NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA (NSW)
CLASSIFICATION REPORT

LOCALITY: POSTCODE 2008	ITEM NAME International House Stage 1	ADDRESS 96 City Road, Chippendale 2008 NSW

LGA: City of Sydney

OWNER: The University of Sydney

PROPONENT: Built Advocacy Committee - The National Trust of Australia (NSW)

AUTHOR: Flavia Scardamaglia, Rod Howard, Bronwyn Hanna

DATE OF PROPOSAL: December 2011   APPROVED 28th March 2012.

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- Woolley, Ken and Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Education Division, *Australian architects: Ken Woolley*, Red Hill, ACT, c1985.

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- Photographs of International House (University of Sydney), 1967, Max Dupain photographs, Mitchell Library, call no. PXD 1007, 11.
- Bunning & Madden architectural drawings, chiefly 1960s, Mitchell Library, call no. ONCY 74; ON 296
- International House – New East Wing (stage 2) completed 1971, O'Mahony, Neville & Morgan Architects, Mitchell Library, call no. PXD 677 26-27.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Figure 1 Max Dupain, photograph of the exterior of the International House (Bunning & Madden, *op.cit*, p.63).

Figure 2 Photo of International House from City Road, c2011 (FS 2011).

The International House at the University of Sydney, dating from 1967, is historically significant for being amongst the first university colleges to offer secular accommodation for students in NSW. As part of an international 'movement' of 'International Houses' begun in the United States in the early twentieth century, International House was deliberately designed to provide more independent, inexpensive and culturally flexible accommodation for a multicultural array of residents of both sexes and all ages, both domestic and international. These consciously 'modern', cosmopolitan social expectations of encouraging interaction and integration between cultures are expressed in the modernist architectural style of the building complex and by its location on the city side of the campus, bounded by busy roads and public transport rather than being located in the more suburban, park-like college precinct.

International House has social significance for its past and present associations with the approximately 4,000 people, representing 93 nationalities, who have so far lived there while studying at the University of Sydney. It has aesthetic significance as a fine example of the 'Late Twentieth Century International Style, designed by leading Sydney modernist architects Bunning & Madden in 1967, which projects the style's qualities of 'precision, sharpness, transparency and spatial quality'.[1] It uses pure geometric shapes to distinguish between different functions of the institution—a cylinder for the college's communal spaces and a rectangular prism for the living quarters.

International House occupies a landmark position on a major road heading into the Sydney CBD. It has a high degree of intactness for a 1960s institutional building. It is a representative Sydney example of an

[1] Apperley et al *A Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Angus & Robertson, 1989, p.235

international genre of buildings, along with the UNSW International House designed by Edwards Madigan Torzzillo Briggs and constructed also in 1967.

Historic

International House at the University of Sydney, dating from 1967, is historically significant for being amongst the first colleges to offer secular accommodation for university students in NSW (the first Australian International House was built ten years earlier at the University of Melbourne, and another International House was built concurrently in 1967 at the University of New South Wales). As part of an international 'movement' of 'International Houses' begun in the United States in the early twentieth century, International House was deliberately designed to provide more independent, inexpensive and culturally flexible accommodation for a multicultural array of residents of both sexes and all ages, both domestic and international. These consciously 'modern', cosmopolitan social expectations of encouraging interaction and integration between cultures are expressed in the modernist architectural style of the building complex designed by Bunning & Madden and by its location on the city side of the campus bounded by busy roads and public transport rather than being located in the more suburban, park-like college precinct.

Historic Association

International house is significant for its associations with University of Sydney bureaucrat Harold Maze who guided much of the physical expansion of the campus in the postwar period. It is also significant for its associations with the approximately 4,000 people, representing 93 nationalities, who have so far lived there while studying at the University of Sydney. Further research is likely to establish that many of these students have become prominent in their fields of expertise, both in Australia and overseas, and likely to be acting as positive links in Australia's international liaisons.

Aesthetic

International House is of aesthetic significance as a fine example of the 'Late Twentieth Century International 1960-' designed by leading Sydney modernist architect Bunning & Madden in 1967, which projects the style's qualities of 'precision, sharpness, transparency and spatial quality'.[2] It uses pure geometric shapes to distinguish between different functions of the institution—a cylinder for the college's communal spaces and a rectangular prism for the living quarters—and expresses its structure through the use of slender outer brick piers with structural steel inner piers which carry the reinforced concrete slab floors. The progressive social aspirations of the college are expressed in aspects of the form of the building, such as the circular shape of the rotunda housing the communal areas, which is meant to symbolise the concept that all cultures sit on the same level. International House occupies landmark position on a major road heading into the Sydney CBD.

Social

International House is of likely to be of significance to the contemporary community of around 4000 international and domestic students who have lived there since 1967.

Rarity/Representative

International House is rare as a modernist design by leading architects for university student accommodation in Australia. It has a high degree of intactness for a 1960s institutional building. It is a representative Sydney example of an international genre of buildings, along with the UNSW International House built in the same year by Edwards Madigan Torzzillo Briggs.[3]

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[2] ibidem
[3] Luscombe, Desley, UNSW Campus, A Guide to its Architecture, Landscape and Public Art, Sydney 2011

Aboriginal land

Material in rock shelters reveals that Aboriginal people inhabited the Sydney region at least from 20,000 years ago. About 3,000 years ago there appears to have been a major population increase of Aboriginal people in the area (and elsewhere throughout Australia), suggested by the evidence of many camp sites that seem to have come into use from that time[4]. The traditional owners of the Sydney city region are the Cadigal people[5]

The foundation of the British penal colony at Sydney Cove in 1788 allied with the effects of a smallpox epidemic in 1789-1791 caused a massive disintegration of Aboriginal social structure around Sydney within the first decade of colonisation. Although there are accounts of some of the interactions between the early British arrivals and the indigenous people by writers such as Collins, Tench and Dawes, Aboriginal concepts of the cultural meanings of the Sydney landscape and its features were not recorded in detail. Other information about Aboriginal culture in Sydney before colonisation is embedded in physical traces left from their activities in the daily round of getting, preparing and eating food. No such traces have yet been recorded by the National Parks & Wildlife Service within the grounds of the University of Sydney, which is sited just four kilometres from Sydney Cove. The cleared land policy for the edge of the stockade meant that much evidence of Aboriginal occupation in this part of Sydney is long buried[6].

