

Godden Mackay Logan

Heritage Consultants



Old Melbourne Cemetery

Information Collation

Stage 1 Research and Review

Report prepared for City of Melbourne
April 2013

CONFIDENTIAL

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Report Register

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

Godden Mackay Logan (GML) has been commissioned by the City of Melbourne to consolidate available spatial information relating to the former Old Melbourne Cemetery (now the Queen Victoria Market site) so that it can be incorporated into a Geographic Information System (GIS). The intention is to use these data to develop a predictive model of the archaeological potential of the site, thereby allowing well-informed decisions as part of the planning process for the future of the site. This research provides valuable information which allows a better understanding of the heritage value of the cemetery as an under-represented element of Melbourne's history. Gathering and analysing this information is an important first step in exploring how to improve the level of interpretation and information available for the site. This work is being undertaken in two stages:

- Stage 1—Research and Review.
- Stage 2—Documentation.

This report documents Stage 1 of the process, which included:

- A site inspection by the project team.
- Meeting on site with City of Melbourne; Heritage Victoria; Paul Waddell, Landscape Architect, and Queen Victoria Markets Pty Ltd to confirm requirements and expectations, and to seek information.
- Historical documentation review and research, including:
 - review of existing information related to the site (spatial information, archaeological reports, historical report, CMP and historical records held by the City of Melbourne); and
 - identification of information gaps and additional research that may be required (particularly including the need to obtain high-resolution copies for integration into GIS).
- Historical analysis and evaluation of available records, leading to selection of key maps, plans and images that best illustrate the progressive development on the site and the phases of the market's physical expansion over time.
- Review and analysis of the archaeological information available for the site.
- Preparation of a brief interim report presenting the findings of Stage 1 (this document) and recommendations for Stage 2 which will involve additional research where gaps have been identified.

1.2 Site Location

The site is located in the north of Melbourne CBD and is bounded by Queen, Victoria, Peel and Franklin Streets. The Old Melbourne Cemetery was located on the area now occupied by the Queen Victoria Market car park and part of its 'Upper Market' section. QVM's 'Lower Market' on the eastern side of Queen Street is not part of this study.



Figure 1.1 Study Area (Source: Google Earth)

1.3 Future Plans

City of Melbourne is preparing to engage with the community regarding the potential future use of the Market's car park site. If a suitable alternative location can be identified to house the market's car parking then this opens up possibilities to identify a better future use of the land. The market car park's future land use site could involve: the consolidation of some roads and public land at the southern end of the site to create development opportunities, extension of Franklin Street through the site, commemoration of the history of the site, creation of new open space and refurbishment of some or all of the existing market area.

An Assessment of Cultural Heritage Significance and Conservation Recommendations, for the site prepared by Lovell Chen in 2011, recommends that any proposed development should minimise the requirement for disturbance of existing graves and should provide for an innovative interpretation of the former cemetery, in a way that encourages contemporary community use and engagement.

1.4 Authors

This report was written by Ms Michelle Richmond, Historian; and Dr Penny Crook, Archaeologist. It was reviewed and edited by Prof Richard Mackay, AM Partner of Godden Mackay Logan.

1.5 Acknowledgements

The assistance of the following individuals and organisations is gratefully acknowledged:

City of Melbourne

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Peter Knights, Crown Lands Specialist (formerly of Surveyor General's Department)

Eddie Butler-Bowdon, Program Manager Art & Heritage Collection

Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd

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Adam Den Ouden

Other

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Celestina Sagazio, Southern Metropolitan Cemetery Trust

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2.0 Historical Overview

2.1 Pre-1837 History

The area around Port Phillip and the Yarra Valley, on which the City of Melbourne municipality now stands, was the home of the Kulin people, an alliance of several language groups of Aboriginal Australians whose ancestors had lived in the area for an estimated 31,000 to 40,000 years. At the time of European settlement, the population of Aboriginal inhabitants was estimated to be under 20,000, who were hunter-gatherers from three tribes: the Wurundjeri, Boonwurrung and Wathaurong.

In the early years of European settlement, the north shore of Bass Strait was left to a few whalers and sealers until 1836 when John Batman and John Fawkner, both Launceston farmers, established a settlement in the area. Surveyor Robert Hoddle was engaged to lay out the first plan of Melbourne in 1836. On this plan the future location of the Old Melbourne Cemetery (Queen Victoria Market) lay north of the city grid in a Government Reserve.

2.2 Historical Development of the Former Cemetery Site

2.2.1 The Old Melbourne Cemetery

In 1837 Governor Bourke set aside 10 acres in the Government Reserve mentioned in the above paragraph, for a cemetery for the people of Melbourne and the first burial occurred that same year.¹ The cemetery was divided into sections (five sections based on religious denomination - Jewish, Wesleyan, Society of Friends, Presbyterian, Catholic and one for Aboriginal people) (Figure 2.3) and remained as Melbourne's main cemetery in this form until 1853, by which time it was thought to be too small and close to the central town area to be suitable to continue this role. A larger site (43 hectares) was identified in Carlton and set aside in 1850 for a new city cemetery. The Melbourne General Cemetery was established in pursuant to an act of the New South Wales Parliament which stated that the new cemetery was not to be within one mile of the city boundary (the cattle market just north of the Old Melbourne Cemetery being the said boundary).² The new cemetery opened in 1853 and this time onward, Melbourne's original cemetery was referred to as the Old Melbourne Cemetery.

While Melbourne contained a few additional small cemeteries, the Old Melbourne Cemetery was the only large scale burial ground operating in metropolitan Melbourne prior to 1854.³ As such it is probable that the vast majority of Melbourne's dead prior to 1854 were buried there. Writing in 1920, Isaac Selby estimated there were 10,000 bodies buried at the Old Melbourne Cemetery but it is not possible to establish how Selby arrived at this number as in a fire which destroyed the original Lodge in 1864 all the early papers were destroyed.⁴ The State of Victoria Early Pioneer Index (1836–1888) indicates that between 1836 and 1854, 7059 people had Melbourne recorded as their place of death which reflects Selby's estimate.⁵ A report in the *Argus* in 1917 on the Old Melbourne Cemetery noted that '[a]ccording to statements by gravediggers, the ground has been thickly covered with graves, in fact in 1914 it was estimated that room remained for only 40 additional interments'.⁶

A plan of the cemetery produced by Melbourne City Council in 1873 recorded around 850 named tombstones.⁷ From the exhumation records in the 1920s and from names on tombstones it is clear that there were multiple remains in many graves. It is also known that many graves were unmarked or marked only by timber crosses that would not have survived.⁸ *Writing in the Argus in 1914*, one person stated that his father in the 1840s had witnessed many illegal and unhealthy burials at the

Old Melbourne Cemetery. Migrants on ships had died of disease and were buried in mass graves, and if these were disturbed there may be a recurrence of the plagues which had originally put these people in the cemetery.⁹

Records of the Old Melbourne Cemetery Trust from 1866 to 1909 survive at Public Records Office Victoria (PROV) and indicate that only approximately 370 additional burials occurred after 1866. The last burial was in 1917.

Recent archaeological excavations continue to uncover remains, approximately 150 being located during the 1991–1992 construction of the new market shed (J Shed).¹⁰ Thus while the number of remains under the Queen Victoria Market site can never be known, it is plausible to estimate that a considerable number still lie interred there.

In 1873, just prior to the resumption of the first part of the cemetery for the Queen Victoria Market, the Melbourne City Council surveyed the cemetery site and made a detailed record of all tombstones on the site, providing their location and the name of the person/s buried. Additionally, from April to June 1918, just prior to the resumption of the remainder of the cemetery site for an expansion of the markets, the Melbourne City Council Surveyor undertook another detailed survey of the cemetery site recorded in the City Surveyor's Office Field Books 6 and 7.¹¹ In 1920, Isaac Selby, a save-the-cemetery enthusiast and member of the Melbourne Cemetery Preservation League drafted a third detailed plan of the cemetery showing the location of burials then extant. This plan is thought to have been based on the 1918 survey by the City of Melbourne.

Most of the Jewish section and all of the Aboriginal and Society of Friends sections were resumed for the initial phase of construction of the Queen Victoria Market in 1877.¹² The remainder of the site was allocated for the expansion of the market following the passing of the Market Act in October 1917 however the save the cemetery enthusiasts managed to delay the development for a further two years. Beginning first with the Jewish Section which was took place between September and October 1920 and from which 60 remains were resumed (the Argus reported that the Jewish section was totally cleared of remains)¹³ the remaining exhumations took place in February 1922 amounting to over 900 in total.¹⁴ The cemetery was cleared of all tombstones and by 1928 the site land had been cleared of vegetation and ploughed (Figure 5.1).

In 1982, Marjorie Morgan, a member of the Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies, made the first attempt to try and compile a list of Exhumations and Reburials from the Old Melbourne Cemetery using resources available at the time. These she printed in her book, *The Old Melbourne Cemetery 1837-1822*, which provides a great platform for future research.

2.2.2 Queen Victoria Market

The Queen Victoria Market was established on the cemetery site over various stages from 1877 to 1936 and remains on the site today, using the former cemetery area for market trading and car parking. In 1969 Melbourne's Wholesale Market was moved from the Queen Victoria Market to a new location in Footscray. The relocation of the wholesale trade significantly reduced the level of trading at Queen Victoria Market, leading to its reinvention as a retail market. This transition from wholesale market to retail 'shopping centre' involved a range of changes to the market undertaken in the 1970s through to 1990s. This included not only a large scale refurbishment of the market but also demolition of sheds and market buildings to make way for the construction of customer car parking to meet the changing demands of consumers. Table 2.1 below provides a summary of the construction and demolition of market buildings on the site. This is also illustrated in Figures 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1 Overview of construction on the Queen Victoria Market Site

Date	Construction	Demolition
1877/8	Sheds A, B, C, D, E and F.	
1878	Shed C extended west to Peel Street.	
1887	12 single-storey terraces on Victoria Street.	
1890	8 single-storey terraces on Victoria Street west of the 1887 terraces.	
1891	Shed B extended, with free standing extension, to Peel Street.	
1903	Sheds A–E extended east to Queen Street.	
1905	Orderly Room site purchased and Orderly Room removed. Small open market shed constructed on the land. Shed A extended west to Peel Street across former Orderly Room site.	Orderly Room.
1920	Jewish Section of cemetery becomes part of market site. Graves removed.	
1922	Sheds D, E and F extended west across former Jewish cemetery site. Remainder of cemetery cleared and becomes part of market site.	Small open market shed, corner Victoria and Peel Streets demolished.
1923	New shops constructed on corner of Victoria and Peel Streets. Sheds K and L constructed.	
1930	Franklin Street stores, Market stores and service areas constructed on the southern end of market site.	
1936	Sheds M, N and O constructed.	
1970	Demolition	Northern Row of the 1930 Franklin Street Stores, the 1930 Market Stores and the service areas.
1986	Demolition.	Sheds N and O.
1992	Construction New J Shed between F Shed and K and L Sheds.	

2.2.3 Site Ownership and Management

In 1996, Melbourne City Council established Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd as a wholly owned subsidiary company to assume the role of managing Queen Victoria Market. At this time the Queen Victoria Market Lands Act was passed (1996) and the market lands were formerly consolidated and granted to the Melbourne City Council. Council therefore owns the market land and leases it to Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd. This has resulted in QVM Pty Ltd being the main custodians of the Old Melbourne Cemetery's cultural heritage since this time.

2.3 The Orderly Room and Temperance Hall

The northern end of the Queen Victoria Market site fronting Victoria Street was originally occupied by the Melbourne and North Melbourne Volunteers Orderly Room, a Temperance Hall and Fulton Street (Figure 5.3). The Temperance Hall, Fulton Street, and part of the Orderly Room site were removed for the 1877 construction of the markets. The Melbourne and North Melbourne Volunteers Orderly Room building (corner Victoria and Peel Streets) was not removed from the site until 1905.

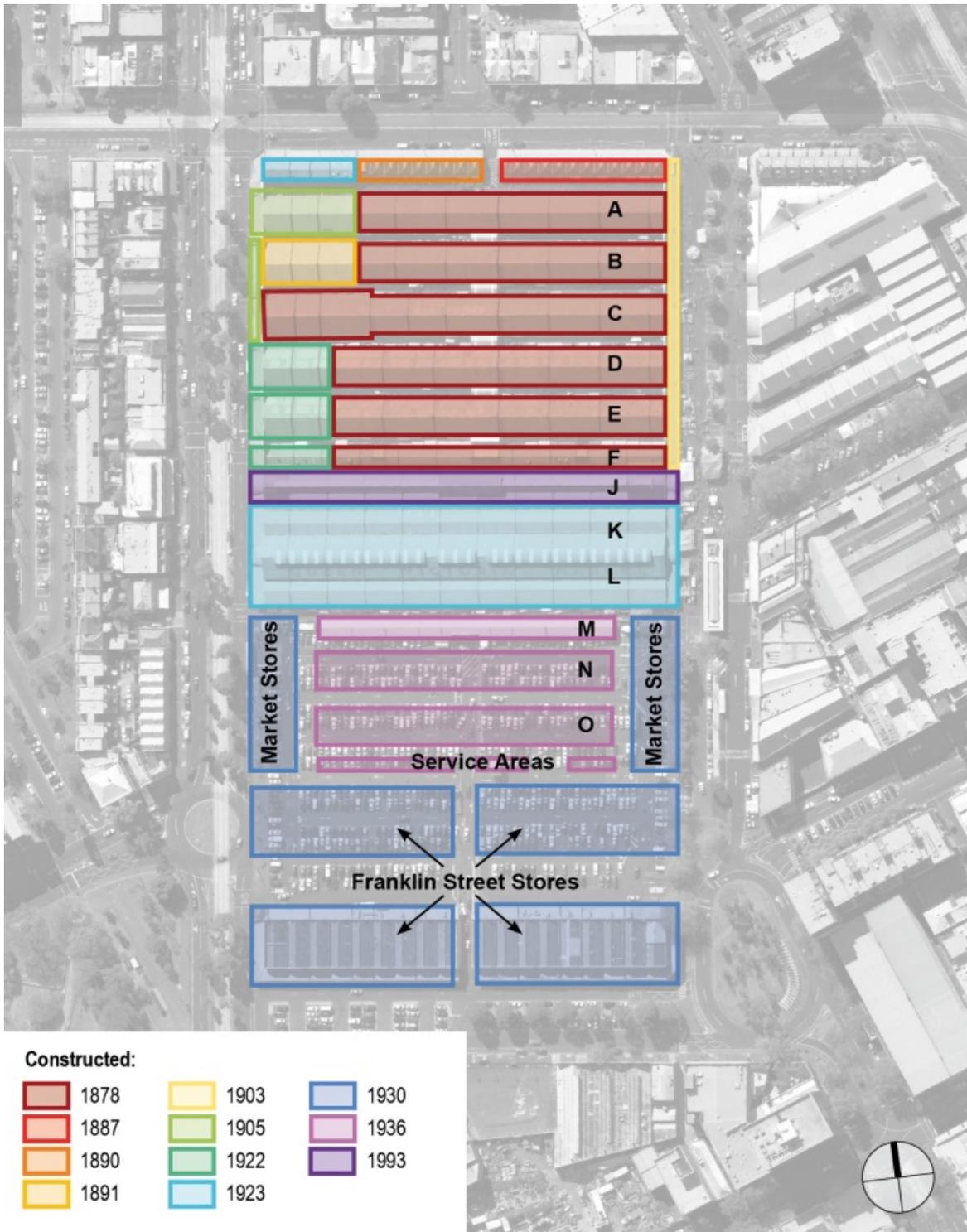


Figure 2.1 Plan showing sequence of construction of the Queen Victoria Market Buildings on the subject site (Source: GML overlay on current Google Earth image)

