



**Why did this
building inspire
Victorians
to build it
in 1927-1934?
(and pay for it!)**

The Shrine of Remembrance, in the Domain, Melbourne, Victoria



Its purpose was/is as a memorial,



a place to mourn and remember
19,000 Victorians
who died in the Great War (1914-18)
and were buried overseas
—too far away for families to visit.

Approaching from the north located on a hill in the Domain



Visible from the city, **the Domain** was chosen to be an **imposing site of remembrance** in place of cemeteries in far-off lands.

This design was chosen as the winning entry in a competition to design a **“Great War” memorial** to go in the Domain.

It was **designed by two returned servicemen**, Phillip Hudson and James Wardrop - architects with a post-war business in building memorials.

Their building was **very symbolic** as have been the additions from later wars and peace keeping missions.

Inspired by the Ancient World



Especially one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World – the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, for a valued dead man -with its pyramid roof atop a Greek temple.

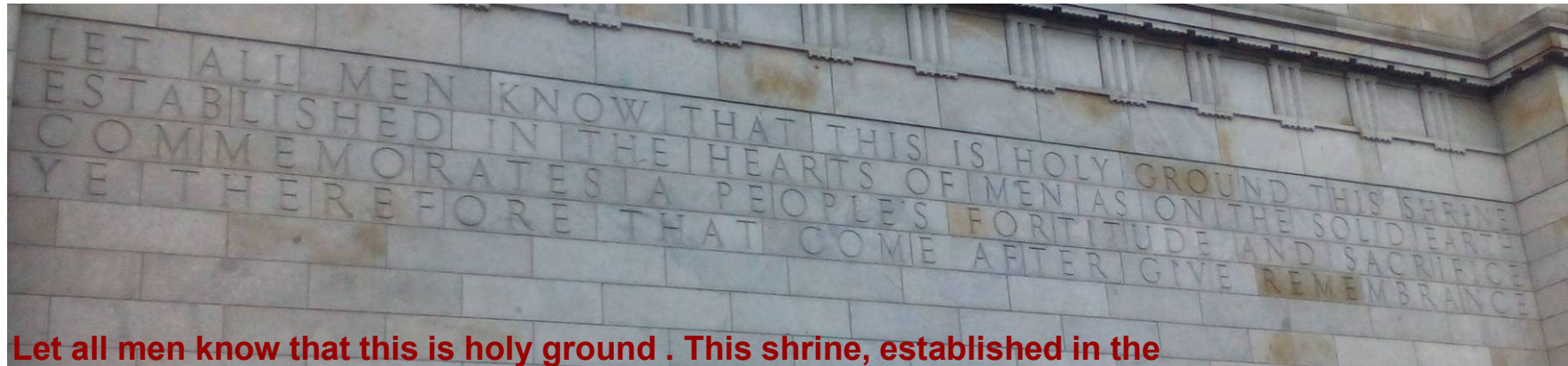
Why a pyramid? The **ANZACs** had **trained** at **Cairo**, and enjoyed visiting the Egyptian pyramids in their free time there.

Why this Greek temple? 1 it was a **classical icon** for a memorial for the dead.

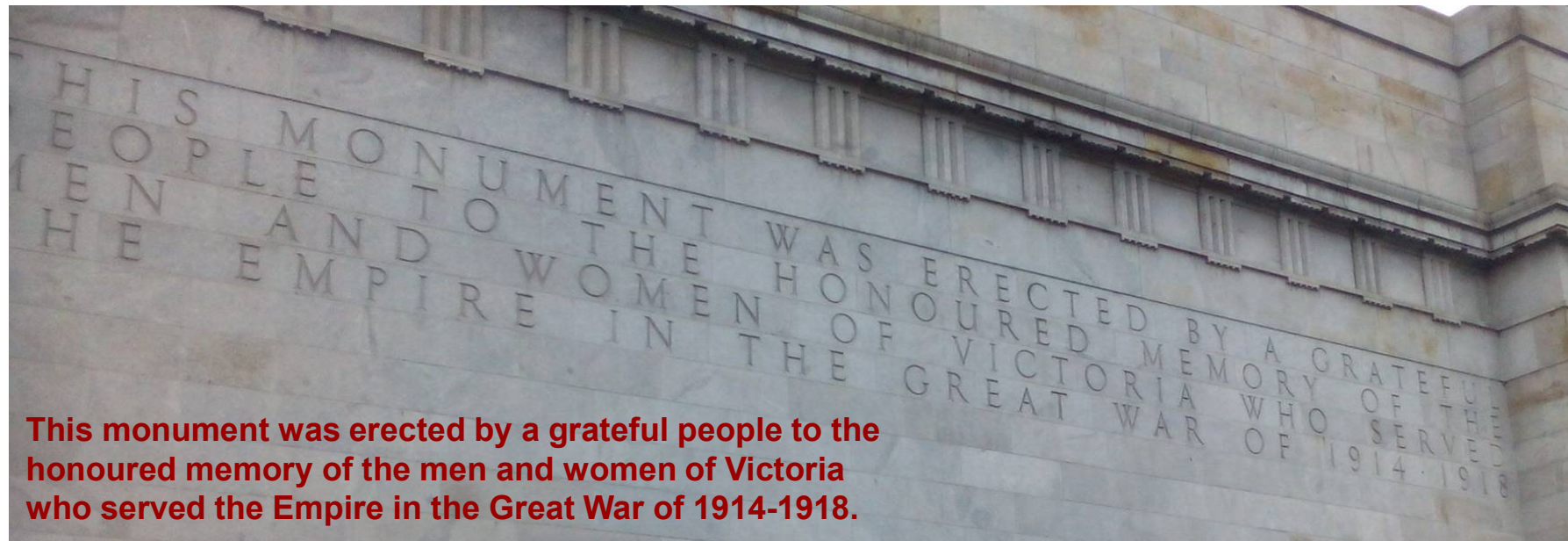
2 Whether in **European or Middle Eastern theatres of war**, soldiers had seen impressive **ancient world architecture** of Egyptian pyramids, Greek temples and Roman buildings – something missing from the Victorian architectural landscape!

