



Archives ACT Research Guide

National Memorials Committee Agenda – Meeting of the Committee April 1975

Introduction

This research guide is copy of the agenda for the April 1975 meeting of the National Memorials Committee. Under the National Memorials Ordinance 1928, the location and character of national memorials in the ACT is subject to approval by the committee.

This meeting covered the following subjects:

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| (1) Proposal for new Divisional (suburb) names | Page 4 |
| (2) Proposal for a memorial to Walter Burley Griffin | Page 45 |
| (3) Proposal for a memorial to Sir Joseph Cook | Page 48 |
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| (5) Proposal for a National Memorial Garden | Page 53 |
| (6) Proposal for a Memorial to H.M.A.S. Canberra | Page 80 |
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| (8) Proposal for amendments to the National Memorials Ordinance | Page 84 |
| (9) Proposal for completion or preservation of Commencement Stone | Page 89 |

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NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

AGENDA MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

April 1975

PRIME MINISTER

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

This folder contains submissions for the Committee's consideration on nine matters. These are:

- (1) Proposal for new Divisional (suburb) names
- (2) Proposal for a memorial to Walter Burley Griffin
- (3) Proposal for a memorial to Sir Joseph Cook
- (4) Proposal for memorials in suburbs
- (5) Proposal for a National Memorial Garden
- (6) Proposal for a Memorial to H.M.A.S. Canberra
- (7) Proposal for biographical data on Street signs
- (8) Proposal for amendments to the National Memorials Ordinance
- (9) Proposal for completion or preservation of Commencement Stone.

The proposals numbered 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 could involve considerable expense if all were implemented. For example if all 6 were to be implemented together the total capital cost would be in the vicinity of \$500,000. Considering the conflicting demands upon the Government's resources and the monetary constraints which must necessarily apply to "non-essential" expenditure, the Committee may wish to approve some proposals in principle for future implementation or to defer them for consideration at a later date. As an alternative, the Committee may see merit in implementing all or most of the proposals on a phased basis, thus spreading the capital cost over say 5 or 10 years.

The matter of determining priorities is properly the prerogative of the Committee. Each of the proposals is submitted in order to give the Committee the opportunity to judge it on its merits. The proposals are not intended to be definitive but hopefully contain sufficient information to provide a basis for discussion.

Every proposal is considered to have merit in ensuring the preservation of aspects of our national heritage. After 62 years Canberra has very few tangible memorials to the people who contributed to the development of the nation and the Committee may feel that the sort of expenditure proposed is not unreasonable in the light of the lack of expenditure in the past.

The proposals are therefore submitted for the Committee's consideration and decision.

April 1975

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

DIVISIONAL NAMES IN CANBERRA - APRIL 1975

- . Introduction
- . Names in use in Canberra's Divisional Nomenclature
- . Map showing distribution of existing Divisional Names
- . Names approved for use as Divisional Names but not yet adopted
- . Possible Divisional names submitted for the Committee's consideration
- . Map of the Tuggeranong area showing proposed distribution of Divisional Names
- . Map of the Gungahlin area showing proposed distribution of Divisional names
- . Summary of categories used in Divisional names to April 1975.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE
DIVISIONAL (SUBURBAN) NAMES IN CANBERRA

APRIL 1975

INTRODUCTION

This Paper contains a complete listing of the names already in use in Canberra's Divisional nomenclature; the names which have so far been approved by the Committee but not yet adopted and a further list which is now submitted for the Committee's consideration, together with other supplementary information.

In the past, the Committee has been asked only to consider lists of new names for possible use in Divisional nomenclature. The allocation of approved names has been made by the Minister for the Capital Territory on the advice of his Department and it is thought that the Committee should be given greater opportunity to examine and comment upon the proposed disposition of suburb names in Canberra.

The purpose of this presentation is to seek the Committee's approval to the new list of names proposed and to provide the members of the Committee with an overall picture of the present situation in Canberra and a plan for the city's third and fourth satellite towns, Tuggeranong and Gungahlin, for consideration.

It is proposed that the names selected for as yet undeveloped areas would be used in the planning stages in order to avoid many problems which have been experienced in the past where area names have been changed up to 3 or 4 times during development.

In most cases, the names approved by the Committee will be retained from the initial planning proposals through development and would be determined by the Minister as suburb names when the boundaries of the areas have been finally resolved. Occasionally, however, the need to commemorate particularly prominent Australians from time to time (such as former Prime Ministers) may make it necessary to change some names allocated at this stage.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE
NAMES IN USE IN CANBERRA'S DIVISIONAL
NOMENCLATURE - APRIL 1975

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
ACTON	Acton	Name given to the area by Lieutenant Arthur Jeffreys, R.N. in 1843, after a town in Denbighshire, Wales.	20. 9.28
AINSLIE	James Ainslie	The first Overseer at Duntroon, a property owned by Robert Campbell.	20. 9.28
ARANDA	Aranda	Name of aboriginal tribe of Central Australia sometimes known as Arunta.	22. 6.67
BARTON	Right Honourable Sir Edmund Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C. (1849-1920)	Federalist, Legislator and one of the Founders of the Constitution. First Prime Minister, 1901-1903; Senior Puisne Judge of High Court 1903-1920.	20. 9.28
BELCONNEN	Belconnen	Name associated with the locality since the days of the early settlers.	22. 8.68
BRADDON	Sir Edward Braddon P.C., K.C.M.G., (1829-1904)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Member, House of Assembly, Tasmania, 1879-1901; Premier, 1894-1899; Member of the House of Representatives, 1901-1904.	20. 9.28

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
BRUCE	Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H.M.C., (Viscount Bruce of Melbourne), (1883-1967)	Prime Minister, 1923-1929, High Commissioner for Australian in London, 1933-1945, First Chancellor of Australian National University, 1951-1961.	6. 6.68
CALWELL	Rt. Hon. Arthur Augustus Calwell, P.C. (1896-1973)	Politician; MHR for Melbourne, 1940-1972; Minister for Information, 1943-1949; Minister for Immigration, 1945-1949; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, 1951-1960; Leader of the Opposition, 1960-1967	.3.75
CAMPBELL	Robert Campbell (1769-1846)	One of the first landholders in the Canberra district; Established Duntroon and Yarralumla properties.	14. 6.56
CAPITAL HILL	Capital Hill	The Federal Capital of the Commonwealth.	20. 9.28
CHAPMAN	Sir Austin Chapman, K.C.M.G. (1864-1926)	Member of the Legislative Assembly, New South Wales, 1891-1901; Member of the House of Representatives, 1901-1926; Minister for Defence, 1903-1904; Postmaster-General, 1905-1907; Minister for Trade and Customs, 1907-1908 and 1923-1924.	2. 7.70
CHARWOOD	Charnwood Homestead	The name of a former homestead in the Belconnen district, A.C.T.	9. 9.71
CHIFLEY	Joseph Benedict Chifley P.C. (1885-1951)	Member of House of Representatives, 1928-1931, 1940-1951; Minister for Defence, 1929-1932; Minister for Post War Reconstruction, 1942-1945; Commonwealth Treasurer, 1941-1949; Prime Minister, 1945-1949; Leader of the Opposition 1949-1951.	12. 5.66

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
CHISHOLM	Caroline Chisholm (1808-1877)	Philanthropist and social worker; established Home in Sydney to provide free shelter and employment registry for female immigrants; travelled extensively arranging employment for immigrants; arranged settlement of families and family immigration; formed Family Colonisation Loan Society in 1849 and arranged transport and facilities for over 3000 immigrants.	.3.75
CITY	City	The Federal Capital City and the Cities of the British Empire.	20. 9.28
COOK	James Cook (1728-1779)	Navigator who discovered the east coast of Australia in 1770.	6. 6.68
	Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1860-1947)	Prime Minister, 1913-1914; Member of the House of Representatives, 1901-1921.	
CRACE	Edward Kendall Crace (1844-1892)	Early settler in Canberra region 1877; owned Gungahlin and Ginninderra stations at different times.	. 3.75
CURTIN	John Joseph Curtin (1885-1945)	Politician; Member of the House of Representatives, 1928-1945; Leader of the Opposition, 1935-1941; Prime Minister, 1941-1945.	20. 9.62

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
DEAKIN	Alfred Deakin (1856-1919)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Attorney-General, 1901-1903. Prime Minister, 1903-1904, 1905-1908 and 1909-1910.	20. 9.28
DICKSON	Sir James Dickson K.C.M.G. (1832-1901)	Legislator, Federalist, and one of the Founders of the Constitution, Premier of Queensland, 1898-1899, Minister for Defence, 1901.	20. 9.28
DOWNER	Sir John Downer (1844-1915)	Premier of South Australia, 1885-1887, 1892-1893; Member of Constitutional Conventions 1883, 1891 and 1897-1898. Member of the Constitutional Committees of 1891 and 1897-1898. Senator from South Australia 1901-1915.	7. 4.60
DUFFY	Sir Charles Gavan Duffy K.C.M.G. (1816-1903)	Prominent Federalist; Member of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, 1856-1865, 1867-1873 and 1876-1880; Minister for Lands, 1858-1859 and 1861-1863; Premier and Chief Secretary 1871-1873; Speaker, 1877-1880.	2. 7.70
EVATT	Herbert Vere Evatt (1894-1965)	Justice of the High Court of Australia, 1930-1940; Member of the House of Representatives, 1940-1960; Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, 1941-1949; Deputy Prime Minister, 1946-1949; President, United Nations General Assembly, 1948-1949; Chief Justice, New South Wales, 1960-1962.	2.11.72

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
FARRER	William James Farrer (1845-1906)	Pioneer of scientific wheat-breeding in New South Wales. Settled at Lambrigg near Canberra in 1886, and produced a large number of climatic wheats of commercial value. His work greatly extended the wheat belt and gave a lead to the breeding of disease-resistant wheats.	12. 5.66
FISHER	Andrew Fisher P.C. (1862-1928)	Prime Minister, 1908-1909, 1910-1913, 1914-1915.	6. 6.68
*FLOREY	Howard Walter Florey, O.M., Baron of Adelaide and Marston (1898-1968)	Scientist; shared Nobel Prize for work in penicillin research, 1945; President of the Royal Society, 1960-1965; Chancellor, Australian National University, 1965-1968.	. 3.75
FLYNN	John Flynn, O.B.E., (1880-1951)	Presbyterian Minister and Missionary. Mainly responsible for the formation of the Australian Inland Mission Aerial Medical Service in 1928, the forerunner of the Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia.	9. 9.71
FORREST	Right Honourable John Forrest, G.C.M.G., (1847-1918)	Legislator, Federalist, one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of Western Australia, 1890-1900. Member of House of Representatives - held several portfolios - Australia's first peer.	20. 9.28
	Alexander Forrest (1849-1901)	Explorer. His expedition of 1879 opened valuable country in the Kimberley and Fitzroy districts. Member Western Australian Legislative Assembly 1890-1901.	

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
*FRANKLIN	Miles Franklin (Stella Maria Sarah Miles Franklin) (1897-1954)	Author and member of pioneer family of Brindabella District of the A.C.T.; Publications include, "My Brilliant Career" (1901), and, under the pseudonym of Brent of Bin Bin, publications included "Up the Country" (1928).	. 3.75
FRASER	James Reay Fraser (1908-1970)	Member, A.C.T. Advisory Council, 1949-1951; Member of the House of Representatives for the A.C.T., 1951-1970. Vice-Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Australian Capital Territory, 1957-1970.	15. 1.74
FYSHWICK	Honourable Sir Phillip Oakley Fysh, K.C.M.G. (1835-1919)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of Tasmania, 1877-1878; 1887-1892; Postmaster-General, 1903-1904; Member of House of Representatives, 1901-1910.	20. 9.28
GARRAN	Sir Robert Randolph Garran, G.C.M.G. (1867-1957)	Prominent in the campaign for Federation; Secretary to the Drafting Committee, Federal Convention 1897-1898; Secretary, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, 1901-1932. Actively responsible for establishment of Canberra University College, Chairman of its Council, 1930-1953. Helped establish Australian National University and was recipient of its first degree (Honorary Doctor of Laws).	12. 5.68

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
*GILMORE	Dame Mary Gilmore D.B.E., (1865-1962)	Poet and author; joined New Australia movement, went to Paraguay and Argentina, 1895-1902; conducted Women's Page in <u>The Worker</u> , Sydney, for 23 years; awarded Australian Journalists' Association gold medal for oldest working woman journalist in Australia; first woman in Australian Workers' Union and only woman on its committee.	. 3.75
GIRALANG	Giralang	From the language of the Wiradhuri tribe of the central-west of New South Wales; means "star".	15. 1.74
*GOWRIE	Earl of Gowrie (Brig-Gen. Alexander Gore Arkwright Hore Ruthven) V.C., P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., K.G., St.J., D.S.O., (1872-1955)	Governor of South Australia, 1928-1934; Governor of New South Wales, 1935-1936; Governor-General 1936-1944.	. 3.75
GRIFFITH	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith M.A., P.C., G.C.M.G., (1845-1920)	Legislator, Federalist, and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of Queensland 1883-1888, Chief Justice of Queensland Supreme Court, 1893-1903; Chief Justice High Court, 1903-1919.	20. 9.28
HACKETT	Sir John Winthrop Hackett (1848-1916)	M.L.C. Western Australia, 1894-1916. Delegate to the 1891 and 1897 Conventions. Member of the 1897 Constitutional Committee. Benefactor of the University of Western Australia. Editor and Proprietor of the "West Australian".	7. 4.60

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
HAWKER	Charles Allan Seymour Hawker (1894-1938)	Politician, member of the Commonwealth Board of Trade, 1927; Member of House of Representatives, 1929-1938; Minister for Markets and for Repatriation, January-April, 1932; Minister for Commerce, April-September, 1932.	15. 4.71
HIGGINS	Henry Bourne Higgins (1851-1929)	Member of Federal Convention, 1897-1898, Attorney-General, 1904; Justice of High Court, 1906-1929.	6. 6.68
HOLDER	Sir Frederick William Holder, K.C.M.G. (1850-1909)	Member of the House of Assembly, South Australia, 1887-1901; Treasurer, 1889-1930; Commissioner for Public Works, 1893-1894; Treasurer and Minister for the Northern Territory, 1894-1899; Premier and Treasurer, 1899-1901; Member of Federal Convention 1897; First Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1901-1909.	2. 7.70
HOLT	Harold Edward Holt, C.H. (1908-1967)	Member of House of Representatives, 1935-1967; Minister for Labour and National Service, 1940-1941; 1949-1958; Minister for Immigration, 1949-1956; Treasurer, 1958-1966; Prime Minister of Australia, 1966-1967.	2. 7.70
HUGHES	William Morris Hughes (1864-1952)	Member, N.S.W. Legislative Assembly, 1894-1901; M.H.R., 1901-1952; Prime Minister, 1915-1923.	20. 9.62

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
ISAACS	Sir Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., (1855-1948)	Member of Legislative Assembly, Victoria, 1892-1901. Member of Federal Convention, 1897-1898. Member of Constitutional Drafting Committee. Member, House of Representatives, 1901-1906. Attorney- General, 1904-1906. Justice of High Court, 1906-1931. Chief Justice, 1930, First Australian born Governor-General, 1931-1936.	12. 5.66
* ISABELLA PLAINS	Isabella Maria Brisbane (1821-1849)	Daughter of Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of N.S.W. 1821-1825, after whom the Isabella Plains were named.	. 3.75
KALEEN	Kaleen	From the language of the Wiradhuri Tribe of the Central-West of New South Wales; means "water".	15. 1.74
KAMBAH	Kambah Homestead	The name of a former homestead in the Tuggeranong District, A.C.T.	22. 3.73
KINGSTON	Right Honourable Charles Kingston, K.C., (1850-1908)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of S.A., 1893-1899; Minister for Trade and Customs, 1901-1903.	20. 9.28
LATHAM	Sir John Creig Latham, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1877-1964)	Member of House of Representatives, 1922- 1934 Attorney-General, 1925-1929, 1931- 1934; Chief Justice, 1935-1952.	6. 6.68

