

2.5.1 Story 1: Promenading Along Collins Street

*From 2.30 to 4.30 every afternoon, the mayor and councillors, members of Parliament, the clergy, leading figures in business and law, took the air with their ladies and gravely moved up and down the Block, bowing to one another as they passed or stopping perhaps to discuss some matter of State or commerce.*¹¹⁸

The Age, 16 October 1954

Throughout the late 19th century, the eastern end of Collins Street was a great favourite with members of Melbourne's high society, who visited the area to frequent the best doctors' residences, enrol their children in the finest schools for young ladies and gentlemen and promenade wearing the latest fashions.¹¹⁹

The practice of promenading on Collins Street began soon after the northern footpath bordered by Elizabeth and Swanston streets was paved.¹²⁰ Promenading was far more than a way to pass the time. For Melbourne's elite, it was an important social custom. Men and women prepared each afternoon to walk arm-in-arm along Collins Street and greet their society equals.

Such was the importance of an afternoon promenade that even a familiar Melbourne downpour could not dampen spirits. Alongside leg-of-mutton sleeves and ornate hats, Melbourne's great ladies pulled on 'ulsters, galoshes, and other articles of apparel' suitable for wet weather and headed out into the rain'.¹²¹ Spring showers were not a good enough reason to miss being seen on Collins Street!

Following the construction of the Collins Street section of the Block Arcade in 1892, the popularity of promenading reached new heights.¹²² Dressed in their best and hoping to catch the eye of an eager caricaturist or society reporter, members of Melbourne's elite crowded Collins Street's footpaths on Saturday mornings as they completed 'The Block'.¹²³ 'The Block' was a leisurely stroll along Collins Street's finest shopping thoroughfare that began at Swanston Street and headed west. At Elizabeth Street, the keenest promenaders turned north toward Little Collins Street before strolling slowly back to Swanston, making sure to stop in at a shop or teahouse along the way.¹²⁴

All manner of Melburnians enjoyed completing 'The Block'. One society reporter noted in *The Ovens and Murray Advertiser* that their usual afternoon stroll was often peppered by a range of interactions. These interactions could vary from a meeting with 'Mrs. B., a stout old lady of fifty' and her golden-haired daughter Sissy who was hoping to catch the eye of a young bank clerk called Walter, to a sighting of an 'English baronet's daughter here on a visit from Sydney'.¹²⁵ Alongside these ladies, promenaders might also bump into young men in kid-gloves whiling away an afternoon or businessmen storming down the path with faces bearing 'the appearance of intense suffering'.¹²⁶



Collins Street, 25 July 1864
Frederick Grosse, State Library Victoria

2.5.2 Story 2: Boom & bust

*The suspension of payment by the Commercial Bank of Australia (Limited) shows that the revival of confidence in the stability of the financial institutions of the colonies is still a thing to be hoped for.*¹²⁷

The Tasmanian, 8 April 1893

Between 1883 and 1889, Melbourne was in the grip of a land boom.¹²⁸ As land prices soared, the Associated Banks of Victoria slashed interest rates.¹²⁹ These low interest rates encouraged speculators to act rashly and build up vast amounts of credit.

However, by the early 1890s, the situation was tenuous. The fragile nature of Victoria's financial state was further revealed when the colony's largest bank, the Commercial Bank of Australia, suspended operations on 5 April 1893.¹³⁰ Because the Commercial Bank of Australia had played a large role in the land boom, its closure sent shockwaves throughout the borrowing and lending community. These shockwaves transformed into uncontained concern, which led to further withdrawals and the suspension of other banks and lending organisations.¹³¹

Melbourne's economic bust caused men from 'all walks of life' to 'financially succumb to its subtle effects'.¹³² One victim of the desperate financial situation was Alexander Gillespie, principal of Scotch College in St Kilda. In June 1893, Gillespie filed for insolvency citing 'the failure of several financial institutions and land companies with which he was connected'.¹³³ Gillespie was not the first to fold, however. Others such as broker Archibald Knight filed for insolvency in May 1890 due to 'Depression in the value of land', while William Arthur Brinsley Tobin met his downfall in April 1891 after buying land¹³⁴ from the General Land and Savings Company.¹³⁵



The Stock Exchange, Melbourne, c. 1890-92
JW Lindt, State Library Victoria

2.5.3 Story 3: The heart of Melbourne

*Mr. Alexander Fletcher, who is well known as an indefatigable collector of art treasures, has transferred the whole of his paintings to his new gallery in Collins-street east, where they are now open to public inspection.*¹³⁶
Leader, 7 June 1879

Collins Street has long been Melbourne's heart, home to numerous renowned artists and their studios and a variety of society clubs, as well as cafes teeming with coffee and conversation.¹³⁷

Much of Collins Street's early artistic fame comes from its association with leading art dealer Alexander Fletcher. During the late 19th century, Fletcher operated his carving, gilding and picture-frame making business out of eight successive Collins Street addresses.¹³⁸ Fletcher was not alone in his artistic endeavours, however. Rather, by May 1888, 18 members of the Victorian Artists' Society had studios located on Collins Street.¹³⁹

Moreover, for society women seeking both company and culture, Collins Street was a haven. At the centre of this haven lay the Austral Building. Here, the Austral Salon, a club for artistic and intellectual women intent on honing both their talents and minds, was formed in the 1890s.¹⁴⁰



Collins Street, 1880s
National Gallery of Victoria

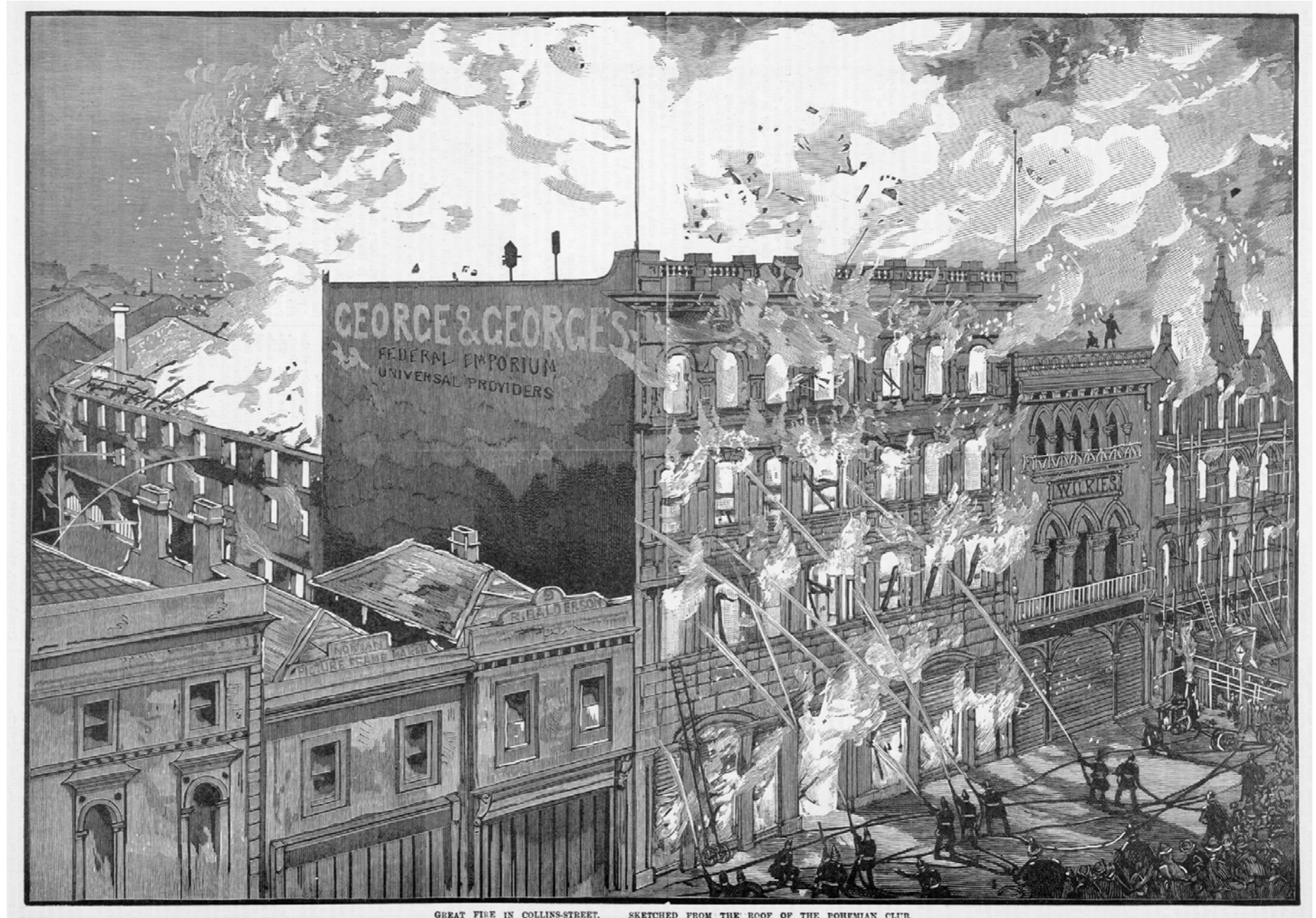
2.5.4 Story 4: A terrible fire

The Block Arcade was born of Collins Street's great night of terror – the burning of the drapery establishment of Messrs. George and George in 1889.¹⁴¹
The Age, 16 October 1954

On Friday 13 September 1889, startled onlookers watched as flames engulfed George and George's Emporium on Collins Street.¹⁴² The fierce heat and thick smoke caused confusion and terror, with three firemen killed in the blaze.¹⁴³

Detective Sergeant Nixon discovered the source of the fatal inferno whilst interviewing one of George and George's clerks. Having crept back into the office after hours, the clerk had lit a match to light his path. The match soon grew too hot to hold and the clerk dropped it on the ground, causing loose papers to catch alight. Frightened by the consequences of his actions, the clerk fled the scene, leaving chaos in his wake.¹⁴⁴

Following the fire, George and George's Emporium relocated to another site along Collins Street. Seeing an opportunity to leave a long-lasting mark on Melbourne's premier street, financier Benjamin Fink took control of the original site and laid plans for a grandiose shopping arcade.¹⁴⁵ Intended to rival Milan's Galleria Vittorio and connect Collins Street with Elizabeth Street, Fink's Block Arcade was completed in October 1893.¹⁴⁶



GREAT FIRE IN COLLINS-STREET. SKETCHED FROM THE ROOF OF THE BOHEMIAN CLUB.

Great fire in Collins Street. Sketched from the roof of the Bohemian Club., 3 October 1889
State Library Victoria

2.5.5 Story 5: Collins Street Illuminated

With a shining background in the shape of the Treasury Buildings the popular and fashionable street will, looking from the vantage ground between Queen and William streets, appear one blaze of brilliancy.¹⁴⁷
The Herald, 15 June 1887

To celebrate Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee in June 1887, property owners along Collins Street illuminated the streetscape. From small lighting fixtures to extravagant displays, the illuminations took a wide variety of forms.¹⁴⁸

While auctioneers Langridge and son sat a large, gas-lit star in front of their premises, Dr Youl, the City Coroner, Mr Lugg and Mr Clark, dentists, and Dr Teague engineered a spectacular display above their shared residence. The focal point of the shared display was a large coloured lamp device. When lit, this device shone the phrase 'God save the Queen' across Collins Street.¹⁴⁹ Not to be outdone, the London Chartered Bank of Australia used coloured lights to illuminate an installation incorporating both Queen Victoria's crown and the letters "V.R.". The bank's display also featured strings of star lights.¹⁵⁰



Collins Street, Melbourne, from Spencer, facing east, 1892-1900
Charles Rudd, State Library Victoria

3 Matrix of themes and stories

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.01	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people	First Peoples have lived in the Port Phillip area for at least 30,000 years. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Kulin Nation are the Traditional Owners of the land where the Melbourne Arts Centre Precinct is situated.			Gary Presland, <i>Aboriginal Melbourne: the lost land of the Kulin people</i> , Penguin Books, Ringwood, 1998, p.36; Catholic Education Office, 'Kulin Nation', Yarra healing, Catholic Education Office, East Melbourne, 2017, http://www.yarrahealing.catholic.edu.au/kulin-nation/index_wide.cfm?loadref=32 , accessed 2 November 2017.
1.02	The landscape of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country	Before Europeans arrived in the 1830s, the land we know as Melbourne today was known to the area's Traditional Owners, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, as naarm. First Peoples had been living in the area around Birrarung (Yarra River) and Merri Creek for at least 30,000 years. At this time, the landscape between Birrarung, Merri Creek and the Maribyrnong River was dominated by vast river flats that were dotted with wurun (Manna Gum trees).	[F]rom the junction of the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) and the Yarra Rivers, along the course of the former to Mount Macedon, thence to Mount Baw-Baw, along the Dividing Range, round the sources of the Plenty and Yarra to the Dandenong Mountains, thence by Gardiner's Creek and the Yarra to the starting-point.	AW Howitt, n.d.	Gary Presland, <i>Aboriginal Melbourne: The Lost Land of the Kulin People</i> , McPhee Gribble, Ringwood 1994, p.47; Bridget Caldwell, 'Our Languages Matter: An Introduction to Boon Wurrung and Woi Wurrung', <i>Lindsay</i> magazine, 3 July 2017, accessed 25 November 2021, http://lindsaymagazine.co/languages-matter-boon-wurrung-woi-wurrung/ ; Context Pty Ltd, 'Thematic History – A History of the City of Melbourne's Urban Environment: Planning for Future Growth', City of Melbourne, 2011 (with amendments 2012), p.1; Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWWCHAC), <i>Ancestors and past</i> , WWWCHAC website, n.d., accessed 13 January 2022, https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ ; Alfred William Howitt, <i>Native Tribes of South-east Australia</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2001, p.71; WEH Stanner, 'Howitt, Alfred William (1830–1908)', Australian Dictionary of Biography website, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, accessed 13 January 2022, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/howitt-alfred-william-510/text6037 .
		At the time of European colonisation in the 1830s, the boundaries of the Wurundjeri's land stretched 'From the junction of the Saltwater [Maribyrnong] and the Yarra Rivers, along the course of the former to Mount Macedon, thence to Mount Baw-Baw, along the Dividing Range, round the sources of the Plenty and Yarra to the Dandenong Mountains, thence by Gardiner's Creek and the Yarra to the starting-point'.			AW Howitt, <i>Native Tribes of South-east Australia</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2001, p.71.
		When Europeans first came to naarm, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people were organised into tribes that were governed by a group of highly-respected elders and chief ngurungaeta. Billibellary was the ngurungaeta of the Wurundjeri-willam clan who lived on land that would come to be known as Melbourne during his lifetime. In the 1830s, he was one of 3 Wurundjeri-willam ngurungaetas, each of whom was linked to specific tracts of land around Naarm. Billibellary was on land between Maribyrnong River and present-day Yarra Bend, and northwards along Merri Creek towards Mount William. Borrunupton, Billibellary's brother, was on land on the south bank of Birrarung (Yarra River), from Gardiners Creek up to the northern slopes of the Dandenongs. Bebejan, Uncle William Barak's father, was on land between Heidelberg and Birrarung's northern reaches at Mount Baw Baw.			Records and Archives Branch of the City of Melbourne, <i>The History of the City of Melbourne</i> , City of Melbourne, November 1997, p.8; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, p.8; Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>The People of Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in Colonial Days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 1999, p.35; Giordano Nanni & Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show The Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2013, pp 6, 9, 201; Wurundjeri Woi wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, <i>Ancestors and past</i> , Wurundjeri website, n.d., accessed 27 April 2021, https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ .

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.03	Swamp and wetlands	The area surrounding 495 Collins Street was once vast swamps, grassland plains and wetland backed by the Birrarung. The development of this site was part of the urban development of the 1890s which preceded the decline of the area's pre-European cultural landscape and the draining, filling and canalising of the wetlands to properly support Melbourne's built environment.			Rod Giblett, <i>Modern Melbourne: City and Site of Nature and Culture</i> , Intellect Books, Bristol, 2020, p.4.
		Swamps and wetlands were an important environment that nurtured and provided homes for diverse flora and fauna species. Wurundjeri people met and gathered food here.			Rod Giblett, <i>Modern Melbourne: City and Site of Nature and Culture</i> , Intellect Books, Bristol, 2020, p.20.
1.04	Language	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people speak the Woi-wurrung language.			Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages, 'Woiwurrung', Victorian Aboriginal Corporation for Languages website, Fitzroy, 2017, http://www.vaclang.org.au/languages/woiwurrung.html , accessed 2 November 2017; Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, <i>Ancestors and past</i> , Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation website, https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ , accessed 8 November 2017,
1.05	Dreaming	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung have several Dreaming beings: Bunjil (Wedge-tailed Eagle or Eaglehawk), Waa (Crow), Myndie (snake) and Thara (small hawk).Of these, Bunjil, the creator, is the most sacred.			AW Howitt, <i>Native Tribes of South-east Australia</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2001, p.126.
		First Peoples culture is complex and Dreamtime stories were often not told to outsiders. Knowledge about the Dreamtime and cultural traditions and values is passed on from one generation to another.			William Thomas cited in David Rhodes, Taryn Debney and Mark Grist, 'Maribyrrong Aboriginal Heritage Study', Biosis Research, Port Melbourne, December 1999, p.31.

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.06	Bunjil	Bunjil the Wedge-tailed Eagle (or Eaglehawk) is the Creator Being of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. According to Uncle William Barak, Bunjil was called mamingata (father) before white men came to Melbourne. He formed the land by carving the creeks and rivers, and used riverbed clay to sculpt the animals and the people, breathing life into them.	... our place ... has been created by a very special spiritual being that we know as Bunjil the Eagle ... Bunjil created the land. The mountains, the rivers, the animals, the birds, the trees. All living and natural things ...	Aunty Joy Murphy Wandin, n.d.	Joy Murphy-Wandin, quoted in Catholic Education Office, Archdiocese of Melbourne, <i>Yarra Healing: towards reconciliation with Indigenous Australians</i> , Catholic Education Office, Archdiocese of Melbourne, Melbourne, n.d., http://www.yarrahealing.catholic.edu.au/stories-voices/index.cfm?loadref=79 , accessed 11 March 2010; Bunjilaka Aboriginal Cultural Centre, <i>About us: Wominjeka. Welcome</i> , Museums Victoria website, n.d., https://museums victoria.com.au/bunjilaka/about-us/ , accessed 8 December 2021; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, p.10; Alfred William Howitt, 'On Some Australian Beliefs', <i>The Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland</i> , 1884, 13:185-198, p.194.
			Bunjil the eagle is our creator spirit. Bunjil created man, woman and child from the land. Bunjil created the birds, the animals, the mountains, the rivers. Bunjil created all things natural from the land. Bunjil watches over the indelible footprints of our ancestors on this land.	Aunty Joy Murphy Wandin, 2016	Aunty Joy Murphy with illustrations by Lisa Kennedy, <i>Welcome to Country</i> , Black Dog Books, an imprint of Walker Books Australia Pty Ltd, Newtown, 2006.
		William Thomas, the Assistant Protector of Aborigines from 1839 to 1849 in Victoria, made detailed recordings of Bunjil creation stories.	Punjil [sic] one day cut, with his large knife, two pieces of bark, mixed up a lot of clay, and made two black men, one very black and the other not quite black ... After finishing the two men, Punjil [sic] looked on them, was pleased, and danced round them. He then lay on each of them, blowing into their nostrils, mouth, and navel, and the two men began to move ... The next day Pallian [Bunjil's brother] was in a creek paddling and beating in the water, in which used to indulge. After some time the water got thick like mud, so that he could scarcely move ... He beat harder and harder, and saw near him come up four hands, then two heads, and so on, till breasts, and two human figures complete appeared ... but they could not move; he carried one and then the other to his brother Punjil [sic], who breathed into their nostrils, mouth, and navel ...	William Thomas, c. 1840-42	William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, pp.422-23, also available online at https://poi-australia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/1853/07/Letters-from-Victorian-Pioneers-William-Thomas-c-18531.pdf .

