

## 3.0 Understanding the Place—Historical Context

---

### 3.1 Introduction

This historical analysis draws on the 1994 Conservation Study. It provides an understanding of the history of the memorial's design and construction, its original siting in 1941 on the main land axis of Griffin's Plan, directly in front of Old Parliament House; and its relocation, realignment and remodelling in 1968 to its current location on the western corner of King George V Terrace.

A comparative analysis of this memorial with other King George V memorials, Australian war memorials within Australia and other interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra is provided in Section 3.7. The analysis provides historical and stylistic context which frame the discussion of the heritage values of the memorial; its rarity and characteristic values.

### 3.2 Background History

#### 3.2.1 Ngunnawal Country

King George V Memorial lies on land that has been part of the traditional lands of the Ngunnawal people for thousands of years. Their descendants continue to live in Canberra and the surrounding region. The historical record gives some indication of the activities of Aboriginal people in the general area, including ceremonies and camps.<sup>1</sup> Numbers of Aboriginal people dwindled dramatically following European settlement, possibly associated with a smallpox epidemic in 1830, influenza and a measles epidemic in the 1860s.<sup>2</sup>

Archaeological and historical evidence indicates that the area of Old Parliament House and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was once used 'as a gathering and meeting ground for Ngun(n)awal, Monaro, Wiradjuri and Ngarigo'<sup>3</sup> people.

Records from ACT Heritage indicate that a range of artefacts were found in the area of Old Parliament House during its construction.<sup>4</sup> Artefacts included scrapers, points, an axe head and a boomerang which was found in the Rose Garden by a gardener in 1927.<sup>5</sup> These artefacts attest to the use of the area by the Aboriginal community prior to the construction of the National Capital.

In more recent times the former site of the King George V Memorial and its surrounds has become an important focus for protest movements by the Aboriginal community.

---

<sup>1</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 41.

<sup>2</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 47.

<sup>3</sup> ACT Heritage Register Online (HeRO) data file 20130403, provided by ACT Heritage, 2 April 2013, p 1.

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> Bluett, WP (1954): *The Aborigines of the Canberra District at the Arrival of the White Man*. Paper presented to the Canberra and District Archaeological Society, 29 May 1954.

The Aboriginal Tent Embassy, established as a protest site in 1972, continues to be actively used by the Aboriginal community as a national meeting place and a symbol of protest<sup>6</sup> (refer to Section 3.5).

### 3.2.2 Colonial History

European colonisation of the area commenced in the 1820s with farming and grazing properties. There were small and large estates, the latter including Duntroon owned by the Campbell family on which the subject site lies. This estate straddled both sides of the Molonglo River and the land on which the subject site lies appears to have been used for grazing.<sup>7</sup> Following Federation in 1901, a long process began to establish a national capital for the new country and, in 1911, land in the vicinity of what is now Canberra was chosen and purchased by the Commonwealth Government.

### 3.2.3 Planning the National Capital

An international competition to design the new city was finalised in 1912 with the winners being Walter and Marion Griffin from Chicago (Figure 3.23).

When Griffin designed the layout for Canberra he made ingenious use of the area's natural features. He likened the whole site to:

*... an irregular amphitheatre- with Ainslie at the north east in the rear, flanked on either side by Black Mountain and Pleasant Hill, all forming the top galleries; with the slopes to the water, the auditorium; with the waterway and flood basin the area.*<sup>8</sup>

Griffin used the features within and surrounding what is now the Parliament House Vista to project axial lines that provided the fundamental form for the centre of the city.<sup>9</sup> The central land axis ran from Mount Ainslie through Camp Hill (the site of Old Parliament House) to Capital Hill (the site of New Parliament House) and then nearly 50 kilometres further in to Mount Bimberi.<sup>10</sup> Contributing to the shape of the Vista, Griffin laid out across the land axis two further axes at right angles, the municipal axis and the water axis. Both ran in a north west-south west direction parallel to one another.

---

<sup>6</sup> ACT Heritage Register Online (HeRO) data file 20130403, provided by ACT Heritage, 2 April 2013, and *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 44.

<sup>7</sup> *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 48.

<sup>8</sup> Griffin WB 1913, 'The Federal Capital: Report Explanatory of the Preliminary General Plan', Canberra, Department of Home Affairs, October 1913 p 3, cited in *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 52.

<sup>9</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 51.

<sup>10</sup> Griffin WB 1955 [1912], 'Original Report', reprinted with corrections in, *Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Senate, Report from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into and report upon the development of Canberra*, September 1955, Appendix B, cited in *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 52.

The municipal axis also delineates the northern boundary arm of what became the National Triangle. The western arm of the triangle is formed by a secondary axis running from Capital Hill to City Hill and its eastern arm by another secondary axis running from Capital Hill towards Mt Pleasant. Commonwealth Avenue and its bridge now follow the western arm, while Kings Avenue and bridge follow the eastern arm. All of the Griffins axial lines are important in defining the Parliament House Vista<sup>11</sup> (refer to Figure 1.1).

Griffin planned for Capital Hill to be the focal eminence of the city and his aim was to have a stepped pinnacle treatment up to this area. Thus, by default, height restrictions were placed on buildings in this area such that they did not impede the vista from the summit of Capital Hill or from the Old Parliament House lower down (Figure 3.24).<sup>12</sup>

The Griffins also planned Canberra so that separate urban functions or activities were conducted in different centres. They placed the functions of the Federal Government in the National Triangle area south of the Molonglo River and this area took precedence over all other functional centres.<sup>13</sup> While many of Griffin's other functional divisions did not materialise, the centre for the National Government is the least changed from Griffin's original intension. While development within the vista did not remain as Griffin planned, the overall effect remains.

In contrast, the area Griffin planned for a casino recreation area at the northern end of the land axis, at the foot of Mount Ainslie, became the location for the Australian War Memorial completed in 1941 (Figure 3.25). In addition to the casino Griffin had also envisaged an open, landscaped 'broad formal parkway' with an undeveloped centre flanked by foliage to set off the residences on either side, in his later plans he identified this as 'Prospect Parkway'.<sup>14</sup> This vision was however not realised as the space eventually evolved into Anzac Parade. Instead of the contrast between relaxation and serious governing from one end of the axis to the other, the presence of the memorial and parade at the northern end ensured they became the home to a matter of greater gravity as memorials to those killed in war. This also elevated the War Memorial to a new status and, therefore, exerted a major influence on the Parliament House Vista north of the lake from that of a pleasant parkway to a ceremonial precinct completed with the construction of Anzac Parade in 1965.

While Griffin had intended that the Prospect Parkway would be lined by memorials, the presence of the War Memorial at the end of the avenue led to the erection along it of memorials to those men and women who served in the wars. These in turn reinforced the formal nature of this part of the vista (Figures 3.8–3.11).

The King George V Memorial was one of the earliest structures built within the National Triangle following the construction of Old Parliament House in 1927 (Figure 3.25). Originally the memorial

---

<sup>11</sup> Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 53.

<sup>12</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 53.

<sup>13</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan, Volume 1* by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 53.

<sup>14</sup> *Anzac Parade—Canberra Heritage Management Plan*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Bulter, Craig Burton, Chris Johnston, Dr David Young and Dr Michael Pearson, for the National Capital Authority, 2012, p23-24

was positioned in the centre of the Parliamentary Vista, now in its current location it still remains within both the National Triangle and the Parliamentary Vista.

### 3.2.4 Old Parliament House

Although planning for Australia's new capital began in 1912, infrastructure work had hardly commenced when World War 1 began. The need to move Canberra on quickly and cheaply following the war saw the decision for the construction of a 'provisional' Parliament House made by the government. John Smith Murdoch, Chief Architect in the Department of Works, designed the building, and the site chosen for its location was at a lower elevation to Griffin's planned Capital Hill summit. The chosen site on Camp Hill was still a prominent and strategic location and lay at the southern end of Griffin's main land axis, just below Capital Hill. This site continues to contribute to the planned aesthetic qualities of the National Triangle<sup>15</sup> (refer to Figure 1.2).

Construction of Old Parliament House began in 1923 and work was completed in 1927. Construction cost £644,600 with another £250,000 spent on the internal fit-out.<sup>16</sup> The building was opened on 9 May 1927 by King George V's son, His Royal Highness The Duke of York (later King George VI) and his wife the Duchess of York (later Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother). The Duke of York also unveiled the statue to his father, King George V, which is located in Kings Hall inside Old Parliament House on the same day. The Duke later crowned King George VI, after his brother Edward VIII abdicated, was Australia's Monarch when the memorial was proposed in 1936 to commemorate his father's reign.

The statue commemorates King George V, Monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House, which was a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place which tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government. In 1901 King George V, then the Duke of York opened the first session of the Australian Parliament upon the creation of the Commonwealth of Australia in Melbourne.

Designed in the interwar Art Deco Stripped Classical style, the building is a crucial element in Griffin's planned landscape of the National Triangle and the land axis between Mount Ainslie and Capital Hill.

In front of Old Parliament House between 1925 and 1927, the gently north sloping site was divided into three major sections separated by gravel pathways. The pathways were bordered by trees encircling the site and the northern flanking spaces were left as open grassed terraces.<sup>17</sup> Circular

---

<sup>15</sup> *Old Parliament House and Curtilage Heritage Management Plan 2008-2013* by Old Parliament House Alive for the National Capital Authority, p 8.