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
LYNEHAM	Sir William John Lyne, K.C.M.G. (1844-1913)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of N.S.W., 1899-1901. M.H.R., 1901-1913; Minister for Home Affairs, 1901-1903; Minister for Trade and Customs, 1903-1904, 1905-1907; Treasurer, 1907-1908.	20. 9.28
LYONS	Joseph Aloysius Lyons P.C., C.H., (1879-1939)	Member, House of Assembly, Tasmania, 1909- 1929; Premier of Tasmania, 1923-1929. Member House of Representatives, 1929-1939. Prime Minister, 1931-1939.	12. 5.66
MACGREGOR	Sir William Macgregor, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B., (1846-1919)	Governor of Queensland, 1909-1914. First Chancellor of the University of Queensland, 1911.	9. 9.71
MCKELLAR	Gerald Colin McKellar (1903-1970)	Senator, 1958-1970; Chairman of Committees and Deputy President of the Senate 1962- 1964; Minister for Repatriation, 1964-1970.	15. 1.74
MACQUARIE	Lachlan Macquarie (1762-1824)	Governor of New South Wales, 1810-1821.	22. 6.67
MAWSON	Sir Douglas Mawson, O.B.E., (1882-1958)	Antarctic Explorer, Lecturer, 1905-1920. Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Adelaide, 1921-1952. Emeritus Professor, 1953-1958. Member of Shackleton Expedition, 1907-1909. Leader of Australian Expedition, 1911-1914. Leader of British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Expedition, 1929-1931.	12. 5.66

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
MELBA	Dame Nellie Melba G.B.E. (Mrs Helen Porter Armstrong) (1861-1931)	World Famous coloratura soprano. Is considered to be the first Australian singer to gain world recognition, particularly in the operatic sphere.	9. 9.71
* MONASH	General Sir John Monash, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., (1865-1931)	One of Australia's outstanding Army Commanders of the 1918 War, and a distinguished engineer.	. 3.75
NARRABUNDAH	Narrabundah	Aboriginal place name associated with the locality since the days of the early settlers.	20. 9.28
O'CONNOR	Richard Edward O'Connor (1851-1912)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Senator for N.S.W., 1901-1903, Judge of High Court, 1903-1905. First President, Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.	20. 9.28
O'MALLEY	King O'Malley (c.1854-1953)	Member, House of Assembly, South Australia, 1896-1899. Member House of Representatives, 1901-1917. Minister for Home Affairs, 1910- 1913, 1915-1916. During his term of office, the competition for a design for the national capital was arranged.	12. 5.66
PAGE	Sir Earle Page, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H., (1880-1961)	Treasurer, 1923-1929, Minister for Health, 1937-1938, 1951-1956, Prime Minister, 1939.	6. 6.68

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
PARKES	Sir Henry Parkes (1815-1896)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of New South Wales, 1889-1891.	20. 9.28
*PATERSON	Andrew Barton Paterson (1866-1941)	Poet; popularly known as "Banjo" Paterson; collections of poetry include "The Man from the Snowy River and other Verses"; best known poems are, "Clancy of the Over- flow", "The Man from the Snowy River", and Waltzing Matilda".	. 3.75
PEARCE	Sir George Foster Pearce, P.C., K.C.V.O., (1870-1952)	Senator, 1901-1938; Minister for Defence 1908-1921. Minister for Home and Territories, 1921-1926. Vice President of the Executive Council, 1926-1929.	12. 5.66
PHILLIP	Arthur Phillip (1738-1814)	Naval Officer. First Governor of New South Wales, 1788-1793.	12. 5.66
PIALLIGO	Pialligo	Aboriginal place name associated with the foundation of settlement in Canberra. Name first appeared on Survey or Robert Dixon's map of 1829.	20. 9.28
RED HILL	Red Hill	Name associated with the area since the time of the early settlers.	20. 9.28
REID	Right Honourable Sir George Reid, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C., (1845-1918)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of N.S.W., 1894-1898. M.H.R. 1901-1908; Prime Minister, 1904-1905; High Commissioner to London, 1909-1916.	20. 9.28

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
RIVETT	Sir Albert Cherbury David Rivett, K.C.M.G. (1885-1961)	Rhodes Scholar, 1907; Professor of Chemistry, University of Melbourne, 1924-1927; Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, C.S.I.R.O., 1927-1946; Chairman of the Council C.S.I.R.O., 1946-1949; President of Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, 1937-1939.	7. 2.70
RUSSELL	Russell	Name associated with the locality for many years. Name given to an adjacent trigonometrical station by Mr Surveyor Scrivener about 1910, and later adopted for an early settlement in the locality.	12. 5.66
SCULLIN	James Henry Scullin, P.C., (1876-1953)	Prime Minister, 1929-1931.	6. 6.68
SPENCE	William Guthrie Spence (1846-1926)	Prominent Labour Leader; "Father" of the Australian Workers' Union; Member, House of Representatives, 1901-1917; Postmaster-General, 1914-1915; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1916-1917.	2.11.72
STIRLING	Sir James Stirling (1791-1865)	First Governor of Western Australia, 1829-1839; established settlements at Perth and Fremantle in 1829.	2. 7.70
SYMONSTON	Honourable Sir Josiah Symon, K.C.M.G., K.C. (1846-1934)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Senator, 1901-1913.	20. 9.28

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
TORRENS	Sir Robert Richard Torrens (1814-1884)	Member Legislative Council, South Australia, 1851-1856. Member House of Assembly, 1856. Premier, 1857. In 1857-1858, Torrens was responsible for introducing the Torrens System of Land Title Registration, now widely adopted throughout the world.	12. 5.66
TURNER	Right Honourable George Turner, K.C.M.G. (1851-1916)	Legislator, Federalist and one of the Founders of the Constitution. Premier of Victoria, 1894-1899, 1900-1901; Member of House of Representatives, 1901-1906; Treasurer 1901-1904; 1904-1905.	20. 9.28
WANNIASSA	Wanniassa	A name associated with the Tuggeranong District of the A.C.T., since the early days of settlement.	21. 5.74
WARAMANGA	Waramanga	Name of Aboriginal tribe of Central Australia, also known as Warramunga.	6. 6.68
WATSON	John Christian Watson (1867-1941)	Third Prime Minister of the Commonwealth after being a member successively of the New South Wales and Commonwealth Parliaments. First Labour Prime Minister of the Commonwealth.	7. 4.60
WEETANGERA	Weetangera	Name associated with the locality since the early settlers and the name of a parish in the vicinity prior to the creation of the Australian Capital Territory.	22. 8.68

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE	DATE OF GAZETAL
WESTON	Weston Homestead	The name of a former homestead in the area.	2. 7.70
* WOODWARD	Lt-Gen., Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., (1899-1967)	Governor of New South Wales, 1957-1965; Administrator of the Commonwealth 1964; General Officer Commanding, Eastern Command, N.S.W., 1953-1957.	. 3.75
YARRALUMLA	Yarralumla	Aboriginal place name associated with the locality since the days of the early settlers. The name first appeared on Surveyor Robert Dixon's map of 1829.	20. 9.28

* These names have been approved by the National Memorials Committee and are proposed for immediate use in new suburbs. A notice has been prepared for the Minister's signature and the Committee's concurrence to the use of the names in particular locations marked on Maps A and B. is sought.

NSW

FRASER

CHARNWOOD

SPERCE

FLYNN

LOWE

MELBA

EVATT

MACBEGOR

LATHAM

MCKELLAR

GIRALANG



CRAGE

FLOREY

HOLT

HIGGINS

SCULLIN

PAGE

BELCONNEN

HAWKER

WEETANGERA

MAGUIRE

COOK

ANANDA

BRUCE

KALEER

WATSON

BOWNER

HACKETT

DICKSON

AINSLIE

O'CONNOR

TURNER

BRADDON

REID

CAMPBELL

PARKES

GRIFFIN

DEAKIN

FORREST

KINGSTON

GRIFFITH

RED HILL

NARRAGUNDAN

SYMONSTON

CANBERRA SUBURBS

SCALE



Black Mountain

BURLEY

VARRALUMLA

CAPITAL HILL CIRCLE

CURTIN

HUGHES

GARRAH

PHILLIP

CHIFLEY

O'MALLEY

PEARCE

MAWSON

FARRER

ISAACS

WANNIASSA

KAMBAH

DUFFY

HOLDER

WESTON

LYONS

RIVETT

CHAPMAN

STIRLING

WARAMANGA

FISHER

Murrumbidgee River

Pialligo River

NSW

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

DIVISIONAL NAMES APPROVED BY THE COMMITTEE BUT NOT YET USED

APRIL 1975

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
BOOROOMBA	Booroomba Homestead	The name of a homestead in the Paddy's River District of the A.C.T. first settled by James Wright in about 1843; Creek name and Parish in the County of Cowley, A.C.T.
CASTLE HILL	Castle Hill	Name of Mountain and old established grazing property in the Paddy's River District of the A.C.T.
CONGWARRA	Parish of Congwarra	Parish name in the County of Cowley, A.C.T.; name of a Homestead in the Paddy's River District of the A.C.T.
CUPPACUMBALONG	Parish of Cuppacumbalong	Parish name in the County of Cowley, A.C.T.; name of a Homestead in the Paddy's River District of the A.C.T.
DEDMAN	Hon. John Johnstone Dedman, (1896-1973)	Politician; served Imperial and Indian Armies 1914-1922; MHR for Corio; Minister for War Organisation of Industry and Minister in Charge C.S.I.R., 1940-1945; Member, War Cabinet, 1941; Minister for Post-War Reconstruction, 1945-1949; Minister for Defence 1946-1949; Member, Australian National University Council 1967.
FADDEN	Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur William Fadden, P.C., G.C.M.G., (1897-1973)	Politician; MHR for Darling Downs, Queensland, 1936-1949 and for McPherson, Queensland, 1949-1958; Leader of the Australian Country Party, 1941-1958; Prime Minister, August-October 1941; Leader of the Opposition, 1941-1943; Commonwealth Treasurer, 1949-1958.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
FRESHFORD	Freshford Homestead	The name of a former Homestead in the Tuggeranong District of the A.C.T.
GUDGENBY	Gudgenby River	River in the A.C.T.; Parish in the County of Cowley, A.C.T.; Homestead name in the Rendezvous Creek district of the A.C.T.
JAMES	Sir Walter Hartwell James, K.C.M.G. (1863-1943)	Member of the Legislative Assembly, Western Australia, 1894-1904; Premier and Attorney-General, 1902-1904; Western Australian delegate to the Federal Constitution Convention, 1897-1898; Chancellor of the University of Western Australia, 1930-1936.
KULLIANA	Kulliana	From the language of the Wiradhuri tribe of the Central-West of New South Wales; means "to ascend"
LAMBRIGG	Lambrigg Homestead	Homestead in the Paddy's River District of the A.C.T.; built by William James Farrer in 1889; the site of his experiments into wheat breeding.
LANE	William Lane (1861-1917)	Social Reformer; co-founder of Brisbane Trades and Labour Council; notable Trade Unionist and early leader of the Australian Trade Union Movement; largely responsible for the formation of the Australian Labour Federation; author of "The Working Man's Paradise", 1892; founded ill fated "New Australia" settlement in Paraguay in 1893 to achieve "socialism in our time".
LANYON	John M.H. Lanyon (18 - 18)	Early settler in Tuggeranong region - established Lanyon Station with James and William Wright in 1835.
MARSDEN	Samuel Marsden	Chaplain, missionary, farmer and magistrate.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
NAAS	Naas	River in the Booth District of the A.C.T.; Parish in the County of Cowley, A.C.T.
NORTHCOTT	General Sir John Northcott, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., K. St.J. (1890-1966)	Deputy Chief of the General Staff, 1939-1941; Chief of the General Staff, A.M.F. and Allied and Forces, 1942-1945; Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force, Japan, 1945-1946; Governor of New South Wales; 1946- 1947; Administrator of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1951 and 1956.
THARWA	Village of Tharwa	Village in the Paddy's River District of the A.C.T.; Parish in the County of Cowley, A.C.T.
WALLAROO	Parish of Wallaroo	A parish located in the County of Murray, on the North-West border of the Australian Capital Territory.
WAY	Sir Samuel James Way, P.C., (1836-1916)	Barrister; Queen's Counsel 1971-1916; Member of the House of Assembly, South Australia, 1875- 1876; Attorney-General, South Australia, 1875- 1876; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Australia, 1876-1916; Acting Governor of South Australia for a total period of six years and nine months; Vice- Chancellor, University of Adelaide, 1876-1883; Chancellor, 1883-1916; the first Australian to be nominated to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 1897.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

POSSIBLE DIVISIONAL NAMES SUBMITTED FOR THE COMMITTEE'S

CONSIDERATION - APRIL 1975

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
BANKS <i>Bligh</i>	Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820)	Botanist; accompanied Cook to Australia 1770; awarded a Doctorate of Civil Law for his scientific contributions on the voyage; largely responsible for creating a favourable outlook on Australia as a penal settlement in 1779.
<i>Barry</i> BARRY	Sir Redmond Barry, K.B., K.C.M.G. (1813-1880)	Lawyer; admitted Supreme Court, 1841; appointed puisne judge, 1852; first Chancellor, University of Melbourne, 1853-1880; President, Public Library and National Gallery; one of the founders of the Royal Melbourne Hospital; agitated for separation of Victoria from N.S.W.; Administrator of Victoria, 1876; M.L.C. (Official nominee), 1851-1852; Solicitor-General, 1851-1852.
<i>Bass</i> BASS	George Bass (1771-c. 1803)	Navigator; explored much of the East Coast of Australia and discovered the Bass Strait, between Victoria and Tasmania, 1798.
<i>Batman</i> BATMAN	John Batman (1801-1839)	Pioneer; founder of the settlement at Port Phillip Bay, 1835.
<i>Blyth</i> BLYTH	Sir Arthur Blyth (1823-1891)	Premier of South Australia, 1864-1865, Nov. 1871 - Jan. 1872, and 1873-1875; Member of first House of Assembly 1857; served in Ministries 1857-1873 as Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, and Chief Secretary; Agent-General for South Australia in London, 1877.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
BONYTHON	Sir Langdon Bonython C.M.G., K.C.M.G. (1848-1939)	Newspaper proprietor, politician and phil- anthropist; proprietor of "The Advertiser" in South Australia for 35 years; Member Adelaide University Council, made two important endowments - one in 1890 for building a great hall - Bonython Hall and the other to establish a chair of law; Member of the first and second Federal Parliaments.
<i>BOYER</i>	Sir Richard James Fildes Boyer, K.B.E. (1891-1961)	Administrator; saw War Service in Gallipoli and France, 1915-1918; Australian Delegate, Empire Producers Conference, 1939 and World Agriculture Conference, Dresden, 1939; Official Delegate, League of Nations Assembly, 1939; Commissioner of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, 1940-1945; Chairman, Australian Broad- casting Commission, 1945-1961; President Australian Institute of International Affairs, 1946.
BRENNAN	Christopher John Brennan (1870-1932)	Poet; works include "XXI Poems" (1897) and "Poems 1913" (1914); Associate Professorship in German and Comparative Literature, Sydney University, 1920-1925.
<i>BROOKS</i>	General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Kt.St.J., Croix de Guerre avec Palme (1896-1966)	Governor of Victoria, 1948-1963; Adminis- trator of Australia, 1961 and 1962; Military career spanning 35 years, from Gallipoli in World War I to Commandant- General of the Royal Marines, 1946- 1949.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
BROUGHTON	William Grant Broughton (1788-1853)	Legislator and first Anglican Bishop of Australia; appointed Member of Legislative and Executive Councils, 1829; drew up "Plan for the Formation and Regulation of the King's Schools Preparatory to the Institution of a College in New South Wales", which resulted in founding of The King's School at Parramatta, 1832; installed at St James' Church as Bishop of Australia, 1836.
CHIPPINDALL	Sir Giles Tatlock Chippindall, C.B.E. (1893-1969)	Public Servant; Director-General of War Organisation of Industry during World War II; Deputy Director-General, Postmaster-General's Department, 1946; Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs 1949-1958; Chairman, Overseas Telecommunications Commission, 1961-1962; Vice-Chairman, Commonwealth Disposals Commission, 1949-1961; Member, Australian National Airlines Commission, 1949-1969, Chairman 1959-1966.
CONDER	Charles Conder (1868-1909)	Artist, member of the Heidelberg School; associate of Societe Nationale des Beaux Arts, 1892; represented in National Galleries in Melbourne Sydney, Adelaide and in Tate and several European Collections.
COWPER	Sir Charles Cowper K.C.M.G. (1807-1875)	Premier of N.S.W., pastoralist, politician; c.1833 acquired extensive properties in counties of Cumberland and Argyle; first President and Manager, Sydney Tramway and Railway Co. 1849-1853; Agent General for N.S.W. 1871-1875; Member, Legislative Council, 1843-1856; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1856-1870; Premier and Colonial Secretary 1856, 1857-1859; Colonial Secretary 1860-1861; Premier and Colonial Secretary 1861-1863, 1865-1866, 1870.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
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DENISON	Sir William Thomas Denison (1804-1871)	Governor of Tasmania 1847-1855 and of N.S.W. 1855-1861; Governor-General of the Australian colonies, 1855-1861; patron of music, arts and sciences; Governor of Madras, 1861; Governor-General of India, Dec. 1863- Jan. 1864.
DENMAN	Thomas, Baron Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., (1874-1954)	Governor-General of Australia, 1911-1914.
DENNIS	Clarence Michael James Dennis (1876-1938)	Poet and journalist; founded the 'Gadfly' a weekly journal, 1905; works include 'Backblock Ballads and Other Verses' (1913); 'Songs of a Sentimental Bloke' (1915) and 'Moods of Ginger Mick' (1916); worked on Melbourne 'Herald', 1922-1937.
DOBELL	Sir William Dobell (1899-1970)	Artist; Trustee, Sydney National Gallery 1943-1970; won Archibald Prize, 1943, 1948 and 1959 and Wynne Prize; won Society of Artists Travelling Scholarship 1929; Britannica Australia Award for Art, 1965.
DONALDSON	Sir Stuart Alexander Donaldson K.B. (1812-1867)	First Premier of N.S.W.; original Fellow of Senate of University of Sydney 1850-1861; Member, Legislative Council, 1848-1856; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1856-1858; Premier and Colonial Secretary 1856; Colonial Treasurer 1856-1857.

