



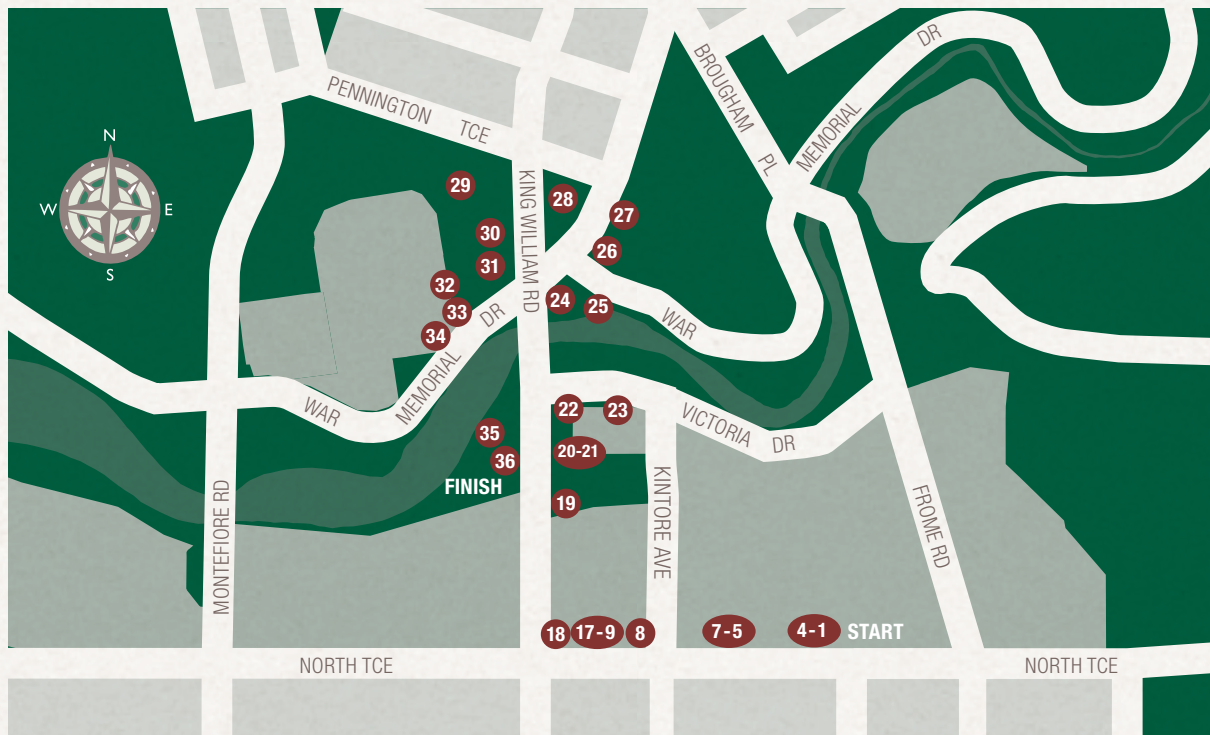
# FAMOUS FACES

## — & COMMEMORATIVE PLACES —

HISTORICAL WALKING TRAIL

[CITYOFADELAIDE.COM.AU/HERITAGE](http://CITYOFADELAIDE.COM.AU/HERITAGE)

THIS WALK IS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 KM IN TOTAL. PLEASE ALLOW 2 HOURS TO COMPLETE



### KEY

Sites ● Park Lands ■

REVEAL THE HISTORY BEHIND OUR STATUES AND MEMORIALS IN THE PARK LANDS

This walk starts from Elder Hall on North Terrace.

#### 1. SIR THOMAS ELDER BY ALFRED DRURY 1903

A founding member of Elder Smith and Co, Sir Thomas Elder was one of South Australia's greatest benefactors, leaving bequests for workingmen's homes, the Art Gallery, hospitals and churches. His greatest generosity, however, was directed towards the University of Adelaide, and ensured the continuing existence of the University in its founding years.

#### 2. SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON BY JOHN DOWIE 1982

Sculpted by renowned South Australian artist John Dowie AM this bust was unveiled to mark Mawson's birth. Famed for his Antarctic

exploration, Professor Sir Douglas Mawson OBE BE DSc FRS FAA was also a lecturer at the University of Adelaide. This bust has a twin at Mawson's base in Antarctica.