3 The **ANZACs** had been **compared to “Greek gods”** for the way they fought relentlessly and creatively.

The walls carry the purpose of this memorial



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.



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.

Flanking these walls are **four buttresses** - sculptures also in classic Greek-style.

EAST SIDE



Peace and goodwill

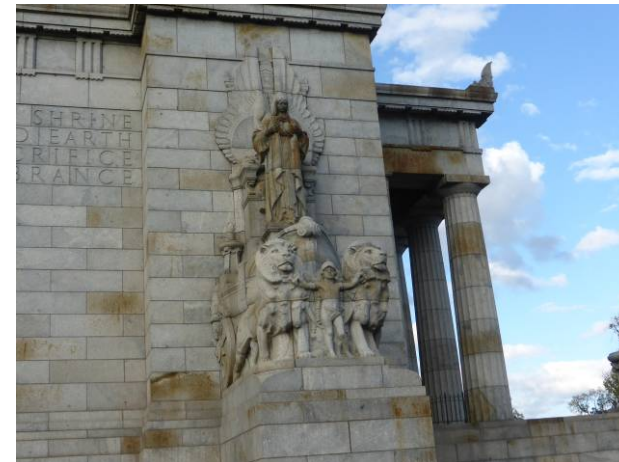


Justice

WEST SIDE



