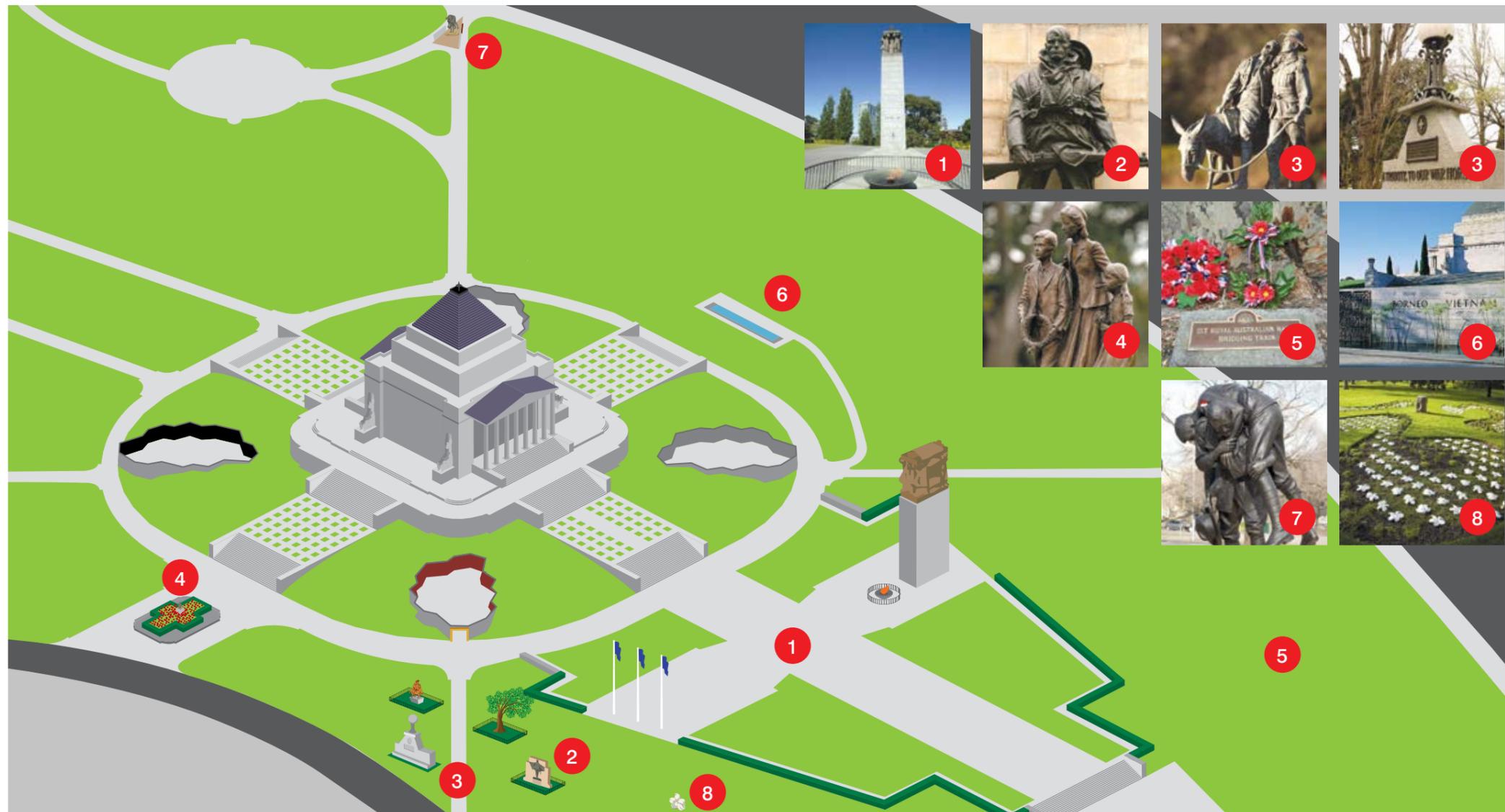


# MEMORIALS IN THE SHRINE RESERVE

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



## 1. THE SECOND WORLD WAR FORECOURT

The Second World War Forecourt commemorates the service and sacrifice of Victorians in the Second World War (1939–45). It was dedicated in 1954 and incorporates the **flagpoles**, **Eternal Flame** and **Cenotaph**. The Forecourt is in the shape of a non-denominational cross. At the pinnacle of the 12.5-metre **Cenotaph** are six service men in the battle dress of the Navy, Army and Air Force, carrying a bier (a stand used for placing people before burial) 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 and unit association flags in rotation.