Further information is held within the oral history traditions of surviving Aboriginal families from the area. Dennis Foley from the University of Sydney's Koori Centre points out that the University of Sydney is situated between two Aboriginal tracks which were paved over to become Parramatta Road and City Road. According to family stories he has been told, the land in the corner where these tracks met, now known as Victoria Park – and very close to the location of International House - was an important 'sit down' site for indigenous people because of the fresh water provided by its natural springs. That land continued in this function as a meeting place for some years even after the British occupation until Aboriginal people were forcibly removed around 1820.[7]

Colonial Land

The site of International House occupies land that was once part of the Grose Farm land grant in the parish of Petersham. The present building is the result of various additions occurred between 1967 and 1985 and it is currently owned by the University of Sydney and managed by the International House Council and the Director of the House.[8]

Sydney University and its colleges

The University of Sydney was the first university in the Australian colonies. The preamble to its 1850 *Act of Incorporation* enunciated the social and non-sectarian context in which its educational objects were to be promoted: 'to hold forth to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects resident in New South Wales, without any distinction whatsoever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal course of education.'[9]

The University of Sydney had features of both the University of London and the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, combining secular teaching by the University with provision for independent denominational colleges. It was a system never tried anywhere before. The 1854 legislation to provide for the establishment and endowment of Colleges within the University of Sydney specified the colleges' role: to provide 'systematic religious instruction, and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations'. In 1855 the University was granted 126 acres at Grose Farm, as a site for its own buildings and to enable it to make sub-grants for affiliated colleges of the four major

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[4] Haglun, 1996

[5] City of Sydney, Aboriginal People and Places, http://www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au/barani/themes/theme1.htm, accessed December 2011; NSW Heritage Branch, SHR entry for "Women's College at the University of Sydney" (2005) at: http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_04_2.cfm?itemid=5055964, created February 2005, accessed Novermber 2011

[6] NSW Heritage Branch, *op.cit.*

[7] Ibid 6

[8] International House, *International House Constitution,* <http://sydney.edu.au/internationalhouse/about/policies/ihconstitution.shtml>, updated November 2009, accessed September 2011.

[9] Ibid 6

denominations (Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan), all located in leafy parkland to the south of the main campus.[10]

From the 1940s to the 1970s the size and appearance of the University of Sydney campus changed significantly due to changes in the demographic of students in the wake of World War II. A massive uptake in enrolments following the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme (CTRS) brought the student population from 4,000 to nearly 10,800 during the 1950s. After the establishment of the Australian University Commission and with substantial Government financial support, the University began acquiring land in the Darlington suburb and expanding 'out' as well as 'up'.[11] By 1968 there were 16,500 students enrolled at the university. New colleges were required to provide housing for the increased enrolment— including International House, which was constructed in the late 1960s on a newly acquired plot of land near the busy corner of City Road and Cleveland Street. This multicultural, secular institution in its modernist, high rise building on the busy intersection is a far cry from the original, religious historicist-styled colleges of the university.[12]

International Houses Worldwide

The International House at the University of Sydney was built to affiliate with an international network of multicultural university colleges known as International Houses Worldwide. There are currently 15 International Houses spread across the world which work and function as separate, independent, non-profit making institutions united by the same mission: 'to provide students of different nationalities and diverse cultures with the opportunity to live and learn together in a community of mutual respect, understanding and international friendship.'[13]

The International House movement was founded in America in the early twentieth century due to inadequate housing accommodation being available to foreign students at American universities. The first International House was opened at the University of Philadelphia in 1926.[14]

The first International House to be built in Australia was built at the University of Melbourne in 1957. An International House was built at the University of Queensalnd in Brisbane in 1965, at the University of Sydney in 1967 and the University of New South Wales in 1968. Other International Houses have since been built in universities in Wollongong, Newcastle, Darwin and Townsville.[15]

International House at the University of Sydney

Harold Maze, Deputy Principal of the University Administration, was mainly responsible for the expansion of the campus in the 1960s including the erection of new buildings. His extensive travels as a Carnegie Fellow inspired him to establish a Student Union and a new student housing program that led to the erection of the International House.

In 1962 a Trust Deed was established to build an International House at the University of Sydney along with the one for the University of NSW. Rotary Club District 268 and 275, together with other private bequests, helped raising money for both buildings, the construction from 1965 to 1967 being supervised by Harold Maze and the first director of the house, Graeme de Graaff.[16]

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[10] Ibid 6
[11] McCredie, Hugh, obituary for Wilson Harold Maze MBA in 'The Gazette', December 1985 <http://sydney.edu.au/senate/RegMaze.shtml>, updated and accessed September 2011
[12] Ibid 6
[13] International House Worldwide, Sharing Cultures, advertising brochure, London
[14] Frazier Lloyd, Mark, The Early Years of the International House of Philadelphia and its Purchase of 3905 Spruce Street 1911 - 1922 <http://www.archives.upenn.edu/histy/features/campuses/3905spruce/3905spruce2.html>, created August 2000, accessed September 2011.
[15] International House Worldwide, op.cit.
[16] International House, International House Mission and History, http://sydney.edu.au/internationalhouse/about/history.shtml, accessed November 2011

Bunning & Madden

Walter Bunning studied architecture at Sydney Technical College while working for Stephenson & Meldrum. In 1936 he was awarded the Board of Architects of NSW's travelling scholarship which allowed him to continue his studies at the London Polytechnic and travel around Europe. He worked for Joseph Emberton and E. Stanley Hall, Easton & Robertson in London, Michael Scott in Dublin and also in New York. In 1938 he returned to Sydney where he obtained a position with H. Ruskin Rowe and also helped found the Modern Architectural Research Society (MARS). During World War II he worked as a specialist in camouflage and was appointed executive officer of the Commonwealth Housing Commission. During this time he worked on a planning policy report on the state of Australia's housing stock and started developing his ideas on the future of housing and town planning, published in 1945 in his book *Homes in the Sun: the Past Present and Future of Australian Housing*. In this book Bunning explains his view on how the buildings should be designed to suit the Australian environment and meet the needs of Australian families. Later in 1952, he designed his own house in Quakers Hat Bay where he adopted the principles of adapting architecture to the climate and the topography of its site.[21]

In 1945, Walter Bunning commenced his own architectural practice at 15 York Street, Sydney. The following year he was joined by Charles Madden, and in 1960 by Noel Potter and Kevin Smith. The firm Bunning & Madden was successful in many projects, including the competition of the highly acclaimed (now demolished) 'Anzac House', Australia's first curtain-wall building. An official NSW memorial to returned servicemen and women , it was awarded the Royal Institute of British Architects Bronze Medal for its 'outstanding merit and design' in 1958.[22]

In 1961 Bunning & Madden was awarded the Sir John Sulman medal for their design of the Liner House office building in Bridge Street. Here the curtain-wall façade and its fabric harmonized successfully with the adjacent buildings in terms of scale, partitions and modularity. Its steel-framed structure was combined with a reinforced concrete-ribbed floor system and a careful selection of materials and detailing of the interiors. The building was admired for combining 'consistent honesty in design and good taste' with a 'strong civic consciousness with its neighbours.'[23] Liner House is one of few modernist office buildings to be listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

In the same year, the National Capital Development Commission commissioned the firm to design the National Library of Australia is association with T.E. O'Mahony. The Library, officially opened in 1968 by Prime Minister Gorton, remains Bunning & Madden's best known building in Australia.[24]

The International House
In 1965, Bunning & Madden was commissioned by Rotary International and the Commonwealth and State Governments to design and build the International House in the newly expanded Darlington campus at the University of Sydney. The building comprised of two main built forms modeled on the opposition of two pure geometries, a circular and a rectangular form opposing each other connected by a short low rectangular element serving as main entrance.