NAME

ORIGIN

SIGNIFICANCE

DOUGLAS

John Douglas
C.M.G.
(1828-1904)

Premier of Queensland, squatter, civil servant; 1855 took up Talgai run Darling Downs; 1869-1871 Agent-General for Queensland; 1885-1905 administrator and government resident Thursday Island; 1885-1888 special commissioner, British New Guinea; M.L.A. 1859-1869; M.L.C. 1866-1869; Postmaster General 1866, 1868-1869; Colonial Treasurer 1866-1867; Secretary to Public Works 1867, 1876-1877; Premier and Secretary Public Works 1877; Premier and Colonial Secretary 1877-1879.

DUNROSSIL

Rt. Hon. William Shepherd
Morrison Viscount Dunrossil,
P.C., G.C.M.G., M.C.,
(1893-1961)

Governor-General of Australia, 1960-1961.

EYRE

Edward John Eyre
(1815-1901)

Explorer; arrived Sydney, 1833; pioneered movement of stock from N.S.W. to Port Phillip, 1836; went to Adelaide, 1838; first expedition towards W.A. reached Mt Arden, sighted Lake Torrens, 1839; second expedition crossed peninsula from Port Lincoln to Streaky Bay, then returned to head of Spencer Gulf; explored around Great Australian Bight to King George Sound; resident magistrate and protector of aborigines at Moorundie S.A., 1841-1845; returned to England, 1845; Lieut Governor of New Zealand, 1846-1853.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
FAWKNER	John Pascoe Fawkner (1792-1869)	Pioneer; one of the founders of Melbourne; founded and edited the "Launceston Advertiser", 1829-1835; attempted to sail across Bass Strait to Westernport, he returned to George Town because of sea-sickness, and the rest of his party formed the first settlement on the site of Melbourne; Port Phillip's first hotelier and publisher; elected a Market Commissioner 1841; member of Melbourne Town Council, 1842-1856; Member Legislative Council, 1851-1869.
FLINDERS	Captain Matthew Flinders (1774-1814)	Explorer; sailed with Hunter to Port Jackson, 1794; sailed with Bass through Bass Strait and around Van Diemen's Land, 1798; published <u>Observations on the Coasts of Van Diemen's Land, on Bass Strait, etc.</u> (1801); circumnavigated Australia, 1801-1803.
GIPPS	Sir George Gipps (1791-1847)	Governor of New South Wales 1838-1846.
GLOUCESTER	H.R.H. Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, Duke of Gloucester (1900-1974)	Governor-General of Australia, 1945-1947.
GORDON	Adam Lindsay Gordon (1833-1870)	Poet and sportsman; his talent for ballads was not widely recognised until after his death.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
GREENWAY	Francis Howard Greenway (1777-1837)	Pioneer architect; 1816-1822; Civil Architect; 1816-1820 planned and superintended a number of public buildings including Macquarie Lighthouse and St. James Church, Sydney.
GREGORY	Gregory family.	A famous Australian cricketing family with an almost continuous record of 102 years in the game; Members of the family between them played in 86 Test Matches against England; founder of the family, Edward William Gregory (1805-1879) arrived N.S.W. in 1813 and played in club cricket from 1826 onwards; had seven sons, 5 of whom played for N.S.W. in intercolonial and international matches between 1861-1884.
	David William Gregory (1845-1919)	Cricketer; 1866 played his first intercolonial match against Victoria; 1867-1875 member Warwick Club; captain N.S.W. team; Member of Combined New South Wales/Victoria side which defeated English team in first Australia/England Test Match, 1877; associated with organisation and Captain of first Australian team to visit England, 1878; Secretary N.S.W. Cricket Association, 1883-1889.
HAINES	William Clark Haines (1810-1866)	First Premier of Victoria, farmer and surgeon; one of first settlers Barrabool Hills, Geelong district; Member, Legislative Council 1851-1856; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1856-1858, 1860-1864; Premier and Chief Secretary 1855-1857, 1857-1858; Treasurer 1861-1863.

NAMES	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
HANSON	Sir Richard Davies Hanson (1805-1876)	Premier and Chief Justice of South Australia; appointed Advocate-General and M.L.C., 1851; framed South Australian Education Act and introduced Districts Act of 1852; drafted Act in 1856 which brought about responsible government; Attorney-General in first ministry; M.H.A. for City of Adelaide, 1857-1861; Premier and Attorney-General, 1857-1860; appointed Chief Justice of S.A., 1861; Acting Governor of S.A. 1872-1873; first Chancellor University of Adelaide, 1874.
HENTY	Stephen George Henty (1811-1872)	Pastoralist; arrived Swan River 1829; traded between Launceston, Tas. and the Swan, 1832-1836; settled Portland Bay with his brother Edward, 1837; appointed honorary magistrate, 1840, Member, Victorian Legislative Council, 1856-1870.
HEYSEN	Sir Hans Heysen (1877-1968)	Artist, primarily in watercolours; studied at Norwood Art School, Adelaide School of Design, and Academie des Beaux Artes, Paris; specialized in bush landscapes and gum trees; won Wynne Prize 1904, 1909, 1911, 1920, 1922, 1924, 1926, 1931, 1932; won Crouch Prize 1931; won Vizard Wholohan Prize 1957.
HOPETOUN	John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, Marquis Linlithgow. (1860-1908)	Governor of Victoria 1889-1895; first Governor-General of Australia 1901-1903.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
<i>Howe</i> HOWE	George Howe (1769-1821)	First Australian editor and pioneer printer; arrived 1800 and appointed Government Printer; 1802 issued first book published in Australia "New South Wales General Standing Orders"; 1803 produced first Australian newspaper "The Sydney Gazette and New South Wales Advertiser", 1808-1821 produced 'New South Wales Pocket Almanack'.
<i>Hume</i> HUME	Hamilton Hume (1797-1873)	Explorer; discovered large areas of South-Eastern Australia; pioneered the overland route to Port Phillip; elected fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, 1860.
<i>Hunter</i> HUNTER	John Hunter (1737-1821)	Governor and Naval Officer; second Governor of N.S.W. 1795-1800; Justice of the Peace in the colony; magistrate on the Court of Criminal Judicature 1788-1791.
<i>Huntingfield</i> HUNTINGFIELD	The Rt. Hon. William Charles Arcedeckne Vanneck, Baron Hunting- field (1883-1969)	Governor of Victoria, 1934-1939; Administrator of the Commonwealth, March to September 1938.
<i>Johnson</i> JOHNSON	Sir William Elliot Johnson K.C.M.G. (1862-1932)	Member of Parliament; MHR for Lang, N.S.W. 1903-1928; Secretary to Liberal Party; deputy Chairman of Committees; Speaker of House of Representatives 1913-1914; 1917- 1923.
<i>Lalor</i> LALOR	Peter Lalor (1827-1889)	Merchant and politician; gold digger, Ballarat, 1853; leader of Eureka rebellion, 1854; M.L.C., 1855-1856; M.L.A., 1856-1871, 1874-1889; Commissioner of Trade and Customs, 1875, 1877-1880; Postmaster- General 1875, 1877. Chairman of Committees 1859-1868, Speaker of Legislative Assembly 1880-1887.

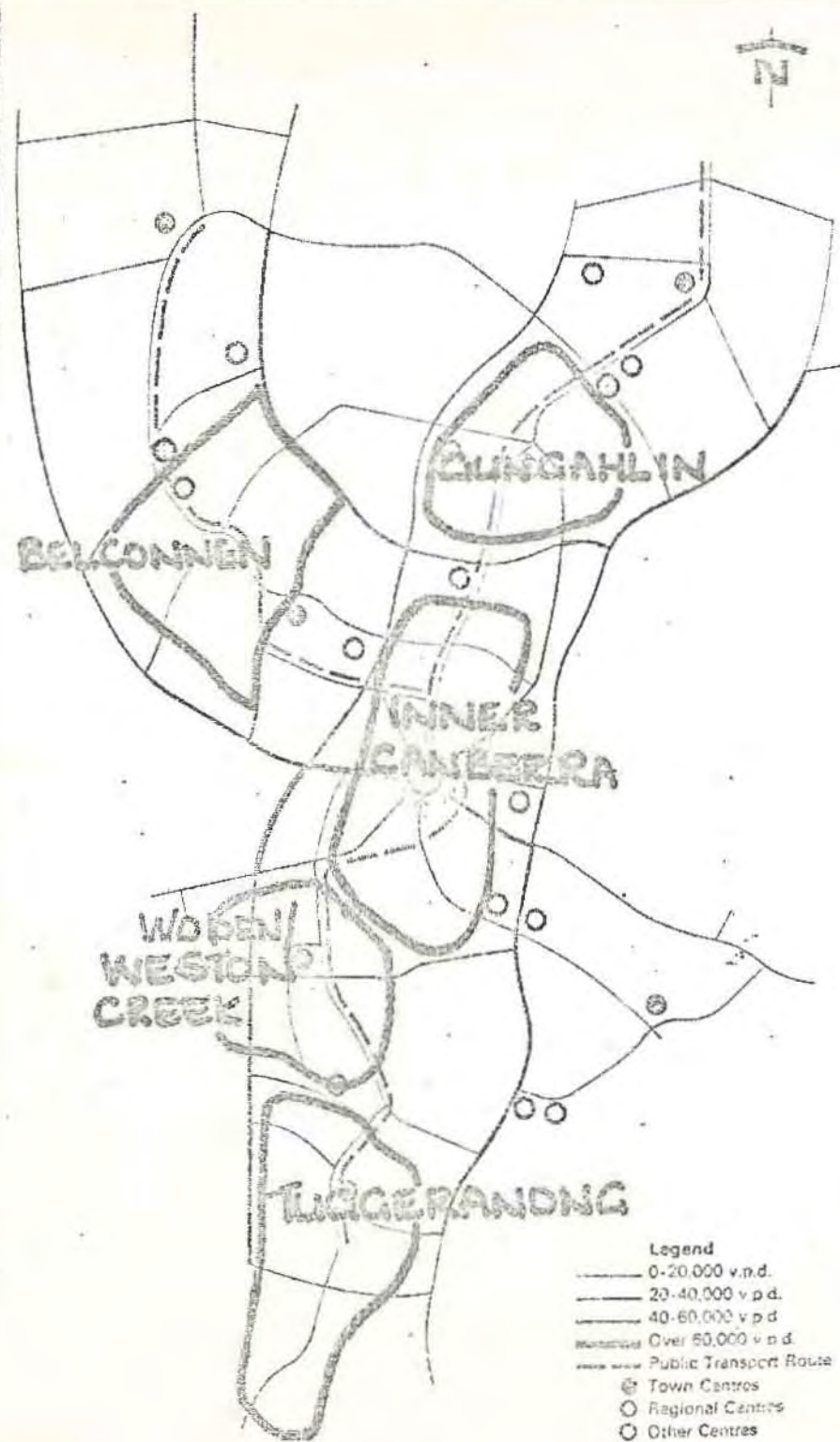
NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
LA TROBE	Charles Joseph La Trobe (1801-1875)	Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, 1851-1854; Superintendent of Port Phillip district 1839-1854; Acting Lieut-Governor of Van Diemens Land, 1846-1847.
LAWSON	Henry Lawson (1867-1922)	Author and poet; stories include "His Father's Mate", (1888), "While the Billy Boils", (1896); verse includes "The Sliprails and the Spur".
LEICHHARDT	Friedrick Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt (1813-1848)	Explorer; arrived Sydney, 1842; travelled overland to Moreton Bay 1843; discovered major streams including the Dawson, Mackenzie, Isaac, Sutton, Burdekin, Lynd, Mitchell, Gilbert and Roper Rivers, 1844-1845.
LINDRUM	Walter Lindrum (1878-1960)	Sportsman; world billiards champion for 26 years; retired 1950 as undefeated world champion; still held 46 world records in 1953.
LINDSAY	Normal Alfred William Lindsay (1879-1970)	Artist and author; chief cartoonist, Sydney Bulletin, 1901; illustrated many books including Theocratus, Boccaccio, Petronius, and works by Kenneth Slessor, Hugh McRae, Kenneth McKenzie and Douglas Stewart; best known books include "A Curate in Bohemia" (1913), "The Magic Pudding" (1919) "The Age of Consent" (1938).
MACALISTER	Arthur Macalister, C.M.G. (1818-1883)	Premier of Queensland; Agent-General for Queensland 1876-1881; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1856-1879; Chairman of Committees, 1860-1861; Secretary Lands and Public Works, 1862-1866; Premier and Secretary of Lands and Works, 1866; Premier and Colonial Secretary, 1866-1867; Secretary, Public Lands and Works, 1868-1869; Secretary Public Works and Goldfields, 1869-1870;