## 2. DRIVER AND WIPERS

**Driver and Wipers** sculptures were created by British serviceman Charles Sargeant 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 Memorial garden incorporates the **Man with the Donkey** (1936), the **Memorial to War Horses**, relocated from St Kilda Road to the Shrine (1987), and the third-generation young **Lone Pine** tree (2006). The young Lone Pine was planted to ensure that the Anzac tradition of service and sacrifice would continue to be observed in the Shrine Reserve after the much loved original Lone Pine (1933) was removed in 2012.

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 and the third generation tree planted in 2006.

## 4. THE LEGACY GARDEN OF APPRECIATION

The Legacy Garden of Appreciation features red poppies which flower around Remembrance Day (11 November) to keep alive the memory of those who perished in the First World War (1914–18). The sculpture of a mother and her children symbolises the work of Legacy caring for the widows and dependants of veterans.

## 5. MEMORIAL TREES

To mark the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War (1914–18), 100 memorial trees were planted in 1934 and dedicated to Victorian units who fought. Since that time more Memorial Trees have been planted and dedicated to commemorate the service of Victorians and in memory of those forces allied to Australian troops in conflicts and peacekeeping operations. Today there are more than 200 Memorial Trees on the Shrine Reserve.

## 6. REMEMBRANCE GARDEN POST-1945 MEMORIAL

The Remembrance Garden, on the western side of the Shrine, was dedicated in 1985 to 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. It was the most bloodied day in Australian history with 5,533 men killed, wounded or captured. The bronze cast located on the Shrine Reserve is the second cast of the sculpture by Peter Corlett.

## 8. WOMEN'S GARDEN AND MEMORIAL CAIRN

The Memorial Cairn commemorates the 70,000 Australian Ex-Servicewomen from the Boer War through to 1985. Inspired by the women's forgotten flower of remembrance – the violet, Landscape Architect Katherine Rekaris has augmented the Cairn with a garden of concrete memorial violets (*Viola hederacea*), Dianella (*Dianella caerulea 'Cassa Blue'*) and Ipheion (*Ipheion uniflorum*). The memorial was relocated from the King's Domain to the Shrine Reserve in 2010.



# THE SHRINE STORY

## VISITOR GUIDE & MAP

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.

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

Originally built to honour the 114,000 Victorians who served in the First World War (1914–18), the Shrine now commemorates all Victorians who have served in war and 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 Guides

The Shrine of Remembrance Volunteers Guides fulfil a variety of functions such as assisting visitors with family research queries and general information, helping with education and community groups.

### Location

Shrine of Remembrance  
Birdwood Avenue, Melbourne

### Opening Hours

10 am – 5 pm daily  
Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day.

### Shrine Tours

Immerse yourself in a 75 minute journey into the fascinating stories behind the Shrine, lead by our team of professional tour guides.

Departing from the Visitor Centre at 11am and 12.45pm daily.

Book onsite or online [shrine.org.au/tours](http://shrine.org.au/tours)

### General queries and free community group bookings:

T: 03 9661 8100  
E: [reception@shrine.org.au](mailto:reception@shrine.org.au)  
[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. Cover image courtesy of Winston Tan. Visit our website for a full list of image credits.



