



# Memorials and Monuments Guidelines Appendix 1

## Port Phillip City Collection memorials included in the Victorian Heritage Register

### Port Melbourne World War I Memorial Drinking Fountain

Beach Street, Port Melbourne  
pm0641 | HO362



This memorial was erected by the municipality and citizens of Port Melbourne in honour of those killed in World War I. It is inscribed "Australian Commonwealth Military Forces. Erected by the Municipality and Citizens of Port Melbourne in memory of those who fell in the Great War 1914-1918 for King and Country."

### Women's Welcome Home Band Rotunda

Beach Street, Port Melbourne  
pm0640 | H1735



The Women's Welcome Home Rotunda, erected in 1919, was the first memorial erected in honour of World War I soldiers. The inscription reads "This Memorial has been erected by the Members of the Port Melbourne Womens Welcome Home Committee and presented to the Citizens in honour of the gallant Australians who fought in the Great War 1914-1918."

The Port Melbourne piers, adjacent to the Rotunda, were the last point of contact with home for soldiers departing for the war, and the first point of disembarkation for those who returned. This location is of great significance for commemorative events for the local and wider community.

Women's Welcome Home Rotunda, 1918. Photographer: David Greenberg, 2003

### South African Soldiers Memorial

Albert Road Reserve, South Melbourne  
sm0169 | H1374



Irwin & Stevenson (architects), 1924

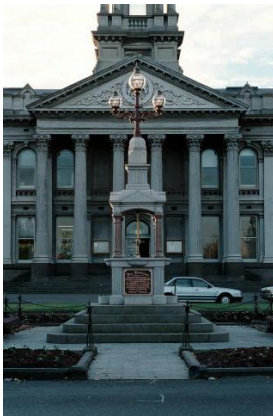
The South African Patriotic Memorial Fund Committee was formed at a public meeting in 1911 to raise funds for a memorial to honour the soldiers who fought and died in the Boer War. The architects Irwin & Stevenson won the design competition and the memorial was completed in mid-1924.

The memorial was to have originally been hexagonal in plan with six bronze lions but lack of funds resulted in a more simple design. Eventually more money was raised and the four sandstone lions, designed and sculpted by Stanley Hammond, were added to the memorial in 1952.

This monument was commissioned as a state memorial to those who served in the Boer War and was entrusted to the care of the former City of South Melbourne by the South African Patriotic Memorial Fund Committee. It was erected in 1924.

### Jubilee Memorial Fountain

Bank Street, South Melbourne  
sm0159 | H0217 South Melbourne Town Hall



G Dawe, sculptor, 1905

The Bank St Fountain is a tribute to civic life and also to honour those who fought for the Empire. The Fountain was erected in 1905 to commemorate fifty years of the City of South Melbourne, and to acknowledge troops who fought in the Boer War. The inscription on the fountain plaque reads: "This memorial is erected by the Mayor, Councillors and citizens of South Melbourne to commemorate the Jubilee of the City and the departure of the several Victorian contingents who fought the battles of the Queen and Empire in South Africa. Of the 140 residents of this City who left by the several contingents the following lost their lives- Major G.A Eddy, Sergeant T.P. Mohan, Lance Corporal J.A. Smith, R. Topham, Private T Glinn, C. Moore, J.B. McCann, J.E. White"

### Charles Moore Memorial Fountain

St Vincent Gardens, Albert Park  
sm0168 | H1291 St Vincent Place



Jaceurs & Son, sculptors

The first Victorian Football League (VFL) player to be killed in active duty, Walter Charles "Charlie" Moore, served in the Boer War until his death in 1901. Moore was born in Fiji in 1875 where his father was working as a government official. He later lived in Albert Park, played for Albert Park Football Club and attended Albert Park State School. Moore played football for Essendon in the inaugural VFL season. Although not a tall man, he played in the full forward position and was known to be a good all round sportsman. A career highlight for Moore was being listed as the leading goal kicker in 1898. He also played in Essendon's losing game against Fitzroy in the 1898 VFL Grand Final. One of his Fitzroy opponents, Stanley Reid, was the only other VFL player to be killed in the Boer War. At the end of the 1899 football season, Moore left Essendon Football Club to join the Imperial Contingent of the Colonial Military Forces to serve in the Boer War in South Africa.

