

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes



Victoria's framework of historical themes...at a glance

01



Shaping Victoria's environment

... covers how Victoria's distinctive geology, landscapes, flora and fauna have evolved over millions of years. It traces the factors that have made Victoria's natural variety an important part of Australia's biodiversity, and includes Aboriginal people's traditions about how the land and its features were created – stories that are unique to Victoria, and of great cultural significance.

- 1.1 Tracing climate and topographical change
- 1.2 Tracing the emergence of Victoria's plants and animals
- 1.3 Understanding scientifically diverse environments
- 1.4 Creation stories and defining country
- 1.5 Living with natural processes
- 1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders

02



Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

... is a key theme for understanding the many ways in which people have arrived and settled in Victoria, and the successive waves of migration that have created a multicultural society expressed in the built fabric of our towns and cities. The high points of migration were the gold rush generation that influenced social and economic development until the First World War, and the post World War II migration, when Victoria had more migrants than any other state. This has had an enormous influence on the state's, and also the nation's economic, social and political development.

- 2.1 Living as Victoria's original inhabitants
- 2.2 Exploring, surveying and mapping
- 2.3 Adapting to diverse environments
- 2.4 Arriving in a new land
- 2.5 Migrating and making a home
- 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures
- 2.7 Promoting settlement
- 2.8 Fighting for identity

03



Connecting Victorians by transport and communications

Early European routes often followed the pathways by which Aboriginal people moved through country over thousands of years. This theme traces the networks of routes and connections by which goods and people were moved and linked.

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Victoria used overseas technologies to build an ambitious rail system serving the entire state. Since the 1950s, cars and road transport have had a huge impact on Victoria's rural and urban landscapes.

- 3.1 Establishing pathways
- 3.2 Travelling by water
- 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail
- 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century
- 3.5 Travelling by tram
- 3.6 Linking Victorians by air
- 3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

04



Transforming and managing land and natural resources

... is critical to understanding how occupation and use of the land, and exploitation of its natural resources, have changed Victoria and produced its varied cultural landscapes. Important aspects are the evidence of a continuing Aboriginal occupation across the state, and the European exploitation of grasslands, minerals and forests, a source of wealth reflected in Victoria's colonial and post-Federation heritage.

This theme also illuminates the historical development of Victoria's distinctive areas of rural development, from the pastoral estates of the Western District to the family farms of Gippsland and the Mallee, and irrigation settlements.

- 4.1 Living off the land
- 4.2 Living from the sea
- 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
- 4.4 Farming
- 4.5 Gold mining
- 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources
- 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways

05



Building Victoria's industries and workforce

... embraces the development of Victoria's industrial and manufacturing base, and the development of service industries such as banking and finance. This has left a rich architectural and historical legacy, for example banks in every Victorian town and in Melbourne, and also the industrial complexes, large and small, throughout Victoria.

- 5.1 Processing raw materials
- 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity
- 5.3 Marketing and retailing
- 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
- 5.5 Banking and finance
- 5.6 Entertaining and socialising
- 5.7 Catering for tourists
- 5.8 Working

06



Building towns, cities and the garden state

... covers the development of goldrush cities and agricultural service centres, as well as the emergence of Melbourne as a world leader in suburban development and the expression of this in the range and variety of Melbourne's suburbs. Victoria's areas of ethnic and cultural diversity, and the distinctive heritage of our country towns, are also important under this theme.

- 6.1 Establishing Melbourne Town, Port Phillip District
- 6.2 Creating Melbourne
- 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
- 6.4 Making regional centres
- 6.5 Living in country towns
- 6.6 Marking significant phases in development of Victoria's settlements, towns and cities
- 6.7 Making homes for Victorians
- 6.8 Living on the fringes

A photograph of the Parliament Victoria building, a grand neoclassical structure with a large portico and columns. The image is overlaid with a blue gradient and the number 07 in white.

07

Governing Victorians

... covers the phases of government in Victoria's history, as well as the varied heritage associated with defence, law and order and local government. It features the role Victoria played as a centre for reform campaigns, including reform of Aboriginal policies in the 20th century.

- 7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
- 7.2 Struggling for political rights
- 7.3 Maintaining law and order
- 7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia
- 7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage

A photograph of the Mechanics Institute building, a large, ornate Victorian-style building with a prominent arched entrance. The image is overlaid with a yellow gradient and the number 08 in white.

08

Building community life

... highlights the role of churches, schools, hospitals and community halls in transferring old-world belief systems, ideals and institutions to the new colonial offshoot. This includes the range and influence of women's organisations; for example the Country Women's Association had a larger membership in Victoria than any other state and was a major political force. Victoria's pioneering role in providing for women's secondary school education is also an important aspect of this theme.

- 8.1 Maintaining spiritual life
- 8.2 Educating people
- 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
- 8.4 Forming community organisations
- 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
- 8.6 Marking the phases of life

A photograph of the Science Centre Melbourne, a modern building with a distinctive, angular, and metallic facade. The image is overlaid with a purple gradient and the number 09 in white.

09

Shaping cultural and creative life

... covers the rich legacy of places and strong interconnecting creative culture, supported locally, which is highly valued by the community as part of its history and identity. Victoria's cultural life in its many facets: sport, arts, popular culture and science.

- 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation
- 9.2 Nurturing a vibrant arts scene
- 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts
- 9.4 Creating popular culture
- 9.5 Advancing knowledge

References throughout to the heritage website or Heritage Victoria website refer to: www.heritage.vic.gov.au which includes the searchable Victorian Heritage Database.

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foreword

The Victorian landscape reflects narratives associated with every aspect of human use and occupancy.

Victorian Traditional Owners have rich histories of their Country, their favoured seasonal hunting and gathering areas, ceremonial and burial grounds and significant sites, each with special meaning. European exploration and early settlement were full of adventure, courage, hardship and long hours of toil. Water, gold and other resources, and fertile farmland determined the course of history for many generations. Immigration, wars, industrial and technological advances have since forged the development of the cities and towns of today.

Heritage is at the heart of community identity. It is part of how we define ourselves and our place in the world. Visitors come to share this appreciation as they learn the stories of that place throughout time and, perhaps, discover links to their own past. *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* has been designed as a tool to assist in understanding the many complex layers of Victoria's history and how each of us is linked into past events and eras.

The Framework's themes are deliberately broad, designed to help all Victorians to interpret their heritage in new ways. It leads people to the interconnections between natural and cultural heritage. It provides a lens through which non-material heritage can be seen. It reminds us that every part of Victoria is the Traditional Country of a particular group of Aboriginal people. It enables us to value the modest and representative, as well as the extraordinary.

The two pre-eminent statewide heritage bodies – the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council and the Heritage Council of Victoria – have come together to work in partnership and jointly oversee and endorse this Framework. It represents extensive consultation and collaboration with a number of other interested groups and individuals. The contributions of the Steering Committee, the Reference Group and many other experienced specialists (see page 73) to the study are particularly acknowledged.

We are delighted to release Victoria's first *Framework of Historical Themes*. We commend it as a lively and practical tool that can be used in a range of ways by the general public, educators, including heritage practitioners, community groups and decision makers to provide broader recognition and appreciation of the richness of Victoria's heritage.



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introduction

Heritage Victoria has developed a *Framework of Historical Themes* to increase people's understanding and appreciation of Victoria's rich heritage.

The Framework's purpose is to highlight what is distinctive about Victoria and to increase awareness and appreciation of the state's heritage. By emphasising the human activities that have produced the places and objects we value, the stories associated with heritage items can be more easily told.

Historical themes are useful in several key areas and activities including:

- significance assessments of heritage places and objects
- management of community heritage collections, including conservation
- interpretation and tourism planning
- development of heritage area studies.

The Framework aims to ensure that objects, places and events can be understood, assessed and presented within the context of a broad theme, rather than as singular items of interest.

The Victorian Government's strategy, *Victoria's Heritage: Strengthening our communities* (2006) sets out a key direction to 'Recognise the richness of Victoria's cultural and natural heritage'. *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* helps to fulfil this direction by providing a tool for developing a wider recognition and appreciation of Victoria's diverse Aboriginal, historical and natural histories and the rich heritage resources these have created.

In particular, the Framework recognises that all places in Victoria have associations for Aboriginal people, and that all exist on the traditional country of Victoria's Aboriginal communities. The final version of the Framework is the result of close collaboration between the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council and the Heritage Council of Victoria.

Victoria's heritage

Victoria's history is brought to life by a wide range of heritage resources, including buildings and structures; monuments; trees, gardens and landscapes; terrestrial and maritime archaeological sites and collections and objects; all with a wide range of associations and meanings and having one thing in common:

'These are ... worth keeping because they enrich our lives – by helping us to understand the past; by contributing to the richness of the present environment; and because we expect them to be of value to future generations.' (*The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, 1999).

These places and objects offer insights into the complex cultural layering and connections that give Victoria a sense of historical continuity, as well as its distinctive character. Applying the Framework to these places and objects assists in understanding their multi-dimensional values, and provides a broader context to understand and appreciate their significance.



thematic frameworks

The Themes

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes has nine main themes with sub-themes addressing natural, historical and Aboriginal cultural heritage. Using these themes encourages a holistic and strategic approach to heritage understanding and management.

The theme titles encapsulate the distinctive character of Victoria and show the interaction between historical influences.

The themes are designed to be inclusive – that is, to represent all Victorians and the many different experiences and cultural perspectives represented in the state's history. The wording of themes is intended to be gender and age inclusive.

The themes also allow for both positive and negative interpretations – for instance, should we present the agricultural history of Victoria as positive (producing food, creating employment) or negative (damaging the natural environment)? Or should both aspects be highlighted?

Thematic Frameworks

Using thematic frameworks for heritage assessments is a well established practice. Themes are selected to ensure a comprehensive representation of the history and heritage of the assessment region.

Using a thematic framework differs from traditional approaches to history as it allows a focus on key historical and cultural processes, rather than topics or a chronological treatment. It aims to identify the key human activities that have shaped our environment (Thom Blake, 1996).

Themes are not arranged in a hierarchy or chronological order. They are designed to be applied and interlinked regardless of place or period. They can be used flexibly for different periods, places and regions. This approach suggests a lively and dynamic history, giving a sense of ongoing activities over time rather than a static and vanished past.

There are a number of benefits in using themes, including:

- helping to think more widely about historical processes when assessing places
- assisting in structuring research
- assisting in the preparation of interpretive texts
- strengthening an assessment of heritage significance to ensure that heritage controls are appropriately applied to a range of places
- helping to clarify the significance of a place through providing its historical context and linkages
- showing how specific types of places and objects are commonly associated with a theme, thereby ensuring that such items are not missed in heritage area surveys and heritage assessments.

The Framework helps to articulate the multiple values resident in many of Victoria's heritage places and objects.

The use of themes has played a key role in broadening the identification and protection of heritage places and objects to ensure that they are an accurate reflection of a community's history. Themes can also be used to ensure comprehensiveness in the representation of places in heritage registers and objects in museum collections. Equally, themes can be used as a sieve to select stories and associated places and objects that are significant and distinctive to the state or a region within it.

Definitions of *historical themes*, *themes*, *thematic framework* and *thematic study* are included in Appendix A.

Why a Framework for Victoria?

The Framework helps us understand what is distinctive about Victoria's history and heritage. The nine themes highlight places and objects that express important processes and activities in the state's historical development, culture and identity. Some of these historical processes relate Victoria to a much bigger picture.

International context

Of potential universal significance is the legacy of Aboriginal cultural landscapes and sites in Victoria, as evidence of the oldest living culture in the world. This culture is ongoing, and Aboriginal people have custodial relationships to their stories, places and objects, as well as decision-making responsibilities for their protection and management.

As a former British colony, Victoria was part of the worldwide process of European colonial expansion in the 19th century. This explains many features of the early economy, geared to the export of raw materials. The transfer and adaptation of European beliefs, ideals and institutions also created a distinctive culture in Victoria.

Gold and its legacy is another example of a story that has a worldwide context and potential world heritage significance.



National context

Victoria’s growth and development are symbolic of the rapid expansion of the Australian colonies in the second half of the 19th century, built on export of raw materials, minerals and local industries.

The state’s heritage gives insights into its key phases of development from the Port Phillip District, part of the colony of NSW, to separation and naming for Queen Victoria, and its evolution as a state in federated Australia. Melbourne became a grand Victorian-era city, a thriving industrial and commercial metropolis.

The state of Victoria has a rich and diverse natural and cultural heritage that illustrates the historical occupation, use, adaptation and development of land in Australia since the arrival of Aboriginal people. This heritage promotes a greater understanding of the history of Australia as a whole.

The themes link with the *Australian Historic Themes Framework*, developed by the Australian Heritage Commission in 1993, although with some differences to accommodate Victoria’s particular historical patterns. Table 1 illustrates the linkages.

Linking state, National and Local themes

The Australian theme *Developing Local, Regional and National Economies* is divided into the Victorian themes 3, 4 and 5. These themes are strongly linked, but each is also a separate and significant aspect of Victoria’s history. The Australian theme *Working* has been divided among these three themes as well, enabling links to be made between particular industries and Victoria’s social development.