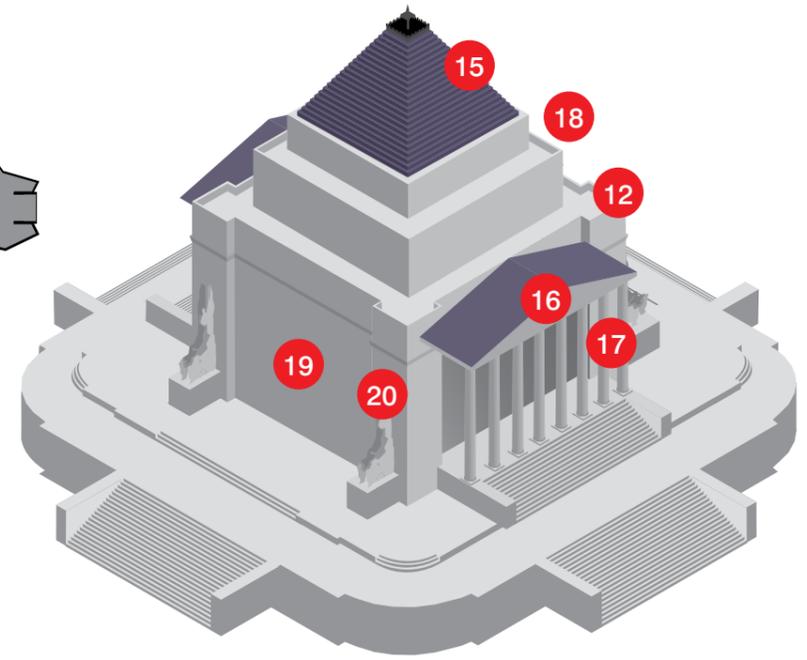
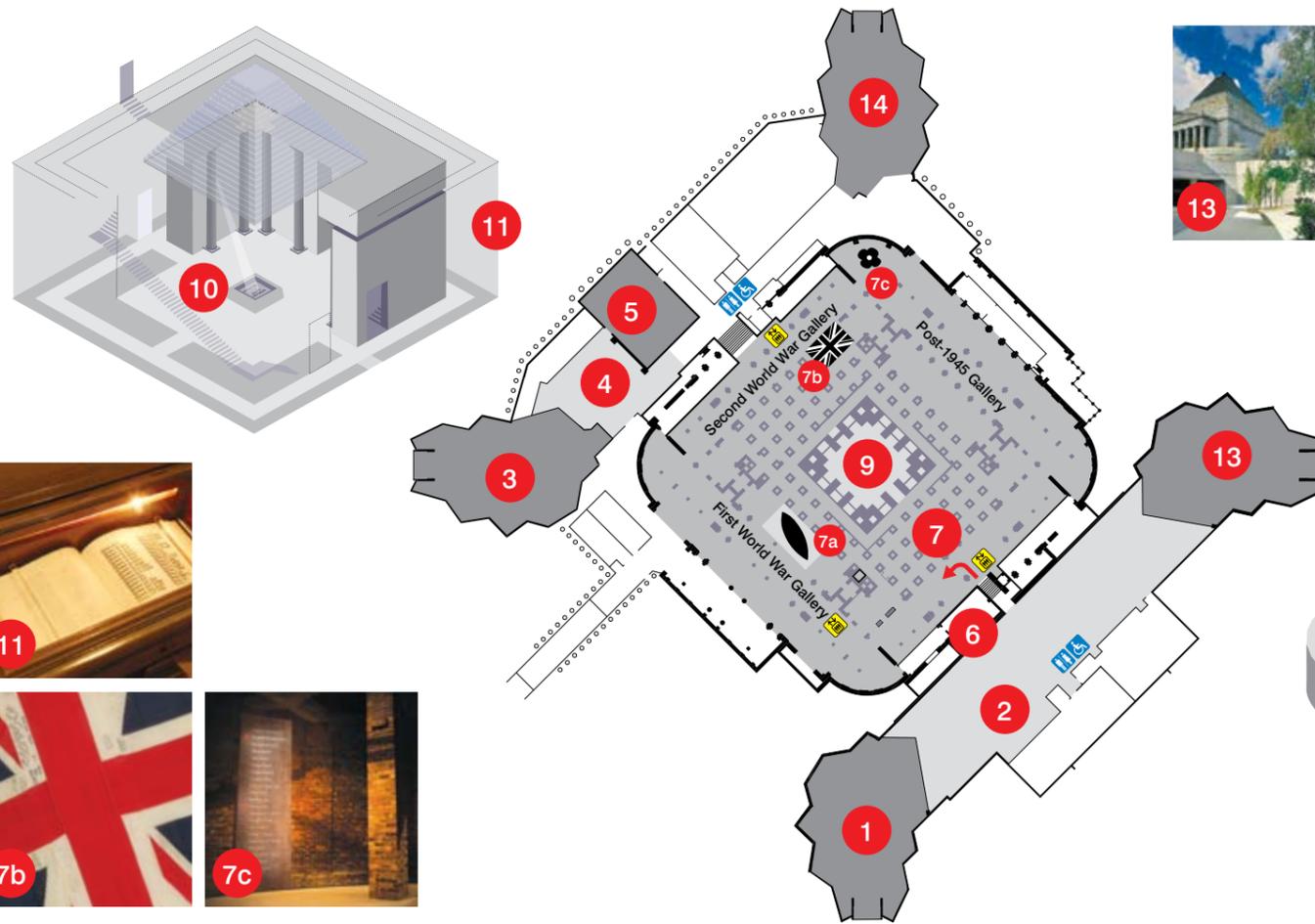
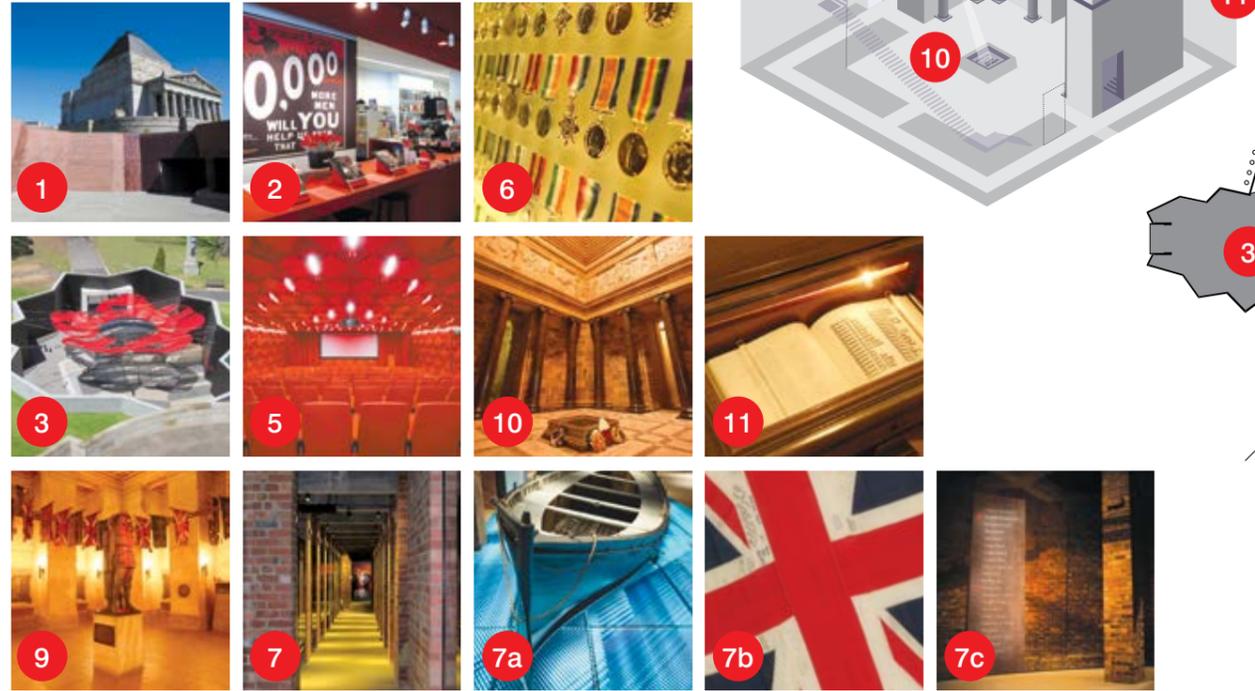
Support the Shrine: [www.shrine.org.au/donate](http://www.shrine.org.au/donate)  
Lay a Virtual Poppy: [www.shrine.org.au/poppy](http://www.shrine.org.au/poppy)



