

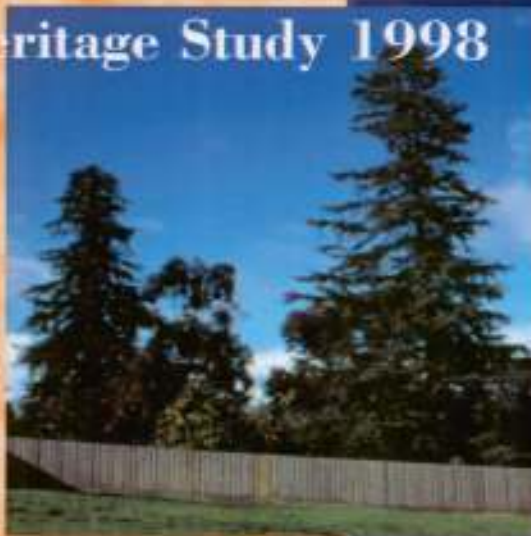
MSS Ref 002
City of Greater
Dandenong Heritage
Study (1998) Stage 1,
Volume 1 and 2

Heritage Planning



City of Greater Dandenong
Stage One Heritage Study 1998

Urban Planning



Volume 1

**Project Summary
and Results**

Volume 2

**Environmental
History**



Consultants:
Graeme Butler and Associates

City of Greater Dandenong Stage One Heritage Study 1998

Volumes 1 and 2 (Volume 3 under separate cover)

Study Team:

Graeme Butler, *Project Manager, Heritage Architect*
Olwen Ford, *Historian*
Francine Gilfedder, *Heritage Landscape Assessor*
Gary Vines, *Industrial Archaeologist*

Results of a study undertaken by Graeme Butler and Associates for
the City of Greater Dandenong

Jointly published by
Research, Planning and Development Unit - Heritage Planning
and Urban and Open Space Planning Unit
City of Greater Dandenong, November 1998, 001NO98 & 002NO98

© Graeme Butler and Associates and City of Greater Dandenong

Study funded by the City of Greater Dandenong 1998

Cover photographs: Armytage Own Scout Hall, Dandenong
California Redwoods, Dandenong

Council Contact

 Main Switchboard 9239 5100	 Facsimile 9239 5196	 TTY (telephone typing service) 9239 5153	 عربي 9679 9860	BOSANSKI 9679 9861	 ગુજ 9679 9862	 中文 9679 9863	Ελληνικά 9679 9864	Italiano 9679 9865	Español 9679 9866	Türkçe 9679 9867	Việt ngữ 9679 9868	 English 9679 9870	All other languages 9679 9869 <i>Including:</i> Soomaali Hrvatski Македонски Tetum Malti Српски Shqip فارسی Русский
--	---	--	--	--------------------	---	--	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------------	---	--

CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG HERITAGE STUDY STAGE ONE	2
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	2
PROJECT DETAILS.....	3
PROJECT AIMS	3
PROJECT OUTPUT.....	3
PROJECT TEAM	3
IDENTIFIED HERITAGE PLACES IN THE CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG	3
Existing heritage listings.....	4
PROPOSED COSTING FOR FUTURE WORK (STAGE TWO)	4
OPTION 1.....	4
Proposed Council resources needed for Stage Two.....	5
Acknowledgments	5
APPENDICES	6
APPENDIX ONE: EVALUATION & SELECTION METHODOLOGY.....	7
Assessment against Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) criteria.....	7
APPENDIX TWO: CRITERIA FOR THE REGISTER OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE	8
CRITERION A:	8
CRITERION B:	8
CRITERION C:	8
CRITERION D:	8
CRITERION E:	9
CRITERION F:	9
CRITERION G:	9
CRITERION H:	9
APPENDIX THREE: CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG HERITAGE PLACES- THEMATIC GROUPING.....	10
APPENDIX FOUR: CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG HERITAGE PLACES- CATEGORY GROUPING	24
APPENDIX FIVE: PROJECT BRIEF	41
1. BACKGROUND.....	41
2. STUDY AREA AND TOTAL BUDGET	41
3. PURPOSES AND AIM OF THE PROJECT	41
4. SCHEDULE FOR THE PROJECT	41
5. METHODS	41
6. PROJECT MANAGEMENT.....	43
7. FORMAT	43
8. OWNERSHIP AND COPYRIGHT	44
9. DISTRIBUTION	44
10. CHANGES TO BRIEF	44
APPENDIX SIX: CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG HERITAGE PLACES SCHEDULE.....	45
APPENDIX SEVEN: CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG HERITAGE SITES- SIGNIFICANT PLACES TO THE CITY	86
APPENDIX EIGHT: CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG HERITAGE SITES- SIGNIFICANT PLACES TO LOCALITIES..	90
APPENDIX NINE: PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN HISTORIC THEMES	93
HISTORIC THEMES	93
1. Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments	93
2. Peopling the continent.....	93
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	93
4. Building settlements, towns and cities.....	94
5. Working.....	94
6. Educating	94
7. Governing.....	94
8. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	94
9. Marking the phases of life	94
APPENDIX TEN: STUDY AREA MAP.....	95

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One

Management summary

The City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One report has achieved the following aims:

- preparation of a thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development of the project area;
- identification of post contact places of potential cultural significance in the City of Greater Dandenong;
- preparation of a heritage place computerised database and heritage inventory for the municipality;
- made recommendations for future work including lists of selected heritage sites that will require additional evaluation and documentation to allow protection under the local planning scheme and the State heritage register; and
- an estimate of the time and resources required to undertake that additional work.

Project details

This project is a result of Quotation 98070 City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One which was tendered out in January 1997 and funded by the Heritage and Urban Planning Units of the City of Greater Dandenong.

Project aims

(Extract from section 3 of the brief)

The **purposes** of the Project are: -

- a) to prepare a thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development of the project area
- b) to identify all post contact places of potential cultural significance in City of Greater Dandenong
- c) to complete a site form for each place and to produce a master list or Heritage Inventory for the municipality
- d) to create a separate list that identifies and documents Council-owned heritage sites
- e) to provide advice to Council Officers preparing - Strategic Asset Management Program (SAMP) documents
- f) make recommendations for future work to include a concise short list of sites, drawn from the complete inventory, that will require additional evaluation and documentation
- g) to give an estimate of the time and resources required to undertake that additional work

The aim of the Project is to create a comprehensive database that lists and gives a preliminary evaluation for all known post contact heritage sites in the municipality and to place that information within the context of the thematic environmental history of the region.

Project Output

- Volume One: This volume, place list and appendices
- Volume Two: Environmental History set out under historical themes, with bibliography
- Text and digital images collected during project provided on compact disk, under separate cover
- Melway maps showing places under separate cover.

Project team

Graeme Butler	Architectural & social historian, site evaluation and management, project co-ordinator and report production, computer services
Olwen Ford	Social historian, environmental history, historical and research input to site identification
Francine Gilfedder	Heritage and amenity landscape, landscape area and site identification
Gary Vines	Industrial archaeologist, identification of industrial (primary and secondary industry) and potential archaeological places, access to his Victorian Industrial Archaeology Database.

Identified Heritage Places in the City of Greater Dandenong

The following places were identified in the study, as a result of field survey and the application of the Australian Heritage Commission criteria (see Appendix 2) and the Principal Australian Historical Themes (see Appendix 9).

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One

Provisional Significance	Places
Typical	72
Typical – Local	176
Local	71
Local – City	26
City	33
City – Metropolitan	8
Metropolitan	5
Metropolitan – State	1
State	4

Total places for potential recommended for further investigation (heritage value: Local - City and upward): 80 places.

Existing heritage listings

There are no places within the city listed on the State Government's Victorian Heritage Register but the Australian Heritage Commission has listed the following places on the National Estate Register:

- Benga Oral History Centre and Historic Garden, Dandenong;
- Laurel Lodge, Dandenong;
- St James Anglican Church, Hall and Garden, Dandenong;
- Town Hall, Dandenong;
- Keysborough Primary School, Springvale.

These places account for five of the 80 places proposed for further work, requiring investigation under the provisions of the State heritage overlay applicable to the local planning scheme. Some place assessment work has already been done in the 1993 City of Dandenong, Heritage Buildings in Dandenong, but this does not always use primary sources, does not address significant trees and is not footnoted.

Proposed costing for future work (stage two)

Task	Budget	Payment (15% retention)	Duration (months)
1. Detailed Site assessment, based on 80 places (sites, areas, precincts) of potential heritage value of Local - City and above, from Stage One survey	\$16000	13600	6
2. Heritage Place Management & Recommendations	\$3000	2550	1
3. Production of draft report incorporating above	\$1000	850	1
4. Final report (one hard copy, one electronic)	\$1000	850	1
5. Revision of Stage One history, as informed by site assessment	\$2000	1700	2
6. Committee Meetings (4 attended by two principals, at 1.5hr duration) plus costs	\$950	808	
TOTAL	\$23950.00	\$20358.15	
Retention		\$3291.75	
OPTION 1			
7. 20 extra sites assessments, arising from history and other sources	\$4000	3200	2
SUBTOTAL with option 1	\$25750		
Retention		800	
OPTION 2			

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One

Task	Budget	Payment (15% retention)	Duration (months)
8. Locally significant places (71)	14200	12070	5
Retention		2130	
SUBTOTAL with option 2	38150		
OPTION 3			
9. Further public information workshops (2)	3700	3145	
Retention		555	
SUBTOTAL with workshops	27650		
GRAND TOTAL (ALL OPTIONS)	\$43850		

Proposed Council resources needed for Stage Two

Council would be expected to provide assistance in the following areas, without cost to the consultant, to aid in the efficient execution of Stage Two of this project:

- publicity for the project in the local paper and Council newsletter;
- copies of relevant heritage files for review;
- detailed municipal maps showing precise boundaries overlaid on cadastral information or a parish plan base;
- access to topographical plans of the area 1:25000;
- access to a set of aerial photographs of the project area;
- use of office space at the City sufficient for relevant research work;
- steering committee meeting arrangements and keeping of minutes;
- access to relevant council records such as rate books, valuer's records council minutes, engineers records- public works plans (bridges, parks, etc.) aerial photographs and parish plans
- names, addresses (and if possible telephone numbers) of selected site owners to allow detailed inspection of off-road properties; and
- letters of introduction for the consultants working on the project

Acknowledgments

The following persons provided input into the preparation of this report:

Officers of the City of Greater Dandenong, specifically Colleen Lazenby, Michael Tonta, Howard Winter, Frances Grindlay, Andrew McCulloch, Matt Slavin, June Ernst, Lisa Ryan, Evan Crane, Bruce McConchie, Done Bone, Caz Quinsacara, Barry Rosevear, and David Graffen;

Geof Austin, representative of Heritage Victoria (Dept of Infrastructure);

Marion Rollings and Kevin Cuttings (Springvale & District Historical Society), providing an extensive number of potential heritage places for survey;

Ray Carter and Carmen Powell, Max Oldmeadow (Dandenong & District Historical Society), also providing an extensive number of potential heritage places for survey.

Appendices

1. Australian Heritage Commission criteria, evaluation & selection method
2. Australian Heritage Commission criteria
3. Thematic distribution of identified places
4. Category distribution of identified places
5. Project brief
6. Place list
7. Place list of sites significant to the City
8. Place list of Locally significant sites
9. Principal Australian Historical Themes (PAHT)
10. Study Area map

Appendix One: evaluation & selection methodology

Assessment against Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) criteria

The Australian Heritage Commission criteria consists of a set of eight criteria which cover social, aesthetic, scientific, and historic values. Each criterion has sub-criteria written specifically for cultural or natural values (refer Appendix 2). As this project is for cultural values, the sub-criteria used are identified by their alpha-numeric code and briefly described as follows:

- A.3 richness and diversity of cultural features
- A.4 demonstrates well the course and pattern of history, important historic events
- B.2 rarity
- C.2 research potential
- D.2 good example of type
- E.1 aesthetic importance to the community or cultural group
- F.1 design or technological achievement ·
- G.1 social importance to the community
- H.1 association with important person or group

Heritage place selection is based on meeting these criteria. Places are selected from the knowledge of what is required to meet the criteria, the knowledge gained from the study of place data and the context formed by comparison with other similar places in the study area. Thresholds of significance used in this study are as follows. *Compared with other places in the locality, City, region (metropolitan area) or State, the place is:*

- *A3 · exceptional for its richness and/ or diversity of features relating to a particular historic theme or its array of features that clearly demonstrate more than one historic theme.*
- *A4 · one of a small number of places with the best integrity and ability to demonstrate the theme or the theme combination or represent a particular event*
- *B2 · rare in the district or region as a place representing a theme or as an example of a type*
- *· rare in the district or region for representing an event*
- *· rare in the district or region as an example of type*
- *C2 · the place is known to have been used for research or teaching purposes*
- *the place is exceptional for potential for research or public education*
- *D2 · one of a small number of places with the best integrity and ability to demonstrate the type of place*
- *H1 · associated with a person or group judged to be of importance, and the association with the place is of considerable depth, a strong association with the person's productive life, or a clear link with the person's or group's work.*

Parallel with places of potential individual significance are those which have a *contributory* role in demonstrating a theme which is of significance to the locality, City, region, Victoria or Australia. This might include the network of places associated with primary production, industry, etc..

Appendix Two: Criteria for the Register of The National Estate

Without limiting the generality of sub-section (1) of the *Australian Heritage Commission Act*, a place that is a component of the natural or cultural environment of Australia is to be taken to be a place included in the national estate if it has significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community because of:

CRITERION A:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

- A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.
- A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.
- A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.
- A.4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

CRITERION B:

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

- B.1 Importance for rare endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.
- B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

CRITERION C:

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

- C.1 Importance for information contributing to wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of their use as research sites, teaching sites, Type localities, reference or benchmark sites.
- C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

CRITERION D:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF:

- (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR
 - (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS.
- D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

CRITERION E:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP.

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

CRITERION F:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD.

F.1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

CRITERION G:

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS.

G.1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

CRITERION H:

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

H.1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

Appendix three:
City of Greater Dandenong heritage places- thematic grouping

Places grouped by historical theme (see Appendix 9 for Principal Australian Historic Themes): places may express more than one theme. For further details consult Appendix 6.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three

Subtheme **Commemorating significant events and people**

Name	Address			Melway
John Farnham's first home in Australia	10	Joan Ct	Noble Park	89J1
John Farnham's childhood home	12	Doonbrae Avenue	Noble Park	80K12
Dr. Luth's house & surgery	300	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K10

Subtheme **Developing administrative structures and authorities**

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong Town Hall	224-234	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE7
Dandenong City Offices		Clow Street	Dandenong	90E7
Springvale City Hall	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11

Subtheme **Developing primary production**

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong showgrounds		Bennet Street	Dandenong	90A7

Subtheme **Developing public parks and gardens**

Name	Address			Melway
Dr Aubrey Moss Memorial Garden	off	Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F2
Dandenong Park, trees	174	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF10

Subtheme **Developing sheep and cattle industries**

Name	Address			Melway
Glen Alvie, garden	66	Hutton Road	Keysborough	94C3
Egg farm		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B2
Monterey cypress row		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B2
Farm house, trees		Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	128B3
Trees, farm house	lot 54	Harwood Road	Bangholme	98K2
House		Springvale Road	Keysborough	93H1
Trees	9	Moncur Avenue	Springvale	79J11
Farm landscape	off	Chapel Road	Keysborough	89C11
Holmwood, farm complex		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94A4
Farm landscape	off	Worsley Road	Bangholme	94J12
Monterey cypress row	85	Worsley Road	Bangholme	94H11
Farm hedges		Harwood Road	Bangholme	128A2
Stables	85	Worsley Road	Bangholme	94H12
Linden site	nth side	Thompson Road	Bangholme	98H6
Gate posts & trees, former Oakwood	off	Princes Highway	Dandenong	89J2
Farm		Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	138A3
Trees, Keysborough Uniting Church		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B1
Trees, Assembly of God complex	307	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	81C9
Jim E. Scaunch? egg farm	54	Chapel Street	Keysborough	89B11

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three

Subtheme **Disposing of dead bodies**

Name	Address			Melway
Springvale Cemetery & Necropolis complex, landscape	off	Princes Highway	Springvale	80E8
Le Pines funeral parlor	137	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B5
Necropolis Crematorium & Chapel Complex		Princes Highway	Springvale	80F7
Bunurong Memorial Park	790	Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	128A5
Dandenong General Cemetery		Kirkham Road	Dandenong	90D11
Gates, Shepley oval (originally at Springvale Crematorium?)	end	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11

Subtheme **Establishing schools**

Name	Address			Melway
Springvale West Primary School		Hooker Avenue	Springvale	79H12
Dandenong West Primary School, trees		Birdwood Avenue	Dandenong	90A6
Wallarano Primary School		Wallarano Drive	Keysborough	89D5
Dandenong High School	90	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aC1
Shaw's school later Merlin house & garden	61	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8
St. Johns RC School complex		Caroline Street	Dandenong	90G8
Dandenong College of TAFE, former	121	Stud Road	Dandenong	90F4
Killester RC College complex, trees	425	Springvale Road	Springvale South	79K11
Dandenong State (later Primary) School 1403, trees	186	Foster Street	Dandenong	91aG7
Dandenong Creche & Pre-school Centre & planting	53-55	Stud Road	Dandenong	90F5
Haileybury College complex		Springvale Road	Keysborough	88J10
Dandenong TAFE Noble Park campus		Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F3
Keysborough State (later Primary) School SS, former	lot 55	Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B1
Springvale High School, now Secondary College		Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
Springvale Primary School, trees	353	Springvale Road	Springvale	80A10
Keysborough Learning Centre	402	Corrigan Road	Keysborough	89C8

Subtheme **Experiencing the natural environment**

Name	Address			Melway
Trees	median	Springvale Road	Springvale	80A6
Norfolk Island pine, Springvale Hotel	227	Princes Highway	Mulgrave	80A4
Trees, Springvale Municipal complex	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Canary Island palm	426	Hammond Street	Dandenong South	95A8
Oak	off	Mollison Street	Dandenong	90A1
Tree, rear Springvale Hotel	227	Princes Highway	Mulgrave	80A4
River red gum stump		Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F2
Oak	161	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B4
Tree	60	Jones Road	Dandenong	90A5

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three**

Trees, house	11	James Street	Dandenong	91aB2
Trees	462	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J2
Trees	444, 442	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J2
Canary Island palm	48	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aC3
Tree	11	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Oaks	median	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aG11
Tree	4	Hilton Avenue	Springvale	79H12
Canary Island palm	92	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Burden Park, trees		Springvale Road	Springvale	79K12
Trees, Shepley oval		Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11
Californian redwoods (2)	73	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aG10
Oaks	9	Janmara Court	Dandenong North	81B10
Oaks, Mentone Grammar		Springvale Road	Keysborough	
Lemon scented gum, St Gerards Catholic church	71	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	90B3
Street trees		Alsace Street	Dandenong	89K5
Trees, Hycraft Furniture	145	South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	95H2
Trees	207, near	Princes Highway		90A3
Tree	160	Westall Road	Springvale	79G10
Tree	218	Westall Road	Springvale	79G11
Tree avenue		Springvale Road	Springvale	79,88
Trees, Melbourne Water depot	off	Colemans Road	Dandenong South	95D10
Trees	574	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J4
Tree	216	Westall Road	Springvale	79G11
Trees at Absolem Special Accommodation House	off 9	Janmara Court	Dandenong	81B10
Red gums, Ericksen Gardens	312 near	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Tree	off	Hammond Street	Dandenong	90C11
Lilly Pillys	346, 348	Springvale Road		79K11
Tree, Canary Island palm	16	Thames Avenue	Springvale	79G10
Trees	13	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	91aA4
Trees at Workers Club	off	Wedge Street	Dandenong	91aJ9
Highbury site, trees	17	Cypress Grove	Dandenong North	90B2
Oak. Dandenong High School (seat memorial to headmasters)	90	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aB2
Memorial tree, Wooranna Park Primary School		Carlton Road	Dandenong North	81C12
Memorial planting Dandenong Park (various marked trees)	174D	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF9
Trees, Heinz factory		Princes Highway	Dandenong	95K12
Scarred tree?	off	Ordish Road	Dandenong	94J5
Oak	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Oak at Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	174E	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF9
Tree. flowering gum	14	Thames Avenue	Springvale	79G10
Tree, Springvale Pre-school		Lightwood Road	Springvale	80A10

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three

Trees, near market carpark & library	off	Clow Street	Dandenong	91aE4
Trees, Hemmings Park (donated to Council by Hemmings?)		Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aB3

Subtheme *Extracting forest resources*

Name		Address		Melway
Plantation, Greaves Reserve & Showgrounds	off	Bennet Street	Dandenong	89K6
Natural Resources Conservation League nursery	593	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88K4

Subtheme *Fighting fires*

Name		Address		Melway
Dandenong Fire Station, former		Walker Street	Dandenong	91aD7

Subtheme *Forming associations*

Name		Address		Melway
Dandenong Workers Social Club		Wedge Street	Dandenong	90G9
South East Masonic Centre		Hutton Road	Keysborough	94D2
Springvale Historical Socy Inc rooms	7	Hillcrest Grove	Springvale	80A11
Salvation Army Worship & Community Centre	57	James Street	Dandenong	90C3
Springvale Community Centre	1	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	79J8
Springvale Community Advice Bureau	5	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	79H8
Rotary clock		Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F2

Subtheme *Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education*

Name		Address		Melway
Dandenong Municipal Library		Stuart Street	Dandenong	91aF5

Subtheme *Harnessing water*

Name		Address		Melway
Dandenong Creek drain, Dandenong Park weirs	off nth	Lonsdale Street Perry Road	Dandenong Bangholme	91aD9 94H 7

Subtheme *Lodging people*

Name		Address		Melway
Old Dandy Inn	185-195	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE8
Albion Hotel	327-333	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE6
Sandown Park Hotel		Princes Highway	Springvale	80E9
Foster Drive-in Bottle Shop	62?	Foster Street	Dandenong	90C8
Springvale Hotel	2277	Princes Highway	Mulgrave	80A4

Subtheme *Making suburbs*

Name		Address		Melway
House, garden	172	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8
House	170	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8
House	14	Market Street	Dandenong	91aF4

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three**

House	49	James Street	Dandenong	91aB2
House	168	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8
House	39	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	33	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	13	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	23	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House, garden	27	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ7
House	16	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House	18	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House	20	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House	8	Besley Street	Dandenong	90G7
Benga House	66	McCrae Street	Dandenong	90E7
Housing estate plan		Avon Street	Noble Park	89C1
House	1060	Heatherton Road	Noble Park	89D1
Abbott's house, now Dandenong Private Nursing Home	4-6	Mason Street	Dandenong	91aC6
The Ranges, garden	19	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House	9	Macpherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
Bahilda lodge	109	McFees Road	Dandenong	90F1
Houses	65-81	Clow Street	Dandenong	91aH6
House, trees	70	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	66	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Pre-Fab home (moved from Holland)		Olive Street	Dandenong	91aF2
Housing Commission of Victoria estate	off	Heatherton Road	Dandenong	90C2
European villa group		De Villiers Street	Dandenong	90C3
House	78	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	87	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aF8
Kingsbury's house, tree	164	Foster Street	Dandenong	91aG7
Evelyn	31	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB6
House	26-28	McFees Road	Dandenong	90C1
House, garden	60	Jones Road	Dandenong	90A5
House	27	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House	17	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House	12	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
Houses	19-23	Wilson Street	Dandenong	90E8
House	31	King Street	Dandenong	91aF4
House, trees	37	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11
House	161	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8
House	57	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	59	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	63	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House, tree	69	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	71	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	73	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	76	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three**

House	1A?	Clow Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	54	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aC3
Greenslopes	5	Nicole Avenue	Dandenong	90D2
Cresthaven Special Accommodation Home, trees	26	Lightwood Road	Springvale	80C11
House	73	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House & trees	75	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Wallara special accommodation house, trees	36	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
Thuruna, former Wm. Cadle house	60	Clow Street	Dandenong	91aH6
House	6	Wedge Street	Dandenong	91aJ10
House	95	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House		Corinne Close	Springvale South	88K1
House	22	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	24	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	43	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB5
House	18, 20	Hammond Street	Dandenong	90C10
House	27	Potter Street	Dandenong	91aA4
House	13	Potter Street	Dandenong	91aA5
House	69	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aB6
House	12	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
House	14	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
Houses	19, 27, 29	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
House	8	Hume Road	Springvale South	88J1
House		Hammond Street	Dandenong	91aB12
House	19	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	17	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	79H8
House	27	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90B6
Masquerade	142	Bridge Road	Noble Park	89J7
House		Athol Road	Springvale South	89A3
House		Springvale Road	Keysborough	88J6
House	163	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B4
House	4	George Street	Dandenong	90C8
Houses	32, 54	Hammond Street	Dandenong	90C10
House	12	George Street	Dandenong	90C8
House	14	George Street	Dandenong	90C8
Houses	72, 74	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aB6
Houses	4, 10	Hopetoun Street	Dandenong	90B7
House	54	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aC6
Houses	46, 48	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aC6
House	27	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
Houses	48, 46	Thomas Street	Dandenong	90D7
House	34	Boyd Street	Dandenong North	90E2
HCV modular houses	18	Barron Court	Dandenong North	81A6
HCV estate houses	12, 14	Carlton Road	Dandenong North	81C12

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three**

House site, now units	14	Wedge Street	Dandenong	91aJ10
HCV estate houses		Union Gr.	Springvale	79K12
War Service Homes estate	off	Ericksen Street	Springvale	79K2
Half house?	127	Cheltenham Road	Dandenong	90B9
House	29	Close Avenue	Dandenong	90B6
House	66	Robinson Street	Dandenong	91aC7
House	9	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House	49	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90D6
HCV housing estate	12-70	McFees Road	Dandenong North	90C-E1
House	45	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB5
Interwar houses		Henty Street	Dandenong	90D6
House	150	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	90B1
House	4	Boyd Street	Dandenong	90E2
Houses	21- 23	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	13	View Road	Springvale	80 B10

Subtheme Manufacturing and Processing

Name		Address		Melway
Factory	16	Adelaide Street	Dandenong	90 A3
factory	178-194	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE7
Davies Coop factory	39-45	Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
Hugh Murray & Sons Harrow Manufacturers P/L	1-13	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB7
Tin-Shed	20	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aA6
Factory		Railway Parade	Dandenong West	90 B7
Barry D Johnson & Co factory		Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
International Harvester Co., former	1-35	Princes Highway	Doveton	90H12
Rocla Pipes Ltd. factory.		Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
Kelly & Lewis factory		Newcomen Road	Springvale	79J7
API Engines	770	Princess Highway	Springvale	80C7
HJ Heinz Co P/L	43-65	Princes Highway	Doveton	90K12
GFC factory complex	227-235	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90A3
Monier Roofing Tiles Factory		Smith Road	Springvale	80 D6
Carramar Plating/Shishap Products/-(TuftMaster?)	23	Attenborough Street	Dandenong West	90A7
Emptor P/L works	190	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K9
Minster Carpets complex, former	152	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B4
Bridgestone Tyres	off	South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	90G12
Hucksons Diecasting, now Metalex PL, trees	1-3	Newcomen Road	Springvale	79J7
Gordon Ford courtyard, E. R. Squibb. - Pharmaceutical Mfrs complex	576	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80F9
Dandy Bacon sign, Produce Market carpark	off	King Street	Dandenong	91aE4
Edwardian factory (remains)	5	Heart Street	Dandenong	91aC9
King & Wilson		Kirkham Road	Dandenong	90 E11

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three**

Melocco Bros. stone masonry works	849	Princes Highway	Springvale	80G11
General Motors Holden P/L complex, trees	77-123	Princes Highway	Doveton	91a12
Tuftmaster Carpets factory	1	Bennet Street	Dandenong	90A8
Trico P/L, trees	820	Princes Highway	Springvale	80C6
Gillette offices & factory, former (now Hannan Print)	504	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80G10
Pilkington Aust glass factory	off	Greens Road	Dandenong	95F2
Simsmetals Ltd.	442	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80G10

Subtheme Marketing & retailing

Name	Address			Melway
Sign Shopwell Rockmans, now Woolworth's	270-274	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K10
Market Buildings	11-15	Cleeland Street	Dandenong	91aE5
Noble Park offices & shops	49-54	Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F2
CC Stockfeeds	off	Broadlands Street	Dandenong	91aD9
Shop group	7-11	Hammond Street	Dandenong	91aC9
Walkers Buildings, Shops & residences	351-353	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE7
Shop	265-269	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Shop & residence	32	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90B6
Early shop	4	Lightwood Road	Springvale	80A10
Early shops	37-41	Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F2
Dan Hobans Shops		Springvale Road	Springvale	79K9?
Burden's buildings	224-234 apprx.	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K9
Vanity Court Arcade	200	Thomas Street	Dandenong	90E7
Early business site at National Australia Bank		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE6
Lumley - Craig Amcal Chemist	260	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K9
Aussie Disposals	151	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE8
Cosy Corner Café		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE8
Shops	163	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE8
Shop	126	Foster Street	Dandenong	90C8
Verandahs, shops	167-173	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE8
Tharle's Buildings	99-	Foster Street	Dandenong	90C8
Mitre Ten & interior	157	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE8
SEC showrooms	195-199 ?	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE
Shop & residence	24	Jones Road	Dandenong	90A6

Subtheme Marketing of produce

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong Produce Market		Clow Street	Dandenong	91aE5

Subtheme Migrating

Name	Address			Melway
Shortlands	3-5	Carson Street	Dandenong	91aA6

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three

Enterprise Migrant Hostel, former Villa Road Springvale 79G9

Subtheme Moving goods and people by rail

Name	Address	Melway
Railways Electricity Substation	Sandown Road	Springvale 80 A10
Rail bridge. over Mile Creek	off Douglas Street	Noble Park 89G3
Dandenong Railway Station signal box	off Cheltenham Road	Dandenong 90C8
Springvale railway station	Sandown Road	Springvale 80A9
Railway Bridge. Dandenong Creek	off Webster Street	Dandenong 91aE9
Railway bridge	over Cheltenham Road	Dandenong 91aD9

Subtheme Moving goods and people by road

Name	Address	Melway
Dandenong to Melbourne Road	Princes Highway	Varies var.
Peace Memorial Bridge	Princes Highway	Dandenong 91aE8
Tension bridge	Greens Road	Dandenong South 94J2

Subtheme Other primary industry

Name	Address	Melway
Farm landscape, outbuildings and trees	nth side Perry Road	Bangholme 94H8
Farm group	Thompson Road	Lyndhurst 128J8
'Greentrees'	239 Perry Road	Keysborough 88E12
House	Perry Road	Keysborough 94E11
Futurama Nursery	Spring Road	Springvale South 88H1
Farm landscape, freeway reserve	off Halton Road	Dandenong North 81B11
House group	Cheltenham Road	Keysborough 88K9
Farm landscape, freeway reserve	off Police Road	Dandenong North 81B7
Market gardens and sheds	off Tootal Road	Dingley 88E1
Farm landscape	off Worsely Road	Bangholme 94, 98,
Farm landscape	68 Harwood Road	Bangholme 98K3
Farm house group	Pillars Road	Bangholme 94E8
Landscape	east of Stud Road	Dandenong 90 H2

Subtheme Playing and watching sports

Name	Address	Melway
National Watersports Centre	off Riverbend Road	Bangholme 97K2
Sandown Park greyhound track	View Road	Springvale 80B11
Noble Park Memorial Swimming Pool & Water Slide	Memorial Drive	Noble Park 89E1
Serbian Sports Centre	310-322 Perry Road	Bangholme 94G7
Sandown Racecourse	off Princes Highway	Springvale 80D9
Sandown Racecourse Grandstand	off Princes Highway	Springvale 80G10

Subtheme Policing Australia

Name	Address	Melway
Stables. Dandenong Police Station	off Langhorne Street	Dandenong 91aF8

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three

Subtheme **Preparing to face invasion**

Name	Address	Melway
Dandenong Drill Hall	174B Lonsdale Street	Dandenong 91aF10

Subtheme **Processing of forest resources**

Name	Address	Melway
Springvale Timber Mills	off Osborne Avenue	Springvale 79H8
Burwood Timber Mills factory complex offices, former	40? Osborne Avenue	Springvale 79H8

Subtheme **Promoting settlement on the land through selection and group settlement**

Name	Address	Melway
House group (4)	Cheltenham Road	Keysborough 88K9

Subtheme **Providing sewerage services**

Name	Address	Melway
South East Treatment Plant	Thompson Road	Bangholme 98E5

Subtheme **Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences**

Name	Address	Melway
Totem pole community art project	Walker Street	Dandenong 91aC7

Subtheme **Recreating in the outdoors**

Name	Address	Melway
Fotheringham Reserve	Alexander Avenue	Dandenong 89K4
Sound shell, Dandenong Park	174C Lonsdale Street	Dandenong 90E9
Ericksen Gardens	312 near Springvale Road	Springvale 79K11
Alex Wilkie Reserve	Mackay Street	Springvale South 88K4
Oakwood Park	Princes Highway	Noble Park 89K1
Dandenong Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	174F Lonsdale Street	Dandenong 91aF9
Springvale football ground memorial grandstand, trees	Newcomen Road	Springvale 79J7
Public Art, marked trees Ross Reserve	off Memorial Dr	Noble Park 80E12
memorial garden, municipal offices	397-407 Springvale Road	Springvale 79K11
Shepley oval	Pultney Street	Dandenong 91aH11

Subtheme **Remembering significant phases in the development of towns and suburbs**

Name	Address	Melway
Time capsule Greater Dandenong Council Building	397-407 Springvale Road	Springvale 79K11
Wooranna Park Primary School time capsule	Carlton Road	Dandenong North 81C12

Subtheme **Remembering the fallen**

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three

Name	Address		Melway	
Noble Park RSL & Memorial Murals, Garden	1128	Heatherton Road	Noble Park	89F1
Cenotaph & Pillars of Freedom		Palm Plaza	Dandenong	91aE5
War memorial, municipal offices	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11

Subtheme **Settling**

Name	Address		Melway	
Tharle Gates, Dandenong High School	90	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aB2
Trees	920 near	Heatherton Road	Springvale	89A1
Masonic Lodge, now Spanish Christian Church	5	Mason Street	Dandenong	91aC7
Basalt pitchers, kerbing	216 near	Westall Road	Springvale	79G11
Springvale St Joseph's RC school, hall		Buckingham Street	Springvale	79K9
Tree row		Foster Street	Dandenong	90B8
Pioneer Memorial Park	off	King Street	Dandenong	91aF5
Shrubs	76?	Carlton Road	Dandenong North	81C12
Street trees	end	Ellen Street	Springvale	79H11
Armytage Own Scout hall	61	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90C6
Street trees		Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
Cooinda Hall	587	Springvale Road	Keysborough	88K3
Noble Park Public Hall, trees		Buckley Street	Noble Park	89E2
Dandenong Memorial Hall	10	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aE7
Bangholme Soldiers Memorial Hall		Worsley Road	Bangholme	98G1
Bakery	323	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K9
Paperbark street trees		King Street	Dandenong	90G7
Elm & oak row		Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11
Hamlet centre, tennis court & shelter, trees	lot 1	Bangholme Road	Bangholme	94H9
Crosby bakehouse	99	Foster Street	Dandenong	91aD8
Laurel Lodge, later Heritage Hill & garden	51	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Springvale Mechanic's Institute site		Balmoral Avenue	Springvale	79K9
House, tree	97	Gladstone Road	Dandenong	90B2
South Dandenong Progress Association Hall	66	Hammond Street	Dandenong	90C10
Murals & Coles Supermarket	off	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aF6
Walking Dandenong plaques		various	Dandenong	91a
House and garden	442	Springvale Road	Springvale	88J2
Trees on median strip immediately south of Dandenong Creek bridge	off	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aD9

Subtheme **Sustaining forest resources**

Name	Address		Melway	
Plantation, Greaves Reserve & Showgrounds	off	Bennet Street	Dandenong	89K6
Natural Resources Conservation League	593	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88K4

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three

Nursery

Subtheme **Treating what ails Australians**

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong & District Hospital		David Street	Dandenong	90E4
Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King centre)	174A	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF10
Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King Centre), trees	1	Lightwood Road	Springvale	80A9
Springvale & District Hospital (now Springvale Community Health Centre)	14	Buckingham Avenue	Springvale	79K10

Subtheme **Understanding Australia's climate**

Name	Address			Melway
Observatory	2-4	Jolly Street	Dandenong	90A5
Observatory, Schubert's nursery	55-57	Bowmore Road	Noble Park	80F12

Subtheme **Working in offices**

Name	Address			Melway
Offices, National Mutual	2	Walker Street	Dandenong	91aF7
SQIBB pharmaceutical offices & factory	556	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80F10
RACV	550	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80G10
Gippsland & Northern Office		Thomas Street.	Dandenong	91aD7

Subtheme **Worshipping**

Name	Address			Melway
Methodist later Uniting Church complex, garden, tree	34-38	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aC6
St Mary's Catholic Church	162?	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8
Springvale Church of Christ	6	Windsor Street	Springvale	79K9
St Johns Lutheran Church	3	Albert Avenue	Springvale	79J8
Albanian Sakie Islamic Society	12-16	Dalgety Street	Dandenong	90B9
Croatian Catholic Centre	lot 2	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88H11
St. Aidin's Anglican Church		Wallarano Drive	Keysborough	89D5
Serbian Centre Church & School	115	Church Road	Keysborough	89E11
Church of Christ	10-12	Mason Street	Dandenong	91aC7
Methodist Church. now Uniting Church		Albert Avenue	Springvale	79J9
Bangholme Methodist Church		Bangholme Road	Bangholme	94H9
Russian Orthodox Church		Morewell Avenue	Dandenong	90B9
St James Anglican Church, trees & garden	59	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Church of Latter Day Saints		Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	90B2
Church of Christ	17	Robinson Street	Dandenong	91aC7
St Lukes Church of England, later Presbyterian Church	51	Potter Street	Dandenong	91aA3
Presbyterian Church, now Guide Hall	55	Royal Avenue	Springvale	79J11
Springvale Seventh Day Adventist Church & hall		Albert Street	Springvale	79J9

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix three**

Parish of Resurrection school, units for elderly, parish centre & chapel	402	Corrigan Road	Keysborough	89C8
Presbyterian Church site, now Safeway	296	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K10
Keysborough Methodist (later Uniting) Church & Hall		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B1
Polish 7th Day Adventist Church	100	James Street	Dandenong	90C3
Bright Moon Buddhist Society temple	536	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J4
Uniting Church complex		Holly Avenue	Dandenong North	90B1
Dandenong Baptist Church	25-27	James Street	Dandenong	90C3
Greek Orthodox Church	9	Newcomen Road	Springvale	79K8
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	28	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB5
St James Anglican church hall, trees	59	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8

Note: street numbers are provided if evident at site

Appendix four:
City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Places- category grouping

Places grouped by category or type. For further details consult Appendix 6.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four

Category: Art display, outdoor

Name	Address		Melway
Totem pole community art project	Walker Street	Dandenong	91aC7

Category: Bakery

Name	Address		Melway
Bakery	323, rear Springvale Road	Springvale	79K9
Crosby bakehouse	99 Foster Street	Dandenong	91aD8

Category: Bridge, road

Name	Address		Melway
Tension bridge	Greens Road	Dandenong South	94J2
Peace Memorial Bridge	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aE8

Category: Carpark

Name	Address		Melway
Walker Street Multi-deck carpark	Walker Street	Dandenong	91aD7

Category: Cemetery

Name	Address		Melway
Dandenong General Cemetery	Kirkham Road	Dandenong	90D11
Springvale Cemetery & Necropolis complex, landscape	off Princes Highway	Springvale	80E8
Bunurong Memorial Park	790 Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	128A5
Necropolis Crematorium & Chapel Complex	Princes Highway	Springvale	80F7

Category: Cemetery gates/fences

Name	Address		Melway
Gates, Shepley oval (originally at Springvale Crematorium?)	end Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11

Category: Church

Name	Address		Melway
St Johns Lutheran Church	3 Albert Avenue	Springvale	79J8
Church of Latter Day Saints	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	90B2
Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	28 Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB5
Bright Moon Buddhist Society temple	536 Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J4
Albanian Sakie Islamic Society	12-16 Dalgety Street	Dandenong	90B9
Greek Orthodox Church	9 Newcomen Road	Springvale	79K8
Bangholme Methodist Church	Bangholme Road	Bangholme	94H9
Russian Orthodox Church	Morewell Avenue	Dandenong	90B9
Serbian Centre Church & School	115 Church Road	Keysborough	89E11

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

Springvale Church of Christ	6	Windsor Street	Springvale	79K9
St. Aidin's Anglican Church		Wallarano Drive	Keysborough	89D5
Church of Christ	10-12	Mason Street	Dandenong	91aC7
Springvale Seventh Day Adventist Church & hall		Albert Street	Springvale	79J9
Polish 7th Day Adventist Church	100	James Street	Dandenong	90C3
Dandenong Baptist Church	25-27	James Street	Dandenong	90C3
Keysborough Methodist (later Uniting) Church & Hall		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B1
Presbyterian Church site, now Safeway	296	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K10
Presbyterian Church, now Guide Hall	55	Royal Avenue	Springvale	79J11
Methodist Church. now Uniting Church		Albert Avenue	Springvale	79J9
St Lukes Church of England, later Presbyterian Church	51	Potter Street	Dandenong	91aA3
Methodist later Uniting Church complex, garden, tree	34-38	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aC6
Church of Christ	17	Robinson Street	Dandenong	91aC7
St Mary's Catholic Church	162?	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8

Category: Church complex

Name	Address		Melway	
Croatian Catholic Centre	lot 2	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88H11
Parish of Resurrection school, units for elderly, parish centre & chapel	402	Corrigan Road	Keysborough	89C8
St James Anglican Church, trees & garden	59	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8
St James Anglican church hall, trees	59	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Uniting Church complex		Holly Avenue	Dandenong North	90B1

Category: Closer settlement farm

Name	Address		Melway	
House group (4)		Cheltenham Road	Keysborough	88K9

Category: Clubrooms

Name	Address		Melway	
South East Masonic Centre		Hutton Road	Keysborough	94D2
Springvale Historical Socy Inc rooms	7	Hillcrest Grove	Springvale	80A11
Dandenong Workers Social Club		Wedge Street	Dandenong	90G9

Category: Community centre

Name	Address		Melway	
Springvale Community Centre	1	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	79J8
Salvation Army Worship & Community Centre	57	James Street	Dandenong	90C3
Springvale Community Advice Bureau	5	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	79H8

Category: Cultural landscape, farming

Name	Address		Melway	
-------------	----------------	--	---------------	--

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

Farm group		Thompson Road	Lyndhurst	128J8
Farm house group		Pillars Road	Bangholme	94E8
Farm landscape, outbuildings and trees	nth side	Perry Road	Bangholme	94H8
Farm landscape	off	Worsely Road	Bangholme	94, 98,
Farm landscape	68	Harwood Road	Bangholme	98K 3
Landscape	east of	Stud Road	Dandenong	90 H2
Farm landscape, freeway reserve	off	Halton Road	Dandenong North	81B11
Farm landscape, freeway reserve		Police Road	Dandenong North	81B7

Category: Cultural Landscape, urban

Name	Address			Melway
Basalt pitchers, kerbing	216	Westall Road near	Springvale	79G11

Category: Exotic planting

Name	Address			Melway
Dr Aubrey Moss Memorial Garden	off	Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F2

Category: Factory or workshop

Name	Address			Melway
Simsmetals Ltd.	442	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80G10
Davies Coop factory	39-45	Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
Barry D Johnson & Co factory		Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
Factory		Railway Parade	Dandenong West	90B7
API Engines	770	Princess Highway	Springvale	80C7
Tin-Shed	20	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aA6
factory	178-194	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE7
Monier Roofing Tiles Factory		Smith Road	Springvale	80D6
Rocia Pipes Ltd. factory.		Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
King & Wilson		Kirkham Road	Dandenong	90E11
Hugh Murray & Sons Harrow Manufacturers P/L	1-13	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB7
Kelly & Lewis factory		Newcomen Road	Springvale	79J7
Edwardian factory (remains)	5	Heart Street	Dandenong	91aC9
Trico P/L, trees	820	Princes Highway	Springvale	80C6
Emptor P/L works	190	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K9
Dandy Bacon sign, Produce Market carpark	off	King Street	Dandenong	91aE4
Tuftmaster Carpets factory	1	Bennet Street	Dandenong	90A8
Pilkington Aust glass factory	off	Greens Road	Dandenong	95F2
Gordon Ford courtyard, E. R. Squibb. - Pharmaceutical Mfrs complex	576	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80F9
International Harvester Co., former	1-35	Princes Highway	Doveton	90H12
HJ Heinz Co P/L	43-65	Princes Highway	Doveton	90K12
Bridgestone Tyres	off	South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	90G12
Gillette offices & factory, former (now Hannan Print)	504	Princes Highway	Noble Park	80G10

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

General Motors Holden P/L complex, trees	77-123	Princes Highway	Doveton	91a12
Melocco Bros. stone masonry works	849	Princes Highway	Springvale	80G11
GFC factory complex	227-235	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90A3
Factory	16	Adelaide Street	Dandenong	90A3
Carramar Plating/Shishap Products/ -(TuftMaster?)	23	Attenborough Street	Dandenong West	90A7
Minster Carpets complex, former	152	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B4
Hucksons Diecasting, now Metalex PL, trees	1-3	Newcomen Road	Springvale	79J7?

Category: Farm complex

Name	Address			Melway
Trees, farm house	lot 54	Harwood Road	Bangholme	98K2
Farm house, trees		Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	128B3
Glen Alvie, garden	66	Hutton Road	Keysborough	94C3
Jim E. Scaunch? egg farm	54	Chapel Street	Keysborough	89B11
Egg farm		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B2
House		Springvale Road	Keysborough	93H1
Holmwood, farm complex		Chapel Road	Keysborough	94A4
Farm		Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	138A3
Farm landscape	off	Chapel Road	Keysborough	89C11
Stables	85	Worsley Road	Bangholme	94H12

Category: Farm complex site

Name	Address			Melway
Linden site	nth side	Thompson Road	Bangholme	98H6
Gate posts & trees, former Oakwood	off	Princes Highway	Dandenong	89J2

Category: Fire station

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong Fire Station, former		Walker Street	Dandenong	91aD7

Category: Funeral parlor

Name	Address			Melway
Le Pines funeral parlor	137	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B5

Category: Grain store

Name	Address			Melway
CC Stockfeeds	off	Broadlands Street	Dandenong	91aD9

Category: Hall, town

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong Town Hall	224-234	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aE7
Springvale City Hall	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Dandenong City Offices		Clow Street	Dandenong	90E7

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four

Category: Hall/ theatre

Name	Address	Melway
Noble Park Public Hall, trees	Buckley Street Noble Park	89E2
Springvale Mechanic's Institute site	Balmoral Avenue Springvale	79K9
Springvale St Joseph's RC school, hall	Buckingham Street Springvale	79K9
Masonic Lodge, now Spanish Christian Church	5 Mason Street Dandenong	91aC7
Bangholme Soldiers Memorial Hall	Worsley Road Bangholme	98G1
Armytage Own Scout hall	61 Princes Highway Dandenong	90C6
Cooinda Hall	587 Springvale Road Keysborough	88K3
Dandenong Memorial Hall	10 Langhorne Street Dandenong	91aE7
South Dandenong Progress Association Hall	66 Hammond Street Dandenong	90C10

Category: Hospital

Name	Address	Melway
Springvale & District Hospital (now Springvale Community Health Centre)	14 Buckingham Avenue Springvale	79K10
Dandenong & District Hospital	David Street Dandenong	90E4

Category: Hotel

Name	Address	Melway
Albion Hotel	327-333 Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE6
Foster Drive-in Bottle Shop	62? Foster Street Dandenong	90C8
Old Dandy Inn	185-195 Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE8
Sandown Park Hotel	Princes Highway Springvale	80E9
Springvale Hotel	2277 Princes Highway Mulgrave	80A4

Category: House

Name	Address	Melway
House	8 New Street Dandenong	91aG8

Category: House garden, urban

Name	Address	Melway
Shrubs	76? Carlton Road Dandenong North	81C12
House, tree	97 Gladstone Road Dandenong	90B2
Laurel Lodge, later Heritage Hill & garden	51 Langhorne Street Dandenong	91aG8
House and garden	442 Springvale Road Springvale	88J2

Category: House, farm

Name	Address	Melway
House	154 Gladstone Road Dandenong North	90B1
Farm house	off Thompson Road Bangholme	98K6
House	30 Brady Road Dandenong North	81D10
Tower Hill	east side Frankston Dandenong Road Bangholme	128A5
House	880-892 Springvale Road Keysborough	93G1

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

Ferring, former farm house complex	82-88	Carlton Road	Dandenong North	81C12
Farm house	115	Chapel Road	Keysborough	89B11
House	54	Chapel Road	Keysborough	89B11
Eversleigh	1	Jalta Court	Keysborough	93K2
House	145 opp	South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	95H2
Doriath?		Bend Road	Keysborough	89J12
Farm house	305	Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B4
House, tree	342b? 352?	Hammond Street	Dandenong South	95A7
House	462	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J2
House	493	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88K1
Shawlands, part caravan park	65	South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	95G1
Rossmoyne, tree	23-25	Surrey Road	Dandenong North	81G10
Farm house		Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	98K6
Trentleigh Lodge	155	Gladstone Road	Dandenong	90B1
Wooranna Park	6	Oberon Street	Dandenong North	81F12
Farmhouse		Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	98K6
Farm house, trees		Harwood Road	Bangholme	98J2
Farm house	lot 265	Dandenong Hastings Road	Lyndhurst	128K6

Category: House, market garden

Name	Address	Melway
House group	Cheltenham Road	Keysborough 88K9
House	Perry Road	Keysborough 94E11
Futurama Nursery	Spring Road	Springvale South 88H1
'Greentrees'	239 Perry Road	Keysborough 88E12

Category: House, significant person's

Name	Address	Melway
Dr. Luth's house & surgery	300 Springvale Road	Springvale 79K10
John Farnham's childhood home	12 Doonbrae Avenue	Noble Park 80K12
John Farnham's first home in Australia	10 Joan Ct	Noble Park 89J1

Category: House, urban

Name	Address	Melway
House	54 Princes Highway	Dandenong 91aC3
Benga House	66 McCrae Street	Dandenong 90E7
House	18 McPherson Street	Dandenong 91aJ6
House	49 James Street	Dandenong 91aB2
House	14 Market Street	Dandenong 91aF4
House	16 McPherson Street	Dandenong 91aJ6
House, garden	172 Foster Street	Dandenong 90E8
House	170 Foster Street	Dandenong 90E8

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

Houses	48, 46	Thomas Street	Dandenong	90D7
House	1060	Heatherton Road	Noble Park	89D1
House	168	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8
House	12	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House	39	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	33	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	13	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	23	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House, garden	27	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ7
The Ranges, garden	19	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House	8	Besley Street	Dandenong	90G7
Pre-Fab home (moved from Holland)		Olive Street	Dandenong	91aF2
Houses	19-23	Wilson Street	Dandenong	90E8
Cresthaven Special Accommodation Home, trees	26	Lightwood Road	Springvale	80C11
House site, now units	14	Wedge Street	Dandenong	91aJ10
House	26-28	McFees Road	Dandenong	90C1
Evelyn	31	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB6
House	9	Macpherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House	27	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House	31	King Street	Dandenong	91aF4
European villa group		De Villiers Street	Dandenong	90C3
Houses	65-81	Clow Street	Dandenong	91aH6
Kingsbury's house, tree	164	Foster Street	Dandenong	91aG7
Thuruna, former Wm. Cadle house	60	Clow Street	Dandenong	91aH6
Wallara special accommodation house, trees	36	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
Greenslopes	5	Nicole Avenue	Dandenong	90D2
Bahilda lodge	109	McFees Road	Dandenong	90F1
Abbott's house, now Dandenong Private Nursing Home	4-6	Mason Street	Dandenong	91aC6
House	87	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aF8
House	73	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House	57	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	59	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	63	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House, tree	69	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	71	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	73	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	95	McCrae Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	17	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House, trees	37	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11
House, garden	60	Jones Road	Dandenong	90A5
House & trees	75	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	6	Wedge Street	Dandenong	91aJ10
House	78	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

House	76	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House, trees	70	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	66	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
House	161	Foster Street	Dandenong	90E8
House	1A?	Clow Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	14	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
Houses	21- 23	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	19	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	22	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
House	24	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90C6
Houses	19, 27, 29	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
House		Athol Road	Springvale South	89A3
House	45	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB5
House	66	Robinson Street	Dandenong	91aC7
Houses	72, 74	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aB6
House	27	Potter Street	Dandenong	91aA4
House	13	Potter Street	Dandenong	91aA5
House	4	Boyd Street	Dandenong	90E2
House	12	Close Avenue	Dandenong	91aB4
House	27	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	90B6
House	150	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	90B1
House	9	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
House		Corinne Close	Springvale South	88K1
Houses	4, 10	Hopetoun Street	Dandenong	90B7
House	8	Hume Road	Springvale South	88J1
Masquerade	142	Bridge Road	Noble Park	89J7
House	49	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90D6
House	14	George Street	Dandenong	90C8
Interwar houses		Henty Street	Dandenong	90D6
House		Springvale Road	Keysborough	88J6
House	4	George Street	Dandenong	90C8
House	12	George Street	Dandenong	90C8
House	69	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aB6
House	13	View Road	Springvale	80 B10
House	17	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	79H8
House	43	Pickett Street	Dandenong	91aB5
Houses	32, 54	Hammond Street	Dandenong	90C10
House	34	Boyd Street	Dandenong North	90E2
House	27	Power Street	Dandenong	91aG10
House	20	McPherson Street	Dandenong	91aJ6
Half house?	127	Cheltenham Road	Dandenong	90B9
House		Hammond Street	Dandenong	91aB12
Houses	46, 48	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aC6
House	54	Scott Street	Dandenong	91aC6

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four

House	163	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B4
House	29	Close Avenue	Dandenong	90B6
House	18, 20	Hammond Street	Dandenong	90C10

Category: Housing estate

Name	Address			Melway
War Service Homes estate	off	Ericksen Street	Springvale	79K2
HCV estate houses	12, 14	Carlton Road	Dandenong North	81C12
HCV estate houses		Union Grove	Springvale	79K12
Housing Commission of Victoria estate	off	Heatherton Road	Dandenong	90C2
Housing estate plan		Avon Street	Noble Park	89C1
HCV housing estate	12-70	McFees Road	Dandenong North	90C-E1
HCV modular houses	18	Barron Court	Dandenong North	81A6

Category: Infant welfare centre

Name	Address			Melway
Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King centre)	174A	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF10
Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King Centre), trees	1	Lightwood Road	Springvale	80A9

Category: Library

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong Municipal Library		Stuart Street	Dandenong	91aF5

Category: Market garden

Name	Address			Melway
Market gardens and sheds	off	Tootal Road	Dingley	88E1

Category: Market, produce

Name	Address			Melway
Dandenong Produce Market		Clow Street	Dandenong	91aE5

Category: Market, stock

Name	Address			Melway
Dairy Sales Ring, Dandenong Market		Brighton Road	Dandenong	91aA8
Pig Market, Dandenong Market		Brighton Road	Dandenong	91aA8
Sheep Market, Dandenong Market		Brighton Road	Dandenong	91aA8
Cattle Market, Dandenong Market		Brighton Road	Dandenong	91aA8
First proposed market site	87 & 87A	Foster Street	Dandenong	91aD8
First market site		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF7
Offices & Cafe, Dandenong Market		Brighton Road	Dandenong	91aA8
Light Tower, market	off	Brighton Road - railway yards	Dandenong	91aA7
Springer Sales Ring Dandenong Market		Brighton Road	Dandenong	91aA8
Second market site		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	90D7
Dandenong Stock Market complex	off	Brighton Road	Dandenong	90B8

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four

Second proposed market site, town hall 224 Lonsdale Street Dandenong 91aE7

Category: Memorial, association's

Name	Address	Melway
Rotary clock	Douglas Street	Noble Park 89F2

Category: Memorial, pioneer

Name	Address	Melway
Pioneer Memorial Park	off King Street	Dandenong 91aF5
Walking Dandenong plaques	various	Dandenong 91a
Tharle Gates, Dandenong High School	90 Princes Highway	Dandenong 91aB2
Murals & Coles Supermarket	off Princes Highway	Dandenong 91aF6

Category: Memorial, war

Name	Address	Melway
War memorial, municipal offices	397-407 Springvale Road	Springvale 79K11
Noble Park RSL & Memorial Murals, Garden	1128 Heatherton Road	Noble Park 89F1
Cenotaph & Pillars of Freedom	Palm Plaza	Dandenong 91aE5

Category: Migrant hostel

Name	Address	Melway
Shortlands	3-5 Carson Street	Dandenong 91aA6
Enterprise Migrant Hostel, former	Villa Road	Springvale 79G9

Category: Military parade/ training ground

Name	Address	Melway
Dandenong Drill Hall	174B Lonsdale Street	Dandenong 91aF10

Category: Observatory

Name	Address	Melway
Observatory, Schubert's nursery	55-57 Bowmore Road	Noble Park 80F12
Observatory	2-4 Jolly Street	Dandenong 90A5

Category: Office building

Name	Address	Melway
Offices, National Mutual	2 Walker Street	Dandenong 91aF7
RACV	550 Princes Highway	Noble Park 80G10
SQIBB pharmaceutical offices & factory	556 Princes Highway	Noble Park 80F10
Gippsland & Northern Office	Thomas Street.	Dandenong 91aD7

Category: Parks & gardens, public

Name	Address	Melway
Dandenong Park, trees	174 Lonsdale Street	Dandenong 91aF10

Category: Plantation - indigenous

Name	Address	Melway
-------------	----------------	---------------

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four

Plantation, Greaves Reserve & Showgrounds	off	Bennet Street	Dandenong	89K6
Plantation, Greaves Reserve & Showgrounds		Bennet Street	Dandenong	89K6
Natural Resources Conservation League nursery	593	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88K4
Natural Resources Conservation League nursery		Springvale Road	Springvale South	88K4

Category: Police station stable

Name		Address		Melway
Stables. Dandenong Police Station	off	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aF8

Category: Public park/reserve

Name		Address		Melway
Public Art, marked trees Ross Reserve	off	Memorial Dr	Noble Park	80E12

Category: Racecourse

Name		Address		Melway
Sandown Park greyhound track		View Road	Springvale	80 B11
Sandown Racecourse	off	Princes Highway	Springvale	80D9
Sandown Racecourse Grandstand		Princes Highway	Springvale	80G10

Category: Railway

Name		Address		Melway
Railways Electricity Substation		Sandown Road	Springvale	80 A10

Category: Railway Bridge

Name		Address		Melway
Rail bridge. over Mile Creek	off	Douglas Street	Noble Park	89G3
Railway bridge	over	Cheltenham Road	Dandenong	91aD9
Railway Bridge. Dandenong Creek	off	Webster Street	Dandenong	91aE9

Category: Railway platform / station

Name		Address		Melway
Springvale railway station		Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9

Category: Railway signal box

Name		Address		Melway
Dandenong Railway Station signal box	off	Cheltenham Road	Dandenong	90C8

Category: Recreation reserve

Name		Address		Melway
Springvale football ground memorial grandstand, trees		Newcomen Road	Springvale	79J7
Oakwood Park		Princes Highway	Noble Park	89K1
Fotheringham Reserve		Alexander Avenue	Dandenong	89K4
Alex Wilkie Reserve		Mackay Street	Springvale South	88K4

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

Dandenong Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	174F	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF9
memorial garden, municipal offices	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Shepley oval		Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11
Ericksen Gardens	312 near	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11

Category: Recreation reserve shelter

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>			<i>Melway</i>
Sound shell, Dandenong Park	174C	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	90E9

Category: Road

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>			<i>Melway</i>
Dandenong to Melbourne Road		Princes Highway	Varies	var.

