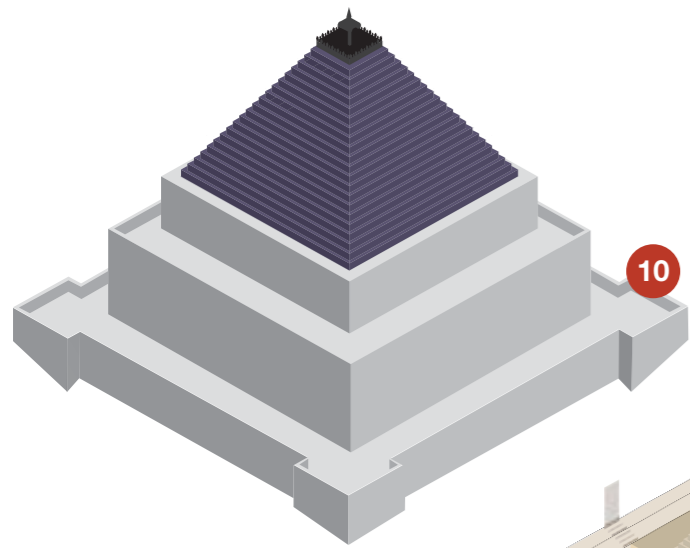


## INTERNAL FEATURES

Use numbers to guide you through the Shrine and reference with numbers on the map.



### 1. Entry Courtyard

The Entry Courtyard has the words 'Lest We Forget' etched into one wall, with the opposite wall featuring a quote from Sir William Deane's speech made on ANZAC Day 1999, when he was Governor General of Australia. The red shapes near the entrance to the Shrine Visitor Centre represent red poppies - the first living thing to grow in the ravaged battle fields of Europe at the end of the First World War (1914 - 18). The form for the courtyard is inspired by a bomb crater.

### 2. Visitor Centre

The Visitor Centre was completed in 2003. The architects were Ashton Raggatt McDougall who responded to the First World War symbolism of the Shrine from a modern viewpoint, while respecting the integrity of the original structure. The Visitor Centre provides unimpeded access for the disabled as well as open space for exhibitions, audiovisual presentations, lectures, reception facilities, a retail shop and public amenities.

### 3. Auditorium

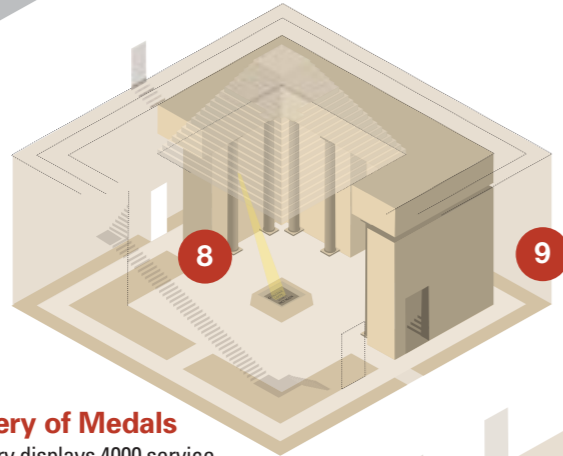
The Visitors' Centre includes a 100 seat auditorium where a short introductory video to the Shrine plays every 15 minutes. This audio visual presentation explores the creation of the Shrine and its role in modern Victorian society.

### 4. Temporary exhibition spaces

In the east and west Visitor Centre there are two temporary exhibitions showing at the Shrine at any given time. Exhibitions emphasise the personal stories of Victorians on the frontline and the home front in war and in peacekeeping operations.

### 14th Battalion colours

To introduce visitors to the Colours that are displayed in the Crypt, 14th Battalion Sovereign and Regimental colours have been displayed with interpretation of the symbolism of the colours and their significance to units of the Australian Army.



### 5. Gallery of Medals

The Gallery displays 4000 service medals, each one representing 100 Victorians who have served in war and peacekeeping operations and six who have lost their lives.

