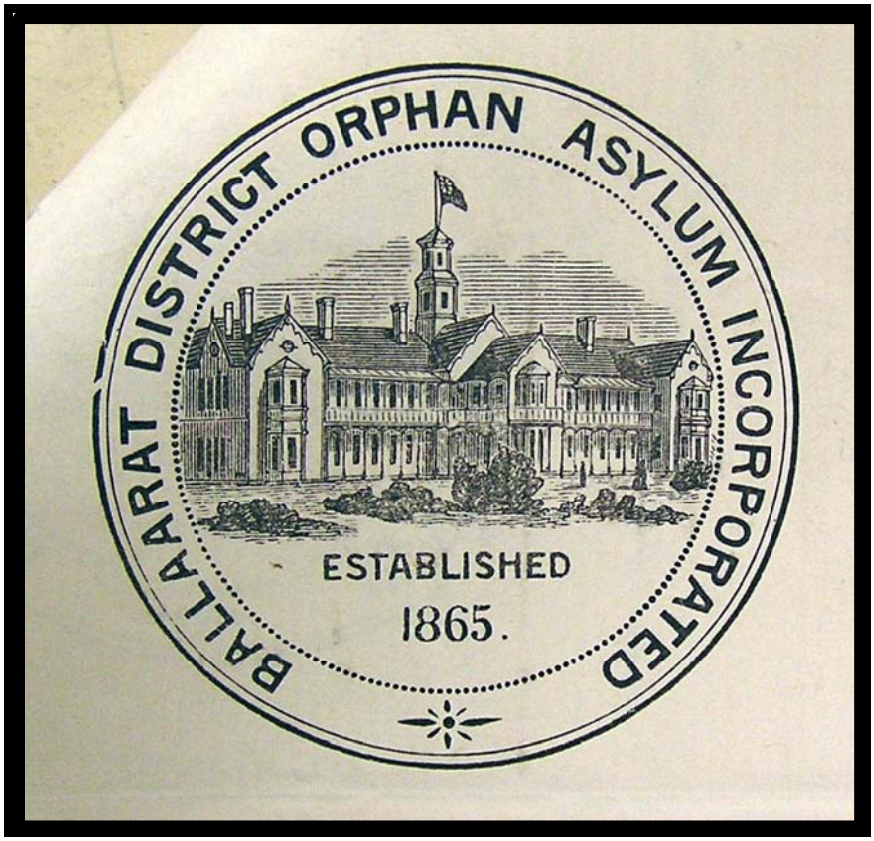
Heritage Assessment
of the
Former Ballarat Orphanage
200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East



Prepared for the City of Ballarat Council

Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd

February 2012

Former Ballarat Orphanage

200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

Commissioned & Funded by
City of Ballarat

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Cover Photograph: Ballarat Orphanage Letterhead, n.d. (c.1870s).
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 Introduction

The City of Ballarat Council commissioned Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd to prepare this heritage assessment of the former Ballarat Orphanage at 200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East. This report has been authored by Dr David Rowe with historical research carried out by Pam Jennings. A draft of this Report was provided to Council staff at the City of Ballarat in October 2011.

The purpose of the assessment has been to determine whether the former Ballarat Orphanage has heritage significance through an assessment of its existing fabric and past land uses. The assessment has followed the first four steps outlined in the sequence of investigations table provided in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (1999) (see Appendix 8.06). The steps are:

1. Identify Place and Associations.
2. Gather and Record Information about the Place sufficient to understand Significance.
3. Assess Significance.
4. Prepare a Statement of Significance.

The above steps have largely been considered in accordance with the Key Components outlined in the first part of Heritage Victoria's *Conservation Management Plans: Managing Heritage Places, A Guide 2010* (Appendix 8.07) as follows:

KEY COMPONENTS	TOPICS	WHY IS THIS NEEDED?
Introduction	• Background • Purpose • Study Area • Scope • Limitations • Acknowledgements	Sets the scene for the project, explains the scope and study area.
History	• History relevant to the place. • Chronology. • Development Sequence. • Ownership & Use. • Significant people & groups associated with the place.	Assists in understanding the place as a whole: how it has changed over time and what factors have contributed to change.
Physical Overview	• Landscape, setting, views. • Buildings & structures. • Cultural landscape, plantings, patterns.	Assists in understanding the elements that contribute to the place and the condition of these elements, and the people who have an interest in the place.
Significance	• Comparative Analysis. • Assessment Criteria. • Statement of Significance.	Identifies the importance of the place and its individual elements through comparative analysis and through the application of recognized heritage assessment criteria.

The heritage significance of the former Ballarat Orphanage has therefore been determined in relation to the relevant Australian Heritage Commission Assessment Criteria. An abbreviated version of these criteria is provided as Appendix 8.08. For a place to warrant inclusion as a heritage overlay in the Ballarat Planning Scheme, it is required to meet at least one of these criteria. The application of the criteria is also in accordance with the State Government's Victoria Planning Provision Practice Note: *Applying the Heritage Overlay* (Appendix 8.05).

The assessment has involved access to the site (including the interiors of the former Toddlers' Block, School and former Sloyd Room buildings), historical research, comparative analysis and attendance at a consultation workshop on 4 August 2011 organized by the City of Ballarat. It is recognized that there are diverse experiences, views and values in the community about the former Ballarat Orphanage. This assessment has attempted to acknowledge these diverse views, but within an independent, objective heritage framework as outlined. The ultimate purpose of this project has been to determine heritage significance under a planning scheme regime. It is not intended to deny that there may be other values associated with the site outside this heritage and planning framework.

2.0 Historical Overview

The 'Dormitory Orphanage' Era 1865-1957

In 1864 at the home of W.P. Martin, the first proposal for an orphanage in Ballarat was raised. The idea was enthusiastically adopted by the Oddfellows of the North Star Lodge who enlisted the Freemasons, Foresters and Protestant Christian denominations to assist in raising funds for the orphanage. In 1865, a 10 acre gold mining site (as part of the Eureka Lead) fronting Victoria Street was acquired. Construction began on a substantial two storey orphanage in late 1865, with the foundation stone laid on 8 December of that year. The building had been designed by the local architect, Henry Caselli.

'Neglected'[1] children were taken into the orphanage from 1866. Under Victorian legislation, these children included those found begging, wandering, residing in a brothel and where the parent was unable to control them. From 1887, Aboriginal children as part of the 'stolen generation' entered the orphanage. Unlike domestic home life, the large scale and order of the orphanage was reflected in the regimented routine of daily life. Children were subject to constant surveillance with restrictions on food, play, clothing and daily routine. This emotional and physically punitive institutional regime – which was considered appropriate and not confined to the Ballarat Orphanage at the time – continued until the end of the 1950s. The period between 1865 and 1957, known throughout this assessment as the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era', was physically manifested in the substantial orphanage building (with its large dormitories, school rooms, boot room, dining hall, kitchen and laundry) and

[1] The term 'neglected' has been taken from the Neglected Children's Act 1864 outlined in *Forgotten Australians: A report on Australians who experienced institutional or out-of-home care as children*, The Senate Community Affairs References Committee, Commonwealth of Australia, August 2004, p.31. This Act set out the grounds on which a child may be deemed to be 'neglected' to include: 'found begging, wandering, residing in a brothel and the parent representing that he is unable to control the child.' This definition was expanded in the Acts of 1890 and 1928. The term has not been used in this report to make value judgements of the former residents of the Ballarat Orphanage.

large exotic gardens, vegetable garden and farm that had been established (largely by child labour) from the worked-out diggings on the site.

The transformation of the site, alterations to the old orphanage and the construction of new buildings between 1884 and 1925 were led by the long-serving and dedicated Superintendent and Matron, Arthur and Jean Kenny. In 1919, a separate brick school building was constructed towards the north-west corner of the site and it served as a State Primary school for both orphanage residents and 'outside children' until its closure in 1975. The building was substantially altered in the 1960s with the original tiled hipped roof and brick chimneys being replaced with metal clad shallow pitched gables. From 1873, the Victorian Education Act had ensured a free, secular and compulsory education for all school age children. The school was operated by teachers funded by the Education Department. Until the building of the brick school, rooms were leased to the Education Department in the old orphanage.

While obtaining a State school education was an important part of orphanage life, orphanage education was also gained through farm labour, sloyd work and boot-making (for boys) and domestic training including laundry, sewing and cleaning (for girls). The former sloyd room initially built in 1912 (and noticeably altered in 1925 and after 1933) survives towards the rear of the site.

A number of alterations and additions were made to the old orphanage during the Kenny era. Today, only the former gymnasium (built in 1907), picture theatre (built in either the late 19th or early 20th centuries) and the latrines wing built in the c.1920s (now all part of Building 8 in a central portion of the site) survive.

The onset of World War 1 in 1915 brought about over 100 former orphanage residents being signed up for service. An honour board was installed bearing the names of those who had enlisted and in 1917 an avenue of honour was established at Mt. Xavier to commemorate those associated with the orphanage who had lost their lives. Named the Arthur Kenny Memorial Avenue, the first tree was planted by the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, on 3 August 1917.

With the death of Arthur Kenny in 1925, Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook took charge of the orphanage until 1949. During their tenure, an infant's wing, known as the Toddlers' Block, was built in 1929. A single storey brick building having a domestic appearance, it was designed by Clegg, Morrow and Chandler. They were also responsible for additions to the building in 1939. These additions were named the James Kerslake wing in honour of this important benefactor to the orphanage. However, the main Toddlers' Block had been bestowed the name of the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block in honour of Arthur and Jean Kenny.

The 'Cottage Orphanage Era' 1957-1988

By 1945, the Ballarat Orphanage had accommodated over 4,000 children since it opened in 1866. It was also from the postwar years when the Orphanage Committee realized that the old orphanage with its large dormitories and institutionalised regimes represented an outmoded way of caring for orphan children. It proposed the construction of new buildings on the site based on the 'Cottage' system. Children were to be cared for in domestic-like accommodation units with a house 'mother' for

girls and house 'father' for boys in smaller groups. The Superintendent in tenure throughout this dramatic change was Eric Morton who had been appointed in 1950 and who served until 1963. His wife was appointed as the Orphanage Nurse.

The late 1950s subsequently witnessed a complete transformation in the operations and physical character of the Ballarat Orphanage. From 1957, demolition of the old orphanage building commenced with the removal of the east wing. The whole building had been demolished by 1965. This building was replaced with the Service Block, Dining Room and Intermediate Cottage (1957), Bluebird's Cottage (1961), Albert Leach Cottage (1962 & 1965, named in honour of Albert Leach, a former resident who died as a prisoner of War in Malaya during World War Two and who bequeathed his estate to the orphanage); William Farrell Cottage (1965, named in honour of William Farrell who willed his estate to the orphanage); Superintendent's Residence (1965, with a frontage to Victoria Street to the east of the main complex); and the Assistant Superintendent's Residence (1967, also with a frontage to Victoria Street).

The front garden setting outside the former Toddlers' Block was upgraded in 1968 although the Magnolia tree, possibly planted in the early 20th century, and the two 19th century Elm trees to the east, was retained. Throughout the later 20th century, the front garden and Magnolia have become a place of commemoration, celebration and contemplation for former residents, staff and their families. In 2007, a seat was installed next to the Magnolia as a memorial to the Ludbrook family.

After the Ballarat Orphanage 1988-2010

In 1988, St Paul's Technical School took formal ownership of the former orphanage property. By this time, the Ballarat Children's Homes and Family Services (as the orphanage had then become known) had relocated to Ludbrook House in Lydiard Street, Ballarat. In 1995, St. Paul's School was taken over by Damascus College, Ballarat. The College was an amalgam of three Catholic Secondary Schools: Sacred Heart College, St. Martin's in the Pines and St. Paul's Technical School.

Damascus College continued to provide educational facilities at its Ballarat East campus until it was sold to a private company in 2010.

3.0 Physical Overview

The former Ballarat Orphanage site is characterized by a complex of brick and predominantly single storey buildings. These buildings are largely reflective of the 'cottage orphanage era' of 1957-1988, with only four buildings being associated with the 'dormitory orphanage era' of 1865-1957. These surviving buildings of the 1865-1957 era are the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1), altered former Orphanage School (Building 4) and the altered former Sloyd Room (Building 7) and the altered former Gymnasium, Picture Theatre and Latrines wing (part of Building 8).

At the front is a landscaped setting dating to the later 20th century, although the Elm and Magnolia trees appear to date from the 19th and early 20th century respectively. The principal landscape setting is the central treed and grassed area which includes a Memorial seat to the Ludbrook family and the 'Ballarat Orphanage: The Stolen Generations' interpretive display that forms part of the Ballarat Koorie Heritage Trail.

The rear of the site is dominated by a large open grassed area that was once the sports grounds.

At the rear of the building complex are remnants of an early road that traverses the site and exits onto Victoria Street immediately east of the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence (Building 11).

Overall, there are nine buildings on the site, together with a brick boundary wall on the west side and two dwellings formerly associated with the orphanage are located to the east. These buildings and structures are shown in the following aerial image:

Aerial of the Former Ballarat Orphanage. Source: GoogleMaps 2011.

1. Former Toddlers' Block (Administration Building)

2. Former Administration Block (Classrooms)

3. Former William Farrell Cottage (Library)

4. Former Primary School (Classrooms)

5 & 6. Former Albert Leach Cottage (Staff/Music & Science Block)

7. Former Sloyd Room (Stores)

8. Former Service Block, Dining Room, Intermediate Cottage & Swimming Pool (Technology/Hall/ Gymnasium)

9. Former Bluebirds Cottage (Art/Food/Classrooms)

10. Former Superintendent's Residence (Dwelling)

11. Former Assistant Superintendent's Residence (Dwelling)

4.0 Comparative Overview

The comparative analysis provided in this assessment has established an architectural, aesthetic, historical and social context for the buildings, structures and landscaping of the former Ballarat Orphanage. The existing complex as a 'place type' is confined to the building fabric and setting associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957. This era has direct associations with the development of Ballarat as a gold rush city and the evolution of the orphanage from its beginnings until the impending demise of the original orphanage building in 1965. This era also had the most far-reaching effects on the children who lived at the orphanage, given Government legislation involving 'neglected' children (and the Department of Neglected Children); the Aborigines Protection Act (1886) which brought about the arrival of the 'stolen children' from 1887 until at least well into the 1950s; and that by 1945 over 4,000 children had resided at the orphanage. The surviving physical fabric of the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' includes (but is not limited to) the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) built in 1929 and extended in 1939, and the former Orphanage Primary School (Building 4), built in 1919 and altered in c.1963-68.

The analysis within the main body of this report has compared the Ballarat Orphanage complex with:

- Other 19th & Early 20th Century Orphanages & Refuges in the City of Ballarat.
- Other 19th & Early 20th Century Orphanages included in the Victorian Heritage Register.
- Other interwar designs by Clegg, Morrow & Cameron (architects of the former Toddlers' Block).
- Other early 20th century brick primary school buildings in Ballarat.
- Other early 20th century brick State school buildings in regional Victoria.
- Other early 20th century State orphanage schools in Victoria.

The conclusions reached from this analysis are as follows:

- The former Toddlers' Block at the former Ballarat Orphanage represents one of the more intact non-domestic interwar era examples of the work of the local architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. It also has important historical and social value given its early long-serving function as accommodation for orphaned infants and as a memorial to Arthur and Jean Kenny, long-time Orphanage Superintendent and Matron, and with James Kerslake, notable benefactor.

- There are more intact examples of 19th and early 20th century orphanage and refuge complexes in Ballarat. These include the former Female Refuge, Scott's Parade (built in 1884 with a Babies' Home constructed in 1909); Nazareth House, 28 Mill Street (built in 1890 as a substantial complex); and the former St. Joseph's Orphanage, Grant Street, Sebastopol (built in 1878 as a private property, Leckie House, with some of substantial brick orphanage buildings constructed in 1912-13). This is notwithstanding the social interest in the Ballarat Orphanage complex by some former residents.

- There are more intact surviving examples of 19th and early 20th century orphanages included in the Victorian Heritage Register constructed either before or during the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957) of the Ballarat Orphanage. These include the former Protestant Orphan Asylum and Common School, Fyansford; Former St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, South Melbourne; Former St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage, South Melbourne; and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Kennington (Bendigo). St. Vincent's Boy's Orphanage continues a child welfare function.

- The landscape setting of the former St. Joseph's Orphanage, Sebastopol, appears to be more intact than the surviving 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' landscape at the former Ballarat Orphanage, although the latter has tangible historical and social associations through the surviving Elm trees and particularly the commemorative value bestowed the mature Magnolia tree outside the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1).

- There are a number of noticeably more intact examples of early 20th century brick school buildings in Ballarat and surrounding districts when compared to the altered former Ballarat Orphanage School (this is notwithstanding the social interest in the Ballarat building by some former residents). In addition, the majority of these school buildings continue to function for their original purpose. They include: St. Columba's Catholic School, Ballarat (built 1911), St. Patrick's Catholic School, Ballarat (built 1924) and St. Aloysius School, Redan (built c.1930), together St. Michael's Catholic Schools, Springbank and Bungaree (built 1932 and 1926 respectively); Bacchus Marsh Secondary College (built 1912), Red Cliffs Primary School (built 1924) and Beeac Primary School (built 1924).

- The Brighton Beach Primary School building complex, Brighton, and particularly the early 20th century buildings, represent a more intact example of a former State Orphanage School. This complex at Brighton Beach also continues to operate as a school.

- The surviving 'cottage orphanage' era buildings at the former Ballarat Orphanage represent one of many postwar orphanage complexes established in Victoria based on the family group home model. Like Ballarat, most of these postwar orphanages appear to have closed. Further investigations into the family homes established as part of the Victorian State Government's Family Group Home Program might reveal any surviving homes based on the cottage system.

5.0 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former interwar era Toddlers' Block, front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and memorial Ludbrook seat), two 19th century Elm trees to the east, and the western brick boundary wall at 200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East, have significance as tangible physical legacies of the former Ballarat Orphanage established in 1865. The original Ballarat Orphanage opened in 1866 to provide institutionalised welfare for 'neglected' children. The Orphanage was the culmination of allied charity instigated by the Oddfellows, Foresters, Freemasons and Protestant Christian denominations. This fraternal charitable network emanated from the peculiar local situation brought about by the shifting fortunes on the goldfields and especially the misfortunes of many parents left destitute in the wake little success. Established on the worked-out diggings of the Eureka lead, the initial 10 acre site was completely transformed and the orphanage soon boasted a substantial front garden, vegetable garden, farm and ancillary buildings. These changes appear to have been largely instigated by the long-serving Orphanage Superintendent, Arthur Kenny, whose tenure commenced in 1884. The period between 1865 and 1957 had the most profound and far-reaching effects on the provision of child welfare at the orphanage. Between 1925 and 1949, the orphanage was led by Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook as Superintendent and Matron. By 1945, over 4,000 children had passed through the orphanage's doors. From 1957, the orphanage was again transformed with the staged development of the 'cottage' system (in which a more domestic network of housing units was built to simulate a homely environment). As part of this new method of welfare, the old orphanage building was demolished between 1957 and 1965. Eric and Mrs Morton were Superintendent and Nurse from 1950 until 1963 during the initial transformation into the cottage system.

Today, the former Toddlers' Block, built in 1929 and extended in 1939 to designs by Clegg, Morrow and Cameron, the eastern brick boundary wall (built in the 1880s) and the memorial garden and trees on the Victoria Street frontage physically embody the historical associations and social and commemorative importance of the former Orphanage complex.

How is it Significant?

The former Toddlers' Block, front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and Ludbrook memorial seat), two mature Elm trees east of the former Toddlers' Block and the western brick boundary wall are of local architectural/aesthetic, historic and social significance to the City of Ballarat.

Why is it Significant?

The former Toddlers' Block, front memorial garden and western brick boundary wall have historical and social significance as physical legacies of the most profound period in the evolution and development of the Ballarat Orphanage between 1865 and 1957 (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). The former Ballarat Orphanage hosted thousands of 'neglected' children (including Aboriginal children of the 'stolen generations' from 1887). The surviving intact fabric has associations with the welfare traditions, regimes and values at the orphanage in the 19th and particularly early 20th centuries. This fabric has associations with members of the respective orphanage committees, benefactors, staff and former residents. While there are other buildings on the site that also have some

social interest to former residents, the more enduring historical associations and social recognition is particularly embodied in the intact fabric.

The former Toddlers' Block was constructed in 1929 (and extended in 1939) to designs the local architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron as a modern system of infant accommodation. It was named the Kenny Memorial Block in honour of the former long-serving and dedicated Superintendent and Matron, Arthur and Jean Kenny (1884-1925) (the east wing being named the James Kerslake wing in 1939 in honour of this important benefactor). The memorial garden and Magnolia tree at the front of the Toddlers' Block (although altered from 1968) has become an area of celebration, commemoration and contemplation for many former residents, staff and their families. The Ludbrook memorial seat adjacent to the Magnolia tree – although only introduced in 2007 - also commemorates the service and association to the orphanage by the former Superintendent and Matron, Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook (1925-1949) and their family.

The former Toddlers' Block has architectural significance as a moderately intact example of an interwar domestically-scaled institutional building (AHC D.2). This is demonstrated through the original and early design qualities including the single storey and asymmetrical composition of elongated hipped roof forms, projecting jerkin head porches at the front, terra cotta tiled roof cladding, eaves overhangs, pressed red brick wall construction, regularly arranged timber framed double hung windows, horizontal rendered wall band, brick buttresses on the eastern (James Kerslake) wing, and the E plan layout with the central courtyard. The former Toddlers' Block also represents one of the more intact non-residential designs of the architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. The building continues to have a noticeable presence when viewed from Victoria Street.

The front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree) and two Elm trees to the east of the former Toddlers' Block have aesthetic significance (AHC E.1). They exhibit notable visual qualities and are significant contributors in establishing an important presence for the former Toddlers' Block and orphanage site on the traditional Victoria Street frontage. The memorial garden, Magnolia tree and the two Elm trees are held in high esteem by past residents, staff and their families.

The brick wall on the east boundary also provides a contribution to the appearance of the site from Stawell Street. It is a surviving symbol of enclosure that once signified the restriction and protection of the orphanage function within.

6.0 Recommendations

Statutory Controls

1. It is recommended that the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1), front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and Ludbrook Memorial seat), two Elm trees and the brick western boundary wall are included in a heritage overlay in the Ballarat Planning Scheme. This may be through the application of an individual heritage overlay for the area surrounding the former Toddler's Block, front memorial garden and two Elm trees (as broadly shown in the outline in the following aerial image), and a separate individual heritage overlay over the brick western wall. Alternatively, it is suggested that an amendment to the supporting

information and list of non-significant places (incorporated document) for the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct is considered whereby all the buildings (other than the former Toddlers' Block and brick western boundary wall) are listed in the incorporated document of non-significant places.

2. It is recommended that external paint controls apply to the former Toddlers' Block and brick western boundary wall, and that tree controls apply to the Magnolia tree and the two Elm trees. These controls should either be listed in the individual heritage overlay for the property (if an individual heritage overlay is applied) or in the existing Victoria Street Heritage Precinct HO177 in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. If the latter is applied, then the controls should specifically identify the former Toddlers' Block, brick western boundary wall, Magnolia tree and the two Elm trees.

3. Under the Victoria Planning Provisions, no statutory controls can be placed over objects as part of a heritage overlay. Therefore, the Ludbrook Memorial seat can have no statutory control afforded to it. It is recommended that negotiations are sought with the owners of the site to ensure the long term survival of the Ludbrook Memorial seat in its current location.

4. It is recommended that further investigation is carried out in relation to the existence of the Kenny Memorial Avenue of Honour at Mt. Xavier. This avenue was planted in 1917 in memory of the former residents who fought and died in World War One. It formed part of a pine plantation established and managed by the Ballarat Orphanage. If the avenue survives in a largely intact state, it is recommended that consideration is given to the application of a heritage overlay.

Detailed Aerial Image showing potential extent of the individual heritage overlay. Source: NearMaps.

Interpretation

It is recognized that other building fabric of historical and social interest to the community (and particularly to some former residents) has not been recommended for inclusion under the heritage overlay. The evolution and development of the former Ballarat Orphanage – irrespective of the fabric warranting heritage overlay controls – has played a highly important role in the provision of institutionalized welfare and training to thousands of children between 1865 and 1988.

1. It is recommended that the existing foundation stones, plaques and windows (including the Albert Leach transom) affixed to many of the buildings are retained and safely secured. These foundation stones and plaques could be used for the future interpretation of the site by the owners in negotiations with Child and Family Services, Ballarat, and the City of Ballarat.

2. It is recommended that all past and present commemorative fabric associated with the Ballarat Orphanage is itemized and recorded for the future interpretation of the site. The past fabric no longer on the site and/or no longer extant includes the: World War One and Two Timber Honour Rolls (it has been indicated that they are in the possession of CAFS), Jubilee Window (installed in 1890 in the original orphanage building and in the possession of CAFS), former Edwin Baker Glasshouse (erected in 1912 by the Railway Carnival Committee in memory of Edwin Baker, former Orphanage Committee member); the Kenny Memorial Avenue of Honour established at the Mt. Xavier Park (the first tree having been planted by the Governor-General in 1917); toddlers' memorial pool (installed in 1950 by the Query Club in memory of the Late Flight Sargent Bob Westcott); orphanage pool (upgrades funded by the Ballarat Sportsmen's Committee in 1950 and the Ballarat Travellers' Committee in 1968). In relation to existing fabric, this includes the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block with the James Kerslake Wing (Building 1); Ludbrook Memorial seat; William Farrell Cottage (Building 3, built 1965) (named in honour of William Farrell, former resident who willed his estate to the orphanage); Albert Leach Cottage (Buildings 5-6, built in 1962 and 1965) (named after Albert Leach, a former resident who died as a prisoner of war in Malaya in World War Two and who bequeathed his estate to the orphanage); Bluebird's Cottage (Building 9 built in 1960) (the building was named in recognition of radio station 3BA who conducted an appeal for its construction); commemorative obelisk in the front garden of the Building 2 (a granite obelisk that commemorates the centenary of education at the orphanage in 1974 and the 125th anniversary of education on the site in 1999); and the 'Ballarat Orphanage: The Stolen Generations' interpretive display near the Ludbrook seat that forms part of the Ballarat Koorie Heritage Trail.