Australian themes 6 and 9 are covered under Victoria’s theme 8, *Building community life*.

AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEME	VICTORIAN THEME
1. Tracing the evolution of the Australian Environment	1. Shaping Victoria’s environment
2. Peopling Australia	2. Peopling Victoria’s places and landscapes
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	3. Connecting Victorians by transport and communication 4. Transforming the land 5. Building Victoria’s industries and workforce
4. Building settlements, towns and cities	6. Building towns, cities and the garden state
5. Working	Covered in 3, 4 and 5
6. Educating	8. Building community life
7. Governing	7. Governing Victorians
8. Developing Australia’s cultural life	9. Shaping cultural and creative life
9. Marking the phases of life	Included in 8. Building community life

Table 1: Linking Victorian and National Themes



Use of the Framework

Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes is intended for use by heritage professionals, local government staff, teachers, managers of museum collections, interpreters and others interested in Victoria's natural and cultural heritage.

Many heritage professionals already use thematic approaches, for example thematic environmental histories in local government heritage studies will usually identify key themes in the study area.

Without a framework, heritage work in Victoria is at risk of being bland and unimaginative – one that sorts places into representative categories, but says little about Victoria's context. The Framework enables a broad dialogue about the distinctive environment, history and culture of this state. The themes are designed to focus this broad dialogue on the questions asked in developing the Framework:

- What are the major influences responsible for the development of Victoria's distinctive cultural heritage, and how are they demonstrated in our heritage sites and objects?
- What are the key elements of our culture that distinguish Victoria from other states and territories of Australia?

The Framework is intended to allow for local variations and the multi-layering of several themes in one place or object. The Framework's breadth and flexibility enables local themes to be linked to state, and (where relevant) national contexts.

It is also a practical and comprehensive research tool to assist in identifying, assessing, interpreting and managing heritage places and objects. In particular, it encourages a comprehensive approach to heritage identification and protection, and provides a comparative context for deeper understanding of the significance of places and objects.

The Framework gives explicit recognition to Aboriginal history as the first and longest human history of Victoria, and recognises that this history is ongoing. Applying the Framework to Aboriginal cultural heritage develops an understanding of the historical, social, scientific and educational significance of Aboriginal heritage in a broader history and context of human activity in Australia.

However, it may not be an appropriate tool to understand the significance of Aboriginal heritage to Aboriginal people, which can only be determined by the Traditional Owners of that heritage.

Structure of the Framework

Each theme has a short introduction setting out its scope and why it is important in Victoria's history. Themes are then expanded into more focused sub-themes, with the opportunity to develop more. The Framework is intended to be used flexibly, and not all sub-themes will apply to any particular study or heritage assessment.

There are also questions for 'interrogating' the theme, encouraging users to consider multiple perspectives and make links with other themes. Examples of places and objects are also provided, showing how one place or object may have many themes. This approach reflects current thinking on significance and the way we look at the past.

A chronology of key events in Victoria's history is included as Appendix B.



applying the framework

Linking themes and places

The process of history is complex, with many competing and overlapping factors and interests influencing the way our landscape, culture and way of life have evolved. The Framework helps us to:

- make relevant and helpful connections
- think widely about historical processes in assessing places and objects
- explain how things came to be the way they are
- tell Victoria's stories in an engaging way.

The following section is a guide to the types of places and objects, which illustrate the themes and sub-themes. This is not an exhaustive but an indicative list, and a prompt to explore other places and objects that may be of heritage significance.

01

shaping Victoria's environment

There are two aspects to this theme: first, naturally occurring features and environments which have significance independent of human intervention; and secondly, naturally occurring features and environments which have shaped or influenced human life and cultures, and in turn have been shaped by them.

The theme includes the evolution of the environment from a scientific point of view and Aboriginal people's ongoing traditions about how the land and its features were created. Using Aboriginal knowledge in natural resource management is also part of this theme.

This theme traces how our understanding and appreciation of the natural environment have changed over time.

Asking questions about the theme

- What naturally occurring features and environments define Victoria's landscapes, localities and regions?
- How has the environment influenced human life and cultures?
- What impacts have humans had on the landscape and environment? Have these impacts had implications beyond Victoria's localities and regions? Were they deliberate or the unintended consequence of human activity? (This is also explored in theme 4.)
- What were the driving forces that resulted in some areas being reserved from exploitation or development?
- What efforts have been made to protect places of natural value? And by whom?
- How strong are the connections between Victorians and their natural landscape?
- How does the environment theme link with other themes in Victoria's history?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
1.1 Tracing climatic and topographic change	Evolution of landforms and geology	Mt Elephant and the volcanic region Coastal areas The Grampians
1.2 Tracing the emergence of Victoria's plants and animals	Evolution of flora and fauna	Remnant indigenous vegetation
1.3 Understanding scientifically diverse environments	Assessing biodiversity	Wilderness areas, reference areas
1.4 Creation stories and defining country	Aboriginal spiritual traditions Defining country	Places associated with creation stories
1.5 Living with natural processes	Responding to and experiencing drought, bushfire and floods Utilising seasonal resources	Waranga-Mallee Channel Loddon River levee bank, Kerang
	Seeking refuge from fires	Look-out towers, fire refuges Fire disaster sites Noojee Hotel
	Becoming shipwrecked Building and maintaining lighthouses	Shipwreck relics at Flagstaff Hill Maritime Village Cape Otway Light Station, Split Point Light House
	Associated objects	Fire fighting equipment Disaster relics
1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders	Developing National Parks and nature reserves Experiencing nature as visitors and tourists Recreating Managing natural resources Understanding nature through scientific study Creative inspiration from natural features and landscapes (including art, literature, dance, music)	Penguin parade, Phillip Island Hanging Rock Landscapes featured in the paintings of the Heidelberg school
	Campaigning to defend the environment Living green	Little Desert National Park ACF Green Office, Carlton
	Associated objects	Tourist souvenirs Greenpeace protest banners and stickers Artworks

02 peopling Victoria's places and landscapes



This theme examines Victoria's people and landscapes. It considers the Aboriginal people who have occupied Victoria over many thousands of years, and their encounters with later arrivals, the migration of peoples in successive waves, especially the gold rush generation and post-war immigrants who have transformed the places and landscapes traditionally occupied by Aboriginal people, creating richly diverse communities and settlements.

Early immigration schemes aimed at making Victoria a British settlement. However, immigrants from many other nations contributed to the colony's population long before the wave of post-war immigration transformed it from an outpost of the British Empire to a multi-cultural society.

Immigrants of all eras have tended to congregate with their compatriots for mutual support, giving their region or suburb a distinctive character. In both country and cities, government and private schemes designed to attract migrants have created distinctive patterns of settlement.

Another strong ongoing story is the displacement of Aboriginal people from their land, the impact that European settlement had on Aboriginal populations, their subsequent fight for recognition and civil rights and the ongoing connection they have with their traditional land and culture.

Asking questions about the theme

- How did Aboriginal people live in the area now called Victoria? How did this change through time? How do Aboriginal people live in Victoria now?
- What factors have prompted people to migrate to Victoria and within Victoria?
- How did people get to, and move throughout, Victoria?
- Why have people chosen particular places in which to settle?
- What motivated public and private settlement schemes? How effective were they?
- What impacts have immigrants, both individuals and groups, had on the places and landscapes of Victoria?
- How have people maintained their traditional cultures within the dominant society?
- How does the theme link with other themes in Victoria's history?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
2.1 Living as Victoria's original inhabitants	Creating Aboriginal cultural landscapes Living on country and maintaining traditional relationships	Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape Grampians / Gariwerd and other art sites Riverina cemeteries Dharnya Centre (Barmah)
2.2 Exploring, surveying, mapping	Aboriginal people moving through country Europeans being guided by Aboriginal people and following Aboriginal pathways Exploring Victoria's land, coastline and waterways Opening up of transport routes Associated objects	Major Mitchell Trail Surveyors' plans and equipment Explorers' diaries Surveyors' notebooks
2.3 Adapting to diverse environments	Responding to diverse environments Developing different approaches and strategies	Eel fishery at Lake Condah Mallee family farms Buckrabunya home-made windmill, Swan Hill pioneer Settlement Museum
2.4 Arriving in a new land	Establishing initial settlements	First settlement site at Sullivan's Bay, Sorrento Chinese overland route to the goldfields from Robe, SA
	Disembarking in a new country	Station Pier and associated objects in the Immigration Museum Immigration depots and barracks
	Providing accommodation	Bonegilla migrant hostel and relics at Albury Regional Museum Irish Orphan Girls memorial, Williamstown Immigrant Barracks, Port Albert
	Discouraging unwelcome arrivals	Maribyrnong Detention Centre
	Associated objects	Migration records
2.5 Migrating and making a home	Migrating to seek opportunity	Westgarthtown German settlement Goldfields and gold towns Ethnic community collections, Museum of Victoria
	Migrating to escape oppression	Jewish Museum
	Creating migrant communities	Social clubs Bars and restaurants (Chinatown, Scheherazade Restaurant at St Kilda, Lygon Street) Places of worship
	Migrating within Victoria – moving to town, moving out, moving up socially	
2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures	Experiencing uprooting and dislocation Resisting the destruction of cultural knowledge for new religions Government policies to protect Aboriginal people Maintaining and passing on traditional cultural practices Promoting and educating the community about cultural heritage The lead role of Aboriginal people in decision making about their cultural heritage Allocating gender roles and raising children Links to homelands	Protectorate stations Aboriginal mission stations, eg Coranderrk Board for the Protection of Aborigines and the Aborigines Protection Acts 1869 and 1886 Koorie Heritage Trust Aboriginal Keeping Places Brambuk Aboriginal Cultural Centre, Gariwerd Koorie Resource Information Centre, Shepparton Veneto Club, Bulleen Orthodox churches, Mosques Chinese dragon, Bendigo

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
2.7 Promoting settlement	Crown survey and sales of country and town lands	Surveys and subdivision plans and patterns, Brighton, Alberton
	Developing private townships and housing estates	Belfast (Port Fairy)
	Selecting and clearing land for small-scale farming	Selectors farms throughout Victoria e.g. Gippsland
	Promoting Village, Closer and Soldier settlement schemes	Village Settlement Robinvale Soldier Settlement
	Special vision – ethnic, religious, ideological settlements and communes	Maryknoll
	Speculating in land and experiencing boom and bust	'Landboomers' mansions (Illawarra, Toorak)
2.8 Fighting for identity	Encounters between Aboriginal people and newcomers Fighting for land Displacing and dispossessing Aboriginal people Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals Resisting and overcoming discrimination to participate in competitive sport Aboriginal service men and women Lobbying and advocating for recognition and rights Recognising native title and land justice for Aboriginal people	Batman's 'treaty' Conflict /massacre sites Eumerella Wars Protectorate stations, missions and reserves Aboriginal-settler contact material, including photographs Mission artefacts Gathering places Northcote and Fitzroy Football Clubs, Jimmy Sharman's Boxing Troupe and the National Aboriginal Sports Foundation Australian War Memorial, local war memorials and RSL clubs Shrine of Remembrance Places linked with self-determination Aborigines Advancement League The 'Tent' Embassy Commonwealth and Victorian Parliaments Native Title Services Victoria



THE LITTLE DESERT – A CONTESTED PLACE

The Little Desert, a strip of semi-arid mallee country stretching from Dimboola to the South Australian border, was part of the traditional hunting ground of the Wotjobaluk people. Early 20th century naturalists had identified the natural values of the area's flora and fauna, and in 1955 the Nhill and District Progress Association succeeded in having a part of the area declared a sanctuary to protect the mallee fowl. In the 1960s, proposals to develop farms on this marginal land sparked a huge public controversy. The Victorian National Parks Association led the campaign against development, supported by groups and individuals from the local community and the city. The issue was eventually resolved in favour of conserving the area's natural ecosystems and was a landmark victory in Australia for grassroots support of conservation. Direct outcomes were the declaration of the Little Desert National Park in 1968 and the establishment of the Land Conservation Council (LCC) to make recommendations on the use of public land. Over a 20-year period, the LCC investigated vast areas of Victoria for their natural and cultural values and on its recommendations, Victoria's National Parks system was greatly expanded.

This story highlights changing attitudes to the environment and the fact that people identified with this remnant of mallee bushland strongly enough to fight for it.

03

connecting Victorians by transport and communications

This theme traces how early pathways often followed Aboriginal lines of travel and were later formalised as road and rail networks. Transport and communication networks were influential in shaping patterns of settlement and the development of industries. Melbourne's port has always been the most important gateway to Victoria for people and cargo.

Victorians led the rest of Australia in embracing the latest technologically advanced transport and communications systems from Europe and America. For example, by the late 19th century publicly funded railways radiated out from Melbourne to country areas. Telecommunications were also developed rapidly to link the isolated settlements to other parts of the world.

From at least the 1950s, the thriving local automobile manufacturing industry made car ownership possible for ordinary Victorians, creating huge impacts on Victoria's rural and urban landscapes, challenging other forms of transport and changing the way Victorians live.