The Gallery includes two Victoria Crosses awarded to a Victorian Captain Robert Grieve and a British soldier Michael Magner (the Michael Magner VC is on loan from Museum Victoria).

### Awards for Valour

Near the Victoria Crosses there are three stories presented about a sailor, an airman and a soldier. Each has been awarded medals for bravery and their stories explore the reasons for their awards. These will be changed every three years to give a broad coverage of Victorians who received awards for their courage in the field.

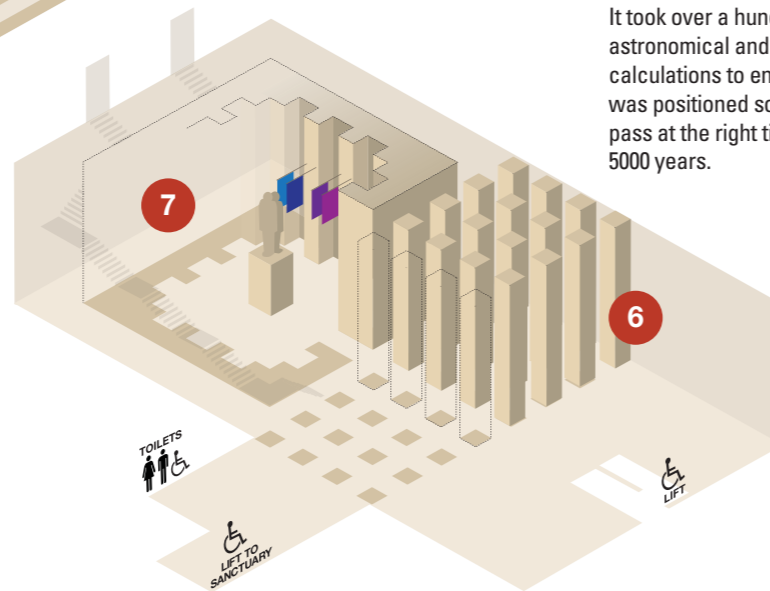
### 6. The Hall of Columns

**Changi flag**  
This British Union flag was taken down by Australians from the Sultan of Johore's palace as they retreated from the Malay Peninsula in 1941. The flag was preserved in Changi Prisoner of War camp in Singapore while Australians and their allies were held captive there in the Second World War (1939-45). It was signed by 91 Australians, approximately one third of whom were Victorians. 16 of them later died on the Burma Thailand railway.

### 7. The Crypt

The Crypt commemorates the fighting units of the First World War (1914-18). Around the walls, the unit colour patches and the names of ships lost in the war are preserved in bronze. Suspended above are 46 Light Horse guidons, Regimental and Sovereign colours representing some 25% of Victoria's regiments.

The Father and Son sculpture was created by sculptor Ray Ewers in 1967. It represents two generations who fought in the First and Second World Wars. This sculpture is the only reference to the Second World War within the original Shrine and connects the interior to the exterior Second World War Forecourt.



### 8. The Sanctuary

"Bring your wounded hearts here tell your anguish". The Sanctuary is the heart of the Shrine where thousands pay their respects to sacrifices of service men and women each year. The Stone of Remembrance, in the centre of the Sanctuary, is symbolic of a gravestone for those Victorian service men and women buried overseas and in unmarked graves. Made of marble, it is sunk below the floor where no hands can touch it and visitors must bow their heads to read the inscription: 'Greater love hath no man'.

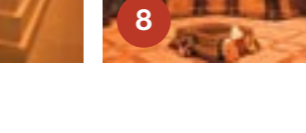
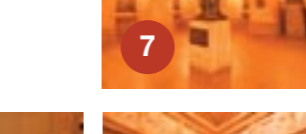
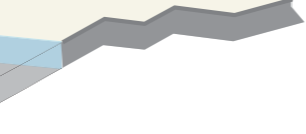
The First World War ended at the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month 1918. Each year on Remembrance Day a natural ray of sunlight, which comes from a small aperture in the eastern side of the ceiling falls directly on the Stone of Remembrance. At exactly 11am (Eastern Standard Time) it illuminates the word 'love'. It took over a hundred pages of astronomical and mathematical calculations to ensure the opening was positioned so the sun would pass at the right time for the next 5000 years.