3. It is recommended that the ceiling beams (inscribed with writing by former residents) in the former Gymnasiums (Building 8) are retained, recorded, securely stored and form part of any future interpretation of the site.

4. It is recommended that the historical and social importance of the former Ballarat Orphanage site is continued through appropriate interpretation. This interpretation might include: a permanent display about the orphanage in the memorial garden (in conjunction with the existing display about the 'stolen

generation' at the orphanage); exhibition, publication, and the naming of any new neighbouring roads and thoroughfares after important figures in the history of the orphanage.

5. Ideally, it is recommended that the early roadway that traverses the site to the south of Buildings 8 and 9, and exits onto Victoria Street to the east of the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence, is retained as further physical interpretation of the former Orphanage site.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The City of Ballarat Council commissioned Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd to prepare this heritage assessment of the former Ballarat Orphanage at 200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East. This report has been authored by Dr David Rowe with historical research carried out by Pam Jennings. A draft of this Report was provided to Council staff at the City of Ballarat in October 2011.

The purpose of the assessment has been to determine whether the former Ballarat Orphanage has heritage significance through an assessment of its existing fabric and past land uses. The assessment has followed the first four steps outlined in the sequence of investigations table provided in *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance* (1999) (see Appendix 8.06). The steps are:

1. Identify Place and Associations.
2. Gather and Record Information about the Place sufficient to understand Significance.
3. Assess Significance.
4. Prepare a Statement of Significance.

The above steps have largely been considered in accordance with the Key Components outlined in the first part of Heritage Victoria's *Conservation Management Plans: Managing Heritage Places, A Guide 2010* (Appendix 8.07) as follows:

KEY COMPONENTS	TOPICS	WHY IS THIS NEEDED?
Introduction	• Background • Purpose • Study Area • Scope • Limitations • Acknowledgements	Sets the scene for the project, explains the scope and study area.
History	• History relevant to the place. • Chronology. • Development Sequence. • Ownership & Use. • Significant people & groups associated with the place.	Assists in understanding the place as a whole: how it has changed over time and what factors have contributed to change.
Physical Overview	• Landscape, setting, views. • Buildings & structures. • Cultural landscape, plantings, patterns.	Assists in understanding the elements that contribute to the place and the condition of these elements, and the people who have an interest in the place.
Significance	• Comparative Analysis. • Assessment Criteria. • Statement of Significance.	Identifies the importance of the place and its individual elements through comparative analysis and through the application of recognized heritage assessment criteria.

The heritage significance of the former Ballarat Orphanage has therefore been determined in relation to the relevant Australian Heritage Commission Assessment Criteria. An abbreviated version of these criteria is provided as Appendix 8.08. For a place to warrant inclusion as a heritage overlay in the Ballarat Planning Scheme, it is required to meet at least one of these criteria. The application of the criteria is also in accordance with the State Government's Victoria Planning Provision Practice Note: *Applying the Heritage Overlay* (Appendix 8.05).

The assessment has involved access to the site (including the interiors of the former Toddlers' Block, School and former Sloyd Room buildings), historical research, comparative analysis and attendance at a consultation workshop on 4 August 2011 organized by the City of Ballarat. It is recognized that there are diverse experiences, views and values in the community about the former Ballarat Orphanage. This assessment has attempted to acknowledge these diverse views, but within an independent, objective heritage framework as outlined. The ultimate purpose of this project has been to determine heritage significance under a planning scheme regime. It is not intended to deny that there may be other values associated with the site outside this heritage and planning framework.

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1.2 Acknowledgements

The consultants acknowledge and appreciate the valuable assistance provided by the staff of the City of Ballarat, including Cameron Haines, Gwenda Kullen and Susan Fayad. Appreciation is also extended to those former residents and others associated with the former Ballarat Orphanage who have willingly provided information, including Frank Golding, Val Pascoe, Shirley Bradley, Thomas Smith, Denny Roberts, Joyce Kendall, Leonie Sheedy (CLAN), Robyn Ross and Joanne Pollard, and the assistance provided in accessing archival material at Child and Family Services, Ballarat, by Sharon Guy.

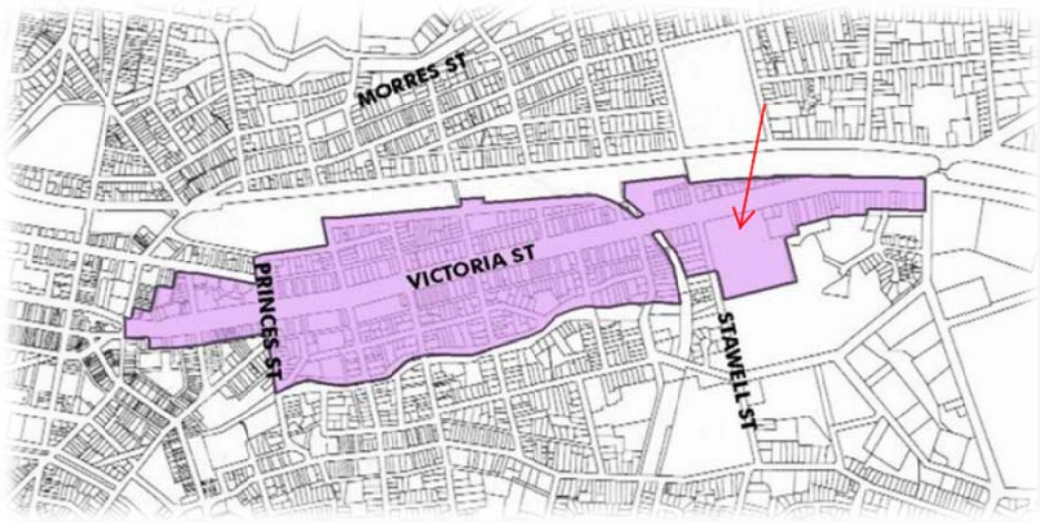
1.3 Limitations

The purpose of this report is to assess the significance of the former Ballarat Orphanage only. The preparation of a Conservation Management Plan did not form part of the scope of this project, hence no detailed conservation policies and management guidelines for the future development and use of the site are given. Some recommendations are however provided in support of the application of a heritage overlay and the interpretation of the site.

1.4 Heritage Listings

The former Ballarat Orphanage is not included in the Victorian Heritage Register, National Heritage Register (as part of former Register of the National Estate) and it has not been classified by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria).

The former Ballarat Orphanage is included within the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct identified in the Ballarat Planning Scheme as HO177 (see the following precinct map showing the location of the orphanage site). The subject site is not identified in a list of non-significant places to the heritage precinct that is included as an incorporated document known as the Ballarat Heritage Precincts – Statements of Significance (2006). An objective of Clause 22.05 of the Ballarat Planning Scheme is to only support the demolition of those buildings that are 'not of heritage significance' identified in the Statements of Significance document. Although no definitive heritage assessment of the site has been made (until now) to support any heritage significance, the absence of the site from the list of non-significant places suggests that some or all of the site is encouraged for retention as part of the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct.



Source: Ballarat Heritage Precincts Statements of Significance 2006, City of Ballarat.

The Statement of Significance for the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct is as follows:

> The Victoria Street Precinct is **historically** significant at a **LOCAL** level (AHC criterion H.1).
>
> *A The place's importance in the course, or pattern, of Australia's natural or cultural history;*
> *A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of built landscapes and cultural features.*
> *A.4 & H.1 Importance for association with events, developments, cultural phases and individuals which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the region.*
>
> The Precinct is particularly significant as a cultural landscape that is associated with the whole period of gold mining activity that once characterized the Ballarat goldfields, and in particular the spontaneous clustered settlements of the early alluvial miners on the Eureka Lead, Black Hill Lead and Old Gravel Pit Lead which prompted one of the richest alluvial gold mining rushes in the world between 1852-53.

The Precinct is historically important for its association with the site at western end of Victoria Street at Bakery Hill of a large meeting in 1854 of thousands of miners, which was the prelude to the Eureka Stockade uprising later that year.

The Precinct, in particular Victoria Street boulevard, is historically important as an early example of civic beautification movement that characterized the development of the whole of Ballarat and resulted in a visually unified townscape of beauty. The creation of a wide elegant boulevard designed in the European tradition, through a chaotic early alluvial and deep lead gold mining area reflects the community's social aspirations and universally admired aesthetic. The subsequent layout of many of the other roads during the 1870s in a partly distorted grid pattern is important as it illustrates attempts by bureaucracy to introduce a formal urban plan over the haphazard development of the area that was dominant by mining for many years in the alluvial creeks and flats and quartz-rich hills.

Victoria Street, unlike Sturt Street its counterpart in West Ballarat, which was also originally a rough cattle stock route, was not part of W.S. Urquhart's city plan. By the late 1850s, although Victoria Street had progressed to a wide thoroughfare with houses, the occasional store and hotels, the allotments remained un-surveyed. But by 1861 a map compiled by surveyor J. Brache shows the wide street reservation with most of the buildings now sited within the allotment boundaries and not on the street reserve. The area was also substantially clear of any mining works, which allowed for the development of residential buildings.

The dominant tree lined boulevard design of Victoria Street commenced in the 1860s when Tasmanian Blue Gums were planted. Blue Gum seeds were sent from Dr Mueller of the Melbourne Botanic gardens but by 1891 they were replaced with European oaks. The beautification project continued throughout the 1880s and 1890s when most of the streets in the area were formed and substantial bluestone spoon drains constructed. Early in the 1900s the newly electrified tram system ran along Victoria Street to the Stawell Street terminus and by 1914 the street was regarded as the formal entrance to Ballarat from Melbourne, designed in a manner to compare favourably with beautiful streets of the world. In 1917 planting began for Avenue of Honour with plantings continuing to 1930.

The Precinct is historically important as it demonstrates a continuous progression of urban development from the 1860s- early 1960s. The Precinct is important for its association with the earliest establishment of a place for Catholic worship in the district and development of the St Alipius Catholic parish as well as the Sisters of Mercy convent and school. Many significant historic sites are located on Victoria Street and include the sites of the District Orphan Asylum established in 1865, the St Alipius complex (church, presbytery and kindergarten), the St Alipius School, and former Convent of Sisters of Mercy, the Victoria Bowling Club and greens, and Victoria Street campus of Damascus College. Other significant larger sites include the former Ballarat East (Queen Street) Primary School No.1998 on the corner of Queen Street and Dyte Parade, the St Alipius Hall and tennis courts in Hopetoun Street, McKenzie Reserve in King Street South, and reserve adjacent to Pearse Street. The extension of the tram system in the early 1900s encouraged wealthy

residential development in the area, especially the small scale retail corner shops.

The Victoria Street Precinct is **architecturally and aesthetically** significant at a **LOCAL** level.(AHC criteria D.2, E.1).

(d) the place's 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; (e) the place's importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

The Precinct is architecturally important as it demonstrates many original and intact architectural design qualities associated with the residential, educational, and cultural/community development of this area of East Ballarat between the 1860s and the 1940s as well as some early 1960s residences.

It is important for its heterogeneous mixture of substantially intact residential buildings of varying styles which were constructed from the late 1850s to 1940s/50s, and which are distributed almost equally throughout the Precinct. Although constructed in different eras, the residences tend to be similar in scale, of a small size and simple form with dominant chimneys. There is an important collection of early small Victorian cottages and vernacular styled timber miners cottages scattered throughout the precinct, which reinforces the visually dominant historic mining character of the area and its historical context with Eureka Stockade.

The residential allotment sizes vary considerably, many are based on the 19th century Government survey others are based on the original sizes and shapes of land selected and leased by individuals under Miner's Right leases (later termed as Residential Area Right leases) from the mid-19th century onwards. In the southern section, adjacent to the Specimen Vale Creek Channel allotment sizes are predominantly irregular and reflect the distinctly undulating topography, as well as Crown land held under Miner's Right lease for many decades. While the most regular, government surveyed allotments can be seen along the axial line of Victoria Street.

The Precinct is aesthetically significant as it demonstrates important visual qualities that reflect the historical, cultural and architectural development of the Precinct, and contribute to the setting of Ballarat. Victoria Street is a place of strong aesthetic value and is a significant foci of the Ballarat area and provides the setting for a variety of significant urban landmarks, a number of which can be seen from outside of the Precinct. Other attributes include the complex views across and through the precinct to other parts of Ballarat including to the northern and southern areas of East Ballarat, to Black Hill, to the Specimen Vale Creek Channel, to the city centre, and to the adjacent former civic area of the municipality of Ballarat East.

The important visual qualities of the Precinct are also enhanced by the mature street trees that are a significant component of most of the streetscapes; by the gravel/grass road shoulders and turf nature strips or footpaths; and by extensive areas of landscaped public open spaces including school grounds and many private gardens with their mature canopy trees. These landscaped and treed areas provide the Precinct with a garden setting of considerable variety, particularly along the Victoria Street axis. The McKenzie Reserve and the grassed and treed slopes along much of the southern boundary, which provide a scenic 'rural' focus to this edge of the Precinct

Furthermore, the visual qualities of the Precinct are specially enhanced by the continued use of the former tram shelters, and by the substantial integrity of the original engineering infrastructure, particularly as identified by the extensive network of spoon drain channels constructed of bluestone pitchers.

The architectural and aesthetic important features of the Precinct are associated with many educational and cultural/community buildings including, but not limited to, the former Baptist Church, the former convent of the Sisters of Mercy, the distinctive complex of buildings associated with the St Alipius parish - the presbytery, church, and kindergarten as well as the former Ballarat East (Queen Street) School No.1998, which forms an important focus to arrival from the only entry point on the northern side of the Precinct; the former hotel building at the eastern end of Victoria Street; the road bridge and footbridges over the former branch railway line to Buninyong, the remains of the former Sunshine Biscuit Factory building on the corner of Victoria Street and East Street North; the highly decorated 'Old Curiosity Shop' and its surrounds at 7 Queen Street; the distinctive terrace row at 152-162 Victoria Street and the shops at the various corner intersections with Victoria Street.

The Victoria Street Precinct is **scientifically** significant at a **LOCAL** level (AHC criteria C2).

(c) the place's potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of Australia's natural or cultural history.
(f) the place's importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The Precinct is of importance for contributing to a history of the infrastructure development of East Ballarat, as identified by the extensive network of significantly intact bluestone channels, gutters and kerbs, the early short span integrated concrete kerb and spoon gutters and the asphalt footpaths. Furthermore the precinct contains a highly significant specimen of Tasmanian Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus subsp. globulus*), which is believed to be some 140 years old.

The Victoria Street Precinct is **socially** significant at a **LOCAL** level (AHC criterion G.1).

(g) the place's strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;

The Precinct is recognized and highly valued by the local community for residential, educational, religious, and recreational reasons.

2.0 Historical Overview

2.1 Introduction

The following is not intended as a detailed social history of the development of the former Ballarat Orphanage. Although some social history is provided to give some understanding of orphanage life, this history is provided to form an historical basis and context for the surviving significant physical fabric, and to assist in determining the cultural heritage significance of the place. An emphasis on physical fabric has therefore been given, but where important associations with significant events and figures in the history of the orphanage have played a critical role in shaping the surviving complex today, they have been outlined. Experiences and values associated with a number of former residents are also provided where possible.

This history focuses on the 19th and 20th century evolution of the former Ballarat Orphanage and in particular, the eras that shaped its development:

- **Dormitory Orphanage Era: 1865-1957** (the period of evolution and development following a 19th century institutional regime with the children accommodated in large dormitories).

- **Cottage Orphanage Era: 1957-1988** (the final years of the orphanage in Victoria Street, following a system of domestic/like accommodation and care).

- **Post Orphanage Era: 1988-2010** (the time when the former orphanage served entirely as a school complex).

2.2 Early Development of Ballarat

2.2.1 The Gold Rush

In August 1851, gold was discovered at Ballarat which resulted in thousands of fortune-seeking diggers converging on the former pastoral run of the Yuille cousins, a property they established in 1838.[2] The gold strikes first occurred at Golden Point. According to early historian, W.B. Withers, who arrived in the area in November 1852:

> By the time the first week was over there had gathered near 100 diggers at the Point, the riches unearthed there quickly attracting not only all the other prospectors, but setting the colony on fire with excitement from end to end. The quiet Ballarat sheep run, with its grassy slopes and shadowy glades, and its green valley where the Yarrowee poured its limpid waters, became suddenly transformed by the wand of an enchanter … The axe of the digger quickly made inroads upon the forest all round; the green banks of the Yarrowee were lined with tubs and cradles, its clear water were changed to liquid, yellow as the yellowest Tiber flood, and its banks grew to be long shoals of tailings.[3]

In the immediate ensuing years, the township of Ballaarat (both Ballaarat East and West) grew substantially. In 1854, the population of Ballarat had grown to 30,000-40,000. It was described as 'lines of streets thickly inhabited by dwellers in canvas or

2 R.V. Billis and A S Kenyon, *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*, 2nd edn. Stockland Press Pty Ltd, 1974, p. 164.

3 W.B. Withers, *History of Ballarat,* revised edn., Queensberry Hill Press, Carlton, facsimile edn., 1980, pp.22-23.

wood, churches, theatres, hotels, bowling alleys, dancing saloons, stores in plenty and all the elements present of a rough, prosperous young gold-fields settlement.'[4]

Eureka Stockade[5]

By mid 1854 Ballarat was inhabited by a predominantly male population of gold diggers who were becoming increasingly discontented as a result of what they saw as Government injustice, intransigence and tyranny. The legislators of the colony were for the most part landowners who regarded sheep as the real basis of Australia's prosperity. Because the diggings deprived them of labourers, and required much more expenditure on such public utilities as the police force and roads, they decided that every miner, whether successful or not, should pay 30/- a month for a license. As many of the diggers were of a revolutionary mindset, and as there were many occasions when the police were anything but tactful in collecting the license fees, this decision led to bitter ill-feeling.

Bakery Hill became the rallying point for mass meetings of diggers in the period leading up to the Eureka "uprising" in December 1854. The first meeting was on the 1 November 1854, at which complaints were voiced about the arrest and detention of "innocent people" and speakers began agitating for political reform, seen as the only means of gaining a redress of their grievances. A "general league of diggers" was suggested for the first time. Chartists[6], who had participated in demonstrations and petitions for parliamentary reform in England in 1848[7], were among the immigrants who arrived on the goldfields in the 1850s, and appear to have had considerable influence.

At a second "monster meeting" on Bakery Hill, attended by 10,000 men on 11 November, the Ballarat Reform League was established, its charter demanding 'full and fair representation, manhood suffrage, no property qualifications for members of the Legislative Council, payment of members, and short duration of parliaments.' The meeting also voiced complete lack of confidence in the Gold Commissioners, the government and the judicial system.

A third mass meeting of 15,000 diggers at Bakery Hill on 29 November approved a number of resolutions, including calls for the dismissal of the Gold Commissioners, for provision for self-defence and for the burning of licenses, the latter call resulting in a "huge bonfire". Troops were sent to establish order, but they were attacked and overpowered. From this point the diggers' movement was increasingly influenced by more radical leaders such as Peter Lalor. Diggers pledged allegiance to the Southern

4 *Ibid*., pp.62, 71.

5 Unless otherwise noted, the information in this section has been drawn from the following references: "150 Years of Anglican Presence on Bakery Hill 1854-2000 – A Brief History of St. Paul's Church Ballarat", compiled by parishioners of St. Paul's Church, Nov. 2004, which, in turn, drew on research by Keith Rash, Member of the Council of the Royal Historical Society of Victoria, and also of the National Trust of Australia (Victoria); M. Kiddle, *Men of Yesterday – A Social History of the Western District of Victoria*, 1963; "Historical Studies – Eureka Supplement", 1965; Manning Clark, *A Short History of Australia*, 1963; and C.M.H. Clark ed, *Select Documents in Australian History*, Vol. 2, 1851-1900, 1955.

6 D. Richards & J. Hunt, *The Illustrated History of Modern Britain*, Longmans, 1962, p.135. The "People's Charter, drawn up by radicals in Birmingham in 1838, consisted of 6 demands: - a vote for all adult males, the secret ballot, annual elections, abolition of the property qualifications for M.P.s, payment of M.P.s, and equal electoral districts.

7 *Ibid*., p.173.

Cross and armed themselves. *The Argus* newspaper reported on 2nd December that 'there is a long line of diggers on Bakery Hill giving in their names. All appear to be armed.'[8]

The climax was reached when the miners fortified an acre of ground at Eureka Lead (to the south-west of what was to become the site of the Ballarat Orphanage), proclaimed the Republic of Victoria and flew over the stockade a new flag of blue on which was placed a white Southern Cross. Shortly after 3.30 a.m. on Sunday, 3 December 1854, government troops stormed the stockade and the rebellion was swiftly crushed. Nevertheless, a Commission into the Condition of the Goldfields was convened within a fortnight, which led to a host of reforms. A Miner's Right of £1 per year and an export duty on gold replaced the gold license; digger hunts were abolished; goldfields commissioners were replaced by wardens; the goldfields were included in electoral districts; and the Miner's Right entitled the holder to vote for the Legislative Assembly in Victoria.

2.2.2 Ballarat in the 1860s and 1870s

Unlike other gold towns, the decline in gold mining did not greatly affect Ballarat's population. The town transformed itself into a regional industrial and commercial centre. Between 1861 and 1871, the population of Ballarat doubled as a result in the growth of migrants' families.[9]

Apart from the importance of the mining industry, other secondary industries continued to grow. These included blacksmiths, foundries and other ironworks.[10]

The eastern portion of the township, known as Ballarat East, represented the poorer part of Ballarat. Physically, it was separated by the escarpment and Yarrowee River from Ballarat West, which was considered to be more elevated geographically and morally.[11] From the early mining years, Ballarat East was viewed as a multicultural society and melting pot for the poorer working class.[12] In addition, prostitutes and brothels were established around Main Road.[13] Ultimately, the apparent physical and moral divide between east and west was emphasized in the laying out of the streets: Ballarat West took on an ordered grid pattern while Ballarat East grew haphazardly, reflecting the patterns of the mining industry.[14]

8 A.J. Feeley, "With the Argus to Eureka", in *Historical Studies – Eureka Supplement*, MUP, 1965, p.76.
9 W. Bate, *Lucky City: The First Generation at Ballarat 1851-1901*, Melbourne University Press, 1978, p.117.
10 *Ibid*., pp.128-129.
11 D.G. Wickham, 'Beyond the Wall: Ballarat Female Refuge, A Case Study in Moral Authority', Master of Philosophy thesis, Faculty of Arts & Sciences, Australian Catholic University, Fitzroy, 7 January 2003, pp.75-76.
12 Ibid.
13 Ibid.
14 Ibid.

2.3 Child Welfare in Ballarat before the Ballarat Orphanage

On 20 February 1860, the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum in Ascot Street, Ballarat West, was opened with approximately 20 'inmates' welcomed.[15] Initially expecting to cater for 80 people at a time, the Asylum's role was to provide relief to the destitute, many of which had suffered injuries from mining accidents.[16] As well as men, the Asylum included a lying-in hospital, mainly for pregnant unmarried women.

The Ballarat goldfields gave rise not only to destitute men and women, but also orphaned or disadvantaged children. Helen Kinloch in 'Ballarat and Its Benevolent Asylum' gives reasons for orphanage children in Ballarat in the early years:

> The central factor in Ballarat's history was the discovery of gold in large and accessible quantities. This precipitated a sudden and continuing increase in population where there was no infrastructure and little governance in place. Most gold seekers were men, but women and children were also present as dependents, entertainers, shopkeepers, domestic servants and/or prostitutes. Some seekers found gold and secured themselves; others found it and moved on, but many found little or nothing. Dependent women were particularly affected by these fluctuations in fortune, but opportunities of securing themselves by way of paid work were few, and this applied to an even greater extent to lone women with children. The very nature of gold seeking left many dependent women alone with children for long periods while their husbands "rushed" to this or that new find, and many husbands failed to return. This left their wives to find what support they could from within the settled community.
>
> … Scores of orphaned and deserted children had been left destitute in the wake of shifting fortunes on the goldfields and the misfortunes of many parents saw their children being taken into the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum.[17]

From its earliest days of inception, the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum became a home for orphans and neglected children.[18] A teacher was appointed to educate the children as the National Board of Education preferred to keep asylum children out of National schools 'for fear of infection and moral contamination.'[19] By June 1862, there were 37 children resident at the asylum 'who all slept in one dormitory where there were only seventeen beds. A partition separated the girls from the boys.'[20]

15 H.W. Kinloch, 'Ballarat and its Benevolent Asylum: A Nineteenth-Century Model of Christian Duty, Civic Progress and Social Reform', Doctor of Philosophy thesis, School of Behavioural & Social Sciences & Humanities, University of Ballarat, February 2004, pp.112-114.

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid., pp.52-53, 67.

18 Ibid., pp.61-62. The term 'neglected' has been taken from the Neglected Children's Act 1864 outlined in *Forgotten Australians: A report on Australians who experienced institutional or out-of-home care as children*, The Senate Community Affairs References Committee, Commonwealth of Australia, August 2004, p.31. This Act set out the grounds on which a child may be deemed to be 'neglected' to include: 'found begging, wandering, residing in a brothel and the parent representing that he is unable to control the child.' This definition was expanded in the Acts of 1890 and 1928. The term has not been used in this report to make value judgements of the former residents of the Ballarat Orphanage.