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.07	Traditional oral history of Bunjil from William Barak	Bunjil is part of many creation stories. In this story, Bunjil leaves for Tharangalk-bek, his home in the wooden sky country. The story recorded by AW Howitt who was told it by William Barak.	<p>A long time ago Bunjil summoned all the Kulin together. He told them that he would no longer stay on earth but pass through the clouds into Tharangalk-bek. Bunjil picked up his staff and, holding it like a spear, pressed it hard into the ground. He then asked his people to make themselves ready. Lastly, he ordered the old man Bellin Bellin, the Musk Crow, to summon up a great wind. Bellin Bellin had magical bags that contained all the winds. The old man did as he was ordered and opened one of his bags.</p> <p>A big wind quickly blew up and swept through the bush, bending the trees. Bunjil said: 'That's not enough. Let out more wind'. Bellin Bellin opened up his other bags and made the wind blow so hard that trees were wrenched from the ground, roots and all. Bunjil said again 'That was not enough', and he called for an even stronger wind. Bellin Bellin then opened all of the bags fully and a tempest swept across the land.</p> <p>Bunjil pulled his staff out of the ground and, along with all of his people, flew up into the air and entered the Tharangalk-bek, the country of the sky. Only the young were left on earth.</p>		This story of Bunjil entering Tharangalk-bek was told by William Barak to AW Howitt and recorded in the Howitt Papers held in the State Library Victoria. Modified by Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: The Wurundjeri in Colonial Days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 1999, pp.105, 125, 133.
1.08	Bunjil and Waa: Ancestral Beings	<p>Bunjil and Waa are the two Ancestral Beings for the five groups of the Kulin nation of central Victoria, the Wadawurrung of the Western Kulin Language Group and the Dja Dja Wurrung (Ngurail-illam-wurrung), Taungurung, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong of the Eastern Kulin Language Group.</p> <p>Individuals and groups of the Eastern Kulin are either one of two moieties – Waa or Bunjil – which is passed down along the father's line of the family. Belonging to a moiety guides individuals on marriage, ceremonial rituals, food taboos and disputes. Membership comes with the solemn responsibility of caring for Country.</p>			Andrew Kelly and Lisa Kennedy, <i>Wilam: A Birrarung Story Teacher Notes</i> , Black Dog Books, an imprint of Walker Books Australia, Newtown, n.d., p.3; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, pp.11, 126-127; Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: The Wurundjeri in Colonial Days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 1999, p.16; Diane E Barwick, 'Mapping the Past: An Atlas of Victorian Clans', <i>Aboriginal History</i> , 1984, 8(2):100-131, p.105.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.09	Waa	Waa (the crow) is one of the ancestral beings of the Kulin Nation. Bunjil, the Creator, gave Waa the responsibility of Protector. Waa's cry, 'waa!, waa!, waa!' is a sign of danger nearby. Waa is more playful than Bunjil and there are many creation stories about him. Waa is the totemic emblem of the Wurundjeri-willam people.			Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: The Wurundjeri in Colonial Days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 1999, pp.16,126; AW Howitt, <i>The Native Tribes of South-east Australia</i> , Macmillan and Co., London, 1904, p.718; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, pp.126-127; Andrew Kelly and Lisa Kennedy, <i>Wilam: A Birrarung Story Teacher Notes</i> , Black Dog Books, an imprint of Walker Books Australia, Newtown, n.d., p.3; <i>Nyernila: Listen Continuously</i> , Creative Victoria, Melbourne, 2014, pp.38-39, 64-65, 66-67; Nillumbik Reconciliation Group Inc., Wurundjeri Culture Resource Kit, Nillumbik Reconciliation Group Inc, 2008, p.8.
1.10	The Karatgurk and the Rocks of Clematis	Waa is a playful Ancestral Being and features in many traditional stories. The following story of the Karatgurk Women and the Rocks of Clematis tells how Waa tricked five women to get fire and in the process turned himself into the distinctive black bird we know today.	<p>There were five young women called Karatgurk who lived on the Yarra Flats. They dug up yams with their digging sticks. At the end of their digging sticks, they carried coals for fire. Waa the crow decided to steal their fire to cook his own yams. He hid some snakes in an ants' nest, and then offered the ants' eggs to the Karatgurk.</p> <p>When the women started to eat the eggs, they disturbed the snakes. The snakes attacked the Karatgurk, who struck them with their sticks and dropped some coals. Waa seized the coals and flew high up a tree. Great Bunjil the Eaglehawk asked Waa for fire to cook a possum, but Waa offered to cook the possum for him instead. The Kulin people gathered and demanded fire from Waa. Waa panicked and flung the fire to the crowd. Korok-guru the Fire-tailed Finch hid some behind his back!</p> <p>Bunjil's young men seized the fire and set fire to Waa's country. Waa was burnt black! The fire spread so fast, Bunjil placed rocks at the head of the Yarra to stop it spreading. The Karatgurk were swept away to the sky where they are the stars called the Pleiades. They still carry fire on their digging sticks! The young men —Djurt djurt (the Nankeen Kestrel), Thara (the Quail hawk), as well as Waa — are now a rock formation at Clematis in the Dandenongs.</p>		Adapted from Aldo Massola's, <i>Bunjil's Cave</i> , cited in Nillumbik Reconciliation Group Inc., Wurundjeri Culture Resource Kit, Nillumbik Reconciliation Group Inc, 2008, p.8.

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.11	Moieties	Each member of the Kulin Nation had his or her own moiety: Bunjil (eaglehawk) or Waa (crow). This helped regulate marriage as people of Waa moiety had to marry someone from the Bunjil moiety. This could be someone from another group of the Kulin Nation, but sometimes it meant people left their land to join a distant clan.			Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in colonial days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 2001, p.38.
1.12	Clans	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people were divided into several clans. The clans were distinguished by shared language, ancestry, and spiritual, political, territorial and economic identity. Each clan had specific protocols for marriage, trade, travel through traditional lands and punishments for transgressions.			Meyer Eidelson, <i>The Melbourne Dreaming: a guide to the Aboriginal places of Melbourne</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 1997, p.2.
		The Wurundjeri-willam consisted of three main groups at the time of white settlement and each had control over an area to the north and south of the Yarra River. The family of Billibellary lived on the north bank of the Yarra as far as Merri Merri Creek.		Aunty Joy Wandin Murphy, n.d.	Bunj Consultants, 'City of Yarra, Aboriginal Cultural Signage Reference Group, Snapshots of Aboriginal Fitzroy', City of Yarra, 2002, p.7.
		Each tribe was governed by its Elders, but they selected a few men to become ngurungaeta, or chief. William Thomas wrote that the chief 'directs all movements, and ... knows well where all the members of the community are'. A man was chosen to become a ngurungaeta if he was mature, sensible, did no harm to others and 'spoke straight'. Billibellary was the ngurungaeta of the Wurundjeri-willam clan in Thomas's day.			William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, p.398; AW Howitt, <i>Native tribes of south-east Australia</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2001, p.307.
1.13	Family groups	Individual family groupings (or bands) within each clan were the main social unit for day-to-day living, including the hunting and gathering of food including water birds, fish, plants and freshwater mussels.			Shaun Canning and Frances Thiele, 'Indigenous Cultural Heritage and History within the VEAV Melbourne Metropolitan Investigation Area', Australian Cultural Heritage Management, 2010, pp.4-5; Meyer Eidelson, <i>The Melbourne Dreaming: a guide to the Aboriginal places of Melbourne</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 1997, p.64.
1.14	Camping	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people had regular camping spots near creeks and rivers that they used seasonally. When the weather was cold and the banks of the waterways were likely to burst or flood, they travelled into the northern ranges. They built semi-permanent miams, or huts, out of bark to protect themselves from the cool air, rain and wind and moved to different sites occasionally.			Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in colonial days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 2001, pp.39-40.
1.15	Seasonal living	When the warmer months arrived, food supplies were more plentiful and the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung returned to the Melbourne hinterland. Kangaroos were abundant in the warm season and, when a Wurundjeri man killed one, he shared it with the rest of the clan. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung often visited the Bunurong in summer to access the fishing areas in their territory and speared fish at night by wading through shallow water using fire sticks to light their way. It was a very sustainable way of living.			University of Melbourne, 'Billibellary's walk', University of Melbourne, Parkville, 2013, http://about.unimelb.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1370365/Billibellarys_Walk_-_Jan_2013.pdf , accessed 16 November 2017; Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in colonial days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 2001, pp.39-40.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
		William Thomas observed that the local First Peoples moved to new camps every one to three days during the warmer months, but they usually walked no more than six miles each day.			William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, p.399.
			In their migratory moves all are employed; children in getting gum, knocking down birds, &c.; women in digging up roots, killing bandicoots [sic], getting grubs, &c.; the men in hunting kangaroos, &c. scaling trees for opossums, &c. &c. They mostly are at the encampment about an hour before sundown the women first, who get fire and water, &c., by the time their spouses arrive.		William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, p.399, also available online at https://poi-australia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/1853/07/Letters-from-Victorian-Pioneers-William-Thomas-c-18531.pdf .
1.16	Ceremonies	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people traditionally performed many different types of ceremonies. Some were for women, others were for men. Some, such as the ceremonial dance known as the Murrunawano, involved both men and women. Smoking Ceremonies, which are still performed today, help cleanse the people and Country.	A smoking ceremony can take up to two to three days and it's dancing and all going through the ceremony. So, it's to clean your spirit, it's to take away all the bad spirits so that you came onto Country clean of spirit. You walked on Country clean and when you go through the smoking you clean under your feet. So, you walked on clean. When you went through smoking ceremony, before you sat down, you were welcomed with an Elder with a tarnuk, which is a wooden bowl with water, so that when you did water ceremony, and you were asked to obey the laws of the Country, which was not to harm the land or the waters or Bunjil's children. So, when you agreed to that you would sip the water either with a leaf – a gum leaf – or through a reed from the creek. When you sipped that water, it meant that you obeyed that law and then you could sit down with the Elders and do your business. You were hosted by Wurundjeri for as long as you stayed.	Aunty Di Kerr, 21 November 2018	Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>The People of Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in Colonial Days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 1999, pp.56-57; Sue Hodges, Sue Hodges Interviews Aunty Di Kerr [interview video file], Lendlease Australia and Sue Hodges Productions Pty Ltd, 21 November 2018.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.17	Wurundjeri seasons	Biderap - Dry season happens in January and into February. In this season, the weather is hot and dry. Grasses are drying while the Cherry Ballart, Kangaroo Apple and Pricky Currant ripen. Snakes and lizards are active, wombats are active at night and female brown butterflies fly.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.
		Iuk - Eel season happens in February and March. In late summer there are thunder storms and the danger of fire is high. The hot winds stop and the weather becomes cooler in this season. Manna Gums and Banksias flower. Eels are fat and it is time to harvest them. Brush tail possums breed.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.
		Waring - Wombat season starts in April and lasts until mid-July. The weather is cool and rainy, with misty mornings. Soft tree ferns sprout, fungi fruit and tuberous plants grow. Wombats come out in the sunshine while kangaroos and wallabies feed on new plant growth. Male Lyrebirds display their courtship rituals and moths emerge.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.
		Guling - Orchid season happens from mid-July until August. In this season the cold weather is coming to an end. Orchids, Early Nancy, Silver Wattle and Yellow Box flower. Birds start to nest and koalas begin mating. They can be heard bellowing at night.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.
		Poorneet - Tadpole season occurs in September and October. The temperatures rise in this season, but the rain continues. Murnong is ready to eat and Flax Lillies, Goodenias and Kangaroo Apples flower. Frogs call to one another and tadpoles hatch. Pied Currawongs call too.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.
		Buath Gurru - Grass flowering season happens in November. In this season, the weather is warm and it rains often. Kangaroo Apples bear fruit and Kangaroo Grass and Coranderk flower. Bats are active, catching insects and male Common Brown Butterflies fly.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.
		Garrawang - Kangaroo Apple season happens in December. The weather is changeable at this time. Fruits grow on the Kangaroo Apple, Cherry Ballarts, Elderberries and Pricky Current. Bats continue to catch insects, while goannas and snakes are active and Wedge-tailed Eagles breed.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.
		The Kulin Nation observed larger patterns in the climate too. According to their traditional knowledge, fire season happens around every 7 years, while flooding happens about every 25 years.			Information provided by Aunty Gail Smith, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 2019.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.18	Wurundjeri relationship with the land	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people have a close spiritual and cultural connection with the land, including the Yarra River.	The Wurundjeri did not 'own' the land in the European sense of the word, but belonged to, or were 'owned by' the land.		Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council, 'An Aboriginal History of Yarra', <i>Agora</i> , 2013, 48(4): 59-65, p.59, doi:10.3316/INFORMIT.737085632581090.
1.19	Wurun - the Manna Gum	The Manna Gum tree is highly significant to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. They take their name from the Woi-wurrung language word for Manna Gum, wurun, and djeri the grub that can be found with it. Manna Gums used to cover the Birrarung (Yarra) river flats before narm (Melbourne in Woi-wurrung language) was founded in 1835. The Manna Gum is a species of Eucalyptus that can be found all over south-eastern Australia. It grows up to 90 metres tall and thrives in mountain valleys and along river floodplains. During luk (eel) season in March, Manna Gum trees are covered in small, pale flowers. Manna Gum trees have sustained and nourished the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people in many ways; the limbs and canopy offered shade and shelter, and the leaves' sugary white sap – the manna itself – was a sweet source of food. The manna only trickles from the leaf when it has been chewed by an insect.			Bridget Caldwell, 'Our Languages Matter: An Introduction to Boon Wurrung and Woi Wurrung', <i>Lindsay</i> magazine, 3 July 2017, http://lindsaymagazine.co/languages-matter-boon-wurrung-woi-wurrung/ , accessed 25 November 2021; Context Pty Ltd, 'Thematic History – A History of the City of Melbourne's Urban Environment: Planning for Future Growth', City of Melbourne, 2011 (with amendments 2012), p.1; D Tout-Smith, E Coccoli and M Stevenson, <i>The Founding of Melbourne, 1835</i> , Museums Victoria Collections website, 2011, accessed 29 November 2021; EUCLID, 'Manna gum, Ribbon gum, White gum', Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research website, n.d., https://apps.lucidcentral.org/euclid/text/entities/eucalyptus_viminalis_subsp._viminalis.htm , accessed 25 November 2021; Museums Victoria (MV), <i>Eastern Kulin Seasonal Calendar</i> , MV website, n.d., https://museums.vic.gov.au/melbournemuseum/resources/forest-secrets/ , accessed 24 September 2021; Australian National Botanic Gardens, 'Common name: Manna Gum, Ribbon Gum', Centre for Australian National Biodiversity Research website, n.d., https://www.anbg.gov.au/apu/plants/eucavimi.html , accessed 25 November 2021.
			These leaves are offered to you, take a leaf and you are welcome to everything from the tops of the trees to the roots of the earth.	Aunty Joy Wandin-Murphy, n.d.	Aunty Joy Wandin-Murphy, Welcome to Country, Culture Victoria website, n.d., https://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/aboriginal-culture/our-story/welcome-to-country/ , accessed 25 November 2021.
1.20	Traditional camping area	An original camping area is located behind Hamer Hall.			Aunty Di Kerr, MAPCo consultation session with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 13 September 2022.
1.21	Ochre	Wurundjeri people painted decorative and intricate patterns on their bodies and faces in red ochre, brown ochre, white pipeclay and charcoal to prepare for ceremonies and festivals. Each clan had their own distinct patterns and symbols.			Deadly Story, Wurundjeri People, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_People , accessed 28 September 2022; Deadly Story, Wurundjeri tools & technology, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/culture/Life_Lore/Science/Tools_Technology , accessed 28 September 2022.
1.22	Possum skin cloaks	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people wore long possum or kangaroo skin cloaks to protect themselves against the cold weather when they rested on Country. Wurundjeri women used sinews from a kangaroo's tail to sew the cloaks together. They were also used as blankets and drums. Today, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elders and leaders wear possum skin cloaks when they conduct cultural business and ceremonies. Each cloak is made of almost 40 possum skins.			Deadly Story, Wurundjeri People, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_People , accessed 28 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.23	Ceremonies at the MCG	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people regularly occupied the site now home to the Melbourne Cricket Ground. It is the traditional ceremony area for large ceremonies.			Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne</i> , Port Phillip & Central Victoria, Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.40; MAPCo Consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, SHP, 13 September 2022.
1.24	Federation Square	Federation Square is the traditional smaller ceremonial area for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. Today it continues to play this important role, as the site for the annual Tanderrum ceremony, which also marks the start of the Melbourne International Arts Festival. The ceremony brings together all of the groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, Bunurong, Taungurung, Wadawurrung and Dja Dja Wurrung. First Peoples could not practise the ceremony after European invasion and it has only been revived recently.			MAPCo Consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, SHP, 13 September 2022; Fed Square, 'Tanderrum - Melbourne International Arts Festival', Fed Square, 2021, https://fedsquare.com/events/tanderrum-melbourne-international-arts-festival , accessed 28 September 2022.
1.25	King's Garden	First Peoples are buried in King's Garden.			MAPCo Consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, SHP, 13 September 2022.
1.26	First reserve	Wurundjeri people were reserved 362 hectares of land in South Yarra during the 1830s. This site was upstream of the current Botanic Gardens location.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.196.
1.27	Role of water	The streams and wetlands of the Melbourne region play several important roles in everyday First Peoples' lives. The streams are not only sources of fresh water and food, but also physical markers of clan boundaries.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, p.61.
		First Peoples use of resources depended on the type of waterscape, location, ownership, supplies, hazards and other aspects of the landscape linked to First Peoples' groups social and spiritual traditions and cultural practices.			Marcus Leslie Lancaster, <i>An Urban Environmental History of Melbourne's Watercourses</i> , PhD thesis, The University of Melbourne, 2018, p.28.
		Waterways were also an important means of transport, communication and connection to First Peoples stories, culture and to Country.			Marcus Leslie Lancaster, <i>An Urban Environmental History of Melbourne's Watercourses</i> , PhD thesis, The University of Melbourne, 2018, p.28.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.28	Murnong	<p>The murnong was one of the most important sources of food and Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people cultivated the plant for thousands of years. It was usually the woman's role to unearth murnong roots from the shallow soil using specialised digging sticks. Once harvested, the tuberous root is cooked in stone-lined dirt ovens, in baskets or between a layer of grass. If left cooking long enough, they melt into a sweet, dark-coloured juice.</p> <p>In the past two centuries, pastoralists and farmers have decimated local murnong populations, thanks largely to their hungry grazing farm animals and rampant introduced rabbits. The grazing animals' hard hooves also compacted the soil, which has made it impossible for murnong plants to re-seed and germinate.</p>			Plant Heroes, <i>Murnong: Saving Yam Daisy on Melbourne's Merri Creek</i> [video], Plant Heroes, YouTube website, 1 November 2021, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IDpYR67oD2I , accessed 1 December 2021; Beth Gott, 'Murnong – <i>Microseris scapigera</i> : a Study of a Staple Food of Victorian Aborigines', <i>Australian Aboriginal Studies</i> , 1982, 2, 1-18, p.5, 9, 12.
1.29	Tarnuk	<p>The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people made tarnuk or wooden dishes from the hollowed-out burls of the trunks of Manna Gum trees. They coated the bottom of the tarnuk in clay and used it as a water bowl.</p>			Victorian Collections, 'Yingabeal: Indigenous geography at Heide', Victorian Collections website, n.d., https://victoriancollections.net.au/stories/yingabeal-indigenous-geography-at-heide , accessed 28 September 2022; Deadly Story, Wurundjeri tools & technology, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_Tools_Technology , accessed 28 September 2022.
		<p>Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung women also used tarnuk to carry seeds, tubers and their babies.</p>			Nillumbik Reconciliation Group, GAWA Trail Markers, Nillumbik Reconciliation Group website, n.d., https://nrg.org.au/gawa-trail-markers/ , accessed 28 September 2022.
		<p>The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people use the tarnuk in Welcome to Country Smoking Ceremonies today. In the ceremony a younger community member carries the tarnuk filled with coals and wet leaves around guests while a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elder speaks.</p>			Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWWCHAC), Smoking Ceremony, WWWCHAC website, n.d., https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/services/cultural-practices-for-events/smoking/ , accessed 28 September 2022.
1.30	Coolamon	<p>The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung cut the bark from the elbow of a tree root or branch with a stone axe to create a coolamon. They used sharp stones or shells and smoothed the bark into the shape of a dish to carry water or food. Wurundjeri women also used the coolamon to carry seeds and berries.</p>			Deadly Story, Wurundjeri People, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_People , accessed 28 September 2022; Deadly Story, Wurundjeri tools & technology, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_Tools_Technology , accessed 28 September 2022.
1.31	Jewellery	<p>Traditionally, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung women wore wrist and ankle bracelets and hair pieces during ceremonies. They made these with feathers, echidna spines or kangaroo teeth and seeds. They also wore emu feather skirts. Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung men also wore a thin bone that was placed through the septum of their nose.</p>			Deadly Story, Wurundjeri People, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_People , accessed 28 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.32	Baskets	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung women wove native grasses to make baskets for carrying items, food and cooking. Wurundjeri women carried the woven baskets on their heads when they travelled between camps on Country.			Deadly Story, Wurundjeri tools & technology, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_Tools_Technology , accessed 28 September 2022.
1.33	<i>Tanderrum</i>	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people performed the tanderrum ceremony to welcome First Peoples groups to their traditional lands. Visitors carried bark fire when they entered the place for tanderrum. Men entered from one side and the women and children entered from another direction. Clan members introduced the Elders. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people took boughs from many different trees to give their visitors temporary access to land and resources. They built two fires for men and women and children and took care of their visitors' needs; they built willams, brought their visitors food and drinks and made them welcome among them. Today, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people perform the tanderrum ceremony with Victorian First Peoples groups to open the Melbourne International Arts Festival.			Deadly Story, Wurundjeri People, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_People , accessed 29 September 2022; Study Melbourne, Tanderrum - an Aboriginal ceremony, Study Melbourne website, n.d., https://www.studymelbourne.vic.gov.au/news-updates/tanderrum-an-aboriginal-ceremony , accessed 29 September 2022.
1.34	<i>Murrum Turrukuruk</i>	Traditionally, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people perform the Murrum Turrukuruk coming of age ceremony when young Wurundjeri girls receive their possum skin and totem of the creator or protection spirit. Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people were not allowed to conduct the ceremony when they were forced onto missions and reserves. Today, the Djirri Djirri Wurundjeri Women's Dance Group continue to practise this ceremony.			Museums Victoria, A Wurundjeri First Peoples coming of age ceremony revived, Museums Victoria website, n.d., https://museums victoria.com.au/article/a-wurundjeri-first-peoples-coming-of-age-ceremony-revived/ , accessed 29 September 2022.
1.35	Great gathering	Traditionally, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people held a great gathering with other Victorian First Peoples groups. They held this event every year and discussed news, marriages and settled disputes through ceremonial fighting. They held corroborees and games including running, wrestling and marngrook over several days. Each clan performed their dances and songs to other clans. For the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people this was an important event to strengthen relationships with other First Peoples groups.			Deadly Story, Wurundjeri People, Deadly Story website, n.d., https://www.deadlystory.com/page/aboriginal-country-map/Aboriginal_Country_Completed/Wurundjeri/Wurundjeri_People , accessed 29 September 2022.
1.36	Entertainment	All of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung gathered together every few months for music and dancing.	They have various kinds, day and night ... the song and words are to the motion of the body, like our country dances and reels.	William Thomas, c. 1840-42	William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, p.402, also available online at < https://poi-australia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/1853/07/Letters-from-Victorian-Pioneers-William-Thomas-c-18531.pdf >.
1.37	Boomerang	The wonguim, or boomerang, was essentially a weapon, but on some nights, wonguims were set alight and thrown into the night sky – a kind of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung firework.			Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in colonial days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 2001, pp.40, 43.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.38	Marngrook	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and their neighbouring tribes enjoyed playing a game called marngrook, the predecessor of Australian Rules Football. The players were divided into two teams. One player kicked a ball (known as the marngrook) made from possum skin and filled with grass into the air and the others would jump as high as they could to catch it. Early European witnesses to the game were impressed by the players' athleticism.			Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in colonial days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 2001, p.45.
1.39	Billibellary	Billibellary was an influential ngurungaeta ('head man' or 'tribal leader') of the Wurundjeri-willam clan. He lived with his family on the northern bank of the Yarra River around Yarra Bend park, near Merri Creek. He was a prominent figure in Kulin/European diplomatic relations, being one of the eight ngurungaeta to sign Batman's 'treaty' on 8 June 1835. Billibellary fought against the injustices inflicted on the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people by the colonisers. In 1843, he appealed to the Assistant Protector of Aborigines, William Thomas, to return stolen land so that his people could farm it. The request failed but Billibellary forged a lifelong friendship with William Thomas that would shape the future of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people.			Isabel Ellender, Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: the Wurundjeri in colonial days</i> (ed. Tony Faithfull), Merri Creek Management Committee, 2001, East Brunswick, p.35; Richard Broome, <i>Aboriginal Victorians. A history since 1800</i> , Allen & Unwin 2005, Crows Nest, p.33; Records and Archives Branch of the City of Melbourne, <i>The History of the City of Melbourne</i> , City of Melbourne, November 1997, p.8; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, p.8; Giordano Nanni & Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show The Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2013, pp 6, 9, 201; Wurundjeri Woi wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 'Ancestors and past', Wurundjeri Woi wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, n.d., accessed 27 April 2021, https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ .
			... if Yarra blackfellows had a country on the Yarra, ... they would stop on it and cultivate the ground.	Billibellary, n.d.	Richard Broome, <i>Aboriginal Victorians. A history since 1800</i> , Allen & Unwin 2005, Crows Nest, p.33.
1.40	Irreversible	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung life changed irrevocably when Europeans arrived. The first European to make an impact on the people was John Batman. Batman arrived at Port Phillip from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, in search of pastoral land in 1835. Batman was prepared to meet the local First Peoples. To communicate with them he brought First Peoples from Sydney and a treaty to 'legally buy ... 600,000 acres of land from the local native people in return for 'blankets, knives, looking-glasses, tomahawks, beads, scissors, flour, etc'.			John Batman, 'The journal', 10 May – 11 June 1835, State Library Victoria, Melbourne, 2010, pp.62-65, https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/flipbook/john_batmans_diary/files/assets/basic-html/page-65.html# , accessed 12 March 2019.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.41	Batman's Treaty	On 6 June 1835, John Batman met First Peoples of Port Phillip. One of the three 'principal chiefs' mentioned by Batman was Billibellary, although Batman named him (and the two other chiefs) Jagajaga. The exact location of the signing of the treaty is unknown, but historians believe that it occurred within the boundaries of the present-day City of Whittlesea, on the banks of Edgars Creek at Thomastown or Darebin Creek at Bundoora or Epping. Wherever this took place, it clearly concerned Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country as well as land belonging to other tribes. Although land purchase was a foreign concept to the people of the Kulin Nation, they had a ceremony, tanderrum, that welcomed strangers and gave them permission to use their land and resources and it is possible that this is how they understood the treaty.			John Batman, 'The journal', 10 May – 11 June 1835, State Library Victoria, Melbourne, 2010, pp.62-65, https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/flipbook/john_batmans_diary/files/assets/basic-html/page-65.html# , accessed 12 March 2019; Robert Wuchatsch, 'The Plenty Valley – an historical perspective', Lucy Grace Ellem (Ed), <i>Cultural landscapes of the Plenty Valley</i> , Plenty Valley Papers, 1995, p.33; Richard Broome, <i>Aboriginal Victorians: a history since 1800</i> , Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, 2005, p.10.
			... we walked about 8 miles when we fell in the tracks of the Natives, and shortly after came up with a family—one Chief, his wife, & three children ... we walked about 8 miles, when to our great surprise, we heard several voices calling after us. On looking back we saw 8 men all armed with spears, etc ... When we stopped they threw aside their weapons and came very friendly up to us ... After some time, and full explanation, I found eight chiefs amongst them, who possessed the whole of the Country near Port Phillip. Three brothers, all of the same name, are the Principal Chiefs ... After a full explanation of what my object was, I purchased two large tracks of land from them ... the parchment the Eight Chiefs signed this afternoon, delivering to me some of the soil of each of them, as giving me full possession of the tracks of land ...	John Batman, 1835	John Batman, 'The journal', 10 May – 11 June 1835, State Library Victoria, Melbourne, 2010, pp.62-65, https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/flipbook/john_batmans_diary/files/assets/basic-html/page-65.html# , accessed 12 March 2019.
1.42	Impact of colonisation	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people boast of clear clan boundaries, with strict protocols concerning access to land. Yet, with colonisation, settlers increasingly hunted and destroyed natural resources. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people soon found it difficult to source food within traditional clan boundaries. Consequently, clans were forced to hunt and gather on the lands of other clans. This breach of protocol sometimes led to inter-clan violence.			Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council, 'An Aboriginal History of Yarra', <i>Agora</i> , 2013, 48(4): 59-65, p.64, doi:10.3316/INFORMIT.737085632581090.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.43	Pre-colonial landscape	The land around Melbourne was described by early settlers as 'park-like' with green grassy fields. Jane Franklin recorded her trip from Melbourne to Mount Macedon in 1839 and described beautiful fine open grassy grounds with few trees. She marked how green the grass was and connected this to recent burns by the Traditional Owners deliberately done before heavy rains. It is possible she is describing sheet burning that would have exposed the murnong yam daisies.	Robert Hoddle described Melbourne as '... prettily situated upon gently undulating hills ... picturesque and park-like country, which the most fastidious observer of n nature's beauties cannot be insensible to. The soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the town is most excellent, which, with the park-like appearance of the surrounding country, forms a grand contrast to the barren scrub and sandy rocks of Sydney.'	Robert Hoddle, c. 1847	Bill Gammage, <i>The Biggest Estate On Earth: How Aborigines Made Australia</i> , Allen and Unwin, Crows Nest, 2011, pp.45-46.
1.44	New diseases	The Europeans introduced exotic diseases, including influenza and smallpox, to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, which decimated their population.			William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, p.416.
1.45		As their interaction with Europeans increased, First Peoples began incorporating European materials such as glass and metal into their daily lives. They learnt English words and tasted European food. Alcohol abuse became a problem. Europeans had also given firearms to a number of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, but this led to fear that the food and land-deprived people might attack their dispossessors.			Richard Broome, <i>Aboriginal Victorians: A history since 1800</i> , Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, 2005, pp.22-23.
1.46	Dispossession	From 1835, the Victorian colonial government increasingly displaced the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and all other First Peoples across Victoria from their traditional lands. Not only were they forced from their homes and prevented from taking part in traditional hunting and food gathering, but they were also prevented from conducting ceremonies and, in some mission stations, from speaking their own languages.			Richard Broome, <i>Aboriginal Victorians: A history since 1800</i> , Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, 2005, pp.22-23.
1.47	First Mission	In 1837, a Government Mission for First Peoples was established on the banks of the Yarra east of present-day Anderson Street. Sir Richard Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, gave George Langhorne charge of this settlement. In exchange for meals, Langhorne taught the young boys living on the mission. Within two years, the site was almost exclusively occupied by Woi-wurrung people.			Old Treasury Building, First Peoples and the Yarra, Old Treasury Building website, n.d., https://www.oldtreasurybuilding.org.au/yarra/first-peoples-and-the-yarra/ , accessed 21 September 2022. ; Ian Clark and Laura Kostanski, 'An Indigenous History Of Stonnington: A Report To The City Of Stonnington', Melbourne, University of Ballarat, 2006, pp.31-33, https://www.stonnington.vic.gov.au/About/About-Stonnington/History-and-heritage/History-of-Stonnington/Indigenous-history .
1.48	Aboriginal Protectorate	The British Government established the Aboriginal Protectorate in 1838 with the aims of ensuring the 'protection and civilisation' of First Peoples. This involved providing First Peoples with food, medicine, clothing, education, religious education and defending them when their lives or property were under threat.			Public Record Office of Victoria, <i>Tracking the native police</i> , Public Record Office of Victoria website, North Melbourne, n.d., http://www.prov.vic.gov.au/nativepolice/background_protectorate.html , accessed 27 April 2010.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
		Assistant Protector of Aborigines, William Thomas, ran the Aboriginal Protectorate Station at Narre Narre Warren in 1840 until 1842. But, Captain Dana moved the station to the banks of Merri Merri Creek in 1842. Thomas's journals and letters offer a valuable record of this period. He worked closely with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung ngurungaeta, Billibellary.			William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, p.404.
		Most settlers disliked the Protectorate system because it was paid for by the colonial land fund and took up five square miles of land for each Protectorate station. They also accused the Protectors of showing favouritism towards First Peoples when disputes arose. The system was disbanded in 1849 after being deemed a failure.			Richard Broome, <i>Aboriginal Victorians: A history since 1800</i> , Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, 2005, pp.36-40.
1.49	Native Police Corps	Superintendent La Trobe had assigned money to form a Native Police Corps by 1842. The Native Police Corps was a mounted police force made up of European officers and First Peoples troopers. William Thomas and Captain Dana visited Billibellary on 17 February 1842 to gain the leader's support for the plan.			
			Having received intimation that Government was desirous of forming a native police, I consulted this chief who had often protected my life ... [Billibellary] begged seven days to think. Night after night did this faithful chief address the encampment. True to the day, on the 24th he had the company together, leading the train. After stating the duties, he signed his name first, not, however, before saying, "I am king; I no ride on horseback; I no go out of my country; young men go as you say, not me." Through his influence the native police was first formed.	William Thomas, 1842	William Thomas, 'Brief account of the Aborigines of Australia Felix', in CE Sayers (Ed), <i>Letters from Victorian Pioneers: a series of papers on the early occupation of the colony, the Aborigines, etc. addressed by Victorian pioneers to his Excellency Charles Joseph La Trobe Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria</i> , Lloyd O'Neil for Curry O'Neil, South Yarra, 1983, pp.404-05, also available online at https://poi-australia.com.au/wp-content/uploads/1853/07/Letters-from-Victorian-Pioneers-William-Thomas-c-18531.pdf .
		The Native Police Corps was located at the Government Paddock at Merri Creek for less than a year from March 1843. The authorities intended for this to be a temporary solution while the Corps' usual home was affected by low water levels in Dandenong Creek.			Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, pp.2, 15, 26-28.
		Thomas and other authorities had hoped that the influence of Europeans would encourage the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung men in the Native Police Corps to follow Christianity and other European ways. To their disappointment, however, the men continued to follow their own beliefs and traditions.			