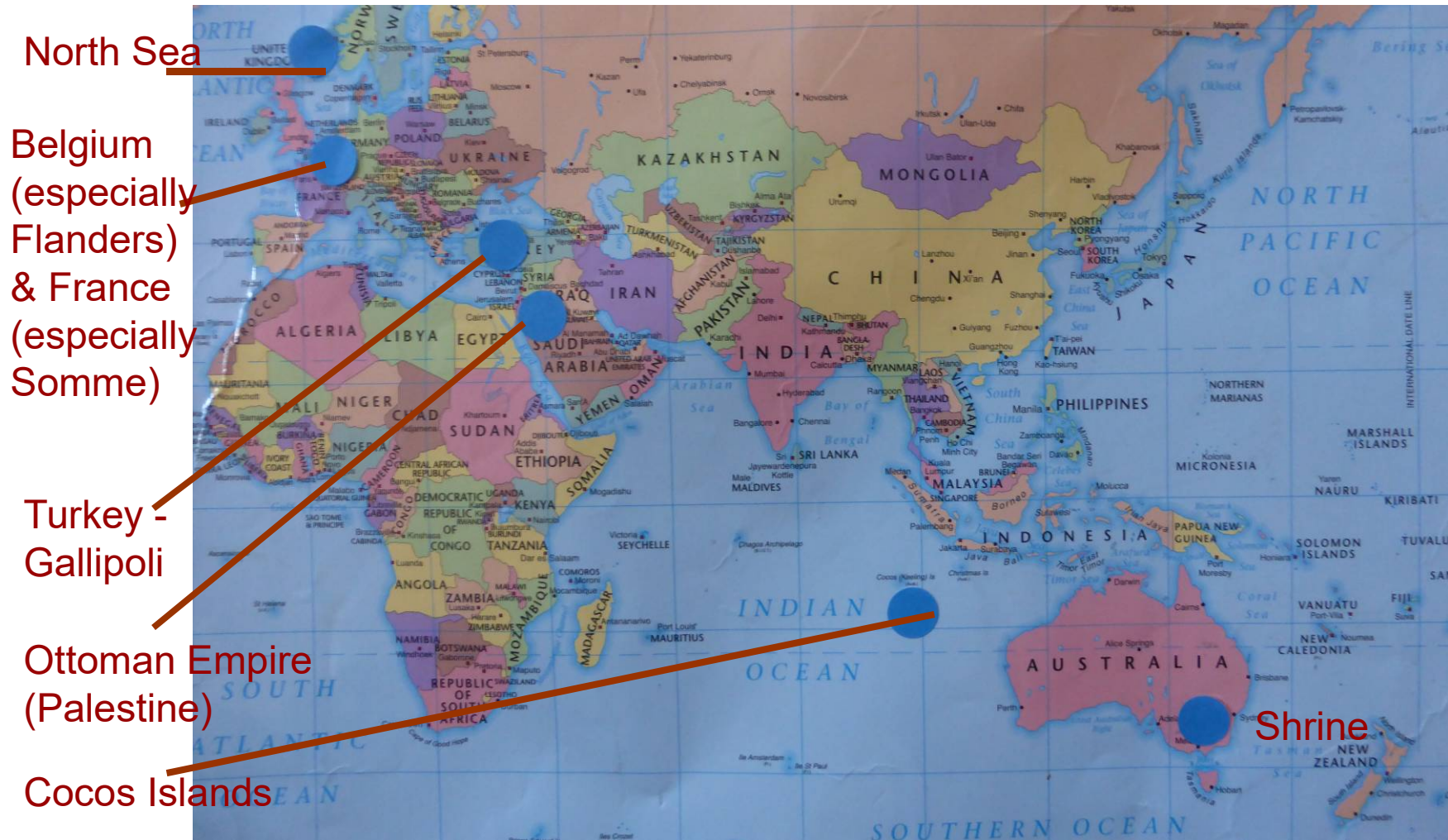
Patriotism



Sacrifice

These reflect the **values** for which ANZACs went to the War overseas and families understood their lives had been given.

The WW1 ANZACs had fought far away..



With the nature of the battlegrounds and so many dying, their bodies could not be brought home. They were **buried where the battles were**.

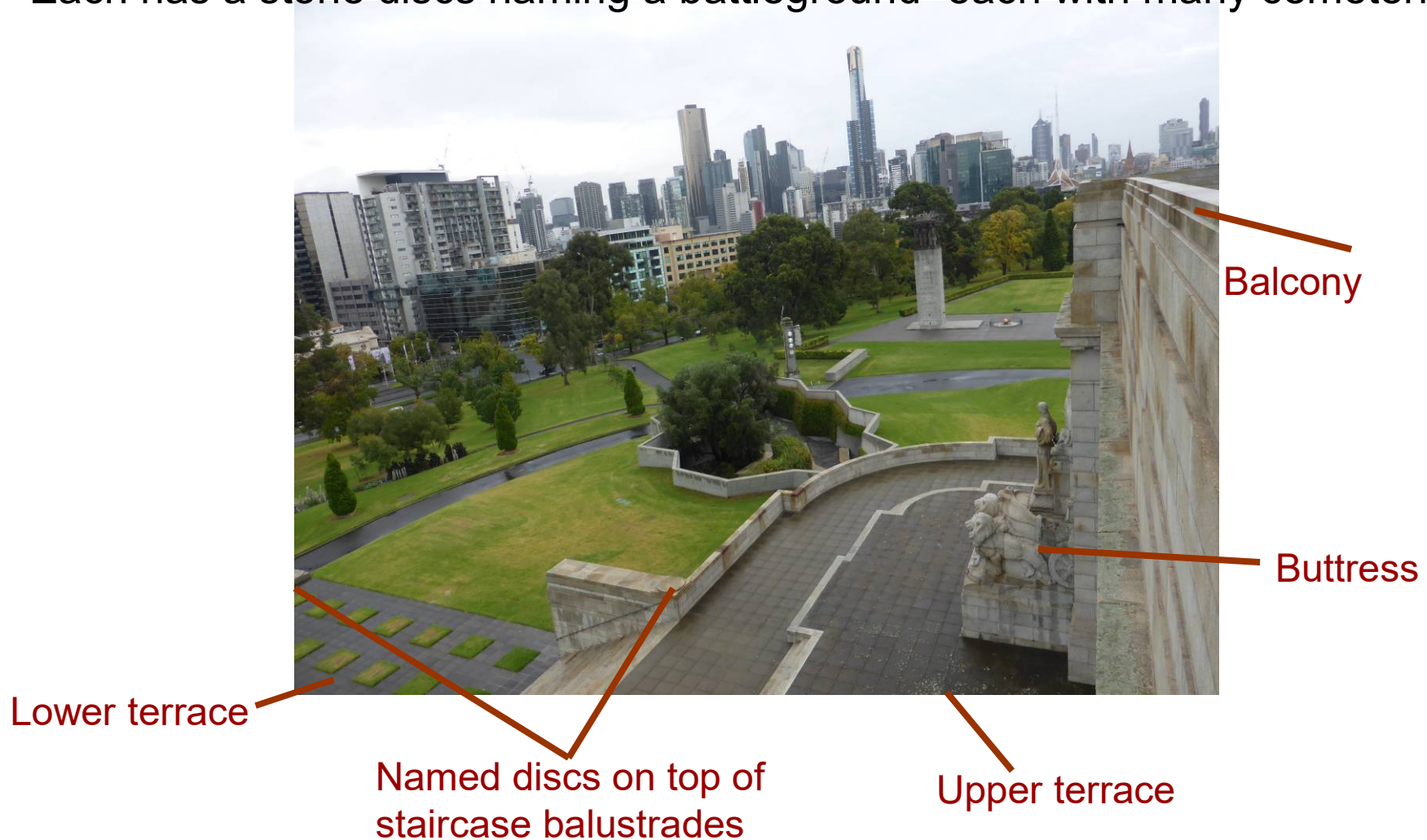
Families had **no grave at home** to go to for their mourning and remembrance.

