

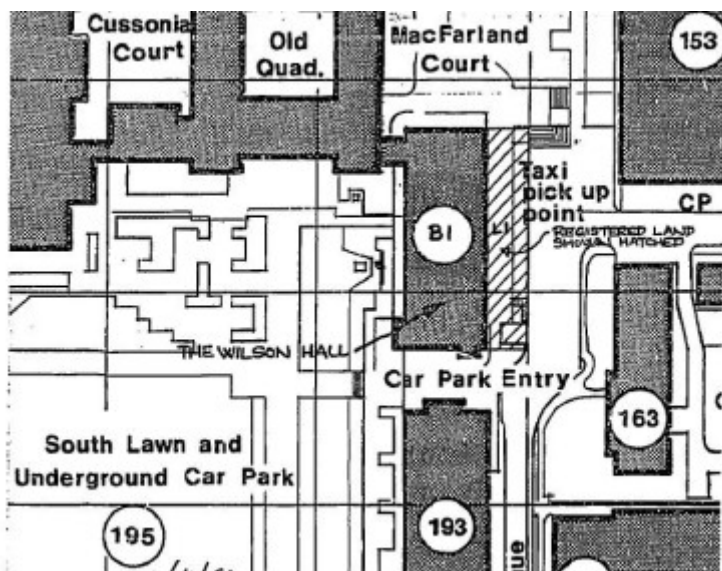
WILSON HALL



WILSON HALL SOHE 2008



1 wilson hall university of
melbourne parkville glass wall
side view jul1993



h01012 plan h0102

Location

156-292 GRATTAN STREET PARKVILLE, MELBOURNE CITY

Municipality

MELBOURNE CITY

Level of significance

Registered

Victorian Heritage Register (VHR) Number

H1012

Heritage Overlay Numbers

HO361

VHR Registration

April 21, 1994

Heritage Listing

Victorian Heritage Register

Statement of Significance

Last updated on - March 21, 2000

What is significant?

Wilson Hall is the ceremonial hall of the University of Melbourne and was designed by architects Bates, Smart and McCutcheon and officially opened on 22 March, 1956. The original Wilson Hall, designed in a Gothic Revival style by architects Reed and Barnes in 1879, was destroyed by fire in 1952. The new building, constructed on the bluestone foundation walls of the original Wilson Hall and incorporating stone rosettes from the old hall in the textured brickwork of the south wall, has a strong historical association with prominent pastoralist and politician Sir Samuel Wilson, whose gift of £30,000 in 1874 made possible the original Wilson Hall. The hall, approximately 52m long and 19m wide, functions as a venue for concerts, addresses and examinations. Wilson Hall was the first in a series of progressive architectural designs that transformed the character of the University of Melbourne campus in the 1950s. With the Beaurepaire Centre, the Baillieu Library, and the Russell Grimwade School of Biochemistry, Wilson Hall forms part of a large post-war group of campus buildings. Wilson Hall is a simple concrete frame rectangular box with brick infill and an east wall almost entirely of heat absorbing glass. The glass wall with steel frames is 36m long and 14.5m high. Sculptural reliefs include the mural on the internal wall above the dais designed by Douglas Annand and executed by Tom Bass and Alan Ingham called "A Search for Truth". The four stone sculptures mounted externally on the west wall are by Tom Bass. The copper clad pod on the south wall contains an organ designed by George Fincham in 1890. The etched and stained glass mural in the foyer is by Douglas Annand, the ceremonial chairs and lectern were designed by Grant Featherstone; a substantial bronze relief by Tom Bass is mounted externally on the north wall above the main entry and depicts "The Trial of Socrates".

How is it significant?

Wilson Hall is of architectural, aesthetic and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Wilson Hall is architecturally significant as an early and distinctive example of the post-war International Style. It was the first major public building in Victoria to combine ornament, artwork and detail within the strict visual tenet of the monumental form of the International Style. Wilson Hall was indicative of the development of aesthetics and architectural design with its monumental proportions, simple cuboid form, use of curtain wall glazing, lavish materials including the Swedish birch panelling and the black Italian marble and the extensive artwork both inside and outside the buildings. Wilson hall is a distinguished work of architects Bates Smart and McCutcheon, the practice that was derived from Reed and Barnes, architects for the original Wilson Hall. The monumental scale of the Wilson hall demonstrates the importance of a great hall in the ceremonial customs and ritual of a university.