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.50	Merri Creek School	Former Protectorate schoolmaster, Edward Peacock, helped set up the Merri Creek Aboriginal School in 1845, using funding from Richmond Baptist Church. They chose the location because of its importance to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung community. The school officially opened on 1 January 1846. At first only boys enrolled but it was not long before the school admitted girls. Annie Borate, the ancestor of all Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people today, is recorded as attending in February 1847. With the support of Billibellary, the school initially had good attendance. However, enrolments began to decline after Billibellary's death in August 1846, a deadly influenza outbreak and changes in the school's curriculum. The school closed in 1851.	The situation of the school is one of the most beautiful about the town, it is within a few hundred yards of Dight's Mills, just above the junction of the Merri Creek and the Yarra ... and has the Yarra in front, where it winds and curves most beautifully, and the Merri Creek at the back.	<i>The Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal</i> , 18 March 1846	Aboriginal School on the Merri Creek', <i>The Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal</i> , 18 March 1846, p.2, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/225065151 , accessed 6 December 2021; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, pp.2-3, 55-56, 97; Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: The Wurundjeri in Colonial Days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 1999, pp.94, 98; Aboriginal School on the Merri Creek', <i>The Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal</i> , 18 March 1846, p.2, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/225065151 , accessed 6 December 2021; William Thomas, Unregistered Inward Correspondence to the Chief Protector of Aborigines, 1847-1851, VPRS 11, Item 627, Public Record Office Victoria, https://prov.vic.gov.au/archive/497707FB-F7F0-11E9-AE98-6165D2FE3FEE?image=1 , accessed 7 December 2021.
1.51	Reserves and missions	The increasing displacement of Victoria's First Peoples from their traditional lands was in part due to the state government appointing a Select Committee in 1858-59 to investigate the lives of the Indigenous population. The committee recommended the establishment of reserves or mission stations on or close to traditional lands. These were to be established with clear goals, including being 'under the charge of missionaries, clerical or lay, whose duty it would be to endeavor to teach First Peoples the great principles of Christianity, as well as the elemental branches of secular education'.			Aboriginal School on the Merri Creek', <i>The Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal</i> , 18 March 1846, p.2, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/225065151 , accessed 6 December 2021; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, pp.2-3, 55-56, 97; Isabel Ellender and Peter Christiansen, <i>People of the Merri Merri: The Wurundjeri in Colonial Days</i> , Merri Creek Management Committee, East Brunswick, 1999, pp.94, 98; 'Aboriginal School on the Merri Creek', <i>The Port Phillip Gazette and Settler's Journal</i> , 18 March 1846, p.2, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/225065151 , accessed 6 December 2021; William Thomas, Unregistered Inward Correspondence to the Chief Protector of Aborigines, 1847-1851, VPRS 11, Item 627, Public Record Office Victoria, https://prov.vic.gov.au/archive/497707FB-F7F0-11E9-AE98-6165D2FE3FEE?image=1 , accessed 7 December 2021.
1.52	Simon Wonga	When Billibellary died on 10 August 1846, his son Simon Wonga, became ngurungaeta of the Wurundjeri-willam tribe. Simon Wonga was born near Healesville in around 1824. Simon strongly advocated that First Peoples had the right to reclaim land taken by early settlers. In 1859, he and William Thomas negotiated for land for a station near the junction of the Acheron and Little Rivers north of the Cathedral Ranges on behalf of a group of Taungurung men from the Upper Goulburn River. In the 1860s, Simon secured an area of land for the Coranderrk Aboriginal Station. Simon is remembered as a gifted orator and respected ngurungaeta who fought fiercely for his community.			Giordano Nanni and Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2013, p.7.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.53	The Aboriginal Protection Act	The Aboriginal Protection Act 1869 (Vic) legislated to regulate the lives of First Peoples in Victoria. It was the first colonial legislation of its type and gave the Board for the Protection of Aborigines the power to control where people lived, what jobs they could work and who they could marry. Many First Peoples were forced onto missions and government stations as a result.			Public Record Office Victoria (PROV), 'Chief Protector of Aborigines Records (1839-1851)', PROV website, n.d., https://prov.vic.gov.au/explore-collection/explore-topic/aboriginal-victorians-1830s-1970s/chief-protector-aborigines , accessed 20 January 2022.
1.54	Coranderrk Aboriginal Station	In 1863, ngurungaeta (leader) Simon Wonga secured land at Healesville that became known as Coranderrk Aboriginal Station on the traditional lands of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. Around 150 First Peoples, including Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, lived at Coranderrk Aboriginal Station by the 1870s. They were largely self-sufficient, growing crops including hops, farming and herding sheep and cattle, and continued their cultural practices and traditions. Coranderrk Aboriginal Station officially closed in 1924 and many First Peoples moved to Lake Tyers Mission in Gippsland. Jemima Burns was the last person living there when she died in 1944.			Pauline Byrt, 'Simon Wonga, Aboriginal leader (c. 1824-1874)', <i>Victorian Historical Journal</i> , April 2005, 76(1): 3-24, pp.15-16; Giordano Nanni & Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2013, p.14; Auntie Joy Murphy-Wandin, 'Barak My Uncle', National Gallery of Victoria website, 15 August 2021, https://web.archive.org/web/20041213123746/http://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/barak/uncle.html , accessed 27 January 2022.
1.55	Coranderrk Location	Coranderrk Aboriginal Station was located on a traditional camping site, situated near the junction shared by Badgers Creek and the Yarra River.			National Museum Of Australia, Defining Moments: Coranderrk, National Museum Australia website, https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/coranderrk , accessed 21 September 2022.
1.56	Coranderrk Management	John Green resigned from Coranderrk in 1874. Following site coordinators were less inclined to allow the Kulin people to manage Coranderrk themselves. Consequently, a deputation of Kulin people from Coranderrk travelled to speak with Graham Barry, Premier of Victoria, and ask for Green's reinstatement.			National Museum Of Australia, Defining Moments: Coranderrk, National Museum Australia website, https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/coranderrk , accessed 21 September 2022. ; 'Epitome of News', <i>The Tarrangower Times And Maldon, Newstead, Baringhup, Laancoorie And Muckleford Advertiser</i> , 8 May 1878, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/265390031 .
1.57	Uncle William Barak	Uncle William Barak was a traditional ngurungaeta (leader) of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. He was also an adept negotiator with the administrators of the colonial government where he was an activist and spokesperson for the community at Coranderrk Aboriginal Station and an acclaimed artist who depicted his community's traditional ways of life when First Peoples culture was being systematically destroyed. Uncle William Barak lived at Coranderrk from the early 1860s and sightseers to the station could purchase his works, alongside woven baskets and boomerangs. He went to his Dreaming in 1903.			Giordano Nanni and Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show The Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, 2013, pp.36, 57; Bronwyn Hanna, "'Ridgewalk": a history of culture, artists and creativity in the Dandenong Ranges: report - history and analysis', Yarra Ranges Shire Council, November 2017, pp.51-52; Nikita Vanderbyl, 'Explainer: the Importance of William Barak's Ceremony', <i>The Conversation</i> , 15 June 2016, https://theconversation.com/explainer-the-importance-of-william-baraks-ceremony-60846 , accessed 10 December 2021.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.58	malunggung Annie Borate	Malunggung (grandmother) Annie Borate is the ancestor of all Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people today. Her mother was Tooterrie of the Ngurailum balluk from Murchison and her father was Bebejan, a ngurungaeta of the Wurundjeri-willam clan of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. Annie Borate married Andrew Pondy-yaweeet of the Gunaikurnai Brataualung people from Gippsland and they had several children together. Only Robert Wandin (also known as Wandoon), their eldest child, survived to adulthood.			Giordano Nanni and Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2013, pp.92-93, 98; Aunty Joy Murphy-Wandin, 'Barak My Uncle', National Gallery of Victoria website, 15 August 2021, https://web.archive.org/web/20041213123746/http://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/barak/uncle.html , accessed 15 December 2021; Ian D Clark and Toby Heydon, <i>A Bend in the Yarra: A History of Merri Creek Protectorate Station and Merri Creek Aboriginal School 1841-1851</i> , Report Series, Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2004, p.8; Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, Ancestors and past, WWWCHAC website, n.d., https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ , accessed 15 December 2021; Patricia Marcard, 'Barak, William (1824-1903)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/barak-william-2930/text4239 , accessed 24 November 2021; Pauline Byrt, 'Simon Wonga, Aboriginal Leader (c. 1824-1874)', <i>Victorian Historical Journal</i> , April 2005, 76(1):3-24, p.20; 'Barak, Annie (1846-1881)', <i>People Australia</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, accessed 24 November 2021, https://peopleaustralia.anu.edu.au/biography/barak-annie-27874/text ; 'Deaths', <i>The Argus</i> , 14 July 1881, p.1, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5982986 , accessed 24 November 2021; Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, Ancestors and past, WWWCHAC website, n.d., https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ , accessed 15 December 2021.
		Annie Borate died in 1870, survived by her son Robert Wandin. Robert Wandin had been born at Steele's Flat around 1855. He married Jemima Burns (who was from the Murray River district) on at Coranderrk Station on 29 January 1875. Together they had ten children, nine of whom survived to adulthood. All Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people today can trace their lineage back to one of Jemima and Robert's grandchildren which is why she is sometime affectionately referred to as grandmother.			Giordano Nanni & Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, 2013, pp.28, 108, 185, 203; Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, <i>Ancestors and past</i> , Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, website, n.d., https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ , accessed 15 December 2021.
1.59	David Barak	David Barak was the son of Wurundjeri woi-wurrung ngurungaeta (leader) Uncle William Barak and his second wife, Annie Barak. He was born at Coranderrk Aboriginal Station in 1867. As Uncle William Barak's son, he would have been expected to follow as the next ngurungaeta of his people. Tragically, David fell ill with tuberculosis. In July 1881, Uncle William Barak carried David to Melbourne for medical treatment. However, William needed a letter from the Board for the Protection of Aborigines to take his son to the hospital but when he arrived there was no-one from the Board to meet them. Instead, they spent the night at the house of progressive ally Anne Bon, the only woman Commissioner of the 1881 Parliamentary Coranderrk Inquiry. She went with them to Melbourne Hospital the next day. But it was too late. David died in hospital on 8 August 1881.	Afterwards my boy fell sick. Got two passes for the coach to take him to Melbourne Hospital ... Nobody met us at the coach-office, Bourke-street, so my boy and I walked to Mrs. Bon's house in Kew. He died soon afterwards.	William Barak, <i>The Argus</i> , 19 October 1881	'The Coranderrk Inquiry', <i>The Argus</i> , 19 October 1881, p.6, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/5986251 , accessed 24 November 1881; 'Barak, David (1867-1881)', <i>People Australia</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, accessed 24 November 2021, https://peopleaustralia.anu.edu.au/biography/barak-david-27875/text35624 ; Giordano Nanni and Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show The Country</i> , Aboriginal Studies Press, 2013, pp.28, 93.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
1.60	Robert Wandin	Robert Wandin was born in around 1855 and was the only surviving child of William Barak's sister Annie Borate and Andrew a Gunai/Kurnai man. He arrived at Coranderrk in 1863. Robert was instrumental in the 1881 parliamentary inquiry into the management of Coranderrk. Along with ngurungaeta (leader) Uncle William Barak, Robert fought for the protection of Coranderrk. He was an advocate for the rights of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and their culture. Robert succeeded Uncle William Barak as ngurungaeta of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people in 1903. Robert and his wife Jemima Burns-Wandin had 10 children, from whom all Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people are descended today.			Giordano Nanni & Andrea James, <i>Coranderrk: We Will Show the Country</i> , 2013, Aboriginal Studies Press, Canberra, pp.98, 99, 101; Wurundjeri Woi wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, Ancestors and past, Wurundjeri website, n.d., https://www.wurundjeri.com.au/our-story/ancestors-past/ , accessed 27 April 2021.
1.61	Ceremonies today	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people today continue to revive and practice their traditional ceremonies, including baby naming and coming of age ceremonies.			MAPCo Consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, SHP, 13 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 2: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and *Birrarung*

