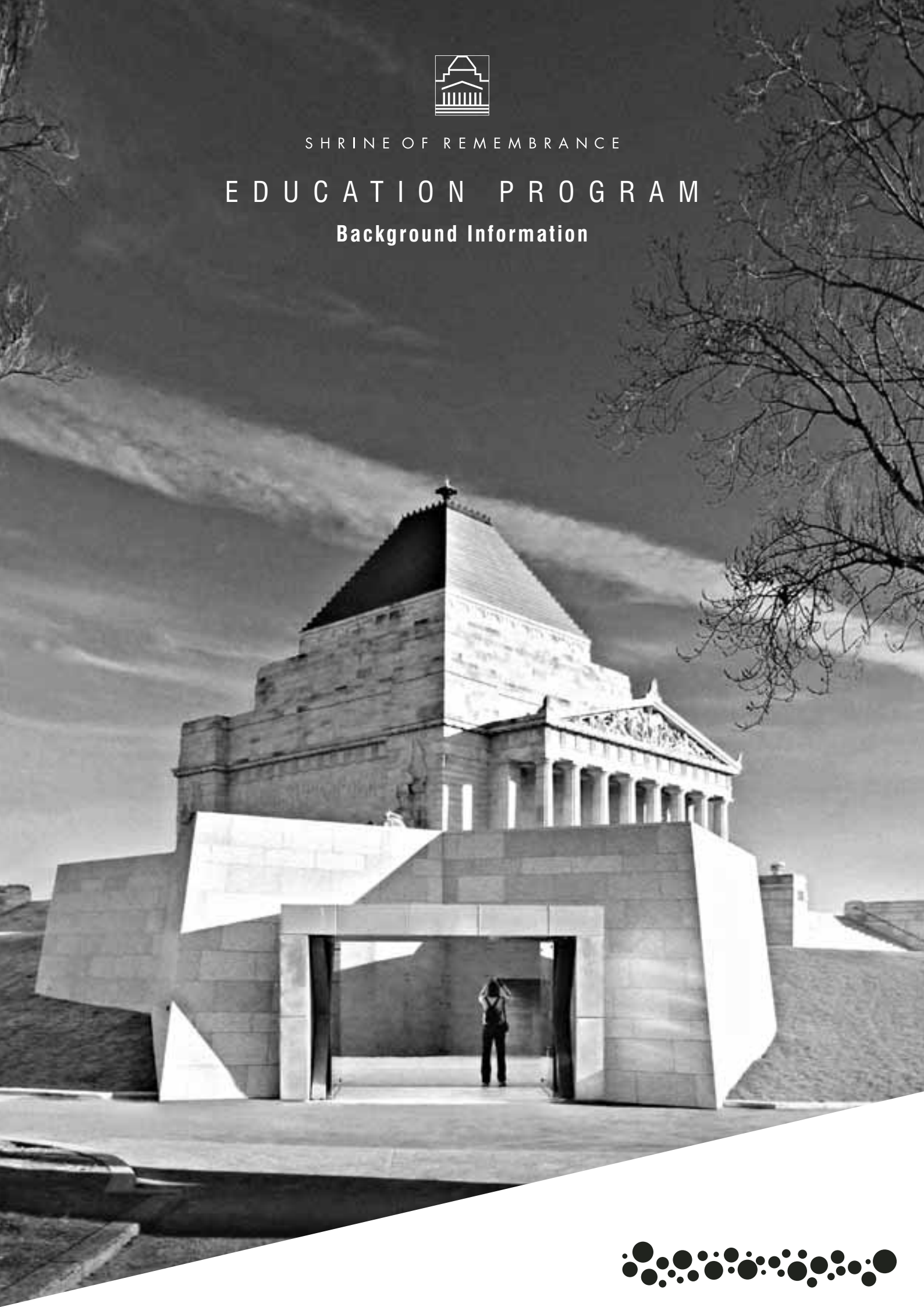




SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE

EDUCATION PROGRAM

Background Information





BACKGROUND INFORMATION FOR TEACHERS

From Concept to Dedication

The Shrine of Remembrance was opened on November 11th, 1934. The Duke of Gloucester performed the dedication in the presence of 300,000 people. Thousands more lined city streets. 10,000 pigeons were released from the balcony to tell all Victorians that the Shrine had been dedicated. It was seven years since Lord Somers, Governor of Victoria, had laid the foundation stone on Armistice Day in 1927. Construction commenced the following year. (Armistice Day was renamed Remembrance Day in 1947).

Consideration was given to the building of a memorial even before the war ended, with a War Memorials Committee being set up. A public meeting was held in 1921, and Victorians voted to recommend the construction of a permanent World War I memorial. This meeting was attended by people from all over Victoria. A design competition in 1922 led to the announcement of a Shrine design in December 1923, but public debate and controversy followed. Alternative ideas were put forward, including a hospital and a civic square. The Shrine proposal seemed doomed, but was saved by a dramatic address by Sir John Monash at a dinner on Anzac Day Eve, 1927.

In 1928 it was estimated that it would cost around 250,000 pounds to construct the Shrine. In the late 1920s the country was in the midst of high unemployment and financial difficulty. Amazingly the entire funding was raised within six months of the appeal launch. Public donations including those from Victorian Municipalities and State School children represented the majority of funds raised with the balance contributed by the Melbourne City Council and State Government.

The concept of a memorial was very popular due to the sentiments of the Victorian public. They felt a debt to the volunteers who had defended them at great personal cost, and they owed them a worthy permanent monument of remembrance. They saw the Shrine as a monument built not to glorify war, but as a memorial to honour the memory of all who served. In 1934 it was described as "...the fruit and outcome of a people's gratitude, a people's agony, a people's pride. Its mighty structure – fashioned to endure until the solid Earth dissolves – is cemented and entwined with emotions of ennobling grief and with the heart's most secret and most sacred sentiments and dreams of hope and constancy and high desiring".

Philip Hudson, one of the architects, had visions of creating a monument such as a Cenotaph or an Obelisk. He was resting in bed one evening, unsatisfied with this plan when it became apparent to him that a lasting and satisfying memorial must have an interior. Hudson felt that the memorial must have a soul, "which could only be attained by symbolism linking the exterior and interior of the design". He thought the war had "given birth to a national tradition and that an interior as well as an exterior expression was necessary to give full vent to our feelings". Hudson jumped out of bed, and by morning he had completed his first sketch of the Shrine of Remembrance.

