

More about Melbourne – extending your museum excursion

There are many possibilities for extending a visit beyond the *Melbourne Story* exhibition by choosing one or more of the sites on the trail described below.

Places and Spaces	Description	Links to <i>Melbourne Story</i>
Bunjilaka <i>At Melbourne Museum</i>	<p>Bunjilaka is the Aboriginal Centre at Melbourne Museum. It holds Aboriginal cultural heritage items from one of the most significant collections in the world, many of which will help students explore some of the issues raised in <i>Melbourne Story</i>.</p> <p>http://museumvictoria.com.au/Bunjilaka/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900
Birrarung Marr <i>North bank of the Yarra River next to Federation Square</i>	<p>The Yarra was a significant gathering place for the Wurundjeri people prior to European settlement. It was also the port and primary source of water for colonial Melbourne.</p> <p>The Birrarung Wilam (meaning 'River Camp') installation interprets stories from local communities through public artworks. It is marked by a tall, intricately carved message stick standing at either end. A textured, twisting pathway acknowledges the significance of the eel as a traditional food source for groups camped by the river. Large rocks incised with animal drawings enclose a performance space. Closer to the river, a semi-circle of metal shields represents each of the five groups that comprised the Kulin Nation. On the outside wall of the ArtPlay building are interpretive panels that feature audio recordings of indigenous people telling their personal stories in their own words.</p> <p>The William Barak Bridge is named after the Wurundjeri diplomat, negotiator and artist who was a powerful leader and advocate for his people. As a child, William Barak witnessed the signing of a treaty between Indigenous leaders and Melbourne's founder John Batman.</p> <p>http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900
	<p>The Federation Bells were commissioned to celebrate Australia's Centenary of Federation in 2001. The thirty-nine computer-controlled bells range in size from a small handbell to a bell that stands 1.8m high and weighs 3.5 tonnes. They ring three times each day, delivering different compositions of approximately four minutes each.</p> <p>Speakers' Corner, a focal point for mass rallies and protests in the past, played a significant role in Victoria's social and political history. In 1916, demonstrations against conscription drew crowds of up to 50 000 people to the speakers' mounds which can still be seen amongst the elm</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920

	trees in this area. http://www.melbourne.vic.gov.au/	
Bank Place	<p>Bank Place is a short, narrow laneway, running south from Little Collins Street between Queen Street and William Street in the central business district of Melbourne. It is an oasis of heritage buildings dating from the 1860s through to the 1920s. Some of the significant buildings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitre Tavern, a historic pub established in 1868 . It was a popular 'bohemian' hangout for many of Australia's most prominent artists of the early twentieth century. • The Savage Club (named after eighteenth century poet, Richard Savage). The building is classified by the National Trust of Australia. • 12-16 Bank Place, built in 1884- 85 for Australia's first baronet Sir William Clarke. • Normanby Chambers built for the solicitor M H Davies, Esq. M.L.A., in 1883 <p>The lane also includes several ornate heritage lamp posts and bluestone alleys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920 • Electric City 1920-1945
Chinese Museum <i>22 Cohen Place Melbourne</i>	<p>Located in the heart of Chinatown, the Museum has permanent and temporary exhibitions and also runs a comprehensive school tour and cultural workshop program for students from Grade 1 to Year 12. Subjects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immigration and multiculturalism. • Early Australian history - Gold Rush of the 1850s. • Chinese festivals and customs. <p>http://www.chinesemuseum.com.au/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920 • Electric City 1920-1945 • Suburban City 1945-1980

<p>City Museum <i>Old Treasury, Spring Street, at the top of Collins Street</i></p>	<p>City Museum's permanent exhibition, Making Melbourne, presents the story of Melbourne from the first white settlement in 1835 to the present day. The key focus is the epic story of the Victorian gold discoveries from 1852 to 1862, the years in which Melbourne was transformed from a struggling settlement town into a bustling city of international reputation.</p> <p>http://www.citymuseummelbourne.org/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900
<p>Eight Hour Day Memorial <i>Corner of Lygon and Victoria Sts, Carlton (opposite Trades Hall)</i></p>	<p>"Eight hours labour, eight hours recreation, eight hours rest."</p> <p>The fight for the eight hour day was won first in Melbourne in 1856. It is commemorated by the Eight Hour Monument which has stood diagonally opposite Trades Hall since 1923. Topped by a golden globe bearing the 888 symbol, the monument was first erected in Spring Street near Parliament House in 1903.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920
<p>Grand Arcades</p>	<p>The construction of grand and glamorous shopping arcades reflected the wealth generated by the Gold Rushes, and marked Melbourne's emergence as an important international city.</p> <p>The Royal Arcade is the oldest retail arcade in Australia. It was officially opened by Charles Amess, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, 2nd May 1870. Gaunt's clock and the two figures of Gog and Magog were installed at the southern end of the Arcade in 1892. The Elizabeth street Annex was added in 1902.</p> <p>http://www.royalarcade.com.au/</p> <p>The Block Arcade is one of the world's finest examples of a 19th century shopping arcade. It is renowned for its impressive etched glass roof with decorative wrought iron and timber supports, and has the largest mosaic floor area in Australia. The complex is classified by the National Trust and is on the register of the National Estate.</p> <p>http://www.melbourne.com.au/block.htm</p> <p>Cathedral Arcade, an art deco arcade which dates back to 1925, forms a short, narrow laneway connecting Swanston Street to Flinders Lane. Retaining all its original features, the arcade includes a highly detailed stained glass and leadlight arch leading to a central dome. The floors are decorated with ceramic tiles, and the shopfronts feature richly detailed wood panels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920 • Electric City 1920-1945