The Shrine named **16 battlegrounds** where Victorian battalions were honoured.



The naming of these places at the Shrine provided a formal cemetery-like place for Victorians as a community. It linked Victoria to places overseas where Victorians had fought, died, were buried. It linked them to **communities far away** who now cared for these **Victorians' graves** as their own.

The Shrine building is surrounded by two terraces with staircases and balustrades. Each has a stone discs naming a battleground- each with many cemeteries.



Family members could come to these discs to remember their lost loved ones.

The upper paved terrace links to the European battlefields of the Somme and Flanders.

The eight places of the **upper paved terrace** are:

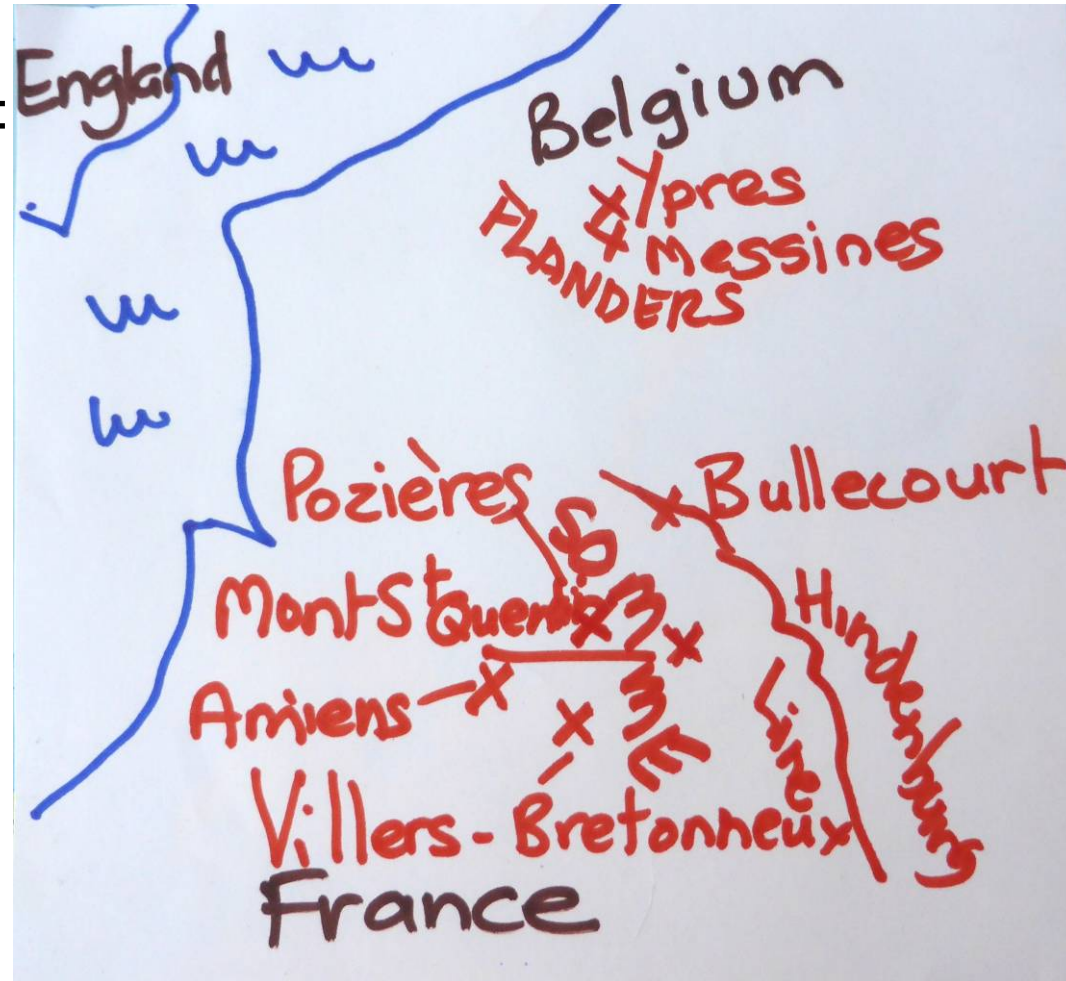
6 French, Somme:

Amiens,
Villers-Bretonneux,
Pozières,
Bullecourt,
Mont St Quentin,
and Hindenburg Line)

2 Belgium, Flanders:

Ypres 1917
and Messines).