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
2.01	'River of mists'	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people refer to the Yarra River as Birrarung, which means 'river of mists'. The name comes from the waterfalls that are no longer there. At dusk, before nightfall, the river gets misty as well.			Old Treasury Building, First Peoples and the Yarra, Old Treasury Building website, n.d., https://www.oldtreasurybuilding.org.au/yarra/first-peoples-and-the-yarra/ , accessed 13 September 2022; 'MAPCo Consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, SHP, 13 September 2022.
2.02	Importance of the Birrarung	The Birrarung is a central feature in the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people's culture and identity. They have incorporated stories about its origin and functions into art, song and music.			Context, 'Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study, 2018', p.32; Old Treasury Building, First Peoples and the Yarra, Old Treasury Building website, n.d., https://www.oldtreasurybuilding.org.au/yarra/first-peoples-and-the-yarra/ , accessed 13 September 2022.
2.03	River custodians	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people remain active custodians of the Birrarung waters and banks.			Context, 'Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study, 2018', p.11.
2.04	Bunjil and the Birrarung	Bunjil features in a story told by Beruk Barak (William Barak) to explain the origins of the Birrarung.	Bunjil features in a story told by Beruk Barak (William Barak) to explain the origins of the Birrarung.		Old Treasury Building, <i>First Peoples and the Yarra</i> , Old Treasury Building website, n.d., https://www.oldtreasurybuilding.org.au/yarra/first-peoples-and-the-yarra/ , accessed 13 September 2022.
2.05	Creating the river course	Wurundjeri willam ngurungaeta (leader) Billibellary recalls that two Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung headman created the Birrarung's course. Once, Port Phillip Bay was a lush, fertile plain. The Boon Wurrung and Wadawurrung peoples regularly hunted on this plain, enjoying its spoils. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, however, were stuck in the mountains, held back by a pool of Yarra water. To free the water, Bar-wool, a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung headman, used his axe to carve a path for the water to follow. Continuing west past Baw Baw, Bar-wool met Yan Yan, a headman from Morang, who was cutting a path for the Plenty River. Joining forces, the headmen continued south, stopping to rest at Bolin Bolin. When they reached the Port Phillip plains, the water flooded out, filling the paths created by the axes and Port Phillip Bay.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.7.
2.06	Climate stories	Some of the stories that the Kulin people tell of the Birrarung highlight how the local climate has changed over the past 10,000 years.			Jack Norris, 'The Naming Of The Yarra River As An Act Of Colonialism', <i>Agora</i> , 2021, 56(3):59-67, p.60.
2.07	Gatherings along the Birrarung	The Kulin people regularly gathered along the Yarra River for ceremonies and inter-Kulin business, as well as to resolve community issues through council of ngurungaeta. Sometimes attracting several hundred participants, these gatherings provided Kulin people with an opportunity to hold corroboree dances and storytelling performances.			Old Treasury Building, <i>First Peoples and the Yarra</i> , Old Treasury Building website, n.d., https://www.oldtreasurybuilding.org.au/yarra/first-peoples-and-the-yarra/ , accessed 13 September 2022. ; Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council, 'An Aboriginal History of Yarra', <i>Agora</i> , 2013, 48(4): 59-65, p.60, doi:10.3316/INFORMIT.737085632581090.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 2: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and *Birrarung*

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
2.08	Summer along the Birrarung	During summer, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people camped along both sides of the river near Yarra Park, the Royal Botanic Gardens, and the Domain. In and around these locations, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung men hunted a range of animals, including kangaroos, possums, emus, bandicoots, brush turkeys. The men also used spears to catch fish from the Birrarung.			Old Treasury Building, <i>First Peoples and the Yarra</i> , Old Treasury Building website, n.d., https://www.oldtreasurybuilding.org.au/yarra/first-peoples-and-the-yarra/ , accessed 13 September 2022.
2.09	Winter travels	In the winter months, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people left the Birrarung for higher ground, as the river flats were prone to flooding. On their travels, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people would often camp at Bolin Bolin Billabong, where eels were rife.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.21.
2.10	Dights Falls	The confluence of Merri Creek and Birrarung at Dight's Falls is an important social and cultural landscape for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. It is the traditional land of members of the Wurundjeri-willam clan, one of the two clan groups (the other being the Wurundjeri-balluk) that made up the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung tribe who lived along Birrarung close to Melbourne. Here, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people camped, held meetings with other clans and performed ceremonies.			
2.11	Waterfalls	Before the arrival of Europeans, waterfalls existed near the present-day Birrarung Marr. Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people walked across a series of basalt rocks that created the waterfall to travel from the south side of the Birrarung to its northern banks. The basalt rocks formed a ledge, which had been a larger sheet of rock that was broken up by the flow of water over time. The upper surface of the basalt rock formed stepping stones that stood a few centimetres above the surface of the river.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, pp.6, 19.
2.12	Bark canoes	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people made canoes from the bark of the river red gum, found along the Birrarung. Skinned from the tree using a stone hatchet, the bark's curves would be accentuated over a fire.			Old Treasury Building, <i>First Peoples and the Yarra</i> , Old Treasury Building website, n.d., https://www.oldtreasurybuilding.org.au/yarra/first-peoples-and-the-yarra/ , accessed 13 September 2022. ; Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne, Port Phillip & Central Victoria</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.68.
2.13	Fishing from a canoe	At night, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people headed out onto the water in their bark canoes. They held lit brands and attracted fish, such as Australian Graylings and Tupongs, to the water's surface where they could be easily speared.			Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne</i> , Port Phillip & Central Victoria, Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.68.
2.14	Fishing for eels	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people caught eels by burning the reeds that grow in the shallows in the still waters of billabongs. Drawn to the warmth, the eels could then be speared - once to remove it from the water, then again to kill it. In running waters, the Wurundjeri people used stone traps to catch eels.			Jack Banister, 'Beneath Modern Melbourne, A Window Opens Into Its Ancient History', <i>The Citizen</i> , 26 December 2019, https://www.thecitizen.org.au/articles/beneath-modern-melbourne-a-window-opens-into-its-ancient-history , accessed 14 September 2022; Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne</i> , Port Phillip & Central Victoria, Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.68.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 2: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and *Birrarung*

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
2.15	Fishing nets	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people made fishing nets made from stringybark fibre that had been spun into cords. The nets were stored in hollowed logs and kept close to water sources.			Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne</i> , Port Phillip & Central Victoria, Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.68.
2.16	Making waterbags	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people made water containers from hollowed-out tree burls or bark sections. Possums may also have been used as filtering waterbags, with the skins tied and sealed before being turned inside out. The fur would have acted as a natural filter.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.11.
2.17	New use for canoes	When colonial settlers began to drain and fill in waterways near Lake Bulleen, they found numerous sunken bark canoes. The settlers repurposed these canoes as troughs for their stock.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.198.
2.18	Climbing trees	As the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people hunted possums, some trees along the Birrarung have steps cut into their trunks.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.21.
2.19	Source of plenty	Traditionally, the Birrarung is an important and plentiful source of fresh water and food, including duck. The Birrarung's banks also provide grasses used in traditional crafts, medicinal vegetation, as well as clay and ochre for cultural uses.			Context, 'Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study, 2018', p.11. ; Jack Norris, 'The Naming Of The Yarra River As An Act Of Colonialism', <i>Agora</i> , 2021, 56(3):59-67, p.61; MAPCo Consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, 13 September 2022.
2.20	Bulleen Flats resources	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people favour Bulleen Flats for its ready supply of fish, eels, waterbirds, and edible roots.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.87.
2.21	Perennial purposes	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people ate the shoots and roots of bullrushes, as well as the tubers of water ribbons and common reeds. The women of the group used rushes, such as Spiny-headed Mat-rush, to produce baskets or common reeds to create ornaments and necklaces.			
2.22	Large Kulin gathering	William Thomas, the Assistant Protector of Aborigines, recorded that a large crowd of Kulin people gathered along the Birrarung between December 1843 and February 1844. Thomas believed that over 800 Kulin people were present at this gathering, which was held to conduct political proceedings.			Jack Norris, 'The Naming Of The Yarra River As An Act Of Colonialism', <i>Agora</i> , 2021, 56(3):59-67, p.61.
2.23	Meeting place	The junction of the Merri Creek and the Birrarung was a traditional meeting place for the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.136.
2.24	Corroboree Tree	A large, dead River Red Gum is located off Birrarung's western bank at the Burnley Oval, Richmond. This tree once served as a marker of clan boundaries and as a meeting place for corroborees.			Yarra City Council, Corroboree Tree, Burnley Oval, Richmond, The Aboriginal History of Yarra website, 2022, https://aboriginalhistoryofyarra.com.au/sites-of-significance/?siteVar=25 , accessed 14 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 2: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and *Birrarung*

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
2.25	Yarra Yarra song	Philip Crosbie Morrison reports that William Barak found the term yarra yarra more like a song than a name.	It was the song of waters babbling over stones ..."Ya-ya-rra-ya-rra-YA-rra-ya-rra-ya" he would say in a guttural whisper.	Philip Crosbie Morrison, <i>The Argus</i> , 25 May 1929	Philip Crosbie Morrison, <i>The Argus</i> , 25 May 1929
2.26	Welcome corroboree	On 28 March 1839, members from four or five local First Peoples groups held a large corroboree on the banks of the Birrarung. Orchestrated by government assistants, the purpose of this gathering was to welcome the new Protector of Aborigines, George Augustus Robinson. The site of this corroboree is now the Botanic Gardens.			Alan George Lewers Shaw, <i>A History Of the Port Phillip District: Victoria Before Separation</i> , Melbourne, Melbourne University Press, 1996, p. 84.; Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne</i> , Port Phillip & Central Victoria, Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.11.
2.27	Leaving Heidelberg	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people continued to camp along the Birrarung in Heidelberg until the early 1840s when colonial settlement encroached on their land.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.41.
2.28	Woi-wurrung and Bunurong shared boundary	The colonial settlement of Melbourne encroached on the territory of both the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong peoples. The boundary line between these two groups was drawn on a drainage basin. If the water drained into the Yarra, it was Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung land. If it went into Port Phillip Bay or the Bass Strait, the water originated from Bunurong land.			Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne, Port Phillip & Central Victoria</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.11,16.
2.29	Birrarung and the Maribyrnong River	The Maribyrnong River and Birrarung meet at the confluence of the Maribyrnong and Yarra estuaries at Fishermen's Bend. The junction of the Maribyrnong River and Birrarung was an important meeting place for First Peoples travelling across Country.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, pp.63-64; Melbourne's Living Museum of the West Inc. (LMW), Industries - ship building, LMW website, n.d., https://www.livingmuseum.org.au/projects/stories_places/warves/FW_industries_shipbuild.html , accessed 28 September 2022.
2.30	Yarra Flats significance	The Yarra Flats comprise several billabongs located between Banksia Street, Heidelberg, and Burke Road, Ivanhoe. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people attribute great cultural significance to this area.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.72.
2.31	Bolin Bolin Billabong	The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people used the Bolin Bolin Billabong as a meeting place, where they would socialise and interact with other Kulin groups. These gatherings ceased in 1841, when the land was sold to a private colonial owner.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.88.
2.32	Bolin Bolin's ecosystem	In its heyday, the Bolin Bolin Billabong's ecosystem could support gatherings of between 300 and 500 people.			Jack Banister, 'Beneath Modern Melbourne, A Window Opens Into Its Ancient History', <i>The Citizen</i> , 26 December 2019, https://www.thecitizen.org.au/articles/beneath-modern-melbourne-a-window-opens-into-its-ancient-history , accessed 14 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 2: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and *Birrarung*

