



# case studies

*Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* can be used to prompt broader thinking about a place or object and its connections. The themes can be used to focus on the historical values of a place or object and how these values are represented physically in the place or object and its wider historical context. The case studies in this section illustrate this through a range of examples.

The themes can be used as an integral part of a suite of other analytical tools, including heritage significance criteria, heritage values as defined in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter and typologies (place type studies often used in architecture or archaeology).

The following section presents seven case studies which highlight various aspects of applying *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*. These are:

## CASE STUDY 1: QUEEN ELIZABETH MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRE

This case study shows how to use themes to identify neglected aspects of heritage, including post-World War II heritage and women's history.

## CASE STUDY 2: HOBSON'S BAY CITY COUNCIL

This shows how to use themes in local government surveys to capture layers of history and multiple viewpoints.

## CASE STUDY 3: THE GREAT OCEAN ROAD

This shows how to use themes to appreciate the richness of heritage landscapes, in this case a coastal landscape and tourism route.

## CASE STUDY 4: LAKE CONDAH, BUDJ BIM NATIONAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE

This case study illustrates how using themes can help to gain an understanding of the complexity of a cultural landscape, including the linkages between layers with related but discrete elements.

## CASE STUDY 5: ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AND CARLTON GARDENS


This case study shows how themes can be used to draw out the many-layered stories of a heritage place.

## CASE STUDY 6: LAKE BOGA SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE

This case study can help guide assessment and interpretation for Aboriginal cultural heritage places and places where both Aboriginal people and the broader community have connections.

## CASE STUDY 7: WHITEHORSE HISTORICAL COLLECTION

This shows how themes can be used to help guide acquisitions, significance assessment and interpretation for objects collections.

The background image shows a building with a tiled roof and a stone pillar. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box. The title 'case study 1: Queen Elizabeth Centre' is in a large, white, sans-serif font. The text blocks are in a smaller, black, sans-serif font. The background image is a photograph of a building with a tiled roof and a stone pillar. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box.

## case study 1: Queen Elizabeth Centre

This place, originally known as the Carlton Refuge, was established on the present site in 1861. A joint initiative of Protestant churches, it was originally intended as a reformatory for young single women who had engaged in prostitution, and gradually expanded its operations to include care for neglected children, training for mothercraft and infant welfare nurses, residential care for married mothers and their babies, and other services. The Carlton Refuge closed in 1949, and in 1951 the site became home to the Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre and Infants Hospital, which eventually closed in 1997. The significant buildings surviving today include the original dining room, laundry and matron's room (1861-63), chapel (1881), hospital ward (1882), dormitory wings and administration wing (1907) and the model baby health centre (1951).

The reason for including this place as a case study is best described by the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) statement of significance, which notes that it illustrates:  
*the place of maternal and child health and welfare in the history of Victoria, as well as the place of women, and in particular, sexually active young women, in the social and religious context of 19th century Melbourne. The Carlton Refuge and the later institutions on the site illustrate changes in attitudes to women and sexuality since the 1861 foundation.*

This is a complex and layered site and the changes that have been made to the buildings over time make it difficult to fully understand and interpret how it was used. This case study examines how the application of Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes can assist in confirming or revealing the significance of the site, particularly in relation to buildings that have particular historical or social associations, but do not have strong architectural values, or have been altered. It demonstrates that, while the philosophy may have changed, the fundamental role of the site in providing services for women is a common thread throughout its history. The Framework may assist in identifying opportunities for interpretation.



### 1861-c.1900 Reform and penitence

The Chapel is one of the few early buildings to survive relatively intact. It symbolises the close association of this site with the Protestant churches. As noted in the VHR statement of significance, the role of the church is symbolised by the Chapel, which 'exemplifies the aims of the founders of the institution, who hoped to inculcate true penitence in the women and inspire them to lead a virtuous life'.

The VHR concludes 'the rest of the Carlton Refuge complex gives meaning to the chapel's existence on the site'.

#### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 8. Building community life
- 8.1 Maintaining spiritual life



### c.1900-1949 A changing emphasis

The construction of the new administration and dormitory wings in 1907 came at a time when the traditional focus upon reforming 'sinful' women through hard work and religious instruction 'had become increasingly unappealing'. At the opening in 1907 Archbishop Clark commented:

*'The Refuge was intended for unfortunate, friendless girls about to become mothers, rather than abandoned girls of a very different character. The inmates were tenderly taken care of and at the birth of their children they were given every encouragement and attention. What was more, the infants were looked after with the greatest care'*

This building provides evidence of the changing attitudes of society towards women in the early 20th century. The new approach to the care of the women and their children is reflected in the layout of the new dormitories, which provided smaller rooms rather than large dormitories, and verandahs where infants could be placed to receive the benefits of fresh air. The changes made at this time anticipated the development of the maternal and child health movement that was to begin after World War I.

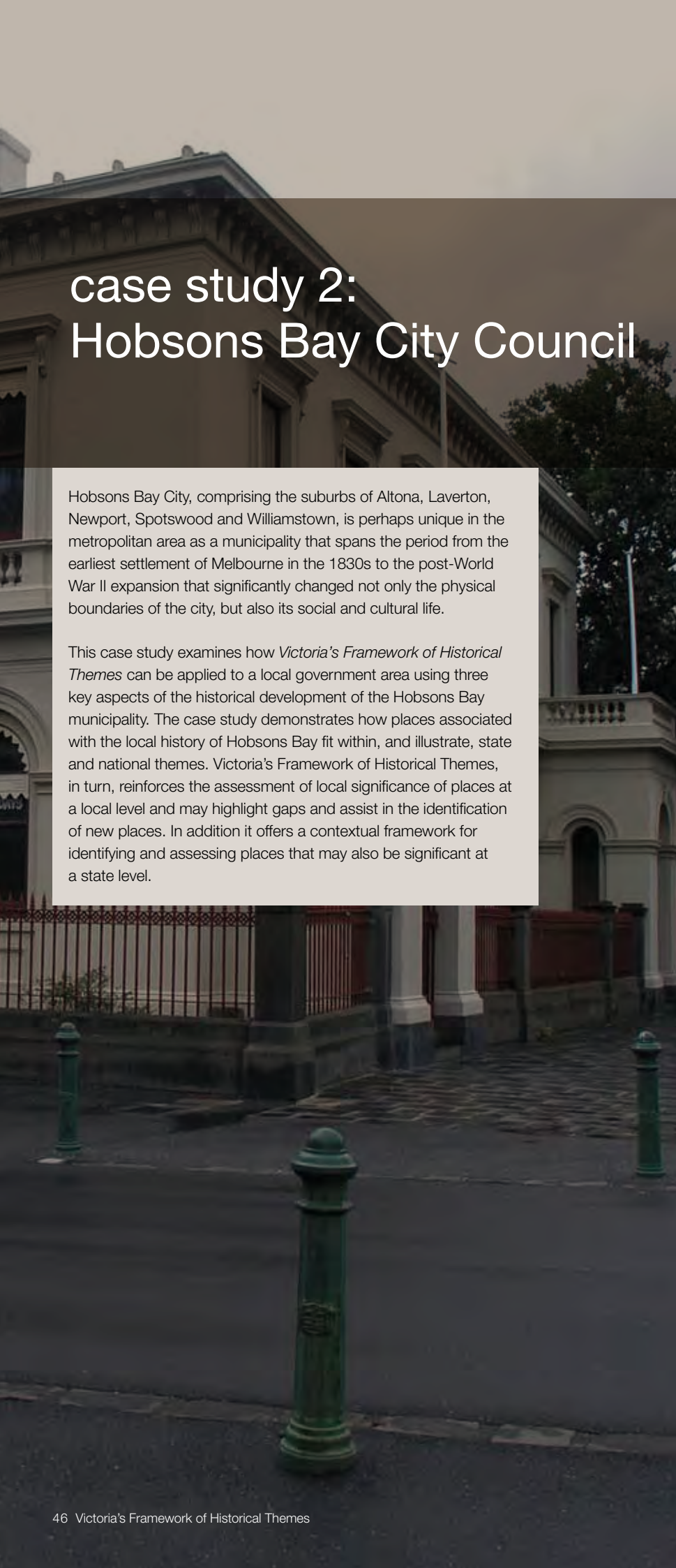
#### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 8. Building community life
- 8.3 Providing health and welfare services



### 1951 onwards A model for maternal and child health

The design of this building is typical of Baby Health Centres of the post-war era in its domestic appearance and standard construction. Along with the other buildings constructed after 1951, it symbolises the change in the use of this site to essentially cater solely for the promotion of maternal and child health through providing mothercraft training, residential care, pre-school and day nursery facilities and care for mothers and babies after being discharged from maternity hospitals. It continued the concept of 'helping others', but any religious associations had ceased. Births did not occur on site. The babies were delivered at the Women's Hospital.



## case study 2: Hobsons Bay City Council

Hobsons Bay City, comprising the suburbs of Altona, Laverton, Newport, Spotswood and Williamstown, is perhaps unique in the metropolitan area as a municipality that spans the period from the earliest settlement of Melbourne in the 1830s to the post-World War II expansion that significantly changed not only the physical boundaries of the city, but also its social and cultural life.

This case study examines how *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* can be applied to a local government area using three key aspects of the historical development of the Hobsons Bay municipality. The case study demonstrates how places associated with the local history of Hobsons Bay fit within, and illustrate, state and national themes. Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes, in turn, reinforces the assessment of local significance of places at a local level and may highlight gaps and assist in the identification of new places. In addition it offers a contextual framework for identifying and assessing places that may also be significant at a state level.

### Arriving and migrating

The theme of migration is woven through the history of Hobsons Bay. It was the place where the first European settlers in the Port Phillip district landed in the 1830s, and as the major port serving Melbourne until the 1850s was the primary place of entry for many of the first settlers coming to the new colony. During the 1950s, many migrants came to live and work in the suburbs of Spotswood, Altona and Laverton. Today, Hobsons Bay has one of the most culturally diverse populations in Melbourne.

The 19th century phase of Arriving and Migrating is represented by a wide range of grand buildings and features such as the former Customs House at Williamstown. Erected in 1873-75 as the second customs house at Williamstown, this building reflects the important role of Williamstown as a major Melbourne port where large vessels were able to unload cargo and people in a deep-water harbour. The design by Peter Kerr represents Government architect William Wardell's philosophy that public buildings should be as simple as possible, 'so long as the architectural effect is preserved', and represents the peak of architectural achievement of the Wardell years.



By comparison, the phase of post-war migration in the 20th century left less tangible evidence, and many places, such as migrant hostels, have already been lost. The Finnish Club, which occupies the former Red Robin Hosiery Factory, has survived. The Red Robin factory was constructed in Pier Street, Altona, in 1949 and closed in the 1960s. In 1971 it was acquired by the Finnish Society, which was founded in 1958 in response to the large numbers of Finnish migrants who were arriving in Victoria at that time: membership grew from 98 in 1959 to 160 by 1962. A society member, Mrs Anneli Rickards, remembers that:

*“The club made it possible to speak in Finnish and to share experiences in a new country.”*

These two very different places are significant as an illustration of the long and continuing influence of migration upon the development of Victoria.

**Victoria’s themes and sub-themes**

- 2. Peopling Victoria’s places and landscapes
- 2.4 Arriving in a new land
- 2.5 Migrating and making a home
- 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures

**Creating a centre of industry**

Industry was attracted to this area from late 19th century onwards, attracted by the flat land and access to rail and port facilities. In 1922, Australia’s first oil refinery was established near Kororoit Creek and in 1949 the Vacuum Oil Refinery came on stream at Altona. This massive complex, which is still in operation today, was initially developed from 1949-55 and attracted many other industries such as Australian Carbon Black (now Cabot Australia) to locate here, forming what probably was Australia’s most important conglomerate of petrochemical industries. The companies operated independently, but were able to take advantage of being located close to each other in obtaining raw materials and sharing some services.