International House is owned by the University of Sydney and managed by the International House Council and the Director of the House.[25]

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[21] Spearritt, Peter, Bunning, Walter Ralston (1912–1977), Australian Dictionary of Biography, National Centre of Biography, <Australian National University, http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bunning-walter-ralston-9623/text16969>, accessed October 2011.
[22] Bunning & Madden, *The Work of Bunning & Madden, Architects & Town Planners*, Sydney 1970, pp.8-10
[23] Ibidem, pp.42-45
[24] Ibidem, p.9
[25] International House, *International House Constitution*, http://sydney.edu.au/internationalhouse/about/policies/ihconstitution.shtml, updated 2009, accessed October 2011

DESCRIPTION:

Stage 1 – The Original Complex

The International House at the University of Sydney occupies a block of land in the Darlington campus bounded by City Road on the north west side, the Information Technology faculty and the Seymour Centre on the east side, Maze Crescent on the south east side and the Architecture faculty on the west side. The site was purchased in the 1960s.

The International House is a complex of buildings, structures and associated spaces built on the corner of Cleveland Street and Princes Highway (now City Road) at different times on a site that was originally purchased by the university in 196. Later additions to the complex have enlarged the original Lot allotment.

The 1960s building (Stage 1) comprised of two main built shapes modeled on the opposition of two pure geometries, a circular and a rectangular form opposing each other and connected by a short low rectangular element serving as main entrance. A low circular element (Rotunda) used to host communal activities is opposed to a tall vertical rectangular block (Dormitory) for in-house residents.

Rotunda

The three-storey circular Rotunda is erected on the north corner of the complex precinct on the triangular site between City Road, Cleveland Street and the extension of Maze Crescent and hosts the shared facilities of this hall of residence. According to Graeme de Graaff, its shape and its detachment from the main dormitory would have been the most suitable due to the precinct shape and the dual necessity to have a student residence hall and an International Centre for overseas students. Also, its circular shape would have offered an elegant solution to resolve the narrow corner of the site.

The exterior walls is a series of regularly spaced brick clad piers that extend on three levels separated by a tall narrow steel framed windows between a continuous wall of vertically proportioned windows and pre-cast spandrel panels. The piers support a shallow pitched roof clad in copper with wide cantilevered eaves. A slightly raised roof covers the central section incorporating high level windows which admit natural light into the interior of a central round space (the Wool Room).

The well-proportioned central double height space is defined by 12 internal columns that raise up to support the central section of the roof. On level 2 an open plan extends to the perimeter of the building.

The underside of the roof is lined with a circular timber ceiling from which is suspended a central 12 arms chandelier, each arm sustaining a translucent glass lantern. A narrow mezzanine walkway surrounds the outer side of the columns on the upper third level. The mezzanine is bounded by a timber railing in the inner side and a curved faced brick wall on its outer perimeter.

Beyond the brick wall on level 2 a number of doors opening in the wall provide access into several rooms beyond which are some of the common residential facilities are located, such as the Library, the TV rooms, the Billiard room, Ping-Pong room, the Computer lab and the Meditation room.

Beneath the main central space on level 1 there is the Dining Hall, which is a large circular space with some ancillary spaces around such as the Kitchen, the Coffee Room and the Ruth Shatford room.

The structure of the Rotunda is made of slender outer brick piers and inner piers of structural steel carrying the reinforced concrete one-piece floor slab. During the construction works, due to the heavy weight and massive dimensions of the slab, the concrete shrinkage problem was solved using low-heat concrete.

Throughout the building there are numerous surviving original finishes and fittings including light fittings in the underside of level 2, skirting, architraves and other internal joineries such as window sills, perforated acoustic ceiling panels, some of the furniture including the chairs and the shelving in the library.

Entrance Block

The two structures of the Rotunda and the Dormitory are physically linked by a low brick clad element with a flat roof which forms the main entrance to the complex from City Road. It has a symmetrical façade on the street that has been altered and the upper level form the vestibule of the Rotunda and the dormitory. While on Level 1 this buildings hosts the Kitchen and the Canteen, at Level 2 we now find the Administration Offices and the Main Foyer, together with a staircase leading to Level 3 of the Rotunda.

The Dormitory

This rectangular block is a 8 level plus top terrace tower hosting mostly single residential rooms assembled as a stack of unit cells. Its external modularity is constituted by a regularity of concrete slabs and piers that form a continuous regular structured grid filled by pre-cast panels clad in brick with aluminum-framed windows.

The external elevations are articulated by a structural concrete grid sustaining floor slabs and outer columns of reinforced concrete. The termination of the piers runs up beyond the brickwork and creates a light edge to the top of the building in contrast with the Rotunda. The flat roof and the outer edge of the roof contain glass panels to prevent occupational and health risks connected with the terrace. The original Bunning & Madden design allowed for a different termination of the building, with the last level hosting the Director's flat. Many interior spaces remain remarkably intact and contain original timber joinery including built-in wardrobes, doors and furniture.

Stage 2 and 3 - Later additions

East and Elkin Wings

Two conjoined three-storey brick buildings with flat roofs which define the southwestern corner of the courtyard area also enclosed by the Dormitory building and the Maze Building on the other two sides. The upper two levels of these buildings contain single and shared dormitory rooms, while the lower levels of both wings accommodate undercroft spaces which are used for parking of vehicles, storage areas and entrances. The interior spaces of these Wings appear to be relatively intact.

The Maze Building

The three storey Maze wing hosts self-catered apartments on three levels. It has a pitched tile roof with two adjoining square towers with pyramidal roofs containing the main staircases. An external framed walkway with perforated metal posts and railings gives access to the units from City road.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Harry Renbert and Ken Woolley, St Margaret's Chapel (former), Darlinghurst, 1958-59

In 1958-59 Harry Renbert and Ken Woolley (NSW Government Architects' Office) designed a two storey circular structure on the north-eastern section of St Margaret's Hospital site. While the eight storey public hospital was designed by Cobden Parkes in 1937-39, Renbert and Woolley's later approach was to juxtapose differently shaped buildings, an existing rectangular block (the Hospital) with a new free-standing circular element (the Chapel). [26] This opposition of pure built forms possibly influenced Bunning & Madden for the International House.