According to the Australian War Memorial Roll of Honour he died on 12 May 1901 in Quaggashoek, South Africa, at the age of 26, after being shot off his horse while on patrol. The memorial in the Gardens however states his date of death as 13 May at Doornbosch, as does his death notice in *The Argus* (17 June 1901). He was originally buried near the location of his death, but was later moved to the Dutch Reformed Cemetery in Eastern Cape, South Africa.

This memorial drinking fountain was erected by the community by public subscription. It was originally located in a small reserve next to the Bridport Street shops and was later moved to the western section of St Vincent Gardens in 1922.

In 2013 the Charles Moore memorial fountain was removed for extensive conservation and re-plumbing work. The memorial needed specialised conservation cleaning to remove staining in the fountain bowl, and the original water inlet and outlet pipes had become corroded over time and needed to be replaced. This memorial has now been reinstated in the Gardens and once again stands in silent testimony to the esteem in which Charles Moore was held.

### South African War Memorial

Alfred Square, Esplanade, St Kilda  
sk0281 | H1375



Arthur Peck (with Robert Haddon), 1905

The South African War Memorial to honour the St Kilda soldiers who fought and died in the Boer War was erected in Alfred Square in 1905 after funds had been raised by public subscription. It was designed by Arthur Peck, although it is probable that Robert Haddon, who did work for other architects including Peck, was largely responsible for the design. The design combines a general classicism with Art Nouveau style ornamentation. CD Richardson was commissioned to make a life-size figure of a soldier for the panel. The tiles were constructed by the Australian Tessellated Tile Company. The drinking fountain components, originally part of the structure, have been removed.

The South African War Memorial is aesthetically important for its distinctive composition and the fine craftsmanship of the faience work. The South African War Memorial is of considerable historical and social significance as one of the most prominent and distinctive memorials associated with the Boer War in Victoria. The memorial is a poignant symbol of the war and conveys the deep sentiments of the Victorian community towards this important event in Australian history. The incorporation of eucalypt motifs into the faience work and the green and gold colour scheme reflects the rising nationalism of the time.

### Sali Cleve

Catani Gardens, Jacka Boulevard, St Kilda  
sk0007 | H1805



J Marriott, bronze caster, 1911

The fountain was privately donated in memory of Sali Cleve who designed the gardens on the corner of Beaconsfield Parade and Fitzroy Street and which carry his name.

### Captain Cook

Catani Gardens, Jacka Boulevard, St Kilda  
sk0005 | H1805



Sir John Tweed, sculptor, Alex Pariletti, builder, 1914

This statue commemorates Captain James Cook and the crew of the Endeavour. The full figure bronze statue stands on a large granite classical-style pedestal. A replica of the one at his birthplace at Whitby in England, also sculpted by Sir John Tweed, it was donated by local philanthropist Andrew Stenhouse.

## Cenotaph

Catani Gardens, Jacka Boulevard, St Kilda  
sk0004 | H1805



GH Alsop, 1925

The Cenotaph, designed by Alsop at the age of 21, was erected as a memorial to St Kilda's fallen servicemen and women.

The St Kilda War Memorial has been St Kilda's principal war memorial and one of Melbourne's most prominent suburban monuments since it was erected in 1925. Following World War I, and the enormous social impact it wreaked on the local community, the St Kilda Council determined to erect a memorial to its fallen servicemen and women. In 1921 a competition was instigated to find an appropriate design and a ballot was held to determine a suitable site.

The design and sepulchral form of the Cenotaph is typical of many World War I monuments throughout the British Empire, derived from the idiom of the British War Graves Commission architect Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The memorial was unveiled on Anzac Day, 1925 by the Governor-General, Lord Forster, before a sizeable crowd. In thanking Lord Forster, the Hon. W A Watt, Speaker of the Federal House of Representatives, lauded St Kilda as 'the most patriotic of all Australian Cities'. Wreaths were laid and the Last Post sounded — the first of many such Anzac Day ceremonies to be held at the Cenotaph by St Kilda's returned services community.