# SHRINE FEATURES

## INTERIOR, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE

Use the numbers to guide you around the Shrine and reference with the corresponding 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 battlefields of Europe at the end of the First World War (1914–18).

### 2. VISITOR CENTRE

The Visitor Centre was completed in 2003 and refurbished in 2014. The architects Ashton Raggatt McDougall 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 elderly and disabled to the Sanctuary, the Crypt and the Galleries of Remembrance as well as open space for exhibitions, events, reception facilities, cloakroom, a retail shop and public amenities. An introductory video explores the creation of the Shrine and its role in modern Victorian society.

### 3. STUDENT ENTRY COURTYARD

This courtyard provides a dedicated entrance for students and visitors attending our

public programs. The wall panels provide an outline of an elongated map of the world and the perforations are a Morse code translation of the *Ode to Remembrance* by Laurence Binyon. The canopy is designed in the form of a poppy.

### 4. EDUCATION CENTRE

The Shrine of Remembrance has become a valuable public education resource providing a unique range of primary, secondary and adult education programs. This purpose-built Education Centre opened in 2014 as part of the Shrine's redevelopment.

### 5. AUDITORIUM

The Shrine Auditorium is located within the Education Centre and is used for public lectures, film screenings and other special events. Students view the Shrine introductory video here before commencing their education tour or program. The auditorium can house 137 seated guests with additional space for wheelchairs and prams.

This evocative space pays homage to remembrance, peace and healing. The striking timber represents the red of the Flanders Fields poppies and the olive branch. The ceiling panels and lights represent doves in flight and the walls are lined with images of folding paper peace

cranes – a recognised symbol for peace and in remembrance for children lost in war.

