

Please note that only a selection of buildings and features are included.

Enjoy the tour.

were laid on the same day.

Stones of the University and the State Library of Victoria

civic leaders had a vision of it future. The Foundation

Melbourne in the 1850s was a small colonial city but its

death in 1880, was the first Chancellor.

Redmond Barry, who famously sentenced Ned Kelly to

studies in Latin and Greek. Supreme Court Judge,

offered was the Arts degree, which included mandatory

professors and 15 students. The only degree to be

The first classes commenced in April 1855, with three

the city of Melbourne.

research. It is also an integral part of the cultural life of

The University is more than a place of learning and

beyond these boundaries.

Grattan Street. Today the campus has expanded well

The original campus was set in a large area north of

in a range of undergraduate and graduate disciplines.

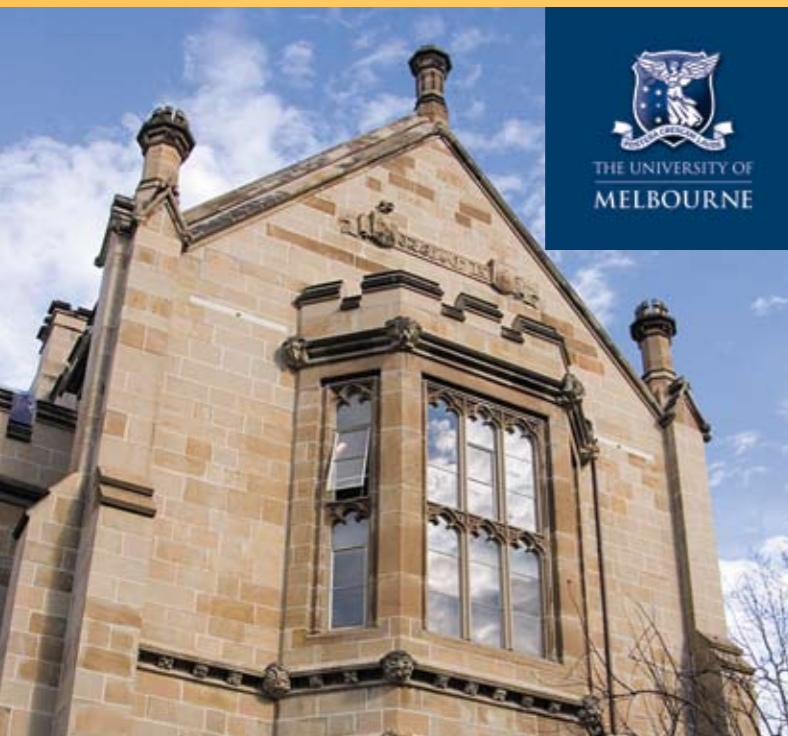
around 45,000 students from across the globe studying

internationally acknowledged research University with

the University of Melbourne today is a thriving,

Founded in 1853 by an Act of the Victorian Parliament,

Welcome to the University of Melbourne



UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE CAMPUS TOUR

A ONE-HOUR SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR HIGHLIGHTING SOME OF THE HISTORICAL, ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE PARKVILLE CAMPUS

The tour commences and finishes at the Information Centre on Swanston Street. You are welcome to peruse the cultural collections and interiors of the buildings at your leisure, if you are visiting during normal working hours. Please be aware that classes may be in session.

UNIVERSITY MERCHANDISE

A wide range of gift, clothing and other University branded items are available across the camps: The bookshop in the Baillieu, the Grattan Street Bookshop and the shop in Union House. Look for the T-Shirt logo on the map on the reverse side of this document.

FURTHER READING

Phillip Goad and George Tibbits, *Architecture on Campus: A Guide to the University of Melbourne and its Colleges*, Melbourne University Press, 2003.

Stuart Macintyre and R J W Selleck, *A Short History of the University of Melbourne*, Melbourne University Press, 2003.

Chris McAuliffe and Peter Yule (eds), *Treasures: Highlights of the Cultural Collections of the University of Melbourne*, Melbourne University Press, 2003.