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
2.33	Bolin Bolin gatherings	Large groups of Kulin people would spend up to a month camping at the Bolin Bolin Billabong. During this month, a range of inter-group ceremonies were held, including initiation processes.			Gary Presland, <i>First People: The Eastern Kulin of Melbourne</i> , Port Phillip & Central Victoria, Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2010, p.67.
2.34	Pound Bend Reserve	Approximately 600 hectares of land was reserved for First Peoples at Pound Bend, Warrandyte, during the 1850s. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people had long been using this area for corroborees and gatherings. The reserve was short lived, folding with the growth of gold mining.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.197.
2.35	Birrarung Marr	Birrarung Marr is located on the Yarra River's northern bank, between Federation Square and Melbourne Park. The park's name comes from Woi-wurrung language, with 'marr' being used to refer to the side of the river. Birrarung Marr is home to several art installations, including a semi circle of shields that represent the different groups of the Kulin nation.			City of Melbourne, <i>Birrarung Marr</i> , City of Melbourne website, n.d., https://whatson.melbourne.vic.gov.au/things-to-do/birrarung-marr , accessed 21 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
3.01	River source	Birrarung originates from Mt Baw Baw. From here, the Yarra River runs 242km to its mouth, Port Phillip Bay.			Yarra River Melbourne, History Of The Lower Yarra River, Yarra River Melbourne website, n.d., https://yarrariver.melbourne/history , accessed 14 September 2022.
3.02	Birrarung's geology	Birrarung has four different geological formations and bases: silurian bedrock, tertiary sands, quaternary basalt and alluvium.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.198.
3.03	First colonial expedition	In 1803, Charles Grimes, the Surveyor-General of the Colony of New South Wales led a party on a short exploratory trip of the Port Phillip area. Birrarung was described as an excellent source of freshwater, ripe for settlement.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, pp.14-15.
3.04	Clearing the land	By 1900, colonial settlers had irreversibly changed the Yarra River's ecosystem by clearing the land for industrial and agricultural purposes.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.43.
3.05	Naming the Yarra	John Helder Wedge, surveyor for the Port Phillip Association, gave the Birrarung its colonial name in 1835. Wedge visited the area with two Kulin people, who pointed at the flowing water and said 'yarra yarra'. Wedge recorded this phrase as 'yarrow yarrow' in his notebook and took it as fact that this was what the local First Peoples called the river. Afterwards, Wedge learnt that 'yarra' translates to flowing, and was being used to point out waterfalls.			Jack Norris, 'The Naming Of The Yarra River As An Act Of Colonialism', <i>Agora</i> , 2021, 56(3):59-67, pp.60-63.
3.06		The landscape on the northern side of the Birrarung adjacent near the present day site of Birrarung Marr was higher and drier than the alluvial mudflats on the southern side of the river.			Gary Presland, 'The natural history of Melbourne - a reconstruction', PhD thesis, University of Melbourne, 2005, p.210.
3.07	Surveying Port Phillip Bay	Charles Grimes surveyed Port Phillip Bay, including the future site of 495 Collins Street in 1803. Grimes described the landscape bordered by the Birrarung and low banks backed by swamp land near the future site of 495 Collins Street. Grimes also noted evidence of flood rising lines along the Birrarung up to 20 or 30 ft.			Rod Giblett, <i>Modern Melbourne: City and Site of Nature and Culture</i> , Intellect Books, Bristol, 2020, p.19; Charles Grimes, Port Phillip [cartographic material] / surveyed by C. Grimes, 1803 ; lithographed at the Department of Lands and Survey, by T. Slater, 14.2.79, State Library Victoria, 1803, http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/114204 , accessed 17 October 2022.
3.08	Melbourne's site	Early settlement in Melbourne was situated at the lowest point of Birrarung where a supply of fresh water could be assured.	A rock barrier across the river prevented the salt water of the bay from moving any further upstream on a rising tide.		Tony Dingle, <i>Settling</i> , McMahons Point, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, 1984, p.157.
3.09	The Yarra Yarra Tribe	Colonial settlers referred to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Yarra Yarra tribe due to the close connection that the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people share with the river. Colonial settlers also the called their ngurungaeta the kings or chiefs of the Yarra Yarra tribe.			Context, 'Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study', 2018, p.12. ; Jack Norris, 'The Naming Of The Yarra River As An Act Of Colonialism', <i>Agora</i> , 2021, 56(3):59-67, p.62.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
3.10	Industry on the Yarra	Melbourne was founded on primary industries including quarrying, mining, pastoralism and forestry. Pastoralism was the earliest of these: after John Batman arrived in 1835, settlers quickly took up land for grazing livestock, especially sheep, because demand for wool was high. These primary industries provided Melbourne with a strong economic base from which other industries could grow. New arrivals established a variety of trades in the fledgling settlement. They included John Pascoe Fawkner, who founded not only Melbourne's first hotel but also its first newspaper, the Melbourne Advertiser, in 1838. Stores such as draperies, butchers, bakers and chemists emerged as the town grew, and a post office, hospital, police court and lock-up became necessities.			ACTU worksite, Primary, secondary and tertiary industries, ACTU website, September 2013, https://worksite.actu.org.au/primary-secondary-tertiary-industries/ , accessed 18 January 2022; AGL Shaw, Foundation and early history, eMelbourne website, 2008, http://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00602b.htm , accessed 18 January 2022; State Library Victoria (SLV), Victoria's early history, 1803-1851, SLV website, https://guides.slv.vic.gov.au/Victoriasearlyhistory/europeansettlement , accessed 18 January 2022; Hugh Anderson, John Pascoe Fawkner, <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fawkner-john-pascoe-2037 , accessed 18 January 2022; State Library Victoria, John Pascoe Fawkner, Ergo website, n.d., http://ergo.slv.vic.gov.au/explore-history/colonial-melbourne/pioneers/john-pascoe-fawkner , accessed 18 January 2022.
3.11	River pollution	Following the establishment of colonial Melbourne, the Yarra River was quickly polluted. In particular, the area where the Moonee Ponds Creek and the Birrarung meet was impacted by fellmongery and woolwashing activities. This area is of great importance to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. By 1857, fresh water was being pumped to Melbourne from the Plenty River due to the Yarra's poor quality.			Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council, 'An Aboriginal History of Yarra', <i>Agora</i> , 2013, 48(4): 59-65, p.60, doi:10.3316/INFORMIT.737085632581090.; Tony Dingle, <i>Settling</i> , McMahons Point, Fairfax, Syme & Weldon Associates, 1984, pp.159-160.
		The Yarra River provided water to the city of Melbourne as early as the 1840s. Sewage sand pollutant waste from processing plants infected the Yarra that flowed into the city's water supply.			Marcus Leslie Lancaster, 'An Urban Environmental History of Melbourne's Watercourses', PhD thesis, The University of Melbourne, 2018, p.76.
3.12	Open sewers	Open sewers left unregulated flowed into the Yarra River and its tributaries became public health hazards.			Marcus Leslie Lancaster, 'An Urban Environmental History of Melbourne's Watercourses', PhD thesis, The University of Melbourne, 2018, p.76.
3.13	Little Batman drowns	In 1845, John Batman's only son (also called John Batman) drowned in the Yarra River after slipping and hitting his head on the rocks. Benbow, a Kulin Elder, recovered the body the following day. There are two competing stories that explain what little John was doing by the waters edge; one suggests that he was fishing, the other that he was drowning puppies or kittens.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.17.
3.14	Convicts on the Yarra	The Lysander, Sacramento, Success, Deborah and President were moored in the Yarra's mouth to house the most hardened convicts. The worst behaved were kept below sea level in dark isolation cells.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.184.
3.15	Replacing Indigenous vegetation	Colonial settlers replaced indigenous vegetation along stretches of the Yarra with willows and other imported trees and shrubs.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.200.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
3.16	Marvellous Smellbourne	The poor quality of the Yarra River provided Melbourne with a rather unfortunate nickname: Marvellous Smellbourne. The smell came from a range of animal byproducts from the noxious industries along its banks which were dumped into the river: blood, manure, guts and carcasses.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.69; Marcus Leslie Lancaster, <i>An Urban Environmental History of Melbourne's Watercourses</i> , PhD thesis, The University of Melbourne, 2018, p.72.
3.17	A new sewerage system	In September 1877, the Victorian colonial government raised the need to form a Metropolitan Board of Works to prevent further pollution in the Yarra River and introduce a sewerage system. This was a result of a campaign to establish an authority to manage and control a vast drainage system across Melbourne's suburbs.	The idea originated, we believe, with the popular Town Clerk of Melbourne, Mr. Fitzgibbon. Conferences have been held at various periods with a view to formulating a plan that would meet the requirements of the various Municipalities, but the scheme never resulted in anything tangible or practicable.		Marcus Leslie Lancaster, 'An Urban Environmental History of Melbourne's Watercourses', PhD thesis, The University of Melbourne, 2018, p.73; 'Friday, September 2nd', <i>The Mercury and Weekly Courier</i> , 2 September 1887, p.2, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article58435103 , accessed 18 October 2022.
			The suburban Councils were afraid that their power would be usurped by a body, who, not being to largely interested as themselves, would not study their interests so well, and the expenditure would not be a fair one, nor the benefits accruing, recoup the m fur the power sacrificed. These, and other petty jealousies, inseparable from all such undertakings, brought about disagreements, which resulted in a temporary abandonment of the scheme.		'Friday, September 2nd', <i>The Mercury and Weekly Courier</i> , 2 September 1887, p.2, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article58435103 , accessed 18 October 2022.
		In addition to preventing the spread of pollution, the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Work's plans designed the drainage system to carry surface water and open street channels into the underground sewers.			'Friday, September 2nd', <i>The Mercury and Weekly Courier</i> , 2 September 1887, p.2, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article58435103 , accessed 18 October 2022.
		The media responded swiftly and opposed the proposition for a sewerage system. The Mercury and Weekly Courier argued the Yarra River was a natural outlet for life and an artificial drainage scheme was expensive and a matter for local councils to resolve in their municipalities.	We are now informed that the subject of a Metropolitan Board of Works has been exhumed because the autocrats who have erected mansions near to the Yarra, or the devotees of the scull, object to the darker hue which the water of that river has assumed.		Marcus Leslie Lancaster, 'An Urban Environmental History of Melbourne's Watercourses', PhD thesis, The University of Melbourne, 2018, p.73; 'Friday, September 2nd', <i>The Mercury and Weekly Courier</i> , 2 September 1887, p.2, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article58435103 , accessed 18 October 2022.
			That the pollution, as it pleases the fastidious to term it, is deleterious to health is denied by eminent medical testimony; and even had it been so, the commingling of the "salt sea waves" consequent upon the removal of the falls, would do away with the evil. Rivers are Nature's outlets, and it is questionable whether the finest scheme that man can devise for the disposal of sewerage, could equal, on the score of health, the one here provided by nature.		'Friday, September 2nd', <i>The Mercury and Weekly Courier</i> , 2 September 1887, p.2, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article58435103 , accessed 18 October 2022.
3.18	First bridge	The first bridge to span the Yarra River in Melbourne was erected in 1845. This small wooden toll bridge was replaced in 1850 by the first Princes Bridge. Before the development of either bridge, people crossed the Yarra River via punts and rowboats.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, pp.55-56.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
3.19	Record-breaking Princes Bridge	The first Princes Bridge had a 150ft span, making it the longest in the British colonies.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, pp.55-56.
3.2	New Princes Bridge	The original Princes Bridge was demolished in 1884. The new bridge opened in 1888, boasting of two tramlines and four carriage lanes. The design and construction team included David Munro, Carlo Catani and John Monash.	With not one but three spans of a hundred feet each and about the same breadth, it was claimed as the widest bridge in the world.		Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.56.
3.21	Batman's Hill	Batman's Hill was originally located at the western end of the present day site of 495 Collins Street.			Ashley Smith, 'Swamped for views', <i>Docklands News</i> , 29 September 2021, https://www.docklandsnews.com.au/swamped-for-views/ , accessed 19 October 2022.
		In 1877 Europeans drained the vast swamp surrounding Batman's Hill and created a canal to redirect all the water from the swamp into Moonee Ponds Creek. By 1878 the drained land was dried and changed into cultivated fields. Earlier market garden designs for the drained swampland were abandoned because of the salt levels embedded in the soil.			Ashley Smith, 'Swamped for views', <i>Docklands News</i> , 29 September 2021, https://www.docklandsnews.com.au/swamped-for-views/ , accessed 19 October 2022.
3.22	Batman's Hill is destroyed	The demolition of Batman's Hill began in late 1863 for the development of the future site of the Southern Cross railway yards formerly known as the Spencer Street railway yards.			'Two vnaished landmarks', <i>The Argus</i> , 16 October 1920, p.7, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article4577355 , accessed 19 October 2022.
3.23	Visit to the flooded pub	Floods in July 1842 saw Michael Cashmore boat from Footscray to Flinders Street, where he tied up at the bar of the Royal Highlander Hotel.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.73.
3.24	Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum	Situated near Dights Falls and the junction between Merri Creek and the Yarra River, the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum opened in 1848. The 620 acre site adjoined the First Peoples reserve at Dight's Mill. Today, few traces of the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum or either of the later Fairhaven Venereal Disease Clinic or Fairlea Women's Prison remain. The space is now a public park, with the only hint of its previous use being a line of deciduous trees that mark the route of the asylum's driveway.			Richard Bonwick, 'The History of Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum' [master's thesis], University of Melbourne, 1996, pp.1, 27, https://minerva-access.unimelb.edu.au/items/1a35aa0c-1ae6-525f-ba6e-2e2298272345 , accessed 21 September 2022.
3.25	Canvas Town	In the early 1850s, as gold fever spread through the colony, a canvas town was established near the Yarra River, stretching from St Kilda Road toward Princes Bridge. At its peak, the canvas town was home to approximately 8,000 people.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.215.; Yarra River Melbourne, History Of The Lower Yarra River, Yarra River Melbourne website, n.d., https://yarrariver.melbourne/history , accessed 15 September 2022.
3.25	Changing for gold	In July 1851, gold was discovered in the former course of Andersons Creek, located approximately 2 kilometres from the Yarra River. This discovery led to the first attempt at changing the Yarra River's course. The plan was to divert the Yarra River through a tunnel at the western end of Warrandyte Pound in the hopes that the exposed river bed would reveal more gold to extract.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, p.69-70.
3.26	Modifying the Birrarung	Colonial settlement negatively impacted the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people's connection to the Birrarung, as the course of the river was artificially changed. To improve access for larger ships, colonial settlers changed the width and depth of the Birrarung, as well as modified its natural curves.			Wurundjeri Tribe Land and Compensation Cultural Heritage Council, 'An Aboriginal History of Yarra', <i>Agora</i> , 2013, 48(4): 59-65, p.60, doi:10.3316/INFORMIT.737085632581090.; Jack Norris, 'The Naming Of The Yarra River As An Act Of Colonialism', <i>Agora</i> , 2021, 56(3):59-67, p.62.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
3.27	Shifting the Yarra's mouth	In the 1860s, the Yarra River's mouth was moved 300m east, widened to 60m, and straightened out. This was to allow ships with a draught greater than 4m to enter Melbourne.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, pp.81.
3.28	Blowing up the Falls	In the 1880s, Sir John Coode produced plans designed to increase the shipping efficiency of the Yarra River. These plans involved blowing up 'The Falls' with dynamite. 'The Falls' was a small rocky barrier, located west of Queen Street, and the source of John Wedge's 'yarra yarra' confusion.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, pp.19, 22-23; Context, Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study, 2018, pp.23-24.
3.29	Bridging the Falls	Initially, Europeans used the ledge of rock formed around the falls near Queen Street to travel across the Yarra River to metropolitan Melbourne on the river's northern banks. In the 1840s, Europeans attempted to dam the river at the waterfalls and construct a permanent bridge. The erection of a bridge would make travelling across Yarra River easier, and ensure a supply of fresh water to Melbourne. By 1889, Queens Bridge opened, also known as the Falls Bridge, and replaced the earlier bridge. During its construction in 1884-88, workers removed the remnants of the basalt ledge and irrevocably changed a key feature of the river's cultural landscape. The waterfalls no longer exist today at Queens Bridge but at dusk before nightfall the air becomes misty.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, pp.19, 22-23; Context, Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study, 2018, pp.23-24.
3.30	Queens Bridge design	Public Works Department architects Ettore Checchi and Carlo Catani designed the plans for Queens Bridge. Checchi and Catani were respected engineers and completed significant engineering projects in Victoria including harbours, jetties and coast works. Checchi became pivotal in the development and management of reservoirs and weirs along the Murray River. Catani subsequently became Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department and designed the 'improvements' to the river bend of the Yarra River near the Botanic Gardens in 1899.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, p.22; Ronald East, 'Checchi, Ettore (1853-1946)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/checchi-ettore-5570/text9499 , accessed 28 September 2022; Ronald McNicoll, 'Catani, Carlo Giorgio Domenico Enrico (1852-1918)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/catani-carlo-giorgio-domenico-enrico-5532/text9423 , accessed 28 September 2022.
3.31	Coode Canal	Before the 1880s, the Maribyrnong River and Birrarung junction was narrow and prone to flooding. Europeans had altered the waterways of the lower part of the Birrarung as early as 1879 to alleviate the impacts of regular flooding. To solve these problems, British engineer Sir John Coode enacted a plan to straighten the course of the Birrarung by cutting a canal through the bend. Under Coode's leadership, two thousand workers constructed the canal using steam driven machinery. In 1887, Coode Canal opened 7 years after its commencement in 1880. The canal removed the original wide bend and lagoons in this part of the Birrarung, which created easier travel routes for ships and a more direct waterflow from the sea. It also led to the establishment of Victoria Harbour and Victoria Dock. Subsequently, Fisherman's Bend is bent only in name.	The canal that will supersede the necessity of navigating the tortuous bend of the river, known as Humbug Reach, has been excavated with the exception of about 400 ft at each end, and powerful dredges have commenced to dig away these impediments to the free flow of the Yarra through its new channel. That this work will effect a great improvement there can be no question, as it will be upwards of 300ft wide, with a present depth of more than 20ft, which the last dredge imported is capable of increasing to 30ft without any difficulty. It will also be more than one mile shorter than the present route to the present bay and vessels of the largest size will be able to pass through it with ease and safety.	<i>The Herald</i> , 3 May 1886	Yarrariver.melbourne, History of the lower Yarra River, Yarrariver.melbourne website, n.d., https://yarrariver.melbourne/history , accessed 28 September 2022; Engineers Australia, Engineering Heritage Victoria, Nomination Engineering Heritage Australia Recognition Program for the Coode Canal, May 2013, pp.5-6; 'Coode Island canal', <i>The Herald</i> , 3 May 1886, p.3, http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article241207376 , accessed 28 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
3.32	Fishermans Bend at war	During World War I, Fishermans Bend was home to a military training facility, whilst the Engineers' Depot on the Yarra Bank was a key source of wartime provisions. In World War II, Fishermans Bend was once again occupied by the armed forces. This time, there was an enlistment depot and the Woman's Army Auxiliary headquarters present. Military aircraft were also built and tested onsite.			Context, 'Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study', 2018, p.23.
3.33	Holden's wharf	The Holden factory in Fisherman's Bend had its own wharf on the Yarra River, used to transport cars and other mechanical components.			Gary Presland, <i>The Place For A Village: How Nature Has Shaped The City Of Melbourne</i> , Melbourne, Museum Victoria, 2008, p.61.
3.34	Changing landscape	During the Coode canal excavations, 1,350,000 cubic yards of earth were relocated to fill in nearby low-lying areas, changing the landscape.			'The Coode Canal', <i>Launceston Examiner</i> , 16 August 1886, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/39519793 , accessed 21 September 2022.
3.35	Disappearing beaches	Since the opening of the Maroondah Weir in 1891 upstream river regulations have considerably reduced the Yarra River's rate of flow through Melbourne. As a result, the Yarra River's sandy beaches have all but disappeared. In their place is a bed of silt and clay.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.26.
3.36	Changing the Yarra's course	During the early 1900s, Carlo Catani, Public Works engineer, drew up plans to improve the aesthetic qualities of the Yarra River. Catani's plans saw the course of the river changed to coincide with the redevelopment of the King's Domain civic precinct, as well as the Tromgin waterhole transformed into a lake.			Context, 'Yarra River (Birrarung): Cultural Heritage Scoping Study', 2018, p.24.
3.37	Anderson Street Bridge	Now known as Morell Bridge, Carlo Catani oversaw the construction of the Anderson Street Bridge as part of his Yarra improvement scheme.			Beautifying Melbourne', <i>The Argus</i> , 4 January 1926, p.6, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/3727092 , accessed 21 September 2022.
3.38	Floods at the Heidelberg settlement	Colonial settlers in Heidelberg regularly experienced dramatic flooding events caused by the Yarra River. These floods meant that cropping was too risky of a financial endeavour, causing many settlers to turn to grazing. In the 1910s, Chinese market gardeners reimplemented small-scale farming practices along the river. However, a flood in 1934 destroyed all of these smallholdings.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.43.
3.39	Heidelberg School	The Heidelberg School of artists captured the Yarra River in all its glory. The impact of colonisation on the river can be seen through comparing artworks.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.74.
3.40	Popular swimming spots	During the 1920s, when swimming in the Yarra was at its most popular, the three favourite sites were Alphington Park, Rudder Grange, and Fairfield Park.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.121.
3.41	Southbank changes	Before colonisation, Southbank was home to a rich marshland and a small waterfall. Nowadays, the marshlands have been filled in to prevent flooding, whilst city buildings have replaced the area's original, biodiverse natural habit.			Cool Australia, Melbourne's Yarra River - A Lifetime Of Change, Cool Australia website, n.d., https://www.coolaustralia.org/part-1-melbournes-yarra-river-a-lifetime-of-change-primary/ , accessed 21 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
3.42	Impact of road transport routes	Construction of modern transport routes such as the Eastern Freeway detrimentally impacted the Yarra River. These routes caused ecosystems to be fragmented, common habitat corridors disrupted, increased rubbish dumping and pollution and rising numbers of weeds and pest animals in the area.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.145.
3.43	Filling billabongs	During the 1960s and 70s, several billabongs along the Yarra River were purposefully filled in. The billabongs were filled with rubbish, covered with soil, then converted into playing fields and a golf course.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.88.
3.44	Increasing river flow	Although colonisation has led to a decreased flow of water from upstream, it has seen an increase in flow from ground water sources. As pastoral land lacks the thick undergrowth of native bush, rain water runoff is high. Also, increasing urbanisation and paved grounds limit the ability of water to seep into the soil. Instead, it flows into the Yarra.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.27.
3.45	Vegetation communities	Between Heidelberg and the Chandler Highway Bridge, the Yarra River boasts of numerous vegetation communities. The flats are home to Floodplain Woodlands, with River Red Gums, Silver Wattles, thick grasses, Tree-Violets, Prickly Currant-Bushes, River Tea Trees, and River Bottlebrushes all thriving in this environment. Upstream near Westerfolds Park, the environment is classified as Riparian Forest, complete with large swathes of Manna Gums. Further from the river banks lay patches of Grassy Woodland, known for their River Red Gum populations.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, pp.36-37.
3.46	The current environment	Today, the Yarra River is lined by Red River Gums, mature Silver Wattles, hemp bushes, and tree-violets.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, p.48.
3.47	Common birds	Common birds along the Yarra River include Fairy Wrens, Flame Robins, Mudlarks, Magpies, Brown Thornbills, Scrub-wrens, Eastern Yellow Robins, Grey Strike-thrushes, Crested Shrike-tits, Grey Butcherbirds, Golden Whistlers, Red-Browed Finches and Grey Fantails.			Geoff Lacey, <i>Still Glides The Stream: The Natural History Of The Yarra From Heidelberg to Yarra Bend</i> , Melbourne, Australian Scholarly Publishing, 2004, pp.50-51.
3.48	Muddy colour	The Yarra River's muddy appearance is caused by clay particles swirling in the water. The number of these particles present in the river has increased since colonisation due to land clearing and urban development.			Yarra River Melbourne, History Of The Lower Yarra River, Yarra River Melbourne website, n.d., https://yarrariver.melbourne/history , accessed 14 September 2022.
3.49	Clearer waters	Upstream from the Yarra Valley, the Yarra River runs clear. This is a normal consequence of river gradients, wherein the higher the gradient, the faster the current, the clearer the water.			Kristen Otto, <i>Yarra: A Diverting History Of Melbourne's Murky River</i> , Melbourne, The Text Publishing Company, 2005, p.8.
3.50	Water supplies	In Melbourne, the Yarra River supplies 9 catchment dams. In turn, this provides drinking water to approximately 2.6 million households.			Yarra River Melbourne, History Of The Lower Yarra River, Yarra River Melbourne website, n.d., https://yarrariver.melbourne/history , accessed 15 September 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.01	Theatre-inspired fire protection	Architect William Pitt was an avid supporter, and designer, of Melbourne theatres. As such, Pitt was well aware of the dangers that theatre fires pose. Whilst designing the Princess Theatre, Pitt chose to swap traditional brick arching in the floors for iron to combat potential fire-related disasters. The same decision was made for the Rialto building, with metal lathing also used in the Rialto's walls and ceiling to bolster its fire resistance.			Terry Sawyer, 'Setting The Scene: The Theatre Drawings Of William Pitt', <i>La Trobe Journal</i> , 2009, 84:76-92, pp.88-89.
4.02	Additional fireproofing efforts	William Pitt designed the Rialto Building with the latest fire prevention measures in mind. As a result, each store room boasted of full height masonry walls, whilst the building's stone stairs and hydraulic lifts were located away from one another in isolated bays. Pitt also ensured that the Rialto Building's floors were as fireproof as possible by implementing Traegerwellblech flooring techniques. Traegerwellblech flooring involved curved corrugated iron, steel joists, and a layer of concrete.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.03	Comley and Guillam, building contractors	Contractors Comely and Guillam built the Rialto Building between 1890 and 1891.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.04	Rialto Building's facades	Built by Comely and Guillam using red tuck-pointed brick, the Rialto Building faces Collins Street, Flinders Lane, the Rialto Plaza, and the Winfield Building.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.05	The Rialto Building's Collins Street facade	Designed by William Pitt, the Rialto Building's Collins Street facade was inspired by Venetian Gothic palazzo style. The facade's five storeys act as a screen, preventing streetviewers from seeing the six storey warehouse behind. The Collins Street facade includes a repetitive pointed arch motif, which also features in the design of the warehouse openings.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.06	Rialto Building's architectural significance	The Rialto Building is an architecturally significant 'boom era' building. The Rialto Building's significance derives from its Gothic windows, polychromatic brickwork, and surface mouldings. Likewise, the Rialto Building is also significant for its fire prevention methods, which include Traegerwellblech floors.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.07	Unique office design	William Pitt's design of the Rialto Building featured a innovative approach to office design and accommodation. Pitt intended for the Rialto Building to house multiple commercial tenants, some with shops on the ground floor of the building.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.08	Five storey urinal enclosure	William Pitt's original plans for the Rialto Building positioned earth closet toilets on the building's roof. However, the final result was a five story urinal enclosure, produced using galvanised corrugated iron and positioned on the Flinders Lane facade.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.09	Sanitation solution	The Rialto Building's urinal block is evidence of a unique solution to the question of how sanitation can be most effectively provided in a multi-storey building.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.10	Urinal block design	The Rialto Building's urinal block features Gothic pointed arch windows. These ironwork details ensure that the unusual addition looks at home attached to the Rialto Building.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.11	Safeguarding the Rialto's urinals	In 1989, the Historic Buildings Councils refused a permit to demolish the corrugated iron urinal block that is located on the Rialto Building's Flinders Lane façade.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.12	Interesting spatial relationship	The Winfield Building is significant for sharing an interesting spatial relationship with its neighbour, the Rialto Building. Together, the two form a narrow laneway.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Winfield Building, Victorian heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.13	Rialto's laneway	The Rialto Building warehouses were serviced by a bluestone cobbled laneway, which still survives today as part of a covered courtyard. The U-shaped laneway originates and ends on Flinders Lane, looping under the Rialto Building at the Collins Street end of the precinct.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 19 October 2022.; 'Contrasts Striking In New Hotel', The Good Times, 1 March 1985, p.4, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/122500251 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.14	Winfield Square	Winfield Square is recognised for potentially containing archaeological remains that provide insights into the settlement and growth of early Melbourne.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Winfield Square, Victorian Heritage Register Database, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/10110 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.15	Winfield Building's style	The Winfield Building, formerly the Wool Exchange Building, boasted four storeys, constructed from brick in the English Queen Anne style. Characteristics of the Queen Anne style include the Winfield Building's steep pediment at roof level, wide variety of window treatments, and the banded cement against the red brickwork. Sitting alongside the Rialto building, the Winfield is identifiable by its conical turret.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Winfield Building, Victorian heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.16	Wool Exchanges' name change	In the 1920s, the Wool Exchange Building became known as the Winfield Building.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Winfield Building, Victorian heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.17	Delivering to the Rialto Building	Delivery cart and wagon drivers transported their wares to the warehouses within the Rialto Building using the U-shaped, cobbled laneway.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.18	First tenants	The Rialto Building's first tenants moved in during 1892. 497 Collins Street was home to the Farmers Co-operative Association and other primary producers (lower basement), merchants and agents (upper basement), the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, Rates Office and Treasurer, Importers and Accountants, and Strachan & Bostock woolbrokers (ground floor), Fink, Best & Phillips Solicitors (second floor), as well as the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works chairman and secretary (first floor) and chief engineer (third floor). The Post and Telegraph Office was located in 501 Collins Street and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works rates office was in 503 Collins Street. Further along, at 505 Collins Street, was G Manstein, stationers.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.19	Formation of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was established in 1891. Its establishment followed a royal commission into the insanitary nature of Melbourne's growing inner-city. This royal commission concluded that, to effectively combat typhoid, a new underground sewerage system was needed. Since this sewage system would cross multiple government municipalities, a Board of Works was required.			Melbourne Water, Timeline Of Our History, Melbourne Water website, 2022, https://www.melbournewater.com.au/water-data-and-education/water-facts-and-history/history-and-heritage/timeline-our-history , accessed 17 October 2022; Tony Dingle, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00924b.htm , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.20	The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act	The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1891 passed through the Victorian Parliament in December 1890.			'The Work Of The Session', <i>The Argus</i> , 20 December 1890, p.11, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8461020 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.21	Responsibilities of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works was established to manage sewage disposal, water treatment and water supply. During the 1920s, its responsibilities expanded to include main drains and nightsoil depots, as well as overseeing relevant metropolitan sections of the Yarra and Maribyrnong rivers. By 1956, the Board also had powers to construct bridges and freeways, modify foreshores, and create parks.			Tony Dingle, Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00924b.htm , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.22	End of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ceased to exist in 1992. Its functions are now performed by Melbourne Water.			Melbourne Water, Timeline Of Our History, Melbourne Water website, 2022, https://www.melbournewater.com.au/water-data-and-education/water-facts-and-history/history-and-heritage/timeline-our-history , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.23	Leasing the Rialto	At a meeting of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on Monday, 15 June 1891, the 'Offices Committee' recommended that the Board lease premises in the Rialto building. The annual rent was earmarked at £1,700. The lease included the first floor, third floor, and a portion of the building's basement. The Board did not immediately vote in favour of this recommendation, as another property on the intersection of Victoria and Rathdowne streets was also suggested. This rival property was the Queen's Coffee Palace, which was available for purchase.			'Melbourne And Metropolitan Board Of Works', <i>The Argus</i> , 16 June 1891, p.7, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8637601 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.24	Renewing the Rialto lease	Discussions in 1897 reveal that the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works were prepared to continue leasing office space in the Rialto building for an annual fee of £1,250, plus an additional £150 worth of building rates.			'Metropolitan Board Of Works: The Question Of Premises', <i>The Argus</i> , 31 March 1897, p.6, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/9160415 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.25	Edmond Gerald FitzGibbon, chairman	In 1856, Edmond Gerald FitzGibbon became Town Clerk of the City of Melbourne. As Town Clerk, FitzGibbon was heavily involved in the development of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. In June 1891, FitzGibbon's tireless work was recognised, with his appointment as the Board of Works' first chairman.			Carolyn Rasmussen, From The Significant To The Indispensable: The Working Lives Of Seventeen Figures In The History Of The Melbourne Metropolitan Board Of Works, Australian Dictionary of Biography website, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 2016, https://adb.anu.edu.au/essay/20 , accessed 17 October 2022
4.26	A sterling public official	When Edmond Gerald FitzGibbon died in December 1905, he was remembered as 'one of the most sterling public officials' to have served Victoria.			'Death of Mr E C FitzGibbon', <i>The Ballarat Star</i> , 13 December 1905, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/211284725 , accessed 18 October 2022.