These were against the
Germans.



NORTH SIDE



EAST SIDE



SOUTH SIDE

Bullecourt
(Somme, France)



Pozières
(Somme, France)



WEST SIDE

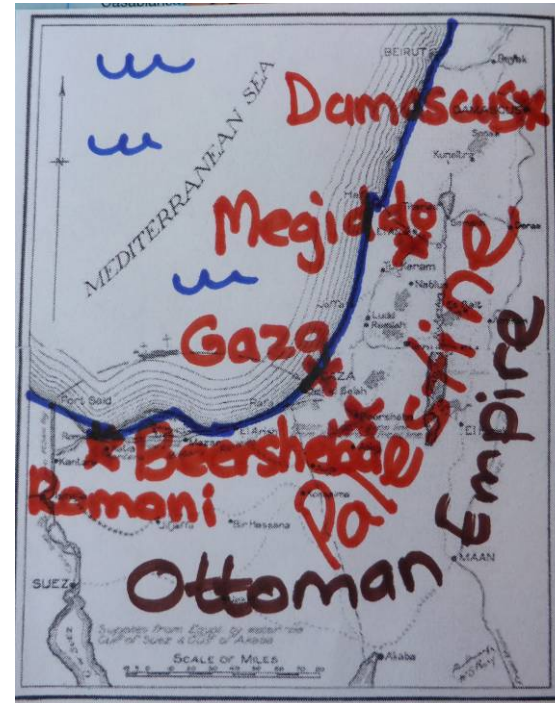
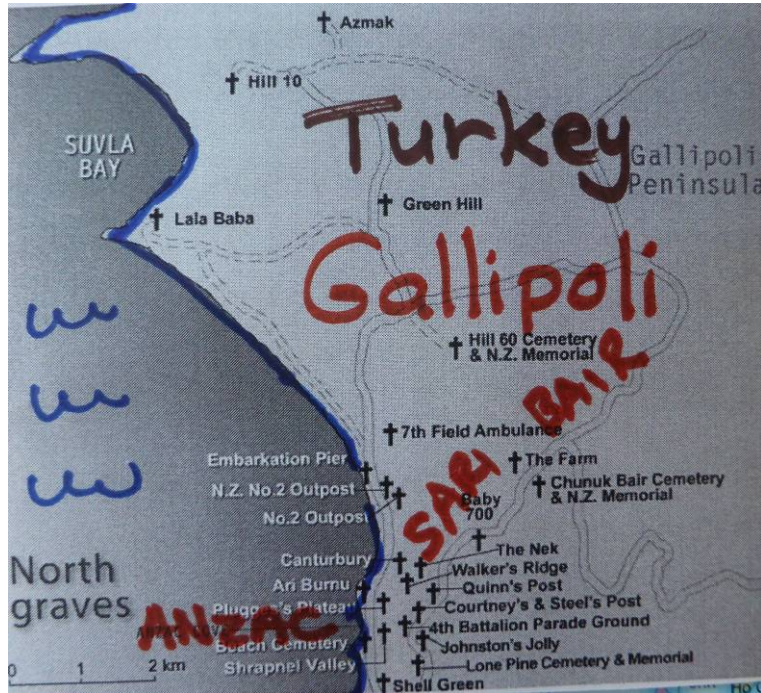
Hindenburg Line
(Somme, France)



Mont St Quentin
(Somme, France)



The lower grass terrace links to the battlefields in the Middle East and at sea.



The eight places of the **lower grassed terrace** are:

2 Gallipoli (against the Ottoman Empire) :

Landing at Anzac Sari Bair (covering many individual battlegrounds)

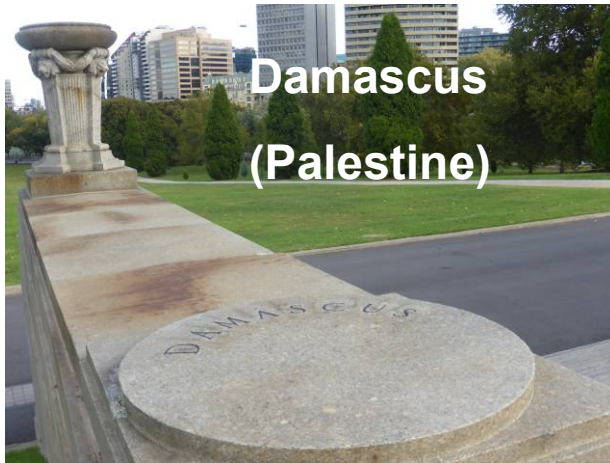
4 in Palestine (against the Ottoman Empire):

Damascus Megiddo Gaza-Beersheeba Romani

2 sea battlegrounds (against the Germans):

Cocos Islands (Emden) North Sea

SOUTH SIDE



WEST SIDE



EAST SIDE



NORTH SIDE



The outside provides for public remembrance, while the inside (**Inner Sanctuary**) provides for more private reflections.