### 10. The Balcony

The balcony allows views over the Shrine Reserve, the bay and many of Melbourne's landmarks. To the north, you can see the Shrine and built in line with Swanston Street and in clear view from the city.

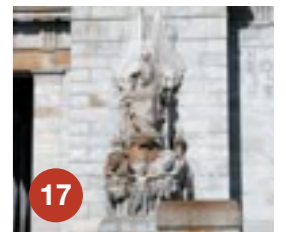
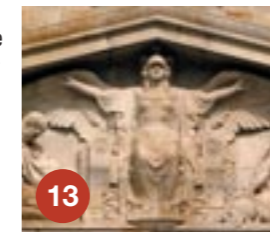
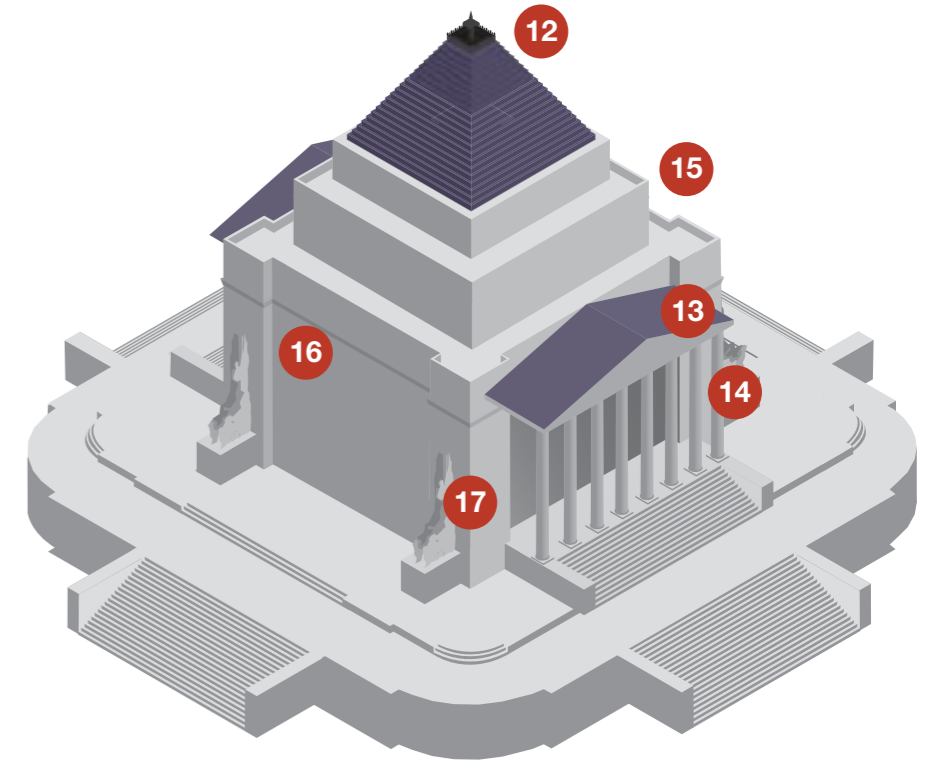
### 11. Garden Courtyard

The Garden Courtyard, along with the Entry Courtyard, is aligned on the axis of the Shrine to reflect the same design and reinforce the formal symmetry of the layout. Its features include an Olive Tree representing peace and plants commonly found in the countries where Australians have served.



## SCULPTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

Use numbers to guide you around the Shrine and reference with numbers on the map.



The Shrine of Remembrance is symmetrical in its overall design. Shrine architects Hudson & Wardrop used principles based on Ancient Greek architecture whereby certain optical illusions were corrected. All horizontal lines of the steps, walls and porticos curve slightly to avoid optical distortion.