<sup>16</sup> *Old Parliament House and Curtilage Heritage Management Plan 2008-2013* by Old Parliament House Alive for the National Capital Authority, p 8

<sup>17</sup> *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 32.

rose gardens were designed on either side of the central terrace, which were completed in 1934 (Figure 3.25).<sup>18</sup>

Old Parliament House has undergone many large and small changes over its life in the central areas and to the wings. Essentially, however, the front facade remains unchanged. Old Parliament House continued to operate as the temporary base for the Commonwealth Parliament until the opening of New Parliament House on Capital Hill in 1988.

### 3.3 King George V Memorial

#### 3.3.1 Background

In 1936, just eight years after the opening of the Provisional Old Parliament House (now known as Old Parliament House), the Commonwealth Government approved a memorial to the recently deceased King George V. George V had an important association with Australia; besides being king from 1910 to 1936, a reign that spanned World War I, he also, opened the first Commonwealth Parliament in Melbourne on 9 May 1901, following Federation.<sup>19</sup> An earlier statue of the King had been unveiled at the opening of Old Parliament House in 1927 and is still in its original location in the Kings Hall (Figure 3.1).

King George V, second son of Edward VII and grandfather to Queen Elizabeth II, was highly regarded by his Australian political subjects, especially for his actions and leadership during World War 1 and his participation in Australia's Federation.

The memorial was commissioned in 1935 by the Commonwealth Government but construction was delayed because of World War II, and for many years it stood without its bronze statue of King George V. The memorial was finally completed in 1952.

#### 3.3.2 Design and Construction

Discussions regarding an appropriate way to commemorate the recently deceased King prompted the Federal Government to appoint a cabinet sub-committee to assess the matter. The subcommittee prepared the following recommendations which were tabled in Parliament in March 1936:

1. *That the memory of the late King be perpetuated in Canberra by a group of symbolic statuary in bronze.*
2. *That the site be on the vacant square immediately in front of Parliament House.*
3. *That the statuary should be of such a nature as to be symbolic (of):*
  - a. *The association of the King with the birth and first 25 years (sic) of Federation.*
  - b. *The growth of the idea of Empire unity as a Commonwealth of National owing allegiance to one sovereign.*

---

<sup>18</sup> *Parkes Place and the National Rose Garden Heritage Management Plan Volume 1*, by Duncan Marshall, Geoff Butler, Context Pty Ltd, Dr Dianne Firth and Maureen Ross, for the National Capital Authority, 2011, p 34.

<sup>19</sup> *Australian Town and Country Journal*, 18 May, 1901, p 3.

- c. *By means of plaques or bas-reliefs associated with the statuary commemorating the main events of Australia's national life, such as, for instance, the first Federal Convention; the King as Duke of York opening the first Federal Parliament; Australian participation in the Great War; the Duke of York opening the first Parliament at Canberra.*
4. *That there should not be a competition for designs, but that three or four of the best artists or sculptors within the Empire be invited to submit designs, and that fees should be paid for such designs. An Australian artist should be included in the list.*
5. *That on receipt of such designs the Government with the assistance of a technical Committee of Advice choose the design to be adopted.*
6. *That the statuary be known as 'The King George the Fifth Memorial'.<sup>20</sup>*

Three sculptors working in Australia were chosen from a large number who approached the sub-committee for the privilege. The final brief specified:

*The main feature of the Memorial will be a statue or group of statuary in bronze, the prominent subject to be statue of King George V in State robes and without headdress standing on a pedestal, with inlaid bas-relief bronze panels on each face or as otherwise suggested by the sculptor.<sup>21</sup>*

The budget was limited to £20,000 for the entire memorial which was to include the base structure and statues and it was specified that granite should be used for the main pedestal and fundamental design aspects whilst hard stone could be used for the steps substructure and other architectural features.<sup>22</sup>

The three sculptors invited to submit plans for the memorial included William Leslie Bowles, Paul Raphael Montford and George Rayner Hoff. All three were working in Australia at the time, Bowles and Montford in Melbourne and Hoff in Sydney (Figures 3.12–3.16). The initial designs submitted by each sculptor were considered insufficient by the Technical Committee of Advisers and more detailed plans had to be submitted before a decision was made.<sup>23</sup> Hoff had considerable experience in designing large scale sculpture for various public memorials. For example, he created figures for the National War Memorial, Adelaide and numerous sculptures for the Anzac Memorial in Sydney. He submitted three separate designs for Canberra's proposed King George V Memorial. One of Hoff's designs, an Art Deco styled collaboration between Hoff and Associate Architect, Harry Foskett, was partially accepted by the Committee in March 1937 pending further discussion on some design details. The design was officially accepted by the Federal Cabinet in August 1937 but the final plans and contract were never signed because Hoff died suddenly from pancreatitis in November 1937.<sup>24</sup>

---

<sup>20</sup> AA:CRS A461/1; O.370/1/8; folio x cited in *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, pp 3–4

<sup>21</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 4.

<sup>22</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 5.

<sup>23</sup> *Advocate* Burnie Tasmania 4 March 1937, p 7.

<sup>24</sup> Noel S Hutchison, 'Hoff, George Rayner (1894–1937)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hoff-george-rayner-6696/text11553>>, accessed 1 April 2013.

Hoff had chosen a successor, John Moorfield, a fellow teacher at East Sydney Technical College, who continued his work after his death. Moorfield worked in conjunction with Harry Foskett who remained the associate architect for the project.<sup>25</sup> Brief biographies of Hoff, Moorfield and Foskett are outlined in section 3.6 of this report.

The site for the memorial specified by the cabinet sub-committee 'on the vacant square immediately in front of Parliament House', was allegedly chosen to conform with Walter Burley Griffin's plan of Canberra standing on the main land axis of Griffin's plan.<sup>26</sup> The immense scale of the 'vacant square' and its surrounding open space posed a challenge to the designers, requiring them to provide a monumental design response. Apparently Hoff and Foskett had both not been happy with the location and preferred a flanking site.<sup>27</sup>

Their design proposed a tall central pylon with flanking statuary to take advantage of the magnificent background of Mount Ainslie. It included a large granite and sandstone podium with an approach ramp from the south and a flight of steps from the north.<sup>28</sup> A 4.5 metre bronze statue of King George V on a stone plinth would face Parliament House while a stone carved sculpture of St George seated on a horse, also on a stone plinth, would face Mount Ainslie. It is understood that King George V was symbolically associated with Saint George because of his role in successfully leading his country in World War I.

As specified in the brief presented by the cabinet sub-committee, the memorial needed to contain symbolic plaques commemorating main events of Australia's national life. The designers planned nine circular bronze portraits depicting the army, navy and air force during the Great War of 1914-18. They also designed bronze plaques of the Duke of York (now King George V) and Duchess of York who opened the first Federal Parliament in Melbourne in 1901. Plaques commemorating Sir Edmund Barton, as the first Australian Prime Minister and Sir Henry Parkes, New South Wales Premier and Sir Samuel W Griffith, Queensland Premier in 1891, for their position's as President and Vice-President respectively at the first Federal Convention held in Sydney in 1891. The Convention, also known as the 1891 National Australasian Convention, was the first step in drafting the Australian Constitution.<sup>29</sup> When completed the memorial would stand 7.5 metres tall.

Moorfield designed the plaques and was responsible for the modelling of the plaques, the King George figure and the Saint George figure. The bronzes were cast by the Morris-Singer Company of London and Saint George was carved by the stonemasons Garnett and Sons of Sydney.<sup>30</sup>

---

<sup>25</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 5.

<sup>26</sup> <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

<sup>27</sup> Foskett, who was consulted about the memorial's relocation in the 1960s, is reported to have said at the time that neither he nor Hoff were happy with the original siting and had indicated a preference for a flanking site to the responsible committee. Cited in *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 7.

<sup>28</sup> <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

<sup>29</sup>

<<http://www.ccentre.wa.gov.au/ExhibitionsOnline/ANationAtLast/Pages/The1891NationalAustraliaAustralasianConvention.aspx>>

<sup>30</sup> <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

Although the bulk of the structure was completed by 1941, the onset of World War II delayed the casting of the bronze plaques and the bronze figure of King George V as they were being made in London. As a result, the monument was in place but only half completed with the blank side facing Old Parliament House for more than a decade.<sup>31</sup> Additionally, by 1941 the stone figure of Saint George was facing the newly constructed Australian War Memorial (Figure 3.25).

Finally in 1951 a model for the bronze figure of George V was sent to England for casting. By this time repairs were already being made to the foundations of the memorial because of subsidence. The memorial was finally unveiled on 4 March 1953 amidst a well-attended ceremony which saw the Governor General, Sir William McKell, unveil the King George statue from under an Australian flag and in the presence of Hoff's widow, Moorfield's daughter (Moorfield had died in 1945 having not lived to see the completed monument) and other dignitaries such as the Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, Minister for the Interior, Sir Philip McBride; and the Leader for the Opposition, Dr H V Evatt. King George V's strong association with the navy was represented on the day with a guard of honour supplied by the Royal Australian Navy (Figure 3.27).<sup>32</sup>

The statue became a landmark for early Canberrans and gained social importance as a meeting point not just for visitors who invariably had their photo taken in front of the memorial, but also as a focal point for political protests (Figure 3.28). It was also the location for celebratory activities such as Carols by Candlelight.