<p>Immigration Museum 400 Flinders St, Melbourne</p>	<p>Immigration is about us all - those who were here and those who came. More than 9 million people have migrated to Australia since 1788. The exhibitions explore diverse experiences of migration and examine the ways migration shaped the nation and the city.</p> <p><i>Station Pier: gateway to a new life</i> explores the history of this evocative symbol of Victoria's immigration history. One of Australia's longest operating passenger piers, it is particularly significant to Victoria's post-war immigrants for whom it is an ongoing symbol of their arrival and the start of their new life.</p> <p><i>Immigrant stories</i> documents the challenges facing immigrants struggling to adapt to an unfamiliar environment and lifestyle, while maintaining aspects of their previous culture and way of life.</p> <p><i>Leaving Home</i> explores the many reasons people have left their homelands and travelled thousands of miles to make a new home in Australia, and the keepsakes and precious reminders of loved ones or special places they brought with them.</p> <p><i>Getting In</i> tells the story of the immigration policies that have shaped Victoria and Australia since the 1800s and how these policies have been a significant factor in forming a national identity.</p> <p>http://museumvictoria.com.au/ImmigrationMuseum/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920 • Electric City 1920-1945 • Suburban City 1945-1980
<p>Koorie Heritage Trust 295 King Street, Melbourne</p>	<p>A visit to the Koorie Heritage Trust will enable students to learn more about what the place we now call Melbourne meant (and means) to Indigenous people. The Trust's Cultural Centre includes a permanent exhibition tracing the history of Koorie people as well as guided cultural tours for people of all ages.</p> <p>Education programs are offered for students from P-12.</p> <p>http://www.koorieheritagetrust.com/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920 • Electric City 1920-1945 • Suburban City 1945-1980

<p>Old Melbourne Gaol <i>Russell Street, Melbourne (between La Trobe and Victoria Sts)</i></p>	<p>Between 1842 and its closure in 1929, Old Melbourne Gaol was the scene of 136 hangings including that of Australia's most infamous citizen, the bushranger Ned Kelly.</p> <p>The Old Melbourne Gaol education program – 'The Crime and Justice Experience' - integrates the Old Melbourne Gaol, the former City Watch House and Court One of the former Magistrates' Court. It provides students with an educational experience that challenges their preconceived notions of human rights, citizenship and justice.</p> <p>http://oldmelbournegaol.natrust.preview.designit.com.au/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920
<p>Parliament House Spring St , Melbourne</p>	<p>Parliament House is one of Melbourne's best known landmarks. The buildings were constructed at the height of the Victorian gold rush and have served three different governments. Parliament House was home to the parliament of the Colony of Victoria until 1900. With Federation in 1901 it became the seat of Australia's Federal Parliament until that shifted to the newly built Parliament House in Canberra in 1927. Victoria's State Parliament (which had been sitting at the Exhibition Buildings since Federation) was able to move in and has remained there since.</p> <p>Free tours are available when Parliament is not sitting at 10 & 11am 12 noon 2, 3 & 3.45pm, Mon-Fri. Tel: (03) 9651 8568</p> <p>http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne, the Meeting Place 1835-1850 • Gold Town 1850-1880 • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920 • Electric City 1920-1945 • Suburban City 1945-1980
<p>Royal Exhibition Building <i>Carlton Gardens</i></p>	<p>The Royal Exhibition Building in Carlton Gardens was completed in 1880 for Melbourne's first International Exhibition. The cultural, industrial and technological achievements of more than 30 nations were proudly displayed to a public thirsting for information and new ideas. It was a huge success with more than one million visitors. More than two million people visited the 1888 Melbourne Centennial Exhibition - still the biggest event ever held in Melbourne.</p> <p>Since then the building has hosted a wide variety of local, national and international events. Easily the most important of these was the opening of the first Commonwealth Parliament of Australia on 9 May 1901, by the Duke of Cornwall and York, the heir to the throne. The Royal Exhibition Building was again the location for a special sitting of Parliament during the 2001 Centenary of Federation celebrations.</p> <p>Regular guided tours are available on most days at 2pm. All tours depart from the adjacent Melbourne Museum and bookings are essential. Bookings & enquiries 13 11 02.</p> <p>http://museumvictoria.com.au/REB/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boom and Bust City 1880-1900 • Melbourne and the Nation 1900-1920