### 12. The symbol of glory

The symbol at the very top of the truncated pyramid - the roof of the Shrine of Remembrance is called 'The Symbol of Glory' representing freedom. It is based on an ancient Greek trophy, the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates that still stands in Athens.

### 13. The Tympanum

The northern tympanum represents 'The Call to Arms' and depicts a winged Goddess, symbolic of Mother Country, calling her children to defend her. The southern tympanum relieves The Homecoming, and Australia at peace. At the centre is a youth and the horses of Neptune, representing the return from overseas.

### 14. The Doric Columns

Doric columns are the simplest of the three Greek column designs.

### 15. The West Wall

The following words are inscribed on the west wall of the Shrine:

**"LET ALL MEN KNOW THAT THIS IS HOLY GROUND, THIS SHRINE, ESTABLISHED IN THE HEARTS OF MEN AS ON THE SOLID EARTH, COMMEMORATES A PEOPLE'S FORTITUDE AND SACRIFICE. YE THEREFORE THAT COME AFTER GIVE REMEMBRANCE"**

These words were possibly taken from a commemorative hymn written by Simonides of Ceos in honour of 300 Spartans who fell in 480BC. The Spartans were soldiers who displayed unsurpassed courage and patriotism against impossible odds.

### 16. The East Wall

The following words are written on the east wall of the Shrine:

**"THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY A GRATEFUL PEOPLE TO THE HONOURED MEMORY OF THE MEN AND WOMEN OF VICTORIA WHO SERVED THE EMPIRE IN THE GREAT WAR OF 1914-1918"**

These words were written by General Sir John Monash, one of Australia's most celebrated military commanders.

### 17. The Buttress Statues

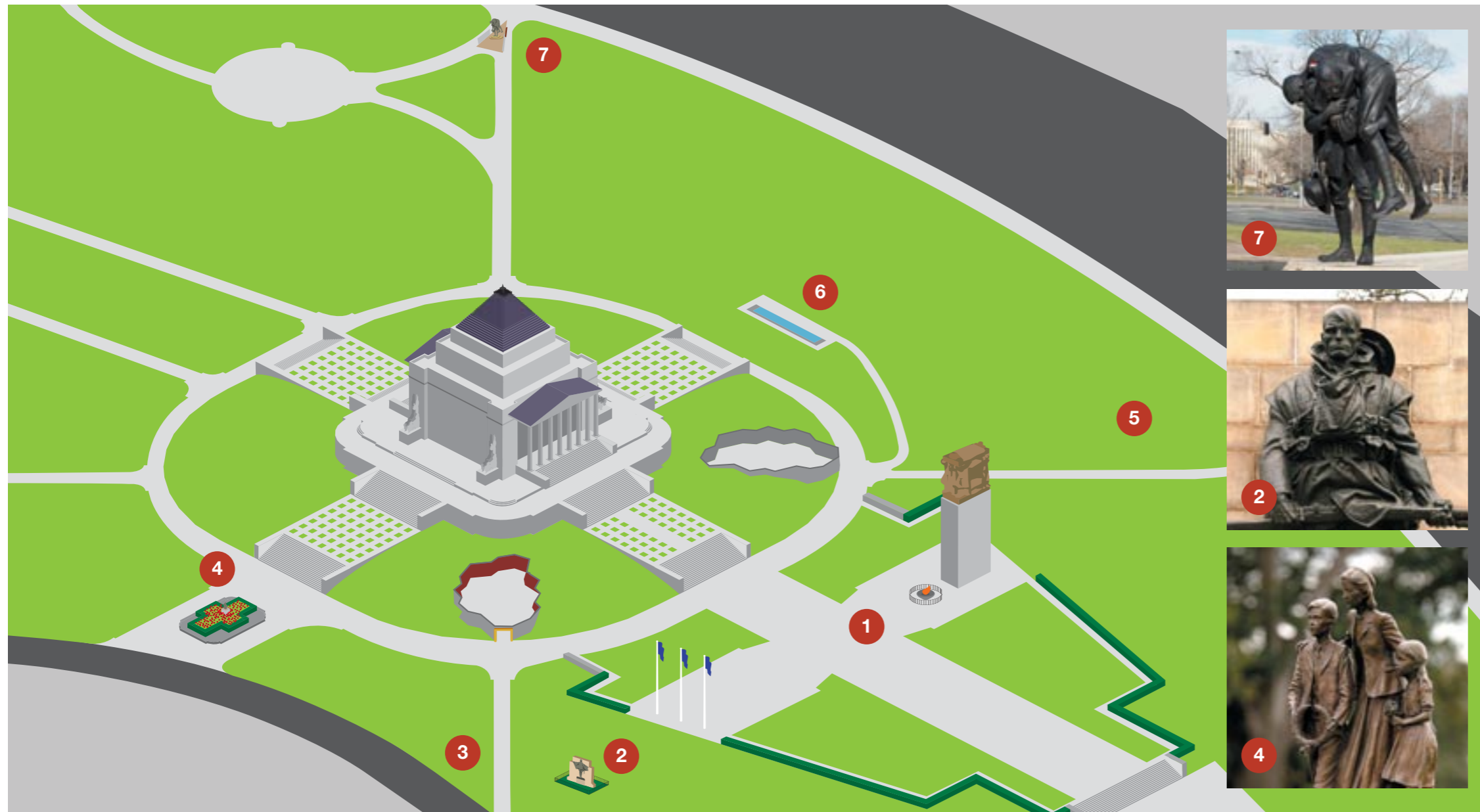
At all 4 corners of the Shrine of Remembrance are statues representing:

Peace and Goodwill (east wall)  
Justice (east wall)  
Patriotism (west wall)  
Sacrifice (west wall)

In the centre of each statue and at base level you can see a young child. This Child represents the school children of Victoria who raised money as their contribution towards the building of the Shrine of Remembrance. The Child also represents the unborn future generations of Victorians.

## MEMORIALS IN THE SHRINE RESERVE

The Shrine Reserve spans 13 hectares and features a number of important monuments and memorials.



### 1. The Second World War Forecourt

The Second World War Forecourt, commemorates the service & sacrifice of Victorians in the Second World War (1939-45). It was dedicated in 1954 and incorporates the Flagpoles, Eternal Flame and Cenotaph.

At the pinnacle of the 12.5 metre Cenotaph are 6 servicemen in the battle dress of the Navy, Army & Air-force, carrying a bier on which lies a fallen comrade. The names of the theatres of war where each of the services served in the Second World War (1939 - 45) are inscribed on the pillar.

The Eternal Flame was lit by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II during the 1954 dedication ceremony. The flame is always burning, symbolising eternal life for those who have died. The three Flagpoles on the Forecourt fly the Australian flag, Victoria's flag and

armed service flags in rotation. The Forecourt is in the shape of a non-denominational cross.

### 2. Driver and Wipers

**Driver and Wiper** sculptures were created by British serviceman Charles Sergeant Jagger who served at Gallipoli and the Western Front. The Driver is holding a whip and bridles for two horses, wearing breeches, spurs and a protective legging on his lower right leg. He has a steel helmet for protection from shrapnel. This is a second casting of a figure on the Royal Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner in London, which was built in 1925.

**Wipers** illustrates a war-hardened British infantry soldier from the Front, standing guard with standard issue .303 rifle, bayonet fixed. He is dressed for winter and has a gas mask around his neck. Bullets have left their mark on his helmet. Many

servicemen pronounced Ypres (a town in Belgium as 'Wipers').

### 3. Gallipoli Memorial

This garden commemorates the service and sacrifice of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) in the Gallipoli Campaign 25 April - 20 December 1915. Since 1914 Australians and New Zealanders have shared a tradition of service and sacrifice in war and peacekeeping operations.

This Memorial garden incorporates the original Lone Pine tree (1933), the Man with the Donkey (1936), the Memorial to War Horses, relocated from St Kilda Road to the Shrine (1987) and the young Lone Pine tree (2006). The latter was planted to ensure that the ANZAC tradition of service and sacrifice would continue to be observed in the Shrine Reserve.