### 3.4 Major Changes to Parliament House Vista

#### 3.4.1 The NCDC Period

The development of Canberra over the years has been the responsibility of a succession of government agencies following Griffin. This included the Federal Capital Advisory Committee (FCAC) 1921–24 and Federal Capital Commission (FCC) 1925–30 which achieved initial development; the NCDC which was responsible for the major development from the 1960s to the 1980s; and currently the NCA.

Among the major achievements of the NCDC was the appointment of William Holford, a British planner associated with the University College, London. One outcome of his appointment was the realisation of Lake Burley Griffin.

After construction of Old Parliament House and the King George V Memorial, the first permanent building constructed in the Parliamentary Zone was the Administrative Building (now John Gorton Building) which opened in 1956 on the eastern side of Old Parliament House nearer the Molonglo River. Major earth works were undertaken in the early 1960s which included the removal of Cork Hill, a small hill between the Parliament House and Molonglo River which was impeding the view.<sup>33</sup> The completion of the lake in 1964 was a major achievement which changed the central area. The landscaped setting for the National Library of Australia was completed in 1968 as were the central pools and fountains in each of the outside pools on the land axis and opposite the Treasury

---

<sup>31</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 5.

<sup>32</sup> The Canberra Times (ACT: 1926–1995), Tuesday 3 March 1953, p 1.

<sup>33</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan*, Volume 1 by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 89.

Building. The works for these water bodies were implemented in the 1930s, yet the final completed form was not realised until 1969. All were fitted with ornamental fountains in the form of water jets.<sup>34</sup>

Later development within the Parliamentary Zone included the High Court of Australia (1980), the National Gallery of Australia (1982), Reconciliation Place Federation Mall (2001), Commonwealth Place (2002) on the lake edge and land axis, and most recently the National Portrait Gallery (2008).

### 3.4.2 Relocation of the Memorial

While the site for the memorial was said to have been chosen to accord with Griffin's plans, by the late 1940s and early 1950s influential politicians and visitors to Canberra alike had already begun to doubt its prominent location (Figure 3.29). The memorial's monumental Art Deco style was now out of fashion and the construction of the new Australian War Memorial had altered the significance of the Land Axis vista. Also the fact that it had remained incomplete for over a decade influenced the growing feeling that the memorial constituted a dominating and intrusive element into the vista.<sup>35</sup> The concern about the memorial's location heightened in the 1960s following the construction of Lake Burley Griffin (1964) and then Anzac Parade (1965) as the memorial now impeded a highly significant view (Figure 3.26).

Discussions about the memorial's relocation had been mooted in Parliament as early as 1943, and in 1949, the National Capital Planning & Development Committee (a precursor to the NCDC) resolved to recommend to the Minister that '...in view of the repairs that are urgently required to be made to the King George V Memorial, it be removed to a more appropriate site'. No response was given to the committee.<sup>36</sup> In 1965, repairs to the value of \$11,000 were tendered by the Works Department, but not proceeded with.<sup>37</sup>

The decision was finally made in 1968 to relocate the memorial to its current location west of the land axis, on a corner of the western part of the National Rose Garden. The relocation was a part of the first serious planning and development of the central land axis and Parkes Place.<sup>38</sup> The planning and works program were encouraged by Lord Holford, an English town planning consultant who proposed a large scale redevelopment of Parkes Place for the NCDC in 1965. His plans were dependent on the removal of the memorial from the central axis to its current location and allowed for an appropriate monument to be built in the corresponding eastern location in the future. The full scale of Holford's design was not carried out by the NCDC but the relocation of the memorial was a major part of the Parkes Place redevelopment.<sup>39</sup> The decision to relocate allowed

---

<sup>34</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan*, Volume 1 by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 94.

<sup>35</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan*, Volume 1 by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 64.

<sup>36</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 2.

<sup>37</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 2.

<sup>38</sup> *Parliament House Vista Area Heritage Management Plan*, Volume 1 by CAB Consulting Pty Ltd, Context Pty Ltd, University of NSW and Alison Rowell for the National Capital Authority, 2010, p 61.

<sup>39</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, pp 8–9.

the much needed repairs to the stonework to be made and provided an unrestricted view from Old Parliament House along the central axis to the Australian War Memorial and Mount Ainslie.

In his book, *Canberra 1954–1980*, Eric Sparke gives credit for moving the monument to Doug Anthony (at that time Minister for the Interior and later Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the Old Parliament House's Advisory Council). According to Sparke, Doug Anthony had to obtain the acquiescence of the Prime Minister, no easy task in view of Prime Minister (at the time) Robert Menzies being a strong royalist supporter. Anthony is said to have stated:

*I raised the ticklish issue with him one afternoon after there had been a good question time in Parliament. Menzies stood silent for a while, looking out of the window then he said 'I suppose you are right'.<sup>40</sup>*

In 2010 the Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House recorded an oral history interview with Doug Anthony in which he describes the process of moving the memorial.<sup>41</sup>

When reconstructed in the new location, the memorial was reorientated with King George V statue facing east, instead of the original south position (facing Old Parliament House directly). The three metre high podium and ramp was not rebuilt, and in its place a 1.5 metre wide platform with two steps was constructed made of granite on reinforced concrete. The memorial was placed within a granite paved area between two poplar trees. Access to the interior of the memorial was changed to a hatch in the concrete slab roof. A new brick pylon was constructed to which the original stone cladding was attached (Figure 3.30). Polysulphide mastic pointing was used for the reconstruction.<sup>42</sup>

The King George V Memorial was one of the earliest structures built in the Parliamentary Zone and, although moved, remains within this zone. It retains a close proximity and a visual and historical connection with Old Parliament House.

### 3.4.3 Ongoing Repairs and Location Discussions

Repairs had already been made to the foundations of the memorial in 1949 because of subsidence, and in the 1960s the need for significant repairs to the stonework was repeatedly raised. The relocation and reconstruction of the memorial rectified many of the needed repairs but the decision to remove elements of the statute and to relocate the memorial did not please everybody and the idea of again relocating the memorial was muted by some, including a report by the (then) Department of Housing and Construction to the NCDC.<sup>43</sup>

In 1982 graffiti and lichen were removed from the memorial and the joints were partially repointed. Further significant remedial works were undertaken from 1996 following the recommendations of

---

<sup>40</sup> Museum of Australian Democracy at Old Parliament House—*The King George V Memorial*.

<sup>41</sup> Rt Hon Doug Anthony AC, CH, interviewed by Michael Richards, 15 March 2010, for the Old Parliament House Political and Parliamentary Oral History Project, ORAL TRC 6100/19.

<sup>42</sup> <<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?CHL105352>>

<sup>43</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 10

the 1994 Conservation Study.<sup>44</sup> As also outlined in Section 3.7 below and Volume 2 of this HMP, a summary of works that have been undertaken since 1996 include:

- Repointing of all 'real' joints in sandstone with a 1:3 lime: sand mortar mix. Failure of the pointing was noted in the NCA files one year after completion in 1997. David West of ARUP Façade Engineering was contracted to identify the defects, investigate the causes and propose methods of rectification.
- Replacement of coping stones (rather than the recommended consolidation trials) and installation of new copper flashing at the top of the pylon.
- Fills to damaged areas of sandstone with epoxy-bound sand patches on stainless steel wire armatures. These appear to have been problematic from installation. They are described in 1997 correspondence as having a distinctly green cast and a limited life expectancy (approximately 10 years).
- Dressing back and reshaping of badly damaged stone to sound material. In some instances dressing of stones was used to create water shedding surfaces.
- Wax application to the surface of all bronze elements.
- Construction of new internal access, hatches and drainage.
- Installation of lighting and a ventilation fan.
- Removal and replanting of the nearby poplar trees, in part to address damage to the granite-clad platform and paving of the memorial caused by root growth.
- Introduction of a root barrier at the time of replanting (shown in Freeman Collett & Partners architectural drawing of May 1994).
- Application of a sacrificial plaster to the interior brickwork to a height of about 2m.
- Application of an anti-graffiti coating (extent and material unknown).
- Possible stone consolidation to cracks in unknown locations.
- Some replacement of granite stones in the paving and platform (locations unknown).

In 1988, prior to the heritage listing of Parliament House Vista, the National Trust of Australia (ACT) provided the NCDC with advice that to relocate the memorial back to the original site (with a reinstated plinth) and to its original form on the land axis, would not be consistent with the trust's active role in trying to 'preserve' the vista between Old Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial.<sup>45</sup> They suggested that to retain the vista as an open area on the mall would in turn allow

---

<sup>44</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study Volume 1* by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, p 2.

<sup>45</sup> NCA file 83/1878, Correspondence between the NCDC (the Secretary Manager) and the National Trust of Australia (ACT) (the Administrator), 5 April 1988.

the memorial in its current site to be 'preserved'—and they went as far to say that the current site of the memorial was consistent with Hoff's preferred location 'flanking' the land axis.<sup>46</sup>

In its current location the memorial retains a historical and visual connection with Old Parliament House and has an extended setting which is the Parliament House Vista and the National Triangle.