Wilson Hall is aesthetically significant for the murals and sculptures of Tom Bass and Douglas Annand. The murals are integral elements of the building, and expressive of the meaning and purpose of a great hall and of a

university, and demonstrate a notable application of decorative schemes.

Wilson Hall is historically significant the first major institutional building of note in Victoria after 1945. Built on the same site as the former Wilson Hall, the new hall was designed to fulfil the same central ceremonial role as its predecessor.

Wilson Hall is historically significant for the Fincham organ, an important and integral element of the hall. The organ was originally built in 1890 for the Australian church in Flinders Street and was re-erected at the Wilson hall in 1956 under the supervision of Sir Bernard Heinze. It has a strong historical association with the outstanding organ builder, George Fincham.

Permit Exemptions

General Exemptions:

General exemptions apply to all places and objects included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). General exemptions have been designed to allow everyday activities, maintenance and changes to your property, which don't harm its cultural heritage significance, to proceed without the need to obtain approvals under the Heritage Act 2017.

Places of worship: In some circumstances, you can alter a place of worship to accommodate religious practices without a permit, but you must [notify](#) the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria before you start the works or activities at least 20 business days before the works or activities are to commence.

Subdivision/consolidation: Permit exemptions exist for some subdivisions and consolidations. If the subdivision or consolidation is in accordance with a planning permit granted under Part 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* and the application for the planning permit was referred to the Executive Director of Heritage Victoria as a determining referral authority, a permit is not required.

Specific exemptions may also apply to your registered place or object. If applicable, these are listed below. Specific exemptions are tailored to the conservation and management needs of an individual registered place or object and set out works and activities that are exempt from the requirements of a permit. Specific exemptions prevail if they conflict with general exemptions.

Find out more about heritage permit exemptions [here](#).

Construction dates	1956,
Architect/Designer	Bates Smart & McCutcheon,
Heritage Act Categories	Registered place,
Hermes Number	3804
Property Number	

History

History of Place:

The original Wilson Hall designed by architects Reed and Barnes was built in 1879 and named after Samuel Wilson who donated 30,000 pounds for its construction. The building was substantially burnt to the ground on 25 January 1952. Initially the University favoured a complete reconstruction of the hall because so much of the

original sandstone was recoverable. An appeal for funding left the University with a large shortfall for the reconstruction project and instead it was resolved to build a completely new hall on the original site. Designs for the new hall by Bates, Smart, McCutcheon were published in August 1953. The total cost of the new building was 250,000 pounds.

Associated People: Sir Samuel Wilson
Douglas Annand
Tom Bass
Grant Featherstone

Extent of Registration

AMENDMENT OF REGISTER OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS

Historic Building No. 1012.

The Wilson Hall, University of Melbourne, Parkville, City of Melbourne.

(To the extent of:

1. The whole of the building known as The Wilson Hall marked B1 on Plan 6055327 (A), endorsed by the Chairperson, Historic Buildings Council and held by the Director, Historic Buildings Council.
2. All of the land extending east to the west kerb of Wilson Avenue shown hatched and marked L-1 on Plan 6055327 (A), being part of the land described in Certificate of Title Volume 8876 Folio 379 endorsed by the Chairperson, Historic Buildings Council and held by the Director, Historic Buildings Council.

[*Victoria Government Gazette* No. G16 21 April 1994 p.1004]

This place/object may be included in the Victorian Heritage Register pursuant to the Heritage Act 2017. Check the Victorian Heritage Database, selecting 'Heritage Victoria' as the place source.

For further details about Heritage Overlay places, contact the relevant local council or go to Planning Schemes Online <http://planningschemes.dpcd.vic.gov.au/>