Private Thomas McDowell, 23rd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force, carried a pine cone from the Lone Pine battlefield on the Gallipoli Peninsula, and while he served in northern France, bringing it home to Melbourne on his return from the First World War (1914 - 18). A seedling from this cone was planted in the Shrine Reserve in 1933.

### 4. The Legacy Garden of Appreciation

The Legacy Garden of Appreciation features red Flanders poppies which flower around Remembrance Day to keep alive the memory of those who perished in the First World War. The sculpture of a mother and her children symbolises the work of Legacy caring for the widows and dependants of veterans.

### 5. Memorial Trees

Memorial Trees were planted throughout the Reserve to mark the 20th anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War; each dedicated to units who fought in the First World War (1914 -18). There are now over 200 Memorial Trees on the Reserve.

### 6. Remembrance Garden - Post 1945 Memorial

The Remembrance Garden, on the western side of the Shrine, was dedicated in 1985 to recognise those who served in conflicts and peacekeeping operations after the Second World War (1939-45).

The names of those conflicts - Korea, Malaya, Borneo, Vietnam, Kuwait, the Balkans, Cambodia, Somalia, East Timor, Malaysia, Thai-Malay, Iraq, Namibia, Thailand, Rwanda and Afghanistan are engraved on the stone wall (cut into the hillside).

The pool and rippling water create a peaceful memorial and serve to remind us of the jungle and rainforests where many post 1945 conflicts were fought.

### 7. Cobbers

**Cobbers**, the memorial to Australian service and sacrifice at the Battle of Fromelles 19 July 1916, was installed in the Australian Memorial Park at Fromelles, France in 1998. The bronze cast located on the Shrine Reserve is the second cast of the sculpture by sculptor Peter Corlett.

# The Shrine Story

## Self guided tour of the Shrine of Remembrance

The Shrine of Remembrance is Victoria's memorial to the men and women who have served Australia in armed conflicts and peacekeeping operations throughout our nation's history.

The site where the Shrine stands today was chosen for its elevated location, allowing its silhouette to stand out against the Melbourne skyline. At the time of construction, the Shrine was visible from most suburbs, the bay and the city, yet was in a quieter setting to preserve its sacred character.

Built between 1928 and 1934, the Shrine was designed by returned veterans Hudson & Wardrop. Their design, inspired by one of the seven wonders of the ancient world - the tomb of King Mausolus at Halicarnassus - was chosen from 83 competition entries.

Originally built to honour the 114,000 Victorians who served in the First World War, the Shrine now commemorates all Victorians who have served in war or peacekeeping. The Eternal Flame, Cenotaph and Forecourt form the Second World War Memorial and the Remembrance Garden honours post 1945 service.

The Shrine of Remembrance is one of Melbourne's most sacred and important places. It carries on the memories of those who paid the supreme sacrifice for the nation, and all those who served.

### Self Guided Tours

This brochure will guide you around the Shrine of Remembrance and the Shrine Reserve. To assist you on your journey and show you where you are within the site look for the map numbers and corresponding descriptions in this brochure.

### Volunteers

The Shrine of Remembrance Volunteers fulfil a variety of functions such as assisting visitors with family research queries and general information, helping with education groups and conducting guided tours at 11am and 2pm daily. Information on becoming a Shrine volunteer can be obtained in the Visitors' Centre.

### Opening hours, tours and enquiries

Shrine of Remembrance  
Birdwood Avenue,  
Melbourne VIC 3004

Opening Hours 10am - 5pm daily,  
closed Good Friday and  
Christmas Day.

Guided tours at 11am and 2pm daily.  
General & group enquires:

T: 03 9661 8100

F: 03 9662 9411

E: [reception@shrine.org.au](mailto:reception@shrine.org.au)

Further information can be found on our website at [www.shrine.org.au](http://www.shrine.org.au)

The Shrine is managed by a board of Trustees responsible for the care, management, maintenance and preservation of the building and development of the Shrine Reserve.



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