The significance of industrial heritage, especially post-war industry, is sometimes overlooked or not well understood, particularly when sites are considered in isolation. The application of *Victoria’s Framework of Historical Themes* confirms the local significance of the Altona refinery complex and indicates that it may also be significant at a state or National level.

**Victoria’s themes and sub-themes**

- 5. Building Victoria’s industries and workforce
- 5.1 Processing raw materials
- 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity
- 5.7 Working

**Suburban expansion and forming local government**

The suburbs of Altona and Laverton originally formed part of the Shire of Wyndham (later Werribee) from its formation in 1864. The influx of industry and significant population growth in the 1950s led to the creation of the Shire of Altona in 1957, with the Altona homestead (constructed in the 1840s and once owned by pastoralist Alfred Langhorne) serving as temporary municipal offices.

The young council quickly gained a reputation for its modern and progressive outlook, and this was reflected in the striking design of its new council chambers which opened in 1963. Designed by architect Robert Warren in accordance with a brief that specified ‘a spherical shaped metal-clad roof’, the building was a symbol of ‘Victoria’s most progressive community’, which was announced on a neon sign erected by the Council on Millers Road. The council building was described in 1968 as a ‘cinnamon dome (that) sits like a flying saucer come to rest’ by a real estate agent who concluded that ‘For a shire that came into existence only 11 years ago (Altona) has remarkable momentum.’

Altona was declared a city just five years later in 1968, and the Shire Offices are significant as an illustration of the rapid growth of Melbourne at that time and as a fine example of post-war architecture.

**Victoria’s themes and sub-themes**

- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 6.1 Creating Melbourne
- 7. Governing Victorians
- 7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy



## case study 3: The Great Ocean Road

Occupying a 240km stretch of Victoria's south-western coastline, the Great Ocean Road traverses a diverse landscape with deep spiritual connections for Aboriginal people. This includes dramatic coastlines, townships and settlements, rural hinterland and forest along its length from Torquay to Warrnambool. It was constructed between 1918 and 1932.

This case study highlights the natural landscape and the Great Ocean Road as a prominent and continuous thread through a cultural landscape. That thread is inseparable from its earliest inhabitants' connections, and was a catalyst for the successive waves of change that have created the significant cultural landscape of today. Applying *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* illustrates the variety of stories embodied by the place and the strong interactions between the natural environment and the place's evolution as a cultural landscape, which could be used in interpretation and tourism.

### A place of traditional importance

Winding its way along the coast, the Great Ocean Road overlies the traditional country of the Watha-wurrung (Watharong), Gadabanud and Girai-Wurrung language groups of the Kulin Nation. The Great Ocean Road is defined by stories associated with the revelation of the Ancestral being. The coastal landscape includes natural features that represent creation stories and spiritual connections, for example the Twelve Apostles.

#### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 8. Building community life
- 8.1 *Maintaining spiritual life*

### A landscape rich in natural resources

The coastal environment was an important source of resources for Aboriginal people, resulting in a high concentration of Aboriginal archaeological sites along the coastal zone.

#### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes
- 2.1 *Living as Victoria's earliest inhabitants*



The area's natural resources were also the foundation for post-contact European incursions into the landscape of the region, beginning with squatters and pastoralists from the 1830s. Later, extractive industries such as sand, gravel, coal and jarosite mining, and the fishing and timber industries, exploited the area's natural resources, making physical impacts on the landscape.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 4. Transforming and managing the land and natural resources
- 4.2 *Living from the sea*
- 4.3 *Grazing and raising livestock*
- 4.4 *Farming*
- 4.6 *Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources*

The natural environment is an important catalyst for the area's early and ongoing popularity as a tourist destination and tourist route. Coastal towns such as Lorne became popular as holiday resorts from as early as the 1870s and 1880s. Visitors were drawn to the scenic 'beauty spots', and a variety of recreational pursuits the area offered such as camping, bushwalking, recreational fishing, holidaying, swimming and, later, surfing. From the 1950s and 1960s, tourism went through a second boom period for a combination of reasons, including the vastly improved access to the area by car via the Great Ocean Road.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.7 *Catering for tourists*
- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 6.6 *Marking significant phases in the development of Victoria's settlements, towns and cities*

**A place for sport and leisure**

Inaugurated in 1963, surfing contests at Bells Beach near Torquay have long attracted surfers from interstate and, as a venue for world surfing titles in the 1970s, internationally, as well as large numbers of spectators. The establishment of local board-making industries in the 1950s provided the impetus for surfing to become a popular sport. Others commenced local board making and manufacture of surfing goods in the 1960s, with Rip Curl becoming one of the largest surf goods manufacturers in Australia.

**A commemorative road and tourist route**

Constructed in stages from 1916 to the 1930s as a government-sponsored employment project for returning soldiers, the original section of the Great Ocean Road is regarded as a memorial to the men who served in the Great War. It was also a program chosen to provide access to coastal scenery already recognised as an asset to Victoria as a potential tourist attraction, and to improve the movement of goods to the benefit of local industries.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.2 *Developing a manufacturing capacity*
- 7. Governing Victorians
- 7.4 *Defending Australia and Victoria*
- 8. Building community life
- 8.5 *Preserving traditions and commemorating*
- 9. Shaping cultural and creative life
- 9.1 *Participating in sport and recreation*

**A scenic landscape**

Now one of Victoria's (and Australia's) celebrated tourist routes, the Great Ocean Road links a number of significant landscapes such as the Great Otway National Park, the Twelve Apostles and Bells Beach, which are recognised nationally and internationally for outstanding scenery, tourism and recreation values, particularly surfing and touring, as well as natural biodiversity values.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

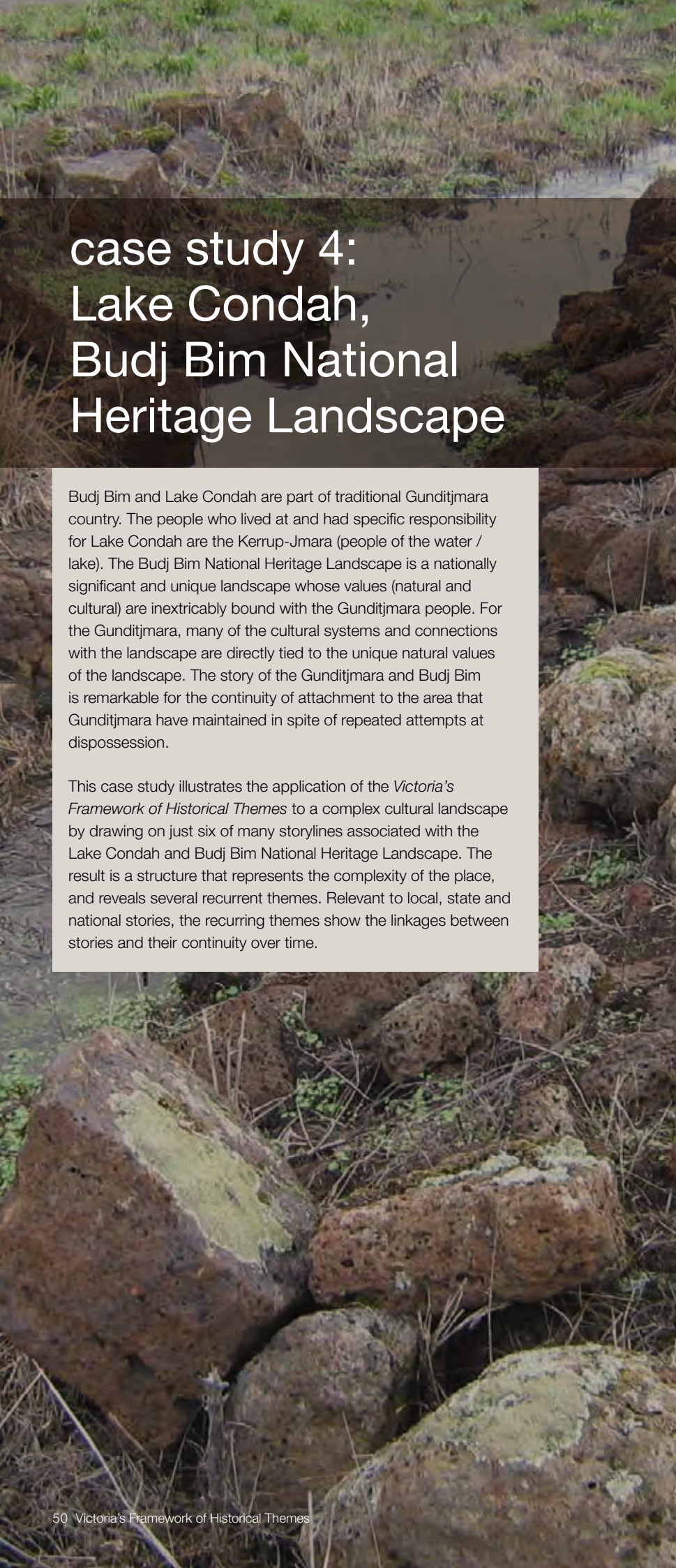
- 1. Shaping Victoria's environment
- 1.7 *Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders*
- 3. Connecting Victorians by transport and communication
- 3.3 *Linking Victorians by road and rail*

By enabling easier access to a previously remote stretch of coast and originally isolated townships and settlements like Anglesea, Aireys Inlet and Lorne, and significant agricultural ports servicing the Western District at Warrnambool, Portland and Port Fairy, construction of the Road facilitated development and growth of the townships and local industries, as well as increasing tourism and recreation visitation.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.7 *Catering for tourists*
- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 6.6 *Marking the phases in the development of Victoria's settlements, towns and cities*





## case study 4: Lake Condah, Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape

Budj Bim and Lake Condah are part of traditional Gunditjmarra country. The people who lived at and had specific responsibility for Lake Condah are the Kerrup-Jmara (people of the water / lake). The Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape is a nationally significant and unique landscape whose values (natural and cultural) are inextricably bound with the Gunditjmarra people. For the Gunditjmarra, many of the cultural systems and connections with the landscape are directly tied to the unique natural values of the landscape. The story of the Gunditjmarra and Budj Bim is remarkable for the continuity of attachment to the area that Gunditjmarra have maintained in spite of repeated attempts at dispossession.

This case study illustrates the application of the *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* to a complex cultural landscape by drawing on just six of many storylines associated with the Lake Condah and Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape. The result is a structure that represents the complexity of the place, and reveals several recurrent themes. Relevant to local, state and national stories, the recurring themes show the linkages between stories and their continuity over time.

### The ancestral landscape

Budj Bim is part of the 'Eccles' Volcanic landform, geologically known as the Tyrendarra Flow, formed as a result of the explosion of Mt Eccles approximately 27,000 – 30,000 years ago. The eruption substantially altered the landscape, resulting in the formation of alluvial wetlands and 'stony rises' that characterise the environment today. Lake Condah itself was probably formed about 8,000 years ago. Gunditjmarra witnessed the explosion of Eccles and knew it to be the revelation of an important creation ancestor. The Gunditjmarra word for Eccles is Budj Bim, 'High Head'. Mt Napier is the other part of the Ancestor's head and the landforms associated with both mountains comprise the Ancestor.

#### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

1. Shaping Victoria's environment
- 1.4 *Creation stories and defining country*

### Defending country, resistance of the community to European invasion

Lake Condah and the Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape is a place of encounters, a place of frontier conflict and a place of defending country. The inaccessible country of the stony rises provided a base for the Gunditjmarra and other western clans in launching a sustained attack against settlers throughout the 1840s, the hostilities eventually named the 'Eumeralla Wars'. The stony rises offer an example of Aboriginal use of the environment in response to European invasion. The terrain of the Tyrendarra Lava Flow allowed the survival of unique indigenous cultural values. The Gunditjmarra have lived on, and subsequently retained cultural ties with this place for millennia.

#### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes
- 2.6 *Maintaining distinctive cultures*
- 2.8 *Fighting for identity*



## Aboriginal economy and aquaculture

Lake Condah is rich in places, stories and objects that represent this storyline, including the system of ponds, wetland ecosystem, channels, weirs, fish traps and eel baskets.