### 3.5 The Aboriginal Tent Embassy Site

Four years after the King George V Memorial was moved, the Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established on part of the memorial's former site in front of Old Parliament House. The Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established as a protest site on 26 January 1972 with only a beach umbrella, some placards and four protestors. The site has subsequently become a national symbol of Aboriginal struggle for land rights. The Aboriginal Tent Embassy was established as a reaction to the McMahon government's statements about Aboriginal land rights<sup>47</sup> and has been removed and re-established a number of times. It has been a permanent fixture on the landscape in front of Old Parliament House since 1992.

In 1993 the ashes of Aboriginal activist, poet and artist Kevin Gilbert were incorporated into a fire between the King George V Memorial and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy office building. The fire was known at the time as the 'fire of justice' and is relit periodically. It was recently relit on the twentieth anniversary of the death of Kevin Gilbert on 1 April 2013.<sup>48</sup> The location of this fire is considered to be important by the Aboriginal community associated with the Aboriginal Tent Embassy and the Gilbert family.

The central fire pit, which includes a large sign 'Sovereignty', lies on the site left vacant by the King George V Memorial. This fire pit is now used as the central meeting point for memorial and protest gatherings (Figures 3.31–3.33).<sup>49</sup>

The Aboriginal Tent Embassy continues to share the landscape area in front of Old Parliament House with the King George V Memorial which in its new location is to the west of the central land axis on King George V Terrace. Both the memorial and the Aboriginal Tent Embassy are referred to in the Parliament House Vista Commonwealth Heritage citation as significant attributes and components of the conservation area of the vista.

### 3.6 The Artists

#### 3.6.1 George Rayner Hoff<sup>50</sup>

George Rayner Hoff (1894–1937), sculptor and teacher, was born on 27 November 1894 at Braddan, Isle of Man. Early training from his father, who restored ancient buildings, saw him

---

<sup>46</sup> NCA file 83/1878, Correspondence between the NCDC (the Secretary Manager) and the National Trust of Australia (ACT) (the Administrator), 5 April 1988.

<sup>47</sup> ACT Heritage Register Online (HeRO) data file 20130403, provided by ACT Heritage, 2 April 2013.

<sup>48</sup> Ellie Gilbert, pers comm, 3 April 2013.

<sup>49</sup> <<http://www.aboriginaltentembassy.net/>> Accessed 2 April 2013.

<sup>50</sup> Excerpts taken from Noel S Hutchison, 'Hoff, George Rayner (1894–1937)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hoff-george-rayner-6696/text11553>> accessed 5 April 2013.

develop as a capable woodcarver and stonemason. After finishing school Rayner worked in a mason's yard and entered an architect's office at age 14.

In 1919 Hoff had begun studies at the Royal College of Art, London, under the Professor of Sculpture, Francis Derwent Wood, RA. After meeting the Australian architect Hardy Wilson in the Italian city of Naples, and discussions with Derwent Wood in London, he accepted an appointment as Teacher in Charge of Drawing, Modelling and Sculpture at East Sydney Technical College in May 1923. He reached Sydney in August and during his years at the East Sydney Technical College he met Moorfield and Foskett who would later assist him with the design of the King George V Memorial.

His friendship with Norman Lindsay and Hardy Wilson among others influenced the many ideas underlying his stylistically diverse and eclectic work. He was exposed to, and inspired by a variety of art forms such as Graeco-Roman, European Renaissance and Art Deco as evident in the design of King George V Memorial.<sup>51</sup>

The medal for the Society of Artists was created by Hoff in 1924. Later he produced, among others, the Sir Peter Nicol Russell memorial medal for the Institution of Engineers, Australia (1927), the Sir John Sulman medal for the Institute of Architects of New South Wales (1932) and the contentious Victorian Centenary Medallion (1934).

Hoff's last years took a tragic turn. He was embroiled in controversy with the Catholic Archbishop Kelly, the Master Builders' Association of New South Wales and the local chapter of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects over the morality of the form and symbolism of the Anzac Memorial Group 'Sacrifice', 'Crucifixion of Civilisation' and 'Victory' in 1932 (Figure 2.13).

Rayner Hoff stands as the outstanding public sculptor in Sydney between the wars. Given the demands of his administrative and educational duties, his contribution to Australian art was considerable.

The most significant visible contribution that Hoff made was his large-scale sculpture for various buildings and public memorials. In 1925 he produced the large reliefs of the war memorial at Dubbo, NSW; the figures for the National War Memorial, Adelaide, in 1927–31; and the more numerous and controversial sculptures for the Anzac Memorial, Sydney (made with the aid of students and assistants) in 1930–34 (Figure 3.13). After winning the competition he had begun work on the King George V Memorial, Canberra, in 1936, which was completed posthumously by John Moorfield and Architect Harry Foskett.

### 3.6.2 Moorfield and Foskett

East Sydney Technical College was opened in 1922 as the annex to the Sydney Technical College, employing influential English Sculptor G Rayner Hoff to run the art department in 1923. The department gained a new impetus through his leadership, and in 1926 Hoff helped to establish a five year diploma course. One of Hoff's colleagues at the East Sydney Technical College was John Edward Moorfield who was employed as Instructor in Modelling. Hoff had suggested that in the

---

<sup>51</sup> 'Hoff, George Rayner (1894–1937)', Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <<http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hoff-george-rayner-6696/text11553>> accessed 27 May 2013.

event of his death, Moorfield should be retained as the sculptor.<sup>52</sup> While Moorfield designed the plaques for the King George V Memorial and was responsible for the modelling of the plaques, the King George figure and the Saint George figure, no further works by him are known. He died in 1945 prior to the opening of the memorial in 1953.

Harry Foskett was also connected with the East Sydney Technical College having completed his studies in architecture there in 1930. He then travelled to England to continue his studies at the University College, London, before returning to Sydney where by 1937 he was running the architecture course at East Sydney Technical College with Miles Dunphy.<sup>53</sup> In his later years he was working as an architect in Canberra and was Principal Architect for Red Hill Primary School, which was designed in 1959 and constructed in 1960 to serve the needs of the growing population in Canberra's inner south.<sup>54</sup>

### 3.7 Summary Chronology<sup>55</sup>

| Date  | Event   |
|-------|---|
| 1936  | Death of King George V.   |
| 1936  | Cabinet agrees to commemorate King George V by a group of symbolic statuary to be sited on the square immediately in front of Parliament House at a total cost of £20,000.  |
| 1937  | Design of G Rayner Hoff (in association with H Foskett, Architect) accepted.  |
| 1937  | G R Hoff dies.  |
| 1938  | Hoff's nominee, J E Moorfield, engaged to complete the memorial to Hoff's design.   |
| 1940  | Site works commenced. Contractors: Concrete Constructions (Canberra) Pty Ltd.   |
| 1941  | Structure completed, but without the bronze figure and plaques due to World War II.   |
| 1943  | Comment in parliament that the memorial would have to be shifted to another site.   |
| 1945  | J E Moorfield dies.   |
| 1949  | National Capital Planning & Development Committee resolved to recommend to the Minister that '...in view of the repairs that are urgently required to be made to the King George V Memorial, it be removed to a more appropriate site'. No response was given to the committee. |
| 1951  | Repairs to foundations as a result of subsidence.   |
| 1951  | Model sent to England for casting.  |
| 1953  | Ceremony of unveiling.  |
| 1962  | Works Department identify need for substantial repairs to stonework.  |
| 1965  | Repairs (\$11,000) tendered by Works Department, but not proceeded with.  |
| 1960s | Doug Anthony and Sir Robert Menzies discuss the relocation of the memorial.   |
| 1965  | Relocation mooted by Lord Holford/NCDC.   |
| 1968  | Relocated to present site (with omission of substantial podium) at a cost of \$54,000 as part of Parkes Place improvement. Contractors: Sabemo Pty Ltd.   |

<sup>52</sup> *The Canberra Times*, 29 June 1938, p 2.

<sup>53</sup> <<http://www.candalepas.com.au/index.php/col-madigan-obituary-sep2011>>

<sup>54</sup> <[http://www.architecture.com.au/awards\\_search?option=showaward&entryno=2011018099](http://www.architecture.com.au/awards_search?option=showaward&entryno=2011018099)>

<sup>55</sup> *King George V Memorial, King George Terrace, Parkes ACT, Conservation Study* Volume 1 by Freeman Collett & Partners Pty Ltd Architects & Planners Canberra, January 1994, pp 2–3.