Asking questions about the theme

- How did environmental factors influence routes chosen?
- What was the impetus for establishing travel routes? Why were particular routes chosen over others?
- Which tracks have developed into major routes? What was the process?
- What were the social or economic outcomes of establishing pathways?
- How is the change from horse-drawn to motor transport shown in the landscape?
- How was the transition from colonial to Commonwealth communication services shown?
- How was the work associated with travel and communications allocated – between social and ethnic groups, between sexes?
- How did the workers organise themselves to improve conditions, wages? What outcomes were achieved?
- What technology was used, adapted or invented?
- How does the theme link with other themes in Victoria's history?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
3.1 Establishing pathways	Aboriginal people moving through country Aboriginal trade and exchange networks Following Aboriginal pathways	The Blacks' Spur, Goulburn River and Monaro pathways Mount William Axe Quarry Mitchell's trail, Dandenong Road Mount Alexander Road
	Establishing bridle paths and stock routes	Old Sale Road
	Building coach roads, highways, toll roads	
	Establishing wayside places as genesis of later towns	
	Establishing goldfields routes, gold escort routes	
	Providing stream crossings – fords, punts, early bridges	Solomon's Ford, Keilor Archdale bridge
	Accommodating and supplying travellers	Robin Hood Hotel, Drouin (early highway inn)
	Establishing commercial transport services	Livery stables
	Associated objects	Early maps, road and bridge plans Horse-drawn vehicles, equipment, ephemera
3.2 Linking Victorians by water	Establishing safe routes for shipping	Port towns (Port Albert, Portland, Warrnambool) Lighthouses Navigational aids, rocket sheds
	Developing river cargo trade	Echuca wharf
	Establishing port and river towns, and infrastructure	Sale Canal Port infrastructure
	Developing the waterfront, maritime trade	Victoria Dock, Coode Canal Ship building Piers and jetties (including site of former structures)
	Associated objects	Maps Paddle streamers
3.3 Linking Victorians by rail	Establishing the network – privately initiated railways of the 1850s-60s	Sandridge rail bridge on River Yarra Bendigo railway Geelong railway
	Expanding the Victorian railway network	'Light' lines of the 1870s 'Octopus' Acts railways 1880s onwards Shire tramways Signalling and safe working Narrow gauge railways, eg Puffing Billy
	Improving country services in the 20th century	Warragul Railway Station Gippsland main line electrification 'Spirit of Progress'
	Administering and servicing the railway network	Victorian Railways headquarters Government railway workshops (Newport, Bendigo) Private railway workshops and engineering firms (McKenzie and Holland at Newport, Thompson, Kelly and Lewis at Castlemaine)
	Electrifying the suburban network	Station complexes e.g., Hawksburn and Malvern Engineering (cuttings, embankments and bridges) Railway sub-stations
	Housing railway workers	Railway workers houses
	Supporting forest industries	Forest tramway systems
	Associated objects	Railway vehicles, equipment, ephemera

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century	Formalising early routes	Mile posts
	Improving country roads – the Country Roads Board	William Calder memorial near Warragul
	Linking producers to markets	CRB Developmental Roads and Isolated Settlers Roads
	Linking across state borders	Princes Highway, Hume Highway/Freeway
	Opening up forests	CRB Forests Roads
	Encouraging tourism	CRB tourist roads Grand Ridge Road, Gippsland Great Ocean Road
	Improving bridge technology	Bridges – stone, timber, metal, concrete
	The influence of the motor car on Victoria's way of life	Motels Service stations Drive-ins Freeways Car parks
	Associated objects	Cars, driving ephemera, road signs, maps and plans etc.
3.5 Travelling by tram	Early private systems including horse-drawn routes, cable trams and early electric systems	Cable tram engine house e.g., North Melbourne and North Carlton Bendigo Tram Shed complex
	Creating municipal networks and electrifying tram systems	Tram depots – Hawthorn, Malvern Ornamental tramway poles in Dandenong Road Tram shelters
	Expanding the network – Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board	Preston Tramway Workshop Ornamental tramway poles in Peel Street, Fitzroy Street and Victoria Parade Wattle Park (originally established by Hawthorn Tramways Trust, it was developed by the MMTB)
	Building and servicing the trams	Preston Tramway Workshop
	Celebrating trams as icons	Early trams Tram technology and ephemera Conductors' bags, uniforms
3.6 Linking Victorians by air	Establishing airports, flying schools and aircraft production facilities.	RAAF's No. 1 Flying Training School Essendon Airport Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Factory

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications	Establishing postal services in the 19th century	Pre-1900 post offices Postal agencies at houses and other buildings
	Improving postal services in the 20th century	Post offices built by the Commonwealth after Federation Melbourne Mail Exchange Letterboxes
	Developing electronic means of communication	Telegraph routes Manual telephone exchanges e.g. at Glenisla Telephone signal relay stations Beam wireless stations at Ballan, Rockbank
	Making, printing and distributing newspapers	Newspaper offices (Argus, Herald and Weekly Times, local newspapers)
	Broadcasting	Radio Masts Television studios (Channel 9)
	Associated objects	Telephone equipment Newspapers Letterbags, letters Stamp collections: Australia Post Museum



KILCUNDA RAIL BRIDGE – A LINK IN VICTORIA’S RAIL SYSTEM

The Kilcunda Bridge was part of the Woolamai-Wonthaggi railway, built in 1910 to transport black coal from the State Coal Mine at Wonthaggi. The coal was used to fuel Victoria’s railway locomotives. Victoria had depended on supplies of coal from New South Wales, but a miners’ strike in that state prompted the hasty development of the deposits at Wonthaggi and construction of the rail line to transport the coal to Melbourne. Before the line was opened coal had to be taken by bullock dray to Inverloch, then by sea to Melbourne. The new line was a branch of the Great Southern Railway, one of the railways built under the ‘Octopus Act’. The Woolamai-Wonthaggi line was closed in 1978, after coal was superseded by oil for fuelling locomotives.

The bridge is one of the many timber trestle bridges built for Victoria’s country rail network in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These bridges utilised the timber from Victoria’s forests and are a distinctive feature of the landscape. Although a number still survive, few are still in use, due mainly to the closure of many country rail lines. Kilcunda Bridge displays some unusual and innovative technology used to strengthen the structure to bear the extra heavy load of coal-laden locomotives.

The story of Kilcunda Bridge shows aspects of theme 3.3 *Linking Victorians by rail* and also links to 4.6 *Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources*.

04 transforming and managing land and natural resources

This theme explores how occupation and use of the land, and exploitation of its natural resources, have transformed Victoria and shaped its diverse cultural landscapes. It recognises the rich evidence of Aboriginal occupation and survival throughout the state, despite the processes of dispossessing Aboriginal people of their land.

It also illustrates how the historical exploitation by European settlers of grasslands (which had been created partly by Aboriginal people's burning regimes), and of minerals and forests, created the wealth that is reflected in many aspects of Victoria's Colonial and post-Federation heritage. The Victorian gold rushes, for example, have left a huge cultural legacy.

Agriculture took over from gold, establishing Victoria as a leader in the production of a diverse range of rural commodities. The availability of water was a key factor, as irrigation was vital to agricultural production in the more arid districts. Water was also essential to urban expansion, as were stone and clay for building, and coal for energy production. The theme also includes the experience of working in primary industries.

The impact of human activities on the land and its waterways led to moves to protect the natural environment (this aspect is included under the first theme, Shaping Victoria's environment).

Asking questions about the theme

- How was the land occupied and used?
- What is the evidence of the succession of land uses in wider landscape?
- How were Aboriginal people dispossessed of their land and its resources?
- What were the living conditions associated with particular land uses?
- What measures were taken to make 'strange' or remote landscapes seem more like 'home'?
- How was work allocated – between social and ethnic groups, between sexes, use of seasonal/itinerant labour? Is there evidence of this in stories about the place, or embodied in the landscape?
- How have different land uses over a long period affected natural features, landscape character and values?
- How does this theme link with other themes in Victoria's history?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
4.1 Living off the land	Hunting and gathering; knowledge of seasonal resources	Lake Condah fish traps Oven mounds; occupation sites; canoe trees; quarries and other sources of raw material Aboriginal material culture: Museum Victoria; Koorie Heritage Trust Jacksons Track – Aboriginal people in the 20th century
	Establishing temporary modes of living Living off the land for survival	Rabbits' huts 'Susso' camps in the forests
4.2 Living from the sea	Indigenous fishing	Canoes, coastal shell middens
	Sealing and whaling	Site of Henty's operations
	Developing a fishing industry	Boats, wharfs and jetties Fishermen's co-operatives
	Associated objects	Fishing, sealing, whaling materials and records Museum artefacts
	Squatting and the wool industry	Pastoral landscapes and homesteads of the Western District Shearing sheds, shepherds' huts, wool stores and sheep washes
4.3 Grazing and raising livestock	The squatter in town	Squatters' town houses and apartments Melbourne Club
	Grazing and breeding cattle and horses	Cattlemen's huts
	Dealing with failure and hardship	Abandoned pastoral stations Sand drift in the Mallee Failure of soldier settlement in much of the Mallee
	Marking property boundaries	Boundary markers and fencing
	Creating the legend of mountain cattlemen	Cattlemen's huts Opposition to Alpine cattle grazing
	Associated objects	Wool, cattle industry objects Luxury objects owned by squatters' wives Make-do objects owned by settlers

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
4.4 Farming	Growing wheat and other broad acre crops	Silos Changing Mallee landscapes
	Establishing Victoria's dairy industry	Farm complexes (Houses, dairies, coolrooms, piggeries, hay and machinery sheds)
	Growing fruit and vegetables Establishing and re-establishing Victoria's wine industry	Houses and outbuildings Orchards, market gardens Wineries and vineyards e.g. Chateau Tahbilk Coolstores
	Protecting and containing crops and stock	Fences e.g. drystone walls, post and rail Windrows and hedges
	Promoting and developing agricultural research, innovation and education	Research farms (eg Walpeup) and agricultural colleges
	Marketing and promoting agricultural products and industries	Saleyards and markets Sites of agricultural and horticultural shows
	Dealing with failure and hardship Making do and getting by Aboriginal people working in primary production Allocation of work on family farms	Sites of abandoned farms e.g. 'Heartbreak Hills' in South Gippsland Mission and reserve gardens and agriculture e.g. Coranderrk hop gardens, Loddon Protectorate Seasonal fruit and vegetable picking e.g. Gippsland and the Murray Valley
	Different eras of farming	Family farms of the Mallee and Gippsland
	Associated objects	Pastoral run papers Agricultural machinery and technology such as the combine harvester Agricultural lifestyle material: household wealth or poverty, or in between
4.5 Gold mining	Mining for gold, alluvial, deep lead, and quartz	Mining sites and machinery Water races Gold mining technology Loss of topsoil and vegetation in mining areas Introduction of weeds
	Living on the diggings and in mining towns	Miners' cottages, mine managers' houses, ghost towns Schools and churches
	Servicing the goldfields	Powder magazines
	Policing the goldfields	Commissioners' camps Police stations and barracks Wardens' offices
	Coping with social dislocation and establishing welfare organisations	Benevolent institutions in gold towns
	Finding common causes and fighting for miners' rights	Eureka Stockade site
	Dealing with racism and exclusion	Shrines Sites of anti-Chinese riots
	Experiencing mine disasters	Australasian mine, Creswick

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
	Displaying wealth	Mansions Civic buildings Melbourne Treasury
	Dealing with uncertainty, failure and poverty	Abandoned settlements
	Being transformed by the goldfields' experience	Places associated with people made wealthy by gold
	Associated objects	Eureka Flag Gold mining lifestyle material: household wealth or poverty, or in between Gold mining mementoes: jewellery, nuggets
4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources	Exploiting resources for fuel and power	Early black coal fields (Jumbunna, Outtrim and State Coalmine, Wonthaggi) Latrobe Valley brown coalfields, power stations and briquette works Places associated with the exploitation of oil and gas (Bass Strait oil and gas platforms, Barry Beach terminal and Long Jetty at Welshpool)
	Exploiting natural resources for building materials	Quarries and claypits Lime kilns Brickworks Timber industry places – mills, dugouts, workers' housing, tramways and machinery
	Developing other forest industries	Places associated with other forest based processes – pulp milling, charcoal burning, eucalyptus distilling
	Managing and sustaining forest resources	Forests Commission offices and workers housing Creswick Forestry School Hardwood and softwood plantations
	Exploiting copper, silver and other metals	Mine sites Abandoned settlements e.g. Cooper's Creek
	Using and managing water for irrigation and industry	Goldfields water supplies (Coliban system at Bendigo, Baw Baw water race) Wimmera-Mallee stock and domestic system and the current replacement of open channels by pipelines Mildura irrigation system Private weirs and dams Artesian bores Places associated with the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (SRWSC) including irrigation infrastructure, bridges and buildings
	Using water for power generation	Rubicon Hydro-electric scheme Early township and municipal hydro-electricity schemes
	Associated objects	Maps, leases, official documents Machinery and infrastructure
4.7 Transforming the land and waterways	Clearing the land and 'civilising' the landscape	Farming cultural landscapes e.g. Western District, Gippsland Mallee roller 'Big Lizzie' Fires, e.g. Gippsland 1898
	Draining swamps and diverting streams	Swamp drainage schemes (Koo Wee Rup, Moe)
	Managing the effects of pest plants and animals	Vermin proof fence, Mallee

05

building Victoria's industries and workforce



Secondary industry developed in Melbourne and key regional centres during and after the gold rushes to help free the colony from total reliance on imports. Melbourne was also the centre of banking and merchant services for the pastoralists in the regions.