Traditionally, female Aboriginal elders wove eel baskets to harvest mature eels. These objects, still woven today, provide tangible evidence of the continuity of Gunditjmarra culture and traditions, despite these activities and the passing on of traditions being actively discouraged at the Mission.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 1. Shaping Victoria's environment
  - 1.5 *Living with natural processes*
- 2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes
  - 2.1 *Living as Victoria's original inhabitants*
- 4. Transforming and managing the land and natural resources
  - 4.1 *Living off the land*
  - 4.7 *Transforming the land and waterways*

The Lake Condah Mission site is set within the traditional lands of the Kerrup Jmara people, on one of many of their traditional camping places. The Mission was established at Lake Condah in response to preceding years of resistance by local Gunditjmarra from Portland and Condah to being moved off their country to the Purnim mission (now Framlingham).

In 1866, 827 hectares were set aside as an Aboriginal Reserve, and a Mission opened in 1867. In 1885, additional land was set aside to safeguard traditional hunting grounds. However, the Mission was later closed and in 1896 the Reserve was revoked and frontage to both the Lake and a large area of stony country removed.

The Mission was formally closed in 1918, and Aboriginal people were forced off the Mission, some moving to Lake Tyers.

The Gunditjmarra protested against the Mission's closure and many continued to reside in the buildings until the majority of the reserve land was handed over to the Soldier Settlement Scheme in the 1940s.

Land was not made available to local Aboriginal returned soldiers, heralding the continuation of Gunditjmarra struggles for inclusion in the political process and for the right to continue to occupy their traditional country. In addition, the 1968 Half Caste Act banned Aboriginal people with mixed heritage from living on Aboriginal missions. Despite government attempts to move them, Gunditjmarra continued to use the Mission until the 1950s, when the church and houses were destroyed so that they could no longer be used. Despite the loss of much of the Mission, Gunditjmarra continue to live in the area and to protect their heritage. The Mission lands were returned to the Gunditjmarra in 1987.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 8. Building community life
  - 8.1 *Maintaining spiritual*

## Regaining the land, the continuity of culture and caring for country

Today, the Gunditjmarra manage the Indigenous heritage values of the Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape through the Gunditj Murring Traditional Owners and Winda Mara organisations.

The Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape is listed on the National Heritage List for its significant Indigenous heritage and its value to the Australian nation. The Gunditjmarra's association with their traditional country was recognised in the successful native title consent determination in 2007. Lake Condah was returned to the Gunditjmarra in 2008.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 7. Governing Victorians
  - 7.2 *Struggling for political rights*
- 8. Building community life
  - 8.5 *Preserving traditions and commemorating*

## Convincing Ground

Approximately 10km from Portland, at Allestree, is the Convincing Ground, a coastal site where Edward Henty established one of Victoria's first whaling stations in the 1830s. The settlement that grew around the Portland Bay area displaced a number of Gunditjmarra clans from their traditional country. The Convincing Ground has social values for association with traditional country, its defence from European settlers, and the loss of lives in violent conflict. Reports from the 1840s identify the site as a place of violent conflict between large numbers of local Aborigines, whalers and settlers. The numbers of Aboriginal people that died is unknown, but contemporary reports say the conflict was violent, resulting in deaths of members of the Kilcarer gundidj clan. The name is said to come from the fact that the conflicts at this place 'convinced' the Aboriginal people that the white settlers could not be beaten or expelled.

Soldier settlement schemes were set up in many parts of Victoria (and Australia), including at Lake Condah. The Aboriginal land at Lake Condah allotted to soldiers returning from the Second World War has local significance for those people who lived on and farmed their allocated portion of the Lake Condah landscape. Land was not granted to Aboriginal returning soldiers, and Aboriginal people were disconnected from a place that was carved up into small farmlets and allocated to returning soldiers. One local Gunditjmarra man not included in the soldier settlement grants, in spite of contesting his exclusion from the scheme through proper channels, was decorated returned soldier Harry Saunders.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 2.6 *Promoting closer settlement schemes*
- 7. Governing Victorians
  - 7.2 *Struggling for political rights*
  - 7.4 *Defending Victoria and Australia*



## case study 5: Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens

The Royal Exhibition Building in Carlton Gardens was completed in 1880 for Melbourne's first International Exhibition. The cultural, industrial and technological achievements of more than 30 nations were proudly displayed to a public thirsting for information and new ideas. The Royal Exhibition Building with its surrounding gardens has maintained their original function to the present day, hosting exhibitions and displays. The Carlton Gardens are in two parts: an axial garden layout in the southern part of the site, and a northern garden landscaped after the close of the two great 19th century exhibitions. Bound by Victoria, Rathdowne, Carlton and Nicholson Streets at the edge of Melbourne's city centre, the entire block remains intact as originally designated by the Victorian Parliament in 1878. The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens was listed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2004.

This case study shows how themes can be used to draw out the many-layered stories of this place.

### A public park and setting for the Exhibition Building – 1850s to the present

Originally set aside for public purposes in the 1850s, the first design for the Carlton Gardens was prepared by Edward La Trobe Bateman in 1856. The Carlton Gardens were later improved and remodelled by Clement Hodgkinson and William Sangster prior to the 1880s, in preparation for the construction of the Exhibition Building, by Reed and Barnes.

The garden setting of the Exhibition Building features earlier 19th century 'Gardenesque' style elements and later more classical features, particularly in the south garden.

Since they were first reserved for public purposes, the gardens have continued to be used as a public park, primarily for passive recreation. Carlton Gardens, with Treasury, Fitzroy, Flagstaff, Alexandra and Queen Victoria Gardens, the Royal Botanic Gardens and Kings Domain, forms part of Melbourne's early planning when large tracts of land were set aside for parkland, as part of a 'green belt' around the city which would cater for passive and active recreation.

#### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 6.2 *Creating Marvellous Melbourne*
- 9. Shaping cultural and creative life
- 9.1 *Participating in sport and recreation*

### A meeting place and play setting – 1900s to the present

Before the establishment of organisations like the Aborigines Advancement League, the main meeting and gathering places for the local Aboriginal community in Fitzroy and inner Melbourne were the parks around Fitzroy and Carlton, in particular the Carlton Gardens.



The Moreton Bay Fig tree in the South Garden, near the intersection of Nicholson and Gertrude Streets, was one such meeting and gathering place before and during the Second World War. The Moreton Bay Fig tree and surrounds has been the source of creative inspiration, featuring in the opening scenes of 'The Dirty Mile', a play performed by the Ilbiggerri Street Theatre Company in 2006.

The gardens have a continued use as a meeting and gathering place from the 1900s to the present, as well as being an important place of gathering and meeting for local Aboriginal people from the 1900s to c1968. This aspect of the gardens is also associated with Pastor Doug Nicholls, who used to preach there.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 6.3 *Shaping the suburbs*
- 8. Building community life
- 8.1 *Maintaining spiritual life*
- 8.4 *Forming community organisations*

**A place for recreation and leisure – 1839 to the present**

The north garden includes the curator's lodge, Bhutan Cypress row, avenue plantings, specimen trees, which date from the 1890s, when the north garden was redesigned by Clement Hodgkinson after the 1888 exhibition.

Added later were a tennis court and dressing pavilion, constructed in 1924, and a works depot and west playground, constructed in the 1960s. The west playground replaced an ornamental lake which formed part of Hodgkinson's 1880s alterations to the La Trobe Bateman plan for the Carlton Gardens.

The North Garden contributes to the 19th century character of the setting. From the

early 20th century until the present, it has been a popular recreational facility valued by the community.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 9. Shaping cultural and creative life
- 9.1 *Participating in sport and recreation*

**Exhibiting Victoria's innovation**

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens is a tangible expression of the country's pride in its technological and cultural achievements in the latter part of the 19th century.

**Location of state parliament – 1901-1927**

Constructed in 1879-1880, the Exhibition Building was designed by Reed and Barnes, who were also responsible for the formal pathway layout of the gardens.

From 1901, the new Federal Parliament occupied the Victorian state Parliament House in Spring Street, until the provisional Parliament House was opened in 1927 in Canberra as the home of Federal Parliament (until 1988). As a result, the Victorian state Parliament was housed in the Western Annexe of the Exhibition Building, from 1901 to 1927.

**The inauguration of Federation – 1901**

The venue for the grand opening of the first Australian Parliament in 1901, the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens has outstanding historical value for its role in the defining event of Federation. It is the place where the Commonwealth of Australia's first Parliament was commissioned and sworn in on 9 May 1901.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.4 *Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products*
- 7. Governing Victorians
- 7.1 *Developing institutions of self-government and democracy*

**Continuing involvement in the lives of Victorians – 1880s to the present**

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens is a tangible expression of the country's pride in its technological and cultural achievements in the latter part of the 19th century.


The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens are of social significance for their continuing involvement in the lives of Victorians. The buildings and gardens have hosted countless major exhibitions and displays.

The building has also been used at various times as an influenza hospital, for wartime military use, as a migrant reception centre, a venue for concerts, balls and live music, a venue for events during the 1956 Olympic Games, as an examination venue for VCE and University of Melbourne students, and for trade fairs and home shows.

The gardens have been enjoyed by visitors for passive recreation, entertainment and social interaction, and continue to be used for examinations, exhibitions and events, including the successful Melbourne International Flower and Garden Show.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 7. Governing Victorians
- 7.4 *Defending Victoria and Australia*
- 8. Building community life
- 8.2 *Educating people*
- 9. Shaping cultural and creative and life
- 9.3 *Achieving distinction in the arts*
- 9.4 *Creating popular culture*
- 9.5 *Advancing knowledge*



## case study 6: Lake Boga, Social and Cultural Heritage Landscape

Lake Boga is situated within the traditional country of the Wamba Wamba people, specifically the 'Gourmjanuk' (meaning along the edge of trees) clan. They lived around the lakes in the area and the land up to the Murray River. Lake Boga has a rich and important social and cultural history. The Wamba Wamba people are tied to the landscape where people lived and worked, and the site of the former Moravian mission. Descendants continue to maintain a strong ongoing connection with this area. The story of the Wamba Wamba people and Lake Boga are important at a community level as well as for our understanding of the Aboriginal history and prehistory of Victoria.

This case study illustrates the application of the *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* to a complex cultural and historical landscape, by drawing on seven storylines associated with the formation of the Lake Boga landscape, the former Mission, the emergence of pastoral and agricultural development and Lake Boga Township. This case study also shows a continuity of connection with Lake Boga for the Wamba Wamba people and how the themes can be used to draw out their many-layered stories as well as their linkages with European settlement and the development of a rural township.



## The formation of the natural environment

Lake Boga is in the Murray River Basin of north-west Victoria and is part of the series of lakes that form the Kerang wetlands. Lake Boga and the adjacent Lake Mannaor are typical of lakes in the area, having been formed as shallow depressions with crescent shaped lunettes (sandy ridges) around the leeward (eastern) side formed during dry climatic episodes over the last 10,000 years.

The area has mineral deposits that are unique to the area, with granite outcrops and tobernite (a secondary form of uranium) and is well known for its gypsum deposits.

Prior to European land clearance, the native vegetation consisted of black box, chenopod woodland and an understorey of saltbush species, nitre goosefoot and tangled lignum. The lake itself supported ground-covering rushes and sedges with grasses on higher ground.

Fauna at Lake Boga includes native water rats, echidnas, possums and kangaroos as well as a range of reptiles, amphibians and birds, including emus.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

1. Shaping Victoria's environment
  - 1.1 *Tracing climatic and topographic change*
  - 1.2 *Tracing the emergence of Victoria's plants and animals*

## The formation of the ancestral landscape

The Wamba Wamba people have a number of traditional stories that explain the formation of their landscape and natural environment, including stories explaining the lack of trees around the lake, features associated with the lake and the river, the local fauna and the moon. Many of these stories were recorded by Lake Boga resident A. C. Stone during the late 19th and early 20th century.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

1. Shaping Victoria's environment
  - 1.4 *Creation stories and defining country*

## Aboriginal economy, resources and customs

The Wamba Wamba people have a strong connection to Lake Boga. They and their ancestors have successfully occupied the area for many thousands of years, with evidence of their activities seen in the numerous campsites and middens containing food remains of bone and fresh water shellfish, earth ovens used to cook meals, surface scatters of stone artefacts and artefact manufacturing debris, as well as the places they selected to bury their dead.

