and Public Halls Act, 1908, as amended – proclamation,' 26 June 1964, Page 2007.	1964	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/220381800
Written		'Kerry Yates joins Fan Club for the Beatles,' <i>The Australian Women's Weekly</i> , 1 April 1964, Page 7-11.	1964	https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/55472130/5839937
	Paynter Dixon	Paynter Dixon – History	2022	https://www.paynterdixon.com.au/company/history/

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RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	The property at 124-128 Oxford Street, Darlinghurst should be listed as a local heritage item in Schedule 5 of Sydney Local Environment Plan 2012. The following actions are recommended: • Manage the significance of the building in accordance with Sydney LEP 2012 and Sydney DCP 2012. • All conservation works should be undertaken in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter). • The primary significance of the place lies in its continued use as a commercial premises for 140 years and for its strong links to the LGBTIQA+ community for the last five decades. The continued use of the place for commercial business alongside a nightclub catering to the gay community is the most appropriate option and should be supported and encouraged. • Conserve the LGBTIQA+ historic and social significance of the place through interpretation on site. • The building has potential for substantial change including adaptive reuse because of the extent of alteration that the site has undergone in the past. • Surviving historic fabric, such as the rear elevation with expressed piers, surviving external walls, structural supports in the basement, and other interior or exterior features should be considered for retention in any future development. • If upper storey additions are considered, they should be in accordance with approved planning controls for the precinct.
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SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION

Name of study or report	Oxford Street LGBTIQA+ Heritage Study. City of Sydney Local Government Area, NSW.	Year of study or report	2023
Item number in study or report	N/A		
Author of study or report	Tanner Kibble Denton Architects Pty Ltd.		
Inspected by	External inspection by TKD Architects.		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?	Yes ☒	No ☐	
This form completed by	Roy Lumby, Olivia Turner	Date	April 2023

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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Corner of Oxford and Bourke Streets, Taylor Square Darlinghurst, in 1910, showing the 1883 building as extant. (City of Sydney Demolition Books, Unique ID A-00039118)				
Image year	1910	Image by		Image copyright holder	City of Sydney



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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Corner of Oxford and Bourke Streets in 1914 after the rebuilding works had commenced. The truncated 'McIlraths' sign indicates that at least this south-eastern wall of the building was partially retained during demolition and rebuilding.				
Image year	1914	Image by		Image copyright holder	State Library of New South Wales



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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Traffic patterns, Oxford Street Darlinghurst, showing McIlraths Chambers to right of image (1913 building). (City Engineer's Photographic Negatives, Unique ID A-00045230)				
Image year	1961	Image by		Image copyright holder	City of Sydney



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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Oxford Street, Darlinghurst, showing the McIlrath's building (1913) continuing to advertise the grocer on the south-eastern wall of No. 124-128 Oxford Street. (Australian National University: Institutional Repository identifier N417-655-159 at https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/252672)				
Image year	c1950	Image by	Tooth & Co	Image copyright holder	Australian National University



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Image caption	The Basement of 124 Oxford Street, then known as 'Beatle Village,' in February 1964. (Pix Magazine photos taken or published in 1964, SLNSW call no ON 388/Box 095/Item 089)				
Image year	1964	Image by	David Cumming	Image copyright holder	State Library of New South Wales



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Image caption	Oxford Street, showing 124-128 Oxford Street to far right of image. (City of Sydney Reference Collection, Unique ID A-00014228)				
Image year	1985	Image by		Image copyright holder	City of Sydney