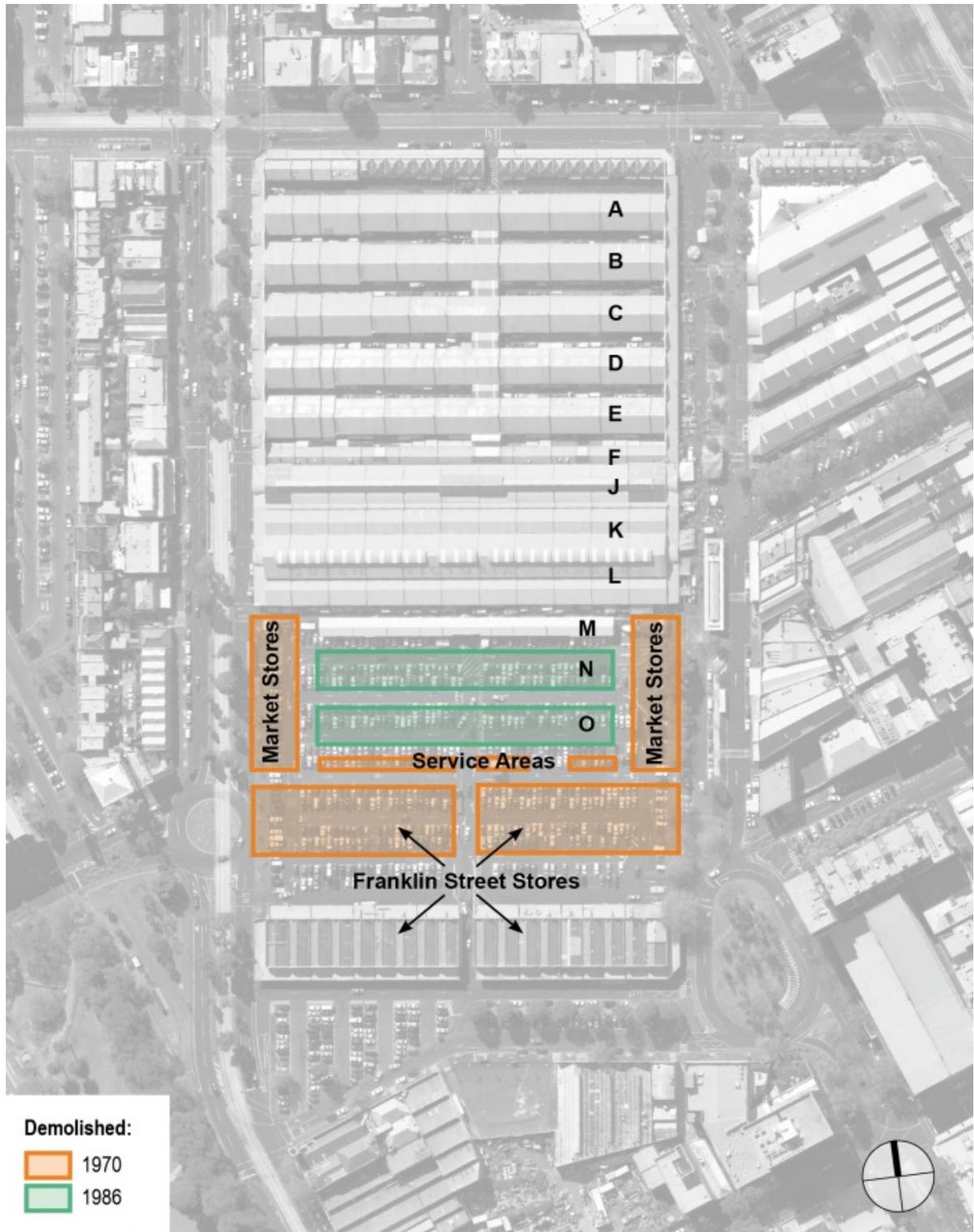


Figure 2.2 Plan showing the sequence of demolition of market buildings (Source: GML overlay on current Google Earth image)

2.4 Disturbance of Burials

Table 2.2 presents a list of all the known disturbance events that have affected subsurface burial sites since the Old Melbourne Cemetery's last burial in 1917. They include systematic exhumations and archaeological investigations, along with unintended disturbance during construction and landscaping works.

Table 2.2 Subsurface disturbance events following the closure of the Old Melbourne Cemetery in 1917.

Year	Purpose	Section	No. Burials	Final resting place	Source
1920	Exhumation.	Jewish	60 burials.		Morgan 1982
1922	Exhumation.	Remainder	886 burials.	Interred Fawkner Crematorium and Memorial Park.	Morgan 1982
c1930s	Sewerage installation.	Not known	'Many bodies were excavated'.		Mills 1991
1934	Soil redeposition from QVM to Royal Park.	Not known (the sieving was carried out in Parkville).		Whatever human remains were found in the soil were collected and interred in Fawkner Cemetery.	Mills 1991
1987	Demolition of N and O Sheds.	Part of Wesleyan, Independent and Roman Catholic	'Other human remains'.	Reinterred on site after consultation with Health Department.	Mills 1991
1990	Fire-hydrant installation in the area of F Shed.	Aboriginal Section	Two burials were disturbed during excavation works.	Not known.	Bennett 1991
1991	Archaeological investigation in advance of J Shed.	Roman Catholic, Independent and Wesleyan Sections	23 samples contained 'anomalies' suspected to be graves or exhumation sites.	In situ. There was no identifiable disturbance to any burial. One only core contained artefacts: a small fragment of timber, possibly from a coffin.	Austral 1991: 3
1991	September—excavation for J Shed construction	Roman Catholic, Independent and Wesleyan Sections	Excavation of the 23 locations revealed 50-odd burial locations.	In situ. Following location of 50-odd burials, the footings of the new building were redesigned to avoid any impact on the subsurface features.	Austral 1993
1999	Franklin Street stores.	Presbyterian and Episcopalian	5 children's burials.	In situ. The graves were located and recorded then backfilled without further disturbance.	Austral 1999
2012	Archaeological test excavations for proposed sewer line.	Roman Catholic, Independent and Wesleyan Sections	3 burials.	The burials were retained in situ. Artefacts recovered during the excavation were lodged with Heritage Victoria. It appears that this assemblage includes a small number of skeletal remains of young children.	Alpha 2012: 14

2.5 Archaeological Investigations

Five formal archaeological investigations are known to have been conducted on the Queen Victoria Markets site. This includes archaeological and physical anthropological investigations of remains disturbed by mechanical excavation works.

In May 2000, Austral Archaeology prepared a Conservation Policy for the Old Melbourne Cemetery at the Queen Victoria Market to govern future works at the site.

Table 2.3 Archaeological Investigations of the Old Melbourne Cemetery.

Year	Type	Excavator	Location	Key Finds
1990	Salvage excavation, forensic anthropological investigation.	VAS Physical Anthropologist, Dr Mike Green supervised the exhumations.	Alley within F shed (Aboriginal section).	The remains of two young males, 'probably Aboriginal, but of mixed racial origin'—one probably European, the other tentatively Asian. ¹⁵ Both individuals were missing key skeletal elements. The second burial displayed evidence of post-depositional disturbance predating damage caused by the mechanical excavator. ¹⁶
May 1991	Sampling survey.	Austral Archaeology.	J Shed (Roman Catholic, Independent and Wesleyan Sections).	In May 1991, following a geotechnical survey, the archaeologists conducted a systematic sample of two 2m deep cores in the location of each foundation that was then proposed for the J Shed. Each core probe was inserted manually for the first metre and by machine hammer for the second metre. The sampling strategy revealed an overarching stratigraphic sequence of black silt over light-medium clay. ¹⁷ Twenty-three of the 66 sample footing locations were considered to have evidence for soil disturbance consistent with an in situ burial, or one which had been exhumed in 1920–22. Nine of the 23 probable grave or exhumation locations overlapped with grave sites shown on the 1873 and 1920 plans. ¹⁸
Sept 1991	Test excavations.	Austral Archaeology.	J Shed (Roman Catholic, Independent and Wesleyan Sections).	In September 1991, Austral Archaeology returned to excavate test trenches. They found 10 burials in five of seven test trenches, including two coffins in the location of regular core samples. Further excavation revealed a total of 56 in situ burials, partially and fully exhumed remains. ¹⁹
1999	Test excavations.	Austral Archaeology.	Franklin Street stores (Presbyterian and Episcopalian Sections).	Five small burials, all of which were probably children, were revealed. Two were excavated at depths of around 1m (northeast corner of Store 192—former Presbyterian section) and three 365–400mm (northeast corner of Store 172—former Episcopalian section). ²⁰
2012	Test excavations.	Alpha Archaeology.	New sewer line adjacent to M Shed (Roman Catholic, Independent and Wesleyan Sections).	Three burials were located in fifteen 2m x 0.5m test trenches and were excavated between 7 September and 13 October 2012. Artefacts, including some human remains were uncovered in other trenches. ²¹

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Approach

The methodology employed for this documentary analysis began with a desktop review of consultants' reports (particularly the 2003 Queen Victoria Market Conservation Management Plan, Lovell Chen) to identify well-known sources, followed by primary research using online catalogues and physical investigation at major repositories to locate high quality copies of these sources, and discover new and associated information that was not revealed or presented in previous reports.

In addition, contact was made with a number of archivists and cemetery experts to pursue opportunities for discovering additional resources. These individuals may be helpful for further investigation and in addressing areas identified in the gaps analysis for Stage 2.

A list of key books and journal articles that may be useful for further investigations was assembled.

As the focus for this study is the former cemetery site, only a limited amount of time was spent researching resources concerning the former Temperance Hall and Orderly Room.

3.2 Repositories

The following online repositories were consulted:

1. Trove (searching for images and newspaper articles)
2. Picture Victoria

The following repositories were visited:

3. State Library of Victoria
4. Melbourne University Archives and Map Collection
5. Public Records Office of Victoria
6. Royal Historical Society of Victoria

Inquiries were made of the following repositories and organisations, but no visit made:

7. Lands Victoria
8. National Trust Victoria
9. Heritage Victoria
10. Anglican Archives Melbourne & Sydney Diocese
11. Fawkner Cemetery
12. Southern Metropolitan Cemetery Trust
13. Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd
14. City of Melbourne

4.0 Results

4.1 Overview

Nearly 30 key documents, maps, plans and images relating to the Old Melbourne Cemetery and the Queen Victoria Market have been located. These include eleven sources previously unknown or underutilised in previous heritage reports. Each group of resources is described briefly below.

4.2 Images

4.2.1 Photographs

The Royal Historical Society of Victoria (RHSV) holds two volumes of photographs of the Old Melbourne Cemetery taken prior its closure in the 1920s. These were taken by Isaac Selby and ES Miller of the Old Melbourne Cemetery Preservation League, and mostly contain individual tombstones with some more collective images showing paths and vegetation. Many of the images in other collections and documents appear to originate from these albums.

Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd hold additional images not in other repositories including early images of the cemetery and markets, a series of slides (contents not yet known), photos and documents from 1986 that discuss the finding of around 10 sets of bones near the O shed, and their reburial on site, photographs of the demolition of N & O sheds.

Newspaper images revealed during Trove searches show horse-drawn plough on the cemetery site in 1923 and excavation along Franklin Street by a steam shovel in 1930.

There are few early photographs that show both the Queen Victoria Market and the cemetery, the exception being a 1918 photograph reproduced in the *Australasian* on 2 March 1918 and an excellent image held by Queen Victoria Market.

Some additional historic images of Queen Victoria Market were found in Picture Victoria.

4.2.2 Historic Aerial Photographs

Aerial photograph from between 1928 and 1990 revealed key changes to the site. A 1928 aerial shows the cemetery site cleared of tombstones and vegetation and lying bare with the newly constructed K & L sheds adjoining. The 1931 aerial shows the site following the construction of the Franklin Street and Market Stores and the service areas. The 1945 and 1969 aerials show the site fully developed. By 1973 the aerial shows that the northern wing of the Franklin Street Stores, the Market Stores and the Service Areas had been demolished and this area was being used as a car park. The 1986 aerial shows Sheds N & O recently demolished and by 1989 the aerial shows a bitumen car park across the site of the demolished buildings.

4.3 Historic Documents

Old Melbourne Cemetery Trust Records including minute books and letters (1877–1910) are located at PROV (VPRS 9581, 15670 & 15671).

An 1873 detailed plan of the Old Melbourne Cemetery PROV (VPRS 9582).

Numerous lists of records of gravestone inscriptions, and exhumations from Old Melbourne Cemetery PROV (VPRS 9589, 9592, 9591, 9587, 9588, 9590 and 9583).

Markets Committee Minutes (1841–1935) which include the Queen Victoria Markets from 1878 PROV (VPRS 3621).

Isaac Selby's personal notebooks and papers at the University of Melbourne.

Archives of the Old Melbourne Cemetery Preservation League at the State Library of Victoria.

Queen Victoria Markets Pty Ltd hold Melbourne City Council documents which record the condition of the markets in the 1920s and the expansion of the Market site in 1928/9 plus further documents not yet researched.

Marjorie Morgan's initial research from 1982 on the exhumations and reburials from the Old Melbourne Cemetery.

4.4 Maps and Plans

Early Surveyor General's Maps of the Old Melbourne Cemetery dating from 1838, 1842, 1843 and 1847 (SL Vic).

Plans showing the location of burials and the cemetery lodge—1873, including index plan and 6 detailed plans (PROV VPRS 9582), 1917 (City of Melbourne Council Surveyor Books 6 & 7) and 1920 (Isaac Selby's Plan available at PROV, SLVic and City of Melbourne Council).

1896 MMBW plan showing detail of the initial market and remaining cemetery site. Plans show buildings including the Orderly Room and the Caretaker's Residence for the cemetery plus paths but not gravestones.

4.5 Architectural Drawings

City of Melbourne hold architectural plans of the Queen Victoria Market site dating from 1877 to present.

4.6 New or Underutilised Resources

The following is a summary of previously unknown or underutilised resources:

1. Records of the Old Melbourne Cemetery Trust 1865–1909 (VPRS 15671) and the Outward letter books from the cemetery 1877–1910 (VPRA 9581 and 15670).
2. The 1873 Plan of the Old Melbourne Cemetery including an index plan and six detailed plans (VPRS 9582).
3. 1895 MMBW series plan of the Orderly Room and the Caretaker's Residence and outbuildings.
4. Detailed notes from the April-June 1919 Surveyor's Plan of the Old Melbourne Cemetery (Melbourne City Council).
5. Index to Isaac Selby's 1920 Plan of the Cemetery (Royal Historical Society of Victoria).
6. Aerial view of site in 1928 showing the site cleared (Royal Historical Society of Victoria).
7. Historic Aerials dating from 1931 to 1990 showing changes to the Queen Victoria Market site (Land Victoria)
8. Two photo albums of the Old Melbourne Cemetery by Isaac Selby & ES Miller c1920 (Royal Historical Society of Victoria).

9. Numerical Index to Exhumations reinterred at Fawkner Cemetery—Old Melbourne Cemetery site (VPRS 9590).
10. Notes on Exhumations (1920-1922), Old Melbourne Cemetery (VPRS 9588).
11. Historical documents and photographs held by Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd

5.0 Analysis

5.1 Introduction

This section provides an analysis of the available documentary sources described above, along with the suite of available archaeological reports on prior investigations. The discussion is focused on the utility of these resources to predict the extent and location of burials and remnants of grave furniture, and the location and degree of disturbance. It concludes with some preliminary interpretations of surviving subsurface remains, but these will be reconsidered and refined, following the GIS work in Stage 2.

5.2 Historical Resources

While a large number of archival sources survive, only a limited number provide direct evidence about likely archaeological resources on the Queen Victoria Markets site. The following discussion summarises the key information which may be drawn from the surviving archive of records.

The most useful information comes from the two surveys of gravestones and burial plots carried out in 1873 and 1918 (shown on Selby's 1920 plan). These show the location of marked graves and burial plots and it is presumed that they were prepared in advance of the exhumation of burials. They are the best source of evidence about the physical location of known grave sites, but they do not provide evidence of unmarked graves. As the index to burials was destroyed by fire in 1864 there is no way of knowing the precise number of burials interred at the cemetery at this time. Even if the numbers were available their location could not be plotted with any degree of accuracy, and multiple burials were common.

Two albums from 1920 showing photographic evidence of extant tombstones from the Royal Historical Society of Victoria provide another potential resource for plotting known gravesites to particular locations; however, few exhibit sufficient background scenery to orient the images easily. Their location could be reduced to the denominational sections within the cemetery based on symbolic associations, or potentially cross referencing the PROV Index to the 1873 plan which will soon be available online. Selby's 1920 plan provides a complement to both these plans. While his work is largely based on the 1918 plan, his access to first person sources of information about family burials provides some additional information.

There are several sources of documentary evidence concerning the excavation of the Markets site following the relocation of burials and tombstones. The first are the images of the site showing the slope and overall topography of the site.