The Wamba Wamba occupied a wide area that took in many of the lakes and swamps within the Kerang Lakes system, including Lake Boga and nearby Lake Mannaor as well as land up to the banks of the Little Murray River (Barne Mille) and the Murray River.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes
  - 2.1 *Living as Victoria's original Inhabitants*
  - 2.5 *Maintaining distinctive cultures*

## The displacement of Aboriginal people at Lake Boga

The first recorded encounter between Wamba Wamba people and Europeans occurred when explorer Major Mitchell and his party passed through the area in 1836. This encounter resulted in a violent incident when one of Mitchell's men shot and killed a Wamba Wamba man after being threatened with spears.

European settlement in the 1840s had an even more devastating impact when pastoralists arrived to take up squatting runs for grazing. The pressure on Wamba Wamba populations increased in the 1850s as their land, resources and cultural traditions were threatened with the introduction of pastoral settlement and an increase in the number of travellers passing through the area. This included those heading to the Victorian gold fields, drovers and other travellers from South Australia and the Murray Darling area who followed Major Mitchell's track to the Murray and Lake Boga in search of fresh water.

The Colonial government faced conflict between the needs of the displaced and rapidly declining Aboriginal populations across Victoria and their interest in establishing a successful pastoral occupation. Government Superintendent Charles La Trobe called on the German-based Moravian church to establish a mission station to save the surviving Aboriginal population, and Lake Boga was selected for the first Moravian mission in Victoria in 1851.



Subsequent Moravian missions were also established at Ebenezer on the Wimmera River and at Ramahyuck near Sale in Gippsland. An outcome of the Moravian mission model was to offer Aboriginal people religious training to 'enable them to adapt' to the colonial lifestyle.

At Lake Boga, the Moravians established their mission in 1851 on the south-eastern shores of the lake, where they planned to attract the local Wamba Wamba populations to take up permanent residence. They also hoped to establish gardens, keep livestock and open a school. However, after being unable to attract many local Aboriginal people, and with difficulties experienced with local authorities and landholders, the mission closed in 1856, leaving behind little physical evidence of its former existence.

Evidence of the early European settlers and those who travelled through the area can still be seen in the fragments of glass, ceramic and metal which are scattered over a wide area within the boundaries of the former mission reserve.

#### **Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

2.2 Arriving in a new land

2.8 Fighting for identity

### **Closer rural settlement**

By the 1870s, land selectors had moved into the Lake Boga area, selecting land around the lake, along the Little Murray River, Fish Point and around the present day township of Lake Boga itself.

By 1889, the Lake Boga Irrigation Company was formed to supply water to the newly establishing agricultural settlement. This involved the construction of channel networks for reticulated flow, and later the installation of a pumping station, with pumps installed at Lake Boga and Tresco by the state Rivers and Water Supply Commission in 1904.

### **The emergence of a rural town**

The town of Lake Boga started to develop during the late 19th century. Major developments included construction of a railway station on the line passing through the town, expansion of services to supply the rural settlement include shops and a school, as well as a secure water supply. Around this time the town was being promoted as a place to settle because of its permanent fresh water supply and the availability of small-scale irrigated agricultural allotments.

By the mid-20th century Lake Boga had become an important strategic location for the allied defence forces during World War II when the No. 1 Flying Boat (Catalina) Repair and Service Depot and underground communications bunker were constructed to service Catalina flying planes, after the Japanese had decimated part of the Australian fleet in a bombing raid on Broome in the far north-west of the country.

Following both the First and the Second World Wars, soldier settlement schemes were set up in many parts of Victoria, including at Lake Boga. This increase in population further boosted the size of the town and its services, and also led to smaller agricultural allotments around the township.



### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes
- 2.6 *Promoting closer settlement schemes*
- 2.7 *Promoting Settlement*
- 4. Transforming and managing land and natural resources
- 4.1 *Living off the land*
- 4.3 *Grazing and raising livestock*
- 4.4 *Farming*
- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.7 *Working*
- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 6.4 *Making regional centres*
- 6.5 *Living in country towns*
- 6.7 *Making homes for Victorians*
- 6.8 *Living on the fringes*
- 7. Governing Victorians
- 7.4 *Defending Victoria and Australia*

## Regaining identity, culture and caring for country

Despite experiencing devastating displacement during the period of colonial settlement, the Wamba Wamba people have maintained a strong presence in the Lake Boga area from the mid-19th century through to the present.

A number of Wamba Wamba people who had occupied the mission followed the missionaries to the newly established Ebenezer Mission in the Wimmera. However, many returned later to their traditional land, either taking up rural land selections or working on pastoral or agricultural properties, delivering mail, working as shearers or working within the township itself. Despite the dramatic lifestyle changes they experienced, many continued to hunt and fish traditional food sources to support their families.

Until the early 20th Century, many Wamba Wamba people lived on the eastern side of Lake Boga and would walk around the lake dunes to shop in town and to attend school. However, a settlement was established on the western side of the township, and shortly after many moved into the bigger nearby rural settlement of Swan Hill.

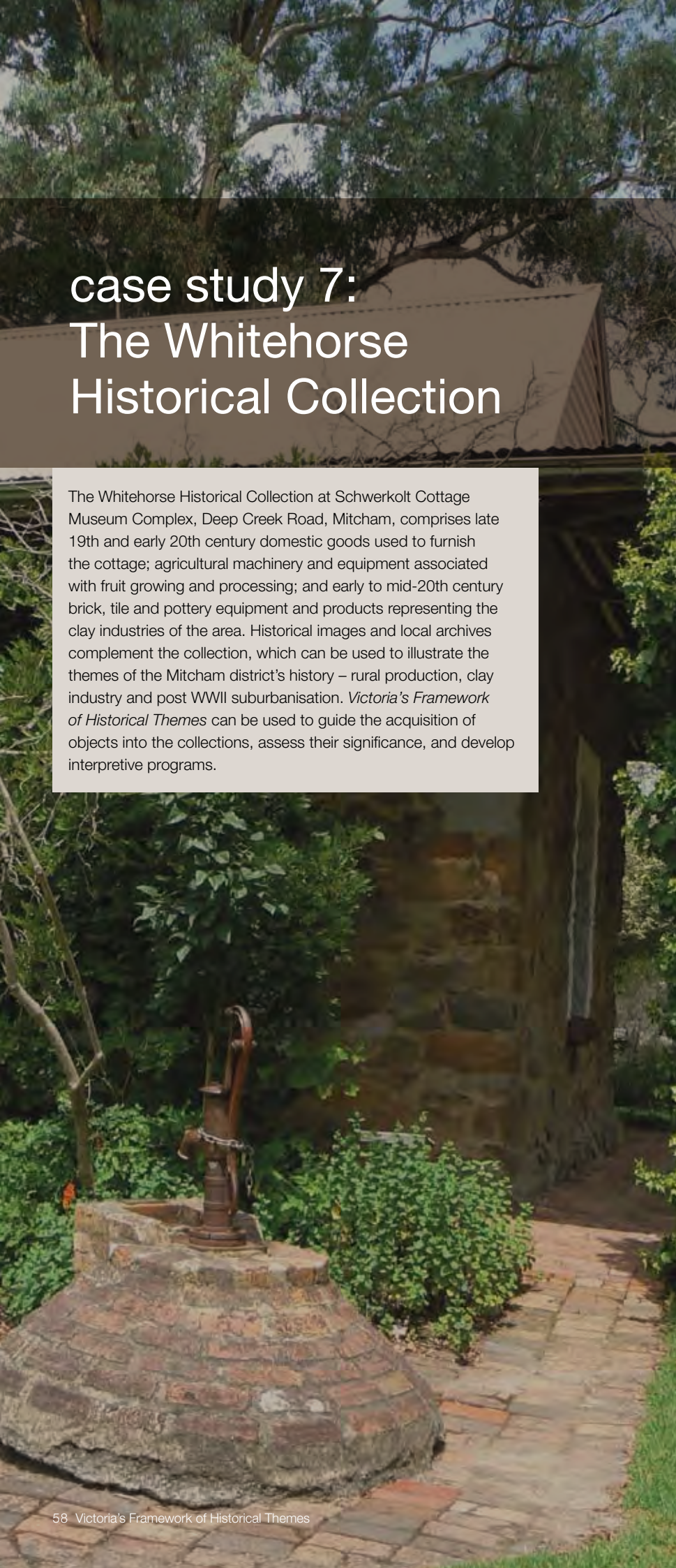
There are many places with which the Wamba Wamba people have close associations in and around the town, such as the primary school, and the cemetery where many were buried, including a number of people who had lived in the area before the arrival of the squatters, missionaries and selectors.

Today, Wamba Wamba people have an interest in managing cultural heritage in the Lake Boga area. They consider the lake and surrounding landscape to be an important place because of their long connection to the land and resources.

### Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.7 *Working*
- 8. Building community life
- 8.5 *Preserving traditions and commemorating*





## case study 7: The Whitehorse Historical Collection

The Whitehorse Historical Collection at Schwerkolt Cottage Museum Complex, Deep Creek Road, Mitcham, comprises late 19th and early 20th century domestic goods used to furnish the cottage; agricultural machinery and equipment associated with fruit growing and processing; and early to mid-20th century brick, tile and pottery equipment and products representing the clay industries of the area. Historical images and local archives complement the collection, which can be used to illustrate the themes of the Mitcham district's history – rural production, clay industry and post WWII suburbanisation. *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* can be used to guide the acquisition of objects into the collections, assess their significance, and develop interpretive programs.

### **Collection of bricks, ceramic roof tiles, ridge cappings, finials and wall tiles**

The collection includes locally manufactured bricks, unglazed and glazed Marseilles roof tiles, ridge cappings and finials, and plain and decorative wall tiles. They were made by several manufacturers from 1880s to mid-20th century. Some are unmarked but marked items include products of the Co-operative Brick Company, the Australian Brick, Tile and Tesselated Tile Co (1886; later Australian Tesselated Tile Co), the Commonwealth Pottery (orig. est. 1873; later Brick and Pipe Industries, later Vitclay), Daniel Robertson (1928 – still operating), Geal Brothers (1903); and Wunderlich (1932).

There are also wall tiles for kitchens and bathrooms, and decorative tiles for feature use such as fireplaces, which facilitated 20th century ideas about hygiene and beauty in the home.

### **The potteries: a Staffordshire technology migrates to Victoria**

Some early founders of the industry transferred their knowledge from the Staffordshire potteries region of the UK direct to Nunwading, known in the late 19th century as Tunstall (one of the famous five pottery towns of England).

The collection represents the potters and potteries of the Nunawading district, producing architectural ceramics for external and internal use.

#### **Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.1 Processing raw materials
- 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity



### Manufacturing the materials of Victorian suburbs

The local clay industry was based on good quality minerals and plenty of timber to fuel the kilns; the 1882 extension of the railway to Blackburn and Ringwood opened up delivery access for bricks, etc, to the booming suburbs of the east and south.

The 1890s depression hit the industry hard, but it picked up in the interwar period and again after World War II. Nunawading clay industries survive in a number of contemporary companies, such as Daniel Robertson.