| Date      | Event  |
|-----------|--|
| 1982      | Graffiti removal. Subsequent partial repointing of joints and removal of lichen.   |
| 1983      | Relocation considered by NCDC as part of review of the Parliamentary Zone.   |
| 1984      | Department of Housing and Construction report for NCDC on condition of memorial.   |
| 1988      | Report by H Hensel for DASETT on condition of memorial.  |
| 1988      | National Trust of Australia (ACT) provided the NCDC with advice that to relocate the memorial back to the original site would not be consistent with the trust's active role in trying to 'preserve' the vista between Old Parliament House and the Australian War Memorial.   |
| 1991      | ACT Urban Services commission University of Canberra to undertake 'research directed to the conservation and stabilisation of the King George V Memorial'.   |
| 1992      | University of Canberra <i>Preliminary report on the conservation of the KGV Memorial</i> .   |
| 1993      | National Capital Planning Authority (NCPA) calls for registrations of interest in 'remedial works and conservation'.   |
| 1994      | 1994 Conservation Study (3 volumes prepared for the NCPA).<br>Significant remedial works commenced, following the recommendations of the Conservation Study.   |
| 1995      | 1927 poplars removed (October 1995), root barrier installed and new replacement poplars planted.   |
| 1996      | Program of 'remedial works and conservation' implemented by the NCPA. Subterranean/underground access constructed, internal infrastructure such as galvanised steel platforms and ladders installed to gain access to the top of the pylon and the former roof access. New copper roof added.  |
| Post 1996 | <p>Works have been carried out sporadically and as needed from 1996 onwards. A summary of works undertaken post 1996 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Repointing of all 'real' joints in sandstone with a 1:3 lime: sand mortar mix. Failure of the pointing was noted in the NCA files one year after completion in 1997. David West of ARUP Façade Engineering was contracted to identify the defects, investigate the causes and propose methods of rectification.</li> <li>· Replacement of coping stones (rather than the recommended consolidation trials) and installation of new copper flashing at the top of the pylon.</li> <li>· Fills to damaged areas of sandstone with epoxy-bound sand patches on stainless steel wire armatures. These appear to have been problematic from installation. They are described in 1997 correspondence as having a distinctly green cast and a limited life expectancy (approximately 10 years).</li> <li>· Dressing back and reshaping of badly damaged stone to sound material. In some instances dressing of stones was used to create water shedding surfaces.</li> <li>· Wax application to the surface of all bronze elements.</li> <li>· Construction of new internal access, hatches and drainage.</li> <li>· Installation of lighting and a ventilation fan.</li> <li>· Removal and replanting of the nearby poplar trees, in part to address damage to the granite-clad platform and paving of the memorial caused by root growth.</li> <li>· Introduction of a root barrier at the time of replanting (shown in Freeman Collett &amp; Partners architectural drawing of May 1994).</li> <li>· Application of a sacrificial plaster to the interior brickwork to a height of about 2m.</li> <li>· Application of an anti-graffiti coating (extent and material unknown).</li> <li>· Possible stone consolidation to cracks in unknown locations.</li> <li>· Some replacement of granite stones in the paving and platform (locations unknown).</li> </ul> |

## 3.8 Comparative Analysis

### 3.8.1 King George V Memorials within Australia


The King George V Memorial Canberra is one of eight known statues of George V constructed throughout Australia following the death of the much loved monarch in 1936. A detailed analysis of these memorials appears in Table 3.1. Additionally, other memorials in honour of King George V within Australia include Memorial Gardens in Gloucester NSW; near Putney in Sydney; and the King George V Memorial Hospital which opened in 1941 (closed 2002) in Camperdown Sydney as a hospital exclusively for mothers. George V Memorial Gates are located in King George V Park, Glen Innes NSW and in Innisfail, Queensland. Other known memorials include windows, obelisks, tablets and a bust.

There are also numerous statues and memorials to two earlier monarchs: King Edward II and Queen Victoria. Statues of Queen Victoria are in Queens Square and in front of the Queen Victoria Building Sydney, Victoria Square Adelaide, Queens Gardens Bendigo, Eastern Gardens Geelong, Queen Victoria Gardens Melbourne, Kings Park West Perth, Queens Park Brisbane and Sturt Street, Ballarat. There is also a statue to Queen Victoria's husband Prince Albert in Queens Square Sydney. The Equestrian Statue of King Edward II stands in Macquarie Street, Sydney, outside the Conservatorium. There are also statues of King Edward II on North Terrace, Adelaide; in the Queen Victoria Gardens, Melbourne; and in Macquarie Street, Hobart.<sup>56</sup>

---

<sup>56</sup> A list of the imperial monuments of Australia is provided by Monument Australia  
<<http://monumentaustalia.org.au/themes/government/imperial>>

**Table 3.1** Comparative Analysis with other King George V Memorials in Australia  
**Kings Hall Old Parliament House Canberra**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Heritage Listing</b><br/>         NHL (as part of 'Old Parliament House' Place ID: 105774)</p>  <p><b>Figure 3.1</b> King George V, Kings Hall, Old Parliament House. (Source: National Archives of Australia)</p>   | <p><b>History</b><br/>         Unveiled: 1927<br/>         Sculptor: Sir Bertram Mackennal (1863–1931)<br/>         Location: Kings Hall, Old Parliament House</p> <p>The bronze statue of King George V was placed in the Kings Hall on its opening in 1927. It is mounted on a Canberra marble pedestal base and located in a prominent position towards the rear of the hall. The statue mirrors the statue of Queen Victoria in the Queen's Hall, Parliament House, Melbourne. It is the second casting of the statue originally commissioned for New Deli and shows the king in full robes of the Order of the Garter</p> <p>Mackennal was an Australian sculptor most famous for designing the coinage and stamps bearing the likeness of King George V for the British Government. In 1886 he won a competition for the sculptured reliefs on the front of Parliament House, Melbourne, and designed the medals for the 1908 London Olympic Games and the Coronation Medal for King George V.</p> <p>His Australian works included the memorial statue of King Edward VII in Melbourne and the figures of the soldier and the sailor for the cenotaph in Martin Place, Sydney. Mackennal was the first Australian artist to be knighted, made Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in 1921.</p> |
| <p><b>Summary:</b> This is the only known internal statue of King George V. It was designed by one of Australia's most renowned sculptors who had already designed the portrait of King George V for the British coinage and postage stamps. As with the statue in front of Old Parliament House and in Ballarat, it depicts King George V in his full robes of the Order of the Garter with his head uncovered. It was cast in bronze as were all of the Australian statues of King George V but the location for this casting is unknown.</p> |   |

### King George Square, Brisbane

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>Heritage Listing</b><br/>         Brisbane City Council Heritage Register (as part of King George Square)</p>  <p><b>Figure 3.2</b> King George V, Brisbane. (Source: Memorial Australia)</p> | <p><b>History</b><br/>         Unveiled: 1938<br/>         Sculptor: Unknown<br/>         Location: King George Square</p> <p>The first statue of King George V to be unveiled in a capital city in Australia. It was funded by the citizens of Brisbane. The memorial included the bronze Equestrian Statue and two brass lions. It was unveiled to a crowd of 10,000 people.</p> <p>The square in which it stands was renamed King George Square following construction of statue.</p> |
|--|--|

**Summary:** This early statue of King George V built before the start of World War II is one of only two known equestrian sculptures of the King in Australia, the other being in Adelaide. As with all other statues of King George V, it is made of bronze and stands on a stone podium.

### Alexander Square Ballarat

#### Heritage Listing

No Heritage Listing



Figure 3.3 King George Memorial Ballarat. (Source: State Library Victoria)

#### History

Unveiled: 21 May 1938

Sculptor: Victor Greenhalgh (1900–1983)

Location: Alexander Square, Sturt Street, Ballarat

This bronze memorial to King George V was constructed in 1938 by talented sculptor Victor Greenhalgh to commemorate the King's Silver Jubilee of 25 years on the throne. The monument designed in the Art Deco style is set on a granite backdrop and features a stunning long bluestone base.

This monument was made in Australia by Victor E Greenhalgh, a Ballarat born man, whose commissioned works include six busts of Australian prime ministers which were placed in the Ballarat Public Gardens. This, his largest sculpture, shows the royal crest of the lion and the unicorn with inscriptions in Latin, 'DIEU ET MON DROIT' ('God and my right').

George V is shown holding the orb and sceptre and is dressed in the ceremonial robes of the Order of the Garter signified by the garter worn on his left leg below the knee.

#### Summary

One of three memorials to King George V in the Art Deco style, others being the memorial in front of Old Parliament House, Canberra, and the memorial in Melbourne. It is also one of three that depict the King in the ceremonial robes of the Order of the Garter with his head uncovered, others being the statue in the Kings Hall, Old Parliament House, and in front of Old Parliament House. It was made in Australia by a local sculptor as (it would appear) were half of the King George V statues. As with all of the statues, it was made of bronze with a granite backdrop.

### Kings Domain, Melbourne

#### Heritage Listings

Melbourne City Council Heritage Database



Figure 3.4 King George V Memorial, Melbourne. (Source: State Library Victoria & Monument Australia)

#### History

Unveiled: 1952

Sculptor: William Leslie Bowles (1885–1954)

Stonemason: G B Edwards & Sons

Location: Kings Domain, Melbourne

Designed and built by W L Bowles, one of the three architects who submitted designs for King George V Memorial Canberra. Invitations to submit designs for this statue were sent to 10 artists and sculptors including Hoff and Montford. Made of bronze sandstone and granite, sculptured on a bluestone base. It was also designed in the late 30s, delayed by WWII and was unveiled in 1952. Funding came by public subscription and from the council.

Bowles worked in (Sir) E Bertram Mackennal's London studio for a number of years where work was concentrated mainly on large public monuments, such as the London Memorial and Tomb for King Edward VII, and equestrian statues of Edward VII for Melbourne, London and Calcutta. It is not surprising that Bowles' later independent work reflects that of Mackennal, and almost never stems directly from other contemporaries.

