

# War-related heritage in Victoria



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

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

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### **Cover images**

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

# Contents

<b>Glossary and abbreviations</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Section 6 – Lost and rescued heritage case studies</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Section 1 – Survey overview</b>	<b>3</b>	Honour board found in a chook shed	97
Introduction	3	Catalina banner rescued from rubbish tip	97
Chronology	8	A lost Dimboola family collection	97
<b>Section 2 – Veterans heritage in context</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Section 7 – Community collaboration case studies</b>	<b>98</b>
Classifying veterans heritage	9	Grinton brothers photographs, Bendigo	98
Extent of veterans heritage	10	Airlie Bank Gallery Lighthorse Collection	99
Protection of veterans heritage places	14	<b>Section 8 – Resources for veterans heritage organisations</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Section 3 – Survey data</b>	<b>17</b>	Sources of information and training	100
War memorials (monuments)	17	Other sources of information	102
Buildings	29	Funding sources	103
Other memorial structures	37	Other funding sources	105
Botanic features	46	<b>Further reading</b>	<b>106</b>
Defence-related sites	53	Books and other published works	106
Transport	60	Local heritage studies	107
Land subdivisions (soldier settlement)	61	Unpublished works	107
Honour rolls	62	Websites	107
Objects	64	Electronic resources	108
Intangible heritage	66	<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Section 4 – Victoria’s war memorials</b>	<b>68</b>	Endnotes	111
The development of a tradition	68		
Recently constructed war memorials	75		
<b>Section 5 – Memorabilia and honour rolls</b>	<b>76</b>		
Background	76		
Community collections case studies	78		
Dimboola RSL Sub-Branch collection	78		
Box Hill RSL Sub-Branch collection	80		
Lorne RSL Sub-Branch collection	84		
Stawell RSL Sub-Branch collection	87		
Winchelsea and District RSL Sub-Branch	90		
Private collections case studies	93		
Barker and Palmer collection	93		
Jennings collection	95		

# Foreword



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

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

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

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

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

**Hugh Delahunty MP**  
Minister for Veterans' Affairs

# Glossary and abbreviations

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



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

# Section 1 – Survey overview

## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Department of Planning and Community Development

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

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

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

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

More details about these projects is available at [www.veterans.vic.gov.au](http://www.veterans.vic.gov.au)

### What is war-related heritage?

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Survey method**

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

2011 where significant changes are known to have taken place.

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

### **Outcomes**

This report is a resource that will:

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

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

*See the Veterans Unit website at [www.veterans.vic.gov.au](http://www.veterans.vic.gov.au)*

## Opportunities

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

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

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



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

# Chronology

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

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

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

For more information about Australia's military history please see the Australian War Memorial website:  
[www.awm.gov.au](http://www.awm.gov.au)

# Section 2 – Veterans heritage in context

## Classifying veterans heritage

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

### **Monuments**

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

### **Buildings**

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

### **Other memorial structures**

Gates  
Swimming pools  
Gateways  
Fountains  
Clocks  
Shelters  
Arches  
Seats  
Rotundas

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

### **Botanic features**

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

### **Defence sites**

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

### **Transport**

Roads  
Ceremonial avenues  
Railway lines and sidings  
Vessels  
Aircraft  
Vehicles

### **Land subdivisions**

Soldier settlements

### **Honour rolls**

Timber boards  
Printed rolls  
Murals  
Photographs

### **Metal boards**

Stone boards

### **Objects**

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

### **Intangible memorials**

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

### **Memorabilia**

Art  
Film  
Sound  
Military heraldry  
Photographs  
Military technology  
Private records

# Extent of veterans heritage

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

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

## Fixed heritage

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

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



Murtoa War Memorial

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

### Fixed heritage categories

#### War memorials

(monuments)

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

#### Buildings

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

#### Botanic features

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

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

### Moveable heritage

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

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

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



Peter Ball, Curator of the Bendigo RSL Military Museum.

Photo source: Bendigo RSL Military Museum.

### Other heritage

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

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



Major WTB McCormack Memorial Arch, Great Ocean Road.

Photo source: State Library of Victoria.