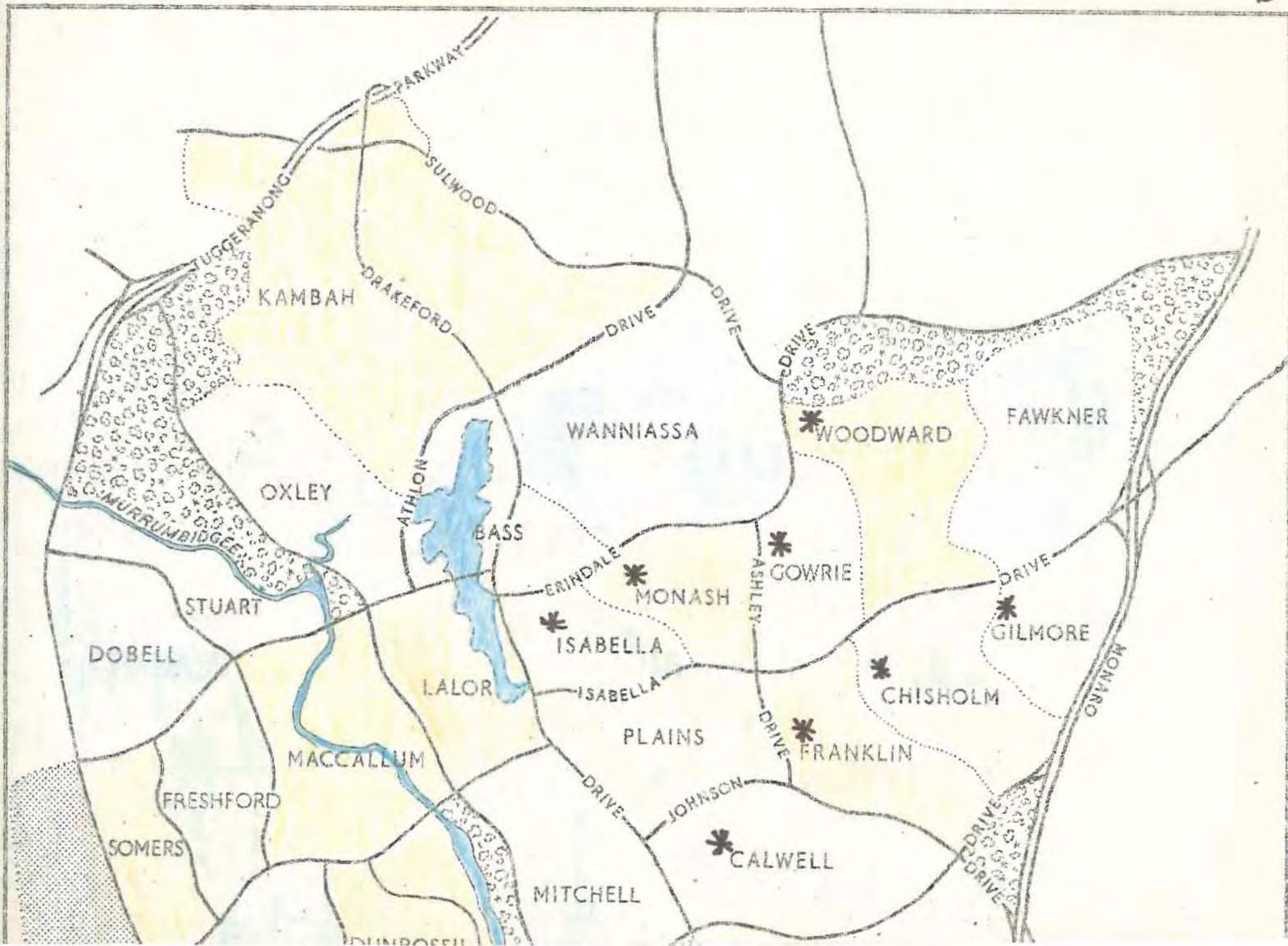
NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
MACALISTER (Cont)		Speaker, 1870-1871; Premier and Colonial Secretary, 1874-1876; Secretary, Public Works and Mines, 1874.
MACARTHUR	John MacArthur (1767-1834)	Army officer and pastoralist; built Elizabeth Farm House, 1793 (later Camden Park Estate); member of reformed Legislative Council, N.S.W. 1829-1832; one of the founders of Merino Wool industry in Australia.
MACCALLUM	Sir Mungo William MacCallum K.C.M.G., (1854-1942)	University Administrator; Challis professor of Modern Literature, University of Sydney 1887-1920; Dean of Faculty of Arts, 1898-1914; 1916-1919; appointed Emeritus Professor of English Literature 1920; Warden 1923-1924; Vice-Chancellor, 1924-1927; Deputy Chancellor 1928-1934; Chancellor, 1934-1936.
MCDONALD	Charles McDonald (1861-1925)	Speaker of the House of Representatives; President of Australian Labour Federation 1890-1892; M.L.A. for Flinders, Qld. 1893-1901; M.H.R. for Kennedy, Qld. 1901-1925; Chairman of Committees 1906-1910; Speaker of House of Representatives 1910-1913, 1914-1917.
MITCHELL	Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792-1855)	Explorer; his expeditions of 1831, 1835, 1836, 1845-1846, opened up large inland areas of N.S.W.; Surveyor-General of N.S.W., 1828-1855; M.L.C., Port Phillip, 1844.

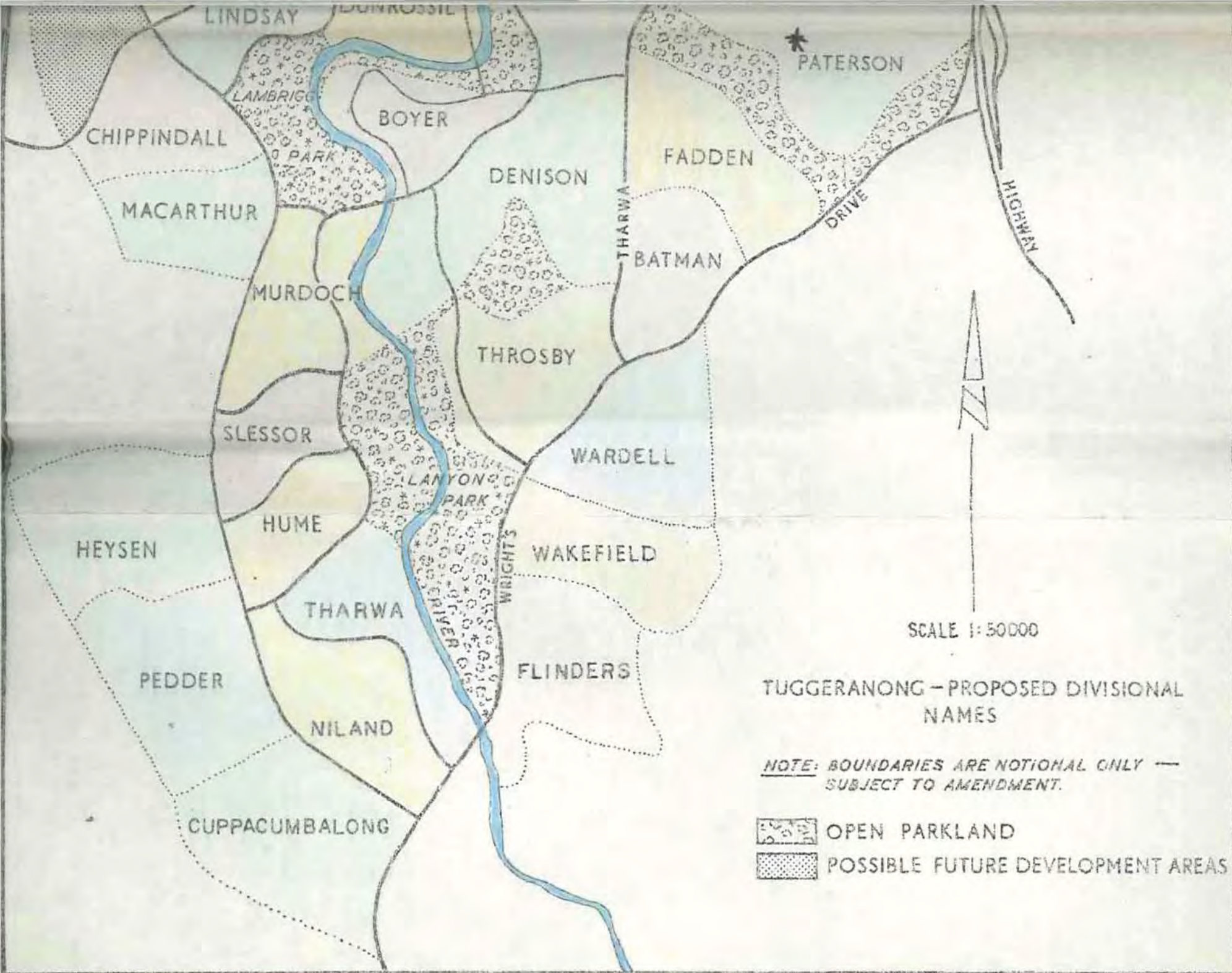
NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
MORAN	Cardinal Patrick Francis Moran (1830-1911)	Roman Catholic prelate; 1884 translated to See of Sydney; c.1885 made Cardinal; work in Australia includes dedication of more than 500 churches, 9 cathedrals and founding of 2 seminaries, St Patricks Manly and St. Columbas College, Springwood; vigorously fought for State aid, greatly improved Catholic Education by persistent superintendence and reform of schools; strong supporter of Federation; publications include "History of the Catholic Church in Australasia" (1895).
MURDOCH	Sir Walter Logie Forbes Murdoch K.C.M.G., C.B.E., (1874-1970)	University administrator; Lecturer in English, University of Melbourne, 1904-1911; journalist, Melbourne "Argus" 1911-1912; first Professor of English, University of Western Australia, 1912-1939; Chancellor, University of Western Australia 1943-1949; Member of the Senate, University of Western Australia, 1917-1948; Pro-Chancellor 1941-1943; noted essayist; conducted column in Melbourne "Herald" 1945-1970.
NILAND	D'arcy Francis Niland (1917-1967)	Author and radio dramatist; won many literary prizes including Sydney Morning Herald Literary Competition, 1949; and Commonwealth Jubilee Literary Competition, 1951; publications include " <u>The Shiralee</u> " (1955) and the " <u>Drums Go Bang</u> ", (an autobiography with his wife, Ruth Park) (1956).

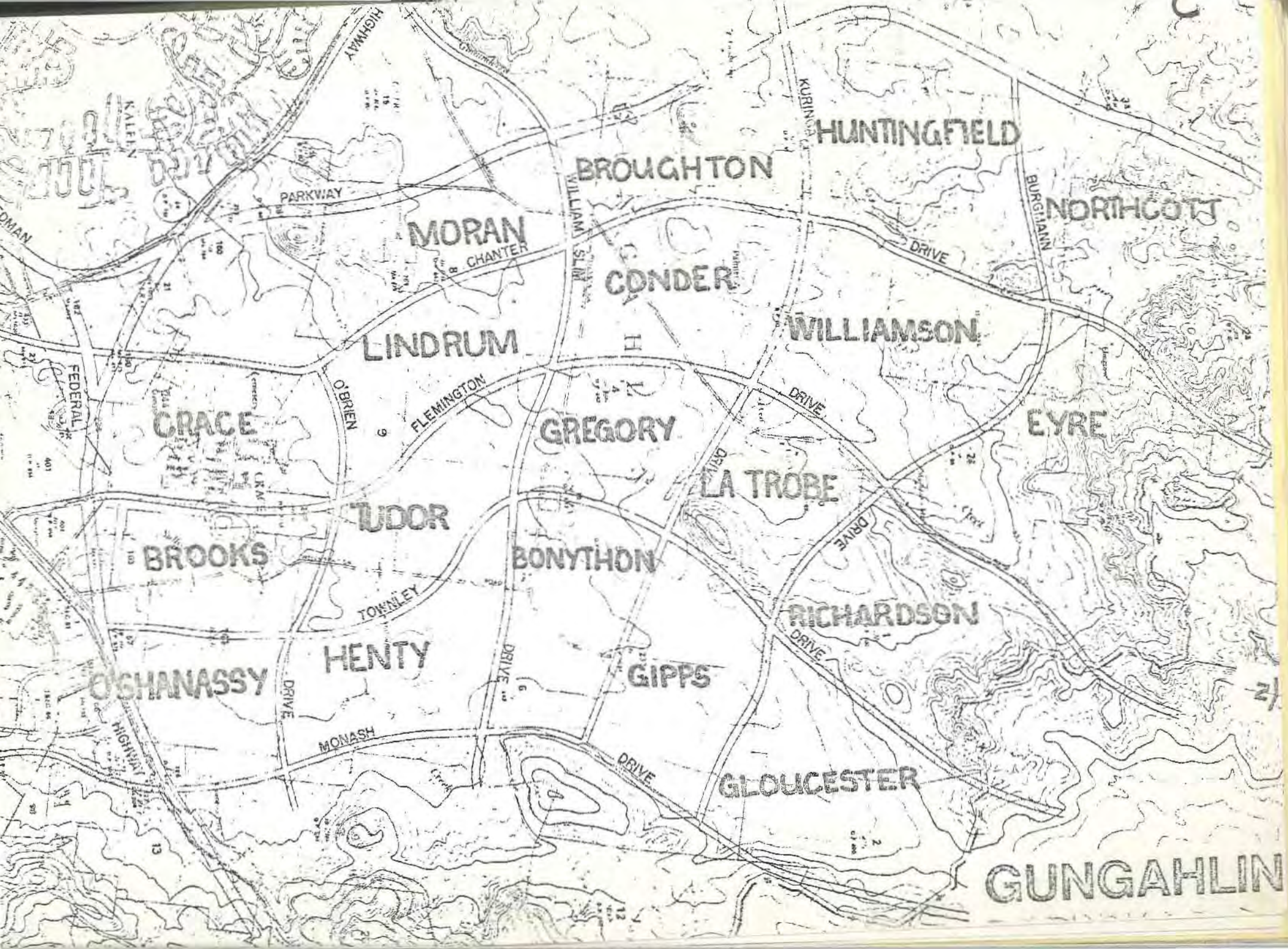
NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
<i>O'SHANASSY</i>	Sir John O'Shanassy C.M.G., K.C.M.G. (1818-1883)	Premier of Victoria, businessman; founder and chairman, Colonial Bank of Australasia; Member, Legislative Council, 1851-1856, 1868-1874; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1856-1865, 1877-1883; Premier and Chief Secretary March-April 1857, 1858-1859, 1861-1863; Royal Commissioner on Goldfields, 1854; on Volunteer Forces (Chairman), 1875.
OXLEY	John Joseph William Molesworth Oxley (1783-1828)	Explorer of northern N.S.W. and southern Queensland, 1817-1823; surveyor; M.L.C. 1824-1825.
<i>PEDDER</i>	Sir John Lewes Pedder (1784-1859)	First Chief Justice of Tasmania, 1823-1854; appointed to the Executive and Legislative Councils, Van Diemen's Land, 1825.
RICHARDSON	Henry Handel Richardson (Ethel Florence Lindesay Richardson) (1870-1946)	Novelist; published first novel "Maurice Guest", 1905; best known work a trilogy "The Fortunes of Richard Mahony" which was published in 1930.
SLESSOR	Kenneth Slessor, O.B.E. (1901-1971)	Author, poet and journalist; Member, Advisory Board, Commonwealth Literary Fund, 1954-1971; publications include " <u>Five Bells</u> " (1939) and " <u>Portrait of Sydney</u> " (1952)
<i>SOMERS</i>	Lord Arthur Herbert Tennyson Somers K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (1887-1944)	Governor of Victoria, 1926-1931; Acting Governor-General of Australia, October 1930 to January 1931.
STUART	John MacDouall Stuart (1815-1866)	Explorer; crossed the continent from south to north in 1862.
THROSBY	Charles Throsby (1771-1829)	Explorer; discovered the area now incorporated in the Australian Capital Territory, in 1820 and 1821.

NAME	ORIGIN	SIGNIFICANCE
TUDOR	Frank Gwynne Tudor (1866-1922)	Member of Parliament, M.H.R. for Yarra 1901-1922; Whip to Labour Party; Minister for Trade 1908-1909, 1910-1913 1914-1915, 1915-1916; Parliamentary leader of Labour Party, 1916.
WAKEFIELD	Edward Gibbon Wakefield (1796-1862)	Author; promoter of colonization of South Australia, advocated system of subsidizing immigration through land sales, 1836.
WARDELL	Robert Wardell (1793-1834)	Barrister and newspaper publisher; pra Law in Sydney (1824-1834); published a edited " <u>The Australian</u> " 1824-1828; act involved in the political, social and c ercial aspects of the colony.
WILLIAMSON	James Cassius Williamson (1845-1913)	Theatrical Manager and actor; brought Australia such people as Sarah Bernhard Charles Warner and H.B. Irving; betwee 1882 and 1912; founded the firm of J.C. Williamson Ltd.









NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

SUMMARY OF CATEGORIES USED IN DIVISIONAL NAMES - APRIL 1975

PRIME MINISTERS

14

- Barton, Bruce, Chifley, Cook, Curtin, Deakin, Fisher, Holt, Hughes, Lyons, Page, Reid, Scullin, Watson.

~~Ford~~
Fadden

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (STATE OR FEDERAL - OTHER THAN P.M.)

27

- Braddon, Calwell, Chapman, Dickson, Downer, Duffy, Evatt*, Forrest, Fraser, Fyshwick, Hackett, Hawker, Higgins*, Holder, Isaacs*, Kingston, Latham*, Lyneham, McKellar, O'Connor, O'Malley, Parkes, Pearce, Spence, Symonston, Torrens, Turner.

