

ADOPT A COASTLINE



NAME

STUDENT ACTIVITY

COASTLINE HISTORICAL TIMELINE

Archaeologists have found evidence that show Nyungar people have lived in the area around Yellagonga Regional Park for at least 40,000 years. Before Europeans colonised Western Australia, Nyungar Elder Yellagonga and his family led a nomadic life from the Swan River along the north-west corridor and east to Lake Joondalup. Yellagonga and the Mooro people were mostly friendly with the new settlers. Yellagonga Regional Park is named after the Nyungar Elder Yellagonga.

In the 1870's laws were passed that restricted the movement of the Aboriginal people. Children were often taken away from their parents and made to live in missions. *The Aborigines Protection Act 1886* prohibited Aboriginal people from entering or staying in Perth and other towns. In the 1940's some Aborigines were allowed to vote, if they had done military service. It wasn't until 1962 that all Aboriginal people were recognised as Australian citizens and allowed to vote.

Marmion and neighbouring suburbs began as farms and fishing shacks in the 1840's. It wasn't until the 1970's that Hillarys and Ocean Reef were developed. There was even a Whaling station at Marmion. When the first residents moved into their homes they often had no electricity, no phones, no mail service or deep sewerage.

Construct a timeline for the events in your life.

Remember when constructing your timeline:

- to start at the earliest date.
- that intervals should be evenly spaced (like the numbers on a ruler).

My Life So Far...



1971 nearest telephone to Kallaroo residents is a public phone booth at Mullaloo Surf Life Saving Club.

1998 Parkerville Children's Foster Home in Kallaroo established.

1874 *Industrial Schools Act* - all Nyungar children to be placed into the care of the State.

1844 George Shenton leases most of the northern beaches to use as a stock route.

Late 1930's first beach shack is built at Hillarys.

1870 Sorrento becomes part of the Stock Route from Perth to the North West of WA.

1953 Sorrento and Marmion beach shacks demolished.

Before 1840's Aboriginal people visit the coastline to hunt and fish during the warmer months.

1886 *Aborigines Protection Act* - Aborigines Protection Board can indenture any Aboriginal or 'half-caste' child of a suitable age into an apprenticeship until age of 21.

1849 Patrick Marmion opens Whaling Station at Sorrento Beach.

1954 Monthly rubbish collection service begins in Sorrento.

Late 1920's roads into Sorrento (including West Coast Highway) begin construction.

1944 Marmion Beach now has 42 shacks amongst the dunes.

1953 Marmion Angling Club begins.

1905 *Aborigines Act* - Chief Protector of Aborigines is the legal guardian of every full-blood and half-blood Aboriginal to the age of 16.

1950's Sorrento Beach shacks constructed.

1930's Marmion becomes popular with fishermen.

1971 the suburb Whitfords is established but later becomes known as Hillarys.

Late 1920's developers start applications to subdivide land for houses.

1956 Marmion Primary School opens.

1950 Freda Carmody buys the first block of land in the area for \$160.00.

1973 Marmion Avenue is sealed.

1852 Whaling Station closes.

1852 Sorrento Caravan Park built.

1961 Sorrento Dome shop opens.

1985 Construction begins on Sorrento Marina (Hillarys Boat Harbour).

1978 Whitfords Shopping Centre opens.

1971 West Coast Highway goes all the way to Mullaloo.

1987 Marmion Marine Park established.

1876 Bernard Drummond Clarkson takes up a land lease to graze sheep.

1996 Hillarys Police Station opened.

1959 Some houses have electricity.

1950 Sand Quarry in use at Mullaloo.

1977 Sorrento Dome shop is demolished.

1780 Yellagonga is born (elder of local Aboriginal people).

1978 Mullaloo Heights Primary School opens.

1834 Explorer John Butler searches Wanneroo/Joondalup area for first time.

1981 Sorrento is declared a suburb.

1970 Noal Gannon buys land in Sorrento (\$6,900). Cattle wander through his backyard.

1988 Sorrento Marina and Underwater World (AQWA) opens.

1955 limestone strip road built from Wanneroo Road to Mullaloo Beach.

1996 Cinemas added to Whitfords City Shops.

1958 Sorrento Surf Club is established.

1930's Mullaloo Caravan Park established (later renamed Seaside Gardens Resort).

1982 Sorrento groynes are built to save beach from erosion.

1849 More Settlers take land without consultation of Nyungar People.

1888 Entire North West area is Pastoral Lease.

1986 Mullaloo Beach Primary opens.

1972 Fire works test-firing at Mullaloo.

1829 Yellagonga and family witness Lieutenant Irwin stepping ashore onto the banks of the Swan River.

1920 People begin to construct holiday houses at Burns Beach.

1843 Yellagonga (Nyungar Elder) dies.

1989 Kinross is established.

1961 Mullaloo Surf Lifesaving Club is formed.

1968 Ernie Dover builds one of the first permanent homes at Burns Beach.

1972 Springfield Primary School opened.

1900 -1960's Dairy cows wander around land near Wanneroo Road.

2003 Burns officially becomes Burns Beach.

1838 Lieutenant G.Grey, two Nyungar men and two British men search country of Doondalup (Joondalup). Friendly encounter with other Nyungar people.

1992 Three buses a day run to Burns Beach (instead of once a week).

1968 Seaside Garden Caravan Park in Mullaloo closes.

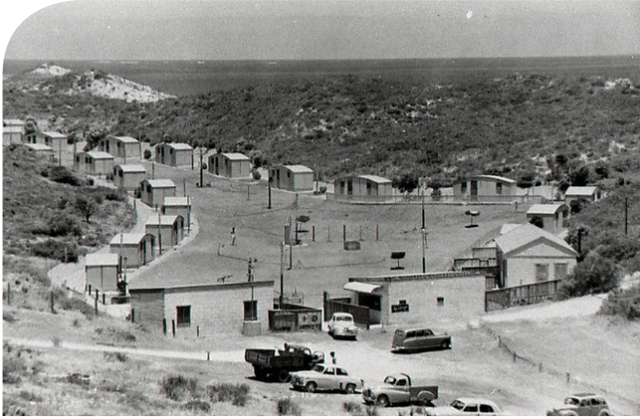
1992 Land is opened up for building in Mindarie & Kinross.

1874 Wanneroo Stock Route is the only established coastal track from north to south.

1908 Burns Beach is a small community of fishing and camping shacks.

1977 Burns Beach gets a mail service.

1833 Yellagonga and family forced to move from Swan River Colony to Joondalup area.



Seaside gardens Caravan Park, Mullaloo (1950s)



Whitfords Beach (1950)



Sorrento Dome (1960s)



Sorrento Dome (1970s)



Marmion Beach Shacks (1950)



Hillarys Boat Harbour under construction (1986)



Marmion Beach Shacks (1950)