Figure 5.1 1928 aerial view of the Old Melbourn Cemetery cleared and sloping towards the southern end of the site. (Source: Image by Air Spy, published in Report of the Melbourne Town Planning Commission 1929, held at the Royal Historical Society of Victoria)

The second are the set of construction drawings for the new market buildings. Among these is a plan showing the 'Preliminary Excavation of Site' dating to 1930.

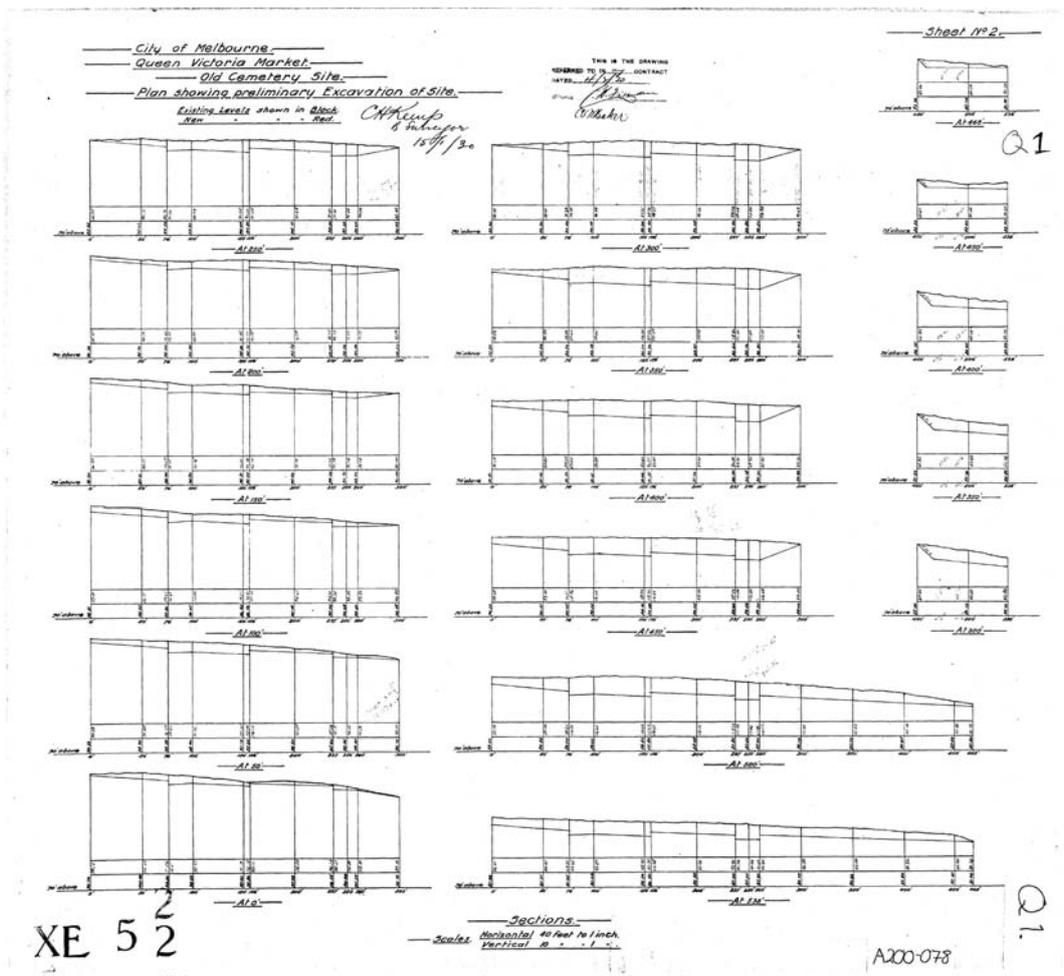


Figure 5.2 1930 plan showing the preliminary excavation of the Queen Victoria Market site, in advance of the construction of the Franklin Street stores. (Source: City of Melbourne)

5.3 Archaeological Investigations

The archaeological reports available present a factual account of the areas of the site exposed by archaeological excavation. The most extensive phase of excavation was by Austral Archaeology conducted between 11 September 1991 and 10 August 1992 when several trenches were opened up in the location of proposed footings for a new building, J Shed.²² The footings were not constructed as planned, and no further disturbance was undertaken. The locations of each trench are marked on an architectural drawing produced at the time. The locations of burials in several trenches were drawn in 1:20 format; and sketches and section drawings were reproduced in a collation of progress and interim reports in 1993.

No field records for works carried out in 1992 were included in the compilation and no final, synthetic report was prepared. Progress reports for 1992 make no reference to burials found. The interim reports make reference to 56 burials on the Summary of Results, but Austral Archaeology states in the Conservation Policy (written in 2000) that 150 burials were located.²³ This discrepancy warrants further investigation. It is not known where the archive of drawings and other site records, and indeed the artefacts, are stored (note that no skeletal remains were retrieved at this time).

Alpha Archaeology plotted the location of Austral's previous excavation and this presents the most useful single guide to the extent and distribution of previous works.

The excavations in 1999 in two of the Franklin Street stores are both accompanied by synthetic reports, detailed trench drawings and sufficient location plans.

The depths of burials revealed in all archaeological investigations is accurately recorded with the exception of the 1990 salvage excavation for which only a report into the skeletal investigation was prepared. Some graves are as shallow as 36cm below ground level.²⁴

5.4 Gap Analysis

This section summaries the key historical and documentary evidence which is currently missing, but which may survive in archives or other repositories. Some of the most useful records for research into the Old Melbourne Cemetery were destroyed by fire in 1864 and there are no known surviving documentary records which actually show the location of unmarked graves.

No report on the archaeological excavations in 1991 exists.

5.4.1 Historical Resources

Additional research and investigations are warranted in the following areas:

- Index to the 1873 plan which will be online at PROV in the next few weeks.
- 1918 Survey of the Cemetery produced by Melbourne Council (not yet found) and a more detailed analysis of the information recorded in the field books from this survey.
- Examination of the historic resources held by Queen Victoria Markets Pty Ltd
- Other denominational archives to establish whether any further burial records have survived.
- Further research into the 1930 exhumations.
- Review State Library resources—La Trobe Collection.

- Further examination of the Public Records Office of Victoria Records.

5.4.2 Archaeological Resources

Additional research and investigations are warranted in the following areas:

- Investigate the precise location and depth of the two burials recovered during the installation of a fire-hydrant service 'in an alley within the F Shed area' in 1990, and identify the final resting place of the analyses skeletal remains. It is presumed that these were reinterred, but this is not documented in the available information. This information may be found in Council correspondence or notes about Victorian Archaeological Survey (VAS) monitoring of excavations.
- Locate site records or additional reports, or correspondence, to verify the number and location of burials identified during the 1991–2 excavation.
- Investigate the discrepancy with reference to the number of burials found by Austral Archaeology in 1992. The interim reports make reference to 56 burials while the Conservation Policy (written in 2000) indicates that 150 burials were located.²⁵

5.5 Preliminary Interpretation

From the records analysed it is known that further burials remain under the Queen Victoria Markets. While the number has been estimated at up to 7500 burials, there is no way of providing an accurate number as all the early records to the cemetery were destroyed in a fire in 1864. Documentation of the exhumation of approximately 1000 burials can be found and in the 1920s all the grave stones were removed and the site was ploughed and levelled. This can be seen on a 1928 aerial. Further excavation for the construction of market buildings saw the use of a large steam shovel in 1930 along Franklin Street.

Sheds A, B and C lie at the northern end of the site on land that was never part of the cemetery and therefore are not expected to have any burials lying beneath them (Figure 5.3).

The western half of Sheds D, E and F lie on what was the Jewish section of the burial ground and in this section all of the burials are thought to have been removed from the site so further remains are unlikely to be uncovered. The eastern half of these sheds lie on the original Society of Friends and Aboriginal Sections where there were less recorded burials than in other denominational areas. (Figure 5.3).²⁶

Sheds K & L (1923) and Shed M (1936) are built across the northern half of the Wesleyan, Independent and Roman Catholic sections of the cemetery. The northeast portion of the Wesleyan and Independent Sections have no recorded headstones on either the 1873 or the 1920 plans and show a more sparsely developed layout (Figure 5.4). The Catholic, Presbyterian and Church of England sections show a far greater intensity of interments, with the Church of England section showing the greatest number of tombstones. It is therefore likely that a larger amount of burials will be found under the eastern end of Sheds K, L and M. This was confirmed in the 1993 excavations by Austral Archaeology.²⁷

The car park lies on the southern section of the Wesleyan, Independent and Catholic sections and the northern part of the Presbyterian and Church of England (Episcopalian) sections of the cemetery where the 1873 and 1920 plans show the most intense burial activity (Figure 5.4). This area was also formerly occupied by Sheds M and O and the market stores and part of the Franklin Street stores constructed in the 1930s and demolished in the 1980s. An image of a large steam

shovel excavating for the construction of the Franklin Street stores in 1930 indicates that this part of the site has been greatly disturbed. Soil was removed from the site during these excavations with only limited examination for bones taking place.

The Caretaker's Residence for the cemetery, shown in the 1873 plan lay on part of the Jewish section that was resumed for the construction of the markets in 1877 (Figure 5.4). This building was demolished and a new residence was erected on the remaining portion of the Jewish cemetery closer to Peel Street, shown on the 1920 plan. The MMBW plan from 1895 shows a detailed layout of the Caretaker's Residence (lodge) with its outbuildings and fowl house. Asphalt paths around the lodge are also shown.

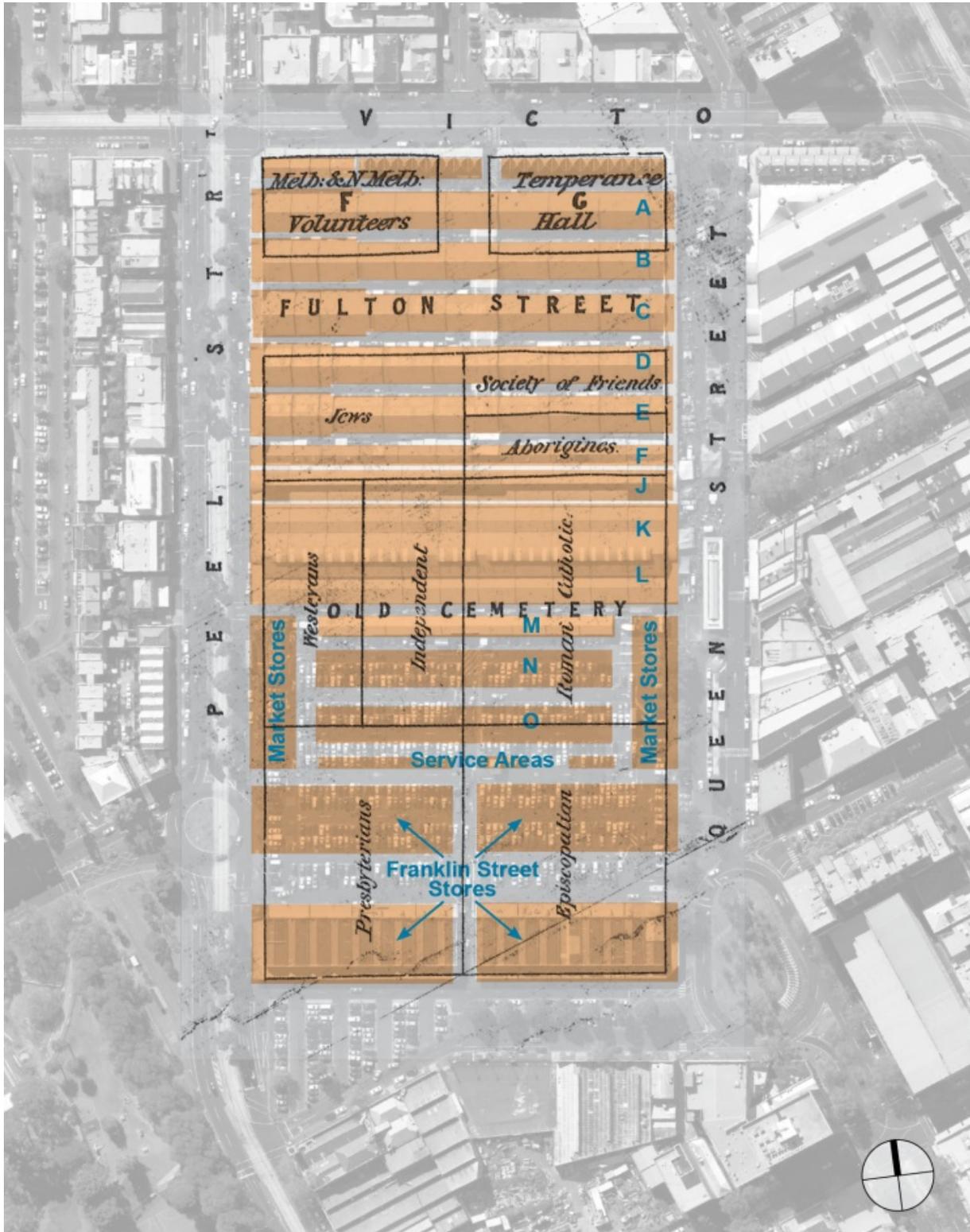


Figure 5.3 Overlay of 1870s Plan of the Old Melbourne Cemetery with current aerial and shed outline. This overlay shows that the northern sheds of the Queen Victoria Market are outside the former Old Melbourne Cemetery boundary. (Source: 1870 cemetery plan, Department of Lands, overlay of buildings GML, current aerial, Google earth)

S

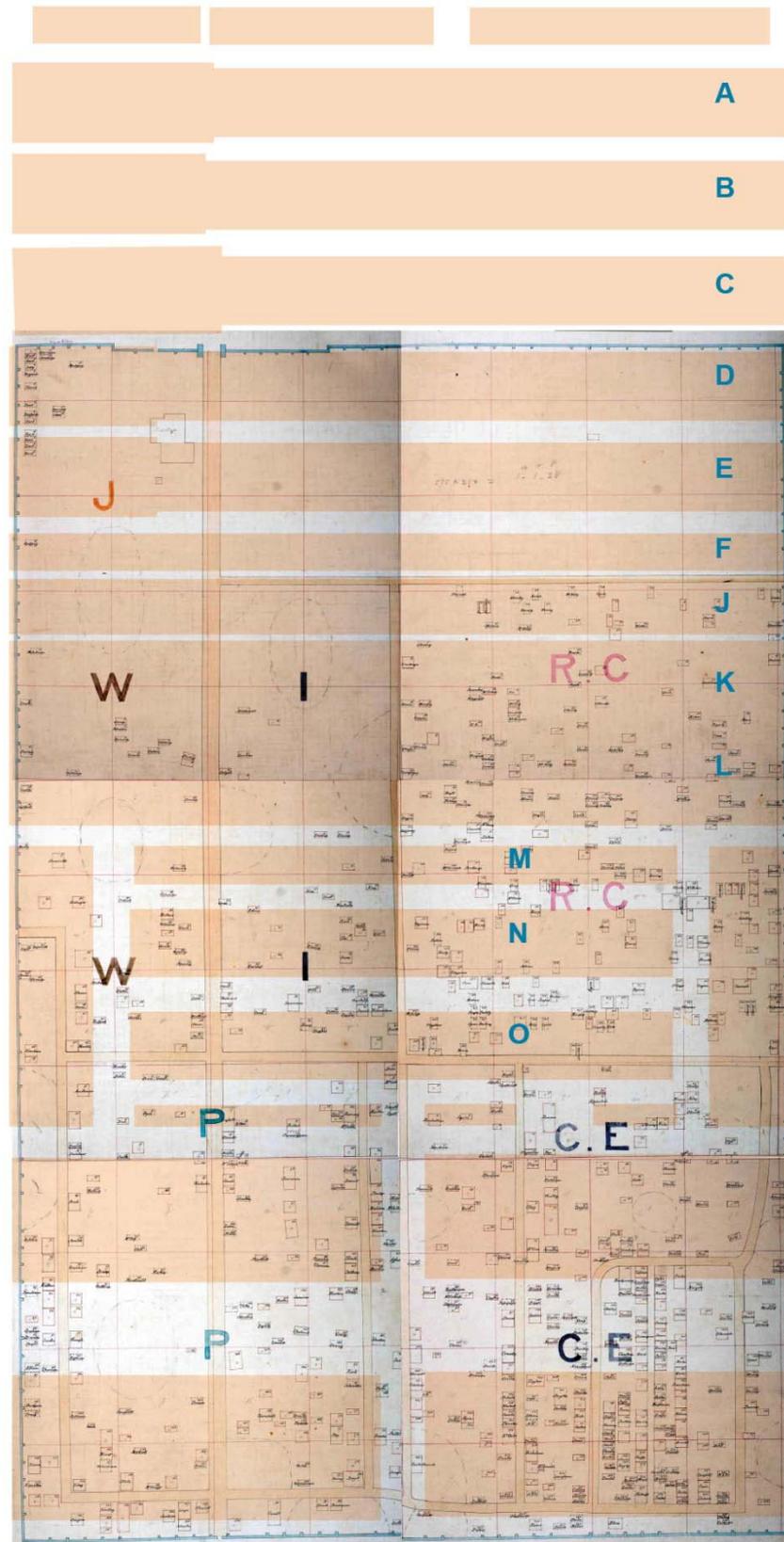


Figure 5.4 Overlay of Queen Victoria Market sheds on 1873 cemetery survey which shows tombstone locations within denominational boundaries. Note the density of tombstones is far greater in the Catholic, Church of England (Episcopalian) and Presbyterian sections than in the other sections of the cemetery. (Source: Public Records Office Victoria VPRS 9582)

6.0 The Key Resources

The resources presented below have been identified as key components for the GIS overlay to be undertaken during the next stage of work. They have been grouped according to broad phases of development on the site.