The collection demonstrates shifts in manufacturing technology and design in architectural ceramics, which gave characteristic colour and texture to the suburbs, from the terracotta roofs and details of Federation and Inter-War buildings, to the textured purple-brown tiles of 1930s-40s Moderne style.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 6.3 *Shaping the suburbs*

### Making Victorian homes contemporary and stylish

Designed in Melbourne, the tiles demonstrate that Victorians participated in up-to-date values and tastes in domestic living.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 9. Shaping cultural and creative life
- 9.4 *Creating popular culture*



**Collection item: Myer Orchard Spray Unit**

A key collection item is a horse-drawn cart (made in Ballarat) carrying a Ronaldson Tippet motor (Austral Engineering Works, Ballarat), driving a Myer twin plunger pump (c.1915, USA), used to pump copper, and later lead, arsenate (for codling moth) from a wooden half barrel, 100 gallons (455 litres), built into the tray of the cart. It was used by Doug Livermore, apple orchardist, Vermont, in the early 20th century.

### Rural fringe of Melbourne

The fringes of Melbourne were cleared for timber in the mid-19th century, making them suitable for commercial agriculture, in particular, fruit growing (peaches, apricots, plums, apples, cherries, lemons).

This unit demonstrates the development of fruit growing in the Nunawading district from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
- 4. Transforming and managing the land and natural resources
- 4.4 *Farming*
- 4.7 *Transforming the land and waterways*

### Rural technology

The fresh fruit market of the city was overtaken after WW1 by a booming canned fruit industry. However, after WW2, suburban development increased land values. Many orchard estates were subdivided and sold off.

The unit demonstrates that orcharding required technical expertise in land management, scientific knowledge of pest management (especially after the 1885 arrival of codling moth), and specific technology sourced both locally and internationally.

### Orcharding life

The working life of the Livermore men of Vermont is suggested by the unit's mixture of horse-powered and petrol-powered technology, demonstrating the range of skills required to operate a successful orcharding business.

**Victoria's themes and sub-themes**

- 5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce
- 5.7 *Working*



## Using Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes in Collections management

### Acquisitions

Reference to *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* assists focused collecting by facilitating a well-rounded appreciation of the object.

Adding objects to historical collections often focuses on features of the individual object at the cost of the larger perspectives of history. Object X becomes available for collection and it seems to be relevant to our policy: do we already have one? Perhaps this one has a widget that makes it significantly different? Maybe it's in better condition, with all its parts? Will investigation show it has a more detailed provenance? Then object Y and object Z turn up at the museum, and we consider the same kinds of particular issues about other kinds of object altogether. It's easy to lose sight of the bigger question: how do these wing-wings contribute to public understanding of the history the museum aims to present?

Referring to *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* could suggest one or more 'big picture' themes to which objects X, Y and Z should contribute – justifying why they should (or should not) be acquired.

Identifying relevant themes at the point of acquisition does not exclude reading further thematic understandings into the same objects at a later time.

### Significance assessment: saying how it matters

Making a judgement about the heritage significance of an object is a more formal version of the acquisition process described above. Significance assessment usually requires additional research to uncover all possible details about the object under examination: is it a standard object or a rare type (and does this matter)? How does it compare with others of its type? Is it entire, intact, or in sound enough condition to be intelligible (even though it may require interpretation)? How does it relate to the big categories of community feeling, historical narrative, creative achievement and/or scientific evidence?

The Themes Framework functions as a checklist of big historical stories in which the object might have a place: not just 'local agriculture' but 'transforming the land', 'migrating and making a home', and 'working'. Thinking outside the immediate purpose of each object is the way to connect the object into the big ideas of history, to put local history in the state or national perspective.

### Interpretation: communicating the meanings

We collect objects to help make sense of the world, rather than for their own sake. Most collections have a specific focus, often based on a place or a particular topic (industry, event, person). The purpose of the collection is to gather the material evidence about the place or topic and show what it means to contemporary people, usually via exhibitions, tours and publications. Since most people, even those interested in history, rarely know as much as the museum staff who establish and manage the collection, it is helpful to present objects in the larger context of historical themes. This can also assist viewers to make connections to local conditions which they do not personally know.

Again, *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* serves as a reference list of wider perspectives, setting the scene for presenting the particular stories of individual objects or collections in the labels, talks, multimedia and so forth, used to interpret objects and collections.

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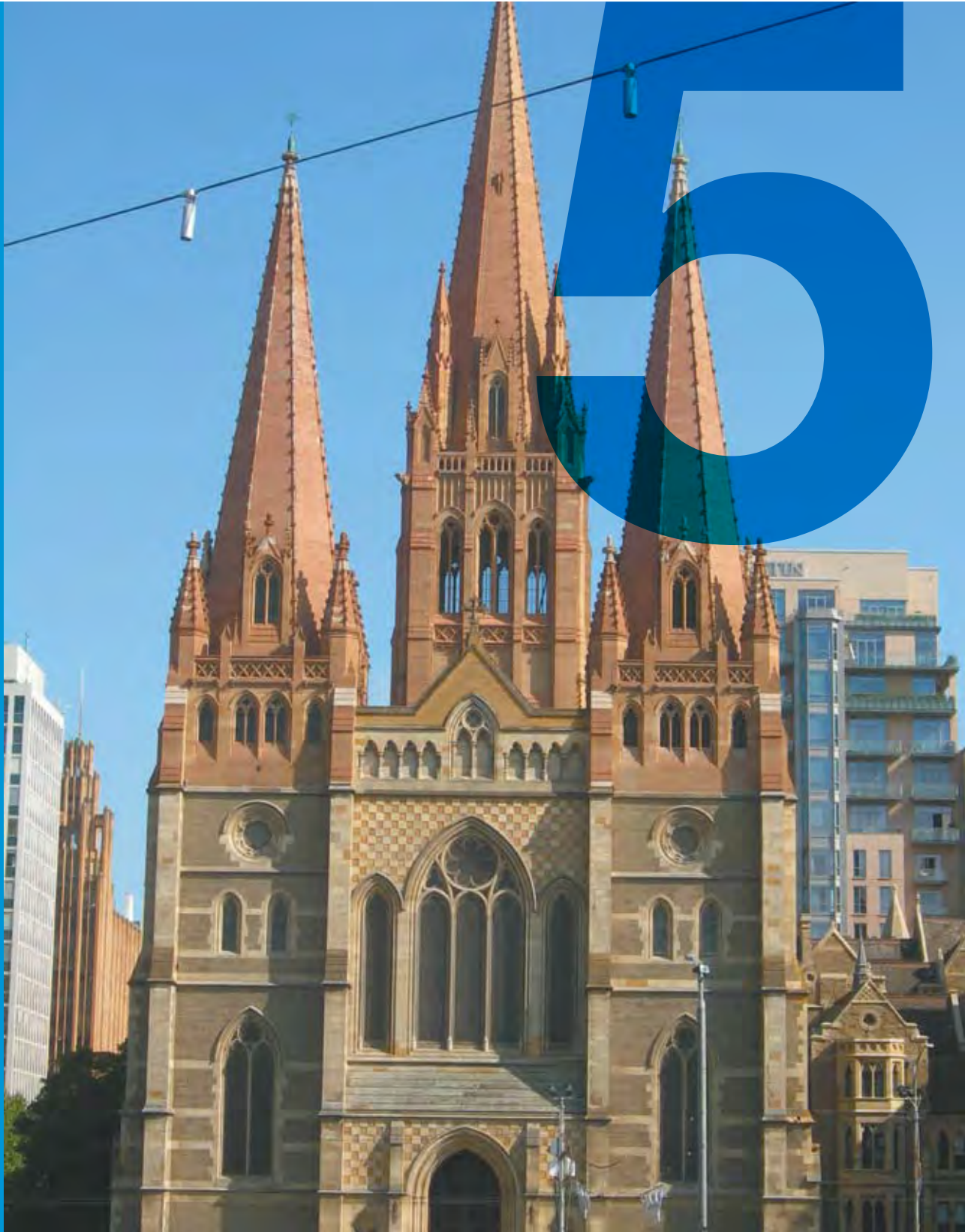
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# appendices

## APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

### Thematic Environmental History

A commissioned history exploring the processes and issues that have shaped the heritage of an industry, issue or region; including the identification of themes to provide a framework for analysing places and objects of potential heritage significance.

### Historical Themes

The main activities, processes or subjects that have shaped the history of the region, issue or industry. They are identified through research and analysis as part of a contextual history. Historical themes provide a framework for analysing collections and movable heritage, helping to identify significant objects and pinpoint the strengths and weaknesses of collections.

### Significance

The meaning and value of a place or object, particularly the historic, aesthetic, scientific or social values that a place or object has for past, present or future generations.

### Significance Assessment

The process of analysing and identifying the meaning and values of a place or object, or collection. Significance assessment is judged against a set of criteria: historic, aesthetic, scientific and social or spiritual value.

### Themes

Activities, processes, patterns of use or development; themes are a way of understanding and analysing places or objects by relating them to their wider context, function and meaning. They help structure exhibitions and focus interpretation to help visitors appreciate the significance of objects and collections.

### Thematic Framework

A set of themes relating to a subject, region, industry or activity which provides a framework or grid for analysing heritage places and objects.

### Thematic Study

A survey of heritage places and objects related to a particular theme or subject, designed to develop an understanding of the significant objects, collections or heritage place associated with the theme. The thematic study establishes the significance of the key places or objects, identifies priorities for conservation action, and helps to improve displays and interpretation.

### Storyline

A way of connecting key historical activities and phases covered in a thematic framework into evocative stories about places or objects.



## APPENDIX B: CHRONOLOGY

Based on Susan Priestley (1984)

Up to 30,000 years ago

Aboriginal people occupying the area now known as Victoria. Archaeological evidence includes deposits associated with cultural material in the Maribyrnong River terraces, at Keilor and Box Gully near Lake Tyrell.

18,000 – 20,000 years ago

Last glacial maximum. Extensive coastal plains exposed by reduced sea levels, with Tasmania linked to Victoria by dry land. Aboriginal people occupying coastal and inland environments, including limestone shelters in the upland river valleys of East Gippsland.

7,000 years ago

Last phase of volcanic eruptions at Tower Hill, near Port Fairy.

7,000 – 6,000 years ago

Rising post-glacial seas reach current levels, flooding Bass Strait and Port Phillip Bay and forming the present-day Victorian coastline.

4,000 – 5,000 years ago

Flaked stone artefacts of the Australian Small Tool Tradition appear in Aboriginal heritage sites across Victoria.

5,000 – 200 years ago

Complex Aboriginal cultural systems and networks operating across Victoria, with evidence for relatively large populations in resource-rich areas such as the Murray Valley, Western District, Port Phillip / Western Port region and the Gippsland Lakes.

200 years ago

About 30 separate Aboriginal languages spoken in pre-colonial times.

1770 First recorded sighting by Europeans of Victoria at Point Hicks, by Captain Cook.

1788 Colony of New South Wales founded by Captain Arthur Phillip.

1798 George Bass and Matthew Flinders established the existence of Bass Strait.

1800 James Grant the first to sail through Bass Strait from the west, and in 1801 entered Western Port. His party sowed wheat on Churchill Island.

1802 John Murray discovered Port Phillip Bay and took formal possession in the King's name.  
French expedition under Nicholas Baudin explored Victorian coast.

1803 Charles Grimes, Acting Surveyor-General of New South Wales, surveyed the shores of Port Phillip Bay and rowed up the Yarra to the future site of Kew.

David Collins, with a party of convicts and free settlers, attempted a settlement near present site of Sorrento.

1804 Whaling parties began visiting Victoria. By late 1820s whalers from South Australia and Van Diemen's Land had established bases at the sites of Portland and Port Fairy.

1824 Hamilton Hume and William Hovell travelled overland from southern New South Wales, crossed River Murray (which they named Hume) and eventually reached Corio Bay.

1826 A government settlement of soldiers, convicts and a few civilians established at Western Port, near Corinella. Abandoned after sixteen months.

1830 Captain Charles Sturt, on an expedition to trace the course of the Murrumbidgee River, entered and named the River Murray.

1834 Edward Henty, a former Van Diemen's Land pastoralist, landed at Portland Bay to establish a pastoral enterprise for his family.