## Kings Domain, Melbourne

### Summary

The King George V Memorial in Melbourne, like the King George V Memorial in Canberra, was designed as a result of a competition and completed after World War II. Included in the invitations to submit a design were the same three sculptors asked to submit designs for the Canberra Memorial—Bowles, Hoff and Montford. It is one of three George V memorials in the Art Deco style which includes the memorial outside Old Parliament House and the Ballarat Memorial. It depicts the King in royal robes wearing a crown (as does the Geelong memorial). It was most likely cast in London which is why there was a delay in its construction. As with all the King George V statues, it is made of bronze

### Johnston Park Geelong

#### Heritage Listing

Greater Geelong City Council Heritage Database



**Figure 3.5** King George V Memorial Geelong. (Source: State Library Victoria & Monument Australia)

#### History

Unveiled: October 1938

Sculptor: Wallace Anderson (1888–1975)

Built: Naples, Italy

Location: In front of Geelong Art Gallery

This bronze statue of King George V stands on a granite base in front of the Geelong Art Gallery facing Johnstone Park. It was unveiled by the Governor of Victoria on 26 October 1938. The bronze figure was cast in 1937 at the Fonderie Chivrazzi in Naples, Italy, to a design by Australian born sculptor Wallace Anderson.

In April 1918 Anderson was appointed Museums Officer and Sculptor to the AIF and was based in the Australian War Records Section, London, with sculptors William Bowles and Web Gilbert. In 1920 he returned to Melbourne and continued his job with the Australian War Museum producing models, dioramas and sculpture in an annex of the Exhibition Building. Moving to Canberra, he worked for the Australian War Memorial in 1944–46. Anderson had produced a number of bronze war memorials and memorial portraits for Melbourne and for Victorian country towns. One of the earliest was 'Spirit of Anzac' (1928), situated in Johnstone Park, Geelong. His most famous work is that of Simpson and his donkey (1935), which he completed after winning a competition conducted by the Victorian Division of the Australian Red Cross. This figure was also cast by the Chiurazzi Foundry, Naples, Italy (Figure 3.6). In 1937 Anderson completed a life-sized, bronze statue of King George V for Geelong. Between 1939 and 1945 he executed a series of nine busts of Australian prime ministers for the Botanic Gardens, Ballarat. One of his last public works, a figure of a soldier in bronze, completed about 1950, stands as the war memorial outside the Box Hill Town Hall.

**Summary:** This statue depicts the King in his royal robes (as does the Melbourne statue) and may reflect the association of both sculptors who worked together in London. It is the only one of the eight statues that was cast in Italy where Anderson also cast his famous sculpture of Simpson and his donkey. It arrived in Australia prior to the commencement of World War II, thus avoiding a delayed date of completion. As with all the other statues it is made in bronze

**Angas Gardens, Adelaide**

**Heritage Listing**

South Australia Local Heritage Council



**Figure 3.6** Equestrian figure of King George V in Adelaide. (Source: Monument Australia)

**History**

Unveiled: 1950

Sculptor: Maurice Lambert (1901–1964)

Location: Angas Gardens, Adelaide

Equestrian statue of King George V made of bronze and shipped from England to Adelaide stands on a 12ft high pedestal of Waikerie freestone and granite. Commissioned in 1939, it was not completed until after World War II. It was funded by public subscription and the South Australian government.

The eldest son of the distinguished Australian painter George Lambert, Maurice, was born in Paris on 25 June 1901. He studied under Francis Derwent Wood RA at the Royal College of Art, London, from 1918 to 1923 (at the same time as GR Hoff), and then worked as Wood's assistant from 1924 to 1925.

He held his first solo exhibition at the Claridge Gallery in London in 1927. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1952, whilst he was Master of Sculpture at the Royal Academy School from 1950 to 1958. He never lived in Australia and died in London on 17 August 1964.

**Summary:** One of only two known equestrian statues of King George V in Australia, the other being in Brisbane. This statue was made in England and shipped to Australia like the memorials in Canberra and Melbourne. Its sculptor, though of Australian parentage, never lived in Australia. The sculpture was designed in London.

**Conservatory Gardens Bendigo**

**Heritage Listing**

Listed on the Victorian Heritage Register under Rosalind Park



**Figure 3.7** King George V Memorial, Bendigo. (Source: Monument Australia)

**History**

Unveiled: November 1939

Sculptor: John Elischer (1891–1966)

Location: Conservatory Gardens (within Rosalind Park), Bendigo

Said to be the first memorial cast in Australia in the European Style, this bronze statue stands in the Conservatory Gardens, Bendigo.

Austrian born Elischer practised in Europe before arriving in Australia in 1935. In 1926 he won an international competition for the South African Memorial to General Botha. Elischer's other commissions for sculptures in Australia include a bronze fountain for Sir Russell Grimwade in Toorak and a bust of Archbishop Mannix for Newman College, University of Melbourne. He won a prize for medal design in 1951 issued to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Commonwealth of Australian Schools.

**Summary:** The only known statue in Australia of King George V in civilian clothes and said to be the first memorial cast in Australia in the European Style. As with all other King George V statues, it is made of bronze and stands on a stone plinth.

### 3.8.2 War Memorials along Anzac Parade Canberra

ANZAC Parade, designed as a memorial precinct in 1965 is used for ceremonial occasions and is the site of many major military memorials. Most of these have been constructed in more recent years, the first being the Desert Mounted Corps Memorial built in April 1968. The War Memorial building itself was constructed in the Art Deco style from 1929–1941 and is further examined in Section 3.8.3. Below are a few examples of the memorials along Anzac Parade.

**Table 3.2** War Memorials along Anzac Parade, Canberra.

#### Australian Army National Memorial

This is a memorial to these Australians—in all wars, campaigns and peace operations—and to the continuing tradition of service and excellence.

This memorial also reminds visitors of the importance of the Australian Digger in the formation of national character and sentiment. The term 'digger' was first used to describe Australian soldiers during the trench warfare of the World War I.

Designed by sculptors Joan Walsh Smith and Charles Smith in collaboration with architects Ken Maher and Partners, the central focus of the memorial is two bronze figures representing Australian soldiers facing east towards the rising sun. The figures stand on a raised podium paved in a radial pattern, which refers to the army insignia.

Seven cylindrical pillars recall the seven major conflicts in which the Australian Army has been involved in the twentieth century. The pillars stand in water, reminding the visitor of the long sea journeys involved in all Australian campaigns.



**Figure 3.8** Australian Army National Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)

#### Desert Mounted Corps Memorial

This was the first memorial to be constructed on Anzac Parade in 1968. The Desert Mounted Corps Memorial commemorates all the Australian Mounted Divisions, the Australian Flying Corps and every other Australian and New Zealand unit and formation that served in Egypt, Palestine and Syria from 1916 to 1918.

The Desert Mounted Corps Memorial is a free-standing, cast bronze figurative sculpture, set on a granite base. It depicts a mounted Australian Light Horseman defending a New Zealander who stands beside his wounded horse.

The original memorial was in Port Said, Egypt. However, Egyptian nationalists destroyed it during the 1956 Suez crisis. This memorial was created by noted Melbourne sculptor, Ray Ewers OAM. It is a second casting—a recreation—of the original sculpture by Australian sculptor, Webb Gilbert.



**Figure 3.9** Desert Mounted Corps Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)

### **New Zealand Memorial**

Constructed in 2001 as a gift from the New Zealand Government, this memorial is located at the southern (Constitution Avenue) end of Anzac Parade.

It symbolises the Anzac experience, still one of the most evocative links between Australia and New Zealand.

The design of the memorial consists of a bronze representation of the handles of a flax basket (kete harakeke). Woven flax is a particularly strong element in New Zealand culture. The design is based on a traditional Maori proverb 'Mau tena kiwai o te kete, maku tenei' ('each of us at a handle of the basket').



**Figure 3.10** New Zealand Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)

### **Rats of Tobruk Memorial**

Based on the 1941 memorial in the Tobruk War Cemetery built by Australian soldiers during the siege, which has since been destroyed. The inscription stone, the only surviving relic of the original memorial, and at one time a front step of the Tobruk Post Office, is incorporated.

The memorial, designed by architects Denton Corker Marshall, takes the form of an obelisk. Surrounding walls portray the perimeter defences and the design recalls the area in which the siege took place. The coastline and harbour are to the front and the defence positions flank the rear of the memorial. The Eternal Flame, fabricated from bronze, was created by Marc Clark and installed in 1984.





**Figure 3.11** Rats of Tobruk Memorial, Anzac Parade, Canberra. (Source: Monument Australia)


### **3.8.3 Memorials in Australia, c1930s–1940s**

The following are examples of monuments and memorials constructed at a similar time to the King George V memorial in front of Old Parliament House Canberra. Many were designed by the same sculptors who designed the King George V memorials throughout Australia. They are of a similar style being a statue on a stone podium—both the Anzac Memorial, Sydney, and the Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne, were built in the Art Deco Style.