1838



- 1) Plan of the first two sections of the Old Melbourne Cemetery (Presbyterian and Episcopal) laid out by Surveyor Robert Hoddle. (Source: SLVic Historic Plan Collection CEM 389)

Significance: This is the first survey plan of the boundaries of the cemetery in its earliest form.

1842



- 2) Plan by Robert Hoddle showing additional sections added to the cemetery including the Aboriginal Section. (Source: SLVic Historic Plan Collection CEM 396)

Significance: This shows the growing boundaries of the cemetery.

1843



- 3) Plan of the cemetery showing its full size presented by Hoddle to the Surveyor General. (Source: SLVic Historic Plan Collection CEM 395)

Significance: This plan shows the boundaries and subdivisions of the cemetery in its final form.

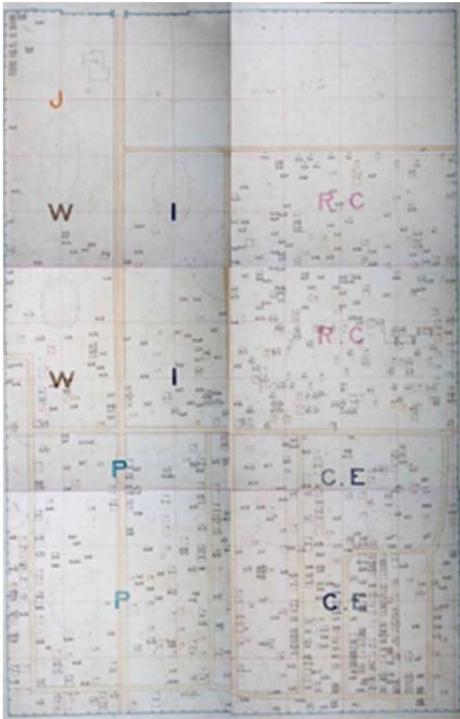
1847



- 4) Plan showing the full extent and layout of the cemetery with denominational divisions and measurements. (Source: SLVic Historic Plan Collection CEM 216)

Significance: This plan shows the boundaries and subdivisions of the cemetery in its final form, with the names of each denomination.

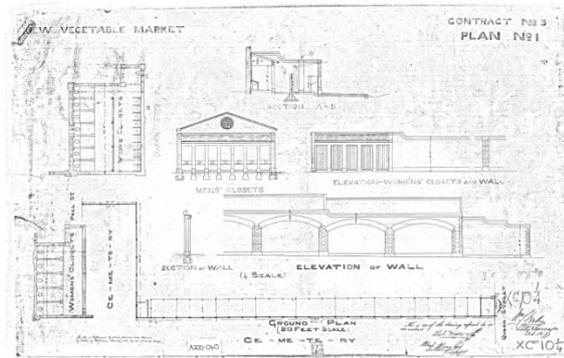
1873



5) 1873 Plan of the Old Melbourne Cemetery produced by Melbourne City Council showing location and names of all graves. An Index Card to this plan is also available (Source: Public Records Office Victoria VPRS 9582).

Significance: This is the first and most complete plan of marked graves and burial plots. There is the potential to cross reference the name index with the plan to create a dynamic GIS layer, and *potentially*, identify the names of burials located during archaeological investigations.

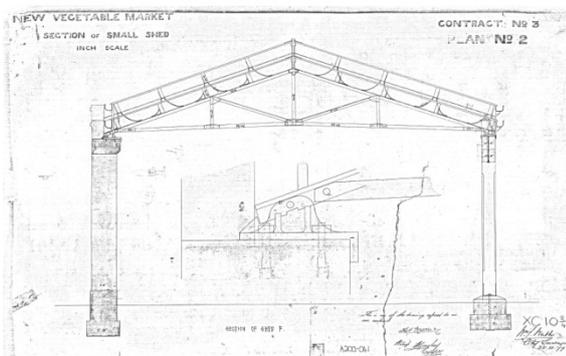
1877



6) 1877 Plan showing elevations and sections of part of F Shed including the southern boundary wall. (Source: City of Melbourne A200-040)

Significance: This plan shows the depth and width of the footings of F Shed.

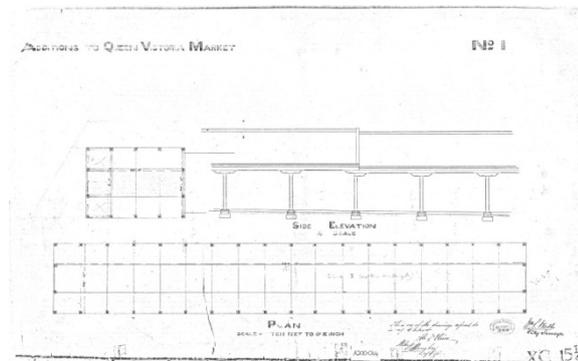
1877



7) 1877 detail section Shed F. (Source: City of Melbourne A200-041)

Significance: This plan shows the depth and width of the footings of F Shed.

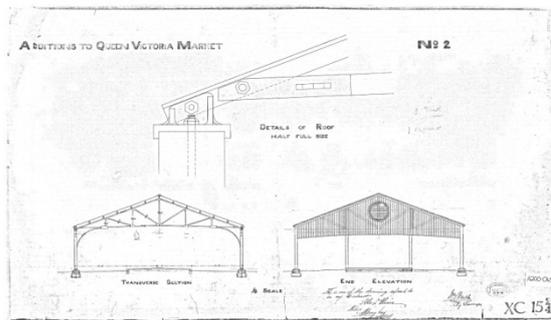
1877



8) 1877 side elevation and plan. (Source: City of Melbourne A200-044)

Significance: This plan shows the depth and width of the footings.

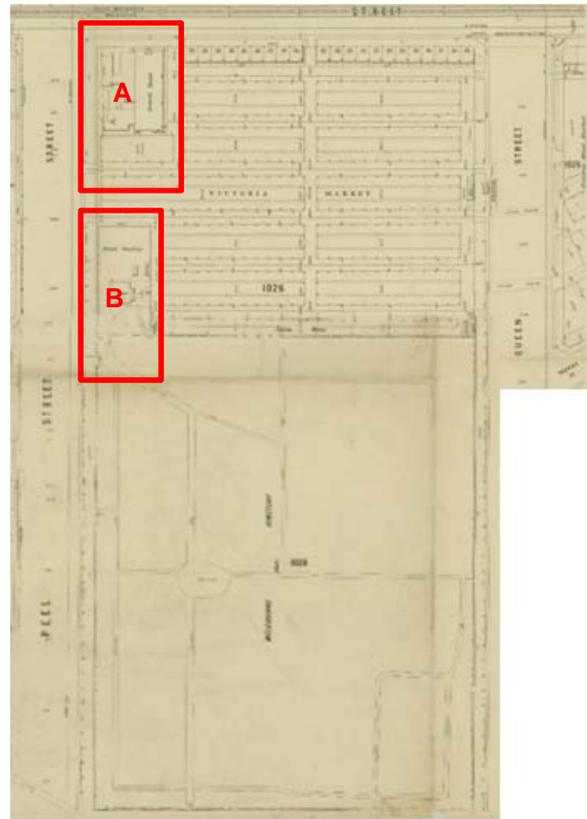
1877



9) 1877 elevation plan of Queen Victoria Market Shed. (Source: City of Melbourne A200-045)

Significance: This plan shows the depth and width of the footings.

1895

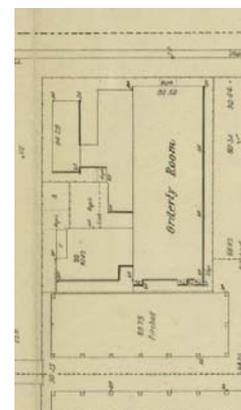


10) Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Plan of Market buildings (Source: SL Vic 1 inch to 160 feet Series Detail Plans Nos 1025 and 1026)

Significance: This shows the outlines of the market sheds and their foundations. It shows the location of services and pipes coming onto the site. Some of the water closets (alongside the Orderly Room) may be (above-ground) earth pans rather than cesspits.

Detail B:

Detail A:



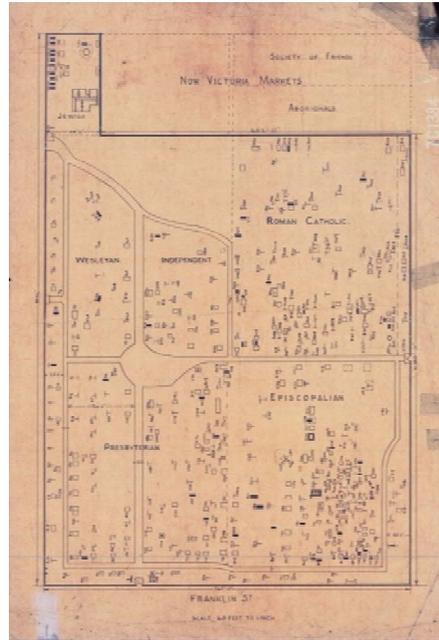
c1918



- 11) Photograph looking north across the Old Melbourne Cemetery to the wall of the F Shed, Queen Victoria Markets, c1918. (Source: Queen Victoria Markets Pty Ltd)

Significance: This image is of the topography and vegetation of the cemetery prior to the relocation of gravestones and burials.

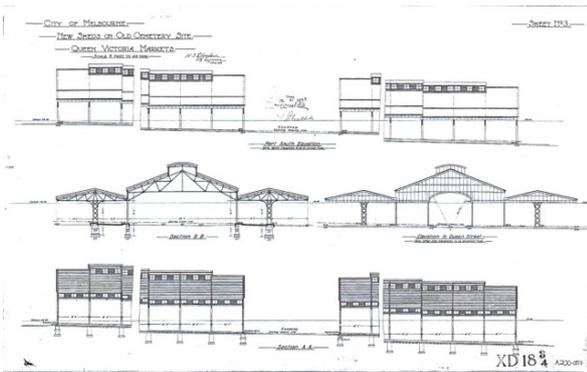
1920



- 12) Isaac Selby's 1920 plan of the remaining graves on the Old Melbourne Cemetery site. (Source: City of Melbourne)

Significance: This provides the last detailed plan of the location of grave sites prior to the mass exhumation and relocation of tombstones in 1920–1922.

1923



- 13) Elevation of Sheds K and L showing depth of footings. (Source: City of Melbourne A200-057)

Significance: This shows the depth of footings under Sheds K and L.

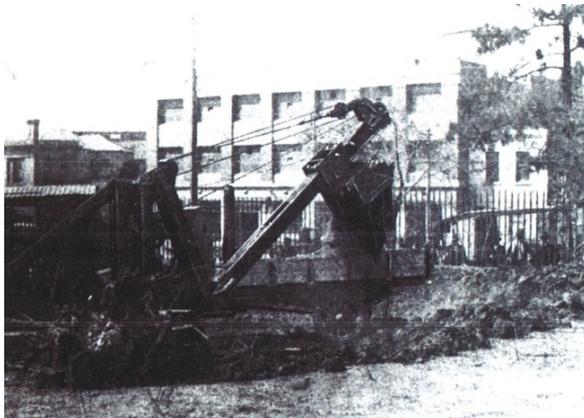
1928



- 14) 1928 aerial view of the Old Melbourne Cemetery cleared. (Source: Image by Air Spy, published in Report of the Melbourne Town Planning Commission 1929, held at Royal Historical Society of Victoria)

Significance: This shows the overall topography of the site six years after the exhumation of 917 burials and the removal of tombstones. This predates the excavation and levelling of the site in advance of the 1930 market sheds.

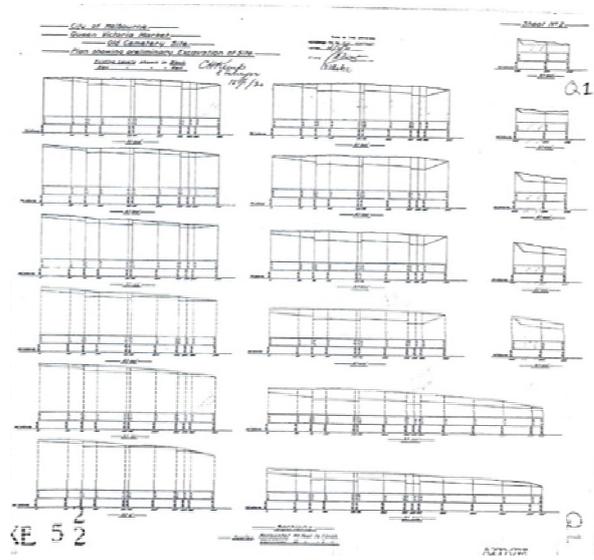
1930



15) Photograph showing mechanical excavation along Franklin Street in preparation for the construction of the Franklin Street stores. (Source: *The Argus* 18 February 1930, p 18).

Significance: This photograph shows the extent of excavation works in the vicinity of the Franklin Street stores where burials have been located 35–40cm below current ground levels. The image is also significant as a general indicator of the impact of heavy machinery 8–10 years after the removal of gravestones.

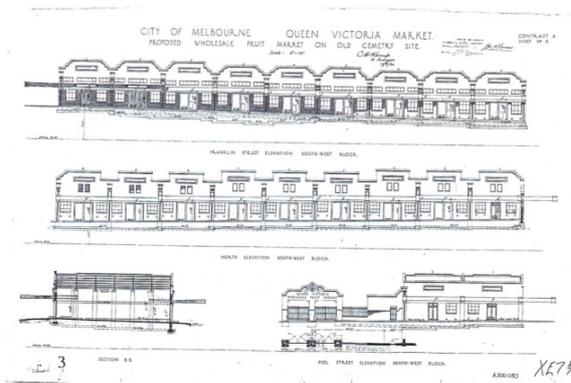
1930



16) Plan of preliminary excavation for the Franklin Street stores. (Source: City of Melbourne A200-078)

Significance: This plan shows the depth of mechanical levelling carried out on the site.

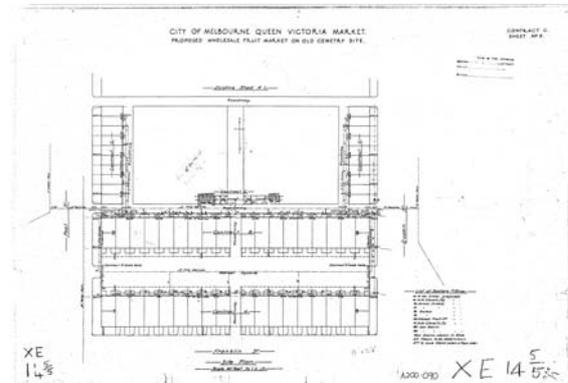
1930



17) 1930 Plan of the Franklin Street stores southern elevation. (Source: City of Melbourne)

Significance: This shows the depth of footings under the Franklin Street stores.

1930



18) Site Plan of the Franklin Street stores. (Source: City of Melbourne A200-090)

Significance: This shows a range of underground services for the Franklin Street stores.

