

War-related heritage in Victoria



The results of a heritage survey documenting the places and objects relating to Victorians' experiences of war including war memorials, avenues of honour, commemorative places and buildings, honour rolls, memorabilia, objects and other heritage

This report is based on a veterans heritage survey prepared by Dr David Rowe of Authentic Heritage Services. It was edited, revised and prepared for publication by Dr Marina Larsson, Veterans Unit, Department of Planning and Community Development, and Dr Janet Butler.

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Cover images

1. School students view a Union Jack signed by prisoners at Changi, held at the Shrine of Remembrance.
2. A display about army nurses at the Bandiana Army Museum.
3. Yackandandah Memorial Gardens with wrought iron fence.
4. Photo from the Grinton Collection Courtesy of Bendigo RSL Museum and Eaglehawk Heritage Society. Sergeants of the 38th Battalion. Rear 1st on left Sgt J Grinton, 1st on right CSM B Durward: 2nd row 2nd from left Sgt J Adams: 3rd row 1st on left CSM A Clarke, 5th from left Sgt J Coffey, 6th from left Sgt J Lockett: Front row. 1st on left Sgt F Lehman MM, 3rd from left possibly Sgt W Hogan.

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Foreword



Victoria's war-related heritage is rich and diverse. From war memorials, avenues of honour and commemorative buildings to memorabilia, photographs and documents, this heritage connects us to important stories about war and its aftermath, and enables us to experience a little of the lives of others in the past.

War-related heritage in Victoria is a valuable resource to assist us to better appreciate and manage the state's veterans heritage. It surveys, identifies and places in context Victoria's cultural material related to our veterans' service and sacrifice. In doing so it pays tribute to our former and current service personnel as well as the organisations that care for this heritage and are preserving it for years to come.

The heritage places and sites identified in this report will be integrated into the new Victorian War Heritage Inventory. This is a searchable online database which holds records on war memorials, avenues of honour and other veterans heritage places. It will provide communities with greater access to information and images relating to local commemorative places, and offers a statewide overview of this heritage.

Victoria's war-related heritage can be found in public places and institutions, while some is held in the private collections of families or individuals. Veterans heritage organisations, such as RSLs, play a vital role preserving and displaying this material. These groups harness the efforts of local volunteers, educate young people and add to the cultural life and tourism of communities. Without these dedicated custodians, many places, collections and stories would not survive.

Our war-related heritage is central to the identity of our nation, our families and communities. It tells us about who we are today, where we come from, and what we aspire to in the future. As we approach the Anzac Centenary during 2014-18 it is more important than ever to understand this heritage and protect it for future generations.

Hugh Delahunty MP
Minister for Veterans' Affairs

Glossary and abbreviations

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AIF | Australian Imperial Force |
| ANZAC | Australian and New Zealand Army Corps |
| ADF | Australian Defence Force |
| AWM | Australian War Memorial |
| ESO | Ex-Service Organisation |
| Memorabilia | Objects kept or collected because of their connection with historical events, people or culture. |
| Militaria | Material associated with the military including weapons, medals, uniforms, books, defence force equipment, photographs and other objects kept or collected because of their historical value. |
| NAA | National Archives of Australia |
| RSL | Returned and Services League |
| SLV | State Library of Victoria |



This report is based on a survey of war-related heritage in Victoria. It will help Victorians identify, record, protect and promote the state's heritage related to Victorians' experiences of war.

Section 1 – Survey overview

Introduction

War has been central in shaping Australia's national identity. This means that war-related heritage, or veterans heritage, has an important role in the lives of many Victorians. It is one of the most ubiquitous forms of heritage in the state. Almost every town and suburb has a war memorial, avenue of honour or memorial hall. Many veterans' descendants have their own collections of war-related memorabilia and most of the over 300 Victorian Returned and Services League (RSL) Sub-Branches have heritage collections including honour boards, medals and uniforms. For many Victorians veterans heritage links us to a past that is central to our present-day identity and the ways in which we envisage the future.

Victoria's war-related heritage encompasses a diversity of material related to veterans' experiences and those within their communities. It includes war memorials, avenues of honour, militaria, photographs and memorabilia. This material provides us with a powerful link to the past. It connects us to people's experiences revealing their values, their hopes and dreams, as well as their tragedies and triumphs. It allows us to tell our own histories and more meaningfully interpret other people's stories about war and its aftermath. Understanding and sharing our stories brings people together, encourages community participation and helps us understand who we are.

War-related heritage in Victoria summarises the main findings of a veterans heritage survey that was commissioned in 2008 by the Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD).¹ The key goals of this survey were to:

- Identify, quantify and categorise Victoria's veterans heritage
- Interpret the significance of this heritage and set it in historical context
- Identify current management and protection arrangements.

This report will provide Victorians with a better understanding of the extent, type and significance

of the state's veterans heritage. It can be used as a reference by ex-service organisations, local historical societies, school students, government agencies and heritage professionals to guide their awareness and management of the material and intangible culture arising from Victoria's engagement in past wars as both a colony and a state.

As Victoria's veteran population ages and ex-service organisations change in number and structure, it is more important than ever for Victorian communities to identify and preserve our heritage relating to war experiences. In the short to medium term, the Anzac Centenary and increasing public awareness of Australia's war history will see unprecedented interest in places, objects and other veteran-related cultural material. In the longer term, how we manage this heritage today will determine what will survive for future generations in decades to come.

Department of Planning and Community Development

The Department of Planning and Community Development has a central role in managing Victoria's growth and development and building stronger communities. It facilitates partnerships across Victoria's government, business and community sectors, and coordinates whole-of-government responses to a broad range of economic, social and environmental issues at local, regional and statewide level.

Since 2005 the Veterans Unit within DPCD has managed a range of veterans heritage projects to identify, preserve, interpret and share this heritage with current and future generations. By working in partnership with the Shrine of Remembrance, ex-service organisations and other stakeholders our projects are designed to promote an understanding of Victorians' diverse experiences of war and its continuing legacies for individuals, families and communities. These projects and programs include:

- supporting the Shrine of Remembrance, Victoria's largest war memorial and one of the finest in the world

- managing the *Restoring Community War Memorials Grants* program which assists communities to restore their war memorials and honour rolls
- publishing *Remember them: a guide to Victoria's wartime heritage*
- recording the personal testimony of Victoria's veterans through the *In our words* digital storytelling project with the Australian Centre for the Moving Image (ACMI) and making these stories available online
- digitising Victoria's unit histories from the First World War in partnership with the State Library of Victoria
- managing the *Premier's Spirit of Anzac Prize*, an annual schools competition for years nine and ten students to participate in an overseas study tour.
- managing the *Spirit of Anzac Teachers Study Tour*, a program for secondary school teachers to participate in an overseas study tour
- offering Veterans Heritage Workshops to volunteers in RSLs and other community organisations to develop skills in collections management
- developing resources such as *A guide to donating veterans heritage in Victoria* and *A guide to caring for veterans heritage collections*
- developing the Victorian War Heritage Inventory
- establishing the Victorian Veterans Virtual Museum
- working with Museums Australia to train RSL volunteers to use *Victorian Collections* a new statewide cataloguing system for community collecting organisations.
- planning for the Anzac Centenary (2014-18) to ensure that this anniversary is appropriately commemorated at a local, state and national level.

More details about these projects is available at www.veterans.vic.gov.au

What is war-related heritage?

Defining 'heritage' can be challenging. It means different things to different people. Heritage is the things we have inherited from our forebears: the places, objects, traditions and stories that tell us about our past and inform our present and future. However heritage can be transient, and the things that we take for granted today may be the things we cherish, or indeed mourn the loss of tomorrow. Heritage is an ever evolving, multi-faceted concept that requires a broad understanding of people and their values. Sharing heritage traditions and place connections enables us to understand each other's lives and ensures that heritage remains as a living entity for current and future generations.²

For many Australians, connecting with our heritage is about visiting particular places. The *Burra Charter*, Australia's primary charter for places of cultural significance, defines 'place' as site, area, land, landscape, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, and may include components, contents, spaces and views.³

For the purposes of this study, 'war-related heritage' is defined as relating to all matters connected to official Australian Government military forces and its predecessors, including but not limited to war memorials, honour boards, RSL halls, former colonial and commonwealth defence force sites, avenues of honour, memorabilia and other heritage relating to people's war experiences. It also includes less tangible heritage such as street names and cultural practices such as Anzac Day. All have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social cultural value and can be of local, state or national significance. Throughout this report the term 'veterans heritage' is used interchangeably with the broader term 'war-related heritage'.

In this report the term 'veterans heritage organisation' refers to any group that collects, cares for or displays this heritage. This includes ex-service organisations (ESOs), such as RSLs, local historical societies, community museums, mechanics' institutes, schools, churches, masonic lodges, friendly societies, sporting organisations, Australian Defence Force (ADF) museums, state and national museums, libraries, archives and galleries. It also covers individuals and families who are custodians of private collections, as well as organisations.

To date there has been no statewide comprehensive heritage survey of war-related heritage in Victoria. A range of books, theses, websites and local government heritage studies have identified particular types of heritage and their meanings within communities. The findings of these studies remain largely unconnected because of the lack of a broader context within which they can be interpreted.

While there has been a great deal of research conducted on war memorials (monuments), this has often been undertaken in isolation from other sites such as commemorative buildings. Indeed veterans heritage places such as repatriation hospitals and mental institutions often receive very little attention from researchers because they are not commemorative. There is a need for a thorough survey of Victoria's war-related heritage to demonstrate its breadth and diversity, and to provide a sound and holistic basis for its preservation, management and interpretation.

Survey method

The survey which informs this report employed a desktop methodology to identify and count types of veterans heritage. The data was drawn together by collating information found in existing publications and sources on the internet. In addition to this, survey data was received from five RSL Sub-Branches, three local councils, eight schools and two historical societies in response to targeted requests. Memorabilia case studies were prepared using interviews, questionnaires and/or brief inspections of the collections of five RSL Sub-Branches (Box Hill, Dimboola, Lorne, Stawell and Winchelsea) and two private collections. The data in the survey was collected in 2008 but in some cases updated in 2010 prior to this report's publication in

2011 where significant changes are known to have taken place.

This report should not be considered a complete audit of all veterans heritage in Victoria (see page 10). Given the vast scope of the subject matter and the desktop methodology, it is by no means exhaustive and should not be viewed as complete. Some types of heritage have not been included, such as oral histories, film and sound archives, official archives and the cultural collections of larger state museums, libraries and galleries. The value of the report lies in identifying key types of veterans heritage, interpreting the importance of each type and considering future opportunities relating to preservation and care.

Outcomes

This report is a resource that will:

- provide a knowledge base to underpin the day-to-day and strategic management of veterans heritage
- assist DPCD, Heritage Victoria, ex-service organisations, heritage professionals and community custodians to better understand and appreciate veterans heritage throughout Victoria
- encourage government and community custodians to collaborate and coordinate their efforts to preserve veterans heritage, and to create partnerships which facilitate the protection, sharing and management of this heritage
- inform the creation of a Victorian War Heritage Inventory, a searchable online database of heritage sites relating to Victoria's war history including war memorials, avenues of honour, memorial buildings, former defence sites and places of commemoration.

The places, sites and objects identified in this survey have informed the creation of the Victorian War Heritage Inventory. This is a searchable online database of heritage sites relating to Victoria's war history including war memorials, avenues of honour, memorial buildings, former defence sites and places of commemoration.

See the Veterans Unit website at www.veterans.vic.gov.au

Opportunities

The veterans heritage survey highlighted a number of opportunities for the preservation of war-related heritage. A common theme that underlies these opportunities is the diverse and dispersed nature of this heritage across the state. Victoria's war-related heritage takes many forms and is owned and cared for by a range of custodians. While national and state governments play a key role, local councils, RSLs, community groups, families and individuals are also responsible for protecting this important cultural material.

The variety of this heritage and range of owners means that securing a sustainable future for the sector is a complex business. Some opportunities include:

- strengthening the coordination and communication between government agencies, veterans heritage organisations, community history groups, local governments, cultural institutions and the heritage, archives and museums sector
- strengthening planning controls around war memorials and other veterans heritage places
- supporting the restoration of war memorials and honour rolls and other veterans heritage places and objects
- maintaining the Victorian War Heritage Inventory and developing a register of honour rolls in Victoria
- improving people's capacity to access and interpret veterans heritage places by providing disability access as well as clear accessible information about the unique history of each place
- supporting a culture shift within veterans heritage organisations towards greater professionalisation of collections management practices, including those relating to donations, acquisitions, cataloguing, storage, conservation, displays, significance assessments and risk assessments
- providing information, resources and skills training to volunteers within veterans heritage organisations to strengthen and professionalise their collections management practices
- fostering organisations' capacity to collaborate in order to locate and leverage resources, deliver outcomes relevant to diverse audiences, and to build social capital
- establishing common goals and policies to work towards sustainable outcomes, such as a uniform cataloguing system, which are beneficial at the local, state and national levels
- supporting the attraction and retention of volunteers for veterans heritage organisations whose membership is ageing and in decline
- ensuring that veterans heritage organisations have policies that protect memorabilia collections and honour rolls in the event that these groups disband or amalgamate
- creating a Victorian Veterans Virtual Museum to act as a portal to information, websites and databases about war-related heritage
- providing schools with greater opportunities for students learn about this heritage through formal relationships with ex-service organisations and volunteering programs.



The preservation of Victoria's veterans heritage for future generations requires effective coordination between government agencies, veterans heritage organisations, community history groups, cultural institutions and the heritage, archives and museums sector.

Chronology

This survey reflects Victoria's official involvement in conflicts overseas shown here:

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1899-1902 | South Africa (Boer War) |
| 1900-01 | China (Boxer Rebellion) |
| 1914-18 | First World War |
| 1939-45 | Second World War |
| 1946-1952 | British Commonwealth Occupation Force (Japan) |
| 1948-60 | Malayan Emergency |
| 1950-53 | Korean War |
| 1962-72 | Vietnam War |
| 1963-66 | Indonesian Confrontation (Indonesia, Malaysia, Borneo) |
| 1964-66 | Malay Peninsula |
| 1990-91 | First Gulf War |
| 1999- | East Timor |
| 2001- | Afghanistan |
| 2003- | Iraq War |
| 1983- | Peacekeeping operations since 1983 in locations including Cambodia, Somalia, Haiti, Bougainville, Solomon Islands |

There are memorials in Victoria commemorating the British involvement in the conflict in Sudan (1885). The only representation from the Australian colonies in that war was a New South Wales contingent.

For more information about Australia's military history please see the Australian War Memorial website:
www.awm.gov.au

Section 2 – Veterans heritage in context

Classifying veterans heritage

Not all veterans heritage in Victoria is easily defined and classified. For the purposes of this survey a series of types and categories has been developed to provide a framework for the interpretation of this heritage.

Monuments

Obelisks
Plaques
Tablets
Pillars
Statues
Cemeteries
Memorial windows
Headstones
Natural features
Cairns
Crosses
Flagstaffs
Cenotaphs
Ornamental structures
Lamp posts

Buildings

Halls RSL halls/buildings
Hospitals
Places of worship
Schools
War service homes
Baby health centres
Sports stadiums
Pre-schools
Retirement homes
Rowing pavilions
Industrial sites
Repatriation farms

Other memorial structures

Gates
Swimming pools
Gateways
Fountains
Clocks
Shelters
Arches
Seats
Rotundas

Viewing lookouts
Porticoes
Sun dials
Horse troughs
School steps
Bandstands
Fences
Bridges
School shelter sheds
Judges boxes

Botanic features

Avenues of honour
Single trees
Gardens
Parks
Lone pines
Plantations
Recreation grounds
Bowling greens

Defence sites

Drill halls
Training complexes
Operational bases
Munitions related
Army and other huts
Dwellings
Former internment camps
Factories
Observation stations
Testing grounds
Maintenance facilities

Transport

Roads
Ceremonial avenues
Railway lines and sidings
Vessels
Aircraft
Vehicles

Land subdivisions

Soldier settlements

Honour rolls

Timber boards
Printed rolls
Murals
Photographs

Metal boards

Stone boards

Objects

Architectural drawings
Trophies
Publications
Munitions
Archaeology
Furniture and fittings
Liturgical objects and fittings

Intangible memorials

Street names
Area names
Building names
Scholarships
Sporting events
Historical dates
Organisations

Memorabilia

Art
Film
Sound
Military heraldry
Photographs
Military technology
Private records

Extent of veterans heritage

One of the aims of this survey is to quantify the extent of veterans heritage in Victoria. This is a difficult task given the vast scope of this heritage across many types. In some cases, such as war memorials (monuments), indicative totals are available. In other cases, such as memorabilia, the total number is impossible to accurately quantify.

The data below indicate the broad extent of veterans heritage in Victoria. No total is given where a reliable estimate has not been established.

Fixed heritage

This heritage relates to sites, structures and objects which are generally not moveable and are often publicly visible. This type of heritage is relatively easy to count because of its civic prominence and the extent to which it is part of the landscape of local communities.

| Fixed heritage | Survey total |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| War memorials (monuments) | 1386 |
| Buildings | 829 |
| Botanic features | 514 |
| Defence-related sites | 374 |
| Other memorial structures | 348 |



Murtoa War Memorial

Photo source: Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD).

Fixed heritage categories

War memorials

(monuments)

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Obelisks | 250 |
| Plaques | 166 |
| Tablets | 97 |
| Pillars | 95 |
| Statues | 95 |
| Cemeteries | 83 |
| Memorial windows | 78 |
| Headstones | 54 |
| Natural features | 45 |
| Cairns | 39 |
| Crosses | 26 |
| Flagstaffs | 22 |
| Cenotaphs | 18 |
| Ornamental structures | 18 |
| Lamp posts | 11 |
| Unclassified | 289 |
| Total | 1386 |

Buildings

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Halls | 334 |
| RSL halls/buildings | 314 |
| Hospitals | 60 |
| Places of worship | 54 |
| Schools | 23 |
| War service homes | 10 |
| Baby health centres | 8 |
| Sports stadiums | 5 |
| Pre-schools | 3 |
| Retirement homes | 3 |
| Rowing pavilions | 2 |
| Industrial sites | 2 |
| Repatriation farms | 2 |
| Unclassified | 9 |
| Total | 829 |

Botanic features

| | |
|--------------------|------------|
| Avenues of honour | 294 |
| Single trees | 54 |
| Gardens | 46 |
| Parks | 42 |
| Lone pines | 36 |
| Plantations | 20 |
| Recreation grounds | 19 |
| Bowling greens | 3 |
| Total | 514 |

| Defence-related sites | | Other structures | |
|------------------------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Drill halls | 118 | Gates | 146 |
| Training complexes | 64 | Swimming pools | 44 |
| Operational bases | 48 | Gateways | 33 |
| Munitions related | 29 | Fountains | 26 |
| Army and other huts | 21 | Clocks | 18 |
| Dwellings | 14 | Shelters | 15 |
| Former internment camps | 14 | Arches | 13 |
| Factories | 9 | Seats | 11 |
| Observation stations | 5 | Rotundas | 10 |
| Testing grounds | 3 | Viewing lookouts | 6 |
| Maintenance facilities | 3 | Porticoes | 5 |
| Unclassified | 46 | Sun dials | 4 |
| Total | 374 | Horse troughs | 3 |
| | | School steps | 3 |
| | | Bandstands | 3 |
| | | Fences | 2 |
| | | Bridges | 2 |
| | | School shelter Sheds | 2 |
| | | Judges boxes | 1 |
| | | Unclassified | 1 |
| | | Total | 348 |

Moveable heritage

This heritage relates to objects which are moveable. This type of heritage is not permanently fixed in the one place and is often not publicly visible. The amount of moveable heritage is vast and difficult to quantify.