Category: School

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>			<i>Melway</i>
Dandenong High School	90	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aC1
Haileybury College complex		Springvale Road	Keysborough	88J10
Dandenong College of TAFE, former	121	Stud Road	Dandenong	90F4
Springvale Primary School, trees	353	Springvale Road	Springvale	80A10
Keysborough Learning Centre	402	Corrigan Road	Keysborough	89C8
St. Johns RC School complex		Caroline Street	Dandenong	90G8
Wallarano Primary School		Wallarano Drive	Keysborough	89D5
Killester RC College complex, trees	425	Springvale Road	Springvale South	79K11
Dandenong TAFE Noble Park campus		Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F3
Dandenong State (later Primary) School 1403, trees	186	Foster Street	Dandenong	91aG7
Dandenong West Primary School, trees		Birdwood Avenue	Dandenong	90A6
Springvale West Primary School		Hooker Avenue	Springvale	79H12
Dandenong Creche & Pre-school Centre & planting	53-55	Stud Road	Dandenong	90F5
Springvale High School, now Secondary College		Sandown Road	Springvale	80A9
Shaw's school later Merlin house & garden	61	Langhome Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Keysborough State (later Primary) School SS, former	lot 55	Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B1

Category: Sewage Farm

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>			<i>Melway</i>
South East Treatment Plant		Thompson Road	Bangholme	98E5

Category: Shop sign

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>			<i>Melway</i>
Sign Shopwell Rockmans, now Woolworth's	270-274	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K10

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four

Category: Shop/store

Name	Address	Melway
Tharle's Buildings	99- Foster Street Dandenong	90C8
Shop group	7-11 Hammond Street Dandenong	91aC9
Dan Hobans Shops	Springvale Road Springvale	79K9?
Shop & residence	32 Hemmings Street Dandenong	90B6
Walkers Buildings, Shops & residences	351-353 Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE7
Vanity Court Arcade	200 Thomas Street Dandenong	90E7
Early business site at National Australia Bank	Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE6
SEC showrooms	195-199 Lonsdale Street ? Dandenong	91aE
Early shop	4 Lightwood Road Springvale	80A10
Cosy Corner Café	Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE8
Early shops	37-41 Douglas Street Noble Park	89F2
Burden's buildings	224-234 Springvale Road approx. Springvale	79K9
Mitre Ten & interior	157 Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE8
Verandahs, shops	167-173 Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE8
Shop & residence	24 Jones Road Dandenong	90A6
Market Buildings	11-15 Cleeland Street Dandenong	91aE5
Shop	126 Foster Street Dandenong	90C8
Noble Park offices & shops	49-54 Douglas Street Noble Park	89F2
Shops	163 Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE8
Aussie Disposals	151 Lonsdale Street Dandenong	91aE8
Lumley - Craig Amcal Chemist	260 Springvale Road Springvale	79K9
Shop	265-269 Springvale Road Springvale	79K11

Category: Showgrounds, agricultural

Name	Address	Melway
Dandenong showgrounds	Bennet Street Dandenong	90A7

Category: Sports centre, indoor

Name	Address	Melway
National Watersports Centre	off Riverbend Road Bangholme	97K2
Serbian Sports Centre	310-322 Perry Road Bangholme	94G7

Category: Swimming pool - inground built

Name	Address	Melway
Noble Park Memorial Swimming Pool & Water Slide	Memorial Drive Noble Park	89E1

Category: Timber mill

Name	Address	Melway
Springvale Timber Mills	off Osborne Street Springvale	79H8
Burwood Timber Mills factory complex	40? Osborne Avenue Springvale	79H8

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four

offices, former

Category: Time capsule

Name	Address		Melway
Wooranna Park Primary School time capsule	Carlton Road	Dandenong North	81C12
Time capsule Greater Dandenong Council Building	397-407 Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11

Category: Town site

Name	Address		Melway
Hamlet centre, tennis court & shelter, trees	lot 1 Bangholme Road	Bangholme	94H9

Category: Tree row

Name	Address		Melway
Trees, Assembly of God complex	307 Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	81C9
Trees	9 Moncur Avenue	Springvale	79J11
Farm hedges	Harwood Road	Bangholme	128A2
Monterey cypress row	Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B2
Monterey cypress row	85 Worsley Road	Bangholme	94H11
Trees, Keysborough Uniting Church	Chapel Road	Keysborough	94B1
Farm landscape	off Worsley Road	Bangholme	94J12

Category: Trees of social, historic or special significance

Name	Address		Melway
Highbury site, trees	17 Cypress Grove	Dandenong North	90B2
Street trees	Alsace Street	Dandenong	89K5
Trees at Absolem Special Accommodation House	off 9 Janmara Court	Dandenong	81B10
Tree avenue	Springvale Road	Springvale	79,88
Tree	off Hammond Street	Dandenong	90C11
Trees, Shepley oval	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11
Tree, rear Springvale Hotel	227 Princes Highway	Mulgrave	80A4
Tree	216 Westall Road	Springvale	79G11
Memorial planting Dandenong Park (various marked trees)	174D Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF9
Oaks	median Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aG11
Lilly Pillys	346, 348 Springvale Road		79K11
Red gums, Ericksen Gardens	312 Springvale Road near	Springvale	79K11
Trees	444, 442 Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J2
Trees	462 Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J2
Oak at Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	174E Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aF9
Tree	160 Westall Road	Springvale	79G10
Canary Island palm	48 Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aC3

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

River red gum stump		Douglas Street	Noble Park	89F2
Tree, Canary Island palm	16	Thames Avenue	Springvale	79G10
Trees	13	Hemmings Street	Dandenong	91aA4
Oaks	9	Janmara Court	Dandenong North	81B10
Tree, flowering gum	14	Thames Avenue	Springvale	79G10
Oak	off	Mollison Street	Dandenong	90A1
Trees	median	Springvale Road	Springvale	80A6
Trees	207, near	Princes Highway		90A3
Trees, Hemmings Park (donated to Council by Hemmings?)		Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aB3
Tree	218	Westall Road	Springvale	79G11
Trees, Heinz factory		Princes Highway	Dandenong	95K12
Scarred tree?	off	Ordish Road	Dandenong	94J5
Trees at Workers Club		Wedge Street	Dandenong	91aJ9
Memorial tree, Wooranna Park Primary School		Carlton Road	Dandenong North	81C12
Oak, Dandenong High School (seat memorial to headmasters)	90	Princes Highway	Dandenong	91aB2
Trees, near market carpark & library	off	Clow Street	Dandenong	91aE4
Canary Island palm	426	Hammond Street	Dandenong South	95A 8
Tree, Springvale Pre-school		Lightwood Road	Springvale	80A10
Trees, Melbourne Water depot	off	Colemans Road	Dandenong South	95D10
Trees	574	Springvale Road	Springvale South	88J4
Canary Island palm	92	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Trees, Springvale Municipal complex	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Lemon scented gum, St Gerards Catholic church	71	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	90B3
Norfolk Island pine, Springvale Hotel	227	Princes Highway	Mulgrave	80A4
Tree	4	Hilton Avenue	Springvale	79H12
Tree	60	Jones Road	Dandenong	90A5
Oak	161	Princes Highway	Dandenong	90B4
Oak	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	79K11
Oaks, Mentone Grammar	off	Springvale Road	Keysborough	88H10
Trees, house	11	James Street	Dandenong	91aB2
Trees, Hycraft Furniture	145	South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	95H2
Californian redwoods (2)	73	Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aG10
Tree	11	New Street	Dandenong	91aG8
Burden Park, trees		Springvale Road	Springvale	79K12

Category: Trees, street avenues

Name	Address	Melway
Street trees	end Ellen Street	Springvale 79H11
Paperbark street trees	King Street	Dandenong 90G7
Street trees	Close Avenue	Dandenong 91aB4

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix four**

Trees	920 near	Heatherton Road	Springvale	89A1
Tree row		Foster Street	Dandenong	90B8
Trees on median strip immediately south of Dandenong Creek bridge	off	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aD9
Elm & oak row		Pultney Street	Dandenong	91aH11

Category: Weir

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>			<i>Melway</i>
Dandenong Creek drain, Dandenong Park	off	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	91aD9
weirs	nth	Perry Road	Bangholme	94H 7

Note: street numbers are provided if evident at site

Appendix five: project brief

CITY OF GREATER DANDENONG STAGE ONE HERITAGE STUDY

1. BACKGROUND

This study is **Contract No. 98070** and tenders close on 28 January 1998. The successful tenderer will be selected in accordance with Council's Competitive Testing Policy and Procedures including the Evaluation Criteria detailed in the General Conditions of this Quotation.

2. STUDY AREA AND TOTAL BUDGET

The Study Area is defined by the municipal boundaries of City of Greater Dandenong. Council is seeking competitive bids for this project but tenderers should note that Council's Budget sum available for the total project is in the vicinity of \$25,000.

3. PURPOSES AND AIM OF THE PROJECT

The **purposes** of the project are: -

- a) to prepare a thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development of the study area
- b) to identify all post contact places of potential cultural significance in City of Greater Dandenong
- c) to complete a site form for each place and to produce a master list or *Heritage Inventory* for the municipality
- d) to create a separate list that identifies and documents Council-owned heritage sites
- e) to provide advice to Council Officers preparing Strategic Asset Management Program (SAMP) documents
- f) make recommendations for future work to include a concise short list of sites, drawn from the complete inventory, that will require additional evaluation and documentation
- g) to give an estimate of the time and resources required to undertake that additional work

The aim of the project is to create a comprehensive database that lists and gives a preliminary evaluation for all known post contact heritage sites in the municipality and to place that information within the context of the thematic environmental history of the region.

4. SCHEDULE FOR THE PROJECT

The Selected Consultants for the study should be available to commence work on **Monday, February 23, 1998**. All projects tasks must be completed by close of business June 30, 1998.

In responding to this Brief, consultants should provide -

- a) a detailed, priced proposal outlining time (in man-hours), budget (including reimbursable costs) and personnel allocations for the major tasks associated with the study and for producing the final report for the project
- b) an outline of the methods that will be used to identify all sites of potential cultural significance within the study area
- c) a schedule of suggested dates for completion of all tasks and for progress payments linked to that schedule.
- d) a summary of the relevant qualifications and experience of all personnel to be involved with the project

Proposals from consultants will be accepted up until 2:00 pm **Wednesday, January 28, 1998**. All applicants will be notified by mail to indicate that their proposals have been received and, once a consultant has been selected, whether or not their application was successful.

The City of Greater Dandenong is not obliged to proceed with any additional work recommended as a result of the Stage One Study. If and when applications are invited for a further study to assess and evaluate sites identified as a result of the initial project, the City of Greater Dandenong is not obliged to commission the same consultant for that additional work.

5. METHODS

The study is to be undertaken in accordance with the Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter) and its Guidelines.

Methods for the study will include -

5.1 Project Brief

The consultant will prepare a Project Management Brief in consultation with the Steering Committee, for endorsement by the Steering Committee. This report will outline the course of action for the content and progress of the project including the necessary research; methods for community consultation; timetable and

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix five

associated payment schedule; a calendar of meeting dates with the Steering Committee, any identified groups and individuals, the City Mayor, Councilors and OEO; and all completion details.

5.2 Bibliography

The consultant will review all existing available sources of information and prepare a brief bibliography.

5.3 Thematic Environmental History

This aspect of the study will address the history of the physical development of the study area since post-contact occupation and settlement. It will isolate and explain those aspects and themes that are crucial to understanding the area and the historical fabric as it exists today.

The thematic environmental history (TEH) will be concise (up to 20,000 words of text) and analytical. A comprehensive chronological history is not sufficient for this purpose, although a time line can be presented as a table or chart. The TEH of Greater Dandenong will clearly define and elucidate the key themes that provide an historical explanation for the existing physical fabric and settlement/land use patterns for the study area. The history will, as much as possible, make good use of illustrative material including copies of original maps and photographs (correct citation essential).

These themes will be applied in the identification and evaluation of individual components of the study area's heritage. At the completion of the identification of places of potential cultural significance area the draft TEH will be reviewed and, where appropriate, amended in light of the results of the fieldwork that has been undertaken. It is expected that research for the thematic environmental history will: -

- provide information as to the location and importance of places of potential cultural significance;
- provide a context for the comparative assessment of places of cultural significance; and
- provide information on places of potential significance for which physical evidence and extant remains maybe negligible or non-existent or exist solely in archaeological (subsurface) contexts.

5.4 Identification of Places of Potential Cultural Significance

The consultant will identify all places of potential cultural significance in the study area. Places will be identified through -

- a) reference to the TEH and any original source materials used in its preparation
- b) reference to registers, other studies, reports, information and materials held by organizations and bodies such as Heritage Victoria, the National Trust of Australia (Vic), the Australian Heritage Commission, the Land Conservation Council, the former Cities of Dandenong and Springvale, the City of Greater Dandenong, local historical societies and others, as appropriate;
- c) effective consultation with City of Greater Dandenong Staff members, community groups, knowledgeable individuals and members of the public in forums (e.g. public workshops) to be outlined in the consultant's Project Management Brief and confirmed by the Steering Committee; and
- d) field survey work to identify all places of potential cultural significance, verifying the location, status and potential significance of those places.

In developing any lists of sites of potential cultural significance in City of Greater Dandenong, the consultant should employ criteria adopted by the Heritage Council of Victoria. Thresholds applied in the assessment of significance may also include reference to *State Significance* and *Local Significance*. The consultant shall be required to use the Principal Australian Historic Themes developed by the Australian Heritage Commission.

**Relevant references as recommended by Heritage Victoria include
Australian Heritage Commission. *What is Social Value? A Discussion Paper*. C. Johnston, [n.d.]
Commonwealth Dept of Communication and the Arts. *Mapping Culture - A Guide for Cultural and Economic Development in Communities*. 1995**

The final project report will provide a list of the criteria and methods used in the identification of sites of potential cultural significance.

5.5 Site Form

A standard form will be used to record information for each site of potential cultural significance. This form will replicate the document used by Heritage Victoria to collect information required for nomination of places to the Victorian Heritage Register, the Register of the National Estate, and for inclusion in the planning scheme of City of Greater Dandenong¹.

5.6 Production of a Heritage Site Inventory for the Municipality

A separate inventory will also be produced to list -

¹ The site data was collected and recorded electronically in a computerized database which has fields replicating the relevant site form headings, as agreed with the steering committee, and has been reproduced as the Place List, Appendix 6 and provided on disk as an MS Access 97 file.

**City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix five**

- a) the name and address/location of each site
- b) brief details describing each site, including information about the principal site features
- c) a description of the extent of the site
- d) the location of each site on a base map(s) whose form is consistent with other City of Greater Dandenong maps
- e) a preliminary statement assessing the potential significance for each site

5.7 Recommendations for Further Work

Recommendations should include -

- a) a concise list of sites that will require additional documentation, assessment and evaluation
- b) an estimate of the time and resources required to undertake such work
- c) any recommendations regarding approaches to additional research, documentation and assessment for sites identified under 4(a)

6. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

6.1 Steering Committee

The consultant will report to a Steering Committee composed of -

- a) Officers and Councilors of the City of Greater Dandenong
- b) a representative of Heritage Victoria (Dept of Infrastructure)
- c) selected community representatives

General administration of the project, and the point of contact for consultants, will be by the Municipal Heritage Officer, on behalf of the Steering Committee.

6.2 Appointment of the Consultant

The consultant will be appointed after evaluation of all proposals submitted on the due date.

6.3 Meetings

The consultant will meet with the Steering Committee on a monthly basis at a minimum, and on other scheduled occasions, as agreed. Additional meetings and coordination with officers of City of Greater Dandenong, informants, agency representatives and others will be the responsibility of the consultant. The consultant will also be required to meet with the Mayor, CEO and Councilors for a formal presentation of the findings of the project.

6.4 Public Involvement

Where appropriate, the consultant may be asked to participate in other public involvement. Such occasions will be scheduled after consultation between the consultant and the Steering Committee².

6.5 Payments

The consultants will set out a suggested payment schedule outlining completion dates for all tasks and progress payments linked to that schedule. The City of Greater Dandenong will withhold 15% of Contract value of the final payment until the Steering Committee recommends acceptance of the results of the study and final approval for the project report.

7. FORMAT

7.1 Written Report

The written report will be presented a word processed A4 document in vertical format, with one and a half spacing. All diagrams, tables and figures will have a consistent format.

The report will include -

- a) reference to the City of Greater Dandenong as the client and source of funding for the project
- b) names of all professional consultants engaged in-the project, the work they undertook and any separate reports they prepared and submitted
- c) all authors of the report
- d) date
- e) a summary of the brief
- f) any changes to the above as well as any constraints experienced during performance of the work such as available funding, time, expertise etc.
- g) a list of sources including published and unpublished material, the names of informants used for the project, and any additional sources

² public workshops to be held at a time as agreed with the City of Greater Dandenong

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix five

- h) a management summary, table of contents, a single, ordered master list of all sites of potential cultural significance in the study area, recommendations, and a bibliography
- i) terminology, analytical methods and plans consistent with the Australian ICOMOS Guidelines for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (Burra Charter)

7.2 Graphics

All photographs, including those taken during the study as well as images from the historic period, will be presented in black and white and of a suitable quality to enable reproduction. They must be scanned into the document at high quality resolution.

Drawings will conform to accepted standards of drafting practice and be capable of reduction to A4 size. Where appropriate A3 drawings, plans and maps may be attached separately to the report and folded to A4 size. As with photographs, drawings should also be scanned to produce a fully integrated copy of the report.

Mapping for the report will be consistent with the existing format utilized at the City of Greater Dandenong. Base maps (Cadasta maps or compatible) will be provided by the City of Greater Dandenong in hard copy and/or electronic format.

7.3 Site Forms

One complete set of all site forms used to record information during the course of the study will be provided to the City of Greater Dandenong. This applies to sites which were later judged inappropriate (for a variety of reasons) for inclusion in the final report.

Appendix 1 to this document is a copy of the Heritage Victoria site form that will be used for this purpose.

7.4 Integrated Copy of the Report

An integrated, full working copy of the project report will be provided on a floppy (3.25 inch) disk in Microsoft Word for Windows (Version 6.0) format. *Integrated* is assumed to mean that text and graphics have been incorporated to reproduce the whole report on disk, to enable it to be read and/or distributed in electronic format.

7.5 Reference to Sources

In all cases, sources of information including photographs, drawings, tables etc, should be fully documented, including published, unpublished and oral sources. Where sources are privately held, the consultants will obtain permission of the owners prior to publication of their names and addresses in any citation.

8. OWNERSHIP AND COPYRIGHT

Ownership of the project report will remain with the City of Greater Dandenong. This will include all reports, maps, plans, tables, photographs and negatives, taped copies of informant interviews and other material collected/obtained as a result of the work.

The consultant shall have a perpetual free license to use the material and reference the report for their own purposes at any time in the future.

The right to use material from the project shall remain with the author(s) and the City of Greater Dandenong.

9. DISTRIBUTION

On the agreed date of completion for the project, the consultant will provide four bound copies of the report to City of Greater Dandenong. One additional copy will be an **unbound Master Copy** including all originally researched documentation, artwork, graphics, and photographs (negatives provided separately). A copy of the report on floppy disk, as indicated above, will also be provided.

Copies of the completed study will be distributed as appropriate by the City of Greater Dandenong.

10. CHANGES TO BRIEF

Where it becomes apparent that some aspect of the project will require additional investigation or expertise than has been outlined in this brief, or allowed for in the project budget, the consultant will immediately notify the City Heritage Officer.

Appendix six:
City of Greater Dandenong heritage places schedule

Heritage places identified in study survey including both individually significant and representative places, arranged in street order

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90A3	Factory	Adelaide Street	Dandenong	1950s	1950s concrete block factory, unusual two storey section, steel windows, rear section rendered; Field & Hall electric engineers? Or Fox & Coate concrete products in the 1960s
79J8	St Johns Lutheran Church	Albert Avenue	Springvale	1960s	architect designed complex, some trees (oak), cnr Osborne Avenue
79J9	Methodist Church, now Uniting Church	Albert Avenue	Springvale	1950s	corner Balmoral Avenue; FST laid by Rev Charlotte Pres of Conference 4.7.1953- typical; brick ; church hall former Methodist at rear FST by Rev C Kingston Daws - 19.3.1961; site 1887
79J9	Springvale Seventh Day Adventist Church & hall	Albert Street	Springvale	1952-	SW cnr Balmoral Street; brick church to corner; weatherboard hall former church at side in Albert
89K4	Fotheringham Reserve	Alexander Avenue	Dandenong		gums, native forest; some Monterey pines
89K5	Street trees	Alsace Street	Dandenong	1930s??	Queensland brush box avenue
89A3	House	Aithol Road	Springvale South	1920s?	between Belvue and Woodstock thought oldest house in area
90 A7	Carramar Plating/Shishap Products/-(Tufmaster?)	Attenborough Street	Dandenong West	1940s	2 storey brick and cement render office block, corrugated iron sheds, c1940s, part of Tufmaster complex?
89C1	Housing estate plan	Avon Street	Noble Park		Circular common or park area in middle of estate- uncommon
79K9	Springvale Mechanic's Institute site	Balmoral Avenue	Springvale		cnr Buckingham Avenue; (Foundation stone at Springvale Historical Society) vacant- no evidence
94H9	Bangholme Methodist Church	Bangholme Road	Bangholme	1930s-?	cnr Perry Rd; weatherboard fibrous cement church

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
94H9	Hamlet centre, tennis court & shelter, trees	lot 1 Bangholme Road	Bangholme	small timber shelter shed with chicken wire over upper walls tennis courts may survive from former hamlet centre with former school site adjoining with mature planting (oaks, paperbarks, silky oak, Monterey pine) around recent house symbolising role, hawthorn hedges
81A6	HCV modular houses	18 Barron Court	Dandenong North	1980s HCV architect designed experiment in modular housing, allowing maximum flexibility in growth or reduction in capacity; also addresses in Hurleston (17, 18, 19)
89J12	Dorlath?	Bend Road	Keysborough	1920s weatherboard cottage- soldier settler type?
89K6	Plantation, Greaves Reserve & Showgrounds	off Bennet Street	Dandenong	1947c thought earliest community planting in area of gum plantation at rear of show pavilions; also at front of reserve to celebrate 50th anniversary; also indigenous landscape on creek
89K6	Plantation, Greaves Reserve & Showgrounds	off Bennet Street	Dandenong	1947c thought earliest community planting in area of gum plantation at rear of show pavilions; also at front of reserve to celebrate 50th anniversary; also indigenous landscape on creek
90A7	Dandenong showgrounds	Bennet Street	Dandenong	1950s- recent structures; Monterey pines planted in pairs as row; pepper tree at gate
90A8	Tuftmaster Carpets factory	1 Bennet Street	Dandenong	1950s? Red brick tower & façade to railway - distinctive architect design, also faces Attenborough; Saw-tooth roof corrugated iron sheds behind.
90G7	House	8 Besley Street	Dandenong	1960s architect designed concrete masonry skillion roof house with car bay, 2 oaks; unrelated fence

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway

	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
90A6	Dandenong West Primary School, trees	Birdwood Avenue	Dandenong	1925	Red brick & cement typical neo-classic design; unusual oak near north west corner; less mature more typical oak central plus other exotic and natives; FST 26.8.1925; added wings; cypress
80F12	Observatory, Schubert's nursery,	Bowmore Road	Noble Park	1980s?	recently sold, tower 12m height
90E2	House	Boyd Street	Dandenong	1950s	Modernistic vertical boarded (stained), skillion roof; original
90E2	House	Boyd Street	Dandenong North	1950s	unusual Modernistic adverse skillion roof, central angled porch
81D10	House	Brady Road	Dandenong North	1940s-50	angled to block, thought old farmhouse; on Victor Ave; weatherboard, some garden and trees; history?
89J7	Massquerade	Bridge Road	Noble Park	1920s	large interwar, clinker brick house, painted bright red
90B8	Dandenong Stock Market complex	Brighton Road	Dandenong	1950s	numerous stock holding pavilions and yards with two notable selling rings, café and four-face clock tower (see individual listings)
91aA8	Sheep Market, Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong		Uncovered pens, small elevated covered auction podiums
91aA8	Offices & Cafe, Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong		Cream and red brick single storey offices, incorporating two-storey cafe on corner
91aA8	Springer Sales Ring, Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong		1950s bolted steel framed angle bracket trussed roof, corrugated iron clad, two timber 3 tiered buyers platform, central gateway timber lined auctioneers platform
91aA8	Dairy Sales Ring, Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong		1950s bolted steel framed angle bracket trussed roof, corrugated iron clad, timber 3 tiered buyers platform, outside walkway, timber lined auctioneers platform

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
91AAB	Pig Market, Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong		Steel framed, sawtooth roof corrugated iron clad shed open at sides, loading ramps on west
91AA8	Cattle Market, Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong		Uncovered pens, long elevated covered auction podiums
91AA7	Light Tower, market	Brighton Road - railway	Dandenong		Steel lattice tower with cantilevered platform, supporting lights, may have had prior use
91AD9	CC Stockfeeds	Broadlands Street	Dandenong	1930s	group of corrugated iron grain bins, elevators, towers, tall process buildings etc.
79K10	Springvale & District Hospital (now Springvale Community Health Centre)	Buckingham Avenue	Springvale		
79K9	Springvale St Joseph's RC school, hall	Buckingham Street	Springvale	1938-	altered red brick and cement school - earliest blessed by Archbishop D Mannix 31.10.1938; later architect designed unusual hall (FST - hall erected as memorial to War dead, Extensions to Street Joseph's blessed by Archbishop Thomas F Little 30.7.1988)
89E2	Noble Park Public Hall, trees	Buckley Street	Noble Park	1925	shops ground level, adjoins park & planting, two Canary Island palms, gums, Italian cypress row ; panel to side gives history- 1913 Alan Buckley & Charles Luxford donated land, weatherboard hall built on tennis court site; 1919 -5 trustees elected; Charitable Trusts Act registration; paid for by community (see photo)
81C12	Wooranna Park Primary School time capsule	Carlton Road	Dandenong North	1960s-	school typical of era, capsule with plaque under tree to right of entry path- sunk 22.4.1988 to be opened 22.4.2038
81C12	Memorial tree, Wooranna Park Primary School	Carlton Road	Dandenong North		in front yard to left of entry path near school, marked by plaque - Peter Demetriou d. 17.9.86 aged 11, 'from friends at school at base of 'E. nicholl'

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
81C12	HCV estate houses	12, 14 Carlton Road	Dandenong North		architect designed in an uncommon 'contemporary' style using tinted concrete masonry, some other examples sprinkled through estate, corner sited
81C12	Shrubs	76? Carlton Road	Dandenong North	1970s-80	cnr, unusual topiary
81C12	Ferring, former farm house complex, trees	82-88 Carlton Road	Dandenong North	1920s	altered 1920s house & out buildings on street alignment; silver poplars, pinoaks; silky oak, etc.; wind row of Monterey cypress in adjacent reserve to west
90G8	St. Johns RC School complex	Caroline Street	Dandenong	1960s	
91A46	Shortlands	3-5 Carson Street	Dandenong	1900c	Edwardian-era verandahed house, altered - house used for migrant boarding house 1950s, South Europe, c14 single men in house with caretakers; some former residents now wealthy; fireplace survives in lounge; other earlier residents included female school teacher as remembered by local; weatherboard, stripped of verandah detail; early for area
94A4	Holmwood, farm complex	Chapel Road	Keysborough	1930c	Two storey red brick Old English style house with some mature exotic trees (Monterey cypress, Monterey pines) and vestiges of landscaped garden, large stable, row of cypress trees. (R.E. Bowman Plumber)

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway

Name Address

Suburb

Date Physical Description

94B1	Keysborough Methodist (later Uniting) Church & Hall	Keysborough	1877	rendered (new) slate roof Gothic Revival church; Keysborough Primary School est 1861 on panel in front of church; two round top posts early to later chain wire; Monterey cypress row north side; strapped hinges; coloured glass; stone footing; 1920s? weatherboard hall - wings; corrugated iron roof; thought part of old church incorporated (not evident); William Keys sells land for church & private school, the latter started by Pike in 1861; Keysborough common school was started on adjoining site July 1869 to be replaced by the new State School in 1874
94B2	Monterey cypress row	Keysborough	1930s-	ctr Hutton
94B2	Egg farm	Keysborough		derelict extensive; near Hutton, 1920s altered house next door
94B1	Trees, Keysborough Uniting Church	Keysborough	1930s?	Monterey cypress down one side
89B11	House	Keysborough	1890c	altered Victorian-era brick house, no verandah; early for area
89B11	Farm house	Keysborough	1920s	well preserved Californian Bungalow type, brick, stained shingles, older red brick outbuilding near house on south; corrugated iron outbuildings
94B4	Farm house	Keysborough	1920s	timber and render interwar farm house, run down; Monterey cypress rows
94B1	Keysborough State (later Primary) School SS, former	Keysborough	1874	brick & weatherboard originally 3 bedroom residence, in gabled form, typical of PWD design; now privately owned Paten house; elms x3; Monterey cypress on boundary, open 1.1.74
89C11	Farm landscape	Keysborough		east side rth of Church St ; market gardens, farm sheds and chicken sheds

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>	
89B11	Jim E. Scaunch?	egg farm	54	Chapel Street	Keysborough	stripped rendered Italianate villa. (west side)
88K9	House group			Cheltenham Road	Keysborough	1920s unusual close grouping of weatherboard Californian Bungalow farm houses part of former market garden
88K9	House group (4)			Cheltenham Road	Keysborough	1920s-30 1920-30s timber and fibro houses (possible soldier settlement? south side, east of Springvale Road)
90B9	Half house?		127	Cheltenham Road	Dandenong	1920s- half 1920s house made into office for car
90C8	Dandenong Railway Station signal box	off		Cheltenham Road	Dandenong	1930s brick, only early building remaining?
91a	Railway bridge	over		Cheltenham Road	Dandenong	Brick piers with modern concrete beam deck
89E11	Serbian Centre Church & School		115	Church Road	Keysborough	1980s? extensive gates, church, cnr Perry Road
91AE5	Drinking fountain, Dandenong Produce Market			Cleeland Street	Dandenong	(celebrates 75 years of scouting) not seen
91AE5	Market Buildings		11-15	Cleeland Street	Dandenong	1920s-30 painted brick, 2 storey, shopfronts- opposite market
91aB4	Street trees			Close Avenue	Dandenong	alternating 'Angophera sp.' & 'Lophostemon confertus' (brush box). good 'Angophera' specimen near 24
91aB4	House		12	Close Avenue	Dandenong	1920s Californian Bungalow with pergola porch
91aB4	House		14	Close Avenue	Dandenong	1920s Californian Bungalow early colours (see also 12 Close Ave)
91aB4	Houses		19, 27, 29	Close Avenue	Dandenong	Edwardian-era houses some altered; early for area
90B6	House		29	Close Avenue	Dandenong	1915c weatherboard Edwardian-era
91aB4	Wallara special accommodation house, trees		36	Close Avenue	Dandenong	1920s former Neagh Lodge, Swords' house? Gates, bird bath, Canary Island palm

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>			
91aH6	Houses		65-81	Clow Street	Dandenong	1915-25c	early group for area, 81, 71, 69, 67
91aE5	Dandenong Produce Market			Clow Street	Dandenong	1950s-60	1950s-60s ? pavilions; corrugated iron clad skillion forms at entry points on east side; older weatherboard shed at King Street gate
90E7	Dandenong City Offices			Clow Street	Dandenong	1967	FST KE Miller, mayor, 16.8.1967 Alsop & Duncan P/L etc.; plaque centenary of local govt. 16.5.73
91aH6	Thuruna, former Wm. Cadle house		60	Clow Street	Dandenong	1910c	near cnr Foster Street; in retirement village; Edwardian-era red brick; return verandah
90C6	House		1A?	Clow Street	Dandenong	1915c	double fronted Edwardian-era house with return verandah and club head picket fence
91aE4	Trees, near market carpark & library		off	Clow Street	Dandenong		also King Street (see library & carpark entry) elms, poplars, some in poor condition; reminder of old showgrounds
95D10	Trees, Melbourne Water depot		off	Colemans Road	Dandenong South		3 reputed scarred trees, NE corner Frankston Dandenong Road, post contact? Not seen
88K1	House			Corinne Close	Springvale South	1920s	cnr Dangerfield Drive; large red and clinker brick 1920s?
89C8	Keysborough Learning Centre		402	Corrigan Road	Keysborough	1970s	unusual vertical paling clad 1970-80s building (architect designed)
89C8	Parish of Resurrection school, units for elderly, parish centre & chapel		402	Corrigan Road	Keysborough	1980c	1979 RAIA Bronze Medal Resurrection School, 1981 RAIA citation for chapel; Edmond & Corrigan for Post Modern theme, particularly church; plaque parish centre opened and blessed by Archbishop Little, 24.8.1975, builder Marco Pradel, architect Peter Corrigan; parish church opened and blessed by Archbishop 18.7.1976, builder-Cugura Builders P/L, architects- Edmund & Corrigan

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90B2	Highbury site, trees	17 Cypress Grove	Dandenong North		recently demolished, vacant site- Canary Island palm, poplar, Monterey pine at rear
90B9	Albanian Sakie Islamic Society	12-16 Dalgety Street	Dandenong	1960s	NE Canberra Street; traditional form on edge of drain; landmark
128 K6	Farm house	lot 265 Dandenong Hastings Road	Lyndhurst		small timber Edwardian farmhouse
90E4	Dandenong & District Hospital	David Street	Dandenong	1956c-	
90C3	European villa group	De Villiers Street	Dandenong	1980s	large balustraded brick villas at end
80K12	John Farnham's childhood home	12 Doonbrae Avenue	Noble Park	1950s	typical brick veneer of the 1950s-60s
89F3	Dandenong TAFE Noble Park campus	Douglas Street	Noble Park	1990s	SE corner Thomas St, architect designed
89F2	Noble Park offices & shops	49-54 Douglas Street	Noble Park	1989	two storey neo-Brutalist, designer Newton Hutson P/L
89F2	River red gum stump	Douglas Street	Noble Park		Said to have been central to formation of locality; nearby is old flowering gum; plaque-stump of one of original river red gum- played role in early settlement of Noble Park dedicated 26.1.1984
89F2	Rotary clock	Douglas Street	Noble Park	1983	brick, similar to other Rotary clocks in Melbourne
89F2	Early shops	37-41 Douglas Street	Noble Park	1930s	James Building est 1930, one of early shop group also Discount Cigarettes & Gifts, Simons Discounts (39), Noble Park Jewellery
89G3	Rail bridge, over Mile Creek	off Douglas Street	Noble Park	1870s	four span, red brick piers with rock-faced bluestone caps, new concrete beam and decking
89F2	Dr Aubrey Moss Memorial Garden	off Douglas Street	Noble Park	1990	Moss former medical officer Springvale City, some exotic planting preexisting?
79H11	Street trees	end Ellen Street	Springvale		Evergreen pear avenue with one Camphor laurel at 95

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
79K2	War Service Homes estate off Ericksen Street	Springvale	1950s	estate containing weatherboard, some brick-post WW2 detached houses; paperbark street trees alternating with silky oaks, some 'Prunus sp.' some 'Tistania sp.', no major visual theme except naming of streets after councillors, but homogenous in date
90B8	Tree row Foster Street	Dandenong		In south side median next to railway yards, uncommon for street trees, native?
90C8	Foster Drive-in Bottle Shop 62?	Dandenong	1960s	cnr Greenland Pl., classic of period
91aD8	First proposed market site 87 & 87A	Dandenong		evidence?
91aD8	Crosby bakehouse 99 Foster Street	Dandenong	1920s?	(see Tharles Buildings) cnr Thomas Street, part now surf shop; once known as Ram Bakehouse and owned by Harry Crosby over a long period.
90C8	Tharles Buildings 99- Foster Street	Dandenong	1922	NE cnr Thomas, single storey parapeted, stuccoed, altered, has gabled store etc at rear - see Bake house?
90C8	Shop 126 Foster Street	Dandenong	1915c	Much altered shop with bow-shape parapet
90E8	House 161 Foster Street	Dandenong	1915c	altered Edwardian-era house, early remnant, verandah infilled, bricks painted; now The Net restaurant
90E8	St Mary's Catholic Church 162? Foster Street	Dandenong	1960s	cnr McCrae Street, unusual design- TG Payne? Subtle changes to interior and exterior. Established 1864 former church on Langhorne St
91aG7	Kingsbury's house, tree 164 Foster Street	Dandenong		cnr McCrae, was Dr Stewart 1960s; large pineak; house altered
90E8	House 168 Foster Street	Dandenong	1925c	Californian Bungalow; precinct, see 170, 172

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90E8	House Foster Street	Dandenong	1925c	Californian Bungalow style, related fence, attic; precinct, see 170, 172
90E8	House, garden Foster Street	Dandenong	1930s	Old English style, rubble fence, trees (pinoak); precinct, see 170, 172; Taylor's house (later Dandenong Foster Care) ? Cnr New Street
91AG7	Dandenong State (later Primary) School 1403, trees Foster Street	Dandenong	1881	one of earliest in district (see Keysborough) Edwardian-era wing; oak and pepper trees in playing field at rear; Sloyd centre thought moved to High School
138 A3	Farm Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	1915c	Edwardian timber house with mature trees, pine rows, canary island palm, pepper corn trees. etc.; SW cnr Harwood
98K6	Farm house Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	1915c	NE cnr Thompsons Rd; weatherboard Edwardian-era house; fair condition
98K6	Farmhouse Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	1915c	large Edwardian farmhouse with three chimneys; NE cnr Thomson
128B3	Farm house, trees Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme		SW cnr Harwood; brick clad; Monterey cypress, palm
128A5	Bunurong Memorial Park Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	1990s	recent and notable architect designed buildings, extensive complex
128A5	Tower Hill Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme	1900c	old weatherboard farm house set behind new brick house, stripped of detail, opposite Bunurong Mem Pk
90C8	House George Street	Dandenong	1910c	Edwardian-era typical but early for area; see other altered early houses north side of street
90C8	House George Street	Dandenong	1910c	early for area
90B2	Church of Latter Day Saints Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	1960s	cnr O'malley; cream brick, bellflower

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>			
90B3	Lemon scented gum, St Gerards Catholic church			71	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	1932	good specimen, dated (also stuccoed 1930s presbytery behind tree)
90B2	House, tree			97	Gladstone Road	Dandenong	1925c	Californian Bungalow fibrous cement in panels with brick porch, with Eastern influence, diagonal shingle pattern, notable verandah, garage on side street (new garage next to it), cedar; new fence
90B1	House			150	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	1960c	1960s Modernist house-- architect designed? Garden; brick
90B1	House			154	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North	1920s	thought originally a farm house; altered
90B1	Trentleigh Lodge			155	Gladstone Road	Dandenong	1925c	altered Californian Bungalow type; farm house, history?
81C9	Trees, Assembly of God complex			307	Gladstone Road	Dandenong North		remnant Monterey cypress, 3x Monterey pines at rear, recent 1970s-80s development, part former farmland
94J2	Tension bridge				Greens Road	Dandenong South		next to road bridge over Dandenong Crk, see others on Melb Water Eastern Treatment Plant properties (94G10) & Dandenong Pk
95F2	Pilkington Aust glass factory			off	Greens Road	Dandenong	1950s-?	Large complex with some architectural qualities, major part of post WW2 era
81B11	Farm landscape, freeway reserve			off	Halton Road	Dandenong North		part of continuous strip of residual farmland, here planted with Xmas trees but with old Monterey pines on nearby ridge to north, old gums and Monterey cypress hedge on south side
91AB12	House				Hammond Street	Dandenong	1915c	Edwardian house; east side, north of Kirkham
91AC9	Shop group			7-11	Hammond Street	Dandenong	1915c	group of early shops (facades altered) corrugated iron hipped roofs behind
90C10	House			18, 20	Hammond Street	Dandenong	1920s	weatherboard 1920s houses - railway connection?