The Shrine Site

Over 20 sites were considered for construction of the Shrine. It was of great importance to find a highly prominent location. The site where the Shrine stands today was chosen for its elevated and steep location, thus allowing its silhouette to stand out against the skyline. At the time of construction, the Shrine was visible from most suburbs and the bay. Furthermore, the Shrine could easily be seen from the city, yet was in a quieter setting to preserve its sacred character.





Shrine Architects

83 designs were submitted by architects and artists who were Australasians living at home or abroad, and to British subjects living in Australasia. Designs came from as far as the UK, USA, New Zealand, Gallipoli, South Africa and Italy. Most entrants were returned soldiers. Six designs were selected, with each architect required to elaborate on their initial submission. The successful architects were Philip Hudson and James Wardrop from Melbourne. Hudson served in the 5th Field Company of Engineers and the 4th Pioneers, and lost two brothers during the war. Wardrop served with the 6th Field Brigade Artillery, and won the Military Medal in August 1918. Kingsley Ussher was the third architect. The Shrine builders were Vaughan and Lodge.

The materials used to construct the Shrine were sourced from within Australia, with the majority from Victoria. They were chosen for their everlasting quality, so the Shrine would be eternal. Hudson wrote "neither Decay nor Time shall ruin this Shrine". Most of the work was completed by tradesman residing in Victoria. Not only was the Shrine funded by the public of Victoria, but most of the fabrics came from its earth and it was constructed largely by its residents. The Shrine of Remembrance truly belonged to the people of Victoria.

Architecture

The Shrine belongs to the Halicarnassus family of monuments. These are derived from the burial chamber of King Mausolus of Caria, dating to 353B.C. Although it no longer stands, its location was the modern day Turkish coastal city of Bodrum, which is South of Gallipoli (between Antalya and Izmir in South West Turkey). It was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Mausolus ruled the small kingdom of Caria along the Mediterranean coast of Asia Minor, in what is now Turkey. When he died in 353BC his wife, Artemisia (and sister as was the custom at the time for rulers) was broken-hearted and decided to build the most splendid tomb in the known world. No expense was spared in the construction of the Mausoleum. Artemisia sent to Greece for people to work on the building. Another mausoleum built as a tomb for a loved one is the Taj Mahal in India, although it is far more ornate. It was appropriate that the Shrine of Remembrance was built in the style of an ancient Greek temple, as it was the view that the Great War had been fought to save democracy from tyranny and it was accepted that democracy began in Greece.

The tomb was erected on a hill overlooking the city. While no plans can be found for the building, it is believed that it stood at the centre of an enclosed courtyard. Descriptions of the building inform us that a staircase with stone lions on both sides led to the top of the stone platform on which the tomb sat. Many statues of gods and goddesses were placed around the outer wall. Stone warriors on horseback were placed at each corner.

The tomb was a square with the roof being one third of the total height of the structure. The roof looked like a stepped pyramid. Mausoleums and cenotaphs were a feature of ancient Greece and Rome – built to honour great military heroes and emperors in particular.

Hudson used many architectural refinements when designing the Shrine. These were based on Ancient Greek Architecture "whereby certain optical illusions were corrected". He set all horizontal lines of the steps, walls, porticos and cap to curve slightly to avoid optical distortion. Furthermore, all vertical lines have a double inclination and if projected they would meet at a point 2.25km above the floor level.

The original Shrine building consists of 3 levels; the Crypt, the Sanctuary and the Balconies. The Visitor Centre is the ground level entrance to the Shrine.





THE ENTRY COURTYARD

Sloping walls

The reddish-brown boarded walls of the Entry Courtyard symbolise the shuttering to trenches in many parts of Europe where Australian men and women served. The colour of the walls is also reflective of the mud of the trenches and fields that many service people experienced while fighting in places like Belgium and France. The walls are jagged to represent the trenches dug during World War I to provide a place of safety.

In Europe many towns and cities from medieval and earlier times were fortified, sometimes with sloping walls, to protect them. These walls were thick, and being high had to be scaled to gain entry to the town.

The walls also represent the steep cliffs that the Australian and New Zealand troops had to climb after they landed at ANZAC Cove on 25 April 1915.

The vertical axis of the courtyard tilts towards the central axis of the Shrine. This follows the idea in the original Shrine design that the walls are inclined to meet at a point on the central vertical axis, 2.25km above the Shrine.

The ground surface

The oblong pavers represent graves or gravestones.

The Spirit of ANZAC

On the right hand side of the entry courtyard is a quotation taken from a speech given by former Governor-General, Sir William Deane at the Dawn Service at Gallipoli in 1999. These words express the Spirit of ANZAC which is one of the prominent themes of the Shrine education program. The quote is as follows:

“Anzac is not merely about loss. It is about courage, and endurance, and duty, and love of country, and mateship, and good humour and the survival of a sense of self-worth and decency in the face of dreadful odds.”

You can read the full text of the Governor-General’s address on his website. (www.gg.gov.au/speeches/textonly/speeches/1999/99045-2.html).

The Poppies

The red shapes near the entrance to the Shrine Visitor Centre represent red poppies that made such an impression on Australian soldiers while fighting in Flanders, France. They were surprised when these flowers appeared so quickly after battles had seemed to destroy so much around them. Part of this story is recorded in the poem, In Flanders Fields. The red shapes also symbolise blood, a sign of the sacrifice so many service men and women have made for their nation.

Lest We Forget

The words ‘Lest we forget’ are engraved on the walls of the Entry Courtyard. These words are used in commemoration ceremonies around the world to encourage remembrance of the fallen and our service community.





GALLERY OF MEDALS

The Gallery of Medals contains 4,000 service medals, each one representing 100 Victorians who served in armed conflicts or peacekeeping missions, and 6 who lost their lives.

The interpretive panel explains the different types of medals and for what type of service they were awarded.

The British government has awarded medals for service in military campaigns to all ranks since the Battle of Waterloo in 1815. The earliest award to honour the service of Australians went to those who travelled to the Maori Wars in New Zealand, 1860–66.

Service awards to Australians continued to be made by the British government until 1975, with the exception of the first distinctly Australian campaign medal, the Australian Service Medal 1939–45. Australian awards were initiated in 1975 when the Order of Australia was constituted.

Recognising courage – the Robert Grieve Victoria Cross

The Robert Grieve Victoria Cross is housed in a display about decorations for courage in war time that recognises and introduces visitors to the courage characterised by our servicemen and women. 96 Australians have been awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery, out of a total of 1354. Bravery and courage are personal qualities highly recognised in the defence services over time. The Victoria Cross is awarded 'For valour' and is the highest award made.