The structure of this circular element consists of pre-cast panels like barrel staves covered by a copper roof and a roof lantern surmounted by a cross.[27]

In 2004 the former St Margaret Chapel was readapted to become The Object Gallery by Sam Marshall, while the hospital was demolished and the site redeveloped. St Margaret's Chapel is now a Heritage item of local significance listed on South Sydney Amending LEP 2000.
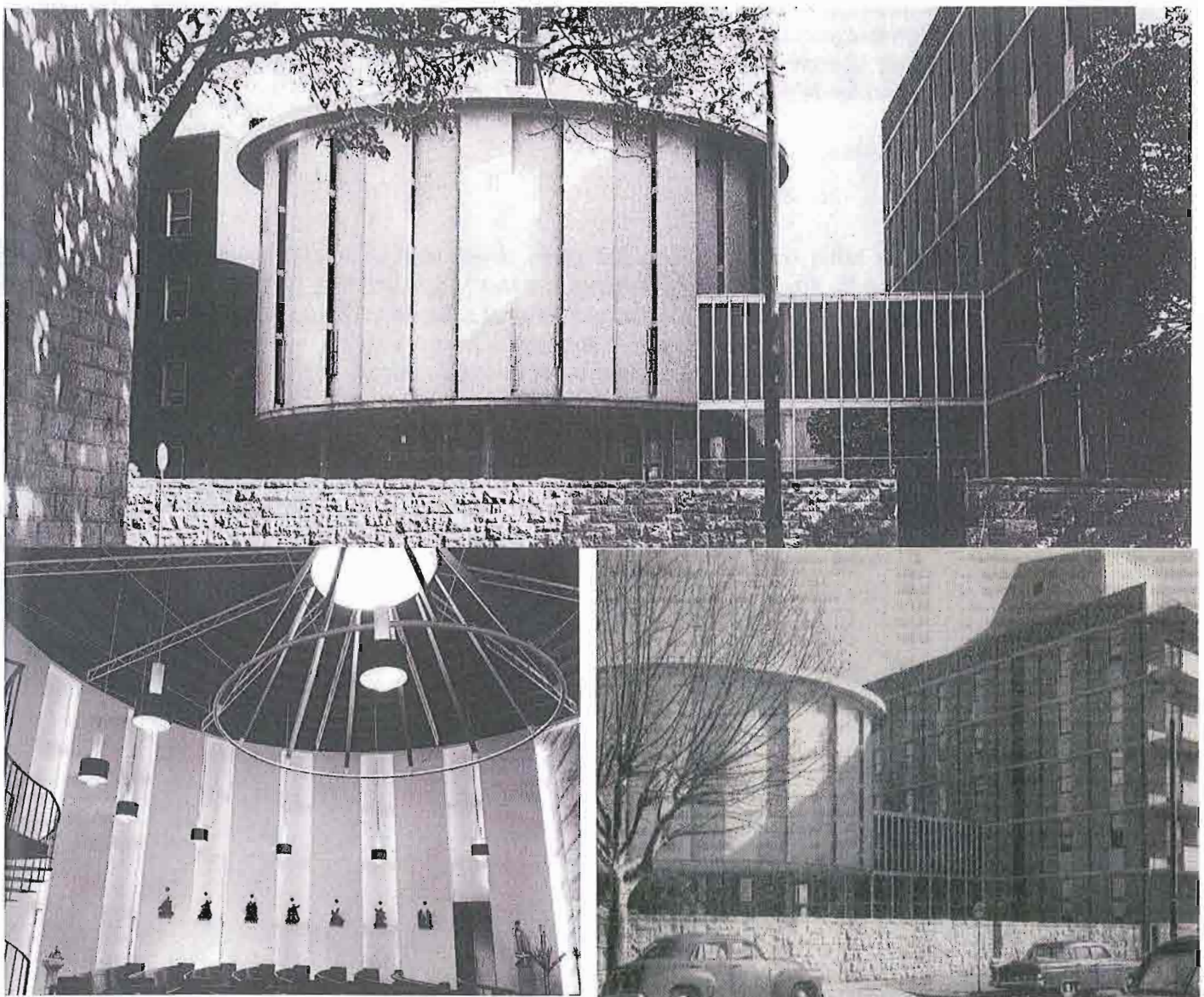
Figure 3, 4, 5 *St Margaret's Chapel, Darlinghurst, NSW (*Woolley, *op. cit.* and Public Works, *op. cit.*)

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[26] Public Works photographs of St Margaret's Hospital Chapel and Sisters' Home, Darlighurst, *Report of the Department of Public Works*, 1959, pp. 48-49.

[27] Woolley, Ken and Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Education Division, *Australian architects: Ken Woolley*, Red Hill, ACT, c1985, pp.25-26.

Bunning & Madden, *Hayden Allen Building, ANU,* 1960

Other examples of educational architectures where Bunning & Madden have used the juxtaposition of differently shaped buildings include the Hayden Allen Building at the Australian National University, 1960. In this case the rectangular block hosts the Lecture rooms while the free-standing circular element hosts the lecture theatre.
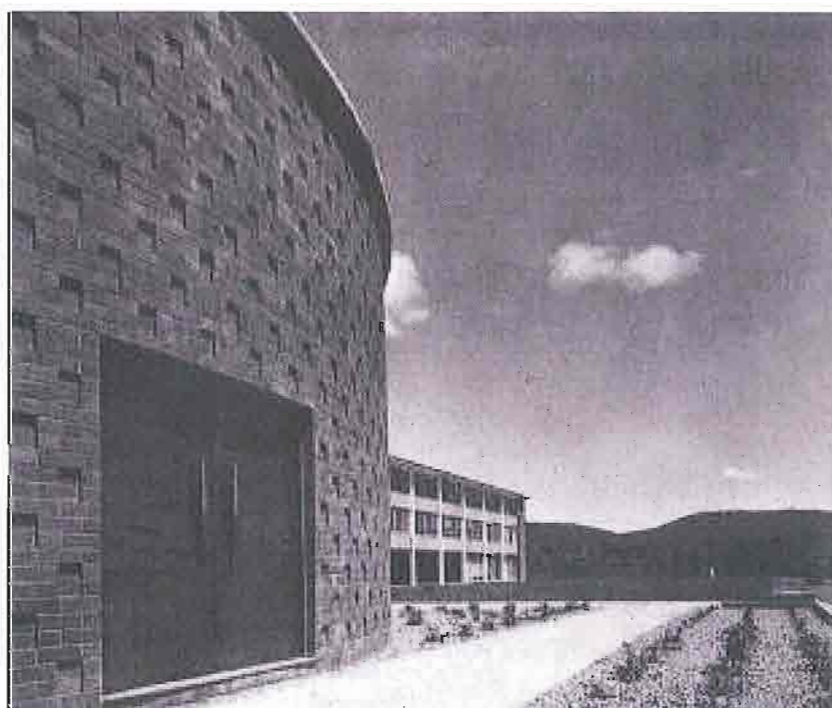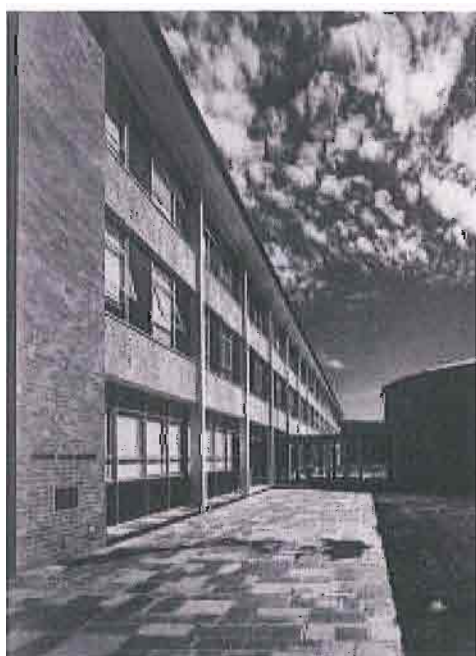