John Poynter and Carolyn Rasmussen, *A Place Apart: The University of Melbourne, Decades of Challenge*, Melbourne University Press, 1996.

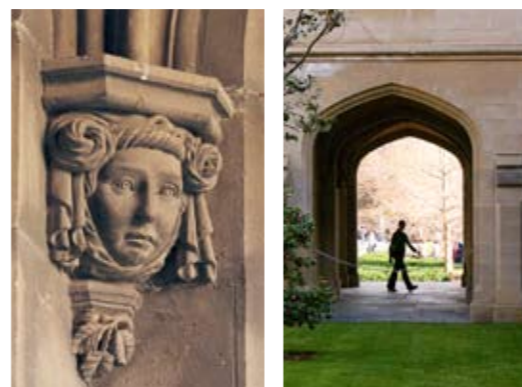
R J W Selleck, *The Shop: The University of Melbourne, 1850 – 1939*, Melbourne University Press, 2003.

Charles Sowerwine and Alice Garner, *The Wandering Scholar's Guide to Melbourne*, The University of Melbourne, 2007.

AUDIO TOUR

To download the audio for the tour, visit:

<http://campustour.unimelb.edu.au>



29 Land and Environment Building. Originally the School of Agriculture.

30 Grainger Museum. This building was financed in the 1930s by the Melbourne-born composer Percy Grainger to house his extensive autobiographical collection. It is currently closed for building conservation works but the collection is accessible by appointment in the Baillieu Library.

31 Conservatorium of Music. Graced with Art Nouveau motifs, the 1909 building was designed by Bates, Peebles and Smart, to face outwards from the rest of the University, with sound-proof rooms. Inside is the Melba Hall auditorium and a number of key portraits including one of the soprano Dame Nellie Melba and one of Francis Ormond.

32 Babel Building. (1946) So named because it originally housed the European language teaching departments.

33 Baillieu Library. The largest library on campus. It houses the main arts, humanities and social sciences collections as well as undergraduate material for physics and mathematics. It also houses the Louise Hanson-Dyer Music Library, East Asian Collection, and the Special Collections which include rare books and manuscripts. The bookshop sells publications from Melbourne University Publishing, one of the few university presses remaining in Australia, as well as general academic books and supplies.

34 Charity Being Kind to the Poor Bronze sculpture. (1893) Now outside the Baillieu Library, this originally adorned the entrance of the Equitable Life Assurance Building in Collins Street.

35 Western Entrance to car park features *Atlantes* (1880) carved by James Gilbert and originally from the Colonial Bank in Elizabeth Street.

36 Underground Car Park. (1970) An engineering innovation, employing mushroom-shaped columns to support the roof and accommodate drainage for the lawn and trees above. Its atmospheric interior appeared in the Australian film *Mad Max*.

37 Medical precinct The University is located next to and forms part of a large biomedical research precinct of world-class standing. The Howard Florey Institute, Microbiology, Walter and Eliza Hall Institute and Bio21 Institute are close by. The Medical History Museum houses artefacts and documents which tell the history of the Medical School. On the corner of Grattan and Elizabeth St you will see a remnant of the original iron fence which surrounded the campus. It was partly removed at the request of the Melbourne City Council in return for the provision of electric lighting.

38 South Lawn. Ellis Stones and Ron Rayment, landscape designers, created a roof garden over the underground car park.

39 John Medley Building. (1971) Designed by Sir Roy Grounds, perhaps best known for his design of the National Gallery of Victoria on St Kilda Road.

40 Gatekeeper's Cottage. (1860) Designed by Joseph Reed. The cottage was a residence up until 12 years ago.

41 University Square. The Alan Gilbert Building houses Australia's first large-scale building-integrated photovoltaic solar power generator which won an award for sustainable architecture. Law is now located in the Building at the southern end of the square. The ICT Building to the west incorporates original 19th century terrace houses into the façade, thus preserving the original streetscape.

42 Engineering Building. (1899) Designed by Reed, Smart and Tappin, was the first permanent home of the first engineering course in Australia. Inside a plaque commemorates the first engineering professor, William Charles Kernot.