### 6. GALLERY OF MEDALS

This Gallery displays 4,000 service medals, each one representing 100 Victorians who have served in war and peacekeeping operations and six who have lost their lives.

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 are changed every three years to give a broad coverage of Victorians who received awards for their courage in the field. Stories of unit citations awarded for bravery have been added to the exhibition on awards for valour.

### 7. GALLERIES OF REMEMBRANCE

The Galleries of Remembrance comprise 1,600 square metres of undercroft space beneath the Shrine of Remembrance. The space was built by returned soldiers and features 30 brick columns which form the foundations of the Shrine. Permanent and temporary exhibition spaces are structured around a chronological narrative. This commences in the nineteenth century with the raising of privately funded

militia in colonial Victoria and continues through the major conflicts of the twentieth century to current day conflicts and peacekeeping. There is a particular focus on individual and unit stories of Victorian service and sacrifice.

Highlights include the Changi flag, the Battle of Britain lace and the Devanha lifeboat No. 5, a Gallipoli landing boat on loan from the collection of the Australian War Memorial. Visitors can lay a poppy on the Rolls of Honour for the Second World War (1939–45), the Korean War (1950–53) and the Vietnam War (1962–75). These electronic rolls complement the Books of Remembrance in the Ambulatory, which are dedicated to the First World War (1914–18). A Research Centre with computer kiosks is also available for those seeking to learn more about Australia's military history.

### 8. TEMPORARY EXHIBITIONS

The Galleries of Remembrance features three temporary exhibition spaces for the First World War, the Second World War and Post-1945 conflicts and peacekeeping.

The temporary exhibitions are changed periodically to provide fresh perspectives on stories of Victorians at war and in peacekeeping.

### 9. 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 Light Horse guidons and Regimental and Sovereign colours representing many Victorian units.

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 an important reference to the Second World War within the Shrine and connects the interior to the exterior Second World War Forecourt.

### 10. 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 in 1918. Each year on Remembrance Day a natural ray of sunlight, from a small aperture in the eastern side of the ceiling, falls directly on the Stone of Remembrance. At exactly 11 am (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 5,000 years.

Around the Sanctuary walls are twelve sculptural friezes by Lyndon Dadswell depicting the armed and medical services at work and in action during the First World War (1914–18). The sixteen columns surrounding the Stone of Remembrance are symbolic sentinels. They are made of marble from Buchan in Gippsland (eastern Victoria) believed to be 300 million years old. Fossilised objects such as shellfish and coral can be seen in the marble. Each column measures 5.7-metres in height and weighs 6.6-tonnes.

### 11. THE AMBULATORY

Surrounding the Sanctuary are forty-two bronze caskets containing the **Books of Remembrance** with the 89,100 names of all Victorians who served overseas during the

First World War (1914–18). They are listed alphabetically and without rank.

### 12. 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 was built in line with Swanston Street and in clear view from the city.

### 13. GARDEN COURTYARD

The plants in the Garden Courtyard have been selected because they are native to the Mediterranean countries in which Australians have served. An olive tree stands as a centrepiece, representing peace. All four courtyards are built on the diagonal axis of the Shrine to align with the diagonal pathways and reinforce the formal symmetry of the layout.

### 14. TERRACE COURTYARD

The design of this courtyard references the Second World War (1939–45) and post-1945 conflicts and peacekeeping, specifically the environments of South East Asia and the Pacific. The 1,826 names featured on the northern wall are places of birth of Victorians who served in the Second World War (1939–45), the Korean War (1950–53) and the Vietnam War (1962–75).

### 15. THE SYMBOL OF GLORY

The symbol of glory represents freedom and is located at the very top of the truncated pyramid roof of the Shrine of Remembrance. It is based on an ancient Greek trophy, the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, that still stands in Athens.

### 16. THE TYMPANA

The Northern Tympanum represents a Call to Arms and depicts a winged Goddess, symbolic of Mother Country, calling her children to defend her. The Southern Tympanum relives the Homecoming, and Australia at peace. At the centre is a youth and the horses of Neptune, representing the return from overseas.

### 17. THE DORIC COLUMNS

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

### 18. 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 at Thermopylae in 480 BC. The Spartans were soldiers who displayed unsurpassed courage and patriotism against impossible odds.

### 19. THE EAST WALL

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

**THIS MONUMENT WAS ERRECTED 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.

### 20. THE BUTTRESS SCULPTURES

At all four corners of the Shrine of Remembrance are sculptures representing: Peace and Goodwill (east wall) Justice (east wall) Patriotism (west wall) Sacrifice (west wall).

In the centre of each sculpture 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.