Honour roll data compiled by Ken Goudie over the past twenty years and made available in 2010 provides an updated indicative figure.

| Moveable heritage type | Survey total |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Honour rolls | >3000 |
| Objects | - |
| Memorabilia | - |



Peter Ball, Curator of the Bendigo RSL Military Museum.

Photo source: Bendigo RSL Military Museum.

Other heritage

There are many other types of veterans heritage including roads (such as the Great Ocean Road), intangible memorials (such as street names) and soldier settlement properties. Many of these types still require detailed studies to comprehensively establish their extent in Victoria.

| Other heritage types | Survey total |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Transport (roads, aircraft, vessels) | - |
| Intangible memorials (street names, scholarships) | - |
| Land subdivisions (soldier settlement) | - |



Major WTB McCormack Memorial Arch, Great Ocean Road.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria.

Protection of veterans heritage places

In Victoria, there are three levels of government where statutory controls apply to heritage places such as war memorials, commemorative buildings and botanic features. The most common mechanism to protect veterans heritage places is the application of a local Heritage Overlay in Victorian Planning Schemes.

By contrast there are no local planning provisions which protect moveable heritage. Memorabilia, objects and honour boards may be included on the National Heritage List and the Victorian Heritage Register but cannot be included within a Heritage Overlay.

In 2008 this survey identified 338 veterans heritage places that are covered by Heritage Overlays. This included places on the Victorian Heritage Register.

There is evidence that the number of protected sites has since increased in some categories. In 2010, 12.5% of war memorials and 10.6% of botanic features were protected by Heritage Overlays.⁴

The above figures reveal that a number of veterans heritage places are not currently protected by Heritage Overlays. This is for a range of reasons:

- Some memorials may be situated within Heritage Overlay areas and are therefore not individually identified in schedules to Heritage Overlays within Victorian Planning Schemes.
- Defence sites under Commonwealth Government ownership are exempt from the operation of Victorian planning schemes and therefore cannot be included in local Heritage Overlays. Some may be included on the Commonwealth Heritage List.

- Some local councils may not prioritise formal protection of veterans heritage sites given the public's high regard for their significance.
- Some local councils may lack the resources to initiate formal Heritage Overlay protection.

Heritage protection mechanisms

There are a variety of mechanisms available through local, state and commonwealth authorities for the protection of veterans heritage.

Local heritage system

Places of heritage significance to a locality can be protected by a Heritage Overlay. Heritage Overlays are contained within local government planning schemes and assist in protecting the heritage of a municipality. Heritage Overlays include places of local significance as well as places on the Victorian Heritage Register. Most local heritage places are identified through a municipal heritage study, carried out by an experienced heritage consultant. During the initial stages of the heritage study, the community and local historical societies are normally encouraged to nominate sites and places of potential heritage significance. Nominated places then undergo a heritage assessment in order to determine whether or not the place is significant and warrants heritage protection at either a state or local level.

See: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage

| Type of heritage | Total in survey | Total with Heritage Overlays | Percentage with Heritage Overlays |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| War memorials (monuments) | 1386 | 117 | 8.3% |
| Buildings | 829 | 64 | 7.7% |
| Botanic features | 513 | 47 | 9.2% |
| Other memorial structures | 348 | 33 | 9.5% |
| Defence-related sites | 374 | 50 | 13.4% |

Victorian heritage system

The Heritage Council of Victoria is the state's main decision-making body. It is an independent body of experts appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Heritage Council of Victoria operates in accordance with the *Victorian Heritage Act 1995* which provides for the administration, statutory protection and management of heritage places in Victoria included on the Victorian Heritage Register. Heritage Victoria is a state government agency which supports the work of the Heritage Council of Victoria.

Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Register lists places of state significance. This survey has identified 80 veterans heritage sites on the Victorian Heritage Register. These include:

- Kew War Memorial
- Former Mont Park Mental Hospital
- Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall.

See: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage

Victorian Heritage Inventory

The Victorian Heritage Inventory lists archaeological places in Victoria. This survey has identified 25 sites on the Inventory. These include:

- Sunbury Volunteer Military Exercise Site
- World War Two Military Complex Portland West
- Osborne House, Geelong.

See: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage

National Heritage System

The Australian Heritage Council is an independent statutory authority and is the main decision-making body for heritage management at the commonwealth level. The Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities is the Commonwealth's principal cultural heritage agency. It administers a number of pieces of legislation that provide for the administration, statutory protection and management of heritage places in Australia. It also manages the National Heritage List and the Commonwealth Heritage Register.

National Heritage List

This survey has identified three veterans heritage sites on the National Heritage List:

- HMVS *Cerberus*, Half Moon Bay, Black Rock
- Point Cook Air Base, Laverton
- Point Nepean Defence Sites and Quarantine Station, Portsea.

See: www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/

Commonwealth Heritage List

This survey has identified 21 veterans heritage sites on the Commonwealth Heritage List. These include:

- Puckapunyal Army Camp, Tooborac Road, Puckapunyal
- Fort Queenscliff, Corner King and Gellibrand Street, Queenscliff
- Victoria Barracks, St Kilda Road, South Melbourne.

See: www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/

Heritage protection opportunities

The veterans heritage survey has identified opportunities for strengthening planning controls around veterans heritage places, buildings, other structures and botanic features, such as avenues of honour. At present there are around 80 veterans heritage places on the Victorian Heritage Register and 25 on the Victorian Heritage Inventory. Across the state there are a number of memorials, botanic features, commemorative buildings and other places protected by local Heritage Overlays. In the lead up to the Anzac Centenary there is an opportunity for commonwealth, state and local governments to identify veterans heritage places and ensure that they are appropriately protected.

Section 3 – Survey Data

War memorials (monuments)

The concept of the war memorial has its origins in ancient Egypt, 'where pharaohs had obelisks erected to proclaim triumph over enemies'.⁵ Similarly, the building of the memorial column stems back to ancient Rome where it commemorated the emperor's campaigns on the Danube.⁶ For Victorians, the building of war memorials since the nineteenth century has provided a physical legacy and commemorative symbol of the human cost of war. War memorials act as substitute graves for fallen soldiers, providing a tangible connection to their distant final, and sometimes unknown, resting places overseas.

Most war memorials throughout Victoria are located in conspicuous and well-planned prominent locations, enabling them to serve as the focal point of Anzac and Remembrance Day ceremonies. They are daily reminders of the service and sacrifice of men and women in each local community. In addition, the original location of war memorials forms part of their historical and social significance in local communities.

The land and space which surround war memorials are often part of their important social symbolism. Some monuments have therefore been situated as part of a broader town plan, with consideration given to views and focal points. Generally speaking they are at a relatively low risk from natural and human threats, but some are at risk of vandalism and damage from traffic. In recent decades, a number of war memorials have required re-siting due to roadworks and civic development.

Obelisks, plaques, tablets, pillars and statues represent the most common form of war memorial in Victoria. After the Boer War and during the First World War these were known as 'War Memorials', 'Soldiers' Memorials' or 'Fallen Soldiers' Memorials'.⁷ The earliest use of the term 'war memorial' was evident when the memorial obelisk in Geelong was unveiled on 20 December 1902. The *Geelong Advertiser* referred to this in the headline 'Unveiling a War Memorial' on 22 December 1902.⁸ This is the earliest Victorian war memorial to have the phrase 'Lest we forget' inscribed on it. Similarly in 1902 G. De Lacey Evans, architect, called for tenders for a monument in St Kilda Road which was described as a 'Fallen Soldiers' Comrades' Memorial'.⁹



Obelisks

The most popular type of war monument erected after the Boer War and First and Second World Wars is the obelisk. It is defined as a 'monolith, square on plan, tapering slightly towards the top, which terminates in a pyramid'.¹⁰ A politician after the First World War described the memorial obelisk as having both secular and spiritual significance in its shape: 'its upright form spoke of the upright character of these men, and their actions and noble deeds should take them like its column heavenward and upward'.¹¹

Survey results

250 obelisks

Example: Melton War Memorial, built c.1920.

Photo source: D. Moloney, D. Rowe and P. Jellie, Melton Shire Heritage Study Stage 2, 2006.

The tallest war-related commemorative obelisk in Victoria is at Terang, built 1923. It is 20 metres in height.



Plaques

Numerous plaques were added to buildings, walls and trees to commemorate the service and sacrifice of veterans. In 1917, during World War One, for example, the Imperial authorities in London offered prizes for £50 'for designs suitable for reproduction as memorial plaques in bronze'.¹² While many memorials included plaques, this particular category relates to those plaques which solely act as the memorial.

Survey results

166 plaques

Example: Plaque on an unknown building in Essendon, unveiled by Senator Brigadier General H.E. Elliott, 1920.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial Collection, 1920, i.d. H15575.



Tablets

Tablets have a three dimensional form (unlike plaques) and are predominantly constructed of timber, marble, granite or bronze. They are a common form of war memorial and are particularly associated with those who served in the Boer War and the two World Wars. A number of memorial tablets have associations with either churches, schools, local governments and other government authorities.

Survey results

97 tablets

Example: Tablet in memory of Lance Corporal B.J. Evans in the Anglican Church, Port Fairy, erected by his parents.

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



Pillars (vertical structures not tapered)

Survey results

95 pillars

Example: Lake Rowan War Memorial.

Photo source: L. Huddle, Moira Heritage Study, 2006.

One of the earliest pillars identified in this survey is the Bairnsdale War Memorial, built 1903.

Statues

Several monuments featuring statues exhibit a range of meanings as a result of the forms, gestures, details, types and actions of the sculpture figures. The statue was the second most popular war memorial after the Boer War, described by Historian Ken Inglis as follows:

The effigy was not of an officer, or of any individual, but of a type: history at least had delivered to monument-makers in Australia a local hero, the citizen as soldier.¹³

The soldier was often a bushman 'whether on horseback or by accoutrements and bearing'.¹⁴ The depiction of horse figures in some Boer War memorials reflects the important part played by horses in the war, as well as the importance of horses in Victorian life.

The popularity of the statue continued during and after the First World War. Generally, statues represent the digger looking straight ahead or down. Most statues were carved in stone, using either local or overseas (often Italian) stone. They were set on pedestals or other elaborate masonry structures, such as classically-inspired columnar forms. After the First World War, another variation to the more common digger statue was the female figure. There were a wide range of forms, such as Britannia (at Camperdown), Peace, Justice or Victoria. Realistic female figures were rarely depicted.¹⁵

Few statues depicting soldiers appear to have been erected after the Second World War or in the later twentieth century. A principal reason for this was the general quest for utility rather than monumentality in commemorating the war dead. As declared in *Reveille* (the magazine of the RSL in New South Wales) in 1947, 'if our fallen died that we might live, and have life more abundantly, they cannot adequately be commemorated in the cold bronze statue or the lifeless monument of yesteryear'.¹⁶

One example of a post World War Two statuary memorial is the 'cenotaph' at the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne. As part of a forecourt (in the form of a cross) that also included the eternal flame, the memorial was completed in 1949 to a design by Ernest E. Milston and unveiled by the Queen in 1954. The monument consists of a basalt

sculpture of six servicemen carrying the figure of a fallen comrade draped in an Australian flag, set high on a sandstone base. The statue for the monument was the work of George Allen, the head of the sculpture department at RMIT between 1933 and 1965.¹⁷



Survey results

95 statues

Example: The Boer War Memorial in Sturt Street, Ballarat, c. 1910. The foundation stone was unveiled in 1901 the statue was unveiled in 1906 and the tablets were unveiled in 1912. It depicts two soldiers and a horse. A British soldier is being succoured by an Australian mounted rifleman – the dominant figure 'is both Australia to the rescue of Empire and the bushman as master of horse and saviour of man'.¹⁸

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, c.1910, image no. image no. b27195.



Example: Jeparit First World War Memorial, surmounted by a female figure. Unveiled on 19 June 1920.¹⁹

Photo source: Phil Taylor, 2002.



Example: One of the few statuary monuments unveiled on Anzac Day in 1944 prior to the cessation of Second World War hostilities was the Edith Cavell Memorial in Kings Domain, Melbourne. A wreath was laid by Lady Dugan, wife of the Governor of Victoria, in memory of war nurses who lost their lives in the two World Wars.²⁰ Edith Louisa Cavell (1865–1915) was a British World War I nurse who was executed for helping hundreds of Allied soldiers escape from German-occupied Belgium.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial collection, 1944, ID – 140880.

Cemeteries

Graves of returned servicemen and servicewomen can be found in virtually all cemeteries in Victoria. Some cemeteries have particular associations with specific portions set aside that reflect certain conflicts. At Tatura, for example, there is the German War Cemetery where the German prisoner of war dead were laid to rest during the Second World War.²¹ The cemetery features a flag pole near the entrance and a tall concrete cross in the centre. At Drysdale, there is a separate United Service Home section, together with a United Service Home memorial. Some cemeteries feature the town's war memorial, as at Concongella and Cora Lyn.

Memorial windows

Stained glass memorial windows were installed in churches and private schools throughout Victoria, particularly after the First World War. The earliest known memorial windows commemorate soldiers who died in the Boer War. Around 1902 the Private John Charlton memorial window was installed at St Paul's Anglican Church, Euroa, and in August 1903 the Captain Joseph Dallimore memorial window was installed at the former St Paul's Anglican Church (now Russian Orthodox Church), Allansford. This window was designed by the artisan William Montgomery.²²

The Church of England was the most prolific installer of memorial stained glass windows during and after the First World War. At least 25 memorial windows were either proposed or installed between 1919 and 1921.²³ One of the earliest recorded windows installed after the cessation of the war was a window at St Mark's Church of England, Leopold, on 4 April 1919. Another was the installation of a window at St Barnabas Church of England at Balwyn on 26 November 1920.²⁴



Survey results

78 memorial windows

Example: Detail from a commemorative stained glass window at the Melbourne Teachers College (now the 1888 Building at the University of Melbourne). This window commemorates the service of staff and students of the Melbourne Teachers College in the First World War. Approximately one third of the students of the College participated in this war.

Photo source: Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD).

Fewer windows were installed to commemorate soldiers who fought and died in the Second World War. This survey only identifies eight proposed memorial windows associated with soldiers and the Second World War, with the window at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Korumburra, being the only documented installation in September 1946.²⁵ It has not been ascertained whether all of the proposed windows (after both world wars) were eventually installed and whether they survive.



Natural features

These memorials largely have associations with the two World War wars and conflicts from the mid-twentieth century. They are predominantly comprised of an irregularly shaped rock or boulder, either freestanding or partially submerged in the ground.

Survey results

45 natural features

Example: Grenville War Memorial, associated with the adjacent Avenue of Honour.

Photo source: L. Huddle, *Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage 1*, 2004.



Cairns

Cairns are a more rudimentary form of monument. Being a configuration of rough stones, most do not appear to have been the work of a notable sculptor, artisan or stonemason.

Survey results

39 cairns

Example: Wallinduc War Memorial.

Photo source: L. Huddle, *Golden Plains Heritage Study Stage 1*, 2004.

A variation of the typical cairn is the 'Anzac Avenue Cairn' at Seymour, built as a face brick wall with large circular opening and garden bed in front.

Headstones

In Victoria, the Commonwealth government provided headstones for returned soldiers who died from their wounds after their return to Australia. They are located in cemeteries and mark the graves of veterans whose deaths were accepted by the Department of Repatriation as due to active service. These headstones were subsequently funded by the Department where no private memorial had been erected. Next of kin were permitted a private inscription of no more than 66 letters (including spaces), at a charge of 5d a letter. Official headstones for ex-AIF members were described in 1935 as follows:

The headstone is of blue stone, 2 feet 6 inches high, 1 foot 3 inches wide and 3 inches in thickness, rounded at the top. The AIF badge, Regtl. No., rank, name, unit, date of death and religious emblem are carved thereon free of charge ...²⁶

It is known from letters dated 1933 that official headstones were erected in the New Melbourne Cemetery, Fawkner. These graves are located in the Roman Catholic Portion H, Church of England Portion O, and Methodist Portion D of the cemetery.²⁷ There are also official Second World War headstones in the Nhill Cemetery. These mark the graves of airmen killed at the nearby aerodrome while training as air crew.²⁸ Research and fieldwork is required to fully determine the number of official headstones and their associations with returned soldiers throughout Victoria.

In addition to official headstones, there are a greater number of headstones privately erected by families to commemorate the deaths of ex-servicemen whose passing was unrelated to their active service. Some of these headstones describe veterans' wartime contributions, such as the headstone of the grave of Albert Jacka at the St Kilda Cemetery. It features a 1.5 metre high sandstone headstone with metal relief portrait in a wreath including a replica of the



Victoria Cross. The headstone reads 'Captain Albert Jacka V.C., M.C. and Bar 14th Battalion AIF, the first Australian Victoria Cross winner in the Great War 1914-1918; a gallant soldier; an honoured citizen; died 17 January 1932, aged 39 years'.²⁹ Less common are civic headstones, such as the Trentham War Memorial.

Survey results

54 headstones

This category includes specific monuments and graves only, and is not a total of all headstones associated with returned soldiers throughout all wars.

Example: Trentham War Memorial outside the post office, c.1940-60.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, image no. rg003533.

Flagstaffs

Flagstaffs are memorials which include a pole or staff on top of which a flag can be displayed. They form part of the setting of numerous war memorials throughout Victoria. However, a small number of memorials are specifically identified as flagstaff monuments. No flagstaff memorials are associated with the Boer War, with the known memorials of this type largely relating to the First and Second World Wars. The design and construction of the flagstaffs vary depending on its associational era. Flagstaffs associated with the First World War are more monumental, often supported by a stone pedestal, pillar or obelisk, while those associated with the Second World War are more utilitarian, mainly of open steel construction of distinctive geometric design.



Survey results

22 flagstaffs

Top example: St Kilda Yacht Club War Memorial, c.1933.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture collection, image no. b52222.

Bottom example: St James War Memorial, St James (Moirra Shire).

Photo source: Lorraine Huddle.





Crosses

In Victoria, unlike the United Kingdom, war memorials featuring crosses are not common. Crosses are a traditional Christian emblem of sacrifice and resurrection. In Australia other forms of war memorials which separated church and state were preferred. While there are plain crosses, the only known version of a crucifix was the Calvary installed close to the street outside St Peter's Church of England, Albert Street, Eastern Hill, Melbourne in 1924. According to Inglis, 'the makers had to weather anti-Catholic misgivings about the project'.³⁰

Survey results

26 crosses

Example: The Cameron Memorial Cross, Mount Macedon, donated by William Cameron, was dedicated in 1935 to the Australian personnel killed in the First World War. Constructed of Wunderlich terra cotta tiles on a steel base, it has withstood lightning strikes and bushfires. The custom of commemorating the war dead is observed at a dawn service held at the base of the cross annually. The size and simplicity of the design of the Cameron Memorial Cross, along with its siting on Mount Macedon, makes it rare amongst memorials commemorating those who died in the First World War.³¹

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, c.1920-70, image no. pc003972.



Cenotaphs

Literally meaning ‘empty tomb’, these memorials are sepulchral, three dimensional monuments. An early famous example from the Great War is the War Memorial in Whitehall, London, designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Survey results

18 cenotaphs

Example: Colac War Memorial, c.1920.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

The most notable cenotaph in Victoria is the Shrine of Remembrance, Domain Road, Melbourne, built 1927-34.



Ornamental structures

After the Boer War and First World War, a small number of highly ornamental monuments were constructed. These sculptural forms were designed in a number of different ways and sometimes included a combination of features, such as obelisks, pillars, columns and stylised cupolas.