43 1888 Building. (1888) This Building is now home the Graduate Centre, but housed the Melbourne Teachers' College until 1994 when it became home to the University's School of Graduate Studies, and now the School of Graduate Research. Features include stained glass windows and ceramic tiled portraits commemorating those staff and students who served in the First World War.

44 Frank Tate Building. (1939) Originally part of the Melbourne Teachers' College, this Art Deco building is now home to a learning centre for students providing individual and collaborative learning spaces.

45 Sidney Myer Asia Centre. (1999) Home to the Asia Institute and Asialink, this building was designed by Nation Fender Katsalidis. The Centre promotes public awareness and understanding of Asia. The sculpture Spirit Wall which graces the North Eastern corner is by Akio Makigawa.

Tour ends back at Potter Museum.



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The information in this publication was correct at the time of printing.
The University reserves the right to make changes as appropriate.

CAMPUS TOUR

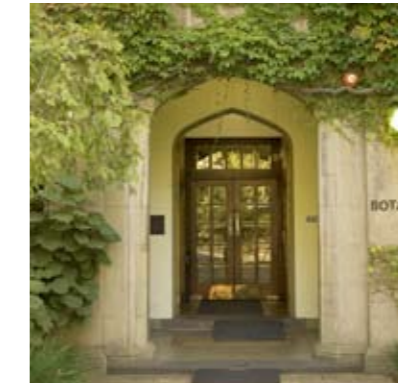
- 1 Ian Potter Museum of Art.** Designed in 1998 by Nonda Katsalidis and houses the University's extensive art collection, which ranges from classical antiquity to contemporary art. Features include the external sculpture, Christine O'Loughlin's Cultural rubble and inside in the lobby Napier Waller's Leckie window.
- 2 Elisabeth Murdoch Building.** Previously named Old Pathology, housed the Medical School from the 1880s. Reed and Barnes, a major nineteenth century architectural practice, designed the building. This practice and its successor partnerships designed many of the city's buildings, including many at the University of Melbourne.

- 3 Old Geology Building.** Now home to the Faculty of Science, was constructed in 1927 in red brick instead of sandstone due to budgetary constraints. Outside are outstanding examples of the Ginkgo tree from China. The Western tree is a rare female and bears fruit.
- 4 Architecture Building.** Originally designed in the 1960s by then Professor of Architecture Brian Lewis, with a 1990s addition designed by Daryl Jackson. Within are several sculptures, including *Britannia* and *Goddess* designed by English sculptor R.S. Jackson in the 1860s, originally from the ANZ bank in Collins Street.
- 5 Chemistry Building.** (1938) Designed by the Victorian Public Works Department.
- 6 Union Lawn.** Also known as the 'Concrete Lawns', was originally the site of an ornamental lake which eventually was filled in due to space limitations.
- 7 Old Commerce Building.** Now part of Architecture. An 1856 Reed designed Bank of New South Wales façade has been incorporated into the original 1941 building.