#### 3. SIR SAMUEL WAY BY ALFRED DRURY 1924

Samuel James Way (1836-1916) occupied important and influential positions in South Australia at the turn of the nineteenth century. His ambition, talent and energy combined with good fortune, led to a stellar career in the law and public life.

#### 4. SIR WALTER WATSON HUGHES BY FRANCIS WILLIAMSON 1906

The statue of Sir Walter Watson Hughes commemorates one of the founders of the University of Adelaide and its first donor. In

1872 Hughes donated £20 000 to higher education in South Australia, which enabled the establishment of its first (and Australia's third) university two years later. Hughes founded the chairs of classics, English language and literature, and mental and moral philosophy.

#### 5. ROBERT BURNS BY WILLIAM JAMES MAXWELL 1894

Robert Burns was a renowned Scottish Poet, who lived from 1759 to 1796. He wrote most of his poetry in Lowland Scots, which was his native tongue. It is somewhat surprising to learn that he is one of Russia's favourite poets.



In fact, the former USSR was the first country to issue a stamp commemorating him. This statue bears the honour of being the first statue carved in Adelaide.

#### **6. JOHN STUART DOWIE AM BY JOHN WOFFINDEN 2006**

This statue celebrates the acclaimed South Australian sculptor John Dowie AM and was created in 2006 by his friend and protégé John Woffinden. Dowie is known for his many sculptures that can be found across the City of Adelaide including the Three Rivers Fountain.

#### **7. KING EDWARD VII BY SIR EDGAR BERTRAM MACKENNEL 1920**

King Edward VII was born in 1841 and reigned from 1901 to 1910. He was 59 years old when he became King, having been heir for longer than anyone else in British history. His main interests lay in foreign affairs and military and naval matters. He was responsible for the “Triple Entente”, an alliance between Great Britain, France and Russia, which was formed during the first decade of last century, and which some believe, led to the outbreak of the first World War.

Cross Kintore Avenue at the lights.



#### **8. NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL BY WOODS, BAGOT, JORY & LAYBOURNE SMITH; AND RAYNER HOFF 1931**

The State Government decided to build this memorial in 1919, but it was not completed and unveiled until Anzac Day, in 1931. The design of the memorial was the subject of many arguments, and it was eventually decided to seek expressions from the community through the running of a competition. The winning design that you see before you was dubbed the “spirit of sacrifice”. The main figure, being the angel with the sword, represents the “spirit of duty”, while the three bronze figures of a student, farmer and a girl, represent the community. The woman at the back of the memorial represents compassion and the aftermath of war, while the fountain reflects the constant flow of memories for those that sacrificed their lives.

**Why not take the time to venture in and have a look inside the memorial? Continue in the same direction along North Terrace.**

#### **9. MATTHEW FLINDERS BY FREDERICK BROOK HITCH 1934**

Captain Matthew Flinders was a Surveyor and Hydrographer who, in company with George Bass, made explorations of the eastern coast of New South Wales from 1797 to 1798, and circumnavigated Tasmania in 1798 and 1799. In 1801, he commanded the “Investigator” on a survey and scientific investigation of the Australian Coast. Flinders was a navigator of outstanding ability and his work helped dispel the myth that Australia was divided into two large islands. He was also responsible for naming Spencer’s Gulf.

#### **10. SIR WILLIAM HENRY BRAGG BY ROBERT HANNAFORD AM 2015**

Noble Prize winning Sir (William) Henry Bragg was unveiled in 2015 to mark the centenary of receiving the prize. He worked with his son Sir (William) Lawrence Bragg to analyse crystal structures using x-ray that awarded them both a Nobel prize for physics.

#### **11. SIR LAWRENCE BRAGG BY JOHN W MILLS 2012**

The Noble prize winning Sir (William) Lawrence Bragg CH OBE MC FRS was born in Adelaide and studied at the University of Adelaide. This bust was created by Mills during Bragg’s life and was donated in 2012 to the City of Adelaide by his daughters, the University of Adelaide and the Royal Institute of Australia. He worked with his father Sir (William) Henry Bragg to analyse crystal structures using x-ray that awarded them both a Nobel prize for physics.

#### **12. LORD FLOREY BY JOHN DOWIE 1969**

Howard Florey was born in Adelaide on 24 September 1898. He was, perhaps, Australia’s greatest scientist and was described by many as a selfless leader. His finest deed was leading a team of scientists in the development of the “miracle medicine” penicillin. His work was recognised in 1945 when he was jointly awarded the Nobel Prize.