19 Kinloch, op.cit., p.67.

20 Ibid., p.68.

Until 21 September 1868, destitute children were provided with food, shelter and schooling at the Benevolent Asylum. In addition, boys were trained in gardening and milking, and girls in sewing and housework.[21]

2.4 The Ballarat Orphanage: Dormitory Orphanage Era 1865-1957

2.4.1 Establishment of the Ballaarat District Orphan Asylum

In 1864 at the home of W.P. Martin, the first proposal for an orphanage in Ballarat was raised.[22] The idea was taken up with enthusiasm by the Oddfellows of the North Star Lodge who enlisted the sympathies of the Freemasonry, the Foresters, Protestant Christian denominations and ultimately those of the general public to support and fund the asylum.[23] As the *Ballaarat Orphanage Jubilee Souvenir 1865-1915* outlines:

> It was realised that the want of such an institution was a great drawback to the permanent usefulness of the Order [of Oddfellows], inasmuch that there was no provision for children bereaved of parents who had in their time contributed to the funds of the various lodges. It was patent that the accommodation afforded for orphans by the Benevolent Asylum was quite inadequate to the increasing demands of the district and that educational matters therein were not without their imperfections. Moreover, it was not well that the very young should necessarily be associated with the sick and aged. Taking a wider view still, it was held to be undesirable that the mere orphan should be placed in an institution where he had for his companions children who had already made their first essay in vice, and were merely waiting favourable opportunity for transference to the Melbourne Reformatory. There was in fact, no sufficiently commodious, or in any way suitable refuge for the numerous orphan and deserted children with which the district bounded – no place in which such as yet innocent waifs and strays of humanity might be fed, clothed, and converted into useful and creditable members of society instead of being allowed to fall into vagrancy and crime. In these views the brethren of the North Star Lodge concurred, and it was resolved after giving the matter a start to enlist the sympathies of the Foresters and the Freemasons, and ultimately the general public. The other lodges of Oddfellows readily espoused the scheme. A concert was held at the Mechanics' Institute, and similar entertainments got up by lodges in the country districts were even more successful. A ball was held by the merchants of Ballarat for the same object. The idea of a doing demonstration was then conceived, and culminated in a 'Great Christmas Festival' and 'Fete Champetre' in aid of a Ballarat District Orphan Asylum.[24]

The inaugural meeting of the Ballarat Orphan Asylum Committee was held at the Mining Board Room on 13 February 1865.[25] Present were Messrs. Watson (president), Steinfeld and Peake (vice presidents), Jones, Lovitt, Drake, Martin and R.B. Gibbs (trustees). William Webster was appointed as secretary.[26] It was from this time when the proposed orphanage was to be known as the Ballarat District Orphan Asylum.[27]

21 Ibid., p.131.
22 *Ballaarat Orphanage Jubilee Souvenir 1865-1915*, Child and Family Services, Ballarat.
23 *Ibid*. & *The Argus*, 12 January 1924, p.8.
24 Jubilee Souvenir*, op.cit*.
25 *The Argus*, 13 February 1865.
26 Jubilee Souvenir, *op.cit*.
27 *The Argus, op.cit*.

2.4.2 Site Selection & Development

One of the first objectives of the newly-formed Asylum Committee was to procure a site for the orphanage. As early as January 1862 – well before the establishment of the Orphan Asylum Committee - a 10 acre site in Victoria Street, Ballarat East, had been recommended for a Juvenile Reformatory and approved by the Governor in Council (Figure 2.00).[28] Yet, in February 1865, application was made to the Minister of Land for a site comprising 398 acres at Warrenheip that had originally been reserved for a lunatic asylum.[29] As this site was required for its original purpose, alternative sites were considered, including the original site for the Juvenile Reformatory. Ultimately, this 10 acre site fronting Victoria Street was set aside for orphanage purposes on 20 September 1865.[30] George Lovitt, William Redfern Watson, Richard Birket Biggs, Emanuel Steinfeld and Henry H. Peak were appointed trustees.[31]

The site had been originally reserved as 'a place of recreation' by the Ballarat East Council.[32] However, the land was far from providing recreational opportunities. It comprised a former mining site as part of the Eureka Lead and was situated adjacent to the site of the Eureka Stockade. In 1900, it was recalled as 'a desolate old worked-out diggings area not worth a shilling an acre'[33] (Figure 2.01). As well as the old cutting, a gully traversed the site and this was later transformed into a dam.[34]

In 1873, a Crown grant was sought for the orphanage reserve.[35] This appears to have been the beginning of the expansion of the orphanage site over the years. In 1898 and 1902 for instance, further land adjacent to the orphanage was 'reclaimed'.[36] Parish Plans of Ballarat East show the extent of reserved orphanage land in 1957 (Figure 2.02)

2.4.3 Building the Orphanage Complex

A. The Main Building

In 1865, competitive designs were invited for the orphanage building. The local architect, Henry Caselli, took out the first prize, being awarded £20.[37] The design was subsequently approved by the Committee and a contract for building the orphanage was given to Messrs. Julian, Thomas and Co., with a Mr Davy acting as clerk of works.[38] Given the substantial construction cost of £8,980 10s, it was decided to erect the building in stages, with the western wing (including a large part of the front façade) to form the initial construction.

28 The District Surveyor recommended the site on 16 January 1862 and it was subsequently temporarily reserved from sale on 27 January 1862. See Juvenile Reformatory file, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 242, Unit 30.
29 *Ibid*.
30 *Ibid*., 20 September 1865 & 26 May 1866, p.5.
31 *Ibid*., 20 September 1865.
32 *Ibid*., 7 July 1866, p.5.
33 E. Morris, *A Century of Childcare: The Story of Ballarat Orphanage, 1865-1965*, Ballarat Orphanage, 1965.
34 *The Argus*, 23 April 1866, p.7.
35 Henry Davies, Secretary, Ballarat Orphanage Asylum to The Minister of Lands, 7 October 1873, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 242, Unit 30.
36 Morris, *op.cit*.
37 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit*.
38 *The Argus*, 26 May 1866.

On 8 December 1865, the foundation stone was laid by the Hon. J. McCulloch, Chief Secretary of the Colony.[39] Six months later in May 1866, the palatial two storey building was described and illustrated in the *Argus* (Figure 2.03):

> The main building, as shown in our engraving, will be of brick and covered with a slate roof. As it faces nearly due north, the architect has provided shelter from the rays of the sun by designing a balcony along the entire front, which at the same time constitutes the only ornament of the façade. The main building contains resident officer's dwelling, board room and necessary offices, sitting rooms for teachers and nurses, and 18 dormitories, all 18 feet wide and 15 feet high, and calculated to accommodate 320 beds. The western side building contains a dining room 65 x 28, with pantries; and the eastern side building contains a school room, a class room, and a large plunge bath. The back building contains kitchen, laundry, workshop and storerooms, is pierced in the middle by an entrance for carriages into the quadrangle, that measures 128 by 77, and is surrounded by a verandah 6 feet wide.[40]

The illustration in *The Argus* indicated that the building was to be symmetrically composed, having a major traversing gabled roof form with projecting minor gabled wings towards the front adorned with balconies and verandahs. By the end of 1866, the west wing had been completed and in January the following year work began on the construction of the central portion.[41] This was followed by the building of the east wing in 1870 by Hiam Rose.[42] This wing was to accommodate school rooms, hospital wards, officer's quarters, workshop, lavatories and verandahs for the front elevation and the quadrangle at the rear.[43] Although the east wing was finished in 1872,[44] funds did not allow for the building of the front verandah on this wing. An historical photograph of the building in 1875 shows the absence of the verandah on the east wing (Figure 2.04). In 1876, the verandah was added, completing the front elevation of the building complex.[45] It was described as follows:

> For lightness of appearance and durability of construction, there is nothing like it in this district, and it at once forms an excellent specimen of the manufacturing capabilities of Ballarat, where all the castings and other materials used were produced.[46]

The front of the completed building – largely following Caselli's original design intent – is shown in Figure 2.05.

The jubilee of the orphanage in 1890 was marked by the installation of a decorative stained glass window by the Hon. J.P. MacPherson, M.L.C. and Mrs MacPherson (Figure 2.06).[47] It graced the entrance hall.

39 *Ibid*., 8 December 1865.
40 *Ibid*., 26 May 1866.
41 *Ibid*., 14 January 1867, p.4.
42 Morris, *op.cit*.
43 *Ibid*.
44 *Ibid*.
45 *Ibid*.
46 *Ibid*.
47 *Ibid*.

Early floor plans of 1895 and c.1918 show the functional layout of the old orphanage building (Figures 2.07-08). Based on a rectangular layout with an enclosed quadrangle at the rear, the ground floor included a central stair hall and passage with flanking girls' dormitories, offices, sitting rooms, dressing rooms, and sewing room in the front portion, with the west wing devoted to the dining hall and the east wing being the schoolrooms. Lavatories and additional stairs were located at the east and west ends of the central passage. At the rear was the scullery, kitchen, drying room, laundry, and swimming pool space. The earlier plan of 1895 shows a boot room in the south-east corner and a centrally-located carriageway access to the quadrangle. The swimming pool had been constructed in 1870, measuring 50 feet by 17 feet.[48] It was claimed to have been the 'first of its kind in any charitable institution in the colony.'[49] Upstairs were the boys' dormitories, centrally-located boardroom, hospital and nursery. The larger hospital space as part of the east wing was used as a dormitory in c.1918, with another classroom at the southern end. Overall, the orphanage complex was to accommodate 200 children.

B. Alterations & Additions to the Orphanage Building

Numerous alterations and additions were made to the orphanage building throughout the 20th century. New lavatories and a gymnasium were added in 1907 to a design by Molloy and Chandler.[50] The lavatories were located on the ground floor immediately north of the dining room (Figures 2.09-10), while the gymnasium was added to the rear of the east wing, adjoining the eastern end of the swimming pool. The gymnasium is also shown in Figure 2.07. It was an elongated, single storey building constructed of brick (Figure 2.11).

In 1911, Clegg and Miller Architects called tenders for a steam laundry at the rear of the orphanage complex.[51] It was completed in 1912, along with sloyd and boot repairing rooms.[52] In 1914, a balcony was proposed on the east side, opening on to the hospital.[53]

A number of works were carried out in the 1920s. In 1922, a new kitchen was constructed while in the following year the roof was re-slated and repainting completed.[54] Further roof re-slating occurred in 1925.[55] A new bathroom, dressing room and playroom were added in 1927.[56] In 1934, new conveniences were erected at the rear, to a design by Clegg and Morrow.[57]

48 *Ibid*.
49 *Ibid*.
50 Molloy & Chandler Architects to the Department of Public Health, 9 September 1907, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 408 & 42nd Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat District Orphan Asylum 1907, State Library of Victoria.
51 *Cazaly's Contract Reporter*, 26 September 1911, State Library of Victoria.
52 Morris, *op.cit.*
53 *Ibid*.
54 57th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1922, State Library of Victoria.
55 'State and Sloyd School Inspected, Sir A. Peacock Sympathetic', Ballarat Courier, 30 June 1925 in Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 795, Unit 2177.
56 62nd Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1927, State Library of Victoria.
57 Clegg & Morrow Architects, Drawings, 9 November 1934, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 408.

Until the 1950s, the interior spaces of the orphanage building continued to function in a similar manner to their original purposes. A picture theatre and concert hall had been established to the south of the swimming pool before 1934 (the pool having been upgraded in 1950 and again in 1968) (Figures 2.12-13).[58] A new gymnasium was constructed in 1952 to a design by the local architects, L.H. Vernon and Associates (Figure 2.14).[59] It was built as a southern extension of the concert hall and an eastern extension of the existing gymnasium.

In 1959, works began on the staged demolition of the original orphanage complex, commencing with the east wing (Figure 2.15).[60] Three years later in 1962 the old dining hall, laundry and ablution block was also removed.[61] In 1965, one hundred years after it was first constructed, the remaining front portion and west wing of the orphanage were demolished (Figure 2.16).[62] All that survived was the swimming pool, the early gymnasium that had been added in 1907 (known as the concert hall by 1953, which also included hipped roofed lavatories at the southern end which represented an early 20th century extension – possibly the addition designed by Clegg and Morrow in 1934), later gymnasium addition of 1952 and the projecting picture theatre immediately south of the swimming pool that also appears to have represented late 19th or early 20th century building fabric.[63]

C. Contemporary Attitudes about the Former Orphanage Building

There are diverse memories and opinions of surviving former residents about the former 19th century orphanage building.[64] To some, it was considered to serve as an emotional link with thousands of children, staff, committee members and benefactors. These former residents have believed its demolition was a 'shame'.[65] The value attached by former children of the institution to the now-demolished orphanage building is not a only a recent phenomenon. The Annual Reports of the Orphanage Committee reveal that a number of former residents returned to visit the orphanage on more than one occasion in the early 20th century. In 1919, for example, the 54th Annual Report announced with 'great pleasure' the welcoming home of 'old boys' who had served during World War One. The Report stated:

> We welcome them all home again, and it shows that they still love their old home and have happy memories and feelings of gratitude when they so uniformly return to visit it after their years of absence. Some who have been away for as much as twenty-five years returned to recount their adventures and experiences.[66]

58 The picture theatre and concert hall are shown on the Ballarat Sewerage Authority Detail Plan No. 160, initially dated 1934, Child & Family Services archives, Ballarat.

59 L.H. Vernon & Associates, Drawings of proposed gymnasium and dress rooms, 30 September 1952, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 408.

60 See 94th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1952, State Library of Victoria.

61 97th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1962, State Library of Victoria.

62 100th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1927, State Library of Victoria.

63 See Ballarat Sewerage Authority Plan, updated 1953, Child & Family Services archives, Ballarat.

64 Notes by author at former Ballarat Orphanage Site Consultation Workshop, Ballarat, 4 August 2011 & C. Haines, 'Damascus – former Ballarat Orphanage Site Consultation Workshop Data', City of Ballarat, 4 August 2011.

65 Ibid.

66 54th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1919, State Library of Victoria.

Such was the affection of the orphanage by two former residents, Albert W. Leach and William Farrell that they bequeathed their estates to the orphanage in 1944-45.[67]

Other former residents have a completely different view about the orphanage. Frank Golding, for example, relived his arrival and initial impression of the old building in the early 1940s as follows:

> Memory sugar-coats the past, they say, but I don't believe orphanage children would agree. My life story is dominated by that day in the middle of World War Two when the three young Golding boys, Bill, Bob and me were put in the Ballarat Orphanage. It was a terrifying experience to be dragged to the doorway of this huge, two-storeyed institution, 'Orphan Asylum' in large letters outside and 200 other orphans inside. I remember it was my brother Bob's fourth birthday so I must have been two and a half. Bill, our half-brother, was a little older.
>
> I snatched at each shaft of the iron fence as the policeman pulled us towards the great double gate. The gravel crunched under our feet as we drew near the dark-red building. Looking up to the balcony on the second floor, Billy read to us the cast iron words 'ORPHAN ASYLUM 1865'. This was a grim place, this Ballarat Orphanage. Solid, like a fortress.
>
> … So began my life of fear, confusion, humiliation and shame as an orphan of the living in the Ballarat Orphanage.[68]

2.4.4 Orphanage Life

A. The Children & the System

'Neglected' children were taken into the care of the Ballarat Orphanage from its opening in 1866. Victorian Government legislation in 1864 deemed that neglected children included those: found begging, wandering, residing in a brothel and the parent representing that 'he' is unable to control the child.[69] In 1886, the Victorian Government passed the Aborigines Protection Act and so all 'part-Aborigines' aged 3-4 and younger 'were to leave the stations and their families' and were transferred to the care of the Department for Neglected Children.[70] The results of this Act brought about the arrival of Aboriginal children to the Ballarat Orphanage from 1887.[71] The arrival of these 'stolen children' continued until well into the 1950s. Aboriginal Welfare workers were appointed to oversee the care of the children at the orphanage. Ironically, an article in *The Argus* newspaper in 1951 highlighted the Aboriginal race of one of the orphans in an effort to portray the impartial treatment given to Aboriginal children in the institution. Titled '"Santa" was aborigine', the article read:

67 99th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1919, State Library of Victoria & The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary 1873-1973 Booklet, Child & Family Services archives, Ballarat.

68 F. Golding, 'Submission to the Senate Community Affairs References Committee Inquiry into Children in Institutional Care', Submission 18, May 2003, online, pp.1-3. See also F. Golding, *An Orphan's Escape: Memories of a lost childhood*, Lothian, South Melbourne, 2005, p.5.

69 *Forgotten Australians, op.cit.*, pp.19-22, 31.

70 *Bringing Them Home: National Inquiry into the Separation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children from Their Families*, Commonwealth of Australia, 1997.

71 *Ibid*.

> Jimmy Scott, a full-blooded aboriginal, was Father Christmas at a Christmas party at Ballarat Orphanage yesterday.
>
> The party was provided by Miss C. Gilsenan, Melbourne Aboriginal Welfare worker.
>
> Miss Gilsenan praised the orphanage officials for their impartial treatment of aboriginal children in the orphanage.
>
> "I always leave here a lot happier than from any other place," she said.[72]

Unlike domestic home life, the contextually large scale and order of the original orphanage building was reflected in the regimented routine of daily life. Military drill was introduced at the orphanage in 1869[73] and the children were subject to constant surveillance with restrictions on food, play, clothing and daily routine, and forced religious instruction with weekly attendance on Sundays at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Bakery Hill, irrespective of family creed or denomination.[74] There was no place for any sense of family life. Meal times were conducted with military precision and order (Figure 2.17). This emotional and physically punitive institutional regime – which was considered appropriate and not confined to the Ballarat Orphanage at the time - continued until the end of the 'dormitory orphanage era' in the late 1950s.[75] Although the name of the institution was changed to the Ballarat Orphanage (Incorporated) in 1909,[76] the traditional welfare system established from the 1860s continued into the 20th century. As outlined by Child and Family Services (CAFS), Ballarat, 'the Orphanage reflected the social and child rearing practices, attitudes and government policies of the day.'[77] The *Ballaarat Orphanage Jubilee Souvenir* in 1915 gave an impression of what was considered to be part of the education of the residents at the time:

> For there is a very thorough system of education at the Orphanage. To begin at the beginning, every boy and girl is taught to work. First in the way of cleanliness and order. The dormitories are spotless, the bedding on each little cot is clean and white as in a well managed hospital. The floors are scrubbed, the walls are adorned with cheery pictures and in a locker assigned to each inmate there is the little store of week day and Sunday clothing orderly as a soldier's kit. And the little people do all this for themselves. The nurse of attendant directs, nothing more.[78]

After the Second World War, as outlined by CAFS, 'shifts in social values and policies, knowledge about child development and changes in economic policy led to the institutional care of children provided by the Orphanage being replaced by new services, policies and practices.'[79] These changes brought about the Cottage Orphanage Era from 1957, as outlined in Section 2.3.

72 *The Argus*, 3 December 1951, p.3.
73 Morris, *op.cit.*
74 See for example, Golding,'Submission', op.cit., pp.1-11 & Golding, *An Orphan's Escape: op.cit.*
75 *Forgotten Australians, op.cit.,* p.17.
76 44th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1909, State Library of Victoria.
77 See Child & Family Services (CAFS) website, http://www.cafs.org.au/.
78 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit*.
79 CAFS, op.cit.

B. Education & Training

B.1 Introduction

The education of orphanage children at the Ballarat Orphanage involved more than schooling. The curriculum was integrated with daily life. It included farming, boot-making (Figure 2.18), sloyd work (Figure 2.19) and/or gardening for boys, and laundry work, sewing, childcare and other domestic duties for girls. Food preparation, such as the cutting of bread, was shared between boys and girls (Figure 2.20).[80] As *The Argus* newspaper in 1911 declared:

> Ballarat is proud of its orphan asylum. Children received into the institution are educated at the State school on the premises; and besides, they are given sound industrial instruction. The boys are taught practical agriculture, chemistry, and various trades, including boot-making and carpentering; while the girls are trained in the laundry and the kitchen for domestic service. The buildings used for the laundry and workshops are small, and unsuitable for requirements.[81]

These tasks in addition to the attendance of the State Orphanage School was considered to have multiple benefits: they provided a source of free labour for the institution; technical instruction for future employment as farm laborers or domestic servants in post-orphanage life; and an understanding and appreciation of self-sufficiency.

B.2 Schooling in the Old Orphanage Building

In 1873, the Ballarat Orphan Asylum School opened, one year after the passing of the Education Act that provided for free, secular, and compulsory education for the children of Victoria.[82] On 1 January 1873, the orphanage secretary granted the Education Department the lease of one large room at the orphanage for use as a State School.[83] By October of that year, however, two rooms were in use. The first head teacher was L.H. Kildahl who remained until the end of 1877.[84] As the Orphanage School was a State School, children from outside the institution were allowed to attend.[85] This created disquiet with the orphanage committee who argued that the Education Department should provide separate out-houses for them 'as the inmates were remarkable for enjoying excellent health and perfect freedom from any kind of disease.'[86] In common with other State schools, the initial curriculum at the orphanage school appears to have included reading, grammar, writing, arithmetic, geography, needlework and drill (Figure 2.21).[87]

80 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit.*
81 *The Argus*, 20 July 1911, p.9.
82 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit*.
83 *Ibid*.
84 *Ibid*.
85 *Ibid*.
86 *Ibid*.
87 *Ibid*.

B.3 The State Orphanage School No. 1256

The Building

In 1918, the Orphanage Committee petitioned the Education Department for the construction of a separate State School building on the orphanage site given the need for the existing schoolrooms for dormitory purposes.[88] A three quarter acre site to the west of the main orphanage building and behind the front flower garden was proposed, as outlined in a sketch plan by the Superintendent of the Orphanage, Arthur Kenny (Figure 2.22). The orphanage was successful in having a new single storey brick school building constructed in 1919, as described in the Annual Report of that year:

> The Minister for Public Instruction, the Hon. William Hutchinson, visited the school in February 1919 and promised the Orphanage and School authorities that a school building would be erected near the Stawell Street boundary in the Institution grounds.
>
> The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Hon. Hutchinson on July 26, 1919. In August of that year the District Inspector of Schools, Mr. Thomas Hurley, reported that "a new four-roomed brick building is under construction."[89]

Featuring hipped roof forms clad in terra cotta tiles and built of red brick, the school building was completed at a cost of £1970-19-6.[90] Ready for occupancy in 1920, it was designed by the Victorian Public Works Department under the control of the Chief Architect of the Architect's Branch Edwin Evan Smith.[91] The building accommodated two classrooms measuring 21 feet by 24 feet and 27 feet and 24 feet, together with an office and staff room.[92] No original drawings of the building have been identified, although a schematic floor plan showing light readings, dated 1958, gives an appreciation of the school's layout (Figure 2.23). One of the earliest photographs of the school building is an aerial view of 1933 (Figure 2.24), revealing that the front hipped classroom wing traversed the site, while another hipped roofed wing projected towards the rear. Another minor hipped wing projected to the side (Stawell Street). Externally, the building also featured exposed timber rafters in the eaves and the roofline was adorned with brick chimneys. Another partial view of the building is shown in a streetscape photograph of the orphanage site in 1947 (Figure 2.25).

Just five years after the opening of the new school building, there were complaints about the poor lighting within the classrooms. The issue was reported in the *Ballarat Courier* in 1925:

> They [the Orphanage representatives] wished to show him [The Minister for Education, Sir Alexander Peacock] the State school and to put various matters before him which would be of mutual interest …After this the scholars filed into the school, and this enabled the Minister to see what he had come to see, viz., how badly lighted the school is. It is an extensive building, and obviously

88 Victorian Education Department Report, 30 November 1918, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 795, Unit 2177.

89 54th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1919.

90 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit.*

91 There is a suggestion that the building was designed under the control of E.E. Smith n a 'Ballarat Orphanage' Department Report, 30 June 1925, , Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 795, Unit 2177.

92 L.J. Blake, *Vision & Realisation (ed.), a centenary history of state education in Victoria*, Education Department of Victoria, Melbourne, 1973.

> designed by somebody who wished to get the job promptly off his hands. Sir Alex. Peacock was escorted by the president and Mr Kenny and the head teacher (Mr Sanders) over the class rooms. He saw them under the best of conditions and in bright sunlight, but was fain to confess that such was the design of the building that in every class room the lighting was so bad that the eyesight of the children must be severely strained day after day. The departmental expert who laid out the building had caused to be erected on the south-east corner a block of solid buildings that effectually cut out the whole lighting of the school. Moreover, the whole building is at least three or four feet too low, and whilst the place is dry and the ventilation good, there is ever present the fact that in the corners of the rooms the children cannot see to do their work in comfort or in safety (to the eyesight). The Minister was informed that Mr T. Smith, the departmental officer of works, and Mr J. Cameron, the local one, had visited the place and had been so impressed with the lack of lighting that they had, it was believed, prepared plans for amending the disabilities. Sir Alec informed the committee he would have those plans produced forthwith. Obviously he was impressed with the lack of good lighting and alive to the claims of the children, and added that he would have the school inspected at once by the property officers with a view to remedying the evils complained of.[93]

Measures were put in place to remedy the defects. They included painting the ceilings white (which had little effect), provision of additional windows and enlarging the window in the north wall, and the installation of a skylight in the verandah on the west side.[94] The issue of poor lighting within the building continued during the ensuing years. In 1948, new skylights were installed and in 1958, further light readings were taken and recorded by the Department of Public Health.[95] It was suggested that the frosted windows be replaced with clear glazing.[96]

Repairs to the building were carried out in the 1950s. In 1951, damaged Marseilles roof tiles were replaced and loose ridge cappings repaired. A prefabricated double classroom was also constructed at this time. Further repairs to the roof occurred in 1955.

Between 1964 and 1968, all of the hipped roofs to the school building were removed and replaced with shallow-pitched gables clad in sheet metal (Figure 2.26).[97] The original chimneys were also demolished. It is not known whether the roofs were replaced in an effort to improve the lighting within the building, or to provide a contemporary appearance to the exterior in keeping with the major 'cottage' building development then in progress.

In 1968,coinciding with change in the name of the Ballarat Orphanage to the Ballarat Children's Home, the School building was re-named as Primary School No. 1256

93 *Ballarat Courier*, 30 June 1925.

94 *Ibid*.

95 Cuttings, Ballarat Orphanage, 21 September 1948, T.G. James, Inspector of Works to Deane B. White, District Architect, 13 July 1951 & G.W. Rogan, Secretary, Commission of Public Health, to The Secretary, Public Works Department, 18 November 1958, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 408.