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.27	Carriage accident	In September 1904, Edmond Gerald FitzGibbon was thrown from his carriage when it collided with other vehicles driving along Collins street. The chairman of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works had been travelling in a pony phaeton when his driver, John Wyatt, lost control of the horse, which bolted east. FitzGibbon was carried into the Vienna Cafe, where his injuries were deemed insignificant.			'Carriage Accident', <i>Evening News</i> , 7 September 1904, p.5, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/113293669 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.28	William Thwaites, engineer	Melbourne-born William Thwaites enjoyed a successful university career at the University of Melbourne before beginning work in the Victorian railway department. Thwaites' career soon saw him joining the South Australian railway service as a surveyor, before returning to public service in Victoria. Examples of Thwaites' work include the Port Melbourne lagoon and Dight's Falls scheme.			'Death of Mr W Thwaites', <i>The Age</i> , 20 November 1907, p.8, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/204989702 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.29	Praise for William Thwaites	The Punch (Melbourne) remembers William Thwaites as a successful engineer and man of the people.			'An Eminent Engineer', <i>Punch</i> , 21 November 1907, p.17, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/175798991 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.30	Appointing Thwaites, Engineer-in-Chief	On Tuesday 30 June 1891, 22 of the 39 members of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works voted to appoint William Thwaites as the organisation's first Engineer-in-Chief.			'Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works', <i>The Argus</i> , 1 July 1891, p.7, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/190631950 , accessed 17 October 2022; 'Metropolitan Board of Works', <i>Advocate</i> , 20 June 1891, p.8, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/169275414 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.31	Doubts about Thwaites	William Thwaites appointment as the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works' first Engineer-in-chief occurred in the face of some serious doubts. Several board members, including Carre Riddell, believed that the position should have gone to an international, ideally English, candidate. These concerns perhaps rose out of misguided feelings of colonial inferiority.			Robert La Nauze, 'Who Designed Melbourne's Sewerage System?', <i>Victorian Historical Journal</i> , 2011, 82(2): 175-193, doi:10.3316/ielapa.201211477, pp.182-183.
4.32	Designing Melbourne's sewers	James Mansergh and William Thwaites designed Melbourne's sewerage system. James Mansergh, an English engineer, produced a report in 1890, outlining eight potential options for Melbourne's new sewerage system. Mansergh favoured scheme 'M', which would divide the city's sewerage between Mordialloc and the Werribee Plains. However, following his appointment as Engineer-in-Chief in 1891, Thwaites modified Mansergh's plans to reduce the length of the water mains and limit expenditure. Thwaites also reduced the proposed diameter of the mains, to ensure that sufficient water velocity could be achieved. The final outcome mirrored both Mansergh's scheme 'C' and earlier plans submitted by Thwaites to the Sanitary Commission in 1887.			Tony Dingle, 'Thwaites, William (1853–1907)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1990, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/thwaites-william-8811/text15455 , accessed online 17 October 2022.; Robert La Nauze, 'Who Designed Melbourne's Sewerage System?', <i>Victorian Historical Journal</i> , 2011, 82(2):175-193, doi:10.3316/ielapa.201211477, pp.184-186.
4.33	All England Eleven Hotel connected to the mains	In 1897, the All England Eleven Hotel was the first building to be connected to Thwaites' sewer system. To reach this momentous occasion, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works oversaw the development of 145 miles of mains and sewers that pumped the city's sewage to Spotswood pumping station.			Carolyn Rasmussen, 'From The Significant To The Indispensible: The Working Lives Of Seventeen Figures In The History Of The Melbourne Metropolitan Board Of Works', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> website, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 2016, https://adb.anu.edu.au/essay/20 , accessed 17 October 2022.; 'Metropolitan Board Of Works', <i>The Bacchus Marsh Express</i> , 30 January 1897, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/88347030 , accessed 17 October 2022.; Melbourne Water, History of Sewerage, Melbourne Water website, n.d, https://www.melbournewater.com.au/water-data-and-education/water-facts-and-history/history-and-heritage/history-sewerage , accessed 18 October 2022.

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.34	Board of Works' first female typist	In 1912, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works employed its first female typist. 21 year old, AL Arnott was employed on a part-time basis. By 23 February 1917, Arnott was on a weekly salary of 2 pounds and 5 shillings, more than some of her male co-workers. Arnott stayed with the organisation for 24 years, resigning from her position as typist-in-charge in 1936 to get married.			Carolyn Rasmussen, 'From The Significant To The Indispensible: The Working Lives Of Seventeen Figures In The History Of The Melbourne Metropolitan Board Of Works', Australian Dictionary of Biography website, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 2016, https://adb.anu.edu.au/essay/20 , accessed 18 October 2022.; Natalie Mastoris, Tides of Change: Women Of The Melbourne Metropolitan Board Of Works (MMBW), Victorian Collections website, 2018, https://victoriancollections.net.au/stories/tides-of-change-women-of-the-melbourne-metropolitan-board-of-#story-info , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.35	Speedy female typists	By 1935, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works boasted of several highly skilled female typists. When Melbourne newspaper The Star organised a speed typing contest, typists M Bergin, D Harris and H Welsh placed in the top 50 of 880 entrants. Alice Vincent, another employee, placed first in the 'Open section'.			Carolyn Rasmussen, 'From The Significant To The Indispensible: The Working Lives Of Seventeen Figures In The History Of The Melbourne Metropolitan Board Of Works', Australian Dictionary of Biography website, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 2016, https://adb.anu.edu.au/essay/20 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.36	Fitzmaurice, working for the people	Between 1906 and 1953, EJ Fitzmaurice worked for the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in a variety of roles. However, Fitzmaurice is best known for founding the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works' Employees' Federation in 1920. Twelve years later, Maurice became the inaugural editor of the federation's journal. Through his work on the federation, journal, and as the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works' first Personnel, Industrial and Welfare Officer (he served in this role from 1943-1953), Fitzmaurice improved wages and working conditions for his fellow employees.			Carolyn Rasmussen, 'From The Significant To The Indispensible: The Working Lives Of Seventeen Figures In The History Of The Melbourne Metropolitan Board Of Works', Australian Dictionary of Biography website, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 2016, https://adb.anu.edu.au/essay/20 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.37	Wool Exchange Building architects	Architects Richard Speight and Charles D'Ebro designed the Wool Exchange Building, which was constructed in 1891 for JR Murphy, proprietor of Murphy's brewery.			'The New Wool Exchange', <i>The Age</i> , 6 October 1892, p.5, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/197174138 , accessed 18 October 2022.; Heritage Council of Victoria, Former Wool Exchange Building, Victorian Heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/64612 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.38	Financing the Wool Exchange Building	Architect Richard Speight and his father, Richard Speight Snr, financed part of the Wool Exchange Building's construction.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Winfield Building, Victorian heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.39	Large extension	In 1984, when the Rialto site was undergoing redevelopment, the rear of the Wool Exchange Building was demolished and replaced with a fourteen storey extension.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Winfield Building, Victorian heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.40	Wool Exchange tenants	Alongside the wool exchange and sales room, the Wool Exchange Building was also home to the Melbourne Chilled Butter Company and the Melbourne Cool Store Company.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Winfield Building, Victorian heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742 , accessed 19 October 2022.
4.41	Establishment of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association	The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association was established in March 1890.			David Merrett, Stephen Morgan and Simon Ville, 'Industry Associations As Facilitators Of Social Capital: The Establishment And Early Operations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association', <i>Business History</i> , 2008, 50(6): 781-794, doi:10.1080/00076790802420153, p.781.
4.42	Founding members of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association	Founding members of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association included Goldsbrough Mort, the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, Australasian Mortgage and Agency, Union Mortgage and Agency, and Dalgety.			David Merrett, Stephen Morgan and Simon Ville, 'Industry Associations As Facilitators Of Social Capital: The Establishment And Early Operations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association', <i>Business History</i> , 2008, 50(6): 781-794, doi:10.1080/00076790802420153, p.783-784.

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.43	1906 members of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association	By 1 November 1906, members of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association included Godsbrough, Mort & Co, the Australian Mortgage Laud and Finance Co, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co, Dalgety and Co, the Australian Estates and Mortgage Co, Younghusband, Row and Co. Proprietary,			Melbourne Woolbrokers Association, <i>Rules And Regulations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association</i> , McCarron, Bird & Co Printers, Melbourne, 1906, p.1.
4.44	Godsbrough Mort pastoral house	In 1848, Richard Godsbrough founded Godsbrough Mort, one of the original members of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association. The majority of Godsbrough's work centred around selling Australian wool to European buyers.			Paul De Serville, Godsbrough Mort, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00653b.htm , accessed 18 October 2022.; Alan Barnard, 'Godsbrough, Richard (1821-1886)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1972, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/godsbrough-richard-3627 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.45	Purpose of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association	The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association was formed in response to calls for a central sale room, as well as standardised conditions for selling wool.			David Merrett, Stephen Morgan and Simon Ville, 'Industry Associations As Facilitators Of Social Capital: The Establishment And Early Operations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association', <i>Business History</i> , 2008, 50(6):781-794, doi:10.1080/00076790802420153, p.785.
4.46	Melbourne Woolbrokers Association 1906 objectives	The objectives of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association were outlined within its rules and regulations. In 1906, there were three key objectives: protect the interests of the members; maintain uniformity of charges for selling wool, grain, skins, hides, and other produce; to take steps necessary for the benefit of the Association or its members.			Melbourne Woolbrokers Association, <i>Rules And Regulations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers' Association</i> , McCarron, Bird & Co Printers, Melbourne, 1906, p.1.
4.47	Benefits of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association	Members of the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association benefited from standardised auction practices, collective action against price cuts and increased expenditure, and the sharing of industry knowledge.			David Merrett, Stephen Morgan and Simon Ville, 'Industry Associations As Facilitators Of Social Capital: The Establishment And Early Operations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association', <i>Business History</i> , 2008, 50(6):781-794, doi:10.1080/00076790802420153, pp.789-790.
4.48	Establishing a central sales room	The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association established a central sales room in the Wool Exchange Building for the 1892-93 selling season.			David Merrett, Stephen Morgan and Simon Ville, 'Industry Associations As Facilitators Of Social Capital: The Establishment And Early Operations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association', <i>Business History</i> , 2008, 50(6):781-794, doi:10.1080/00076790802420153, p.786.
4.49	First sales in the Wool Exchange Building	The first wool sale to take place in the Wool Exchange Building (Winfield Building) began at 3:00pm on Wednesday, 5 October 1892. Held by Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. Limited, the sale included 2,946 bales of wool.			'Melbourne Wool Sales', <i>The Argus</i> , 5 October 1892, p.4, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/8466269 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.5	Wool Exchange Sale Room	In 1904, the Wool Exchange sales room was located on the fourth floor of the Rialto Building's warehouse block.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.51	Wool sales relocate	In 1914, the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association relocated wool sales from the Winfield Building to a purpose built Wool Exchange Building on the corner of King Street and Little Collins Street.			'Wool Sales', <i>The Argus</i> , 27 October 1914, p.5, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/10813955 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.52	Relations between wool buyers and sellers	The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association, together with the Victorian Woolbuyers Association, endeavoured to improve relationships between buyers and sellers. As part of this scheme, the Melbourne Woolbrokers Association established an annual buyers versus sellers cricket game in 1880. In February 1892, 70 men attended a game held at Mordialloc cricket grounds.			David Merrett, Stephen Morgan and Simon Ville, 'Industry Associations As Facilitators Of Social Capital: The Establishment And Early Operations Of The Melbourne Woolbrokers Association', <i>Business History</i> , 2008, 50(6):781-794, doi:10.1080/00076790802420153, pp.789-790; 'Woolbrokers At Play', <i>The Herald</i> , 27 February 1892, p.2, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/241565017 , accessed 17 October 2022.

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.53	National Council of Wool Selling Brokers centenary	In 2020, the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia celebrated its centenary in style. The cocktail reception was held at the Intercontinental Melbourne The Rialto, due to the two buildings onsite having a long association with Melbourne's wool industry and sales.			Sheep Central, 'Australia's Wool Brokers To Celebrate Council's First Centenary', Sheep Central website, 18 February 2020, https://www.sheepcentral.com/australias-wool-brokers-to-celebrate-first-centenary-in-melbourne/ , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.54	Strachan, Bostock & Co. in residence	The Rialto Building neighboured the Wool Exchange and was often home to the offices of wool brokers. In 1892, wool brokers Strachan, Bostock & Co. leased rooms on the ground floor. Strachan, Bostock & Co. was established in 1889, when Hugh Strachan partnered with Thomas Bostock. The Geelong-based wool brokers merged with Shannon, Murray & Co. in 1897.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 17 October 2022; R Southey, Strachan, Hugh Murray (1851-1933), <i>Australian Dictionary Of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1990, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/strachan-hugh-murray-8692 , accessed 17 October 2022; 'Strachan, Murray And Shannon Proprietary Limited', <i>Leader</i> , 1 January 1901, p.67, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/198078691 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.55	Oldest Australian wool broker	When 82 year-old Hugh Strachan died in December 1933, newspapers described him as the oldest wool broker in Australia. Strachan was praised for his dedication toward achieving maximum efficiency, moving with the times, and ensuring that benefits were equally shared amongst the wool buying sector. Outside of the professional realm, Strachan was a keen rower and polo player.	Not only was Mr Strachan the oldest wool broker, but his association, added to that of his father, with the Geelong wool business, constitutes a record of 94 years, the longest wool-selling record of Victoria, if not of Australia.		'Death of Mr H M Strachan', <i>Chronicle</i> , 21 December 1933, p.42, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/90951530 , accessed 18 October 2022.; 'H M Strachan', <i>The Australasian</i> , 23 December 1933, p.35, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/141384734 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.56	Thomas Bostock, wool broker and local mayor	Alongside his work as managing director of Strachan, Murray, and Shannon (formerly Strachan, Bostock & Co), Thomas Bostock also served as Mayor of Geelong from 1905 to 1908.			'Death Of Mr T E Bostock', <i>The Argus</i> , 22 May 1922, p.8, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/4642985 , accessed 18 October 2022; Geelong Grammar School, 'History And Heritage', Geelong Grammar School website, n.d, https://www.ggs.vic.edu.au/explore/history-and-heritage-2/ , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.57	Fink, Best & Phillips Solicitors office	Fink, Best & Phillips Solicitors had an office on the second floor of the Rialto building. Theodore Fink, Sir Robert Best, and Phillip Phillips established Fink, Best & Phillips partnership in 1886.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 17 October 2022.; Wilma Hannah, Fink, Theodore (1855-1942), <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1981, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fink-theodore-6171 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.58	Fink, Rialto-based lawyer	Theodore Fink was a well-known Melbourne solicitor and held offices in the Rialto building. When the Melbourne land boom came to an end in 1899, Fink organised private compositions for speculators wanting to avoid publicly declaring bankruptcy. In addition to his work in the legal realm, Fink served as Member for Jolimont for 10 years and as chairman of The Herald and the Weekly Times.			'Prominent Personalities: Theodore Fink', <i>Punch</i> , 10 December 1925, p.40, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/228065658 , accessed 17 October 2022; Wilma Hannah, Fink, Theodore (1855-1942), <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1981, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/fink-theodore-6171 , accessed 17 October 2022.
4.59	Sir Robert Best	Sir Robert Best entered into partnership with Theodore Fink in 1886. Three years later, the partnership grew to include Phillip Phillips. However, Best's primary focus lay in politics. Best was elected to the Fitzroy City Council in 1883, going on to serve as Mayor between 1888 and 1889. In April 1889, Best was elected to seat of Fitzroy in the Legislative Assembly. Between 1901 and 1903, Best served in the Victorian Senate. Best continued to serve the seat of Kooyong until 1922, when Sir John Latham won the election.			Norma Marshall, Best, Sir Robert Wallace (1856-1946), <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1979, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/best-sir-robert-wallace-5225 , accessed 18 October 2022.