#### **13. VENUS DI CANOVA PRESENTED BY WILLIAM AUSTIN HORN 1892**

This statue captures Venus being startled as she steps from her bath and is a copy of the original work done by Florentine Sculptor, Antonio Canova, who was responsible for popularising this style. Somewhat controversial at the time of its unveiling in 1892, this piece was the first of Adelaide’s street statues.

#### **14. THE HONOURABLE DAME ROMA MITCHELL MODELLED BY JANETTE MOORE, SCULPTED BY JOHN WOFFINDEN AND SALLY FRANCIS 1999**

Dame Roma Mitchell’s (1913-2000) outstanding career with the judiciary led her to become the first woman appointed to the bench of the SA Supreme Court in 1965. In 1972 she became the first female chancellor of a major university, after being appointed at the University of Adelaide. She then went on to become the first female State Governor in Australia. She was one of the most important women in South Australian public life and held a place in the hearts of many for her personality, humanity and words of wisdom. This sculpture was unveiled on 1 July 1999.



#### **15. SIR MARCUS OLIPHANT BY JOHN DOWIE 1978**

Marcus Oliphant (1901-2000) served as Governor of South Australia from 1971-1976. He also worked as the Director of the Research School of Physical Sciences at the Australian National University (ANU) from 1950-1963 and was the first President of the Australian Academy of Science 1954-1956. He continued as professor at ANU from 1964-1967. This bust was erected in 1978 in recognition of his service to the public.

#### **16. MARY LEE BY PATRICIA MOSELEY 1994**

Born in Ireland in 1821, Mary Lee sailed to Australia, arriving in 1879. Little is known about her life prior to her arrival, but in her time as a South Australian, Mary Lee worked tirelessly towards providing relief from the misery and hardship endured during the late 1880’s and early ‘90s. She is most famous for her quest for women’s rights, and she often wrote letters to newspapers and articles addressing “Women’s Suffrage”. She was outspoken on equality and the rights of women and drew a great deal of support and criticism from both sexes.

#### **17. SIR MELLIS NAPIER BY JOHN DOWIE 1970**

The Honourable Sir Mellis Napier was Lieutenant Governor of South Australia, Chief Justice from 1942 to 1967, and chancellor of the University of Adelaide from 1948 to 1961. This bust was presented to the City Council by a group of admirers and was erected as a tribute to his great public service.



Turn and face the intersection. Before you stands a grand memorial.

### **18. SOUTH AFRICAN BOER WAR MEMORIAL BY ADRIAN JONES 1904**

The South African Boer War began on 11 October 1899. A lack of cohesion on the part of the Boers and initiative among the imperial forces saw the conflict, which many British people believed would be over within a few weeks, become a stalemate and protracted into a period of almost three years.

**Head north (downhill, away from the City centre) along King William Street and turn right after the path (pathway of honour) across the grass to the fenced garden.**

### **19. PIONEER WOMEN'S MEMORIAL GARDEN STATUE BY OLA COHN 1941**

This garden of remembrance was established for the Centenary Year of 1936 by the women of South Australia as a tribute to the pioneer women of the state. Ola Cohn, a Melbourne Sculptor, was commissioned to design and create the statue for the memorial. She experienced difficult times during the design stage, with her first three designs being rejected. The design that was finally accepted and is what you see before you represents 'the spirit of womanhood capable of giving birth to a nation'. The 'unladylike' hands represent the power and strength of the pioneer woman.

### **20. ESTHER LIPMAN-JACOBS BY KEN MARTIN 2012**

The Esther Lipman Garden was named in 1990 to commemorate Lady Esther Lipman-Jacobs (1900-1991) contribution to the City of Adelaide in particular its Park Lands.

Lady Esther was elected as the State's first woman Councillor in 1956 and alderman in 1969. She served as the council's first female elected member for 22 years, and later as Deputy Lord Mayor and also Acting Lord Mayor. At first most of the members of the Council were less than delighted to have a woman as one of their number; however, her good sense, wit and humour soon won them over.

During the war years, Lady Esther was (in an honorary capacity) full time Secretary of the Fighting Forces Comforts fund and a member of the Auxiliary of Women Police. She was made a Member of the Order of the British Empire for services to Community and Local Government.

Lady Esther founded the Local Government Women's Association and was also Chairman of the Parks and Gardens Committee and represented the Council on the Board of Governors of the Adelaide Festival of Arts from 1962 until 1972.