96 Ibid.

97 A photograph of the old Orphanage building in 1963 shows a portion of the School with its original hipped roof form. An aerial photograph of the orphanage on the front page of the Annual Report for 1968 shows the new shallow pitched gable roof

Children's Home, Ballarat.[98] Photographs of school children within the building in the c.1960s-70s show portions of the school's interior (Figures 2.27-28). They reveal the paired paneled timber and glazed doors with pedimented timber architraves above, linoleum floors and the bank of timber framed windows. More details of the altered school building are shown photographs of 1974 when the school children awaited a visit by H.R.H. Prince Charles (Figures 2.29-30). The Children's Home School closed in 1975 when the children were transferred to Primary Schools in the neighbourhood.[99]

B.4 School Children & Education

Like the 19th century orphanage philosophy, classroom education and practical training 'were recognized as valuable elements in preparing Home children for life as adults.'[100] 'Ordinary' school hours were kept and school boys were 'just as free to win scholarships or any other prizes as the sons of the prosperous man in the schools outside.'[101] In 1922, a few orphanage pupils were enrolled in a course of secondary education at the Ballarat High School for the first time.[102] This continued in 1928 when two pupils proceeded to the High School and one to the Domestic Arts.[103] However, it was not until 1956 when larger numbers of orphanage residents were attending secondary school. At that time, there were 23 girls and 25 boys were receiving a high school education.[104] Frank Golding had also matriculated at the Ballarat High School, Martin Swinnerton had completed a Trained Teachers' Certificate and Beverley Phillips had gained a Nursing Bursary.[105]

B.5 Contemporary Attitudes towards Education at the Orphanage

Like other parts of the orphanage site, there are a diverse range of views expressed by former residents about the school building and their school life experiences. Some valued the education they were provided as it gave them respite from the day to day routine of orphanage life and particularly from the before and after school chores they were required to fulfill.[106] Frank Golding has given an impression of his experiences and the dramatic transition between primary and secondary school in 1950:

> Life in the Orphanage had meant going to school in the Orphanage. The iron fence at the front and the big brick wall at the back enclosed our lives. Orphanage children who passed Grade Six went to finish their schooling in 'the big room', Grades Seven and Eight. After that it was out to work. My big brother Bill was on that pathway. However, in January 1950 to our great surprise, three other children and I were sent to Ballarat High School.
>
> … There was no discussion about our enrolment at the High School, no forewarning. A few days before the event, school bags and uniforms appeared, and the news was dropped like a casual stone into a pond. Tram tickets in one

98 103rd Annual Report of the Ballarat Children's Home, formerly The Ballarat Orphanage, 1968, Child & Family Services archives, Ballarat & Blake*, op.cit*.

99 110th Annual Report of the Ballarat Children's Home, formerly The Ballarat Orphanage, 1975, Child & Family Services archives, Ballarat.

100 J. Penglase, *Orphans of the Living: Growing up in 'care' in twentieth-century Australia*, Curtin University Books/Fremantle Arts Centre Press, Fremantle, 2005, p.130.

101 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit.*

102 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit*.

103 *Ibid*.

104 Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1956, State Library of Victoria.

105 Ibid.

106 Consultation notes & Haines, op.cit.

> hand, jam sandwiches in the other, off we went to get educated outside the wall of the Orphanage.
>
> Going to school outside was like migrating to another country. I rubbed shoulders daily with outsiders for the first time. The Orphanage school had been as closed as a convent. Now the novice was free to travel through Ballarat. Being at school with outsiders, normal people, opened up possibilities unimagined in the small world of the primary school at the Orphanage. High School introduced me to cadets, prefects, new subjects, new uniforms, excursions, homework, and anticipation of much more.[107]

Others have considered the school building as a symbol of their schooling and childhood difficulties, and the cause of greater difficulties in secondary school. Lorraine Rodgers, for example, has expressed her opinion from her experiences in the Orphanage School in the 1940s and 1950s:

> The schooling was very poor, I did not get the EDUCATION that I should have, as the teachers could not care one little bit about our education, plus our school was on the grounds, which went to six grade, then I went to high school, which was the most terrible year in my life, because I did not know what the teachers were talking about.[108]

B.6 Farming

In 1869, a farm was established at the orphanage.[109] It was later to become well-known for its Jersey herd in the early 20th century.[110] From the outset and well into the 20th century, farming was considered an important part of the education of orphanage boys.[111] This is particularly revealed in the *Ballaarat Orphanage Jubilee Souvenir 1865-1915* which states:

> But there is more interest perhaps – at least to the masculine mind – in the education of the boys, and this may fairly be said to be above and beyond that afforded by any eleemosyuary institution outside Australia. It begins, as has already been noted, with good feeding and discipline. It proceeds with the ordinary State school education, but it goes on thence to teaching in farming and gardening, in various trades – indeed to the laying of a sound manhood in the boy.[112]

In the initial years and under the supervision of the Orphanage Superintendent, the dismal worked-out gold diggings were transformed into a model farm, 'yielding produce in abundance for the requirements of the Institution, with a herd of cattle that would charm the keenest expert …'[113] Apart from providing a sound training as farmers or farm labourers in adulthood, institutional welfare thinking from the 20th century at least was that 'rural locations were also regarded as an antidote to the

107 Golding, Submission 18, op.cit.
108 Penglase, *op.cit*., pp.130-131.
109 Morris, *op.cit*.
110 *Ibid*.
111 *Ibid*.
112 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit.*
113 *Ibid*.

corruption of city living.'[114] In 1957, the Orphanage Committee's Annual Report continued to applaud the work carried out at the farm:

> The Orphanage Farm continues to prove of material value to the maintenance of the Home. This branch of our activities not only helps in equipping our lads desirous of a farming career, but also benefits the Home financially and supplies milk, cream and vegetables to the children daily. The Stud Cattle entries of our Jersey Herd were again successful at the Royal Melbourne, Ballarat and Country Shows.[115]

Apart from an early road that traverses the site behind the bulk of the complex of buildings, no physical fabric of the orphanage farm in Victoria Street is known to survive today. Originally in 1869, a piggery and dairy were established.[116] In 1912, the piggery was replaced with an up to date structure and a windmill was erected.[117] In 1927, new stables, cow bails and an implement shed were built to replace those destroyed by fire.[118] Photographs of 1915, 1946, 1951 and 1957 (Figures 2.31, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34 and 2.35) give an appreciation of farm life, the farmland and structures during these years.

B.7 Sloyd Work & Boot making

In addition to farming, boys were also trained in sloyd work and boot making. Of the latter, a shoemaker had been regularly employed at the orphanage from 1869.[119] Two boys served as apprentices. Boot making was considered a necessity 'as provision and wear and tear on boots was a heavy item of expenditure'[120] (Figure 2.18).

From the earliest days in 1866, provision had been made for a workshop at the orphanage.[121] New sloyd and boot repairing rooms were constructed in 1912 at the rear of the old orphanage complex[122] (Figure 2.19). In the early 20th century, sloyd classes formed part of the State school education for boys as the skills gained were considered to be of 'very great service to the boys in after life.'[123] As reported in the *Ballarat Courier* in 1925:

> Not one lad was sent out to the farms, or stations, or holdings, or shops, who had not a good all-round idea of carpentering, joining, or a good "bush work" knowledge of what to do at the right time. It was an eminently useful trade school … [124]

In 1925, the orphanage lobbied the State Government for a new sloyd room. The then existing building of 1912 was described in a Departmental Memorandum as follows:

114 Penglase*, op.cit*., p.173.
115 92nd Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1957.
116 Morris, *op.cit*.
117 *Cazaly's Contact Reporter*, 1912, State Library of Victoria.
118 62nd Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1927.
119 Morris, *op.cit*.
120 *Ibid*.
121 *The Argus*, 26 May 1866.
122 Morris, *op.cit*.
123 58th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1923.
124 *Ballarat Courier*, 30 June 1925, newspaper cutting, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 795, Unit 2177.

> The existing centre is held in a small brick room, 35' 0" x 19' 0" with an asphalt floor and saw-tooth roof, and provides accommodation for only 16 boys. Owing to the absence of glass in several of the windows the room was piercingly cold despite a small woodfire stove. The furniture consists of 3 old and worn out 10 ft. benches belonging to the orphanage, and one ten-foot bench in good condition belonging to the Department. The whole of the tools are Department property. The room has served its purpose fairly well since it was built, and hitherto has been able to accommodate all the boys. However the number on the Roll has increased this year to 23 and 24, with an average attendance of 23.5. This results in considerable overcrowding and much lost time, there being 5 or 6 boys always waiting for a place at a bench or for a tool.[125]

Ultimately, it was decided to retain, alter and extend the existing building.[126] The Ballarat Sewerage Authority Detail Plan No. 160, initially dated 1934 (Figure 2.36), shows that the sloyd room and associated workshops was L-shaped in plan, comprising two wings. By this time, the sloyd room the original saw tooth roof had been replaced with a gable roof and a skillion had been added on the west side (Figures 2.24). The second, rear wing perpendicular to the sloyd room appears to have been an open shed). The existing lower rear portion of the building appears to have been added after 1933, as it is not shown in Figure 2.24.

The surviving sloyd and associated workshop buildings are still recognized by some former residents for the training provided in these spaces.[127]

B.8 Domestic Training & Housework

While the boys were trained in farming, sloyd and boot making, resident girls were instructed in domestic endeavours including laundry, cooking, sewing, cleaning and child care. In the early years and until the very early 20th century, orphanage girls were trained in the laundry and the kitchen for domestic service.[128] As outlined in the *Jubilee Souvenir* of 1915:

> The girls are taught and practised in all that pertains to laborious housewifery. They have to wash, cook, scrub, mend and make clothes, and at the age of 14 or 15 turn out as useful little domestic helps as the Australian house-keeper could desire.[129]

By 1924, the emphasis on domestic training changed as socio-economic conditions shifted. Girls were trained to become milliners and they were apprenticed 'to suitable firms in Ballarat, though the orphanage is still their home until they reach their nineteenth year.'[130] Such training had been part of orphanage life from as early as 1869 as all clothing was made at the institution from tweed manufactured in

125 J. Bryant, Memo for the A.C.J. re: Sloyd at Ballarat Orphanage, 13 July 1925, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 795 Unit 2177.

126 H.C. Ludbrook, Secretary & Superintendent, Ballarat Orphanage, to The Secretary, Education Office, 24 May 1925, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 795, Unit 2177.

127 Consultation notes & Haines, op.cit.

128 *The Argus*, 20 July 1911, p.9.

129 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit*.

130 *The Argus*, 12 January 1924, p.8.

Geelong.[131] In 1897, machines for knitting stockings were installed and in 1898 the girls had made 1059 articles of bedding and clothing.[132]

The importance of the laundry as part of routine orphanage life was highlighted in 1911 when tenders were called for its enlargement and the construction of drying rooms[133] and again in 1928 when the laundry and drying room were improved.[134] By the 1940s, senior girls (assisted by a laundry woman) washed and dried 200 sets of cloths a day.[135] Frank Golding gave an account of the tasks of the girls in the mid 20th century:

> Clothing 200 growing children was almost as great a task as feeding them. Uniformity was best, for reasons of economy and practicality. Most of our clothes were hand-me-downs, and like the boots, were expected to last for ever. There was a large mending room where the female staff supervised the big girls while they patched and darned.
>
> Clothes needing repairs were despatched to the mending room from the laundry, a vast efficient house of steam and home-made soap where five large coppers boiled non-stop on washing day. At day's end all the clothes were washed, dried and ironed to perfection. This was the routine, never varying for fear there would not be enough clothes to go around so many children.[136]

One of the last buildings to be constructed as part of the 'Dormitory Orphanage' Era appears to have been a Domestic Science Block and Farm Block.[137] It was designed in 1945 by the architects, Clegg and Morrow at a cost of £5000.[138] The Domestic Science building was built for the girls while the new farm block was to be 'allocated to the lads engaged on the Home's farm work.'[139]

C. Toddlers' Block

C.1 Design and Construction

In 1927, the Orphanage Board considered the establishment of a 'modern system of kindergarten' to accommodate 60 children under six years of age.[140] A women's committee was formed to raise the necessary funds for the building. In 1929, the Ballarat architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron, were commissioned to prepare drawings for the new building (Figures 2.37-38).[141] A single storey domestically-scaled brick structure, it was designed along an E plan having elongated hipped roof forms, together with a projecting jerkin-head entrance porch on the front at the western end. The front (northern) wing was to provide for an entrance hall with adjacent sitting room on the west side, and a bedroom and dormitory to the east. Further west was a long playroom while the remainder the west wing was to include a dining room

131 Morris, *op.cit*.
132 *Ibid*.
133 *Cazaly's Contract Reporter*, 20 June 1911, State Library of Victoria.
134 63rd Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1928.
135 Golding, *An Orphan's Escape, op.cit.*
136 Golding, Submission 18, op.cit.
137 80th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1945.
138 Ibid.
139 Ibid.
140 Morris, *op.cit*.
141 Clegg, Morris & Cameron, Architects, Drawings of Toddlers' Block, 5 June 1929, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 408.

connected by a passage. Centrally located east of the passage was proposed a dressing room, with a modest hipped roof bathroom to project from it to the west. The rear (southern) wing was to accommodate a dormitory, bedroom and kitchen. A covered way was to connect the new building to the old orphanage.

The foundation stone for the building was laid on 18 June 1929 by R.J. Love, J.P., Inspector of Charities, who according to the Orphanage Committee's Annual Report 'evinced such a keen interest in the scheme which we feel will play an important part in the moulding of the character of the children.'[142] Built by F. Saunders at a cost of £3241, the building was named the 'Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block' in memory of Arthur and Jean Kenny, former long-serving Superintendent and Matron of the orphanage. An early photograph of the front eastern portion of the building is shown in Figure 2.39. Internally, the dormitories were spartan, having cove strapped cement sheet ceilings (Figure 2.40). The beds were arranged in rows providing for a central aisle. The dining room also appears to have been similarly utilitarian, although murals had been painted on the walls (Figure 2.41).

Only twelve months after its opening, the accommodation in the Toddlers' Block was 'fully taxed.'[143] Not surprisingly, additions were proposed at the eastern end in 1939. They were also designed by Clegg and Morrow[144] following a similar character and construction as the original building. The existing front and rear wings were to be extended eastwards, a second entrance porch constructed at the front and a new east wing built. The extension was subsequently erected and it was named in honour of James Kerslake, a generous benefactor of the orphanage who gave £1000 for the construction.[145]

In 1949 a toddlers' pool was installed (Figure 2.42), possibly in the central courtyard of the building.[146] It was donated by the Query Club in memory of the Late Flight Sargent Bob Westcott and officially opened on 23 April 1950.[147]

By the 1950s, a kindergarten building had also been constructed immediately adjacent to the east of the toddlers' block building. The Toddlers' Block, later known as the Alexandra Toddlers' Building, was closed by 1975.[148] A pre-school group was subsequently established.

C.2 Contemporary Attitudes towards the Toddlers' Block

Today, there are mixed reactions of former residents about their experiences within the Toddlers' Block. Infant children from the age of three years were admitted to the building.[149] They were under the care of the elder girls of the institution who were 'specially trained for this work.'[150] Frank Golding recalled the daily routine in the Toddlers' Block in the 1940s:

142 64th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1929.
143 65th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.) 1930.
144 Clegg & Morrow to Secretary, Public Health Department, 26 January 1939, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882 Unit 408.
145 *The Argus*, 15 February 1939, p.5.
146 84th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.), 1949.
147 86th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.), 1951.
148 110th Annual Report of the Ballarat Children's Home, op.cit.
149 69th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.), 1934.
150 Ibid.

> Friday night was bath time in the toddlers' block. We soaked ten at a time in to a big raised bath. The big girls scrubbed and polished us one by one and pushed us out quickly to make way for the next lot. Those in the last batch were allowed to soak until the water went cold.[151]

Former resident of the Toddlers' Block in the 1950s, Liz Morton, has spoken affectionately of the 'toddies' that the older girls cared for.[152] More recently, some former residents expressed a desire to retain this building. However, other former residents' experiences have not been recalled as positive and the building is a physical reminder of these experiences. [153]

D. Gardens & Landscaping

A major task from the 1860s was the transformation of the old mining ground into a beautiful and productive garden.[154] Added to the challenge was that an old cutting ran through the quadrangle behind the front portion of the orphanage building.[155] From 1869 as Ethel Morris states, 'twenty-three acres of additional ground was fenced, a portion leveled for a playground, trees planted, and the garden – in later years to become a noted feature of the home – was established.'[156] A year later in 1870, iron gates were installed at the Victoria Street entrance, a gift of the Cemetery Trustees.[157] Cast iron fencing was erected along the front boundary in the ensuing years as in 1885-86, it was extended another 116 feet.[158] This fence is especially shown in Figure 2.05.

It appears to have been after the arrival of the Orphanage Superintendent, Arthur Kenny in 1884, when the orphanage grounds were transformed. He is known to have:

> … passed on to the boys his deep interest in gardening. They received from him an excellent training in the theory and practice of horticulture and agriculture. The boys cared for not only the School grounds, but also two large plots in Victoria Street in front of the Orphanage.[159]

The extensive cultivated grounds of lawns and borders of shrubbery and exotic trees at the front are evident in historic photographs (Figures 2.43-44 & 2.05). By 1909, the flower garden on the front west side of the orphanage site provided a picturesque scene (Figure 2.45). A glass house – erected in 1912 by the Railway Carnival Committee in memory of Edwin Baker (former Orphanage Committee member) – was stocked with valuable plants to ensure the continued success of the garden (Figure 2.46).[160] In 1932, the Orphanage Committee's Annual Report remarked that 'the rose garden as anticipated has proved a great attraction to visitors to the Institution, and is well worthy of inspection during the flowering season.'[161]

151 Golding, Submission 18, op.cit.
152 Penglase, *op.cit*.
153 Consultation notes & Haines, op.cit.
154 *The Argus*, 12 January 1924, p.8.
155 *Ibid*., 23 April 1866, p.7.
156 Morris, *op.cit*.
157 *Ibid*.
158 *Ibid*.
159 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit*.
160 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit*.
161 67th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage (Inc.), 1932, op.cit.

The transformation of the orphanage grounds from the 1860s was not only for ornamental purposes. As part of the self-sufficiency of the institution, vast vegetable gardens were established and tended by the orphanage boys. Such was the success of the vegetable garden in 1871 that it produced £140 worth of vegetables for the year (Figure 2.47).[162] A much-reduced vegetable garden was continued until the early 1960s, although by 1964 it had become a barren, fenced-off square (Figure 2.48).

Further change occurred to the front ornamental garden during the interwar years. The aerial photograph of 1933 reveals that while the layout of the main front garden was intact, the flower garden outside the front of the school building (to the left) appears to have been replaced with paving and lawn. This photograph also shows the existence of the surviving Magnolia tree to the north-west of the Toddler's Block, suggesting that it may have been planted in the early 20th century. Since the demolition of the old orphanage building, this tree has become a symbol of commemoration and celebration for a number of former residents. Some have had their ashes spread around it in recent times while others have had their wedding photographs taken at the site.[163]

Additional change to the front garden had occurred in later years, with the front cast iron palisade fence removed after 1947 and by the 1950s, a well-manicured rectangular grassed area had been established outside the Toddlers' Block, bordered by narrow strips of garden beds (Figure 2.42).

By 1951, a Toddlers' playground had been created to the east of the Toddlers' Block, surrounding the early Elm trees apparently planted in the 19th century.[164] Four years later in 1955, the recreation ground at the rear of the orphanage complex was officially opened by J.J. Sheehan, M.L.A.[165] By 1957, basketball and tennis courts and playground equipment had also been installed (Figures 2.49-50).

E. Brick Boundary Walls

Brick boundary walls were constructed on the western and north-west boundaries of the orphanage in the 1880s. Work continued in their construction in 1885-88 and in 1892, the farm yard was enclosed with a brick wall.[166] Common to orphanages and other asylums, the high fencing 'symbolised enclosure, control and finality.'[167] They signified 'to those outside that there is something inside to be hidden', while from the inside, they signified 'restriction and protection'.[168] More specifically, the wall along Stawell Street was called the 'waiting wall' and the 'hope wall'. Residents of the orphanage waited on this wall for their parents to visit or take them home, which in many cases, never eventuated.[169]

162 Morris, *op.cit*.
163 Robyn Ross (daughter of Lorraine Feldman nee Ludbrook) to Pam Jennings, 17 September 2011.
164 86th Annual Report of the Committee of the Ballarat Orphanage, 1951, op.cit.
165 Morris, *op.cit*.
166 Photographs dated 1957, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 14514, Unit 3.
167 Wickham, op.cit., pp.81-83.
168 Ibid.
169 Haines, op.cit.

In 1921, Superintendent Kenny was instrumental in the removal of a portion of the western boundary brick wall outside the Orphanage School as a measure of increasing the size of the school grounds.[170] Further lowering of the northern portion of wall outside the school was sought in 1956 as it was claimed by the Head Teacher that it prevented 'much light entering into one classroom and also into the staff room.'[171]

F. War Service

F.1 Boer War

In 1901, the Orphanage Committee 'reported with pride' that six old boys were playing their part in the South African War.[172] This was the first record of war service by the former residents of the orphanage.

F.2 First World War

At least 100 former orphanage residents also signed up to serve in the First World War.[173] In 1915, an honour board bearing the names of those who had enlisted was affixed to the wall of the dining room in the orphanage building.[174] In 1919, the Orphanage Committee's Annual Report welcomed back the old boys who had served at the Front, noting that 'some have gained commissions, some are maimed, and others have lost their health, while still others seem to have gained by their experience.'[175]

Ballarat Orphanage Avenue of Honour, Mt. Xavier

In 1917, the Board of Management at the Orphanage commenced an ambitious afforestation program in the planting of 3000 pine trees at the Mt. Xavier plantation to the south of the orphanage complex.[176] The Minister of Forests, Mr Livingston, donated 2000 trees, with a Mr Whatmore of Smeaton contributing an additional 1000.[177] On 3 August 1917, the Governor-General, Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, and Lady Ferguson, visited the orphanage to open Mt. Xavier Park.[178] The Governor-General planted the first pine tree in an avenue of honour dedicated to the memory of 100 old boys who had served during the war.[179] This oval-shaped section of the avenue was named the Arthur Kenny Avenue in tribute to the Orphanage's Superintendent (Figure 2.51).[180]

170 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit.*

171 R.G. Gowan, Head Teacher, Orphanage School, to The Secretary, Education Department, 31 May 1956, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 795, Unit 2177.

172 Morris, *op.cit*.

173 *Ibid*.

174 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit*.

175 Annual Report 1919, op.cit.

176 Morris, *op.cit*. M. Taffe, in 'Victoria's Avenues of Honour to The Great War Lost to the Landscape', B.Arts (Hons.) Thesis, Dept. of History, The University of Melbourne, October 2006, p.20 also claims that an avenue of honour in memory of those of the orphanage who fought in the war was planted in Stawell Street, adjacent to the orphanage. This appears to be incorrect with the only avenue in honour of the former residents being situated at Mt. Xavier.

177 Ibid.

178 *Ballarat Orphanage Arbor Day Booklet*, 3 August 1917, CAFS archives, Ballarat.

179 *Ibid*. & *The Argus*, 25 July 1917, p.8.

180 Arbor Day Booklet, op.cit. & Morris, op.cit.

Ballarat East Avenue of Honour

On 25 August 1917, the first section of the Ballarat East Avenue of Honour in Victoria Street (outside the orphanage) was inaugurated in the presence of the Mayors of Ballarat East and City of Ballarat, Edward Price, Eleanor Lucas and other dignitaries.[181] Two members of the Orphanage Committee and the Orphanage Superintendent, Herbert Ludbrook, planted trees.[182] The avenue was to balance the significant memorial entrance way planted to the west of Ballarat.[183] The Bowlers' section (second planting) occurred on 8 June 1918 and the third section on 6 July 1918.[184] At Ballarat East, the avenue of honour comprised 490 trees.[185] After its planting, the avenue gradually declined although according to Michael Taffe in 'The Avenues of Honour Ballarat', sections remain recognizable as an avenue' today.[186]

F.3 Second World War

At the beginning of World War Two in 1939, an honour board was erected recognising the former orphanage residents who had enlisted.[187] In 1942, the Committee's Annual Report gave dire news of those who had died and of those who were then prisoners of war:

> Over 120 boys who have passed through this Home have responded to the call of the Empire, and are now serving with the Forces at home and abroad. Eric Hicks, Arthur McCallum and Stan. Matthews have paid the Supreme Sacrifice. Dick Gilhooley, Gilbert Clancy, William Kennedy, Ron. Collard, Len. Moore and Albert Leach have been listed as prisoners of war or missing. We are patiently waiting news of many more of our boys who were known to be in the area now occupied by the Japanese.[188]

Over 200 old boys served in World War Two. There was a total of 10 who lost their lives.[189]

2.4.5 Other Associated Orphanage Developments

A. Rest Home, Queenscliff

In 1920, an annual holiday for the children at Queenscliff was introduced.[190] During the 14 day excursion, the girls slept in the Church of England Hall and the boys in tents provided by the military authorities.[191] It was also in 1920 when a dwelling known as

181 M. Taffe, 'The Avenues of Honour Ballarat', Individual Research Project, The University of Melbourne, n.d., pp.14-15.

182 *Souvenir of the Ballaarat East Avenue of Honor*, 2nd edn., Ballarat, 1918, Central Highlands Regional Library, Ballarat.

183 Taffe, op.cit.

184 *Souvenir of the Ballaarat East Avenue of Honor, op.cit*.

185 See J. Haddow, 'Avenues of Honour in Victoria', Master of Landscape Architecture Thesis, School of Environmental Planning, The University of Melbourne, Appendix 4, p.101.

186 Taffe, op.cit.

187 123rd Annual Report of the Ballarat Children's Homes & Family Services (Inc.), 1987-88, CAFS archives, Ballarat.

188 Annual Report 1942, op.cit.

189 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit*.

190 Morris, *op.cit*.

191 *Ibid*.

'Clifton' was acquired by separate management for the Orphanage.[192] From 1921, annual holidays for orphanage children were held at 'Clifton'.[193]

B. Boy's Hostel, Victoria Street Ballarat

In 1927, a Federation styled dwelling in Victoria Street was secured by the Orphanage for the establishment of a Boy's Hostel (Figure 2.52).[194] It accommodated 12 boys from the orphanage who were learning suitable trades and attending evening classes.[195] The Hostel was considered as an alternative means of giving opportunities for orphanage boys to pursue a career other than farming.[196]

C. Peter Grant Trawalla Farm, Beaufort

In 1953, the Orphanage acquired the farm of Peter Grant at Beaufort.[197] A former orphanage boy, Grant had left instructions in his Will that his property become another orphanage farm, 'giving the Orphanage kids a chance in life' as a sheep property to make the boys 'better citizens.'[198] Grant's property of 1410 acres was bequeathed to the orphanage and a further adjoining land was later acquired.[199]

2.4.6 Important Historical Figures

Numerous benefactors, committee members and staff have playing influential roles in the development of the Ballarat Orphanage since 1865. The *Souvenir Jubilee* of the orphanage lists committee members between 1865 and 1915 (see Appendix 8.01).