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Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
4.6	Phillip Phillips, lawyer	Phillip Phillips practiced heavily in the area of insolvency law. Phillips was also an avid member of his local Shakespeare Society.			'The Late P D Phillips', <i>Leader</i> , 1 May 1909, p.35, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/196903497 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.61	Grollo Group acquire control	In 1980, the Grollo Group gained financial control over the Rialto Building precinct. The Grollo Group was founded by Luigi Grollow, who migrated from Treviso, Italy to Melbourne in 1928.			James Lesh, 'Why Not Call Ourselves Mutilated Melbourne?' A History Of Urban Heritage At The Rialto Towers', <i>Historic Environment</i> 28(3): 22-35, p.25.; Grollo Group, A Pioneering Legacy, Grollo Group website, n.d, https://www.grollogroup.com.au/rialto/ , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.62	Developments on the Rialto site	In 1981, the Grollo Group joined forces with London-based company St Martin's Properties to redevelop the Rialto site. Five years later and the construction of the tallest office building in the Southern Hemisphere was complete.			Grollo Group, Rialto A Melbourne Icon, Grollo Group website, n.d., https://www.grollogroup.com.au/rialto/ , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.63	Transformation of the Rialto	The Federal Hotels Group oversaw a \$50 million redevelopment of the Rialto and Winfield buildings into a luxury, 243-room hotel.			'Balance In New Menzies', <i>The Australian Jewish News</i> , 24 August 1984, p.28, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/262127881 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.64	The Hotel Menzies at Rialto	John Cain, the Victorian Premier, officially opened the Hotel Menzies at Rialto on Wednesday, 6 February 1985. The official opening saw 300 guests dine together in the Menzies Ballroom and the unveiling of a commemorative plaque.			'Menzies - Official', <i>The Australian Jewish News</i> , 15 February 1985, p.20, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/261647455 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.65	First guests at the Menzies at Rialto	The Hotel Menzies at Rialto welcomed its first guests in late 1984.			'Menzies - Official', <i>The Australian Jewish News</i> , 15 February 1985, p.20, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/261647455 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.66	Top award for the Menzies at Rialto	In 1985 and 1986, the Victorian Tourism Commission voted the Hotel Menzies at Rialto as Victoria's top international hotel.			'Top hotel - twice', <i>The Australian Jewish News</i> , 8 August 1986, p.39, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/261635980 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.67	\$10m refurbishment	Between 1992 and 1993, a \$10m refurbishment was undertaken on the Rialto Building hotel. During these works, the ballroom was refurbished and the former tabert area was converted into a business centre.			Heritage Council of Victoria, Rialto Building, Victorian Heritage Register Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743 , accessed 18 October 2022.
4.68	Scientists gather at the Rialto	On 6 March 2005, nuclear scientists from France and Australia met at the Rialto Hotel to exchange ideas about the medical applications of nuclear science. The event's convenor, Michael Kassiou, noted that the conference would help Australia to keep leading the way in molecular imaging research.			'Leading French And Australian Nuclear Scientists Gather In Melbourne', <i>Le Courrier Australien</i> , 1 November 2005, p.23, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/227383802 , accessed 18 October 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 5: Life on Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
5.01	Hoddle's Grid	Surveyor Robert Huddle designed Melbourne's grid layout in 1837. Collins Street is included in this grid.			Judith Buckrich, Collins Street, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00381b.htm , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.02	William Pitt's influence	Architect William Pitt is celebrated for designing several buildings on Collins Street. With his developments coinciding with an economic boom, its no wonder that Pitt's works are considered to reflect 'confident exuberance'. Along Collins Street, Pitt is responsible for the Melbourne Stock Exchange (1888-89), the Rialto (1890), and the Olderfleet (1890). In 1887, Pitt also collaborated with Ellerker & Kilburn to produce a composite design for the Federal Coffee Palace, Collins Street.			Diane Langmore, 'Pitt, William' (1855-1918), <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1988, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/pitt-william-8058 , accessed 17 October 2022.
5.03	William Pitt's career	William Pitt began practicing as an architect in 1879. Over the years, Pitt gained much acclaim for his work on various Melbourne-based theatres, including the Princess (1886), the New Opera House (1901), Her Majesty's (1904), and the King's theatre (1908). Pitt also pursued a passion for politics and became a councillor for Collingwood in 1888 and mayor in 1890, before being elected to the Legislative Council in 1893. Pitt sat on the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works between 1891 and 1982 as a representative of the City of Collingwood council.			Diane Langmore, 'Pitt, William' (1855-1918), <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1988, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/pitt-william-8058 , accessed 17 October 2022.; 'The Late William Pitt', <i>Leader</i> , 1 June 1918, p.27, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/89785451 , accessed 17 October 2022.
5.04	Patrick McCaughan, a shrewd businessman	During the 1880s land boom, Patrick McCaughan bought several frontages along Collins street, targeting the southern side of the road between King and William streets. McCaughan commissioned William Pitt to develop two office buildings along this stretch, the Olderfleet building and the Rialto building. Other holdings were sold to developers. By 1899, McCaughan was said to own more hotels than any other individual and was wealthy enough to have just purchased £70,000 worth of property.			Marvellous Melbourne, 'Hotel At The Rialto', Marvellous Melbourne website, n.d., https://marvelousmelbourne.home.blog/hotel-at-rialto/ , accessed 17 October 2022.; 'Melbourne Letter', <i>Gippsland Times</i> , 8 June 1899, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/62363733 , accessed 17 October 2022.
5.05	Businessman turned politician	Melbourne businessman Patrick McCaughan originated from New Zealand, where he served as Member for Riverton between 1879 and 1881. McCaughan hoped this experience would stand him in good stead for election to the seat of Dalhousie, Victoria, in 1897. He did not win this seat.			'News Of The Day', <i>The Age</i> , 24 June 1897, p.4, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/190656544 , accessed 17 October 2022; <i>The Cyclopedic of New Zealand, Southland, New Zealand</i> , Electronic Text Collection website, n.d., https://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/tm/scholarly/tei-Cyc04Cycl-t1-body1-d6-d1.html , accessed 17 October 2022.
5.06	Wonderful Collins Street	A journalist described Collins Street as an architectural wonder.	As the capital of a colony scarcely 30 years old, Collins street is one of the wonders of the world, and many of its buildings would do credit to London or Paris.	<i>Illustrated Adelaide Post</i> , 23 September 1867	'Collins Street, Melbourne', <i>Illustrated Adelaide Post</i> , 23 September 1867, p.29, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/245003104 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.07	Lieutenant-Governor David Collins	Collins Street was named in honour of Lieutenant-Governor David Collins. Collins first arrived in Australia aboard the Sirius, as part of the First Fleet. On 4 January 1803, Collins was made Lieutenant-Governor. He established a short-lived settlement at Sullivan Bay, Victoria, before relocating to Tasmania and establishing Hobart.			Judith Buckrich, Collins Street, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00381b.htm , accessed 18 October 2022; <i>Australian Dictionary Of Biography</i> , Collins, David (1756-1810), <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , National Centre of Biography, Australian National University website, 1966, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/collins-david-1912 , accessed 18 October 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 5: Life on Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
5.08	Melbourne Club	In 1838, various members of Victorian high society founded the Melbourne Club. Original members included merchants, civil servants, squatters, and other men of professional backgrounds. In 1858, the Melbourne Club commissioned architect Leonard Terry to design a new clubhouse. The following year, Melbourne Club members relocated their premises from the corner of William and Bourke streets to 36 Collins Street, where Terry's grand, bluestone building stood.			Only Melbourne, Melbourne Club, Only Melbourne Club website, n.d., https://www.onlymelbourne.com.au/melbourne-club , accessed 18 October 2022.; Paul De Serville, Melbourne Club, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00931b.htm , accessed 19 October 2022.; Miles Lewis, 'Terry, Leonard (1825-1884)', <i>Australian Dictionary of Biography</i> , Australian National University website, 1976, https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/terry-leonard-4702 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.09	First bank in Victoria	Victoria's first bank, the Derwent, opened on the corner of Collins Street and Queen Street in 1838.			'Changed Face of Collins Street', <i>The Age</i> , 16 October 1954, p.23, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210670150 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.10	Collins Street, the gentile street	The eastern end of Collins Street was known for its gentile nature, with numerous doctors' residences and at least three schools for young ladies and gentlemen.			'Changed Face of Collins Street', <i>The Age</i> , 16 October 1954, p.23, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210670150 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.11	Time to promenade	A section of Collins Street's northern footpath, located between Swanston and Elizabeth streets, was a great favourite of high society during the late 1800s. As this section was the first path in Melbourne to be paved, it was soon home to afternoon promenaders.	From 2.30 to 4.30 every afternoon, the mayor and councillors, members of Parliament, the clergy, leading figures in business and law, took the air with their ladies and gravely moved up and down the Block, bowing to one another as they passed, or stopping perhaps to discuss some matter of State or commerce.	<i>The Age</i> , 16 October 1954	'Changed Face of Collins Street', <i>The Age</i> , 16 October 1954, p.23, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210670150 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.12	Collins Street elms	On 24 May 1875, James Gatehouse, the Mayor of Melbourne, planted Collins Street's first elm tree in front of the Town Hall's southern entrance. The midday ceremony was attended by approximately 2,000 people.			'Planting Trees In Collins Street', <i>The Herald</i> , 24 May 1875, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244174308 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.13	Melbourne's land boom	Between 1883 and 1889, Melbourne was in the grips of a terrific land boom. As competition peaked, the price of land rose dramatically, with the value of some Melbourne plots nearing the price of land in Central London.			Graeme Davison, Land Boom, eMelbourne website, https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00825b.htm , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.14	Slashed interest rates	In January 1887, the Associated Banks of Victoria slashed interest rates from 6% to 5%. Seven months later, the Associated Banks lowered interest rates again to 4%. These low interest rates encouraged speculators to bank up vast amounts of credit and engage heavily in the land boom.			'Reduction In The Bank Rates Of Interest', <i>The Australasian</i> , 15 January 1887, p.29, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/142175749 , accessed 19 October 2022.; 'The Tontine Coffee-House, Boom And Bust In Marvellous Melbourne,' The Tontine Coffee-House website, n.d., https://tontinecoffeehouse.com/2022/02/28/boom-and-bust-in-marvellous-melbourne/ , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.15	Boom or bust	Melbourne's land boom was soon followed by an economic bust. On 5 April 1893, Victoria's largest bank, the Commercial Bank of Australia, folded. As the Commercial Bank of Australia had been at the epicentre of the land boom, its closure caused mass concern amongst speculators. These concerns led to large withdrawals from other banks and, in turn, their suspension.			David Tolmie Merrett, 'The Australian Bank Crashes Of The 1890s Revisited', <i>The Business History Review</i> , 2013, 87(3): 407-429, p.410.
5.16	First telephone exchange	Owned by Masters and Drapers, the first Australian telephone exchange opened in September 1880 at the Mercantile building, 220 Collins Street. Known as the Melbourne Telephone Exchange, the exchange had over 70 subscribers by February 1881.			'The Melbourne Telephone Exchange', <i>Australasian Sketcher</i> , 5 February 1881, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244701442 , accessed 19 October 2022.; David Derment, When And How Did Telephones Come To Victoria, Museums Victoria Collections website, 2010, https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/articles/16334 , accessed 19 October 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 5: Life on Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
5.17	First telegraph post	On 18 September 1880, the first post used to hoist Melbourne's telephone exchange wires into the air was placed into the ground on the corner of Queen and Collins streets.			'The Telephone System', <i>The Herald</i> , 18 September 1880, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/244689499 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.18	Collins Street illuminated	In June 1887, plans were made to illuminate Collins Street in celebration of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Dr Bird, Dr Benney and Dr Teague's planned to light gas jets in a "V.R." design, whilst Langridge and Son (auctioneers) prepared to situate a large, gas-lit star in front of their premises. Along the street, other businesses and organisations made similar, elaborate plans.	With a shining background in the shape of the Treasury Buildings, the popular and fashionable street will, looking from the vantage ground between Queen and William streets, appear one blaze of brilliancy.	The Herald, 15 June 1887	'Collins Street', <i>The Herald</i> , 15 June 1887, p.3, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/241221631 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.19	Artists in residence	In May 1888, 18 members of the Victorian Artists' Society had studios located on Collins Street. These artists favoured the stretch of road to the east of the General Post Office.			Caroline Jordan, 'Fletcher's Of Collins Street' Melbourne's Leading Nineteenth-Century Art Dealer, Alexander Fletcher', <i>The La Trobe Journal</i> , 2005, 75: 77-93, p.77.
5.20	Alexander Fletcher, leading Collins Street art dealer	Alexander Fletcher arrived in Melbourne in 1870, accompanied by his new wife Catherine Reid McGee. The following year, Fletcher set up shop as a carver, gilder, and picture-frame maker. Between 1877 and 1893, Fletcher operated his business out of eight successive Collins Street addresses. A considerable portion of Fletcher's work came from the National Gallery of Victoria, who employed him to repair frames and undertake restoration work. During the 1880s, Fletcher's fame as an arts dealer rose, causing the Melbourne's Great Exhibition's Fine Arts Committee to call upon his curatorial services.			Caroline Jordan, 'Fletcher's Of Collins Street' Melbourne's Leading Nineteenth-Century Art Dealer, Alexander Fletcher', <i>The La Trobe Journal</i> , 2005, 75: 77-93, pp. 79-82.
5.21	Melbourne's cultural heart	Collins Street was at the heart of Melbourne's cultural life. In addition to artists' studios, cafes, and clubs, Collins Street was also home to the Melbourne Town Hall, the Assembly Hall and the Auditorium.			Judith Buckrich, Collins Street, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00381b.htm , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.22	Terrible fire on Collins Street	On Friday 13 September 1889, a great fire broke out at George and George's Emporium on Collins Street. Firemen arrived at the scene and battled the flames but 3 firemen were killed and 10 were injured. The fatal casualties were Thomas Little, W Johnson, and Mr McLeod. In addition to George and George's, Allan's and Glen's music shops and several other small buildings were gutted by the fire. In all, the damage was estimated to total £150,000.			'Changed Face of Collins Street', <i>The Age</i> , 16 October 1954, p.23, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210670150 , accessed 18 October 2022; 'The Fire At George And George's', <i>Launceston Examiner</i> , 16 September 1889, p.2, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/38354492 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.23	Cause of the Collins Street fire	Under pressure from Detective Sergeant Nixon, one of the clerks working at George and George's Emporium admitted to starting the fire that destroyed the premises. The clerk had returned to work late in the evening to collect a letter. As the gas was out, he lit a match to light his way through the office. The match grew to hot to hold and the clerk dropped it on the ground, causing loose papers to catch alight. Frightened at how quickly the blaze was spreading, the clerk ran out of the building and away from the scene.			'The Collins Street Fire', <i>The Riverine Herald</i> , 23 September 1889, p.2, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/114671897 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.24	George and George relocate	After George and George's Emporium was destroyed by fire in September 1889, the business moved to another location on Collins Street, between Russell and Swanston Streets.			'The Block, History', The Block Arcade website, n.d., https://theblock.com.au/history/ , accessed 19 October 2022.

3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 5: Life on Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
5.25	The Block Arcade	Following George and George's Emporium's relocation, financier Benjamin Fink laid plans to create a shopping arcade that would rival Milan's Galleria Vittorio. Designed by David C Askew from architectural firm Twentyman & Askew, the Block Arcade was built on the former site of George and George's Emporium, joining Collins and Elizabeth streets. The Collins Street section of the arcade was completed in February 1892. When the City Property Company Ltd purchased 96-102 Elizabeth Street that same year, Askew was commissioned again to ensure his elaborate design flowed throughout the entire shopping precinct. Askew's L-shaped design was completed in October 1893, comprising arcade shops, office spaces, and social rooms.			Heritage Council Victoria, Block Arcade, Victorian Heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/730 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.26	The place to be seen	The Block Arcade was an important feature of high-society life in Melbourne during the 1890s. Society figures enjoyed doing 'The Block', which was a stroll along Collins Street, west to Elizabeth Street, through Little Collins Street, and back to Swanston Street. On Saturday mornings, the Block would be crowded with promenaders.			National Trust of Victoria, 'The Block Arcade', National Trust of Victoria website, n.d., https://www.nationaltrust.org.au/the-block-arcade/ , accessed 19 October 2022.; "The Block" Collins Street, Melbourne: Saturday Morning', <i>The Australasian</i> , 11 February 1899, p.25, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/138672606 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.27	Calling the stocks	The stocks were called for the first time at the Stock Exchange Building on Collins Street in early June 1891. The chairman of the Exchange, John Watson, used this call to confirm that the building was fit for purpose and able to be officially opened later that month.			'Melbourne Stock Exchange', <i>Warragul Guardian and Buln Buln and Narracan Shire Advocate</i> , 16 June 1891, p.4, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/70003033 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.28	Trams on Collins Street	In 1886, the first cable trams ran along Collins Street. In preparation, the cable was laid from Fitzroy to Spencer Street, dragged along by 28 horses.			'Changed Face of Collins Street', <i>The Age</i> , 16 October 1954, p.23, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210670150 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.29	Electric street lighting	In 1890, electric street lighting was installed along Collins Street.			'Changed Face of Collins Street', <i>The Age</i> , 16 October 1954, p.23, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/210670150 , accessed 18 October 2022.
5.30	Artists at the Austral	Architect Nahum Barnet designed the Austral Building, Collins Street, for Alexander McKinley, publisher, in 1890. During the turn of the century, the Austral's fourth floor studios were occupied by a range of artists. Artistic residents included painters John Mather, Charles E Gordon-Frazer, Leslie Wilkie, and Alexander Colquhoun.			Heritage Council Victoria, 'Austral Buildings', Victorian Heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/720 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.31	The Austral Salon	In the 1890s, the Austral Salon was based at the Austral Building on Collins Street. The Austral Salon was a club for women, designed to cultivate 'intellectual and artistic advancement'.			Heritage Council Victoria, 'Austral Buildings', Victorian Heritage Database website, n.d., https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/720 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.32	A wide array of businesses	By December 1896, Collins Street boasted an eclectic mix of businesses. MH Hyman operated a diamond parlour in the Equitable Life Assurance Society building, whilst a fashionable undertakers managed by Alfred Sleight was located further along the street. Other businesses include WL Baillieu and Co., an auctioneer and estate agents. WL Baillieu and Co were located across from the Stock Exchange.			'Collins Street, Melbourne', <i>Weekly Times</i> , 26 December 1896, p.33, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/221124366 , accessed 19 October 2022.




3 Matrix of Themes & Stories - Theme 5: Life on Collins Street

Story Number	Story Title	Stories	Quotations	Attribution	References
5.33	The Paris End	In the 1950s, the eastern end of Collins Street became known as the 'Paris End'. This nickname came about after AL Kent, manager of the Oriental Hotel, opened Melbourne's first sidewalk café. Kent first raised the idea in 1933, having noted Melbourne's ideal climate for outdoor seating. The Oriental Hotel also boasted of Melbourne's first American-style cocktail bar and discotheque.			Judith Buckrich, Collins Street, eMelbourne website, n.d., https://www.emelbourne.net.au/biogs/EM00381b.htm , accessed 19 October 2022; 'Coffee In Sunshine', <i>The Herald</i> , 10 August 1933, p.20, https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/article/243415372 , accessed 19 October 2022.
5.34	Collins Street Defence Movement	The Collins Street Defence Movement was established in 1976. With over 100 members, it endeavoured to protect Collins Street's heritage from development and demolition.			James Lesh, "Why Not Call Ourselves Mutilated Melbourne?' A History Of Urban Heritage At The Rialto Towers', <i>Historic Environment</i> 28(3): 22-35, p.27.
5.35	Members of the Collins Street Defence Movement	Prominent members of the Collins Street Defence Movement included Bill McHarg (founder of Colliers), Evan Walker (State Planning Minister from 1982 to 1985), and Trevor Huggard (Lord Mayor of Melbourne, 1986-1987)			James Lesh, "Why Not Call Ourselves Mutilated Melbourne?' A History Of Urban Heritage At The Rialto Towers', <i>Historic Environment</i> 28(3): 22-35, p.27.
5.36	Historic Buildings Preservation Council	In 1974, the Victorian State Government established the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The establishment of this council was partly a result of demolitions along Collins Street.			James Lesh, "Why Not Call Ourselves Mutilated Melbourne?' A History Of Urban Heritage At The Rialto Towers', <i>Historic Environment</i> 28(3): 22-35, p.25.
5.37	Heritage activism, Rialto Precinct	During the 1970s and 1980s, the Rialto precinct was the site for heritage activism. During this time, the Builders Labourers Federation Union placed a 'green ban' on the precinct, which included the Rialto Building, the Olderfleet, the Winfield Building and the Robb's Building. Between 1971 and 1975, the National Trust of Victoria placed each building on its significance register, whilst also listing the entire precinct as a historical area.			James Lesh, "Why Not Call Ourselves Mutilated Melbourne?' A History Of Urban Heritage At The Rialto Towers', <i>Historic Environment</i> 28(3): 22-35, p.27.

4 Image Matrix






4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.01		Wurundjeri smoking ceremony	2011	Wurundjeri Council		
495 CS 1.02		William Barak, age 33, Yarra Yarra Tribe [original caption]	1866	Carl Walter	State Library Victoria	http://search.slv.vic.gov.au/primo-explore/fulldisplay?docid=SLV_VOYAGER1792705&context=L&vid=MAIN&lang=en_US&search_scope=Everything&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=default_tab&query=any,contains,william%20Barak&sortby=rank&offset=0
495 CS 1.03		William Barak [original caption]	n.d. (prior to 1903)	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/70198



4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.04		William Barak and wife [Yarra Yarra tribe] [original caption]	n.d.	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/91522
495 CS 1.05		Aboriginal ceremony, with wallaby and emu [original caption]	c. 1880-90	William Barak	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/57013
495 CS 1.06		Aboriginal ceremony [original caption]	c. 1880-90	William Barak	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/137182




4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.07		Dancing Scene [original caption]	c. 1880-90	William Barak	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/70195
495 CS 1.08		Barak throwing boomerangs [original caption]	c. 1900	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://www.slv.vic.gov.au/pictoria/gid/slv-pic-aab60757
495 CS 1.09		Barak: last chief of the Yarra Yarra Tribe of Aborigines [original caption]	1885	Florence Ada Fuller	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/116195


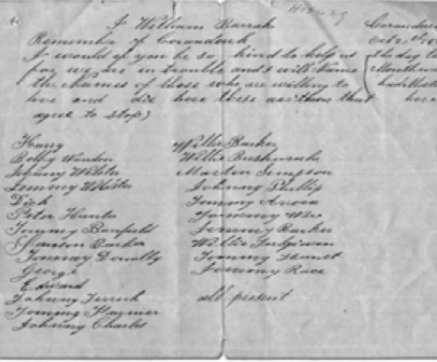

4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.10		Barak drawing a corroboree [original caption]	c. 1895	Talma & Co.	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/157929
495 CS 1.11		Barak at Coranderrk [original caption]	n.d.	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/94241

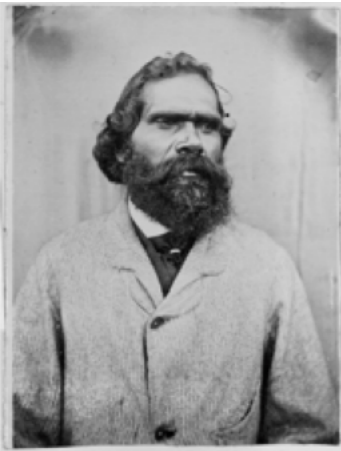


4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.12		William Barak at Coranderrk reserve, near Healesville, Victoria, approximately 1900 [original caption]	c. 1900	n/a	National Library Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-183459374
495 CS 1.13		King Billy, Bob Wandin & family 1891 [original caption]	4 January 1891	HH Wilson	Yarra Ranges Museum	https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/197727019
495 CS 1.14		William Barak and Coranderrk children [original caption]	n.d.	n/a	Yarra Ranges Museum	https://trove.nla.gov.au/work/197728316





4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.15		Borate - age 30 - Yarra Yarra Tribe [original caption]	1866	Carl Walter	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/290999
495 CS 1.16		Petition signed by Barak and 24 men of Coranderrk, 20 October 1875 [original caption]	1875	n/a	PROV Image and information taken from G Nanni and A James, Coranderrk: we will show the country, 2013	n/a
495 CS 1.17		Marchers in a Land Rights demonstration, Gertrude Street	1973	n/a	Alick Jacomos Collection, AIATSIS	http://www.maggolee.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Fitzroy-Aboriginal-History-Walk.pdf





4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.18		Simon Wonga, age 37, Chief of the Yarra Yarra Tribe [original caption]	1886	Carl Walter	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/57355
495 CS 1.19		Aborigines Advancement League, Newsletter, July 1968	c. 1968	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://search.slv.vic.gov.au/permalink/f/1cl35st/SLV_VOYAGER998291 https://www.abc.net.au/rightwrongs/
		Anti Uranium rally at Dallas Brooks Hall, East Melbourne, October 1979	1979	Lyn McLeavy	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/399728




4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.21		The Yarra Tribe starting for the Acheron [original caption]	1862	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/91556
495 CS 1.22		Negative, Coranderrk, Port Phillip, Victoria, Australia, [original caption]	1906	n/a	Museums Victoria	https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/1160614
495 CS 1.23		Hop paddock at Aboriginal station, Coranderrk, scene on the Badger Creek (fishing) [original caption]	1878	Fred Kruger	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/307721
495 CS 1.24		Aboriginal Australian men playing cricket in a paddock [original caption]	1904	NJ Caire	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/245868

4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.25		Aboriginal Australian men playing football in a paddock [original caption]	1904	NJ Caire	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/111654
495 CS 1.26		Front view of the Coranderrk Aboriginal Village [original caption]	1860-80	Carl Walter	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/165095
495 CS 1.27		Batman's treaty with the aborigines at Merri Creek, 6th June 1835 [art original] [original caption]	c. 1888	John Wesley Burt	State Library Victoria Aboriginal History of Yarra	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/106364
495 CS 1.28		Billibellary [original caption]	n.d.	William Thomas	Aboriginal History of Yarra, State Library Victoria	https://aboriginalhistoryofyarra.com.au/5-billibellary/




4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.29		Group of Aborigines at Coranderrk in 1903. Barak in the centre. Mr. Shaw at the side / Stephens [original caption]	1903	Stephens	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/91533
495 CS 1.30		Negative, Coranderrk, Port Phillip, Victoria, Australia [original caption]	1893	Nicholas J Caire	Museums Victoria	https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/1160901
495 CS 1.31		David Barak [original caption]	c. 1876	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/307697