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90C10	Houses	32, 54	Dandenong	1920s	isolated Californian Bungalows - poor condition -west side
90C10	South Dandenong Progress Association Hall	66	Dandenong	1960s-70	brick
95A7	House, tree	342b? 352?	Dandenong South	1910c	Edwardian-era weatherboard, return verandah, large & notable Canary Island palm isolated in factory area
95 A 8	Canary Island palm	426	Dandenong South	1920s?	isolated tree in front of modern factory, size
90C11	Tree	off	Dandenong		large river red on verge south of urban area on east side, natural values only?
128A2	Farm hedges		Bangholme	1930s?	Monterey cypress hedges numerous at Frankston Dandenong & Worsley Roads
98J2	Farm house, trees		Bangholme	1915c	small Edwardian, rendered house; row of pines, Canary Island palms; south side
98K3	Farm landscape	68	Bangholme	1920s	group of interwar farm houses, much altered. Outbuildings and variety of trees and windbreaks; south side
98K2	Trees, farm house	lot 54	Bangholme	1915c	Monterey cypress & boxhorn hedges; avenue of olive trees at driveway
91aC9	Edwardian factory (remains)	5	Dandenong	1915c	part of brick sawtooth roofed factory with cast iron rain heads, wrought iron wall braces altered waterfall front Moderne style house, set diagonally on corner Corrigan
89D1	House	1060	Noble Park		all recently built; Australia Remembers campaign
89F1	Noble Park RSL & Memorial Garden	1128	Noble Park	1995	
89A1	Trees	920 near	Springvale	1920s?	Old flowering gums most on south median Heatherton Road near corner Springvale Road, part of avenue once, near Burden Park

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90C2	Housing Commission of Victoria estate	off Heatherton Road	Dandenong	1950s	1407-, 1425, 1421 concrete examples; distinctive plan; generally well preserved with hedges; later cream brick models; Curtin Cr. clinker brick shopping centre -part of estate, details altered
90C6	Houses	21- 23 Hemmings Street	Dandenong	1905c	double fronted brick villas, turned posts, dichrome; part group
91AA4	Trees	13 Hemmings Street	Dandenong	1920s?	2x Lilly Pillys- old?
90C6	House	19 Hemmings Street	Dandenong	1920c	weatherboard; part group; unusual design
90C6	House	22 Hemmings Street	Dandenong	1925c	part group
90C6	House	24 Hemmings Street	Dandenong	1890c	verandah detail gone; early for area; part group
90B6	House	27 Hemmings Street	Dandenong	1920s	weatherboard, unusual detail; part group
90B6	Shop & residence	32 Hemmings Street	Dandenong	1920c	cnr site, angled shop with shop front; weatherboard house
90D6	Interwar houses	Henly Street	Dandenong	1920s-30	off Princes Highway - some with original wire fences
80A11	Springvale Historical Socy Inc rooms	7 Hillcrest Grove	Springvale	1930s?	weatherboard gabled structures possibly from 1920s-30s (former Shire buildings?) once next to former Gracedale Racing track; society founded 1982
79H12	Tree	4 Hilton Avenue	Springvale	1930s?	Camphor laurel
90B1	Uniting Church complex	Holly Avenue	Dandenong North	1960s	cream brick, skillion
79 H12	Springvale West Primary School	Hooker Avenue	Springvale	1970s	typical 1970s study in red brick
90B7	Houses	4, 10 Hopetoun Street	Dandenong	1920s	well preserved houses
88J1	House	8 Hume Road	Springvale South	1920s	weatherboard 1920s

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
94D2	South East Masonic Centre	Hutton Road	Keysborough	1990s	near Perry; plaques
94C3	Glen Avie, garden	Hutton Road	Keysborough	1850s-60	home of Merv Keys & family, set well south of road; obscured; garden elements include Canary Island palm, Monterey cypress; thought wattle & daub sections to house oldest in district
93K2	Eversleigh	Jalta Court	Keysborough	1870s?	Concave verandah stucco walls; west of Hutton/Jalta Crt; Monterey cypress drive (poor condition); Keys property
91aB2	House	James Street	Dandenong	1905c	weatherboard gabled cottage with bullnose verandah and some applied iron frezework; early for area
91aB2	Trees, house	James Street	Dandenong	1915c	two large & notable lilly pillys either side of gate, cnr David; also Edwardian-era weatherboard house, large Canary Island palm
90C3	Dandenong Baptist Church	James Street	Dandenong	1970s	
90C3	Salvation Army Worship & Community Centre	James Street	Dandenong	1980s	
90C3	Polish 7th Day Adventist Church	James Street	Dandenong	1970s	Cream brick, pastor- 95038840
81B10	Oaks	Janmara Court	Dandenong North	1900c	well formed, next to old and new house on block
81B10	Trees at Absolem Special Accommodation House	Janmara Court	Dandenong	1890c	one and two storey, altered, stripped of verandah, bricks painted; thought ex Symes? Family homestead -Orleigh Park; 3+ oaks (possibly 'Q. canariensis & robur' near new and old house
89J1	John Farnham's first home in Australia	Joan Ct	Noble Park		not seen
90A5	Observatory	Jolly Street	Dandenong		unusual metal dome on steel frame at rear of brick house

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90A6	Shop & residence 24 Jones Road	Dandenong	1920s	opposite school- served as tuck shop for many years; weatherboard residence, shop altered
90A5	House, garden 60 Jones Road	Dandenong	1950s	exemplar of large house and garden or era, extensive garden with garage, notable weeping elm, liquidambar, variegated holly
90A5	Tree 60 Jones Road	Dandenong	1950s	weeping elm
91aF5	Pioneer Memorial Park off King Street	Dandenong		(adjoining Dandenong library) concrete masonry paving, basalt edging, exotic & native bedding, Dandenong East Rotary sundial 1905-80 basalt base; memorial cairn; stone quarried from Churchill National Park 1926; bronze plaque lists pioneers and dates
90G7	Paperbark street trees King Street	Dandenong	1950s?	east of Stud Rd, typical of many in area
91aF4	House 31 King Street	Dandenong	1920s	assumed house referred to; Federation Bungalow style; added dormer; fence, garage;
91aE4	Dandy Bacon sign, Produce Market carpark off King Street	Dandenong	1950s-	refurbished sign (part) in pig shape, open by Hon Ian Cathie, Chairman of Commissioners, 6.12.96; 1950s one of 1st animated signs in region at Gippsland Coop Bacon Curing Co (Dandy Bacon Fact) 1912-1983, once erected on top of shops on west side of Lonsdale Street, facing Foster Street

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90D11	Dandenong General Cemetery	Kirkham Road	Dandenong	<p>Memorials include: notable sandstone monument to Alice Rosling (d 13.12.1873, 36); Herbert Rogers son of late Rev John Rogers rector of Home near Bishops castle, Shropshire who died near Dandenong 2.5.1863, 33; stone by Simmonds of Chancery Lane, Melb.;</p> <p>Geo Tweedle, husband of Rose, who died 20.11.1886? 47; HJ Harrison family vault; Henrietta 1904, husband Thomas;</p> <p>Duncan family graves; Hansen & Co Melb made a fine sandstone monument, erected by a few friends for James Morrison, native of Ballarat who was drowned while bathing horse in the Bangholme water hole, 22.1.1886; highly ornamented stone erected by Pat Brady (d 17.3.1906) for his wife Anne d. 28.5.1888, 68 made by AA Sleight & Co of Melb., white marble Gothic revival; black marble colonnettes, railing; James Neville d. 1863 & wife Bridget, foliated cross on basalt with large iron railed area; Michael Hennessy d 29.4.1889 in white marble;</p> <p>distinctive rough stone base for polished tablet in memory of Murdoch Young, former manager of Commercial Bank Dandenong b at Fortrose Scotland 12.1858, d 7.7.1914 etc. Black granite obelisk for Joseph Twiss, b France 4.8.1847, d 10.7.1918; large recent Russian Orthodox section; large number of white marble, grey granite, basalt monuments plus one remnant timber headstone;</p> <p>planting included 2 large Monterey pines, oak with fine serrated leaf, oak near store, old flowering gums along boundary (some in poor condition), Sugar gum lined drive on east side; red brick 1920s sexton's store with added toilets.</p>

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90 E11	King & Wilson	Kirkham Road	Dandenong	1920c	Brick factory with rendered relief on parapet showing company name, corrugated iron, sawtooth roof behind. (bacon cures?)
91aG8	St James Anglican Church, trees & garden	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1864-	extensive planting; belltower; fences; National Estate Register
91aG8	St James Anglican church hall, trees	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1905	extensive planting, thought oldest timber public building; National Estate Register
91aF8	Stables. Dandenong Police Station	Langhorne Street	Dandenong		red brick, isolated in carpark
91aE7	Dandenong Memorial Hall	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1950s	Plaque- 1920 citizens of Dandenong erected memorial hall on this site for WW1, unveiled 27.1.1965 by RJ Smith Esqu. President Dandenong RSSALL
91aG8	Laurel Lodge, later Heritage Hill & garden	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1869-	Woodcock
91aG8	Shaw's school later Merlin house & garden	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1884	cnr Wilson Street, altered and added to but rich in history; `Magnolia grandiflora` and Canary Island palm; former Ms Shaw's seminary and Ahern private hospital
91aG8	House	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1920s	typical Bungalow; Italian cypress
91aG8	House, trees	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1920s	textured stucco; jacaranda, large `Brachychiton sp.`
91aG8	House & trees	Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1915c	cnr Power, picket fence; oak; `Brachychiton sp.`

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
91aG8	House	76 Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1915c	cast iron
91aG8	House	78 Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1915c	verandahs
91aG8	Canary Island palm	92 Langhorne Street	Dandenong	1920s-30	new house
80A10	Tree, Springvale Pre-school	Lightwood Road	Springvale		1960s building with some mature trees including an uncommon turpentine tree ('Syncarpia sp.'), also ash, silky oaks, liquidambar, large poplar at rear
80A10	Early shop	4 Lightwood Road	Springvale	1920s	altered but early corner shop
80A9	Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King Centre), trees	1 Lightwood Road	Springvale	1950s	red brick hipped roof Moderne style set in related landscape (Carob tree, lilly pillis, oak, ash, silky oak)
80C11	Cresthaven Special Accommodation Home, trees	26 Lightwood Road	Springvale	1925c	Bungalow form, altered and extended at rear, former Clive Elliott Home; Canary Island palm; SW cnr Southdowne Cl
90D7	Second market site	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		evidence held by DHS, no site evidence
91aF10	Dandenong Park, trees	174 Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1860-	Recent rotary wheel 1935-85 50 years memorial, ornamental planting west end, traditional place; old pepper tree, tree avenues, oaks and elms, memorial trees, 'Pinus palustris' specimens, 'Populus deltoides' near King centre and other unusual trees-
91aF10	Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King centre)	174A Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1950s	Moderne style red brick building, large tree at rear including Californian redwood, large poplar, pitosporum (see also Springvale); adjoining Dandenong Park
91aF10	Dandenong Drill Hall	174B Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1920s?	original condition inside and out, with corrugated iron cladding and board lining inside, 1920s architraves, 4 panels doors; Monterey pines to north-east

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>		
90E9	Sound shell, Dandenong Park	174C	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1970s	uncommon, public association
91AF9	Oak at Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	174E	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1880s	Canary oak (?Q. canariensis?) history?
91AE8	Old Dandy Inn	185-195	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1880s?	Upper level visible above new ground level, old chimneys and roof line, slated; absorbed 1920-30s building next east
91AE7	SEC showrooms	195-199?	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		west side north of Foster
91AE7	Dandenong Town Hall	224-234	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1890c	changed interior; National Estate Register
91AE6	Albion Hotel	327-333	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1891c	two storey well preserved upper level
91AE8	Cosy Corner Café		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		see shop row entry; SW Foster Street
91AF7	First market site		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		cnr McCrae St; evidence in DHS collection, none on site
91AE6	Early business site at National Australia Bank		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		cnr Scott Street; site evidence?
91AE8	Aussie Disposals	151	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1920c	part early commercial centre, former potato wholesaler, Dowling Est agents
91AE8	Mitre Ten & interior	157	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1930s	Board lined interior, old layout, lanterns, shelving; much covered with signed but 1930s parapet, was timber merchants
91AE8	Shops	163	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1915c	shop row with parapeted roof line, no shopfronts, distinguished by corner tower with cupola; also 128-134 Foster Street; see Cosy Corner also former confectioners
91AE8	Verandahs, shops	167-173	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1930s	Pressed metal soffit to verandah, lower and upper level of shops altered

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
91aF9	Memorial planting Dandenong Park (various marked trees)	174D Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1950s-60	Councillor's names; some markers removed at depot/office, trees off Pultney Street; other markers include 'Photinia sp.' 1963; 1959 by LJ Balch in memory of father, late J Balch - 1st Shire of Dandenong curator; A Terry 1959; GT Andrews, 1st mayoress 1959; 'Corynocarpus sp.' planted 21.8.59 by Cr. MG Jarvis (1st council City of Dandenong) uncommon
91aF9	Dandenong Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	174F Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1950s-60	rinks and architect designed pavilion; plaque on gates in park - est 6.3.1882 green 31.10.1883, inaugural Pres. Col. Bruce Hutton, 1st sec. RH Cooling; large oak (Q. canariensis?) next to gate; weatherboard store earlier than other structures; planting on perimeter of park includes cordylines, firewheel tree, etc.
91aE7	Factory	178-194 Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1930s?	early commercial building in town, former Austin motor car sales
91aE7	Second proposed market site, town hall	224 Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		evidence?
91aE7	Walkers Buildings, Shops & residences	351-353 Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1907c	early for area; lower level changed; bricks painted; 351 former chemist
91aD9	Trees on median strip immediately south of Dandenong Creek bridge	off Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		oaks
91aD9	Dandenong Creek drain, Dandenong Park	off Lonsdale Street	Dandenong		concrete lined with footbridges over, with some immature native planting and immature oak, old gum at bridge
88K4	Alex Willkie Reserve	Mackay Street	Springvale South		
91aJ6	House	9 Macpherson Street	Dandenong	1890c	

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
91aF4	House Market Street	Dandenong	1925c	weatherboard Californian Bungalow on corner site with uncommon return verandah to entry point at side
91aC6	Abbott's house, now Dandenong Private Nursing Home Mason Street	Dandenong	1915c	once grand Edwardian-era villa much altered
91aC7	Masonic Lodge, now Spanish Christian Church Mason Street	Dandenong		2 storey rendered hall
91aC7	Church of Christ Mason Street	Dandenong	1960s	NE Walker Street, cream brick with adj. residence?
90E7	Benga House McCrae Street	Dandenong	1936	socially significant; JFW Ballantyne design for Dr Ian and Mrs Dorothy Hart; National Estate Register
91aG8	House McCrae Street	Dandenong	1925c	Californian Bungalow, with roof gables, hedge, fence parts
91aG8	House McCrae Street	Dandenong	1915c	Edwardian-era weatherboard with unusual gablet in verandah
91aG8	House McCrae Street	Dandenong	1915c	Edwardian-era simple design, double fronted large Canary Island palm. Edwardian-era
91aG8	House McCrae Street	Dandenong	1930c	Mediterranean villa
91aG8	House McCrae Street	Dandenong	1925c	NE cnr Wilson Californian Bungalow
90C-E1	HCV housing estate McFees Road	Dandenong North	1950s	Californian Bungalow, early colours
90C1	House McFees Road	Dandenong	1920s	south side- see 68, 70, 20-22, 12-14; also see north of railway in Springvale cnr Latham Cr.; much altered

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
90F1	Bahlida lodge	109 McFees Road	Dandenong	1940s-	pioneer home? Prominence as home of Abe Ismail, millionaire Philippine horse trainer; one and two storey weatherboard house 1940s-; high brick fence; large for area
91aJ6	House	9 McPherson Street	Dandenong	1890c	weatherboard gabled austere Victorian-era, verandah rebuilt
91aU6	House	16 McPherson Street	Dandenong	1890c	cast-iron
91aU6	House	18 McPherson Street	Dandenong	1925c	Californian Bungalow
91aU6	The Ranges, garden	19 McPherson Street	Dandenong	1930c	extensive garden, stone lined paths, stained timber weatherboard, terracotta shingles (poor repair) Spanish & Italian cypress, oaks, spruce, privet hedge
91aU6	House	20 McPherson Street	Dandenong	1925c	Californian Bungalow; bowed porch; weatherboard; precinct
91aJ7	House, garden	27 McPherson Street	Dandenong	1920s	Spanish style, tiles, garden; cnr; fence; trees, Banana palms, cedar; 'Strelitzia sp.', 'Pandanus sp.'
80E12	Public Art, marked trees	Ross Reserve off Memorial Dr	Noble Park	1990s	LEAP scheme included local Aboriginal community, trees with bronze plaques memory to past councillors (i.e. 5,51980 Cr. HR Kay); also old Monterey pines; guide hall recent log construction
89E1	Noble Park Memorial Swimming Pool & Water Slide	Memorial Drive	Noble Park	1963c	Memorial pool WW2 op Anzac Day
90A1	Oak	off Mollison Street	Dandenong	1920S-30	large Canary Island (?) oak near cnr Heyington, also Canary Island palm, large olive and lesser 'Photinia sp.' and plane tree near Irving Road in reserve, remnant in left-over farmland now park - history?

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
79J11	Trees	Moncur Avenue	Springvale	1930s?	Monterey pines row (6) behind house; E side on bend.; brick clad 1920-30s house, very large pines probably from prior farm windbreak.
90B9	Russian Orthodox Church	Morewell Avenue	Dandenong	1986	FST Our Lady of Domination op 11. 1. 1986; landmark
91aG8	House	New Street	Dandenong	1915c	Edwardian-era weatherboard, large Irish strawberry??
91aG8	Tree	New Street	Dandenong		large camphor laurel
91aG8	House	New Street	Dandenong		narrow fronted
91aG8	House	New Street	Dandenong	1910c	
91aG8	House	New Street	Dandenong	1915c	
91aG8	House	New Street	Dandenong	1925c	Californian Bungalow
79J7	Kelly & Lewis factory	Newcomen Road	Springvale		west of Parsons
79J7	Springvale football ground memorial grandstand, trees	Newcomen Road	Springvale	1936	red brick & cement grandstand; long row of Monterey cypress at boundary; basalt FST op 6.6. 1936 Cr. New (mayor), Cr. Harris; memorial to those who fell for RSSILA, altered
79J7	Hucksons Diecasting, now Metalex PL, trees	Newcomen Road	Springvale	1929-	Parsons Rd NE cnr, thought commenced in Springvale 1929 (see GV) brick & render factory block of 1930s with new offices at east end; Bhutan cypress on Parsons Rd frontage
79K8	Greek Orthodox Church	Newcomen Road	Springvale	1998-	incomplete but impressive, cnr Parsons; rendered reinforced concrete
90D2	Greenstopes	Nicole Avenue	Dandenong	1940s-50	much extended vertical boarded house in landscape- birch, Norfolk Is pine

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>	
81F12	Wooranna Park	6	Oberon Street	Dandenong North	1890c??	Much altered house, chimneys once symmetrical to house (wings added to north side)
91aF2	Pre-Fab home (moved from Holland)		Olive Street	Dandenong	?	not seen- demolished?
94J5	Scarred tree?	off	Ordish Road	Dandenong		marked gum SE cnr Greens Road
79J8	Springvale Community Centre	1	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	1960s	typical
79H8	Springvale Community Advice Bureau	5	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	1990s	
79H8	House	17	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	1925c	large Californian Bungalow, pinoak in front
79H8	Burwood Timber Mills factory complex offices, former	40?	Osborne Avenue	Springvale	1960s	corrugated iron clad complex, SW cnr Regent, offices architect designed 2 storey skillion form
79 H8	Springvale Timber Mills	off	Osborne Street	Springvale	1930s	cnr Regent Street.; complex of corrugated iron sheds, part sawtooth roof with cast iron rainwater heads.
91AE5	Cenotaph & Pillars of Freedom		Palm Plaza	Dandenong		cemented cenotaph (Last We Forget.) was on median near P.O.; and pillars blessed 25.6.95
94E11	House		Perry Road	Keysborough	1900c??	small rebuilt weatherboard cottage, south of Church Road, east side; early for area ?
88 E12	'Greentrees'	239	Perry Road	Keysborough	1920s	interwar rendered brick house
94H 7	weirs	nth	Perry Road	Bangholme		three concrete flood control weirs, one with timber sluice gate inserts
94G7	Serbian Sports Centre	310-322	Perry Road	Bangholme	1970s	modern concrete and steel building (cultural associations?)
94H8	Farm landscape, outbuildings and trees	nth side	Perry Road	Bangholme	1910c	east of drain- archaeological site and remains of outbuildings, trees, hawthorn hedges at fence lines, north of hamlet centre, etc; from former farm, sluice gates and drains

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
91AB7	Hugh Murray & Sons Harrow Manufacturers P/L	1-13 Pickett Street	Dandenong	1950s?	Dandenong's oldest continuing manufacturers- newer (1950s) building but on original site; rural link
91AB5	Holy Trinity Lutheran Church	28 Pickett Street	Dandenong	1962	cream brick, typical but may have social significance FST 25.3.1962
91AB6	Evelyn	31 Pickett Street	Dandenong	1890c	painted brick, Victorian-era verandah gone, much altered; see oral & written history
91AB5	House	43 Pickett Street	Dandenong	1905c	see 45
91AB5	House	45 Pickett Street	Dandenong	1905c	reclad, altered see 43 (twin of); 41 much altered Edwardian-era nearby
94E8	Farm house group	Pillars Road	Bangholme	1920s	group of timber interwar farm houses on south side of Pillars Rd. (list separately?)
81B7	Farm landscape, freeway reserve	off Police Road	Dandenong North		valley, Monterey pines, gums, fruit trees, hawthorns, pasture- no buildings; north side Monterey pines and old mulberries, pepper trees
91AA3	St Lukes Church of England, later Presbyterian Church	51 Potter Street	Dandenong	1957	cnr Birdwood Ave; distinctive Chancellor & Patrick design; FST 1957
91AA5	House	13 Potter Street	Dandenong	1890c	early altered weatherboard
91AA4	House	27 Potter Street	Dandenong	1950s	flat roof, rendered, corner windows, unusual for area; SW cnr Hemmings
91AG10	House	12 Power Street	Dandenong	1915c	
91AG10	House	17 Power Street	Dandenong		weatherboard Edwardian-era - well preserved; early for area
91AG10	House	27 Power Street	Dandenong	1910c	Edwardian-era weatherboard details
91AG10	House	27 Power Street	Dandenong	1910c	Edwardian-era weatherboard well preserved

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway

Name Address

Suburb

Date Physical Description

91AB3	Trees, Hemmings Park (donated to Council by Hemmings?)	Princes Highway	Dandenong		Exotic grassed park with old gums, elm near hall, small lobed leaf oak damaged by pruning
95K12	Trees, Heinz factory	Princes Highway	Dandenong		Thought canoe tree
var.	Dandenong to Melbourne Road	Princes Highway	Varies		Old route now reconstructed and realigned
80E9	Sandown Park Hotel	Princes Highway	Springvale	1970s	Architect designed. Once viewed as very modern, association with race meetings; altered and being altered; cnr Corrigan Rd
91AE8	Peace Memorial Bridge	Princes Highway	Dandenong	1919	North half recent CRB construction, south from 1930s with riveted steel beams under, cement detailing above; plaque in memory of 'brave men who gave their lives to save civilisation' commemorating Peace declaration June 1919
91AB3	Old tip site (Hemmings Park)	Princes Highway	Dandenong		evidence?
80F7	Necropolis Crematorium & Chapel Complex	Princes Highway	Springvale	1991	RAIA AWARD, BSM, EAST OF NORTH DRIVE
89K1	Oakwood Park	Princes Highway	Noble Park		Exotic grasses with remnant gums & reminder of house site
90H12	International Harvester Co., former	Princes Highway	Doveton	1952-	Large complex 1970s character
90K12	HJ Heinz Co P/L	Princes Highway	Doveton	1955	
91AC3	Canary Island palm	Princes Highway	Dandenong	1925c	
90D6	House	Princes Highway	Dandenong	1920s	Red brick, typical for era but atypical siting between two office blocks
91AC3	House	Princes Highway	Dandenong	1925c	Shingling to gables, on corner

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
90C6	Armytage Own Scout hall	61 Princes Highway	Dandenong	1935	FST. 7.1.1935 by Ms Ada Armytage, textured stuccoed castellated facade, rear overclad with fibrous cement; gabled corrugated iron shed next door (Army?); used by High School after WWI2 as the 'huts', used as hospital during war
91A12	General Motors Holden P/L complex, trees	77-123 Princes Highway	Doveton	1956-	see Berwick Study, old red gums in grounds & at gate house at Princes Highway, with 'Cupressus glabra'
91aC1	Dandenong High School	90 Princes Highway	Dandenong	1919-	FST laid by Hon W Hutchinson MLA minister 21.11.1919. Immature spotted gums along one side of gates; rest of buildings brick and fibrous cement clad 1950s-70s; old Monterey pines remnant on James Street boundary; reputed 5-6 sugar gums planted by former headmasters (Griffiths, Langford, Andrews, Mitchell, Cook) in grounds in the 1950s (c1959); once had numerous Canary Island palms in front yard
91aB2	Oak. Dandenong High School (seat memorial to headmasters)	90 Princes Highway	Dandenong		BR Rayment (principal 1987-1992) plaque on seat under old oak in grounds
91aB2	Tharle Gates, Dandenong High School	90 Princes Highway	Dandenong	1930	Gates erected 1930 memory to Cr. WB Tharle for work for school
90B5	Le Pines funeral parlor	137 Princes Highway	Dandenong	1960s	Large complex, one of new look mortuaries in Melbourne; close to Crematorium
90B4	Minster Carpets complex, former	152 Princes Highway	Dandenong	1930s-	large semi derelict complex for sale, early section is rendered with monitor roof form wings at front, former Westminster Carpets P/L
90B4	Oak	161 Princes Highway	Dandenong	1930s	small leaf oak; next to typical 1930s house; rocky; pebbled fence pier, liquidambar
90B4	House	163 Princes Highway	Dandenong	1920s	bowled porch

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
90A3	Trees	207, near	Princes Highway		4 elms and two oaks near verge near Coates; old plantings severely lopped at top; house site? Near Hemmings Park
80A4	Tree, rear Springvale Hotel	227	Princes Highway		camphor laurel only tree visible; not in study area
80A4	Norfolk Island pine, Springvale Hotel	227	Princes Highway		landmark quality in area with few mature trees; not in study area
90A3	GFC factory complex	227-235	Princes Highway	1930s	painted face brick, classical revival elevation; corrugated iron at rear; south side; Italian cypress (3-4?) along face
80A4	Springvale Hotel	2277	Princes Highway	?	1950s-60s Modern style front section with two storey brick residence (1930s?) at rear, with camphor laurel; Norfolk Island pine at front near bottle shop (see other entry); not in study area
80G10	Simsmetals Ltd.	442	Princes Highway	1930s-	new front to older rear wing clad with corrugated iron (1930s?); history needed
80G10	Gillette offices & factory, former (now Hannan Print)	504	Princes Highway	1962	acclaimed architect designed complex of era, tiles painted; some garden remnants (rockery, Photinia, cordylina) along fence; works monitor roof, west of offices; typical for type
80G10	RACV	550	Princes Highway	1980s	reflective glass façade, architectural acclaim, BSM?
80F10	SQUIBB pharmaceutical offices & factory	556	Princes Highway	1967	acclaimed architect designed complex of era, now replaced by neo-Brutalist 1990s offices in front (see courtyard); complex designers Buchan, Laird & Buchan. 1966-67
80F9	Gordon Ford courtyard, E. R. Squibb - Pharmaceutical Mfrs complex	576	Princes Highway	1967	seats around a court for staff with concrete fountain, unusual but intact (1997) design; complex defaced and added to recently; inspection needed to verify; complex designers Buchan, Laird & Buchan. 1966-67

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
80C6	Tico P/L, trees	820 Princes Highway	Springvale	1950s	brick offices fronting workshop; well preserved icon of architectural addn, post WW2 era; cypress arranged symmetrically
80G11	Melocco Bros. stone masonry works	849 Princes Highway	Springvale	?	source of many CBD facades- only major supplier of stone and precast facades of city boom in 1960-70s, large complex, fibrous cement clad, gables, link with nearby cemetery probable
91A10	Oaks	median Princes Highway	Dandenong		cnr Dandenong Frankston Road
91A16	Murals & Coles Supermarket	off Princes Highway	Dandenong	1960s	near Cleeland, murals face carpark, oil medium on panels- old recreated scenes of Lonsdale St including Bowman's Royal Hotel 1868 etc also notes McQuade family once owners of the Albion also owned part of the Coles site; regarded as one of first group of Coles New World supermarkets, wall facing random stone/ Castlemaine slate; as a New World supermarket it once had a rocket atop, as others in Melbourne
80D9	Sandown Racecourse	off Princes Highway	Springvale		(1888 named Springvale Racecourse- 1889 named Oakleigh Racecourse- 1891 named Sandown Park Racecourse) modernist grandstand by Bogle & Banfield, motor racing
89J2	Gate posts & trees, former Oakwood Park	off Princes Highway	Dandenong	1920s?	Basic form in concrete with Cupressus lusitanica, nearby forming row in former drive; (park opp SE Hospital); history needed
80E8	Springvale Cemetery & Necropolis complex, landscape	off Princes Highway	Springvale	1906-	400 acres of exotic and native landscape, with chapels, multiple ethnic groups in cemetery; JA Boyd chapel (chairman 1929-41) etc; Metahar House 1941; Alfred Nicholas Family Garden; tramway; 1st crematorium site 1906-33; railway sites station 1904-51 & pylon 1922-51 sites

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
80G10	Sandown Racecourse Grandstand	off Princes Highway	Springvale	1970c	Steel framed Modernist design from Bogle & Banfield
80 C7	API Engines	770 Princess Highway	Springvale	1940s-50	brick & iron sawtooth roof factory; plain typical of 1940s-50s
91aF8	House	87 Pultrey Street	Dandenong	1915c?	cast iron castellated pillars set in concrete. with newer gates
91aH11	Gates, Shepley oval (originally at Springvale Crematorium?)	end Pultrey Street	Dandenong		old gums, silver poplars and oak
91aH11	Trees, Shepley oval	Pultrey Street	Dandenong		typical grandstands post WW2 some old trees - old gums, silver poplars and oak along reserve
91aH11	Elm & oak row	Pultrey Street	Dandenong		block fronted, verandah, liquidambar, 'Trachycarpus sp.'
91aH11	House, trees	37 Pultrey Street	Dandenong	1915c	
91aG10	House	73 Pultrey Street	Dandenong	1915c	typical weatherboard house; Californian redwoods at rear
91aG10	Californian redwoods (2)	73 Pultrey Street	Dandenong	1915c	
90 B7	Factory	Railway Parade	Dandenong West	1940s	1940s low brick factory, to Scott Street
97K2	National Watersports Centre	off Riverbend Road	Bangholme	1990s	beside Mornington Peninsular Freeway; modern steel service building and grandstand, also note giant sign over freeway
91aC7	Church of Christ	17 Robinson Street	Dandenong	1897??	chr George Street; altered weatherboard, new porch, new roof
91aC7	House	66 Robinson Street	Dandenong		well preserved weatherboard
79J11	Presbyterian Church, now Guide Hall	55 Royal Avenue	Springvale	1950s	altered weatherboard hall; originally in Springvale Road at Sateway site (see site entry)

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
80A9	Barry D Johnson & Co factory	Sandown Road	Springvale		manufacturing engineers, two storey concrete insitu cast section, Monterey cypress at yard
80A9	Rocla Pipes Ltd. factory.	Sandown Road	Springvale	1924-	corrugated iron clad gabled sheds and later fibrous cement clad buildings; concrete masonry offices, 2 storey 1970s
80 A10	Railways Electricity Substation	Sandown Road	Springvale	1920s	severe classical concrete, tall steel windows
80A9	Springvale High School, now Secondary College	Sandown Road	Springvale	1960s	concrete masonry veneer wings typical of the 1960s plus later hall
80A9	Springvale railway station	Sandown Road	Springvale	1920c	weatherboard corrugated iron roof, cantilever verandah - extended in similar materials
80A9	Davies Coop factory	Sandown Road	Springvale	1950s?	brick, steel windows, to office wing with expressed steel columns; works to east
91aA6	Tin-Shed	Scott Street	Dandenong	1920c?	weatherboard front with ledge & braced doors, corrugated iron rear (red Orf), brick floor part; timber framed; added front to adjoining; history needed- former blacksmiths & motor engineers
91aC6	Methodist later Uniting Church complex, garden, tree	Scott Street	Dandenong	1890c	Victorian-era altered brick residence at Thomas Street corner with some garden (Wesley Youth Services 97933832); red brick hall FST laid by Francis A Singleton 2.10.55 centenary year- P Barber minister, Wesley Leed builder, other earlier wing visible at rear with FST laid by WP Renfree 28.6.1924, Rev SJ Jennings, D Wanke & W Brown builder, also earlier section; polychrome Victorian-era brick church (FST inside gives 1889) with coloured glass, added vesty at rear, at Robinson Street corner with intrusive 1990s additions, with large elm; tennis court

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
91aC6	Houses	46, 48 Scott Street	Dandenong	1915c	Edwardian-era fair condition; cast-iron detail; well preserved; early for area
91aC6	House	54 Scott Street	Dandenong	1925c	well preserved shingled Californian Bungalow
91AB6	House	69 Scott Street	Dandenong	1900c?	altered weatherboard; early for area
91AB6	Houses	72, 74 Scott Street	Dandenong		
80 D6	Monier Roofing Tiles Factory	Smith Road	Springvale		Large complex corrugated iron factory buildings; mostly post 1950s, some c1930-40; see Williee collection
95G1	Shawlands, part caravan park	65 South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	1890c	early Victorian-era weatherboard farm Italianate house with verandahs, altered, cement chimneys; conifers
95H2	Trees, Hycraft Furniture	145 South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong		large and small oak, two poplars- residual from farm use
95H2	House	145 opp South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	1910c	derelict Edwardian-era weatherboard farm house at Action Homes, fruit trees
90 G12	Bridgestone Tyres	off South Gippsland Highway	Dandenong	1950s	complex of brick and iron factory buildings and plant, generally post 1950s
88H1	Futurama Nursery	Spring Road	Springvale South	1930s	Timber 1930s house with glass house and trees, west side south of Clark Road
79,88	Tree avenue	Springvale Road	Springvale	1950s?	extensive avenue of evergreen pear ('Pyrus kawakarni') along both sides of Springvale Road, uncommon for City and widespread in surrounding streets
93H1	House	Springvale Road	Keysborough		1920s remnant weatherboard farm complex opposite Gardenworld
88J10	Halleybury College complex	Springvale Road	Keysborough	1970s-	large architect designed brick complex mainly 2 eras, some individually notable, with landscape; Junior school earlier- concrete masonry

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
88J6	House	Springvale Road	Keysborough	1900c	SE cnr Coomroora Road on Freeway Reserve; small derelict weatherboard cottage, early for area, has Nissan hut at rear, pasture adjoining to south
88H11	Oaks, Mentone Grammar	Springvale Road	Keysborough		semi mature row
79K9	Dan Hobans Shops	Springvale Road	Springvale	1920s	early in area; much altered; north of rail line; companion to weatherboard Californian Bungalow built in Virginia & Edmond Street-Hobansstown
79K12	Burden Park, trees	Springvale Road	Springvale	1940s-	cnr Heatherton Road; old Monterey pines may indicate period of occupation as migrant camp 1944 also tip 1953-55
79K9	Emptor P/L works	190 Springvale Road	Springvale	1943c	north of Rail line- west side; distinctive multi-level fibrous cement clad tower with monitor roof cast concrete base, corrugated iron gabled shed to west
79K9	Burden's buildings	224-234 apprx. Springvale Road	Springvale	1924	early parapeted shops, one and two storey, ground altered, adjoins much altered shop at corner
79K9	Lumley - Craig Amcal Chemist	260 Springvale Road	Springvale	1930s	manganese brick shop & residence, one of few early shops in street
79K11	Shop	265-269 Springvale Road	Springvale	1930s	2 storey manganese brickwork, one of early shops
79K10	Sign Shopwell Rockmans, now Woolworth's	270-274? Springvale Road	Springvale		
79K10	Presbyterian Church site, now Sateway	296 Springvale Road	Springvale		St. Stephen's opened 1960, hall 1954; site sold 1969 to Sateways -church extended to tennis courts at 27 Buckingham Avenue

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
79K10	Dr. Luth's house & surgery	300	Springvale	1950s-	Old house & surgery replaced by Luth as 1950s brick house with surgery next door, now disused; unusual for commercial area; Luth very prominent
79K11	Ericksen Gardens	312 near	Springvale	1980s?	plaque, drinking fountain and large residual river red gums
79K11	Red gums, Ericksen Gardens	312 near	Springvale		large river red gums in otherwise generally exotic park planting such as oaks
79K9	Bakery	323, rear	Springvale		occupied by Herbert Adams - thought original part rear of coffee shop or next to Post Office
79K11	Lilly Pillys	346, 348	Springvale Road		in front yards of adjoining properties at corner of Heather Grove
80A10	Springvale Primary School, trees	353	Springvale	1912-	red brick, trees- 2x Canary/Island palms, Monterey cypress, camphor/laurel, flowering gum, pepper tree ; has Honour Board World War One
79K11	memorial garden, municipal offices	397-407	Springvale	1985	opened Cr. Blashki
79K11	Oak	397-407	Springvale		south of library, large- older than rest of trees
79K11	Time capsule Greater Dandenong Council Building	397-407	Springvale		
79K11	War memorial, municipal offices	397-407	Springvale Road	1950	Returned Services League of Aust., polished black granite on quarry faced grey granite, all wars, unveiled by Sir Dallas Brooks 3.9.50 (moved from school?)
79K11	Springvale City Hall	397-407	Springvale Road	1960	set at rear of offices, red brick, limestone facings and paving; erected March 1960 Alsop & Duncan; proclamation of municipality and opening of building by Hon Henry Bolte 22.4.1961, Cr. Ericksen, mayor

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
79K11	Trees, Springvale Municipal complex	397-407 Springvale Road	Springvale		semi-mature oak north of offices, near Springvale Rd, plus less mature ornamental planting in lawns including larch, elder; large 'E. botryoides' at car park entrance, 2x Italian cypress to east of carpark; large oak on south side of library
79K11	Killester RC College complex, trees	425 Springvale Road	Springvale South	1955-	1950s onwards red brick conservative design FST Jan 1955; Italian cypress, cedar, oak, liquidambar, jacaranda, old 'Arbutus sp.' in front of convent; Brigadeen Convent
88J2	House and garden	442 Springvale Road	Springvale	1970s ?	large mature garden with conifers, 1970s house
88J2	Trees	444, 442 Springvale Road	Springvale South		large 'Populus deltoides', lesser Lombardy poplars; silver poplars (442), Canary Island palm
88J2	House	462 Springvale Road	Springvale South	1930s	small fibro cottage, flowering gums, old variegated holly remnant
88J2	Trees	462 Springvale Road	Springvale South	1915c	altered Edwardian-era house with large trees- 2x Norfolk Is pines, 1x silky oak
88K1	House	493 Springvale Road	Springvale South	1900c	Timber late Victorian bracketed eaves, projecting past service road indicating pre-dating road widening
88J4	Bright Moon Buddhist Society temple	536 Springvale Road	Springvale South	1980s?	set well back
88J4	Trees	574 Springvale Road	Springvale South		2x 'Arbutus sp.' in front of house 1940s-50s
88K3	Coolinda Hall	587 Springvale Road	Keysborough	1950s	weatherboard; scout hall at rear
88K4	Natural Resources Conservation League nursery	593 Springvale Road	Springvale South		long term research site, native plant promotion State-wide influence, depending on evidence of this tenure, wholesale nursery

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
88K4	Natural Resources Conservation League nursery	593	Springvale South		long term research site, native plant promotion State-wide influence, depending on evidence of this tenure, wholesale nursery,
93G1	House	880-892	Springvale Road	1890c	stuccoed late Victorian-era house with later bullnose return verandah roof, cast iron verandah detail
88H11	Croatian Catholic Centre	lot 2	Springvale Road	1970s	red brick, unusual rearing belltower/roof form for church
80A6	Trees	median	Springvale Road	1960s	Two groups of Bhutan cypress (5+ each) alternating with Photinia serratifolia in median north of Dandenong Crk crossing, part of widening, landmark plantings one opposite Nash St the other opposite Hope Street
91A-F5	Dandenong Municipal Library	Stuart Street	Dandenong	1974	FST Cr. BJ Powell JP, mayor, op 8.8.1974 Alsop Duncan & Assoc. P/L etc; some memorial trees (EW Green 21.7.80)
90F5	Dandenong Creche & Pre-school Centre & planting	53-55	Stud Road	1960s-70	oak at frontage, dense planting, architect designed
90F4	Dandenong College of TAFE, former	121	Stud Road	1988	Hairdressing School: Edmond & Corrigan for Ministry of Housing & Construction; 1989 RANA Outstanding Architecture Award, new institutional building category
90 H2	Landscape	east of	Stud Road	1800s	farming landscape with isolated specimens such as oak, Monterey cypress rows, marshy pasture areas, gum wind rows, former small holdings along creek; between Stud Rd. and Dandenong Creek - adjacent to Police Paddocks on east of Dandenong Creek. Thought much altered by drainage works

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

Melway	Name	Address	Suburb	Date	Physical Description
81G10	Rossmoyne, tree	23-25 Surrey Road	Dandenong North	1900c	large Edwardian-era altered house with textured stucco, painted brick, gable shingling, some trees (fig to south in adjoining site), firewheel tree; attics added; regarded highly historically
79G10	Tree, flowering gum	14 Thames Avenue	Springvale		large flowering gum
79G10	Tree, Canary Island palm	16 Thames Avenue	Springvale		
90D7	Houses	48, 46 Thomas Street	Dandenong	1890c	good integrity Victorian-era houses
90E7	Vanity Court Arcade	200 Thomas Street	Dandenong	1960s	well preserved from era?
91AD7	Gippsland & Northern Office	Thomas Street.	Dandenong	1950s	Cream brick office building with surviving circular sign of stock and station agent.
98H6	Linden site	nth side Thompson Road	Bangholme	1910c	outbuildings set among pine trees, now Carrum Downs Adventist Primary School, - original farmhouse not seen
98K6	Farm house	off Thompson Road	Bangholme	1920s	NW of cnr Frankston-Dandenong Roads; interwar farmhouse set in trees, outbuildings behind
98E5	South East Treatment Plant	Thompson Road	Bangholme	1970s	massive entrance gates, landscaped grounds, variety of tree plantings
128J8	Farm group	Thompson Road	Lynnhurst	1920s	timber farmhouses and their respective outbuildings on both sides of Thompsons Rd. with windbreak and garden plantings extensive
88E1	Market gardens and sheds	off Tootal Road	Dingley	1920s	terraces and embankments of market garden area with corrugated iron sheds; other elements include simple weatherboard Californian Bungalow (lot 8A, 41-43) farm houses, coprosma hedges, stock yards, corrugated iron clad out-buildings of more recent date, tea tree on boundary- residual?

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
79K12	HCV estate houses	Union Gr.	Springvale	1950s	precast concrete houses in streets off Springvale Road
91a	Walking Dandenong plaques	various	Dandenong		fixed to buildings in the Dandenong CBD, six
80 B11	Sandown Park greyhound track	View Road	Springvale	1980-90s	Modern glass fronted grand stand, other 1950s- 70s concrete block buildings e.g., TAB
80 B10	House	View Road	Springvale	1930s	rock-faced concrete block house
79G9	Enterprise Migrant Hostel, former	Villa Road	Springvale	1970c	(Opened 24 October 1970), at Westall Rd complex typical of era, architect planned pavilion blocks, one & two storey, historical value? Now deserted; brown brick two-storey 6 wing radial accom.. units, amenities building, steel and glass office block.
91aD7	Dandenong Fire Station, former	Walker Street	Dandenong	1920s-30	facade much changed but residential section better; NE cnr Robinson
91aD7	Walker Street Multi-deck carpark	Walker Street	Dandenong		Concrete multi storey carpark, 8 levels
91aC7	Totem pole community art project	Walker Street	Dandenong		carved and painted poles set on small park near arts centre
91aF7	Offices, National Mutual	Walker Street	Dandenong	1960s	Langhorne Street cnr.; architect designed
89D5	Wallarano Primary School	Wallarano Drive	Keysborough	1960s	standard Gov't design
89D5	St. Aidin's Anglican Church	Wallarano Drive	Keysborough	1970s	modern brick church
91aE9	Railway Bridge. Dandenong Creek	Webster Street	Dandenong	1970s	modern concrete and steel girder
90G9	Dandenong Workers Social Club	Wedge Street	Dandenong	1980s	public building
91aJ10	House	Wedge Street	Dandenong	1915c	cnr Langhorne
91aJ10	House site, now units	Wedge Street	Dandenong		regarded as early in area
91aJ9	Trees at Workers Club	Wedge Street	Dandenong		2 possible scarred trees, not seen' post contact?

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix six

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Suburb</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Physical Description</i>
79G10	Tree	160 Westall Road	Springvale	1930s?	Canary Island palm large
79G11	Tree	216 Westall Road	Springvale	1920s-30	large 'Arbutus sp.' in front of later 1950s house, corner Erica
79G11	Basalt pitchers, kerbing	216 near Westall Road	Springvale	1900s?	patch of basalt pitcher paving and kerbing near main road alignment, indication of old property here
79G11	Tree	218 Westall Road	Springvale	1940s?	Norfolk Island pine in front of a 1940s-50s weatherboard house; landmark value
90E8	Houses	19-23 Wilson Street	Dandenong	1910c	altered single fronted Edwardian-era weatherboard group
79K9	Springvale Church of Christ	6 Windsor Street	Springvale	1950s	NW cnr Buckingham; brick; Chancellor & Patrick design
94, 98,	Farm landscape	off Worsley Road	Bangholme		between Franksion-Dandenong & Worsley Roads; area characterised by flat farm land with drains, channels, pine windbreaks, boxthorn and hawthorn hedges and scattered farmhouses
98G1	Bangholme Soldiers Memorial Hall	Worsley Road	Bangholme	1950s	altered; rear weatherboard gabled section earlier than 1950s front?
94H11	Monterey cypress row	85 Worsley Road	Bangholme		
94J12	Farm landscape	off Worsley Road	Bangholme		Monterey cypress hedges, gums, pasture, treatment works on west side
94H12	Stables	85 Worsley Road	Bangholme		beside modern house with large rows of pine trees and old stables behind- obscured

Note: street numbers are provided if evident at site

Appendix seven:
City of Greater Dandenong heritage sites- significant places to the City

Places judged to be of potential heritage significance to the City of Greater Dandenong, metropolitan Melbourne, the State or Nation. For further details consult Appendix 6.

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix seven

Melway	Name	Address	Date
89A3	House	Athol Road	Springvale South 1920s?
90A8	Tuftmaster Carpets factory	1 Bennet Street	Dandenong 1950s?
90A6	Dandenong West Primary School, trees	Birdwood Avenue	Dandenong 1925
90B8	Dandenong Stock Market complex	off Brighton Road	Dandenong 1950s
91aA8	Dairy Sales Ring, Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong
91aA8	Springer Sales Ring Dandenong Market	Brighton Road	Dandenong
91aD9	CC Stockfeeds	off Broadlands Street	Dandenong 1930s
89E2	Noble Park Public Hall, trees	Buckley Street	Noble Park 1925
94 A4	Holmwood, farm complex	Chapel Road	Keysborough 1930c
94B1	Keysborough Methodist (later Uniting) Church & Hall	Chapel Road	Keysborough 1877
89B11	Farm house	115 Chapel Road	Keysborough 1920s
94B1	Keysborough State (later Primary) School SS, former	lot 55 Chapel Road	Keysborough 1874
91aB4	Street trees	Close Avenue	Dandenong
91aB4	Wallara special accommodation house, trees	36 Close Avenue	Dandenong 1920s
91aH6	Thuruna, former Wm. Cadle house	60 Clow Street	Dandenong 1910c
89C8	Keysborough Learning Centre	402 Corrigan Road	Keysborough 1970s
89C8	Parish of Resurrection school, units for elderly, parish centre & chapel	402 Corrigan Road	Keysborough 1980c
89F2	Noble Park offices & shops	49-54 Douglas Street	Noble Park 1989
90C8	Foster Drive-in Bottle Shop	62? Foster Street	Dandenong 1960s

Melway	Name	Address	Date
91aG7	Dandenong State (later Primary) School 1403, trees	186 Foster Street	Dandenong 1881
98K6	Farm house	Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme 1915c
128A5	Bunurong Memorial Park	790 Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme 1990s
90B3	Lemon scented gum, St Gerards Catholic church	71 Gladstone Road	Dandenong North 1932
90B2	House, tree	97 Gladstone Road	Dandenong 1925c
95A7	House, tree	342b? 352? Hammond Street	Dandenong South 1910c
89A1	Trees	920 near Heatherton Road	Springvale 1920s?
90C6	Houses	21- 23 Hemmings Street	Dandenong 1905c
90B6	Shop & residence	32 Hemmings Street	Dandenong 1920c
94C3	Glen Alvie, garden	66 Hutton Road	Keysborough 1850s-60

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix seven

93K2	Eversleigh	1	Jalta Court	Keysborough	1870s?
91aB2	Trees, house	11	James Street	Dandenong	1915c
81B10	Trees at Absolom Special Accommodation House	off 9	Janmara Court	Dandenong	1890c
90A5	Tree	60	Jones Road	Dandenong	1950s
90D11	Dandenong General Cemetery		Kirkham Road	Dandenong	
91aG8	St James Anglican Church, trees & garden	59	Langhome Street	Dandenong	1864-
91aG8	St James Anglican church hall, trees	59	Langhome Street	Dandenong	1905
91aF8	Stables. Dandenong Police Station	off	Langhome Street	Dandenong	
91aG8	Laurel Lodge, later Heritage Hill & garden	51	Langhome Street	Dandenong	1869-

<i>Melway</i>	<i>Name</i>		<i>Address</i>		<i>Date</i>
91aG8	Shaw's school later Merlin house & garden	61	Langhome Street	Dandenong	1884
91aF1 0	Dandenong Park, trees	174	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1860-
90E9	Sound shell, Dandenong Park	174C	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1970s
91aF9	Oak at Bowling Club, Dandenong Park	174E	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1880s
91aE8	Old Dandy Inn	185-195	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1880s?
91aE7	Dandenong Town Hall	224-234	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1890c
91aE6	Albion Hotel	327-333	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1891c
91aE8	Cosy Corner Café		Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	
91aE8	Shops	163	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1915c
91aC7	Masonic Lodge, now Spanish Christian Church	5	Mason Street	Dandenong	
90E7	Benga House	66	McCrae Street	Dandenong	1936
91aJ6	The Ranges, garden	19	McPherson Street	Dandenong	1930c
91aJ7	House, garden	27	McPherson Street	Dandenong	1920s
90A1	Oak	off	Mollison Street	Dandenong	1920S-30
79J7	Springvale football ground memorial grandstand, trees		Newcomen Road	Springvale	1936
91aA3	St Lukes Church of England, later Presbyterian Church	51	Potter Street	Dandenong	1957

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix seven

Melway	Name	Address	Date
80F7	Necropolis Crematorium & Chapel Complex	Princes Highway	Springvale 1991
91aE8	Peace Memorial Bridge	Princes Highway	Dandenong 1919
90H12	International Harvester Co., former	1-35 Princes Highway	Doveton 1952-
90K12	HJ Heinz Co P/L	43-65 Princes Highway	Doveton 1955
91a12	General Motors Holden P/L complex, trees	77-123 Princes Highway	Doveton 1956-
80G10	Gillette offices & factory, former (now Hannan Print)	504 Princes Highway	Noble Park 1962
80F9	Gordon Ford courtyard, E. R. Squibb. - Pharmaceutical Mfrs complex	576 Princes Highway	Noble Park 1967
80E8	Springvale Cemetery & Necropolis complex, landscape	off Princes Highway	Springvale 1906-
80G10	Sandown Racecourse Grandstand	off Princes Highway	Springvale 1970c
80D9	Sandown Racecourse	off Princes Highway	Springvale
91aH1	Gates, Shepley oval (originally at Springvale Crematorium?)	end Pultney Street	Dandenong
91aH11	Elm & oak row	Pultney Street	Dandenong
91aG10	Californian redwoods (2)	73 Pultney Street	Dandenong 1915c
91aC6	Methodist later Uniting Church complex, garden, tree	34-38 Scott Street	Dandenong 1890c
79,88	Tree avenue	Springvale Road	Springvale 1950s?
79K9	Emptor P/L works	190 Springvale Road	Springvale 1943c
79K9	Burden's buildings	224-234 Springvale Road apprx.	Springvale 1924
80A10	Springvale Primary School, trees	353 Springvale Road	Springvale 1912-

Melway	Name	Address	Date
79K11	Oak	397-407 Springvale Road	Springvale
88K4	Natural Resources Conservation League nursery	593 Springvale Road	Springvale South
93G1	House	880-892 Springvale Road	Keysborough 1890c
90F4	Dandenong College of TAFE, former	121 Stud Road	Dandenong 1988
81G10	Rossmoyne, tree	23-25 Surrey Road	Dandenong North 1900c
79K9	Springvale Church of Christ	6 Windsor Street	Springvale 1950s
94-98	Farm landscape	off Worsely Road	Bangholme

Note: street numbers are provided if evident at site

Appendix eight:
City of Greater Dandenong heritage sites- significant places to localities

Heritage places judged to be of potential significance to localities within the City (such as Springvale, Bangholme, Dandenong, etc.). For further details consult Appendix 6.

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix eight

Melway	Name	Address	Date
89K5	Street trees	Alsace Street	Dandenong 1930s??
90A7	Carramar Plating/Shishap Products/ -(TuftMaster?)	23 Attenborough Street	Dandenong West 1940s
94H9	Bangholme Methodist Church	Bangholme Road	Bangholme 1930s-?
94H9	Hamlet centre, tennis court & shelter, trees	lot 1 Bangholme Road.	Bangholme
89J7	Masquerade	142 Bridge Road	Noble Park 1920s
81C12	Ferring, former farm house complex, trees	82-88 Carlton Road	Dandenong Nth 1920s
91aA6	Shortlands	3-5 Carson Street	Dandenong 1900c
89B11	Jim E. Scaunch? egg farm	54 Chapel Street	Keysborough
91aB4	House	12 Close Avenue	Dandenong 1920s
90B6	House	29 Close Avenue	Dandenong 1915c
90C6	House	1A? Clow Street	Dandenong 1915c
91aE4	Trees, near market carpark & library	off Clow Street	Dandenong
88K1	House	Corinne Close	Springvale South 1920s
89F2	River red gum stump	Douglas Street	Noble Park
89G3	Rail bridge. over Mile Creek	off Douglas Street	Noble Park 1870s
90E8	St Mary's Catholic Church	162? Foster Street	Dandenong 1960s
91aG7	Kingsbury's house, tree	164 Foster Street	Dandenong
90E8	House	170 Foster Street	Dandenong 1925c
90E8	House, garden	172 Foster Street	Dandenong 1930s
98K6	Farmhouse	Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme 1915c
138A3	Farm	Frankston Dandenong Road	Bangholme 1915c
95A8	Canary Island palm	426 Hammond Street	Dandenong South 1920s?
90C6	House	19 Hemmings Street	Dandenong 1920c
Melway	Name	Address	Date
91aB2	House	49 James Street	Dandenong 1905c
81B10	Oaks	9 Janmara Court	Dandenong North 1900c
90A5	Observatory	2-4 Jolly Street	Dandenong
90A6	Shop & residence	24 Jones Road	Dandenong 1920s
90A5	House, garden	60 Jones Road	Dandenong 1950s
90E11	King & Wilson	Kirkham Road.	Dandenong 1920c
91aE7	Dandenong Memorial Hall	10 Langhorne Street	Dandenong 1950s
91aG8	House & trees	75 Langhorne Street	Dandenong 1915c
91aG8	House	78 Langhorne Street	Dandenong 1915c
80A9	Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King Centre), trees	1 Lightwood Road	Springvale 1950s
91aF10	Baby Health Centre & Kindergarten, former (Truby King centre)	174A Lonsdale Street	Dandenong 1950s
91aF10	Dandenong Drill Hall	174B Lonsdale Street	Dandenong 1920s?

City of Greater Dandenong heritage Study Stage One
Appendix eight

91aE8	Mitre Ten & interior	157	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1930s
91aE7	Walkers Buildings, Shops & residences	351-353	Lonsdale Street	Dandenong	1907c
91aJ6	House	9	Macpherson Street	Dandenong	1890c
91aF4	House	14	Market Street	Dandenong	1925c
91aC6	Abbott's house, now Dandenong Private Nursing Home	4-6	Mason Street	Dandenong	1915c
91aG8	House	59	McCrae Street	Dandenong	1915c
91aJ6	House	16	McPherson Street	Dandenong	1890c
89E1	Noble Park Memorial Swimming Pool & Water Slide		Memorial Drive	Noble Park	1963-
79J7	Hucksons Diecasting, now Metalex PL, trees	1-3	Newcomen Road	Springvale.	1929-
91aE5	Cenotaph & Pillars of Freedom		Palm Plaza	Dandenong	
Melway	Name		Address		Date
94H 7	weirs		north of Perry Road	Bangholme	
91aB5	House	43	Pickett Street	Dandenong	1905c
91aB3	Trees, Hemmings Park (donated to Council by Hemmings?)		Princes Highway	Dandenong	
91aC3	House	54	Princes Highway	Dandenong	1925c
91aB2	Oak. Dandenong High School (seat memorial to headmasters)	90	Princes Highway	Dandenong	
90B4	Minster Carpets complex, former	152	Princes Highway	Dandenong	1930s-
91aH11	House, trees	37	Pultney Street	Dandenong	1915c
79J11	Presbyterian Church, now Guide Hall	55	Royal Avenue	Springvale .	1950s
80A9	Springvale railway station		Sandown Road	Springvale	1920c
80A10	Railways Electricity Substation		Sandown Road	Springvale	1920s
80A9	Davies Coop factory	39-45	Sandown Road	Springvale	1950s?
91aC6	House	54	Scott Street	Dandenong	1925c
91aB6	Houses	72, 74	Scott Street	Dandenong	
79K11	War memorial, municipal offices	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	1950
79K11	Springvale City Hall	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale	1960
79K11	Trees, Springvale Municipal complex	397-407	Springvale Road	Springvale .	
88J2 1915c	Trees	462	Springvale Road	Springvale South	
90H2	Landscape		east of Stud Road	Dandenong	1800s
98E5	South East Treatment Plant		Thompson Road.	Bangholme	1970s
80B10	House	13	View Road.	Springvale	1930s
91aF7	Offices, National Mutual	2	Walker Street	Dandenong	1960s
79G11	Tree	216	Westall Road	Springvale	1920s-30
79G11	Basalt pitchers, kerbing	216 near	Westall Road	Springvale	1900s?

Note: street numbers are provided if evident at site

Appendix Nine: Principal Australian Historic Themes

Since 1993, the Australian Heritage Commission has been developing a framework of historical themes which can apply to Australia and its States and provide a standardised approach for thematic histories towards the rational management of cultural heritage in Australia. Although this work is still incomplete, the following table represents the findings to date and has been used as the basis for this study's thematic analysis.