**Table 3.3** Memorials in Australia constructed at a similar date (Art Deco period) to the King George V Memorial in Canberra.

| Australian Memorials c1920s–30s  | Information about the Memorial  |
|--|---|
| <p data-bbox="240 338 767 371"><b>Adam Lindsay Gordon Memorial, Melbourne</b></p>  <p data-bbox="240 763 767 846"><b>Figure 3.12</b> The Adam Lindsay Gordon Statue, Gordon Reserve Melbourne. (Source: Globe Vista)</p>        | <p data-bbox="815 338 979 371">Unveiled: 1931</p> <p data-bbox="815 378 1074 412">Sculptor: Paul Montford</p> <p data-bbox="815 418 1385 452">Location: Gordon Reserve, Spring Street, Melbourne</p> <p data-bbox="815 459 1406 562">Bronze statue of horseman and poet Adam Lindsay Gordon on a sandstone pedestal. The sculptor Paul Montford was rewarded for his work, receiving the gold medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.</p> <p data-bbox="815 607 1002 640"><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p data-bbox="815 647 975 680">National Trust</p> <p data-bbox="815 687 1278 721">Heritage Victoria (Gordon Reserve) H0047</p>   |
| <p data-bbox="240 875 724 909"><b>Anzac War Memorial, Hyde Park, Sydney</b></p>  <p data-bbox="240 1771 788 1854"><b>Figure 3.13</b> Sculptures from the Anzac Memorial by GR Hoff, Hyde Park, Sydney. (Source: Wikipedia)</p> | <p data-bbox="815 875 979 909">Opened: 1934</p> <p data-bbox="815 916 1054 949">Architect: Bruce Dellit</p> <p data-bbox="815 956 1139 990">Sculptor: George Rayner Hoff</p> <p data-bbox="815 996 1187 1030">Location: Anzac Memorial Sydney</p> <p data-bbox="815 1037 1401 1117">A superb example of the Art Deco style combined with fine sculpture in a large monument set atop a rise in Hyde Park.</p> <p data-bbox="815 1124 1406 1317">Hoff designed all the sculptures for the Anzac Memorial in Sydney which included the monumental bronze sculpture of the deceased youth representing a soldier held aloft on his shield by a caryatid and three figures representing a mother, sister and wife. This is the only naked male form in any war memorial and was very controversial at the time of construction.</p> <p data-bbox="815 1323 1401 1426">Hoff also designed the external stone sculptures representing military personnel and two bronze friezes carved in granite relief panels representing Australian soldiers on the battlefield.</p> <p data-bbox="815 1433 1002 1467"><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p data-bbox="815 1473 1134 1507">NSW State Heritage Register</p> <p data-bbox="815 1514 1038 1547">Sydney Council LEP</p> <p data-bbox="815 1554 1278 1588">Register of National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p> |

| Australian Memorials c1920s–30s   | Information about the Memorial  |
|---|---|
| <p data-bbox="175 268 550 302"><b>Cenotaph, Martin Place, Sydney</b></p>  <p data-bbox="175 734 710 817"><b>Figure 3.14</b> Cenotaph, Martin Place, Sydney showing figures of soldier and sailor designed by sculptor Bertram Mackennal. (Source: Wikipedia)</p> | <p data-bbox="742 268 901 302">Unveiled: 1929</p> <p data-bbox="742 309 1093 342">Sculptor: Sir Bertram Mackennal</p> <p data-bbox="742 349 1077 383">Location: Martin Place, Sydney</p> <p data-bbox="742 389 1348 577">On the 8 March 1926, the Premier, Mr Jack Lang, indicated that the government would provide a sum of ten thousand pounds for the commissioning of Sir Bertram Mackennal to undertake the project of the design and erection of the Cenotaph, to be completed by 25 April 1929. Two statues representing a soldier and a sailor stand at each end of the memorial.</p> <p data-bbox="742 584 933 618"><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p data-bbox="742 624 1061 658">NSW State Heritage Register</p> <p data-bbox="742 665 1236 698">City of Sydney LEP Martin Place Special Area</p> <p data-bbox="742 705 1204 739">Register of National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>  |
| <p data-bbox="175 851 598 884"><b>Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne</b></p>  <p data-bbox="175 1294 710 1355"><b>Figure 3.15</b> Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne. (Source: Onmydoorstep.com)</p>  | <p data-bbox="742 851 885 884"><b>Description</b></p> <p data-bbox="742 891 901 925">Opened: 1934</p> <p data-bbox="742 931 1276 965">Designer: Philip B Hudson and James H Wardrop</p> <p data-bbox="742 972 1181 1005">Sculptor for stone statues: Paul Montford</p> <p data-bbox="742 1012 1125 1046">Location: Domain Road, Melbourne</p> <p data-bbox="742 1052 1332 1153">The Shrine of Remembrance is Victoria's principal war memorial, constructed on a prominent elevated site south of the city, on a north-south axis with Swanston Street and St Kilda Road.</p> <p data-bbox="742 1160 1332 1261">A competition for the design of the World War One memorial was held in 1923, with the winning design by returned servicemen, Philip B Hudson and James H Wardrop.</p> <p data-bbox="742 1267 1284 1355">Stone sculptures were integral to the design of the exterior and British sculptor Paul Montford was commissioned to undertake this work.</p> <p data-bbox="742 1361 933 1395"><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p data-bbox="742 1402 1173 1435">Victorian Heritage Register: VHR H0848</p> <p data-bbox="742 1442 1061 1476">National Trust (Non-Statutory)</p> |

| Australian Memorials c1920s–30s  | Information about the Memorial  |
|--|---|
| <p data-bbox="240 275 619 331"><b>Man with the Donkey, Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne</b></p>  <p data-bbox="240 779 751 835"><b>Figure 3.16</b> Man with the Donkey Memorial.<br/>(Source: Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne)</p> | <p data-bbox="815 275 959 297"><b>Description</b></p> <p data-bbox="815 309 983 331">Unveiled: 1935</p> <p data-bbox="815 342 1118 365">Sculptor: Wallace Anderson</p> <p data-bbox="815 376 1315 398">Location: Shrine of Remembrance, Melbourne</p> <p data-bbox="815 409 1430 689">By sculptor Wallace Anderson, an iconic image of a stretcher-bearer with his donkey carrying a wounded comrade, epitomizes the courage and compassion of the Australian soldier. In 1935, Wallace Anderson's design for the memorial was selected through a competition organised by the Australian Red Cross. Anderson had served during the war and worked at the Australian War Memorial after his return. His Man with the Donkey was cast in Italy and, after some debate, was sited near the shrine</p> <p data-bbox="815 701 1002 723"><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p data-bbox="815 734 1283 757">Included in Shrine of Remembrance Listing</p> <p data-bbox="815 768 1251 790">Victorian Heritage Register: VHR H0848</p> <p data-bbox="815 801 1142 824">National Trust (Non-Statutory)</p> |

### 3.8.4 Interwar Art Deco Design in Canberra

The emergence of the modern movement was the most significant architectural development during the years between the two World Wars. Public building in Canberra during this interwar period was limited and few examples remain.

Architects in Canberra who built in this style include E H Henderson and Cuthbert Whitley.




Features include:

- suggestion of arrested vertical or horizontal motion;
- symmetry;
- stepped skyline or silhouette;
- decorative elements concentrated on the upper part of the building;
- three dimensional quality in massing and detailing;
- vertical and horizontal fins, zigzags, streamlined effects;
- geometric curves, stylised effects;
- materials include polished granite, Vitrolite, sandstone and textured face brickwork;
- chrome plated steel used for shopfronts and commercial interiors;
- metal framed windows; and
- use of stylised typefaces.

Canberra examples of the Art Deco style built in the interwar period are listed in the following table.

**Table 3.4** Interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra.

| Interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra   | Image   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>Manuka Swimming Pool</b></p> <p>The historic Manuka Pool was completed in 1930. It is an exceptional work of Federal Art Deco style designed by Principal Architect E H Henderson.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p>CHL 'Manuka Swimming Pool and Associated Buildings' (Place ID: 13330)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>   |  <p><b>Figure 3.17</b> Entrance to Manuka Swimming Pool. (Source: &lt;<a href="http://www.visitCanberra.com.au">www.visitCanberra.com.au</a>&gt;)</p> |
| <p><b>Canberra School of Art</b></p> <p>Opened in 1939 as Canberra High School, from 1969 it was known as the City Education Centre and in 1992 it became the ANU Institute of the Arts.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p>CHL 'Canberra School of Art' (Place ID: 105765)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>   |  <p><b>Figure 3.18</b> Canberra School of Arts. (Source: &lt;<a href="http://www.canberrahouse.com">www.canberrahouse.com</a>&gt;)</p>               |
| <p><b>National Film and Sound Archives</b></p> <p>Completed in 1930 as the Australian Institute of Anatomy, this was one of the last major projects of the Federal Capital Commission. It was built to house the anatomy collection of Professor Sir Colin MacKenzie. The building was formally opened as the National Film and Sound Archives by Prime Minister Bob Hawke on 3 October 1984.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p>CHL 'Australian Institute of Anatomy (former)' (Place ID: 13261)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p> |  <p><b>Figure 3.19</b> National Film and Sound Archives. (Source: Australian Heritage Database)</p>   |

| Interwar Art Deco buildings in Canberra  | Image   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Old Parliament House</b></p> <p>Opened in 1927 as ‘Provisional Parliament House’, this building was designed by John Smith Murdoch, Chief Architect in the Department of Works. It remained the home of Australia’s Federal Parliament until New Parliament House opened in 1988.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p>CHL ‘Old Parliament House and Curtilage’ (Place ID: 105318)</p> <p>NHL ‘Old Parliament House and Curtilage’ (Place ID: 105774)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>  |  <p><b>Figure 3.20</b> Old Parliament House, Canberra. (Source: National Library of Australia pic-an23490819)</p> |
| <p><b>Ainslie Primary School</b></p> <p>First primary school built by the Commonwealth in Canberra in 1927.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p>CHL Ainslie Primary School (Place ID: 13342)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-Statutory)</p>  |  <p><b>Figure 3.21</b> Ainslie Primary School. (Source: Australian Heritage Database)</p>                        |
| <p><b>Australian War Memorial</b></p> <p>Built from 1929–1941, the Australian War Memorial stands as one of Canberra’s earliest major examples of Australian Art Deco architecture. Designed as a joint venture between Emil Sodersteen and John Crust, the design is primarily Sodersteen’s work. The design drew upon the recent development of the Art Deco style.</p> <p><b>Heritage Listing</b></p> <p>CHL Australian War Memorial (Place ID: 105469)</p> <p>NHL Australian War Memorial and Memorial Parade (Place ID 105889)</p> <p>Register or the National Estate (Non-statutory)</p> |  <p><b>Figure 3.22</b> Australian War Memorial. (Source: Australian Heritage Database)</p>                      |