A. Superintendents and Matrons

Critical to the daily success and long-term management of the orphanage and welfare and education of the children were the Superintendents and Matrons. For almost one hundred years, the positions of Superintendent and Matron were held by married couples. The first couple were Mr and Mrs Finlay who were well-known as public teachers.[200] They served until the appointment of Arthur and Jean Kenny in 1884.[201] In 1925, Herbert Charles and Daisy Mary Ludbrook were appointed Superintendent and Matron and they continued until 1949 when Mr Eric R. Morton and Mrs Morton were appointed.[202] They served until 1963.[203]

Arthur and Jean Kenny

Arthur and Jean Kenny contributed much to orphanage life for almost forty years. Appointed as Superintendent and Matron in 1884, both Arthur and Jean Kenny were much-loved by those associated with the orphanage. Jean served as Matron until 1921, when her daughter, Sister Lulu Kenny filled the position.[204] Jean became Lady

192 *Ibid*.
193 *Ibid*.
194 Annual Report 1927, op.cit.
195 Ibid. & Annual Report 1928.
196 Annual Report 1934, op.cit.
197 Annual Report 1959, op.cit.
198 G. McDonald, Fidelity Trustee Co Ltd to the Minister for Lands, 30 September 1959, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 441, Unit 828.
199 Ibid. & Annual Reports 1957 & 1959, op.cit.
200 *Jubilee Souvenir, op.cit*.
201 *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit.*
202 Golding, *An Orphan's Escape*, op.cit., p.58, states that Morton arrived in 1950.
203 Morris, *op.cit*.
204 *Ibid*.

Superintendent until her death in 1924 at the age of 78.[205] The following year, 1925, Arthur Kenny died after a brief illness at the age of 79.[206] His obituary in the *Ballarat Courier* in September 1925 provided a detailed appreciation of his service to the orphanage and the high esteem in which he was held:

> The news of Mr Kenny's death first became Public property by the raising of the City Hall flag to half-mast, and when it was discovered that the veteran superintendent had passed away, there were widespread expressions of regret. It is probable that no citizen of Ballarat was more widely esteemed than he. Very few people, outside of the Committee of the institution, knew that he had been ill, for as a matter of fact he had been confined to his room for only a few days. Last Wednesday he went to Melbourne on business, though suffering from a severe cold, and on returning this ailment developed into pleurisy. Despite the constant care of his daughters and the attention of his medical adviser, pneumonia supervened, and the end came swiftly.
>
> It is difficult, even when one knows a good deal about the inner workings of the Orphanage and the big family life of its 200 inhabitants, to realise the effect that the news of the death of "the Mister" as the children always affectionately termed him, had on the little folk. Mr Kenny was a father to them all; a strict one, but always a kindly one, and he knew every child by name, and took a truly paternal interest in his or her welfare. And so every child in the institution learned very early to look upon him not as a task master or overseer, but as a kindly guardian, who was to them a father. All through the big home yesterday there were unconcealed demonstrations of grief at the loss of him who had been the only one they could go to in their time of childish trouble; who had trained them to be useful boys and girls; to live straight and clean, and to equip themselves as well as possible for the coming day when they would have to go out into the world and "fend" for themselves.
>
> And so to all these children in the Orphanage the death of Mr Kenny meant a personal loss. To the committee of the institution it was the same thing though in another degree. Few masters of any of the charities of Australia have lived to be associated with so many citizens in the management of such as had Mr Kenny. It is fifty years since he first took over the position of superintendent, and though many of those on the committee can date their association with him back to half that time, he had outlived all the previous members.
>
> Born in County Cork Ireland in 1846, Mr Kenny came to Victoria some sixty years ago and after trying various jobs, joined the staff of the Orphanage as a gardener. It was not long, however that his natural talent for handling children and especially boys, became known and the first opportunity that arose saw him placed in the more responsible position, with the late Mrs Kenny as matron. From that time the Orphanage began to assume that importance in the history of Ballarat that made it what it now is, the model charitable institution of Australia. That is no vain boast for visitors from all states have subscribed to the claim, and the present Charities Board hold it up as such.
>
> Blessed with extraordinary vitality, energy and enthusiasm for his task and an innate love of children, Mr Kenny threw himself into the work of the institution with a zeal that for the whole half- century of his service never flagged.

205 Births, Deaths & Marriages Index, Public Record Office Victoria.

206 *Ballarat Courier*, 30 September 1925.

He was forever scheming to gain advantage for his boys and girls. A practical farmer and gardener, an expert breeder of cattle, pigs and sheep, he was excellently well equipped to instruct the boys in anything having to do with the land, and many a one who has had one of these farm-trained lads on his own property could testify to the thoroughness of the training imparted. Mr Kenny had an excellent trait in that he never asked a boy to do job without giving him a personal and practical demonstration of how to do it. It may be said that now he has gone to join his esteemed wife, that what he was to the boys, she also was to the girls and that explained why there were always waiting householders who required a well trained girl in the house, and who desired to have one from the Orphanage. Mr Kenny, as has been said, was a man of unbounded energy, and even when he grew old in years he seemed to lose none of this characteristic. During the recent appeal he worked harder than anyone else on the committee, day and night he was in action, seeking new avenues of income. And while the money was flowing in, the building operations and additions, which were it's objective were being carried out and these were his personal care.

The amount of work performed by Mr Kenny during that strenuous period, followed as it was by the supervision of the expenditure of the big fund, assuredly told its tale and weakened his constitution so that illness overtook him. His reserve force was spent, and he could not resist as of old. As a citizen, Mr Kenny will be greatly missed. Although not taking an active part in public life on account of his own exacting and arduous duties, he was associated with many movements for the betterment of Ballarat. He was an enthusiastic member of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society, and a regular exhibitor at shows, and a frequent prize winner. At the weekly sales at the Corporation and private yards he was a familiar figure, and was respected and esteemed by all with whom he came in contact, whether in a business and social atmosphere. Keenly interested in the South St Competitions from their inception, he had the pleasure of seeing the Orphanage band carry off some valuable trophies, and indeed, at the time of his death there is a children's choir in training for this year's juvenile choral contest. A plain-spoken, forthright man, with a keen eye to the business end of the fine charity he controlled, Mr Kenny nevertheless had a big warm heart for the orphaned little ones under his care, and was jealous of their right to a good upbringing, a sound education, a healthy moral training, and as complete an equipment for the future as was possible, and to that end the whole of his long life was devoted, with results that are common knowledge.

Mr Kenny was prominent in Masonic circles, and was one of the oldest members of the craft in Ballarat. He was Past Master and Treasurer for very many years of the Ballarat Lodge, and a foundation member, and first W.M. of the Hope Lodge. Also he was a Past Junior Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and one of the oldest Past Masters in the state.

Mr Kenny leaves a family of one son, who is a chemist in Sydney, and two daughters. One of his daughters Miss Lulu Kenny, succeeded her mother as matron of the Orphanage, while the other, Miss Jean Kenny, was her father's amanuensis, and also assisted in the management of their big home. Throughout all the public institutions of the city, headed by the Mayor and Councillors, expressions of regret at the passing of one who was a good citizen and an upright man were freely voiced.[207]

207 *Ibid*.

At the orphanage, the high regard for Arthur Kenny was recognized during his tenure with the naming of the Avenue of Honour at Mt. Xavier in his honour in 1917. In 1929, the Toddlers' Block was also named the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block in honour of both Mr and Mrs Kenny.[208]

Herbert Charles and Daisy Mary Ludbrook

The arrival of Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook as Superintendent and Matron in 1925[209] continued the dedicated service earlier established by Mr and Mrs Kenny. They were known to have given 'unforgettable service' to the home during their 24 year tenure.[210] During that time, their children, Lorraine (born 1919) and Joan (born 1921), grew up at the orphanage and even though Lorraine Ludbrook moved to England in 1953 and spent more than 50 years living in London, she most thought of the orphanage 'as home'.[211]

H.C. Ludbrook was born in Ballarat East on 8 November 1888.[212] His initial career was as a painter until he joined the 9th Australian Light Horse in 1906, then serving with the 6th Field Ambulance at Gallipoli and France between 1915 and 1916 before being seriously wounded.[213] He was a committee member of the Ballarat East Australian Natives Association and Chairman of the Ballarat Water Commission and Sewerage Authority between 1954 and 1956.[214]

Herbert and Daisy resigned as Superintendent and Matron of the orphanage in 1949 when Herbert was elected a Member of the Legislative Council in the Victorian Parliament.[215] He served as a Local Member until his death on 15 January 1956.[216]

One of his enduring achievements at the Ballarat Orphanage in the 1950s was the establishment of the Jersey cattle stud which enjoyed success at the Royal Melbourne, Ballarat and Country Shows.[217] High tribute was paid to Herbert Ludbrook's memory upon his death in 1956 for the notable work he did for the orphanage during his tenure.[218]

In 1988, Ballarat Children's Homes and Family Services relocated from the old orphanage site in Victoria Street to accommodation in Lydiard Street, Ballarat.[219] The new premises (a Victorian building) was named Ludbrook House in honour of H.C. Ludbrook.

208 Annual Report 1934, op.cit.
209 Ross, op.cit.
210 Morris, *op.cit*.
211 Ross, op.cit.
212 'Re-Member, Database of former Members of the Victorian Parliament', http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/re-member/bioregfull.cfm?mid=1245.
213 Ibid.
214 Ibid.
215 Ibid.
216 Ibid.
217 Ibid. & Annual Report 1957, op.cit.
218 Morris, *op.cit*.
219 CAFS website, op.cit.

In 2007 after the death of Lorraine Feldman (nee Ludbrook), her daughter, Robyn Ross decided to take the ashes of her mother 'home' to the former orphanage for burial. As Robyn outlines:

> … with my cousins Denny Roberts and Joanne Pollard (Joan's children) [I] decided it would be a fitting moment to create some sort of memorial to the Orphanage and the Ludbrook family on the site where the building had once stood. Having talked to Damascus College, which had taken over the site, they readily agreed that we could place the bench under the old magnolia tree at the front of the building, which had been the location for the wedding photos of many ex-Orphanage residents and where some of them had chosen to have their ashes scattered when they died. We felt it would be fitting to provide a seat where people with a close emotional connection with the Orphanage could come to contemplate and remember as well as creating a more general reminder of an important part of Ballarat's social history (Figures 2.53-54).[220]

2.5 Cottage Orphanage Era 1957-1988

2.5.1 Orphanage Life

At the end of the Second World War in 1945, the Board of the Orphanage realized that the then existing main orphanage building with its large dormitories represented an outdated mode of caring for orphan children. It proposed the erection of quarters on the 'Cottage' system, 'whereby children, grouped according to age, would be housed in numbers of about 30 in cottages.'[221] To some degree, the construction of the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block in 1929 was a precursor to the new philosophy for the institutional care of children. Throughout the 1940s and particularly the 1950s, exhaustive studies were undertaken by the Board in establishing this alternative system of management.[222] According to the Australian Senate Community Affairs References Committee Report, '*Forgotten Australians*':

> A number of factors influenced policymakers' decisions about moving children from institutions to smaller homes. Issues about the cost of maintaining orphanages were significant and by the mid-1970s served as an incentive for governments to find alternatives. No real thought seems to have gone into the effects on children of institutional life and until the early 1960s, little attention was paid to children's emotional needs and the effects of harsh treatment on children in later life. Child protection services began to move from homes in the late 1950s-early 1960s, influenced by child development theories on the importance of maternal love and family life, but principally because of [psychologist John] Bowlby's 1951 work about the link between maternal deprivation, emotional adjustment and mental health and childhood care.[223]

220 Ross, op.cit.

221 Annual Report 1945, op.cit.

222 Annual Report 1951, op.cit.

223 *Forgotten Australians, op.cit*. John Bowlby was a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst who developed the 'attachment theory' – the dynamics of long-term relationships between humans. According to Wikipedia at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attachment_theory, 'Its most important tenet is that an infant needs to develop a relationship with at least one primary caregiver for social and emotional development to occur normally. Immediately after WWII, homeless and orphaned children presented many difficulties' and 'Bowlby was asked by the UN [United Nations] to write a pamphlet on the matter.' This was the basis of Bowlby's attachment theory described as follows: "Infants become attached to adults who are sensitive and responsive in social interactions with them, and who remain as consistent caregivers for some months during the period from about six months to two years of age. When an infant begins to crawl and walk they begin to use attachment figures (familiar people) as a secure base to explore from and return

By the mid 1960s, the 'cottage' system was entrenched as part of orphanage life. The Annual Report for 1965 gave a glowing description of the new system:

> These children of the new century know all about what goes on in their fast-moving world, as they watch television and listen to the radio in their recreation rooms, and browse through the books in their well-equipped libraries.
>
> They know the touch of fine linen and soft blankets in their cosy pastel-quilted beds, and the comfort of gentle space-heating as they move about their cottage homes.
>
> The girls delight in bedside tables of their "very own", and the gay crinoline lady dolls that site on their beds and hold their dainty nightwear.
>
> Best of all, they "belong," in smaller groups under the care of house "mothers" and "fathers."[224]

2.5.2 Building Developments

From the late 1950s, the orphanage site was completely transformed. In addition to the demolition of the old orphanage building, numerous new brick buildings of more modest, domestic scale, were constructed.

A. Service Block, Dining Room & Intermediate Cottage

The unofficial beginning of the 'cottage' system at the Ballarat Orphanage occurred in 1957 when L.H. Vernon and Associates were commissioned to design a service block, dining room and importantly, intermediate cottage.[225] This cottage was to house 24 children.[226] In 1959, the tender of John Nolan and Sons for £37,114 was accepted for the building program.[227] Work commenced immediately, with the demolition of the east wing of the old orphanage building (Figure 2.15).[228] On 22 March 1959, the foundation stone was laid by the Hon. E.P. Cameron, M.L.C., Minister of Health, in the presence of a large gathering (Figure 2.55).[229] The building was officially opened on 12 December 1959 by the Mayor of Ballarat, Cr F.W. Oliver (Figure 2.56).[230]

B. Residential Unit No. 1 – Bluebird's Cottage

In 1960, the Hospitals and Charities Commission approved stage 2 of the Home's building program. It was the construction of a residential unit to accommodate 54 boys.[231] The Radio Station 3BA conducted an appeal for the construction of the

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to. Parental responses lead to the development of patterns of attachment; these, in turn, lead to internal working models which will guide the individual's perceptions, emotions, thoughts and expectations in later relationships. Separation anxiety or grief following the loss of an attachment figure is considered to be a normal and adaptive response for an attached infant. These behaviours may have evolved because they increase the probability of survival of the child. "

224 Morris, *op.cit*.
225 Annual Report 1957, op.cit.
226 Ibid.
227 Annual Report 1959, op.cit.
228 Ibid.
229 Ibid.
230 Annual Report 1960, op.cit.
231 Ibid.

building and it was named the 3BA Bluebird's Cottage.[232] The completed building was officially opened on 27 August 1961 (Figure 2.57).[233] While two stages of the new building program had taken shape, the cottage system of management had yet to be introduced at the orphanage. Design flexibility with the Bluebird's Cottage had therefore been a necessity, as suggested in the Committee's Annual Report for 1961:

> This new residence comprises three potentially independent units, each of four bedrooms, common room, house masters quarters, bath rooms, and toilet facilities. Should the "Cottage System" of Home Management be introduced in the near future these units would be readily adapted to it.[234]

C. Unit Residence No. 2 – Albert Leach Cottage

In 1962, the local architects L.H. Vernon and Associates were commissioned to design the third stage of the building program, the construction of a 40 bed residential unit to the south-east of the Orphanage School.[235] The proposal was approved by the Hospitals and Charities Commission in 1963 and works began soon after.[236] The building was officially opened on 29 February 1964 by His Excellency, the Governor of Victoria, Sir Rohan Delacombe, accompanied by Lady Delacombe.[237] The Unit Residence (Figure 2.58) was named in honour of Albert W. Leach, a former resident who died as a prisoner of war in Malaya during the Second World War and who had bequeathed his estate to the orphanage.[238]

Extensions were carried out to the Albert Leach Cottage in 1965, also to the design by L.H. Vernon and Associates.[239]

D. Finalisation of the 'Cottage' System Design Concept

By 1964, the Ballarat Children's Home had progressed its vision of the 'cottage' system. A model of the 'complete development' was prepared at this time which gave an appreciation of the ultimate design concept (Figure 2.59).[240]

D.1 William Farrell Cottage

In 1965, the Annual Report of the Committee declared that tenders were to be called for the erection of a new Unit Residence for senior girls.[241] The new building (Figure 2.60) was to be named 'The William Farrell Cottage' in recognition of the support given by the 'Old Boy who willed his entire estate to the Orphanage.'[242] Located immediately east of the Orphanage School (in the location of the old orphanage), one of the new wings was to be named the 'Ballarat Orphanage Ladies' Auxiliary Wing', while the other the 'Ballarat Travellers' Social Club Wing', in recognition of the

232 Annual Report 1961, op.cit.
233 Ibid.
234 Ibid.
235 Annual Report 1962, op.cit.
236 Annual Report 1963, op.cit.
237 Annual Report 1964, op.cit.
238 Ibid. & *The Ballarat Children's Home Primary School Centenary, op.cit*.
239 F.W. Cremean, Secretary, Hospitals & Charities Commission, to Secretary, General Health Branch, Dept of Health, 4 November 1965, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882 Unit 408.
240 Annual Report 1964, op.cit.
241 Annual Report 1965, op.cit.
242 Ibid.

outstanding support given to the orphanage by the Auxiliary and the Club.[243] The building was 'refurbished' in 1987.

D.2 Superintendent's Residence

It was also in 1965 when a design by L.H. Vernon and Associates was approved for the construction of a brick veneer dwelling fronting Victoria Street, immediately west of the orphanage complex.[244] Anticipated for completion in September of that year, the dwelling was to become the Superintendent's Residence.[245]

D.3 Administration Block

The constant building works continued at the orphanage in 1966. A contract was signed for the construction of the Administration Building fronting Victoria Street, to the west of the former Toddlers' Block (in the location of the old orphanage building).[246] The building was erected by J.H. Brown and Son Pty Ltd from January 1966 and completed in 1967.[247] The new building accommodated medical and dental rooms, board room and a general office and it represented the completion of the orphanage's 'cottage' system rebuilding program.[248]

D.4 Assistant Superintendent's Residence

In addition to the construction of the Administration Block in 1967 was the building of the Assistant Superintendent's dwelling facing Victoria Street and neighbouring the Superintendent's residence.[249] This resulted from the creation of the new position of Assistant Superintendent at the Home.[250]

D.5 Gardens & Landscaping

With the demolition of the old orphanage and construction of new buildings, the setting and grounds of the orphanage complex were largely transformed. A new access road and parking area was constructed in front of the Primary School and William Farrell Cottage and the adjoining garden was redesigned.[251] In 1968, new trees and shrubs were planted, concrete paving and lawn edgings introduced and lawns sown at the front of the former Toddlers' Block, given that little of the original garden remained.[252] A low brick fence along most of the Victoria Street frontage was also constructed.[253] Three early mature trees – the Magnolia outside the Administration Building and the two Elms to the east of the Toddlers' Block – were retained. The changed front setting is partly shown in the aerial image of the Children's Home in 1972 (Figure 2.61). It also shows concrete pedestrian pathways that linked each of the cottage units, open grassed areas and fledgling perimeter plantings.

243 Ibid.
244 Ibid.
245 Ibid.
246 Annual Report 1966, op.cit.
247 Annual Report 1967, op.cit.
248 Ibid.
249 Ibid.
250 Ibid.
251 Ibid.
252 Annual Report 1968, op.cit.
253 Ibid.

D.6 Time Capsule

In the 1970s or 1980s, a time capsule was laid by the Children's Home in front of one of the rear buildings. This capsule was raised in 2010, although its location is not known.[254]

2.6 Post Orphanage Era 1988 - 2010

2.6.1 St. Paul's Technical School 1988-1995

On 29 April 1988, the Ballarat Children's Homes and Family Services severed its ties with the old orphanage site in Victoria Street, when it relocated to Ludbrook House.[255]

Since 1986, St. Paul's Technical School (which was conducted by the Catholic Christian Brothers) had been negotiating the purchase of the Children's Home 'with a view to renovating and refurbishing it for a re-located school.'[256] In 1987, a site plan showing the proposed alterations and additions to the complex was prepared (Figure 2.62). The Primary School and Toddlers' Block were proposed for demolition. New bitumen paving was to be laid to buildings and areas at the rear.

Other building works included the removal of the swimming pool and the construction of a brick addition to the hall and gymnasium. The former Bluebird's Cottage to the south-east of the Toddler's Block was also altered and extended in 1993. The 'renovated' building was officially opened by the Hon. Ross Free, Minister for Schools, Vocational Education and Training, and blessed by the Most Rev. R.A. Mulkearns, Bishop of Ballarat, on 27 August 1993.[257] The introduction of portable classroom buildings and covered shelter area to the east of the former Bluebird's Cottage appear to have been also added.

2.6.2 Damascus College 1995-2010

In 1995, St. Paul's Technical School was taken over by Damascus College, Ballarat, which had been established in that year.[258] The College was an amalgam of three Catholic Secondary Schools: Sacred Heart College, St. Martin's in the Pines (both owned and administered by the Sisters of Mercy) and St. Paul's Technical School (later known as St. Paul's College, administered by the Christian Brothers).[259] The Victoria Street site comprised one of three College campuses.

A number of changes were made to the buildings during the era of the Damascus College. These included eastern alterations and additions to the former William Farrell Cottage as a library in 1999.[260]

In 2005, the Governors of Damascus College announced a decision to amalgamate the Ballarat East site in Victoria Street and the Mt Clear campus onto one site at Mt Clear.[261] A farewell ceremony was held at the site by the College on 3 December

254 Consultation notes & Haines, op.cit.
255 Annual Report 1987-88, op.cit.
256 Bro. F.T. Hennessy, Principal, to Mr O'Keefe, Health Commission, 26 May 1986, Public Record Office Victoria, VPRS 7882, Unit 408.
257 See plaque on Building 9.
258 See Damascus College website, http://www.damascus.vic.edu.au/about_us/history.html for all.
259 Ibid.
260 See plaque on memorial obelisk in front of the building.
261 Ibid.

2010.[262] By this time, the site at 200 Victoria Street had been sold to a private company.

3.0 Physical Evidence (see photos attached)

3.1 Introduction

The former Ballarat Orphanage site at 200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East, is characterized by a complex of institutional brick and predominantly single storey buildings over the northern portion. These buildings are largely reflective of the 'cottage orphanage era' of 1957-1988, with only four buildings being associated with the 'dormitory orphanage era' of 1865-1957. At the front is a landscaped setting dating to the later 20th century, although the Elm and Magnolia trees appear to date from the 19th and early 20th centuries respectively. The principal landscape setting is the central treed and grassed area. It includes a memorial seat to the Ludbrook family and the 'Ballarat Orphanage: The Stolen Generations' interpretive display as part of the Ballarat Koorie Heritage Trail. The rear of the site is dominated by a large open grassed area that was once the sports grounds. Remnants of an early road traverse the site at the rear of the building complex, exiting onto Victoria Street to the east of the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence at 200b Victoria Street.

Overall, there are nine buildings on the site, together with a brick boundary wall on the west side and two dwellings formerly associated with the orphanage are located to the east. These buildings and structures are identified in the aerial image below, following the numbering system largely identified on most of the buildings today. Both the original and recent names of the buildings have been given. Photographs of the setting and buildings are provided as Appendix 8.02.

262 "Farewell Vic Street Damascus College" 3 December 2010, online booklet prepared by Damascus College.

Aerial View showing buildings, landscapes & east wall. Source: GoogleMaps 2011.

1. Former Toddlers' Block (Administration Building)
2. Former Administration Block (Classrooms)
3. Former William Farrell Cottage (Library)
4. Former Primary School (Classrooms)
5 & 6. Former Albert Leach Cottage (Staff/Music & Science Block)
7. Former Sloyd Room (Stores)
8. Former Service Block, Dining Room, Intermediate Cottage & Swimming Pool (Technology/Hall/ Gymnasium)
9. Former Bluebirds Cottage (Art/Food/Classrooms)
10. Former Superintendent's Residence (Dwelling)
11. Former Assistant Superintendent's Residence (Dwelling)

Access to the former Ballarat Orphanage site was provided by the owners on 31 August 2011. An analysis of each building was carried out, together an analysis of the interiors of the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) and former School (Building 4). Access into the former service block, dining room and intermediate cottage (Building 8) – and particularly the early gymnasium portion – was not possible at the time of the site visit. Photographs of early roof beams within this portion of the building were provided by the City of Ballarat.

3.2 The Setting

3.2.1 Front Memorial Garden

The former Ballarat Orphanage site is especially characterized by a memorial garden outside the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) to its north and north-west (Photo 3.01). It is defined by a grassed rectangular area with perimeter gardens, Norfolk pines and shrubs, concrete footpath towards the front and a front perimeter garden bed with dwarf masonry wall. The majority of the front garden appears to be reflective of the changes made in 1968. However, the mature Magnolia tree to the north-west (Photo 3.02) appears to have been planted in the early 20th century and together with the nearby Ludbrook seat (installed in 2007) (Photo 3.03), it has become a symbol of commemoration and contemplation to many associated with the former orphanage. The timber seat has four brass plaques affixed in memory of the Ludbrook family (Photos 3.04-3.07). A space for a fifth plaque has been made available for Herbert and Daisy's daughter, Joan. An entrance pergola (Photo 3.09), brick signage wall and row of trees along eastern portion of the front boundary (Photos 3.10-11) represent more recent fabric. There is also an interpretive display on the front boundary (Photo 3.08) that is part of a Ballarat Koorie Heritage Trail which outlines the associations of the 'stolen generations' with the former Ballarat Orphanage.

3.2.2 Eastern Grassed Area

To the immediate east of the memorial garden is an open grassed area that was the infant's playground in the 1950s. It is especially dominated by two mature Elm trees (Photo 3.12) that appear to date from the 19th century.

3.2.3 Western Frontage

The western portion of the Victoria Street frontage is characterized by a fence constructed of brick piers with visually permeable bays of powder-coated and capped palisades (Photo 3.13). Behind the fence is a narrow grassed area with a row of deciduous trees that appear to have been planted in the 1950s or early 1960s. There is also a bitumen-sealed car park and access road outside the former William Farrell Cottage (building 3) and School (building 4) which was introduced in 1967.