Robert Grieve enlisted with the 37th Battalion on June 16, 1915. After fighting in France, the battalion headed north with the rest of the 3rd Division to Belgium.

The Battle of Messines commenced on June 7, 1917 at 3.10am with the detonation of 19 underground mines. The NZ Division and the 3rd Australian Division attacked successfully until they stopped at 5am for the guns to be brought forward. This break gave the enemy time to reorganise and blockhouse fighting began. After a battle at one blockhouse, the 37th Battalion suffered greatly and Grieve was the only officer remaining. He went to get mortars and machine-guns, while his men remained in shell holes. Instead he obtained some grenades and began advancing from shell hole to shell hole. Eventually he rushed the blockhouse and threw in two grenades, killing everyone inside. His company advanced and reached their objective and shortly after Grieve was shot by a sniper and badly wounded in his right shoulder. His VC was the first awarded to the 3rd Division.

Citation: For most conspicuous bravery. During an attack on the enemy's position, in the face of heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, and after all his officers had been wounded and his company had suffered very heavy casualties, Captain Grieve located two hostile machine-guns which were holding up his advance. He then single-handed, under continuous fire from these two machine-guns, succeeded in bombing and killing the two crews, re-organised the remnants of his company and gained his original objective. Captain Grieve, by his utter disregard for danger and coolness in mastering a very difficult position, set a splendid example and when he finally fell wounded, the position had been secured and the few remaining enemy were in full flight. (London Gazette: 2nd August 1917)

This Victoria Cross was awarded following the recommendation of men in Grieve's command, as all the other officers had been wounded or killed. Usually the award of a VC requires recommendation by a superior officer. It was presented to Grieve by the King at Buckingham Palace in October 1917.





Grieve was hospitalised for six months in England. After returning to the 37th Battalion, he again required medical attention and returned to Australia in poor health. Grieve was born in Brighton in 1889, and went to Brighton State School, Caulfield Grammar School and Wesley College. He founded the soft goods business, Grieve, Gardener and Co. and worked there until he died of heart failure in 1957. However he returned to service as a Captain in the 4th Victorian Battalion of the VDC from 1942-44. Grieve was married to May in 1918, an army nurse who had cared for him in Sydney, but he died childless. He is buried at the Presbyterian section of Springvale Cemetery, Melbourne. He bequeathed the Victoria Cross to Wesley College, and the school has presented the medal to the Shrine on long term loan, so it can be on public display.

Robert's great uncle, John Grieve, was awarded the Victoria Cross in 1854 at Balaclava, Crimea. Sergeant-Major John Grieve rescued an officer who was surrounded and in great danger. He is buried in his homeland of Scotland, but his VC is held by the Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide.

It is interesting to note that in ancient times, exceptionally brave and courageous soldiers were given an olive crown, a symbol of victory or more commonly a laurel crown. An olive branch was also used as a symbol of peace or reconciliation. Laurel wreaths made from metal are frequently seen on local war memorials. Wreaths are used at commemoration services on ANZAC Day, Remembrance Day and similar occasions and they often contain laurel leaves.

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. Just like the Entry Courtyard, its walls are jagged, representing the trenches dug in World War I to provide a place of safety.

Inside the Garden Courtyard is an olive tree which was donated and planted by Legacy in 1973. The olive tree symbolises endurance, life, hope and peace. Legacy is an organisation that was established in 1923 by ex-servicemen to care for the dependants of veterans who died on active service or subsequently. Many widows and their children have been cared for by this organisation.

The Garden Courtyard also contains plants that are commonly found in the countries where Australians have served; a laurel hedge is one of the symbolic plants growing in this courtyard. The edges of the paving in the courtyard directly align with the shadow cast by the walls at 11am on Remembrance Day. This is a referral to the symbolic Ray of Light that shines on the Stone of Remembrance at 11am on 11 November, i.e., Armistice or Remembrance Day.

The wharf deck is intended to suggest the idea of journey and transition, the places of going away and arrival that were often the inner city ports of the Australian coastline and the hastily constructed jetties and structures of the beach landings. Similarly the small sandstone court suggests the colours and stones of Anzac Cove, the ultimate point of arrival for the brave souls for whom the Shrine itself was constructed.

THE CRYPT

The word Crypt comes from the Greek 'kruptos' meaning hidden. Crypts were common in mausoleums and burial chambers such as the pyramids. They can also be found in medieval and later churches, especially cathedrals where they were often used as a burial chamber for important members of the clergy. Returned servicemen (WWI) paid for part of the cost of furnishing the crypt, as a tribute to their comrades who did not return.

The Crypt evokes solemn thought and remembrance and has 3 main Grecian features:

Coffered Ceiling

The coffered ceiling is finished in classic Greek design, with gold stars gleaming from the Grecian blue panels. This is a stunning feature that adds great atmosphere to this space.





Torches

In the days before gas and electricity, buildings were naturally dark. Torches were used to provide light. In places such as a crypt where people were not always present, torches were carried and holders were placed on the walls for torches. The torch and brackets are Grecian designs.

Pilasters

The columns that you see around this room are different to any others you will see here at the Shrine of Remembrance. Instead of being circular the columns are rectangular and adjoin the wall from which they emerge. These Greek columns were called pilasters.

Queen's or King's (Sovereign's) and Regimental Colours

The Crypt is home to 41 Queen's or King's and Regimental Colours, presented to Victorian Infantry Battalions. Recorded on each Colour are the battle honours. For each conflict, a maximum of ten battle honours can be listed upon the Colour. Colours were laid up after the unit had disbanded. The Queen's or King's Colours are presented by the Monarch to an Infantry Battalion. Battle honours for World war I (and Boer War) appear on the Regiment's Colour and those for World war II are shown on the Queen's or King's Colour.

Flags or ensigns that indicate membership of military units are not a new idea. Heraldry and coats of arms as we know them became more common during the Middle Ages. However, military symbols have been used throughout recorded history. The Roman Army for example carried the eagle atop its standards as a symbol of strength.

Father and Son Statue

Directly below the Stone of Remembrance is the bronze statue of a father and son. They are standing back to back, and are dressed in their respective battle uniforms. This statue honours the courage and sacrifice that links two succeeding generations of Victorians who served and died in two World Wars. Furthermore, it is symbolic of the service of many Victorian families, where the father served during World War I, and the son served during World War II. There were only 21 years between these conflicts. The statue was unveiled in 1968, and was the work of Raymond Ewers.