Figure 6, 7, 8 *Hayden Allen Building, ANU* (Bunning & Madden, *op.cit,* pp.46-48)

Edwards Madigan & Torzillo, *The Union Building at the University of NSW*, 1961

One year before being commissioned the International House, the firm of Madigan & Torzillo have designed the Union House at the University of NSW. Although this building may have been used as a model, its dimensions, fabric and detailing make it a totally different architecture from the International House.
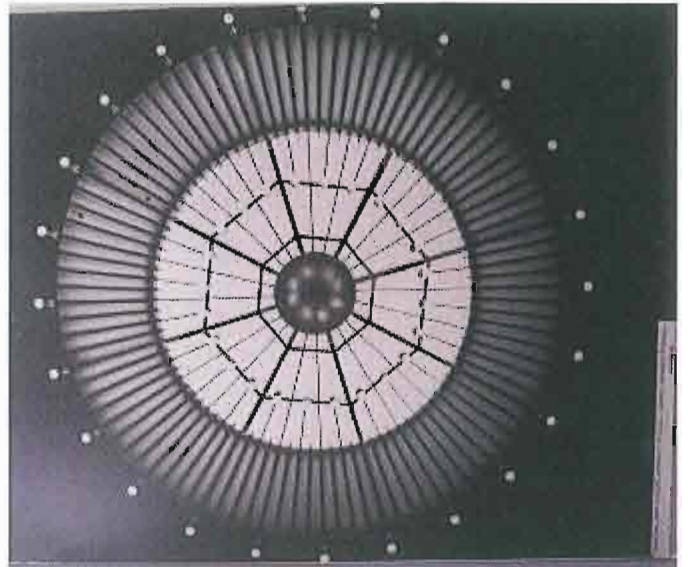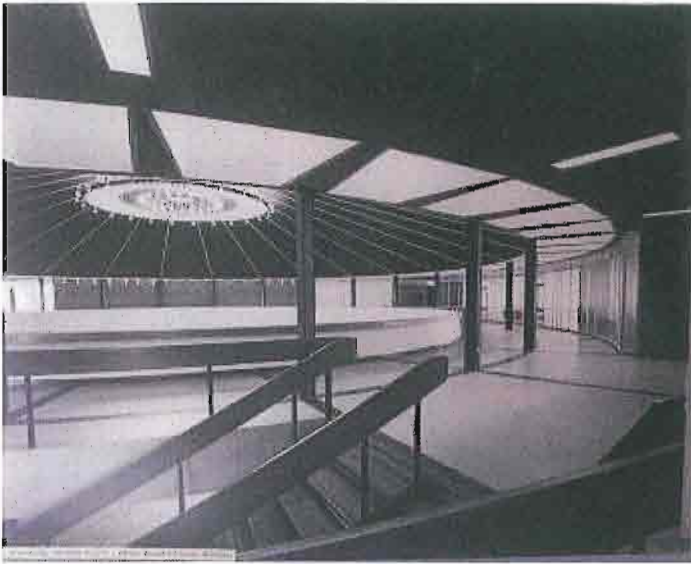
Figure 9, 10 The Union Building at the University of NSW (Max Dupain Photographic Collection at the Institute of Architects of NSW, Large Box 1 15A, LB1 AIA, Edwards, Madigan Torzillo and Briggs, Union Building UNSW, M A2; 15B, LB1 AIA, Chandelier, Union Building UNSW, M A2.)

BOUNDARY OF LISTING:
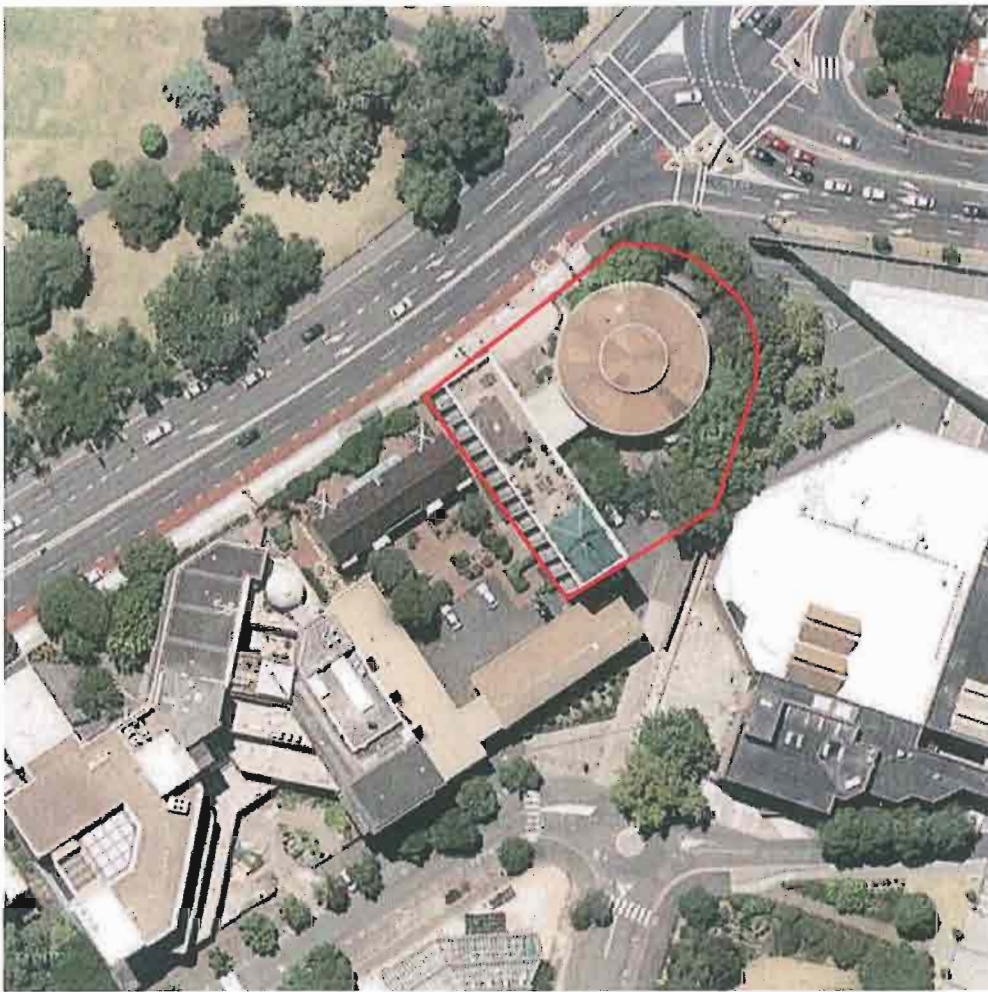
Figure 11 Aerial photograph of the International House (Source: Google Maps, 2011)