3.2.4 Other Settings

Surrounding the complex of buildings are opened grassed areas and other trees that appear to reflect the 1950s and 1960s transformation of the site (Photo 3.14). There are perimeter garden beds around most buildings while towards the rear, between the former Albert Leach Cottage (building 2) and the former Sloyd Room (building 7), and to each side of the former Sloyd Room are large bitumen-sealed former basketball and tennis courts (Photo 3.15).

The southern portion of the site is set at a lower level and represents a vast open grassed area that was once the sports ovals. Along the southern boundary (east end) of this area is a row of Cypress trees (Photo 3.16). Another smaller row of trees forms the eastern boundary of the grassed area in the north-east corner.

Remnants of an early road traverse the site at the rear of Buildings 8 and 9, exiting onto Victoria Street to the east of the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence (Building 11). This road is shown in Figure 2.35.

3.3 Former Toddlers' Block (Administration): Building 1

Located behind the Memorial Garden on the Victoria Street frontage is the former Toddlers' Block. A single storey, asymmetrical, interwar face red brick building of a domestic scale, taking on an interwar Bungalow-like appearance, the former Toddlers' Block represents one of the few surviving buildings of the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957. It is characterized by elongated hipped roof forms clad in terra cotta tiles with broad eaves (Photos 3.17-3.19). A minor projecting front porch at the western end of the front facade features a jerkin head roof form (Photo 3.20), as does the James Kerslake wing at the eastern end (Photo 3.21). There are regularly-arranged original and early timber framed double hung windows and the walls are accentuated by a horizontal rendered band at window sill level. At the west end of the front façade is a foundation stone (Photo 3.22) while on the western pier of the entrance is another plaque commemorating the establishment of Damascus College in 1995 (Photo 3.23). Behind the front wing is an open courtyard surrounded by the remaining wings (Photo 3.24).

Externally, the E plan layout and construction of the former Toddlers' Block is largely reflective of its original (1929) design and early (1939) additions. Changes have included the boxing-in of the eaves on the front façade of the original western portion in 1939 to match the design of the Kerslake wing, alterations to some window and door openings (particularly within the central courtyard) (Photo 3.25) and in more recent times, the construction of a projecting glazed porch to the main western entrance (Photo 3.26). According to the original drawings (Figure 2.37), this main entrance was initially designed with brick piers supported by paired concrete columns. It appears that the existing corbelled buttressed piers were introduced at the time of the Kerslake extensions in 1939 as similar buttresses define the eastern wing. An original door opening on the west façade (that once linked the building to the old orphanage) has been bricked up and a walkway shelter on the west side has replaced the original shelter (Photo 3.27). In considering both the original design and early additions, the former Toddlers' Block has moderate integrity. The building continues to have a noticeable presence when viewed from Victoria Street.

The building is also in fair external condition. There is evidence of some rising damp in the deterioration in the brickwork pointing, damaged introduced downpipes, and loose and missing roof tiles on the south façade.

Internally, the building has been substantially altered. Only the corridor from the main entrance porch survives of the original (1929) layout (Photo 3.28). The main eastern interiors of the James Kerslake wing have also been noticeably altered, although the early (1939) coved ceiling form remains (Photo 3.29).

3.4 Former Administration Block (Classrooms): Building 2

The former Administration Block (Building 2) is representative of the 'Orphanage Cottage Era' 1957-1988. It has a contextually shallow front setback from the Victoria Street boundary and is located to the west of the former Toddlers' Block. The building is characterized by an unassuming design having a rectangular plan and very shallow pitched (almost flat) roof with wide eaves (Photos 3.30-33). Constructed of brown brick, the elevations are punctuated by rectangular vertically-oriented window bays. A recessive porch is located at the front. Within the porch is a foundation stone which

reads: "This stone was unveiled on 17th March, 1968 by Dr. John Henry Lindell, Chairman of the Hospitals & Charities Commission of Victoria. R.H. Hollioake, A.M.I.E., President. R.J. Jenkins, B.A. Dip. Ed., Secretary & Superintendent" (Figure 3.34). The building is in good condition and reflective of its early design.

3.5 Former William Farrell Cottage (Library): Building 3

The former William Farrell Cottage (Building 3) is also associated with the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' 1857-1988. It is located on the Victoria Street frontage, characterized by a later 20th century unassuming design of brick construction with a shallow-pitched gable roof form that projects towards the front (Photo 3.36). This roof form is reflective of the original (1965) design and comprises the entire west wing (Figure 3.36), although the front bank of windows appears to have been altered (compare with Figure 2.60). Two shallow-pitched gables also project on the east side (Figure 3.37), with the front (northern-most) wing representing alterations and additions of 1999 (Figure 3.38). There is a recessive entrance porch on the east side of the projecting gabled window which includes a plaque outlining the refurbishment of the building in 1987 (Figure 3.39). In the front perimeter garden to the north of the building is a granite memorial obelisk featuring two plaques (Figure 3.40). The upper plaque reads: "On the occasion of the 125th anniversary of education on this site, Damascus College blessed and opened the campus library extensions 12 May 1999." The lower plaque reads: "This plaque, which commemorates one hundred years of education at the Ballarat Children's Home Primary School, was unveiled at the centenary celebrations on the 4rd day of March, 1974, by Mr. W.F. Stephen, M.P." The building is in fair condition and low-moderate integrity as a 1960s design.

3.6 Former Orphanage Primary School (Classrooms): Building 4

The former Orphanage Primary School (Building 4) is associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957 and is located towards the north-west corner of the site. Built in 1919, the early 20th century building has an original T plan comprising a front (northern) wing that traverses the site, together with a perpendicular wing at the rear (Photos 3.41-45). There are minor projecting wings to the rear of the front traversing wing (Photos 3.46-47). The building is characterised by the introduced shallow-pitched gable roof forms clad in metal tray deck, with broad eaves and timber fascias, and mainly original face red brick wall construction. The minor wings projecting from the rear of the front (northern) gable also have introduced, broadly-projecting flat roofs. On the east and west elevations are banks of early timber framed, 12 paned double hung windows with three paned upper hopper sashes. Other single timber framed windows also appear to be early. Towards the rear on the west elevation, an altered verandah has introduced lightweight infill wall cladding and a toilet addition.

Externally, while the footprint of the building appears to reflect its original (1919) design, its integrity has been noticeably compromised by the removal of the original terra cotta tiled hipped roofs and brick chimneys in the 1960s. It is of low integrity. The overall appearance today takes on the character of the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' buildings of the 1950s and 1960s, and is of the lower order architecturally. The building is also in fair-poor condition. There are signs of rising damp (in the deterioration of the brickwork pointing) (Photo 3.48), weathering of eaves fascias (Photo 3.49) and timber window frames, and damaged eaves with vermin ingress (Photo 3.50).

Internally, the spatial layout of the former School building appears to be predominantly intact. Access to the building is from the entrance porch on the east side to a corridor (Photo 3.51) which gives access to two front classrooms (Photo 3.52). The dividing wall between these rooms has been introduced. Access to two rear classrooms (Photo 3.53) is by the enclosed verandah on the west side (Photo 3.54). Remnant early fabric includes the windows, corner fireplaces and mantels (the fireplaces are now blocked up and chimneys removed), doors and walls. The plaster ceilings have been introduced.

3.7 Former Albert Leach Cottage (Staff/Music & Science Block): Buildings 5 & 6

The former Albert Leach Cottage (Buildings 5 & 6) is located to the south of the former William Farrell Cottage (Building 3) and the School (Building 4). This building is associated with the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' 1957-1988. The front portion (Building 5) represents the earliest construction of 1962, with the rear wing (Building 6) representing the addition of 1965.

Constructed of brick they are characterised by shallow-pitched gable roof forms clad in corrugated sheet metal with broad eaves (Photos 3.55-57), the unassuming designs are similar to other buildings on the site of the 'Cottage Orphanage Era'. Projecting minor gables adorn the front façade of Building 5 and are accentuated by banks of windows. The major projecting gable is the entrance porch (Photo 3.56) which has glazed entrance doors above which is a transom with painted lettering that reads: "Albert W. Leach Cottage incorporating the C.N. Tulloch Wing. W.B. John Wing" (Photo 3.58). Adjacent to the entrance is an incised rectangular area in the brickwork where a foundation plaque was once located (it has subsequently been removed).

The front wing (Building 5) is connected to the rear portion (Building 6) by a flat-roofed link having blocked up windows on the east side (Photo 3.59). The rear portion has a projecting minor entrance gable on the east side, accessed by a ramp (Photo 3.60).

3.8 Former Sloyd Room (Stores): Building 7

To the west of the open basketball area towards the rear (south-west) corner of the site is the former Sloyd Room (Building 7). This building is associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957. The building is characterised by an elongated gable roof form, together with a long elongated roof at the rear (south) that terminates with a hipped roof face and a side (western) skillion wing (Photos 3.61-3.62). A flat-roofed metal clad shed is attached at the rear on the west side.

The northern portion may represent the sloyd room built in 1912 and greatly altered in 1925. Originally, the sloyd room featured a saw tooth roof (see Section 2.4.4 for further details) and it appears that the existing gabled roof was constructed in 1925. The lower rear portion of the building also represents a further change as the aerial image of the building in 1933 (Figure 2.24) shows only one single gabled roof form at this time.

The elongated gable portion of the building is constructed of brick having introduced overpainting. The north façade (Figure 3.63) has been altered, with an early corner pier reduced to a buttress on the west side and the ground floor wall rendered and a

double door opening and attic window introduced (originally, there was a single door opening only in the northern gable end as shown in Figure 2.24). There are early timber framed multi-paned windows on the east elevation and early door openings with timber doors on the east and west elevations. The front metal doors have been introduced. Overall, the exterior of this utilitarian building is of moderate-low integrity. It is also in fair condition.

Internally, there is an open ceiling with exposed structural timber roof members, painted and rendered brick external walls, timber-lined internal wall and an introduced concrete floor (Figure 3.64).

3.9 Former Service Block, Dining Room, Intermediate Cottage & Swimming Pool (Technology/Hall/Gymnasium): Building 8

Building 8 is centrally located on the site and represents building development of the 'Dormitory Orphanage', 'Cottage Orphanage' and post Orphanage eras. The northern-most wing and eastern wing represent the Service Block, Dining Room and Intermediate Cottage building of 1959. They are characterised by shallow-pitched gabled roof forms clad in corrugated sheet metal, brick wall construction (having a dark brick base) (Photos 3.65-67) – the whole again similar to the designs of other 'Cottage Orphanage' buildings of the 1950s and 1960s. The front wing has large banks of windows framed in clinker bricks on the east elevation and a covered walkway on the west façade (Photos 3.654, 3.68). On the wall adjacent to the western entrance doors is a foundation stone (Photo 3.69) that reads: "This stone was laid by the Honorable Ewen P. Cameron, M.L.C. Minister of Health 22nd March 1959, Cr. K.C. Webb, J.P. President, E.R. Morton, J.P. Superintendent."

The central southern portion of the building is the former gymnasium and latrines constructed in 1907 and the c.1934 respectively (Photo 3.70). Originally attached to the rear of the east wing of the old orphanage building, the elevated single storey former gymnasium wing has a gabled roof form and is constructed of brick with introduced overpainting. The original windows on the east and west elevations have been altered (the west side become part of later additions) and on the east side a horizontal bank of windows has replaced the earlier bays of single windows (compare Photo 3.70 with Figure 2.11). The lower, rear hipped brick wing on a painted bluestone base is the latrines addition. Internally within the roof space of the former gymnasium are names and dates of former residents written in chalk on the timber roof beams (Photos 3.70a-70b).

The western portion of Building 8 has a projecting return flat-roofed verandah (Photo 3.71). The elevated cuboid form to the north represents a portion of redevelopment possibly associated with the pool upgrade of 1968 (see Figure 2.13). The front north-west wing is characterised by parapeted brown brick facades. This wing represents the post-orphanage construction of the late 1980s or 1990s and is situated in the location of the former orphanage swimming pool. To the south of the northern wing are two projecting hipped roofed portions. The central portion (Photo 3.72) represents the late 19th or early 20th century wing that by 1953 was known as the picture theatre. It is constructed with a corrugated sheet metal roof cladding and painted brick wall constructed with paired timber framed highlight windows accentuated by brick voussoirs in the window heads (being reflective of 19th or very early 20th century

construction). A large round-arched brick door opening (now punctuated by the projecting verandah and with a single flush panel door introduced) (Photo 3.73) survives on the west elevation.

The southern-most wing on the west façade is the former gymnasium constructed in 1952 (Photos 3.74-75 – compare with Figure 2.14). Designed with a hipped roof form clad in corrugated sheet metal, the building has face brick wall construction and large rectangular metal framed windows. There are double door openings on the south and west façades, and a southern access ramp.

Externally, the integrity of Building 8 cannot be neatly categorized given its evolutionary development. The central and western portions comprising the late 19th and early 20th century fabric have been greatly compromised when compared to their original design. Fewer changes have been made to the alterations and additions of 1959 now forming the northern and east wings. The north-west wing represents late 20th century development and has no integrity. The condition of the building appears to range from fair to good.

3.10 Former Bluebirds Cottage/Residential Unit No.1 (Art/Food/Classrooms): Building 9

The former Bluebirds Cottage (Building 9) represents another of the buildings constructed as part of the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' of development in 1961. The western building has a similar design to the former Albert Leach Cottage (Building 5), with its main traversing shallow-pitched gable roof form and projecting minor gables at the front characterised by banks of windows and entrances (Photos 3.76-77). The roofs are clad in corrugated sheet metal with the walls constructed of brick (a dark brown brick identifies the building base). A parapeted brick entrance wing in the rear south-east corner appears to represent an addition constructed in 1993 (Photo 3.78). Adjoining the east end of the building is a large portal framed covered area flanked to the north and south by portable classrooms (Photos 3.79-80). These eastern-most portions of Building 9 represent introduced fabric of more recent times.

3.11 Former Superintendent's Residence (Dwelling): Building 10

To the east of the main orphanage complex at 200A Victoria Street is the former Superintendent's Residence (Building 10) (Photo 3.81). It too forms part of the 'Cottage Orphanage Era', having been constructed in 1965. A double fronted hipped roofed dwelling, it is built with a tiled roof and brick wall construction. There is a recessive porch on the east side of the projecting hipped wing. The dwelling has wide eaves, aluminium framed windows, rectangular brick chimney and recessive garage. It appears to be predominantly intact and in fair-good condition.

3.12 Former Assistant Superintendent's Residence (Dwelling): Building 11

Neighbouring the former Superintendent's Residence at 200B Victoria Street is the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence (Building 11) (Photo 3.82). Built as part of the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' in 1967, its double fronted composition is characterised by hipped roof forms clad in tiles and face brick wall construction. There are large banks of windows. A timber pergola is located along the side highlighting the main (western) entrance.

3.13 Western Brick Boundary Wall

Towards the rear (south) of the former School Building (Building 4), is an early solid brick boundary wall. This wall appears to have been associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era', having been built in the 1880s. It symbolizes the sense of enclosure of the orphanage from the outside world in the 19th century. The northern-most portion of the wall between the northern boundary and the school building was incrementally removed between 1921 and 1956. The wall appears to be in fair condition, although there is evidence of deterioration in the pointing and possibly structural instability (as the wall is bowed). This may have been caused by the adjacent street trees.

4.0 Comparative Analysis

4.1 Introduction

The following comparative analysis establishes an architectural, aesthetic, historical and social context for the buildings, structures and landscaping for the former Ballarat Orphanage. The existing complex as a 'place type' is confined to the building fabric and setting associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957. This era has direct associations with the development of Ballarat as a gold rush city and the evolution of the orphanage from its beginnings until the impending demise of the original orphanage building in 1965. This era also had the most far-reaching effects on the children who lived at the orphanage, given Government legislation involving 'neglected' children (and the Department of Neglected Children); the Aborigines Protection Act (1886) which brought about the arrival of the 'stolen children' from 1887 until at least well into the 1950s; and that by 1945 over 4,000 children had resided at the orphanage.[263] The surviving physical fabric of the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' includes (but is not limited to) the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) built in 1929 and extended in 1939, and the former Orphanage Primary School (Building 4), built in 1919 and altered in c.1963-68.

This analysis therefore compares the Ballarat Orphanage complex with:

- Other 19th Century Orphanages & Refuges in the City of Ballarat.
- Other 19th & Early 20th Century Orphanages included in the Victorian Heritage Register.
- Other interwar designs by Clegg, Morrow & Cameron (architects of the former Toddlers' Block).
- Other early 20th century brick primary school buildings in Ballarat.
- Other early 20th century brick State school buildings in regional Victoria.
- Other early 20th century State Orphanage schools in Victoria.

263 Morris, op.cit.

4.2 Other 19th & Early 20th Century Orphanages & Refuges in Ballarat

4.2.1 Brief Background

For the early 19th century, the methods of welfare for neglected children fluctuated between institutional care and family-based or foster care.[264] According to the *Forgotten Australians* Report:

> Initially, the new colony chose foster care but the shortage of stable families and the survival needs of the times rendered this strategy [foster care] doubtful. Fashions existed at various times both within and among the colonies about institutional care of boarding-out (out-of-home care or foster care). Such fluctuations continued until the 1960s when governments became more involved in child welfare and moves began to close large institutions for children.[265]

During the forty years between 1850 and 1890, the state of Victoria initially dealt with caring for children through child neglect legislation and the establishment of reformatories and training schools.[266] More particularly, the regime commenced in 1851 with the establishment of the Melbourne Orphan Asylum. By the 1880s, there was a movement against institutional care for the more cottage home (foster care) environments.[267] By 1911, three quarters of the 17,731 orphaned children were in foster care, with the remaining one quarter in institutions.[268]

In Victoria between the 1920s and 1940s, a shortage of foster parents brought about an increase in institutional care.[269]

In Ballarat, an emphasis on institutional care through the establishment of the Benevolent Asylum in 1860 and the Orphanage in 1865 emanated from the fraternal approach to organized charity. According to Weston Bate in *Lucky City*, 'goldfields mateship was allied to traditional charity', and the Anglican Church and non-conformist Christian denominations, Oddfellows, Foresters and Freemasons played an important role in shaping this organized charity.[270] As Helen Kinloch explains:

> The concept of voluntary assistance to people in distress was commonly vested with Christian religious connotations, but in nineteenth-century Ballarat, these Christian connotations were subtly infused with principles of Freemasonry. These principles included a strong sense of social obligation towards male members of the brotherhood and to widows and orphans, together with fealty to the rightful king, the acquisition of knowledge and skill, and the preservation of knowledge sealed in stone. In religious terms, Freemasonry was neutral, having more in common with ancient practice and ritual than with Christian religious beliefs. Nevertheless, there were similar approaches to capital development and

264 *Forgotten Australians, op.cit.,* pp.19-22, 31.
265 *Ibid*.
266 *Ibid*., p.20.
267 *Ibid*., p.64.
268 *Ibid*.
269 *Ibid*., pp.19-22, 31.
270 W. Bate, *Lucky City, The First Generation at Ballarat: 1851-1901*, Melbourne University Press, Carlton, 1978, p.176.

> expansion between Freemasonry and Protestantism, with each having a history of dissent from priestly control as imposed by Rome.[271]

Such organized charity manifested itself in the creation of four charitable institutions: the Female Refuge (1867); Miner's Hospital (1856), Benevolent Asylum (1857) and the Orphanage (1865).[272]

Yet, the establishment of welfare and orphanages in Ballarat was not only confined to the Protestant Church. Since the early 19th century, the Catholic Church had favoured institutional care 'for it was a way of imbuing the children with religion.'[273] Catholic orphanages were therefore established for the many Catholic children needing care in Ballarat as in general most Catholic families were too poor to provide foster care to needy children.[274] This resulted in the establishment of orphanages operated by the Catholic Orders of nuns and Christian Brothers. In Ballarat, they included Nazareth House (1889-1976) and St. Joseph's Orphanage (1913-1981).

4.2.2 Other Orphanages and Refuges in Ballarat

In 2008, Frank Golding provided a list of children's institutions that were established in Ballarat and district from the 19th century.[275] Fifteen institutions had been identified, including the Ballarat Industrial School (1868-1879), Brookside Girls' Reformatory, Cape Clear (1887-1900), Canadian Rescue and Children's Home, Canadian (1897-1920), George Street Children's Home (1916-1920), Warrawee Reception Centre, Victoria Street (1961), Lisa Lodge Girls Hostel, Barkly Street (1970-1994), Brophy Home, Eyre Street (1971) and the Ballarat Boy's Hostel, 28 Victoria Street (established in a Federation era dwelling in 1927 for older boys of the Ballarat Orphanage – see Section 2.45 for further details).

Some surviving comparable institutions with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' of the former Ballarat Orphanage include the following.

A. Former Ballarat Boys Reformatory, St. Cedars Drive, Wendouree[276]

The former Ballarat Boys Reformatory was established in Ballarat in 1879 (Photo 4.01). It housed both neglected boys and some that had been convicted of crimes. In its first year there were 87 boys in residence. The Reformatory trained boys for employment as farm hands, gardeners, boot makers, blacksmiths, carpenters and painters. It closed in 1892 and in the following year it opened as the Lunatic Asylum.

Today, the former Reformatory Building survives in an altered state. The original gabled roofs and chimneys have been replaced with tiled hipped roofs (Photo 4.02). The original site has recently been subdivided for residential development. Buildings formerly associated with the Lunatic Asylum are now isolated from the original

271 Kinloch, op.cit., p.276.
272 Ibid. Kinloch states that the Female Refuge was established in 1857. However, Wickham, op.cit., and the Victorian Heritage Database have the construction date as 1867.
273 *Forgotten Australians, op.cit*.
274 *Ibid*.
275 F. Golding, 'Orphanages in Ballarat – brief historical notes (draft), February 2009, provided to the City of Ballarat on 8 September 2008.
276 Ibid., J. Reid & J. Chisholm, *Ballaarat Golden City: A Pictorial History*, Joval Publications, Bacchus Marsh, 1989, p.73 & http://www.pathwaysvictoria.info/biogs/E000313b.htm.

Reformatory building. However, unlike the former Ballarat Orphanage complex, the 19th century Reformatory building survives but in a noticeably altered state. The former Reformatory Building has no heritage status in the Ballarat Planning Scheme.

B. Ballarat Female Refuge & Alexandra Babies' Home, Scotts Parade, Ballarat East

The first Female Refuge in Ballarat was established by a group of Protestant women on a site in Grant Street, Ballarat East, in 1867.[277] It was built to provide a home for single mothers and babies.[278] In 1884, land at Scotts Parade was acquired for a new building designed by Caselli and Figgis[279] (Caselli, a prominent Freemason,[280] having also designed the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum and the old Ballarat Orphanage building). The new building was in operation in 1885 and it was described as 'very substantial'.[281]

Today, the symmetrical, two storey red brick building, is characterised by hipped roof forms (Photo 4.03). There is a projecting central bay at the front with a large arched entrance doorway on the ground floor. It has State architectural significance as a notable example of the work of the architects, Caselli and Figgis, and state historical and social significance as a rare surviving example of a 19th century purpose-built institution devoted to the welfare of women and children.[282]

In 1909, a separate building was completed that was known as the Alexandra Babies' Home.[283] Constructed of red brick and stucco, the domestic-like Federation styled building has a main hipped roof form with projecting gables and skillion verandah the front, and a side projecting gable at the rear (Photo 4.04). This building has architectural significance as a representative example of a Federation villa and state historical and social significance as a physical expression of early 20th century attitudes to the moral welfare of prostitutes and single mothers.[284]

Both the former Female Refuge and Alexandra Babies' Home are included in the Victorian Heritage Register as H1893.

C. Nazareth House, 28 Mill Street, Ballarat

On 2 June 1890, the foundation stone for the construction of Nazareth House, an orphanage conducted by the Catholic Sisters of Nazareth, was laid.[285] A substantial red brick three storey building designed by the architects, Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy,[286] the orphanage was initially to cater for aged people and children (both boys and girls) up to 16 years of age who needed care (Photo 4.05).[287] Another wing was added to

277 Wickham, op.cit., p.4.
278 'Former Female Refuge Complex, 183 Scott Parade Ballarat East', Victorian Heritage Database online, H1893.
279 Ibid.
280 Wickham, op.cit., pp.55-56.
281 Ibid., p.77.
282 'Former Female Refuge Complex', op.cit.
283 Ibid.
284 Ibid.
285 *The Argus*, 2 June 1890, p.6.
286 *Ibid*., 13 November 1889.
287 *Ibid*., 2 June 1890.

the building complex in 1896 and other additions were made in subsequent years.[288] Support for children discontinued in 1976.[289]

The large three storey picturesque Late Victorian/Federation styled building appears to be largely intact today (Photo 4.06). It has complex steeply pitched and hipped roof forms with projecting corbelled gables towards the front. Two towers given additional landmark status to the complex. The site is included as HO95 in the Ballarat Planning Scheme. Nazareth House is an intact and a substantial local example of late 19th and early 20th century orphanage life with its original and early buildings remaining extant.

D. Former St. Joseph's Orphanage, Grant Street, Sebastopol

On 2 February 1913, the St. Joseph's Orphanage, Sebastopol, was opened by the Bishop of Ballarat, his Lordship Dr. Higgins.[290] The existing two storey bluestone mansion on the site (known as Leckie Mansion) was built in 1878 as the home of James Leckie, at his mining claim on which the Prince of Wales No. 3 shaft had been sunk.[291] Leckie's mansion house and substantial land was purchased by the Sisters of Nazareth for £1500.[292] It had been secured to prepare boys for an adult life on the land given the site constraints of Nazareth House in Mill Street did not provide for an orphanage farm.[293] A substantial red brick orphanage building had been completed by the time of the opening to a design by Clegg and Miller, Ballarat architects.[294] It was built by J. Brown at a cost of £14,000.[295] From 1961 until 1975 it was known as Nazareth Boys' House.[296] In the early 1960s, the orphanage accommodated 170 children in a complex of buildings.[297] Former residents of the orphanage continued to visit the institution in adult life, reflecting their 'deep attachment to what they call[ed] their only real childhood home.'[298] In addition to the orphanage buildings and grounds was a farm that was worked by the residents.[299] The orphanage closed in 1981 and became Blythewood Grange Country Retreat, a conference centre.[300]

Today, the former St. Joseph's Orphanage, while functioning for a different purpose, appears to be noticeably intact. The complex of buildings includes the original bluestone Leckie Mansion (Photo 4.07) and picturesque red brick Federation Gothic styled orphanage and chapel buildings (Photos 4.08-09). These buildings are set amongst a substantial landscaped garden of grassed areas and mature exotic and native trees. Unlike the former Ballarat Orphanage complex, the historical associations of the former orphanage era are physically manifested in the surviving 19th and early 20th century building complex and garden setting. The former St. Joseph's Orphanage is included as HO142 in the Ballarat Planning Scheme.