The technological requirements of gold mining stimulated manufacturing industries and the growth of the agricultural sector led to the development of backward and forward linkages, such as implement manufacture and the processing of the raw materials, initially close to their source of production. Victorian innovation and products were displayed to the world through grand international exhibitions in the 19th century.

By the early 20th century, industry was concentrated in Melbourne, which had become Australia's leading industrial city. Victoria had a major role in Australia's post-World War II program of industrial expansion, made possible by the huge immigration program which provided a ready workforce. The interests of both labour and capital were protected against imports by a system of tariffs and quotas until its gradual dismantling in the late 20th century brought the closure of many industries.

Retailing, tourism and the entertainment industries have always been important to local economies in Victoria. However, the growth of these sectors (and improved transport) has stimulated regional centres at the cost of the small towns or suburban strips. This theme also acknowledges that industry was carried out in the home as well as factory and office.

Asking questions about the theme

- What contribution has Victorian industry made to national, state and local economies?
- What has been the effect of industrial development on particular towns, suburbs and landscapes?
- How important were entrepreneurial and business skills? Technical innovations?
- How was work allocated – between social and ethnic groups, between sexes?
- How did workers organise to improve conditions? What about those outside such organisations?
- What were the living conditions like? Was accommodation provided?
- How does this theme link with the other themes in Victoria's history?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
5.1 Processing raw materials	Processing primary produce for local and export markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy goods • Wool processing • Meat and meat by-products • Grains • Fruit and vegetables 	Milk products factories Flour mills Abattoirs e.g. Newmarket Woollen mills and stores Canneries (Goulburn Valley) Breweries e.g. CUB Bakeries Factories e.g. Heinz, Dandenong Tanneries e.g. Preston area
	Processing petroleum products	Oil refineries and associated industries e.g. Mobil Oil Refinery, Altona
5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity	Making Victoria the 'engine room' of the Australian economy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying entrepreneurial skills and technology • Making Australia self-sufficient in engineering and manufacturing • Producing for export markets • Developing specialised industries 	Factories, factory sites Thompson's foundry, Castlemaine GMH Fisherman's Bend, Dandenong HV McKay offices Massey Ferguson Government Aircraft Factory Houses of industry magnates
	Manufacturing clothing, footwear and leather goods	Flinders Lane Fletcher Jones, Warrnambool Inner suburban clothing and textile factories
	Associated objects	Machinery Clothing samples Publicity, promotional material
5.3 Markets and retailing	Selling fresh produce in Melbourne	Markets e.g. Queen Victoria, Prahran
	Serving local needs	Corner and local shops Shops around railway stations Small country centres
	The rise of centres along tram routes	Smith Street, Chapel Street
	Building shopping centres to serve regional Victoria	Large centres (Geelong, Bendigo, Ballarat) Regional grocery and variety stores
	Making Melbourne one of the leading retail centres in Australia	Department stores Boutiques and speciality stores e.g. Le Louvre Arcades Warehouses (Old Myer warehouses in Carlton)
	Creating car-based centres in the post-war era	Chadstone Shopping Centre
	Creating a distinctive corporate identity	Fletcher Jones' factory gardens Bryant and May factory Advertising signs and billboards e.g. Skipping Girl, Pelaco
	Associated objects	Promotional materials Clothes collections held by museums and galleries Company uniforms, letterheads

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products	Promoting Victoria's achievements to the world	World heritage listed Royal Exhibition Building, Carlton Gardens
	Celebrating great entrepreneurs	Sidney Myer Music Bowl
	Exposing Victorians to the latest ideas Encouraging innovation and technology Creating links to markets	Trade shows and exhibitions
	Associated objects	Exhibition items, awards
5.5 Banking and finance	Making Melbourne one of the financial centres of Australia Dealing with boom and bust	Head offices of banking, insurance and finance companies
	Banks as a symbol of the historical importance of regional centres	Gold rush banks Banks in farming centres
	Establishing the stock exchange	Melbourne Stock Exchange Stock exchanges in mining towns
	Establishing building and friendly societies, credit co-ops	Offices and banks
	Associated objects	Bank money boxes
5.6 Entertaining and socialising	Establishing licensed premises in Victoria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influence of the temperance movement in Victorian society • The influence of liquor licensing laws 	Early hotels De-licensed hotels Hotels that reflect new licensing laws in the 20th century Coffee Palaces, Temperance Halls Temperance monuments and drinking fountains
	Places to meet and socialise in rural Victoria	Local pubs, cafés, dance halls, RSL clubs
	Dining out, developing Victoria's culinary, café and bar culture The influence of post-war migration on Victoria's dining out culture	Restaurants, cafes (Pellegrini's, Florentino, Leo's) Precincts e.g. Lygon Street
	The golden age of theatre-going in Victoria	Her Majesty's Theatre, Ballarat Princess Theatre
	Creating picture palaces	Regent, Forum, Astor, Westgarth
	Selling sexual services	Brothels
	Associated objects	Expresso machines

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
5.7 Catering for tourists	Developing Aboriginal tourism enterprises Travelling popular touring routes Accommodating tourists Visiting tourist attractions	Brambuk Aboriginal Cultural Centre, Gariwerd Great Ocean Road Hotels, restaurants, guest houses
5.8 Working	Aboriginal people working in the European settler economy Organising workers – industrial action and gains for workers	Seasonal fruit and vegetable picking Dairy, hops, tobacco Fencing, cattle droving Trades Hall 8 Hour Monument
	Being unemployed, working for the dole	Unemployment projects during the Great Depression (Alexandra Avenue, Great Ocean Road)
	Working in the office	City office blocks
	Working in the home, paid and unpaid	
	Working as a volunteer	Royal Children's Hospital
	Associated objects	



MANUFACTURING CLOTHING – FLETCHER JONES, WARRNAMBOOL, A REGIONAL ENTREPRENEUR

Fletcher Jones commenced his career as a drapery hawker, selling clothing around the Western District. In 1924, he opened a shop in Warrnambool, selling ready-to-wear men's clothing, and added a tailoring service above the shop. Jones' preference for quality garments, and the slowness of trade during the Depression, led to his decision to make ready-to-wear trousers in fractional fittings, and his slogan became 'no man is hard to fit'. During the Second World War Jones was asked to make army trousers, but was allowed instead to make trousers for farmers as his contribution to the war effort.

After the war the firm began its expansion, opening its first shop in Melbourne, and a new factory, built of army surplus materials and buildings, in Warrnambool. A garden was planted around the factory, making it an important aesthetic landmark for the town. When Jones was asked to make the uniforms for the Australian team in the 1956 Olympic Games, he commenced making a range of women's slacks and skirts. In the 1960s, the firm had shops and factories in five states, with the headquarters still at Warrnambool, where the 600 staff, mainly women, were employed. By this time it was unusual for such a large firm to have headquarters outside a capital city, and some staff housing was provided to compensate for the location.

The firm also had an unusual corporate structure, with 70 per cent ownership by the staff, and no outside shareholders. Jones manufactured his garments from Australian wool, but it seems a coincidence that he set up his business close to Victoria's wool growing district. He opposed the use of synthetic fibres, and in 1964 received an award for services to the Australian wool industry. Eventually, after Jones' death, the firm began to use synthetic materials. Early in the 21st century Fletcher Jones joined most other Victorian clothing manufacturers and moved offshore, closing its Warrnambool plant.

The Fletcher Jones story shows a link between the themes 5.2 *Developing a manufacturing capacity*, 5.3 *Marketing and retailing*, 4.3 *Grazing and raising livestock*, 6.5 *Living in country towns* and 7.4 *Defending Victoria and Australia*.

06

building towns, cities and the garden state

The wealth generated by Victoria's gold built some of Australia's largest Victorian-era cities, including Ballarat, Bendigo and Melbourne. English historian Asa Briggs named Melbourne as one of the world's greatest Victorian cities. Metropolitan Melbourne expanded rapidly to take in the surrounding 'villages', creating the suburban sprawl of detached houses with their own gardens and backyards, which soon showed a strong skew to the east.

Another characteristic of Victoria is the proliferation of country towns, relatively close together by Australian standards, which grew up as commercial, industrial and social centres to support local rural or mining activities. They reflect their origins as ports, wayside settlements, gold towns or selectors' towns.

This theme focuses on the development of Victoria's cities, towns and suburbs, including the application of innovative planning ideas which contributed to Victoria's identity as the 'garden state'.

Asking questions about the theme

- What were the motivations for establishing towns and suburbs? How were they affected by changing circumstances?
- What influenced the spatial layout of the town/suburb – location of industry, residence areas etc.?
- What does the housing show about the local topography, climate, social status, and cultural background of the residents?
- What were the social implications of different forms of housing?
- How have segregation and exclusion been expressed in housing and suburbs?
- How is the history of a city/town/suburb reflected in its architecture, materials and landscapes?
- How is public open space used by various groups?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
6.1 Establishing settlements in the Port Phillip District	Places of first settlement	Coastal towns Inland towns Squatting sites
6.2 Creating Melbourne	Pre-Gold rush city: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laying out the city plan • Populating the plan • Establishing a social geography • Aboriginal people in colonial Melbourne 	Urban form (The Hoddle Grid, Williamstown Government Town) La Trobe's cottage Pre-goldrush buildings Aboriginal camps and protectorates; Merri Creek school Sites linked with the Native Police
	Gold rush boom and bust – becoming a leading world city <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating 'Marvellous Melbourne' • Developing services and infrastructure • Building higher industrial and commercial structures and buildings • Creating cultural institutions • Cultural landscapes 	Nineteenth century commercial and industrial buildings Boulevards leading to the city Parks and gardens Melbourne sewerage system Hydraulic power systems State Library and Museum, University and colleges.
6.3 Shaping the suburbs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial, residential and industrial development • Providing urban infrastructure and services • Establishing industrial/working class suburbs • Living with boom and bust (slums, homelessness) • Depression of the 1890s 	Ring of 19th century inner suburbs Yan Yean water supply
	Recovery after Federation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applying the Garden City ideals and planning layout • Suburban development along tram and railway lines • Responding to slums and homelessness • Expanding services to meet demands 	Inter-war commercial and industrial development Middle ring garden suburbs (Malvern streetscapes) Griffin's Eaglemont Estate Garden City estate Brotherhood of St Laurence Additional and expanded water supply systems
	Post-WWII development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The influences of migration and growth associated with the Olympics • Coping with rapid urban expansion • Developing urban services and infrastructure • Establishing public housing estates • Housing Aboriginal people • Creating distinctive suburban identities that respond to the Australian environment • Gentrifying the suburbs • Clearing the slums and Save our Suburbs movement 	First skyscraper to break height limits – ICI Building (now Orica) Redevelopment of St Kilda Road Olympic Village, West Heidelberg Merchant Builders estates e.g. Winter Park, Elliston Housing Commission of Victoria estates MMBW Brooklyn Sewerage pumping station

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
6.4 Making regional centres	Establishing regional identities	Bendigo, Ballarat, Shepparton
	Investing in statements of permanence	Architecturally grand railway stations, town halls, banks and other public buildings
	Providing places to meet, work and socialise in rural areas	Pubs Community halls CWA Halls
	Trading and exchanging goods	
6.5 Living in country towns	Establishing functional towns, e.g. coast towns, squatters' towns, early wayside towns, gold towns, irrigation towns	Port towns (Portland, Port Fairy) Wayside towns (Kilmore, Seymour, Benalla, Gisborne) Gold towns (Walhalla, Jericho) Selectors' towns (Ouyen, Warragul) Mildura – irrigation town LaTrobe Valley
	Supplying town amenities – water, sewerage etc	Water supply systems Sewerage systems
	Building public parks and gardens	Regional botanic gardens (Ballarat etc.)
	Creating model towns	Tallangatta (SRWSC model town of the 1950s)
	Establishing country town identities	
	Decentralising industry	Factories in country towns
	Creating or changing transport networks	
6.6 Marking significant phases in the development of Victoria's settlements, towns and cities	Experiencing the pressures of expansion and contraction	
	Homes for the wealthy Middle class homes Working class homes Boarding houses Establishing private gardens and backyards	Nineteenth century mansions Victorian and inter-war middle class villas Workers' cottages Gentrified workers' cottages (e.g. Sunshine)
	Developing higher density living, shared accommodation, flats and apartments Accommodating changing lifestyles Housing Aboriginal people	Inter-war apartment blocks (St Kilda, South Yarra) Post-war apartment blocks Social and public housing for special needs Missions and reserves Fringe camps Aboriginal Housing Board
	Providing employee housing	Factory housing Railway and teachers housing
6.7 Making homes for Victorians	Living in slums and on the street	Emerald Court Ozanam House
6.8 Living on the fringes		Aboriginal town camps Great Depression camps Urban camps



CARLO CATANI, IMMIGRANT, ENGINEER

The young colony of Victoria provided opportunities for qualified professional immigrants, many of whom contributed to the development of new infrastructure. In 1876, three young engineers – Carlo Catani, Pietro Baracchi and Ettore Checchi left Florence Italy for New Zealand, however they found better opportunities in Victoria. On arrival, all were employed by the Department of Survey as draftsmen as they had essential skills in demand due to the rapid development of urban infrastructure in Victoria. Of the three, Catani had the most distinguished career. In 1882 he joined the Public Works Department, where he became Chief Engineer. Catani was responsible for many of Victoria's major engineering works, including widening and straightening the River Yarra upstream from Princes Bridge and the formation of Alexandra Avenue, swamp drainage works at Koo Wee Rup and Elwood, and the forming of Lake Catani on the Mount Buffalo Plateau. He was also responsible for the reclamation of the St Kilda foreshore and the design of the gardens on the foreshore that now commemorate his name. Catani's story links with themes of *4.7 Transforming the land and waterways*, *6.2 Creating Melbourne* and *6.3 Shaping the suburbs*.