LOCAL AREA NAMES

15

- Acton, Belconnen, Capital Hill, Charnwood, City, Isabella Plains, Kambah, Narrabundah, Pialligo, Red Hill, Russell, Wanniasa, Weetangera, Weston, Yarralumla.

LOCAL PIONEERS

3

- Ainslie, Campbell, Grace

ABORIGINAL NAMES

4

- Aranda, Giralang, Kaleen, Waramanga

SOCIAL WORKERS, MEDICINE

2

- Chisholm, Flynn

EXPLORERS

3

- Cook, Forrest, Mawson

LEGAL PROFESSION

7

- Evatt*, Garran, Griffith, Higgins*, Isaacs*, Latham, O'Connor

SCIENCE

3

- Farrer, Florey, Rivett

AUTHORS, POETS

3

- Franklin, Gilmore, Paterson

GOVERNORS, GOVERNOR-GENERALS

7

- Gowrie, Isaacs*, MacGregor, Macquarie, Phillip, Stirling, Woodward*

ENTERTAINER

1

- Melba

MILITARY

2

- Monash, Woodward*

* Indicates person falls into more than one category.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

PROPOSAL FOR A MEMORIAL TO WALTER BURLEY GRIFFIN

BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSAL

In March 1974, a resident of Canberra, Mr William A. Gold, proposed the erection of a memorial to Walter Burley Griffin, the designer of Canberra, to commemorate the centenary of Griffin's birth, which occurs in November 1976. Mr Gold wrote to the Minister for the Capital Territory, the A.C.T. Advisory Council, and the local press, outlining his proposal and seeking its adoption.

The A.C.T. Advisory Council considered the matter, supported Mr Gold's proposal in principle and referred the matter to the Minister for further consideration. Before preparing this submission for the National Memorials Committee, discussions were held with the National Capital Development Commission in order to ascertain the most suitable form of memorial. Two alternatives were available; for the National Capital Development Commission to design a memorial or for the National Memorials Committee to sponsor a design competition. The latter alternative was preferred.

FORM OF MEMORIAL

The National Capital Development Commission has set aside land at the Summit of Mount Ainslie for the erection of the memorial if it is approved by the Committee. Mount Ainslie has the significance of being the northern point in the land axis in Burley Griffin's original design of Canberra and is one of the most prominent sites in the city.

The form of Memorial proposed is a figurative or non-figurative work, possibly combining terraces, steps and a sculptural feature at a total cost of \$40,000 to \$50,000.

DESIGN COMPETITION

Subject to the Committee's approval, it is proposed that a two-stage design competition be conducted by the Committee in order to select the most suitable memorial. The competition would be conducted in co-operation with the National Capital Development Commission.

In the first stage of the competition, which would be Australia-wide and open to all interested parties, entrants would be given broad indications of the form, scope and cost envisaged for the memorial, and asked to submit their ideas illustrated by simple sketches or maquettes. From the submissions in the first stage, it is suggested that five would be selected in which the competitors would be required to develop and refine their ideas to the final sketch stage from which working drawings would follow. From these second-stage entries, a panel of assessors would recommend a winner to the Committee. The designer of the winning entry, as selected by the Committee, would then be engaged to complete the work.

Judging of entries should be undertaken by a panel of three assessors appointed by the Committee. It is proposed that one member of the assessing panel should be nominated by the National Memorials Committee, one member by the National Capital Development Commission and one member by the Australian Council for the Arts. These assessors would examine the entries received, select the five entries to be invited to proceed to stage 2 and recommend a winner to the Committee.

FINANCE

Section 9 of the National Memorials Ordinance provides that where the cost of any memorial approved by the Committee is to be borne by the Australian Government, the Minister for the Capital Territory may make such contracts or agreements as he thinks fit for the execution of the design and erection of the Memorial. Funds for the project would therefore need to be provided in the Department of the Capital Territory's estimates as a special item as required. The National Capital Development Commission would co-ordinate the construction work.

TIMING

The 100th anniversary of Burley Griffin's birth occurs in November 1976, and the timing of the proposal coincides with the American bicentennial. The following timetable is therefore proposed:

- . The announcement of the proposal, the plans for the design competition and the names of the assessors should be announced as soon as possible.
- . The announcement of finalists to be made in November 1975 to coincide with the 99th anniversary of Burley Griffin's birth.
- . The announcement of the winning entry should be made in March 1976, to coincide with the Australian/American Bi-centennial Festival and Canberra Day. The Festival

is to take place in Sydney in March/April 1976 and will operate under the patronage of the Prime Minister and the United States Ambassador. It will incorporate a "Heritage" section featuring the work of Burley Griffin. In conjunction with the festival and with Canberra Day a static exposition of the finalists and of the winning entry could be mounted.

- . A commemorative foundation plaque or stone could be unveiled at the site to coincide with the 100th anniversary of Burley Griffin's birth in November 1976.
- . The inauguration of the completed memorial could take place on Canberra Day, 1977.

ARGUMENTS

- . There is naturally a limit to the number of Walter Burley Griffin memorials which Canberra can present.
- . Lake Burley Griffin and Canberra's landscape character are prominent memorials to him. The N.C.D.C.'s planning displays and publications feature his contribution to the National Capital.
- . Given that he is already well represented, the centenary and bicentenary occasions may be celebrated in other ways than the Mount Ainslie proposal.
- . On the other hand, Griffin's significance cannot be overestimated and the Mount Ainslie structure is an appropriate memorial, with the N.C.D.C.'s support.
- . The centenaries do offer occasion. Expectations of a Griffin commemoration will be held by many people.
- . The suggestion of a design competition will enhance the significance of the commemoration.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the erection of a memorial to Walter Burley Griffin on the summit of Mount Ainslie to commemorate the centenary of his birth should not be approved by the National Memorials Committee.

PROPOSAL FOR A MEMORIAL TO SIR JOSEPH COOK

Background to the Proposal

In 1970, the residents of the Suburb of Cook mounted a campaign to erect a memorial to Captain James Cook to commemorate the bi-centenary of Cook's landing in 1770. A memorial was erected on the slopes of Mount Painter with part of the cost being met by public subscription.

The suburb of Cook commemorates both Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Cook, who was Prime Minister from 1913 to 1914. In November 1972, Mr Justice Cook of the New South Wales Industrial Commission, the son of Sir Joseph Cook, wrote to this Department pointing out that the erection of a memorial to Captain Cook alone would

"... inevitably create the impression in people's minds that this suburb was named to commemorate that person only and thus its association with Sir Joseph Cook will be forgotten or, at least, materially obscured".

Mr Justice Cook suggested that a suitable memorial could be erected to balance the situation and stated that the members of his family would be prepared to contribute to the cost of the memorial.

The proposal has been discussed with officers of the National Capital Development Commission and it was felt that a memorial along the lines suggested would be appropriate.

Form of Memorial

The National Capital Development Commission has prepared a design proposal for a suggested memorial at the request of this Department. A copy of the proposal is appended to this submission.

Funding

The cost of the erection of the memorial is estimated at approximately \$400. The cost could be covered by:

- . the Australian Government alone
- . cost sharing between the Australian Government and Sir Joseph Cook's family

. Sir Joseph Cook's family alone.

Associated Proposal

The Committee may wish to consider this proposal in conjunction with the proposal (No. 4) relating to the erection of memorials in suburbs generally.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the Committee agree to the erection of a memorial to Sir Joseph Cook as outlined and that the cost be borne by Sir Joseph Cook's family unless the proposal relating to the erection of memorials in suburbs is approved. There is a precedent for the cost being met by the family in the Memorial to Sir John Downer in Garema Place which was paid for by his son, Sir Alexander Downer.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

PROPOSAL FOR MEMORIALS IN SUBURBS

During the early development of the Woden Valley, the National Capital Development Commission constructed small memorials in the suburbs of Hughes, Curtin, Lyons and Chifley, which commemorate those former Prime Ministers. These memorials were erected without reference to the National Memorials Committee and the Commission ceased the erection of such memorials when it became aware of the Committee's responsibility in these matters.

The memorials, photographs of which are appended to this submission, are located adjacent to the shopping centre in each suburb. In addition, the memorial in Cook is outlined in the paper proposing commemoration of Sir Joseph Cook.

It may now be appropriate for the Committee to consider the erection of modest memorials in each suburb, at a cost of between \$200 and \$400, to the person or persons after whom the suburb was named. Such a proposal would aid the identification of the residents with the suburb in which they live.

The cost factor is the major restriction in implementing this proposal but the committee may see merit in introducing the scheme on a phased basis over a period of 10 years or so. On this basis expenditure of between \$1500 and \$3000 per annum would be involved.

It is recommended that the Committee give consideration to this proposal.



Existing Memorials in Suburbs of Hughes, Curtin, Lyons and Chifley

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE
PROPOSAL FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
NATIONAL MEMORIAL GARDEN IN CANBERRA

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1. THE BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSAL

1.1. A Short History of the Proposal

1.1.1. In August 1971, the National Executive of the Returned Services League of Australia passed the following resolution:

"That the Commonwealth Government be requested to establish a National Memorial Garden in Canberra, in which the services of those deceased servicemen and distinguished national leaders, who had not been commemorated in some other place, could be recognised."

1.1.2. It was the view of the National Executive that "... a National Memorial could be created in Canberra which would attract world attention..." and that it could be "... a most beautiful and enduring memorial to enshrine the names of all those whose services to their country deserves this honour."

1.1.3. The resolution of the Executive was forwarded to the then Minister for the Interior, Mr Hunt, who undertook to have the proposal examined and refined, and to submit the matter for the consideration of the National Memorials Committee.

1.1.4. A series of meetings and discussions took place between representatives of this Department, the National Capital Development Commission and the Returned Services League during which the desired criteria for the garden were refined. Paragraph 1.2. describes the outcome of these discussions.

1.1.5. The matter was actively pursued until February 1973 when the National Capital Development Commission approved the identification of a site in the Yarramundi Reach area of Lake Burley Griffin for the purposes of a National Memorial Garden. At that time, the matter lapsed, apparently as a result of the pressure of other work in this Department. Consequently, the matter has not yet been referred to the National Memorials Committee, in accordance with the undertaking given by Mr Hunt.

1.1.6. The Returned Services League is still keen to see its proposal adopted. This submission has been prepared for consideration by the National Memorials Committee.

1.2. The Form of Memorial Proposed

1.2.1. As a result of the discussions referred to in Paragraph 1.1. above, it was resolved that the most appropriate form of memorial would take the form of an enclosed garden in which the names of all those Australians who, since Federation, have been entitled to a state or military funeral, could be recorded.

1.2.2. It should be noted that the proposal specifically excludes those persons who died on active service and are therefore eligible for commemoration in the Australian War Memorial.

1.2.3. It was felt that there should be a separate plaque for each person eligible, which could be incorporated in a wall or similar decorative feature. These plaques would be mounted in chronological order according to the date of death, and would incorporate the name, status and dates of each person. Each plaque would measure approximately 15cm x 10cm (6" x 4"). Appendix "A" shows an example of the form of plaque proposed.

1.3. Outline of Desirable Features

1.3.1. It is anticipated that the garden, if established, would be a major tourist attraction in Canberra. It should therefore be designed with care to ensure that the needs and wishes of the general public and of tourists in particular are well-catered for. It should be dignified yet fundamentally light-hearted, and should express the character of Canberra as the National Capital.

1.3.2. The garden should ideally incorporate a formal planting area which would include the memorial wall. It has been suggested that the planting should take the form of a specialised rhododendron/azalea garden, although other possibilities could well be considered. A further area, grassed and treed, should be set aside for public use and should provide barbeque and picnic facilities.

1.3.3. These and other facilities which would be required are described in more detail in Part 2.

2. FACILITIES REQUIRED

2.1. Administration

2.1.1. Facilities would be needed on the site for the day-to-day administration of the garden. These would include an administrative office, a staff room together with toilet shower and changing facilities for employees, a store and tool room area. In addition, a reception area for use by visiting V.I.P's should be set aside. This area could also serve as a board room for meetings of the controlling body of the garden and could, at other times, be made available to other organisations for conferences, thus providing a source of revenue.

2.1.2. The general dimensions of the required administration facilities are shown on the notional plan at Appendix B.

2.2. Kiosk and Tea Rooms

2.2.1. It would appear to be appropriate for the garden to incorporate a small kiosk which could sell confectionery, cold drinks, photographic supplies, souvenirs and the like.

2.2.2. In addition, there would probably be sufficient demand to justify the establishment of a restaurant or tea rooms which would provide light refreshments for visitors. It is envisaged that the tea rooms would have access to an open terrace where tables and chairs could be placed.

2.2.3. The operations of both the Kiosk and tea rooms would probably be conducted by private entrepreneurs operating on a leasehold basis, thus providing an additional source of revenue to offset operating costs.

2.2.4. Again, the general dimensions are shown on the notional plan at Appendix B.

2.3. Mounting Wall for Memorial Plaques

2.3.1. The Wall upon which the memorial plaques would be mounted is seen as a decorative feature in the formal garden area. This area should be so designed as to provide for future expansion.

2.3.2. A wall of brick or stone approximately 1.6 metres high is envisaged. It may or may not be continuous, depending on the design of the area. The memorial plaques would be mounted on the wall in chronological order, according to the date of death of the person being commemorated.

2.4. Formal Garden Area

2.4.1. As mentioned in paragraph 1.3.2., a suggestion has been made that the formal area should incorporate a rhododendron/azalea garden along the lines of the National Rose Garden adjacent to Parliament House. Adoption of this suggestion would enable the establishment of a national collection and would almost certainly be a successful tourist attraction without the further benefit the commemorative aspects of the proposal.

2.4.2. Other alternatives could also be considered. The formal area could be planted in the form of a traditional English garden, or it could be the basis of a national collection of some other species of plants.

2.5. Picnic Facilities

2.5.1. In keeping with the philosophy of the garden as outlines in paragraph 1.3. the design approach should be fundamentally light-hearted and should cater for the needs of visitors and tourists. The provision of picnic facilities, incorporating barbecues, picnic tables and the like should be a primary consideration.

2.5.2. The area within the garden which is not required for formal planting should be developed to provide a high standard of facilities, including gas barbecues, public conveniences, a good lawn cover, and well planned tree planting.

2.6. Ceremonial Area

2.6.1. Within the formal garden, an area should be set aside for ceremonial purposes. This area should incorporate a raised dais, possibly in the form of a landscaped terrace which could be used on appropriate state occasions.

2.6.2. The ceremonial area could also serve as a non-denominational outdoor chapel area for the conduct of memorial services.

2.6.3. It should be stressed that the garden is not seen as a national cemetery or as a repository for ashes after cremation. It is intended merely to serve as a memorial to those persons who have made a significant contribution to the Nation's development. Any memorial services which would be conducted in the garden would serve as an adjunct to the state or military funeral, in order to acknowledge, at the National level, the contribution of the person so honoured.

2.7. Engineering Services

2.7.1. In considering the siting of the proposed garden, some consideration will need to be given to the cost and complexity of providing essential engineering facilities such as water, power, sewerage and telephone. These considerations are examined in detail, in Part 3, which deals with possible sites for the garden.

2.8. Access Works

2.8.1. Adequate provision must be made for the development of high quality access roads and for parking facilities for private motor vehicles, tourist buses and for incorporation into the public transport system of Canberra. These considerations are also examined in Part 3.

2.9. Security

2.9.1. The hours of operation of the garden should of course, be restricted to daylight hours. Security, involving protection from theft and vandalism must therefore be given particular thought. The security aspects of the various possible sites are considered in Part 3.

3. POSSIBLE SITES

3.1. General Parameters

3.1.1. The matters raised in Parts 1 and 2 outline some of the factors which need to be considered in the selection of a site. The overall size of the site is not of prime consequence, providing it is adequate for present and future development.

3.1.2. In the light of the national character of the proposed garden it would be desirable for it to be located in, or within reasonable distance of, the national area. For this reason, areas outside the inner city area have not been seriously considered.