1931



19) 1931 aerial showing all but sheds M.N & O now constructed on the Queen Victoria Market site (Source: Land Victoria)

Significance: This plan provides an understanding of site development in 1931.

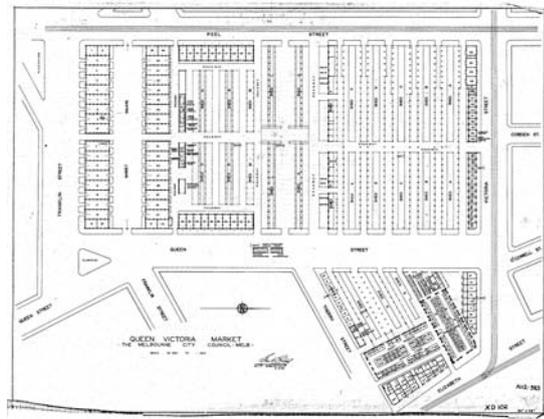
1949



21) 1949 aerial showing the Queen Victoria Market site fully developed. (Source: University of Melbourne Map Collection)

Significance: This plan provides an accurate location of building foundations and lavatories at a time when market buildings were at their most dense.

1947



20) Site plan showing the foundations of market buildings in October 1947. (Source: City of Melbourne A112-383)

Significance: This plan provides an accurate location of building foundations and lavatories at a time when market buildings were at their most dense.

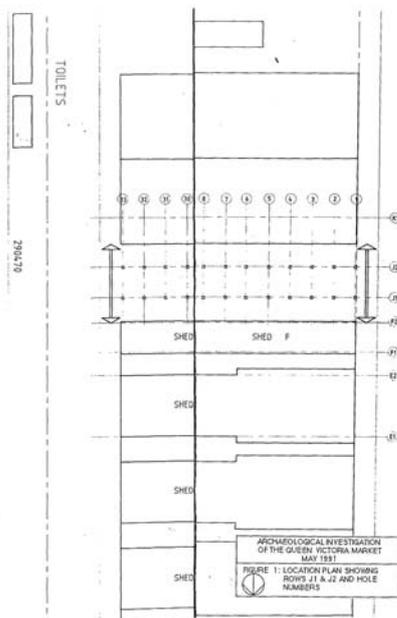
1973



22) 1973 aerial showing the demolished northern Franklin Street Stores, Market Stores and services areas. This area now in use as car park. (Source: Land Victoria)

Significance: This plan provides an accurate location demolished buildings and site disturbance at this time.

1991



23) Location plan showing location of core samples removed in May 1991. (Source: Austral Archaeology 1991, Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed J Shed site, Queen Victoria Market, unpublished reports for the City of Melbourne, May 1991, p2)

Significance: This plan shows the location of small-scale but deep (1–2m) disturbance of subsurface features. It will also form the basis of the location of the test trenches excavated later in 1991.

2012



24) Overlay by Alpha Archaeology showing the approximate location of Austral Archaeology's test pits from the 1991–1992 and 1999 archaeological investigations. (Source: Alpha Archaeology 2012: Map 3, p 11. NB this map may be available electronically from Alpha Archaeology)

Significance: This overlay presents a clear overview of the location of Austral Archaeology's investigations. Note that the locations may not be accurate and should be compared with the original locations marked on the architectural drawing.

2012



25) Overlay of Alpha Archaeology's test pits from the 2011 archaeological investigation. (Source: Alpha Archaeology 2012: Map 4, p 15. NB this map may be available electronically from Alpha Archaeology)

Significance: This overlay presents a clear overview of the location of Austral Archaeology's investigations.

7.0 Recommendations for Stage 2

On the basis of the research analysis undertaken during Stage 1, it is recommended that the following additional research and documentation activities occurred during Stage 2, so as to provide a synthesised graphic summary of key historical and archaeological resources and data:

7.1 Historical Documentation

1. Locate and copy the resources identified in Section 5.4 Gap Analysis
2. Carefully review all of the additional historic resource material held by Queen Victoria Markets Pty Ltd and where necessary amend and update the findings of the Stage 1 Research and Review.
3. Obtain higher resolution copies of the following resources: Section 6 Image 16 (Plan of preliminary excavation for the Franklin Street stores City of Melbourne A200-078) and 21 (Location plan showing location of core samples removed in May 1991 Source: Austral Archaeology 1991, Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed J Shed site, Queen Victoria Market, unpublished reports for the City of Melbourne, May 1991, p2) try to obtain a copy of this image without the fold.
4. Review PROV index and 1918 Surveyor's notebooks to maximise research potential of the 1873 survey (eg reveal meaning of dashed graves).

7.2 Archaeological Documentation

1. Digitise the trench reports from 1991–1992 excavations and enter into a database, to allow:
 - a. accurate reporting of burial numbers;
 - b. identification of gaps in the field records for burials with specific reference to resolving the discrepancy noted in Section 5.3 (paragraph 2); and
 - c. links with the GIS map.

7.3 GIS Mapping

1. Digitise and georeference key resources outlined in Section 6.0.
2. Digitise and georeference all archaeological drawings, or obtain spatial data of excavations where available, to provide an accurate location of known disturbance and compile a map of archaeologically identified burial sites.
3. Analyse the density of known intact and exhumed graves.
4. Analyse the depth of known intact and exhumed graves and contrast with historical evidence for excavation at the site.

7.4 Other

1. Investigate the current location of all original site records, artefacts and human remains.

7.5 Synthesis

1. Use the results of 7.1 to 7.4 above to prepare a graphic predictive model of the likely presence and extent of the extant graves and other archaeological features at the Old Melbourne Cemetery site

8.0 Bibliography

8.1 Maps & Plans

Four early cemetery plans by Surveyor Hoddle dated 1838 (CEM 389), 1842 (CEM 396), 1843 (CEM 395), 1847 (CEM 216), SL Victoria.

1855 Plan of Melbourne & Suburbs by Kearney, SL Victoria.

Sands & McDougall Plans of Melbourne, various dates, SL Victoria.

1865 Surveyor General Plan.

Parish Map c1870, Lands Victoria.

1873 Survey Plan of the Old Melbourne Market, PROV VPRS 9582.

1888 Plan of Melbourne & Suburbs by AC Allan, National Library of Australia.

1895 MMBW Series Plan Nos 1025 and 1026, SL Victoria.

1920 Survey Plan of Old Melbourne Cemetery by Isaac Selby, City of Melbourne.

8.2 Manuscripts

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Notes of Grave Stone Inscriptions, Public Records Office Victoria.

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Early Pioneer Index, State Library of Victoria.

Records 1864-1922 Old Melbourne Cemetery SL Victoria La Trobe Collection MS 10392.

City of Melbourne's 'Survey of Old Melbourne Cemetery, April–June 1918' as recorded in City Surveyor's Office Field Books 6 and 7, City of Melbourne.

8.3 Photographs

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Collection held by Queen Victoria Markets Pty Ltd.

Collection held by SL Victoria.

Collection held by Picture Victoria.

Historic Aerials held by Lands Victoria

8.4 Architectural Drawings

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8.5 Journal Articles

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Mitchell, Jodie 2012, Archaeological Test Excavations for proposed new sewer line adjacent to M Shed, Queen Victoria Market (H7822-0073): Historical Report by Alpha Archaeology for Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd, 16 February 2012.

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8.7 Printed Material

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- ¹ M.Cannon (ed), *Historical Records of Victoria*, Vol 3, 1984, p 479, pp 487–88, p 586.
- ² Padley A H 1919, *The Old Melbourne Cemetery*, Old Melbourne Cemetery Preservation League, plan.
- ³ Sagazio C 1992, *Cemeteries: Our Heritage*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, p11.
- ⁴ Letter dated 18 March 18[7]9 from the Trustees of the Cemetery to M.Mornage Esp Solicitor, Minute and Letter Book Old Melbourne Cemetery, VPRS 15670, PROV
- ⁵ *Victoria Early Pioneer Index (1836–1888)*, State Library Victoria.
- ⁶ *The Argus* 11 October 1917, p 6.
- ⁷ *Plan of Melbourne Cemetery 1873*, Public Records Office Victoria, VPRS 9582
- ⁸ Sagazio C 1992, *Cemeteries: Our Heritage*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, p 12.
- ⁹ *The Argus*, 22 April 1914, p 13.
- ¹⁰ *Conservation Policy for the Old Melbourne Cemetery at the Queen Victoria Market 2000*, by Austral Archaeology Pty Ltd, for City of Melbourne Council, p 9.
- ¹¹ These surveyor's books are held by the City of Melbourne.
- ¹² Outward Letter Books Old Melbourne Cemetery (1877-1910) VPRS 9581, Minute and Letter Book (1864-1885) VPRS 15670, Public Records Office Victoria.
- ¹³ *Argus*, 22 October 1920, p5, Also in September 1919 Solomon M Solomon, the Secretary of the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation, in anticipation of the impending exhumations at the Old Melbourne Cemetery, wrote to the Public Health Department setting out opinions and requests of the Congregation. He enclosed a list of the people buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery together with two maps showing the location of the graves. While only 18 graves were shown, the list revealed 60 names. The list of names is reproduced in Morgan M 1982, *The Old Melbourne Cemetery*, Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc, Appendix 1. The reference to the letter from Solomon is stated by Biddington in his article 'Death of the Old Melbourne Cemetery' *Victorian Historical Journal Vol.65, No.1* June 1994, endnote 71, as Soloman to Department of Health, 12 September 1919, Old Melbourne Cemetery File 26, Melbourne Town Hall Archives.
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- ¹⁶ Bennett, C 1991, Report on the human skeletal remains from the Queen Victoria Market—F Shed, unpublished report for the Melbourne City Council, 15 March 1991, p 3.
- ¹⁷ Austral Archaeology 1991, Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed J Shed site, Queen Victoria Market, unpublished reports for the City of Melbourne, May 1991, pp 3–4.
- ¹⁸ *Ibid*, p 5.
- ¹⁹ Austral Archaeology 1993, Queen Victoria Market J Shed: Archaeological Investigation Reports, unpublished report for the City of Melbourne, February 1993. Note that in the Conservation Policy, Austral (2000, p 1) state that approximately 150 burials were uncovered. The collation of interim reports gathered in 1993 (p 6-1), provides a Summary of Results tallying 56 grave sites (47 intact burials, six partial and three complete exhumations).
- ²⁰ Austral Archaeology 1999, Archaeological Report on the Franklin Street Stores, Queen Victoria Market, Melbourne, unpublished report for Melbourne City Council, September 1999, pp 10–15.
- ²¹ Mitchell, Jodie 2012, Archaeological Test Excavations for proposed new sewer line adjacent to M Shed, Queen Victoria Market (H7822-0073): Historical Report by Alpha Archaeology for Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd, 16 February 2012.
- ²² Austral 1993: Introduction.
- ²³ Austral Archaeology 2000, Conservation Policy for the Old Melbourne Cemetery at the Queen Victoria Market unpublished report for City of Melbourne, May 2000, pp 1 and 3.
- ²⁴ Austral Archaeology 1999, Archaeological Report on the Franklin Street Stores, Queen Victoria Market, Melbourne, unpublished report for Melbourne City Council, September 1999, pp 10 & 15.
- ²⁵ Austral Archaeology 2000, Conservation Policy for the Old Melbourne Cemetery at the Queen Victoria Market unpublished report for City of Melbourne, May 2000, pp 1 and 3.
- ²⁶ Minute and Letter Book Old Melbourne Cemetery, VPRS 15670, PROV.
- ²⁷ *Queen Victoria Market, J Shed Archaeological Investigation* by Austral Archaeology for City of Melbourne, February 1993.

10.0 Appendices

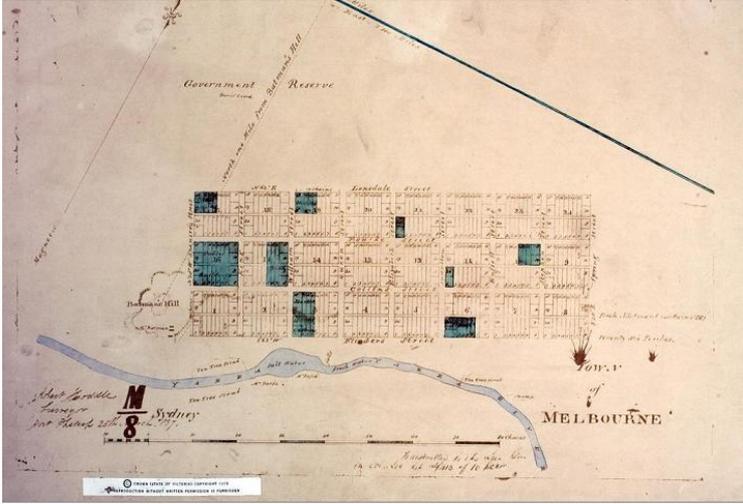
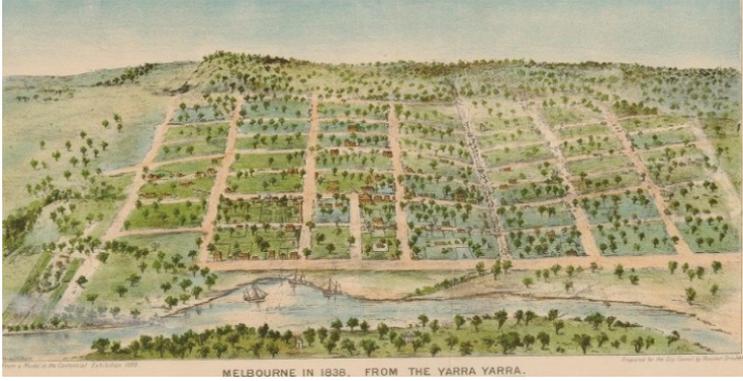
Appendix A: Queen Victoria Markets Chronology—Upper Market Site

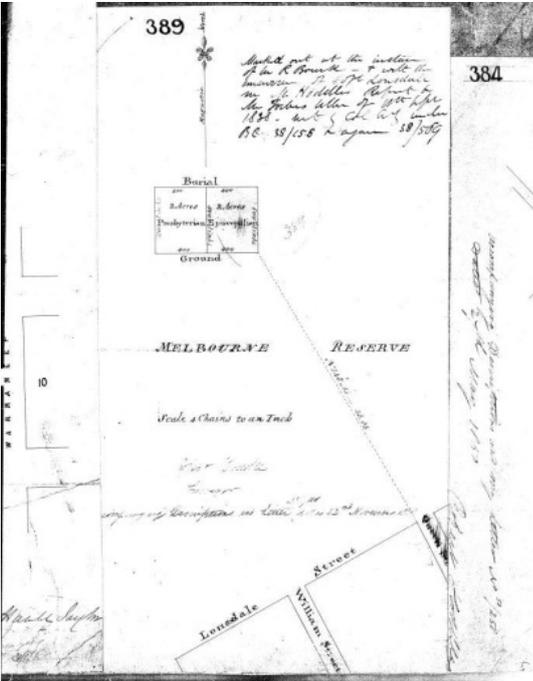
Appendix A:

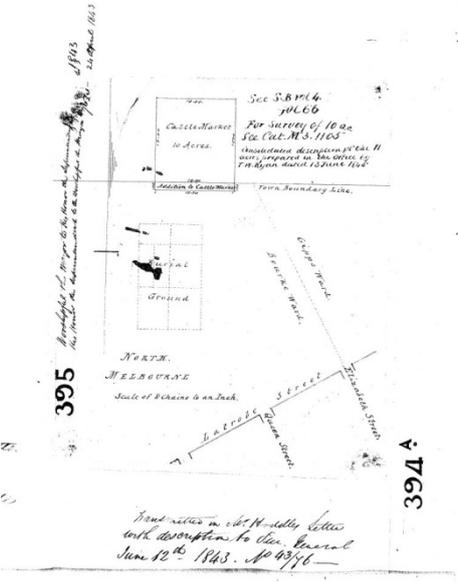
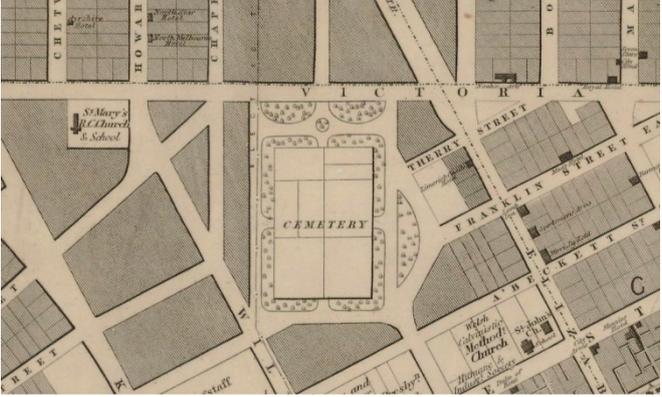
Queen Victoria Markets Chronology—Upper Market Site