All ye who
enter give
remembrance.

This room in the centre is a cubic space surrounded by 16 marble columns below 12 panels of **war friezes** under a stepped pyramid.

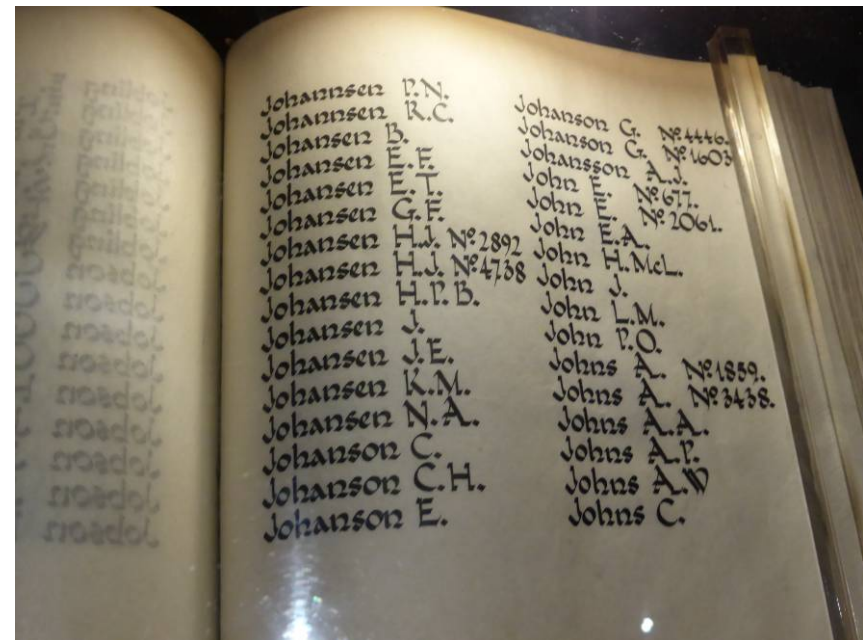
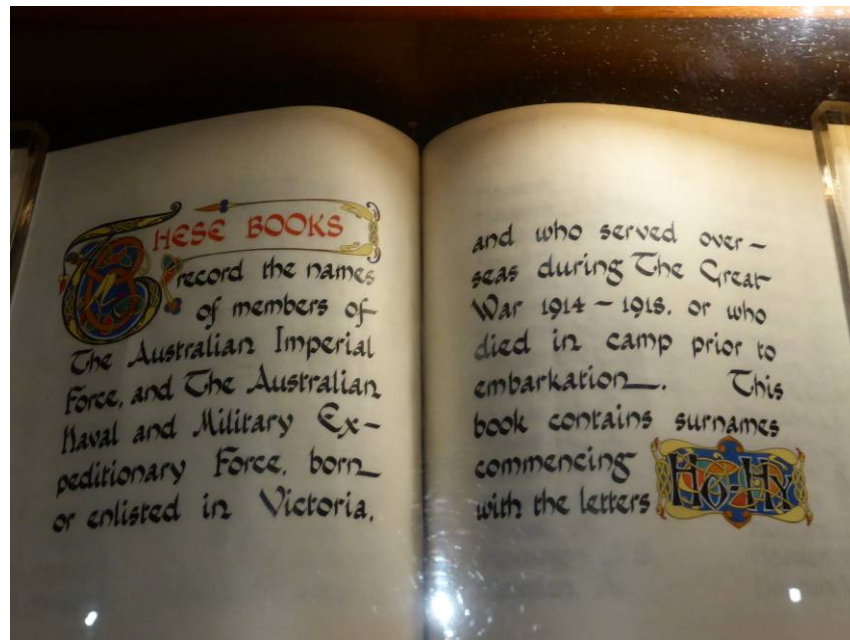


The Stone of Remembrance is inset into the centre of the marble floor, engraved with “Greater love hath no man”... than to lay down his life for his fellow man.



The pyramid above was designed so that each year at 11am on November 11th– Armistice Day, commemorating the end of the Great War– light falls onto “LOVE”.

A corridor surrounds this room's four sides – the Ambulatory- where 42 books list the **89,100 Victorians** who served in the **Great War**.



Going up a level, the balconies give access to the views in all directions. In the 1930's, it was the highest point in the city