3.1.3. The site selected should, of course, be readily accessible by both private and public transport.

3.2. Commonwealth Gardens

3.2.1. It is possible to convert an existing garden. However, several factors militate against this course of action. In view of the likely tourist potential of the garden, it would be most desirable to avoid concentrating traffic in areas which are already subject to heavy tourist traffic flows. For this reason, the selection of the only possible area for conversion, Commonwealth Gardens, has not been seriously considered. In addition, Commonwealth Gardens have a character of their own which, it is felt, should not be changed. The area involved, because of its elongated shape would also present problems of an administrative and security nature. The location of Commonwealth Gardens is marked "A" on the map at Appendix C.

3.3. Yarramundi Reach

3.3.1. In February 1973, the National Capital Development Commission nominated an area of 8.7 hectares (13 acres) on Yarramundi Reach, opposite Government House as a site for the garden. The location of the area is marked "B" on the map at Appendix C.

3.3.2. The area involved is planted with a large number of ornamental trees but is otherwise undeveloped and is located near Lady Denman Drive. The area overlooks Lake Burley Griffin, is attractive and the design of the garden could take advantage of the outlook towards Government House.

3.3.3. The cost of establishing the garden at this site is likely to be higher than other possible sites because of its relative isolation.

3.3.4. Factors which will adversely affect the cost at this site are:

- (a) Security: As can be seen from the map, the area is quite remote from other development. It could well be a risk area for nocturnal vandalism. To ensure proper security a boundary wall or fence approximately 2.4 metres high and 500 metres long would be required.
- (b) Engineering Services: Because the Yarramundi Reach area is quite isolated from developed areas, it would therefore require extensive works to link the area with existing power, water, sewerage and phone services. The nearest connections would be with Government House on the opposite shore of Lake Burley Griffin or with the control unit at Scrivener Dam. A direct, under-lake link with Government House is approximately 750 metres and with Scrivener Dam is 1.5 km. A land based link with Scrivener Dam is 1.8 km and with Government House is 2.5 km.
- (c) Access Works: Forestry tracks already provide access to the site. These tracks are about 1.5 km long and would need to be upgraded and sealed. Construction of adequate car parking facilities would present no difficulties. However, the area is several kilometers from the nearest existing or planned public transport route which would possibly militate against selection of the site.

3.4. Black Mountain Peninsula

3.4.1. This area is situated at the foot of Black Mountain, and access is provided by Clunies Ross Street or Caswell Drive. It is marked "C" on the map at Appendix C. It is already well established as a tourist and picnic site. Fresh water, public conveniences, gas barbecues and an emergency telephone are located in the vicinity. These could be readily upgraded.

3.4.2. This site does, however, present some problems. The risk of nocturnal vandalism is high, due to the isolation of the area from other development. It is well established as a picnic spot and any attempt to upset the existing arrangements could create an undesirable reaction. The area needed for the garden and for adequate parking facilities would effectively alienate about half of the peninsula.

3.4.3. While access by private means is excellent and would require very little augmentation, the site is quite remote from any existing or proposed public transport routes.

3.5. Springbank Island

3.5.1. Situated in the West Lake area of Lake Burley Griffin about 170 metres offshore from the Acton Peninsula, Springbank Island covers an area of 3.532 hectares (about 8½ acres). It is marked "D" on the map at Appendix C.

3.5.2. Being an island, the selection of this site would overcome the risk of nocturnal vandalism. Savings in capital cost by eliminating the need for either a perimeter wall or full-time caretaker could therefore be offset against possible forms of access.

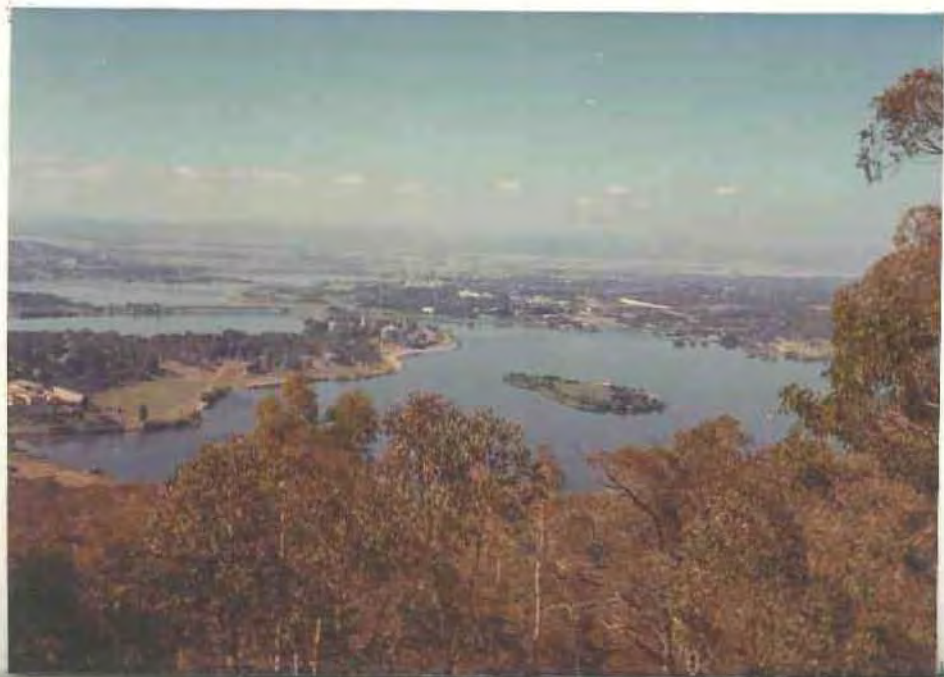
3.5.3. A considerable amount of work has already been done on the island. Much of the island has been grassed and some picnic facilities already exist. These could be readily and inexpensively extended.

3.5.4. Fresh water, power and some toilet facilities have already been provided on the island, as has an emergency telephone. These could be upgraded at relatively little cost. The existing facilities are linked with the Canberra Hospital.

3.5.5. Access to an island does, of course, present unique problems. Two alternatives could be considered. A footbridge could be built to link the island with the mainland. The estimated cost of a bridge of acceptable standard would be in the vicinity of \$60,000. Consideration would also



*Yarramundi Reach



*Black Mountain Peninsula

need to be given to the requirements of the yachting fraternity who already use the West Lake area, but a satisfactory compromise could probably be reached. A recent survey indicated that few yachts use the stretch of water between the island and Acton Peninsula.

3.5.6. Alternatively, consideration could be given to the establishment of a regular ferry service to the island. Jetties have already been built on the island and on the lake shore which could be utilised for such a service. These need only minimal upgrading.

3.5.7. The provision of a ferry service would be a novel approach but would have several drawbacks. Seasick prone people may be loth to travel by boat; the cost of providing the service in the first instance would be of a similar order to that of the construction of a bridge and would involve continuing maintenance and staffing; and there would be a lesser degree of freedom of movement for visitors.

3.5.8. Apart from the problems outlined above, access to the Springbank Island site is excellent. Existing sealed roads lead to the lake shore adjacent to the island and there is ample room for the provision of car parking. Public transport is already provided to the Canberra Hospital only 100 metres away.

4. DETAILED DESIGN

4.1. Design Competition

4.1.1. In order to ensure the highest standard of design for the garden, a two-stage competition is suggested. The first stage would involve the calling for design concepts from which three entrants would be selected to proceed to final design stage. From these three, the winning design would be chosen. It is proposed that a suitably qualified panel of three assessors should be appointed to judge entries and make recommendations to the Committee.

5. MANAGEMENT

5.1. Legislation

5.1.1. In order to establish the garden, enabling legislation would be necessary. This could be in the form of an A.C.T. Ordinance designed expressly for the purpose, or, in the light of the express purpose of the garden as a National Memorial, as an amendment to the National Memorials Ordinance 1928-1972. The latter course is preferred for administrative reasons.

5.2. Possible forms of Management

5.2.1. Several forms of management for the garden are possible. Control could be vested in the National Memorials Committee, although the prior demands on the time of the Committee members would render this course of action unrealistic.

5.2.2. Management responsibility could be vested in a Government Department. However, this would have the effect of concentrating the decision-making process within a closed organisation and would also result in a more static (and therefore less dynamic) management.

5.2.3. It is suggested that the most acceptable form of management would probably be a Board of Trustees, which would recognise the national character of the garden in its membership by providing for Australia-wide participation.

5.3. Governing Body

5.3.1. The recommended membership of the proposed Board of Trustees is:

- . A Chairman, nominated by the National Memorials Committee

- . A member nominated by the Victorian Government
- . A member nominated by the New South Wales Government
- . A member nominated by the Queensland Government
- . A member nominated by the South Australian Government
- . A member nominated by the Western Australian Government
- . A member nominated by the Tasmanian Government
- . A member nominated by the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly
- . A member nominated by the Northern Territory Legislative Assembly
- . A member nominated by the Returned Services League of Australia
- . A person appointed as the representative of the Governor-General.

5.3.2. Any five of the members would constitute a quorum.

5.3.3. This form of membership would stress the national character of the garden and would ensure ready access to the necessary records in each of the states for research purposes.

5.3.4. The governing body would be responsible for the defining of policy for the garden and for the overall control of its operations.

5.4. Administration

5.4.1. The administrative and secretarial support for the governing body should ideally be vested in the National Memorials Committee Secretariat within the Department of the Capital Territory. Such an arrangement would take advantage of the research expertise of the existing organisation and would complement the secretariat's current work.

5.4.2. The nature of the garden as a National Memorial would support the case for a joint secretariat with the National Memorials Committee.

5.5. Financing

5.5.1. In the light of the National character of the garden, the establishment and operating costs should properly be a charge to the National Account. A separate vote within the estimates of the Department of the Capital Territory should be provided which would be administered by the Board of Trustees.

5.5.2. Alternatively, the garden could be funded by contributions by the Federal and State Governments on a proportional basis. This possibility is suggested as a "second best" situation considering the likelihood of political difficulties if it were proposed. It could, however, be worth some consideration.

6. STAFF REQUIREMENTS

6.1. Administrative Staff

6.1.1. Some augmentation of the research staff in the National Memorials Committee Secretariat would be necessary. Two officers at the Research Officer Grade 1 level would be required to carry out investigations and make recommendations regarding persons to be commemorated.

6.1.2. At the garden, administrative staff requirements would be for a Manager, a Finance officer and some clerical assistance. Suitable levels would probably be:

- . Manager - Clerk Class 6
- . Finance Officer - Clerk Class 4
- . Clerical Assistant Grade 4
- . Clerical Assistant Grade 1

6.1.3. Other Administrative support could be provided as required from the National Memorials Committee Secretariat.

6.2. Gardening Staff

6.2.1. It would be necessary to provide a full time staff of four gardeners, who would be responsible for the upkeep of the garden. These could be seconded from the City Parks Administration on a full time basis.

6.3. Maintenance Staff

6.3.1. A maintenance staff of three would be required. This staff would be responsible for the cleanliness of the garden as well as the upkeep of buildings, machinery and picnic facilities. They would also be required to arrange for the mounting of new plaques on the memorial wall from time to time. This staff could also be seconded from the City Parks Administration.

6.4. Attendants

6.4.1. Three attendants would be required to maintain an information service, to provide a point of contact for the public and to ensure that the facilities provided were not abused. The attendants would probably work on a roster system to provide for two on duty during the week and three on duty at weekends.

7. ESTABLISHMENTS COSTS

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. As the final design of the garden at any of the possible sites will determine the cost of the project, the estimates provided in each case are based on 1975 costs and are merely notional.

7.2. Capital Works at Yarramundi Reach

7.2.1. An indication of the costs involved are:

	\$
1. Perimeter Wall	10,000
2. Access Roads and Car Parks	120,000
3. Administrative Building	75,000
4. Provision of Engineering Services	30,000
5. Establishment Costs of Garden	40,000
6. Provision of picnic facilities	5,000
7. Provision of public conveniences	5,000
8. Other Costs	10,000
TOTAL COST (estimated)	<u>295,000</u>

7.2.2. A saving could be made in capital cost by reducing the requirement for the perimeter wall to a minimum level or deleting it entirely and building a cottage for a resident caretaker. This could be provided for approximately \$35,000. However, the cost of employing a caretaker would more than offset this saving in the long term.

7.3. Capital Works at Black Mountain Peninsula

7.3.1. An estimate of costs at this site is:

	\$
1. Boundary wall across peninsula	5,000
2. Upgrading of Access Roads and Car Parks	50,000
3. Administrative Building	75,000
4. Provision of Engineering Services	15,000
5. Establishment costs of Garden	35,000
6. Upgrading of picnic facilities	4,000
7. Upgrading of public conveniences	4,000
8. Other costs	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL COST (estimated)	<u>198,000</u>

7.4. Capital Works at Springbank Island

7.4.1. An estimate of costs at this site is:

1. Footbridge to Island (or purchase of ferry)	60,000
2. Upgrading of Car Parks	20,000
3. Administrative Building	75,000
4. Upgrading of Engineering Services	5,000
5. Establishment Costs of Garden	25,000
6. Upgrading of picnic facilities	2,500
7. Upgrading of public conveniences	2,500
8. Other costs	<u>10,000</u>
TOTAL COST (Estimated)	<u>\$200,000</u>

7.5. Provision of Maintenance equipment and Tools

7.5.1. The initial cost of providing lawn mowers, other plant and gardening tools would be in the vicinity of \$15,000.

8. MAINTENANCE COSTS

8.1. Employment Costs

8.1.1. The cost of employing the staff outlined in part 6 would be approximately \$71,000 per year.

8.2. Provision and Replacement of Plants

8.2.1. Most of the plants used in the garden could be propagated in the Department of the Capital Territory Nursery at Yarralumla. The cost would not be substantial - an amount of \$10,000 for the initial requirement and \$2,000 per year for replacement and augmentation would not appear to be unreasonable.

8.3. Maintenance and Replacement of Equipment

8.3.1. This would not involve appreciable expenditure. Certainly no more than \$2,500 per year would be required in the first few years.

8.4. Cost of Memorial Plaques

8.4.1. Depending on the type of plaque selected, a cost of \$5 - \$7 each is estimated. The installation of plaques would be a progressive task and an estimate of \$15,000 per year in the

initial stages would be reasonable. Once the backlog of the last 75 years has been picked up, the annual cost of new plaques would be minimal.

9. COST COMPARISON

9.1. Comparative Costs of Establishment

9.1.1. On the basis of the estimates provided in Part 7. the establishment costs at Yarramundi Reach would be in the order of \$295,000; at Black Mountain Peninsula the cost would be approximately \$198,000; and the cost of establishing the facility on Springbank Island would be \$200,000. In each case, the costs have been estimated on the advice of the Department of Housing and Construction and other sources.

9.2. Comparative Operating Costs

9.2.1. The cost of operating the Garden at each of the above sites would be similar with the exception of the possible increased cost of employing a ferry master if Springbank Island is selected. No great savings would be available from any of the sites examined.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1. Establishment

10.1.1. It is recommended that the National Memorials Committee approve the establishment of a National Memorial Garden in Canberra. Of the sites examined in this submission, the recommended order of preference would be:

1. Springbank Island
2. Black Mountain Peninsula
3. Yarramundi Reach.

10.2. Legislation

10.2.1. Subject to approval of 10.1. above it is recommended that the National Memorials Ordinance be amended to provide for the establishment and control of the Garden.

10.3. Design

10.3.1. It is recommended that the design of the Garden, if the project is approved, should be the subject of an Australia-wide Competition as outlined in part 4 of this proposal.

10.4. Management

10.4.1. The establishment of a Board of Trustees to manage the development and operations of the Garden is recommended. The membership of the Board of Trustees could be as outlined in part 5.3. or as otherwise determined by the National Memorials Committee.

10.5. Administration

10.5.1. Bearing in mind the existing facilities available within the National Memorials Secretariat, it is recommended that the Secretariat be responsible for the administrative and research functions associated with the development and operations of the Garden.

10.6. Finance

0.6.1. The funds required for the establishment and operation of the garden should be provided from the National Account through the Department of the Capital Territory.