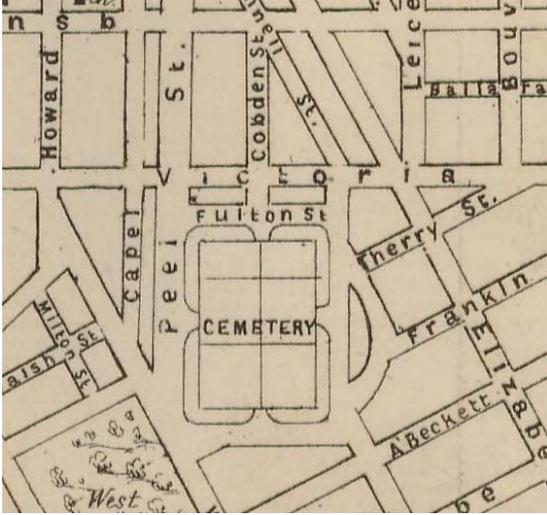
Phase 1: Foundation of Cemetery to Full Usage: 1837–1877

Old Melbourne Cemetery (OMC) Queen Victoria Markets (QVM)

Date	Event	Evidence
1836	<p>Establishment of Melbourne</p> <p>First burials at Burial Hill (today's Flagstaff Gardens) approx 6–10 burials in total.</p> <p>OMC site lies just to the north of the town grid in Government Reserve.</p>	 <p>1836 First plan of Melbourne by Robert Hoddle, Surveyor, known as The Hoddle Grid. Old Melbourne Cemetery site (Queen Victoria Market site) located north of marked out town area on land referred to as Government Reserve. (Source: SLVic)</p>  <p>1838 sketch of Melbourne just after it was laid out, from the Yarra River. (Source:SLVic)</p>  <p>Melbourne 1836 by R.Hofman. (Source: SLVic)</p>

Date	Event	Evidence
1837	<p>When township of Melbourne was laid out, Governor Richard Bourke reserved 10 acres of Crown Land just north of the grid to be set aside for religious and educational purposes.</p> <p>1837 First burial.</p>	<p>M.Cannon (ed), Historical Records of Victoria, Vol 3, 1984, p 479, pp 487–88, p 586.)</p> <p>Morgan M, 1982, pxiii</p>
1838	<p>Episcopal section of cemetery was consecrated by Bishop of Australia, William Grant Broughton who declared it to be 'for the dead bodies of the Christian inhabitants of Melbourne'.</p> <p>The Presbyterian and the Episcopalian sections were the first to be formerly laid out.</p>	<p>M.Cannon (ed), Historical Records of Victoria, Vol 3, 1984, pp 485–486, p 492.</p>  <p>First Plan of cemetery, 1838. Only Presbyterian and Church of England sections shown. (Source: SLVic Historic Plan Collection CEM 389)</p> <p>The official land grant from Sydney issued to Bishop Broughton as sole trustee for the United Church of England and Ireland was on 18 May 1843. The grant stated that this portion 'be held forever on quit rental of one farthing per year and if not used for burial land to be reverted to the Crown' (Anglican Archives, Diocese of Sydney).</p>

Date	Event	Evidence
1839	<p>Surveyor Robert Hoddle officially divided the 10 acre cemetery into seven sections according to denominations and groups.</p> <p>Presbyterian, Episcopalian (Anglican) and Roman Catholic—two acres each.</p> <p>Wesleyan, Jewish and Independent—one acre each.</p> <p>Society of Friends (Quakers) and Aboriginals—half an acre each.</p>	<p>Robert Hoddle was queried on his authority for laying out the cemetery as it was not located on any survey map (Morgan, pvi). He stated that he was acting on the verbal order of the Governor of NSW. The division of the cemetery into sections for allocation on a denominational basis was prompted at least in part by a request by the Presbyterian Church.</p>  <p>Earliest known plan showing the full size of cemetery layout dated 1843. (Source: SLVic Historic Plan Collection CEM 395)</p>
	<p>Early maps show that plans for the cemetery were to surround it with formal gardens but these never eventuated.</p> <p>Fulton Street was constructed across the northern boundary of the cemetery, between the cemetery and Victoria Street.</p> <p>The Cemetery was managed by trustees from the various denominations. Allotments were sold at £1 each for the land.</p> <p>This was the only large scale burial ground operating in Melbourne prior to 1854 and was the first official cemetery in Melbourne</p>	 <p>Part of 1855 plan of Melbourne & Suburbs by Kearney showing the 10 acre old Melbourne cemetery site laid out in its eight divisions within a garden setting. Fulton Street and formal gardens to the north</p> <p>The Cemetery Trust Records from 1866 to 1909 are located at PROV. Each year's annual report provides numbers of burials (usually only about one or two). There are also the names of the trustees from each denomination and letters from the trustees to various government organisations, etc. (Source: VPRS 9581, 15670, 15671)</p> <p>A caretaker's residence or lodge was constructed in the grounds of the cemetery in the original Jewish section and is shown on the 1873 plan of the cemetery. This building was demolished in 1877 and a new lodge constructed in the remaining Jewish section. This is shown on the 1920 plan of the cemetery.</p>

Date	Event	Evidence
1849	By the late 1840s the council were looking for another cemetery site further away from the centre of town.	Melbourne City Council claimed that the Melbourne Cemetery ground was 'in dangerous proximity to the inhabited portions of the city. (Source: Sagazio C 1992, <i>Cemeteries: Our Heritage</i> , National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne, p 13). Soon after, the council approached the government, and plans for a new cemetery were drawn up in 1850.
1853	Land in Carlton Road purchased for new cemetery.	Land set aside for new Melbourne General Cemetery in Carlton Road (Melbourne General Cemetery). It opened for burials in June 1853.
1854	Old Melbourne Cemetery closed but continued in some capacity until 1867, last burial was in 1917.	 <p data-bbox="635 1084 1241 1117">1868 Sands & McDougall Plan of Melbourne. (Source: SLVic)</p>
1864	Fire destroyed early Old Melbourne Cemetery records	Letter dated 18 March 18[7]9 from the Trustees of the Cemetery to M.Mornage Esp Solicitor, Minute and Letter Book Old Melbourne Cemetery, VPRS 15670, PROV, states that all the early records were destroyed in a fire in 1864.

Date 1873

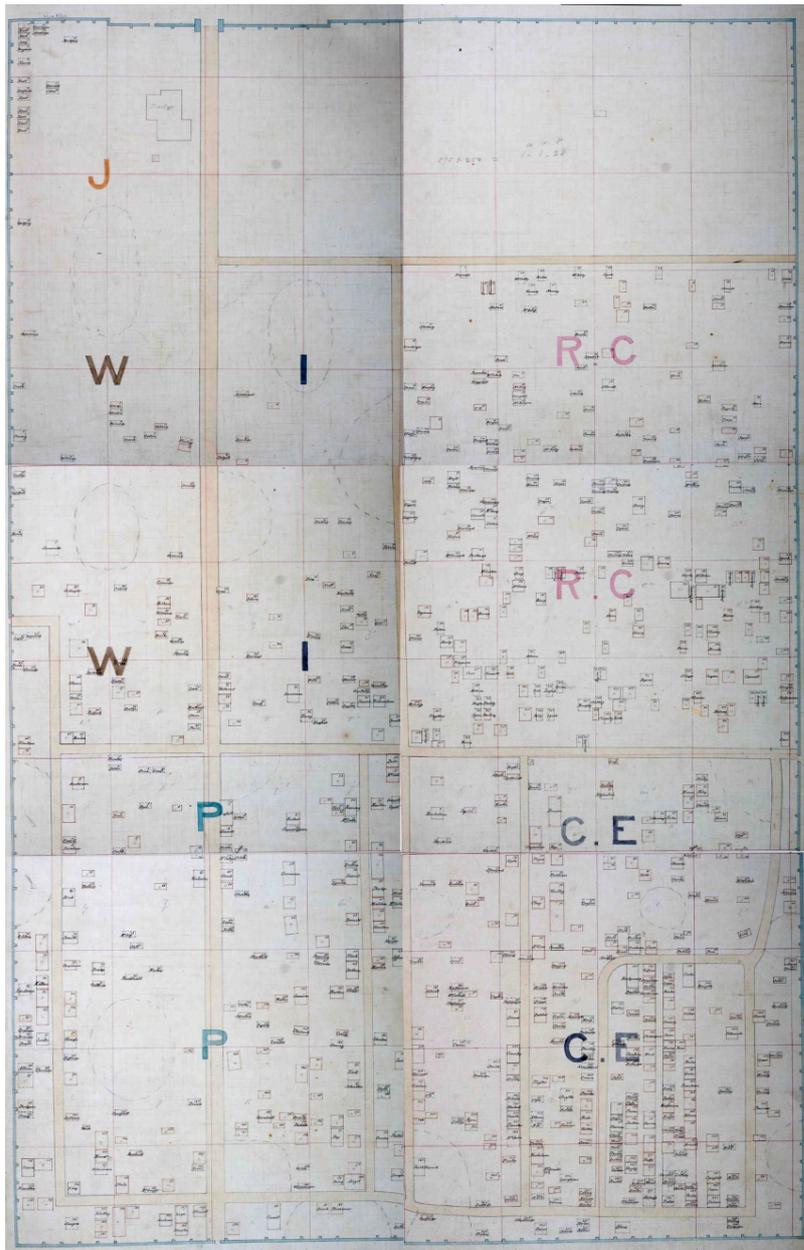
Event In 1873 Melbourne Council surveyed the OMC site recording the location of graves and their names. An index list was also prepared.

This plan showed:

- Around 845 gravestones in total.
- Jewish—19.
- Society of Friends—1.
- Aboriginal—0.
- Wesleyan—43.
- Catholic—249.
- Presbyterian—185.
- C of E—295.

Both the plan and the Index Cards are located at PROV.

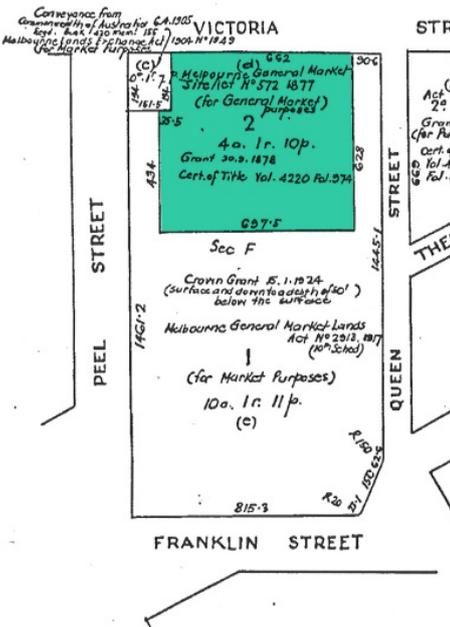
Evidence



1873 Plan of Old Melbourne Cemetery. (Source: VPRS 9582, PROV)

Date	Event	Evidence
	<p>All the early records of the Queen Victoria Markets were destroyed by a fire in 1864. It is therefore not possible to have an accurate knowledge of the numbers buried there.</p> <p>While three detailed accounts of location and names on tombstones exist (1873, 1918, 1920) many of the tombstones recorded multiple burials and it is known that there were many unmarked graves.</p>	<p>Letter dated 18 March 18[7]9 from the Trustees of the Cemetery to M.Mornage Esp Solicitor, Minute and Letter Book Old Melbourne Cemetery, VPRS 15670, PROV, states that all the early records were destroyed in a fire in 1864.</p> <p>Writing in 1924, Selby estimated there were 10,000 bodies buried there, but it is not possible to establish how Selby arrived at this number.</p> <p>The State of Victoria Early Pioneer Index (1836–1888) indicates that between 1836 and 1854, 7059 people had Melbourne recorded as the place of death. This number appears to reflect the numbers of deaths that occurred in what is now Melbourne’s CBD.</p> <p><i>The Argus</i>, 1 August 1870, p 6 letter from Sergeant Summerhays, Caretaker of the Old Melbourne Cemetery, notes that graves were dug no less than four feet deep.</p> <p><i>The Argus</i>, 22 April 1914, p 13—one person stated that his father in the 1840s had witnessed many illegal and unhealthy burials at the Old Melbourne Cemetery. Migrants on ships had died of disease and were buried in mass graves, and if these were disturbed there may be a recurrence of the plagues which had originally put these people in the cemetery.</p> <p><i>The Argus</i> 11 October 1917, p 6—a report on the Old Melbourne Cemetery notes that ‘[a]ccording to statements by gravediggers, the ground has been thickly covered with graves, in fact in 1914 it was estimated that room remained for only 40 additional interments’.</p> <p>Elsie C Graham’s compilation of Births Deaths and Marriages from the <i>Port Phillip Herald</i> 1840–1848 indicates that 329 deaths were recorded. These would have mostly been the wealthier families who could afford to publish death in the paper, but again this provided some indication as to the number of deaths at this time.</p> <p>While two additional small burial grounds were known to have existed at this time—a small Jewish cemetery near Merri Creek and a small graveyard at Point Ormond (plus a number of church yard cemeteries)—Old Melbourne Cemetery was the only large scale burial ground operating in metropolitan Melbourne prior to 1854.</p>

Phase 2: First Encroachment by Queen Victoria Markets: 1877–1922

Date	Activity	Evidence
1877	<p>Passing of <i>Melbourne General Market Site Act</i>. Melbourne Council took over the area from Fulton Street to Victoria Street plus 1.75 acres at the northern end of Old Melbourne Cemetery which included all of the Society of Friends and Aborigines' sections plus three quarters of the area originally allotted to the Jews. The Jews had been buried close together near the corner of Fulton and Peel Streets and this area remained as part of the cemetery ground.</p> <p>Fulton Street and the southern end of Cobden Street were removed and the Temperance Hall was demolished. Orderly Room, on the corner of Victoria and Peel Streets, remained until 1905.</p> <p>The name Queen Victoria Markets was first used in 1878.</p>	<p>Acts of Parliament of Victoria, <i>Act to Enable Certain Lands to be Granted to the Corporation of the City of Melbourne for the establishment of a general Market</i>, No. 572, 11 October 1877.</p> <p>Land officially granted 20 September 1878—4 acres, 1 rood, 10 perches, for General Market Purposes. Volume 4220, Folio 974. See area shaded green below.</p>  <p>The Markets Committee Minutes first use the name Queen Victoria Markets on 4 April 1878 (Market Committee Minutes 1841–1935 VPRS 4030 at PROV).</p>

1877

45 exhumations took place. Remains reinterred in the Melbourne General Cemetery in 22 coffins.

Austral Archaeology's Conservation Policy for Old Melbourne Cemetery at the Queen Victoria Markets makes an unreferenced suggestion that 45 bodies were exhumed.

Some evidence to these exhumations can be found in the minutes of the Trustee of the Melbourne Cemetery outlined below.

Old Melbourne Cemetery Trust letter to Secretary of Lands dated 14 December 1876 states '...the Jewish body are not opposed to giving up the unused portion of their ground provided that the portion of which has been used be properly protected.' This indicates that the land resumed at this time from the Jewish section had no burials as it was referred to as unused.

The same letter mentioned above states 'The Society of Friends will not oppose the proposal if the remains now in the ground be removed to similar ground in the new cemetery and the gravestone now on the ground be re-erected there'. This letter continues 'there are other remains in the portion belonging to the Society of Friends besides those marked by the solitary tombstone there'.

Of the Aboriginal Section this letter states 'the Trustees are aware that in the portion of the Old Cemetery marked on the plan Aborigines there are a number of bodies of criminals and of others which were placed there during the influx of population which followed the discovery of gold.'

1877/8

Sheds A, B, C, D, E and F built on the Upper Market site. Shed F formed the boundary wall between the market and the cemetery. Shed C, originally the shortest shed, was extended west to Peel Street in 1878.