Panels

12 bronze memorial panels are located between Greek pilasters, with each bay lit by twin torches in bronze flambeau brackets of beaten bronze. The walls are buff freestone. The panels list each Unit of the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) and their colour patch. There are two Royal Australian Navy plaques, one with a list of ships of World War I and the other records the names of ships lost during the two World Wars.

Patches, shapes and colours

Colour patches were worn by all units of the 1st AIF. The patches were worn 2.5cm from the top of both sleeves. Victorian units usually had red in their colour patches.

- 1st Division** horizontal rectangle
- 2nd Division** diamond
- 3rd Division** oval
- 4th Division** mixture of circles and horizontal rectangles
- 5th Division** vertical rectangles

Bronze Encasement

A bronze encasement stores original Shrine documents including a list of financial contributors to the Shrine's construction.





THE AMBULATORY

The Books of Remembrance

The Ambulatory surrounds the Sanctuary and contains 42 bronze caskets. The caskets house 40 Books of Remembrance (38 Army & Flying Corps, 1 Naval Book and 1 Sundry Book [Victorians who served in units other than Australian units]), the bugle, the Royal Book of Remembrance and VIP Book. The carefully inscribed Books of Remembrance contain the names of 89,100 members of the Australian Imperial Force, the Royal Australian Navy and the Australian Naval and Military Expeditionary Force. Each person was either born or enlisted in Victoria, and served overseas or died in camp prior to embarkation. Only World War I names are recorded. The books were completed during 1931 to 1934 by nine calligraphers (7 men, 2 women). Due to the age and fragile condition of the books, the pages are no longer turned unless a request is made to view a particular name. Names are recorded in alphabetical order with no reference to rank. Decorations are listed beside the name. Where there are two or more identical names, the service number is recorded.

The Flags

Ten flags are hung from the walls of the Ambulatory. These include the:

- Australian White Ensign (RAN)
- Australian National Flag (3)
- The State of Victoria Flag
- The Australian Merchant Navy
- The British White Ensign
- The RAAF Ensign
- New Zealand Flag
- The Union Jack

The idea of using flags as a form of identification or to suggest membership of a group or community is at least 4,000 years old. A metal flag from Iran has been dated as being made as early as 3000BC. Designs of early flags have been found on ancient Greek coins and Egyptian tombs.

THE SANCTUARY

The Sanctuary is considered to be the heart of the Shrine. "It has a compelling atmosphere of reverence and remembrance". It was designed to serve for both ceremonial functions and personal solitude.

Stone of Remembrance (originally the Rock of Remembrance)

"The stone has no hidden meaning...but reveals its purpose with the uttermost simplicity". It was anticipated that to the rock the people of Victoria would "Bring your wounded hearts; here tell your anguish".

The marble stone bears the inscription "GREATER LOVE HATH NO MAN". This is taken from the Bible, John 15:13. The full verse reads "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends".

The stone is sunk below floor level for two reasons: firstly, so that no hands may touch it, and secondly, that all heads must bow in reverence to read its inscription.





Ray of Light: Remembrance Day

The Armistice to end World War One was signed at 5am, but it wasn't until six hours later that hostilities on all fronts ceased. Thus Armistice Hour is on the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, 1918.

The ray crosses the stone on the 11th November and the light shines upon the word LOVE precisely at 11am. This marks the commencement of one minute's silence (originally two minutes), and the Governor of Victoria lays a wreath. Those accompanying him include the Premier, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, diplomats, politicians, Shrine Trustees, RSL and Legacy representatives and Defence Service Chiefs.

It took Dr Baldwin, the Government Astronomer, 144 pages of astronomical and mathematical calculations to ensure the precision of the Ray of Light. Baldwin calculated that the ray will continue to fall upon the centre of the stone, within two minutes of 11am on Remembrance Day, for at least 5,000 years. The accuracy of the calculations was first tested at 11am on Armistice Day in 1931, when to the relief of the surveyors, the ray of sunlight fell upon the mortar-board where the Stone of Remembrance was soon to be laid.

There are two apertures that the sunlight must enter before it falls upon the Stone of Remembrance. The external opening is covered by a metal plate on all days of the year except Remembrance Day. If it wasn't in place, sunlight would cross the stone for up to seven days around the 11th of November, with the pool of light first shining on the southern side of the Stone, and progressively moving further down the Stone each day. With the introduction of daylight saving a mirror has been used to reflect light onto the Stone of Remembrance at 11am. The beam of natural light still falls at the correct astronomical time (DST 12 noon). Just above the frieze panels on the eastern wall of the stepped dome is the internal aperture. It is from behind this opening that the light for the Ray of Light simulation mechanism is located. The two openings are 6.93 metres apart. Many visitors mistakenly believe that the light comes from the Eye of Light at the top of the stepped dome.

Light has been used for astronomical, spiritual and ceremonial purposes for thousands of years. The Ray of Light in the Shrine of Remembrance was inspired by a similar ray in the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli in Rome. It is the crowning distinction of the Shrine of Remembrance.

NB: The Armistice was signed in the railway carriage of the Allied Supreme Commander Foch, 65km north east of Paris at Compiègne, France. The armistice was regularly renewed until the Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.

Rays of Light around the World

Italy:

The Ray of Light was inspired by the ray in the Church of Santa Maria degli Angeli in Rome. This was the Royal Church during the days of the Monarchy. The sunlight appears daily upon the "Meridian Line", a curved brass line which forms part of possibly the largest sundial in the world. The sunlight strikes the line at true noon (approximately 12.15pm, or 1.15pm summer time), and was commissioned by Pope Clement VI in 1702.

South Africa:

The Voortrekker Monument was inaugurated in 1949. It has many similarities to the Shrine of Remembrance, including a ray of light "which symbolises God's blessing on the work and aspirations of the Voortrekkers". The sunlight comes through an opening in the Monument's upper dome and strikes the Shrine of Honour, located in the Heroes' Hall, at midday on December 16. The inscription reads "We for you, South Africa!" On this date in 1838, The Battle of Blood River took place. 464 Voortrekkers (Dutch settlers) were attacked by over 10,000 Zulus. Not one Voortrekker was killed, yet over 3,000 Zulu warriors perished in battle. The Voortrekker Monument was constructed upon a hill in Pretoria, as a reminder of the courage of the Voortrekkers.