07 governing Victorians

Victoria was the Port Phillip District of the Colony of New South Wales until 1851, when it became a separate colony named in honour of the Queen. The new colony developed its own responsible government and its own defence system.

At Federation of the Australian colonies in 1901, Victoria became a state in the Commonwealth of Australia. As the first seat of Federal government, Melbourne played a significant role in governing Australia. While British judicial and administrative institutions were imported to maintain law and order in Victoria's new communities, some institutions were developed specifically to cater for local conditions, such as the Native Police, Aboriginal missions and the Court of Mines.

This theme focuses on the role of the state and its institutions in shaping the life of its citizens in all facets of life. It also recognises the role of local government as well as the defence and administration of the state. Important aspects of the theme include a tradition of struggle for political and civil rights reflected in the Eureka rebellion, the Labor Movement, women's movement and movements for Aboriginal rights.

Asking questions about the theme

- How did the state shape the lives of Victorian citizens? What evidence remains of different eras and circumstances?
- What has been the role of local government?
- What groups have been disadvantaged by or left out of the political process? Why?
- What efforts have been made to include them? How have they succeeded?
- What has been the impact of dissenting ideologies on Victoria?
- What do Victoria's political and administrative institutions tell us about the nature of society in Victoria?
- What has been the role of Victorians in Australia's Federal political process?
- How does this theme link to other themes in Victoria's history?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy	Governing the Port Phillip District	Site of Lonsdale's Cottage, La Trobe's Cottage
	Governing the colony / State of Victoria	Toorak House Government House Parliament House Exhibition Buildings
	Governing Australia	<i>Stonington</i>
	Shaping the ideal citizen	Australian Natives Association
	Forming political associations	
	Developing local government authorities Administering the state	Bridges constructed by Road Boards (predecessors of municipal councils) Town halls and municipal offices
7.2 Struggling for political rights	Experiencing exclusion and discrimination	Eureka Stockade Town halls, public halls Yarra bank, Princes Bridge
	Gaining the vote for women	Places where women met or lived
	Labor Movement	Eight Hour Day monument
	Gaining Aboriginal rights	Aborigines Advancement League
	Protesting and challenging prevailing views	Places associated with protests
	Promoting civil liberties	Places associated with civil libertarians
	Associated objects	'Monster petition' for women's suffrage
7.3 Maintaining law and order	Creating a judicial system in Victoria	Early court houses Old Melbourne Gaol, Beechworth Prison
	Controlling entry to Victoria in the 19th century	Customs houses, Quarantine stations
	Policing Victoria – including Native Police	Police stations, lock-ups Police paddocks
	Using and accessing the justice system	Local legal services, including Aboriginal
	Administering resources and services, including indigenous affairs	Government offices Places where people engaged with government agencies
	Associated objects	Miner's licence and right
7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia	Colonial defences	Fort Gellibrand, Fort Queenscliff, Fort Nepean HMVS <i>Cerberus</i> Batteries
	Training people to serve in the military	Army camps, recruiting depots and drill halls HMAS <i>Cerberus</i> , RAAF Point Cook
	Protecting civilians	Air-raid shelters
	Civilian war efforts	Factories
	Associated objects	War savings street plaques
7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage	Designating historic sites	
	Creating the National Trust	Como
	Protecting places from redevelopment	Abbotsford Convent
	Protecting Aboriginal places and landscapes	
	Associated objects	Marble objects at Melbourne Museum that are pieces of a demolished Victorian era building

08 building community life

This theme covers the ways Victorians have built community life and institutions in a variety of forms and expressions.

Maintaining Aboriginal traditional ceremonial life and sacred places is a key part of this theme. Other key factors include the belief systems, ideals and institutions of the early (predominantly British and Irish) settlers, applied and adapted to their new situation. This helps to explain both the strong evangelical Protestant tone which was influential in maintaining the conservative morality of Queen Victoria's Britain in many aspects of community life, and the ongoing sectarian tensions between Catholics and Protestants in 19th and early 20th century Victoria. It also influenced the formation of Victoria's strong public education system, alongside the range of denominational schools and colleges.

The education of women has been a strong theme, with Victoria pioneering women's secondary school education in Australia. Women's groups were a major influence on charity and social work in Victoria, where the change from a reliance on charity to government welfare has never been complete.

The theme also includes marking the phases of life such as birth, death and marriage.

Asking questions about the theme

- How much do we know about Aboriginal ceremonial life and sacred places in Victoria? How do we know about these?
- What churches predominated in the town/suburb/community? Why?
- How do the schools in the town/suburb reflect the social/religious background, and aspirations of the community?
- How have community institutions expressed community values of the times? The needs of the times?
- How have gender roles been expressed in community life?
- How has the community contributed to the provision of welfare services?
- What has been the impact of increased government services on community life?
- How does this theme link with other themes?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
8.1 Maintaining spiritual life	Maintaining traditional ceremonial life	Sacred places
	Living on Aboriginal missions	Ebenezer Mission, Antwerp
	Churches as a marker of social status or ethnic origin Establishing institutions based on religious denominations and spiritual connections	First church in community, first mosque
	Places of worship that illustrate key phases of a community	Methodist churches on goldfields
	Founding Australian spiritual institutions	Places associated with Mary McKillop
	Dissent and alternative spiritual belief	
8.2 Educating people	Imparting traditional knowledge by elders Initiating education by setting up early community-run schools	Old Preston Secondary College Koorie Services Centre NMIT National, denominational, common schools and ragged schools
	Establishing private education, and denominational schools	Private education – small private enterprise schools, church-run colleges (formerly 'public schools').
	Applying different philosophies of education	Aboriginal schools Rudolph Steiner schools
	Making education universal – free, secular state schools	Early state schools and the system of school numbers Infant schools
	Providing a parallel Catholic system	Catholic parish schools
	Providing schools in remote rural areas	One-room schools Consolidated schools
	Providing education for children with disabilities	Victorian School for the Deaf Special Schools
	Providing secondary and technical education	State secondary and technical schools Agricultural colleges
	Including women in secondary and higher education	Sir MacPherson Robertson – sponsored Girls High School Domestic arts schools Janet Clarke Hall
	Establishing universities and colleges of advanced education Innovation and the creation of new knowledge	Universities and Colleges of Advanced Education RMIT
	Participating in self improvement and adult education	Mechanics' Institutes, libraries, CAE, local learning centres
	Associated objects	

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
8.3 Providing health and welfare services	Traditional plant foods and remedies	Royal Botanic Gardens, Melbourne and Cranbourne
	Aboriginal health services	Victorian Aboriginal Health Service e.g. Health Service in Gertrude and Nicholson Streets
	Providing public and private health care	Private Hospitals
	Providing health services to women in Victoria	Doctors surgeries and residences
	Providing services to regional Victoria	Maternal and Child Health Centres
	Receiving health and welfare services	Public hospitals and psychiatric centres
		Queen Victoria hospital
		Bush nursing centres
		Ambulance stations
	Changing approaches to providing psychiatric care and services	Willsmere, Mayday Hills Larundel
	Providing maternal and child health services	Nineteenth century women's refuges (Abbotsford Convent, Carlton Refuge) Truby King and mothercraft centres (Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre)
	Helping others – city missions, charity work, philanthropy	Asylums Missions e.g. Prahran Mission Refuges
	Associated objects	Hospital and institutional records Collection tins, fund-raising material Medical equipment
8.4 Forming community organisations	Forming associations of mutual aid and self-help	Mutual societies halls Masonic halls
	Setting up co-operatives, co-operative building societies	
	Providing places for young people to meet and socialise	Scouts and Guide halls YMCA venues
	Pursuing special interests of all sorts	Service, RSL and Sports Clubs
	Establishing ethnic community groups	Club rooms
	Providing local meeting places	Local community halls
	Providing places for women to meet	CWA Halls
	Associated objects	Masonic Lodge regalia Posters for community events
8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating	Preserving and celebrating Victoria's history	NAIDOC week 'Sorry' Day National Trust places RHSV meeting rooms Local museums
	Remembering the impact of war upon Victorian communities	Cenotaphs Avenues of honour Great Ocean Road
	Remembering significant events and people	Memorials to disasters
	Preserving/resurrecting Aboriginal languages	Memorials for important events (Eight Hour Day monument)
		Memorials for significant people Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
	Associated objects	Commemorative medals Plaques Books
8.6 Marking the phases of life	Birth, life, death	
	Living as a family	
	Living outside a family partnership	
	Growing old and retiring	Aged care facilities
	Repatriation of Aboriginal remains Burying the dead	King's domain burials Framlingham Cemetery Lone graves and private cemeteries Public cemeteries Church or other cemeteries
	Associated objects	Register of births, deaths and marriages Cemetery Trust records Family photographs



IRIS LOVETT-GARDINER – EDUCATOR AND TIRELESS COMMUNITY WORKER

Iris Lovett-Gardiner was born at the Lake Condah Mission in south-western Victoria in the 1920s. She went to school until year eight and then worked as a domestic servant, first in Hamilton and then Melbourne, where she lived for 35 years.

For many years, Iris taught Aboriginal culture in schools and she assisted the Catholic Education department to develop a syllabus for teaching Indigenous culture in Victoria. She highlighted the plight of Aboriginal people's experiences of dispossession and disadvantage, believing that educating through the mainstream education system was an important way to raise awareness of the issues affecting Victoria's Aboriginal people.

She wanted people to know about the hardships that Aboriginal people had experienced by talking from her own experiences and Aboriginal community stories about life on the mission and the interaction that Aboriginal people had with the wider community. She was also deeply concerned by the loss of traditional languages and the sense of disconnection that many Aboriginal people had when they were separated from their families through the mission experience or government policies to remove children and place them into foster care.

In her 70s, Iris started work on her PhD. She was a member of the Heritage Trust of Victoria, a patron for the National Aboriginal and Islander Day of Celebrations and was recognised by her community as a respected community Elder.

In 1997, she wrote a book, titled *Lady of the Lake*, to raise awareness about her life and community as well as to assist young people to connect with their history and ongoing cultural heritage. She was instrumental in creating the Aboriginal Community Elders Service (ACES) which was established in 1991, to ensure that community elders could be cared for in a safe, secure environment and have access to medical treatment, meals and social activities that they may otherwise find difficult to obtain.

Throughout her life, Iris Lovett-Gardiner worked tirelessly to improve the wellbeing of Victoria's Aboriginal communities and raise awareness across the broader community of the issues that affect Aboriginal people in Victoria.

The story of Iris Lovett-Gardiner shows a link between the themes *8.2 Educating people*, *8.3 Providing health and welfare services*, *8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating*.

09

shaping cultural and creative life



This theme displays Victoria's cultural life in its many facets: sport, arts, popular culture and science. It highlights the passion for sport that typifies Australian society, and shows Victoria's leading role in developing some of the nation's major sporting events and games.

From early European settlement, Victorians have nurtured a vibrant arts scene, participating in the full range of performing and visual arts, architecture and design and popular culture. Much of Victoria's cultural life has been expressed through local community groups, which have provided social cohesion as well as opportunities for the enjoyment of leisure activities.

Victorians have been at the forefront in the development of national arts movements in painting and music, and also in innovative drama companies. Many Victorians have made their name on the world stage in elite sports, high arts, popular culture and science, where Victorians have been pre-eminent in research science and medical research.

Some of these pursuits overlap, for example film: is it popular culture or an art form?