# Protection of veterans heritage places

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## *Heritage protection mechanisms*

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

## *Local heritage system*

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

See: [www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage](http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage)

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

### *Victorian heritage system*

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

#### *Victorian Heritage Register*

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

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

See: [www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage](http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage)

#### *Victorian Heritage Inventory*

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

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

See: [www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage](http://www.dpcd.vic.gov.au/heritage)

### *National Heritage System*

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

#### *National Heritage List*

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

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

See: [www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/](http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/)

#### *Commonwealth Heritage List*

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

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

See: [www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/](http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/)

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### **Heritage protection opportunities**

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

## Section 3 – Survey Data

### War memorials (monuments)

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

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

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

Obelisks, plaques, tablets, pillars and statues represent the most common form of war memorial in Victoria. After the Boer War and during the First World War these were known as 'War Memorials', 'Soldiers' Memorials' or 'Fallen Soldiers' Memorials'.<sup>7</sup> The earliest use of the term 'war memorial' was evident when the memorial obelisk in Geelong was unveiled on 20 December 1902. The *Geelong Advertiser* referred to this in the headline 'Unveiling a War Memorial' on 22 December 1902.<sup>8</sup> This is the earliest Victorian war memorial to have the phrase 'Lest we forget' inscribed on it. Similarly in 1902 G. De Lacey Evans, architect, called for tenders for a monument in St Kilda Road which was described as a 'Fallen Soldiers' Comrades' Memorial'.<sup>9</sup>



### Obelisks

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

#### Survey results

##### 250 obelisks

Example: Melton War Memorial, built c.1920.

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

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



### Plaques

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

#### Survey results

##### 166 plaques

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

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



### Tablets

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

### Survey results

#### 97 tablets

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

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



### Pillars (vertical structures not tapered)

### Survey results

#### 95 pillars

Example: Lake Rowan War Memorial.

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

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

## Statues

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

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

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

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

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

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

sculpture of six servicemen carrying the figure of a fallen comrade draped in an Australian flag, set high on a sandstone base. The statue for the monument was the work of George Allen, the head of the sculpture department at RMIT between 1933 and 1965.<sup>17</sup>



## Survey results

### 95 statues

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

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



Example: Jeparit First World War Memorial, surmounted by a female figure. Unveiled on 19 June 1920.<sup>19</sup>

Photo source: Phil Taylor, 2002.



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

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

## Cemeteries

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

## Memorial windows

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

The Church of England was the most prolific installer of memorial stained glass windows during and after the First World War. At least 25 memorial windows were either proposed or installed between 1919 and 1921.<sup>23</sup> One of the earliest recorded windows installed after the cessation of the war was a window at St Mark's Church of England, Leopold, on 4 April 1919. Another was the installation of a window at St Barnabas Church of England at Balwyn on 26 November 1920.<sup>24</sup>



## Survey results

### 78 memorial windows

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

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

Fewer windows were installed to commemorate soldiers who fought and died in the Second World War. This survey only identifies eight proposed memorial windows associated with soldiers and the Second World War, with the window at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Korumburra, being the only documented installation in September 1946.<sup>25</sup> It has not been ascertained whether all of the proposed windows (after both world wars) were eventually installed and whether they survive.



### Natural features

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

### Survey results

#### 45 natural features

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

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



### Cairns

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

### Survey results

#### 39 cairns

Example: Wallinduc War Memorial.

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

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

## Headstones

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

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

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

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



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

## Survey results

### 54 headstones

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

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

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

## Flagstaffs

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



## Survey results

### 22 flagstaffs

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

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

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

Photo source: Lorraine Huddle.





### Crosses

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

### Survey results

#### 26 crosses

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

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



### **Cenotaphs**

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

#### *Survey results*

#### **18 cenotaphs**

Example: Colac War Memorial, c.1920.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

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



### **Ornamental structures**

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

#### *Survey results*

#### **18 ornamental structures**

Example: Victorian Mounted Rifles Memorial, St Kilda Road, Melbourne, built 1904 to a design by George de Lacy Evans and relocated to its present site in 1966.<sup>32</sup> This monument is one of three Boer War memorials of state significance included on the Victorian Heritage Register.<sup>33</sup>

Photo source: Phil Taylor.

### Lamp posts

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

### Survey results

#### 11 lamp posts

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

Photo Source: Phil Taylor.



# Buildings

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

## Halls

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

## Survey results

### 334 Halls

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

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

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

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





### RSL halls/buildings

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

A high proportion of RSL buildings have associations with the First World War. These include the Soldiers Memorial Institute and Honour Roll Hall, Pall Mall, Bendigo, designed by the architects Beebe and Garvin in 1921.<sup>35</sup> Most of the known RSL buildings associated with the First World War were built in the 1920s, with a fewer number in the 1930s. The style and scale of the buildings depended on their specific function. The Winchelsea RSL Sub-Branch building for example, constitutes the Memorial Grandstand, built in 1923 of unusual Knitlock concrete construction and is of a substantial scale.<sup>36</sup> Paradoxically, the Colac District Returned Soldiers Memorial Rooms, built around 1920 was domestic in scale and designed in an interwar Bungalow style.<sup>37</sup>