Historic Themes

1. Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments

- 1.1 Tracing climatic and topographical change
- 1.2 Tracing the emergence of and development of Australian plants and animals
- 1.3 Assessing scientifically diverse environments
- 1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia

2. Peopling the continent

- 2.1 Recovering the experience of Australia's earliest inhabitants
- 2.2 Appreciating how Aboriginal people adapted themselves to diverse regions before regular contact with other parts of the world
- 2.3 Coming to Australia as a punishment
- 2.4 Migrating
- 2.5 Promoting settlement on the land through selection and group settlement
- 2.6 Fighting for the land

3. Developing local, regional and national economies

- 3.1 Exploring the coastline
- 3.2 Surveying the continent and assessing its potential
- 3.3 Exploiting natural resources
- 3.4 Developing primary production
- 3.5 Recruiting labour
- 3.6 Establishing lines and networks of communication
- 3.7 Moving goods and people
- 3.8 Farming for export under Australian conditions
- 3.11 Feeding people
- 3.12 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
- 3.13 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
- 3.14 Developing economic links to the rest of the world
- 3.15 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
- 3.17 Financing Australia
- 3.18 Marketing and retailing
- 3.19 Informing Australians
- 3.20 Entertaining for profit
- 3.21 Lodging people
- 3.22 Catering for tourists
- 3.23 Selling companionship and sexual services
- 3.24 Adorning Australians
- 3.25 Treating what ails Australians

4. Building settlements, towns and cities

- 4.1 Planning urban settlement
- 4.2 Supplying services - water, power and gas
- 4.3 Developing urban institutions Parks and gardens
- 4.4 Living with slums, homelessness and as outcasts
- 4.5 Making towns to serve rural Australia providing public housing, leasing public land to industry
- 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of towns and suburbs

5. Working

- 5.1 Working in harsh conditions
- 5.2 Organising workers and work places
- 5.3 Caring for workers' dependent children
- 5.4 Working in offices
- 5.5 Trying to make crime pay
- 5.6 Working in the home
- 5.7 Surviving as Aboriginal people in a white-dominated economy

6. Educating

- 6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
- 6.2 Establishing schools
- 6.3 Training people for workplace skills
- 6.4 Building a system of higher education
- 6.5 Educating people in remote locations
- 6.6 Educating people in two cultures

7. Governing

- 7.1 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire
- 7.2 Developing institutions of self-governance and democracy
- 7.3 Federating Australia
- 7.4 Governing Australia's colonial possessions
- 7.5 Developing administrative structures and authorities

8. Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

- 8.1 Organising recreation
- 8.2 Going to the beach
- 8.3 Going on holiday
- 8.4 Eating and drinking
- 8.5 Forming associations
- 8.6 Worshipping
- 8.7 Honouring achievement
- 8.8 Remembering the fallen
- 8.9 Commemorating significant events and people
- 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
- 8.11 Making Australian folklore
- 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes

9. Marking the phases of life

- 9.1 Bringing babies into the world
- 9.2 Bringing up children
- 9.3 Growing up
- 9.4 Forming families and partnerships
- 9.5 Growing
- 9.6 Mourning the dead
- 9.7 Disposing of dead bodies

Appendix ten:
study area map

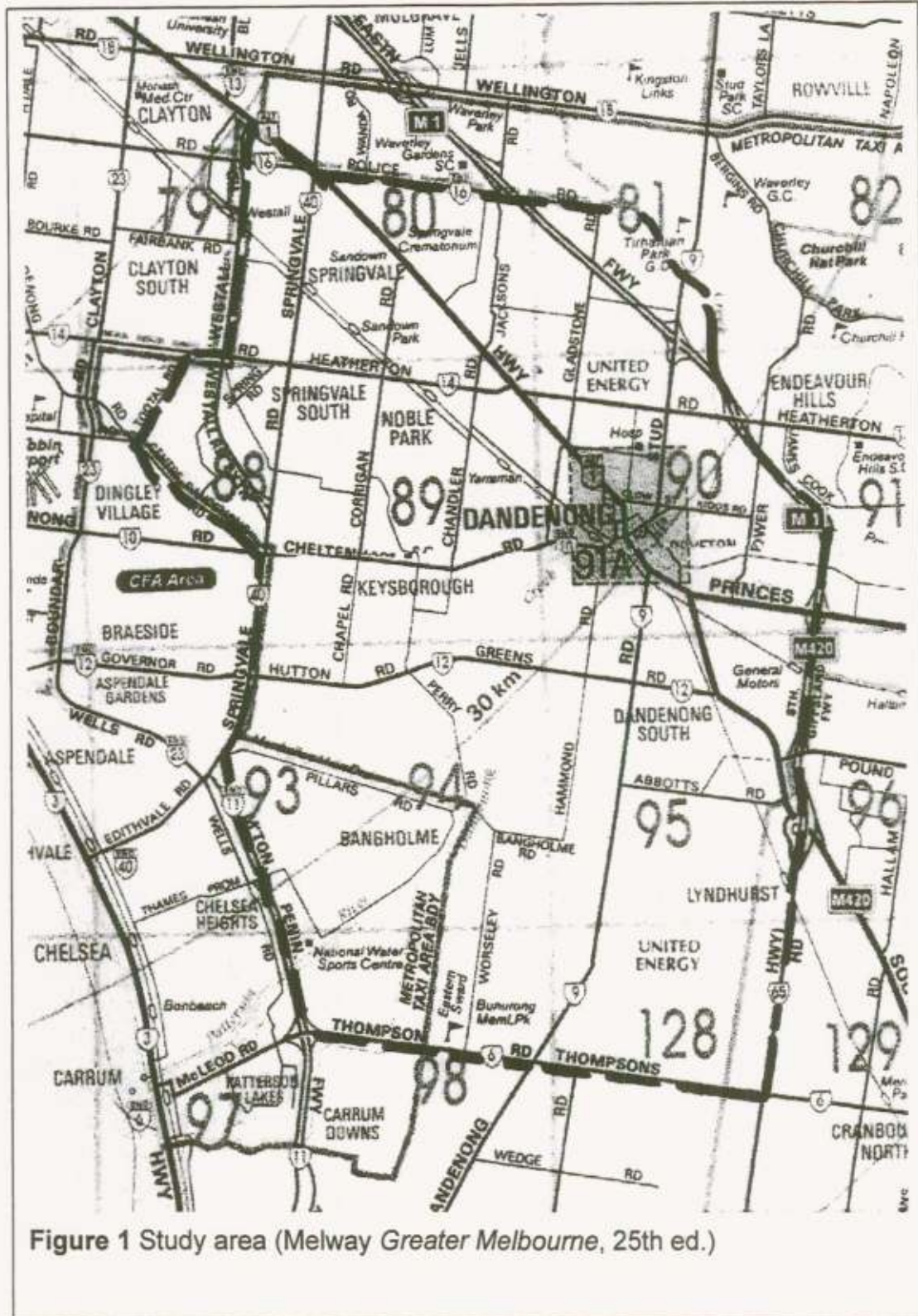


Figure 1 Study area (Melway Greater Melbourne, 25th ed.)

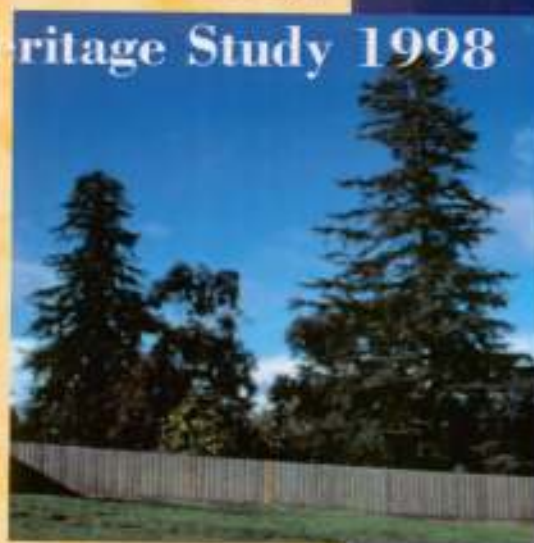
Heritage Planning



City of Greater Dandenong

Stage One Heritage Study 1998

Urban Planning



Volume 2

Environmental
History



Consultants:
Graeme Butler and Associates

Jointly published by the Research, Planning and Development Unit
- Heritage Planning and the Urban and Open Space Planning Unit
City of Greater Dandenong November 1998 002N098

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study, Stage One. Environmental History

<i>Study content</i>	1
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	2
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY	3
<i>Thematic Environmental History brief</i>	3
<i>Introduction</i>	4
1 Exploring, exploiting and altering the land	6
1.1 Exploring and surveying	6
1.2 Exploiting natural resources	8
1.3 Altering the environment for economic development	11
2 Peopling the land	12
2.1 Migrating.....	12
2.2 Settling the land: Government schemes.....	24
3. Developing local, regional and national economies	28
3.1 Developing primary production.....	28
3.2 Feeding people.....	32
3.3 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity.....	34
3.4 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry.....	41
3.5 Providing entertainment.....	42
3.6 Providing accommodation	43
3.7 Servicing tourists	44
4 Extending economic links	46
4.1 Dandenong Market.....	46
4.2 Retailing and banking.....	49
5. Building settlements	54
5.1 Moving goods and people	54
5.2 Establishing lines and networks of communication	56
5.3 Informing through newspapers.....	58
5.4 Providing services	58
5.5 Developing facilities.....	60
6. Education	63
6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education	63
6.2 Establishing schools.....	63
6.3 Training people for workplace skills.....	75
6.4 Building a system of higher education.....	75
6.5 Educating people in two cultures.....	75
7. Governing	77
7.1 Developing institutions of self-government.....	77
7.2 Developing administrative structures.....	81
7.3 Preparing for war	82
8 Developing cultural life	83
8.1 Organising recreation	83
8.2 Eating and drinking.....	87
8.3 Worshipping	89
8.4 Forming Associations	97
8.5 Honouring, remembering, commemorating.....	99
8.6 Living in and around Australian homes	100
8.7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment	103
9 Marking the phases of life	104
9.1 Caring for the young	104
9.2 Growing up	105
9.3 Forming families and partnerships	106
9.4 Growing old	106
9.5 Dying and mourning	107
SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY	110
PRIMARY SOURCES	110
A. Manuscripts and Archives	110
1. City of Greater Dandenong	110
2. Historical Societies.....	110
3. Public Record Office Of Victoria.....	111

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

4. Australian Archives (Melbourne)	111
5. State Library Of Victoria	111
6. Melbourne University Archives (Parkville).....	111
7. Department Of Natural Resources & Environment	111
8. Department Of Energy And Minerals	111
B. Government Publications.....	111
C. Directories.....	112
D. Newspapers and Journals.....	112
Newspapers covering areas now part of the City of Greater Dandenong.....	113
E. Maps and Plans	113
Greater Dandenong Council	113
Central Repositories	113
F. Photographs and Illustrative Material.....	114
Greater Dandenong Council	114
State Library Of Victoria	114
Other Sources.....	115
G. Certificates of Titles.....	115
H. Oral History.....	115
I. Indexes	115
State Library Of Victoria	115
Dandenong & District Historical Society.....	115
SECONDARY SOURCES	115
A. Books	115
B. Articles	119
C. Unpublished Material.....	119
D. Other Material	120

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

Study content

- Volume One: place list and appendices
- Volume Two: This volume - Environmental History set out under historical themes, with bibliography
- Text and digital images collected during project provided on compact disk, under separate cover
- Melway maps showing places under separate cover.

Acknowledgements

Many people have contributed to the writing of the environmental history which is part of Stage 1 of the Greater Dandenong Heritage Study. It is difficult to thank them adequately. In any local heritage study, the input of people who live and/or work locally is essential. In particular, I would like to thank Colleen Lazenby, Heritage Officer, City of Greater Dandenong, and her colleagues, who have given support in numerous ways, providing a range of resources and giving up time to explain where information was to be found. The Library staff at both Springvale and Dandenong have been most helpful. Ilana Paris (co-ordinator), and Barbara Thurley, of Heritage Hill, gave up time to show me around, to point out resources and to provide access to the Benga oral history collection.

The work on the environmental history has benefited greatly from the involvement and assistance of the two local historical societies - Springvale and District Historical Society and Dandenong and District Historical Society. Both these historical societies do an enormous amount of work for the municipality, in recording, researching, cataloguing and documenting the district's heritage. The President and members of each society have been most welcoming and generous in providing access to their collections. They have located or lent material, answered questions, clarified points and provided information and contacts. Their representatives on the Steering Committee were helpful on many occasions - from Springvale and District Historical Society, Marian Rollings (President), and Kevin Cuttings; from Dandenong and District Historical Society, Carmen Powell and Max Oldmeadow. Kate Howson allowed me to see her extensive collection, lent photos and gave me an insight into some of the history of early Springvale.

Many people, too numerous to name, answered questions on the phone or sent material in the post. In particular, thanks are due to the Very Rev. Michael Protopopov; Pastor John Wilksch; Father Steve of the Greek Orthodox Church, Springvale; Rev. Henri Joyeaux; Pastor Brian Harper, of Noble Park, and members of local congregations and community centres, school staff and administrators of various district facilities.

The staff of the State Library of Victoria, the Public Record Office and Melbourne's Living Museum of the West were as helpful as ever in locating sources and facilitating use of equipment. Previous research and writing about aspects of the history of the area that is now the City of Greater Dandenong were invaluable in writing this environmental history, especially the work of Gillian Hibbins. The City of Greater Dandenong's *Community Directory 1998-99* and the *City of Greater Dandenong: A Profile of Our Communities*, 1996, were very useful resources.

I owe special thanks to those who took on the demanding task of reading and making comments on the first draft of this environmental history: Colleen Lazenby; Lisa Ryan, other staff of the City of Greater Dandenong; Marian Rollings; Max Oldmeadow; and Ray Carter. Their detailed comments and amendments helped to improve the text and stimulated further thought and inquiry. Any further amendments will be welcome.

Finally, I thank my colleagues, Gary Vines and Graeme Butler, for their part in the production of the environmental history¹.

Olwen Ford.

¹ Unless otherwise credited, the photographs in this volume were provided by Graeme Butler

Management summary

Thematic Environmental History brief

The following is an extract from the study brief which outlines the content of this volume.

This aspect of the study will address the history of the physical development of the study area since post-contact occupation and settlement. It will isolate and explain those aspects and themes that are crucial to understanding the area and the historical fabric as it exists today.

The thematic environmental history (TEH) will be concise (up to 20,000 words of text), and analytical. A comprehensive chronological history is not sufficient for this purpose, although a time line can be presented as a table or chart. The TEH of Greater Dandenong will clearly define and elucidate the key themes that provide an historical explanation for the existing physical fabric and settlement/land use patterns for the study area. The history will, as much as possible, make good use of illustrative material including copies of original maps and photographs (correct citation essential).

These themes will be applied in the identification and evaluation of individual components of the study area's heritage. At the completion of the identification of places of potential cultural significance area the draft TEH will be reviewed and, where appropriate, amended in light of the results of the fieldwork that has been undertaken.

It is expected that research for the thematic environmental history will:

- provide information as to the location and importance of places of potential cultural significance;*
- provide a context for the comparative assessment of places of cultural significance; and*
- provide information on places of potential significance for which physical evidence and extant remains may be negligible or non-existent or exist solely in archaeological (subsurface) context*

Introduction

It was a land of creeks, swamp, trees and intersecting tracks in the days when Aboriginal people first shared their country with the new European settlers. Strange hard-hoofed animals invaded the landscape, especially cattle, but also horses and sheep. In the early days of contact, the Aboriginal occupants were valued guides and messengers, but also stockmen and cutters of bark and timber. The Native Police, based in the Police Paddocks close to Dandenong, took part in the exploration and opening up of Gippsland. Their constant traffic to and from the Police Paddocks helped to mark out and consolidate the earliest 'roads'.

Almost two hundred years since a European drew the coastline and local creeks on a map, the creeks are still a reminder of those days and the early struggle to subdue nature and the original occupants. The creeks were one of the features that attracted the early settlers, since water was essential for their stock and for themselves. By taking over nearly all the land fronting the creeks, the squatters consolidated the dispossession of the Aboriginal people.

Crossing the creeks was a challenge, the building of bridges one of the first technical achievements of the new settlers. Floods remained a threat for decades and many lost their lives in swollen waters. The draining of swamps, especially Carrum Swamp, was a long struggle. The building of railway lines was another technical achievement, overcoming the tyranny of distance and bringing closer the metropolis and the vast region of Gippsland to the east and the south-east. Later, some of these same swamplands provided a site for a large scale sewerage plant.

The building of railways, roads, highways and freeways, major drainage channels meant new lines on the map and more people coming to live and work in the area. Where a road and railway intersected, there a settlement often developed, as at Dandenong, Springvale and Noble Park. Such centres were far enough away from the metropolis to be regarded as 'country' and for many years the majority of the population were engaged in timber-cutting, farming and market gardening. The roads and the railway lines were vital connections to the metropolis and its markets. But the area that is now 'Greater Dandenong' also developed its own market and its own strength as a commercial centre. The Dandenong Market and the town itself became the 'hub of the wheel', making its impact felt for miles around.

The early industries, coming out of the land itself, were small but of state-wide significance. The red-gum timber provided blocks for roads and wharves in Melbourne, for export and charcoal. Eucalyptus oil from local trees was said to be the first distinctly Australian manufacture. Ordish Firebrick works, initially using local clay, supplied government and industrial users of firebricks all over Australia. 'Dandy Bacon' became known all over Australia and went overseas. Kelly and Lewis, the district's first engineering works, was Australia's leading producer of pumps. These industries, on their own, could not make the district survive and grow, but the industries and the small blocks of land suitable for market gardening and poultry farms did attract new settlers. The population

grew very considerably in the first half of the 20th century. The railway stations, schools, churches, and public halls (including the town hall in Dandenong) all represented in different ways the meeting of invisible lines of interaction between local and State levels. The very distance from Melbourne, 14 to 20 miles, was a factor in forcing self-sufficiency and ensuring that the district and its neighbourhoods developed, to some extent, their own character.

It was the converging of lines of railways, roads and existing centres of settlement at Dandenong, Springvale and Noble Park which attracted immigrants and industries to the area. Cheap land and cheap power were additional factors. Some of the firms that settled in the area after World War Two were of national and international significance. The people who worked in them, and who settled in the area, were from all over the world. The influx of Europeans from the 1950s onwards, followed by an influx of immigrants from Asia from the late 1970s onwards, transformed the area culturally and ultimately transformed parts of the landscape.

Influential factors included the extent and density of community group activity and the struggle for survival, both economic and cultural. The struggle with government, both local and state, for basic facilities has brought people together, above all, at Noble Park. There has also been a sharing and recycling of facilities.

Despite all the changes, in a populous municipality full of new housing, there is physical evidence of a commercial and cultural vitality that has emerged and endured over the years, including recent years. The Koorie community is visible, and proud of its identity. At the same time, some of the market gardens remain in the Keysborough area and cattle still graze in the paddocks to the south, in a landscape that is evocative of earlier times.

1. Exploring, exploiting and altering the land

1.1 Exploring and surveying

William Hovell was possibly the first European to explore the country north of Western Port and to describe his impressions. After his first expedition with Hamilton Hume, from Lake George to Western Port Bay in 1824, he returned in 1826 to explore Western Port Bay and journey further inland. Travelling north from Schnapper River, leaving on 14 January 1827, they reached the Dandenong Ranges and followed the Dandenong Creek down on its eastern side.

Hovell was impressed by the soil and the grass and considered it 'worth the attention of either farmer or grazier'. The creek was too deep and full to cross, but turned 'to about west'. They followed it for about three miles and stopped for the night. They probably crossed the site of Dandenong at about this point. The next day they came to 'a wide piece of water, the commencement of a creek running south'. This may have been the area that is now one of Melbourne Water's retarding basins, located east of the Frankston-Dandenong Road (Melway 95 D9), behind a Melbourne Water Depot. Hovell commented: 'Some parts of the land [have] a great deal of timber on it and on others very little, but where that is the case it is very large. Some would measure 40 feet in circumference.' The party met several Aborigines and one of them 'put us upon a path which he gave me to understand would take me to where the boat can come' (quoted Hibbins, 1984: 2-4).

A month later, Hovell returned on a second expedition, this time to the land further south - the plains, and 'equally as extensive marshes'. His party crossed the marsh, but it took them three hours and was very tiring, 'in consequence of high reeds, water up to the middle and a close tea tree scrub, the roots of which... tripped the men up and threw them on their faces' (quoted Hibbins, 1984: 5).

The significance of Hovell's remarks was that they were basically favourable and encouraged settlement. Seven years later, pastoralists came to this region from Van Diemens Land and the settled areas of New South Wales, anxious to use the land for their sheep and cattle.

The movement south was led by men such as Joseph Hawdon, one of the first three overlanders, (De Serville, 1980: 203). He brought his cattle to the infant settlement at Port Phillip in December 1836 and, soon after arriving, headed south-east to the Dandenong Creek. He was joined by his brother John in 1837 and moved on elsewhere. Others came this way, also looking for good country. They crossed the Dandenong Creek and went east, towards Gippsland (Brennan, 1973: 3-4).

During the 1840s -1850s, the Government undertook preliminary surveys of the land, creating counties and parishes and dividing them up into blocks of varying size. Henry Foot surveyed land within the parish of Dandenong early in 1852 and by August, a number of sections were put up for auction. By late

1854, R. Meikle had surveyed the parish of Mordialloc and by 1858 N. Callanan had surveyed 'country lands in the parishes of Lyndhurst and Eumemmerring and commented on the 'fine agricultural soil partially subject to flood', in the present Keysborough area (Central Plans Office: parish maps, 1854, 1858).

The early surveyors sometimes indicated the nature of the soil and the type of timber on their plans and maps. A map of 1843 shows 'scrubby box, banksia gum, lightwood gum, sheoak' on the eastern side of the Dandenong Creek. South of the Eummemerring Creek, it showed 'good soil, abundance of grass'.



Figure 1 Greens Road scarred tree

There are few relics of the environment traversed by the early European explorers and surveyors. The creeks certainly remain, though generally confined in concrete by drainage authorities. The open swamp lands partly remain, in the southern portion of the Greater Dandenong area. Some of the ancient gums have survived, particularly in the Keysborough area, and native vegetation is once again returning in garden and parkland. Modern bike paths and walking tracks follow some of the waterways, unknowingly also following in the steps of the 19th century explorers and surveyors.

1.2 Exploiting natural resources

Timber

Recollections of the Dandenong area in 1854 referred to giant gums, interspersed with sheoaks. The slope, where now Langhorne, McCrae and other streets run, was 'heavily timbered with redgum, the minor trees consisting of sheoak, lightwood, wild cherry, honeysuckle and peppermint'.

All around Dandenong was magnificent redgum country and much fine timber was cut from the area embraced by Dandenong, Lyndhurst, Bangholme and Hallam. At Lightwood Flat... and Sandown Park, peppermints, swamp gums and other small trees predominated; and with an occasional clump of redgums, similar country ran back to beyond Springvale (quoted 'G.F.R.', 1935:12-14).

The area's red gum forests provided shelter for the invading cattle in the early days of European occupation. Sheoak was good for firewood. But soon the gums served another purpose, as sawn timber was needed for building and road-making in Melbourne. The best trees, it was said, were felled in and around Dandenong. Aborigines were amongst those who worked for the new managers of the land, grubbing, splitting and sawing timber and cutting bark (Hibbins, 1984: 26)

Even in those early days Dandenong was famed for its red gum timber, and thousands (I might say millions). of feet were taken out by sawyers for works in Melbourne, especially for planking the wharves. There was very little money in the labor of timber-getting, but it entailed any amount of hard work... At daylight everyone who was able was hard at work, and until it was too hard to see to strike a blow the axe could be heard ringing among the trees, and the saw humming in the pit ('G.F.R.' 1935:12-14)

There were splitters, sawyers and wood-cutters in the Keysborough area, by 1851, on 'Mr Keys' run'. With the coming of the gold rushes, demand increased enormously. Timber was needed for fencing, building, steam power, heating, cooking (Hibbins, 1984: 44-45)

Timber cutting and timber milling continued in Dandenong for many years and led to other local industries. The first timber yard in Dandenong was run by John Hemmings, from 1854, who later developed his carriage works there.

Charcoal-burning was one of the earliest industries related to the rich timber resources of the area. Among the early charcoal-burners were Thomas Standing, Thomas Petter and James Hampton, who began charcoal-burning at Dandenong in 1856; Alexander Milne; John Jacobs and a band of Germans in the 1860s. A large kiln could produce 70 to 80 bags of charcoal. The charcoal was sent to Melbourne, where it was used in blacksmiths' shops, furnaces and brick-making kilns. In 1935, it was said that relics of the charcoal-burners' ovens could still be seen around the town, but it is unlikely that any such evidence can still be found ('G.F.R.' 1935: 43-44).

Quarrying of local stone

The Greater Dandenong area was never a major stone quarrying area. However, there were a number of stone quarries in the early days, including one in Wedge Street, one in Yarraman Park (the area bounded by Heatherton, Kirkham and Melbourne Roads), one in the Police Paddocks, behind the Stud Depot. Many local buildings were built of stone quarried locally ('G.F.R.' 1935: 74). A local granite quarry provided the stone for the bridge over the Dandenong Creek, built in 1867.

Clay pits and brick-making

The Dandenong district, and the Berwick area beyond, were found to have plentiful supplies of clay. Brick-making became one of the main industries of the area, using the local clay. In fact, Dandenong was once, it was said, 'famous for brick making' (quoted Jarvis, 1971:54). Although most of the early buildings were of timber, bricks were used to build the chimneys. One of the early chroniclers has described one instance of local brick making.

The first bricks, I believe, were made from clay dug out of a hole where now runs the Mile Creek. It was when Mr Lyall was building the homestead at Yarraman Park, in the early '50s... The bricks were needed for the chimneys. This hole was gradually extended by rains, and... there soon was a succession of holes and deep cracks, until the creek was formed (G.F.R'., 1935: 78-79).

The hole referred to was probably where Heatherton Road now crosses the Princes Highway. Other clay holes used by brick-makers were along the Princes Highway (Mr Northay); off Pultney Street (Charles Hobb); off McCrae Street (Walter and William Handley); on the corner of Hutton and Robinson Streets; and a large site near the present railway station (Jarvis, 1971: 53). The site near the railway station was used by the Centennial Brick Works, 1881-1901 (see later section on manufacturing, 3.3). An important and distinctive source of clay, to the north of Dandenong, exploited by the Ordish Firebrick Company, from about 1900, was described in the *Weekly Times*, 12 July 1930:

With a proved deposit of fire clay covering 20 acres which is now being worked on a face 1300 feet long and 60 feet high. The quantity of clay known to exist without further testing is stated by the State Geological Department to be the largest known deposit of fire clay in the world.

The Ordish company was located east of Stud Road, north of David Street. The fire clay was of the type required for furnaces, at a time when a great many furnaces were being built. However, better clays, capable of withstanding higher temperatures, were later in demand and the Ordish Firebrick Company began importing clay from other areas (Brennan, 1973: 125-126)

Eventually Dandenong's clay pits were used up or no longer needed. Over time, they were filled and recycled for other purposes. However, some of the

products of the clay pits and brick works survive, as part of the fabric of Dandenong's oldest buildings.

Sand pits

The coarse sands of the Springvale-Clayton area proved to be a very suitable ingredient in the making of concrete and eventually the area became one of Victoria's major sources of concrete sand. This in turn came to create huge environmental problems, with large and dangerous holes and damage to roads.



Figure 2 Ordish Firebrick Co 1904 (Brennan)

The quarrying of sand began in the Springvale area in the 1930s, in the vicinity of Clarke Road. Two small companies were operating during the 1940s, but after 1945 found that there was a huge demand for concrete sand and expanded the existing pits. There were five sand pits operating in 1953 along Clarke Road, and further pits in Rowan and Spring Roads. In 1976, 76% of Melbourne's sand requirements were supplied by the Heatherton-Dingley tips, with an annual consumption rate of three million tonnes. Several of the pits were worked out by the 1970s and took on a new life as municipal tips (Hibbins, 1984: 158, 238-239).

Sand, like clay and stone, was important in providing the raw material for the development of secondary industry in the area. It is possible that the decision of the Rocla Pipe Company to locate in the Springvale area, and Hume's at Westall, was influenced by the proximity of sand deposits.

1.3 Altering the environment for economic development

The clearing of vegetation was the first method of altering the environment, as a preliminary step in developing the land for profit. Cutting down of trees was part of the process of making tracks and roads. The demand for timber as a raw material and for firewood encouraged the growth of the timber-cutting industry in the 1850s (see section above on exploiting natural resources). When the timber resources were almost exhausted, the settlers turned to farming as a means of getting an income.

Draining of swamp land, especially Carrum Swamp, was a further means of adapting and using the land for commercial purposes. This began to occur in the 1870s, as a concerted effort by selectors and the local council (see section below on settling the land). The building of major drains was the result. Between 1881 and 1882 the Dandenong Shire Council spent £5,408 on constructing a channel to connect the Dandenong Creek with the main drain. The Carrum Irrigation Trust was established in 1889. The Trust spent large sums, over £22,000, on drainage works but was hampered by the 1890s depression and the collapse of so many banks (Hibbins, 1984: 97). During the years 1904-10, the Government took over the works and control passed to the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission (Hibbins, 1984: 124,162, 228).

The problem of flood control within Dandenong Shire and other municipalities became so great that the State Rivers Commission called together all the local councils affected. The result was the formation of the Dandenong Valley Authority. In the late 1960s, the Authority undertook a major review of the local drainage system and a 'a remodelling of the Mile, Dandenong and Eumemmerring creeks in the form of a low flow pipeline set in a grassed overflow channel' (Hibbins, 1984: 228-229)

The flood control work also involved the creation of retarding basins. The Greens Lane Retarding Basin, near the Frankston-Dandenong Road, is actually a natural retarding basin, which Gillian Hibbins suggests was once the Baungan Water-hole. Here, the Wedges had their dwelling and possibly Hawdon, Langhorne and Johnny Bourke before them.

The encasing of local creeks in concrete certainly transformed the environment. It met the problem of flooding and thereby enhanced the value of properties in the area. It also met with some opposition. The struggle with the waters has been a long battle and is an important theme in the area's history. This struggle has not been undertaken by local people in isolation but as part of major drainage works instigated by a regional authority now under the management of Melbourne Water.

2 Peopling the land

2.1 Migrating

Migrating from Britain 1830s-40s

British settlers, in the first wave of migration during the 1830s-40s, were very much transient residents. Land in the Greater Dandenong area was only available on a lease basis, not for sale, until the 1850s. Most gentlemen settlers left their stations in charge of a supervisor or stockman, while they themselves lived in Melbourne. The huts and outbuildings built by these early migrants have not survived, though their names are commemorated in some of Greater Dandenong's major streets - Lonsdale and his nephew Alfred Langhorne (from England), McCrae and Clow (Scotland), Foster (from Ireland). The street names were first given when the township of Dandenong was surveyed in 1852. There were also street names probably given in honour of William Thomas, Assistant Protector of Aborigines who established an Aboriginal settlement at Nerre Nerre Warren and George Robinson, Chief Protector of Aborigines (Hibbins, 1984: 17-20).

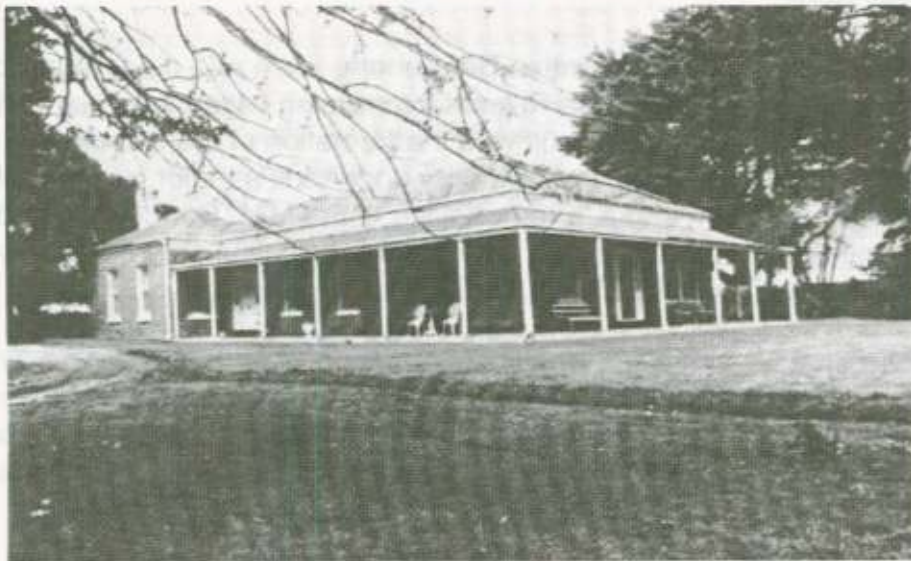


Figure 3 Glen Alvie, Keysborough, Keys family homestead

English-born Michael Solomon and his wife, Sarah, were living in the southern part of Greater Dandenong in 1841 and their household at 'Moode Yallo' was listed in the census of that year. Of the six people listed, all had 'arrived free' (not convicts). Two were Jewish (Michael and Sarah). Three were Church of England and one was Roman Catholic. Solomon was one of the earliest settlers in the Port Phillip District, the son of a wealthy merchant in Van Diemen's Land. By 1842 he was insolvent and returned to Tasmania.



Figure 4 Keysborough Uniting Church

Two years later, the Moode Yallo station had come into the hands of Irish-born George Keys (Hibbins, 1984: 29-30, 32, 34-5). George and Margaret Keys were assisted immigrants from Northern Ireland who arrived in the colony in 1842. Their son William and his sister Mary had immigrated earlier, in 1840, and the rest of the large family followed. The Keys' homestead, 'Glen Alvie', Keysborough, which still contains portion of the wattle and daub 1840s building, is probably the most significant structure in the whole of the Greater Dandenong area, in terms of its links with the story of early migrants to the district and to what later became Victoria.

Outbuildings at the rear of more modern structures in Chapel Road, owned by the Keys and Bowman families, may go back as far as the early days of settlement, possibly the 1850s-60s (Bob Bowman transcript, S& D HS). The surviving Wesleyan (now Uniting) Church at Keysborough, although not built until the 1870s, and the neighbouring (now closed) school can be seen as another link with this early Irish migrant family and relevant to the whole theme of migration. In fact, this part of the Keysborough district could be seen as a significant heritage precinct.

Further north was the establishment of Christan De Villiers, thought to be of South African origin, who ran one of the earliest hotels in the district, the 'No Good Damper' Inn, which was operating by August 1840. In 1841 he had a household of 11 people, including himself, nine domestic servants and a shepherd. Of these, ten were male, one was a married woman; eight were ex-convicts. Soon after, the licence passed to William Scott and then to Robert

and Elizabeth McKee. By 1849, the 'No Good Damper' Run was in the hands of Robert Robinson, managed by his brother George Power Robinson, from Cornwall, who married Thomasina Prout, also from Cornwall, in 1855 (Hibbins, 1984: 23, 29, 32, 44).

Many early migrant residents were employees of absentee landholders. Among these were John Conway Bourke, an Irishman who had come out in 1839 and who managed Alfred Langhorne's station 'Baungan', in the south-east portion of the Greater Dandenong area until 1844, and James Thompson, who worked for Dr Farquhar McCrae at Dandenong Creek. With Thompson were eight men, who were listed in the 1841 census. Dr McCrae had strong views on certain migrant workers, objecting to immigrants 'from the Southern and Western parts of Ireland... as being very generally not only ignorant of all agricultural matters except the use of the spade, but also prone to form combinations and to produce insubordination on Stations' (quoted Sullivan, 1985: 164). Later, Johnny Bourke worked for the Wedge brothers as a boundary rider, according to 'G.F.R.' in his reminiscences (G.F.R.: 76). His waterhole is now a retarding basin (see previous section).

Many of the migrant landholders of the 1840s were prominent in Melbourne society, members of the Melbourne Club and deemed worthy to be described as 'gentlemen'. Some (for example, McCrae and Foster) were magistrates. Some achieved high office in government (Lonsdale, Foster and O'Shannassy).

Irish-born John O'Shannassy (later to become Victoria's second premier) held the Windert or Windiet station for four years (1842-6). This was a large lease of 40,000 acres, described in the licence as 'near the Dandenong Creek', between North Rd, Ormond, the 'No Good Damper' run, and the Mordialloc Creek, taking in most of Moorabbin and Mordialloc and a large portion of Springvale (Hibbins, 1984: 30-31; Sheehy, 1970: 14-15, 24). He and his wife Margaret had arrived on the *William Metcalfe* in 1839, amongst the first batch of assisted immigrants. Years later, O'Shannassy described his time in the area when he was so 'anxious to succeed as a settler':

I was married and had three children born to me in this district; I worked hard to improve the property. But notwithstanding all my advantages and the possession of that vast estate for ten pounds per annum, plus all my capital and energy, I was obliged to abandon the place, because I could not make enough to pay my servants. (Brighton Southern Cross, 24 December 1881).

Robert Caldicot Walker took over McCrae's pastoral lease in 1846 and remained in the district for many years, purchasing land north of the new township of Dandenong in the 1850s and becoming one of the first commissioners of the Dandenong Market, in 1866. Charles, John and Henry Wedge, from East Anglia in England, and nephews of John H. Wedge, one of the founders of the infant colony of Port Phillip, took over the lease that had been Langhorne's, at the south-eastern end of the Greater Dandenong area (Hibbins, 1984: 33-34, 39, 42, 55).

By the end of the 1840s there was a sprinkling of migrant families who were to stay in the district for decades to come. Although they had as yet no security of tenure, since no land had yet been sold, they were already very much part of the local scene. With survey and land sales they were able to consolidate their position during the 1850s and some of their descendants still live in the district today. Other migrants of the 1840s made some money on the gold diggings and were able to buy land in the Greater Dandenong area once it was up for sale. Among such migrant families were Thomas and Mary Corrigan (arrived from Dublin in 1848), who bought land in the sales of the 1850s. Obadiah Potter, from Norfolk, England arrived in 1849 and later bought land in Dandenong. John and Elizabeth Greaves arrived from Buckinghamshire, England, the same year. Their son John later bought land east of Springvale Road.

Migrating in the Gold Rushes

The migrants of the 1850s had brought a range of skills which they used and extended in their new homeland. Some were able to buy land in the Greater Dandenong area once the area had been surveyed and lots had been put up for sale. With a very few exceptions, they came from England, Ireland and Scotland. By 1861, the proportion of English migrants was higher in the broad 'Oakleigh' region of which Dandenong and Springvale were part than in many parts of Melbourne (Peel, 1974: 68-9).

English migrants included Joseph and Sarah Chandler, from Leicester, who arrived about 1851; John Hemmings, coach builder from Bristol, who arrived in 1855 and developed a substantial business in Dandenong; Henry Powis, builder, from Shropshire, who arrived 1853; Thomas Harrison, from Cumberland and his wife Johanna (née Husband), dairy farmers; Joseph and John Foster, from Derbyshire; William Seamer from Kent; and William Smartt from Middlesex. Sydney Smithson arrived in Victoria in 1854 and by 1860 had opened a store in Dandenong, as did Augustus Rodd, also from England.

From Ireland came James Beatty, who arrived in Victoria in 1856 and, after many travels, finally took up market gardening in the Dandenong area; Thomas Casey, who became publican of the Albion Hotel, Dandenong; Thomas Cahill, carpenter and wheelwright who arrived in 1852 and eventually settled at Dandenong; and Tobias Brennan, from Kilkenny, who began wood-carting, and later had a dairy farm and market garden in the Springvale area, just south of the Princes Highway.

Scottish migrants, a smaller proportion of the local population, included Alexander Milne, of Springvale, charcoal-burner (Hibbins, 1984: 45); John Young, blacksmith, of Springvale; and John McIntosh, Springvale.

More unusual were Charles White, originally from Prussia, boot maker, Dandenong; Joson Couve, pharmacist, from Mauritius, who opened a pharmacy in Dandenong; Jacob Anderson, a Norwegian who arrived in 1855 and married Irish-born Rachel Gardiner; and Ah Ling, Chinese gardener, who became one of the oldest inhabitants of the Dandenong district, 'highly respected by all as an honest man' (Brennan, 1973: 44, 50, 57). There were

also the German charcoal burners who were at Dandenong in the 1860s, including John Jacobs.

The first church buildings were a visible symbol of the migrant presence, though church services were held long before substantial buildings appeared. St. James Anglican Church, Dandenong (built 1864), is the oldest surviving example of these early migrant-built churches. It was preceded by a church-hall (opened 1856), which was also used for school purposes in the early years. The Catholics of the area celebrated the opening of St Mary's Catholic Church, Dandenong in 1866 (on the site of the present modern church). The first Methodist service was held at the home of the Keys family in 1854 and a Methodist chapel opened in Dandenong in 1856, replaced by a larger building in 1867. The Keysborough Methodists built their own church in 1861 and a more substantial building in 1877, which still survives.

Churches and schools were closely linked and the local schools were all initially denominational schools, with some government aid. Parents were the driving force behind the early schools. They paid fees and often contributed to the costs of the structures which housed the pupils. The first school in the Greater Dandenong area appears to have been a Church of England school which began in a tent in Dandenong on the site of the present church hall in Langhorne Street in 1851 (Blake, vol.3, 1973: 289, 337).

Irish migrants were a major group in the Dandenong and Springvale areas and gained the support of the Catholic authorities in setting up schools in the 1850s-60s. In 1858, Father Niall started a small school just across the Eumemmerring Creek, near where the Heinz complex stands today. This later became Common School No. 244 (G. Dickson, 1983: 14). Nine years later, the Irish farmers of Springvale succeeded in getting support for the opening of Common School No. 934, in a leased building, a house owned by Charles Daley on the west side of Springvale Road.

Migrating in the 1920s

With the passing of the years, the proportion of native-born Australians increased. The census data for 1901 shows that the total population of the Shire of Dandenong was 2,955. Of this number 2,314 were born in Australia (78%); 550 were born in Britain (18.6%) - including 288 born in England (almost 10%); 165 in Ireland; 93 in Scotland; 4 in Wales; 29 in Germany; 5 in Norway and Sweden; and 2 in Holland (Census of Victoria, 1901: 192-193).

By contrast, in 1933, when Dandenong Shire's population totalled 11,074, the number of Australian-born totalled 9,566 (86.4%). 1,200 persons were born in Britain (10.8%), 20 were born in Germany, 20 were born in Italy, and 12 were born in Denmark, including the parents of Andrew Ericksen of Springvale (Source: Marian Rollings), 10 in Sweden; and 2 were born in Syria. The Syrians were Kinnon Massoud, travelling salesman, and his young wife, brought out from Syria. The census of 1933 shows that several hundred British-born migrants had arrived in the area since the beginning of the century. Amongst these were Robert Mackay from Scotland, who started a general store at Springvale in 1926 and Henry Behlow, from England, who

settled at Noble Park (Hibbins, 1984: 116, 118, 146). The figures also indicate a continuing German presence and the coming of the first Italians to the area (Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1933).

Such figures help to reinforce the picture of a society which was predominantly British in background. This partly explains the continuing and growing importance of sports which were of mainly British origin and of institutions such as churches which carried on the traditions of 'the old country'.

Migrating after World War Two

The 1954 census shows a picture that was beginning to change. The population of the Dandenong Shire had more than doubled in 21 years to reach 27,748. Of this number, 22,938 were Australian-born (82.6%). There were 2,419 people in the Shire who were British-born (8.7%). The numbers of those born in Europe were now in the hundreds. The biggest group was born in the Netherlands - 600. The other main groups were born in: Italy - 357; Germany - 275; Malta - 231; Poland - 217; Ukraine: 76; Latvia and Lithuania - 68.

The Dutch soon made their mark on the area. Some went into the market garden and flower farm industry. Those that belonged to the Reformed Church bought a site and built their own brick church in Cleeland Street, Dandenong, in the 1950s. They were amongst the first of the new ethnic groups to build their own church. Some of the Dutch Catholics joined St Mary's choir, Dandenong, during the late 1950s-early 1960s and later formed their own choir, the St Gregorius Choir (G.Dickson, 1983:164). Kitty Rynsent, from Amsterdam, later recalled the beginnings of change in the town of Dandenong:

There was huge excitement because a continental shop was opening up in Lonsdale Street. And so everybody spread the word, 'hey guess what... they're going to have some dropjes?' Dropjes are like a licorice. Well, we couldn't believe our luck, dropjes. And so up early, shop opens nine. Well we were lined up already at eight o'clock... Anyway it was a huge success because they had nothing left on the shelf by the end of the day (Alves:17).

A Dutch butcher moved into Dandenong in the 1960s and started selling the 'Dutch way of meat'. By 1961, there were 2,598 Netherlands-born people in the area then covered by the municipalities of Dandenong and Springvale, one of the highest concentrations of Dutch people in the metropolitan area at that time. In the 1970s, a Dutch club started, the Limburger Kangaroos. The Reformed Church congregation sold their site in Cleeland Street and built a new church and resource centre in Outlook Drive. This was opened in 1983.

Over 1,000 Italians were living in the City of Springvale by 1961 and another 818 in the then City of Dandenong. Italians opened delicatessens and restaurants, formed Italian social clubs, played soccer and participated in the life of the Catholic churches of the area. In 1958, the Catholic newspaper, the *Advocate*, reported: 'The musical tradition in which many New Australians are

steeped is noticeable in St.Mary's Choir [Dandenong], which is conducted by Mr A.De Stefano'. During the 1970s, Italian masses at St.Mary's were put on a regular weekly basis (G.Dickson, 1983:164). Also in the 1970s, Freccia Azzurra Club, a sporting, cultural and recreational complex for the Italian community, opened in Springvale Road, Keysborough.

Germans were the fourth largest overseas-born group by 1961, after the British, the Dutch and the Italians. There were 1,285 in the Cities of Dandenong and Springvale at that time. German Lutherans began holding services in Dandenong in 1956, using the St.James Church of England building. By 1962, they had built a multi-purpose church-hall, which still remains in Pickett Street. For the first five to ten years the services were in English and German. Latvians, Lithuanians and Estonians were also among the congregation (Source: Pastor John Wilksch).

At Springvale, the beginnings of a German Lutheran church can be traced to 1958 when a small group of Lutherans began holding services. Some had previously attended the German Lutheran church in the city, where the Personnel Officer from Bosch was very involved. Some German employees at Bosch lived locally. Inge Ude recounts:

Because of all the migrants in the area we decided to set up another one in the Springvale area and he of course approached all of us who might be interested and that's how we came to join them (C.Creaser transcript: S&DHS).

St.John's Lutheran Church, Springvale finally opened in a new building in 1960. Later, the congregation added a hall and a manse. There were German language classes on Saturday mornings. Hadwig Oberle has explained why the church was important to her: 'To have a German church is part of your background'. Inga Ude recalls: 'You never felt lost. You always knew you had a place you could go to. I think it helped a lot' (C.Creaser transcript: S&DHS).



Figure 5 Pickett Street Lutheran Church, Dandenong

The new Polish community in Dandenong joined in the worship of St. Mary's Catholic Church, but once the liturgy changed from Latin to English they 'successfully petitioned for a Polish priest to say mass in Polish'. They ran Polish dances, at which other migrants were welcome. 'Very friendly we were together', remembered Leoni Horaczko, years later (Alves: 12-13).

Greeks and Greek Cypriots began to arrive in the 1950s-60s and in 1959 the Greek community of Dandenong established St Panteleimon's Greek Orthodox Church in Herbert Street, Dandenong. The Premier of Victoria, Richard Hamer, wrote a tribute to their efforts in 1979, when they commemorated the church's first 20 years, in a published history, written mainly in Greek.

In establishing a church and a community hall in that time, the community has not only made provision for the 3,000 district residents of Greek origin but has also shown what a great asset to our country are these citizens of ours who have come from Greece.

In Springvale, those of Greek origin built the church of St. Athanasios in Windsor Street in 1979 and a Greek community centre in Balmoral Street. Some years later, they began building a large new domed church in Newcomen Street, yet to be finished.



Figure 6: Greek Orthodox Church, Springvale

There were enough Russians in Dandenong for a Russian Orthodox parish to be started in 1962. During the next 20 years, church services were in the hall the local people had built. More Russians arrived in the area, including a group of refugees from Mongolia in 1965. Alan and Lois Williams of the Dandenong Methodist Church were responsible for bringing out an enormous number of 'White Russian' refugees, working in with the United Nations refugee organisation and an Immigration Committee of the local Methodist church (Source: Max Oldmeadow).

The children of the refugees attended the South Dandenong State School, which developed strong links with the local Russian community. The school was a centre for adult migrant education and became a meeting place for Russian refugees. In 1971, out of 502 pupils, 110 were Russian (Blake, 1973, vol.3: 503). The present church, the Church of our Lady's Dormition, was completed in 1982 (Source: Father Michael Protopopov). The church hall has become the base for the Russian Senior Citizens Group. The church has also been involved in the Russian Welfare Society which runs a home for elderly Russian people.



Figure 7: Russian Orthodox Church, Dandenong

In 1961, the overseas-born (almost entirely from Britain and Europe), comprised 25 % of the combined population of the City of Springvale and the City of Dandenong (it should be noted that the present City of Greater Dandenong comprises all of the former City of Dandenong and 70% of the former City of Springvale, with some small additions from other municipalities). The proportion of overseas-born increased to 32% by 1971. In both municipalities the proportion of people born overseas increased each year to the point in 1991 where the overseas-born were 46% of the population. (Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census, 1961; City of Greater Dandenong, 1996).

Migrating in the 1970s-80s

The Commonwealth Government's Enterprise Migrant Centre officially opened in Springvale, off Westall Road, on 29 October 1970 and had a major impact on the surrounding area. It was said to be the 'first entirely new migrant hostel to be completed in Victoria under the Australian Government's hostels rebuilding program' and cost approximately \$4 million to build and equip. It was designed by the Commonwealth Department of Works to accommodate about 1,000 people and included 250 family units. One of 27 hostels run by the Government agency, Commonwealth Hostels Limited, the role of the hostels was to be a 'bridge between an old way of life and a new one'. The average length of stay was 15 weeks and the maximum time allowed was one year (Enterprise booklet, 1971: 2-7).



Figure 8: Enterprise hostel

It was a natural progression from residence in the hostel to finding homes to rent and later to buy, in the vicinity. Many found jobs in the adjacent region and some established their own business. Gillian Hibbins has pointed out that: 'The dominant nationality [at the hostel]... tended to change from year to year in reflection of political upheavals elsewhere. In 1971 the Yugoslavs were the largest group... An estimated three-quarters of the hostel residents tended to move out into the immediate residential area' (Hibbins, 1984: 223).

Migrants from the former Yugoslavia developed a range of facilities, according to their diverse backgrounds. The Serbian Orthodox bought land in Keysborough in 1982 and began building the Serbian Orthodox Church of St. Stephan in 1987, and also a hall and a sports centre at the corner of Church and Perry Roads. The Macedonians built a Macedonian Orthodox church in Edinburgh Street, Springvale. The Croatian Catholics built their own centre in Springvale Road, Keysborough. The Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina occupied a site in Leonard Street, Noble Park, a complex which included a kindergarten and a primary school (part of Minaret College, with the main campus at Springvale). At Springvale they also had a soccer ground.

In December 1977 the first Vietnamese refugees arrived at the Enterprise Centre. Tran T. D. arrived in 1978 with her brother and his family:

For the next five months we lived in the migrant centre at Springvale... Two weeks after our arrival I started to study English for new arrivals at the Springvale centre... We spent our first Christmas and Vietnamese New Year at the hostel and

although we were provided with every comfort there... we were eager to move out and get settled in our own place, instead of living among a large community of nearly 800 people with all its problems (Hawthorne, 1982: 295-296).

By 1981, almost 50% of the population of the Springvale area south of the railway line was overseas-born. It was in the Springvale area that many Vietnamese and Chinese settled. In 1991, 16% of the population of the Greater Dandenong area was people born in an Asian country, while 6% of the population (7,478 people) was Vietnamese, the largest single group out of all the overseas-born (Hibbins, 1984: 223). The Vietnamese presence became most evident in central Springvale, in the small businesses along and in the vicinity of Springvale Road. The Bright Moon Temple in Springvale is probably the most striking example of the Asian impact on the cultural landscape of the Greater Dandenong area.