Asking questions about the theme

- How have people enjoyed their leisure, developed leisure facilities?
- What does the establishment/development of local sporting clubs tell us about the town/suburban community?
- How does sport express local allegiance, social status or ethnicity?
- How have people contributed to Victoria's/Australia's elite sporting life?
- How/when does a local community event evolve into a major expression of the creativity of Victorians?
- What art forms have been expressed/developed in the local town/suburb? What has inspired and enabled the formation of a local arts community? Have any local artists made their name on the wider stage?
- What influential people have provided inspiration/financial support to the arts, or other intellectual pursuits? What has motivated them?
- What contribution has the particular art-form/popular culture made to Victoria's/Australia's identity?
- How have people contributed to Victoria's/Australia's elite and unique art and creative culture/popular culture?
- What has been the inspiration for innovation in science?
- How have people contributed to Victoria's/Australia's intellectual and scientific achievements?
- How do the themes overlap within this key theme? How do they link with other key themes?

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
9.1 Participating in sport and recreation	Forming local sports clubs Expressing gender in leisure activities Pursuing individual sports Enjoying leisure activities Developing elite sports Staging national and world sporting events Aboriginal participation in sport	Local sports ground, club houses, swimming pools Women's Dressing Pavilion, Royal Park Walking tracks, winter sports facilities MCG Rupertswood, birthplace of the Ashes Former Olympic Swimming Pool Kooyong Tennis Centre Flemington race course Stawell Gift
9.2 Nurturing a vibrant arts scene	Aboriginal arts and crafts Forming artists' societies Forming local drama and performing groups Making music – local orchestras, brass bands, choral societies Cross-fertilisation in the arts Patronising the arts Developing organisations for supporting artists and crafts people	Wathaurong Glass East Gippsland Aboriginal Arts Koorie Heritage Trust Local performing arts centres Royal South Street Eisteddfod, Ballarat Bandstands Town halls Local artists' works: Town Hall collections Heide Museum of Modern Art, Montsalvat Felton Bequest Theatre/concert programs for amateur productions Costume for amateur productions Craft Victoria
9.3 Achieving design and artistic distinction	Aboriginal artists Composing and performing music Creating visual arts and literature Designing furniture and high fashion Creating dance and drama companies and performing Establishing a Victorian and Australian voice	Lin Onus, William Barak, Tommy McRae Composers' studios, Grainger Museum Coombe Cottage, Melba's home Heidelberg school sites The Australian Ballet Lakeview, home of Henry Handel Richardson MTC, La Mama, Pram Factory, Malthouse The Arts Centre Heide, Box Hill Art Space
	Designing fine buildings, gardens and landscapes Advancing professional standards and practice	Myer Music Bowl Houses/buildings by prominent architects of different ages – including Reed, Wardell, Annear, Barnet, Boyd, Knox Bickleigh Vale, Edna Walling's gardens at Mooroolbark, other gardens by Walling, Stones, Ford Institute of Architects
	Making films	Salvation Army headquarters, Bourke Street, site of first film
	Associated objects	Music scores of Victorian composers Artworks Arty-type craftworks: wearable art Performing arts costumes, sets, props, ephemera Set and costume designs Theatre programs

SUB THEME	PROMPTS (LIST IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE)	EXAMPLES OF PLACES AND OBJECTS
9.4 Creating popular culture	Making jazz, rock and local music Staging/attending Music festivals Creating Australian television	Esplanade Hotel St Kilda, 'Espy' Sunbury 'Ramsay Street'
	Associated objects	Performing Arts Museum collection
9.5 Advancing knowledge	Establishing research facilities in science and technology Developing innovative technologies Recognising and maintaining Aboriginal traditional knowledge	Bionic Ear National Herbarium Royal Society building Defence Department Laboratories Victoria Barracks Research laboratories Brambuk Aboriginal Cultural Centre, Gariwerd Koorie Heritage Trust and Keeping Places
	Associated objects	



A VICTORIAN INVENTION OF WORLDWIDE IMPORTANCE – THE BIONIC EAR

A piece of ground-breaking medical technology produced in Victoria was the cochlear implant or Bionic Ear. This was developed at the University of Melbourne by Professor Graeme Clark in the late 1960s. The research was funded by public donations, because at the time the scientific community did not think it possible to develop a cochlear implant.

After a successful trial with an implant at the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital in 1978, the Australian Government awarded a grant for the industrial development of the Bionic Ear by the Australian firm Cochlear Limited. After further trials it was internationally approved as safe and effective. In 1985, Professor Clark's team implanted the first child with a multiple-electrode Bionic Ear.

This technology is widely considered to be the first major advance in helping profoundly deaf children to communicate since signing was established at the Paris Deaf School 200 years ago. The Australian Bionic Ear has now been implanted in more than 50,000 people worldwide.

This story illustrates the themes 'advancing knowledge' and 'developing innovative technologies'.



case studies

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

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

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

CASE STUDY 1: QUEEN ELIZABETH MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH CENTRE

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

CASE STUDY 2: HOBSON'S BAY CITY COUNCIL

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

CASE STUDY 3: THE GREAT OCEAN ROAD

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

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

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

CASE STUDY 5: ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AND CARLTON GARDENS


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

CASE STUDY 6: LAKE BOGA SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPE

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

CASE STUDY 7: WHITEHORSE HISTORICAL COLLECTION

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

The background image shows a building with a dark tiled roof and a stone pillar. The sky is blue with some green leaves visible in the top left corner. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent dark grey rectangle.

case study 1: Queen Elizabeth Centre

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

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

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



1861-c.1900 Reform and penitence

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

- 8. Building community life
- 8.1 Maintaining spiritual life



c.1900-1949 A changing emphasis

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

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

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

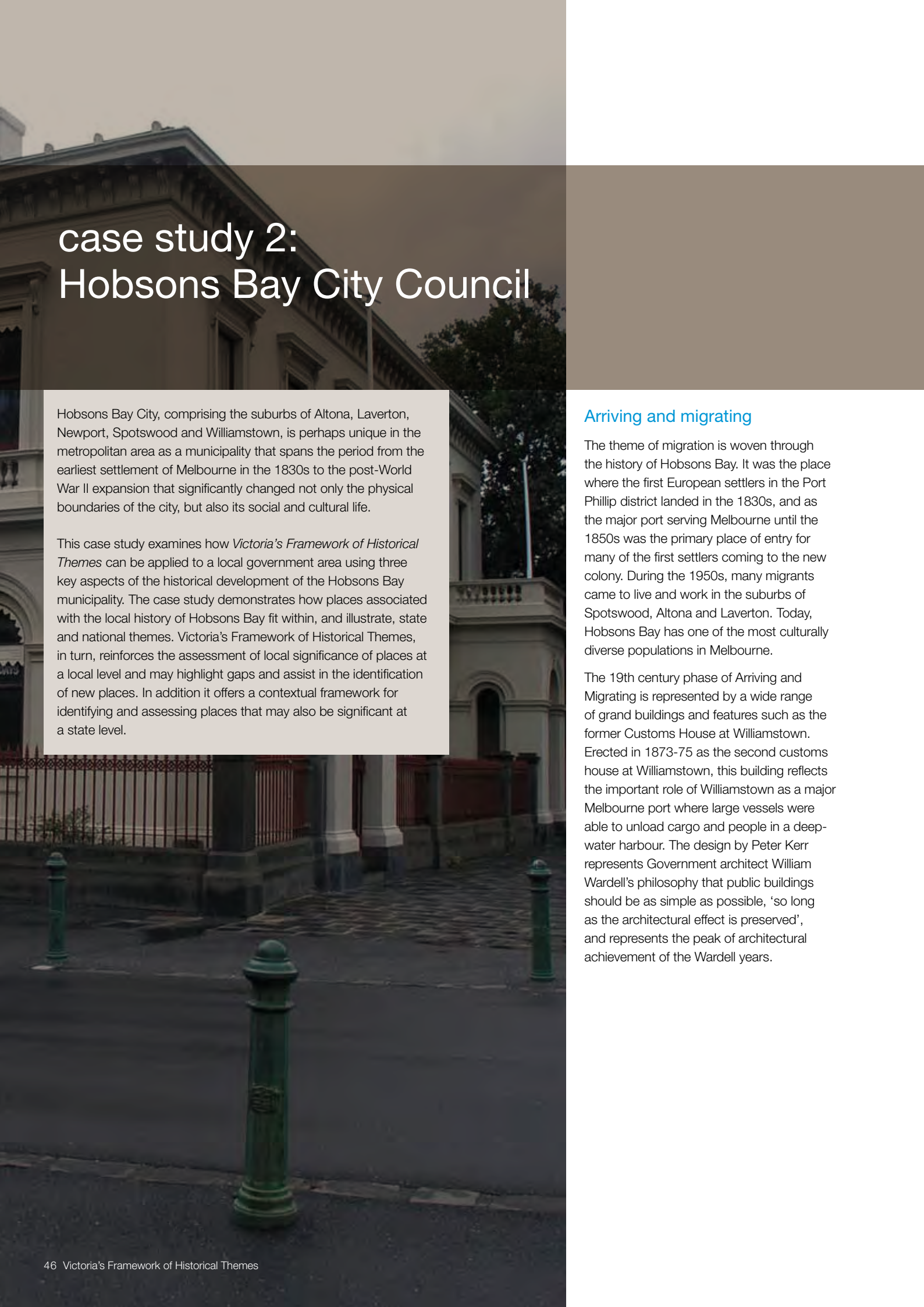
Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



1951 onwards A model for maternal and child health

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



case study 2: Hobsons Bay City Council

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

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

Arriving and migrating

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

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



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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Creating a centre of industry

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Suburban expansion and forming local government

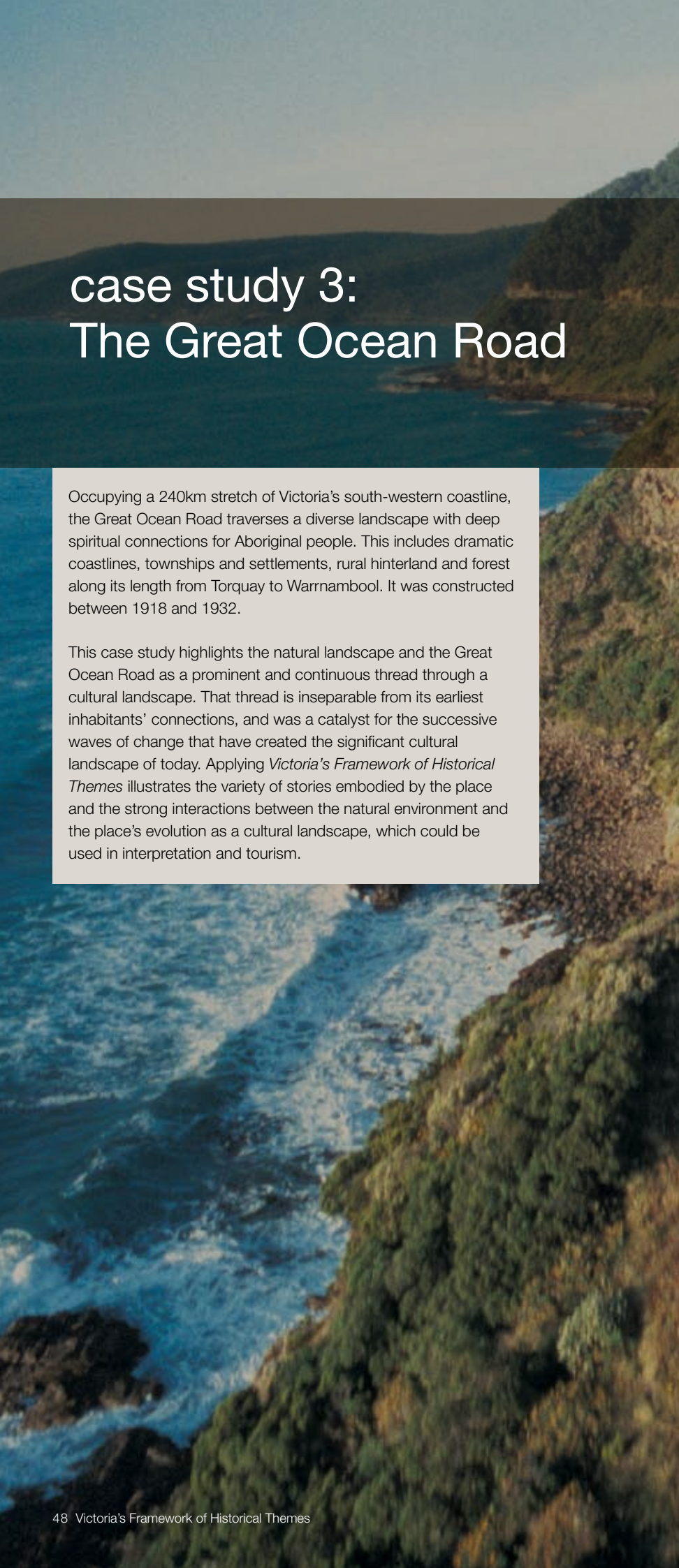
The suburbs of Altona and Laverton originally formed part of the Shire of Wyndham (later Werribee) from its formation in 1864. The influx of industry and significant population growth in the 1950s led to the creation of the Shire of Altona in 1957, with the Altona homestead (constructed in the 1840s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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