### **21. VAIBEN LOUIS SOLOMON BY KEN MARTIN 2012**

Vaiben Louis Solomon is the father of Lady Ester Lipman Jacobs, the first female Councillor

elected to the City of Adelaide Council. Dubbed 'Mr Everything' because there were few pursuits to which he would not turn his hand he was a member of State Parliament, Federal Parliament and was also Premier of South Australia for one week in December 1899.

### **22. ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER WAR MEMORIAL BY LEE-ANN TJUNYPA BUCKSKIN, MICHELLE NIKOU, TONY ROSELLA AND ROBERT HANNAFORD AM 2013**

The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander War Memorial is situated on the land of the Kaurna people adjacent to the River Torrens / Karrawirra Pari - 'in the vicinity of the red gum forest river', to recognise and commemorate the service and sacrifice of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who have served Australia.



### **23. VIETNAM WAR MEMORIAL BY JAMES MARTIN 2006**

The Vietnam War Memorial is a tribute to those who served in the Vietnam War between 1962 and 1973. Constructed of granite and bronze this memorial commemorates the personnel from the South Australian armed forces, the Vietnamese Armed forces and civilians who lost their lives during the Vietnam War.

**Cross Victoria Drive at the lights. Continue north over the bridge.**

### **24. SIMPSON AND HIS DONKEY BY ROBERT HANNAFORD AM 2012**

The monument of Simpson and his Donkey (Australian Defence Force Health Services Memorial) is a tribute to the service and sacrifice of our medical health personnel in all theatres of war. The life-size bronze sculpture was created by acclaimed South Australian artist Robert Hannaford AM and is of Private John Simpson Kirkpatrick and his donkey carrying a wounded soldier, from the front lines at Gallipoli.

### **25. JH & GF ANGAS MEMORIAL BY WILLIAM R COTTON 1915**

This intricate memorial was made in honour of John Howard Angas and George Fife Angas. They were responsible for establishing the Angas family dynasty, having both pastoral and political success in South Australia. Not everyone shared the admiration for the Angas family name, for it was originally intended to place this memorial in Victoria Square, but an outcry by certain people led to the memorial being eventually placed here.

**Follow the path and carefully cross War Memorial Drive.**

### **26. HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V, BY MAURICE LAMBERT 1950**

Born in 1865, King George V was the second son of King Edward VII and grandson of Queen Victoria. From the early age of 12, he was trained for a career in the Royal Navy. His older brother died and he gained heir to the throne, eventually reigning from 1910 to 1936. During World War I, he cut off all royal family connections with Germany, and he was responsible for changing the name of the royal house from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor. This statue was unveiled on Anzac Day, 25 April 1950.

**Continue to follow Sir Edwin Smith Avenue.**

### **27. NAVAL MEMORIAL GARDEN WITH MEMORIAL TO PHINEAS PHILIP DAVIES 1995**

Phineas Philip Davies was the first serving South Australian seaman to die in the colonial navy. He died at the Glenelg Commemoration Day on 28 December 1885 as a result of a premature discharge of the HMC's "Protector's" eight inch gun. The garden placed in front of his memorial consists of over 30 plaques commemorating various shipwrecks that occurred in South Australia.

**Before carefully crossing the road, take notice of some of the plaques and monuments that form part of 'Peace Park'. Walk towards the large cross.**



### **28. WOMEN'S WAR MEMORIAL BY WALTER TORODE 1922**

The Cross of Sacrifice stands 11.6 metres (38 feet) high and is aligned to face the facade of St Peter's Cathedral. The Cross and accompanying Stone of Remembrance (found at the opposite end of the garden) are a commemorative shrine from the women of South Australia to their fallen servicemen lost in the fields of France during the great war (1914-1918). The Cross was officially unveiled on Anzac Day 1922, in conjunction with the returned serviceman's parade which finished at the new memorial. As a tribute, a scroll with the names of Adelaide's lost is enclosed within the base of the cross.

**Head to the traffic lights, cross King William Road and head to your right.**



### 29. J. REEDMAN MEMORIAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN 1929

This drinking fountain was erected in memory of the late John 'Dinnie' Reedman who was regarded as South Australia's most eminent sportsman before the arrival of Victor Richardson. He served as captain of the North Adelaide Football and Cricket Clubs, captaining the football team from 1901-1905, and again in 1909. During this time, he led the team to win its second premiership in 1902, defeating South Adelaide by 31 points.