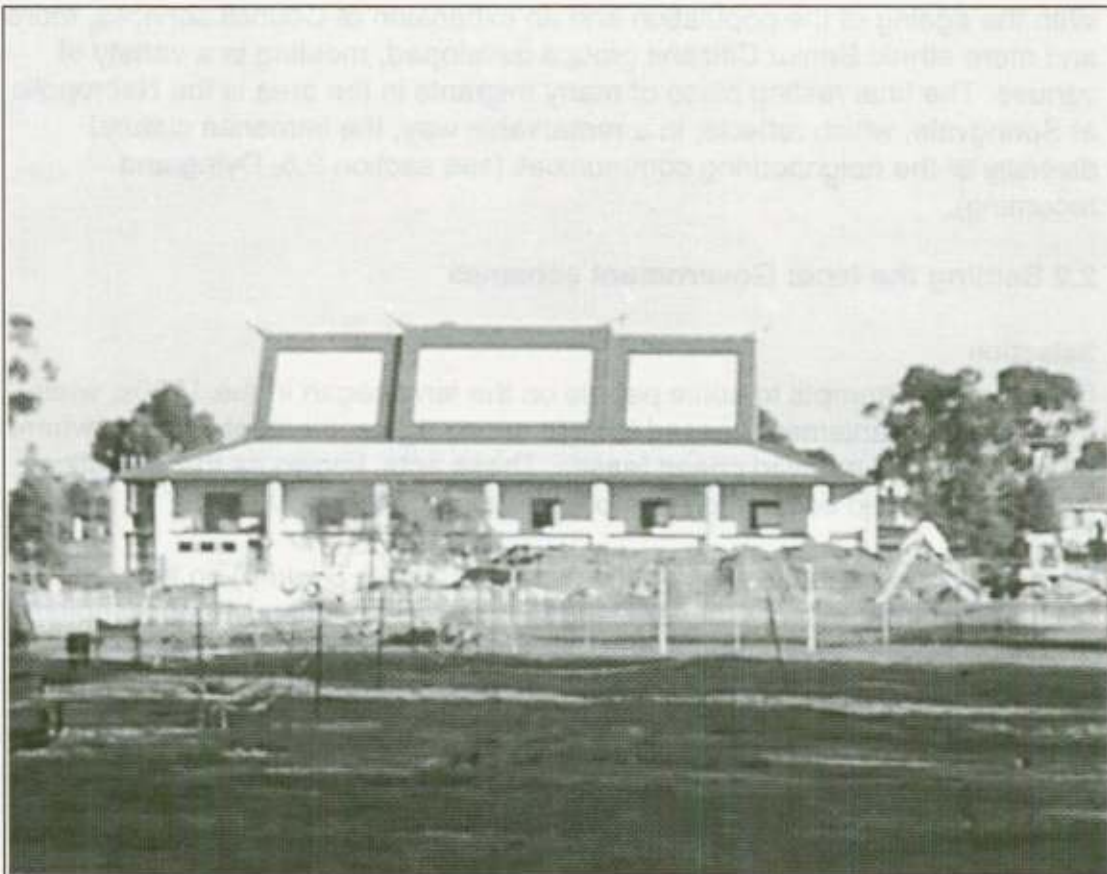


Figure 9 Springvale Road Buddhist temple

In the 1980s-1990s, many migrant groups opened community centres and places of worship or meditation. Sometimes these were in houses in the older settled areas, such as the Varya Buddhist Centre, Rich Street. Some were in modern buildings such as the Vietnamese Church Centre, Church Road, in the open lands of Keysborough South (City of Dandenong Community Directory 1998-9: 36-42,75-78). Some migrants have made use of facilities

that were a legacy from earlier waves of migrants. For example, in the mid 1980s, the Turkish Muslim community took over the site and building first developed by the mainly Dutch congregation of the Reformed Church, at the corner of Hopkins and Cleeland Streets (Melway, 1984: 90 E4). In the early 1990s, Fijian, Samoan and Tongan groups began having their own services, in their own languages, in the 121 year old Uniting Church in Scott Street.

By 1991, those born in the United Kingdom (7,382). were the second-largest single group amongst the overseas-born within the City of Greater Dandenong, after the Vietnamese (7,478). Those born in the former Yugoslavia were another major group (4,670), followed by the Italians (3,529). and those born in India (2,278). The Indian influence is visible in certain neighbourhoods, for example, in shops and restaurants in the central Dandenong area and in Noble Park.

With the ageing of the population and an expansion of Council services, more and more ethnic Senior Citizens groups developed, meeting in a variety of venues. The final resting place of many migrants in the area is the Necropolis at Springvale, which reflects, in a remarkable way, the immense cultural diversity of the neighbouring communities (see section 9.5, Dying and mourning).

2.2 Settling the land: Government schemes

Selection

Government attempts to settle people on the land began in the 1860s, when the Victorian Parliament passed laws to encourage settlement in areas where pastoralists had enjoyed cheap leases. These acts, known as the Selection Acts, encouraged occupation of modest-size holdings.

Some of the early maps marked the swamp (Carrum Swamp). in the south-west part of the present Greater Dandenong area. It was as yet unoccupied and used mainly for grazing. A note on a map dated 1866 commented:

With a good system of drainage the country compassed in this survey would be well adapted for agricultural purposes, as the soil is chiefly black alluvium. In the present state the country is subject to inundation but affords excellent summer pasture (Central Plans Office).

Following the 1869 Lands Act, vast areas of Victoria were put up for selection, on a system of delayed payment, with conditions regarding residence and improvements. The swamp land was amongst the areas available for selection. The land bounded by Pillars Road, the southern-most portion of Springvale Road, the Mornington Peninsula Freeway, Thomsons Road and McMehens Road was the swamp land taken up by selectors within the present Greater Dandenong area during the early 1870s. McMehens Road and Pillars Road commemorate the names of two of these selectors. Several members of the Keys family, who already owned land in the adjoining district, also took up selections.

Many of the selectors could hardly peg out their land. George Cairns reported that his land was 'altogether unfit for cultivation...scarcely fit for grazing there being no dry camping ground on it.' (quoted Hibbins, 1984: 69). Edgar Pettit had wanted to grow willows for basket-making but several thousand willows sent out from England were 'spoilt by salt water in addition to the three thousand sets I obtained in the colony and planted on the ground' (quoted Hibbins, 1984: 68). Thomas Pillar was one of the few local selectors to actually live on his selection. He put up a two-roomed wattle and daub hut, grew three acres of vegetables and supplemented his income by working for the Shire. He and his wife, Catherine, had a family of thirteen children. (Hibbins, 1984: 76). John McMullen built a wattle and daub hut on his selection, though he also had land elsewhere.

In 1872 selectors met to discuss the need for a good drainage system. Their solution was to build a system of drains, linking the Dandenong Creek to the Mordialloc Creek and the Eumemmerring Creek to the Kananook Creek, thereby running the water into the sea. A further drain was to run north-south and to connect with both the other drains. The selectors agreed to finance the scheme by rating themselves one shilling per acre for three years. Later the new Dandenong Shire Council (established 1873). also contributed to the cost of the drainage scheme.

There were other selectors to the north-west of the Carrum Swamp, in the vicinity of another swampy area, Tea-Tree Swamp. Joseph Chandler, William Henry Martin and John Carson selected small blocks in the area adjoining Dandenong Creek at the southern end of Perry Road. Joseph Chandler was the only one of these selectors to build in the immediate area, a large weather board house. He named the property 'Lowlands'.

On the other side of Dandenong Creek, selectors such as Mary Ordish, John Hemmings, W. Whitelaw and W. Williams took up portions of land varying in size from 38 acres to 89 acres. Nearer the township of Dandenong, J. Ortgies took up a selection of 10 acres, which actually was part of cemetery land. He had even built a brick cottage and fenced the land before the error was discovered (Central Plans Office: Parish of Eumemmerring; Brennan, 1973: 100).

For most selectors, such as the Keys brothers and their nephews, selection was mainly a means to expanding their holdings of land in the area. For all those involved, it was a hard struggle to clear the land and make it productive. Some selectors were ruined. Years later, a local resident commented 'The Carrum Swamp will ever be a swamp' (G.F.R., 1935:102).

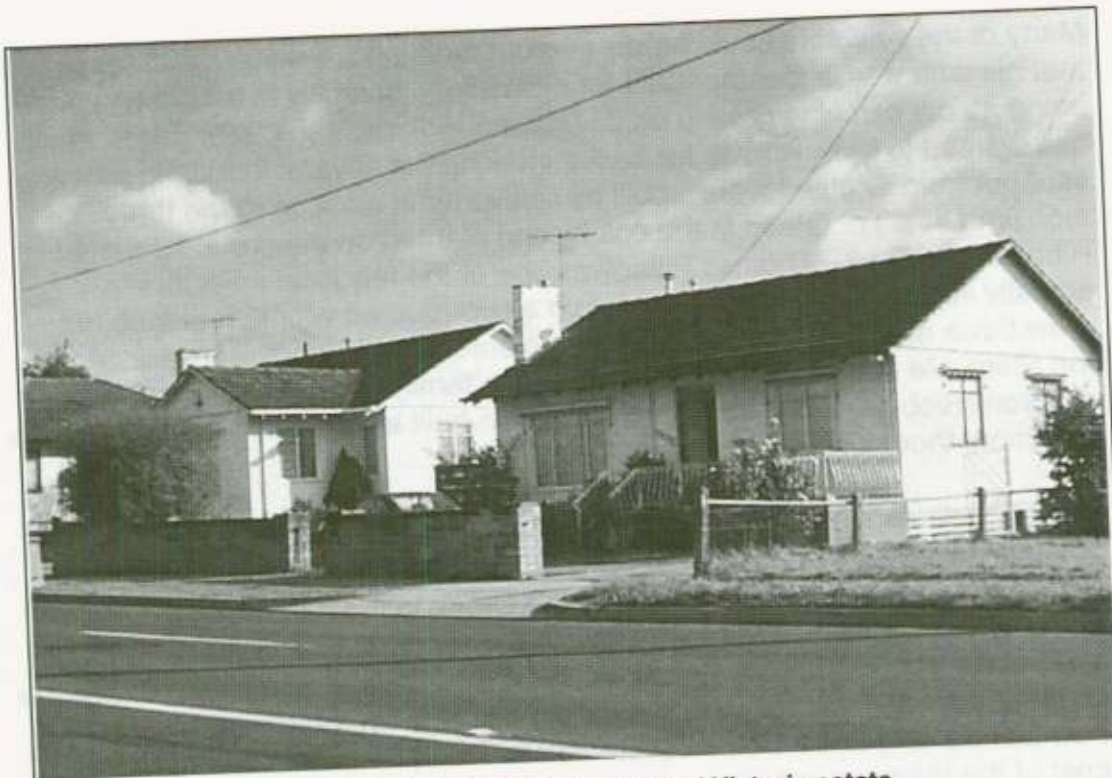


Figure 10: Dandenong North Housing Commission of Victoria estate

Closer Settlement

After the 1914-1918 war, the Victorian Government's Closer Settlement Board bought 165 acres from John Keys, in order to settle returned soldiers there. The land was south-east of Noble Park (the block bounded by Isaac, Bloomfield, Cheltenham and Chandler Roads). The new settlers included Kelsey, Edgely, J.J.Mills and J.C.Mills (brothers), Dillon, Doyle, R. Little, A.W. Ebsary, J. W. Cole and W.W. Smith and C.W. Smith (brothers). They soon began clearing the trees and planting vegetables. It was a market garden area for many years (Hibbins, 1984:140; D.Dickson, 1983: 3).

War Service homes

In 1927 the Victorian Government bought 54 acres from the firm of Kelly and Lewis, north of their works, in the area of Whitworth Avenue and Glendale Road. After World War Two, the Government began to provide homes for ex-servicemen. The block in Springvale was transformed as 300 new homes appeared, in weatherboard and brick. The estate was completed by 1952, though lacking in facilities, such as made roads, footpaths. Not all the homes had water or gas connected and the new settlers combined together to develop facilities for the children of the estate, including a playground and hall (Hibbins, 1984: 176, 192).

Housing Commission

The Victorian Housing Commission was established to work on slum reclamation and to re-settle people on new estates. The Commission operated across the state, including country towns. Dandenong was included

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

in its 'Country Programme'. The Housing Commission's main impact on the Dandenong area was in building a vast estate to the east of the town of Dandenong, just across the creek in what was then the Shire of Berwick. This was later named 'Doveton'. Work on construction began in 1955.

Within the Greater Dandenong area itself, the Commission developed smaller estates, notably in the area now known as Lyndale, adjoining Gladstone Road, north of Heatherton Road, in the North Riding. Many of the streets were named after Australian prime ministers: Lyons Court, Latham Crescent, Chifley Crescent, Curtin Crescent, Scullin Street, Deakin Crescent, Fisher Court, Reid Court, Hughes Crescent, Fadden Street, Menzies Avenue. The blocks were 50 feet by 120 feet and the houses were weatherboard, concrete or brick veneer (Rate cards, Shire of Dandenong, 1957).

By June 1956, the Housing Commission had completed construction of 732 dwellings in Dandenong (Victorian Parliamentary Papers, 1955-6, vol.1: 967-968). By 1958, the Commission had built 67 houses in Springvale (VPP, 195-8, vol. 2: 519).

3. Developing local, regional and national economies

3.1 Developing primary production

Pastoral industry

Europeans first occupied the area because they wanted suitable land for their cattle and sheep. Many of the leaders of Port Phillip's early development had some pastoral interest in the Greater Dandenong area, if only for a brief time. Among these were Captain William Lonsdale, the Police Magistrate, who took over Joseph Hawdon's lease and placed his nephew, Alfred Langhorne, in charge; J.F.L. Foster, later Colonial Secretary, who, with his brother William, bought the lease of the Eummemerring run from Dr Farquhar McCrae in 1843; Rev. James Clow, 'a man of substance with mercantile and squatting interests' on the eastern side of Dandenong Creek, just outside the Greater Dandenong area, and John O'Shannassy who later became Victoria's premier on two occasions (De Serville, 1980: 114-117, 137).

For some, it was an investment which did not require their personal involvement. Their supervisors, managers, shepherds and boundary riders did the work. Since the 1840s were times of depression, stations changed hands frequently (Hibbins, 1983: 245). However, the pastoral phase only lasted about fifteen years in the area and there were never more than about seven pastoral runs. Stations varied in size from O'Shannassy's 40,000 acres (about 62 square miles, stretching as far as Brighton). and the Wedge brothers' 41 square miles (Ballymarang and Baungan, in the south). to Keys' station, Moode Yallo, which was 10 square miles and Robert McKee's small run, 'No Good Damper', which was 2,500 acres in 1845.

A quick tour of the district would have revealed half a dozen rough houses with their outbuildings interspersed over some 50 square miles as well as the occasional shepherd's outstation in the form of an even rougher hut (Hibbins, 1984: 34).

The number of stock varied from station to station. Michael Solomon had 1,200 sheep and 500 lambs, when he became insolvent in 1842. Robert McKee had 700 sheep and 160 head of cattle on his 'No Good Damper' run at Springvale in 1845 (Hibbins, 1984: 31). A year after their arrival, George Keys and his family had 408 cattle on the 'Moode Yallo' run, in what is now Keysborough.

The Wedge brothers, R.C. Walker and the Keys family were the pastoralists who survived the period of insecure tenure, based on leases and annual licences, and were able to consolidate their position by purchasing land. Walker lived at the 375 acre property known as 'The Grange' in Dandenong, north of the township and adjoining the creek (bounded by Clow Street, Stud Road and Heatherton Road). Later he sold the property to Captain Ross, who in turn leased it to Dr. Bathe, whose activities included the breeding of thoroughbred horses and cattle-raising. Some of this land is now part of the Produce Market.

Henry and John Wedge continued to live in the district for some years. Henry developed a pedigree herd of cattle at Ballymarang, south of the present border of Greater Dandenong. This was continued after his death in 1866 by his brother-in-law, Thomas Rossiter, who left the district in 1881. John Wedge sold his property, St. John's Wood, on the eastern side of the Frankston-Dandenong Road, in 1873 (Hibbins, 1984: 71-72; 'G.F.R.', 1935; 18-19).

Much of the Wedges' original Baungang run was sold in the land sales of 1859. The rest of the lease was transferred to J. Wood Beilby who took it over in 1860 and moved the Baungang homestead to the junction of the Eumemmering Creek and the Swamp. He called his run 'Bangholme' and was living in the homestead, with garden and stockyard, and the adjoining 317 acres which he leased (in the vicinity of St. Leonard's College Patterson River Campus). His efforts to obtain a square mile pre-emptive right were unsuccessful. Instead, the selectors surrounded him. After years of litigation, Beilby left the district in 1881.

Pastoralists such as W.J.T Clarke bought land in the area in the 1850s land sales. Clarke, said at the time to be the wealthiest man in the Australian colonies, probably used his 489 acres as resting and grazing paddocks for his cattle coming from Western Port and Mornington Peninsula to the market in Melbourne. The area is now occupied by the Eastern Treatment Plant, bounded by Thompsons Road and Worsley Road.

Of all the pastoralists using the area for their stock, the members of the Keys family are the only ones who remained over a substantial period of time. The Keys homestead, Glen Alvie, includes an important example of an early structure dating back to the pastoral era. Of swamp paperbark and daub construction, it is of outstanding significance because it is a rare physical link with that phase of Australia's history. However the Keys family members were farmers, rather than pastoralists. It was a severe constraint that they were not allowed to cultivate their land in the days of the pastoral lease. The following section refers to their long-continuing role as local primary producers.

Farming

In the land sales of the early 1850s, George Keys and his family were able to purchase several sections of land, in the parishes of Dandenong and Mordialloc, north of the Swamp. By 1859, the area was being described as 'Keysborough' (Marriage certificate, 1859, cited in Hibbins, 1984: 48). The Keys brothers soon began cultivating, and later extended their holdings by selection.

Many of the early farmers had to clear their land before starting on cultivation. For the selectors, 'improvements' such as clearing were a condition of their lease. Thomas Pillar was clearing paper-bark and burning off, as well as growing three acres of vegetables. William Henry Martin cleared four acres of dense tea-tree on his block and planted potatoes, maize, vegetables and an orchard of 504 fruit trees. Joseph Chandler ran a dairy of fourteen cows, and

also kept pigs. James Andrews kept cows on his 93 acre selection, which included three acres planted with potatoes and vegetables.

One of the early buyers, James Simpson, tried to sub-divide one of his blocks of land, advertising it as 'Le Spring estate, village of Elmsford', said to be 'admirably suited for market gardens and small farms'. Nobody wanted to live in the proposed new village, but local people later took up the small-size allotments, of five and ten acres, for market gardens (Hibbins, 1984: 52).

The Government statistics for annual production give some idea of local land use in the late 19th century. A local Agricultural Statistics Collector gathered the information in each municipality. Their accuracy cannot be verified, but they enable comparison between municipal areas and highlight the characteristics of a particular area.

In 1874, the official figures showed that the new Dandenong Shire (which at that time extended to Mordialloc) had 120 holdings, 21,713 acres occupied, and 817 acres cultivated, or almost 4% 'under tillage'. Hay was produced from 222 acres; 57 acres were orchards; 67 acres were producing potatoes and 18 acres were for mangel-wurzels, a root crop. Six years later, the official statistics indicated an increase in agricultural holdings in Dandenong Shire to a total of 158 holdings. Of the shire's 28,628 occupied acres, 71% were freehold, 19% were leased, 10% were selected land where purchase was not yet completed, and 1152 acres or 4% of occupied land were under cultivation. By 1891, the number of holdings had increased to 229. Of these, 53%, or 122, were holdings of one to 30 acres. Another 51 holdings (22%) were between 31-100 acres in size. Livestock in the Shire of Dandenong in 1891 included 1,060 'milch' or dairy cows, 2,277 cattle, 1,338 horses, 569 pigs and 11,776 sheep. The numbers of poultry included over 10,823 fowls and 1,406 ducks.

The pattern of farming was mainly one where the majority had small blocks of land. A few large landowners could graze sheep and cattle. The farmers of Keysborough/Elmsford went in for dairying, helped by the proximity of railway stations, once the lines had been built. Milk and butter could be sent to Melbourne by train, from Dandenong or Mordialloc.

Women and children played a major role as dairywomen and also took responsibility for calves, pigs, and poultry as well. One of the descendants of the early settlers has commented about his own family: 'It was the unmarried sisters who were the real slaves in milking cows and feeding the animals'. Some of the old farm buildings where the women did so much of their work may still survive, behind modern homes, for example, at 'Homewood,' residence of the Bowman family (built 1934, on the site of an earlier house). Bob Bowman has described an old brick dairy at the back of the house:

The cow shed was several chains from the dairy and they would cart the milk from the cow shed in cans down to this old dairy, a double-brick, soft brick building. They would set the milk in big wide bowls, skim the cream off the top the next morning and then make butter, and they would take the butter down to Brighton or

High Street, St.Kilda, sell the butter and then come home with tea, sugar, flour etc
(Bob Bowman, S&DHS transcript).

The number of small farms increased further in the early years of the 20th century, with closer settlement at Noble Park and further sub-division. Frank Buckley's subdivision provided for 31 blocks, ranging in size from nine to thirteen acres. The advertisement for his land sale announced; 'The land is good, easily worked and capable of producing garden and farm crops to perfection and the facilities for disposing of them are exceptionally great' (quoted Hibbins, 1984; 113).

Some farms began to specialise. There emerged a large number of poultry farms, including a large poultry farm operated by Victorian Railways, near Noble Park. This opened in 1922 on a site of 11 acres and in 1927 produced 35,268 dozen eggs, 1,225 chickens, 2,564 ducklings. Its main purpose was to supply eggs to the Railways catering department. Egg production was a major industry in the Springvale area, with five-acre farms running three to four thousand chickens and the eggs picked up twice-weekly by a carrier. Clarke Road had at least ten farms, carrying a total of 150,000 poultry in the late 1920s (Hibbins, 1984: 146, 158).

By 1939, the Greater Dandenong area was still predominantly rural, with a high proportion of farmers amongst its population (Sands & McDougall, 1939: 297-299). Maurie Jarvis has recalled the change that transformed the area:

We started off a little cow town, Dandenong was known as a rural market town. We had farming, market gardening, poultry farming and other rural aspects... And suddenly in the 1940s and '50s, almost over night, there was a terrific change in character. You could feel the winds of change blowing (quoted in Alves, 1992: 3).

There is still a farming presence in some parts of the Greater Dandenong municipality. However, because the area has changed so rapidly in the last fifty years, the remaining farms need to be documented and more research undertaken on any surviving physical evidence of those that have gone.

Market gardening

Once the large Keys family had purchased land in the area, they could use the land for cultivation, as well as grazing. In 1856, William Keys was selling potatoes in Melbourne at £20 per ton and onions at £25 per ton.

According to the figures for 1871, the main crops produced in the Dandenong Road District (apart from 295 tons of hay). were 171 tons of potatoes, 300 tons of mangel-wurzels, and 84 tons of beet, cabbages, parsnips and carrots (Statistical Register of Victoria, 1871, Production: 13). Such figures indicate that the soils of the area were suitable for these types of crops.

A number of the selectors of the 1870s grew vegetables for sale. Further subdivision in the early years of the 20th century increased the number of small holdings and encouraged market gardeners to settle in South Springvale and the Noble Park area (see also preceding section on farming).

Prior to 1915 the Keysborough market gardeners were supplying tomatoes to the Rosella factory in Richmond, though soil fungus brought this to an end. They were still growing potatoes and these were in demand (Hibbins, 1984: 123). The Dandenong market was another outlet for produce, and was operating twice weekly, with provision for stalls selling local produce.

The growth of canning increased demand for market garden products. The Gartside cannery opened in Dingley in 1916, just across the present municipal border, and is said to have been, with Edgells in Bathurst, the only straight vegetable canners in Australia during the 1930s. During World War Two, the cannery took on contracts of canned vegetables for the army and this in turn increased production and the demand for local vegetables (Hibbins, 1984: 144, 158, 166). In the 1950s, the coming of the Heinz factory to Dandenong provided a further demand for local produce.

With the growth of the market garden industry came increasing mechanisation. Sheds were needed for trucks, tractors and other equipment, for storage and packing. Irrigation systems were installed. All this helped to change the physical appearance of the market gardens.

Flower farming could be seen as a specialised branch of market gardening. It was already going on west of Westall Road in the late 19th, early 20th century but became prominent in the present Greater Dandenong area when the Flowervale Nursery was established at Noble Park in 1922. By 1934, the nursery was a large-scale flower-seedling business, employing 20-25 people and also producing and selling bulbs and annuals in bloom (Hibbins, 1984: 140, 157). In more recent times, additional gardens and nurseries have greatly expanded the flower-growing industry. The firm of Van Wyk and Son has become one of the largest in the area.

The growing of native trees and plants is the most recent aspect of plant production in the Greater Dandenong area. This was pioneered in the 1940s by Cyril Isaac and Alex Wilkie, who developed a base which became known as the Natural Resources Conservation League of Victoria, situated in Springvale Road. By the 1960s and onwards, the League was distributing hundreds of thousands of trees each year and running an educational program (Hibbins, 1984: 231).

Many of the area's market gardens and nurseries have gone, to be subdivided and covered with housing and roads, but many are still an ongoing part of the landscape. There are small patches such as that adjoining Tootal Road, south of Heatherton Road, and the large expanses of Keysborough South. Some clearly have their origins in the 1920s-30s. Others are more recent developments. Their continuing operation has been affected by the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme, which provided for green wedges in the midst of an expanding city (Dingle and Rasmussen, 1991: 319-322).

3.2 Feeding people

The history of the Greater Dandenong area provides many examples of the theme of feeding people, going back to the early days of European

settlement. Georgiana McCrae stayed a night in the area in March, 1844, and later reported in her diary: 'Went... to "No-Good Damper", [possibly south of Centre Road and east of Westall Road] and reached the inn at 4 p.m.... Mrs McKie, hostess of the inn, loud in her lamentations about the kangaroos raiding her melons and cucumbers... For dinner, three courses of veal.' (McCrae, 1934: 129-130). Georgiana's hostess, Elizabeth McKee, was probably growing food both for her family and the visitors to her hotel. The McKees grew oats as well as vegetables.

From the late 1840s onwards, members of the Keys family were running cattle and dairy cows, ultimately sources of meat and butter for the Melbourne market. The Keys women - Margaret, Eliza, Marie, or their employees, would have been making the butter. The surviving wattle and daub outbuilding at 'Glen Alvie' dates back to this time and may have been associated with dairying activity.

John Greaves, who bought land in 1853, east of Springvale Road, was possibly one of the first to plant an orchard in the area. William Keys may have been amongst the first to sell local produce in Melbourne, in the 1850s. The selectors of the 1870s increased the numbers of those growing food in the area. The thousands of poultry and eggs in the area in the 1870s onwards were a further source of food. The Keys family were noted for the cheese they produced (see earlier sections on settling the land, and developing primary production).

The commercial processing of food got under way in the early twentieth century, though for a short time, the area had a grain mill, mentioned in the 1871 statistics. The bacon factory at Dandenong began in 1912 and continued for over sixty years.

With a growing number of small farms and market gardens, the area's production of food increased. By 1915 there were some differences between the northern portion of Dandenong Shire - 'practically all dairy farming and some oats' - and the southern portion with its grazing paddocks and market gardens (Hibbins, 1984:119). The greater specialisation was also evident in the growing number of poultry farms. None could be bigger than the Victorian Railways' Mammoth poultry farm, established to provide a steady supply of eggs to their Railways catering department.

By the late 1930s the area had a butter factory, a cheese factory and a crumpet manufacturer (Sands and McDougall, 1939). and the bacon factory had expanded production to include not only bacon, but hams, sausages, lard and processed chickens (see section below on manufacturing). Gartside's vegetable canning factory at Dingley, just outside the Greater Dandenong municipal boundary, was processing vegetables from all around the surrounding district.

During the Second World War, Government legislation and regulation placed enormous pressure on the local farmers and market gardeners, in the effort to increase food production. Labour was in short supply and those available had

to work long hours. The Dandy Bacon Factory was exporting its ham and bacon products to the armed services throughout Australia and the Pacific region. It also produced a range of smallgoods and 'Dandy' poultry.

In 1955, the H.J.Heinz factory opened at Dandenong, a vast factory where hundreds of workers mixed, chemically tested and sealed into millions of cans its 57 varieties. The company 'used tomatoes, carrots, meats, potatoes, beans, peas, everything that people ate and which Heinz could put in a tin' (Brennan, 1973:129). Since World War Two, demand for the many varieties of Heinz products had continued and was ongoing (see also later section, 3.3: Manufacturing).

H.J. Heinz had started in the United States in 1869 and was exporting world-wide by the end of the 19th century. The first Heinz factory in Australia opened in Richmond in 1934, but by the late 1940s it was too small to meet the increasing demand for canned food. This led to the decision to re-locate to Dandenong, which was well-situated on a highway and close to the railway line. An added attraction was the availability of vegetables from local market gardens. The large Heinz complex continues to this day. In a sense, it symbolises the enormous contribution made by local producers and processors to feeding the people.

3.3 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity

The trees of the area provided the resources - firewood, charcoal and eucalyptus - for the development of the first local manufacturing industries (see also section on exploiting local resources). The clay of the area provided the raw material for the development of brick-making. Livestock of the region provided milk and cream, which local women (and later a butter factory) transformed into butter, and meat which ended up as bacon in the Dandy Bacon Factory.

Early factories

It has been suggested that the manufacture of eucalyptus oil which began near Dandenong about 1852-54 was 'possibly the first distinctively Australian trade established in Victoria (after the boiling-down works of the 1840s)' (*Victorian Year Book*, 1973: 323, 721). Joseph Bosisto, encouraged by his friend Ferdinand Von Mueller, the Victorian Government Botanist, began eucalyptus distilling, using a roughly-constructed still on the Dandenong Creek and continued this activity in the area until 1875 (Hibbins, 1984: 45, 89). He refined and bottled the oil at Richmond and also had a distillery at Emerald.

Two establishments which started in 1865 included a tannery, facing Kidds Road, and a whip thong-making works. This latter was run by Frank Henderson. It was 'rather an important shop and employed half-a-dozen hands. Mr Henderson did a large trade with the other States and his whips were famous, especially those made for the stockmen.' (G.F.R., 1935: 33).

It is difficult to know whether the official published statistics were accurate or not, but only one factory or 'works' was listed for Dandenong in 1869, 1870,

and 1871, with a total of seven employees (Statistics of Victoria: Production). One grain mill and one brewery (possibly Dunbar's) were listed in 1871. In 1872 there were three factories, employing 16 males, 2 females; in 1873 four factories employed 12 males and one female, but a year later all the employees of the four factories mentioned were males (16). The number of works decreased to three in 1879 and had not risen ten years later, though two of the works were using steam power by that time. The early years of the 20th century saw little change, except a slight decrease in the number employed. By 1907 there were two manufacturing establishments employing only five workers. The situation started to change by 1909 when six works were in operation, employing 27 hands.

John Hemmings' workshop and wheelwrights business was operating in Pultney Street by 1856. In 1870 he opened his new coach-building factory ('G.F.R.', 1935: 13). It was no doubt one of the establishments in the manufacturing statistics for Dandenong during the later years of the 19th century. Hugh Murray moved his foundry from Buln Buln to Dandenong in 1898 and began agricultural implement-making, notably harrows, 'sold all over the Commonwealth and made of Australian material'. It employed about ten hands all the year round (*Weekly Times*, 12 July 1930). This became a long-enduring enterprise, which still continues (Brennan, 1973: 42, 126).

Brick-making

There were many small brick kilns at various places in and around the town. Many Dandenong buildings, such as the Wesleyan Church and the Bridge Hotel were constructed from bricks made out of clay excavated close by. One brick yard was listed in 1870 and this increased to two brick yards, a year later (*Statistics of Victoria*, 1870, 1871, Production).

The Centennial Brick Company utilised fine clay in the vicinity of the present railway station, beginning in 1881. It kept going for 30 years and employed over 50 men in the 1880s ('G.F.R.': 80). A more short-lived enterprise was the Diamond Hill Brick Company, promoted by entrepreneurs in 1888, in the vicinity of the present South Gippsland Highway, and using a new kind of kiln. The venture was not a success.

Brick-making in the area, using local clay, was an essential preliminary to the more long-term business of manufacturing firebricks. The Ordish Firebrick Company, established in 1894, became 'the 'largest and most successful' of all the brick works in the district, but also one of the largest brick-makers in Victoria (Brennan, 1973: 45, 125-126). In 1930, the Ordish Firebrick works were described as:

One of Dandenong's valuable assets... situated in Stud Road, about a mile and a quarter from the town, on 52 acres. The six kilns have each a capacity of 37,000 bricks, and the weekly output is 50,000 bricks and tiles, keeping 30 hands engaged (Weekly Times 12 July 1930).

In 1930, the Ordish company was supplying firebricks to Newport Railway Workshops, the SEC at Yallourn, and gas works and factories in Victoria,

New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, according to their own designs. Later there was a demand for firebricks of a different kind of clay and the firm began importing clays from elsewhere, including overseas. The company name changed to Newbold Refractories, which finally ceased operation in the 1970s.

Early 20th century factories

In 1912, the Dandenong bacon factory began production. The pig producers of Gippsland had formed the Gippsland Co-operative Bacon Curing Company Limited in 1910 and selected a 22 acre site close to the Dandenong railway station, with its own siding. In the first year, the company processed 8,772 pigs. For the year ending April 1930 the intake was 33,504 pigs and 6,633 calves and cattle. In 1938 the factory handled 38,000 pigs. The *Weekly Times* (12 July 1930). commented: 'The company's hams and bacon are favourably known all over the Commonwealth and a large export business has grown up'. As well as smallgoods and 'Dandy' poultry, the company also produced animal food and processed by-products.

In 1955 the co-operative company was replaced by a new company, Victoria Bacon Limited, which in turn established subsidiaries in other parts of Australia, under a holding company, Australia Bacon Ltd, based in Dandenong. In 1965 the total intake was nearly 156,000 pigs (Brennan, 1973: 123-125). Dandy Tallow Pty. Ltd., established in the 1930s, was probably a sister company to the bacon company. Despite the company's success, it eventually ceased operations.

Other factories of the '30s were the Dandenong Mills, knitting mills; Heparadine Pty. Ltd, manufacturing chemists; Plasteroid Ceiling & Fibrous Plaster company in Grace Street; and Thos. Robbins, crumpet manufacturer. Two oil companies - Shell and the Vacuum Oil Company - had depots in the Dandenong area.

From 1922, the Dandenong Butter Factory was operating in Stud Road, 'one of the more picturesque industrial buildings... tragically demolished in 1972'.(Brennan, 1973: 123). There was also the West Gippsland Cheese Factory (1937), possibly the same as the Associated Dairies Cheese Factory, in Foster Street in 1950.

Kelly & Lewis arrived at Springvale in 1922, and became 'one of Australia's largest pump manufacturers' (Victorian Year Book, 1973: 325). They bought a large block of land, east of Springvale Road, facing the railway line, and established a 'thoroughly up-to-date works' (*Weekly Times*, 12 July 1930). As one Springvale resident has said: 'Nearly everyone used to work for Kelly and Lewis'. Smaller firms followed: the Acme Wire Works, the Hercules Metal Gates and Fencing Works and Crumps Agricultural Machinery Factory. Real estate advertising predicted that Springvale would become 'the Birmingham of Australia' (Hibbins, 1983:136).

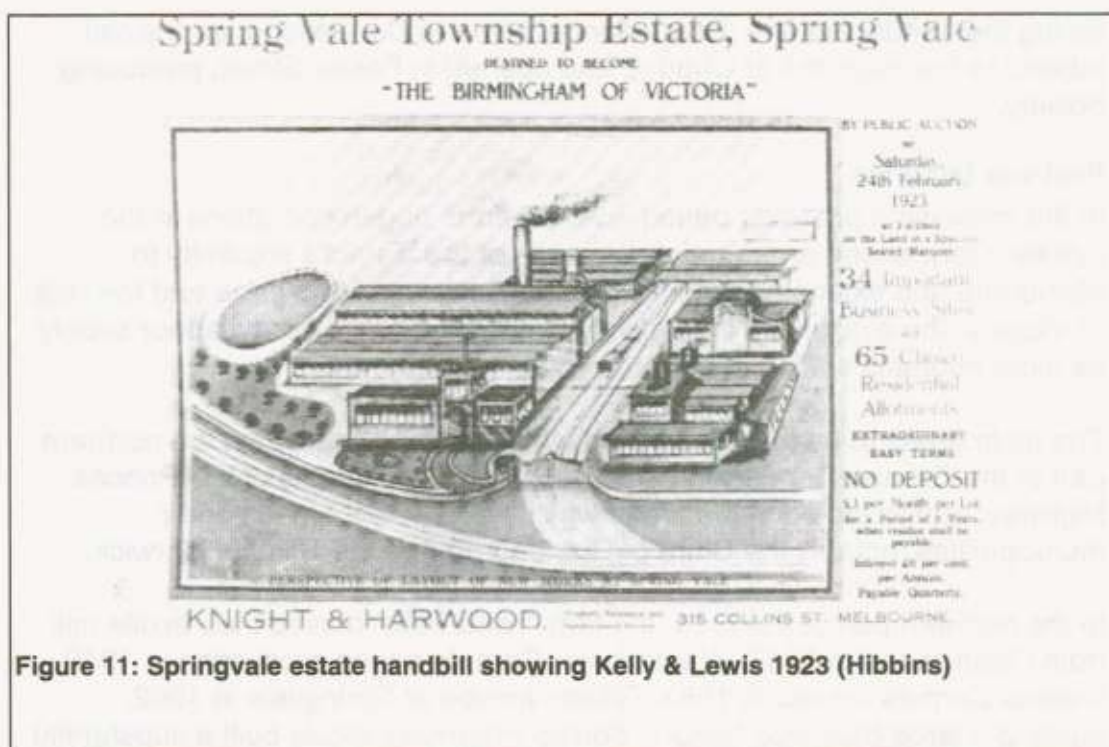


Figure 11: Springvale estate handbill showing Kelly & Lewis 1923 (Hibbins)

Most of these firms have now gone from the area. Kelly and Lewis took on a new life at Castlemaine, in association with Thompsons' of Castlemaine (see also section below on Engineering). Hucksons Diecastings came to Springvale in 1929, to manufacture car accessories and electrical, wireless, telephone and other parts (Hibbins, 1984: 153). The firm still continues, in Newcomen Road.

A few small industries started at Noble Park: an early plastics factory at the southern end of Buckley Street, a wrought-iron works in Moodemere Street and plaster sheet factories, in Princes Highway and Heatherton Road (late 1940s). All these have closed (D. Dickson, 1983: 27).

Rocla Concrete moved their works to Springvale in 1924, locating on the eastern side of Springvale Road behind the station and producing concrete pipes, channels and slabs. Their complex in Sandown Road is probably the second oldest continuing industrial establishment in the Greater Dandenong area. Rocla got the contract to produce the pipes for the sewage treatment works at Braeside which opened in 1940.

An unusual and important war-time industry was the huge distillation plant, near the Springvale railway gates. This was built by Emptor Ltd. in 1943, to produce resins, turpentines, acetates, oils and tars from waste timber. It was part of the drive to develop Australia's self-sufficiency at a time when it was impossible to import many basic chemicals and other substances (Hibbins, 1984:166; *Dandenong Journal*, 27 January 1943, 6 July 1965).

Other firms at Springvale during the war years were Spring Vale Manufacturing Company, who built a factory to produce moulding and fibro metals, and Hodson and Gault who began making electrical equipment. Also

during the 1940s, the firm 'Beau Monde' came to Dandenong, as a small adjunct to the main mill at Coburg, and opened in Foster Street, producing hosiery.

Post-war factories

In the immediate post-war period, over 20 firms began operations in the Greater Dandenong area, mainly because of the district's proximity to Melbourne, the extensive road and railway links with Melbourne and the rest of Victoria, the availability of relatively cheap land and a ready labour supply as more migrants settled in the area (Hibbins, 1984:172).

The main areas to be selected by industrial enterprises were in the northern part of the Greater Dandenong area, along or in the vicinity of the Princes Highway, and to the south, in areas which were at that time in other municipalities, notably the Shire of Cranbourne and the Shire of Berwick.

In the northern part of the area, the firm 'Yarra Falls' moved their textile mill from Collingwood in 1947. Westminster Carpets began production in 1949. Victoria Carpets arrived in 1953. Gillette arrived at Springvale in 1962, building a large blue-tiled factory. Squibb Pharmaceuticals built a substantial complex on the Princes Highway in 1967 and this is still continuing. Zoning was a factor in the 1970s and new industrial enterprises were concentrated on the Princes Highway, Westall Road and Centre Road.

A number of firms began operations in the 1950s-70s, in the area which for some years was part of the Shire of Cranbourne. From 1994, following local government re-structuring, this area became the south - eastern part of the City of Greater Dandenong. By 1988, the area, bounded by the Frankston-Dandenong Road, Fowlers Road and the South Gippsland Highway had 137 industrial establishments. Major firms to set up factories included South Australia Rubber Mills (1952); Commonwealth Engineering (1954), and Beslite(1958) who made concrete bricks (Ware, 1976: 43-45).

The most notable of the post-war enterprises to arrive in the Dandenong area were three major industries, operating on a very large scale. At that time their new sites were beyond the borders of the Dandenong Shire, mainly within the Shire of Berwick. First came the vast International Harvester Company, the Australian wing of a huge American company that produced commercial motor vehicles and farm machinery.

The new Motor Truck Assembly Plant at Doveton which opened in 1952 was designed by the architectural firm Hassell and McConnell. This firm won the *Architecture and Arts Award* in 1955 for the design of the adjacent Heinz Factory (see below). The International Harvester building was described in 1954 as 'a simple, unaffected and handsome plant worthy of this progressive international company'. The complex originally comprised a steel-framed factory, administration block buildings, and an amenities building. Costing £1 million, the factory at first employed 500 people and produced 56 different types of motor trucks for local needs and export. By 1973 it was employing

workers of thirty nationalities. It depended strongly on casual labour (Context, 1993).

The new factory of H.J. Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd., on the Princes Highway, was opened by the Prime Minister of Australia, R.G.Menzies, on 7 November 1955. Described in the company literature as 'the largest food-processing plant in the Southern Hemisphere' and 'an architectural showpiece' (*The Heinz Story*), it won the Architecture and Arts 1955 Award for the best designed building erected in Australia that year. The architects were Hassell and McConnell. Like International Harvester, the Heinz firm was attracted by the geographic location, with ready access to highways and railway lines and cheap power. In the words of Niall Brennan:

For the Heinz organisation, Dandenong was a central position in which they could get their raw materials more easily. Although an American company to begin with, they were in effect not unlike the bacon factory: a secondary industry based on local primary industry. They reached out to the whole of Gippsland for their supplies (Brennan, 1973: 129).

The vast factory, occupying a site that had once been Higgins' dairy farm, employed large numbers of part-time workers, especially migrant women. The growing population of Doveton and Dandenong provided a ready source of labour (Brennan, 1973:130; Context, 1993).

General Motors (Australia). Pty Ltd, formed in 1926, is a major Australian industrial company which has played a dominant role in the development of Dandenong and neighbouring Doveton. Between 1935 and 1936, a two-storey GMH head office, assembly plant and warehouse were opened at Port Melbourne. It was here, in November 1948, that the first Holden was launched. This completely new six-cylinder, six-seater sedan was Australia's first successfully mass-produced car.

Between 1951 and 1952, to meet the needs of the rapidly expanding GMH empire, land was purchased at Doveton. Part of the land was the former 130 acre dairy farm of the Foy family, and a further 147 acres bought for future expansion of the General Motors Holden empire. GMH was the third of the three major companies that established large industrial complexes at Dandenong/Doveton in the 1950s. This area was chosen because, although it had been used mainly for primary production, there were factors favouring future industrialisation. This was aided by government support through the Housing Commission's establishment of a new housing estate nearby, providing inexpensive housing for the influx of workers.

In planning the GMH plant, personnel made overseas visits to study the latest assembly plant practices and factory layouts. The designing architects chosen by GMH, Stephenson and Turner, were noted for their industrial and hospital work.

A special feature was the provision of staff amenities such as a canteen with a seating capacity of 1,480, and Staff and General Dining Rooms. GMH even

had its own railway station, a boon for the army of shift workers who came to work there from the inner suburbs. The complex cost £15 million, about half of it for buildings. Construction was completed by early 1956.

GMH became Australia's largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles and had the second largest assembly plant in Australia. Its move to Dandenong resulted in many other industries being located there. One result of this development was the tension between the local councils of Berwick, Cranbourne and Dandenong in relation to this territory (see section on Governing). The GMH factory complex, now located on a 62.35 hectare site, is today mainly occupied by Toyota with some areas used by GMH (Context, 1993).

Industrial growth 1960s-70s

Amongst the largest of the firms to develop sites in the Greater Dandenong area were Australian Fibreglass (1960), and Australian Window Glass (1962), established by Australian Consolidated Industries. The sites at Dandenong were ideally situated for their purposes. The fibreglass factory expanded production to include fibre glass wool insulation in 1963 and by 1968 was employing 400 people. The Window Glass factory was taken over by Pilkington Australia in 1972 and in 1974 began a new method of glass manufacture. The basic raw materials for their product, silicon, came in the fine white sand found in the vicinity, at the Lang Lang sand-pits. By 1988 the firm was employing 600 people and exporting to South-East Asia (Gunson, 1968: 225; Hooper, 1988: 24).

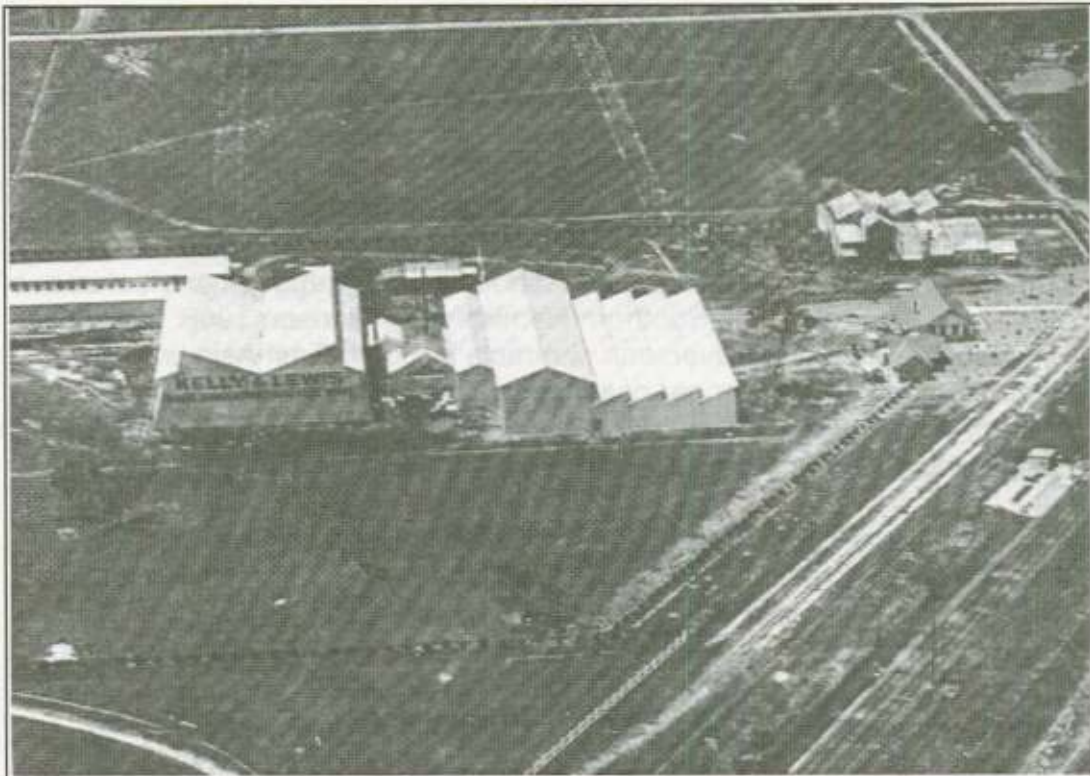


Figure 12 Kelly & Lewis from the air c1926 (Hibbins)

Nissan was the largest international firm to establish a manufacturing plant in the area. The Japanese firm began assembling Datsun cars in Australia in the mid 1960s in Sydney and from 1977 at Clayton. It opened its National Parts Distribution Centre at Dandenong in 1981 and a new aluminium casting plant in 1982 (Hooper, 1988: 24-5). It also established its Technical Training Centre and its head office on adjoining sites (see Melway 95 C6).

3.4 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry

Early blacksmith's shops were the forerunners of engineering establishments. There were blacksmiths at Dandenong and at Springvale in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, but there is no known surviving evidence of their activity, except photographs.

Kelly & Lewis, Springvale, was probably the first engineering firm to come to the district. They began initially in Melbourne in 1889, producing forgings for Victorian Railways and boilers for locomotives. By 1922 they had relocated to Springvale, with access to the railway line via their own siding, and soon became a dominating force in the district (Hibbins, 1984:134). Among their products were all types of engines and pumps, compressors and engineering accessories. Nothing remains of Kelly and Lewis in the Springvale area, except the names given to the streets which were on the sub-divided land, formerly owned by Kelly and Lewis. The street names in this neighbourhood all derive from renowned early engineers.

Commonwealth Engineering or Comeng moved into the area in 1954, occupying a 42 acre-site south of the Princes Highway, adjoining the Frankston-Dandenong Road and close to the railway line to South Gippsland. Private railway sidings were built connecting the factory with the main railway line. Comeng were major suppliers to Melbourne's metropolitan rail service, with large contracts to manufacture passenger coaches for suburban lines, notably the railway carriages that replaced the old 'red rattlers'. In 1968 the Comeng group of companies was described as 'the largest manufacturers of railway rolling stock in the Southern Hemisphere' (Gunson, 1968: 224). The firm gained a number of overseas contracts in South-East Asia, including a contract to provide passenger coaches for Cambodian Railways and a contract for supply of 70 light rail cars for a new tramway to be constructed in Hong Kong (Gunson, 1968: 224-225; Hooper, 1988: 24).

Comeng also moved into production of components for motor vehicles, including large-scale manufacture of truck chassis, to suit the vehicles produced by neighbouring firm International Harvester. The volume of production was such that Comeng became the largest manufacturer of truck chassis in Australia. A further area of activity was in the building industry, notably in relation to the cladding of aluminium and bronze multi-storey buildings in the 1960s (Gunson, 1968: 224-225). In later years the factory expanded its site and changed its name. It is now known as AD Tranz.

3.5 Providing entertainment

Race courses

Sandown is renowned for three different types of racing - horse racing, greyhound racing and motor racing. The origins of Sandown as a horse-racing venue go back to the later 1880s when William Cullen, a Brighton publican, ran some horse races on his land near Springvale and laid out a saddling enclosure and grandstand enclosure. He called it 'Oakleigh Park'. In 1891 the course was bought by other racing enthusiasts and re-named 'Sandown Park' after the fashionable racecourse in the south of England (Hibbins, 1984: 90-91).

A private company ran the racecourse for many decades, holding six racing meetings a year and two hunt club meetings. In response to the demand for a proper railway station, the Railways Department agreed in 1925 to build one, if local residents could raise £2,000. They managed to raise half of this amount over the next two years. In 1931 the Victorian Government decided to close the Sandown racecourse, as part of a policy to reduce the number of private racecourses. The course was put up for sale, but there was no purchaser and instead the land was leased for grazing. In 1934 the Sandown Racing and Coursing Club took out a lease on the old racecourse and used it until 1947, though the Government used it for army training between 1942 and 1944 (Hibbins, 1984: 148-150, 163, 168).

The Victorian Trotting and Racing Association, later the Melbourne Racing Club, bought the old racecourse at the end of the 1940s, sub-divided some of

the land in the 1950s and began a major program of improvements. These included construction of a reservoir and a motor racing track which opened in 1962 with Jack Brabham and Stirling Moss trying out the new circuit. In 1963 the Melbourne Racing Club merged with the Victorian Amateur Turf Club. Sandown racecourse opened in 1965 with extensive new facilities, including a large grandstand, a new railway station, an overpass into the course from the Princes Highway and large car parks (Hibbins, 1984: 233-235). In 1973 the Sandown motor racing track was described as 'of world-class', where top international drivers regularly competed (Australian Year Book, 1973: 617). Since that time Sandown Park has increased in popularity and by 1996 was attracting 110,000 people annually.

To the south of the Highway, the Sandown Coursing Club developed a greyhound racing track on 19 acres of land and opened it in 1952. This was bought by the Sandown Greyhound Racing Club and converted to night mechanical hare racing. In 1961 greyhound racing was televised for the first time in Australia's history - at the Sandown track. Closed circuit television, TAB betting and computerised betting added to the track's importance and it too became a major Melbourne attraction (Hibbins, 1984: 168, 233-234).

Picture theatres

In about 1899, the Dandenong Town Hall was the venue where local people had their first experience of 'magic lantern' pictures, the marvel of gramophone records and later the first movies. A local resident recalled:

They lined up in 1903 to listen to a phonograph! They used to fill the Town Hall with people wanting to hear an Edison, and then the biographs, the first moving pictures' (Brennan, 1973: 105).

In 1924, picture theatres opened in Dandenong, ('the Boomerang'), and in Springvale. Springvale's cinema closed in 1963. At the Noble Park Public Hall, the local residents could see silent pictures and later 'talkies' on Saturday nights over many years, though State regulations in the 1980s did not allow the hall's use as a theatre (D.Dickson, 1983:10). In 1950 the Mayfair Picture Theatre was operating in Thomas Street, Dandenong. The Dandenong drive-in cinema of later decades, off the South Gippsland Highway (see Melway 95 H2), eventually gave way to a trash and treasure market. Cinema returned to central Dandenong when Village Roadshows opened its set of ten cinemas within Dandenong Plaza, at the end of the 1980s.