1878 Site Development Plan. (Source: Queen Victoria Market CMP, 2003 by Allom Lovell & Associates)



1878 opening of the Queen Victoria Markets. (Source: SL Victoria)

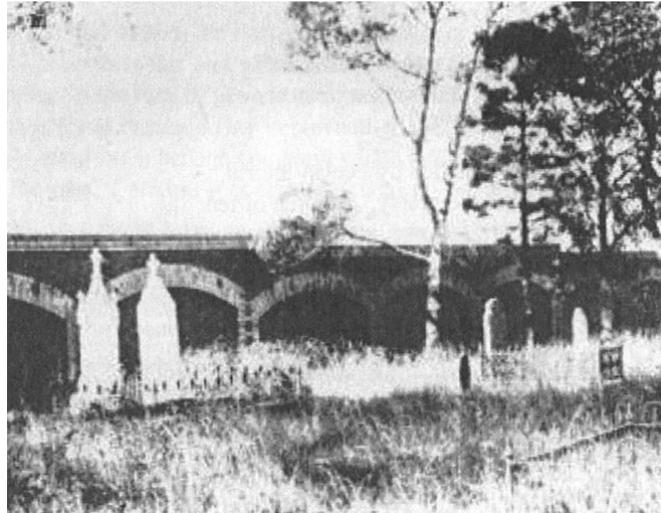


c1907 Sheds A to E Queen Victoria Market. (Source: SL Victoria)



Victoria Markets Christmas 1907 showing Sheds A to F. (Source: Picture Victoria)

Shed F was the boundary wall.



c1900 view from Old Melbourne Cemetery looking north to F shed boundary wall. (Source: Reproduced from The Victoria Market 1984, by Ellen McCaughey and Mary Hoban)



Old Melbourne Cemetery prior to 1923 looking north across the cemetery towards Shed F boundary wall. (Source: Queen Victoria Markets)

1881

Construction of John Batman's memorial in the Old Melbourne Cemetery.



Unveiling of the Batman Memorial on the Old Melbourne Cemetery 1881. (Source: SL Victoria)

1887

To create a nice frontage to Victoria Street, 12 single storey terraces were constructed (83-5 to 127-9 Victoria Street). These were initially used to store fruit and vegetables.

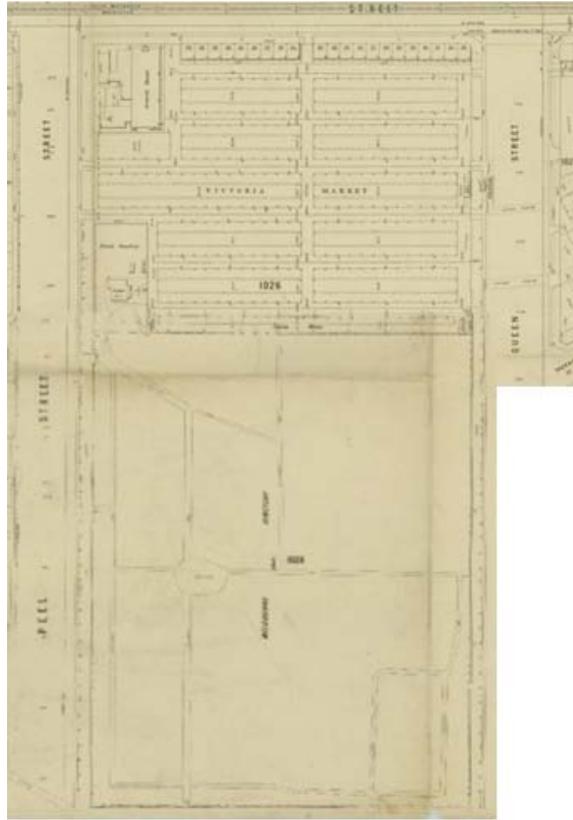


1888 Plan of Melbourne & Suburbs by AC Allan. Plan shows terraces constructed on the lower market site fronting Elizabeth and Victoria Streets but not yet constructed on the Upper Market site. (Source: NLA)

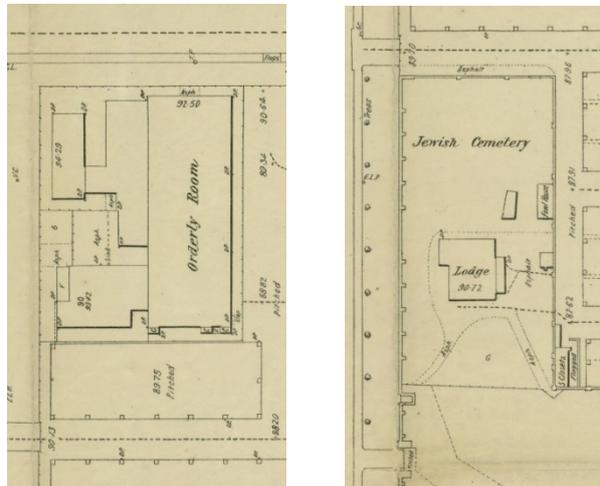


View along Victoria Street in the 1940s looking west showing the 12 terraces constructed in 1887 and eight terraces constructed in 1890. (Source: Picture Victoria)

- 1890 In 1890 a further eight single-storey terraces with an amenities block were constructed west of the original 12 terraces constructed in 1887.
- 1891 Shed B extended to the west with a narrow free standing extension to Peel Street on the Upper Market site.
- 1895 No changes shown to remaining cemetery site.



1895 MMBW Plan of the Upper Market site showing the group of 12 (1887) and the group of eight (1890) single-storey terraces fronting Victoria Street. Shed B extended west to Peel Street (1891) and the Orderly Room complex in the northwest corner and the Cemetery Lodge in the southwest corner, within the Jewish Section of the Cemetery. (Source: SLVictoria Detail Plans 1025, 1026)



Detail of the above 1895 MMBW Plan of the Orderly Room and the Cemetery Lodge (Source: SLVic Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Detail plan ?)

1897

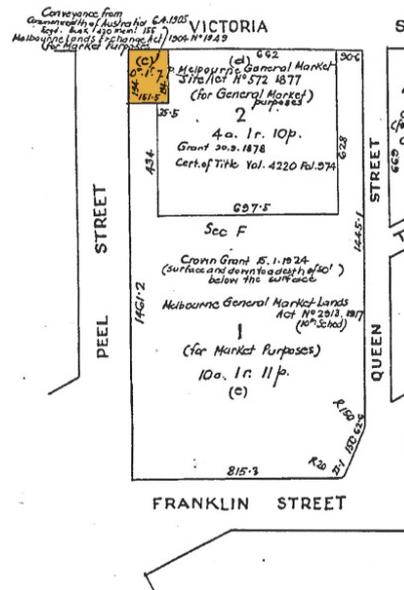


1897 Site Development Plan. (Source: Queen Victoria Market CMP, 2003 by Allom Lovell & Associates)

1903 Sheds A to E extended east to Queen Street.

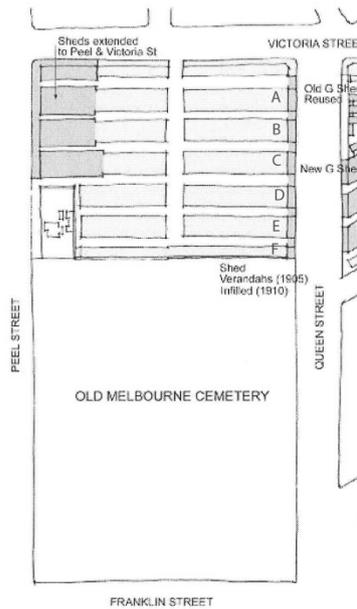
1905 Additional Land Purchased, Orderly Room site, corner Peel and Victoria Streets. Orderly Room removed to the east side of Elizabeth Street.

Conveyance from Commonwealth of Australia for market purposes, dated 6 April 1905. Area shaded brown below.



1905

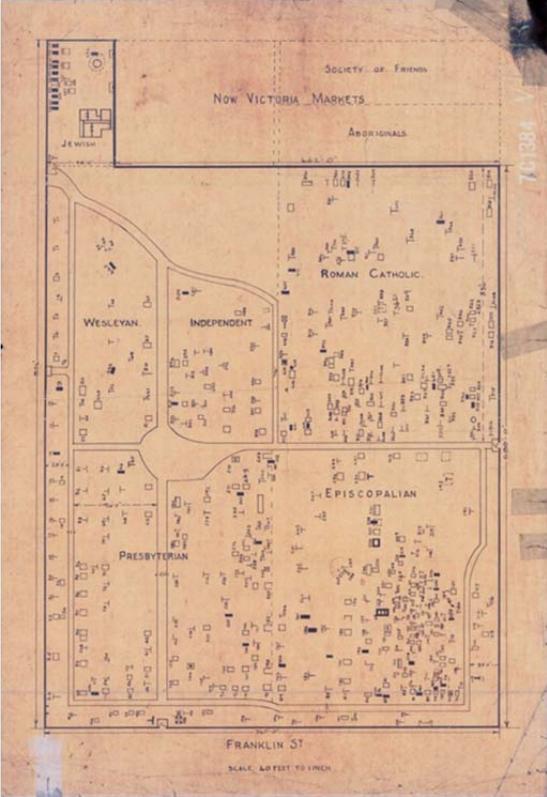
Shed A extended to Peel Street across former Orderly Room site.
 Sheds B and C extended a small portion further to reach Peel Street.
 Present verandah and parapets constructed.
 Small open market shed constructed on part of former Orderly Room site corner Victoria and Peel Streets.



1910 Site Development Plan. (Source: Queen Victoria Market CMP, 2003 by Allom Lovell & Associates)

1915	Legislation to take over the remainder of the cemetery land begins.	Bill revoking the Crown Land grant for the Old Melbourne Cemetery was passed and provided for the further development of the site and the exhumation of bodies.
1917	Last burial in Old Melbourne Cemetery.	Cemetery Trust Records.
1917	Melbourne General Markets Lands Act allowed for the remainder of the cemetery to be incorporated into the Queen Victoria Market site.	This Act required all remains be exhumed from the cemetery and reinterred in the cemetery of choice of identified relatives at the expense of the council. Lovell-Chen 2010 p 6. For much of the 80 years the old cemetery was in existence, it received very little funding and was in a state of neglect.

Phase 3: Markets Expanded, Cemetery Removed: 1920—1969

Date	Event	Evidence
1920	<p>While plans were underway to remove the remaining section of the Old Melbourne Cemetery, Isaac Selby compiled this plan showing the remaining identifiable burials in the Old Melbourne Cemetery.</p> <p>Selby's plan records a total of 549 tombstones:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish—17 Wesleyan—30 Independent—28 Catholic—121 Presbyterian—124 Episcopalian—155 <p>These number are significantly less than the numbers recorded in the 1873 plan prepared by City of Melbourne Council.</p>	 <p>Selby 1920 Plan of the Old Melbourne Cemetery. (Source: City of Melbourne)</p> <p>The Melbourne City Council's Surveyor also compiled a survey of the cemetery in 1918 and it is likely that Selby based his plan on these images. While the file book and notes to the plan have been located at Melbourne City Council (City of Melbourne's 'Survey of Old Melbourne Cemetery, April-June 1918' as recorded in the City Surveyor's Office Field Books 6 and 7), the plan itself has not yet been located.</p>

<p>1920</p>	<p>Jewish Section first to be handed over to the Queen Victoria Market in 1920.</p> <p>18 graves are shown on Selby's 1920s plan in the Jewish Section but the list of exhumations is recorded as 60.</p> <p>The reburials took place between 11/9/1920 and 22/10/1920 (Morgan Appendix 1)</p> <p>It would appear that the Jewish Section was completely cleared of remains at this time.</p>	<p>Marjorie Morgan in her book, <i>The Old Melbourne Cemetery 1837-1922</i>, Australian Institute of Genealogical Studies Inc, records that in September 1919 Solomon M Solomon, the Secretary of the Melbourne Hebrew Congregation, in anticipation of the impending exhumations at the Old Melbourne Cemetery, wrote to the Public Health Department setting out opinions and requests of the Congregation. He enclosed a list of the people buried in the Old Melbourne Cemetery together with two maps showing the location of the graves. While only 18 graves were shown, the list revealed 60 names. The list of names is reproduced in Appendix 1 of Morgan's book. The reference to the letter is stated by Biddington in his article 'Death of the Old Melbourne Cemetery' Victorian Historical Journal Vol.65, No.1 June 1994, endnote 71, as Solomon to Department of Health, 12 September 1919, Old Melbourne Cemetery File 26, Melbourne Town Hall Archives.</p> <p><i>Argus</i> 22 October 1920, pp 5 or 8 stated—by late October 1920, all Jewish remains had been removed to consecrated ground at Fawkner Cemetery.</p> <p>19 graves are shown on Selby's 1920 plan of the cemetery and Selby records the 19 names in his index.</p> <p>The Numerical Index to Exhumations reinterred at Fawkner Cemetery—Old Melbourne Cemetery, recorded 17 graves only but with multiple burials. (Source: Numerical Index to Exhumations reinterred at Fawkner Cemetery—Old Melbourne Cemetery VPRS 9590 PROV)</p>
<p>1921</p>	<p>Those opposed to the cemetery's removal continued to lobby the government but lost their fight.</p>	
<p>1921</p>	<p>Department of Health gave the Town Clerk instructions about the removal of remains.</p>	<p>The contractors were instructed to only remove remains which were under clearly marked headstones, and any badly damaged graves and headstones were not to be repaired. If at a later stage bones were found in the digging of foundations for the new market buildings, they were to be sent to Fawkner. (Source: Health Department to Town Clerk, 19 October and hand written page (nd) 1921, Old Melbourne Cemetery File 26, previously held at the Melbourne Town Hall Archives, (current location not identified) cited in Biddington Ralph, 1994, Death of the Old Melbourne Cemetery, <i>Victorian Historical Journal</i>, Vol 95, No. 1 p 21)</p>  <p>1920s image showing Jewish graves along Peel Street. (Source: RHSV Collection)</p>
<p>1922</p>	<p>Sheds D, E and F extended west to Peel Street across the former Jewish Cemetery site.</p>	

1922 January 1922—Council advertised that all remains would be transferred to Fawkner Cemetery unless a special case for other arrangements was made to the Town Clerk.

From 8 February 1922, the number of remains exhumed daily were recorded (estimated 21.88 remains per day resumed). Each grave number was recorded against the number of remains found in it, and if coffins were uncovered in the grave they were also recorded. Some graves were recorded with up to seven burials in them. (Source: Notes on Exhumations—Old Melbourne Cemetery VPRS 9588, PROV. This record did not include the Jewish exhumations)

In the case of each denomination, the number of exhumations recorded was far greater than the number of tombstones recorded on Selby's 1920 map. Various accounts of the tombstone inscriptions and exhumation records exist. Some of these are summarised in the table below.

Denomination	Graves on Selby's Plan	Exhumations recorded (VPRS 9588, RPOV)	Marjorie Margan's Record
Wesleyan	30	43	52
Independant	28	37	50
Roman Catholic	121	258	318
Presbyterians	124	244	265
Episcapalian (Church of England)	155	304	296
Total		886	981

The 886 exhumations referenced above plus the already exhumed Jewish section comes to over 945 exhumations.

Marjorie Margan in her book *Old Melbourne Cemetery 1837–1932* records the names and grave numbers of 914 people who were exhumed from the Old Melbourne Cemetery as well as 46 unidentified graves. This is a similar total to that mentioned above.

An additional list exists and was recorded by the Melbourne City Council Surveyor in 1918. A comparison with this list has not been undertaken here..

While the majority of remains were reinterred at Fawkner Cemetery, a few went to Melbourne General, St Kilda, and Cheltenham.

While it is clear that a large number of bones were removed in the 1920s, bones continue to be found in excavations in the 1930s, 1987, 1991, 1993 (150 burials located during construction of the new J Shed), 1999 and 2011.

References to these Archaeological Reports are found in Section 8.

1922 New structure.

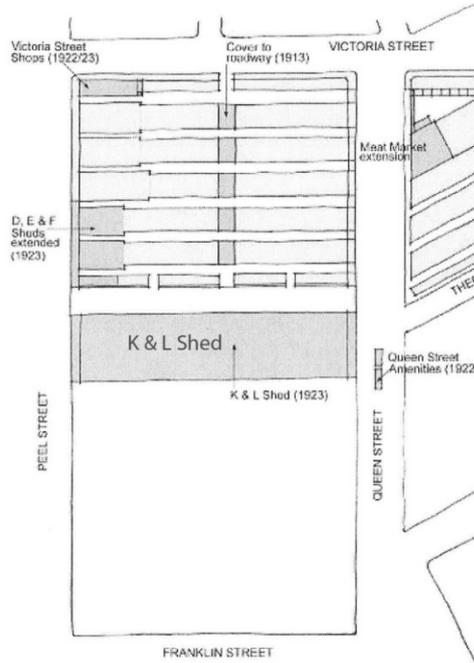
A convenience block built fronting Victoria Road at the eastern end of 1890 terraces.