Rt. Hon. Joseph Benedict Chifley

PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

1945 — 1949

BORN 22 - SEP - 1885

DIED 13 - JUN - 1951

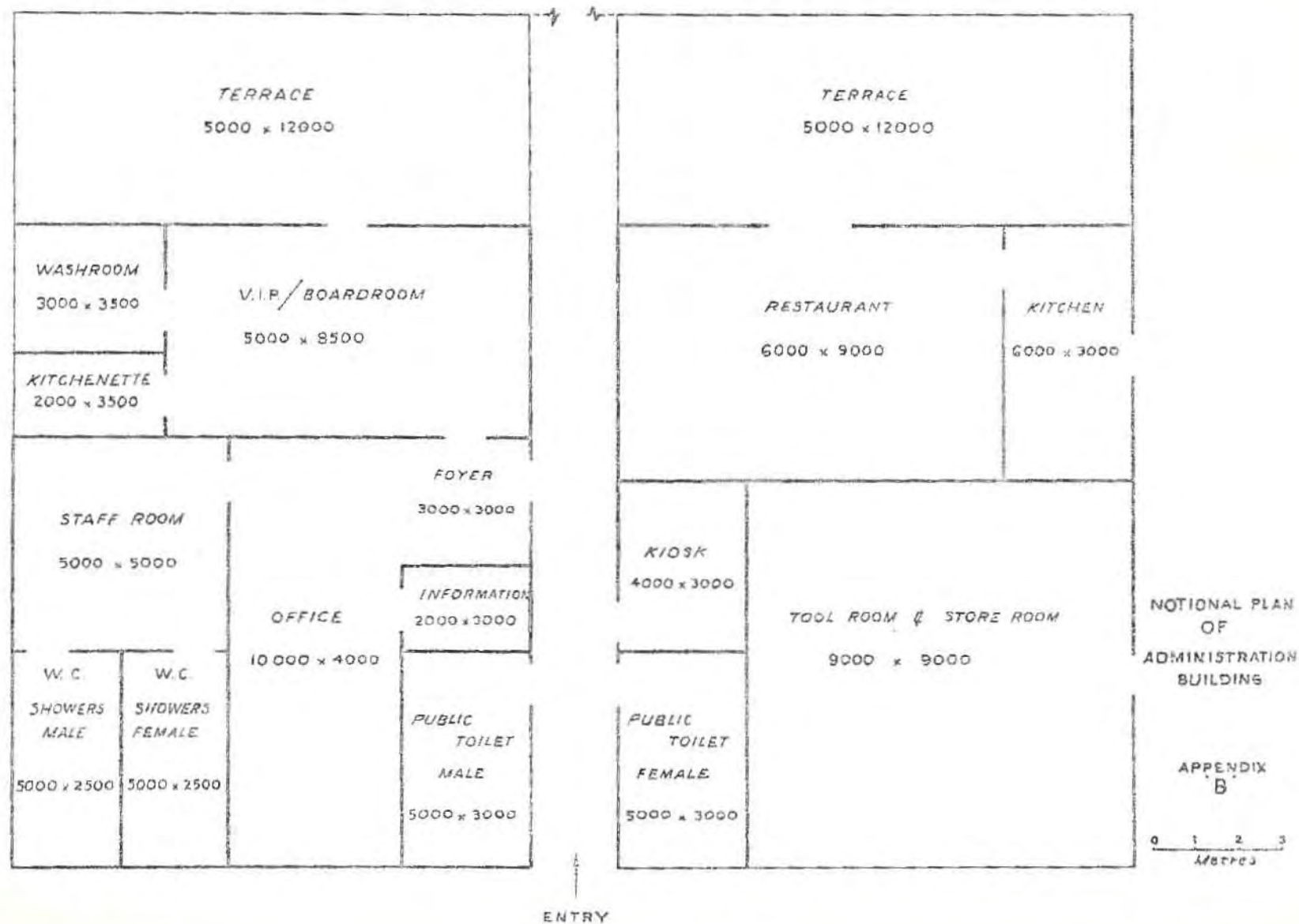


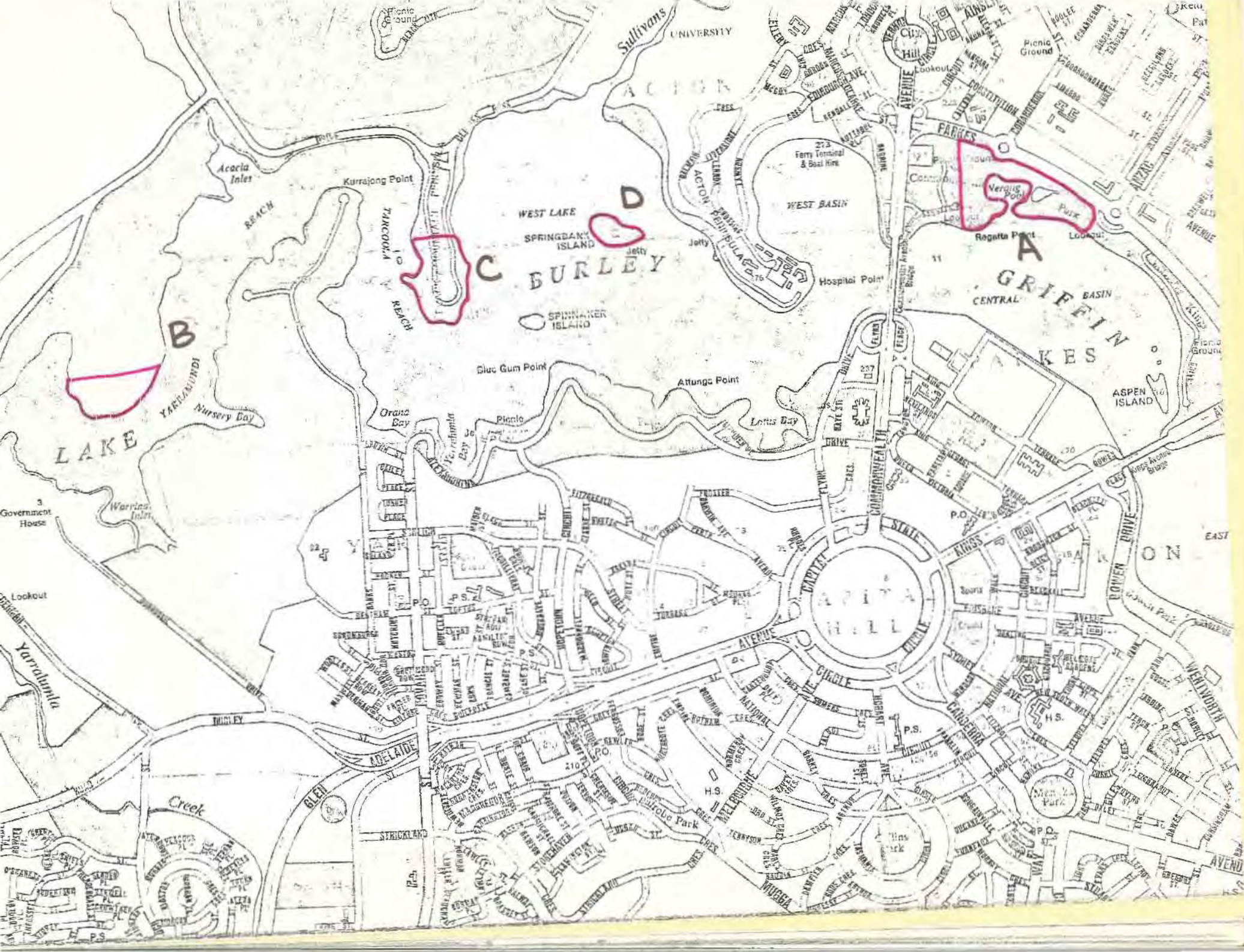
12345 Maj-Gen. John Francis Smith

2nd BATTALION A.I.F.

BORN 8 - DEC - 1896

DIED 14 - MAR - 1959





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NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

PROPOSAL FOR A MEMORIAL TO H.M.A.S. CANBERRA

Background to the Proposal

The A.C.T. Chapter of the Naval Historical Society of Australia has written to the committee secretariat seeking the concurrence of the National Memorials Committee to the erection of a memorial to H.M.A.S. Canberra. The request has the agreement to the Federal Committee of the Society.

H.M.A.S. Canberra was the one-time flagship of the Australian fleet and was sunk in action against the Japanese off Savo Island in August 1942. The Naval Historical Society believes that it would be appropriate for a memorial to be erected in the National Capital, after which the ship was named.

Selection of a Site

Should the committee agree to this proposal the Society has suggested three possible sites where the Memorial could be located. These are:

- . On Regatta Point, overlooking Lake Burley Griffin,
- . In Commonwealth Gardens, at the end of Anzac Parade, overlooking the Lake,
- . In the Russell Hill Complex, in the vicinity of the Australian American memorial.

Form of Memorial

The Society has proposed that the memorial should take the form of a block of granite to which would be affixed:

- . a metal silhouette of the Ship
- . a Ships anchor
- . a replica of the ship's crest
- . a metal plaque bearing the inscription:

"To the memory of Officers and Sailors who served in the H.M.A.S. Canberra which was sunk as the result of enemy action off Savo Island in the Solomons on 9 August 1942".

Funding

The Society proposes that the funds for the erection of the memorial would be raised from donations from other chapters of the Naval Historical Society, Naval Associations, associated bodies and public subscriptions. Any surplus funds would be made available to the Royal Australian Navy to augment the fund for an Official Navy Memorial. The Naval Historical Society has written to the committee secretariat indicating that an official request for such a memorial will be made within the next few years.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the proposal be agreed to on the understanding that funding of the erection and maintenance of the memorial will be by private subscription. The Russell Hill site is preferred.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS COMMITTEE

PROPOSAL TO INCORPORATE BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS ON STREET SIGNS IN CANBERRA

BACKGROUND TO THE PROPOSAL

In December 1974, the Weston Creek Branch of the Australian Labor Party passed a resolution which recommended the inclusion of biographical data on street signs in Canberra. The resolution was passed to the Minister through the Minister for Tourism and Recreation.

OVERSEAS EXPERIENCE

Several European countries have apparently adopted a system similar to that proposed. The Committee Secretariat has a photograph taken in an unidentified German city, showing a street sign which has attached a small plaque showing the origin of the street name. The photograph cannot be copied with adequate definition to incorporate with this submission, but can be made available to members. A translation of the sign reads:

"Ernst Curtius
Historian
1814 + 1890"

A number of reports have been received that this procedure is well regarded in the European cities where it has been adopted, both by the local population and by tourists.

THE CANBERRA SITUATION

All streets in the A.C.T. are named under the provisions of Section 8A of the National Memorials Ordinance, which lays down the following criteria for selection of names:

- (a) the names of persons famous in Australian exploration, navigation, pioneering, colonisation, administration, politics, education, science or letters;
- (b) the names of persons who have made notable contributions to the existence of Australia as a nation;
- (c) the names of Australian flora;
- (d) the names of things characteristic of Australia or Australians; and
- (e) the words of the aboriginal natives of Australia.

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These criteria have served us well for nearly fifty years and should continue to do so indefinitely. They are also admirably suited to the adoption of a system such as that proposed.

COST

A rough estimate of cost has been obtained from the Department of Housing and Construction which indicates that each plaque would cost in the vicinity of \$4.20. There are approximately 10,000 street signs in Canberra at this stage and at present prices it would cost approximately \$42,000 to add plaques to the existing signs.

The cost of supply and erection of new street signs is currently \$48.00 each (2 Plates). The addition of biographical details to new signs would add \$8.40 or 17½% to the cost of each sign. Assuming that the erection rate of signs will average 1000 over the next five years the additional cost would be about \$4,200 per year. If a phased program of adding plaques to existing signs were adopted over the 5 year period an additional \$8,400 would be required each year, thus adding a total of \$12,600 to the cost of erection and maintenance.

The costs of Manufacture would be included in the Development cost and maintenance would be apportioned between the National, Territorial and Municipal estimates according to the status of the road.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the proposal not be agreed to on the following grounds:

- . the substantial additional cost involved
- . the cost involved in maintenance which would be charged against the municipal account.
- . the doubtful validity of the tourist advantage argument
- . the job could be done just as well by the publication of a booklet at far less cost.

NATIONAL MEMORIALS ORDINANCE

PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE NATIONAL MEMORIALS ORDINANCE

INTRODUCTION

The National Memorials Ordinance has now been in force for 47 years. In that time only two amendments of any substance have been made - in 1931 and 1952.

The 1952 amendment was a major re-write of the Ordinance, and tended to make the framework for the operations of the Committee more relevant to the 1950's. However, the Ordinance now needs to be updated again to bring it into line with the current situation.

It is suggested that the Committee should consider possible changes to four aspects of the Ordinance - the membership of the National Memorials Committee, the conduct of the committee's business, and the criteria for selection of names for suburbs and the incorporation of an advisory service for Government and private development.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

The existing membership of the Committee has not been changed since January 1953 when the Ordinance was amended to provide for two residents of the A.C.T. in lieu of two persons recognised as authorities on Australian History.

One of the reasons for the failure of the Committee to meet in the past 23 years stems from the fact that the pressures on the Parliamentary members have increased so dramatically in that period. Meetings of the Committee were suspended as the result of the workload of Mr Menzies in 1952.

It may now be appropriate to again review the membership of the committee, in order to appropriately reflect the present and future demands on members' time and the proper level at which decisions relating to the Committee's functions should be made.

Section 3(2) of the Ordinance provides for the following membership of the National Memorials Committee.

- . Prime Minister (Chairman)
- . Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives
- . Leader of the Government in the Senate
- . Leader of the Opposition in the Senate
- . Minister for the Capital Territory
- . Secretary, Department of the Capital Territory
- . An officer of the Department appointed by the Minister (currently Mr R.J. Corrigan)

Two residents of the A.C.T. appointed by the Governor-General (currently Sir Harold White and Mr A.D. Fraser).

The Ordinance was designed to cope with the demands of a city with a maximum population of 75,000, a figure which represents something less than half of the present population and perhaps 10% of the current estimate of the city's growth potential. It was also drafted at a time when the workload of the Prime Minister and the other members was neither as intense nor as complex as it is today.

Several alternatives to the present membership have been put forward. These are:

- (1) Leave the present provisions substantially as they are, but amend the Ordinance to permit the Parliamentary Members to appoint a deputy to attend meetings of the Committee, if required.
- (2) Transfer the responsibility for the Committee's functions to the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly.
- (3) Increase the size of the Committee to provide for back-bench representation in addition to the present membership.
- (4) Amend the membership provisions to change the level of representation in Federal Parliament and to widen the scope for local participation.
- (5) Provide for direct representation of each of the states and territories on the Committee, rather than representation at the Federal level.

Alternative (2) above is not recommended because of the denial of the "national" character implicit in the transfer of power to the local assembly. Such an arrangement runs the risk of making the Committee's thinking too introspective and parochial.

Alternative (3) has the drawback of increasing the size of the Committee to a point where effective management could be impossible to achieve. It is therefore not recommended.

Alternative (4) could be worth further consideration. If adopted a suggested membership would be:

- . Speaker of the House of Representatives
- . President of the Senate
- . A member of Parliament nominated by the Prime Minister
- . A member of Parliament nominated by the Leader of the Opposition
- . The Minister for the Capital Territory
- . The Secretary, Department of the Capital Territory

- . A member of the A.C.T. Legislative Assembly
- . Two residents of the A.C.T.

The advantage of this proposal is that it provides representation at both the national and local levels, and could make it easier to convene meetings of the Committee.

Alternative (5) is almost certainly unworkable. It is suggested merely for discussion purposes and is not recommended.

Alternative (1) is, however, probably the most satisfactory. It preserves the status quo while providing an avenue for calling the Committee together as required. It is recommended for adoption in the absence of any more suitable proposal.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COMMITTEE

In order to provide a more effective method of administration and to bring the Ordinance into line with current practice, several changes are suggested. These are:

- . A new paragraph in Section 3 providing for the appointment of a secretary to the Committee by the Minister. The officer to be appointed should be the occupant of the position nominated by the Secretary of the Department of the Capital Territory to be that occupied by the Secretary to the Committee.
- . A new paragraph in Section 3 providing for matters to be referred to members by the Secretary to the Committee
- . An amendment to Section 3(4) to provide for meetings to be summoned by the Minister.
- . Provision in Section 3 for the business of the Committee to be conducted by correspondence where appropriate.
- . An increase in the quorum requirement under Section 3(7) from 3 to 5 members.
- . References to the functions of the Minister in Sections 6(1), 6(2) and 7(1) be replaced by references to the Secretary to the Committee.
- . An amendment to Section 7(2) in the following terms:

"Where the Committee approves of any proposal or recommendation submitted to the Committee by the Secretary in pursuance of this Ordinance, the Secretary shall forthwith notify the Minister of the approval, and shall furnish to the Minister a statement of the alterations (if any) subject to which the approval is given, and the Minister shall thereupon determine in accordance with the approval of the Committee, the nomenclature of divisions of the Territory or the location or character of national memorials in the Territory, as the case may be."