Survey results

18 ornamental structures

Example: Victorian Mounted Rifles Memorial, St Kilda Road, Melbourne, built 1904 to a design by George de Lacy Evans and relocated to its present site in 1966.³² This monument is one of three Boer War memorials of state significance included on the Victorian Heritage Register.³³

Photo source: Phil Taylor.

Lamp posts

There are a small number of lamp post memorials and they are largely associated with the Boer War. There are a few memorials of this type which also relate to the Sudan conflict (1885) and the two world wars. The lamp posts vary in design but are generally supported by stone pedestals.

Survey results

11 lamp posts

Example: Memorial Lamp and Drinking Fountain, Heathcote, associated with two fallen soldiers, Willie Aitken and W.J. Creelman, who fought in the Boer War.³⁴

Photo Source: Phil Taylor.



Buildings

This survey has identified and recorded a total of 829 buildings. After the Second World War many communities preferred to construct utilitarian buildings as war memorials rather than symbolic monuments. Yet this survey has found a higher total of 196 buildings associated with the First World War compared to 118 buildings specifically associated with the Second World War. Not all the buildings identified in the survey were built at the time of or immediately after the First or Second World Wars. Some buildings, particularly RSL premises, have been constructed more recently.

Halls

The majority of the memorial halls identified in the survey were built after the First World War with known associations to this conflict. A notable example is the Soldiers' Memorial Hall, Tallygaroopna. Of the few known Second World War halls, the Kerang Memorial Hall, built around 1950 and the Walwa Services Memorial Hall in that decade are examples.

Survey results

334 Halls

Top example: Soldiers' Memorial Hall, corner Tallygaroopna and Fowler Streets, Tallygaroopna, built 1924.

Photo source: Allom Lovell and Associates, *City of Greater Shepparton Heritage Study Stage 2*, 2004.

Bottom example: Memorial Hall, Kerang, built c.1950.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture collection, c.1950, image no. rg009068.





RSL halls/buildings

Approximately 38% of the buildings identified in this survey are RSL buildings. Some of these buildings were originally constructed in the nineteenth century for other purposes, such as the RSL Sub-Branch buildings at Portarlington, Drysdale, Lara, Berwick (the latter building previously being the Rechabite Hall), Stawell, Kew and Ballarat.

A high proportion of RSL buildings have associations with the First World War. These include the Soldiers Memorial Institute and Honour Roll Hall, Pall Mall, Bendigo, designed by the architects Beebe and Garvin in 1921.³⁵ Most of the known RSL buildings associated with the First World War were built in the 1920s, with a fewer number in the 1930s. The style and scale of the buildings depended on their specific function. The Winchelsea RSL Sub-Branch building for example, constitutes the Memorial Grandstand, built in 1923 of unusual Knitlock concrete construction and is of a substantial scale.³⁶ Paradoxically, the Colac District Returned Soldiers Memorial Rooms, built around 1920 was domestic in scale and designed in an interwar Bungalow style.³⁷

Most RSL Sub-Branch buildings built after the First World War are functional and utilitarian. Even greater utility is identified in those constructed after the Second World War. An example is the Hopetoun RSL clubrooms built around 1948 which is defined by a basic gabled hall structure.³⁸



Survey results

314 RSL halls/buildings

Left example: Colac District Returned Soldiers Memorial Rooms, Colac, built c.1920.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial collection, i.d. H17729.

Right example: Hopetoun RSL Clubrooms, Hopetoun, built c.1948.

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



Schools

A select number of school buildings were constructed after the First and Second World Wars as war memorials. The first war memorial school was at Mysia where the State School was built in 1921 and opened in 1922.⁴⁰ A line in a poem read out at its opening declared that it would 'remain as testimony to its intended longevity'. Unfortunately, the school has subsequently closed. These memorials were not confined to state (primary) school buildings. One of the earliest Higher Elementary Schools was the war memorial school at Mirboo North, which was built in 1922. At its opening, it was declared that 'In no better way could the memory of our fallen brave have been perpetuated than in a living monument such as [a] school'.⁴¹ A memorial school that continues to function today is the Dimboola Memorial Secondary College.

Survey results

23 schools

Example: Hailebury College Memorial Hall, Keysborough, 1956.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, 1956, image no. hp004572.



War Service Homes

Financial incentives and schemes for building affordable houses for returned soldiers and their families were established from 1918 as part of the War Service Homes Scheme, administered by the Commonwealth War Service Home Commission and the Commonwealth Bank.⁴² It is beyond the capacity of this survey to identify and document all dwellings associated with the War Service Homes Scheme.

Survey results

10 War Service Homes (or groups of homes)

Example: 19-21 Arthur Street, Preston.

Photo source: Context Heritage Consultants.



Hospitals

Repatriation hospitals

As part of the Australian Repatriation Scheme after the First World War, medical care was provided for returned servicemen where their injuries (whether physical or psychological) related to their active service. Medical officers were appointed in each local committee area (the local committees comprised volunteers and acted as agents to the Department of Repatriation to disperse assistance and to initiate public appeals for funds).³⁹ Some of these hospitals were conversions of existing buildings (such as Macleod Repatriation Sanatorium, 1-27 Snake Gully Drive, Bundoora), while others were purpose-built. Similar hospitals were established after the Second World War.

Memorial hospitals

A number of new hospitals were also purpose-built as war memorials after the First World War and particularly after the Second World War.

Survey results

60 hospitals

Example: Heidelberg Repatriation General Hospital/ Military Hospital (No. 115), 1940.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. 080638.



Places of worship

Churches have played an important part in communities' commemoration of Anzac Day. Most war memorials associated with places of worship take the form of honour boards, windows, tablets and plaques, and liturgical fittings and fixtures. A number of church buildings were completely constructed as war memorials or a portion of the building was added as a memorial. These additions included memorial towers, porches and chapels.

Survey results

54 places of worship

Example: Memorial Chapel of St Mark, HMAS Cerberus, Hastings, built in 1954 to a design by Louis Williams.

Photo source: Graeme Butler and Associates, *Hastings Heritage Study*, 2001.



Baby health centres

The majority of the few baby health centres identified as war memorials in this survey were built after the Second World War. The only known First War World Memorial Health Centre was the Chilwell Baby Health Centre, Russell Street, Chilwell built in 1927-28. The foundation stone was laid by the Mayor, Cr. J.F.S. Shannon, JP, on 20 September 1927 and the Centre was opened by Major General R.H.J. Fetherston on 24 August 1928.⁴³

It has not been ascertained whether all of the identified Baby Health Centres survive today, and which centres may also have been multi-functional, like the Whittington Memorial Baby Health Centre which also served as a kindergarten soon after the building opened.

Survey results

8 baby health centres

Example: Newtown Baby Health Centre on opening day, 1952.

Photo source: City of Newtown and Chilwell Council, *City of Newtown and Chilwell Centenary 1858-1958*, Newtown, 1958, p. 16.



Sports stadiums

Survey results

5 sports stadiums

Note: the Winchelsea Grandstand may also be considered as an RSL Hall given its continuing function as the location of the Winchelsea RSL Sub-Branch.

These include:

- The Memorial Grandstand, Hopkins Street, Winchelsea, built 1923 by H.E. Warner.
- The Memorial Pavilion, Ziegler Parade, Allansford, built 1922 by R. Dalton and J. Linfield.
- The Anzac Memorial Grandstand, Warracknabeal.

Example: Winchelsea War Memorial Grandstand, 2007.

Photo source: David Rowe, 2007.



Pre-schools

Survey results

3 pre-schools

The three documented memorials are:

- Memorial Kindergarten, 1 King Street, Ivanhoe.
- War Memorial Kindergarten, 17 Townsend Road, Whittington, built c.1950-55.
- Memorial Kindergarten, William Street, Armadale.

Example: Whittington War Memorial Kindergarten (the original Baby Health Centre is represented by the front gable).

The Whittington War Memorial Pre-School was originally built as a Baby Health Centre, with the pre-school added soon after – it has not been ascertained whether the other pre-school buildings also served as Baby Health Centres at the time of their opening.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.



Retirement homes

Survey results

3 retirement homes

The three documented memorials are:

- Former War Veterans' Home, 1-19 Crimea Street, Drysdale (Pictured here. Image courtesy State Library of Victoria, J.T. Collins Collection, La Trobe Picture Collection, State Library of Victoria, H95.200/390).
- Canterbury War Memorial Home Units, Canterbury Road, Canterbury.
- RSL Village, Centre Dandenong Road, Cheltenham.



Industrial Sites (private industry – non Defence Force)

Survey results

2 industrial Sites (private industry – non Defence Force)

Example: Former Returned Sailors and Soldiers' Woollen Mills, 403 Pakington Street, Newtown, built in 1922 to a design by F.C. Purnell and Laird and Buchan, architects.⁴⁴

The other known documented example is the former Artificial Limb Factory, St Kilda Road, Melbourne (status not known).

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

Rowing pavilions

Survey results

2 rowing pavilions

The two documented memorials are:

- Mercantile Rowing Club Memorial Boat House, Jeffries Parade, Melbourne.
- Barwon Rowing Club Memorial Boat House, Barwon Terrace, South Geelong.



Repatriation farms

The Australian Repatriation Scheme administered by the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation from 1917-19 promoted the concept that the care of the returned soldier after the First World War was a national responsibility.⁴⁵ Concurrent with the provision of a land settlement scheme (whereby returned soldiers were assisted to ultimately own land once part of larger pastoral properties throughout Victoria) was the establishment of training farms for soldiers by the Department of Repatriation.⁴⁶ A publication entitled *Australian Land Settlement for Returned Soldiers and Sailors* by the Department of Repatriation and Demobilisation in January 1919 outlined the purpose of the repatriation farms and training schools and nurseries as follows:

There is a training system in connection with each different class of settlement. Stock or stud farms, and demonstration and training schools, will, wherever possible be established near each Group Settlement Area. For orcharding, grape-growing and poultry farming, some orchards and farms have already been acquired for supplying settlers, and opportunities will be given for preliminary instruction at such establishments. Settlers will also have the advantage of the advice of a resident manager in each Group Settlement.⁴⁷

These farms gave them the opportunity to gain the required skills to manage their own farms on Soldier Settlement land.

Survey results

2 repatriation farms

The two documented farms are:

- Anzac/Red Cross Repatriation Farm, Janefield.
- Dookie Agricultural (Repatriation) College, Dookie.

Example: Dookie Agricultural College, c.1918.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. H12909.

Other memorial structures

The quest for functional war memorials after the Second World War provided opportunities for a variety of different memorial structures. While the majority of 'other memorial structures' relate to Second World War commemorations, there are some memorials associated with other wars, particularly the First World War. Many of these still play an important functional role in their communities.

One of the reasons that utilitarian buildings were so popular after 1945 was the tax incentives offered for building this kind of memorial. There were distinct economic advantages in building a community swimming pool or hall rather than a symbolic monument.



Gates

Survey results

146 gates

Example: Memorial gate, Pomborneit, erected c.1920. The gate commemorates the centenary of the Pomborneit school, while the granite piers are a memorial to the fallen of the First World War.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.



Swimming pools

The majority of post Second World War swimming pool structures were of a highly utilitarian, cuboid functionalist design.

Survey results

44 swimming pools

Example: Horsham Memorial Swimming Pool with War Memorial at the front, c.1945. The War Memorial has subsequently been removed to a new location beside the Wimmera River while the swimming pool area is now dominated by the newly-opened Horsham Aquatic Centre.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, image no. rg002581.



Gateways

There are a number of entrances to parks and reserves which feature memorial gateways, where there are deliberately no gates or the gates are missing.

Survey results

33 gateways

Example: Bealiba War Memorial, Bealiba, erected c.1920.

Photo source: D. Rowe and W. Jacobs, 2004.



Fountains

A notable proportion of memorial fountains identified in the survey relate to Boer War commemoration. These memorials were often elaborate and sculptural in design, and a number took on the form of an obelisk, cupola, pillar or other structure. Some of these memorials also functioned as drinking fountains.

Survey results

26 Fountains

Example: Memorial Drinking Fountain, South Melbourne, unveiled by the State Governor, Sir Reginald Talbot, on 24 May 1905. It commemorates the jubilee of the City of South Melbourne and the 140 residents who served in South Africa.⁴⁸

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



Clocks

Survey results

18 clocks

Example: Memorial clock in the tower of the Shire Hall building, Belmore Street, Yarrowonga.

Photo source: L. Huddle, *Moirra Shire Heritage Study Stage 2*, 2006

Shelters

The survey reveals different variations on the 'shelter' category. There are roofed shelters in parks, such as the Avon Plains Memorial Pavilion, built in 1918. Another version is air raid shelters which survive from the Second World War. Two examples include Sicree family air raid shelter in St Kilda, built in 1941, together with the shelter at 'Quamby', Toorak, that was also built in 1941 to a design by the eminent Melbourne architect, Roy Grounds in 1941.⁴⁹

Survey results

15 shelters

Top example: Avon Plains Memorial Pavilion, Avon Plains, built 1918 by a local committee.

Photo source: Wendy Jacobs et al, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Stage 2*, 2005.

Bottom example: Sicree Family Air Raid Shelter, 23 Mitford Street, St Kilda, built in 1941.

Photo source: Heritage Victoria, HO616 'Residence and Air Raid Shelter', *Victorian Heritage Register*, www.heritage.vic.gov.au.



Arches

Memorial arches commemorating First World War soldiers took on a variety of forms and construction methods. One of the most imposing and elaborate arch is the classically-inspired Arch of Victory in Ballarat built in 1925. It is a rare form of arch in Victoria as it proclaims victory. Triumph was not the message most committees wanted their monument to transmit. As Ken Inglis notes, 'When people did choose an arch they gave it more often than not the character of an entrance to a park or sportsground, with gates attached, prompting rhetoric not about winning but about crossing a threshold from peace to war'.⁵⁰

A very different memorial arch of the First World War is the Great Ocean Road Memorial Archway at Eastern View. Comprising timber logs with cement and stone piers, the arch was originally built in 1939 and was replaced in 1973 and again in 1983 when it was destroyed in the Ash Wednesday bushfires. Arches built after the Second World War are commonly utilitarian in design, often comprising an open truss with geometric lettering within the arch. A number of these arches may also have been categorised as memorial gates (instead of memorial arches) in this survey.

Survey results

13 arches

Top example: Arch of Victory, Ballarat, c.1918. A rare example of a victory memorial arch in Victoria.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial collection, i.d. no. H18749.

Bottom example: Memorial gates with open trussed arch above, Tallangatta, c.1954.

Photo source: State Library Picture Collection, c.1954, image no. rw002195.





Seats

Survey results

11 seats

Example: Grenville Memorial Seat, Grenville, 1983.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture collection, 1983, image no. jc008714.



Rotundas

The rotundas identified in the survey are shelter-like buildings with open sides. Some rotundas were built to accommodate bands, and so there may be some duplication between rotundas and bandstands which are a separate category and relate to structures without rooves.

Survey results

10 rotundas

Top example: Surrey Hills War Memorial Rotunda, 1934. The State Library Picture collection states that it 'is claimed that this is the first Great War Memorial erected in Melbourne', having been completed in 1918.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, 1934, image no. b52310.

Left example: Malaya Emergency Memorial Rotunda, St Helen's Park, Rippleside. This rotunda represents one of the very few memorials commemorating the Malaya Emergency in Victoria.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.





Viewing lookouts

Survey results

6 viewing lookouts

Example: Shire of Eltham Soldiers' War Memorial, unveiled 11 November 1926, Kangaroo Ground.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, 1926, image no. a02653.



Porticoes

A number of porticoes or porches were constructed as war memorials throughout the twentieth century. These memorials do not encompass the entire building, but usually just the portico itself. They were often built as later additions to existing buildings. Throughout the survey, there may be some duplication between memorial porticoes and some memorial porches on places of worship (see separate category).

Survey results

5 porticoes

Example: Memorial Portico, St Arnaud Town Hall, Napier Street, St Arnaud, added in 1928.

Photo source: Wendy Jacobs et al, *Northern Grampians Shire Heritage Study Stage 2*, 2005.



Horse troughs

Survey results

3 horse troughs

Example: Memorial Horse Drinking Trough, St Kilda Road, Melbourne, built in 1926 by the Purple Cross Service of Victoria, established during the First World War to raise funds for the supply of gear and veterinary treatment for the Light Horse Brigade.⁵¹

Photo source: Australian War Memorial Collection, 1926, i.d. no. H13881.

Sun dials

Survey results

4 Sun dials

The four documented memorial sun dials are:

- Captain John Biggsley Memorial sun dial, Canterbury Gardens, Canterbury
- Matron Paschke Memorial sun dial, Dimboola
- Sun dial in Halley Park, Moorabbin
- Sun dial in Town Hall gardens, Brighton.

School steps

Survey results

3 steps

Example: Bendigo Secondary College First World War Memorial Steps, installed c.1919.⁵²



Bandstands

Survey results

3 bandstands

Example: Terang Memorial Bandstand, Terang.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

Fences

Survey results

2 fences

The two documented memorials are:

- War memorial fence around a church at Hampton.
- Rock fence to St Paul's Church, Euroa.

Bridges

Survey results

2 bridges

The two documented memorials are:

- Memorial Bridge of Livingstone Creek on Alpine Road, Omeo.
- Memorial Bridge over Dandenong Creek, Dandenong.

School shelter sheds

Survey results

2 school shelter sheds

The two documented memorials are:

- Fernihurst State School War Memorial Shelter Shed, Fernihurst, built c.1920.
- Purrumbete South State School Memorial Shelter Shed, built 1919, Purrumbete South.

Judges boxes

Survey results

1 judges box

The only known memorial in this category is the Victorian Rowing Association Memorial Judge's Box, Jeffries Parade, Melbourne.

Botanic features

Avenues of honour



Victoria has the largest number of avenues of honour of any state in Australia.⁵³ Most avenues are associated with the First World War and have a close association with local recruiting campaigns. In 1917, the Victorian State Recruiting Committee wrote to all municipalities and shires 'recommending that an assurance should be given to every intending recruit that "his name will be memorialised in an Avenue of Honour"'.⁵⁴ In 1918, a contributor to the public demonstration of tree planting in the City of Caulfield further expressed enthusiasm for this type of war memorial: 'The Tree is perhaps one of the truest emblems of memory to be found in nature'.⁵⁵

Native species are more common in avenues of the Second World War, while avenues of the First World War were 'overwhelmingly of exotic species' many of which had a particular symbolism.⁵⁶ The dark, sombre foliage of cypresses and pines has long made them a part of burial grounds in both eastern and western cultures. Today there is an avenue of *Cupressus sempervirens* at the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne. Other trees, because of colour and form, are also symbols of grief and mourning. They include yews, weeping willows, and birches. Trees which are vertical and pyramidal are chosen because they symbolise the elevation of the soul.⁵⁷ Laurels, oaks and olive trees signify longevity and honour.