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



### Survey results

#### 314 RSL halls/buildings

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

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

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

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



### Schools

A select number of school buildings were constructed after the First and Second World Wars as war memorials. The first war memorial school was at Mysia where the State School was built in 1921 and opened in 1922.<sup>40</sup> A line in a poem read out at its opening declared that it would 'remain as testimony to its intended longevity'. Unfortunately, the school has subsequently closed. These memorials were not confined to state (primary) school buildings. One of the earliest Higher Elementary Schools was the war memorial school at Mirboo North, which was built in 1922. At its opening, it was declared that 'In no better way could the memory of our fallen brave have been perpetuated than in a living monument such as [a] school'.<sup>41</sup> A memorial school that continues to function today is the Dimboola Memorial Secondary College.

### Survey results

#### 23 schools

Example: Hailebury College Memorial Hall, Keysborough, 1956.

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



### War Service Homes

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

### Survey results

#### 10 War Service Homes (or groups of homes)

Example: 19-21 Arthur Street, Preston.

Photo source: Context Heritage Consultants.



## Hospitals

### Repatriation hospitals

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

### Memorial hospitals

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

### Survey results

#### 60 hospitals

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

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



## Places of worship

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

### Survey results

#### 54 places of worship

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

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



### Baby health centres

The majority of the few baby health centres identified as war memorials in this survey were built after the Second World War. The only known First War World Memorial Health Centre was the Chilwell Baby Health Centre, Russell Street, Chilwell built in 1927-28. The foundation stone was laid by the Mayor, Cr. J.F.S. Shannon, JP, on 20 September 1927 and the Centre was opened by Major General R.H.J. Fetherston on 24 August 1928.<sup>43</sup>

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

### Survey results

#### 8 baby health centres

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

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



### Sports stadiums

### Survey results

#### 5 sports stadiums

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

These include:

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

Example: Winchelsea War Memorial Grandstand, 2007.

Photo source: David Rowe, 2007.



### Pre-schools

#### Survey results

#### 3 pre-schools

The three documented memorials are:

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

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

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

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.



### Retirement homes

#### Survey results

#### 3 retirement homes

The three documented memorials are:

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



### **Industrial Sites (private industry – non Defence Force)**

#### *Survey results*

#### **2 industrial Sites (private industry – non Defence Force)**

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

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

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

### **Rowing pavilions**

#### *Survey results*

#### **2 rowing pavilions**

The two documented memorials are:

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



### Repatriation farms

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

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

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

### Survey results

#### 2 repatriation farms

The two documented farms are:

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

Example: Dookie Agricultural College, c.1918.

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

# Other memorial structures

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

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



## Gates

### *Survey results*

#### **146 gates**

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

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.



### Swimming pools

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

#### Survey results

##### 44 swimming pools

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

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



### Gateways

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

#### Survey results

##### 33 gateways

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

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



### Fountains

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

#### Survey results

##### 26 Fountains

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

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



### Clocks

#### Survey results

##### 18 clocks

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

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

## Shelters

The survey reveals different variations on the 'shelter' category. There are roofed shelters in parks, such as the Avon Plains Memorial Pavilion, built in 1918. Another version is air raid shelters which survive from the Second World War. Two examples include Sicree family air raid shelter in St Kilda, built in 1941, together with the shelter at 'Quamby', Toorak, that was also built in 1941 to a design by the eminent Melbourne architect, Roy Grounds in 1941.<sup>49</sup>

## Survey results

### 15 shelters

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

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

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

Photo source: Heritage Victoria, HO616 'Residence and Air Raid Shelter', *Victorian Heritage Register*, [www.heritage.vic.gov.au](http://www.heritage.vic.gov.au).



## Arches

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

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

### Survey results

#### 13 arches

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

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

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

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





## Seats

### Survey results

#### 11 seats

Example: Grenville Memorial Seat, Grenville, 1983.

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



## Rotundas

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

### Survey results

#### 10 rotundas

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

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

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

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.





### Viewing lookouts

#### Survey results

##### 6 viewing lookouts

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

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



### Porticoes

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

#### Survey results

##### 5 porticoes

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

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



### Horse troughs

#### *Survey results*

#### **3 horse troughs**

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

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

### Sun dials

#### *Survey results*

#### **4 Sun dials**

The four documented memorial sun dials are:

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

### School steps

#### *Survey results*

#### **3 steps**

Example: Bendigo Secondary College First World War Memorial Steps, installed c.1919.<sup>52</sup>



### **Bandstands**

#### *Survey results*

#### **3 bandstands**

Example: Terang Memorial Bandstand, Terang.