1835 John Batman arrived at Port Phillip from Van Diemen's Land. He made a "treaty" with the Kulin for 600,000 acres (243,000 hectares) and chose the site of Melbourne. The British Government later declared the treaty illegal and Governor Sir Richard Bourke issued a proclamation, claiming the Port Phillip District as part of the Colony of New South Wales. John Pascoe Fawkner settled on the site of Melbourne.

Wesleyan Minister Rev. Orton preached first sermon in Melbourne, in John Batman's house. By 1841 all mainstream Christian denominations had opened or commenced construction of church buildings in Melbourne.

New South Wales overlanders began moving into the Port Phillip District.

1836 Major Thomas Mitchell journeyed through the western portion of the Port Phillip district, naming it "Australia Felix". Proclamation of Port Phillip District as open for settlement. Captain William Lonsdale appointed Magistrate to superintend the settlement.

1837 Accession of Queen Victoria.  
First post office established at Melbourne.

Robert Hoddle surveyed and planned the township of Melbourne and environs. First sales of Melbourne land.  
First of three attempts to form a Native Police Corps.

1838 Commencement of Melbourne's first newspapers: *Melbourne Advertiser* and *Port Phillip Gazette*.  
First overland mail from Melbourne to Sydney.  
First bank opened in Melbourne for general banking business.

George Augustus Robinson appointed Chief Protector of Aborigines. The Protectorate system lasted until 1849.

George Langhorn's mission to Aborigines commenced on the present site of Melbourne's Botanic Gardens.

1839 Charles Joseph La Trobe appointed Superintendent of the Port Phillip District.  
Exploration of Gippsland from the north commenced by Angus McMillan, followed by Paul Strzelecki, who reached Melbourne in 1840.  
First immigrant ship direct from Britain to Port Phillip.



- 1841 First resident judge appointed for Port Phillip District.  
Boundaries of town of Geelong defined.  
Pavilion Theatre (later Theatre Royal) built in Bourke Street.  
First officially sanctioned market held in Melbourne.  
Loddon Protectorate Station established at Franklinford.
- 1842 Melbourne incorporated as a town and first Town Council elected.  
Third Native Police Corps formed; operated throughout Victoria until 1853.  
Eumerella war between settlers and displaced local Aboriginal people in the western district.
- 1843 Port Phillip District divided into four squatting districts: Gipps' Land, Murray, Western Port, and Portland Bay. Fifth squatting district, Wimmera, added in 1846.
- 1844 Petition for separation from New South Wales sent from Port Phillip to England.
- 1846 First plantings in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.
- 1848 Two bishops installed in Melbourne: Dr Perry in St James' Anglican Cathedral and Dr Gould in St Francis' Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral.  
National and Denominational Schools Boards established.  
Melbourne Hospital opened.
- 1849 La Trobe prevented a landing of convicts from transport ship *Randolph*, ending British Government attempts to make Port Phillip District a convict settlement.  
Geelong incorporated as a town.
- 1850 The first trade union in Victoria, the Operative Stonemasons Society, established.  
La Trobe officially opened the first Princes Bridge.
- 1851 *Separation Act* proclaimed. La Trobe became Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria.  
First meeting of Legislative Council held in St Patrick's Hall.  
Extensive areas of Victoria burnt in 'Black Thursday' bushfires.  
Payable gold discovered at Anderson's Creek (Warrandyte) and Clunes, starting the gold rushes that continued during the 1850s and '60s, as new discoveries were made in many parts of Victoria.  
Scotch College founded.  
First regional Botanic Gardens established at Geelong and Portland.
- 1852 Supreme Court and other courts of law established.  
Building of St Paul's Church on the site of the present Cathedral commenced.  
City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Co formed and first gasworks erected.
- 1853 Bank of Victoria opened.
- Dr (later Baron) Ferdinand von Mueller appointed Government Botanist.  
Road districts (forerunners of shires) established.  
Permanent quarantine station established at Point Nepean.  
Coaching firm Cobb and Co. founded.  
First Murray River paddle steamer, *Lady Augusta*, sailed upstream to Swan Hill.
- 1854 Telegraphic communication established between Melbourne and Williamstown.  
Opening of the first Australian railway, the Melbourne to Sandridge (Port Melbourne) line, by Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company.  
Miners' discontent over mining licence culminated in the Eureka Stockade at Ballarat.  
*Municipal Districts Act* initiated local councils.  
National Museum opened in La Trobe Street.
- 1855 University of Melbourne opened.  
Victorian Constitution Act proclaimed.  
Eastern Market established.
- 1856 Lying-in-Hospital (now Royal Women's Hospital) established.  
Melbourne Public Library opened.  
Eight hour working day agreed upon by employers and unions in the building trades, later extended to most other trades.  
Victoria's first fully elected Parliament opened in the new Parliament House.  
Beginning of public ownership of railways through government acquisition of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander and Murray River Railway Company.  
HMVS *Victoria*, first ship of the Victorian Navy, arrived.
- 1857 Melbourne's streets lit by gas.  
Universal adult male suffrage adopted for Legislative Assembly.  
Zoological Society of Victoria founded.  
Melbourne – Geelong railway commenced operating.  
Yan Yean water supply system connected to Melbourne consumers.
- 1858 Telegraphic communication established between Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.  
Football match played by Melbourne Grammar and Scotch College; evolution of Australia Rules football followed.  
Bendigo Waterworks Company commenced building Victoria's first non-metropolitan water supply system.
- 1860 Burke and Wills ill-fated expedition left Melbourne for the Gulf of Carpentaria.  
Central Board to Watch Over the Interests of the Aborigines appointed, later renamed Board for the Protection of Aborigines.





- Building of St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral begun.  
First Land Selection (Nicholson) Act passed but failed in its aim to settle Victoria's lands with small farmers, as did two subsequent acts in 1862 and 1865.
- 1861 The first Melbourne Cup run.
- 1863 Establishment of the Coranderrk Mission Station near Healesville.
- 1862 Bendigo and Ballarat railways opened.  
Common schools brought under control of Board of Education.  
Australia's first medical school established at the University of Melbourne.
- 1865 The Melbourne Stock Exchange established.  
Victoria's first woollen mill established at Geelong.
- 1866 First stages of the tariff protection policy adopted by Victoria.  
Victoria's first National Park designated at Tower Hill.
- 1867 Duke of Edinburgh visited Victoria.
- 1869 First life assurance company established in Victoria.  
This and the following few years saw the commencement of several public hospitals in Melbourne, including the Alfred and Children's.  
Industrial and Technological Museum (now Science Museum of Victoria) established.  
Grant *Land Act* passed. More successful than earlier Land Acts.  
*Aborigines Protection Act*, first legislation in Australia to regulate lives of Aboriginal people.
- 1870 Ballarat School of Mines and Industries opened.
- 1871 John Wren born in Collingwood. From humble beginnings, he became a sporting and cultural entrepreneur and philanthropist. He also had connections with Melbourne's criminal community. The hero of Frank Hardy's novel *Power Without Glory*, published in 1950, was based on Wren.
- 1872 The *Education Act* initiated free, secular, and compulsory primary education. First state schools opened in 1873.
- 1873 Bendigo School of Mines and Industries established.  
North-eastern railway reached Wodonga.
- 1874 First Victorian *Factories Act* passed.
- 1875 State aid to denominational schools abolished.
- 1877 Melbourne Harbour Trust established.  
First Test Cricket match (England v Australia) held in Melbourne.  
Coliban water supply scheme commenced supplying the central goldfields.
- 1878 Metropolitan Gas Company established.
- 1879 First inter-colonial trade union congress held in Melbourne.  
Melbourne to Gippsland railway completed.
- 1880 Women admitted to University of Melbourne under an 1879 Act, first graduate 1883.  
Bushranger Ned Kelly captured, tried and hanged.  
First Australian telephone exchange opened by Melbourne Telephone Exchange Co. Ltd. The company was acquired by the Government in 1887.  
First International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne opened.
- 1882 Tailoresses strike against sweating in the clothing trade; Victoria's first large strike.
- 1883 Victorian Railways Commission constituted. Victorian and New South Wales railway system (Melbourne to Sydney) linked, with change of gauge at Albury.
- 1885 First cable tramway in Victoria began operating from Melbourne to Richmond.
- 1886 *Aborigines Protection Act* provided for expulsion of Aboriginal people of mixed descent from Aboriginal stations to merge into white society.
- 1887 The Working Men's College, (now RMIT University) opened.  
Melbourne and Adelaide linked by rail.  
Chaffey brothers began Mildura irrigation settlement.
- 1888 Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne.  
Victoria's first butter factory opened in Cobden.
- 1889 Box Hill to Doncaster tramway, Australia's first electric tramway, commenced operations. Ran until 1896.  
The 9 x 5 Impression Exhibition held in Melbourne, exhibiting by Arthur Streeton, Tom Roberts, Charles Conder, Frederick McCubbin, and others.
- 1890 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) created as Melbourne's sewerage authority. First houses connected to the sewerage system in 1896.  
Great maritime strike commenced in Melbourne.  
*Fire Brigades Act* established metropolitan and nine country fire brigade districts.
- 1892 Rich gold finds at Coolgardie in Western Australia attracted large numbers of people from Victoria.
- 1893 Disastrous bank failures leading to economic collapse and widespread unemployment.
- 1895 Serious drought commenced, continued until 1902.
- 1896 Wages boards established under *Factories and Shops Acts*.  
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital opened, for women, staffed by women.
- 1898 The final sitting of the Federal Convention on Federation held in Melbourne.  
Closer settlement provided for in new *Land Act*.
- 1899 First Victorian troops left for the South African War.  
Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock Water Supply System commenced, to bring water to the arid north west via a system of channels. Extended over many years.