SITE PLAN/LOCATION PLAN

Figure 12 Location of the International House (Source: Google Maps, 2011)

STUDY BLOCK

COMMON ROOM

FOYER
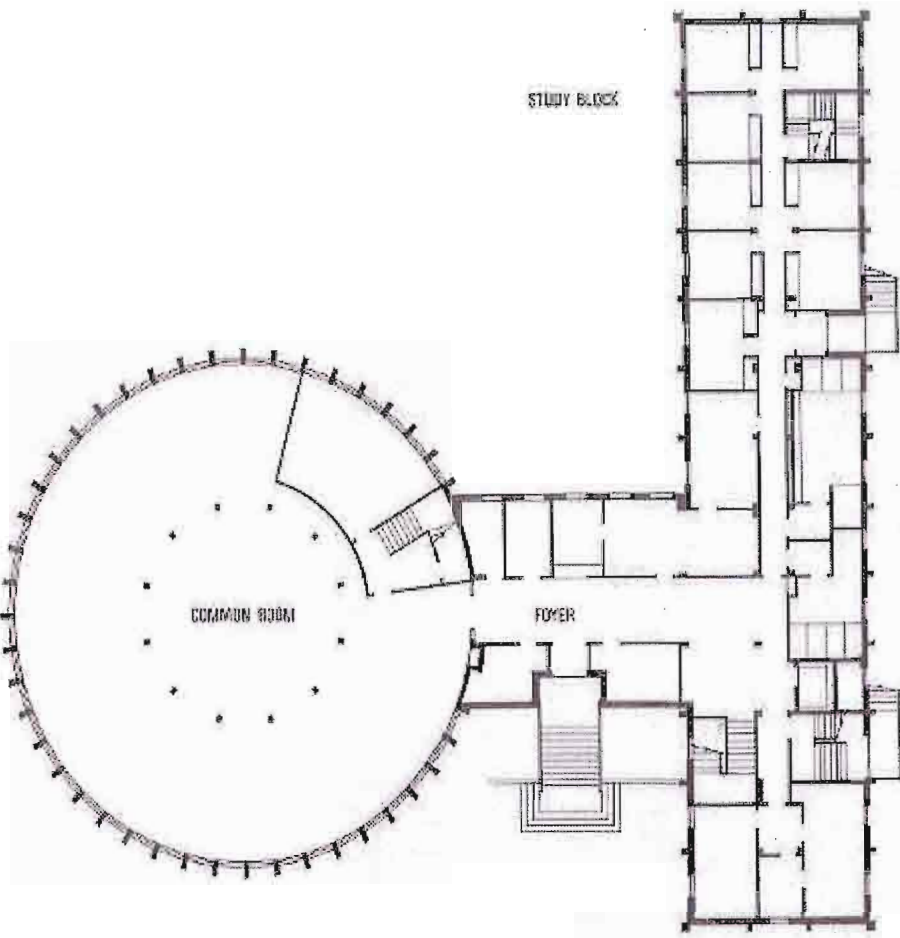
Figure 13 Plan of the International House, Level 2 (Bunning & Madden, *The Work of Bunning & Madden, Architects & Town Planners*, Sydney 1970, p.63)

IMAGES

Figure 14 External view from City Road (FS 2011)
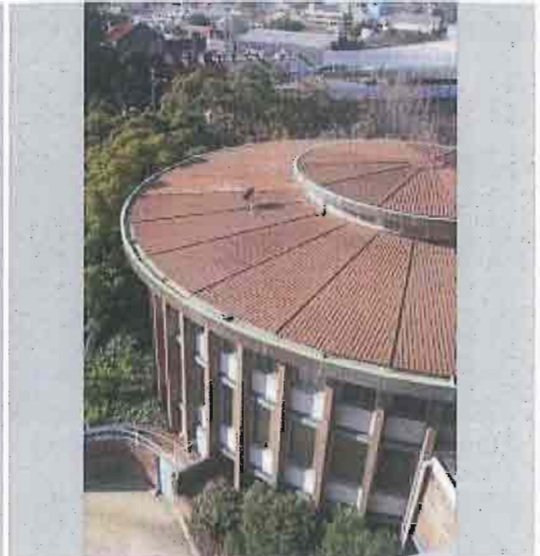
Figure 15 The roof of the Rotunda (FS 2011)

Figure 16 The Dormitory building and the Maze wing from City road (FS 2011).
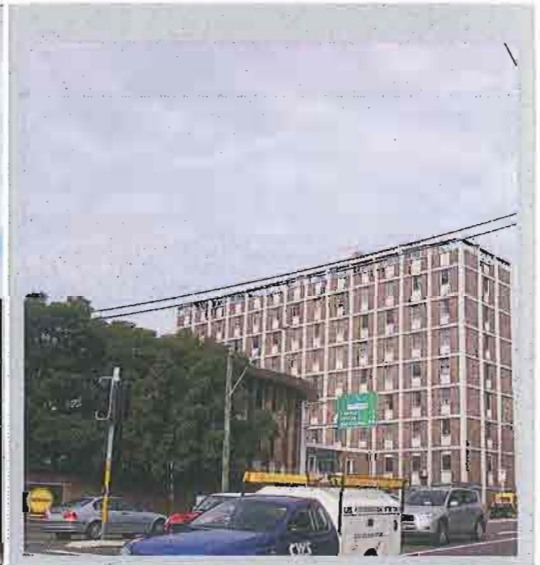
Figure 17 The corner of City road and Cleveland street from City road (FS 2011).

Figure 18 Interior: View of the Wool room, level 2 (FS 2011).

Figure 19 Interior: The view to the Wool room from Level 3. Note the 12-arms material chandelier (FS 2011).