288 *Ibid*., 18 May 1896, p.6, for example.
289 Golding, op.cit.
290 *The Ballarat Star*, 3 February 1913.
291 Worldmark Destinations South Pacific, Worldmark South Pacific Club, August 2003 at http://images.wyndhamvrap.com/pdfs/sp-destinations03-08.pdf.
292 *Ballarat Star, op.cit*.
293 *Ibid*.
294 *Ibid*.
295 *Ibid*.
296 Golding, op.cit.
297 Ibid.
298 Worldmark Destinations, *op.cit*.
299 *Ibid*.
300 *Ibid*.

4.3 Other 19th & Early 20th Century Orphanages and Refuges included in the Victorian Heritage Register

The Victorian Heritage Database identified a number of former 19th and early 20th century orphanage complexes that are included in the Victorian Heritage Register. Some comparable examples with the former Ballarat Orphanage are as follows:

4.3.1 Former Protestant Orphan Asylum & School, Fyansford[301]

The foundation stone for the former Protestant Orphan Asylum, Fyansford was laid on 14 March 1855. Designed by the architect, Andrew McWilliams, the building opened later the same year under the name of 'Geelong Orphan Asylum'. Twenty children were selected by the Asylum Committee from a long list of subscribers. In 1857, another wing was added in an effort to accommodate the growing number of children.

In 1865, the architect Joseph Shaw provided a design for a Common School adjacent to the Asylum building. The building was soon constructed and in 1873 it was further extended.

Throughout the 19th century, the Asylum and Common School represented a substantial complex (Photo 4.10). The site was surrounded by timber picket fences with manicured gardens, exotic trees and open grassed grounds. In 1910, the Common School became State School No. 3656. With the opening of the Glastonbury Children's Home in Belmont in 1933, the Orphanage and School at Fyansford were closed.

The bluestone Victorian Picturesque Gothic orphanage and school buildings survive today (Photos 4.11-12). Although their original garden setting has been altered with the establishment of bowling greens at the front, these buildings are a tangible legacy of mid 19th century child welfare. They are of architectural, historical and social significance to the state of Victoria and are included in the Register as H1095.

4.3.2 Former St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, South Melbourne[302]

The St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, South Melbourne was opened in 1857 to accommodate the increased demand for welfare institutions for 'neglected' children in Melbourne. Built from 1855, the architects, George and Schneider envisaged the orphanage in an Italian style, boasting a tower above the central building, separate wings with dormitories and schools on either side for girls and boys.

Today, the former St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage (Photo 4.13) has historical significance as the first purpose built Catholic Orphanage established in Victoria. Although substantially altered, the orphanage has architectural significance as an imposing Italianate mid 19th century institution. Unlike the former Ballarat Orphanage, St. Vincent de Paul Boys' Orphanage also has social significance for its continued use as

301 Information taken from D. Rowe & L. Huddle, Authentic Heritage Services Pty Ltd, 'Geelong Cement: Former Protestant Orphan Asylum & Common School, A.P.C.L. Head Office & Surrounding Land', Heritage Report & Guidelines for Future Development, prepared for Geelong Cement, March 2000.

302 Information taken from 'Former St. Vincent de Paul Boys' Orphanage 231-241 Cecil Street, South Melbourne', Victorian Heritage Register online, H2170.

a child welfare agency. The complex is included in the Victorian Heritage Register as H2170.

4.3.3 Former St. Vincent de Paul Girls' Orphanage, South Melbourne[303]

Although the original St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage opened in 1857 first accommodated both boys and girls, it was found to be inadequate and poorly built. Subsequently from 1861, the Sisters of Mercy assumed responsibility for the girls' section of the orphanage and new buildings were erected. Additions occurred in 1866 and in later years the construction of a rectory, schoolroom, dormitories and an infirmary, and in 1900, a chapel. It was remodeled on a couple of occasions in the interwar years.

The former St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage (Photo 4.14) has State significance to the history of charitable institutions in Victoria and more particularly with the pastoral care in the Catholic Church from the mid 19th century. The principal surviving building is a distinctive example of secular Gothic architecture in Melbourne, while the chapel now only has marginal architectural value given the various alterations and vandalism. The former St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage is included in the Victorian Heritage Register as H1531.

4.3.4 St. Aidan's Orphanage, Kennington (Bendigo)[304]

In 1863, the first of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd arrived in Melbourne and set up a convent at Abbotsford. In 1904, some of the Sisters from the Abbotsford Convent arrived in Bendigo and established St. Aidan's Orphanage. A house and 40 acres of land had been purchased for the orphanage. A large French Medieval style building designed by Reed Smart and Tappin was officially opened on 19 July 1905. The imposing building included a picturesque tower with a bellcast roof (Photo 4.15). In 1930-31, a two storey building designed by E.J. and K.B. Keogh was added to the east of the original building. Its two storey gabled forms complemented the earlier building. Further accommodation was provided in 1956. In 1984, the complex was sold to Girton College.

The former St. Aidan's Orphanage complex has state historical, architectural and social significance and is included in the Victorian Heritage Register as H2057. Unlike the Ballarat Orphanage complex, the original and early buildings survive, as does the front garden setting with its numerous exotic trees include Canary Island Date Palms, Monterey Cypress hedge, Golden Cypress and a Mexican Fan Palm tree. St. Aidan's is one of the largest and most visible charitable institutions in Victoria, reflecting Roman Catholic institutional child welfare from the early 20th century. The social significance to the large numbers of children and women who resided there is embodied in the existing physical fabric.

303 'Former St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage, 179-197 Napier Street, South Melbourne', Victorian Heritage Register online, H1531.

304 'St. Aidan's Orphanage, 190 St. Aidan's Road, Kennington', Victorian Heritage Register online, H2057.

4.4 Other Interwar Designs by Clegg, Morrow & Cameron Architects[305]

George William Clegg was born in Ballarat in 1870 and was articled to the architectural firm of Tappin, Gilbert and Dennehy from 1885-89. They had offices in Melbourne and Sydney as well as a Ballarat office run by Charles Gilbert. Gilbert and Clegg later formed a partnership, which was subsequently dissolved and Clegg formally joined the Ballarat-based firm of Kell and Miller (with whom he had already done some work) in about 1898. From then until c.1905 the partnership of Clegg, Kell, and Miller (or just Clegg and Miller) designed a wide range of buildings throughout central and western Victoria. These included churches, shops, grandstands, warehouses, hotels, houses, hospitals, banks and public buildings such as halls and mechanics institutes. The firm later formally became Clegg and Miller, then Clegg, Miller and Morrow, Clegg and Morrow, and for a short period between 1928 and 1929, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. Throughout the various personnel changes Clegg was the designer and he was also an accomplished draftsperson.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the architectural firm designed at least 18 brick dwellings.[306] Their design of the dwelling at 101 Forrest Street, Ballarat, built in 1921 (Photo 4.16),[307] with its interwar Arts and Crafts-like Bungalow appearance in the terra cotta tiled roofs, wide eaves with exposed timber rafters and pressed red brick wall construction, appears to have been one stylistic precursor to the hipped version employed at the former Toddlers' Block.

The firm was also responsible for a number of public buildings in the 1920s and 1930s. These included the Australian Natives Association Hall, Camp Street (1924); South Melbourne Cricket and Football Club Grandstand, Albert Road, Albert Park (1926) (Photo 4.17); Ballarat North Progress Association Hall, 820 Armstrong Street North (1928) (Photo 4.18); and the Hall and School for the Ballarat Town and City Mission (1938) (Photo 4.19).[308]

Those buildings with design affinities with the former Toddlers' Block include the South Melbourne Cricket Club Grandstand (Photo 4.17), with its pressed red brick wall construction (overpainted at the sides), elongated gabled roof forms and ornamental turrets; and the similar brick construction, exposed eaves rafters and use of buttresses at the Ballarat North Progress Association Hall (Photo 4.18) and Ballarat Town and City Mission building (Photo 4.19). All of these buildings have experienced alterations and additions in recent times, with the former Toddlers' Block being one of the more intact examples of the Clegg Morrow and Cameron practice.

305 Biographic information on Clegg and Morrow taken from P.J. Vernon, 'The Vernon Collection: a Selection of Architectural Drawings', exhibition brochure, Ballarat, 1992 & M. Lewis (ed.), *The Australian Architectural Index*, University of Melbourne, Carlton, 2000.

306 'City of Ballarat Building Permit Database 1910-45', City of Ballarat.

307 Ibid.

308 Ibid. & Lewis, *op.cit*.

4.5 Other Early 20th Century Brick School Buildings

4.5.1 Primary School Buildings in Ballarat

Within the City of Ballarat is a selection of early 20th century brick buildings comparable to the former Ballarat Orphanage School. These school buildings were all built as Catholic Primary Schools and include the following:

- St. Alipius Primary School, 84 Victoria Street, Ballarat East. Built in 1911 to a design by W.E. Gribble,[309] the two storey red brick building was originally characterised by a gabled roof form clad in terra cotta tiles. In recent years, a new brick pavilion has been added to the front, diminishing the integrity and character of the original design. Unlike the former Ballarat Orphanage School however, the building retains its original gabled form behind the new work and still functions as a school.

- St. Columba's Primary School, 701 Lydiard Street North, Ballarat. Also built in 1911,[310] (Photo 4.20) St. Columba's School was designed with a symmetrical composition having an elevated central hipped roof form with side gabled wings that projected to the front. It was constructed of pressed red brick and possibly terra cotta tiled roof cladding. This form and wall construction survives today, as do the characteristic buttresses. However, the original roof cladding and central turret that adorned the roofline have been removed and the roof replaced with corrugated colorbond. The original central porch has been infilled. There have also been a number of additions and alterations at the rear, although unlike the former Ballarat Orphanage School, St. Columba's Primary School has retained its roof forms and much of its early character. It continues to operate as a school.

- Former St. Joseph's Primary School, Dawson Street North, Ballarat (Photo 4.21). This building was constructed in 1931 to a design by Cyril Kelly.[311] It was later part of the Loreto Convent and College. The building has an elongated form with a tiled gabled and hipped roof. It has been meticulously detailed, having round-arched niches in the brick chimneys, a front façade (to Lyons Street) with a stepped brick parapet and niche complete with figure sculpture, and a north colonnade (which has been later glazed). The building has projecting eaves with exposed timber rafters and large timber framed multi-paned windows. Until recently, this building was noticeably intact but its integrity and condition have been diminished through fire damage.

- St. Patrick's School, Drummond Street South, Ballarat (Photo 4.22). This school was built in 1924 in red brick with gable roof forms clad in terra cotta tiles.[312] It has stepped parapet gable ends. The building appears to be largely intact and continues its school function to the present day.

309 *Cazaly's Contract Reporter*, 8 August 1911, *op.cit*.

310 'Brief History, St. Columba's' online, http://www3.scballarat.catholic.edu.au/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=4&Itemid=9.

311 D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Former Loreto College, Dawson Street North, Ballarat', prepared for NNT Partnership, April 2007.

312 Ibid.

- St. Aloysius School, Redan, c.1930 (Photo 4.23).[313] The character and appearance of this building is similar to the former St. Joseph's Primary School and St. Patrick's School.

4.5.2 State and Catholic School Buildings in Victoria

In 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study' (1993), Richard Peterson lists a large number of State School buildings constructed in Victoria between 1900 and 1929.[314] Many were built of timber and most throughout this era appear to have been designed under the control of Edward Evan Smith, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department who appears to have been responsible for the design control of the Ballarat Orphanage School in 1919.

Similarly-designed early 20th century red brick State School buildings include the following:

- Bacchus Marsh Secondary School, Bacchus Marsh, built in 1912 (Photo 4.24).[315] This school is considerably larger than the former Ballarat Orphanage School, but the composition of hipped terra cotta tiled roof forms, projecting eaves with exposed rafters, red brick construction and banks of timber framed windows present a similar appearance to that which originally characterised the Ballarat, albeit in a more unassuming manner.
- Red Cliffs Primary School, Red Cliffs, built in 1924.[316]
- Beeac Primary School, Beeac, built in 1924 (Photo 4.25).[317] This building appears to be largely intact although the existing corrugated sheet metal roof may have replaced an original terra cotta tiled roof.
- Bungaree Primary School, Bungaree, built in 1924 (Photo 4.26).[318] A double-fronted gabled building with a corrugated iron roof and projecting eaves with exposed rafters, this building is substantially intact.

Other comparable Catholic Primary School buildings in the Ballarat District include:

- St. Michael's School, Springbank, built in 1932 (Photo 4.27) and substantially intact today.[319]
- St. Michael's School, Bungaree, built in 1926 (Photo 4.28).[320] While the built is largely intact, a covered portico has been constructed to one side in recent times.

313 Ibid.
314 R. Peterson, 'Historic Government Schools: A Comparative Study', prepared for the Heritage Management Branch, Building Division, Department of Planning & Development, June 1993.
315 See http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bacchus_Marsh_College.
316 Blake, *op.cit*.
317 Ibid.
318 D. Rowe & W. Jacobs, 'Moorabool Shire Heritage Study Stage 1', prepared for the Moorabool Shire Council, 2010.
319 Ibid.
320 Ibid.

4.6 Brighton Beach Primary School, former State Orphanage School

The Brighton Beach Primary School, Windermere Crescent, Brighton, shares similar historical associations in the education of orphanage children with the former Ballarat Orphanage School. With the establishment of the orphanage at Brighton in 1878 (resulting from the demise of the earlier orphanage at South Melbourne), a school was built on the site for orphanage children as well as children from the local area.[321] The school was based around the concept of a farm.[322] The 'boys were taught milking, crop, cultivation, hay-making, ploughing, digging and vegetable growing; while inside the girls were taught cookery.'[323] In 1894 during the Great Depression, the State Orphanage School and the nearby Brighton State School No. 1542, Wilson Street, were amalgamated for economic reasons.[324] In 1915, the Brighton Orphanage School became known as Brighton Beach School No. 2048.[325] It may have been at this time when a gabled red brick school building was constructed.[326] (Photo 4.29) This building remains moderately intact amongst the school complex today. In 1925, the orphanage gymnasium and swimming pool were removed and the school buildings were extended.[327] This appears to comprise the existing large single storey hipped roofed interwar building located to one side of the gabled building. In 1958-59, the Melbourne Orphanage Association sold the school site (which the Education Department had rented) and in 1961 the orphanage relocated from Brighton to Waverley.[328] Today, the original parapeted entrance wing of the gabled school building has been removed and replaced with a hipped bay. The Brighton Beach Primary School continues to function as a Primary School.

4.7 Other Post World War Two Orphanages & Congregate Institutions[329]

4.7.1 Introduction

The move towards the 'cottage system' of orphanage care after World War Two in 1945 was not confined to Ballarat. Although the cottage system appears to have been largely influenced by child development theories of the 1950s, the model had its roots in late 19th century Britain. The cottage system was taken up by a number of existing institutions operated by Government, religious denominations and non-denominational providers and this in turn often led to the establishment of new cottage style home properties and the demise of the original dormitory institution. The following provides some of the known orphanage and congregate institutions that operated from after the mid 20th century, either from an existing institution or as a new complex. It is not intended as a definitive analysis.

4.7.2 Royal Park Depot (Melbourne Youth Justice Centre), Parkville

The Royal Park Depot, Parkville, was the sole reception centre for children in State care from 1880 until 1961. It was originally designed as a series of cottages to provide

321 See http://www.ozchild.org.au/ozchild/about-ozchild/history/9.
322 Allom Lovell & Associates, 'City of Bayside Heritage Review Thematic History', vol.1, prepared for the City of Bayside, March 1999, p.44.
323 Ibid., p.46.
324 Blake, *op.cit*., p.363.
325 *Ibid*.
326 See historic photograph in the State Library of Victoria online, c.1920-30, accession H2001.20/19.
327 Ibid.
328 Ibid.
329 All information in this section has been taken from 'Pathways: Historical resources for people who experienced out of home 'care' in Victoria', at http://www.pathwaysvictoria.info.

short-term care for up to 60 children. In the 1880s, there were two separations institutions at Royal Park, being the Boys' Industrial School (Receiving Depot) and the Girls' Industrial School (Receiving Depot). In late 1954, the first experimental cottages were built at Royal Park, composing a Hostel divided into two self-contained flats that accommodated up to six children who lived with a House mother. The name of Royal Park changed in 1955 to 'Turana' and it continued to function as the only state-run reception centre for children in state care until 1961, when the Allambie Reception Centre opened. From c.1985, Turana became a youth training centre providing programs for young people sentenced to detention. From 1993, Turana had been renamed the Melbourne Youth Justice Centre, accommodating 15-17 year old males in four units with a separate multi-purpose unit that housed remand prisoners.

4.7.3 Non-Denominational Homes

- Gordon Homes for Boys, Highett, was opened in 1951. These homes accommodated boys between the ages of 4 and 14 along the cottage style model. In 1967, the Homes shifted to a model of scattered family group homes with eight homes operating under the new regime in the early 1970s.

4.7.4 Government Cottage Homes

- Winlaton Youth Training Centre, Nunawading. This centre was initially established as a Home for women with venereal diseases in 1951 and operated by the Mission of St. James and St. John. In 1953, it was taken over by the Children's Welfare Department and three years later in 1956 a youth training centre was opened on the site. In 1959, Winlaton became a reception centre for girls and young men and from the mid 1980s it operated solely for juvenile offenders. In 1991, it was renamed the Nunawading Youth Residential Service. When first established in the 1950s, girls were accommodated in three cottages known as 'Goonyah', 'Warrina', and 'Kooringal', each housing up to 15 girls in single rooms.

- Allambie Reception Centre, Burwood, opened in the 1960s as a Children's Home operated by the Family Welfare Division of the Social Welfare Department. The complex was originally designed to accommodate children from infancy to age 14. Up to 90 children were housed in four separate sections. In the 1970s, Allambie consisted of three large sections known as Waratah, Kurrajong and Mimosa. The nursery at Allambie closed in 1986 and the whole complex in 1990.

- Family Group Home Program. In 1956, the Victorian State Government's Children's Welfare Department initiated a program of establishing state-run family group homes. Each of the homes was to accommodate 8 children under the care of a cottage mother. By 1958, there were 10 houses in operation, located in Preston, Heidelberg, Northcote and Coburg. These homes were also constructed by the Concrete House Project of the Victorian Housing Commission. Two additional family homes were built in Ararat in 1960 and by 1974 there were 40 family group homes in operation throughout Victoria housing 209 children. From the 1980s, the Department offered other types of residential care along with the family care home system.

4.7.5 Denominational Cottage Homes

- Orana Peace Memorial Homes, Burwood, were established in 1953 by the Methodist Church as a shift towards smaller residential style accommodation units as opposed to the previous dormitory style accommodation that had operated in Cheltenham from the 1880s. Orana operated until 1989.

- St. John's Home for Boys & Girls, Canterbury, was established in 1959 by the Anglican Church. Children were housed in a cottage and this was followed by a second cottage in 1961. Additional St. John's Homes were established in Camberwell in 1969 as well as in Doncaster and Nunawading. In 1971, three homes were opened at Portsea and another three at the Canterbury site. In 1997, St. John's Homes amalgamated with the Mission of St. James and St. John and the Mission to the Streets and Lanes to form Anglicare Victoria.

- Blackburn South Cottages, were established by the Anglican Church in 1963. They were operated by the Mission of St. James and St. John, providing modern accommodation for boys and girls from broken homes and those affected by family crisis or tragedy. Initially established under the dormitory or congregate model, the later introduction of cottage parents brought about the family group home arrangement. The Blackburn South Cottages, later known as Blackburn Family Services, closed in 1988.

4.8 Conclusions

Conclusions to the comparative analysis when also considering the history and development of the former Ballarat Orphanage complex and its existing fabric are:

- The former Toddlers' Block at the former Ballarat Orphanage represents one of the more intact non-domestic interwar era examples of the work of the local architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. It also has important historical and social value given its early long-serving function as accommodation for orphaned infants and as a memorial to Arthur and Jean Kenny, long-time Orphanage Superintendent and Matron, and with James Kerslake, notable benefactor.

- There are more intact examples of 19th and early 20th century orphanage and refuge complexes in Ballarat. These include the former Female Refuge, Nazareth House and former St. Joseph's Orphanage (this is notwithstanding the social interest in the Ballarat Orphanage complex by some former residents).

- There are more intact surviving examples of 19th and early 20th century orphanages included in the Victorian Heritage Register constructed either before or during the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' (1865-1957) of the Ballarat Orphanage. These include the former Protestant Orphan Asylum and Common School, Fyansford; Former St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, South Melbourne; Former St. Vincent de Paul's Girls' Orphanage, South Melbourne; and St. Aidan's Orphanage, Kennington (Bendigo). St. Vincent's Boy's Orphanage continues a child welfare function.

- The landscape setting of the former St. Joseph's Orphanage appears to be more intact than the surviving 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' landscape at the former Ballarat Orphanage, although the latter has tangible historical and social associations though the surviving Elm trees and particularly the commemorative value bestowed the mature Magnolia tree outside the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1).

- There are a number of noticeably more intact examples of early 20th century brick school buildings in Ballarat and surrounding districts when compared to the altered former Ballarat Orphanage School (this is notwithstanding the social interest in the Ballarat building by some former residents). In addition, the majority of these school buildings continue to function for their original purpose.

- The Brighton Beach Primary School building complex, Brighton, and particularly the early 20th century buildings, represent a more intact example of a former State Orphanage School than the former Ballarat Orphanage School. The Brighton Beach Primary School also continues to operate as a school.

- The surviving 'cottage orphanage' era buildings at the former Ballarat Orphanage represent one of many postwar orphanage complexes established in Victoria based on the family group home model. Like Ballarat, most of these postwar orphanages appear to have closed. Further investigations into the family homes established as part of the Victorian State Government's Family Group Home Program might reveal any surviving homes based on the cottage system.

5.0 Significance of the former Ballarat Orphanage

5.1 Assessment Criteria

In evaluating the heritage significance of the former Ballarat Orphanage, consideration must be given to the relevant Australian Heritage Commission Assessment Criteria[330] as outlined in the *VPP: Applying the Heritage Overlay*. A local significance threshold to the City of Ballarat has been considered as part of this assessment. That is, heritage significance has been considered in relation to the municipal area, and that the architectural/aesthetic, historic and social heritage values are sufficiently embodied in surviving intact fabric to warrant a heritage overlay in the Ballarat Planning Scheme. The detailed version of the Australian Heritage Commission's Assessment Criteria (with inclusion and exclusion guidelines) has been adopted for this study (the abbreviated Criteria are provided as Appendix 8.08).

The relevant criteria are as follows:

330 In February 2009, the Australian Heritage Council published new draft Guidelines for the Assessment of Places for the National Heritage List. These new Guidelines are not explicitly outlined in the VPP: Applying the Heritage Overlay. They are however similar to the Australian Heritage Commission Guidelines.

5.1.1 Historical Heritage Value

Criterion A.4: *Importance for 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.*

The inclusion guidelines to meet this criterion include:

- Places associated with events or developments which contributed to or reflect long-term changes in history (ie. In the history of the City of Ballarat).

Response

The Orphanage Complex as an Individual Site

The site at 200 Victoria Street has historical associations with the evolution and development of the former Ballarat Orphanage from 1865 until 1988. The most profound and far-reaching era of the orphanage was between 1865 and 1957, which has been recognized as the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era'. It was during this era when the previous worked-out diggings of the Eureka lead were completely transformed into a viable, sustainable and picturesque orphanage complex identified by a substantial two storey orphanage building, large front exotic garden, vegetable garden and farm. Until 1945, 4,000 children had been accommodated at the Ballarat Orphanage. The physical manifestation of the orphanage between 1865 and 1957 reflected community attitudes and Government legislation and policy on the welfare of children. In 1864, the Victorian Government deemed that 'neglected' children required institutionalised care, and from 1886, the Aborigines Protection Act brought about the arrival of Aboriginal children of the 'stolen generations' to the orphanage. The original and early buildings and setting of the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' expressed a regimented and physically punitive institutional system. The well-managed buildings, grounds and farm were the result of the labors of the residents, which together with State school curriculum, was considered essential to their education and well-being.

Today, the fabric that survives of the Dormitory Orphanage Era is the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) (built 1929 and extended in 1939), Orphanage School (Building 4) (built in 1919 and altered in the 1960s), Sloyd Room (Building 7) (built in 1912 and altered in 1925 and after 1933) portions of the early Gymnasium, Picture Theatre and Latrines (Building 8) (built in 1907, late 19th or early 20th centuries and c.1920s), brick western boundary wall (built in the 1880s), the remnant landscaping on the Victoria Street frontage - the memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and Ludbrook memorial seat) - the two Elm trees, and the remnants of the early road to the south of Buildings 8 and 9 and to the east of the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence.

In determining whether any or all of this fabric meets a local heritage significance threshold for historical reasons, a key performance indicator that also requires consideration is the definition given in the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter:

> For any given place the significance will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives in situ, or whether the settings are substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However,

> some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of subsequent treatment.[331]

In this regard, only the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) and brick western boundary wall are considered to have sufficient integrity to warrant inclusion under the Heritage Overlay. In addition, the memorial garden – with its Magnolia tree and Ludbrook Memorial seat – and the adjacent mature Elm trees, are also considered to be of particular importance in embodying the historical associations of the Dormitory Orphanage Era.

Within the site are also a number of buildings associated with the 'Cottage Orphanage Era' between 1957 and 1988. While these buildings have historical interest as an expression of the orphanage's major transformation in the management of child welfare, it was the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' between 1865 and 1957 which is considered to have had the most profound impact on the evolution and development of the Ballarat Orphanage.