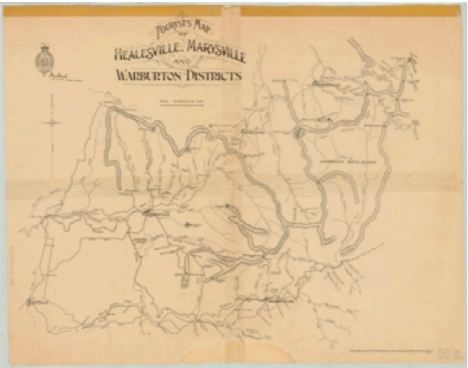
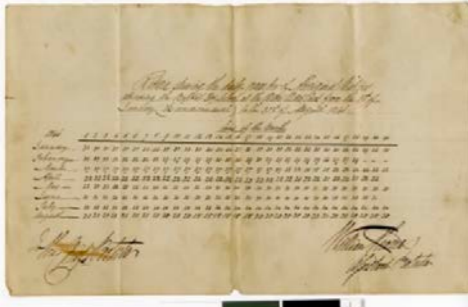
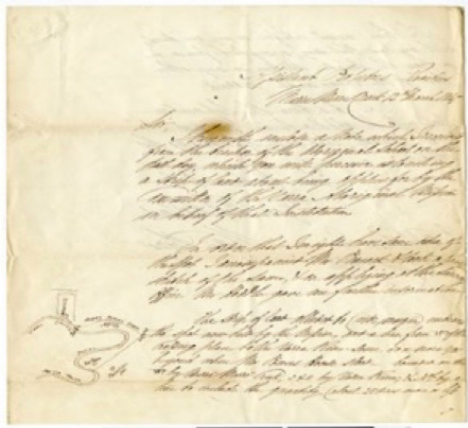
4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.32		The Aboriginal settlement at Coranderrk [original caption]	1865	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/67364
495 CS 1.33		Aboriginal Station Coranderrk Healesville [original caption]	1890	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/67437
495 CS 1.34		Aboriginal girls, Coranderrk, Vic. [original caption]	1904	NJ Caire	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/91508
495 CS 1.35		Scene near Coranderrk i.e.. Coranderrk Station [original caption]	n.d.	n/a	State Library Victoria	

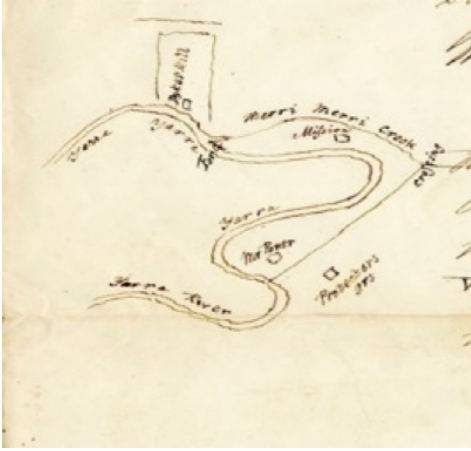


4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.36		The Hop Kilns, Coranderrk [original caption]	18 April 1876	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/250808
495 CS 1.37		Kangaroo hunt, Coranderrk, Vic. [original caption]	c. 1900	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/192062
495 CS 1.38		Aboriginal women and children, Coranderrk Station, Victoria [original caption]	c. 1900	Nicholas Caire	National Library Australia	https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/2579796




4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.39		Tourists' map of Healesville, Marysville and Warburton districts	1912	Victoria. Department of Crown Lands and Survey.	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/115271
495 CS 1.40		Attendance record for students attending Merri Creek School	1846	n/a	PROV cited in Culture Victoria	https://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/a-diverse-state/school-days-education-in-victoria/aboriginal-schooling/merri-creek-aboriginal-school/
495 CS 1.41		This 1847 sketch map shows the location of the 'Mission' or Merri Creek Aboriginal School. The creek crossing and Protector's quarters are also shown	1847	n/a	PROV cited in Culture Victoria	https://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/a-diverse-state/school-days-education-in-victoria/aboriginal-schooling/merri-creek-aboriginal-school/




4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.42		This 1847 sketch map shows the location of the 'Mission' or Merri Creek Aboriginal School. The creek crossing and Protector's quarters are also shown	1847	n/a	PROV cited in Culture Victoria	https://cv.vic.gov.au/stories/a-diverse-state/school-days-education-in-victoria/aboriginal-schooling/merri-creek-aboriginal-school/
495 CS 1.43		The Manna Gum	n.d.	Don Butcher	Home of the Yarra Education, website, accessed 7 October 2020.	http://www.homeoftheyarraeducation.com.au/manna-gums.html
495 CS 1.44		Eastern grey kangaroo	n.d.	n/a	Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Eastern grey kangaroo, DELWP website, accessed 7 October 2020.	https://www.wildlife.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0013/114034/Eastern-Grey-Kangaroo.pdf





4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.45		Yellow Box Gum	n.d.	Ian Moodie	Boroondara, Indigenous trees, City of Boroondara website, accessed 7 October 2020.	Boroondara, Indigenous trees, City of Boroondara website, accessed 7 October 2020.
495 CS 1.46		Wedge-tailed eagle	n.d.	n/a	Birdlife Australia, Wedge-tailed eagle, Birdlife Australia website, accessed 7 October 2020.	https://birdlife.org.au/bird-profile/wedge-tailed-eagle
495 CS 1.47		Murnong	n.d.	n/a	Australian National Botanic Gardens	





4 Image Matrix - Theme 1: Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung stories

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/Photographer/Creator (Include collection of name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 1.48		Australian raven	n.d.	Terence Alexander	eBird	https://ebird.org/species/ausrav1
495 CS 1.49		Wedge-tailed Eagle (Aquila audax), Captain's Flat, New South Wales, Australia	JJ Harrison	JJ Harrison	Wikimedia Commons	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wedge-tailed_eagle#/media/File:Aquila_audax_-_Captain's_Flat.jpg
495 CS 1.50		Wedge-tailed Eagle (Aquila audax)	n.d.	Patrick Kavanagh	Animalia	http://animalia.bio/wedge-tailed-eagle https://www.flickr.com/photos/patrick_k59/16102946373/sizes/l/




4 Image Matrix - Theme 2: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and *Birrarung*

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 2.01		Melbourne from Collingwood (pt.1) [original caption]	30 December 1842	Henry Godfrey	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/266059
495 CS 2.02		Melbourne from Collingwood (pt.2) [original caption]	30 December 1842	Henry Godfrey	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/266059
495 CS 2.03		Aboriginal Australians camped in the bush near the Yarra River [original caption]	c. 1859-63	Richard Daintree	State Library Victoria	http://search.slv.vic.gov.au/permalink/f/1cl35st/SLV_VOYAGER1861295
495 CS 2.04		Collins Street - Town of Melbourne, Port Philip i.e. Phillip, New South Wales [original caption]	1840	J Cross, London (publisher)	State Library Victoria	http://search.slv.vic.gov.au/permalink/f/1cl35st/SLV_VOYAGER1914644




4 Image Matrix - Theme 2: The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and *Birrarung*

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 2.05		View of Melbourne, with Aboriginal family group in foreground [original caption]	1847	John Skinner Prout	State Library Victoria	http://search.slv.vic.gov.au/permalink/f/1cl35st/SLV_VOYAGER1743623 Alternate version: http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/255608
495 CS 2.06		Melbourne from the falls, [original caption]	1837	Eliezer Levi Montefiore	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/4143602
495 CS 2.07		Merry Creek (Plenty Ranges, 1864) [original caption]	1864	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/288647
495 CS 2.08		[Dight's Falls on the Yarra River] [picture] [original caption]	1869	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://www.slv.vic.gov.au/pictoria/gid/slv-pic-aab66095




4 Image Matrix - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 3.01		Melbourne	c. 1896	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/119603
495 CS 3.02		Parish of Gracedale, County of Evelyn / photo-lithographed at the Department of Lands and Survey Melbourne	1894	TF McGauran	National Archives of Australia	https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/3415216
495 CS 3.03		Part of the County of Evelyn, 1866	1866	Victoria. Department of Crown Lands and Survey.	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/170448

4 Image Matrix - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 3.04		Map of Port Phillip from the survey of Mr. Wedge and others	c. 1835	John Helder Wedge	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/169863
495 CS 3.05		Taits Muhle [i.e. Mill]. Collingwood Yarra Fall [original caption]	20 April 1855	Eugen von Guérard	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/210703
495 CS 3.06		Yarra	1980-89	Rennie Ellis	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/213492

4 Image Matrix - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 3.07		The Yarra	c. 1915	Victorian Railways	State Library Victoria	https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/pictoria/gid/slv-pic-aab62429
495 CS 3.08		The Yarra	1867	Louis Buvelot	National Gallery of Victoria	https://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/explore/collection/work/24715/
495 CS 3.09		The Yarra	c. 1870-90	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/320552


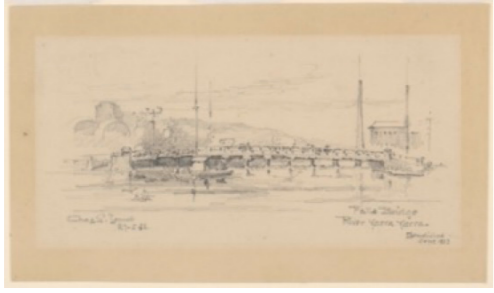
4 Image Matrix - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 3.10		The Yarra	1911	Victor Cobb	National Gallery of Victoria	https://www.ngv.vic.gov.au/explore/collection/work/29183/
495 CS 3.11		Yarra River, Melbourne	c. 1950-59	Mark Strizic	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/56095
495 CS 3.12		Yarra Yarra from below Prince's Bridge	1853	Edmund Thomas	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/74704
495 CS 3.13		View on the Yarra Yarra	March 1862	Frederick Grosse	State Library Victoria	https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/pictoria/gid/slv-pic-aab35938




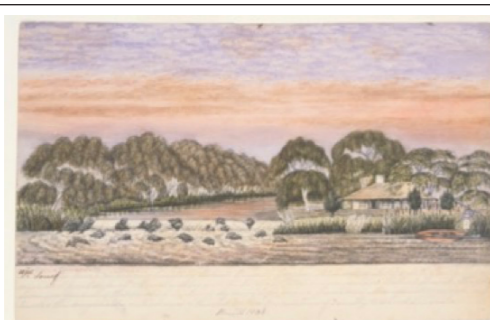
4 Image Matrix - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 3.14		Willows on the Yarra Yarra	1860	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/69312
495 CS 3.15		On the Yarra Yarra, Melbourne	1890	Fergusson & Mitchell	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/106915
495 CS 3.16		Dights Mill (Yarra Yarra Falls 1863)	1863	Francois Cogné	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/266938
495 CS 3.17		Scene on the Yarra Yarra flats	c. 1882	Fred Kruger	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/186997





4 Image Matrix - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 3.18		Junction of the Yarra Yarra, Australia	c. 1847	John Skinner Prout	National Library of Australia	https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/2064908
495 CS 3.19		River Yarra Yarra near Melbourne, [1]	1860-79	n/a	National Library of Australia	https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/2323461
495 CS 3.20		On the Yarra Yarra, Victoria, March 1837	March 1837	Robert Russell	National Library of Australia	https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/912070
495 CS 3.21		Falls Bridge River Yarra Yarra	1883	Charles Bennett	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/109372

4 Image Matrix - Theme 3: How *Birrarung* has changed since colonisation

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 3.22		Yarra River on a foggy day, Melbourne	c. 1950-80	Mark Strizic	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/55313
495 CS 3.23		River Yarra Yarra near Melbourne, [2]	1860-79	n/a	National Library of Australia	https://catalogue.nla.gov.au/Record/801086
495 CS 3.24		Dight's Falls, Yarra River	1933	John Kinmont Moir	State Library Victoria	https://www.slv.vic.gov.au/pictoria/gid/slv-pic-aab75177
495 CS 3.25		The ferry and the falls on the Yarra	1875	WFE Liardet	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/151525




4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.01		The Rialto post office, [Melbourne, Vic]	c. 1950-59	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/4087344
495 CS 4.02		Half-inch detail of tower and spire of 'The Rialto' for P. K. McCaughan Esqre Melbourne	20 May 1890	William Pitt	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/308370
495 CS 4.03		The Wool Exchange (Winfield Building), Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria	c. 1900-20	Algernon Darge	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/91534
495 CS 4.04		Gothic Study. New Premises to be erected at Collins Street West, for P. K. McCaughan Esqr. i.e. The Rialto	1890	Alfred A Forman	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/51266





4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.05		The Rialto, Collins St (West). For P K McCaughan Esqre.	20 May 1890	William Pitt	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/309603
495 CS 4.06		"Rialto" Collins Street Melbourne	1907	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/359771
495 CS 4.07		Winfield and Rialto buildings, 487-503 Collins Street, Melbourne	1954	Lyle Fowler	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/43127
495 CS 4.08		Winfield and Rialto buildings - Victorian buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne (Vic.)	May 1971	Chester Eagle	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/115097

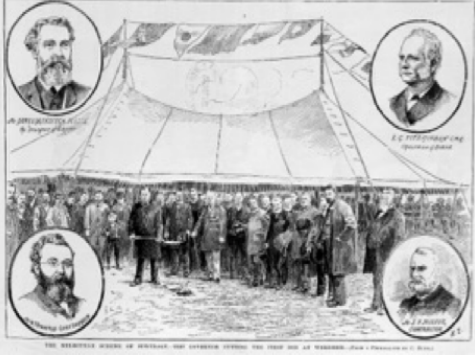


4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.09		Winfield and Rialto buildings - Victorian buildings, Collins Street, Melbourne (Vic.)	May 1972	Chester Eagle	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/333843
495 CS 4.10		Melbourne Collins St 525. Rialto rear, General sheet 101 1977 00005	2017	Graeme Butler	Flickr	https://www.flickr.com/photos/7849945@N02/36567605214
495 CS 4.11		Panoramic view of Collins Street, including the Oldfleet, Melbourne, c.1890s	c. 1890-1900	n/a	Royal Historical Society of Victoria	https://ehive.com/collections/6420/objects/1196527/




4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.12		Seal - Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	n.d.	Matilda Vaughan	Museums Victoria	http://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/713292
495 CS 4.13		Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works' Seal	n.d.	n/a	Museums Victoria	http://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/items/713292
495 CS 4.14		Australian Federation Convention Melbourne 1898 medal, reverse: Melbourne Sewerage M.M.B.W. opening 5 February 1898, Silver by Stokes	n.d.	n/a	National Museum of Australia	https://collectionsearch.nma.gov.au/icons/piction/kau2/index.html#/home?usr=CE&umo=91094910
495 CS 4.15		No. 33. - A Town Clerk	1875	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/54910



4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.16		The Melbourne Scheme of Sewerage	1 June 1892	Heinrich Egersdörfer and Charles Rudd	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/158904
495 CS 4.17		Richard Goldsbrough	n.d.	Goldsbrough Mort and Company (1848-1962)	Australian National University	http://hdl.handle.net/1885/245972
495 CS 4.18		No. 18. A Wool Merchant	1874	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/154851




4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.19		Committee - First Annual Picnic of the Employees of the Wool brokers Association Stores held at Schanapper Point, 23 March 1896	23 March 1896	n/a	National Wool Museum	https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/54065ebd9821f50e3cc9e7e5
495 CS 4.20		Photograph of E H Lascelles, T E Bostock, JSB Orr, D Strachan taken in 1891	1891	Muriel Forster	National Wool Museum	https://victoriancollections.net.au/items/540660469821f50e3cc9fe12
495 CS 4.21		Mr Theodore Fink	1936	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/222061



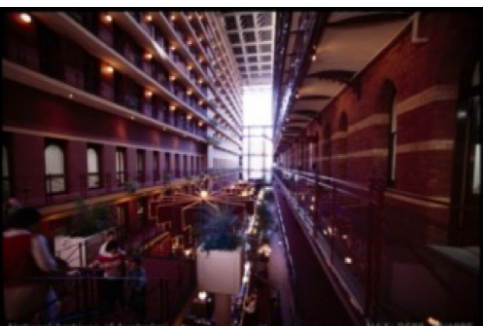
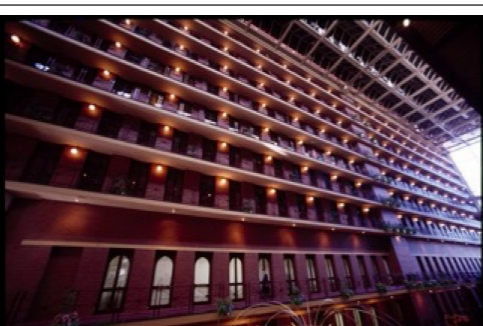
4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.22		Mr Theodore Fink	1939	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/222043
495 CS 4.23		Theodore Fink	1942	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/222166





4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.24		Barristers and solicitors August 1904	1904		State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/68882
495 CS 4.25		Portrait of Sir Robert Wallace Best [picture] / Eden Studios	n.d.	n/a	National Library of Australia	http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-136626895
495 CS 4.26		Housing - Hotels, motels and hostels - Exterior of Menzies Hotel, at the Rialto, Melbourne	1985	n/a	National Archives of Australia	Unavailable. Search Trove for: Hotel Menzies at the Rialto




4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.27		Hotels - Menzies at Rialto CATEGORY: slide FORMAT: 35mm colour mounted slide STATUS: preservation material	1985	n/a	National Archives of Australia	Unavailable. Search Trove for: Hotel Menzies at the Rialto
495 CS 4.28		Hotels - Menzies at Rialto CATEGORY: slide FORMAT: 35mm colour mounted slide STATUS: preservation material	1985	n/a	National Archives of Australia	Unavailable. Search Trove for: Hotel Menzies at the Rialto
495 CS 4.29		Hotels - Menzies at Rialto CATEGORY: slide FORMAT: 35mm colour mounted slide STATUS: preservation material	1985	n/a	National Archives of Australia	Unavailable. Search Trove for: Hotel Menzies at the Rialto
495 CS 4.30		Hotels - Menzies at Rialto CATEGORY: slide FORMAT: 35mm colour mounted slide STATUS: preservation material	1985	n/a	National Archives of Australia	Unavailable. Search Trove for: Hotel Menzies at the Rialto


4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.31		Hotels - Menzies at Rialto CATEGORY: slide FORMAT: 35mm colour mounted slide STATUS: preservation material	1985	n/a	National Archives of Australia	Unavailable. Search Trove for: Hotel Menzies at the Rialto
495 CS 4.32		Hotels - Menzies at Rialto CATEGORY: slide FORMAT: 35mm colour mounted slide STATUS: preservation material	1985	n/a	National Archives of Australia	Unavailable. Search Trove for: Hotel Menzies at the Rialto
495 CS 4.33		Interior, Rialto/Menzies Hotel, 487-503 Collins Street, Melbourne	c. 1982-89	Graeme Butler, Heritage Collection	City of Melbourne Libraries	https://librarysearch.melbourne.vic.gov.au/cgi-bin/spydus.exe/ENQ/WPAC/ARCENQ?SETLVL=&RNI=755586
495 CS 4.34		Rialto Building SOHE	2008	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743


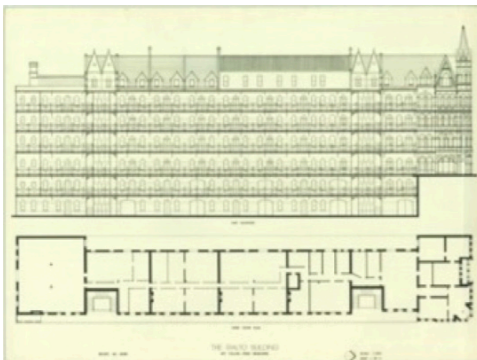
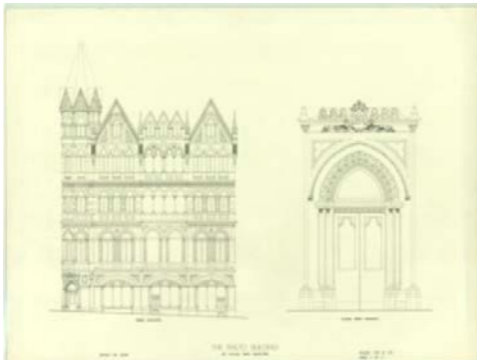
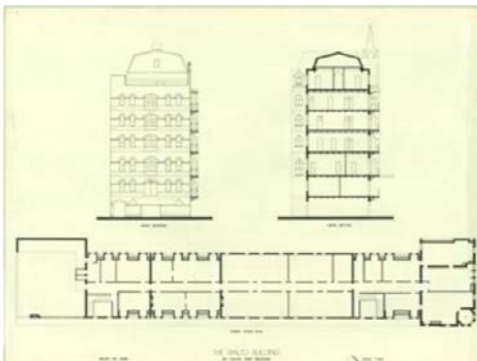
4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.35		Rialto Collins Street	2000	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743
495 CS 4.36		Rialto Building Melb courtyard	n.d.	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743
495 CS 4.37		Rialto Building Melb tabaret-entrance	n.d.	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/743




4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.38		Winfield Building Collins Street Melbourne front view	September 1999	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742
495 CS 4.39		Winfield Building Collins Street Melbourne façade detail	September 1999	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742
495 CS 4.40		Winfield Building Collins Street Melbourne turret detail	September 1999	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742

4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.41		Winfield Building Collins Street Melbourne street view	September 1999	n/a	Victorian Heritage Database	https://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/742
495 CS 4.42		The Rialto Building. 497 Collins Street, Melbourne	1977	T Fisher	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/143829
495 CS 4.43		The Rialto Building. 497 Collins Street, Melbourne	1977	T Fisher	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/4130657
495 CS 4.44		The Rialto Building. 497 Collins Street, Melbourne	1977	T Fisher	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/4130023

4 Image Matrix - Theme 4: Business & industry at 495 Collins Street

SHP Image Number	Image	Image Title (Copy exactly from source)	Date	Artist/ Photographer/ Creator (Include collection name if available)	Repository	URL (stable)
495 CS 4.45		The Rialto, 497 Collins Street, Melbourne	1969	Mark Strizic	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/175764
495 CS 4.46		The Rialto, 497 Collins Street, Melbourne	1969	Mark Strizic	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/4140683
495 CS 4.47		Corrugated iron urinals at the Rialto building 497 Collins Street Melbourne.	2002	n/a	State Library Victoria	http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/80930