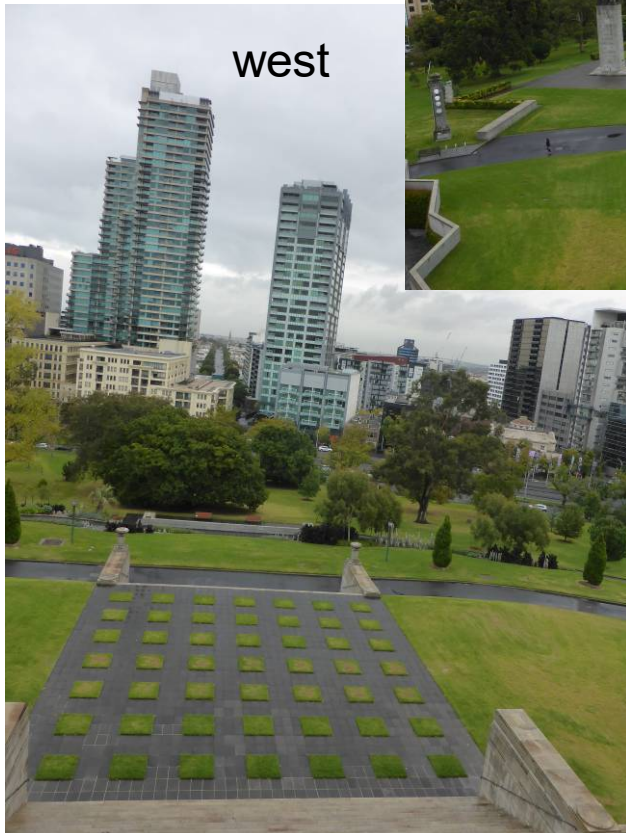
north



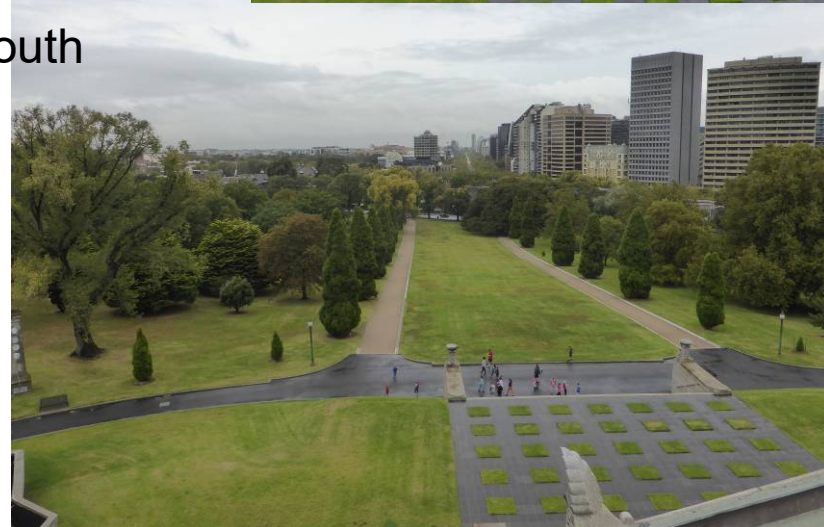
east



west



south



Rudyard Kipling's poem

recognising Victoria's sacrifice in the Great War,
hangs in an internal staircase.

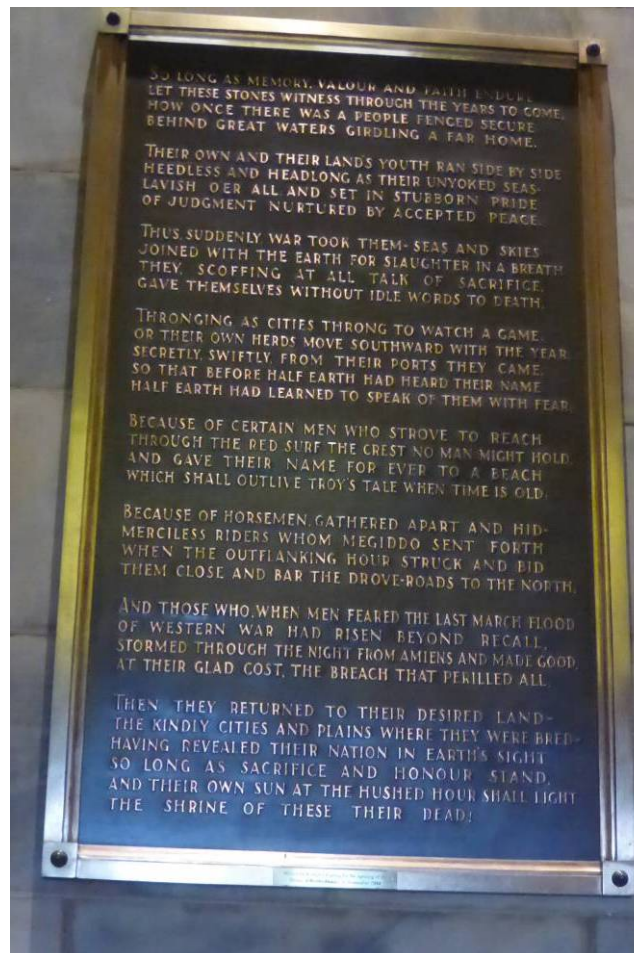
So long as memory,
valour, and faith endure...

...Thus suddenly war
took them -

..Thronging as cities to
watch a game, Swiftly
from their ports they
came.

So that before half Earth
had heard their name,
half Earth had learnt to
speak of them with fear

....



..And gave their name for
ever to a beach which
shall outlive Troy's tale
when time is old.