3.6 Providing accommodation

The local hotels of the area provided the first shelter for travellers as far back as the 1840s, at the 'No Good Damper' inn near Springvale and at Dunns' hotel in Dandenong. A range of guests stayed overnight on their journeys to and from Gippsland, from C.J.La Trobe to the Catholic Bishop Goold who recorded in his diary, on 5 May 1853:

As we approached Dandenong, rain fell in heavy showers. We arrived at the inn a little after 4, having travelled 36 miles since morning. I went to bed at 10 o'clock but could not sleep in consequence of the boisterous conversation of persons in an adjoining room (quoted G.Dickson, 1983: 8).

Of the many hotels in the area, only two survive, though considerably changed - the Bridge Hotel, built in 1858, now the Dandy Inn, and the Albion Hotel, built in 1891 and run by Mrs McQuade (see also section below on hotels). Mrs Janet Bowman ran one of the first boarding houses in Dandenong. It opened in 1861, on the corner of Scott and Lonsdale Streets. It continued until about 1900, when it was destroyed by fire. One local resident later recalled: 'We had a good number of boarding houses, as there was a great body of men working around Dandenong, and many preferred not to go to the hotels but patronised boarding houses' ('G.F.R', 1935: 8, 123).

The Dandenong Market increased the need for overnight accommodation in the town and boarding houses and hotels catered for the weekly demand on market days. Henry Rodman's 'Temperance Hotel and Dandenong Dining Rooms' was between the old market site and the present market site, on the corner of McCrae and Clow Streets ('G.F.R', 1935: 122-123). Dandenong House, conducted by the Matthews family, was a leading guest house in the 1930s-1940s. It was very near the railway station, at 52 Foster Street (*Weekly Times*, 12 July 1930; Melbourne Directories). 'Shortlands Boarding House', in Carson Street, accommodated single male migrant workers in the 1950s.

Motels appeared along the Princes Highway in the 1960s-70s, to provide for the needs of passing motorists. Sandown Park Motel also serviced those attending race meetings at Sandown, together with the Sandown Regency Motor Inn and the Sandown Park Hotel.

3.7 Servicing tourists

Blacksmiths were as important as hotel-keepers in catering for the needs of passing travellers on their journey to and from Gippsland. There were two smithies in Springvale by the late 1880s and three in the centre of Dandenong, those of Thomas Green, J.L.Tulloch and Sam Masters. As the automobile took over, blacksmiths gave way to garages. One of the earliest garages in Dandenong was Broomhall and Renfree, in Pultney Street. A photo, taken in 1915, shows the seven cars in the town at that time (Dickson, Ticher and Tonta, 1990: 24). By 1939, there were nine garages and one blacksmith in Dandenong.

In 1933 Alan Singleton put up a shed and a Plume motor spirits sign, and installed two pumps on the corner of Springvale Road, Centre Road and the Princes Highway. In 1936 Bill Blanchard took over and his garage expanded. Blanchard's clock tower was quite a landmark until it blew down in 1981 (Hibbins, 1984: 156, 164-165, 184).

By 1939 there were nine garages or motor garages in Dandenong - and only one blacksmith. The motor car was here to stay. The stream of traffic continued through Dandenong even after freeways were built. The coming of

4 Extending economic links

4.1 Dandenong Market

The Dandenong Market was at the heart of the town's commercial activity, the main influence on Dandenong's growth as a market town, later market city, giving it a special character of its own. The market made Dandenong the commercial centre of a vast region - Gippsland and beyond. It was the biggest stock market in Victoria after Newmarket and the largest dairy market in Victoria for some years. The combination of livestock, goods and produce sales made Dandenong Market one of the busiest in the State, with 650 stalls by the early 1990s. For much of its life, until 1958, when the Stock Market and the Produce Market separated, Dandenong was a gateway between city and country, bringing both elements together on market days. An important aspect of the impact of the market on Dandenong over the years was its effect on local businesses, its link with the bacon factory over many years and its involvement in the export trade via local and metropolitan abattoirs. In Dandenong, local business advertised their proximity to the market and did more business on market day than all the rest of the week.



Figure 13: Lonsdale St market day 1906 (Brennan)

Market sites

The first official site for the Dandenong Market was a one-acre triangular site at the corner of Lonsdale and McCrae Streets (*Victorian Government Gazette*, 1863: 2612; quoted in Ferguson, 1986: 15). This opened under the supervision of commissioners in 1866 and was used for 40 years. The site became very overcrowded such that stalls were forced to occupy part of Lonsdale Street. The second site was at the corner of Clow and Cleeland streets, on land bought by the Council of the Shire of Dandenong. This was used by both Stock Market and Produce Market for 30 years. The third site was a new site for the Stock Market, between Cheltenham Road and the

railway line. The Council bought this and moved the Stock Market there in 1958, leaving the Produce Market at the Clow-Cleeland Streets site, where it still is today. In 1996 the Council decided to close the Stock Market which



Figure 14 Dandenong market 1930s (State Library of Victoria, published by the Herald and Weekly Times 5 May 1931)

ceased operations in December 1998 (Dandenong Council correspondence 29/10/1996).

Early days

From the beginning the market was a general market, with cattle yards, cow yards, calf pens, pig yards and a farm produce area. In March 1870, while under Thomas Rosling's management, it changed from being a fortnightly market to a weekly market. This probably strengthened the Dandenong market's success, since most country markets in the region operated on a monthly basis.

In May 1873, the Dandenong Road District became a shire and on 23 August 1873 the new Shire Council took over the Market's management and debts. For the next few years, expenditure on the Market exceeded income but by 1879, the Council was making a profit. All sellers paid dues and a schedule of 1874 shows that items sold at the market ranged from livestock, including poultry and horses, to fruit, vegetables, hay, grain, flour, dairy produce, eggs, fish, rabbits, pork and bacon (Ferguson, 1986: 18, 103). Sellers came long distances. One Gippsland farmer later recalled the difficulties of travelling by

road: 'After some years we commenced carting our butter, eggs and bacon to the Dandenong market. The roads were still very bad; the journey always took three strenuous days' (quoted Gunson, 1968: 109).

Dairymen would bring in pigs and calves to the Market, and perhaps take home a milker or two. Pigs were a major commodity at the Market in the later 19th and early 20th centuries. On the early farms of Gippsland, milk production and pig-keeping were closely linked, since farmers kept cows, milked them, separated the cream and fed their pigs, especially young pigs, on the skimmed milk that was left. The cream was made into butter, at first on the farms and later in butter factories. Later, farms sold milk direct to milk distributors and used more grain or other feed for their pigs. When wheat was dear, it was less profitable to keep pigs and pig breeding declined.

The 'gateway to Gippsland'

Dandenong was the junction of the eastern and south-eastern road and railway systems that connected Gippsland with the metropolis, 20 miles away. The district around Dandenong became one of the main sources of Melbourne's milk supply and famous for its herds of pedigree dairy cattle (*Argus*, 21 December 1921). Dandenong Market was important as 'a great clearing centre of surplus stock from one of the most productive closer-settled districts in the state' (*Leader* 23 July 1947:4). Some farmers came to buy store cattle to fatten them up and sell later at a profit. Others came to buy dairy cattle to build up their herds.

A market for small farmers

From early days, there were many small farms in the Dandenong, Mornington and Gippsland region, so the stock brought into the Dandenong Market were often 'single offerings', such as one calf, brought in a chaff bag. On one market day in 1947, Mrs E. Smith, of Dandenong, had two cockerels for sale; Mr R. Walker of Cardinia brought in a cow. Even in 1988, Dandenong was described as an area that was 'somewhat unique geographically, in that a great number of vendors are small landholders resulting in many small and single lots being presented for sale' (Correspondence: Dandenong City Council).

Premier cattle and horse market

Dandenong Market was famous as a cattle market for many years. In 1985, it was described as 'Victoria's premier cattle market'. From 1960 to 1997 over six million cattle were sold there. Between 1960 and 1985 over one and a half million calves (1,718,833) were sold at Dandenong Market. Horse sales were also a feature of the Market, being held on Saturdays. With the coming of cars and trucks, fewer people used horse transport and the number of horses sold at the Market decreased over the years. However, more horses were sold at Dandenong Market than at any other market in Victoria in the early 1990s. In 1996-7 the 1,864 horses sold at Dandenong Market made up 38% of all horses sold at markets in Victoria.

Exports

Dandenong Market became involved with overseas trade through the Dandy Bacon factory, which had developed a large export business by 1930, and through major meat works and canneries such as Angliss's. By the late 1980s ten of the major meat works in Victoria were operating within 30 minutes drive of the Dandenong Market. They had large abattoirs and exported frozen meat across the world. Dandenong became 'the hub of the wheel', both in selling and processing, especially of beef (Correspondence: Dandenong City Council).

4.2 Retailing and banking

Dandenong shops

Only a few stores were in the area in the 1850s and these were in the township of Dandenong. A photo, taken possibly in the late 1850s, shows John Hemming's wheelwright and carpenter's business, a small timber shed in Pultney Street, with tall gums in the background. A later photo, taken in the late 1870s, shows Ellis's store, a substantial two-storey building, on the corner of Walker and Langhorne Streets, which was demolished in 1971 ('G.F.R.'1935: 30, 87).

Most of the early shops were in Lonsdale Street and in the vicinity of the Market, such as a veterinarian, a saddler, a blacksmith's forge and a butcher shop - which were all closely related to the business of the Market. Many were single-fronted, single-storied and of timber construction in the early days, with a few exceptions. One of the early stores was Bowman's and Renard's 'Kangaroo Store'. Later a rival 'New Kangaroo Store' opened next door. Blacksmiths' shops were especially important, as long as horses and the vehicles they pulled were the only means of transport (Dickson, Titcher and Tonta, 1990: 2, 24). One of the early women shopkeepers was Mrs Kidd who had a cake shop, near the old Albion Hotel in 1870.

Then Dandenong was basically a one-street county town, with shops that benefited greatly from the weekly market. In 1882, the *Dandenong Advertiser* reported: 'It is a recognised fact that the Dandenong tradespeople take as much money on Tuesdays, as they do on all the other days of the week put together.' (*Dandenong Advertiser*, 19 April 1882).

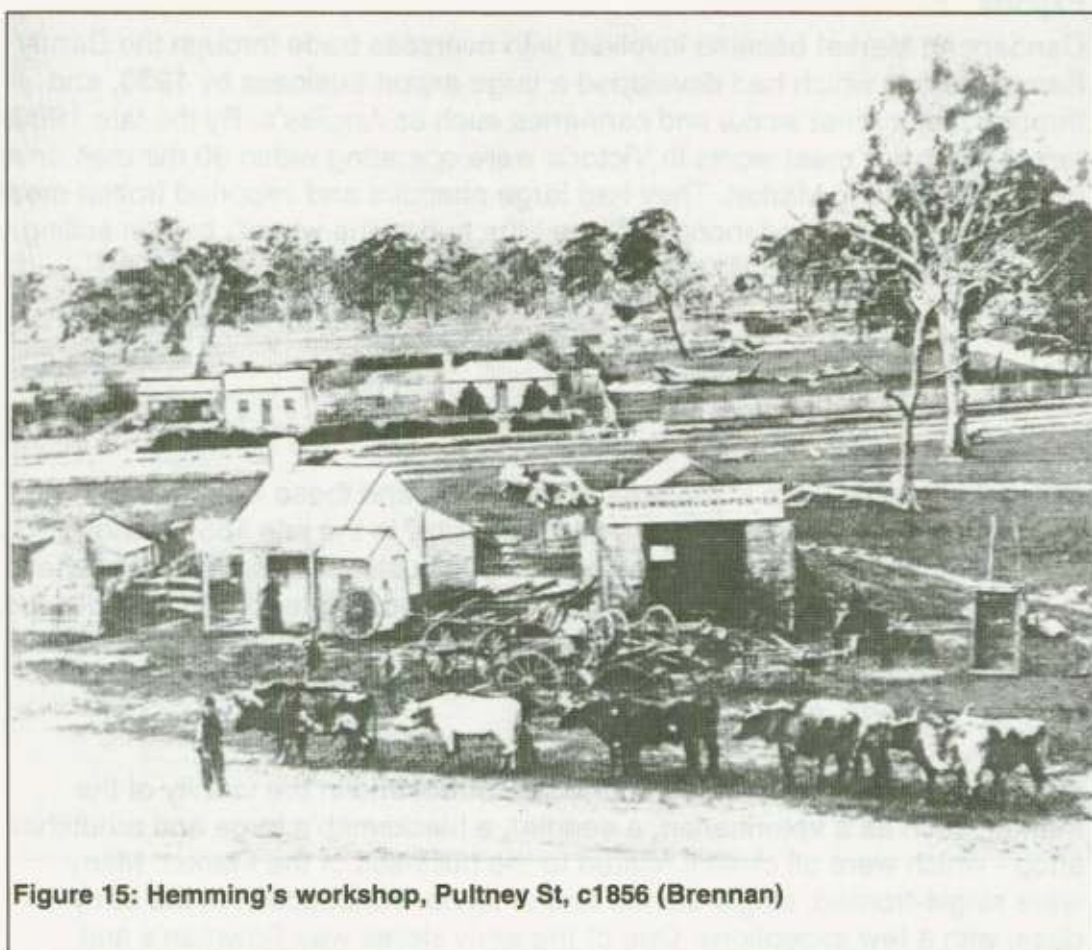


Figure 15: Hemming's workshop, Pultney St, c1856 (Brennan)

By the 1890s, an extensive row of shops, many of them two-storey, and of brick, lined the Melbourne Road (in the area now known as Lonsdale Street). One of the most elaborate was Caffin and Caffin's Dandenong Cash Store, built in 1893. In a photo taken about fifty years later, in 1945, the roofline and general appearance of the line of shops hardly seems to have changed. The main visible change is the number of motor vehicles parked in the street and the increased number of shops and businesses. By 1939, chain stores such as Williams the Shoeman and Crofts had arrived. By 1950, more chain stores such as Woolworths and Moran and Cato had arrived - and an American Hamburger Bar. There were some shops in Foster Street and a few in Langhorne Street, at the town end.

Within the next thirty-five years, drastic changes occurred and the whole character of the shopping precinct altered radically. In 1962, a visiting journalist, Stuart Sayers, noted 'the brashly modern shops of glass and steel with spruikers shouting into microphones to lure customers in.' He commented: 'The influence of migrant ways and tastes is evident in the Dandenong shops - in the exotically named foods on display, in sharp-toed shoes and the expresso machines in milk bars' (*Walkabout*, May 1962: 12). Sayers reflected that the spectacular industrial growth of Dandenong had not swamped the city's development as a market centre.

The pattern was set by the market. Then came industry and the growth of population and residential districts. In between the industrial and rural sides, but serving both, the commercial and retail heart of Dandenong grew, as amalgam cementing two disparate elements in a firm indissoluble whole (Walkabout, May 1962: 12).

After years of demolition and rebuilding, only isolated examples remain of the 19th century stores. Arcades appeared, then plazas. Today the vast modern indoor shopping complexes of Dandenong Plaza, Myer, Safeway, Coles and K-Mart cater for shoppers and their cars. The Dandenong Central Activities District has become Melbourne's second largest retail and commercial centre. While the appearance has changed, there is an element of continuity, for this district still provides a central focus for the wider region (Greater Dandenong: *A Profile of Our Communities*, 1996:31).

Springvale shops

The first general store in Springvale was opened by Thomas Cuddleford Woods, in 1887, on the corner of Balmoral Avenue and Springvale Road. About 20 years later, George Burden had bought Wood's store and was delivering supplies and picking up eggs from the local farms. John Young's blacksmith's shop had been at Springvale from the 1860s, up near the Springvale Hotel, just outside the present boundary of the City of Greater Dandenong. William Young, no relation, arrived in the late 1880s and started his smithy in Springvale Road, becoming part of the new settlement that was slowly growing up near the Springvale railway station. James Turner started a store at the north corner of Balmoral Avenue and Springvale Road by the early 1890s. By 1915, there was a butcher's shop and a bakery (Hibbins, 1984:112,113).

Many new shops appeared in the 1920s, from a new butcher's shop to a new produce store on the corner of Windsor Avenue and Springvale Road. George Burden and Edward Hughes put up several shops in Springvale Road. The two-storey Burden's Buildings, dated 1923, still survive in Springvale Road, a monument to the growing vitality of 1920s Springvale and the faith in its future shown by one of its leading citizens. Hoban built shops north of the railway line, also in the 1920s. By 1946, it was estimated that Springvale had 55 shops. This was to increase further during the next period of development in the 1950s, when some of the older buildings, such as Youngs' smithy, were demolished. 'Turner's Corner' became a service station in 1953. Rockman's tiled and glass-fronted Department Store opened and many new shops were built.



Figure 16: Burden's store, Springvale (Hibbins).

At Springvale South, Robert Mackey had run a general store since the 1930s. In the 1960s the Mackeys expanded this into a small shopping centre. By the 1990s, Springvale Plaza Shopping Centre had been built south of Heatherton Road. At Harrisfield, a group of six shops appeared in the 1950s, in the vicinity of the old store, which was demolished in 1970 (Hibbins, 1984: 185). In the next 30 years, Harrisfield's shopping strip, along a stretch of Princes Highway, developed into a retail and entertainment precinct. A major change occurred in the 1980s-early 1990s in Springvale's shopping precinct, which took on a distinctly Asian character, as more and more immigrants from South-East Asia settled in the area and bought businesses.

The next and biggest phase of development was in the 1970s when the Parkmore-Keysborough Shopping Centre opened (1973) on a site of 18.5 acres in Cheltenham Road. This continued to expand in succeeding years, adding what was then the largest K-Mart in Australia and a huge new Coles Supermarket (Hibbins, 1984: 186-187). By 1996, Parkmore had become widely recognised as a regional retail precinct and with 120 stores, including four major department stores.

Noble Park shops

The first shop in Noble Park was opened in 1912, at the corner of Buckley and Douglas Streets, a paper shop which included the post office. This building still survives (Source: Norma Robie). At about the same time, a bootmaker's shop opened, also in Douglas Street. These were followed by two more in 1914, including a general store at the corner of Leonard Avenue and Douglas Street. As the population grew, so did the number of shops, including a bakery and a butcher's shop in Buckley Street and a number of shops built by W. James in Douglas Street. A hay and corn store and timber yard, opened in the 1920s, supplied the needs of local market gardeners and poultry farmers (D. Dickson, 1983: 28-29). During the Depression of the 1930s, shopkeepers such as 'Paddy' O'Donoghue, baker, did much to help the

unemployed and their families, although it was a struggle (A.J. O'Donoghue, 1973: 19).

Later, a shopping centre was established in Ian Street, the other side of the railway line. By 1983, there were 60 shops in the main shopping centre and 25 shops in the Ian Street area. By 1996, there were 116 separate shop fronts in the Noble Park shopping centre.

Banks

The Commercial Bank was the first to open a branch in Dandenong, in 1869 and continued throughout the years to support major developments in the town. As the pioneer of banking in Gippsland, it enhanced the central position of Dandenong in the region. The Commercial closed its doors in 1893 despite a public meeting expressing its support. A short-lived bank was the Provincial and Suburban which lasted only from 1877 to 1879, when it collapsed.

The growing prosperity of Dandenong possibly influenced the Colonial Bank to establish a branch in 1883. Its first bank manager, Alexander McLean, was very popular. When he died in 1913, after 30 years of service, the local citizens honoured his memory by erecting a drinking fountain in the garden opposite. The Colonial Bank became the National Bank in 1918. It was located on the site of Bowman's Royal Hotel, at the corner of Walker and Lonsdale Streets.

Other banks came to Dandenong in the 1920s-30s, including the Bank of New South Wales, the English Scottish and Australian Bank, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Bank of Australasia and the State Savings Bank. Nearly all the banks were on the western side of Lonsdale Street. In 1932 the Commercial Bank, a brick building, was on the same site it had occupied for 63 years. The E.S & A Bank was on the site that had once been Augustus Rodd's store. During the next forty years, the scene changed considerably. Most of the banks were housed in modern structures. When the National Bank was rebuilt it was the first multi-storey building in Lonsdale Street.

At Springvale, banks began to arrive as the number of shops increased along Springvale Road in the early 1920s. They began by setting up branches in local stores, the E.S.A. at Burden's store and the National Bank of Australasia at the office of J. Foster, estate agent (Hibbins, 1984:137). At Noble Park, the State Savings Bank opened an agency in the general store, at the corner of Douglas Street and Leonard Avenue, conducted by Mrs O'Neil (D.Dickson, 1983: 29). By 1946, Springvale had four banks, a sign of its growing commercial maturity.

5. Building settlements

5.1 Moving goods and people

Aborigines made the first tracks through the area over thousands of years. When European explorers tried to make their way through the bush or across the swamps, they often got help from Aboriginal guides. The township of Dandenong developed around a crossing place over the Dandenong and Eumemmering Creeks. Amongst the early tracks from Melbourne towards Gippsland, further south than the present Princes Highway, was the route along the 'Old Dandenong Road' and Cheltenham Road. On 27 December 1847, Superintendent C.J. La Trobe wrote:

... at the close of last month I made a hasty visit to Gipps Land mainly for the purpose of inspecting the new line of communication running eastward from Dandenong to that portion of my district which had been partially opened from the Gippsland side in the course of last summer (quoted in Brennan, 1973: 34).

In another report on 27 April 1848, La Trobe wrote

Referring to the proposed construction of a line of road from Dandenong district across the ranges, to the La Trobe river and Gipps Land... I now have the duty to state... that the work has been satisfactorily brought to a termination during the course of the summer and that this line of communication thus opened is found to be of very great public convenience (quoted in Brennan, 1973: 34).

Brennan points out that 'a line of communication' was little more than a bridle track. However, La Trobe's comments are significant since they indicate the beginnings of Dandenong's role as the gateway to Gippsland and the realisation that transport links were needed.

Roads

Between 1853 and 1857, Victoria had a Central Roads Board, but from 1857 responsibility for road construction and maintenance was increasingly passed on to local government bodies (W.K. Anderson, 1994: 14-20). The Dandenong Road District was proclaimed that year. In 1858 the Victorian Government allocated £30,000 for the construction of a road from Melbourne to Sale. The route chosen was the most northerly, from Caulfield, north to Oakleigh and then south-east to Springvale. This route has changed little to the present day. Toll gates were to bring in revenue towards the cost of constructing the road. These tolls lasted until 1878.

By the end of the 19th century, Victoria's roads were in a deplorable state. This situation eventually led to the creation of the Country Roads Board which then took responsibility for main roads. When the Prince of Wales visited Australia in 1920 the main coastal road from Sydney to Adelaide was named 'Princes Highway' in his honour. It was said that of 593 miles of this road in Victoria, 'fully 500 miles were at the time in good order'. The other 93 miles were in Gippsland where the road was impassable in winter (W.K. Anderson, 1994: 22, 59-60).

By the early 1950s, many roads within the area were unmade private roads. The Local Government Act of 1950 gave local councils the power to compel sub-dividers to 'form roads to permanent level' and this helped to solve the problem. The road patterns in sub-divisions changed from the grid plan used with the township of Dandenong and much of early Springvale, to the 'can of worms' design of the 1960s and '70s, with curving courts and crescents which discouraged or prevented through traffic (Hibbins, 1984: 176, 179).

A major feature of recent decades has been the construction of freeways such as the South-Eastern Freeway, the Mornington Peninsula Freeway and the South Gippsland Freeway. The latter two now form the eastern and western boundaries of the City of Greater Dandenong in its southern portions.

Over the years 'the rapids of Dandenong', so described once by the poet Adam Lindsay Gordon, have swept away more than one bridge in the area. The first bridge over Dandenong Creek was constructed in 1840. A flood swept this away ten years later and it was replaced. A stone bridge, built in 1866, probably by Robert Huckson, lasted 52 years before its replacement in 1918. Part of the bridge was granite, quarried locally from the vicinity of Wedge and Power Streets. Modern concrete bridges now span the local creeks at many points.

Before 1865, Gippsland travellers went to Melbourne by boat from Port Albert. With the coming of a coach service, Dandenong became a major stopping place, for the changing of horses and as a refreshment or overnight stop for passengers travelling between Gippsland and Melbourne. The early coach journeys overland, from Sale to Melbourne, took 36 hours, though this was later reduced to 24 hours. The firms of Cobb and Co. and Hewitt and Co. both used Dandenong as a staging post. Later they amalgamated. The service was daily except for Sundays. In addition, the Bridge Hotel was the centre for a local coach service, run by the proprietor, to Grantville. Mrs Dunbar, of Dunbar's Hotel, ran a coach service between Melbourne and Tooradin. The coaches were very important until 1879 when the railway opened (Brennan, 1973: 72; Uhl, in VHM, vol.34, no.2, 1963: 81).

Railways

Until the coming of the railway, the Greater Dandenong area was virtually on the frontier of settlement. Construction started at the Sale end and reached Oakleigh in 1877. After some delay, the link was made with Melbourne and the line officially opened in 1879, amidst great celebrations. By the early 1880s, Springvale had a station, consisting of a platform and open shed. Electrification of the line between Oakleigh and Dandenong was completed in 1922. The line between Dandenong and Warragul was electrified by 1954 (Harrigan, 1962: 166). New stations were opened at Sandown in 1965 and Yarraman in 1976.



Figure 17: Springvale Railway Station (extended from its original form)

The railway was a factor in attracting people and industries to settle in the area. Workers could commute to the City. Farmers and market gardeners could send their produce to Melbourne by train. Railway access was convenient for firms such as Kelly and Lewis, which had its own railway siding, and for the Dandenong Market. General Motors Holden gained its own railway station.

When the railway age began, it tended to deflect government spending away from expenditure on roads. In more recent times, the reverse has applied and Government policy has focussed on the building of freeways. The City of Greater Dandenong has examples of both these aspects of progress. Apart from the railway itself, the oldest structures representing the railway age are probably the station and signal box at Springvale. The substantial station complex at Dandenong, on the other hand, symbolises a modern attempt to affirm Dandenong's role as a dynamic regional centre.

5.2 Establishing lines and networks of communication

Postal services and post offices

Victoria's first official postal service involved two people associated with the Greater Dandenong area. This was in 1837 when the New South Wales government gave Joseph Hawdon the Melbourne to Yass overland mail contract, which began on 1 January 1838. The actual 'postman' who carried that first official mail delivery, with many adventures, was John Conway Bourke. He was an employee of Joseph Hawdon's and worked in the Dandenong area for some years.

A less official postman was the Aborigine commissioned by Mrs Clow to carry four dozen biscuits to her son on the eastern side of Dandenong Creek. His wages were six of the biscuits. With the help of a fellow-Aboriginal, the biscuits were delivered safely. The carrying of messages and parcels was often a personal and individual operation in those days (Bride, 1898: 108-109).

Hotels or stores were the first collecting and delivery points for mail. Dunbar's Hotel in Dandenong was an early postal base. In 1856, the post office in the hotel was 'the last' one this side of the Melbourne PO' (quoted in Brennan, 1973: 72). Another was the Post Office Hotel on the Dandenong Road, half a mile from the Springvale Hotel on the Melbourne side. A mail contractor, Patrick Mulcare, carried mail between Melbourne and Dandenong, as a weekly service in 1855. In 1862 the stage coach had the contract (Brennan, 1973: 74).

Dandenong was the postal centre for a large district for many years and had the designation 'Post Town' in the Victorian Municipal Directory for 1875. A post office building opened in Lonsdale Street, Dandenong, in 1880, following the construction of the railway. The building has since given way to a modern structure in Lonsdale Street.

With the development of a telephone network, Dandenong was again an important communications centre. There were only 20 subscribers in 1909, but numbers had increased by the early 1950s when fifteen girls were working in the 'telephone room' in the Dandenong post office, handling manual telephones (Alves, 1992: 7). In 1927, a telegraph office opened at Mrs Miles' store on the Princes Highway. This included a public telephone line connecting it with Dandenong (Hibbins, 1984: 146).

In the early years of Noble Park, the first store, at the corner of Buckley and Douglas Streets, was also the agency for the post office. Mrs Scott ran the post office and arranged for the daily delivery of mail. Mail was delivered on horseback. The postmaster at Springvale was the storekeeper until 1923, when a post office was built, a small timber building. A brick building later replaced this and in turn gave way to a modern two-storied post office in 1962.(Hibbins, 1984: 117, 137, 184).

With the growth of the area, new post offices opened in Dandenong's north, east and south, in Springvale South, Sandown Village, Keysborough and Noble Park East. A delivery centre was built in Plunkett Street, Dandenong.

More sophisticated electronic systems and competing service-providers have perhaps diffused the whole area of telecommunications. Computers in homes, offices, schools and factories connect to global information systems. Within this new context, the libraries have taken on the role of facilitating public access.

5.3 Informing through newspapers

The first newspaper relating to the area was the *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*, which originally was printed in Richmond, under the management of Harvey Roulston. Later, he concentrated on Dandenong and had an office in Lonsdale Street, Dandenong. This became the *Dandenong Journal* in September 1927. His family of four sons and two daughters were all involved in the paper's management at one time or another. His son, George, otherwise known as 'G.F.R.' published his reminiscences of early Dandenong in the pages of the *Journal* (Brennan, 1973: 138-139). One of its journalists was Andrew Ericksen, Springvale resident and son of Danish parents, later first mayor of the City of Springvale. In the late 1920s he wrote a substantial weekly column on the affairs of Springvale, a sign of its increasing importance (Hibbins, 1984: 158). In the 1950s, Greg Dickson was the proprietor. The office was at No.1 Scott Street, off 319 Lonsdale Street.

A rival newspaper for many years was the *Dandenong Advertiser*, which began in 1874, under the auspices of the Swords family, initially using Bowman's Hotel as its base. Three generations of the family were involved with the paper. This was both published and printed in Dandenong, at 31 Walker Street. It was Robert Swords who sparked off the campaign for a public hospital in Dandenong with an article headed 'Wake up Dandenong' (Alves, 1991: 6). The *Advertiser* finally ceased publication in 1959 (Brennan, 1973: 137).

Niall Brennan points out: 'The power of a local journal cannot be overlooked'. He describes the *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*, as 'a cohesive agent throughout the whole area' and notes that the two papers helped to 'keep each other on their toes' (Brennan, 1973: 137). Certainly they kept local residents informed on a range of local happenings and stimulated debate on current local issues by stirring or challenging editorials. Newspapers of recent times have included the *Dandenong Examiner*, still continuing, and the *Dandenong News*.

5.4 Providing services

Gas

Gas first came to a portion of the Greater Dandenong area in 1888, after a public gas company was formed the previous year. The company built a gas works in Hutton Street and a number of houses were connected. In March 1888, the *Dandenong Journal* reported that the township was 'lighted with gas' and 'the illuminating power of the gas is highly satisfactory' (quoted Brennan, 1973: 127). A gas-lit banquet celebrated the occasion. The extensive complex was demolished in the early 1970s. Sue Jarvis described the buildings shortly before their demolition (Jarvis, 1971: 97):

A complex of 5 fine buildings today stand deserted on the Hutton Street property of the former Gas Works. They include residences, an office fronting the street and two large brick buildings at the rearway - the gas works themselves. None of the gas equipment remains, so the two brick halls could, by their fine construction and proportion, be anything from an assembly hall to a railway shed or a factory..

The front office and two rear workshops are simple yet beautifully proportioned buildings... The use of arched window heads, circular fanlights above doors, and arched door openings in the workshops are arranged in perfect harmony with the gabled roofs and clerestory ventilators.

In the 1950s the Colonial Gas Association had showrooms at 203 Lonsdale Street. By the 1970s, the Gas and Fuel Corporation had taken over the responsibility for gas supply (Brennan, 1973: 127). The supply and installation of gas is now privatised. Gas appliance showrooms are located on the Princes Highway and Springvale Road. When the tapping of natural gas developed, the main distribution terminal was at Dandenong, occupying a substantial block of land south of Greens Road (see Melway 95, A-D 3-4).

Electricity

In 1914, a private company, the India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Pty. Ltd. acquired the rights to supply electricity to the town of Dandenong and built a power house in Clow Street. In 1921 the Shire Council bought all the assets of the company and in turn transferred these to the State Electricity Commission in 1923, which by that time was operating large new power stations in the La Trobe Valley. The cheap and ample supply of electricity close by was one of the factors attracting new industries to the area (Brennan, 1973: 127).

In December 1924 electricity came to Springvale and Noble Park. Springvale initially had 110 consumers. By 1928 there were 50 subscribers in Noble Park (Hibbins, 1984:135, 144). The electrification of the railway line between Melbourne and Dandenong was completed by 1924, though a sub-station was not built at Springvale until some years later.

Sewerage

A local sewerage scheme began in 1936, a year after the Dandenong Sewerage Authority was formed (Brennan, 1973: 121). The Authority used land in the south of the area as a treatment plant and provided connections to the settled neighbourhoods of Dandenong. The detailed survey undertaken by the Authority in 1935 provides an excellent record of settlement at this time. Springvale and Noble Park were not connected to a local sewerage scheme until after World War Two. In 1947, a separate body was established - the Springvale and Noble Park Sewerage Authority (Hibbins, 1984: 181).

The Authorities were eventually absorbed into the Board of Works, which in turn later became Melbourne Water. From the early days of the sewerage scheme, some of the land was used for agistment and horses and cattle still graze on the pastures.

There were proposals for a south-eastern treatment scheme in 1924, and land purchased at Braeside, just outside the boundaries of the present City of Greater Dandenong, though the new treatment plant did not open until 1940 (Hibbins, 1984:150-151, 166).

Water

In the early days of European settlement, residents relied on springs, the creeks, wells, dams and rainwater tanks. In times of drought, as in 1922-3, Springvale residents obtained water from a water truck at the railway siding. Water reticulation gradually reached the populous areas of the district. For many years, the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission were responsible for the supply of water to residents. By 1924 the Commission had constructed a sizeable dam, near Gladstone Road. This was known as the Dandenong Reservoir and was there until the 1980s. In 1958, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works took over the responsibility of water supply. The M.M.B.W. was later reconstituted as Melbourne Water. Reservoirs outside the area helped to increase the water resources available, for example, the Mount Waverley Reservoir and the Cardinia Reservoir (1973). (Hibbins, 1973: 135, 182).

Fire

Dandenong's fire brigade began in 1894, using a wooden building as its fire station, on a site at the corner of Walker and Robinson Streets. At that time the brigade was made up solely of volunteers. A brick complex was later built and it is thought that the original wooden building was later moved to Bangholme. Fire brigades at Noble Park and Springvale were established in 1928. Noble Park's first station was a weatherboard building constructed by voluntary labour in the grounds of the Public Hall. In 1931 the Country Fire Authority built a new station in Buckley Street, which still survives. Springvale's 1928 fire station was replaced by a modern building in 1958 (Hibbins, 1984:144, 149, 162, 184). In Dandenong, the C.F.A. built a new complex on the Princes Highway, including a fire station and the CFA Zone and Regional Headquarters.

5.5 Developing facilities

There were few medical facilities in the district's early days as an area of small scattered rural communities 15- 20 miles from Melbourne. Women played a key role as nurses and midwives and it is said that George Dunbar, of Dunbar's Hotel was the district's main medical man before any resident doctor arrived.

Early doctors

The first doctor in Dandenong is said to have arrived about 1857, a Dr Charles Phillips. He was the only doctor for some years, but since he suffered from asthma, he had assistants to help him in the practice ('G.F.R':1935: 28). He died in 1879 and was succeeded by Dr Henry Ogle Moore. An additional doctor in the practice was Dr.Lee Brown, a popular physician who left in 1909 (Brennan, 1973: 96-97). Dr Langley was the medical officer for Dandenong Shire when the terrible 'flu' epidemic of 1919 hit Dandenong and was the first to publicly express the need for a public hospital. The Dandenong State School and the Drill Hall became temporary hospitals, staffed by Red Cross volunteers, and local people donated food, bedding and equipment (Alves, 1991: 5).

By 1939 there were six doctors in Dandenong, including Dr. Ellen S.Walker, probably the district's first female doctor. The other doctors in 1939 were Sir Gilbert G.Boileau, Alfred J.Frost, Douglas (Ian) Hart, Alfred Oldham and Arthur E.Taylor (Sands and McDougall, 1939: 297-299). Dr Ian Hart and his wife Dorothy commissioned the building of Benga in McCrae Street, where they lived for many years. By 1950 there were nine doctors in Dandenong, including Dr Ellen Walker and the group practice of Doctors Ian Hart, Alfred Oldham and A.M.Hutson, all at 15 Scott Street, at the corner of Thomas Street, adjoining the hospital Murray House. Their surgery was known as Murray House (Source: Max Oldmeadow). By 1973 there were 60 doctors in Dandenong.

Dr. Samuel Halrahan, Springvale's first resident doctor, arrived in 1920, followed by Dr Andrew Mawson in 1924, Dr. Robert Lawrence in 1927 and Dr Norman Luth in 1930 (Hibbins, 1984: 137, 163). Local reserves include two that are named in honour of local doctors - Norman Luth Reserve in Springvale (Melway 79 G-H10). and Dr Aubrey Moss Memorial Garden in Noble Park (Melway 89 F2).

Hospitals

There were a number of early private hospitals in Dandenong, though the evidence is fragmentary. One small hospital was Mrs Orgill's homeopathic hospital which was caring for patients about 1896-8 (Skidmore, 1984: 9). Miss Campbell, a trained nurse, had a private hospital in Scott Street in 1911 (SBMJ, 29 December 1911). In 1922, a hospital opened near Dandenong High School, on the Princes Highway. An advertisement indicated that:

Nurse E.J.Marshall wishes to notify the public of Dandenong and surrounding districts that Novar... has been approved of by the Health Commission as a general hospital and is now ready to receive patients (SBMJ, 20 April 1922).

One of the most well-known local hospitals was Murray House Hospital, with 18 beds, from 1929 to the early 1940s. This was run by the Thompson sisters and was near the corner of Scott and Thomas Streets (Source: Max Oldmeadow). Miss Ahern's private hospital, Merlin Private Hospital, was in Langhorne Street and was still going in 1939. It returned to being a private residence in 1944 and the building still survives. A third hospital was St.Helen's Dandenong Private Hospital, at 24 Thomas Street. This was still open in 1950.

In 1924-25, the Mawson sisters ran a small private hospital in Buckingham Street, Springvale, next to the house of their brother, Dr Andrew Mawson, in Buckingham Street. Sisters Coleman and Paton took over the hospital in 1926 and it became known as St.William's Hospital. In Noble Park, a private hospital called St.Elmo started in 1928 (Hibbins, 1984: 144).

Each year hundreds of people travelled to Melbourne for hospital treatment and it was not until 1937 that a campaign got under way, to promote and work towards a community hospital. An Investigation Committee proposed a hospital which would be funded initially by a grant (25%), a loan (50%), and

25% from local community contributions. £5,000 had to be collected before building could commence. It was a huge local effort, in a community still recovering from the Depression.

A month before the outbreak of World War Two, a five-acre site was purchased on the corner of Cleeland and David streets. Work began on building, less than two years later, and the first two patients were admitted to the Dandenong and District Hospital in April 1942. The new hospital had 34 beds when it opened and this increased to 82 beds within 14 years. In 1962, its 10,000th baby was born (Alves, 1991: 1, 6-9).

St William's Hospital, Springvale, was about to close in 1950, when Sister Coleman decided to retire, but local community action and vigorous fund-raising led to its continuance and extension, from a five-bed hospital to 26 beds in 1965 (Hibbins, 1984: 222). It became the Springvale and District Community Hospital and eventually received support from the local council and from the State level, as well as continuing to benefit from the support of a Ladies Auxiliary, service clubs, and other community groups.

By 1991, the Dandenong and District Hospital was a 334 bed major public hospital (Alves, 1991: 9). The South Eastern District Hospital opened in Noble Park, on the corner of Heatherton Road and the Princes Highway. The Valley Private Hospital, formerly known as the Dandenong Valley Hospital, north of Police Road, is just outside the present municipal boundary. The hospital complex at Springvale took on a new role as the Springvale Community Health Centre.

6. Education

6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education

The Dandenong townsfolk built their first Mechanics Institute in 1863, a small timber building, which included a library. A more elaborate structure was needed and in 1876, a new brick building was added in front. This contained the Institute and Library (with 500 volumes), as well as providing a space for Council meetings ('G.F.R.', 1930: 88-89). and a venue for many functions. This in turn, after many battles, gave way to the grand new town hall complex, built in 1891. The Institute was granted the use of one whole floor in the new building. This included space for a reading room and library, which continued in that location until the 1970s (Brennan, 1973: 94-95).

In 1915, Springvale residents opened their Mechanics' Institute on the corner of Balmoral and Buckingham Avenues (demolished 1998). This included a small library and reading room, with some books donated by local people. Fifty years later, a large public meeting pressed the Springvale City Council for a free municipal library service. Negotiations over the next six years resulted in the establishment of the Dandenong Valley Regional Library Service, involving Springvale, Dandenong, Berwick and Cranbourne. The new service was to share the costs of staff, books and operating expenses, while each municipality provide its own building(s). and/or mobile units. Nearly 20,000 residents of the City of Springvale signed up as borrowers. Springvale's library was the first public library in Australia to use bar code labels and light pens for automatic recording of loans (Hibbins, 1983: 229-230).

In recent times, the local branch of U3A (University of the Third Age). began classes and is currently based in the Casey Institute of TAFE's complex.

6.2 Establishing schools

Schools are an interesting indicator of the growth and maturity of a district. They often only come into being as a result of intense pressure and lobbying by parents. The continued well-being of schools, and the extent of their facilities, is influenced by the efforts of local people, especially parents, both in terms of fund-raising and through the decisions of bodies such as mothers' clubs, school committees and advisory councils. Between the early 1950s and the early 1980s, the local people gained at least 24 government primary schools and 10 government secondary schools in what is now the Greater Dandenong area. The role of each school within its neighbourhood, and the different qualities or character of each school are aspects which could well be researched further.

Early days

In the early days of the colony of Victoria, schools were either small private schools or had some government support from the Denominational Schools Board or the National Schools Board. The first school in the Greater Dandenong area appears to have been a Church of England school which began in a tent, on the site of the present St. James church hall in Langhorne Street, Dandenong, in 1851 (Blake, 1973, vol.3: 289, 337). A small school was started by Father Niall in 1858, just across the Eumemmerring Creek, two miles from the township of Dandenong. When Inspector Sircom visited the Eumemmerring school in 1861, there were 44 pupils on the roll and 30 present (Dickson, 1983, p.14). At Keysborough, a private school was using the Methodist church for some years.



Figure 18: Keysborough State School c1895 (Hibbins)

Under the new Board of Education (1862-1872), all government-supported schools became Common Schools. There were four Common Schools in the whole of the Greater Dandenong area during all or part of this period. The school at Dandenong became Common School No. 186. Eumemmerring became Common School No. 244. In 1867, a new Common School opened in the Springvale area - No. 934, in a leased building, a house owned by Charles Daley, of Springvale, about a mile south of the present Princes Highway. 51 boys and 26 girls enrolled initially. Keysborough school became Common School No. 1013 in 1869.

Government primary schools

(Information in this section is mainly derived from Blake, 1973, vol.3 & individual schools.)

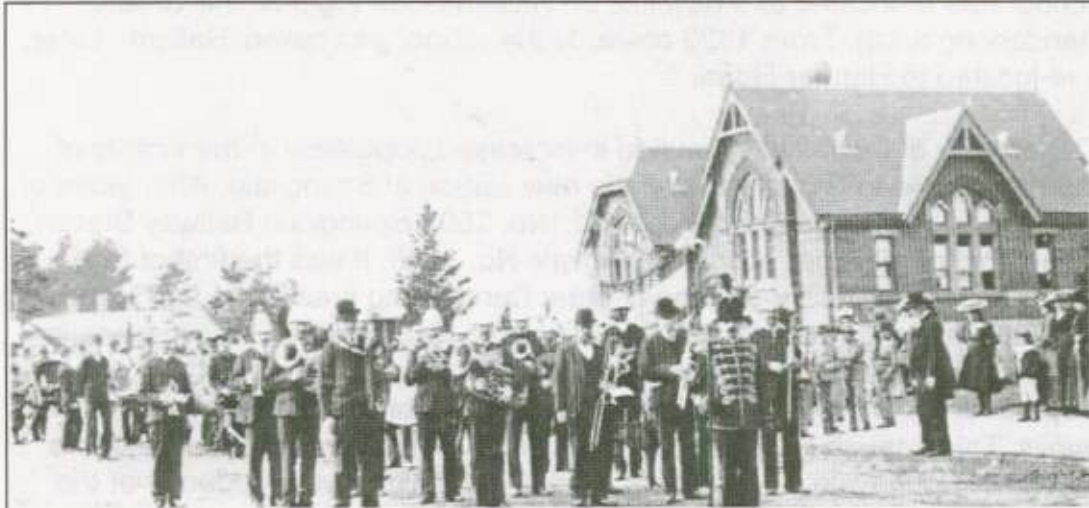


Figure 19: Dandenong State School c1907 (Brennan)

The Keysborough people were anxious to have a new school building and succeeded in getting a site and raising funds towards construction. Bricks for the school were to be made from raw materials close to hand, specifically clay from across the road, but the bricks turned out to be unsuitable. The foundations were of local ironstone. The brick building, completed in 1874 and then known as Keysborough State School No. 1466, still survives (as a private residence), and is the oldest government school building in the Greater Dandenong area. The building is also of interest because it received substantial local contributions in a time of transition as the State took over responsibility for school finances and buildings.

The second State School in the area was Dandenong No. 1403, opened in May 1874, west of Robinson Street and north of Foster Street. A public meeting, held just over a year before, had urged the Minister for Education to have 'a State School in the Town of Dandenong'. However, with increased enrolments, overcrowding and the coming of the railway in 1878, the site proved unsuitable and a new brick school was built on a two-acre block in Foster Street, the site of the present school, in 1881. Because the numbers of pupils had greatly increased, additional brick rooms were added in 1901 and 1909. The school still survives and is an important part of the region's heritage.

The third State School was at Springvale, No. 1658, opened in 1875, on a two acre site adjoining Dandenong Road. It replaced two earlier schools, No. 934 at Springvale and another school (Wellington No. 685). further north. Later, the school became known as Springvale North. With a growing school population, its site was extended by four acres. Between 1951 and 1958, attendance doubled, to reach over 1,000.

Eumemmering No. 244 became a State School in 1873, but in the hard days of the 1890s depression the older pupils had to transfer to Dandenong No. 1403 and only the infant classes remained on the original site. In 1904 the school was re-located to a new site on Hallam Road (outside the Greater Dandenong area). From 1923 onwards the school was called 'Hallam'. Later, it re-located to Harmer Road.

The coming of the railway resulted in increased population in the vicinity of the railway line to Gippsland and the new station at Springvale. After years of agitation, a new State School opened, 'No. 3507 Springvale Railway Station', an adjunct of the older school Springvale No. 1658. It was the first of four schools to be established in the Greater Dandenong area in the first half of the 20th century. 25 pupils enrolled initially in 1905 and had their lessons in the Wesleyan chapel hall. It was some years before the Education Department had purchased land and built a new brick school to cater for 100 pupils. This opened in 1912 and still survives, in Springvale Road. With the growth of Springvale's population, several extensions were added over the next 55 years.



Figure 20 Springvale State School c1923 (Hibbins)

Noble Park State School No. 3675 opened in 1911, not long after the area had been sub-divided. As at Springvale, the pupils were taught in a rented hall. Enrolments reached 100 by 1917 and local developer, Frank Buckley, donated land for a school, adjoining Buckley Street. The Education Department built a two-room timber structure which may still survive, as part of the Noble Park Language Centre. Bangholme State School No. 3884 opened in 1915, at the corner of Bangholme and Harwood Roads (Blake, 1973, vol.3: 440).

Dandenong West State School No. 4217 opened in 1925, with an enrolment of 229 pupils. This followed years of agitation, led by two women, Mrs Murray

and Mrs Downey, supported by the Dandenong Improvement Association. The Education Department eventually bought a site in Birdwood Avenue and constructed a brick school, which still survives.

In the post-war expansion of the Dandenong-Springvale-Noble Park area, primary schools soon became over-crowded. Springvale State School's peak enrolment year was in 1956 when 940 pupils were on the school's register. The seven new State Schools which opened during the 1950s included: Dandenong North No. 4723 (1954); Harrisfield No. 4730 (1955); Lyndale No. 4771 (1956); Whiteside No. 4785, Springvale (1957); Heatherhill No. 4802 (1958); and Yarraman Park No. 4807 (1958).

A further six schools opened in the 1960s: Dandenong South No. 4810 (1961); Greenslopes No. 4891, in Dandenong (1965); Oakwood Park No. 4856 in Noble Park (1965); Southvale No. 4859 (1967); Sandown Park No. 4901 (1967); and Springvale West No. 4966 (1969). John Farnham, who became one of Australia's most celebrated pop singers, went to two of these primary schools - Yarraman Park and then Lyndale.

With the growing population in the early 1950s, the Education Department bought additional land further along Buckley Street, Noble Park and established the Noble Park State School's infant school there. The school's total enrolment reached 910 by 1965, despite the opening of three other primary schools in the area. Later, as the school numbers eased, the entire school moved to the infant school site (Hibbins, 1984: 221).



Figure 21: St Joseph's Catholic School Buckingham Avenue. Springvale (State Library of Victoria Willee Collection)

The greatest number of schools opened in the Greater Dandenong area, in any decade, were those opened in the 1970s, a total of eleven schools: Chandler No. 4941 in Noble Park (1970); Wooranna Park No. 4989, a brick school on two levels, (1971); Springvale South No. 5015 (1971); Wallarano, Noble Park (1973); Coomoora, Keysborough (1975); Maralinga, Keysborough (1975); Springvalley, Clarke Road, Springvale South, (1975); Keysborough Park (c. 1977); Noble Park North (1977); Rosewood Downs, Dandenong (1977); and Silverton, Noble Park (1978). Seven of these schools were located south of Heatherton Road, an indication of the rapid growth of new housing in the southern area. Wooranna Park, Noble Park North, Rosewood Downs and Silverton were north of Heatherton Road. Noble Park North later merged with the neighbouring high school, to form Carawatha College (1993), an interesting educational experiment.

After decades of opening new schools, a reverse situation occurred in the 1990s, when a process of closure and merger began. The old Keysborough school closed in 1994. The Bangholme school also closed. The original Springvale State School No.1658 (Springvale North). closed and was demolished for a new housing estate. Whiteside Primary School closed in the mid 1990s and merged with Sandown Park Primary School, Wareham Street, to form Springvale Heights Primary School in 1994. The Whiteside school site was sold and later transformed into the Springvale campus of Minaret College.

This period was also a time of consolidation, when many local school communities improved their facilities, added a library, developed an oval, and landscaped school grounds. Many schools became local resources, with halls to hire. Although built and controlled by a government department, each school developed its own character, influenced by its neighbourhood and the local people. For example, Dandenong South State School built up links with the newly-arrived local Russian community in the early 1960s. A local nursery, Camellia Lodge Nursery, gave Oakwood Park State School a donation of camellias, rhododendrons and azaleas for its garden.

Noble Park Language Centre

This language centre developed intensive courses for children of non-English-speaking background. It was initially located in the Noble Park Primary School, but later moved to the site of Noble Secondary College which closed in the mid 1990s (Hibbins, 1983: 221).

Catholic primary schools

St. Mary's Catholic School was opened in 1912 by Archbishop Carr, who announced: 'This is the greatest event that has ever yet happened in Dandenong'. 100 children transferred from the Dandenong State School. The timber building was in McCrae Street, Dandenong. A photograph taken two years after the school opened shows the children busy in the school garden, with the school in the background. The Presentation Sisters came to run the school and lived in the convent next door to the school (G. Dickson, 1983: 52, 81). The school grew in size and extensions were added in 1919.

St. Joseph's Church, blessed and dedicated by Archbishop Mannix in 1938, opened in St. John's Avenue, Springvale as a dual purpose centre, both church and school. The nuns of Notre Dame des Missions from Oakleigh were the first teachers. (Hibbins, 1984: 165). With the arrival of vast numbers of European migrants and their children, the Catholic parish of Springvale began buying land and constructing new school buildings, spending a total of £120,000 during the years 1955-1962 (Hibbins, 1984: 212).

The new St. Anthony's, in Leonard Avenue, Noble Park, was built in 1952. It was designed to serve as both church and school. Later some of the students transferred to buildings adjoining the new church in Buckley Street. In 1982, the school vacated the Leonard Avenue site (Hibbins, 1984: 218; D. Dickson, 1983: 18).

St. Gerard's was the second Catholic parish in Dandenong. A new complex of church, school and presbytery in Gladstone Road, North Dandenong, was completed by May 1957, when Archbishop Mannix came out for the official opening (G. Dickson, 1983: 108).

The Resurrection Primary School, opened in temporary portables in Corrigan Road, Keysborough, in 1975. The building, part of a modern and extensive parish complex, was completed some time later (Hibbins, 1983: 219). The most recent Catholic primary school to be opened was St. Elizabeth's Primary School, in Dandenong North (1978).

Islamic schools

The first local Islamic primary school started in the Noble Park area, in 1992. It is now part of Minaret College. The Islamic community bought an additional site in Springvale, in the area of Lewis and Birch Streets, the site formerly occupied by Whiteside Primary School. This is now the main campus.

Other independent primary schools

Haileybury College Primary School was opened in 1976, as part of the larger college complex which opened in 1963 (see section below). The Seventh Day Adventist Carrum Downs Primary School opened in Thompson Road (Melway 98 J6).

