

STELLA MARIS HOUSE COLOURS

Red House- Coleman

The Beaumaris Cliffs overlooking Port Philip Bay is stained red due to deposits of iron oxide, which is unique to this area of Port Philip Bay. These cliffs have the most diverse number of marine fossils recorded in Australia. Alfred Coleman painted the cliffs and his painting is included in the Bayside Coastal Art Trail, a major tourist attraction of the Bay side area.

In the school grounds our orange Banksia is near Cloris Avenue. It was used by the Kulin people for weapons and for making a nectar drink from soaking the flowers in water.

Green House- Moysey

James and Susannah Moysey were pioneers of the Beaumaris district, settling there in 1845, the area at this time was predominately green bushland. James Moysey built the first house in the area (near the site of Beaumaris Hotel) overlooking the red cliffs and Port Philip Bay. Beaumaris Bay used to be called Moyes Bay, which was most likely a misspelling of Moysey's Bay. During the gold rush years of the 1850's James sought his fortune on the goldfields, leaving Susannah to run the property and care for their small children. At times she would drive a horse and cart to the goldfields full of supplies of vegetables for her husband. After Moysey's run and reserve. James Moysey was the first known white settler in Beaumaris. He purchased land and named it 'Red Bluff Station.'

Surrounding the school grounds are many melaleuca (paperbark) trees, especially in Charlotte Street. The bark of the tree was used by Aboriginal people for wrapping babies. The wood was used for making spears, clubs and digging sticks. The nectar was used for making sweet drinks.

Blue House- Watkins

After Watkins Bay. Watkins Bay is the shoreline off Rickett's Point. The site provides some rare sea cave formations. (Howell family Prep B)

In the school grounds we will plant some Dianella (strappy, grass like plant with blue berries) at the end of the oval near Dalgetty Road. Leaves were used by Aboriginals for basket making and the berries were edible and used for dyeing. [Skehan family,]

Gold House- Keefers

After Keefers Boatshed and fossil site. Many marine fossil mammals have been discovered, resulting in many scientific collections.

In the school grounds a wattle (acacia) is near Oak Street. At least 11 species are indigenous to Bayside. The Kulin (local Aboriginal) people used the wood for twine and medicine, gum for food, drink and an adhesive when mixed with ash.