Egypt:

The Temple of Abu Simbel was carved out of the face of a cliff in 1257BC, by Pharaoh Ramses II. It is located near the Sudanese border in southern Egypt, and it was discovered in 1813. In the innermost shrine, there are statues of the gods Ptah, Amun-Ra, Ramses II and Horakhte. The temple was designed so that twice every year, on 22 February and 22 October, the first rays of morning light shine along the entire 60 metres of corridor to illuminate the statues of the four gods. The light disappears after about 20 minutes. Due to the construction of a dam with the potential of flooding in the 1960s, the temple was disassembled and rebuilt at the top of the cliff, 70 metres above the original site.





Ireland:

The Megalithic Passage Tomb at New Grange is a circular mound that was constructed in 3200BC. It was believed to be the home of Oenghus, the god of love. New Grange was re-discovered in 1699 and has been recently restored. Each year on the winter solstice, a ray of sunlight passes through the box over the entrance and travels the 19 metres of the internal passage to light up the main chamber. This occurs at sunrise and lasts for 17 minutes. The phenomenon occurs from December 19-23. A lottery is conducted in September each year, allowing 20 members of the public to witness the shaft of light each morning.

Daylight Saving

The Ray of Light was designed prior to the introduction of daylight saving. For the first four years following the introduction of daylight savings in 1971, a spotlight beam was used. However, this remedy was considered unsatisfactory. Fortunately Frank Doolan, the surveyor who had worked on the Ray of Light during construction of the Shrine, was eager to assist and came up with a satisfactory method to return sunlight to the stone at 11am on Remembrance Day.

To ensure that the ray falls upon the stone at 11am, a mirror on the upper terrace is positioned to reflect the ray onto a second mirror in the aperture of the outer wall, which then directs the ray into the inner aperture and onto the Stone. This allows natural sunlight to cross the stone. Without the mirrors in place, the Ray of Light crosses the stone at midday (daylight savings time) on the 11th November. Following the 11am service, the mirror is removed and members of the public are welcome to witness the sunlight cross the stone at midday.

The Sanctuary Architecture

The marble floors are paved in Grecian temple pattern. The marble came from Culula, NSW.

Stretching up from the floor of the Sanctuary are 16 Buchan marble Ionic columns, standing like sentinels. They are believed to be 300 million years old. Many fossilized objects such as shellfish and coral can be seen. Each column measures 5.7 metres in height and weighs 6.6 tonnes.

12 Frieze panels adorn the upper walls of the Sanctuary. They are made from sandstone (freestone) from Hawkesbury NSW. They were designed by Lyndon Dadswell, with Paul Montford overseeing the work. A small number of carvers worked on the panels. Each frieze panel brings to life the various Armed Services at work and in action.

North: Infantry in action: with a tank, in trenches and with a machine gun

East: Navy afloat and ashore and the Flying Corps

South: Camel Corps, Supply and Transport Service and the Light Horse

West: Artillery, Engineers and Tunnelers and Medical Corps

THE BALCONY

The balcony allows views over the Shrine reserve, the bay and many of Melbourne's landmarks. Visitors can locate the post World War II memorial, The Forecourt, Legacy Garden and the many other Shrine monuments from the vantage point of the balcony. To the north, you can see the Shrine was built to be exactly in line with Swanston Street and in clear view from the Melbourne Town Hall.

The Shrine Exterior

The Shrine of Remembrance is symmetrical in its overall design on its northern and southern sides and again on its eastern and western sides though the works of art are different.





The Truncated Pyramid – the roof

The statue at the very top of the Shrine of Remembrance is called 'The Symbol of Glory'. Glory in this context is not the glory that comes through winning a battle or war. It is rather the glory that comes because others can now live in freedom. The sacrifice the Shrine represents is crowned with glory. The statue is based on an ancient Greek trophy, the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates that still stands in Athens. The Monument was erected to commemorate the winner of the dramatic competition in Athens. Each year a different monument was built.

The roof is stepped like the roof of the Mausoleum to create a pyramidal dome.

The Tympana

"The northern tympanum represents "The Call to Arms". A winged Goddess, symbolic of Mother Country, calls her children to defend her. Two young warriors answer her appeal and kneel at her feet in homage and service. The poet sings the songs of battle and wild beasts are held in leash for the coming struggle. A mother gathers her children fearfully to hear. An old man looks to the safety of his flock, while he fingers the weapons of his youth."

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. The youth is plucking the fruits of victory. The potter represents industry. A group on the right hand side represents agriculture and nature. On the left hand side, education is represented by the old person teaching the young. Symbols of the arts and sciences can also be seen.

The Doric Columns

Doric columns are the simplest of the three Greek column designs. They have no base but stand directly on the floor. The top (or capital) is made with a circle topped by a square. The main part of the column (shaft) is plain and has 20 sides.

These columns have a feature that it is difficult to observe. The columns are not perfectly vertical. They incline inwards and upwards to a central point. If you could draw lines in the sky from either end of these columns and the external walls, they would meet 2.25 kilometres above the building. This idea was used in early Greek architecture.

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"

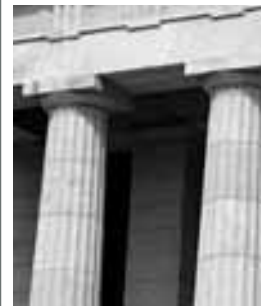
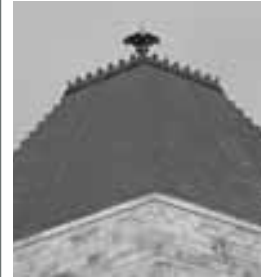
These words were possibly taken from a commemorative hymn written by Simonides of Ceos in honour of 300 Spartans who fell in 480BC. To some historians the Spartans were soldiers who displayed unsurpassed courage and patriotism against impossible odds. They were encouraged to form close friendships or bonds so that they would be more courageous when fighting.

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 Sir John Monash, one of Australia's most celebrated military leaders.





The buttresses

The bases of the four large statues on the corners of the Shrine of Remembrance are called buttresses. Buttresses were built out from the walls of large buildings to provide additional support for the structure. The four statues on these buttresses represent:

1. Peace and Goodwill
2. Patriotism
3. Sacrifice
4. Justice.

The statues have an ancient appearance created by the use of chariots and the clothing of the main figures. The wings of these figures make them appear god-like, a style common in ancient commemorative sculpture.