### 30. FARENESE HERCULES PRESENTED BY WILLIAM AUSTIN HORN 1892

Myths about gods and ancient heroes have been around for thousands of years. The stories of Hercules are about a strong and courageous man. Throughout his life he overcame many significant hardships, and his achievements throughout life were so great, that when he died, he was brought to Mount Olympus to live with the gods. Hercules, the most celebrated and beloved hero of ancient times, was worshiped in temples throughout Greece and Rome. William Austin donated the bronze figure of Hercules to the City of Adelaide and it was first unveiled on 4 October 1892 in Victoria Square.

Continue down this path.



### 31. SIR DONALD BRADMAN BY ROBERT HANNAFORD 2002

Sir Donald Bradman was born in 1908 and is recognised as the greatest batsman in the history of cricket. He took the cricketing world by storm, with his achievements on the cricket field between 1928 to 1948. In 1936 he was made Australian Captain and his career Test average of 99.94 is the highest ever and almost double that of any other batsman. Knighted on 15 March 1949, he is the only Australian ever to receive this honour for services to the game of cricket.

Take the path that heads north-west.



### 32. SIR VICTOR RICHARDSON GATES BY IAN HANNAFORD AND JOHN DOWIE 1967

The gates that stand before you were erected in honour of Victor York Richardson (1894-1969) for his outstanding services to South Australia in the field of sport. During a weekend he would successively participate in gymnastics, basketball, lacrosse, baseball, Australian rules football, and cricket, depending on the season. His greatest achievements included captaincy of local, state and national sporting teams during the 1920's and 30's, including captaincy of the state football and cricket side, and the Australian Cricket team in its tours of South Africa, and New Zealand.

Architect Ian Hannaford supervised the design and construction of the gates. The gates on each side of the centre featured two double-sided bronze reliefs created by sculptor John Dowie. The relief on the southern side depicts groups of football players vigorously competing for the ball during a game. The northern relief shows cricketers batting, bowling and fielding. Richardson's features can be seen on the batsman facing at the crease.

Follow the path towards the River Torrens.

### 33. CAPTAIN SIR ROSS SMITH BY FREDERICK BROOK HITCH 1927

During the course of the First World War, Captain Ross Smith became one of Australia's most daring pilots and one of the most decorated. In 1919, the Australian Commonwealth Government offered a prize of £10,000 for the first machine (piloted by Australians) to fly from London to Australia in 30 days. Captain Ross Smith, and his brother Keith, successfully made the journey in 28 days along with Sergeants W. H. Shiers and J. M. Bennett, the mechanics. Flying in an open cockpit, converted Vickers Vimy World War I bomber through Europe's bitterly cold winter, the two brothers took only the clothes on their backs, and a razor and toothbrush each. Their goggles would continually clog with snow, while their faces became icy masks. However, keeping food wasn't a problem, as their sandwiches would constantly be frozen solid.

### 34. WAR MEMORIAL OAK

The War Memorial Oak, planted on 29 August 1914, commemorates the outbreak of World War One. The decision to plant an oak, with a life expectancy of 500 years, demonstrates the desire of South Australians to have a living memorial to World War One, to remind them of the sacrifice made by the Australian forces on the battlefields of Europe. Its purpose was not to commemorate the War, but to inspire patriotism. It may well be South Australia's, (and possibly Australia's), earliest commemoration of the Great War.

Cross at the lights and head back over the River Torrens. Follow the path to the right into Elder Park.



### 35. ELDER PARK ROTUNDA BY SARACEN FOUNDRY (GLASGOW) 1881

Torrens Lake was created in 1881 when the weir was opened. Plans for a rotunda were initiated by Sir Thomas Elder who wrote from Scotland in 1881 that a rotunda was being fabricated at his expense to be sited nearby by the lake. The rotunda was fabricated by Walter MacFarlane's Saracen Foundry in Glasgow and shipped from Great Britain in 1882. Erection was undertaken by Charles Farr, the floor of the rotunda being raised about 18 feet above the original ground level with approach steps of granite. The rotunda was officially opened on 28 November 1882 and a specially composed piece of music the 'Rotunda March' was played by the Adelaide City Council Brass Band.

Head up towards King William Road.

### 36. MEMORIAL TO J.A.H. GARDNER BY FREDERICK HERRING 1887

A memorial erected to commemorate the fireman J.A.H. Gardner who was killed whilst fighting a fire in Rundle Street on 24 December 1886. The statue was erected in 1887 and consists of a marble fountain set within a small structure with columns. It was paid for by public subscription.