Special schools

Special schools opened in the area include Emerson School in Heatherton Road, Dandenong, and Noble Park Special Developmental School. These provide education for people with disabilities and special needs.

Early secondary schools

The earliest secondary education was provided by private schools. Miss Shaw's School for young ladies opened in 1874, initially in the house now known as Laurel Lodge, Langhorne Street, Dandenong, and later in the house across the road, 'Merlin'. Both houses still survive. Miss Shaw kept her school going for 19 years. Dandenong Grammar School, for boys, started in 1888, under Malcolm McPherson who had taught at the Dandenong State School. It lasted for some years (Brennan, 1973: 84-85).

State Secondary schools and colleges

The Melbourne Continuation (later High). School was the first to provide State post-primary schooling, in 1905, followed by 28 other schools in the next fifteen years (Blake, 1973, vol.1: 441-481). Premier Thomas Bent had said at Dandenong in 1905 (*Argus*, 17 July 1905). that he was proud to have assisted in giving a chance for the children of the poorest to get to the university if they had the brains and the application'. Dandenong High School, opened in 1919, was the first government secondary school in the area and the 29th state high school in Victoria. The building was completed in 1920. It is important because it was amongst the earliest government high schools in the state, reflecting profound changes in thinking about educational provision. Many of the school's pupils distinguished themselves in later years and the school still maintains an excellent reputation.

The next great wave of expansion in the area of secondary education was in the early 1950s, as the impact of migration made itself felt and the demand for secondary schools increased, especially in Melbourne's rapidly-growing suburbs. Springvale Secondary College, established as a High School in 1954, represents this demand. There was an unprecedented jump in secondary school enrolments and the Education Department devised a new method of 'Light Timber Construction'. Springvale High School was amongst the first nine high schools to use the timber-framed, concrete tile-clad schools in 1954. They were to be built in sections over three to four years (Blake, 1973, vol. 1: 527-531). The site of the new high school, a grazing paddock off Sandown Road, was 12 acres in extent. Enrolments increased rapidly and reached over 1,000 by 1962 (Blake, 1973, vol. 1: 588-599).

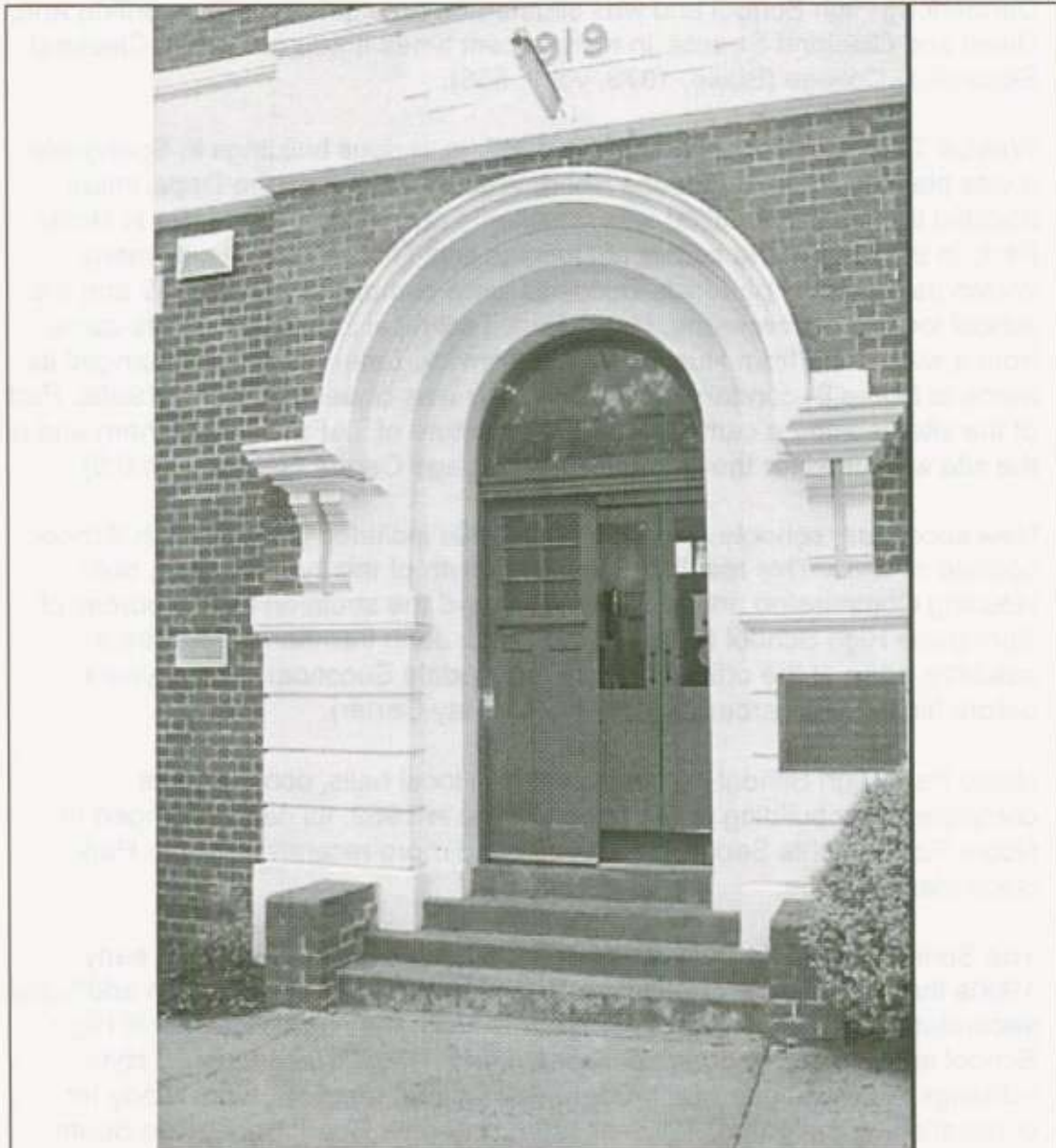


Figure 22: Dandenong High School

The explosion in the demand for secondary schooling is also seen in the establishment of Dandenong Technical School, for boys, opened in February 1954, after considerable urging by the Dandenong Shire Council, the Returned Soldiers' Association and other public bodies. The Education Department purchased a large block of land adjoining Cleeland Street and Stud Road. Apprentice education was a feature of the school during its first ten years. A famous ex-student is John Farnham, who began a plumbing apprenticeship there before going on to become a pop star (Source: Ray Carter). In the early days of the school, 'frequently, cattle being driven to the sale yards broke into the grounds and were rounded up by drovers and their dogs' (Blake, 1973, vol.3: 605).

Dandenong Girls' Secondary School opened in 1957, though the buildings were not completed until 1959. It opened because of overcrowding of Dandenong High School and was situated on an eight-acre site, fronting Ann, David and Cleeland Streets. In more recent times it was re-named Cleeland Secondary College (Blake, 1973, vol.3: 556).

Westall Technical School opened in 1957, in various buildings in Springvale. It was planned to be in Queens Road, Westall. However, the Department decided the chosen location was unsuitable and bought a new site in Noble Park, in the area at the corner of Douglas and Thomas Streets, formerly known as Luxford's paddock. Buildings were completed by 1958-59 and the school took on a new name, Noble Park Technical School. Students came from a wide area, from Huntingdale to Berwick. Later the school changed its name to Noble Secondary College, but this was closed in the mid 1990s. Part of the site became a campus of Casey Institute of TAFE. The southern end of the site was used for the Noble Park Language Centre (see section 6.5).

New secondary schools opened in the 1960s included Lyndale High School, opened in 1961. This resulted from the growth of the Lyndale area, both Housing Commission and private homes and the strain on the resources of Springvale High School (Blake, vol. 3: 570). John Farnham, yet-to-be a celebrity, sang at the official opening of Lyndale Secondary, three years before his singing career began (Source: Ray Carter).

Noble Park High School opened in 1961 in local halls, occupying its completed new building in Callaghan Street in 1962. Its name changed to Noble Park Heights Secondary College and more recently to Noble Park Secondary College.

The Springvale-Noble Park area continued to grow so much in the early 1960s that the Victorian Education Department decided to open an additional secondary school in the district. This was given the name Heatherhill High School and opened in portable classrooms in 1966. The courtyard style buildings, 'well-designed for modern educational practice', were ready for occupation by the end of 1968, situated in James Road, Springvale South.

Government secondary schools opened during the 1970s included: Chandler High School, opened in 1972, in Isaac Road, Keysborough.; Keysborough

Technical School; Coomoora Secondary College in Coomoora Road, Springvale South; and Noble Park North High School, which opened in Browns Road, in 1977. It became Carawatha Secondary College in 1987 and merged with the neighbouring primary school in 1993 to form Carawatha College.

The portion of Dandenong Technical School which provided apprenticeship training took on a new role as part of a college of advanced education. This later became part of Casey Institute of TAFE (see section 6.4, below). The portion which provided a broad technical education remained as the Dandenong Technical School (eastern end of the campus, off Cleeland Street). In the re-naming process of the 1980s it changed its name to the Dandenong Valley Secondary College (Source: Ray Carter).

The number of secondary schools in the area appears to have decreased in the 1990s, probably as the result of centralising and economic rationalising policies followed by the Victorian Education Department. Noble Park Technical School became Noble Secondary College for a time but was closed in the mid 1990s. Dandenong Valley Secondary College was closed. Keysborough Technical School disappeared from the scene. Its site in Henderson Road is now occupied by housing (in the area of Scott Crescent). In the renaming of schools in the 1980s, Dandenong High School was the only school to insist on retaining its original name. Most high schools took on the designation of 'college', as elsewhere in Victoria.

Catholic Secondary Colleges

In response to local demand, the Catholic Church opened a secondary school for girls, in 1955. This was Killester, run by the Brigidine nuns and situated in Springvale Road. Archbishop Mannix came out to bless the new school, an impressive two-storey building (Hibbins, 1984: 218; *Dandenong Journal* 19 January 1955).



Figure 23: Killester, Springvale

St. John's Regional College, Dandenong began as St. Mary's Boys School in 1958, to 'fill the gap in Catholic secondary education for boys' (G. Dickson, 1983: 113). The De La Salle Brothers were the first staff and the students had their lessons, first in a 'pre-fab' building, in McCrae Street, then in part of St. Mary's Primary school in New Street. Later the school changed its name to St. John's and moved onto its own site in Caroline Street in 1967-68. In the meantime, a girls' secondary school had started, based at St. Mary's. This new school became co-educational, a large college serving a vast region. The number of students reached over 1,500 and a new college, Nazareth College, opened in North Dandenong in 1986.

Islamic College

In 1992 an Islamic school opened in Leonard Street, Noble Park. This appears to be the site and brick building previously occupied by St. Anthony's Catholic School. (D. Dickson, 1973: 16). In 1995, a secondary college opened in Springvale, part of the Islamic complex in Lewis Street and the main campus of Minaret College.

Other independent secondary colleges

Haileybury College, Brighton, bought 37 acres in Keysborough (part of the old Wyatt farm), adjoining Springvale Road, and established its senior school there. Prime Minister Menzies came to open the school in February 1963. The site was extended in size 13 years later. The vast complex, east of Springvale Road, now occupies 96 acres and attracts students from all over Melbourne's south-eastern suburbs. St. Leonard's College, Brighton bought a site on the Patterson River, east of Wells Road, in 1981 and developed 'St. Leonard's College at Patterson River' there during the late 1980s (Hibbins,

1984: 232-3). In the early 1990s, the Assembly of God church developed their Lighthouse Christian Centre and College in Springvale Road, at the southern end. These three schools, and Minaret College, are the only non-government, non-Catholic, schools in the whole of the City of Greater Dandenong.

6.3 Training people for workplace skills

It was mainly because of the rapid industrialisation of the area between Oakleigh and Dandenong in the early 1950s, that the Education Department decided to establish Dandenong Technical School for boys (1954) and a new technical school in the Westall area, initially called Westall Technical School (1957). This latter school, built instead in Noble Park, at the corner of Douglas and Thomas Streets (1958-9), eventually became Noble Park Technical School.

Apprentice education was a feature of the Dandenong and Noble Park technical schools during their early years. The workplace training role of these two sites continued as part of the development of Dandenong's College of Advanced Education, later Casey Institute of TAFE (see below). However, the portions providing apprenticeship training were separated from the general secondary education sections of their original institutions.

On-the-job training was also carried out within workplaces, though this is an aspect which requires further research. One example is the Nissan Training Centre located near its manufacturing complex.

6.4 Building a system of higher education

By 1964, Dandenong Technical School was far more than a secondary school. It had a total enrolment of almost 2,000, including 699 day students but also diploma students, apprentices and part-time evening classes. Its site was 23 acres, with frontages to Stud Road and Cleeland Street. In the 1970s, the portion of Dandenong Technical School which provided advanced technical training was up-graded to the status of a College of Advanced Education, the first tertiary institution in the area. Later this was re-designated a TAFE (Technical and Further Education). college and more recently has become part of Casey Institute of TAFE, with other campuses at Springvale (Noble Park); Cranbourne and Berwick. The Noble Park Technical School had included a Trade School for apprentices and the northern section of the school site became part of the Casey Institute of TAFE (Springvale Campus).

6.5 Educating people in two cultures

The Enterprise Migrant Centre at Westall originally included an education centre for adult migrants, who were given short courses in English as a second language. A language centre began at Noble Park, initially on the site of the original Noble Park Primary School and later occupying the southern end of the Noble Park Secondary College site.

Saturday morning schools or evening language classes were a major part of the process of settling down in a new country and provided opportunities for the children of migrants to learn the language of their country of origin, or their parents' country of origin. Dandenong High School developed a very large

Saturday morning language school, which still continues. The Greek community at Dandenong ran a Greek school on Saturdays so that their children could learn the Greek language and culture.

Many church centres held language classes: for example, St. John's Lutheran Church, Springvale, held German language classes. The Serbian Orthodox community has organised classes in the Serbian language and culture at the church centre in Perrys Road, Keysborough. These are but a few examples. The transmission of culture and language by many diverse groups is part of the very complex picture seen within the Greater Dandenong area.

ELLA centres, where English Language and Literacy Access is provided for migrants, are also an important part of both the Springvale and Dandenong Public Libraries in the City of Greater Dandenong.

7. Governing

7.1 Developing institutions of self-government

Beginnings of local government

The *Government Gazette* of 23 February 1852 included a notice proclaiming the township of Dandenong and this was followed up by survey and land sales. The land sales were announced in the *Gazette* also at various times during 1852. The 1854 census reported the population of the township of Dandenong as 48. In the 1857 census the population was 59 - 37 males and 22 females.

On 6 February 1857 the Dandenong Road District was proclaimed and the Government approved funds to construct a road from Melbourne to Sale in 1858. On 13 February 1858, the first Court of Petty Sessions met in the newly-opened Bridge Hotel (Brennan, 1973: 30). Clearly, the administrative and judicial arms of government had extended as far as Dandenong by then.

According to the 1861 census, the population of Dandenong was 193 and there were 40 houses. By 1865, the *Victorian Gazeteer* was reporting the population of the town as 250 and the number of dwellings as 50. It is worth noting that by that time Dandenong was being described as a 'town'. It had a police station, court house and two hotels.

In 1871, the population of the Dandenong Road District was reported to be 864 persons - 447 males and 417 females. Within this district, the township of Dandenong was the only major centre of population with 57 dwellings and 311 people - 164 males and 147 females. Springvale was a tiny settlement of six dwellings, just beyond the then municipal boundary, with a population of 27 people - 12 males and 15 females. However, there were more residents dispersed around the surrounding area. There were enough children in both Dandenong and Springvale for at least two government-supported schools to be operating (see section on educating).

Shire of Dandenong

On 16 May 1873, the Shire of Dandenong was proclaimed, with a territory of 59 square miles and 273 ratepayers. As with the Road District Board, its responsibilities included constructing and maintaining roads. Within its jurisdiction were three toll-gates, on the main roads, which brought in some revenue. It was also responsible for issuing licences to hotel-keepers. The council met monthly, in a room within the Dandenong Mechanics Institute, on the Walker Street and Lonsdale Street corner. It had no shire hall or council chamber of its own. Its shire secretary over many years was John Keys. The shire council took on additional responsibilities. In 1873, it accepted responsibility for the Dandenong Market, previously administered by commissioners appointed in 1866. Also in the 1870s it became involved in the drainage schemes for the Carrum Swamp, a heavy load on its finances.

Both the Dandenong and Springvale centres benefited from the coming of the railway. The centre of Springvale's population shifted from near the main Dandenong Road to the vicinity of the new railway station and the present Springvale Road. Speculation and sub-division brought more people into the area, and virtually the establishment of a new township advertised as the 'New Spring Vale Township'. The opening of a Wesleyan church and a store confirmed that the neighbourhood was progressing (Hibbins, 1984: 89). Dandenong's status was enhanced as the town gained a station master and a postmaster. There were two local newspapers, four hotels and three banks. The Dandenong Market attracted throngs of people each week and new businesses erected substantial shops in the main street.

A new town hall

In the late 1880s the Shire Councillors debated the question of acquiring their own civic offices. At that time there were only 647 ratepayers. Amidst bitter opposition and a ratepayers' poll, there emerged a plan which would utilise the Mechanics Institute site, demolish their building, erect a new Town Hall, house the law courts, and provide one upper floor for the activities of the Mechanics Institute. John Keys, shire secretary and also a local member of



Figure 24 Dandenong town hall (State Library of Victoria by John T Collins, c1974)

parliament, led the group supporting the proposal for a new town hall. The majority of ratepayers voted for the Council's proposal to take out a loan of £4,000. The Victorian Government assisted with a contribution of £2,000, in return for including a Court Room in the plans. The architects chosen were Beswicke and Hutchins, who had already designed town halls at Malvern, Hawthorn and Brighton. The builders, McCulloch and McAlpine constructed the building at a cost of £9,269.

In a sense, the Town Hall was very much a local product. The architect, John Beswicke, was a son of Elizabeth Keys who had arrived in the area in the 1840s. The bricks used in constructing the building were made of local clay, by the Centennial Brick

Company of Dandenong. The building was completed ahead of schedule and opened on 3 September 1890. A century later, it was described as:

A superb example of the Victorian nineteenth century town hall. Its grand proportions made a confident statement on behalf of Dandenong that it represented a strong community of people sharing a vision for the future of an important provincial municipality. (Simon Molesworth in Dickson, Titcher and Tonta, 1990: 5)

For the next 78 years the Town Hall was the home of the municipality of Dandenong. It was also the legal centre for the area, since the law court sessions continued to be held there until 1939. The Town Hall received a major internal reconstruction and extension in 1939-40. It continued to be the scene of many civic and community occasions.

Severance

Meanwhile, the shape of the municipality had changed. The south-eastern portion - four and a half square miles from Mordialloc to Carrum - was separated and re-named the Borough of Carrum in 1920. Dandenong Shire's population increased, from 13,000 in 1945 to 28,000 in 1954. The rate revenue increased, from £42,000 to £318,000. Two shires were now a viable proposition. Other centres of the area were growing at Springvale and Noble Park and by the 1950s were more populous than Dandenong itself (Brennan, 1973:117; Hibbins,1984: 172-175). The part of the shire which included Dandenong town wanted to break away and yet keep its name.

In the end, the eastern and western sections went their different ways. The eastern end, which had petitioned for the severance, retained the name Shire of Dandenong and occupied an area of 14 square miles. It tried to get approval to annex 11 square miles to its east but this was refused. The western end, really the old or parent shire, minus the town of Dandenong, became the Shire of Springvale and Noble Park, an area of 40 square miles. At the same time, the spelling of 'Springvale' was regularised and the previous use of the term 'Spring Vale' discontinued. This was in 1955.

The new entity, based at Dandenong, occupied all the civic buildings and offices. The older entity had no physical base of its own for a time. For the first year, the staff shared the same shire secretary and quarters in the Dandenong Town Hall. The Springvale-Noble Park staff then worked from a weather board house and the councillors met in a temporary building built in the back yard. The assets and liabilities of the former municipality had to be sorted out and a substantial payment made to the 'old shire' as it faced its new life. This was only fair since the ratepayers had contributed, years previously, to the building of the grand old Town Hall (Brennan, 1973: 118).

In 1957, the Shire of Springvale and Noble Park purchased the old Gracedale Racing Track, adjoining a Council depot. They commissioned plans for new municipal offices and these were completed and opened early in 1959. Some adjustment in shire boundaries took place in 1959 in the area of Westall Road and between Centre Road and the Princes Highway.

Two new cities

The new compact Shire of Dandenong became the City of Dandenong in 1959, four years after severance. The first mayor, G.T. Andrews, was the grandson of migrants of the 1850s. The Town Hall was very much part of the proclamation celebrations. Some years later, in 1968, the City of Dandenong's municipal offices were transferred to new buildings in Clow Street. The Town Hall was developed as a venue for community festivals and entertainment and a portion was used to house the Council's historic archives.

In 1961, another new City was proclaimed - the City of Springvale. The Premier of Victoria, Henry Bolte, came for the proclamation and to open the massive new civic hall. Andrew Ericksen, who had been the first president of the Shire of Springvale and Noble Park six years before, was the first mayor of the new city.

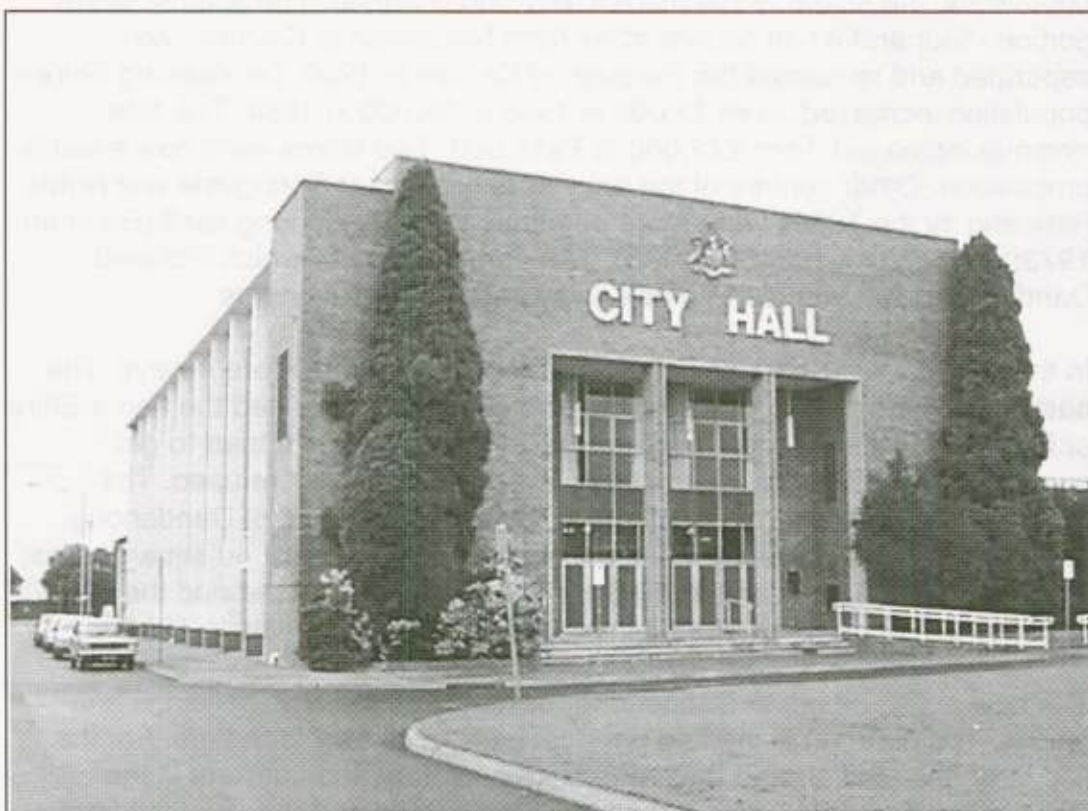


Figure 25: Springvale City Hall

Amalgamation

In 1994, as part of the state-wide re-structuring of local government in the early 1990s, the City of Greater Dandenong was created. In a sense, it brought back together the two municipalities of Dandenong and Springvale - 100% of the City of Dandenong and 70% of the City of Springvale. The new municipal boundaries were not very different from the Shire of Dandenong as it had been in 1948. However, the new municipality gained small portions of the former Cities of Berwick and Cranbourne, including the area of industrial

complexes long coveted by the City of Dandenong (south of the Princes Highway and east of the Dandenong Creek).

7.2 Developing administrative structures

An early police depot

In the early days of European settlement, Captain William Lonsdale, the Police Magistrate, took steps to establish a Native Police force. In 1837 he invited C.J.de Villiers to form a native force and selected a site on the Dandenong Creek - the beginning of the Police Paddocks and the first police depot in the area. While most of the paddocks are on the eastern side of the creek, in what is now Churchill National Park, a portion was on the western side, within the present boundaries of Greater Dandenong. A small group of Aborigines agreed to join the force and wear the elaborate uniforms issued to them. An assistant supervisor was appointed. The early stages had many problems, mainly amongst the settlers. De Villiers resigned and the police depot was virtually abandoned in 1839.

Three years later, La Trobe commissioned Henry Pultney Dana to undertake the task of reviving the Native Police force. A corps of 21 Aborigines enlisted and were issued with uniforms. The police at Dandenong were given the 'Central Gipps-Land Region' to look after from their depot at Narre Warren and played an important part in the exploration of and opening-up of Gippsland. Dana also used an additional camp on Merri Creek, near the Yarra.

Despite difficulties, the corps lasted for ten years, until 1952. During this time, they ranged widely over a large area of Victoria, as well as being responsible for the Gippsland district. On one occasion, 'Captain Dana and his Black Police did good service in restoring order' ('Garryowen', 1888, vol. 2). The gold rushes seem to have hastened their end, for the Native Police were sent to Ballarat to collect licence fees and incurred the miners' hostility. When Henry Pultney died on 24 November 1852 the Native Police were disbanded.

The Native Police Depot apparently continued to operate as a regional police base and also took on a new life as a stud depot for police horses, hence the road named 'Stud Road'. Additional land was fenced off for grazing the horses. The land was not permanently reserved until 1885. The police stud itself remained in the area until 1935, when it moved to Bundoora and then to Broadmeadows. Meanwhile the Depot had a further use as a base for a group of Aboriginal trackers brought down from Queensland in 1880 (Brennan, 1973: 7-31).

Local police stations

In April 1851, a new police station opened in the Dandenong township, in Langhorne Street, on land permanently reserved for police purposes. Sergeant-Major McClelland and two constables were in charge of the new station. One building survives from the police station complex of the 1850s. This is a two-storey brick stable with a slate gabled roof, thought to have been built in 1859. The bricks are hand-made and the building itself is 17 feet by 14

feet. In 1859 the Victorian Government advertised for tenders for the erection of 'Police Buildings (Township) in Dandenong'. It is likely that the stable was one of the buildings constructed within this contract (City of Dandenong, Heritage Buildings In Dandenong, 1993).

Later buildings replaced the first police station at Dandenong, though still in Langhorne Street. Springvale had its own police station by the 1920s. A new building replaced it in 1956, at the corner of Windsor Avenue and St. John's Avenue (Hibbins, 1984: 144, 184). The present new police complex at Dandenong is of modern construction, housing a large staff who work amongst a vast population.

Courts

In the early years, honorary magistrates, local citizens of some standing, presided at the Dandenong Court of Petty Sessions, which met each fortnight. In a sense, they complemented the work of the police. The significance of their work was possibly a factor in influencing the Victorian Government to allocate £2,000 towards the new Town Hall, which was to include a Court room. This was in use for fifty years. In 1939-40, the court moved to a site on the corner of Langhorne and Wilson Streets, Dandenong, where there is now a police car park (Source: Ray Carter). A new courthouse was built in Windsor Avenue, Springvale, in 1960 (Hibbins, 1984: 184).

In the 1990s, new law courts were built in Foster Street, Dandenong, on land formerly occupied by the Presbyterian church, which had been demolished in 1987. The new court complex replaced the smaller courts at Dandenong, Springvale and Oakleigh and is now one of the busiest in metropolitan Melbourne (Source: Ray Carter).

7.3 Preparing for war

The first local military group was a 'Light Horse troop', formed in 1877, as part of a Victoria-wide corps of volunteers. A later volunteer body, the Victorian Rangers, formed in 1888, had a local unit at Dandenong. The Drill Hall in Lonsdale Street, built in the 1890s and still surviving, was a result of the growing concern about defence and military training. In 1899, there was a call for volunteers to serve in South Africa. Eleven Dandenong men volunteered and went off to the Boer War, returning a year or so later to a heroes' welcome. It was the first time, suggests Niall Brennan, that Dandenong had found itself identified with a great world event: 'there was a real sense of participation when Dandenong's local men went away' (Brennan, 1973: 105-108).

Military training on a voluntary basis continued in the early years of the 20th century. The Fifteenth Field Regiment, Royal Australian Artillery, Citizen Military Forces, became Dandenong's own unit, at one time a unit of 200. Dandenong sent men to fight in World War One and World War Two and later wars, and the C.M.F. still continues to use the buildings in Lonsdale Street.

8 Developing cultural life

8.1 Organising recreation

Among the Aboriginal sports first observed by European settlers was a game which involved kicking a ball made of possum skin. Informal sport in the early days of European occupation included kangaroo hunting. Horse racing was already occurring at Dandenong in 1851, when the great bush fire of 'Black Thursday' broke out ('Garryowen', 1887, vol.1: 441).

Early days

Local men were playing team football in the Dandenong area by 1874. A visiting team that year played the local club in a paddock made available for the occasion ('G.F.R.'1935: 72-73). Dandenong Park became a popular football venue and a photograph of the 1890s shows a large group of men and boys on the steps of the pavilion, in what is now the Shepley Oval. By 1910, Dandenong Football Club was playing in the Mulgrave District Association. A year later, the Dandenong team joined the Dandenong and Berwick District Football Association (Paul,1994: 2). The club reformed after World War One and won the final against Springvale in 1919.

In 1909, Frank Buckley, founding father of Noble Park, donated five acres of land for sporting purposes. This was later named Moodemere Reserve.(Melway 89 D5). Local people fenced it, cleared it and built sheds and by 1927 it was ready for use. A football club had started in 1918 and



Figure 26: Springvale Football Ground grandstand

initially played in a paddock behind the station. The Noble Park club played other local teams within a district association, winning the premiership on several occasions. There was especially strong competition with Noble Park's chief rivals - the teams of Dandenong and Springvale. Conditions were often very muddy and the Shire Council drained the ground in 1932.

Springvale's football club began in 1906, but it was some years before there was a local recreation reserve. In the meantime the club played opposite Young's smithy, in the area where Warwick and Kintore Avenues are today. A recreation reserve committee raised funds and purchased six acres of land from James Hatty. The ground was finally opened in 1921, off Newcomen Street, north of the railway line (Melway 79 J7). The RSL built a grandstand and club room in the recreation reserve in 1936. Other works included a galvanised iron fence and the planting of 80 cypress trees (Hibbins, 1984:112, 131,164). Soccer was being played in the 1920s-1930s, but clubs did not develop in a big way until the post-war period.

The recreation reserves provided a venue for football games and practice in the winter. In summer, cricket took over. One of the earliest cricket matches documented was a match in 1874, when a Dandenong cricket team convincingly beat a Springvale team (Hibbins, 1984: 89). In the 1890s Dandenong had some fine cricketers and a photo taken at that time shows the Dandenong Cricket Team ('G.F.R.', 1935: 60). Home matches were played on a ground within Dandenong Park. Generally, cricket teams were made up of men. However, there was a brief episode when a ladies' cricket team was playing at the ground in Dandenong Park. They were the Dandenong Sunflowers. At a match in 1905 the Dandenong Sunflowers, (wearing cream blouses, dark blue skirts, Panama hats with a sunflower in front, orange belts and ties), captained by Miss Tharle, played the Boomerangs from Brighton:

The bowling of Miss Orgill and Miss Tharle proved disastrous to the batswomen, and within the space of half an hour the Boomerangs were all out for 21 runs, the two bowlers mentioned taking all the wickets. The Sunflowers, who hold an unbeaten record, then went in and it was soon clear that the Boomerangs were set all their work to get their opponents out (Australasian, 14 July 1905, reproduced in The Fount, SDHS, No.2., 1982).

The Dandenong Sunflowers won this match but the team does not appear to have continued for many years. Women were supporters, spectators and the providers of refreshments. They also joined in the many social and fund-raising activities which were an important side of sports life.

Cricket, like football, was a popular pastime and, while encouraging local rivalries, fostered neighbourhood loyalties and sense of identity. In 1911, Springvale officially started a cricket team and established the Spring Vale and District Cricket Association (Hibbins, 1984: 112). Noble Park's first cricket club started in 1931-32 and won the premiership in its first year. After a time of playing in various paddocks, a re-formed club began using the Moodemere Reserve. Some years later the club was also using Ross Reserve, Noble Park

and began entering a number of teams into district association matches, including Under 14 and Under 12 teams.

Tennis became increasingly popular in the early years of the 20th century and women did participate in local tennis clubs. Nearly every church had its tennis court and clubs played in district associations. From the 1930s onwards, hundreds of people were playing tennis, both senior and junior, mainly at weekends. A surviving tennis court is still to be seen within the Uniting Church complex, in Robinson Street, Dandenong. The Methodists installed their tennis court in 1911, the Catholics in 1923 (on the site of the present modern church), and the Presbyterians in 1930. At Noble Park, a tennis club was formed in 1918 and played on courts at the back of the Public Hall. At Springvale, the Presbyterians formed a tennis club in 1923 and a Methodist tennis club was active in the 1930s.

The Dandenong Bowling Club began in 1882 and obtained a bowling green within Dandenong Park. A photo taken in 1906 celebrated their winning of the Pennant Premiership that year ('G.F.R.', 1935: 60). It is probably the oldest surviving sports club in the Greater Dandenong area. By the 1930s the Dandenong Croquet Club had land allocated within Dandenong Park.

There was a golf house in Dandenong in 1935, shown on the maps drawn that year for the Dandenong Sewerage Authority. The course was located near the Dandenong Creek, on the same site as that now occupied by the Dandenong Workers Social Club. This was probably 'the creek-divided golf course', used by the Kingswood Golf Club before they moved to Dingley, in 1937, (Hibbins, 1984: 164), and the 'Forest Hills Golf Links', which are listed in the *Melbourne Directory* between 1939 and 1950 in the same location, off Wedge Street, and shown on a map of 1948. This is now the Dandenong Workers' Social Club Golf Course.

Early swimming pools in Dandenong were waterholes along sections of the Dandenong Creek, but by the 1930s there were 'Dandenong Swimming Baths', near the Creek and east of Lonsdale Street, next to the Drill Hall. The baths no longer survive.

Post-war expansion

In the period after World War Two there was a huge increase in the number of people playing sport and the number, extent and quality of sports facilities. For some years, many of the sports were played mainly by young people within school teams. In recent decades, from the 1970s onwards, there has been another massive expansion of junior sport, with a shift from school-based sport to week-end sports activity.

During the 1950s-80s, the local councils of Springvale and Dandenong became more and more involved in the provision and maintenance of sports reserves and this is still a major area of responsibility of the present Greater Dandenong Council. In all cases, local people played a major part in procuring the reserves, which became vested in the Council. For example, Burden Park Reserve was a creation of the 1950s-60s. It was a 20 acre site

which came to include tennis courts, a bowling green and a green for the Springvale Croquet Club (established 1951). Other early sports reserves in the area were at Harrisfield and Springvale South.

Netball became popular from the 1940s and provided new opportunities for girls and young women to be involved in competitive sport. By the 1990s there were 13 netball clubs and two netball associations (Springvale and Dandenong) in the Greater Dandenong area. Some clubs were connected with the Catholic churches in the area.

Basketball, badminton, baseball, softball, squash and hockey enthusiasts increased in number. New indoor centres and sports grounds were opened to meet the demand. One of the most notable sports facilities in the area is the Dandenong Indoor Sports Stadium in Stud Road. Opened in 1986 and extended in 1994, the stadium has especially become known as the home of the Dandenong Amateur Basketball Association, which had 9,500 members competing weekly in 1996. The stadium hosts regular national and international events.

Over the decades, there were two sets of Dandenong teams - Dandenong District and Dandenong United. The Dandenong football club joined the Victorian Football Association and won several premierships. They had teams in both the 1st and 2nd divisions, but in a restructuring process Dandenong disappeared (Source: Max Oldmeadow). The Springvale team did well over the years and in 1980 the 'Valers' joined the Victorian Football Association. Keysborough started a football club in 1948, using a ground donated by R. Allen, a descendant of one of the 19th century settlers (Hibbins, 1984:193).

Soccer eventually became one of the most popular sports in the area. One of the first soccer clubs was the Springvale Soccer Club, started by Maltese migrants in 1957. This gained a home at Ross Reserve, Noble Park. Later, Springvale City Council developed Coomoora Reserve, which included soccer grounds. In recent years soccer clubs have proliferated, reaching a total of 26 in the late 1990s. Some clubs began using school sports facilities, while others played on grounds which formed part of larger complexes used by particular ethnic groups. Rugby enthusiasts established the Gaelic Park Rugby Ground, and also played in central Dandenong.

The Dandenong Workers' Social Club bought the golf house in Wedge Street, also acquiring the golf course that is mainly on the eastern side of the creek, within the City of Casey. Albert Park Golf Club bought 220 acres from the Keys family in 1947 and developed what is now known as the Keysborough Golf Club, near Hutton Road (Hibbins, 1984: 235). Springvale Croquet Club, established in 1951, gained a home in Burden Park Reserve.

The swimming pool at Noble Park was very much the result of a determined community effort, begun in 1961. Children joined in the fund-raising, often through street clubs undertaking their own particular fund-raising project (Hibbins, 1984: 200-201). The Council bought land near the railway station and this became Ross Reserve which later also acquired a soccer ground

and athletics track. The outdoor swimming pool was opened at the end of 1962.

The National Water Sports Centre, on Paterson River, was developed as an international, Olympic-standard waterway facility, and currently hosts 40 special events a year. The Dandenong Amateur Basketball Association, which has nearly 10,000 people competing weekly, also hosts national and international events, in its massive stadium, off Stud Road.

More recent developments include the construction of indoor sports facilities, such as an indoor tennis centre in Noble Park North; the Dandenong Skate Centre; and Springers' Leisure Centre, in Cheltenham Road, Keysborough, catering mainly for badminton, basket ball, netball and in-line hockey, opened in 1993. The municipality of Greater Dandenong now has over 21 kilometres of bike tracks and walking tracks and the Spring Valley BMX Bike Track. By 1996, there were 30 large areas for sports pursuits and 136 smaller areas for passive recreational pursuits.

8.2 Eating and drinking

Hotels served two main purposes in the early days of European settlement - firstly, providing refreshment and shelter for travellers and secondly, providing a local meeting place. The hotels took on other roles as post office, coach staging points, store, venue for court sessions, inquests, formal meetings of local bodies and church services. Women played a crucial part in hotels, as hostess, cook, and finance manager. Women were often the licensees. On the whole, men were the main users of hotels.

Two early hotels were the 'No-Good Damper', in the Springvale area, operating by 1840, and a hotel at Dandenong, there in 1846, when Patrick Gerrity, bullock driver at the Native Police depot, borrowed a troop horse to go into Dandenong (Brennan, 1973: 23). 'Garryowen', in his *Chronicles of Early Melbourne*, noted that after the terrible fire of 'Black Thursday' in 1851, the only building unharmed in the area was the hotel.

Dunn's Inn is said to have started in the late 1840s, a small establishment with four rooms. It was situated near Thomas and Scott Streets, set on the rise of the hill to avoid the danger of floods (Brennan, 1973: 67). Dunbar's Hotel, originally one-storey, with a store and post office, was on the corner of Walker and Lonsdale Streets. It was later re-built as a two-storey building and known in the 1880s as the Royal Hotel or Dunbar's Royal Hotel. Another Royal Hotel, run by Dawson was just opposite. The Royal Mail coach stopped at Dunbar's, which was also known for a time as the Dandenong Hotel (Dickson, Titcher and Tonta, 1990: 8,10,34).

A.W. Bowman's Royal Hotel, a two-storey building, was located at the corner of Walker Street and Lonsdale Street. It was de-licensed in 1874, then used as a newspaper office. The building was demolished and the site is now occupied by the National Bank, 'the first multi-storey building to grace Lonsdale Street' (Dickson, Titcher and Tonta, 1990: 32). The Shamrock

Hotel, built by Gregory Keighery, about 1866, was a two-storey hotel on the corner of Scott and Lonsdale Streets.

The Old Dandy Inn, formerly the Bridge Hotel, is a 19th century hotel which still survives and is possibly the oldest building within the town area. By 1858, Michael Hennesy had started to build the Bridge Hotel, but ran into financial difficulties and the building was completed by George Hughes and John



Figure 27: Albion Hotel

Prevot. That same year the hotel provided one of its rooms for use by the Court of Petty Sessions. It was also used for meetings by the Dandenong Road District Board. The Bridge Hotel was the terminus and inter-change for a coach service to Grantville, Tooradin and Melbourne. George Usher, licensee of the hotel, initiated the Grantville coach service. The hotel is a two-storey structure, built of bricks which were made from a clay deposit at the rear of the property, and with a slate roof (City of Dandenong, Heritage Buildings in Dandenong, 1993). The upper floor facade of the building is largely unaltered, except for the removal of the verandah and the conversion of French doors to windows in the early 1900s.

Considerable changes were made to the ground floor in the 1930s.

The Albion Hotel, Lonsdale Street, is also still standing, a two story brick hotel built in 1891 for Peter McQuade. It is on the site of Alexander Bowman's store, which he started in 1852, possibly Dandenong's first store. Later the store became the Mornington Arms Hotel. Charles Dobson purchased it in 1882 and re-named it the 'Albion'. The verandah has been removed but the facade has remained largely unaltered. The hotel has been in the possession of the McQuade family continuously since 1891 (City of Dandenong, Heritage Buildings in Dandenong, 1993).

The Springvale Hotel, north of the Dandenong Road, started in the early 1850s and the building continued on into the 20th century. However, it is not part of the City of Greater Dandenong and is therefore not included in this study. The same applies to the Post Office Hotel, once situated half-a mile away on the road to Melbourne.

A few new hotels appeared in more modern times - the Sandown Park and the Waltzing Matilda, (corner of Springvale and Heatherton Roads), both built in the 1970s, and said to be 'two of the busiest hotels in Melbourne' (Hibbins, 1984: 186); the Keysborough Hotel; and the Dandenong Quest Inn on the Princes Highway. These hotels provide entertainment as well as food and drink.

8.3 Worshipping

The theme of worshipping overlaps with other themes such as the theme of migrating and the theme of educating. Religious groups often first met together in homes or the local hotel. The Springvale Methodists initially met in the waiting room of the new railway station. The home of George and Margaret Keys, in Keysborough, (now 'Glen Alvie'), was the scene of one of the first services in the area, conducted by the Wesleyan minister, the Revd. James Bickford, in 1853. He later described the occasion as: 'a unique spectacle in the midst of the Australian forest, a nucleus of light and moral force for the whole neighbourhood' (quoted in Brennan, 1973: 79; Hibbins, 1984: 43).

Early congregations

In a sense, the location pattern of places of worship mirrors the pattern of settlement. The initial development of the township of Dandenong was reflected in the four congregations which began in the 1850-60s and the buildings they constructed - Methodist (chapel, 1856, a new brick church, 1867); Anglican (schoolhouse, 1857, church, 1864); Roman Catholic (church, 1866); and Presbyterian (congregation meeting in 1854 but date of first building not known). Few of the original buildings have survived, except St. James Anglican Church, Dandenong, though members of three of the churches still worship on the sites reserved in the early period. The original Presbyterian church site was sold in the 1970s and is now occupied by the law courts.

The growth of community life in the more scattered settlements is evident in the building of a Methodist church at Keysborough (40 feet by 20 feet weatherboard), in 1861; a Wesleyan church, a small weatherboard building, at 'Lightwood', in 1863, about a quarter of a mile south-west of the present Methodist church in Springvale (Hibbins, 1984: 51, 53-54, 59-60); and the 1876 Keysborough church, which still survives.

During the 1880s to early 1890s, the boom period of Melbourne, several new



Figure 28: Dandenong Uniting Church (rear)

church buildings were erected in the Greater Dandenong area: Methodist and Presbyterian churches in Dandenong in 1887, both substantial structures of brick; the Methodist church in Springvale, which began in 1887, reflecting the development of 'New Springvale'; and a new Roman Catholic church, also of brick, built in 1892. Of these churches, only the Methodist church building in Dandenong survives, now Trinity Uniting.

During these years, most of the congregations developed a complex of buildings, with church, hall, and house for resident priest, minister or pastor. The first Roman Catholic presbytery at Dandenong was built in 1885 (demolished 1967). The Dandenong Methodists built a second parsonage in 1887 (still surviving), and the Presbyterians had a manse for their resident minister by 1890 (demolished).

Growth 1900-1939

In the early 20th century, with an increased population, existing churches began adding halls, for use as Sunday schools, and new congregations began meeting in homes or local halls, then erected their own buildings, generally of timber. At Dandenong, the Church of England built a new Sunday School hall in 1905 (still surviving). This replaced the old school that had been there for several decades. The Methodist church bought a disused church from Berwick for use as a Sunday School in 1900 and built a new brick Sunday School in 1925, which still survives, within the present complex. The

Presbyterians bought a building from the Seymour army camp in 1919, for Sunday School use.

On the whole, the churches and church halls built at this time were clustered in the main centres of settlement. In Dandenong, the Church of Christ opened their new weatherboard church, at the corner of Robinson and George Streets in 1904 (Jarvis, 1971: 115, 140). This is still surviving, though currently used by the Church of the Word and up for sale. The Salvation Army built a hall in Walker Street, Dandenong (now demolished) and a hall in Springvale Road, in 1914. The Presbyterians of Springvale, after years of meeting in a



Figure 29: Methodist church at Bangholme

hall, completed their weatherboard church in 1915, now a Guide hall in Royal Avenue, and in 1923 the Church of England members started planning their church, the Church of the Ascension, which was to be built in Buckingham Avenue. The most distant church in the area was the Methodist church at Bangholme.

At Noble Park, the first service was held under a redgum tree in 1910. Two years later, Frank Buckley, the original developer of Noble Park, moved a church building from another suburb for use by the Church of England adherents. This was later given the name of St.Aidan's (1927). but burnt down in 1949. The Methodists and Presbyterians worshipped together in a 'Union Church' for some years, using an old Presbyterian church building brought from Walhalla and erected in Joy Parade. The Methodists built their own church in 1926. The Roman Catholics initially met in the old Public Hall and erected their church, St.Anthony's, in Joy Parade in 1922. Archbishop Mannix came to the opening (D.Dickson, 1983:16; Hibbins, 1984: 143).



Figure 30: Dandenong Presbyterian Church, designed by Chancellor & Patrick

The growth of Dandenong West was reflected in the St. Luke's church hall in Potter Street, built in 1934 and used by hundreds of Sunday School children (Jones, 1964:13). Later, in 1958, this was moved to Dandenong North to Heatherton Road and dedicated in 1960 as St.Michael's (V. Jones, 1964: 17). At Springvale, the Roman Catholics met in the Mechanics Institute for five years and celebrated the opening of their new church-school, St.Joseph's, in 1937. In the words of Lilian Brash, 'No cathedral in all the world looked more beautiful than this church-school'.(quoted G.Dickson, 1983: 89).



Figure 31: Lutheran Church, Dandenong

Expansion in the 1950s-60s

In the post-war period of immigration and growth, many new churches were built as the population increased, and as older buildings became inadequate for modern use. During this time more than twenty churches were built or opened in the Greater Dandenong area, including three Roman Catholic; two Church of England; one Greek Orthodox church and at least thirteen Protestant and other churches, mainly in the Anglo-Saxon tradition, but including three European churches. The Roman Catholic churches, whose parish boundaries were constantly changing, were running schools as well as churches.

Many of the new immigrants were Roman Catholic and three Roman Catholic churches were built in the post-war expansionist years. At Dandenong North, St.Gerard's was completed in 1957 and at Noble Park, a new St.Anthony's was built in Buckley Street in 1958. At Dandenong, St.Mary's parishioners dug and poured the foundations for a new modern church which Archbishop Symonds opened in March 1959.

At Springvale, the members of the Church of Christ, after ten years of services in the Mechanics Institute, built a brick church in Windsor Street in 1952. This was designed by architects Chancellor and Patrick. Church of Christ adherents at Noble Park met in the Public Hall and the R.S.L. hall, after World War Two, and then built a new church in Kelvinside Road in 1958 (Hibbins, 1984: 218), now the Romanian Pentecostal Apostolic Church. The Church of Christ congregation in Dandenong built a modern church in cream brick in 1957, at the corner of Mason and Walker Streets.

The Methodists built a new church on their site in Balmoral Avenue, Springvale, in 1953, adding a new hall and demolishing the old church in 1961. Meanwhile, they opened a new Methodist church in Heatherton Road ('Heatherhill'). In 1958, a church hall in Edinburgh Road, North Springvale and a church in Lyndale, Dandenong North (Holly Avenue). The Presbyterians built a brick church at Noble Park in 1956, St. Columba's; a fibro-cement hall in James Street, Dandenong in 1958, with a brick addition in 1961, St. Andrew's; and a new St Stephen's church in Buckingham Avenue, Springvale in 1960.

St. Luke's Church of England, in Potter Street, Dandenong West, built a modern church, completed in 1957 (now owned by the Presbyterian Church). The Salvation Army opened a new brick citadel at Springvale in 1961, near Sandown Park, at the corner of View and Colonsay Streets (Melway 80B10). A Baptist congregation started meeting in Dandenong, in 1961, at first in a house, and then in a hall brought from Sassafras, and placed on a site in James Street. Later, a 'daughter-church' developed from this and a Baptist congregation began meeting at Noble Park.

The Seventh Day Adventists opened their first church in Springvale in Albert Street in 1952, and a new brick church on the site adjoining in 1962. The Assembly of God congregation built a church in Sullivan Street, Springvale in 1963, a building which two decades later was used by the Spanish-speaking South American members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

The first churches built by particular ethnic groups were the Reformed Church building at 139 Cleeland Street, Dandenong, built by the Dutch in the 1950s; the German Lutheran church opened in Springvale in 1958; the Greek Orthodox church of St. Pateleimon, Dandenong, opened in 1959; and the Lutheran church in Dandenong, built in 1962, though the congregation had been meeting since 1956.

Times of change: 1970s-90s

Over almost three decades, from 1970 to 1997, the total number of places of worship in the Greater Dandenong area increased to over 70. Amongst these were four new Orthodox churches (Greek, Russian, Serbian, Macedonian); two new Roman Catholic Churches: St. Elizabeth's in Dandenong North and Resurrection in Keysborough; a Croatian Catholic Church and a Vietnamese Catholic Centre; two new Anglican churches (St. Aidan's at Noble Park and Ascension at Springvale); and new churches representing a range of other denominations from the Church of Latter Day Saints in Gladstone Road to the new Church of Christ building in David Street, Dandenong. A striking change was the appearance of Islamic mosques and Buddhist temples and centres.



Figure 32: Polish Seventh Day Adventist Church, James St, Dandenong

In the early 1980s all the churches of the Greater Dandenong area were Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican, or the other Christian denominations. Before the 1990s there were no Islamic or Buddhist places of worship marked on the map, though many of the different religious groups were meeting in halls or houses. The situation was very different by the mid 1990s, when there were at least three Islamic centres - Albanian, Bosnian-Herzegovinan, Turkish - and one Buddhist temple, the Bright Moon Temple, in Springvale Road. But by 1998, there were approximately 12 Buddhist centres listed for the Greater Dandenong area, the majority being in Springvale.

Not all the new places of worship started on open land. In many cases, religious groups recycled existing facilities for the time being. Complex layers of use emerge as one traces particular sites. The church built by a mainly Dutch congregation, adherents of the Reformed Church, was later used by Revival Centres of Australia (Melway, 1984 edition, 90 E4). and then became the site of a Turkish Islamic centre and mosque. The 1950s Catholic church complex at Noble Park became a complex owned by the Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Methodist hall in Edinburgh Road was used by the Serbian Orthodox before they built their new church in Perry Road. The Assembly of God's original (1963). church in Sullivan Street, Springvale became the home of a Seventh Day Adventist Yugoslav congregation in 1977 (Melway 79 K6). The Presbyterian church of St. Andrew in James Street, Dandenong, was leased to the Coptic Church in 1978 and sold in 1980 to the Polish Seventh Day Adventist Church, who completed building their striking new complex in

the early 1990s. The Spanish Christian Church began using the former Masonic Lodge in 1997 (Carter, *Gipps-Land Gate*, 1997, vol.23, no.2: 6).

Ray Carter has pointed out that: 'Two features of religious worship in Dandenong are the number of groups using the town hall over the years, and the widespread practice of churches "recycling" sites once used by other churches. A prime example of this is the original Church of Christ site on the corner of Robinson and George Streets'.