An amendment to Section 8B(1) providing for receipt of objections and referral to the Committee by the Secretary to the Committee.

These amendments would have the effect of streamlining the business of the Committee and of bringing the Ordinance more into line with modern practice.

THE CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF NAMES

In 1959, the A.C.T. Advisory Council sought an amendment to the Ordinance to allow the commemoration of persons or events of international significance. This proposal was raised again in September 1973 by the then Minister for the Capital Territory Mr Enderby who sought to commemorate the names of great social reformers, humanitarians and persons of international renown. The 1959 proposal was rejected on legal grounds and Mr Enderby's suggestion was not supported by a majority of the Committee when the matter was canvassed by correspondence in December 1973.

It is the opinion of the Committee secretariat that the present criteria for selection of names is appropriate in the light of the purpose of the Ordinance as a National memorial. The field of Australian History has enormous potential - the surface has only been scratched so far.

However, it is thought that in the light of past practice, where the requirements of sections 8C(1) and 8C(2) have been confused, some change in the criteria for selection of Divisional names would be appropriate.

It is therefore proposed that the Committee agree to the amendment of Section 8C(1) of the Ordinance to read:

"The Secretary to the Committee, shall, in submitting to the Committee proposals or recommendations for the nomenclature of Divisions in the Territory, ensure that any names selected for the Committee's consideration shall be drawn from:

- . The names of persons who have made notable contributions to the existence of Australia as a nation.
- . The names of former properties or names traditionally associated with places in the Territory.
- . The words of the aboriginal natives of Australia".

No change is proposed to Section 8C(2) with the exception of deleting the words "shall have regard to" and their substitution with the words "shall apply the following criteria for their selection".

Legal advice has been received that the words "shall have regard to" are ambiguous. While they express the intention of limiting the selection criteria to those stated they do not appear to specifically preclude the use of other criteria. It is recommended therefore that the words be dropped in favour of more specific wording.

THE NAMING OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

With the proliferation of Government Buildings and Commercial developments which are being named, there is now some confusion being caused because of duplication of names or misleading or inappropriate names being adopted for developments falling outside the scope of the Ordinance.

Flats, office blocks, shopping malls, etc. are being given names by the owners of these developments without reference to any body in connection with the appropriateness of the names. It is suggested that the Ordinance be amended to require developers to refer naming proposals to the Committee for advice and, if necessary, approval.

Such a provision in the Ordinance would overcome many of the problems now being experienced in Canberra resulting from the inappropriate naming of such developments.

PROPOSAL FOR THE COMPLETION OR PRESERVATION OF THE COMMENCEMENT
COLUMN ON CAPITAL HILL

On 12 March 1913, at the ceremony which inaugurated Canberra as the National Capital, the foundation stones for a Commencement Column were laid by the Governor-General, Lord Denman, the Prime Minister, Andrew Fisher and the Minister for Home Affairs, King O'Malley. With the exception of some capping and associated access works, the memorial is in the same state today as it was 62 years ago. Photographs of the area are attached at Appendix A.

Over the years the A.C.T. Advisory Council, the Canberra and District Historical Society and other organisations and individuals have made representations to have the Commencement Column completed in the original proposed form or a modified form. A sketch of the 1913 proposal is at Appendix B; a modified proposal circa 1954 is at Appendix C; and a 1955 proposal is at Appendix D. None of these proposals were referred to the National Memorials Committee for consideration.

The decision to locate the new and permanent Parliament House on Capital Hill has again raised the problem of this Memorial. Commemorating, as it does, the establishment of the National Capital, it would seem to be appropriate for the Committee to consider its future.

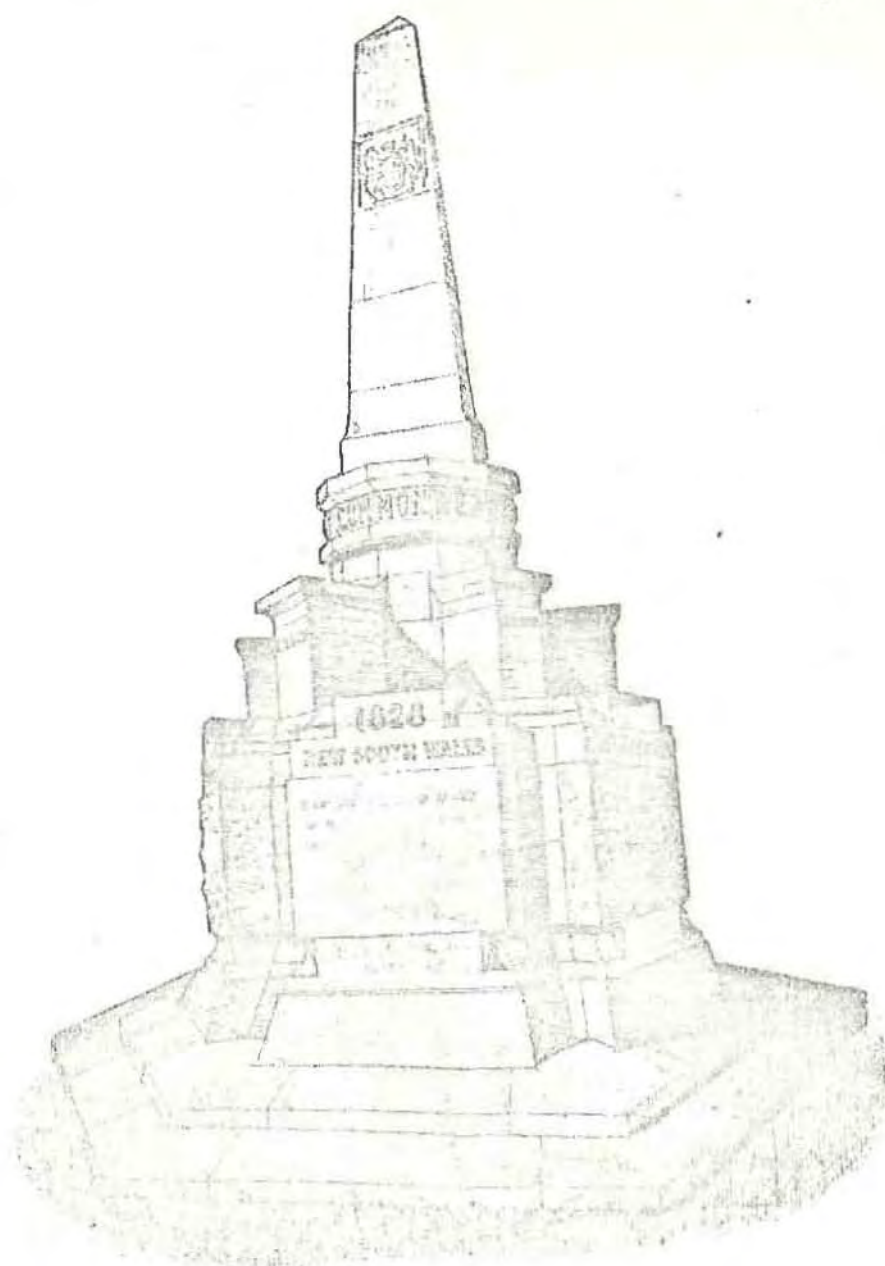
It is recommended that the Committee directs that action be taken to complete the memorial, either by the adoption of one of the existing proposals or by the commissioning of a new design and recommends that the memorial be incorporated in the design of the new and permanent parliament House or its precincts.



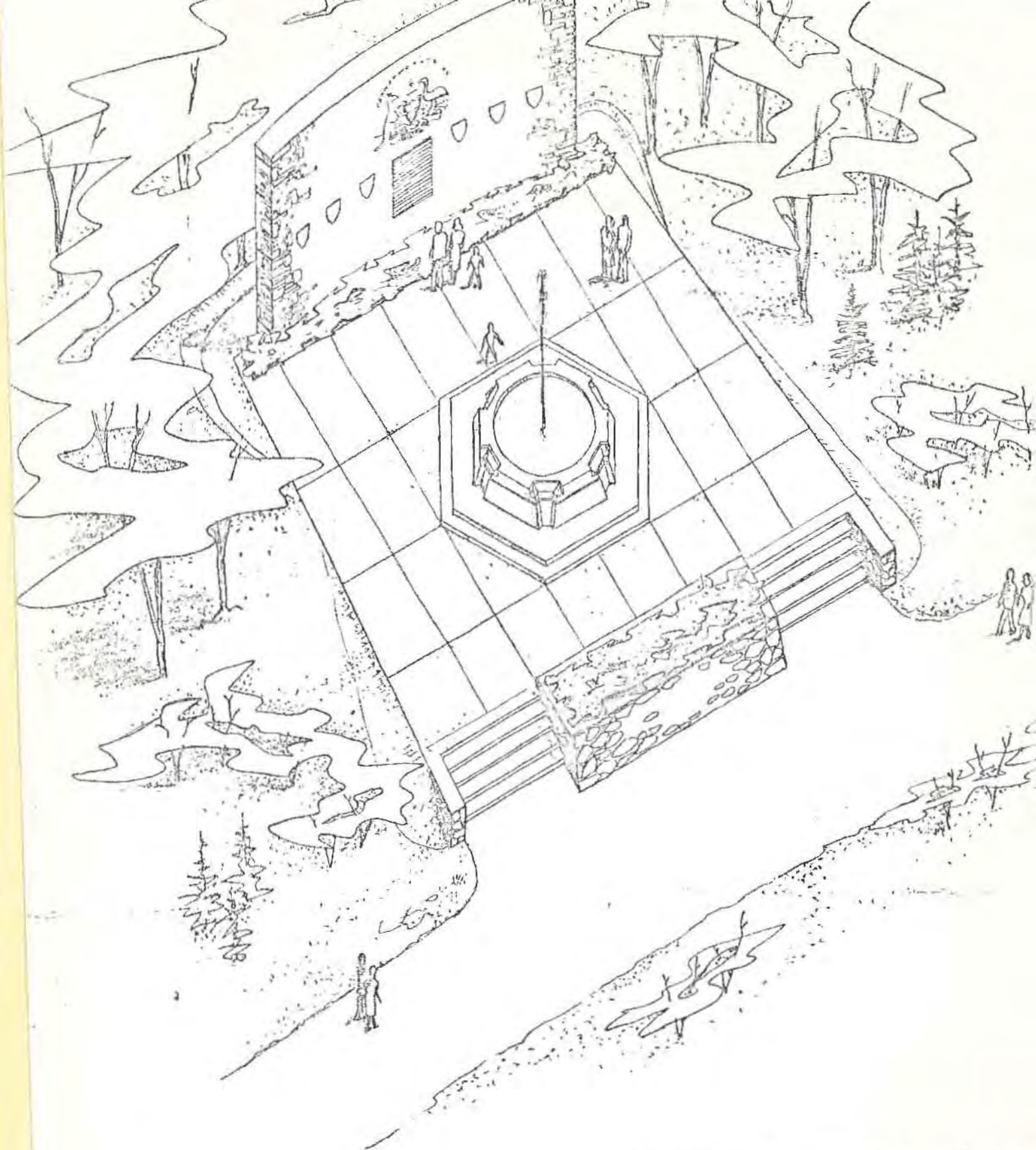
The foundation stone of the
Commencement Column on Capital Hill



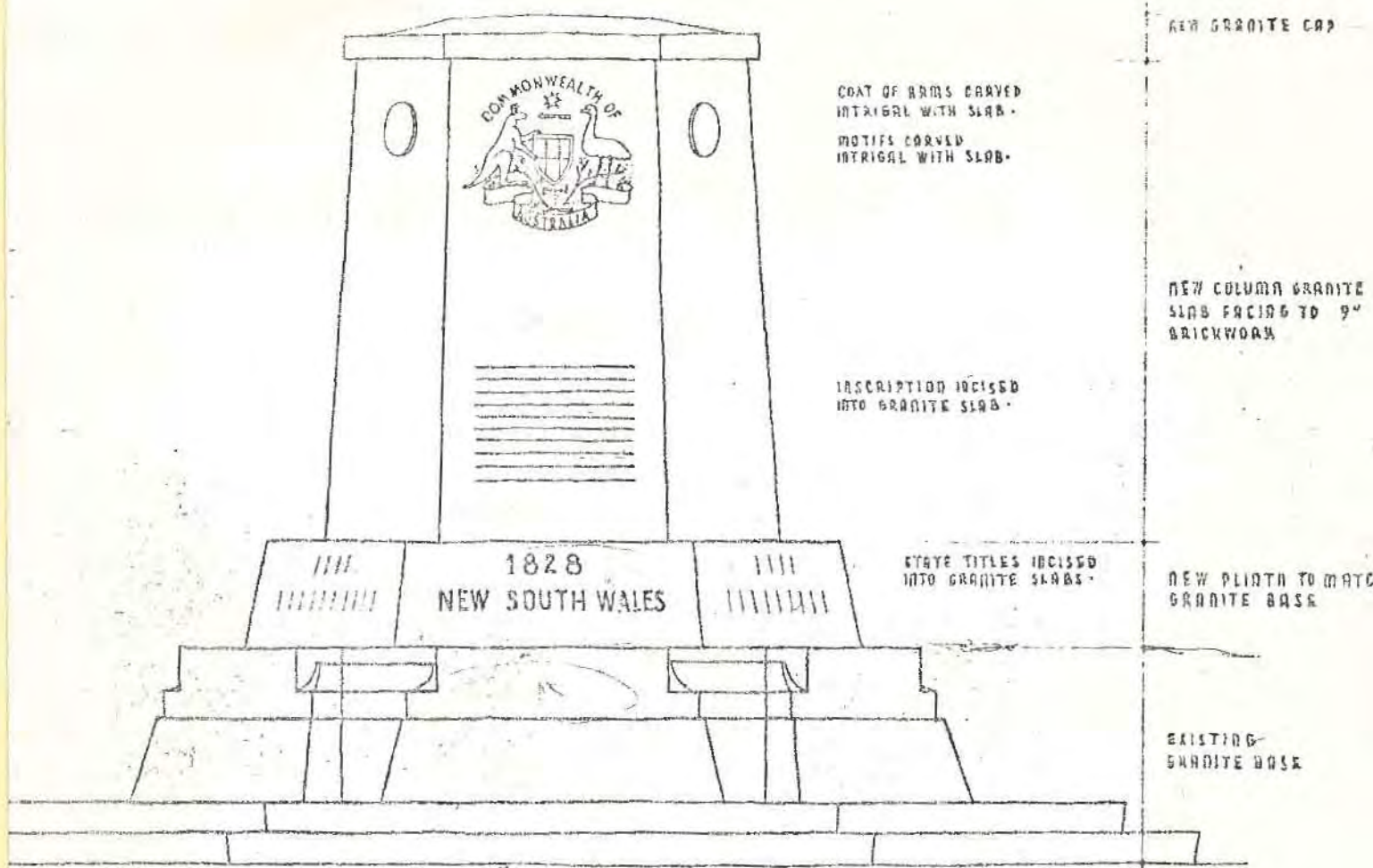
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THE COMMENCEMENT COLUMN ON THE SLOPE OF KURRAJONG HILL, CANBERRA.



DEPARTMENT OF WORKS - C	
COMMENCEMENT	
DRAWN : POEY - NOV-1954	<i>For...</i>
CHECKED :	
FILE NO. : 4154	
SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0"	REGISTERED



SECTION DETAIL

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS - CANBERRA A.C.T.	
COMMENCEMENT COLUMN	
DRAWN : P. G. W. - DEC. 1954	SUPERVISING : R. 4-25
CHECKED :	DIRECTOR OF W.D.
FILE NO. : 4154	