..Because of horsemen ,
gathered apart and hid-

..Stormed through the
night from Amiens and
made good, at their glad
cost, the breach that
perilled all.

In the **Crypt**, below the main floor,
hang the colours of many Victorian divisions
embroidered with their theatres of war.



Many place names embroidered here had been awarded 'battle honours' – found on the the engraved stone discs outside.



Note the Golden Wattle wreath – floral symbol of Victoria



Since it was built, **new features** have been added to the Shrine to commemorate later wars and peacekeeping missions.

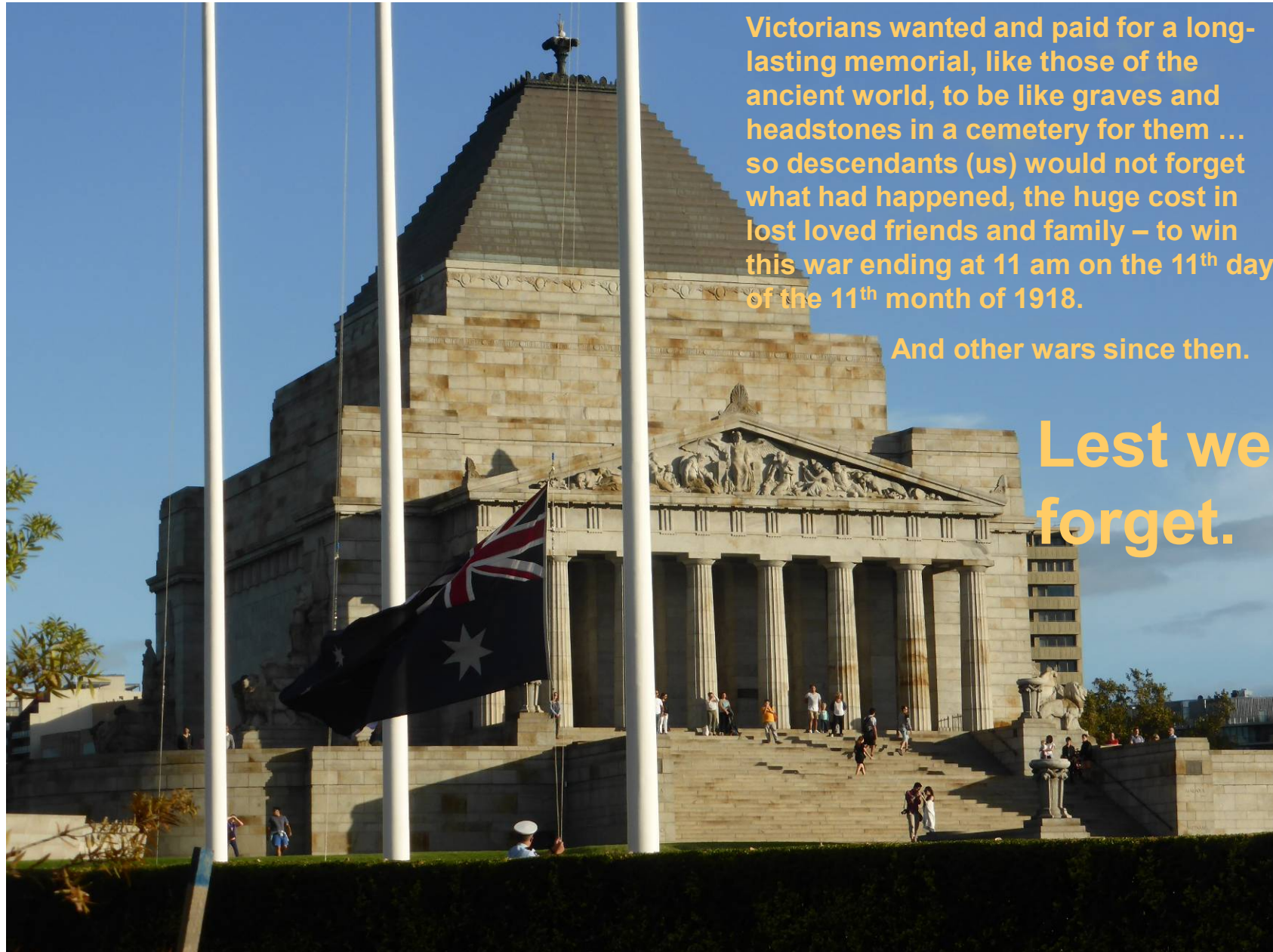


From the Great War terraces to World War II Forecourt and the Eternal Flame



Our Shrine has gone from a bare hill to a park full of other memorials, including many trees. When it was dedicated it faced 'south' to the bay, now it looks into the city to the north.





Victorians wanted and paid for a long-lasting memorial, like those of the ancient world, to be like graves and headstones in a cemetery for them ... so descendants (us) would not forget what had happened, the huge cost in lost loved friends and family – to win this war ending at 11 am on the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918.

And other wars since then.

Lest we forget.