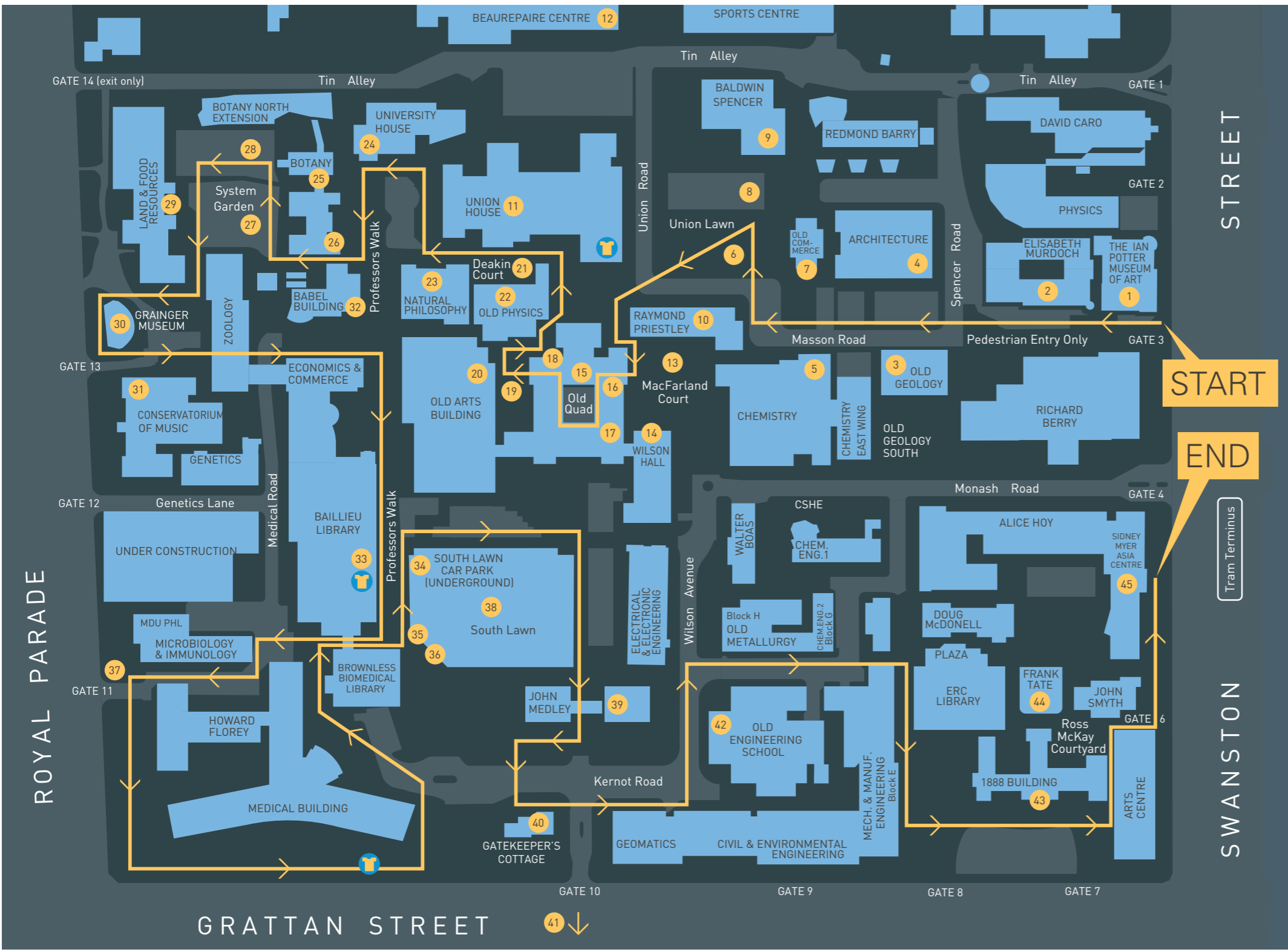
- 8 Sun Ribbon Sculpture.** By the German-born Australian Inge King, this was donated by Eileen Kaye Fox in memory of her parents Ernest and Fannie Kaye in 1982.
- 9 Baldwin Spencer Building.** Formerly the Biology School, and originally designed by Reed, Henderson and Smart. It is named after the foundation professor of biology, (Sir) Walter Baldwin Spencer, a well known scientist and anthropologist, who encouraged women to study science. Georgina Sweet, one of the first women to be appointed as a lecturer, worked here under Baldwin Spencer's mentorship.
- 10 Raymond Priestley Building.** This 1960s 'slab block' administration building houses the Vice-Chancellor and senior executive and is named after the University's first salaried Vice-Chancellor, the geologist and Antarctic explorer Sir Raymond Priestley.
- 11 Union House.** The original building on this site, designed by Reed and Barnes, housed the National Museum (now Museum Victoria in Carlton Gardens) from 1863 until 1899. Only a few fragments of the original building are still visible. The George Paton Gallery on level 2 features contemporary art exhibitions.