In the centre of each statue and at base level you can see a young child. There are several stories explaining why the children are here. One interpretation is that the children represent the future. Another interpretation is that the children represent the school children of Victoria who raised money as their contribution towards the building of the Shrine of Remembrance. Civic duty and civic pride were important values of people in powerful ancient societies like Greece, Egypt and Rome. In Australia we encourage people to be responsible and active citizens. This is one example of that from the 1930s, a time when unemployment was very high and economic times were difficult. It makes the students', their schools and their families contributions even more remarkable.



WORLD WAR II FORECOURT

The Shrine of Remembrance was built to commemorate the service and sacrifice of men and women during World War I. The World War II Forecourt which incorporates the Cenotaph and the Eternal Flame was built to commemorate those who served in World War II.

The Eternal Flame

The Eternal Flame was lit by Queen Elizabeth II when she opened the Forecourt on 28 February 1954 in front of between 250,000 and 300,000 people. This is acknowledged on the pedestal behind the flame. The flame never goes out, even in high winds or rain, representing eternal life. The cost of the World War II Forecourt was 160,000 pounds, of which the public contributed over half.

Fire has been an important symbol for thousands of years. Many ancient societies had many gods and goddesses, each with a different purpose. Hephaistos (Vulcan) was the Greek god of fire and metalwork. Born lame and weak he was cast out of Olympus and set up his workshop under Mount Etna, a volcano in Sicily. Hestia was the virgin goddess of the Hearth. She was the symbol of the house. While she does not appear in many myths, most cities had a common hearth where her sacred fire burned. She was also responsible for keeping the fires alight on Mount Olympus, traditional home of the Greek gods. Interestingly the Romans had a parallel goddess, Vesta. Her cult goes back to at least the seventh century BC. The six Vestal Virgins were responsible for keeping Vesta's eternal flame alight. It was said that if these six women failed in their responsibility and the flame went out, there would be grave consequences for Rome and its people. In both societies there is the idea of an eternal flame. There is also a Christian parallel. Sanctuary lights burn continuously to tell people the sacred host is present. Today an eternal flame is an important symbol of the modern Olympics. The flame is kept alight between Olympic Games at Mount Olympus.





The Cenotaph

Cenotaphs are tomblike memorials, especially war memorials to dead persons whose bodies are elsewhere. It is not a gravesite. It comes from two Greek words 'kenos' meaning empty and 'taphos' meaning tomb. While cenotaphs were common in ancient Greece, none from that period remain.

The Cenotaph consists of a large pedestal of Harcourt granite. Harcourt is near Bendigo. On the pedestal there are the names of the three defence forces and the theatres of war in which each served during World War II.

Above it is a statue made from Footscray basalt which depicts six men dressed in the uniforms of the Navy, Army and Air Force. They carry a bier. A bier is a movable frame on which a coffin or corpse is placed and carried in procession. In this case it is the corpse which can be seen, draped in the Australian flag. We do not know from which defence service he came. The statue represents the debt of the living to the dead.

The Flagpoles

There is a strict protocol that determines which flags are flown and in what order. Because all flagpoles are the same height, the left hand pole is the principal pole.

The Australian flag is in the principal position (left hand side). The Victorian flag is usually in the centre position. The flags of the three defence forces take turns to be flown from the right hand side pole. Sometimes other flags such as the British Navy and Merchant Navy and individual Australian unit flags are flown from this pole.

If three national flags are to be flown on a special occasion, the Australian flag is the principal flag and is flown from the centre pole.

REMEMBRANCE GARDEN POST 1945 MEMORIAL

The Remembrance Garden was developed as the memorial to those who have served Australia in conflicts and peacekeeping since World War II. It is a water feature memorial that consists of a Harcourt granite wall and a re-circulating pool with under water lighting. The names of the engagements are inscribed upon the wall. A paved area is at the front of the pool where services can be held. The pool and waterfall are reminiscent of the terrain in which many of these engagements took place. It creates a quiet setting, a contrast to the devastation of warfare.

The Garden was opened on November 10th 1985, by John Cain, Premier of Victoria. In 1985 there were four engagements that Australia had participated in since the World War II that are mentioned on the Shrine of Remembrance building. These were Korea, Malaya, Borneo and Vietnam. Since then there are many other engagements that Australia has participated in, including: Cambodia, Somalia, Kuwait, Balkans, East Timor, Afghanistan and Iraq. For engagements to be listed on the memorial, the Australian Active Service medal must have been awarded.

The memorial was designed by Alan Nelson. The public donated \$92,000 of the \$196,794 required to construct the memorial. The appeal raised \$20,000 more than was required.





THE SHRINE RESERVE

The Lone Pine

The “Lone Pine” tree was planted in 1933.

There are different stories leading to the creation of the “Lone Pine” tree. The following information is the most commonly documented.

Sgt Keith McDowell, a member of the 23rd Battalion, fought at Gallipoli and took a pinecone from the original “Lone Pine” tree. Upon return to Australia, he gave the cone to his Aunt, Emma Gray, who some years later planted the seeds and successfully grew four trees. A Captain from the 24th Battalion was given two of the trees, one of which he gave to the Shrine, and the other was planted at the Battalion’s parade ground in Wattle Park. Many trees have since been reproduced from the Shrine’s “Lone Pine”.

The original Lone Pine was destroyed by the fighting at Gallipoli. Fighting around Lone Pine was intense and seven Victoria Crosses were won there from August 7 to 9, 1915. Four of the recipients were Victorians from the 7th Battalion. They were Corporal Alexander Burton, Corporal William Dunstan, Lieutenant Frederick Tubb and Second Lieutenant William Symons.

Memorial Trees

To mark the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of World War I, 100 trees were planted on the northern reserve. Each was dedicated in remembrance of units who fought in the war. However, some of the trees were later removed due to the construction of the Forecourt. In the 1950’s, the High Commissioners or Consuls of some allied nations were permitted to plant their indigenous trees on the reserve. Sections of the reserve are allotted to different armed services or conflicts. In total, there are over 200 dedicated trees on the reserve. Many service units conduct their annual pilgrimage and service at their dedicated tree. Areas of the Shrine reserve are allocated to different sectors, which is as follows:

WWI	The Birdwood Avenue side of the Forecourt
WWII	The St Kilda Road side of the Forecourt,
WWII & Post WWII	The Post WWII memorial area to St Kilda Road
Air Force	The sector between Legacy Garden & Memorial Horse Trough
Allied Forces	The sector between Legacy Garden & staff parking area
Navy	South East Corner of the Shrine

The avenue of cypress trees was planted after the Second World War.