1923 New structures.

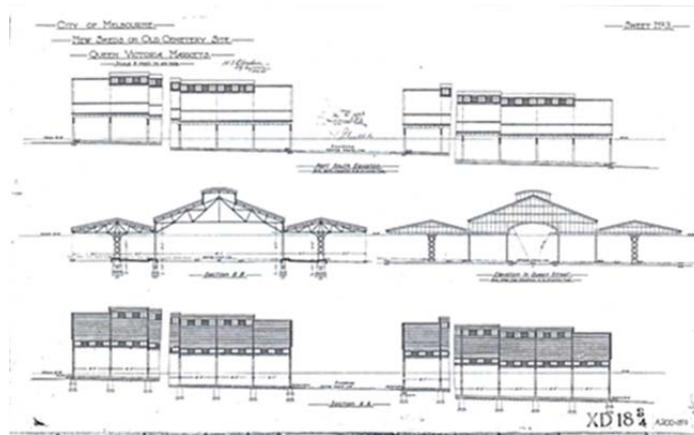
Four additional single-storey shops were constructed on the site of the former Orderly Room following the demolition of the small market shed which had been constructed there in 1905. These shops are numbered 153–159 Victoria Street.

1923

Sheds K and L constructed on land formerly occupied by part of the Wesleyan, Independent and Roman Catholic portions of the cemetery. These sheds lay south of the original dividing wall between the cemetery and market. The wall of Shed F, which was the original boundary, was opened up in several places to provide access through to the new sheds.



1923 Site Development Plan. (Source: Queen Victoria Market CMP, 2003 by Allom Lovell & Associates)



1922 Plans Shed K and L on Old Melbourne Cemetery Site. (Source: City of Melbourne)

1923
 Remainder of cemetery south of Sheds K and L cleared (see Lovell Chen 2010).
 In March 1923, the Argus published a picture of a ploughman at work on the old Melbourne Cemetery site. The fence had gone and all graves, tombs, monuments and trees were all removed.



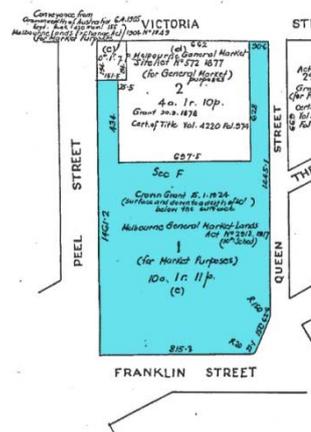
1923 image of ploughing Old Melbourne Cemetery site following exhumations. (Source: *The Argus*, 2 March 1923, p 7)



1928 aerial showing the former cemetery site cleared of tombstones and vegetation and the site levelled (Source: Image by Air Spy, published in Report of the Melbourne Town Planning Commission 1929, held at Royal Historical Society of Victoria)

1924
 Land officially granted for extension to market.
 Area shaded blue on adjoining image.

Crown Grant dated 15 January 1924—land included surface down to 50 feet and was granted in the name of Melbourne General Markets Land (for Market purposes). It contained 10 acres, 1 rood, 11 perches.

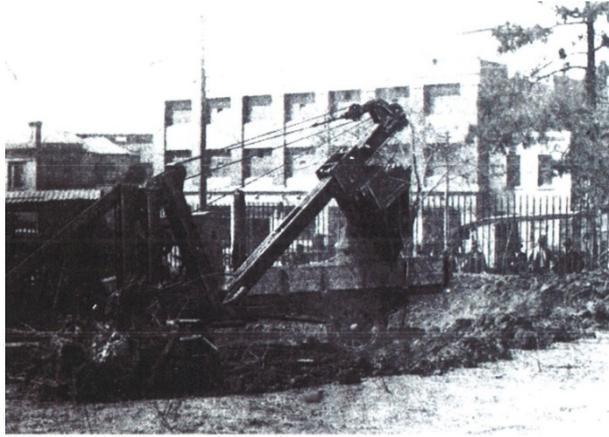


Plan of the Queen Victoria Market showing dates land officially acquired for market purposes.

1930

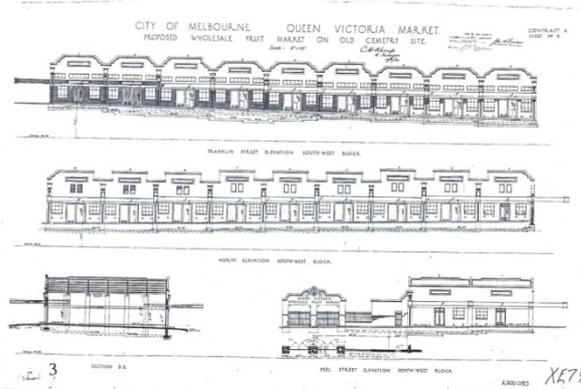
In 1930 excavation began for the construction of the Franklin Street stores. A large steam digger was used to excavate the site.

1930 excavation unearthed many bones. They were stored in a shed and later placed in boxes to be buried in Fawkner Cemetery. (Source: *SMH* 1 March 1930 p 21)



1930 excavation of Old Melbourne Cemetery for Franklin Street stores and Market Square stores. (Source: *The Argus*, 18 February 1930, p 18)

Franklin Street stores and Market Square stores constructed as part of a market square. Franklin Street stores consisted of 60 red brick stores around a square, fenced at each end. Today the remainder of these stores are mostly used for storage.



1930 Plan of the Franklin Street stores. (Source: City of Melbourne)

1931

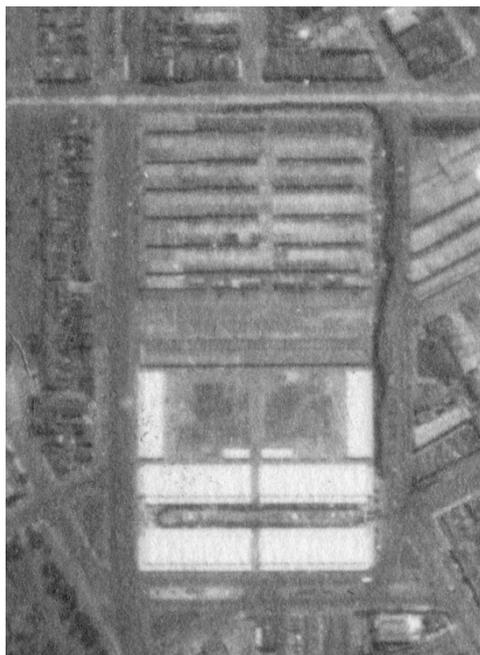
Franklin Street stores and market stores completed.



1931 aerial Franklin Street at top of page, showing Franklin Street stores and Market Square. (Source: as reproduced in Melbourne Markets)

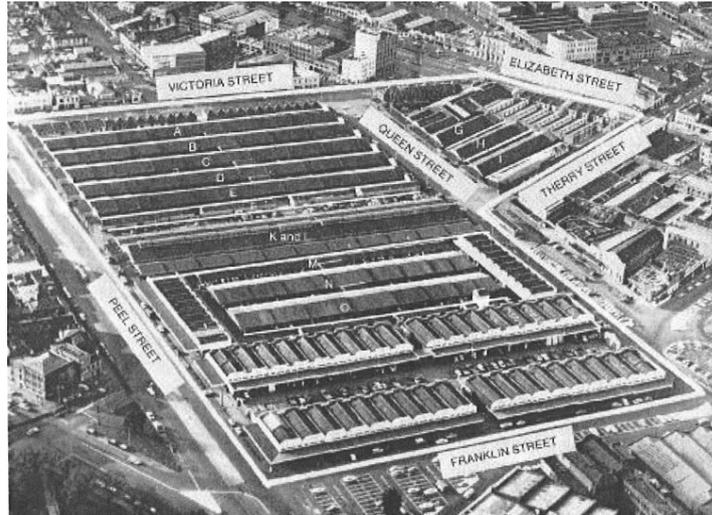


c1930 Market Square. (Source: as reproduced in Melbourne Markets)



1931 aerial photograph of the Queen Victoria Market.

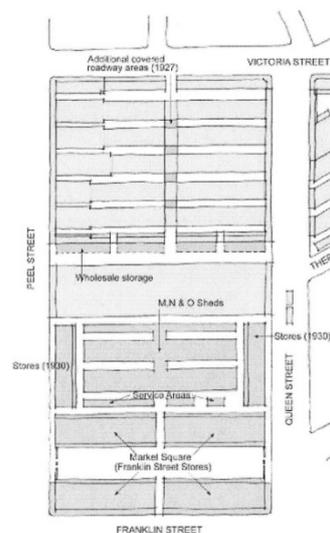
1936 Sheds M, N and O constructed between Sheds K and L and the Franklin Street and Market Square stores.
Site now fully developed.



1936 aerial of Queen Victoria Market. (Source: As reproduced in Melbourne Markets)



c1940s image of Queen Victoria Market site looking south along Queen Street towards Franklin Street showing Sheds A-F, Sheds K and L and then the Market and Franklin Street stores. (Source: Queen Victoria Markets: Historic 19)



1936 Site Development Plan. (Source: Queen Victoria Market CMP, 2003 by Allom Lovell & Associates)

1937 Bones from excavation of Old Melbourne Cemetery for market expansion found on spoil heap near Parkville Presbyterian Church.

The Argus January 28 1937, p 13.



1943 image in front of Shed D. (Source: Picture Victoria)

1945 Market site fully developed



1945 aerial view of Queen Victoria Market. (Source: University of Melbourne Map Collection)

1956 In 1956, Melbourne City Council granted 50 acres on Footscray Road to establish a new wholesale market. The retail market remained on the existing Queen Victoria Market site, and the wholesale market opened at Footscray Road in 1969.



1956 image of the Franklin Street stores looking east along Franklin Street. (Source: Picture Victoria)

Phase 4: Demolition and Revitalisation: 1969–Present

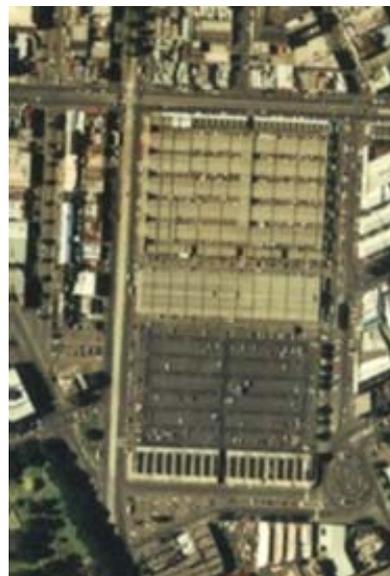
Date	Event	Evidence
1969	In 1969 Melbourne's Wholesale Market was moved from the Queen Victoria Market to a new location in Footscray. The Queen Victoria market was reinvented as a retail market involving a range of changes in the 1970s through to 1990s. This included refurbishment and demolition of sheds to make way for a customer car park.	
1970	Demolition of the northern Franklin Street Stores, the Market Stores and the service areas. Initial car park created	 <p data-bbox="651 1272 1361 1375">1973 aerial showing the area formerly occupied by the northern Franklin Street Stores, Market Stores and service areas now in use as a car park. (Source: Land Victoria)</p>
1972	Keep Victoria Market Association formed.	
1977	Sheds A–E, Upper Market site, refurbished.	
1978	100 year anniversary of the opening of the Queen Victoria Markets.	
1979	Sunday market trading began.	
1980s	Extensive renovation to Queen Victoria Market site.	
1982	Sheds K and L (Upper Market site) refurbished. Used for general market trade.	
1985	Therry Street Queen Victoria Market Memorial unveiled.	

1986 Sheds N and O (Upper Market site) demolished to make way for car parking.



1986 aerial showing the demolition of sheds N & O (Source: Land Victoria)

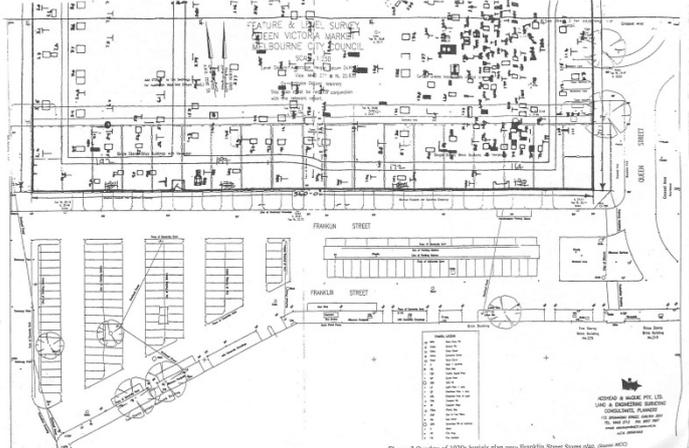
1987 Refurbishment of terraces fronting Victoria Street.
Extended car parking facilities



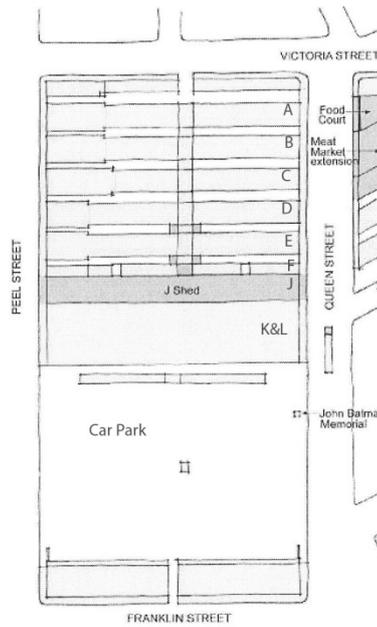
1989 aerial showing extended car parking area (Source: Land Victoria)

1990 Two bodies discovered when constructing new fire hydrant in alley near F Shed. From Aboriginal Section of cemetery. Both of mixed parentage.

1991—Skeletal remains from Queen Victoria Market Shed J by C Bennett, March 1991.

<p>1992</p>	<p>New J Shed constructed on Upper Market site. 150 burials identified during the construction of Shed J but not disturbed.</p>	<p>Austral Archaeology 1993, Queen Victoria Market J Shed: Archaeological Investigation Reports, unpublished report for the City of Melbourne, February 1993 (Council Reference: 0069). Austral Archaeology 1991, Archaeological Investigation of the Proposed J Shed site, Queen Victoria Market, unpublished reports for the City of Melbourne, May 1991 (Council Reference: 0123). Mention of 150 burials in Austral Archaeology 2000, Conservation Policy for the Old Melbourne Cemetery at the Queen Victoria Market, unpublished report for City of Melbourne, May 2000, p 9 (Council Reference: 1222).</p>
<p>1995</p>	<p>Formation of the Queen Victoria Market Company to manage the site.</p>	
<p>1997</p>	<p>Queen Victoria Market Company incorporated. Establishment of hawkers market, market tours, night market and cooking school.</p>	
<p>1999</p>	<p>Archaeological Report on Franklin Street stores. 5 child burials found.</p>	 <p>Figure 3 Overlay of 1900s burials plan onto Franklin Street Stores plan. (Source: Austral Archaeology 1999)</p> <p>Overlay 1920s plan with Franklin Street stores. (Source: Austral Archaeology 1999)</p> <p>Austral Archaeology 1999, Archaeological Report on the Franklin Street stores, Queen Victoria Market, Melbourne, unpublished report for Melbourne City Council, September 1999 (Council Reference: 0858).</p>

2003 Lower market gentrified with addition of Organic Section and a wine tasting area now in Shed I.



2002 Site Development plan. (Source: Queen Victoria Market CMP, 2003 by Allom Lovell & Associates)

2011 Excavations for sewer line near M Shed.
Burials and human remains found in three of the 15 trenches excavated.

Mitchell, Jodie 2012, Archaeological Test Excavations for proposed new sewer line adjacent to M Shed, Queen Victoria Market (H7822-0073): Historical Report by Alpha Archaeology for Queen Victoria Market Pty Ltd, 16 February 2012.