Image: Avenue of Honour, Eurack

Photo source: Sarah Wood, Photographer

The earliest avenues of honour in Victoria were planted at Horsham and Apsley in 1902, commemorating soldiers who fought in the Boer War.⁵⁸ By far the largest numbers of avenues of honour were planted during and after the First World War. The earliest was at Eurack, where the planting of the Avenue commenced as an Arbour Day project for the Eurack School in May 1916 on the initiative of Lieutenant George Pentreath, then head teacher of the school who enlisted in July 1916.⁵⁹ The largest Avenue is at Ballarat. It was planted between 1917 and 1919 by 500 young women known as the 'Lucas Girls' from the local clothing factory.⁶⁰ Nearly 4000 trees were planted for the soldiers and a few for the nurses who went to war.⁶¹ After the Second World War, a smaller number of new avenues were planted, and some existing ones extended. The avenue of golden cypresses at Lara, planted in 1948, is an example.⁶² Many years after the cessation of the Vietnam War a small number of additional avenues of honour were planted, largely as initiatives of the Vietnam Veterans Association and local Councils.⁶³ The Avenue of 44 *Quercus palustris* trees at Wodonga, planted in 1991, is one example.⁶⁴

The Commonwealth Department of Works and Railways War Memorials survey of 1920-21 found that 92 Avenues had been planted in Victoria.⁶⁵ By 1987, a survey by Janine Haddow identified 142 Avenues (128 with the First World War, 4 Second World War extensions to existing Avenues, and 10 with the Second World War). However, only 64 Avenues of Honour were known by Haddow to have survived. The 2004 Treenet survey found 36 Avenues planted prior to 1921 (with 21 surviving Avenues in reasonable condition). Two Avenues had been planted after 1994, 9 Avenues had been confirmed as being lost (although the Dartmoor and Lakes Entrance trees were removed and modified into statues), with a total of 55 avenues still recognised and most being in good condition. A total recording of 58 Avenues had been confirmed with First World War associations and only 7 with the Second World War.

Today Avenues of Honour and other trees planted after the Boer War and the First World War are at high risk of deterioration given their maturity and the lengthy drought conditions across Victoria. Climate change, with its reduced rainfall and increased evaporation, has also resulted in deterioration. In rural areas, animals such as cockatoos, rabbits and possums have caused a number of trees and plants to deteriorate from over grassing and ring barking.

In some instances, avenues and botanic features may be at risk because their history, and sometimes location, is not well understood within their community. For example the Anglesea Avenue of Honour, planted in 1920, was all but removed by an electricity company because the trees were under electricity lines. One surviving tree was removed by the Barrabool Shire Council after lobbying by a local environmental group who claimed the tree was not indigenous to the area.⁶⁶ Here the memorial status of the avenue was not widely known thereby reducing any protection the community could offer it.

As Victoria's population increases, avenues of honour are also threatened by road widening and other forms of civic development. Across Victoria a number of bodies own or have responsibility for avenues of honour, including local councils, Parks Victoria and VicRoads. This can mean that responsibility for the preservation and upkeep of avenues is not straightforward.

Survey results

294 avenues of honour

Boer War – 3

First World War – 163

Second World War – 29

Vietnam War – 4

Avenues associated with all conflicts – 5

Avenues of unknown associations – 90

Example: Avenue of honour, Eurack, planted 1916.

Photo source: Sarah Wood, Photographer



Single trees

Many single trees were planted to commemorate the sacrifice of particular soldiers. An example is the lemon-scented gum at Narraport, planted by the late General Beavis, in sand collected from Gallipoli by R.A. Pullin, 1936, on the occasion of the 21st anniversary visit of HMAS *Australia* to the Dardanelles. It commemorates the dead of two World Wars. Several trees were planted by school children (particularly during and after the First World War), in memory of fallen teachers and former pupils. Trees were planted by the Princes Hill State School on Arbor Day 1924 for example, with bronze plaques honoring former pupils placed at their bases.⁶⁷

Other trees were associated with heraldry honours, such as the three trees on the Hume Highway at Euroa which honour three Victoria Cross winners from the district. Planted in 1924, the trees were relocated in 1983 owing to road works.

Some trees took on broader commemorative symbolism, such as the spotted gum 'peace tree' planted in the City of Melbourne by the Lord Mayor, Cr. F.R. Connelly on 10 June 1946. Many trees were also planted around the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne. Battalion memorial trees have been used as markers for gatherings on Anzac Day and other occasions. Others were associated with non-profit organisations, including the RSL, Legacy and the Australian Red Cross. An example of the latter is the *Liquidambar styraciflua* planted in August 1959 at Berwick to mark the centenary of the Red Cross. The Berwick Red Cross was formed in the early period of the First World War.



Survey results

54 single trees

This number reflects the total entries in this survey, not necessarily the total number of trees – groupings of trees have been counted as one entry.

Example: King George's Park, St Arnaud. The park was laid out in 1913 and in July 1918 there was an official planting of trees, each of which was dedicated to a soldier from the area who lost his life in the First World War.

Photo source: Jacobs et al, *Shire of Northern Grampians Heritage Study Stage 2*, 2005.



Gardens

Unlike parks, memorial gardens are often more aesthetically refined. They are typically fenced in, feature flower beds and landscapes of botanic interest and sometimes have entrance gates. A number of these gardens are public or civic spaces, such as the Macarthur and District Memorial Rose garden, which also features a memorial stone to soldier settlers and a memorial obelisk.

Another is the Cavendish District Returned Personnel Memorial, which also features bronze plaques around the perimeter that record the names of the returned men from the First and Second World Wars who have since died. Several memorial rose and other flower gardens are associated with RSL Sub-Branches. An example is the Ripon Memorial Rose Garden at Beaufort. Other gardens of this type include the Salvation Army Memorial Rose Garden at Blackburn South. Some gardens were laid out in memory of specific soldiers, such as the Robert Mactier VC Memorial Garden at Tatura. Later twentieth century gardens also include those commemorating soldiers of other wars, such as the Vietnam Veterans' Garden at Portland.

Survey results

46 gardens

Example: Planting of the First World War Memorial Garden at the Rokewood Junction, Rokewood, c.1920.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial collection, i.d. H17719.



Parks

Over 65 parks were either laid out as war memorial parks or reserves, or existing parks were renamed as commemorative reserves after the First World War and particularly after the Second World War. There are some parks associated with commemorating those soldiers who served and died in the Boer War and other wars of the twentieth century.

Survey results

42 parks

Example: Transvaal Square, Brougham Street, Geelong. This square was converted into a memorial reserve in 1900-02 as an initiative of the Geelong Peace celebration committee prior to the cessation of the Boer War.⁶⁸

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

Lone pines

Lone pines, as well as other single trees, parks, gardens, bowling greens and tree plantations were also planted or created as war memorials throughout Victoria. Most of the lone pines planted in Victoria have their origins in a cone brought back from Gallipoli.⁶⁹

The Gallipoli 'Lone Pine' has become a piece of living history in Australia. Every Australian soldier who served at Gallipoli knew Plateau 400 or 'Lone Pine' – the scene of some of the fiercest hand-to-hand combat by Australians in World War I. During the withdrawal from Gallipoli Sgt. Keith McDowell, picked up a pine cone from the original Lone Pine and placed it in his haversack as a souvenir. Sgt. McDowell carried the cone for the remainder of the war and when he returned to Australia gave it to his Aunt, Mrs. Emma Gray of Grassmere near Warrnambool in Victoria.

Some 12 years later Mrs. Gray planted the few seeds from the cone, five of which sprouted and grew into little trees. One of the pines eventually died but the remaining four survived. In May 1933, one was planted in Wattle Park on the occasion of the Trooping of the Colour by the 24th Battalion. On the 11 June 1933, the second tree was planted with full military honours by S.G. Savige of the 24th Battalion, at the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, where it now shades the well-loved statue of Simpson and his donkey.

On the 18 June 1933 the third tree was planted at the Sisters, near Terang, just north east of Warrnambool. This is the area Mrs. Gray's family lived and the home of several Gallipoli veterans. The fourth tree was planted in the Warrnambool Gardens on 23 January 1934.

In 1964 Legatee Tom Griffiths, then President of Warrnambool Legacy, put forward the idea that more seedlings should be raised in the Jubilee Year of Gallipoli from the established trees with the object of planting memorial trees throughout Australia in memory of those who fell in action at Lone Pine in 1915. With the



assistance of the Shrine of Remembrance Trustees, permission was granted by the Melbourne City Parks and Gardens Curator to harvest a limited number of cones from the 24th Battalion tree at the Shrine and these were gathered by the Forests Commission and after the necessary preparatory treatment were planted in the Commission's nursery at Macedon. Approximately 150 seedlings were raised from these cones. On the 14 September 1989 further seedlings were collected with the hope to raise 1,000 trees from the seeds.

Legacy is helping to keep the memory of the Gallipoli 'Lone Pine' alive – its spirit living on today. Presentations are made to schools, ex-service organisations and interested bodies by Legacy Clubs in the hope that they will be cherished as a symbol of nationhood and of its just pride, devotion, courage, selflessness and sense of service to others.⁷⁰

Survey results

36 lone pines

Example: Aleppo Pine, 270 Princes Highway, Waurn Ponds, presented by Legacy and planted in 1999.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

Plantations

Survey results

20 plantations

Example: (not pictured) Byaduk Memorial Plantation, planted as a memorial after the Second World War in 1945, on the top of the hill overlooking Byaduk.⁷¹

Recreation grounds

Recreation grounds have been separated out from Memorial Parks in this survey given their specific recreational purpose. These memorials often feature a playground or sports ground. They often have a notable presence in their locality and are valued highly by communities.

Survey results

19 recreation grounds

Below left example: Gisborne Memorial Reserve, Gisborne, c.1955.

Photo source: State Library of Victorian Picture Collection, image no. rg001761.



Bowling greens

These functional landscapes were laid out after the Second World War and reflect a common desire for utilitarian war memorials.

Survey results

3 Bowling greens

Below right example: Brim Memorial Bowling Club, Swann Street, Brim.

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



Defence-related sites

Background

This section is based on Patrick Miller's *Thematic History of Defence in Victoria*, vol.1, prepared for the Australian Heritage Commission in June 1994. Miller's study provides a detailed account of the historical development of defence related sites in Victoria in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.⁷² See also works by David Rowe, Philip Goad and Julie Willis listed in the Further Reading section of this survey.

Regular Forces

The headquarters of the British military garrison during the colonial period (pre-federation in 1901) was the Victoria Barracks, constructed in St Kilda Road between 1856 and 1859. From the late 1880s, coastal fortifications were built and were characterised by the use of earth mounding in front of extensive concrete emplacements, tunnels and magazines. These sites included Fort Gellibrand, Fort Queenscliff, Point Nepean and South Channel, Swan Island and Warrnambool Forts. It was also during this period that naval shore establishments were created at Williamstown and Swan Island.

Responsibility for the defence of Australia was vested in the new Commonwealth in 1901, but it was not until after 1911 that any significant building program was carried out. Until 1916, these works were carried out by the Public Works branch of the Department of Home Affairs. From 1916, the Works and Railways Department carried out design and construction. Responsible for early architecture, and Chief Architect from 1919-1929, was John Smith Murdoch. Naval Training complexes were established at Osborne House, Geelong, and a new artillery depot was built in 1911-12 for the Royal Australian Field Artillery at Maribyrnong, while an Air Flying School was established from 1913 at Point Cook. The onset of the First World War witnessed the development of AIF camps at Seymour and Broadmeadows. Remount Depots were established at Maribyrnong and South Melbourne in 1912, as the use of horsepower for officers' chargers, transporting guns, cavalry, mounted

infantry and general cartage was critical. Mobilisation stores were also established at Seymour on the recommendation of General Kitchener when he inspected the Australian forces in 1910.

In the 1920s John Murdoch was responsible for designing the buildings and/or layouts of several military installations around the country. These included the Maribyrnong Cordite factory complex, HMAS Cerberus Naval College, Point Cook Flying School, and additions to the Victoria Barracks. Several of these buildings were designed in a Commonwealth Vernacular style, which had a distinctive Australian vernacular quality expressed through utilitarian construction and details.

After 1935, with the threat of another world war, building increased, although expenditure on regular forces was largely confined to headquarters and administrative buildings and naval and air force facilities. The Chief Architect from 1929 to 1939 was Edwin Hubert Henderson.

The Second World War produced the greatest number and dispersal of defence buildings and sites ever experienced in Victoria. Initially they were constructed of brick, but the entry of Japan into the war in 1941 brought about a sense of urgency. Utilitarian and easily-constructed timber framed buildings of corrugated steel or asbestos cement sheet cladding became the standard construction materials. Defence sites that were constructed around this time included the Cabinet War Room at headquarters (Victoria Barracks), numerous military camps, two hospitals, a number of RAAF Airfields, Stores, Prisoners of War Camps, and Workshops. Properties were acquired for use as repatriation hospitals or prisoner of war camps.

The postwar years witnessed the establishment of a regular standing army that required accommodation. To further works at headquarters were added training facilities, signals facilities, armour units, stores, accommodation and testing grounds.

Citizen forces

In 1854, the first Victorian citizen forces were raised and many buildings constructed in that era reflect the role these forces played in homeland security. During the colonial period, Volunteer Orderly Rooms were built at Warrnambool, East Melbourne and Richmond in the 1860s. After reforms were introduced in 1884, numerous Militia Orderly Rooms were constructed until 1901 to designs by the Victorian Public Works Department. Examples include those at Ballarat, Geelong, Bendigo, St Kilda and Williamstown. Camps were established at Langwarrin from 1884 and a rifle range was created at Williamstown about this time.

The greatest number of Drill Halls constructed in Victoria were built after 1911 and until the end of the First World War. Examples include those at Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Korumburra, North Carlton and Wangaratta. During this period drill halls were constructed to just two basic designs and varied in size only. They were also all constructed of corrugated sheet metal, to keep down costs given the number required. A further number of drill halls were built during the interwar period, but not until after 1935 when the political climate in Europe and Asia began to deteriorate. These halls were individually designed by the Commonwealth Architect, George Hallendal. He is known to have been particularly proud of the drill hall in Victoria Street, Melbourne, and those in Mildura and South Melbourne. The large 'box columns' employed on some of Hallendal's drill hall designs were directly influenced by J.S. Murdoch.

Other halls were also constructed during the Second World War but were more utilitarian in design and construction given the need for economy and speed of construction. Since the postwar period of the 1950s, other drill halls have been built throughout Victoria.

Munitions-related sites

From 1910-11, several munitions-related sites were established. At Maribyrnong, a Commonwealth Cordite factory was built, as was an ammunition factory at Footscray. Factories to manufacture clothing and equipment were established in 1911, with the building of the Clifton Hill Harness Factory and the Federal Woollen Mill at North Geelong. Other munitions sites followed in the lead up to the First World War and after the war new buildings were added to the Explosives Factory at Maribyrnong, while a Materials Research Laboratory was also built at Maribyrnong and Williamstown from the late 1930s. The Second World War brought with it a huge expansion for defence industries, with the building of new factories and other munitions facilities. These included the Guncotton Factory at Ballarat, Albion Explosive Factory, Deer Park, Ordnance Factories at Maribyrnong and Bendigo, an Aircraft factory at Fishermen's Bend, and shipbuilding at Williamstown. Again, Murdoch and then Henderson were senior architects.



Drill halls

Survey results

118 drill halls

Example: Traralgon Drill Hall, Traralgon, built 1939.

Photo source: D. Rowe, *Former Traralgon Drill Hall, Heritage Report*, May 2000.



Training complexes

Survey results

64 training complexes

Example: Woolloomanata Homestead, Lara, built c.1860-63 and used as a pilots and officers mess during No. 79 (Spitfire) Squadron RAAF's month-long forming-up period in May 1943.⁷³

Photo source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. P02875.010.



Operational bases

Survey results

48 operational bases

Example: Former Rockbank Wireless Station, Rockbank, built 1926.⁷⁴

Photo source: David Moloney, 2002.



Munitions related

Survey results

29 munitions

Example: Second World War Store, Drysdale, built c.1940.⁷⁵

Photo source: David Rowe, 2007.



Army and other huts

Survey results

21 army and other huts

Example: Directorate of Education Army Huts, Toorak, 1944. These huts do not appear to survive today.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial collection, i.d. 081610.



Dwellings

Survey results

14 dwellings

Example: Former Sergeant Major's Residence, Geelong, built c.1910.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.



Former internment camps

Survey results

14 former internment camps

These sites relate to prisoner of war camps and military-related prisons. Some were purpose-built while others were conversions of earlier buildings/complexes.

Example: Tatura Prisoner of War Camp, 1320 Stewart Road, Tatura.⁷⁶

Photo source: Australian War Memorial collection, image i.d. 064985.



Factories

Survey results

9 factories

Example: Land Headquarters Medical Stores, Carlton, 1944.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. 080623.



Observation stations

Survey results

5 observation stations

There are numerous other examples documented, but it is not known how many of these observation stations survive.

Example: Loveridge Lookout, Anglesea, built 1938. The lookout was used as an observation post by the Volunteer Air Observers' Corps during the Second World War from 1941.⁷⁷

Photo source: David Rowe, 2010.

Testing grounds

Survey results

3 testing grounds



Maintenance facilities

Survey results

3 maintenance facilities

Example: Former Goulburn-Murray Water Depot – post World War Two Hangar, built c.1954.

Photo source: Allom Lovell and Associates, *City of Greater Shepparton Heritage Study Stage 2*, 2004.

Transport

This category covers commemorative transport heritage, which relates to roads, ceremonial avenues and railway sidings, and actual transport vehicles, including vessels, aircraft and land vehicles.

Roads (physical road)

Example pictured upper right: Great Ocean Road, Mt. Defiance, Lorne, c.1930. Construction of the Great Ocean Road began in 1919 as an employment project for returned soldiers. It is the largest war memorial in Australia.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Picture Collection, c.1930, image no. a01646.



Great Ocean Road, Mt. Defiance, Lorne. A. W. JARRATT, 1930s

Ceremonial avenues

Example: Villers Bretonneaux Walk, Robinvale.⁷⁸

Railway lines and sidings

Example: Geelong-Queenscliff Railway Line (now bicycle trail), built in 1879 to service Fort Queenscliff.⁷⁹

Vessels

Example: HMAS *Castlemaine*, Second World War Australian Minesweeper.

Aircraft

Example: AF B24M Consolidated Liberator A72-116, built in 1945 and housed at the former RAAF Base, Princes Highway, Werribee.

Vehicles

Example pictured lower right: Mobile timber caravan for transporting meat, made by General Motors, 1943, for use in the forward areas.

Photo source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. 061275.



Land subdivisions (soldier settlement)

In 1914 the Commonwealth Government introduced war pensions for veterans under the *War Pensions Act 1914*. It was the formation of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation in 1917, however, and the provision of the Australian Repatriation Scheme which heralded the Government's first substantial role in assisting returned soldiers and their families. From 1918-19, the *Repatriation Act* made provision for pensions, employment schemes, vocational training, and medical treatment, together with assistance in procuring farmland for returned servicemen 'possessing the necessary aptitude and fitness'. This land assistance scheme was known as the Soldier Settlement Scheme. A similar Government scheme was also offered after the Second World War.

In Victoria 11,639 returned servicemen were allocated blocks under the Soldier Settlement Scheme between 1918 and 1934.⁶⁰ Most settled in the Mallee, South Gippsland, the Western District and the irrigation areas of the North West, Central Gippsland near Maffra and Sale and in the Goulburn Valley. During the 1920s soldier settlers struggled, and of those allocated blocks under the scheme, only sixty-one per cent were on blocks in 1934.⁶¹ By 1939 60% had left their blocks. The scheme was criticised by a Victorian Royal Commission in 1925 and a later Commonwealth inquiry.

After World War II, the Soldier Settlement Scheme was refined in the light of past failures. Blocks were bigger, and more carefully selected and roads, housing and fences were supplied to prospective settlers.



Land subdivisions (soldier settlement)

The image above shows the clearing of timber and soil preparation on Murray Valley Soldier Settlement blocks, 1948.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria Accession No: RWP/7920 Image No: rw003817

Honour rolls

Apart from monuments, honour rolls represent one of the most popular forms of war memorial in Victoria. Honour rolls can take the form of timber boards, printed rolls, murals or boards illustrated with photographs of returned and fallen soldiers. They were – and still are – typically on display in public buildings, including civic and community halls, schools, churches, railway stations, and park shelters. The corporate sector also had boards created to honour their serving and/or fallen employees. Honour rolls allowed communities to commemorate the dead during the war prior to the construction of more enduring monuments.