- 12 The Beaurepaire Centre.** (1954) The result of a generous donation from former Olympic swimming champion Sir Frank Beaurepaire. It also served as a training facility for the 1956 Olympic games, in which the University had a major administrative role to play. A colourful mural by Leonard French graces the foyer. The sports oval, running track and colleges are near the Centre.
- 13 McFarland Court.** Named after Sir John MacFarland, a Chancellor when the first salaried position of Vice-Chancellor was established in the 1930s. Formerly Master of Ormond College, MacFarland dedicated 46 years to University Council, becoming Vice-Chancellor in 1910 and Chancellor in 1918.
- 14 Wilson Hall.** Sadly the original Wilson Hall, a Gothic Revival style building designed by Reed and Barnes in 1879, burnt down in 1952 and was replaced with this 1956 'box' building by Bates, Smart and McCutcheon. It features a mural and a stained and etched glass screen by Douglas Annand, a pipe organ by George Fincham, and external sculptures by Tom Bass, including the Trial of Socrates above the main entrance.

- 15 The Old Quadrangle.** (1854) The oldest building on campus and was designed by Francis White, with apartments on the East and West wings for the professors. Camellia bushes have been a feature of the courtyard since the 1860s. The southern cloisters were finally realised in 1970.
- 16 Foundation Stone.** Mystery surrounds where the original foundation stone, containing some British coins and a copy of the University's Act of Incorporation, lies beneath the Quad. A foundation plate with a Latin inscription composed by the Chancellor, Redmond Berry, closed the cavity and was covered by a second stone. This is a replica of the foundation plate.
- 17 Mildura Branch.** Plaque commemorates the University's Mildura Branch which operated from 1947 to 1949.
- 18 Eight-Hour-Day Plaque.** Commemorates a stonemason's stop-work in 1856 which launched the campaign for the eight-hour-day, an event of international significance in the history of workers' conditions and industrial relations.
- 19 Cussonia Court.** Named for the *Cussonia spicata* tree gracing the middle of the courtyard. This tree was propagated from a cutting from the original tree planted in the 1880s by Professor McCoy, one of the University's first four professors. The Sphere Sundial can also be found here.



- 20 Old Arts Building.** (1924) Designed along utilitarian lines despite its Gothic Revival exterior look. The lecture theatres are in the centre with offices and classrooms located on the exterior facing walls.
- 21 Deakin Court.** The pillars in the middle of the courtyard and at the eastern end are relics saved from the original Gothic Revival style Wilson Hall. The sculptures are by Melbourne sculptor Bruce Armstrong, whose work can also be seen at the National Gallery of Victoria and Heide Museum of Modern Art. The enormous Eagle on Wurundjeri Way near Docklands is another of Armstrong's works.
- 22 Old Physics Building (1889)** designed by Reed, Henderson and Smart, now houses the University's Centre for Indigenous Education and a conference centre.
- 23 Natural Philosophy Building** (the early term for Physics) now houses botany facilities including the Herbarium, a collection of over 100,000 botanical specimens, used in teaching and research.
- 24 University House.** (1884) The founding professors lived in the apartments in the Old Quad. Later a row of houses was built along Professors Walk. The only one remaining is this one, built for Professor Nanson, Professor of Mathematics, and noted for his work on Australia's preferential voting system. It now houses the University staff club and contains a variety of collections, including the Karagheusan Room containing the interior fittings and furniture originally from a Paris apartment, home to Nazareth Karagheusan, who was a Senior Lecturer in the French Department, and the Ernst Matthaei Memorial Collection of Early Glass. The verandah was relocated from Oggs Pharmacy in Collins Street.
- 25 Botany Building.** (1928) Built in brick as opposed to stone for reasons of economy but inside contains another of Napier Waller's stained glass windows, *Orchids*.
- 26 Carriage Gates.** Reputed to be the original front gates relocated from the Grattan Street entrance in the 1950s.
- 27 System Garden.** The creation of the first professor of Natural Science, Frederick McCoy. Begun in 1856, it originally comprised a series of concentric garden beds, organised according to plant classification. The only remnant from that time is the tower which formed the centre of an octagonal glasshouse.
- 28 Port Arthur Stone.** Taken from the Port Arthur church and mounted with a Pilkington-Gibbs heliochronometer, both from the estate of Sir Russell Grimwade.



GRATTAN STREET



Tram Terminus