The Orphanage Site as part of the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct

The former Ballarat Orphanage site is included within the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct, identified in the Ballarat Planning Scheme as HO177. The former Orphanage site is assumed to contribute to the significance of the Precinct as the list of 'non-significant' places to the precinct (an incorporated document in the Ballarat Planning Scheme) does not include the subject site. However, there is no heritage assessment specific to the former Ballarat Orphanage site in support of its significance to the precinct.

The precinct has historical significance 'as it demonstrates a continuous progressive of urban development from the 1860s – early 1960s.' The background information in support of the historical significance of the precinct states that the area 'is characterised by a heterogeneous combination of substantially intact residential buildings constructed from around the 1860s to the 1940s and interspersed with a notable collection of educational and cultural/community buildings constructed from the 1870s onwards.'

While many of the buildings at the former Ballarat Orphanage are associated with the significant historical era of development between the 1860s and early 1960s, as outlined in the supporting background to the precinct, it is especially characterised by residential development between the 1860s and 1940s. In this regard, and when considering the integrity of individual buildings and fabric at the orphanage site, it is the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1), memorial garden (and Magnolia tree), Elm trees and brick western boundary wall that make the most redeeming contribution to the historical significance of the Victoria Street heritage precinct.

331 *The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance*, Australia ICOMOS Inc., Burwood, 2000.

Criterion H.1: *Importance for close association with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, State or region.*

The inclusion guidelines to meet this criterion include:

- The person's contribution must be established sufficiently by historical documentation or other firm evidence, and the association of person with place established clearly in a similar way. In general, the association between person and places needs to be of long duration, or needs to be particularly significant in the person's productive life.

Response
It is recognized that the former Ballarat Orphanage site has associations with numerous Committee members, benefactors, staff and residents from the mid 1860s until 1988. As previously outlined, the most profound era of historical development was between 1865 and 1957 as part of the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era'. The most enduring historical associations are with particular individuals whose contributions to the evolution and development of the former Ballarat Orphanage are manifested in the surviving physical fabric: the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) and the memorial garden with the Ludbrook Memorial seat. This fabric is considered to meet a local significance threshold for its associations with the long-serving and dedicated Superintendent and Matron, Arthur and Jean Kenny (1884-1925) through the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block; Superintendent and Matron, Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook (1925-1949) in the Ludbrook Memorial seat; and James Kerslake, an important benefactor to the orphanage in the James Kerslake Wing of the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block.

Specific associations with other key individuals whose contribution to orphanage life was notable may be best expressed through interpretation. This does not diminish their important contribution to or associations with the orphanage, but their associations are not embodied in surviving physical fabric of the Dormitory Orphanage Era.

5.1.2 Social Heritage Value

Criterion G.1: *Importance as a place highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, symbolic, cultural, educational, or social associations.*

The inclusion guidelines to meet this criterion include:

- Places which are held in high esteem by the Ballarat community or a segment of it, that esteem being demonstrated and special. The value to the community must be beyond normal regard felt by a community for its familiar surroundings.

Response
Recent publications, such as the *Forgotten Australians* Report, together with data from a Community Workshop held by the City of Ballarat on 31 August 2011, clearly indicate that the former Ballarat Orphanage complex demonstrates special importance to the former residents and staff and their families for social reasons. While this data gives a

range of buildings, landscaping and structures that are held in high esteem for social reasons by former residents, a most tangible regard is associated with the Memorial Garden (including the Magnolia tree) as a place of celebration, commemoration and contemplation. This landscaped area is recognized as the location for return visits to the property for family photographs (including wedding photographs), the spreading of ashes and the recollection of past experiences.

The former Toddlers' Block (Building 1), Orphanage School (Building 4), Sloyd Room (Building 7) and former Gymnasium (part of Building 8) and brick western boundary wall are also recognized by some former residents for their social value. Yet, it is the former Toddlers' Block and the brick western boundary wall that retain a sufficient degree of integrity in which the social value is embodied at the local level. This does not deny the social interest bestowed other parts of the site by some former residents. This assessment is not intended to challenge any portion of the site held in high regard by those previously associated with it, but to determine those parts of the site that best meet the assessment criteria and thresholds.

5.1.3 Architectural Heritage Value

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

The inclusion guidelines to meet this Criterion are as follows:

- It can be regarded as a particularly good example of its Type, by virtue of the combination of characteristics most indicative of the Type, or a significant variant of the Type equally well.
- It is one of a number of similar places which are all good examples of a Type, but has a higher value by virtues of its integrity, condition, association with other significance places or setting.
- It is part of a group of places which collectively include a range of variation within a Type.
- It represents the seminal or optimal example of the Type.

Response

The Orphanage Complex as an Individual Site

In the Comparative Analysis (Section 4.1), the "type" of heritage place that has been used to define the former Ballarat Orphanage complex is the building fabric and setting associated with the 'Dormitory Orphanage Era' 1865-1957. As a complex when considering of the surviving fabric of the 1865-1957 era, there have been found to be more intact examples of 19th and early 20th century orphanage and refuge complexes in Ballarat. These include the former Female Refuge, Nazareth House and former St. Joseph's Orphanage. However, the front memorial garden setting (with the Magnolia tree) to the former Toddlers' Block and the nearby Elm trees, are considered to sufficiently demonstrate the way of life, custom, process, land use, function and design of the former Ballarat Orphanage associated with the Dormitory Orphanage Era at a local architectural/aesthetic level.

Toddlers' Block (Building 1)
In evaluating the individual buildings and structures on the site of the Dormitory Orphanage Era, the former Toddlers' Block is the most intact and the building which has a notable presence to Victoria Street. This building has also been found to represent one of the more intact non-domestic interwar era examples of the work of the local architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. The design, construction and integrity of the building are considered to meet a local architectural heritage significance threshold.

It is recognized that the former Toddlers' Block has been changed since its original construction in 1929. However, the additions of 1939 are considered to contribute to its architectural value today.

Orphanage School (Building 4)
High regard has been paid to the former Orphanage School by some former residents. This building was viewed as a place of respite and learning from the other labors of orphanage life in the early-mid 20th century. Yet architecturally, the former school building has been noticeably compromised by the removal of the original terra cotta tiled hipped roofs and chimneys between 1963 and 1968, and the replacement by shallow-pitched gabled roofs. While the footprint of the building survives, its overall character and appearance – and particularly its integrity – has been much diminished. The Comparative Analysis has revealed that there are more intact examples of early 20th century brick school buildings in Ballarat and surrounding districts. The Brighton Beach Primary School also survives as a more intact example of a former State Orphanage School and it continues to operate as a school. The former Ballarat Orphanage School is therefore not considered to meet the local architectural significance threshold.

Sloyd Room (Building 7) & Gymnasium (part of Building 8)
Regard has also been expressed for the former Sloyd Room (Building 7) and former Gymnasium (Building 8). Like the former Orphanage School, the integrity of these buildings and their original function and context has been diminished by later 20th century change. This may not have reduced their social importance to some former residents, but it has affected their ability to meet a local architectural heritage significance threshold. The late 20th century changes have also placed the early road infrastructure (behind Buildings 8 and 9) out of its original context.

The Orphanage Site as part of the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct
As above, the former Toddlers' Block, front memorial garden setting, Magnolia tree, two Elm trees and the brick western boundary wall are considered to make an important architectural/aesthetic contribution to the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct. This fabric relates to the architectural/aesthetic heritage value of the precinct as outlined in its statement of significance.

The former Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendent's Dwellings at 200a and 200b Victoria Street are not considered to have precinct significance to the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct. Although these dwellings appear to be intact, their construction dates of 1965 and 1967 are outside the significant era of development for the precinct between the 1860s and the early 1960s. The dwellings are also later examples of postwar design and are similar to the dwelling opposite the orphanage

site at 259 Victoria Street which is listed has having no significance to the precinct in the Ballarat Precincts (2006) incorporated document.

5.1.4 Aesthetic Heritage Value

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

The inclusion guidelines to meet this Criterion are as follows:

- A place is eligible if it articulates so fully a particular concept of design that it expresses an aesthetic ideal (e.g. a place which epitomizes the design principles of an architectural style, landscape ideal, etc.) or if the place, because of its aesthetic characteristics, is held in high esteem by the community.
- To be eligible, a place must have a high degree of integrity so that it fully reflects the aesthetic qualities for which it is nominated.

Response

While the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1) has been considered to meet Criterion D.2 for its architectural value, the few changes that have been made to it - particularly the alterations to the main front porch - suggest that it does not meet Criterion E.1 as it is not highly intact.

While the memorial garden with the Magnolia tree and the neighbouring Elm trees has been altered from the original 19th century design in 1968, it is the current garden setting at the front of the former Toddlers' Block that is held in high esteem by a number of former residents, staff and their families. It is for this reason that the memorial garden and associated trees are considered to meet Criterion E.1.

5.2 Statement of Significance

What is Significant?

The former interwar era Toddlers' Block, front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and memorial Ludbrook seat), two 19th century Elm trees to the east, and the western brick boundary wall at 200 Victoria Street, Ballarat East, have significance as tangible physical legacies of the former Ballarat Orphanage established in 1865. The original Ballarat Orphanage opened in 1866 to provide institutionalised welfare for 'neglected' children. The Orphanage was the culmination of allied charity instigated by the Oddfellows, Foresters, Freemasons and Protestant Christian denominations. This fraternal charitable network emanated from the peculiar local situation brought about by the shifting fortunes on the goldfields and especially the misfortunes of many parents left destitute in the wake little success. Established on the worked-out diggings of the Eureka lead, the initial 10 acre site was completely transformed and the orphanage soon boasted a substantial front garden, vegetable garden, farm and ancillary buildings. These changes appear to have been largely instigated by the long-serving Orphanage Superintendent, Arthur Kenny, whose tenure commenced in 1884. The period between 1865 and 1957 had the most profound and far-reaching effects on the provision of child welfare at the orphanage. Between 1925 and 1949, the orphanage was led by Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook as Superintendent and Matron. By 1945, over 4,000 children had passed through the orphanage's doors. From 1957, the orphanage was again transformed with the staged development of the 'cottage' system (in which a more domestic network of housing units was built to simulate a homely environment). As part of this new method of welfare, the old orphanage building was demolished between 1957 and 1965. Eric and Mrs Morton were Superintendent and Nurse from 1950 until 1963 during the initial transformation into the cottage system.

Today, the former Toddlers' Block, built in 1929 and extended in 1939 to designs by Clegg, Morrow and Cameron, the eastern brick boundary wall (built in the 1880s) and the memorial garden and trees on the Victoria Street frontage physically embody the historical associations and social and commemorative importance of the former Orphanage complex.

How is it Significant?

The former Toddlers' Block, front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and Ludbrook memorial seat), two mature Elm trees east of the former Toddlers' Block and the western brick boundary wall are of local architectural/aesthetic, historic and social significance to the City of Ballarat.

Why is it Significant?

The former Toddlers' Block, front memorial garden and western brick boundary wall have historical and social significance as physical legacies of the most profound period in the evolution and development of the Ballarat Orphanage between 1865 and 1957 (AHC A.4, H.1, G.1). The former Ballarat Orphanage hosted thousands of 'neglected' children (including Aboriginal children of the 'stolen generations' from 1887). The surviving intact fabric has associations with the welfare traditions, regimes and values at the orphanage in the 19th and particularly early 20th centuries. This fabric has associations with members of the respective orphanage committees, benefactors, staff and former residents. While there are other buildings on the site that also have some

social interest to former residents, the more enduring historical associations and social recognition is particularly embodied in the intact fabric.

The former Toddlers' Block was constructed in 1929 (and extended in 1939) to designs the local architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron as a modern system of infant accommodation. It was named the Kenny Memorial Block in honour of the former long-serving and dedicated Superintendent and Matron, Arthur and Jean Kenny (1884-1925) (the east wing being named the James Kerslake wing in 1939 in honour of this important benefactor). The memorial garden and Magnolia tree at the front of the Toddlers' Block (although altered from 1968) has become an area of celebration, commemoration and contemplation for many former residents, staff and their families. The Ludbrook memorial seat adjacent to the Magnolia tree – although only introduced in 2007 - also commemorates the service and association to the orphanage by the former Superintendent and Matron, Herbert and Daisy Ludbrook (1925-1949) and their family.

The former Toddlers' Block has architectural significance as a moderately intact example of an interwar domestically-scaled institutional building (AHC D.2). This is demonstrated through the original and early design qualities including the single storey and asymmetrical composition of elongated hipped roof forms, projecting jerkin head porches at the front, terra cotta tiled roof cladding, eaves overhangs, pressed red brick wall construction, regularly arranged timber framed double hung windows, horizontal rendered wall band, brick buttresses on the eastern (James Kerslake) wing, and the E plan layout with the central courtyard. The former Toddlers' Block also represents one of the more intact non-residential designs of the architects, Clegg, Morrow and Cameron. The building continues to have a noticeable presence when viewed from Victoria Street.

The front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree) and two Elm trees to the east of the former Toddlers' Block have aesthetic significance (AHC E.1). They exhibit notable visual qualities and are significant contributors in establishing an important presence for the former Toddlers' Block and orphanage site on the traditional Victoria Street frontage. The memorial garden, Magnolia tree and the two Elm trees are held in high esteem by past residents, staff and their families.

The brick wall on the east boundary also provides a contribution to the appearance of the site from Stawell Street. It is a surviving symbol of enclosure that once signified the restriction and protection of the orphanage function within.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 Statutory Controls

1. It is recommended that the former Toddlers' Block (Building 1), front memorial garden (including the Magnolia tree and Ludbrook Memorial seat), two Elm trees and the brick western boundary wall are included in a heritage overlay in the Ballarat Planning Scheme. This may be through the application of an individual heritage overlay for the area surrounding the former Toddler's Block, front memorial garden and two Elm trees (as broadly shown in the outline in the following aerial image), and a separate individual heritage overlay over the brick western wall. Alternatively, it is suggested that an amendment to the supporting information and list of non-significant places (incorporated document) for the Victoria Street Heritage Precinct is considered whereby all the buildings (other than the former Toddlers' Block and brick western boundary wall) are listed in the incorporated document of non-significant places.

2. It is recommended that external paint controls apply to the former Toddlers' Block and brick western boundary wall, and that tree controls apply to the Magnolia tree and the two Elm trees. These controls should either be listed in the individual heritage overlay for the property (if an individual heritage overlay is applied) or in the existing Victoria Street Heritage Precinct HO177 in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. If the latter is applied, then the controls should specifically identify the former Toddlers' Block, brick western boundary wall, Magnolia tree and the two Elm trees.

3. Under the Victoria Planning Provisions, no statutory controls can be placed over objects as part of a heritage overlay. Therefore, the Ludbrook Memorial seat can have no statutory control afforded to it. It is recommended that negotiations are sought with the owners of the site to ensure the long term survival of the Ludbrook Memorial seat in its current location.

4. It is recommended that further investigation is carried out in relation to the existence of the Kenny Memorial Avenue of Honour at Mt. Xavier. This avenue was planted in 1917 in memory of the former residents who fought and died in World War One. It formed part of a pine plantation established and managed by the Ballarat Orphanage. If the avenue survives in a largely intact state, it is recommended that consideration is given to the application of a heritage overlay.

Detailed Aerial Image showing potential extent of the individual heritage overlay. Source: NearMaps.

6.2 Interpretation

It is recognized that other building fabric of historical and social interest to the community (and particularly to some former residents) has not been recommended for inclusion under the heritage overlay. The evolution and development of the former Ballarat Orphanage – irrespective of the fabric warranting heritage overlay controls – has played a highly important role in the provision of institutionalized welfare and training to thousands of children between 1865 and 1988.

1. It is recommended that the existing foundation stones, plaques and windows (including the Albert Leach transom) affixed to many of the buildings are retained and safely secured. These foundation stones and plaques could be used for the future interpretation of the site by the owners in negotiations with Child and Family Services, Ballarat, and the City of Ballarat.

2. It is recommended that all past and present commemorative fabric associated with the Ballarat Orphanage is itemized and recorded for the future interpretation of the site. The past fabric no longer on the site and/or no longer extant includes the: World War One and Two Timber Honour Rolls (it has been indicated that they are in the possession of CAFS), Jubilee Window (installed in 1890 in the original orphanage building and in the possession of CAFS), former Edwin Baker Glasshouse (erected in 1912 by the Railway Carnival Committee in memory of Edwin Baker, former Orphanage Committee member); the Kenny Memorial Avenue of Honour established at the Mt. Xavier Park (the first tree having been planted by the

Governor-General in 1917); toddlers' memorial pool (installed in 1950 by the Query Club in memory of the Late Flight Sargent Bob Westcott); orphanage pool (upgrades funded by the Ballarat Sportsmen's Committee in 1950 and the Ballarat Travellers' Committee in 1968). In relation to existing fabric, this includes the Kenny Memorial Toddlers' Block with the James Kerslake Wing (Building 1); Ludbrook Memorial seat; William Farrell Cottage (Building 3, built 1965) (named in honour of William Farrell, former resident who willed his estate to the orphanage); Albert Leach Cottage (Buildings 5-6, built in 1962 and 1965) (named after Albert Leach, a former resident who died as a prisoner of war in Malaya in World War Two and who bequeathed his estate to the orphanage); Bluebird's Cottage (Building 9 built in 1960) (the building was named in recognition of radio station 3BA who conducted an appeal for its construction); commemorative obelisk in the front garden of the Building 2 (a granite obelisk that commemorates the centenary of education at the orphanage in 1974 and the 125th anniversary of education on the site in 1999); and the 'Ballarat Orphanage: The Stolen Generations' interpretive display near the Ludbrook seat that forms part of the Ballarat Koorie Heritage Trail.

3. It is recommended that the ceiling beams (inscribed with writing by former residents) in the former Gymnasiums (Building 8) are retained, recorded, securely stored and form part of any future interpretation of the site.

4. It is recommended that the historical and social importance of the former Ballarat Orphanage site is continued through appropriate interpretation. This interpretation might include: a permanent display about the orphanage in the memorial garden (in conjunction with the existing display about the 'stolen generation' at the orphanage); exhibition, publication, and the naming of any new neighbouring roads and thoroughfares after important figures in the history of the orphanage.

5. Ideally, it is recommended that the early roadway that traverses the site to the south of Buildings 8 and 9, and exits onto Victoria Street to the east of the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence, is retained as further physical interpretation of the former Orphanage site.

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8.0 Appendices

Appendix 8.01: List of Committee Members from the *Ballarat Orphanage Jubilee Souvenir 1865-1915.*

Appendix 8.02: Historical Figures

Appendix 8.03: Current Photographs of the Site.

Appendix 8.04: Comparative Analysis Photographs.

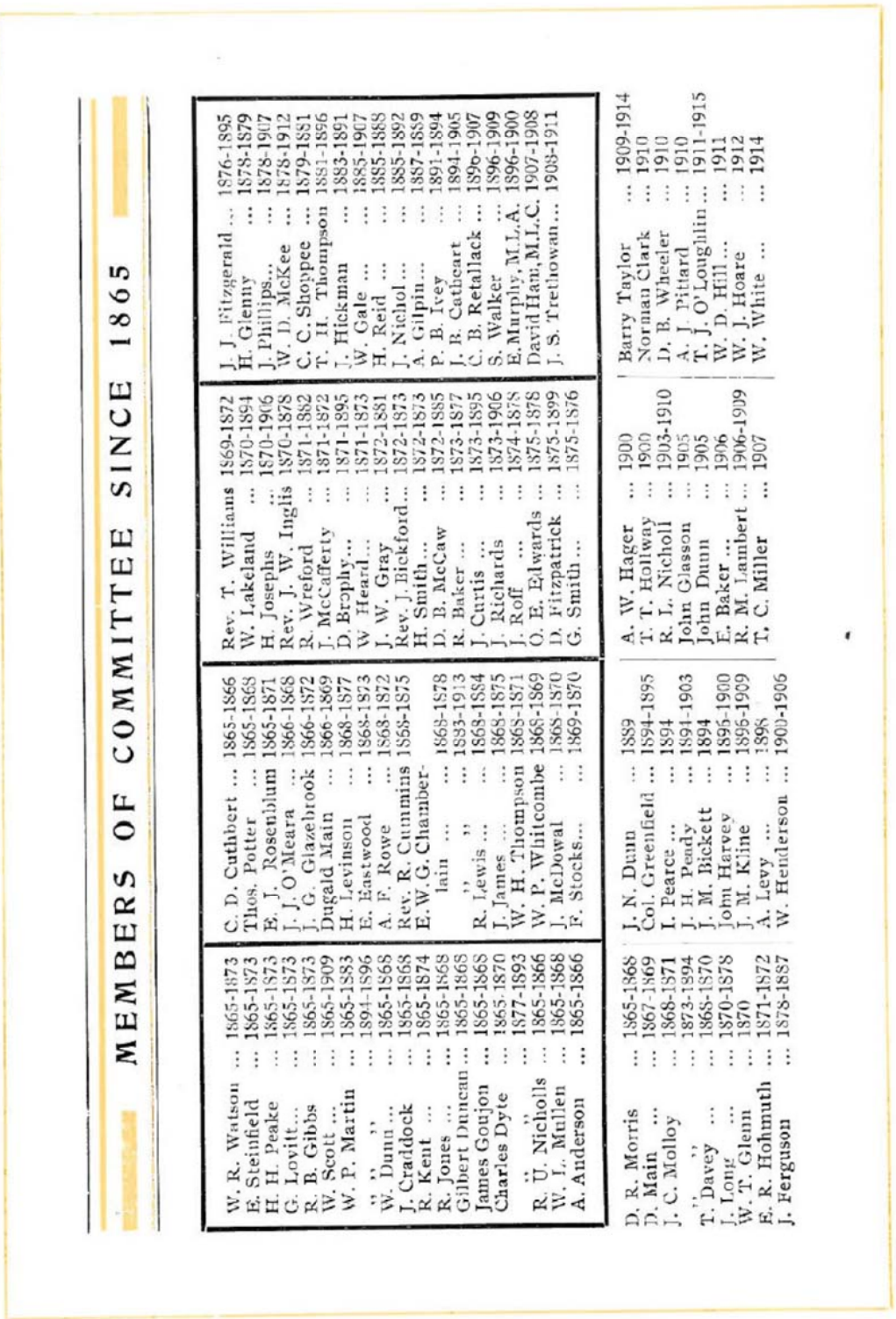
Appendix 8.05: VPP Applying the Heritage Overlay

Appendix 8.06: Australian Heritage Commission Assessment Criteria

Appendix 8.06: Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter Sequence Table

Appendix 8.07: Heritage Victoria's Conservation Management Plan Guide 2010.

8.01 List of Committee Members from the *Ballarat Orphanage Jubilee Souvenir 1865-1915.*



MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE SINCE 1865

W. R. Watson	1865-1873	C. D. Cuthbert	1865-1866	Rev. T. Williams	1869-1872	J. J. Fitzgerald	1876-1895
E. Steinfield	1865-1873	Thos. Potter	1865-1868	W. Lakeland	1870-1894	H. Glenny	1878-1879
H. H. Peake	1865-1873	E. J. Rosenblum	1865-1871	H. Josephs	1870-1906	J. Phillips	1878-1907
G. Lovitt	1865-1873	J. J. O'Meara	1866-1868	Rev. J. W. Inglis	1870-1878	W. D. McKee	1878-1912
R. B. Gibbs	1865-1873	J. G. Glazebrook	1866-1872	R. Wreford	1871-1882	C. C. Shoypee	1879-1881
W. Scott	1865-1909	Dugald Main	1866-1869	J. McCafferty	1871-1872	T. H. Thompson	1881-1896
W. P. Martin	1865-1883	H. Levinson	1868-1877	D. Brophy	1871-1895	J. Hickman	1883-1891
" " "	1894-1896	E. Eastwood	1868-1873	W. Heard	1871-1873	W. Gale	1885-1907
W. Dunn	1865-1868	A. F. Rowe	1868-1872	J. W. Gray	1872-1881	H. Reid	1885-1888
J. Craddock	1865-1868	Rev. R. Cummins	1868-1875	Rev. J. Bickford	1872-1873	J. Nichol	1885-1892
R. Kent	1865-1874	E. W. G. Chamber-		H. Smith	1872-1873	A. Gilpin	1887-1889
R. Jones	1865-1868	lain	1868-1878	D. B. McCaw	1872-1885	P. B. Ivey	1891-1894
Gilbert Duncan	1865-1868	" "	1883-1913	R. Baker	1873-1877	J. R. Catheart	1894-1905
James Goujon	1865-1868	R. Lewis	1868-1884	J. Curtis	1873-1895	C. B. Retallack	1896-1907
Charles Dyte	1865-1870	J. James	1868-1875	J. Richards	1873-1906	S. Walker	1896-1909
" "	1877-1893	W. H. Thompson	1868-1871	J. Roff	1874-1878	E. Murphy, M.L.A.	1896-1900
R. U. Nicholls	1865-1866	W. P. Whitcombe	1868-1869	O. E. Edwards	1875-1878	David Han, M.L.C.	1907-1908
W. L. Mullen	1865-1868	J. McDowal	1868-1870	D. Fitzpatrick	1875-1899	J. S. Trethowan	1908-1911
A. Anderson	1865-1866	F. Stocks	1869-1870	G. Smith	1875-1876		
D. R. Morris	1865-1868	J. N. Dunn	1889	A. W. Hager	1900	Barry Taylor	1909-1914
D. Main	1867-1869	Col. Greenfield	1894-1895	T. T. Hollway	1900	Norman Clark	1910
J. C. Molloy	1868-1871	I. Pearce	1894	R. L. Nicholl	1903-1910	D. B. Wheeler	1910
" "	1873-1894	J. H. Peady	1894-1903	John Glasson	1905	A. J. Pittard	1910
T. Davey	1868-1870	J. M. Bickett	1894	John Dunn	1905	T. J. O'Loughlin	1911-1915
J. Long	1870-1878	John Harvey	1895-1900	E. Baker	1906	W. D. Hill	1911
W. T. Glenn	1870	J. M. Kline	1895-1909	R. M. Lambert	1906-1909	W. J. Hoare	1912
E. R. Hohmuth	1871-1872	A. Levy	1898	T. C. Miller	1907	W. White	1914
J. Ferguson	1878-1887	W. Henderson	1900-1906				