From the First World War onwards, honour rolls 'became huge scoreboards of commitment, intended to encourage other men to follow those named'.⁸² Equally importantly, they played a significant symbolic commemorative role, designed for endurance given their interior locations. The designs of First World War boards are often elaborate, with Art Nouveau design themes and Australian motifs. Several of these boards appear to have been made by artisans and craftspeople. They were commonly constructed of timber but also of other materials such as repousse copper. The Sydney-based Wunderlich company for example, was a major supplier of architectural metalwork throughout Australia.⁸³

The photograph to the right shows the Beazleys Bridge Honour Roll in the process of being created during the First World War. Note that the year '1918' has not yet been added at the bottom of the roll (Source: AWM H17656).

Schools in particular were quick to take up the honour roll and honour board memorial concept. Following the news of the Gallipoli Landing the *Education Gazette* included the following notice:

[A] roll of honor shall be compiled and displayed in every school of the State from which old boys have enlisted for war service ... [but the] form taken by these memorials should be a worthy one and, even if comparatively inexpensive, should have an artistic value. Teachers should refrain from erecting memorials until the Director has given approval of the form.⁸⁴



As well as honour boards, schools produced individual honour books. Some of these books and the Education Department's own Rolls of Honour publication, were housed in tailor-made cabinets. Examples include the idiosyncratic honour book and cabinet at the Mitcham Primary School and the more standard Department Roll of Honour in the cabinet at the Wurdale Hall (originally located in the Wensleydale State School), Wurdiboluc.⁸⁵

For more on honour rolls, see page 76.

Survey results

There are over 3000 honour rolls in Victoria.



Timber boards

Example: First World War Honour Board at Campbell's Forest. This honour board is located in the local community hall. In the 90 years since World War I it had become cracked and damaged. In 2009 it was restored with the assistance of the Department of Planning and Community Development's Restoring Community War Memorials Grants program.

Photo source: Department of Planning and Community Development (DPCD).

Stone boards

One honour board has been identified of marble construction. There may be a small number of stone honour boards yet to be identified.

Example: Canterbury Roll of Honour, Canterbury Memorial Home Units, Canterbury Road, Canterbury. The frame of the honour board is of marble.



Photographs

Example: Byaduk First World War Honour Roll, c.1919.

Photo Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. H17678.

Printed rolls

Example: Jung North State School No. 2372, now located at the Murtoa Water Tower Museum, Murtoa.

Murals

Example: Tongala RSL Mural, Tongala.

Metal boards

Metal boards

Some honour boards consist of bronze, repousse copper or other metal design and construction. They are less common than other categories of honour board.

Example: Carisbrook First World War Honour board made from metal with a wooden frame.

Photo source: Carisbrook Historical Society.



Objects

During and after wars in which Victorians have been involved, other forms of veterans heritage have been created. These include sports cups, books, records, collections, munitions, architectural drawings, archaeological relics and furniture and fittings. All have some type of commemorative value. The following categories are only a glimpse of the numerous objects that survive today.

The survey results here should not be considered definitive. Many categories of object were beyond the scope of this survey and it is virtually impossible to count all instances of objects.

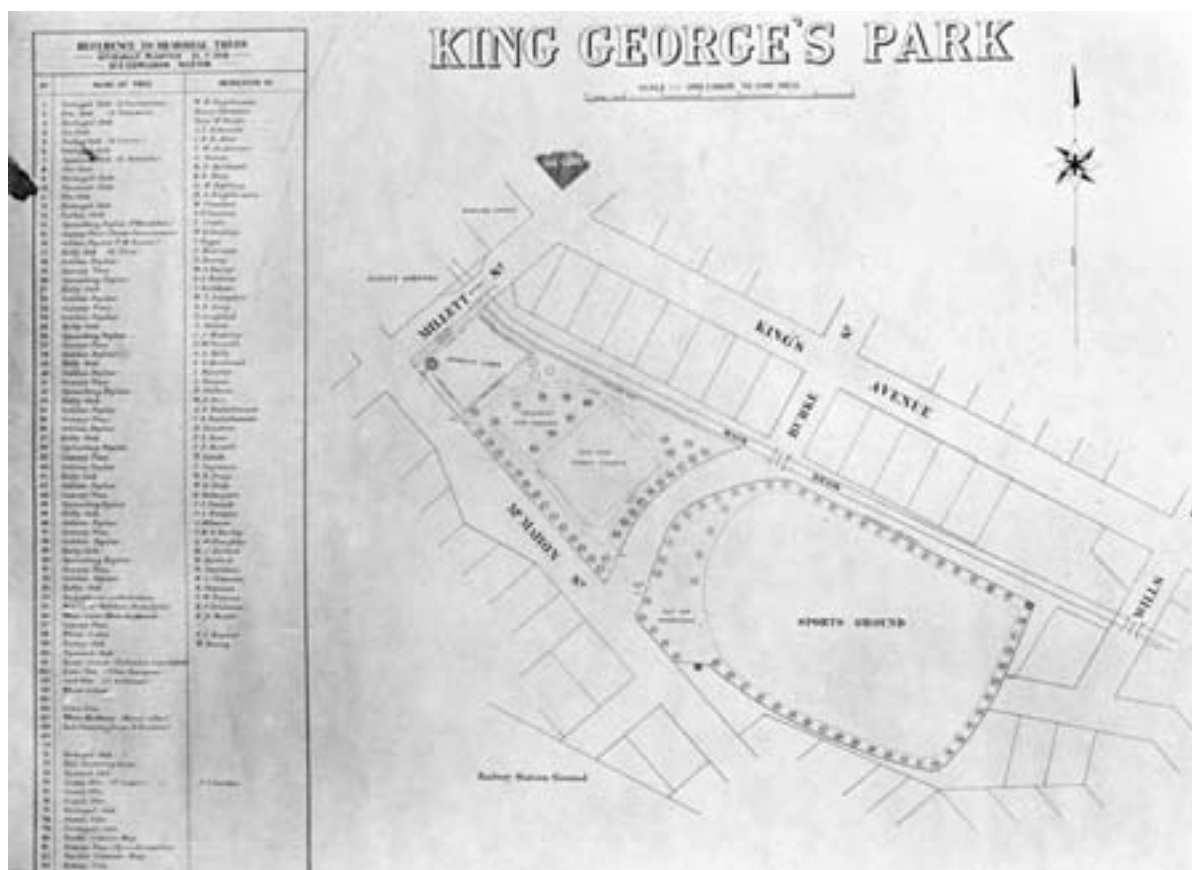
Architectural drawings

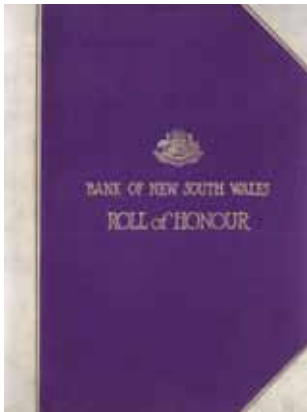
Example: Plan drawing of King George's Park showing the names and location of the memorial trees proposed to be planted, 1918.

Source: Australian War Memorial Collection, i.d. H17768.

Trophies (sporting cups)

Examples include the Guild Harriers War Memorial Shields (1926) and the Australian Football League Anzac Cup (late twentieth century and continuing).





Publications

Example: Cover, Bank of New South Wales Roll of Honour, 1921.

Photo source: *Bank of New South Wales Roll of Honour 1921*, CD edition 2007.

Furniture/fittings

Example: Nott Street State School, c.1920.

Liturgical objects/furniture/fittings

Church buildings throughout Victoria hold a rich and varied collection of veteran-related liturgical heritage. This heritage largely comprises honour boards, stained glass windows, tablets, flags, altar tables, lecterns, vases, chalices, pulpits and pipe organs.⁸⁶ Today veteran-related liturgical objects, fittings and fixtures are at high risk, given the declining and aging congregations to places of worship throughout Victoria. Memorial fittings, objects and fixtures are in danger of being displaced or destroyed where there is closure of the church.

Example: Memorial Lectern, St James' Anglican Church, Drysdale, 1919.⁸⁷



Munitions (war trophies – cannons, guns, etc)

Example: First World War Howitzer Guns, Warrnambool.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

Archaeology – maritime

Three examples are:

- Anchor and Swivel Link from HMVS *Nelson*, Williamstown.
- *Komet* Anchor, Queenscliff.
- HMVS *Cerberus*, Half Moon Bay, Black Rock.

Archaeology – land based

Two examples are:

- Lake Boga Flying Boat Memorial, Lake Boga.
- Sabre Jet Memorial, Main Street, Bruthen.

Intangible heritage

Not all heritage places take a straightforward physical form. Intangible heritage includes the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills – as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith – that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognise as part of their cultural heritage.⁸⁸ Intangible heritage can be expressed in the following ways:

- Oral traditions, language, expressions and naming conventions
- Performing arts
- Social practices, rituals and festive events
- Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- Traditional craftsmanship.

Victoria has much intangible veterans heritage. This is of equal importance to other tangible forms of veterans heritage and intersects with it. For example, the commemorative rituals conducted at Anzac Day ceremonies are a form of intangible heritage. They usually take place at local war memorials and can be considered important for their intangible heritage values. While much intangible veterans heritage is not in danger of being lost, some is at risk, particularly street, area and building names where the origin of commemorative names may not be well known.

This survey has identified a number of key categories of intangible veterans heritage.

Street names

Many street names in Victoria commemorate either a particular conflict, location of a conflict or a figure associated with a conflict. Examples include:

- Army Road, Boronia
- Army Settlement Road, Pakenham
- Archer Soldier Settlement, Archer
- Anzac Avenue, Coburg North
- Gallipoli Parade, Croydon
- Monash Avenue, Olinda.

Approximately one third of the streets in Winchelsea were named in honour of local soldiers who served in either the First or Second World Wars.

Area names

Like street names, some areas in Victoria (including suburbs, municipalities and other places) commemorate particular soldiers or battles of war.

An example of a suburb commemorating a soldier is Norlane in Geelong. It was named after Norman Lane, the first serviceman to be killed in action in the Second World War.⁸⁹

An example of a municipality commemorating a soldier is the City of Monash. Created as part of council amalgamations in 1994, it was named after General Sir John Monash, who served with distinction in the First World War.⁹⁰

Places named after particular battles of war include Shrapnel Gully and Sausage Gully between Eastern View and Lorne on the Great Ocean Road, while the Big Hill area was nicknamed 'the Somme' because of the expanse of mud at this point when the road was constructed. These places were named by returned servicemen working on the building of the Great Ocean Road from 1919.⁹¹

Building names

Throughout Victoria are buildings named in honour of distinguished soldiers. The buildings themselves are not war memorials, but the names they were given to commemorate the service and sacrifice of particular soldiers. Examples include Gordon Technical College (now TAFE), Fenwick Street, Geelong, named after General Gordon of Khartoum at its official opening on 11 November 1887.⁹²

Scholarships

During and after the First World War, several scholarships were created for children who had suffered the deaths or severe incapacitation of close family members. Organisations which offered such scholarships included Melbourne High School and the Victoria Racing Club. In 1921 the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation commenced the practice of granting such scholarships.⁹³

Sporting events

The most well-known sporting event associated with veterans heritage in more recent times is the Collingwood versus Essendon Australian Rules Football match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground, established in 1995. Earlier commemorative AFL Anzac matches had been played throughout the twentieth century. On Anzac Day 2008, the Riddle District Football League organised a match between Kilmore Football/Netball Club and Sunbury Kangaroos for the first time in the league's history.

Historical dates

There are numerous dates in the calendar year which are associated with particular battles of war. These dates have not been documented in this survey. The principal dates include Anzac Day (25 April) – Australia's official day of commemoration – and Armistice Day (11 November).

Organisations

A number of organisations were established during the First World War and later wars to provide medical, financial and pastoral assistance to soldiers and their families. Some groups were established to raise funds for restoring aircraft, building new war memorials and undertaking other veterans' activities. These include the Australian Red Cross, the War Widows' Guild of Australia (Victorian branch), the B-24 Liberator Memorial Restoration Fund and the Oceania Aviation Museum.

Section 4 – Victoria’s war memorials

The development of a tradition

Since the nineteenth century, the building of war memorials in Victoria has provided a physical legacy and a commemorative symbol of the human cost of war. War memorials are substitute graves for fallen soldiers, presenting a tangible connection to their far-off final (and often unknown) resting places overseas. They offer a focal point for commemoration services.⁹⁴

Victoria’s war memorials commemorate all the conflicts in which the Colony of Victoria and subsequently the Australian nation has been involved. This survey has established that the following number of war memorials was built in relation to the conflicts and peacekeeping operations listed here.

Memorials by conflict

The data below includes monuments as well as other commemorative sites, buildings and objects that were identified for this survey.

| Conflict | New war memorials | Commemorative features added to existing memorials |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| Sudan Conflict, South Africa, 1885* | 5 | - |
| Boer War, 1899-1902 | 144 | - |
| Boxer Rebellion China, 1900-01 | - | - |
| First World War, 1914-18 | 1955 | - |
| Second World War, 1939-45 | 873 | 197 |
| Korean War, 1950-53 | 11 | 30 |
| Vietnam War, 1962-72 | 24 | 40 |
| Malayan Emergency 1948-60 | 13 | 93 |
| Indonesian Confrontation 1962-66 | | |
| Malay Peninsula 1964-66 | | |
| First Gulf War, 1990-91 | | |
| East Timor, 1999- | | |
| Afghanistan, 2001- | | |
| Iraq War, 2003- | | |
| Total | 3025 | 360 |

* The war memorials in Victoria commemorating the conflict in Sudan (1885) pay tribute to General Charles Gordon of the British forces. The only representation from the Australian colonies was a New South Wales contingent.

Sudan Conflict, 1885

The survey identified five memorials commemorating the service of the British General Charles Gordon who fell in the Sudan conflict. These memorials include:

- General Gordon Memorial (tablet on sloping partial column), Merri Street, Warrnambool, erected in 1885 (this appears to be the earliest veterans' memorial in Victoria)
- Gordon TAFE (formerly Gordon Technical College) (three storey, brick, Victorian Scots Jacobean styled technical school), 6 Fenwick Street, Geelong, built in 1887 (there are also other TAFE campuses in Geelong that share this commemorative name)
- Statue of General Gordon in Gordon Reserve, Spring Street, Melbourne. Statue erected in 1889 and reserve possibly named after General Gordon at this time also
- Gordon Park, Charlton, was dedicated to General Charles Gordon in 1885.

Boxer Rebellion, China, 1900-01

There are few memorials to the Victorians who served in the naval contingent sent to China. The Boer War memorial at Box Hill includes the names of two men who served in the Boxer Rebellion in China in 1900: W. Pope and G. Walters.⁹⁵

Boer War, South Africa 1899-1902

Boer War memorials represent the first type of war memorials erected in considerable numbers in Victoria. The survey has identified 144 Boer War memorials throughout the State.

In addition to their commemorative role, Boer War memorials – and particularly pillars, obelisks, cairns and other civic monuments throughout Victoria (and Australia more generally) – were to play an important patriotic part at the onset of the First World War as, in Ken Inglis's words, 'rallying points for dedication to the greater war'.⁹⁶

First World War (Great War) 1914-1918

War memorials and other memorabilia associated with the Great War represent the largest volume of veterans heritage in Victoria. The survey has identified 1955 memorials with an initial direct association with the First World War.

First World War memorials are more common in Australia than in any other belligerent country.⁹⁷ This may be because the commemoration of the fallen was needed to encourage enlistment in Australia's volunteer force. Most commonly of a monumental type, these memorials also include Avenues of Honour. The immense impact of the First World War on Australian life and sense of nationhood resulted in many memorials being erected throughout Victorian towns after the war.⁹⁸ Unlike other countries, the memorials frequently commemorated those who returned from the war, in addition to those who made the ultimate sacrifice.⁹⁹

Second World War 1939-1945

A total of 873 memorials have been identified with an initial commemorative association with the Second World War. An additional 197 memorials from earlier conflicts have additions, such as plaques, commemorating the Second World War. Unlike the proliferation of memorial statues, obelisks, pillars and other monuments that were established during and after the First World War, the commemoration of lives lost and contributions made after the Second World War was principally function-based.¹⁰⁰ Memorials found expression in civic and public halls, hospitals, swimming pools, infant welfare centres and other structures of utility such as memorial gates at the entrances to memorial parks.

Throughout regional Victoria, obelisks, pillars, cenotaphs and other monuments were also erected in contrast to popular fashion. Possibly some feared that buildings would lose their memorial character, for example by destruction. Inglis argues that part of the reason was also the Returned and Services League's

criticism of the building of 'useful memorials' for the wrong reason, 'not to honour service and sacrifice but to dodge taxation'.¹⁰¹ Nevertheless, this survey reveals that the majority of buildings – and particular RSL buildings and public halls – were constructed after the First World War in Victoria. One of the most common forms of commemorating the contribution and sacrifice of those who served in the Second World War was to add to an existing First World War memorial.

Korean War 1950-1953

Eleven memorials erected with initial commemorative associations to the Korean War have been identified. There are an additional 30 memorials with later associations to this conflict. The outward expression of commemoration after the Korean War was not as dramatic as that after previous conflicts for a number of reasons. These include a relatively small number of deaths (339), the difficulty of defining a particular Australian contribution to a United Nations force dominated by the USA and the fact that Australians were regular soldiers not civilian recruits.¹⁰²

Vietnam War 1962-72

For the Vietnam War, 24 memorials have been identified with initial commemorative associations, as well as 40 later associations with memorials of earlier conflicts. For Vietnam veterans public commemoration can take several forms. Communities around the country have erected plaques or monuments commemorating the dead from the local district or the state. Vietnam memorials typically list the names of those killed. They are predominantly monuments to the dead as well as sites at which veterans can commemorate their own service. In some places veterans, impatient at what they regard as slowness by the government or the RSL, were the driving force behind the establishment of monuments. In other places Vietnam was added to existing memorials, giving veterans a sense that the conflict in which they fought was part of a continuing tradition. In addition to local memorials, a national memorial to the Vietnam

war also exists. The construction of the Vietnam Memorial on Anzac Parade in Canberra, unveiled in 1992, followed another significant milestone in Australian commemorations of the Vietnam War, the welcome home march of 1987.¹⁰³

Other twentieth century conflicts and peacekeeping operations

This survey has identified approximately 13 memorials with initial commemorative associations with other later twentieth century conflicts and peace keeping operations. An additional 93 memorials have been identified which are later associations with memorials of earlier conflicts. There may be additional memorials particularly where no initial commemorative association was clearly identified.

In most places where Korea, Malay and Malaysia are mentioned on war memorials, the words were put there more than twenty years after the fighting ended, as afterthoughts provoked by the war in Vietnam.¹⁰⁴ This followed the less than enthusiastic approach to public commemoration after the Korean War.

Other factors were also important. War memorials were the focus of protests in the 1960s and 1970s over Australia's involvement in the Vietnam War. A change in policy also meant that relatives of deceased servicemen were able to bring them home for burial, if they wished to do so, and war memorials no longer served as substitute graves.¹⁰⁵

The formation of the Vietnam Veterans Association in 1980 marked a change.¹⁰⁶ The Association pressed for better benefits for veterans and appropriate memorials to commemorate those who served and died. Most Vietnam memorials were built as monuments and not the utilitarian structures that characterised a number of post-Second World War memorials. Some Avenues of Honour were also planted, while many other Vietnam memorials and memorials to later conflicts and peacekeeping operations were represented by inscriptions on plaques added to existing war memorials.