### 3.9 Conclusion: Comparative Analysis

This comparative assessment confirms that King George V Memorial is one of eight known memorials commissioned in Australia following the death of King George V in 1936. All were designed by different Australian sculptors with four being cast in Australia and four cast overseas. All are made of bronze and stand on a granite base of differing proportions. It is therefore not a rare memorial to King George V, but an important one in Canberra for its location, historical context and Art Deco style.

The King George V Memorial in front of Old Parliament House. is one of three that depict the King in the ceremonial robes of the Order of the Garter. Three of the memorials appear to have been constructed in the Art Deco style.

As noted in the CHL citation for King George V Memorial, it is one of seven other Art Deco structures built during the interwar period in Canberra and the only memorial, rather than a building, in the style. These seven structures are all important to Canberra, recognised by their heritage listing.

In summary, the King George V Memorial is an important monument in Canberra, predating the memorials on Anzac Parade. More broadly, within Australia the King George V Memorial is a good representative example of the Art Deco style from the mid-1930s. The statue commemorates King George V, who was the monarch at the time of the opening of the Provisional Parliament House which heralded a major formative period in the development of Canberra. The King George V Memorial is a substantial Canberra example of a place which tangibly reflects the importance of the Australian Head of State within the Australian system of government.

### 3.10 Historic Themes

#### 3.10.1 Australian Historic Themes Relevant to King George V Memorial

The Commonwealth has developed a framework of 'Australian Historic Themes' to assist with identifying, assessing, interpreting and managing heritage places and their values. Using historic themes can assist with focusing on the historical values of a place and how these values are represented physically in the place and/or wider context.

The Australian Historic Themes provide a context for assessing heritage values. The themes are linked to human activities in their environmental context. Themes link places to the stories and processes which formed them, rather than to the physical 'type' of place represented. Australian Historic Themes are grouped together by an overarching historic theme, which is further divided into more specific themes and sub-themes. Historic Theme Groups relating to the memorial are listed in Table 3.5 below.

**Table 3.5** Australian Historic Theme Groups for King George V Memorial.

| Number | Historic Theme Group                              | Sub-theme  |
|--------|---|--|
| 3      | Developing Local, Regional and National Economies | Constructing Capital City Economies<br>Developing an Australian Engineering and Construction Industry<br>Catering for Tourists           |
| 4      | Building Settlements, Towns and Cities            | Planning Urban Settlements—Creating Capital Cities<br>Remembering Significant Phases in the Development of Settlements, Towns and Cities |
| 7      | Governing   | Federating Australia<br>Administering Australia<br>Defending Australia<br>Establishing Regional and Local Identity                       |
| 8      | Developing Australia's Cultural Life              | Honouring Achievement<br>Remembering the Fallen<br>Commemorating Significant Events<br>Pursuing Excellence in the Arts and Sciences      |



**Figure 3.23** Detail of the Griffins' 1911 winning design. (Source: NCA 2004, p 15)



**Figure 3.24** 1930s view looking north towards Mount Ainslie from Old Parliament House. (Source: National Archives Australia)



**Figure 3.25** c1939 view looking north towards Mount Ainslie showing King George V Memorial with blank face fronting Old Parliament House. The two circular flower gardens can be seen in the square terraces either side of the memorial. The War Memorial is shown under construction at the foot of Mount Ainslie. (Source: National Library of Australia PIC/6132/10)



**Figure 3.26** 1956 view looking north towards Mount Ainslie showing Lake Burley Griffin under construction. The newly constructed Administrative Building (now the John Gorton Building) is shown to the right of Old Parliament House near the lake. (Source: National Capital Authority)



**Figure 3.27** The official opening of the King George V Memorial in 1953 showing the military and naval parade. (Source: Old Parliament House Research Collection, photographer: RC Strangman.)



**Figure 3.28** 1962 view of the King George V Memorial in its original location in front of Old Parliament House, it was a popular stop with tourists to Canberra. (Source: National Archives of Australia: A1500, K9392)



**Figure 3.29** 1966 aerial showing the King George V Memorial in its original location in front of Old Parliament House. (Source: National Archives A463/32)



**Figure 3.30** 1970 image of the King George V Memorial in its new location on a much reduced base. This image indicates how its presence and scale have been diminished. (Source: National Archives of Australia: A1500, K25898)



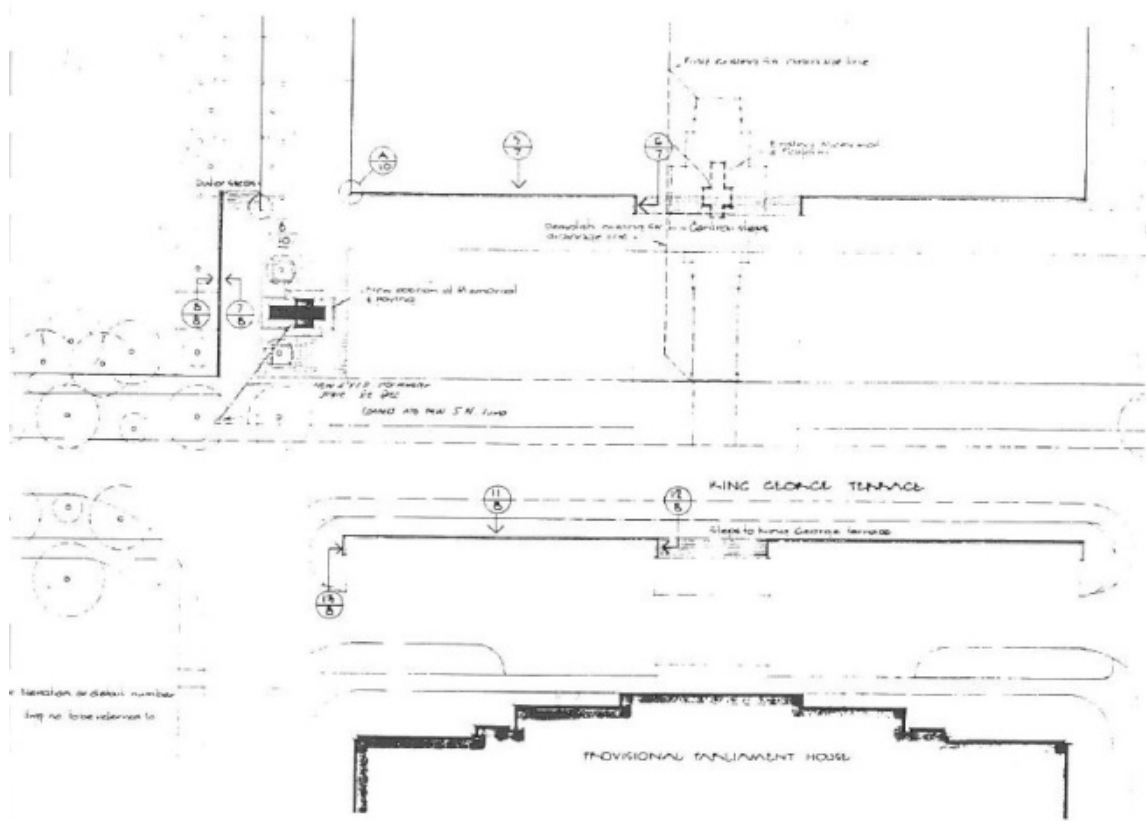
**Figure 3.31** 1992 image showing rear of tent embassy fronting Old Parliament House and new location of the King George V Memorial. (Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn5781414 Photographer: Bob Miller)



**Figure 3.32** c. 1972 image showing the King George V Memorial continues to be used as a meeting point for protests. (Source: Bruce McGuiness Collection: <<http://www.kooriweb.org/foley/images/history/1970s/emb72>> Photographer: Bruce McGuiness)



**Figure 3.33** Aboriginal Tent Embassy on 26 January 2002 on former site of the King George V Memorial. (Source: National Library of Australia, nla.pic-vn3506422. Photographer: Loui Seselja)



**Figure 3.34** 1967 site plan showing proposed new location and new orientation for the King George V Memorial. (Source: Bunning & Madden Architects, Canberra and Sydney)