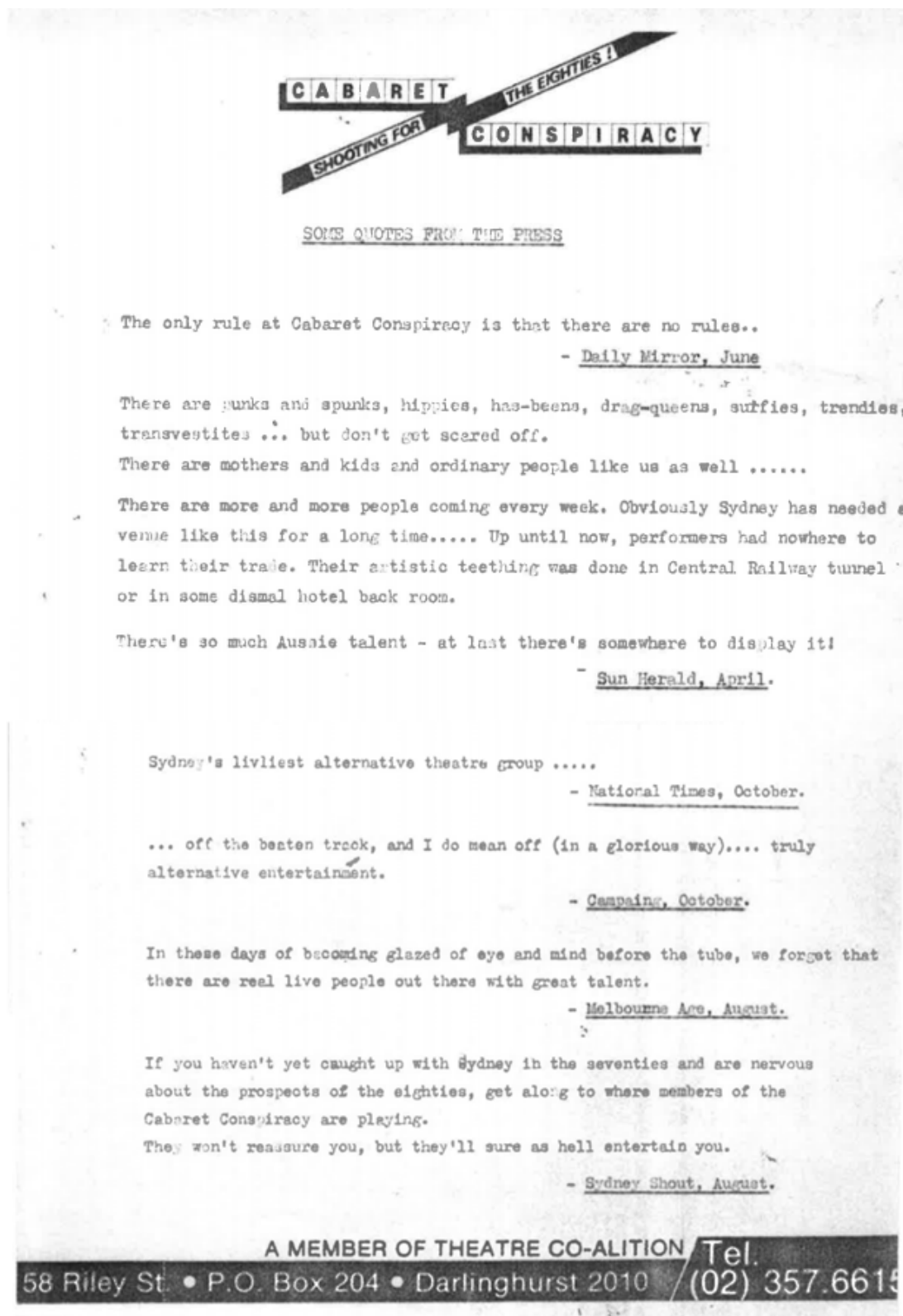


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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Promotional poster for Cabaret Conspiracy at Palms Cabaret, 124 Oxford Street, Darlinghurst. (<i>The sexual politics of clubbing: a feminist corporeal analysis of Palms, Oxford Street, Sydney</i> , University of Wollongong Honours Thesis by Dominique Pezzutto, 2019)				
Image year	c1979	Image by	Johnny Allen, via Dominique Pezzutto	Image copyright holder	Johnny Allen



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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Advertisement for Doctor White at Palms Cabaret, 124 Oxford Street Darlinghurst. (<i>The sexual politics of clubbing: a feminist corporeal analysis of Palms, Oxford Street, Sydney</i> , University of Wollongong Honours Thesis by Dominique Pezzutto, 2019)				
Image year	c1979	Image by	Johnny Allen, via Dominique Pezzutto	Image copyright holder	Johnny Allen



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Image caption	124-128 Oxford Street in 2022.				
Image year	2022	Image by	Olivia Turner	Image copyright holder	TKD Architects



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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Detail image of the entry to Palms at 124 Oxford Street in 2023.				
Image year	2023	Image by	Roy Lumby	Image copyright holder	TKD Architects



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IMAGES – 1 per page

Image caption	Rear elevation of 124-128 Oxford Street in 2023. Piers in differing brickwork indicate the survival of the 1913 structure within the 1975 reinstatement works to the building after fire.				
Image year	2023	Image by	Roy Lumby	Image copyright holder	TKD Architects