Role of government, community organisations and churches

Surviving veterans heritage in Victoria today largely reflects community life of the early and mid-twentieth centuries and the social values associated with this heritage. The construction of war memorials throughout Victoria after the Boer War in 1902 and especially during and after the First World War from 1915 was influenced by government policy and the roles of community and ex-service organisations, especially the RSL, Victorian Education Department and the major religious denominations (particularly the Church of England). Some of the principal influences on the development of war memorials and memorabilia are as follows.

Government

During and after the First World War, the Commonwealth Government's emphasis was not on the building of war memorials, but on providing support and welfare services for serving and returned soldiers.

Nevertheless, the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Repatriation in 1917 and the provision of the Repatriation Scheme, Soldier Settlement Scheme and the War Service Homes Scheme are some of the Government policies directly associated with veterans heritage, such as repatriation hospitals, war service homes and repatriation farms, intangible memorials such as street names and commemoration days, and land subdivisions.

Although the Commonwealth Government passed a Statutory Rule under the *War Precautions Act* in 1917 'prohibiting the raising of money for a monument or memorial or other form of commemoration, of persons who had volunteered for service or had served in connexion with the war, without the approval of the Repatriation Commission or a State Repatriation Board',¹⁰⁷ it was repealed in 1919, and in 1920 the Victorian Parliament proclaimed the Municipalities Celebrations and War Memorials Act. The only Act of its type in Australia, it encouraged the erection of war memorials through subsidy from municipal councils.¹⁰⁸

After the Second World War, the Commonwealth Government offered no direct subsidy for the construction of war memorials, but did provide tax relief by allowing gifts for public war memorials to be deducted from assessable income.¹⁰⁹ This is probably one of the principal reasons for the proliferation of utilitarian memorials from the mid-twentieth century, including halls, swimming pools, parks and gates. At that time the RSL was concerned that this would lead to the building of structures more for their practical use than for their commemorative symbolism.

Further Government assistance had been given from 1939 (and first amended in 1958), through the provision of the Patriotic Funds Act, which enabled the purchase of land, halls or clubrooms for members of returned service organisations. The Act was regulated by the Patriotic Funds Council.¹¹⁰

Days of celebration and commemoration

Empire Day

Commonwealth and state governments instituted Empire Day on 24 May 1905 (the birthday of the late Queen Victoria) as a day for schools to celebrate federation by the raising the Union Jack, the flag of Britain and its Empire.¹¹¹ It was a day established to 'reassure those who feared that federation would weaken the ties to subsequent generations of Australians to Britain'.¹¹² While a day for celebration, it also appears to have provided some impetus for commemorating those fallen for Empire in the Boer War. The Victorian branch of the South African Soldiers' Association was formed in Melbourne in 1906 and held its commemorative parade annually on Empire Day at the 5th Contingent memorial in St Kilda Road that had been erected on 28 May 1904.¹¹³ However, Empire Day on 24 May 1915 marked not a celebration as in previous years, but a day of commemoration as school children were told about Gallipoli.¹¹⁴

Anzac Day

Although 25 April was officially named Anzac Day in 1916 and was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt, the official instituting of the day rested with the commonwealth and state governments. During the 1920s Anzac Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the 60,000 Australians who died during the war. The RSL, Australian Natives Association and other organisations, churches and the Victorian Education Department played major roles in establishing the day in Victoria.¹¹⁵ In 1921 it was agreed at the Premiers' Conference that irrespective of which day it falls, 'Anzac Day should be observed on the 25 April of each year, and that the holiday should be a uniform one throughout the States.' In 1923, the Commonwealth Government established a memorandum which decreed the manner of observance for Anzac Day.¹¹⁶ Importantly, Anzac Day provided a fitting day for the unveiling of new memorials after the First and Second World Wars – memorials that would become the focus of Anzac Day services in ensuing years.

Community organisations and patriotic funds associations

During and immediately after the Boer War and First and Second World Wars, welfare was provided through fundraising by local community welfare and patriotic fund associations throughout Victorian towns. Associations established during the Boer War included the Victorian Contingent Fund (established by Lady Janet Clarke), General War Relief Fund and the Empire's Patriotic Fund run by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne. Considerable amounts of money were sent to British patriotic fund organisations. The funds were used to care for sick and wounded soldiers, widows and orphans, disabled soldiers and sailors and the wives and children of soldiers and sailors while their husbands were absent. At the end of the Boer War

and after all the requirements of the veterans and their dependants had been met, some communities allocated unexpended monies from the local fund towards the erection of a war memorial or some other commemorative public structure.¹¹⁷

Identical associations were formed during the First and Second World Wars. From mid-1915 ceremonies were organised to raise money for war loans and soldiers' comfort as well as to heighten enthusiasm for enlisting.¹¹⁸ After both wars, these associations and 'Welcome Home' committees raised money for the erection of memorials, in the same way – including dances and door-knocking – as they had for wartime needs.¹¹⁹

The size and elaboration of the monument depended on the size of the catchment of people where funds were sought.¹²⁰ In a number of places, the memorial may not have been grand or large, but perhaps a Roll of Honour, like that presented to the Trustees of the Modewarre Memorial Hall in 1947 by the Modewarre and District Soldiers' Welfare Committee in honour of the soldiers who fought and died in the Second World War.¹²¹

War Memorials Advisory Committee

The War Memorials Advisory Committee was formed in 1919 at a meeting held by the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. Its aim was to prevent the erection of unsuitable memorials and its terms of reference were those of the Royal Academy.¹²² These were 'notably that in siting a memorial, the approaches to it, and its immediate surroundings should be carefully considered'.¹²³ These town planning principles did not resonate much beyond the capital city.¹²⁴ Apart from the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne, the War Memorials Advisory Committee was rarely consulted. Rural and regional communities made their own decisions on what was aesthetically pleasing in their localities.¹²⁵

Ex-Service Organisations

Returned and Services League (RSL)

The Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League of Australia, as it was originally called, has played a fundamental role in honouring the memory of the fallen and establishing welfare services for sick and wounded returned servicemen and their dependants. Created in June 1916 by troops returning from the First World War, its principle aim was to 'preserve the spirit of mateship formed amidst the carnage and horror of battle', together with honouring the fallen and assisting those in need.¹²⁶ By 1919, the RSL had 114,700 members and it was able to influence government in the establishment of schemes for welfare, housing, farm land and other repatriation needs.¹²⁷ Initially the RSL opposed the building of monuments, advocating that this money be spent on welfare schemes.¹²⁸ Some funds were raised from 1918, through the selling of Anzac badges.¹²⁹ However, the erection of war memorials soon became one of the RSL's formal objectives and it continues to care for and monitor the extensive collection of veterans heritage throughout Victoria today.¹³⁰

Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women

The Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women began in New South Wales in 1942, when R.J. Griffiths of Lithgow advertised a meeting of ex-servicemen in the *Smith's Weekly* newspaper. It was from this meeting that an association of ex-servicemen was formed, initially known as the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen. On Anzac Day, 1944, a document was signed in Melbourne merging the Victorian branch of the Demobilised Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen's Association of Australia (DSSAAA) and the Australian Ex-Servicemen's Association, to become the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen and Women.¹³¹ Unlike the RSL, whose membership had been restricted to personnel who had served in defined war zones, the Australian Legion 'catered for all serving and ex-service personnel, not only those who were "returned" from theatres of war'. Like the other Ex-

Service Organisations considered below, it has played a role in the care, management and creation of war memorials throughout Victoria, including the Association's Remembrance Tree at the Shrine of Remembrance.

Other ex-service organisations

After a number of wars in the twentieth century, other ex-service organisations were established to assist with the wellbeing of returned men and women, and in commemoration of their service. These organisations include the Royal Australian Air Force Association (formed in 1920); Naval Association of Australia (formed in 1923), Legacy (formed in 1923), Old Contemptibles Association (1925), Australian Veterans and Defence Services Council (formed in 1970) and the Vietnam Veterans Association (formed in 1979).

There were also a number of informal ex-service community organisations formed in towns throughout Victoria. At Wye River and district, for example, the community developed its own association of returned soldiers independent of the RSL. The War Memorial at Wye River was the initiative of this group, and it provided the focus for annual memorial services held at Wye River on Anzac Day.¹³² Other organisations have been established in the twentieth century with the aim of keeping the history and stories of sacrifice alive. An example is the Australian Light Horse Association, whose aim is to preserve the history and tradition of the Australian Light Horse and its predecessors.

Schools

The first known Boer War memorial in Victoria had associations with school life. In June 1900, Caulfield Grammar School erected a marble tablet in memory of Private Thomas Stock, of Sandford. It was unveiled in the dining hall of the school where Stock had been a boarder.¹³³ Numerous war memorials were to be unveiled in state and private schools throughout Victoria in the twentieth century.

The Victorian Education Department provided a powerful impetus to creating and sustaining versions of the Anzac legend and ensuring that Anzac Day remained an annual reference point during and after the First World War through publishing stories and recommending the publishing of commemorative books and the erection of war memorials in schools.¹³⁴

The first official accounts of Anzac bravery were published in the Education Department's *School Paper* as early as June and July 1915. From 1917, the Department introduced a special annual edition of the *School Paper* which focused entirely on Anzac, known as the 'Anzac Number'. These special editions of the *School Paper* – together with the Anzac medallion (a penny-sized medallion issued by the Education Department which featured a laurel wreath framing the word 'ANZAC' and 'Department of Education Victoria' and 'Lest We Forget 25 April 1915' on one side and King George V, the words 'For King and Country' and the date '1916' on the other side) – were sent in August 1916 to each of its enlistees.

Memorials associated with schools and education took a variety of forms after the First and Second World Wars. One of the most substantial was the Mysia State School, constructed in 1921 as the first memorial School building in Victoria.¹³⁵ After the Second World War, equally substantial memorials took the form of new wings and halls to existing School buildings, such as the Hailebury College Memorial Hall at Keysborough. Other memorials included tree plantings, gates, libraries, scholarships, tablets, monuments, fountains, shelter sheds, windows, doorways, steps, honour boards and photographs.

Of particular importance were Honour Books created by individual schools, as 'official' Record of War Service publications.¹³⁶ They provided illustrated biographies of teachers who served in the war. Timber framed glass display cabinets were also made to house the books, an example being the former Wensleydale School Record of War Service book in its original display cabinet near Modewarre. Similar books were produced by the Victorian Education Department after the Second World War.

Churches

The church played an important part in early twentieth century life, and this included the commemoration of Anzac Day. Church buildings throughout Victoria hold a rich and varied collection of war-related liturgical heritage. This heritage largely comprises honour boards, stained glass windows, tablets, flags, altar tables, lecterns, vases, chalices, pulpits and pipe organs.¹³⁷ Possibly the most substantial memorials were buildings, including the Newtown Methodist Sunday School Hall in Geelong West (built in 1920) and the Lockwood Memorial Union Church, Belgrave Heights (built in 1925).¹³⁸

Anglican clergy encouraged the erection of liturgically-based memorials, the greatest volume of which was erected during and after the First World War.¹³⁹ After the Second World War, declining attendances and the toll of the war meant that most of the memorials were the result of gifts from particular families, rather than church-orientated proposals.¹⁴⁰

Similar specific family memorials to loved ones were also established during the First World War. The Crocker memorial windows, for example, at St Peter's Church of England, Ballarat, were erected by George and Clara Crocker in memory of their sons, Sergeant Gordon Crocker and Sergeant Eustace Crocker in c.1920.¹⁴¹

Though there were exceptions, such as the honour boards in St Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Geelong, and utilitarian memorials such as the hymn book case at St Alban's Methodist Church, these denominations did not encourage liturgical memorials in the same way. Even fewer were to be found in the Roman Catholic Church, given the divisions created by the war, but some were erected. During the war in 1917, memorial windows were installed in St John the Baptist Catholic Church at Winchelsea in memory of Leo Dwyer who was killed at Gallipoli.¹⁴² Probably the most substantial Catholic memorial was built after the Second World War, with the construction of the Memorial Catholic Church at HMAS Cerberus.

Recently constructed war memorials



While most of Victoria's war memorials were constructed many decades ago, communities sometimes establish new monuments and commemorative structures.

In April 2009 the people of Victoria's Northern Grampians Shire witnessed the unveiling of the Gooroc War Memorial. The memorial was established by a group of local volunteers and lists the names of local people from the Boer War to the present day who have tendered service to our nation. Supported by the a Victorian Veterans Council grant from the Veterans Fund, the Memorial provides a focal point at which family and members of the community may pay their respects to those who served.

Photos: Images from the unveiling ceremony of the new Gooroc War Memorial in 2009.



Section 5 – Memorabilia and honour rolls

Background

Memorabilia

Memorabilia relating to veterans heritage is ubiquitous throughout Victoria. It has a high cultural significance within Victorian communities and can be found in public, community and private collections.

Memorabilia is a broad term which can include art (decorative art, cartoons, digital files, drawings, illustrations, paintings, posters, prints and sculpture), film, sound, military heraldry (awards, badges, colours, colour patches, flags, helmets, medals, medallions, personal equipment, uniforms), photographs, military technology (aircraft, artillery, communication equipment, currency, firearms, grenade launchers, rocket launchers, vehicles, munitions, optical equipment), private records (albums, biographical notes, certificates, books, charts, computer disks, diaries, documents, leaflets, letters, manuscripts, memoirs, music, newspaper cuttings, postcards, souvenirs, poems and scripts), official records, including albums, books, memoirs, postcards, souvenirs, special collections, philately, plans, printed records, greeting cards and maps.

Much war-related memorabilia can be found in large state institutions, such as museums and libraries. But smaller organisations, such as RSL Sub-Branches, local historical societies and community museums, hold a vast distributed collection across the state.

Honour rolls

Honour rolls are another type of veterans heritage which is common throughout Victoria. Some are still in their original location in community buildings, churches and halls. Others have now become part of memorabilia collections. During the First World War honour rolls were created as news of the war dead reached communities. These names were often transferred to more enduring stone monuments

after the war leaving the honour rolls on display in community buildings.

At present honour rolls are at risk of being displaced and destroyed within Victorian communities. There are numerous incidences of this already occurring. Since the late twentieth century, several honour boards have been lost or misplaced. Disbanded RSL Sub-Branches and churches in particular have caused some boards to be removed from their original locations and in some circumstances, lost to the local community altogether.¹⁴³ Numerous honour boards are stored by the RSL State Branch, while local historical societies also act as repositories for displaced boards and rolls. These societies are now struggling to store, care and interpret this significant type of heritage. Yet honour boards are highly valued by ex-service organisations and the general public.

Strengthening memorabilia collections

Community collections which encompass memorabilia and honour rolls are unique and irreplaceable. They offer insight into the richness and diversity of Australia's war history. They have a critical role in conserving, sharing and developing Victoria's identity and sense of place.

Across Victoria many veterans heritage collections are well cared for but others are at risk of deterioration and displacement. Good management of memorabilia requires:

- A well catalogued collection which records the provenance (history), donor details, object details and significance of each item
- Appropriate housing and storage facilities
- Good conservation and handling practices
- Good exhibition practices
- Ongoing staff training in managing heritage collections.

Many RSLs and veterans heritage organisations are addressing these issues to improve their collections. Cataloguing is a particular challenge for RSLs because it is time-consuming and not all veterans and volunteers have the necessary computer skills to do this task effectively. Yet cataloguing is vital to establishing the significance of items, prioritising conservation work and handing on the collection to the next generation.

Another issue for RSLs is ensuring that volunteer staff have the skills to properly care for their collections. Most RSL volunteers are not trained conservators, museum professionals or cataloguers and have to learn these skills on the job. Museums Australia (Victoria) is an organisation that provides training to volunteers in heritage organisations, including RSLs. See page 100 for more information. Some RSLs are concerned about what will happen to their collection if their Sub-Branch amalgamates or disbands. Many would like to see their collection remain in the suburb/district and are actively planning for this possibility with other community groups.

Community collections case studies

We know that there are over 3000 honour rolls in Victoria. By contrast it is impossible to estimate the total amount of memorabilia held in state, community and family collections. Given the significant amount held by RSL Sub-Branches, this survey has taken the opportunity to examine how five RSLs manage their collections of memorabilia:

- Dimboola RSL Sub-Branch
- Box Hill RSL Sub-Branch
- Lorne RSL Sub-Branch
- Stawell RSL Sub-Branch
- Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch.

Dimboola RSL Sub-Branch collection

The Dimboola RSL

Dimboola is a historic town with a population of nearly 2000. It is located in the rural Wimmera region of Victoria, 334 kilometres north-west of Melbourne. The RSL Sub-Branch was formed in 1920, and its present clubrooms were built in 1956. The Sub-Branch has 31 members, of whom 25 are veterans of the Second World War and six of later conflicts. They include six women who were AWACS and several members of the CMF. Their average age is 75 years.

The collection

The Dimboola memorabilia collection includes honour rolls, photographs, paintings, framed prints, medals, banners and minute books. As much memorabilia as possible is on display, and it is organised by conflict. The display is not changed, and is visited mainly on Anzac Day and Remembrance Day, when the hall is open, or by appointment for relatives, and occasionally school groups.

The memorabilia at Dimboola has come from local families, ex-servicemen and local and district schools as they closed. Nothing has been purchased. The donors' aims are to have the items cared for and seen. Several have provided stories about the memorabilia and often visit the clubrooms, sometimes adding to the collection. The collection is promoted in an annual printed booklet for tourists to the Wimmera, and members give talks in the local primary and secondary schools, especially on Anzac Day, Remembrance Day and Vietnam Veterans Day.

The most important items, for both members and visitors, are the honour rolls. They offer a public record of war service and tend to be among the most valued items at all RSL Sub-Branches. Visitors often wish to check names for their presence and accuracy. For visitors, photographs are next in importance. In common with all the Sub-Branches, it is the local connection of memorabilia which is important, and all items connected with the war service of local people are accepted. The aesthetic value of an item is of little concern. The social value of the hall itself is recognised, and it is used by the wider community.

Collections management

Members have not undertaken any training in conservation or management of archival collections, and have seen no need to seek knowledge about support service and networks. However the Sub-Branch does liaise with the local Historical Society for advice. Items that are not easily displayed in the hall are loaned to the Historical Society for its displays. A catalogue has not been considered.

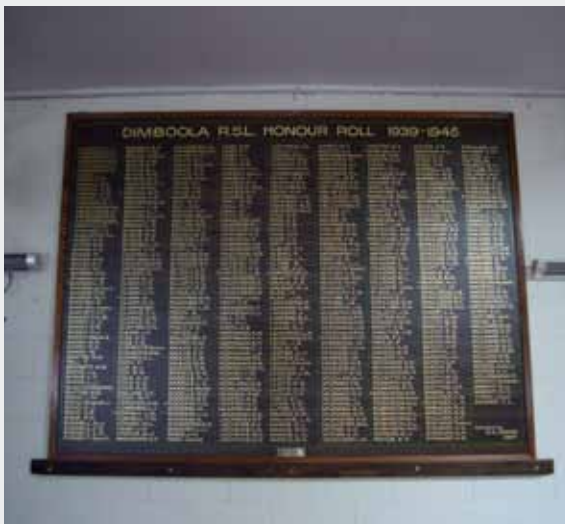
The collection, housed in a solid brick hall, with a smoke detector, movement detector security lights and secure locks, is at low risk from most natural threats. The Sub-Branch recently decided that if the group disbands, the collection will go to the Historical Society, and any funds to Anzac House. The Historical Society would catalogue the collection. Dimboola Memorial Secondary College, which is the town's war memorial, has also been considered as a recipient of some items.