Legacy Garden of Appreciation (1986)

(formerly the Garden of Memory 1980-6)

Each Remembrance Day the garden is ablaze with Flanders poppies. This is a display of brilliant red that keeps alive the memory of those who perished during World War I and other conflicts. The sculpture of a mother and her children symbolises the work of Legacy caring for the widows and children of veterans, and was dedicated in 1998. The garden is a living reminder of the support given to Legacy by the Victorian public.





The Man and His Donkey

(Simpson and His Donkey. The statue is known as 'Man' and his Donkey as no individual service person is recognised by name or rank in the Shrine of Remembrance. This statue is also known as the Gallipoli Memorial.)

This Wallace Anderson sculpture is dedicated in honour of the valour and compassion of the Australian soldier. It embodies John Simpson Kirkpatrick, a stretcher bearer who used a donkey to expedite his work. Simpson and his donkey, Duffy, worked alone day and night, carrying the wounded to dressing stations and water to the frontline. Tragically, Simpson was killed by machine gun fire on May 19, 1915. Simpson was mentioned in despatches by Sir Ian Hamilton.

The statue was erected by public subscription in 1935 under the auspices of the Red Cross. It was moved to its current location in 1968.

War Horses Memorial

A granite horse trough marks the contribution of horses to Australia's battles. Nearly one million horses died during World War I. Originally unveiled in 1926 on St Kilda Road, this memorial was relocated to the Shrine in 1987. It was erected by the Purple Cross Society of Victoria, a group concerned with the welfare of horses.

The Driver and Wipers Memorial

Charles Sargeant Jagger, a Briton, had a passion for sculpture, but with the outbreak of war he gave up a scholarship to serve with the Artists' Rifles. He was later in the Worcestershire Regiment at Gallipoli and on the Western Front, and was awarded a Military Cross for gallantry. He was greatly affected by his military experiences. Following the war he worked on many war memorials.

"Wipers" and "The Driver" were purchased by The Felton Bequest in 1937. They were initially erected outside the Museum and State Library building in Swanston Street, and were transferred to the Shrine in 1998.

"Wipers" was the name given by servicemen to the town of Ypres, close to where many fought and died in horrific conditions. Many thought "Wipers" was the correct way to pronounce Ypres. The statue illustrates a war toughened British infantry soldier 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. A German helmet is placed at his feet. Jagger's personal experience of war and his respect for the powerful soldier are apparent in his attention to detail. The bronze statue is a re-casting of the original which was erected at the War Memorial for Hoylake and West Kirby, Cheshire, England in 1922.

The "Driver" is holding a whip and bridles for two horses. He controlled two horses of a team of four or six. The Driver is wearing breeches, spurs and a protective legging on his lower right leg (the driver always rode the left-hand horse of a pair, and the legging protected his leg from the second horse and the tow-bar of the wagon being pulled). He has a steel helmet for protection. This is a re-casting of a figure on the Royal Artillery Memorial at Hyde Park Corner in London, which was built in 1925.





OUTSIDE THE SHRINE RESERVE

Sir John Monash Statue

John Monash was born in Melbourne on 27 June 1865, to a family of Polish Jewish origin. After an education at Scotch College and the University of Melbourne, studying law, arts and engineering, he became interested in the Australian military, and began his service career in 1887. He joined Melbourne University's Metropolitan Brigade of the Garrison Artillery, and until the outbreak of war in 1914, he worked at learning the skills of artillery and engineering, as well as teaching and designing. By 1914, he was in command of the AIF's 4th Brigade in Egypt, where, like most Australian troops, he experienced the disastrous effects of bad organisation and planning, and poor command decisions. It was to be in France in 1918 that Monash would truly make his mark.

After moving to the Western Front in 1916, Monash was promoted to Major General and took command of the 3rd Division. In the years leading to 1918, he and his troops were involved in many confrontations, including the Battles of Messines, the third battle of Ypres, and Polygon Wood, with some successes.

In May 1918, Monash was appointed corps commander of the Australian forces, and in that year he led some significant attacks by Australian troops in the final stages of the war.

Monash was knighted for his services in 1918, after the 8 August advance. He continued his commitment to the war in the formidable task of organising demobilisation and the return home of Australian personnel.

After the war, he worked in many prominent civilian positions, the most notable being head of the Victorian State Electricity Commission, a role for which he continues to be respectfully remembered. He was a leading and loved public figure after the war, becoming involved in many public and private organisations, such as the Boy Scouts, and in the commemorations of ANZAC Day. He was Deputy Chairman of the National War Memorial Committee from its inception and supervised the construction of the Shrine of Remembrance. Monash was honoured with numerous awards and decorations from universities and foreign governments. Monash University in Melbourne, Victoria, is named after him.

The Monash statue was unveiled by the Governor General, Sir William McKell on 12 November 1950.

Boer War Memorial (cnr St Kilda and Domain Rds)

On 5 October 1899 Great Britain declared war on the Dutch settlers (the Boers) in South Africa, on the grounds of maltreatment of British subjects in the Boer republics. These Britishers had flocked to South Africa since the 1860s searching for gold, and now demanded citizenship.

Australia sent contingents totalling 16,000 men and let us not forget the 40,000 Australian horses that never returned. The 5th Victorian contingent was the largest of the eight sent by the state – 46 officers, 971 men were in the contingent of a total of 178 and 3393 sent by Victoria.

This national memorial is a stark obelisk adorned with a cross. It had its origins in a deputation of the South African Soldiers' Association to the Lord Mayor in 1911, but it was not until some 13 years later, after World War I, that it was completed. It was unveiled by the Governor, Lord Stradbroke.

5th Victorian Contingent (Boer War) Memorial (cnr St Kilda Rd and Government House Drive)

This gothic style Boer War monument was erected in 1903 by members of the 5th Victorian Contingent in memory of fallen comrades.





Sir Edward “Weary” Dunlop

Ernest Edward Dunlop was born at Wangaratta and attended Benalla High School. He was there apprenticed to a chemist from 1924-1926 and won a scholarship to study by correspondence at Pharmacy College in Melbourne. He later attended Melbourne University where his results were excellent and became a resident at both Melbourne Hospital (1935-36) and at the Children’s Hospital (1937).