case study 3: The Great Ocean Road

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

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

A place of traditional importance

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

A landscape rich in natural resources

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

A place for sport and leisure

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

A commemorative road and tourist route

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

A scenic landscape

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

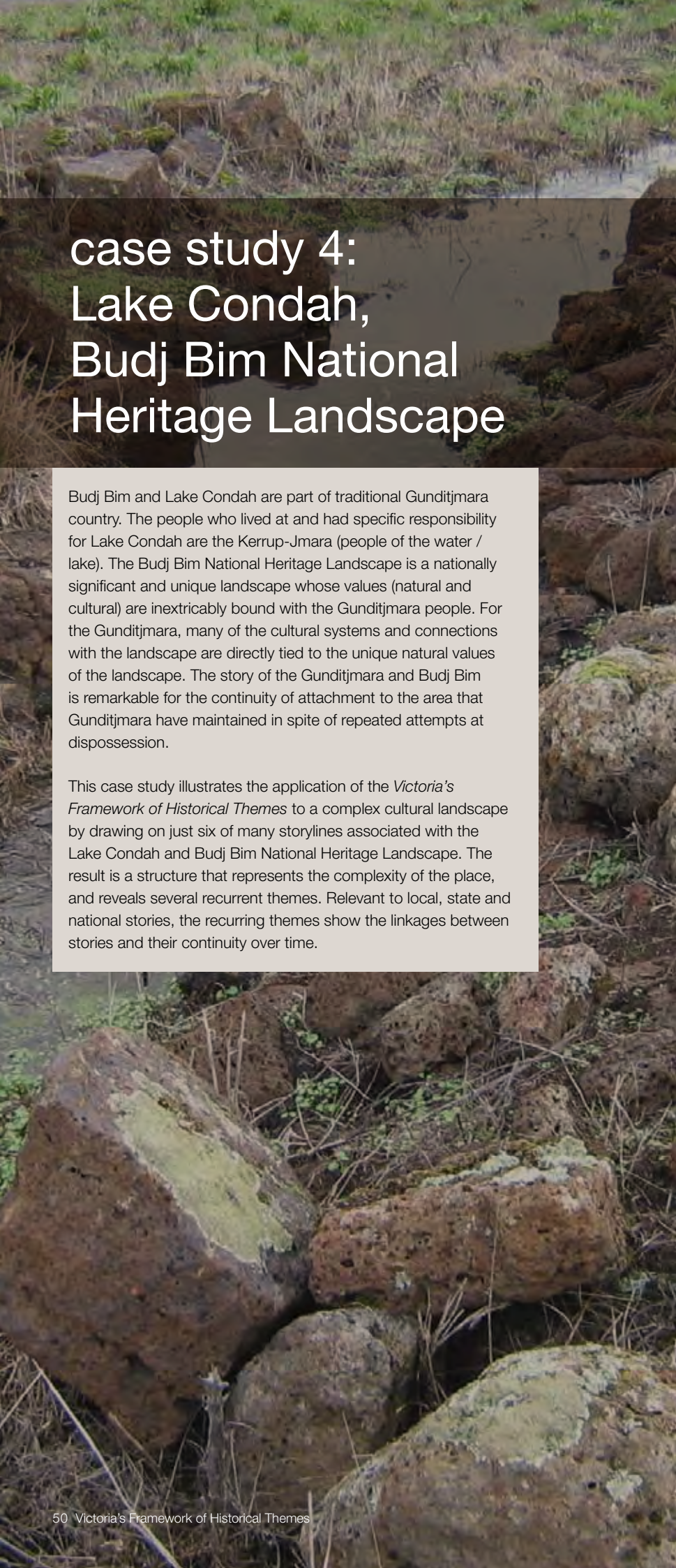
Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



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

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

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

The ancestral landscape

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Defending country, resistance of the community to European invasion

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



Aboriginal economy and aquaculture

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

8. Building community life
 - 8.1 *Maintaining spiritual*

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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Convincing Ground

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



case study 5: Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens

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

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

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

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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

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

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



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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

A place for recreation and leisure – 1839 to the present

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

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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Exhibiting Victoria's innovation

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

Location of state parliament – 1901-1927

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

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

The inauguration of Federation – 1901

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

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

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


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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



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

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

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



The formation of the natural environment

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

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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

The formation of the ancestral landscape

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Aboriginal economy, resources and customs

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

The displacement of Aboriginal people at Lake Boga

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

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

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



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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

2. Peopling Victoria's places and landscapes

2.2 Arriving in a new land

2.8 Fighting for identity

Closer rural settlement

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

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

The emergence of a rural town

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

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

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



Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Regaining identity, culture and caring for country

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

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

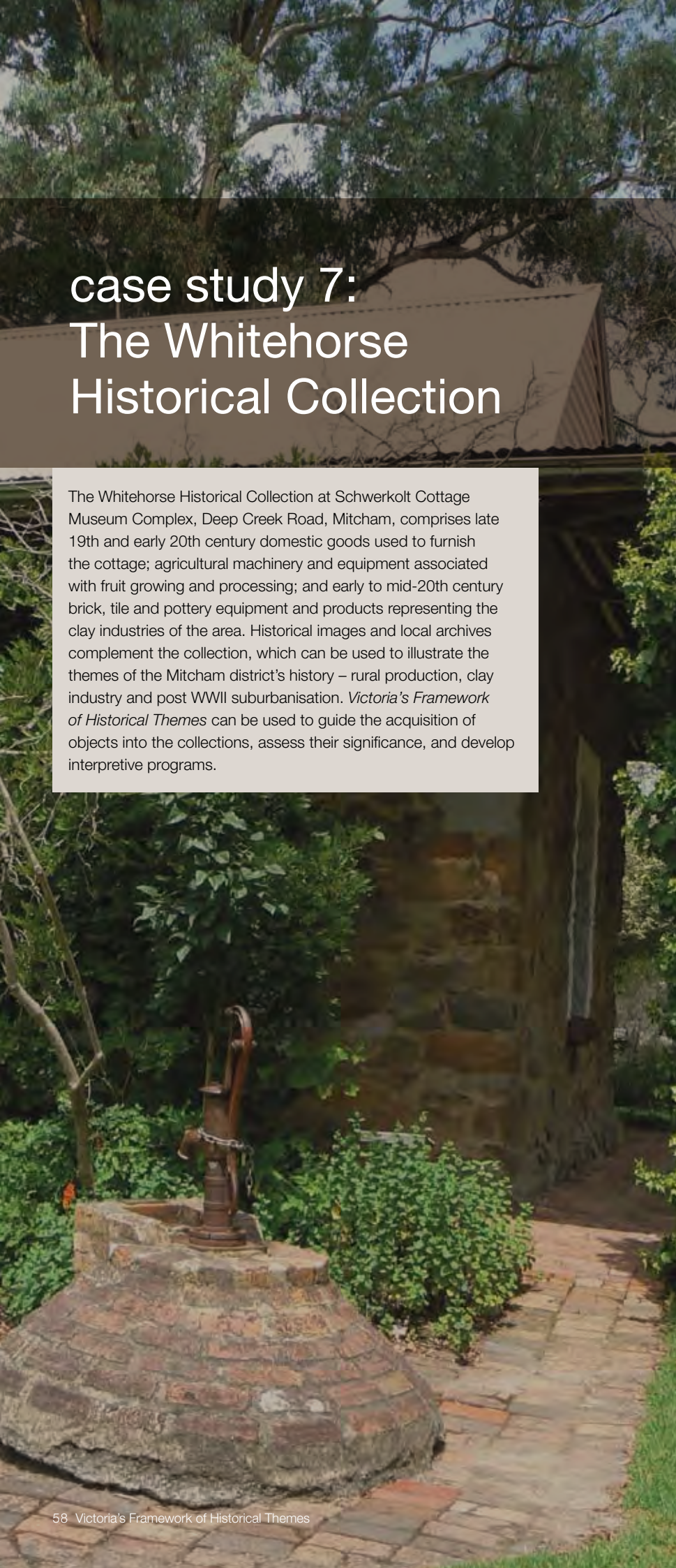
Until the early 20th Century, many Wamba Wamba people lived on the eastern side of Lake Boga and would walk around the lake dunes to shop in town and to attend school. However, a settlement was established on the western side of the township, and shortly after many moved into the bigger nearby rural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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



case study 7: The Whitehorse Historical Collection

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

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

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

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

The potteries: a Staffordshire technology migrates to Victoria

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

5. Building Victoria's industries and workforce

5.1 Processing raw materials

5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity



Manufacturing the materials of Victorian suburbs

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

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Making Victorian homes contemporary and stylish

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



Collection item: Myer Orchard Spray Unit

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

Rural fringe of Melbourne

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

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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

Rural technology

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

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

Orcharding life

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

Victoria's themes and sub-themes

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



Using Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes in Collections management

Acquisitions

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

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

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

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

Significance assessment: saying how it matters

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

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

Interpretation: communicating the meanings

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

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

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appendices

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Thematic Environmental History

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

Historical Themes

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

Significance

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

Significance Assessment

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

Themes

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

Thematic Framework

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

Thematic Study

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

Storyline

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



APPENDIX B: CHRONOLOGY

Based on Susan Priestley (1984)

Up to 30,000 years ago

Aboriginal people occupying the area now known as Victoria.

Archaeological evidence includes deposits associated with cultural material in the Maribyrnong River terraces, at Keilor and Box Gully near Lake Tyrell.

18,000 – 20,000 years ago

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

7,000 years ago

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

7,000 – 6,000 years ago

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

4,000 – 5,000 years ago

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

5,000 – 200 years ago

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

200 years ago

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1838 Commencement of Melbourne's first newspapers: *Melbourne Advertiser* and *Port Phillip Gazette*.
First overland mail from Melbourne to Sydney.

First bank opened in Melbourne for general banking business.

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

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

1839 Charles Joseph La Trobe appointed Superintendent of the Port Phillip District.

Exploration of Gippsland from the north commenced by Angus McMillan, followed by Paul Strzelecki, who reached Melbourne in 1840.

First immigrant ship direct from Britain to Port Phillip.