Figure 20 Interior: the mezzanine level with its oak timber balaustrade atlevel 3 (FS 2011).
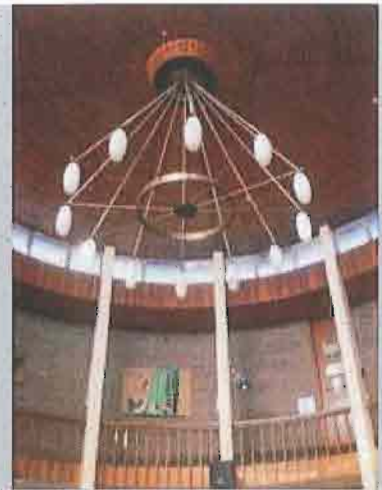
Figure 21 Interior: detail of the original lamp and timber ceiling in the Wool room (FS 2011)

Figure 22 The Library in the Rotunda with its curved furniture, level 3 (FS 2011).

Figure 23 Detail of the timber element holding the central chandelier in the Wool room (FS 2011).

Figure 24 The Wool Room in the Rotunda, level 2 (FS 2011).

Figure 25 The Billiard Room in the Rotunda, level 3 (FS 2011).

Figure 26 Meditation Room in the Rotunda, level 3 (FS 2011).

Figure 27 The main entrance to the Rotunda from the Foyer in the Rectangular Block, level 2 (FS 2011).
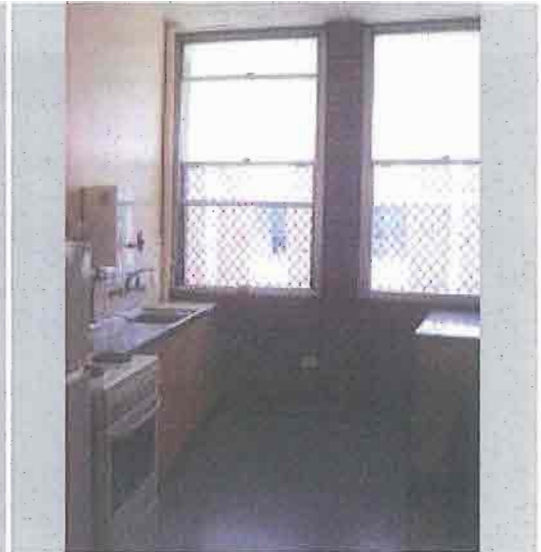
Figure 28 A communal Kitchen in the Rotunda, level 3 (FS 2011).

Figure 29 The Dining Hall located at the ground level of the Rotunda (FS 2011).
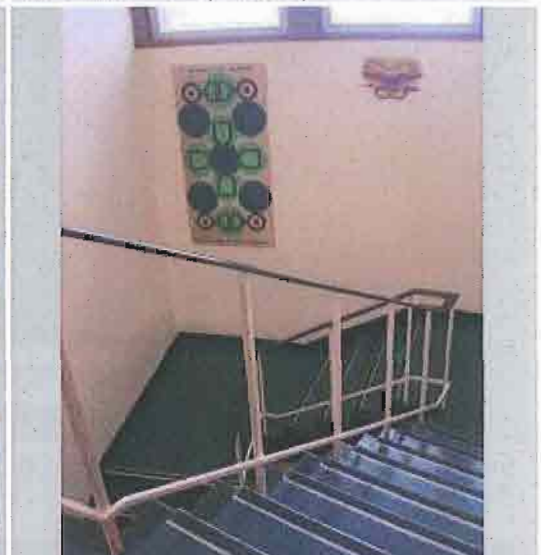
Figure 30 Staircase linking level 2 to level 3 in the Rotunda (FS 2011).

Figure 31 The corridor connecting the Dormitory to the Rotunda, level 1 (FS 2011).
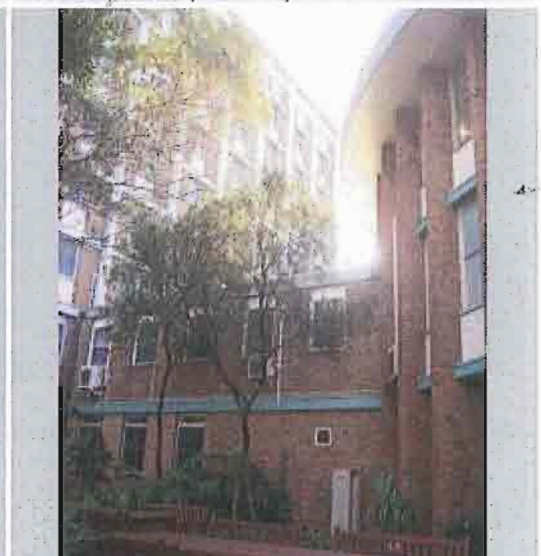
Figure 32 The entrance block connecting the Rotunda to the Dormitory from Maze Crescent (FS 2011).

HISTORICAL IMAGES

Figure 33 The Wool Room in the Rotunda soon after its construction, level 2 (Bunning & Madden, *op.cit*, p.62)
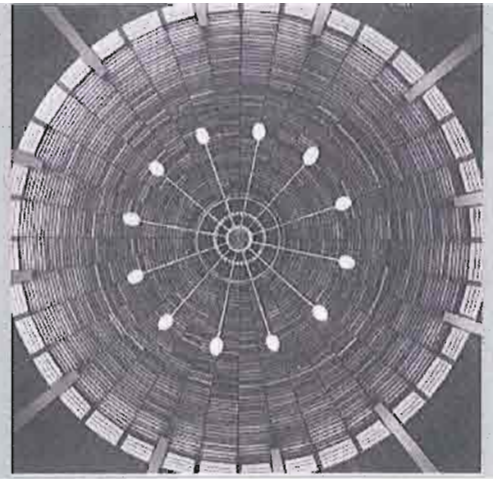
Figure 34 The doomed roof of the Rotunda (Bunning & Madden, *op.cit*, p.62)

Figure 35 Bunning & Madden's model for the International House (Bunning & Madden, *op.cit*, p.60)
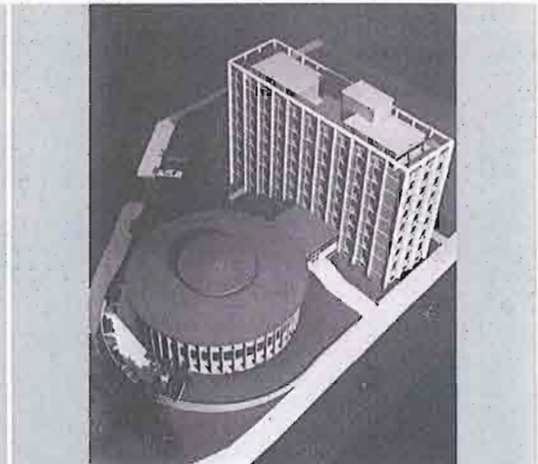