After joining the Citizen Military Forces, he was posted to Emergency Medical Service in 1939 and then went with the Australian Expeditionary Force to Palestine, Gaza and Egypt. He was promoted to Major. In 1942, “Weary” was transferred to Java and promoted to Colonel. He established the Allied General Hospital at Bandoeng but was imprisoned by the Japanese where he spent the next 3 years commanding prison camps of up to 1500 men on the Thai-Burma railway.

“Weary” was a ‘lighthouse of hope in a sea of madness’ for his men and performed tireless miracles to keep them alive in the midst of disease. Not only was he a hero to these men throughout the war, but after the war he continued to fight for veteran benefits and the repatriation of prisoners of war. He also, in his life dedicated to serving others, found the strength to forgive his captors and rebuild relationships with former enemy countries. This sculpture by artist Peter Corlett was unveiled in 1995.



Australian Hellenic Memorial

This memorial is in honour of the Australian and Hellenic men and women who have fought and died in war and peacekeeping. The monument also represents the 841 Australian servicemen who were killed throughout the Hellenes during World War II and captures the values dear to both nations: democracy, liberty and peace.

Australia’s involvement in Greece during the Second World War and specifically the battle of Crete was unique. The Australians fought and defended Northern Greece giving time for the Greek Armed Forces to return from Albania and join them. Australian soldiers took part in battles against the Germans in Lamia, Larissa, the foot of Mount Olympus and the Thermopylae defending Greek soil as far as the shores of Peloponense.

At first light on 20 May 1941, Crete was attacked by the German army under the greatest German paratroop attack of the war. Crete was defended by 25,000 servicemen, mainly from the 6th Australian Division, the Royal Australian Navy, the 2nd New Zealand Division, 30,000 British troops and 11,000 Greek troops. 841 Australians were killed in this battle and 3,000 were injured or captured.

The memorial opened in September in 2001 and is located in the Kings Domain Melbourne.



Maltese Shelter of Peace

The Shelter of Peace was erected in 1994 by the Governments of Australia and Malta, the City of Melbourne and the Maltese community of Melbourne. The Shelter, also known as the George Cross memorial, commemorates the award of the George Cross to the Mediterranean island of Malta on April 15 1942. The George Cross is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger. During the Second World War Malta had suffered sustained attacks and was assisted by the Allies. Plaques in the Shelter tell the story of incredible courage and forbearance as well as inform us about the views of some world leaders at that time. Eight values are listed on the memorial: faith, hope, charity, peace, fortitude, temperance, justice and prudence.





Field Marshal Sir Thomas Blamey Statue

Thomas Albert Blamey was born in 1884 near Wagga into a farming and droving family. He became a pupil teacher at Lake Albert and New Town schools 1899-1902, then assistant teacher in Fremantle 1903-06. He thought of entering the Methodist ministry but gained a commission in charge of cadet training.

Blamey won a scholarship to Quetta Staff College in India, 1911-13. In 1914 as Major he was appointed General staff Officer to Brigadier-General Bridges, commander of the First Division AIF. He served in Gallipoli, then France, 1916-18. As Brigadier General he was Chief of Staff to General Monash.

He was appointed Police Commissioner in Victoria 1925-36. In this post he was most notorious for his ruthless treatment of radical labour and the unemployed, but also had turbulent relations with the police union and the press. After numerous scandals, he was forced to resign after an attempted cover-up of the wounding of the superintendent of the Criminal Investigation Bureau. Blamey was also head of the White Army of League of National Security, whose aim was to prevent communist takeover. He was knighted in 1935, and married his second wife, Olga Farnsworth in 1939.

Blamey was appointed General Officer commanding the 6th Division in the Middle East in 1939. His only fighting operation was in Greece, 1941. As Deputy Commander to general Auchinleck, he refused to let the AIF be fragmented and insisted on the relief of the Australian garrison at Tobruk.

From 1942 he was Commander-in-Chief of Australian military forces. While Blamey was an able commander in the Middle East and later in the South-West Pacific area, his troop inspections often angered service men. His relationship with the Commander-in-Chief of the South West Pacific Area, General Douglas MacArthur was an uneasy one. There was often a difference of opinion about tactics and troop deployments. For example, General MacArthur invited Blamey to nominate one Australian division to participate in the Philippines campaign but Blamey wanted to send an Australian Corps – a move which MacArthur refused because an Australian Corps commander would outrank American Divisional commanders. The Australians were relegated to costly island fighting. Blamey was promoted to Field Marshal in June 1950.

Nurse Edith Cavell Memorial

Edith Louisa Cavell was born on 4 December 1865 in Swardston in Norfolk. At the age of 20 she entered the nursing profession. In 1907 she became the matron of the Berkendael Institute in Brussels. During World War I the Germans occupied Belgium and Cavell sheltered British, French and Belgian soldiers at the Institute, from where they were helped to escape to Holland, which was neutral. In August 1915, Cavell and several others were arrested and tried by a court-martial. Cavell made a full confession and was sentenced to death on 7 October.

The organisation for Cavell's memorial began in 1915 after much public outcry over her execution. The monies received were used for the most part for disabled nurses; a small part was spent on the memorial. It was set up on the western side of St Kilda Road, opposite the statue of King Edward. It was inaugurated by Sir Henry Chauvel who said of Nurse Cavell's death: 'No crime in history of the war has horrified the world so much as this'.





Sybil Howy Irving Memorial

Sybil Howy Irving was the founder and Controller of the Australian Women's Army Service. On 2 January 1939 she was appointed a Member of the Order of the British Empire, for social welfare services in Victoria. Throughout her life Irving was a faithful member of the Church. Her funeral service, with full military honours, was held on the 30 March 1973.

During World War I Irving was a Voluntary Aid Detachment member with the Australian Red Cross. From 1924 until 1940 she was secretary of the Girl Guides' Association, Victoria. In 1940 she was appointed assistant-secretary of the Australian Red Cross Victorian Division. Invited in 1941 to establish and head the Australian Women's Army Service, Sybil Irving held this position until 1946. She later became Honorary Colonel of the Women's Royal Australian Army Corps. After the war Sybil Irving became general secretary of the Victorian Division of the Red Cross. Upon her retirement in 1959 she was made an honorary life member of the society.

The Sybil Howy Irving Memorial in Victoria is a Firewheel tree (*Stenocarpus sinuatus*) and plaque in Kings' Domain (near Edith Cavell Memorial) Melbourne. It was unveiled by Miss May Douglas, OBE, Chairman of the National Memorial Committee, and dedicated by The Reverend Evan Wetherell on 16 April 1978.





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