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| <p>1900 Old age pension scheme adopted under Victorian Government statute; replaced by Commonwealth scheme in 1909.</p> <p>1901 Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. Federation established free trade between states. First Commonwealth Parliament opened in Exhibition Building, Melbourne. Commonwealth Parliament was to meet in Victoria's Parliament House until federal capital established in 1927.</p> <p>1902 Home coming concerts of world famous soprano, Dame Nellie Melba.<br/><br/>Public Service Act required female Commonwealth public servants to resign on marriage. The marriage bar was eventually removed in 1966.</p> <p>1904 <i>Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</i> 1904. Industrialist Alfred Felton left a bequest for use in acquiring art works for the National Gallery of Victoria.</p> <p>1905 Geelong Harbour Trust established.<br/><br/>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established.</p> <p>1906 Electric tramway from Flemington Bridge to Essendon commenced.<br/><br/>Melbourne Symphony Orchestra founded.</p> <p>1907 First interstate telephone service, from Sydney to Melbourne, commenced.<br/><br/>The 'Harvester' award, instituted the basic living wage for male workers.</p> <p>1908 Women over 21 received the vote in Victoria, after years of campaigning.</p> <p>1909 State Coal Mine opened at Wonthaggi. Finally closed in 1968.</p> <p>1910 Houdini made the first aeroplane flight in Victoria.<br/><br/><i>Education Act</i> provided for state-wide network of high schools.<br/><br/><i>Aborigines Protection Act</i> abandoned policy of differentiation of Aboriginal people of mixed descent.</p> <p>1912 Royal Australian Navy established a naval base at Crib Point.<br/><br/>First automatic telephone exchange in Australia opened at Geelong.<br/><br/>Mildura Fruit Pickers judgement defined 'women's work' and enshrined lower female rates of pay in the law.</p> <p>1913 Country Roads Board established.<br/><br/>First Commonwealth Savings Bank and General Banking Department established in Victoria.</p> <p>1914 First World War commenced, continued until 1918.<br/><br/>Air Force flying school at Point Cook opened.</p> <p>1915 Landing of the Australian and New Zealand forces (ANZAC) at Gallipoli.<br/><br/>River Murray Waters Agreement signed by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia to establish reservoirs, locks and weirs and shared water usage.</p> | <p>1916 First referendum on conscription supported in Victoria but rejected nationally.<br/><br/>Six o'clock closing of hotels commenced.<br/><br/>Open cut operations on Morwell brown coal deposits commenced.</p> <p>1917 Solider settlement scheme for ex-servicemen initiated in Victoria.<br/><br/>Dr Daniel Mannix became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, remained until his death in 1963.<br/><br/>Second referendum on conscription rejected in Victoria and nationally.</p> <p>1918 Forests Commission of Victoria established.</p> <p>1919 State Electricity Commission established.<br/><br/>Melbourne Metropolitan Tramways Board established, took over private tramways.<br/><br/>First section of electrification of metropolitan railways completed.</p> <p>1920 Walter and Eliza Hall Institute inaugurated.</p> <p>1921 First direct wireless press message from England to Australia.<br/><br/>Essendon Airport began operations.</p> <p>1923 Police strike in Melbourne.</p> <p>1924 First transmission to Melbourne of power generated from Yallourn brown coal. Production of brown coal briquettes began.<br/><br/>Victoria's first broadcasting station, 3AR Melbourne, licensed; it was privately operated until 1929.</p> <p>1926 Baker Medical Research Institute established.<br/><br/>Council for Scientific and Industrial Research established, succeeding Advisory Council of Science and Industry and Institute of Science and Industry (1916 to 1926).</p> <p>1927 Seat of Commonwealth Government transferred to Canberra.</p> <p>1930 Effects of worldwide economic depression included growing unemployment.<br/><br/>Sir Isaac Isaacs of Melbourne appointed first Australian-born Governor-General.</p> <p>1933 Lady Peacock, became first woman to hold a seat in the Victorian parliament.</p> <p>1934 Australian Aborigines League is formed in Victoria.<br/><br/>Victorian Centenary celebrations opened, and Shrine of Remembrance dedicated.<br/><br/>Record floods in south eastern Victoria including Melbourne. John and Sunday Reed acquired Heide at Bulleen, where they established a haven for emerging Australian artists. The Heide Museum of Modern Art opened on the site in 1981.</p> <p>1936 Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation established.<br/><br/>Hume Reservoir officially opened.</p> |
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- Gertrude Johnson founded National Theatre Movement, which staged opera, ballet and drama. The National Theatre Ballet School, established in 1939, is Australia's oldest ballet school.
- 1937 Mining disaster at Wonthaggi Coal Mine: 13 persons killed. Outbreak of poliomyelitis caused 113 deaths.
- 1938 Housing Commission of Victoria established.
- 1939 Widespread 'Black Friday' bushfires killed 71 people and destroyed 700 homes. Outbreak of Second World War in Europe, continued until 1945.
- 1940 Bourke Street-Clifton Hill cable tram, the last in the system, replaced by buses. Borovansky Ballet founded. The Company was the forerunner of the Australian Ballet formed in Melbourne in 1962.
- 1941 Outbreak of war with Japan, continued until 1945.
- 1944 Town and Country Planning Board established. Country Fire Authority established.
- 1947 Arrival of first 'displaced persons' from Europe under the post-war planned migration scheme. Robin Boyd publishes 'Victorian Modern: 111 years of Modern Architecture in the state of Victoria', and was appointed director of the RVIA Small Homes service.
- 1949 Commencement of 23 years of conservative federal government, initially under Robert Menzies, whose record term as Prime Minister lasted until 1966. Metropolitan planning powers granted to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) replaced Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 1950 Portland Harbour Trust established. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria established.
- 1953 Formation of influential architecture firm Grounds, Romberg and Boyd. Australia's first professional repertory theatre, the Union Theatre Repertory Company founded by John Sumner. Became the Melbourne Theatre Company in 1968.
- 1954 First visit to Australia by a reigning monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. 'Tattersall' sweep consultations transferred to Victoria from Hobart.
- 1955 Henry Bolte began a record term as Premier, finally stepping down in 1972.
- 1956 Olympic Games held in Melbourne. First Australian television station, HSV7, commenced transmission.
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria) established.
- Opening of Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell.
- 1957 Aborigines Advancement League is formed in Melbourne. The McLean report into the circumstances of Aboriginal Victorians tabled in Parliament. Resulted in the formation of the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Victorian Aborigines Advancement League. Dandenong to Latrobe Valley railway first main line in Australia to be electrified.
- 1958 Victorian Government signed Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme Agreement. Electricity from the Scheme became available to Victoria in 1959. Regular global air service inaugurated from Melbourne Airport, Essendon.
- 1959 Sidney Myer Music Bowl opened. *Princess of Tasmania* Melbourne-to-Devonport inaugurated. ICI building, Melbourne's, first skyscraper, completed after building height restrictions lifted.
- 1960 All-weather deep-sea harbour at Portland opened. Nobel Prize in medicine awarded to Gippsland-born Macfarlane Burnet. Chadstone shopping centre opened.
- 1961 Monash University opened. First regional television station, BCV8, began operating at Bendigo.
- 1962 Standard gauge railway system between Melbourne and Sydney opened. First stage of South-Eastern Freeway opened. Housing Commission built 16-storey apartment block in South Melbourne, the first of many high rise public housing blocks in inner suburbs. Southern Cross Hotel, Melbourne's first modern international hotel built on Eastern Market site (since demolished).
- 1966 Women became eligible for jury service in Victoria. Liquor law reforms extended hotel trading hours to 10 pm, ending 50 years of 6 o'clock closing in Victoria. Australia's first offshore oil discovered in Bass Strait.
- 1967 Severe drought continued into 1968. Ronald Ryan hanged for murder, last execution in Victoria. Capital punishment abolished in 1975. La Trobe University opened. Referendum removed the impediment to counting Aboriginal people in the census and also removed the impediment to the Commonwealth Government making special laws with respect to Aborigines. Betty Burstall established La Mama Theatre in Carlton.
- 1968 New National Gallery of Victoria, first stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, opened.



- 1969 Equal pay for men and women began to be implemented.  
Little Desert controversy; public outcry over subdivision proposals of the area resulted in a cessation of sale of marginal land for farming. Consequently, in 1971, the Land Conservation Council, was established to make recommendations on the balanced use of public land.
- 1970 The new Melbourne Airport at Tullamarine and its freeway opened.  
The \$53m natural gas fractionation plant opened at Long Island, Western Port. Melbourne conversion to natural gas completed.  
Collapse of span of West Gate Bridge during construction killing 35 workers. Bridge opened in 1978.  
Opening of the Victorian Railways new Melbourne yard with first automated hump shunting system in Australia.  
*Aboriginal Lands Act* was the first act to recognise Aboriginal people's entitlement to land in the state. In 1971 Aboriginal communities of the former Lake Tyers and Framlingham reserves were granted freehold title to the remaining areas of these reserves.  
The Australian Performing Group established Pram Factory Theatre, Carlton.
- 1972 New Labor Prime Minister Whitlam announced plans to boost economic growth in Albury and Wodonga which, combined, outgrew all but two cities in Victoria.
- 1973 Victoria's first Ombudsman appointed.
- 1973 *Aboriginal and Archaeology Relics Act 1973*
- 1974 *Historic Buildings Preservation Act*
- 1975 *Public Records Act*
- 1975 *National Parks Act*
- 1975 Transfer of overall responsibility for Aboriginal Affairs to the Commonwealth.  
Colour transmission commenced on Melbourne's four television channels.
- 1976 A Film Corporation (now Film Victoria) set up by the Victorian Government.  
Victorian Aboriginal, Pastor Doug Nicholls, became governor of South Australia.
- 1977 Australia won the Centenary Test Match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.  
Nauru house, Melbourne's tallest office building to date, 52 storeys, was opened.
- 1978 The first major tram extension since 1956 was opened to East Burwood.
- 1979 Victoria's four universities agreed to a new assessment procedure for the Higher School Certificate.  
Dartmouth Dam on the Mitta Mitta River, last big dam built in Victoria, opened.
- 1980 The City Square officially opened by Queen Elizabeth.
- Australia's first 'test tube' baby born at the Royal Women's Hospital, Melbourne.  
Prospectors discovered a 27.2 kg gold nugget at Kingower, near Bendigo.
- 1981 First stage of the Melbourne Underground Rail Loop opened to traffic.
- 1982 The Labor Party won office at the state elections after 27 years in opposition, the new Premier, John Cain, being the son of a former Premier.  
The Omega Navigation Station in South Gippsland was officially opened.  
The Melbourne Concert Hall, later known as Hamer Hall, the second stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, officially opened.  
Sydney Swans, alias South Melbourne, first interstate football club in AFL.
- 1983 Ash Wednesday Bushfires killed 48 people, destroyed 1,700 homes and burned an area of 210,000 hectares in Victoria.  
Completion of the 1,068,000 megalitre Thomson Dam, the largest water storage in Melbourne's water supply system.  
The Victorian Government accepted a recommendation that no casinos be established in the state.  
Nude bathing declared legal on two Victorian beaches.
- 1984 Celebrations to commemorate 150 years of European settlement.  
The Theatres Building, the final stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, officially opened.
- 1986 Car bomb exploded outside Russell Street police headquarters, injuring 20 and fatally wounding a policewoman.
- 1988 National Tennis Centre (now called Melbourne Park) opened near MCG.
- 1990 Collapse of State Bank of Victoria and Geelong's Pyramid Building Society, leading to severe recession in Victoria and the resignation of Premier Cain.  
Joan Kirner became Victoria's first woman premier.
- 1994 Docklands project under way.  
Major restructure of Victoria's municipal boundaries, drastically reducing the number of municipalities.
- 1997 Crown Casino opened on Southbank.
- 1998 First of a long chain of gangland murders in Melbourne.
- 2001 Centenary of federation: the federal parliament met in Melbourne for the first time since Canberra became the capital city.
- 2002 Opening of Federation Square, including the Ian Potter Centre of the National Gallery of Victoria.
- 2005 Victoria's population passed 5 million, having grown from 2 million in 1947.  
Arrest of Islamic Melburnians on charges of terrorism.
- 2006 Commonwealth Games held in Melbourne.
- 2006 *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*



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### Steering Committee

Amanda Bacon and Francis O'Neill, Heritage Victoria  
Eleanor A Bourke, Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council  
Associate Professor Renate Howe, Heritage Council of Victoria  
Stewart Simmons and Mark Dugay-Grist, Aboriginal Affairs Victoria  
Chris Smith and Catherine Bessant, Parks Victoria

### Reference Group

Bain Attwood, School of Historical Studies, Monash University  
Matthew Beazley, Planning Institute of Australia, Victorian Division  
Rachel Faggetter, Interpretation Australia Association  
Carlotta Kellaway, Australia ICOMOS  
Kiera Lindsey, History Council of Victoria  
Euan MacGillivray, Museums Australia (Victoria)  
David Maloney, Heritage Professional  
Lucinda Peterson, Strategic Planning, Warrnambool City Council  
Kate Prinsley, Royal Historical Society of Victoria  
Keir Reeves, Department of History, University of Melbourne  
Celestina Sagazio, National Trust (Victoria)  
Anita Smith, Heritage Victoria  
Michael Spurr, History Teachers' Association of Victoria  
Michele Summerton, Professional Historians Association (Vic) Inc.  
Stephen Walsh, Department of Sustainability and Environment

### Reading Group

Matthew Churchward, Museum Victoria  
Richard Gillespie, Museum Victoria  
Janette Hodgson and Jana Boulet, Public Lands, DSE  
Cathy Philo, Heritage Victoria  
Sonia Rappell, Heritage Victoria  
Roger Trudgeon, Gold Museum, Ballarat  
Elizabeth Willis, Museum Victoria  
Elycia Wallis, Museum Victoria

### Historians and heritage practitioners interviewed in developing the Discussion Paper for *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*

Lesley Alves  
Bruce Baskerville  
Thom Blake  
Sheridan Burke  
Nicholas Hall  
Fiona Gardiner  
Terry Kass  
Jane Lennon  
Susan Marsden  
Alex Marsden  
Susan McDonald  
Michael Pearson  
Ray Supple  
Meredith Walker