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| <p>1841 First resident judge appointed for Port Phillip District.
Boundaries of town of Geelong defined.
Pavilion Theatre (later Theatre Royal) built in Bourke Street.
First officially sanctioned market held in Melbourne.
Loddon Protectorate Station established at Franklinford.</p> <p>1842 Melbourne incorporated as a town and first Town Council elected.
Third Native Police Corps formed; operated throughout Victoria until 1853.
Eumerella war between settlers and displaced local Aboriginal people in the western district.</p> <p>1843 Port Phillip District divided into four squatting districts: Gipps' Land, Murray, Western Port, and Portland Bay. Fifth squatting district, Wimmera, added in 1846.</p> <p>1844 Petition for separation from New South Wales sent from Port Phillip to England.</p> <p>1846 First plantings in Melbourne Botanic Gardens.</p> <p>1848 Two bishops installed in Melbourne: Dr Perry in St James' Anglican Cathedral and Dr Gould in St Francis' Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral.
National and Denominational Schools Boards established.
Melbourne Hospital opened.</p> <p>1849 La Trobe prevented a landing of convicts from transport ship <i>Randolph</i>, ending British Government attempts to make Port Phillip District a convict settlement.
Geelong incorporated as a town.</p> <p>1850 The first trade union in Victoria, the Operative Stonemasons Society, established.
La Trobe officially opened the first Princes Bridge.</p> <p>1851 <i>Separation Act</i> proclaimed. La Trobe became Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria.
First meeting of Legislative Council held in St Patrick's Hall.
Extensive areas of Victoria burnt in 'Black Thursday' bushfires.
Payable gold discovered at Anderson's Creek (Warrandyte) and Clunes, starting the gold rushes that continued during the 1850s and '60s, as new discoveries were made in many parts of Victoria.
Scotch College founded.
First regional Botanic Gardens established at Geelong and Portland.</p> <p>1852 Supreme Court and other courts of law established.
Building of St Paul's Church on the site of the present Cathedral commenced.
City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Co formed and first gasworks erected.</p> <p>1853 Bank of Victoria opened.</p> | <p>Dr (later Baron) Ferdinand von Mueller appointed Government Botanist.
Road districts (forerunners of shires) established.
Permanent quarantine station established at Point Nepean.
Coaching firm Cobb and Co. founded.
First Murray River paddle steamer, <i>Lady Augusta</i>, sailed upstream to Swan Hill.</p> <p>1854 Telegraphic communication established between Melbourne and Williamstown.
Opening of the first Australian railway, the Melbourne to Sandridge (Port Melbourne) line, by Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company.
Miners' discontent over mining licence culminated in the Eureka Stockade at Ballarat.
<i>Municipal Districts Act</i> initiated local councils.
National Museum opened in La Trobe Street.</p> <p>1855 University of Melbourne opened.
Victorian Constitution Act proclaimed.
Eastern Market established.</p> <p>1856 Lying-in-Hospital (now Royal Women's Hospital) established.
Melbourne Public Library opened.
Eight hour working day agreed upon by employers and unions in the building trades, later extended to most other trades.
Victoria's first fully elected Parliament opened in the new Parliament House.
Beginning of public ownership of railways through government acquisition of the Melbourne, Mount Alexander and Murray River Railway Company.
HMVS <i>Victoria</i>, first ship of the Victorian Navy, arrived.</p> <p>1857 Melbourne's streets lit by gas.
Universal adult male suffrage adopted for Legislative Assembly.
Zoological Society of Victoria founded.
Melbourne – Geelong railway commenced operating.
Yan Yean water supply system connected to Melbourne consumers.</p> <p>1858 Telegraphic communication established between Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.
Football match played by Melbourne Grammar and Scotch College; evolution of Australia Rules football followed.
Bendigo Waterworks Company commenced building Victoria's first non-metropolitan water supply system.</p> <p>1860 Burke and Wills ill-fated expedition left Melbourne for the Gulf of Carpentaria.
Central Board to Watch Over the Interests of the Aborigines appointed, later renamed Board for the Protection of Aborigines.</p> |
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- Building of St Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral begun.
- First Land Selection (Nicholson) Act passed but failed in its aim to settle Victoria's lands with small farmers, as did two subsequent acts in 1862 and 1865.
- 1861 The first Melbourne Cup run.
- 1863 Establishment of the Coranderk Mission Station near Healesville.
- 1862 Bendigo and Ballarat railways opened.
- Common schools brought under control of Board of Education.
- Australia's first medical school established at the University of Melbourne.
- 1865 The Melbourne Stock Exchange established.
- Victoria's first woollen mill established at Geelong.
- 1866 First stages of the tariff protection policy adopted by Victoria.
- Victoria's first National Park designated at Tower Hill.
- 1867 Duke of Edinburgh visited Victoria.
- 1869 First life assurance company established in Victoria.
- This and the following few years saw the commencement of several public hospitals in Melbourne, including the Alfred and Children's.
- Industrial and Technological Museum (now Science Museum of Victoria) established.
- Grant *Land Act* passed. More successful than earlier Land Acts.
- Aborigines Protection Act*, first legislation in Australia to regulate lives of Aboriginal people.
- 1870 Ballarat School of Mines and Industries opened.
- 1871 John Wren born in Collingwood. From humble beginnings, he became a sporting and cultural entrepreneur and philanthropist. He also had connections with Melbourne's criminal community. The hero of Frank Hardy's novel *Power Without Glory*, published in 1950, was based on Wren.
- 1872 The *Education Act* initiated free, secular, and compulsory primary education. First state schools opened in 1873.
- 1873 Bendigo School of Mines and Industries established.
- North-eastern railway reached Wodonga.
- 1874 First Victorian *Factories Act* passed.
- 1875 State aid to denominational schools abolished.
- 1877 Melbourne Harbour Trust established.
- First Test Cricket match (England v Australia) held in Melbourne.
- Coliban water supply scheme commenced supplying the central goldfields.
- 1878 Metropolitan Gas Company established.
- 1879 First inter-colonial trade union congress held in Melbourne.
- Melbourne to Gippsland railway completed.
- 1880 Women admitted to University of Melbourne under an 1879 Act, first graduate 1883.
- Bushranger Ned Kelly captured, tried and hanged.
- First Australian telephone exchange opened by Melbourne Telephone Exchange Co. Ltd. The company was acquired by the Government in 1887.
- First International Exhibition to be held in Melbourne opened.
- 1882 Tailoresses strike against sweating in the clothing trade; Victoria's first large strike.
- 1883 Victorian Railways Commission constituted. Victorian and New South Wales railway system (Melbourne to Sydney) linked, with change of gauge at Albury.
- 1885 First cable tramway in Victoria began operating from Melbourne to Richmond.
- 1886 *Aborigines Protection Act* provided for expulsion of Aboriginal people of mixed descent from Aboriginal stations to merge into white society.
- 1887 The Working Men's College, (now RMIT University) opened.
- Melbourne and Adelaide linked by rail.
- Chaffey brothers began Mildura irrigation settlement.
- 1888 Centennial International Exhibition in Melbourne.
- Victoria's first butter factory opened in Cobden.
- 1889 Box Hill to Doncaster tramway, Australia's first electric tramway, commenced operations. Ran until 1896.
- The 9 x 5 Impression Exhibition held in Melbourne, exhibiting by Arthur Streeton, Tom Roberts, Charles Conder, Frederick McCubbin, and others.
- 1890 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) created as Melbourne's sewerage authority. First houses connected to the sewerage system in 1896.
- Great maritime strike commenced in Melbourne.
- Fire Brigades Act* established metropolitan and nine country fire brigade districts.
- 1892 Rich gold finds at Coolgardie in Western Australia attracted large numbers of people from Victoria.
- 1893 Disastrous bank failures leading to economic collapse and widespread unemployment.
- 1895 Serious drought commenced, continued until 1902.
- 1896 Wages boards established under *Factories and Shops Acts*.
- Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital opened, for women, staffed by women.
- 1898 The final sitting of the Federal Convention on Federation held in Melbourne.
- Closer settlement provided for in new *Land Act*.
- 1899 First Victorian troops left for the South African War.
- Wimmera-Mallee Domestic and Stock Water Supply System commenced, to bring water to the arid north west via a system of channels. Extended over many years.



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| <p>1900 Old age pension scheme adopted under Victorian Government statute; replaced by Commonwealth scheme in 1909.</p> <p>1901 Death of Queen Victoria. Accession of King Edward VII. Federation established free trade between states. First Commonwealth Parliament opened in Exhibition Building, Melbourne. Commonwealth Parliament was to meet in Victoria's Parliament House until federal capital established in 1927.</p> <p>1902 Home coming concerts of world famous soprano, Dame Nellie Melba.

Public Service Act required female Commonwealth public servants to resign on marriage. The marriage bar was eventually removed in 1966.</p> <p>1904 <i>Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act</i> 1904. Industrialist Alfred Felton left a bequest for use in acquiring art works for the National Gallery of Victoria.</p> <p>1905 Geelong Harbour Trust established.

State Rivers and Water Supply Commission established.</p> <p>1906 Electric tramway from Flemington Bridge to Essendon commenced.

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra founded.</p> <p>1907 First interstate telephone service, from Sydney to Melbourne, commenced.

The 'Harvester' award, instituted the basic living wage for male workers.</p> <p>1908 Women over 21 received the vote in Victoria, after years of campaigning.</p> <p>1909 State Coal Mine opened at Wonthaggi. Finally closed in 1968.</p> <p>1910 Houdini made the first aeroplane flight in Victoria.

<i>Education Act</i> provided for state-wide network of high schools.

<i>Aborigines Protection Act</i> abandoned policy of differentiation of Aboriginal people of mixed descent.</p> <p>1912 Royal Australian Navy established a naval base at Crib Point.

First automatic telephone exchange in Australia opened at Geelong.

Mildura Fruit Pickers judgement defined 'women's work' and enshrined lower female rates of pay in the law.</p> <p>1913 Country Roads Board established.

First Commonwealth Savings Bank and General Banking Department established in Victoria.</p> <p>1914 First World War commenced, continued until 1918.

Air Force flying school at Point Cook opened.</p> <p>1915 Landing of the Australian and New Zealand forces (ANZAC) at Gallipoli.

River Murray Waters Agreement signed by New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia to establish reservoirs, locks and weirs and shared water usage.</p> | <p>1916 First referendum on conscription supported in Victoria but rejected nationally.

Six o'clock closing of hotels commenced.

Open cut operations on Morwell brown coal deposits commenced.</p> <p>1917 Solider settlement scheme for ex-servicemen initiated in Victoria.

Dr Daniel Mannix became Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, remained until his death in 1963.

Second referendum on conscription rejected in Victoria and nationally.</p> <p>1918 Forests Commission of Victoria established.</p> <p>1919 State Electricity Commission established.

Melbourne Metropolitan Tramways Board established, took over private tramways.

First section of electrification of metropolitan railways completed.</p> <p>1920 Walter and Eliza Hall Institute inaugurated.</p> <p>1921 First direct wireless press message from England to Australia.

Essendon Airport began operations.</p> <p>1923 Police strike in Melbourne.</p> <p>1924 First transmission to Melbourne of power generated from Yallourn brown coal. Production of brown coal briquettes began.

Victoria's first broadcasting station, 3AR Melbourne, licensed; it was privately operated until 1929.</p> <p>1926 Baker Medical Research Institute established.

Council for Scientific and Industrial Research established, succeeding Advisory Council of Science and Industry and Institute of Science and Industry (1916 to 1926).</p> <p>1927 Seat of Commonwealth Government transferred to Canberra.</p> <p>1930 Effects of worldwide economic depression included growing unemployment.

Sir Isaac Isaacs of Melbourne appointed first Australian-born Governor-General.</p> <p>1933 Lady Peacock, became first woman to hold a seat in the Victorian parliament.</p> <p>1934 Australian Aborigines League is formed in Victoria.

Victorian Centenary celebrations opened, and Shrine of Remembrance dedicated.

Record floods in south eastern Victoria including Melbourne.

John and Sunday Reed acquired Heide at Bulleen, where they established a haven for emerging Australian artists. The Heide Museum of Modern Art opened on the site in 1981.</p> <p>1936 Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation established.

Hume Reservoir officially opened.</p> |
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- Gertrude Johnson founded National Theatre Movement, which staged opera, ballet and drama. The National Theatre Ballet School, established in 1939, is Australia's oldest ballet school.
- 1937 Mining disaster at Wonthaggi Coal Mine: 13 persons killed. Outbreak of poliomyelitis caused 113 deaths.
- 1938 Housing Commission of Victoria established.
- 1939 Widespread 'Black Friday' bushfires killed 71 people and destroyed 700 homes. Outbreak of Second World War in Europe, continued until 1945.
- 1940 Bourke Street-Clifton Hill cable tram, the last in the system, replaced by buses. Borovansky Ballet founded. The Company was the forerunner of the Australian Ballet formed in Melbourne in 1962.
- 1941 Outbreak of war with Japan, continued until 1945.
- 1944 Town and Country Planning Board established. Country Fire Authority established.
- 1947 Arrival of first 'displaced persons' from Europe under the post-war planned migration scheme. Robin Boyd publishes 'Victorian Modern: 111 years of Modern Architecture in the state of Victoria', and was appointed director of the RVIA Small Homes service.
- 1949 Commencement of 23 years of conservative federal government, initially under Robert Menzies, whose record term as Prime Minister lasted until 1966. Metropolitan planning powers granted to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) replaced Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
- 1950 Portland Harbour Trust established. Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria established.
- 1953 Formation of influential architecture firm Grounds, Romberg and Boyd. Australia's first professional repertory theatre, the Union Theatre Repertory Company founded by John Sumner. Became the Melbourne Theatre Company in 1968.
- 1954 First visit to Australia by a reigning monarch, Queen Elizabeth II. 'Tattersall' sweep consultations transferred to Victoria from Hobart.
- 1955 Henry Bolte began a record term as Premier, finally stepping down in 1972.
- 1956 Olympic Games held in Melbourne. First Australian television station, HSV7, commenced transmission.
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria) established.
- Opening of Lurgi brown coal gasification plant at Morwell.
- 1957 Aborigines Advancement League is formed in Melbourne. The McLean report into the circumstances of Aboriginal Victorians tabled in Parliament. Resulted in the formation of the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Victorian Aborigines Advancement League. Dandenong to Latrobe Valley railway first main line in Australia to be electrified.
- 1958 Victorian Government signed Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Scheme Agreement. Electricity from the Scheme became available to Victoria in 1959. Regular global air service inaugurated from Melbourne Airport, Essendon.
- 1959 Sidney Myer Music Bowl opened. *Princess of Tasmania* Melbourne-to-Devonport inaugurated. ICI building, Melbourne's, first skyscraper, completed after building height restrictions lifted.
- 1960 All-weather deep-sea harbour at Portland opened. Nobel Prize in medicine awarded to Gippsland-born Macfarlane Burnet. Chadstone shopping centre opened.
- 1961 Monash University opened. First regional television station, BCV8, began operating at Bendigo.
- 1962 Standard gauge railway system between Melbourne and Sydney opened. First stage of South-Eastern Freeway opened. Housing Commission built 16-storey apartment block in South Melbourne, the first of many high rise public housing blocks in inner suburbs. Southern Cross Hotel, Melbourne's first modern international hotel built on Eastern Market site (since demolished).
- 1966 Women became eligible for jury service in Victoria. Liquor law reforms extended hotel trading hours to 10 pm, ending 50 years of 6 o'clock closing in Victoria. Australia's first offshore oil discovered in Bass Strait.
- 1967 Severe drought continued into 1968. Ronald Ryan hanged for murder, last execution in Victoria. Capital punishment abolished in 1975. La Trobe University opened. Referendum removed the impediment to counting Aboriginal people in the census and also removed the impediment to the Commonwealth Government making special laws with respect to Aborigines. Betty Burstall established La Mama Theatre in Carlton.
- 1968 New National Gallery of Victoria, first stage of the Victorian Arts Centre, opened.



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

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



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