Figure 36 Bunning & Madden's model for the International House (Bunning & Madden, *op.cit*, p.61)

Figure 37 Max Dupain, photograph of the exterior of the International House (Bunning & Madden, *op.cit*, p.63)
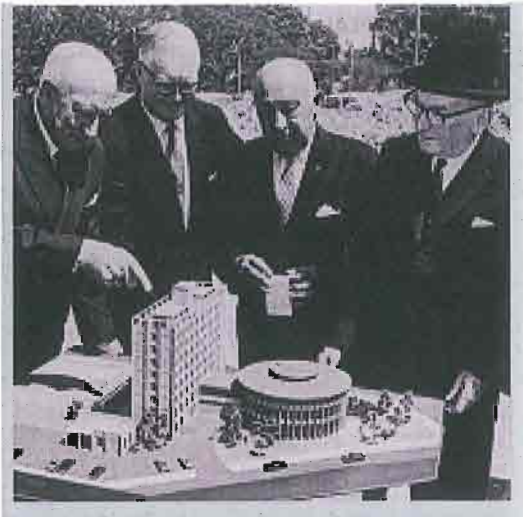

Figure 38 The opening of the International House, (NAA, http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/SearchNRetrieve/Interface/DetailsReports/ItemDetail.aspx?Barcode=11416127, 1967)

Figure 39 The first inspections to the construction site with the architect. (Fischer, *op.cit*, p. 107)
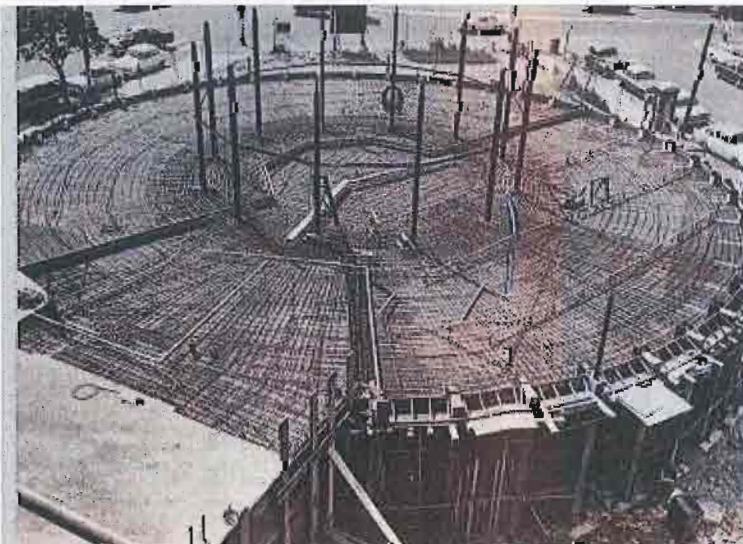
Figure 40 The first inspections to the construction site with the architect (International House, *A decade of Achievement*, 1977).
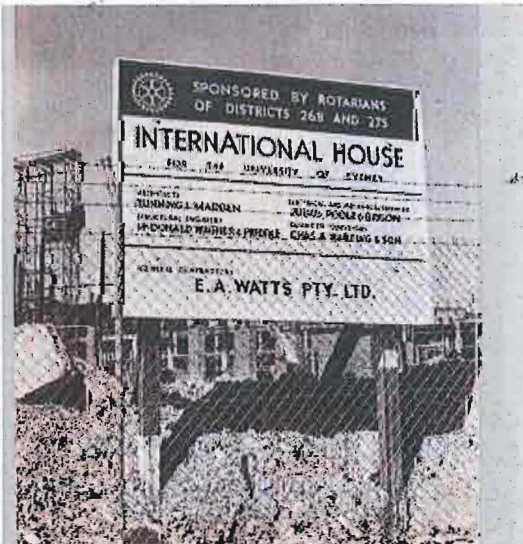

Figure 41 The site during construction works (International House, *A decade of Achievement*, 1977)

FROM DREAM TO REALITY
INTERNATIONAL HOUSE 1967-1967
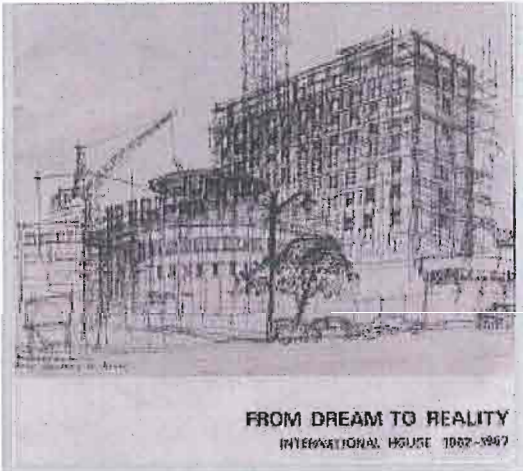
Figure 42 Allan Gamble sketch of the International House during construction (International House, *A decade of Achievement*, 1977).
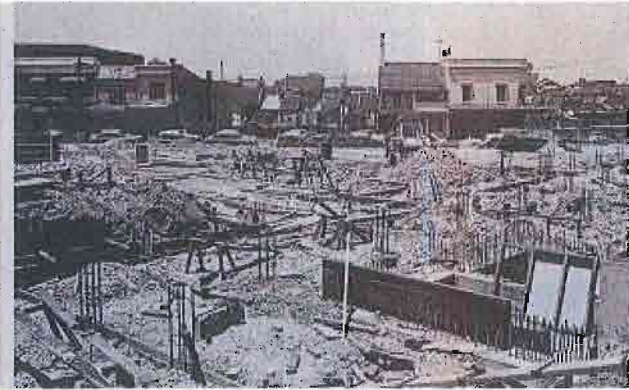

Figure 43 The construction of the Rotunda (International House, *A decade of Achievement*, 1977).

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Figure 44 The site during construction works (International House, *A decade of Achievement*, 1977)

Figure 45 The site during construction works (International House, *A decade of Achievement*, 1977)

Figure 46 The site during construction works (NAA, http://recordsearch.naa.gov.au/scripts/PhotoSearchItemDetail.asp?M=0&B=7555519, 1966)

Figure 47 The old Library in the Rotunda. This room later became the Computer room (International House, *First Report* 1969, p.10).

Figure 48 The Rotunda in 1960s. Note the integrty of the original building (International House *Second Report* 1972).

Figure 49 The Cellar Room, located at the ground level. This are was later refurbished and the Cellar room became Coffee room (International House, *First Report* 1969, p.12).

Figure 50 The 'social life' in the Dining Hall. The same circular tables are still in use after 50 years of use (International House, *Second Report* 1972).

Figure 51 A single room interior in the 1960s (International House, *A decade of Achievement*, 1977).

Figure 52 The Rotunda soon after its construction (International House, *First Report* 1969, rear cover).