### Publication

Editorial and production coordination:  
Pauline Hitchins, Heritage Victoria Communications  
Additional editing: Michael Howes  
Additional photography: Pauline Hitchins

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## PHOTO CREDITS

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### Frontispiece

- Federation Bells at Birrarung Marr on the edge of Melbourne's CBD, celebrating Australia's Centenary of Federation in 2001, play at regular times each day.
- 2 The Pedestrian bridge in Birrarung Marr leads down to Speakers Corner (VHR H1363), where important issues have been debated since 1889. The park's name comes from the language of the area's original inhabitants, the Wurundjeri: 'Birrarung' means 'river of mists' while 'Marr' refers to the side of the river.
  - 4 Melbourne's former General Post Office (VHR H0903) is now a retail complex but is still a city landmark on the Bourke St mall.
  - 6 Billabong Pumping Station (VHR H0547) is one of several built by the Chaffey brothers as part of their Mildura irrigation scheme from 1887. The Buchan Caves reserve (VHR H1978), a popular tourist destination since the late 19th century, now boasts modern camp accommodation. Lakes Entrance is one of the state's major commercial fishing ports servicing a significant industry since 1878.
  - 7 Camperdown's 1896-7 Manifold Clock Tower (VHR H0647) is in the centre of the Finlay Avenue of English elms, Victoria's oldest public avenue of trees. The See Yup Society Temple (H0219), South Melbourne, was the most important centre of Chinese worship in Victoria in the 19th century. Melbourne Cricket Ground (VHR H1928) was established in 1853.
  - 8 The oldest surviving lighthouse on the mainland, the Cape Otway Lightstation (VHR H1222) was completed in 1848 in response to a number of shipping disasters in Bass Strait.
  - 10 An iconic feature of the Western District Volcanic Plains, Mt Elephant with one of the region's familiar dry stone walls.
  - 12 Station Pier (VHR H0985) was the arrival point for hundreds of gold seekers and generations of later migrants. *Mark Chew image courtesy Nuttshell Graphics.*
  - 15 The Wimmera River and Pomponderoo Hill in the Little Desert National Park. *Image Southern Grampians Shire.*
  - 16 The 1883 Swing Bridge (VHR H1438) over the Latrobe River near Sale was an important engineering achievement, catering for the needs of both water and road traffic.
  - 19 Kilcunda Rail Bridge. *Courtesy of Bass Coast Shire Council.*
  - 20 Glenmaggie Weir serves the Macalister Irrigation district. It was built in 1919-1926 and extended after World War II.
  - 24 The discovery of gas, and later oil, in Bass Strait led to many changes in the Australian industry and economy. The first gas flowed ashore from Barracouta (pictured) in March 1969 and the first processed gas was sent from Longford to Melbourne on 16 March. *Courtesy of ExxonMobil Australia.*
  - 27 Fletcher Jones was a pioneer in many business practices. *Courtesy of Fletcher Jones Pty Ltd.* The former Warrnambool Factory (H2101) is on the Victorian Heritage Register.
  - 28 John Batman's 'place for a village' on the banks of the Yarra is now Victoria's capital, the city of Melbourne.
  - 31 St Kilda's Catani Gardens (VHR H1805) were built on reclaimed foreshore. Lake Catani, partly frozen, Mount Buffalo National Park, circa 1930. *Image Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria.*
  - 32 Victoria's Parliament House (VHR H1722) built in stages from 1856, echoes the British houses of parliament. It was also the seat of the Commonwealth Parliament between Federation and 1927.
  - 34 Ballarat Mechanic Institute (VHR H0987), officially opened in 1860, houses the largest and most intact collection (VHR H2096) relating to Mechanics Institutes in Victoria. *Image Julie Millowick.*
  - 37 Aunty Iris Lovett-Gardiner wears a possum skin cloak, a traditional garment that was worn all year round. *Jim Berg image courtesy of the Koorie Heritage Trust.*
  - 38 Designed by Sir Roy Grounds, the Victorian Arts Centre theatres (VHR H1500) are surmounted by a latticed tower which has become a landmark both day and night.
  - 41 Researchers at The Bionic Ear Institute work on a research program relating to auditory neurons and the cochlear implant. *Courtesy of The Bionic Ear Institute.* Prof Graeme Clark. *Courtesy of Monash University.*
  - 42 The Hochgurtel Fountain in the Carlton Gardens, was designed by Joseph Hochgurtel for the 1880 Exhibition. The gardens, established by Governor La Trobe in 1839, surround the 1880 Royal Exhibition Building (VHR H1501).
  - 44 Keppel St reception of the Queen Elizabeth Centre (VHR H1438), Carlton.
  - 45 Queen Elizabeth Centre Chapel. *Courtesy of Context Pty Ltd.* Queen Elizabeth Centre 1907 dormitory wing. *Courtesy of Context Pty Ltd.* Queen Elizabeth Centre Baby Health Centre. *Courtesy of Context Pty Ltd.*
  - 46 Williamstown Customs House (VHR H0894), erected in 1873-75 was the second customs house at Williamstown.
  - 47 The former Red Robin Hosiery Factory in Altona is now the Finnish Club. *Courtesy of Hobsons Bay City Council.* Altona Refinery in the 1970s. *Courtesy of ExxonMobil Australia.* The 1963 Robert Warren shire offices built for the Shire of Altona. *Courtesy of Hobsons Bay City Council.*
  - 48 The Great Ocean Road is one of three of Australia's National Landscapes in Victoria. *Courtesy of Tourism Victoria.* The Great Ocean Road snaking along the coast was a government-sponsored employment project for returning soldiers. *Courtesy of Tourism Victoria.* The Twelve Apostles were originally the 'piglets' of the Sow (Muttonbird Island) and Piglets but the biblical reference was deemed more appealing and introduced in the 1950s.
  - 49 A stone aquaculture channel at Tyrendarra. *Courtesy Damein Bell, Lake Condah Sustainable Development Project.*
  - 50 Eel trap woven with grasses from the Lake Condah area, c.1984. Aunty Connie Hart, artist. *Courtesy Don Alberts and Koorie Heritage Trust.* Lake Condah stone fish traps. *Courtesy Damein Bell, Lake Condah Sustainable Development Project.* Lake Condah. *Courtesy Department of Environment and Heritage.*



- 52 The site for the Carlton Gardens (VHR H1501) was originally designated by the Victorian Parliament in 1878.
- 53 Royal Exhibition Building (VHR H1501) was built for the 1880 exhibition. The Sylph 'Winter' on one of the dome pillars in the Royal Exhibition Building. The interior was restored in 1994 reflecting John Ross Anderson's 1901 decorative scheme.  
The central dome of the REB.
- 54 A float on the historic Catalina flying boat at Lake Boga Flying Boat Museum (VHR H2208)
- 55 The wartime communications bunker which now houses part of the Lake Boga Flying Boat Museum (VHR H2208).  
The historic Catalina flying boat.
- 56 The Catalina flying boat.  
Part of the war memorabilia on display in the museum.
- 57 Aerial view of the flying boat base.  
The Lake Boga Flying Boat Museum site was the only dedicated flying boat repair base which operated in Australia during World War II.
- 58 Schwerkolt Cottage in Mitcham was erected by German-born settler August Schwerkolt, in the early 1860s.
- 59 Terracotta items in the Whitehorse historical collection at Schwerkolt cottage.  
The Myer Orchard Spray Unit.
- 60 A. E. Plant's butcher's cart and items in the Langi Morgala Museum, Ararat, which is housed in a former wheat and wool store.  
*Image Julie Millowick.*  
A gold miner's equipment and personal items from the Goldfields Historical and Arts Society, Dunolly. *Image Julie Millowick.*
- 62 Melbourne's St Paul's Cathedral (VHR H0018) was consecrated in 1891.
- 64 Carisbrook's former town hall is now the local museum.  
*Image Julie Millowick.*  
The keep at Fort Queenscliff dates from 1883-85.  
The former Carlo Gervasoni homestead (VHR H0808) at Yandoit Hills is a reminder of early Italian settlement in the area.
- 65 Building of St Patrick's Cathedral (VHR H0008) in Melbourne began in 1858.  
Melbourne Town Hall (VHR H0001) was commenced in 1867 and the distinctive portico was added in 1887.  
The William Pitt designed Venetian Gothic style Olderfleet building (VHR H0037).
- 66 Block Arcade (VHR H0037) was 'the grandest and most fashionable'.  
Alexandra Gardens by the Yarra River are the first of several popular parks and gardens to the city's south.  
Echuca Wharf (VHR H2168) is a reminder of the 19th century river trade on the Murray-Darling River system.
- 67 The Boer War Memorial (H0382) in King's Domain, Melbourne.  
Ebenezer Mission (VHR H0288) was one of several mission complexes developed by the Moravians for indigenous people. The church overlooks the oldest mission cemetery in Victoria.  
Beechworth hospital ruins (VHR H0358) in Centennial Park.
- 68 The Victorian Artists Society (VHR H0634) built in 1892, has had links with many prominent artists.  
The 1861 Num Pon Soon Society Building (VHR H0485) houses the earliest known surviving Chinese shrine in Australia. Its architects were Knight and Kerr, who also designed Parliament House.  
The Hinnomunjie Bridge (VHR H0917) over the Mitta Mitta River in the Omeo Valley is a rare multi-truss timber bridge.
- 69 Parkville Post Office (VHR H1167) was completed in 1889.  
A striking Edwardian Gothic Revival church, St Andrews Uniting Church (VHR H1057) in Echuca was built in 1901.  
Designed in 1867, Treasury Gardens (VHR H1887) retain many species from the original plan.
- 70 St David's Lutheran Church (VHR H1903), with its unusual churchyard cemetery, provided an important community focus for the German Lutherans who settled around Grovedale (Germantown) from the 1850s.  
The 1903 Bucyrus Railroad Steam Shovel (VHR H1918) at Geelong Cement's Batesford quarry has been associated with major Australian mining, quarrying, and construction projects.  
The once-common Velvet sign (VHR H1969) in Piper Street, Kyneton, is a reminder of past products, brands and advertising practices.
- 71 The 1877 design for Warrnambool Botanic Gardens (VHR H2090) by William Guilfoyle is his earliest known commission in regional Victoria.  
The former Deaf and Dumb Institute (VHR H2122), built in 1866, continues as the Victorian College for the Deaf.  
The Thompson Memorial Fountain in Hamilton Botanic Gardens (VHR H2185) dates from about 1921, but many other features and buildings are from the 19th century.
- 72 Woodbine (VHR H0271), originally Lagoon Farm, was erected by one of Port Fairy's original sealing and whaling pioneers, Charles Mills, probably in the late 1840s.  
Patties Foods in Bairnsdale has grown from a small family bakery to one of Australia's largest pie manufacturers.  
Proudfoot's Boathouse (VHR H0620) on the Hopkins River near Warrnambool dates from around 1885.
- 73 The Black Lighthouse at Fort Queenscliff has been significant for shipping entering Port Phillip heads since 1862.  
The Venetian Gothic-inspired former Tramway and Omnibus Company Building (VHR H0785), a link to Melbourne's early tram system, watches over today's modern trams.  
The Post Office and Court House complex (VHR H1488) in Traralgon retains many original architectural details.
- 74 Elmore Historical Museum is housed in the original railway station.  
*Image Julie Millowick.*  
The 1962 Robin Boyd-designed Natural History Centre at Tower Hill Game Reserve (VHR H2114).  
St Aidan's Orphanage (VHR H2057) in Kennington (Bendigo) was established in 1904 by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Order who also established Abbotsford Convent (VHR H0951).
- 75 The 1886 Olive Hills (VHR H0698) homestead and vineyard at Rutherglen.  
An administration building in the Point Nepean (VHR H2030) Defence and Quarantine Precinct.  
The 'new works' at Lakes Entrance (VHR H1532) mark the construction of the permanent entrance between 1884 and 1889.