Several churches welcomed migrants into their congregation. For example a group of Cambodians became very much part of the Uniting Church congregation at Springvale. All the Catholic churches had very large numbers of migrants in their congregations. At Dandenong, in the 1970s, Monsignor Walsh put on regular weekly masses in Polish and French, as well as in Italian. Other churches provided facilities and support for particular migrant groups to worship in their own language: for example, the Reformed Church developed a Chinese branch. At one time, there was a Spanish language congregation within what was then the Springvale Corps of the Salvation Army. St. Luke's Anglican church, Dandenong, was used by the Spanish Seventh Day Adventists for some years. Spanish and Polish Seventh Day Adventists at Springvale had their own congregations and developed separate centres.

Amongst the Protestant churches there have been some major changes. In Springvale, the Presbyterian Church decided to sell its property, because of financial difficulties. The site was sold to Safeway in 1970 and the buildings demolished. The congregation met at the Methodist Church in Springvale for about two years and then formed a joint parish with the Methodists in 1973 (Rollings, 1987). The union between the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches and the establishment of the new 'Uniting Church' meant that these churches in the Greater Dandenong area were no longer separate entities. Scots Presbyterian Church, Dandenong was sold and later demolished. However, there was a continuing Presbyterian Church in Australia. In 1982, Presbyterian services were again held in Dandenong, using the Seventh Day Adventist Church in Hutton Street. In 1995 the Presbyterian Church bought St. Luke's Anglican Church, in Potter Street, Dandenong, The Presbyterian complex was dedicated in 1997.

The Salvation Army opened their new citadel in James Street, Dandenong in 1970. According to Ray Carter, the 'in the round seating' in the citadel was 'the first of its type in the Army at the time of construction.' The Church of Christ congregation sold their church, at the corner of Mason and Walker Streets, in 1989, and built a church in David Street, using stained glass from the earlier building. The Assembly of God built a large church in Gladstone Road in 1985 (Carter, in *Gipps-Land Gate*, 1997, vol.23, no.2: 4). A South Slav Baptist church started at Springvale at the corner of Grace Park Avenue and View Street, Springvale (Melway 80 B11) and Christian Revival Crusade opened a church at 68 Garnsworthy Street, Springvale (Melway, 1984 edition, 80 C7). The Baptists of Dandenong built a new church on their site in James Street.

The appearance of Islamic mosques, Buddhist temples, domed Orthodox churches and modern church/community centres is changing the landscape of the City of Greater Dandenong. An inter-faith committee has met regularly for over ten years, a unique example of co-operation (Source: Max Oldmeadow). The municipality possibly has more Buddhist centres than any other municipality in Victoria. Many of the places of worship are regional resources, serving a catchment area far beyond the City boundaries.

8.4 Forming Associations

This is a complex theme since it overlaps with many others, including the themes of migrating, educating, organising recreation and worshipping. Many migrant groups have formed associations. Early examples of these were the Hibernian Association, which used the Dandenong Town Hall for its Testimonial Dinner to Daniel Ahern in 1912 or the Caledonian Society, which was listed in a Sands and McDougall entry for Dandenong in 1939.



Figure 33: Springvale & District Historical Society HQ

The City of Greater Dandenong possibly has a greater number of migrant-initiated, ethno-specific organisations than elsewhere in the Melbourne Metropolitan area. A number of these are senior citizens groups from particular ethnic backgrounds (City of Greater Dandenong, Community Directory, 1998). Some associations make use of existing facilities, such as a migrant resource centre. Others have built their own centres, with much labour and personal sacrifice, while at the same time trying to help their

relatives and countrymen back in their homeland. An example of this is the Serbian complex in Perrys Road, corner of Church Road.

The Order of Freemasons was an early association which established a substantial building, in Mason Street, now a Spanish Christian Church. The RSL who were active in both Dandenong and Springvale occupied 'Westwood' for some years, a fine building. Progress Associations worked to build neighbourhood halls for the good of the local community. The most notable example of this is the Noble Park Public Hall.

Scouts and Guides often built or used their own halls and many of these survive. The most impressive is the Scouts' Armytage Own Scout Hall, in Hemmings Park, Princes Highway. This is said to be the first purpose-built scout hall in the Dandenong area. The funds for the hall were donated by Ada, a daughter of the Armytage family of Como House (Melbourne) fame (City of Dandenong, Heritage Buildings in Dandenong, 1993).

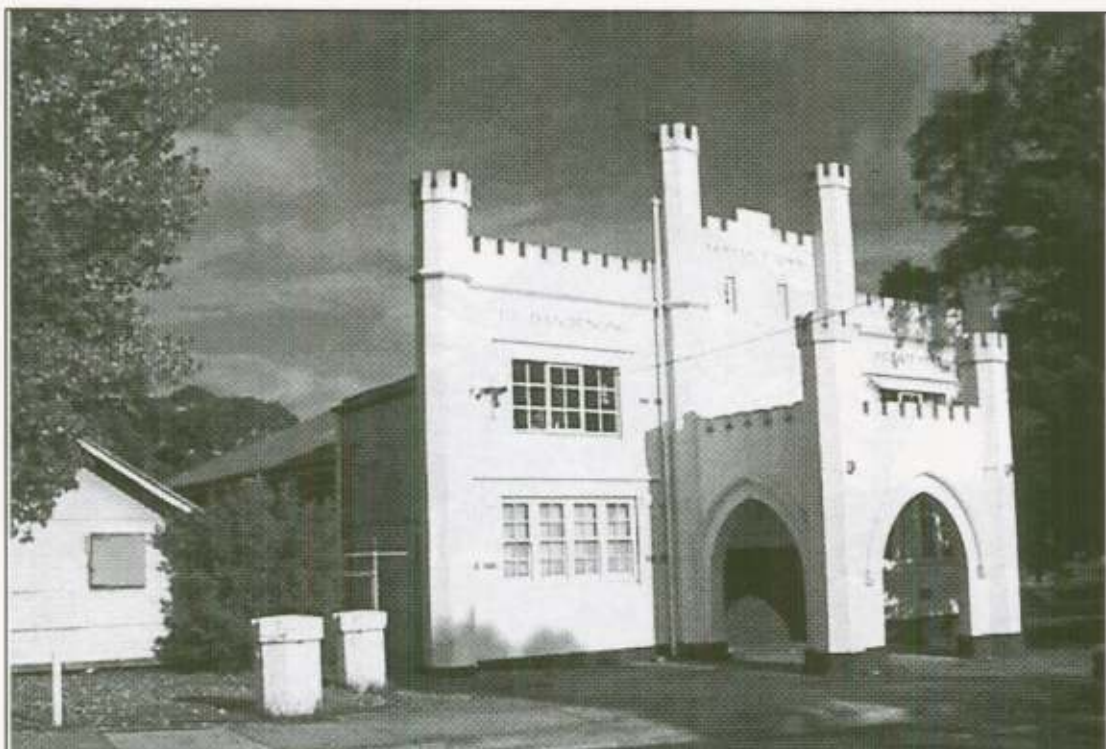


Figure 34: Armytage Own Scout Hall

In more recent times, historical societies have formed to research, record and present their district's history. Dandenong and District Historical Society was formerly based at Laurel Lodge and is now in the Dandenong Town Hall. Springvale and District Historical Society occupies a new historical centre, near the municipal offices and library.

8.5 Honouring, remembering, commemorating

The City of Greater Dandenong is well-endowed with plaques, cenotaphs, memorial halls and parks, fountains, gates and memorial trees. These testify to a sense of local identity and a sense of history, within the different neighbourhoods of the municipality. The process by which each group of local people has planned and financed these memorials has perhaps been as important as the final product, strengthening community ties and articulating local values.

Memorial halls

One of the first memorials in the area was the Memorial Hall at 10 Langhorne Street. This was erected in 1920 by the citizens of Dandenong to honour those who had served in World War One. A plaque, erected in 1965, commemorates this. In 1920, the Springvale residents who had returned from World War One formed a local (Springvale) branch of the Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League of Australia (later the R.S.L.), set about fund-raising, bought land and built a Memorial Hall. A re-formed RSL branch decided to sell the Memorial Hall in 1935 and used the money to finance a memorial grandstand for the Springvale Recreation Reserve (Hibbins, 1984: 132, 164).

At Bangholme, the people of the district decided that they wanted their own community hall and that it was to be a Soldiers Memorial Hall. Two local farmers donated land on Worsley Road, near Hammond Road and the local people obtained a timber building from Dandenong, the former fire station. The building, which still survives, with additions, has significance as a valued community asset, but also as the re-cycled 1890s fire station.

Cenotaphs and memorial parks

An Honour Roll within the Town Hall contains all the names of those from the district who served in World War One and World War Two. A simple cenotaph inscribed 'Lest we forget' was originally in the centre of Lonsdale Street, (Dickson, Titcher and Tonta, 1990: 30). but was moved to a new location in the Dandenong Plaza precinct. The new setting incorporated a modern memorial, the 'Pillars of Freedom', commemorating all those who fought in the Boer War, World War One and World War Two, Korea, Malaysia and Vietnam. This involved extensive community input and was unveiled in 1995, 50 years after the ending of World War Two (Ennis, 1997: 3-4).

Springvale's cenotaph was a cross of granite, originally placed in front of the primary school. This was moved, because of road widening, to the Mechanics Institute and later to the vicinity of the municipal offices, where a modernised memorial was unveiled.

Noble Park people decided in 1959 that they wanted their swimming pool, achieved after months of intensive fund-raising, to be a memorial to the men and women who served Australia in World War Two. In 1995, also commemorating the end of World War Two, Noble Park residents discussed and planned a memorial park, which would broaden the concept of a War

Memorial by embracing the arts and the cultural diversity of the region in a positive and creative way...' (quoted Ennis, 1997: 4). The project received additional help from other sources, including the 'Australia Remembers' program, and had substantial input from a community artist and local firms. The result of the total collaborative effort was a commemorative park, at the corner of Heatherton Road and Mons Parade. It was dedicated to 'all those fallen in war', and including a cenotaph of rock, tiled paths, and a tree, which was a descendant of the Lone Pine at Gallipoli.

A Pioneers Memorial Park behind the municipal offices in Dandenong honours some of the district's pioneers. Two reserves are named in honour of local doctors. Several reserves and recreation grounds commemorate local councillors.

Fountains, signs and plaques

A drinking fountain, installed in the Produce Market, commemorated 75 years of scouting and still survives. The 'Dandy Pig' sign, once promoting the 'Dandy bacon' factory in the main street, was re-erected within the car park of the Produce Market, a memorial to an important local and regional enterprise which lasted over half a century. A series of plaques erected by the Dandenong and District Historical Society traces the history of the Dandenong Market at its various sites.

8.6 Living in and around Australian homes

A number of examples of houses and gardens from the 19th and early 20th centuries survive to give some indication of earlier lifestyles. Many of the older houses have been demolished, leaving only a few trees or a pair of gates. A brief glance at a small sample of houses may show something of the changing face of the municipality and its connections with smaller and larger worlds.

An 1860s house at 51 Langhorne Street reflects the prosperity of Robert Huckson, its builder and first owner and a man who had built the New Treasury Building in Melbourne, lighthouses in far places such as Gabo Island, and some of the main structures in Dandenong. These include the stone bridge and the first Royal Hotel. He, or his brother James, was one of the first auctioneers at the new Market. James had the contract to supply red gum timber for the market buildings. Possibly he supplied any timber needed in building this house. He may even have helped to build it. Robert Huckson was probably so busy building that he had little time to live in this simple, solid, elegant, building, if at all. He completed it in 1869, leased it out, and then sold it to someone who continued the leasing arrangement. The house was originally of unpainted brick, the roof of unpainted iron. The grounds extended to McCrae Street and included stables at the rear.



Figure 35: A house in McPherson St, Dandenong – a well-preserved Californian Bungalow contributory to a diverse catalogue of architectural styles in this street and the City

For 15 years, from 1869, Miss Matilda Shaw was the tenant and ran the house as a boarding school for young ladies. She needed a plain cook and laundress, able to milk a cow, for she had twenty boarders to feed. The house was probably overflowing with young ladies for in 1884 she

bought land just up the road, built 'Merlin House' and moved the school to its new and larger premises. The house became a doctor's residence, the home of Dr. Henry Ogle Moore. He had a large practice, as far as Ferntree Gully but may have had a surgery at the house. He and his wife and family left Laurel Lodge about 1896.

A description of the house about 1896 refers to an orchard and a well in the brick court-yard in the back garden. In the back part of the house there was a maid's room, a bathroom and a kitchen. Underneath the stairs there were steps leading down to a cellar (Skidmore, 1984: 11).

Joseph Clarke, auctioneer and stock and station agent, lived at Laurel Lodge with his family for almost 12 years. He and his wife, Isobel, moved there at the end of 1899, but Isobel Clarke died two months later. A photograph taken in the garden shows white-bearded Joseph Clarke with a bicycle, three young ladies sitting on a garden seat, many trees and a latticed shade house to the right of the house. After Clarke's death, the house and garden appear to have deteriorated. In 1918, the Shire Engineer, R.H. Woodcock bought the house and members of the Woodcock family lived there over the next 54 years. During that time, a tennis court was laid out in the grounds, and the rear portion of the property, including tennis court and stables, was sold to Dr Ian and Mrs Dorothy Hart who built 'Benga'.

A rather different and later house in North Dandenong is 'Bundalohn', now 'Rossmoyne', built for Henry Gyles Turner, banker, historian, and writer, and his wife Helen in 1892 as their country residence. It was named after their house 'Bundalohn' in St. Kilda. While 'Laurel Lodge' was closely connected to the social and commercial life of Dandenong, since its owners were the leaders of town society, 'Bundalohn', through its first owner, had connections

with the highest financial and literary circles in the land. Henry Gyles Turner was manager of the Commercial Bank, 'the biggest bank in Melbourne throughout the boom and depression periods' (Cannon, 1976: 31, 168-177). Even while the designs for 'Bundalohn' were being drawn, the bank was tottering and it is not surprising that the title was put in Helen's Turner's name. The bank did at one time close its doors, but somehow survived, though at enormous cost to its depositors.

The design of the house won awards at the Sydney Art and Craft Exhibition in 1892. With wide verandahs and large plate glass windows, it was well ahead of its time, being based on the Californian Bungalow concept. One of the present owners has written a history of the house:

The exterior of the house was a mixture of styles and materials. There was red brick stucco, oiled pine shingles, weatherboard, red ceramic tiled roof and decorative ridge capping. Inside the two large reception rooms were lined with an oiled red pine dado... The impressive staircase was in the front hallway... There were rooms at the back for the house maids and manservant along with store rooms lined with angled tin to keep the rats out. On the property, in keeping with the architectural style of the main building was a coach house and stables (Scott, 1996: 4).

There was a bathroom with cast iron bath, a cellar, a dairy, and a scullery with cast iron enamelled sink. The garden included an orchard, elms and poplars, a Moreton Bay fig, camellias and rhododendrons, cypress trees. Helen Turner died in 1914 and Henry Gyles Turner in 1920. The property was sold several times, was re-named 'Rossmoyne', became part of a farm, was sub-divided and, finally ended up as a suburban home.

Thuruna, an iron-roofed, brick house at 60 Clow Street, Dandenong, was built for the Cadle family in 1905 and still survives. It had five main rooms, a bull-nose verandah, decorative hand-painted pressed metal ceilings, floors of Baltic pine and walls of plaster. The property originally included a fernery and extensive gardens. It is recognised as being 'representative of many houses constructed in Dandenong in the early 1900s, of which only a few survive' (City of Dandenong, *Heritage Buildings Report*, 1993).

A number of houses of the 1920s-30s still survives in Dandenong, Springvale and Noble Park and deserve systematic detailed study, house by house. The 1935 plans drawn for the Dandenong Sewerage Authority show that most of the houses in the town of Dandenong at that time were of weatherboard, with a verandah and separate outside toilet, and set on sizeable blocks of land. Most had some trees in the garden, often fruit trees. Even today a walk along a section of a street such as Hutton Street, Dandenong, gives a sense of the country town that was, while a stroll in the 'back streets' immediately behind Springvale Road likewise provides a reminder of a past era, an era of chimneys and fireplaces, an era when European trees and plants grew in gardens, rather than the indigenous plants preferred today.

The houses built by the Housing Commission in the early 1950s give some homogeneity to their neighbourhood, following a set of five basic designs and built of weatherboard, concrete or brick. Other large estates have a particular character, with brick veneer becoming the favoured building material, and all houses having accommodation for the all-important car.

Further away from the more densely-populated areas of settlement there still survive homes which were once, or sometimes still are, part of market gardens or farms. Here, there are outbuildings, especially sheds for machinery and vehicles; hedges and fences; and occasional mature trees, both exotic and native. Hidden away in the open areas to the south are homesteads such as Glen Alvie, but also old farm buildings behind modern homes and gardens.

8.7 Appreciating and enhancing the environment

Braeside Park, with its distinct environments of wetlands, heath land and red gum woodland, is just outside the City of Greater Dandenong. However, it is helpful to be aware of this landscape in order to appreciate what the local environment may have looked like before successive waves of land use and development transformed it.

A few examples of red river gum have been deliberately retained within the present City and are important reminders of the earlier landscape. Some old red gums survive north of the railway line near Noble Park. Special examples include a scarred tree within the Heinz complex, a scarred tree at the corner of Ordish and Greens Roads and possible scarred trees at the Workers' Club, Dandenong (Dandenong & District Historical Society list). There are still red river gums in the southern non-urban areas of the municipality. Wetlands or swamplands in the southern part of the City are also reminders of distinct environments with their own ecosystem. Consciousness-raising as to the value of these natural habitats has increased in recent years and many important local sites have been identified in municipal management plans.

Community plantings and increased use of indigenous vegetation in private gardens and public spaces in the Greater Dandenong area has also played a part in fostering an understanding of the 'natural wonders of Australia'. The first community tree planting in Victoria took place within the City of Greater Dandenong at Greaves Reserve.

9 Marking the phases of life

9.1 Caring for the young

Infant health centres

Over thousands of years Aboriginal mothers had cared for their children according to the age-old traditions and rules of their tribe. The migrant women settlers of the 1840s onwards also followed their own traditional ways and instincts in relation to child rearing. But in the 1930s a new theory of child care exerted a powerful influence, from New Zealand to Australia and across the world. Dr Truby King advocated his ideas on strict routines for babies and the need for mothers to be supervised and guided by infant care experts committees were set up during the 1930s and 'Truby King Infant Welfare Centres established (Gammage and Spearitt, 1987: 147).



Figure 36 Truby King Centre, Springvale

By the early 1930s Dandenong had its infant welfare centre in a wooden building at the entrance to Dandenong Park. At Springvale, a local committee met in 1933 to discuss setting up an infant welfare centre. They secured a room and distributed notices to local shops promoting the Truby King Centre. Within six years, Springvale had a new cream building in Lightwood Road, a centre which is still in use today. Meanwhile, at Dandenong, local efforts resulted in the modern red brick infant welfare centre and kindergarten which still continues. At Noble Park the first infant welfare centre opened in 1937 in a room at the back of the Public Hall. By 1940, the centre was in a separate

building next to a children's park. It was in fact the old Dandenong infant welfare centre re-cycled (Hibbins, 1984: 163, 165).

In newly-settled and rapidly-growing areas, further centres opened during the 1950s -60s, beginning with Harrisfield in 1954, using a hall. A major change occurred in the City of Springvale from 1963, when Springvale Council took over the financing of salaries and maintenance in infant welfare centres. The Springvale Truby King League Committee was able to disband. By the mid 1990s there were 19 maternal and child health centres in the Greater Dandenong area within the jurisdiction of the Greater Dandenong Council.

Kindergartens

Kindergartens in the Greater Dandenong area emerged out of play groups and play centres, sometimes using the facilities of the infant welfare centres. This occurred at Springvale, where the first play group began in 1945, in the Lightwood Road infant welfare centre. At Noble Park, local parents worked hard to provide and improve shed and hut facilities, on Council land next to the infant welfare centre. Some infant welfare centres and kindergartens were jointly run, as at Heatherhill in 1968. At Dandenong, the Kindergarten was an integral part of the brick centre in the park. Some of the churches ran kindergartens until Council aid was forthcoming. In the 1960s Springvale Council built a number of kindergartens, reaching a total of 20 by 1980. In the late 1990s, the City of Greater Dandenong has 25 kindergartens.

Child care centres

Child care became a major issue when the number of working mothers increased. In 1976, over 50% of adult women in the City of Springvale were working mothers. In response to the need, the City of Springvale opened child care centres, one in Springvale and one in Noble Park. The Council also developed a family day care program to provide a council-supported child care system in private homes. Traditional child care arrangements no doubt continued, enlisting the help of relatives, friends and neighbours.

9.2 Growing up

During the years of the 1930s-1950s activities for young people were mainly centred on the local churches, sports clubs and scouts and guides. Church halls were the venue for weekly Sunday School and, from the 1950s, for church youth groups. Most of the sports clubs were male-oriented, with the exception of tennis clubs, though young women joined in the social activities.

In 1945, a local policeman in Springvale started a boys' club, meeting in venues ranging from a bake house loft to the Mechanics' Institute, an 'igloo' in Balmoral Avenue, a Nissen hut in Osborne Avenue, and finally a properly-built hall, opened in 1974. By 1977, the numbers using the youth centre had risen to over 3,000 and it was said to be the State's biggest youth club (Hibbins, 1984: 203).

At Noble Park, a group started gymnasium and dancing for young people in the Public Hall and the Methodist church hall. This moved to the RSL hall and by 1966 had 360 young people involved.

Youth groups started within particular ethnic communities, such as the Croatian Catholic Youth of Springvale and the Cambodian Chinese Youth Association. There were still some church youth groups and church-aided youth services, but also youth refuges; drop-in centres, such as the hall in Edinburgh Road; youth resource centres; and youth services provided by the Council.

9.3 Forming families and partnerships

Churches were, and to some extent still are, the main places where people brought their children to be baptised and where marriages were celebrated, according to ancient traditions and rituals. Some weddings were celebrated at private homes in the early days. In more recent times, civil celebrants became popular. Local restaurants, clubs, hotels and church halls were venues for many a wedding feast.

9.4 Growing old

In Dandenong, as elsewhere, facilities for older people were at first provided by self-help, and increasingly attracted support from local councils.

Senior Citizens Clubs

One of the earliest Senior Citizens' Clubs in the area was possibly that developed as an Elderly Citizens' Club, at Noble Park, initially meeting at the Public Hall. In 1961, the Club launched an appeal for funds to build club rooms and received support from Springvale Council and State levels. The club rooms were completed by 1964, set in Copas Park. By 1965, the club had 350 members (Hibbins, 1984: 214-215).

Springvale Elderly Citizens Club started in 1958 and met initially at the Mechanics Institute, then in an old pre-school that was moved and re-located behind the Institute. In 1967, the Council contributed 75% of the \$40,000 needed to build the club's new rooms within Andrew Ericksen Reserve.

Dandenong Senior Citizens' Club gained its own premises in Langhorne Street, while other clubs have developed, using community venues. For example, a Sri-Lankan group uses Noble Park Hall. A large number of senior citizens' groups started with members from a particular ethnic group, for example, the Cambodian Elderly Citizens; Springvale Indo-Chinese Elderly Citizens Association; and Ukrainian Elderly Citizens Club. By the mid 1990s, the Greater Dandenong Council was providing support to over 50 senior citizens' clubs, multicultural groups and other groups which were serving older people.

Retirement villages, hostels and homes for the aged

In 1951, the Dandenong Homes for the Aged Committee of Management purchased the house Thuruna, at 60 Clow Street, Dandenong. They built several self-contained units in the grounds and used the house itself for the resident matron and as a communal activities area for the residents. Another old house taken over for use by the aged was Abbotts' house at 4-6 Mason Street, Dandenong, now the Dandenong Private Nursing Home.



Figure 37 Thuruna, Dandenong

In 1966, Springvale Council transferred some land within Ericksen Gardens to the City of Springvale Elderly People's Society who were raising funds for housing. The Housing Commission of Victoria used this land to build 21 units in Springvale and also built 25 units in Mons Parade, Noble Park (Hibbins, 1984: 215-216). Springvale Council helped to finance a hostel for the frail aged, in Springvale Road, and this was opened in 1978.

More recent developments have included the Dandenong Valley Retirement Village, off Stud Road; Parkglen Retirement Village; St. Joseph's Hostel, Noble Park; and the St John of Kronstadt Hostel, for Russian residents. There are now at least another ten hostels and nursing homes within the municipality.

9.5 Dying and mourning

Cemeteries

The Springvale Cemetery opened in 1902, the final stage of a process which had begun 24 years before, initiated by the Victorian Government. It was created as a metropolitan resource, not as a local amenity, 'a burial ground which in modern times was one of the most remarkable in Australia' (Brennan, 1973: 102).

The Victorian Government had been concerned to find a cemetery site that was out in the country but was accessible by train. A party of distinguished people, including Francis Longmore, the Minister for Lands, made a special inspection in 1878, as part of a tour of several sites. One 300 acre site adjoined the Main Road (now Princes Highway). at Springvale and had once been the homestead section of the 'No Good Damper' run, then Robinson's farm. Although another site at Frankston was selected, the Government did buy the land at Springvale, for £2,750. Nothing more was done about the matter for years, but the issue was revived in the 1890s and in 1901 the



Figure 38: JA Boyd chapel, Necropolis

Government finally agreed. The Springvale Cemetery Trust was established, with representatives from several councils in the metropolitan area. Dandenong Shire Council was one of the representatives. The Trust bought a further 470 acres and decided to run a loop line, or siding, from the main railway, west of the racecourse, to the cemetery (Hibbins, 1984: 93-96). Along this, funeral trains could bring the coffins and mourners.

The Necropolis, meaning 'City of the Dead', was opened on 18 March 1902 and the first burial took place two days later. A Necropolis brochure, published in 1906, declared that the cemetery had no equal in the Commonwealth', meaning Australia (quoted Hibbins, 1984:119). In the first few years, the number of burials was not as great as originally expected. However, the establishment and maintenance of the cemetery did provide employment and brought new families to the district.

Gradually the cemetery attracted more burials and visitors, with a regular daily train service, introduced by the railways in 1926. A vast new crematorium opened in 1936. It was to be 'the largest in the British Commonwealth... a mechanised marvel' (Brennan, 1973: 103). Improvements in the years after World War Two included the building of four memorial chapels and a rose garden. By 1960, cremations outnumbered burials by five to one (Hibbins, 1984: 238). By 1996 the Necropolis was handling 9,725 burials and cremations annually. A characteristic of more recent years has been the landscaping of the grounds, using native plants, and the multi-cultural character of the cemetery.

Melbourne Chevra Kadisha opened a Jewish cemetery nearby, off Browns Road, in 1964. The Adass Israel Jewish Cemetery is also close to the Necropolis.

Dandenong Cemetery, in Kirkham Road, was first gazetted on 19 November 1857, as 20 acres of land reserved for a public cemetery. Four leading local residents were the cemetery's first trustees. In 1945, the Shire Council took over control of the cemetery. Many of the pioneer settlers were buried there, including more recent pioneers, such as the Russian immigrants who came to Dandenong in the early 1960s. Amongst the memorials to the dead are many fine monuments.

Bunurong Memorial Park, entered from the Frankston-Dandenong Road, is a large new cemetery opened in 1996 and extends over 300 acres, as far as Thompsons Road. It was designed as a regional facility and is administered by a trust.

Select Bibliography

The following select bibliography covers a cross-section of sources which are relevant to the history of the development of the former municipalities of Dandenong and Springvale, now the City of Greater Dandenong. The assistance of Council staff of the City of Greater Dandenong and members of the Springvale and District Historical Society and the Dandenong and District Historical Society is gratefully acknowledged.

PRIMARY SOURCES

A. Manuscripts and Archives

1. City of Greater Dandenong

Holds an extensive collection of records relating to the Greater Dandenong area. These are mainly held within the Council Archives at the Dandenong Town Hall. Some records are kept at the municipality's Springvale offices.

Council minutes

Minutes of the Dandenong District Road Board 1862-66 (Council Archives, Dandenong).
Minutes of the Shire of Dandenong Council 1873- (Council Archives, Dandenong).

Rate Records

Dandenong District Road Board Ratebooks 1863-1867 (Council Archives, Dandenong).
Shire of Dandenong Ratebooks (Council Archives, Dandenong). (Arranged alphabetically by ratepayer in ridings with land title, description, acres, parish, net annual value).

Correspondence files 1870s - 1960s

Including Outwards Correspondence: Shire of Dandenong Letterbooks 1875-1911: original volumes at Council Archives, Dandenong also microfiche at Springvale Offices

Buildings and Planning Scheme Files (Springvale Offices).

Financial records

including statements, invoices and accounts from local businesses 1888-1960s

Records of St James Anglican Church, Dandenong

(Council Archives, Dandenong).

Urban Conservation Files (Springvale Offices).

Correspondence, plans, etc.

2. Historical Societies

Dandenong and District Historical Society

Includes an extensive collection of photographs from the 1850s to the present; ephemera dating from the 1870s to the present; unpublished works of local history.

Springvale Historical Society

Includes an extensive collection of photographs dating from the 1890s to the present; a computerised catalogue of the Society's collection; some property titles from 1925.

3. Public Record Office Of Victoria

Holds material relating to government departments, agencies and statutory authorities, including material on public buildings - schools, court houses, police stations, post offices (pre-Federation). and railways. Includes correspondence, contract books and contract drawings. There are also extensive

Lands Department records, such as Land Selection and Occupation files, legal records such as will and probate papers and records relating to the Aboriginal Protectorates. The PRO provides a number of finding guides to the various series.

VPRS 24	Inquest Deposition Files
VPRS 27	Register of Wills
VPRS 28	Probate & Administration Files
VPRS 61	Denominational School Board, Inward Registered Correspondence
VPRS 932	Defunct Trading Company Files
VPRS 640	Schools Correspondence Files c1873-1962
VPRS 795	School Building Files 1868-1975
VPRS 1920	Index to Inquest Depositions (Microfilm)
VPRS 3340	Index to Probates and Administration
VPRS 5918	Rate cards of the Shire of Dandenong 1957-1972
VPRS 5919/P	Ratebooks of the Shire of Dandenong 1873-1956 (132 volumes).
VPRS 7591/P2	Wills (original papers)

4. Australian Archives (Melbourne)

Material relating to Commonwealth-owned buildings, land, etc. Includes hospitals, post offices (post-Federation). and defence facilities.

5. State Library Of Victoria

Holds various diaries, letters, etc. relevant to the area of the City of Greater Dandenong (Dandenong and Springvale). in its Manuscripts Collection.

6. Melbourne University Archives (Parkville)

Business, legal and architectural records. Most collections are indexed.

7. Department Of Natural Resources & Environment

Holds Crown Reserves files, material relating to forestry leases, historic sites, buildings.

8. Department Of Energy And Minerals

Library holds good records of mining areas, sites, mines and mining companies.

B. Government Publications

Census of Victoria, 1854, 1857, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891,
Census of the Commonwealth of Australia 1901-1991
Port Phillip Government Gazette, 1840-1850
Reports from the Denominational School Board 1854-1860
Reports of the Board of Education, 1862-1872
Statistics of Victoria 1865-73.
Statistical Register of Victoria. 1874-92.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

Victorian Government Gazette.
Victorian Parliamentary Papers
Reports of the Minister of Public Instruction, 1854-1894
Report from the Select Commission of Enquiry on the Carrum Carrum Swamp Selectors,
1876,
vol. 1, no. 12.
Victorian Housing Commission: Annual Reports
Victorian Year Book

C. Directories

The State Library holds a large collection of Victorian directories, many on microfilm. The most useful are:-

Bailliere, F., *Victorian Gazeteer and Road Guide*, Melbourne, 1865.
Port Phillip Almanac. 1846, 1850.
Sands & McDougall, *Melbourne Directories*, 1870--1974.
Victorian Municipal Directories 1875--1900.
Victorian Post Office Directories 1868--1898.

D. Newspapers and Journals

Many major Melbourne newspapers contained articles and illustrations relating to districts now part of the City of Greater Dandenong. These are held in the State Library's large collection of newspapers and journals and are listed in various indexes. Of particular interest are the *Leader*, *Weekly Times* and *Australasian*, which often contain articles on country areas, both in the 19th and 20th centuries. There is an *Argus Index* for the years 1849-1859, 1910-1949. Many newspapers and journals are on microfilm. Useful newspapers and journals (held by SLV). include:-

Advocate
Age
Aqua
Architect 1939+
Argus
Australasian
Australasian Architect 1939+
Australasian Sketcher 1873-1889
Australian Builder and Contractors News. 1887-1895
Australian Engineering and Building News. 1879-1881
Australian Home Beautiful. 1926- (index held by G Butler 1940-65)
Australian Home Builder. 1922-1925
Building and Engineering Journal (also *Building, Engineering and Mining Journal*). cited as BEMJ, 1888-1905
Building and Construction. 1927-1928
Business Review Weekly
Gipps-Land Gate 1971- (journal of the Dandenong and District Historical Society).
Herald
Historic Environment (Council for the Historic Environment, later Australian ICOMOS).
Contains articles on variety of subjects, e.g. industrial history, railway heritage, housing, public buildings, monuments.
Illustrated Australian News. 1860s-1880s
Leader (formerly *Melbourne Leader*). 1856-1861; 1858-1872, 4 Jan 1873-25 Dec. 1920
Port Phillip Gazette
Real Property Annual, 1913-21
RVIAJ (Journal of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects). 1903-1941
Trust News (National Trust of Australia, Vic.).
Contains articles on buildings, sites, areas, landscapes, planning and conservation matters.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One Environmental History

Victorian Historical Journal (journal of the Royal Historical Society of Victoria).

Victorian Naturalist

Victorian Railways Magazine

Weekly Times 11 Sept. 1869-28 Dec. 1935; 6 Oct. 1971-26 Dec. 1990

Newspapers covering areas now part of the City of Greater Dandenong

Copies of these are held by the State Library of Victoria. Those marked with an asterisk are also in the collection of the Dandenong and District Historical Society.

Berwick Shire News and Pakenham and Cranbourne Gazette. 8 Sept. 1909-11 April 1917.

Dandenong Advertiser. 1876-1930 (* Some issues 1930s to 1959).

(Indexed: 11 Feb. 1882 -13 Aug. 1914; 7 Jan. 1915-23 Dec. 1920).

Dandenong Journal 1927-

Gippsland Independent Express. 1879+ (imperfect). Incorporated *West Gippsland Express* and *Pakenham Gazette* and *Berwick Shire News.* 11 May 1917+ (imperfect).

South Bourke and Mornington Journal (Dandenong). 10 Jan. 1877 - 23 Dec. 1920. Later became the *Dandenong Journal.* Issues from 1877 to 1945 are on microfiche and are in the Dandenong Library.

West Gippslander, March 1972+.

E. Maps and Plans

Greater Dandenong Council

Architectural drawings

Council, commercial and residential buildings

Detailed plans (Springvale Offices).

Dandenong Sewerage Authority, 1935

Springvale & Noble Park Sewerage Authority, 1952.

Engineers Department Records

Subdivision plans from the 1850s (Council Archives, Dandenong)

Lodged plans, bridge drawings, plans of road works and drains.

Central Repositories

There are large collections of maps and plans (indexed). relating to the areas now within the City of Greater Dandenong, held in a number of central repositories. These collections are usually arranged by parish. The Central Plans Office indexes, and Titles Office and Registrar-General's Office indexes are on microfiche.

The collections include early survey and contour maps, historical maps, parish plans, subdivisional and auction plans. Some maps indicate buildings, roads, vegetation, geological features. The main repositories are:-

Central Plans Office (Lonsdale Street)

This collection of historic Lands Department maps includes:

(i). Historic Plans, (including coastal survey, goldfields maps, rail and road maps, pastoral run plans)

(ii). Put-away Plans (superseded parish and township plans)

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

(iii). Parish Plans

Pastoral Run papers are also located at the Central Plans Office.

Department Of Survey And Mapping Victoria (Map Shop, Information Victoria)

Holds Joint Operational Graphics and Army Ordnance Maps showing features such as properties, bridges, churches, orchards, 1913-1960s-; Topographic Maps 1 : 25,000 (showing roads, buildings, quarries, forest areas, railways, townships, etc.); and Aerial Survey maps and photographs.

Titles Office Map Room (Lonsdale Street)

Parish and Township Plans and Lodged Plans of Subdivision, which relate to registration of land ownership.

Department Of Energy And Minerals

Geological Survey of Victoria 1:25,000 current and historical geological features and parish plans showing quarries, mines, aqueducts, etc.

Geological Inventory of Sites of Scientific Significance in the State:

Rosengreen, Neville *Eruption Points Of The Newer Volcanic Profile Of Victoria- An Inventory & Evaluation* (Dept. of Geology, La Trobe University, College of Northern Victoria, 1993)

King, R (ed.), *Geological Survey of Victoria-Geological Features- Melbourne 1:250000*, (Dept. of Energy & Minerals plan and citations, 1993)

Published and unpublished findings from the Geological Survey of Victoria (GSV):

Registrar-General's Office, Lonsdale Street (RGO)

Holds several drawers of very early subdivisional plans arranged under parishes. There are also Registrar-General's Office or General Law search files, containing all land deals from the Crown Grant to the application for Torrens Title.

State Library Of Victoria Map Room

This large collection includes early maps, a range of Crown Lands and Survey maps (some not available at the Central Plans Office); subdivisional and auction plans (the Vale and Haughton collections); county and parish plans; tourist maps; Army Survey Corps maps (1912, 1920s, 1930s, 1940s, 1960's); fire insurance maps.

F. Photographs and Illustrative Material

Greater Dandenong Council

Aerial photographs

Especially Springvale 1958-1988 (Springvale Offices).

Slides

Relating to Springvale - 5,200 slides + summary sheets (Springvale Offices).

Photographs of the Dandenong area, including special collections

e.g. Graham Southam Collection, Dandenong Journal Collection

These collections include extensive negative archives.

State Library Of Victoria

Material listed in *Illustrations Index* and Small Picture Collection arranged in localities. There is material (newspaper and journal articles, photographs, drawings, postcards, etc.) relating to

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One Environmental History

various townships. *The Weekly Times*, *Leader* and *Australasian* are particularly useful, e.g. *Weekly Times* series on swamp reclamation, 5 March - 30 June 1900. The State Library's *Air Spy* collection, held by the Picture Collection, contains some very early aerial photos of country areas.

Of particular interest for the City of Greater Dandenong is the **Peter Willee collection** of coloured slides depicting architecture of the period 1950s-70s, including many of the highly acclaimed industrial complexes in the study area.

Another general source is the **Pictoria** collection available on the internet at the State Library of Victoria site: selected images have been used in this report (permission should be obtained before seeking wider distribution of the report)

Other Sources

The Museum of Victoria's Photographic Collection at Scienceworks (Ewan McGillvray) and the Map Shop of the Department of Survey and Mapping, are also useful sources of illustrative material.

G. Certificates of Titles

Victorian Titles Office (VTO)

H. Oral History

1). Oral History Archive of audio-tapes (oral and aural history material), held by Benga Oral History Centre, Heritage Hill, established by the City of Dandenong in 1988. This includes at least 250 taped interviews with people of the Dandenong district. Some of the tapes have been transcribed or summarised in detail.

2). Oral history tapes and transcripts held by the Springvale and District Historical Society. These include 'A Heritage Chat' with Bob Bowman, regarding buildings in the Keysborough area and a number of interviews by Christine Creaser with residents of German background, regarding their links with St. John's Lutheran Church, Springvale.

I. Indexes

State Library Of Victoria

Indexes to the Picture Collection and Local History Collection

Biographical Index

Business and Property Indexes

Billis & Kenyon Pastoral Runs index

Lewis, Miles (ed), 'Australian Architectural Index', microfiche edition, 1990, (also in University of Melbourne, School of Architecture library).

Dandenong & District Historical Society

Index to the *South Bourke & Morington Journal* and the *Dandenong Journal*.

SECONDARY SOURCES

A. Books

Alves, Lesley, *Destination Dandenong: The making of an industrial city, 1945-1960*, Melbourne, 1992.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

- Alves, Lesley, *Large things have small beginnings: a history of the Dandenong & District Hospital*, Melbourne, 1991.
- Anderson, W. K., *Roads for the People: A History of Victoria's Roads*. VicRoads, Melbourne, 1994.
- Austin, K.A., *Lights of Cobb and Co.*, Adelaide 1967.
- Barrett, Bernard, *The Civic Frontier*, Melbourne, 1979.
- Billis, R.V. and Kenyon, A.S., *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*, 2nd edition, Melbourne, 1974.
- Bickford, J., *An Autobiography of Christian Labour, 1835-1881*, London, 1890.
- Blake, L (ed.), *Vision and Realisation: A Centenary History of State Education in Victoria*, 3 vols., Melbourne, 1973 (Contains brief histories of schools throughout Victoria.)
- Blamires & Smith, *The Early Story of the Wesleyan Church in Victoria*, Melbourne, 1886.
- Blaze, B., *The Springtime of Springvale High*, Melbourne, 1979.
- Blythe, W.J., *State School No.3507 Spring Vale: Seventy-Five Years On, 1912-1987*.
- Brash, M., *As I Have Seen It: an eye-witness history of St.Joseph's parish, Springvale*.
- Brennan, N., *Chronicles of Dandenong*, Melbourne, 1973.
- Bride, T. F (ed), *Letters from Victorian Pioneers*, Melbourne, 1898, repub. 1969, (1983 edition).
- Brough-Smith, R., *The Aborigines of Victoria*, Melbourne 1878.
- Broome, R., *Aboriginal Australians: Black Response to White Dominance 1788-1980*, Sydney, 1982.
- Burchell, Lawrence, *Victorian Schools: A Study in Colonial Government Architecture 1837-1900*, Melbourne, 1980.
- Cabena, P, McGae, H. and Bladin, E., *The Lands Manual: A Finding Guide to Victorian Lands Records, 1836-1983*, Melbourne, 1989.
- Campbell, Nita and Matthews, Gil, *Uniting Church in Australia, Dandenong City Parish: Historical Sketch, 140 years of ministry 1856-1996*, Melbourne, 1996.
- Cannon, M., *The Land Boomers*, Melbourne, 1966; new illustrated edition, 1976.
- Cannon, Michael (ed.), *Historical Records of Victoria, vol. 2B, Aborigines and Protectors 1838-1839*, Melbourne, 1985.
- Context Pty Ltd., *Heritage of the City of Berwick*, 1993
- Curr, E.M., *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria 1841-1851*, Melbourne, 1965.
- Dickson, G., Titcher, R. and Tonia, M.(comps), *The Grand Old Lady of Dandenong, 1890-1990*, Dandenong, 1990.
- Dandenong Jubilee Celebrations 1873-1933*, souvenir and official program, Melbourne, 1933.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

- De Serville, Paul, *Port Phillip Gentlemen*, Melbourne, 1980.
- Dickson, Dawn, *Noble Park, 1901-1983: Souvenir of the Grand Reunion of Noble Park Residents*, April 1983.
- Dickson, G., *A Parish Carved from the Bush: a centenary history of the Dandenong parish (St.Mary's), 1882-1983*, Melbourne, 1983.
- Dickson, G., *A Show Ring Saga, 1871-1971, the first 100 years of the Dandenong Agricultural and Pastoral Society*, Dandenong Historical Society, 1971.
- Dingle, Tony and Rasmussen, Carolyn, *Vital Connections: Melbourne and its Board of Works, 1891-1991*, Melbourne, 1991.
- Ebsworth, W., *Pioneer Catholic Victoria*, Melbourne, 1973.
- Fels, Marie Hansen, *The Dandenong Police Paddocks: early use as Native Police Headquarters and Aboriginal Protectorate Station, 1837-1853*, Melbourne, 1986.
- Fels, Marie Hansen, *The Dandenong Police Paddocks: Land History and Use 1851-1988*, Melbourne, 1990.
- Freeland, J. M., *The Australian Pub.*, Melbourne, 1966.
- Gammage, Bill and Spearritt, Peter, *Australians 1938*, New South Wales, 1987 (in the series *Australians: A Historical Library*).
- Garran, Andrew (ed.), *Australia: The First Hundred Years*, facsimile edition, Sydney, 1974 (originally vols. 1 - 2 of *Picturesque Atlas of Australasia*, 1888).
- 'Garryowen' (Finn, Edmund), *Chronicles of Early Melbourne 1835-1852*, 2 vols., Melbourne, 1888
- 'G.F.R.', *Reminiscences of Early Dandenong*, Dandenong, 1935, reprinted 1984.
- Gunson, Niel, *The Good Country: Cranbourne Shire*, Melbourne, 1968.
- Haldane, Robert, *The People's Force, A History of the Victoria Police*, Melbourne, 1986.
- Hamilton, Robert, *A Jubilee History of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria*, Melbourne, 1888.
- Harrigan, Leo, J., *Victorian Railways to 1962*, Melbourne, 1962.
- Hawthorne, Lesleyanne (ed.), *Refugee: the Vietnamese Experience*, Melbourne, 1982.
- Henderson, A., *Pioneer Families of Victoria and Riverina*, Melbourne, 1936.
- Henry, Thomas, *Guide for Excursionists from Melbourne*, Melbourne, 1888.
- Henshaw, David, *Dandenong High School: history 1991*, Melbourne, 1991.
- Hibbins, G. M., *A History of the City of Springvale: Constellation of Communities*, Melbourne, 1984.
- Hicks, D., *Berwick-Pakenham Corridor Historical Survey*, Ministry for Planning and Environment, Melbourne, 1988.
- Hooper, F.C., *The good country: into the dawn of a new day*, Melbourne, 1988.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

- Howitt, A. W., *The Native Tribes of South-East Australia*, London, 1904.
- Jenkins, E.G., *A History of Noble Park, 1909-1959*, Souvenir of the Back to Jubilee Celebrations, 1959.
- Jones, V., *St.James Anglican Church, Dandenong, 1864-1964*, Melbourne, 1964.
- Larkins, John & Muir, Don, *Victorian Country Pubs*, Melbourne 1980.
- Larkins, J., *The Book of the Dandenongs*, Melbourne, 1978.
- Leavitt, T.W.H (ed), *Australian Representative Men*, Melbourne, 1887.
- Lewis, Miles (ed.), *Victorian Churches*, National Trust of Australia (Vic.), 1991.
- McCarthy, M., *Bellbrakes, Bullocks and Bushmen*, Light Railway Research Society of Australia, 1987.
- McCarthy, M, *Settlers and Sawmillers*, Light Railways Research Society of Australia, 1993.
- McCrae, Hugh (ed.), *Georgiana's Journal: Melbourne a Hundred Years Ago*, Melbourne, 1934.
- McIntyre, A.J. and J.J., *Country Towns of Victoria: A Social Survey*, Melbourne, 1944.
- McRae, H., *Forest History in Victoria: A Guide to Government Records 1836-1994*, Melbourne, 1994.
- Mitchell, K.B., *A History of the Dandenong High School, 1919-1968*.
- Morgan, M (ed), *Crown Lands Pre-emptive Right Applications, Victoria 1850-1854*, Melbourne, 1987.
- O'Donoghue, A.J., *Let the Sun Shine Through*, Melbourne, 1973.
- O'Donoghue, A.J., *History of Noble Park Hall, 1913-1973*, Melbourne, 1973.
- Paul, Mandy, *Keen on sport: a brief history of sport in Dandenong*, Melbourne, 1994.
- Peck, Harry H., *Memoirs of a Stockman*, Melbourne, 1972.
- Peel, Lynnette J., *Rural Industry in the Port Phillip Region*, Melbourne, 1974.
- Roulston, George, *The Early Days of Dandenong*, 1935, reprinted 1984 (see also 'G.F.R.').
- Rowland, E.C., *The Story of St.Aidan's Church, Noble Park*, 1975.
- Rydon, J., *A Biographical Register of the Commonwealth Parliament 1901-1972*, Canberra, 1975.
- Scott, Beth, *Bundalohn to Rossmoyne: A house, a home, a history*, Melbourne, 1997 [?]
- Scots Presbyterian Church, Dandenong: a record of 100 years of congregational life and work*, Melbourne, 1954.
- Sheehy, Tom, *Aspects of History: Mordialloc - Chelsea*, Melbourne, 1970.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

- Skidmore, Colin G., *Laurel Lodge*, Melbourne, 1973, reprinted 1984.
- Smith, J (ed), *The Cyclopaedia of Victoria*, 3 vols, Melbourne, 1903-1905.
- Soil Conservation Authority, *Land Systems Maps of Victoria*, n.d.
- Some of the Fruits of Fifty Years*, Annals of the Catholic Church in Victoria, 1897.
- Spreadborough, Robert and Anderson, Hugh, *Victorian Squatters*, Ascot Vale, 1983.
- Springvale District Scout Association, *Fifty Years of Springvale Scouting*, 1927-1977.
- Springvale Methodist Church, Springvale Presbyterian Church, Springvale Uniting Church 1887-1987*, Melbourne, 1987.
- Springvale North Primary School, 1875-1975*.
- St.Panteleimon Greek Orthodox Church, Dandenong, 1959-1979*, Melbourne, 1979 (in Greek) (copy held by the Dandenong & District Historical Society).
- Sutherland, Alexander, *Victoria and its Metropolis: Past and Present*, 2 vols, Melbourne, 1888.
- The Lands and its Users: A History of the Dandenong - Cranbourne - Berwick - Pakenham Area from the beginning of White Settlement until about 1870* (GippsDoc 2246)
- Thompson, K. and Serle, G., *A Biographical Register of the Victorian Parliament 1851-1900*, Canberra, 1972.
- Tonta, Michael & Alves, Lesley, *Discover Dandenong's history: a guide to local history sources in the Dandenong region*, Melbourne, 1992.
- Uhl, Jean, *Call Back Yesterday: Eumemmering Parish*, Kilmore, 1972.
- Victorian Gardens Inventory*, Heritage Branch, Ministry for Planning and Environment, 1988 (Prep. C. Johnston.)
- Walker, K.H., *A History of Keysborough State School*, 1969.
- Watts, Peter, *Historic Gardens of Victoria: A Reconnaissance*, Melbourne, 1983.
- Zigouras, Vernita, (ed.), *Westall High School: A History 1963-1988*, Melbourne, 1988.

B. Articles

- Scott, E., 'The Early History of Western Port' *Victorian Historical Magazine*, vol.6, p.22ff.
- Uhl, Jean, 'From Slab Hut to City', *Victorian Historical Magazine*, 1963. vol.34, No.2, 1963, pp.61-93.

C. Unpublished Material

- Brownfield, G., 'The Land and Its Uses: A History of The Dandenong-Cranbourne-Berwick-Pakenham Area, from the beginning of white settlement until about 1870', Department of History, Monash University, n.d.

City of Greater Dandenong Heritage Study Stage One
Environmental History

Carter, Ray, 'The Salvation Army in Dandenong, Part 1: Birth of the Dandenong Corps', Dandenong, 1989 (Modified version of a series of articles which first appeared in the Dandenong Salvation Army monthly newsletter, *The Communicator*, during 1989.)

City of Dandenong, 'Heritage Buildings in Dandenong', Dandenong, 1993.

Ennis, Bernie, 'War Memorials in the City and in the City of Greater Dandenong', n.d.

Ferguson, Jenny, 'From Market Town to Market City: Dandenong Market and its response to urbanisation, 1866-1986', B.A. Honours thesis, Department of History, Monash University, 1986.

Jarvis, Sue, 'The character of nineteenth century Dandenong', Fine Arts thesis, Melbourne State College, 1971.

Rollings, Marian, 'Springvale Presbyterian Church', 1982 (typescript).

Ware, A. Dandenong Shire Council, 1949-55, 4th year history thesis, Monash University, 1976.

D. Other Material

Commonwealth Hostels Ltd., '*Enterprise*: Migrant Accommodation Centre, Westall Road, Springvale, Victoria, Melbourne, 1970 (Photocopy of brochure printed for opening).

Heritage Hill, Dandenong, 'The Changing Face of Dandenong', video.

National Trust of Australia (Vic.).

Files relating to buildings, sites, areas, landscapes, gardens, trees (arranged by local government area); Building Committee files; Garden Committee Files, properties; Landscape Committee files.

Navaretti, P., 'Index of Architects and Their Works, 1900-1940', B. Arch, Research Report, University of Melbourne, 1971.

O'Neill, Frances, 'Survey of Court Houses in Victoria, 1858-', Historic Buildings Branch, Ministry of Planning and Development, 1990-.

O'Neill, Frances, 'Survey of Police Buildings, 1858-', (includes police lock-ups, stables and associated buildings), Ministry of Planning and Development, 1990-.

Trethowan, Bruce, 'The Public Works Department 1851-1900', B. Arch, Research Report, Univ. of Melb., 1975 (contains useful information about court houses, police buildings, post offices, etc.).

Trethowan, Bruce, 'A Study of Banks in Victoria, 1851-1939', Dec., 1976.

Ward, A. and Donnelly, A., in association with Australian Railway Historical Society, 'Victoria's Railway Stations: An Architectural Survey', 4 Vols, March 1982.



Heritage Planning

Urban Planning



Planning

Jointly published by the Research, Planning and Development Unit - Heritage Planning and the Urban and Open Space Planning Unit
City of Greater Dandenong
November 1998 Vol.1.001N098 Vol.2.002N098