Family memorabilia

Memorabilia is important to local families and is often retained within families down the generations. Privately kept memorabilia, known to the Sub-Branch, consists of photographs, diaries, letters and medals. More dangerous items, such as live shells and firearms, have been handed in. Sometimes material is framed, other material is kept in boxes or cases. Many veterans leave instructions about their memorabilia in their wills and it usually stays in the family. Sometimes deceased ex-servicemen are buried with their medals.



The east wall in Dimboola RSL Hall. The theme is World War One.



The large World War Two Honour Board on the south wall in Dimboola RSL Hall. The board is considered by the Sub-Branch the most significant item in the hall and is one of the hall's prime attractions for visitors



Portrait of Major Olive Paschke, Matron 2/10 AGH in 1942, mounted on the south wall of Dimboola RSL Hall.

Box Hill RSL Sub-Branch collection

The Box Hill RSL

The Box Hill RSL was established in 1956 at 26 Nelson Road Box Hill. Since the first building was established, there have been many changes over the years with additions and extensions.

Today, it is acknowledged as one of the largest RSLs in Victoria. Recently, stage one of a redevelopment has been completed at a cost of some \$7 million dollars. This new extension includes a Members Lounge, Members Restaurant and importantly, in keeping with the tradition of an RSL, contains several new glass cabinets to display memorabilia.

The collection

The Box Hill RSL has one of the biggest collections of memorabilia in Victoria. It includes material from the Zulu War, Boer War, First World War, Second World War, Korea, Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan. Many items have been given to the RSL by its members. Others are donated by families of past veterans and there is a large amount purchased by the RSL for posterity. There are approximately 200 different uniforms of all services in the collection, ranging from original uniforms from the Boer War through all conflicts to today.

These items are catalogued on disc to share among other RSLs that might need certain items for loan on their displays. The memorabilia displays within the RSL are changed every three months with a different theme. The main large cabinet has depicted lots of conflicts and issues that are of importance to all Australians, such as a recent display based on the Vietnam conflict. It contains original memorabilia including the weapons used in that era. Once a display has finished, three months is set aside to source all information and material for the next display. Three dedicated people in the memorabilia department go to great lengths to put these displays together.



The Box Hill RSL



President Mr Tony Bowden and Memorabilia Officer Brian Tateson, inspecting one of these cabinets containing memorabilia from World War II.

The general public is welcome to visit the Box Hill RSL to view the memorabilia. At least once every two months Cubs, Scouts and Guide groups visit to get involved with the memorabilia collection. This has been a great success and an invitation is extended to other community organisations to visit.

The Box Hill RSL also boasts one of the biggest collections of medals from different conflicts. They are all precisely mounted. One of the most precious is an original Boer War Medal with Bar along with the history of its recipient. Along with these medals there is also a large mural which was commissioned by the RSL for the 40th Anniversary of the Battle of Long Tan. On the 11th Day of 2010 (Remembrance Day) the RSL unveiled the 'Vietnam Gallery' with original oil paintings and prints which consist of some 20 items of significance to that conflict.

It is hard to put a monetary value on the memorabilia that any one RSL has in its collection. The Box Hill RSL recently completed a stock count and valuation for insurance purposes. Conservatively, because certain items cannot be valued, the estimate was around \$1.8 million dollars.

Like all other RSLs, Box Hill has its fair share of honour boards, some of which date from its inception. One unique collection includes those of the Balwyn RSL, which closed recently and now meets at Box Hill RSL. When Balwyn came to Box Hill, they also brought with them some memorabilia, such as original drawings by William Dargie which are now displayed in the Second World War display.

Collections management

The Box Hill RSL Memorabilia Department is fortunate in that the President and Committee of the Sub-branch support the preservation and display of memorabilia. There are now two dedicated areas to store the memorabilia, with the latest being a purpose-built room. The Box Hill RSL invites all other RSLs within Victoria and interstate to visit, exchange information and view the collections.



A reproduction of the stained glass windows in Upton House now stands out in the new Members Lounge. It cost \$180,000 to have made including the "Stand To" emblem above in stained glass.

The Box Hill RSL not only concentrates its memorabilia activities on the conflicts in which many Australians served. It tries to bring different influences into the club and diversify the displays. In the Japanese Cultural Display there are three magnificent samurai swords which have been donated to the Box Hill RSL. There is a full explanation regarding these swords inside the glass cabinet of the members' restaurant area. Complementing these swords are three traditional Japanese Obi, which are sashes worn with Kimonos. This Obi is hand embroidered using silk, gold and silver threads. They are very long, elaborate and take considerable skill to wrap and tie.



The Japanese Cultural Display, Box Hill RSL

The enlarged poster at the rear of the display shows an ancient samurai in traditional dress. A depiction of a more modern samurai stands on a pedestal and in front of this is the national bird of Japan, the green pheasant. The fan in the display is hand painted and shows the most revered bird in Japan, the kutani crane. It is similar in size and characteristics to the Australian brolga. This stunning display was put together by Mr Geoff O'Reilly and Brian Tateson of the Memorabilia Department along with the valuable input of the Secretary of the Box Hill RSL, Ms Gail Robertson.



Light Horse Display, Box Hill RSL



Vietnam War Display, Box Hill RSL



Navy Display, Box Hill RSL



Women in the Services Display, Box Hill RSL

Lorne RSL Sub-Branch collection

Lorne RSL

Lorne is a popular seaside town on the west coast of Victoria. After the First World War, the Lorne RSL Sub-Branch was informal, and represented by a group of returned servicemen who belonged to the Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch. In 1923, a stone obelisk was erected towards the centre of the open, grassed library paddock, and an avenue of red gum trees were also planted adjoining it. In subsequent years the war memorial was relocated and the trees were removed when the library paddock became a football and cricket reserve.

The Lorne RSL Sub-Branch was formed in 1940. In the early years, it boasted ninety-six members. In the 1950s, the Sub-Branch built a dance hall on a portion of the old library paddock fronting Smith Street. The hall became its clubrooms. Due to high maintenance and looming capital works costs, the Lorne RSL Sub-Branch sold the building to the Education Department in the mid 1990s. Plaques on the building today recognise its associations with the RSL and it now forms the Lorne P-12 College RSL Memorial Wing.



Former Lorne RSL Hall, Smith Street, Lorne.



Detail of plaques on front wall of former Lorne RSL Hall.

The collection

The Lorne RSL Sub-Branch lost a substantial proportion of its memorabilia collection in the mid-1950s, when it was on exhibition in the museum comprising the 'old public hall' on the library paddock. The museum displayed a range of exhibits relating to the local area and when the museum committee disbanded, the collection (including memorabilia) dispersed.

The small collection remaining, apart from on RSL Honour Board in the Senior Citizen's Hall, and a photographic exhibition, has come to the Sub-Branch from the Lorne State School. In the 1980s the school was no longer interested in keeping the collection, and has not maintained a connection. No stories were provided about the items. Further loss of the Lorne RSL Sub-Branch's collection occurred in the 1990s, when it was discarded after being water damaged. Additional loss of the collection also occurred when the Sub-Branch sold its hall.

Today, the Lorne RSL collection is housed in the Senior Citizens Hall and at the Lorne Historical Society. The Sub-Branch has nineteen members and meets either at the Church Hall or at the Senior Citizens Hall.

The collection consists of honour boards, honour rolls, brass plaques, photographic collection and other material. The Lorne Sub-Branch regard the Honour Boards as having the highest significance, as they recorded those who served and fell in the main conflicts. Honour Boards are displayed to minimise the risk of them being neglected or discarded. Material in the collection is valued for its social significance rather than its financial worth.

About 500 people a year visit the collection, and a number of schools come to Lorne each year and carry out projects which include the memorabilia collection. Occasionally a family member will visit and seek historical and biographical details about a soldier on the Honour Boards.

Collections management

While most natural risks are low, the township of Lorne is in a high-risk area for bushfire. The photograph collection has been digitised, but electronic copies are not readily available. There is an urgent and serious need for a storage facility that can protect the collection against bushfires. The photographic collection is stored in the storeroom, which leaks.

RSL and Historical Society members are elderly, and cannot carry out the maintenance that is the responsibility of the Surf Coast Shire, which manages the building. Members would ideally like the collection to be housed in the Information Centre, which would offer more opportunity for promotion. No arrangements for the collection's future have been made in the event that the RSL branch disbands. This is of concern to the members, as younger veterans do not get involved with the branch.

There is no catalogue of the items, and there are no separate procedures for managing the small collection, now that it forms part of the Historical Society collection. Branch members have not undertaken any training in conservation or archival collections, and support services and networks were not accessed, because of the small scale of the collection.



Lorne State School Great War Honour Board in the entrance to the Lorne Senior Citizens' Hall.



Lorne RSL Honour Board in the Lorne Senior Citizens' Hall.



First World War Honour Board in the Lorne Historical Society.



Memorial shield to Harold Wanliss in the Lorne Historical Society.

Stawell RSL Sub-Branch collection

Stawell RSL

Stawell is a large town in the Wimmera district of Victoria, close to the Grampians National Park. Stawell Sub-Branch was founded in around 1921, its members meeting 'in a tin shed', then in a building on the corner of main and Patrick Streets. In 1946, the Sub-Branch purchased the present two-storey house, built in 1898, from the Strangio family for £3,000. The Sub-Branch refer to the building as the 'Stawell RSL Memorial Hall'.

In 2010 Sub-Branch had 81 financial members. They are veterans of the Second World War (about 31), Malaya/Borneo (1), Vietnam (8), Gulf War, (1), and East Timor (2). The oldest member is a former nurse, aged 98.

The building is hired to other groups for a number of community purposes. The Sub-Branch organises school visits and services for Anzac Day, Remembrance Day and Vietnam Veterans Day, and often organises local services for smaller nearby branches. The leadership of this RSL served in Vietnam: the President in Army as a National Serviceman, and the Secretary/Treasurer and the Vice-President in the navy.

The collection

The memorabilia at Stawell includes personal papers, medals, honour boards, ordnance and weapons, artwork, photographs, books, uniforms, badges, flags and banners. Only about one to two per cent of the memorabilia is on display. The Sub-Branch has bought six glass cases through a Department of Veterans' Affairs grant for this purpose. Memorabilia from storage is rotated through them in response to themes originating with RSL members, for example World War 1 and 2 displays. Other themes for the future are a displays of items associated with service in the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) and Vietnam.

Members consider the honour boards to be very significant because they list the men and women from Stawell and district who volunteered in most cases for war service. Other items considered significant are a radio made from the decking of *HMAS Stawell*, aircraft fragments, and bomb fragments from Darwin.

Over the years Stawell has received a relatively large number of visitors to its collection. The main hall is of most interest to visitors, with its honour rolls and photographs, closely followed by the collection of firearms and badges. A large number of people visit on Anzac Day and local school groups visit in the lead up to commemorative days.

Collections management

Few records have been kept about the collection over the years, so it is difficult to determine the origin of many items. Most items have been loaned or donated by families. In most cases the reason for the donations is preservation following the illness or death of a family member. Items are to be stored by the Sub-Branch, not necessarily displayed, and in most cases no stories have been conveyed about them. Some donors maintain contact about the items. In other instances, children wish to see their grandfather's material on display.

No catalogue currently exists. Stawell has so much memorabilia that it is running short of space to store it and, in some instances, has tried to return it to families. An additional problem for storage is the upstairs renovations. Memorabilia has often been moved from one room to another to assist the painters and items have become intermingled. Requests for the return of donated memorabilia to those who donated it in the first place, or more often their families, is a rare problem. After proof of ownership, that decision is made by the committee.

Natural threats to the collection are generally low, but the age of the roof and lack of sprinkler systems has raised the sub-branch's assessment of the threat of damage from fire and storms to moderate. Repairs to the roof were carried out late 2009 and early 2010. The greatest threat was poor archival management, and poor storage facilities. A need for interested volunteers was expressed.

Although they recognise the need, the sub-branch members have not undertaken any training in conservation or archival collections, as it is difficult to find members to undertake such training, nor are they aware of support services and networks. As this organisation does not wish to close, priority has not been given to developing agreements for caring for the collection if the group disbands.



Stawell and District Honour Board, with about 400 names, in the main hall.



Stawell RSL Memorial Hall with a 25-pounder howitzer, a Lone Pine tree and (at far right) a Bofors anti-aircraft gun.



A popular exhibit on the ground floor, a glass case containing rifles and two machine-guns.



In the 'gun room' a display of insignia in wall-mounted glass-fronted cases.



Storage shed at the rear of the hall.



Glass display cases in the hallway showing examples of several collection categories: shell cases, medals, posters and uniforms. At top left is a photograph of the building 'Oban' early in the twentieth century.

Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch collection

The historic town of Winchelsea is located on the Barwon River, in a pastoral district of the Surf Coast Shire, in the south-west of Victoria. The Winchelsea RSL Sub-Branch was formed in 1919. In 1925, the Soldiers' Memorial Grandstand was constructed, and it included club rooms for the RSL and the Australian Legion. In 1930, several smaller RSL branches in the district joined together and in 1932 the Winchelsea Sub-Branch became the Winchelsea and District Sub-Branch.¹⁴⁴

The Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch has gathered and maintained a collection of memorabilia and memorial furniture since its early years. Today, the Winchelsea and District RSL is served by a membership increasing in age, and declining in numbers. The RSL Sub-Branch rooms are opened upon request to the public, school and community groups and as part of Anzac Day commemorative activities.



Winchelsea and District RSL Club Room, 1947, showing gifted memorial chairs for the President and Vice President. Source: RN Campbell, *The Story of the Winchelsea and District Sub-Branch R.S.S.A.I.L.A. 1919-1947*.

The collection

All of the memorabilia is on display, grouped by conflict. It includes honour boards and rolls, photographs, paintings, medals, books, memorial crosses, trophies and armour, chairs and tables and other material.

The memorabilia at Winchelsea has been donated by local families, as a memorial to loved ones and so that it can be displayed and looked after. The history of objects is generally not provided by the donors, but a local historian has since written a book which provides a background to the service of local ex-service men and women.¹⁴⁵ Families and descendants of the veterans continue to visit.

At least 500 people each year visit the clubrooms. Most people visit on Anzac Day and the annual community sports day, when the collection is advertised as part of the carnival. It is also promoted through the Winchelsea and District Historical Society. People of all ages visit the collection, with arranged visits by school children throughout the year. A recent school to visit was the Niddre Primary School from Melbourne. Visitors are interested in the entire collection, but especially in the photographs of soldiers and the memorial crosses on the ceiling rafters, commemorating those who did not return from battle.

Collections management

The collection is managed by the Sub-Branch office bearers. There is no catalogue of the collection, and no training has been undertaken in its care. Members were unaware of support services available. Like Stawell and Box Hill, they are concerned that the entire collection should be kept together and in the local area in the future.

The greatest interest to the members themselves, as in the case of other Sub-Branches, is the honour boards, and photographs of local soldiers. In common with all Sub-Branches, the collection's local connection was of greatest value in assessing its significance, and financial value irrelevant, as it was invaluable to them.

While fire, storm and flood were of low risk, vandalism was seen as a moderate risk. Echoing a common theme, the main risks to the collection lay in its lack of adequate storage and archival management. In addition, there is danger from falling damp after it has rained.

Most private collections in the area, members felt, comprise medals, army caps, rising sun medals, mosquito nets, driver's caps and 'Yankie gaiters'. They are stored in envelopes in drawers or 'a box in the cupboard'. Most families, the members say, are very proud of their relative's memorabilia. There is increased interest by young people to learn more about the importance of the memorabilia and the associations of their relatives with it, and there is an increased interest in Anzac Day.



Detail of RSSAILA Winchelsea Branch Past Presidents Board.



Presidential and Vice Presidential Chair and table.



Detail of photographic portraits of Second World War soldiers of Winchelsea.



View of First World War collection.



Detail of First World War Photographic Honour Roll



Detail of mounted colours, portrait and medals of Private George Donohue.

Private collections case studies

While much of Victoria's veterans heritage is housed in community collections, there are a number of family and private collections which hold material of significance. Some of these collections are held by families and comprise material exclusively relating to their own history. In other instances, private collectors hold material associated with particular themes or object types which may relate to their own family history.

Barker and Palmer memorabilia collection

Descendants of the Barker family hold a collection of memorabilia collected by James Barker and his best friend, John Palmer. James Barker enlisted in the 6th Battalion AIF in the First World War with his younger brother Alfred. Alfred died in camp during training. James (known as 'Mutt') was shipped to Egypt for training prior to embarking for Gallipoli. He served in France and Belgium where he was wounded and sent to England for treatment. He took a shell in his chest and lost one lung and had his heart permanently dislodged but lived until he was 82. He had strong links with his battalion mates until his death and was President of the Battalion Association for many years. He was also President of his local RSL branch.

James met John Joseph Palmer in the battalion and they remained life long friends. John Palmer was from Hopetoun and worked as a carpenter and later moved with his three unmarried sisters to North Fitzroy. Joan Barker and her sister acted as de facto daughters to John, and cared for him and his sisters in their later lives. Bert and Joan Franet (*nee* Barker) inherited the collection and it was passed to Wendy Jacobs and her brother, Philip Franet for safe keeping.

The collection includes a number of photographs and framed certificates and papers, plus three boxes of memorabilia including books. James Barker's Military Medal and framed citation and John Palmer's Military Cross, citation and the white gloves he wore at its presentation also form part of the collection. Amongst the stored items were a German pistol taken from a captured German and a very small pocket diary with some notes including the landing at Gallipoli which has a simple pencil message smeared in mud and some blood which says: 'A dreadful day'.

Despite having kept so many items relating to the War, James Barker neither spoke of nor shared his experiences with his grand children. The family accepted the disabled veterans who visited as normal and accepted that Anzac Day was an important day in their lives.



Trunk belonging to John Palmer (Second World War provenance).



James Barker in France greeting a French veteran of the Crimean War. This photo is said to have been published in a French newspaper.



Certificate of Appreciation from the R.S.S.A.I.L.A. Victorian Branch in recognition of the services rendered as President of the Healesville Sub-Branch 1951-58 by J. (Mutt) Barker.



6th Battalion in Egypt, c.1916.



Certificate of promotion to the rank of Second Lieutenant, signed by King George V, 11 December 1918.



Battalion newspaper featuring caricatures including one of James Barker (left).

Jennings memorabilia collection

This collection, displayed in the billiard room at the home of Michael Jennings, comprises family memorabilia and memorabilia he has purchased over the years. The family memorabilia is largely that of Ernest Matthews, the husband of Michael's grandmother's cousin. Michael has few details of Ernest Matthews, apart from the fact that he served in both the First and Second World Wars and that he was from the Ballarat area. Son of Ernest Matthews, 6526 Private Ernest Edmund Matthews was a farmer of Crowlands, Victoria. He enlisted at Ballarat in the 6th Battalion, AIF, on 1 April 1916, aged 27 years and nine months, and signed his attestation form on 1 May 1916.¹⁴⁶

Ernest Matthews went to England and dislocated his elbow during bayonet training at Durrington Camp and was admitted to hospital at Fargo on 16 February 1917. He served in a training battalion on Salisbury Plain for the remainder of 1917 and early 1918. He returned to Australia on 6 June 1918 and was discharged the following 11 September.