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

### **Fences**

#### *Survey results*

#### **2 fences**

The two documented memorials are:

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

### **Bridges**

#### *Survey results*

#### **2 bridges**

The two documented memorials are:

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

### **School shelter sheds**

#### *Survey results*

#### **2 school shelter sheds**

The two documented memorials are:

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

### **Judges boxes**

#### *Survey results*

#### **1 judges box**

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

# Botanic features

## Avenues of honour



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

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

Image: Avenue of Honour, Eurack

Photo source: Sarah Wood, Photographer

The earliest avenues of honour in Victoria were planted at Horsham and Apsley in 1902, commemorating soldiers who fought in the Boer War.<sup>58</sup> By far the largest numbers of avenues of honour were planted during and after the First World War. The earliest was at Eurack, where the planting of the Avenue commenced as an Arbour Day project for the Eurack School in May 1916 on the initiative of Lieutenant George Pentreath, then head teacher of the school who enlisted in July 1916.<sup>59</sup> The largest Avenue is at Ballarat. It was planted between 1917 and 1919 by 500 young women known as the 'Lucas Girls' from the local clothing factory.<sup>60</sup> Nearly 4000 trees were planted for the soldiers and a few for the nurses who went to war.<sup>61</sup> After the Second World War, a smaller number of new avenues were planted, and some existing ones extended. The avenue of golden cypresses at Lara, planted in 1948, is an example.<sup>62</sup> Many years after the cessation of the Vietnam War a small number of additional avenues of honour were planted, largely as initiatives of the Vietnam Veterans Association and local Councils.<sup>63</sup> The Avenue of 44 *Quercus palustris* trees at Wodonga, planted in 1991, is one example.<sup>64</sup>

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

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

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

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

*Survey results*

**294 avenues of honour**

Boer War – 3

First World War – 163

Second World War – 29

Vietnam War – 4

Avenues associated with all conflicts – 5

Avenues of unknown associations – 90

Example: Avenue of honour, Eurack, planted 1916.

Photo source: Sarah Wood, Photographer



### Single trees

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

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

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



### Survey results

#### 54 single trees

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

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

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



### Gardens

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

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

### Survey results

#### 46 gardens

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

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



### Parks

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

### Survey results

#### 42 parks

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

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

## Lone pines

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

## Survey results

### 36 lone pines

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

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.

## Plantations

### *Survey results*

#### **20 plantations**

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

## Recreation grounds

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

### *Survey results*

#### **19 recreation grounds**

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

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



## Bowling greens

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

### *Survey results*

#### **3 Bowling greens**

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

Photo source: Phil Taylor.



# Defence-related sites

## Background

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

### Regular Forces

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Citizen forces

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

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

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

### Munitions-related sites

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



### Drill halls

#### Survey results

#### 118 drill halls

Example: Traralgon Drill Hall, Traralgon, built 1939.

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



### Training complexes

#### Survey results

#### 64 training complexes

Example: Woolloomanata Homestead, Lara, built c.1860-63 and used as a pilots and officers mess during No. 79 (Spitfire) Squadron RAAF's month-long forming-up period in May 1943.<sup>73</sup>

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



### **Operational bases**

#### *Survey results*

#### **48 operational bases**

Example: Former Rockbank Wireless Station, Rockbank, built 1926.<sup>74</sup>

Photo source: David Moloney, 2002.



### **Munitions related**

#### *Survey results*

#### **29 munitions**

Example: Second World War Store, Drysdale, built c.1940.<sup>75</sup>

Photo source: David Rowe, 2007.



### **Army and other huts**

#### *Survey results*

#### **21 army and other huts**

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

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



### **Dwellings**

#### *Survey results*

#### **14 dwellings**

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

Photo source: David Rowe, January 2008.



### Former internment camps

#### Survey results

#### 14 former internment camps

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

Example: Tatura Prisoner of War Camp, 1320 Stewart Road, Tatura.<sup>76</sup>

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



### Factories

#### Survey results

#### 9 factories

Example: Land Headquarters Medical Stores, Carlton, 1944.

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



### Observation stations

#### Survey results

#### **5 observation stations**

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

Example: Loveridge Lookout, Anglesea, built 1938. The lookout was used as an observation post by the Volunteer Air Observers' Corps during the Second World War from 1941.<sup>77</sup>

Photo source: David Rowe, 2010.

### Testing grounds

#### Survey results

#### **3 testing grounds**



### Maintenance facilities

#### Survey results

#### **3 maintenance facilities**

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

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

# Transport

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

## Roads (physical road)

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

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



## Ceremonial avenues

Example: Villers Bretonneaux Walk, Robinvale.<sup>78</sup>

## Railway lines and sidings

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

## Vessels

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

## Aircraft

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

## Vehicles

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

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