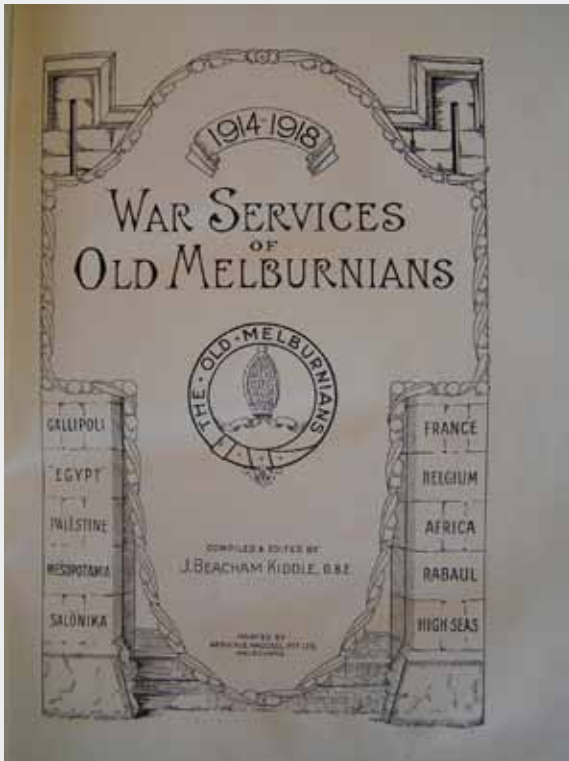
Matthews' memorabilia collection includes a photograph album that has photographs of Gallipoli (Turkey), Egypt and England. Other items of Ernest Matthews held by Michael Jennings include postcards, a uniform and medals. In addition to this the Jennings collection includes a First World War German army belt, army water bottles (one dated 1917), a Burwood and District Roll of Honour, war souvenirs and books. None of the collection has been catalogued or digitised.



Wall display in the billiard room of Michael Jennings' home showing the uniform and cap of Ernest Matthews and a Burwood and District Honour Roll.



A friend of Ernest Matthews in Egypt showing a pyramid in the background.



Front page of the Melbourne Grammar School publication, War Services of Old Melburnians.



Portrait of A.C. Dean, ex-British First World War soldier.

Section 6 – Lost and rescued heritage case studies

The custodians of Victoria's veterans heritage collections value the memorabilia in their care. Not everyone, however, has a sense of the significance of this important cultural material. This survey has uncovered many instances of veterans heritage being neglected, wilfully damaged, inappropriately sold or thrown out.

Catalina banner rescued from rubbish tip

A large RAAF Catalina banner was rescued from a local Stawell rubbish tip. It is now on display in the ground-floor office of the Stawell RSL Building.

A lost Dimboola family collection

In the late 1980s, the family members of a veteran from the Dimboola area disposed of his entire collection at the local rubbish tip after his death. This veteran had served with the Light Horse in Palestine during the Second World War. He was an avid collector. He collected almost anything and stored it in his farm house and outbuildings including newspapers, magazines, even buttons, razorblades and combs. Photography was his second hobby. He had taken his camera to Palestine, photographed his entire experience and kept the prints and negatives.

After he died, members of his family, from whom he had become estranged, arrived at the farm and took everything to the local tip. This material was never recovered. All that remained were the outbuildings filled almost to the rafters with newspapers and magazines dating back to the 1930s.

This destruction of such a valuable collection is a reminder of the importance of raising awareness of the significance of veterans heritage in our communities, and providing families with information about donating material when they can no longer care for it.



Honour board found in a chook shed

In 1998 the honour board from the Marist Brothers College Bendigo was found wrapped up and stored in an old chook shed. Established in the 1890s, the College had closed its doors during the 1980s and the honour board had somehow made its way onto a property in the nearby Junourton district. A community member alerted the Bendigo RSL and the owners of the honour board agreed that it be donated to the Bendigo RSL Military Museum. By relocating this 2 metre by 2.5 metre honour board to a secure indoor environment it was saved from exposure to the climate, pest attack and other hazards that could have resulted in serious deterioration. This large and impressive honour board is now on display at the Bendigo Military Museum. It is an example of the vulnerability of honour rolls and the part that ordinary community members can play in their rescue and preservation.

Photo source: Bendigo RSL Military Museum.

Section 7 – Community collaboration case studies

When veterans heritage organisations, such as RSLs, collaborate together with other community groups their capacity to display material and tell stories is greatly strengthened. Working together with local historical societies and community museums increases resources, generates new perspectives and ensures that a broader cross section of the community is engaged.

The two case studies below illustrate the value of collaboration in exhibiting significant collections and bringing them to the attention of the public.

Grinton brothers photographs, Bendigo

In February 2008, the Bendigo Art Gallery opened an exhibition entitled *Snapshots and Stories*. It was a collaborative project that included historical material from the collections of eighteen central Victorian-based heritage organisations. Groups joined together to contribute objects such as a black wedding dress from the late nineteenth century, a baby's coffin, postcards, toys, and a slouch hat. Heritagecare, part of a Conservation Volunteers Australia partnership with Heritage Victoria, provided support for the volunteers.¹⁴⁷

A key part of the exhibition was First World War photographs by Jack Grinton of Bendigo. With his brother, Bert, he served with the Australian Imperial Forces. The two recorded their war experiences through photographs, even though cameras contravened regulations. Jack bought his first camera at Cape Town on the way to England, and gave this to Bert when he purchased another one. Also part of the Grinton collection is a wallet and postcards that Jack carried in his battledress breast pocket which show the effects of a hole left by a piece of German shrapnel that wounded him in September 1918.

Upon his return home to Bendigo, the photograph negatives were stored in a biscuit tin. They were not developed until recently, when a descendant of the Grinton brothers took them to the Eaglehawk Heritage Society seeking to discover whether they were worth preserving. The negatives were given to the RSL Military Museum in Bendigo and, with a small grant, the photographs were printed for the first time.

The discovery of these photographic negatives opened up a new chapter in Australia's documentary record of the First World War. At the conclusion of *Snapshots and Stories*, the Grinton photographs were curated into their own exhibition called *A Camera on the Somme*. It opened at the Bendigo Art Gallery in June 2009 and toured galleries around Australia before returning to the Bendigo RSL Museum in 2011.





Images: Courtesy of Bendigo RSL Museum and Eaglehawk Heritage Society. Left – Unknown Sergeant who was a Military Medal winner; Above – Unknown French Family in the village of Visme-Au-Val where the 38th Battalion were billeted.

Airlie Bank Gallery Lighthorse Collection

The Light Horse memorabilia collection of George Auchterlonie is currently housed at the Gippsland Armed Forces Museum. George Auchterlonie was with the 8th Australian Lighthorse Regiment and served in Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine during World War One.

Prior to 2004 this collection was housed at the historic Airlie Bank homestead in Morwell, built in 1879. The display at Morwell was the outcome of a successful collaboration between many community partners. In the late 1990s, a Commonwealth Government employment

grant was awarded to restore the homestead and the funds were supplemented by grants from Heritage Victoria, Department of Veterans' Affairs, RACV foundation, Morwell RSL and Latrobe City.

The homestead was restored by twenty-three Work for the Dole participants and a dedicated group of local volunteers. Work was completed in July 2000 and the homestead was transformed into the home of 'Dad's War Stuff'. While at Airlie Bank homestead, the collection was an example of a collaborative effort of Commonwealth, State and Local Governments, RSL, community volunteers and other community members.¹⁴⁸

Section 8 – Resources for veterans heritage organisations

Sources of information and training

There is a wealth of information available to assist veterans heritage organisations, such as RSL Sub-Branches and community museums, to improve the way they look after their collections. In the first instance organisations may find the following publications useful.

Department of Planning and Community Development, *A Guide to Caring for Veterans Heritage Collections*, 2010.

Department of Planning and Community Development, *A Guide to Donating Veterans Heritage in Victoria*, 2010.

These guides are available at www.veterans.vic.gov.au

Organisations that provide information and training are listed below.

Museums Australia (Victoria)

Museums Australia (Victoria) provides advice and training to volunteers and professionals in small and large museums in metropolitan Melbourne and regional Victoria. It has a series of **information sheets** and templates which offer advice about writing a collection policy, conservation, storage, cataloguing and dealing with firearms. There is also a list of museum suppliers that make display cases and sell appropriate materials for storing heritage objects. RSLs can become members of Museums Australia (Victoria) and receive discounts to professional development events, a Victorian magazine about museum issues, and regular emails about training and funding opportunities.

Museums Australia (Victoria) also provides Community Collections Training which is offered on an on-demand basis and includes workshops in significance assessment, collection management, preventive conservation and interpretation. Contact Museums Australia (Victoria) or see www.mavic.asn.au/events-training

Museums Australia (Victoria) also coordinates Victorian Collections. This is a free, online **cataloguing system** that enables community museums and galleries, historical societies, sporting, church, armed forces and other service groups to record their local heritage and culture to ensure collections are well-documented for the future. If you would like to be involved contact Museums Australia (Victoria) on 8341 7344 or info@victoriancollections.net

Museums Australia (Victoria) can also provide copies of the **Small Museums Cataloguing Manual**. This is an invaluable reference for RSLs and community organisations wishing to start or develop their collections cataloguing. It includes practical advice and 'how to' examples. This manual can be downloaded at: www.mavic.asn.au/resources

Museums Australia (Victoria)

Melbourne Museum, Carlton Gardens, Carlton
PO Box 385
Carlton South 3053
Phone: 8341 7344
Regional Freecall: 1800 680 082
Fax: 8341 7333
Email: mavic@mavic.asn.au
Web: www.mavic.asn.au

Royal Historical Society of Victoria (RHSV)

The Royal Historical Society of Victoria (RHSV) supports its members in the preservation, organisation and publication of historical records. It is the peak body in Victoria for local historical societies. RSLs are eligible to become affiliates of the RHSV and then may receive assistance about collections management, cataloguing and records preservation. Each year the RSHV holds four seminar days in different parts of Victoria, on topics of interest for local historical societies and other heritage organisations such as RSLs.

Royal Historical Society of Victoria

239 A'Beckett Street
Melbourne 3000
Phone: 9326 9288
Fax: 9326 9477
Email: office@historyvictoria.org.au
Web: www.historyvictoria.org.au

Public Record Office Victoria (PROV)

PROV's Archival Support program provides a range of training in the preservation and conservation of records, records management and digitisation to community based organisations and individuals who care for cultural collections. Contact the Community Archives team at PROV or find out about upcoming workshops and training at www.prov.vic.gov.au/communitycollections/trainingandseminars.asp

Public Record Office Victoria

99 Shiel Street
North Melbourne 3051
Web: www.prov.vic.gov.au
Phone: 9348 5600
Fax: 9348 5656
Email: community.programs@prov.vic.gov.au

Centre for Cultural Materials Conservation

The Centre for Cultural Materials Conservation (CCMC) at the University of Melbourne provides conservation services and advice, including preventive care of collections, conservation treatments and conservation management plans. They can provide advice about looking after fragile objects and documents, and can undertake work on damaged or at risk material.

The CCMC has also produced *Bushfires... Protect your precious possessions*. This booklet is aimed at assisting people to prepare for and protect their precious possessions in the event of bushfires.

It can be downloaded at:
www.culturalconservation.unimelb.edu.au

The Centre for Conservation of Cultural Materials at the **University of Melbourne** offers some short courses in conservation and art appraisal.

Centre for Conservation of Cultural Materials The University of Melbourne

Victoria 3010
Phone: 8344 7989
Fax: 8344 0329
Email: conservation-info@unimelb.edu.au
Web: www.culturalconservation.unimelb.edu.au

Deakin University

Deakin University offer short courses in Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies. These courses are for anyone interested in cultural heritage management including caring for museum and archival collections.

Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific

Deakin University
221 Burwood Highway
Burwood 3125
Phone: 9251 7110
Fax 9251 7158
Email chcap@deakin.edu.au
Web: www.deakin.edu.au/arts-ed/chcap/ch-ms/short-course.php

Victoria University

Victoria University offers a Certificate II in Museum Practice.

Victoria University

Footscray Campus
PO Box 14428
Melbourne 8001
Phone: 9919 6100
Fax: 9919 4813
Email: Through online enquiry via www.vu.edu.au/gotovu
Web: www.vu.edu.au/courses/certificate-ii-in-museum-practice-cul20204

Other sources of information

Caring for Your Wartime Memorabilia is a guide to the conservation of veterans heritage. It is produced by the Department of Veterans' Affairs – see: www.dva.gov.au/aboutDVA/publications/commemorative/memorabilia

Preserving Australia's Documentary Heritage: A Starter Kit for Community Groups is a useful resource for small heritage organisations. It is produced by the National Library of Australia – see: www.nla.gov.au/services/starterkitcommunity.pdf

reCollections is an online guide covering the conservation, handling, storage and display of objects in community collections. It is produced by the Heritage Collections Council – see: archive.amol.org.au/reollections

Resources on conservation can be found at the Australian Institute for the Conservation of Cultural Material website. This website offers advice about conservation (looking after objects to prevent damage) and also has a directory of professional conservators working in private practice – see: www.aiccm.org.au

The **Collections Australia Network (CAN)** website is a gateway to collecting institutions across Australia, from small to large organisations. It provides information for community museums and historical societies as well as providing a place for people to share ideas and get advice and feedback from other institutions. Several RSLs are members of CAN – see www.collectionsaustralia.net.au

Funding sources

RSLs and other community organisations may apply for a variety of grants to develop, conserve and display their veterans heritage collections. In most instances RSLs will meet the definition of 'community museum', 'historical society' or 'community collecting organisation'. Check your eligibility with funding bodies before applying.

The following list provides details of potential funding sources. It is not exhaustive and it can pay to be creative when thinking about fundraising.

Local History Grants Program

Public Record Office of Victoria (PROV)

PO Box 2100
North Melbourne 3051
Telephone: 9348 5688
Fax: 9348 5656
Email: community.programs@prov.vic.gov.au
Web: www.prov.vic.gov.au/lhgp/welcome.asp

The Local History Grants Program (LHGP) supports projects that preserve, record or publish Victorian local history. The program is administered by the Public Record Office of Victoria (PROV).

Community Heritage Grants Program

National Library of Australia (NLA)

National Library of Australia
Canberra 2600
Telephone: 02 6262 1147
Fax: 02 6273 2545
Email: chg@nla.gov.au
Web: www.nla.gov.au/chg/

The Community Heritage Grants Program is run by the National Library of Australia and aims to preserve and provide access to nationally significant Australian cultural heritage material held by community groups.

Saluting Their Service

Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)

GPO Box 9998
Canberra ACT 2601
Telephone: 133 254
Regional Free Call: 1800 555 254
Email: generalenquiries@dva.gov.au
Web: www.dva.gov.au

The Saluting Their Service commemorations grants program is run by the Commonwealth Department of Veterans' Affairs. It supports projects and activities which directly commemorate Australia's servicemen and women who served in wars, conflicts and peace operations. The program is designed to preserve our wartime heritage and to involve people throughout the nation in a wide range of activities and projects.

Victoria's Heritage Grants

Heritage Victoria (HV)

Level 4, 55 Collins St, Melbourne 3000
PO Box 2392, Melbourne 3001
Telephone: 8644 8800
Fax: 8644 8951
Email: heritage.grants@dpcd.vic.gov.au
Web: www.heritage.vic.gov.au/Funding.aspx

Victoria's Heritage Grants Program is run through Heritage Victoria. The program funds the repair, documentation and interpretation of public heritage places and objects with recognised heritage values (included in the Victorian Heritage Register or the Heritage Overlay of a Local Planning Scheme).

Small Grants for Small Rural Communities Program

Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal (FRRR)

114 Williamson Street
Bendigo 3552
PO Box 41, Bendigo 3552
Telephone: 1800 170 020
Fax: 03 5443 8900
Email: info@frrr.org.au

Web: www.frrr.org.au/currentprojects.asp

The Small Grants for Small Rural Communities Program encourages collaborative endeavour between local businesses, communities and government to develop projects that promote social and community welfare, economic, environmental, health, educational or cultural pursuits in remote and rural areas.

Veterans Council Grants Program

Veterans Unit, Victorian State Government

Veterans Unit, Department of Planning and Community Development

1 Spring Street
Melbourne 3001
Telephone: 03 9935 3042
Email: veterans@dpcd.vic.gov.au
Web: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/

The Victorian Veterans Fund supports commemoration projects and events of regional and local significance. This includes community education programs, exhibitions or displays, initiatives or activities that honour or commemorate veterans' service.

Funding to Restore War Memorials

Saluting Their Service

Department of Veterans' Affairs (DVA)

GPO Box 9998
Canberra, 2601
Telephone: 133 254
Regional Free Call: 1800 555 254
Email: generalenquiries@dva.gov.au
Web: www.dva.gov.au

Department of Veterans' Affairs *Saluting Their Service* commemorations grants are, subject to eligibility requirements, available to restore, preserve, upgrade and improve access to community war memorials and also to build new memorials where none exists and the memorial will be the focus of community commemoration.

Restoring Community War Memorials Grants Program

Veterans Unit, Victorian State Government

Veterans Unit, Department of Planning and Community Development

1 Spring Street
Melbourne VIC 3001
Telephone: 03 9935 3042
Email: veterans@dpcd.vic.gov.au
Web: www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/

The Victorian Government's Restoring Community War Memorials grants program supports communities in Victoria to ensure local war memorials and honour rolls are restored to their original condition or enhanced to reflect local communities' service history. Under the program, any Victorian ex-service organisation, local government, school or community organisation can apply for funds to help repair, protect, restore and enhance war memorials and honour rolls.

Other funding sources

Arts Victoria

www.arts.vic.gov.au/content/Public/Funding_Programs/Funding_at_a_Glance.aspx

Philanthropy Australia

www.philanthropy.org.au/index.html

Museums Australia (Victoria)

www.mavic.asn.au/services/museum-grants/

Regional Arts Victoria

www.rav.net.au/funding-and-resources/fund

Australia Council for the Arts

www.australiacouncil.gov.au/grants

Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs

Volunteer Grants – Equipment
www.fahcsia.gov.au

Department of Planning and Community Development

Victorian Community Support Grants – Building Community Infrastructure (Shared use facilities)
www.grants.dvc.vic.gov.au

Regional Development Victoria

Regional Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)
www.business.vic.gov.au/BUSVIC/STANDARD/PC_60276.html

Further Reading

Books and other published works

- Arts Victoria/Department of Planning and Community Development, *Strengthening local communities: the community museums pilot project report*, Department of Planning and Community Development, 2009.
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- Freestone, Robert, *Designing Australia's cities: culture, commerce and the city beautiful, 1900-1930*, University of New South Wales Press, Sydney, 2007.
- Gregory, E.B, M.L. Gregory and W.L. Koenig, *Coast to country: Winchelsea – a history of the shire*, Shire of Winchelsea in association with Hargreen Publishing Company, Melbourne, 1985.
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- Hutchinson, Garrie, *Remember them: a guide to Victoria's wartime heritage*, Prahran, Hardie Grant, 2009.
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Unpublished works

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Triolo, Rosalie, "'Our schools and the war": Victoria's Education Department and the Great War, 1914-18', PhD thesis, Monash University, 2008.

Websites

Monument Australia, monumentaustralia.org.au

New South Wales Register of War Memorials
www.warmemorialsnsw.asn.au

Queensland War Memorial Register
www.qldwarmemorials.com.au

Royal Historical Society of Victoria Memorials Database
www.210.15.209.254/memorials.htm

South Australia and Northern Territory War Memorials
www.tributesofhonour.info

Victorian Heritage Database, www.heritage.vic.gov.au

War Memorials in Australia, www.skp.com.au

Western Australia War Memorials Register
www.anzac.dpc.wa.gov.au/

Electronic resources

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Hughes, Bronwyn, *Lights of our past: Australian stained glass*, electronic resource on disk, available at the State Library of Victoria.

Victorian War Heritage Inventory can be found at www.veterans.vic.gov.au

Acknowledgements

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- City of Whittlesea Council
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Endnotes

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