



Figure 3.17 Looking down the entrance driveway with the remnant brick edging to the upper section.
Source: Tanner Architects.



Figure 3.18 Bitumen paving within the former yard to the rear of the House Complex.
Source: Tanner Architects.

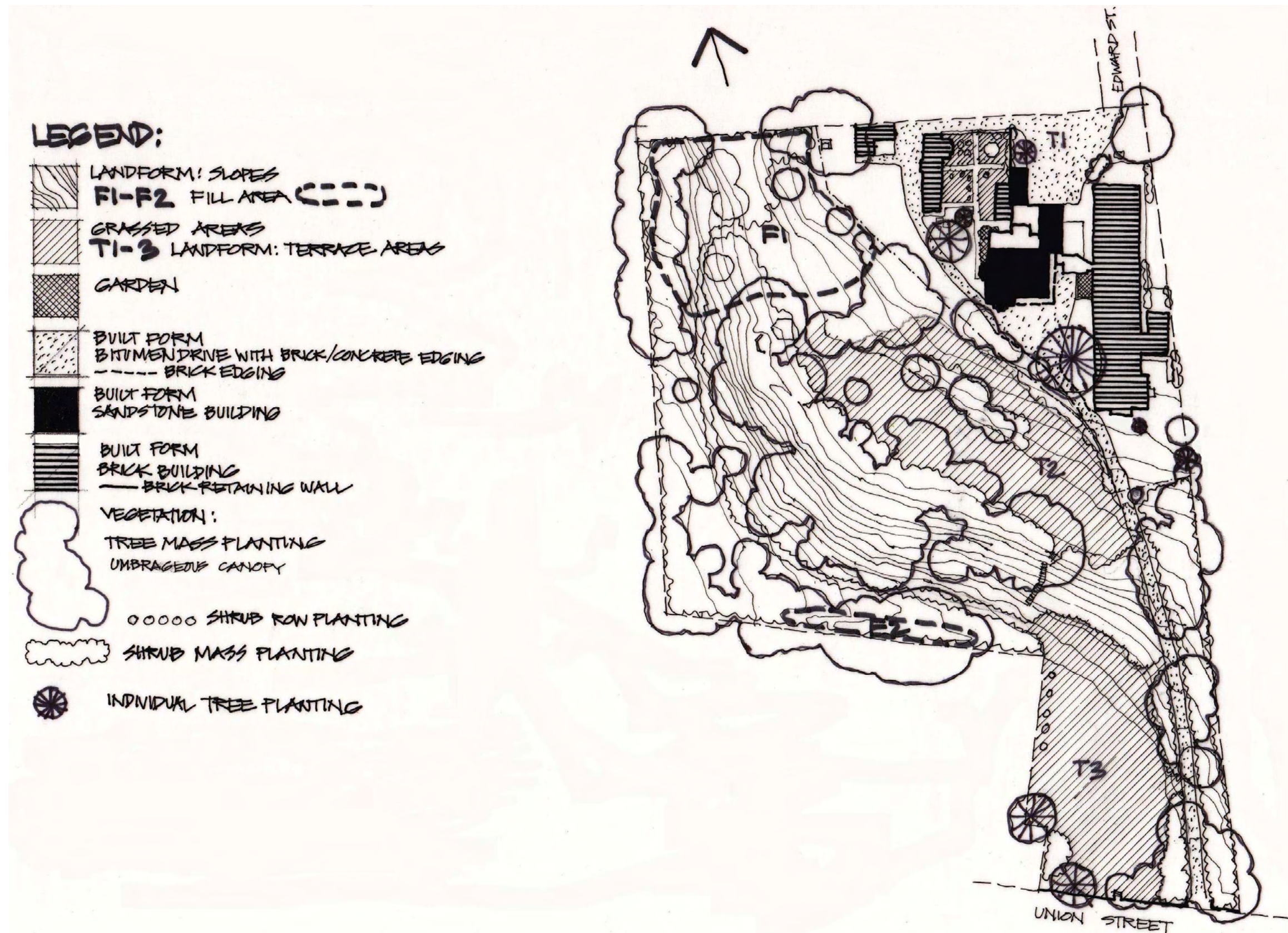


Figure 3.19 The key elements of the cultural landscape for Graythwaite.
Source: CAB Consulting, 2010.

3.4 The House Complex

3.4.1 Generally

The House Complex includes a range of buildings and structures associated with all phases of the site's development including:

- Graythwaite House, constructed c1853 (west wing) and c1874 (main part),
- c1874 Kitchen Wing,
- c1833 Stables Building,
- c1917 former Massage Room/Doctors Room; and
- c1915-1916 Lavatory/Bathroom Block addition to the rear of the House.

It also includes the service courtyard, which is bounded by these buildings and structures, early sandstone walls and later linking structures.

3.4.2 The House

The principal building on the Graythwaite site is Graythwaite House. It is constructed of sandstone throughout aside from the minor and late (1910s) additions at the rear. It is a building of four storeys inclusive of a basement, ground floor, first floor and attic levels. The principal elevation faces south to the harbour and there is a two-storey timber and iron (locally cast members by Bubbs and Sons) framed verandah on this elevation that continues along the eastern frontage.

The south and west elevations have two storey bay windows, orientated to front a garden setting. The roof over the main part of the house is hipped and broken by the central roof observatory ('widow's walk') itself punctuated by prominent dormer windows with half-round heads. The roof also has a number of prominent rendered chimneys that provide for an interesting roofscape. The roof is clad in slate tiles with glazed terracotta ridge capping. The surface finish of the stone blocks is chisel pecked. The finish and colour of the stone is not consistent throughout the building and this provides evidence of the various stages of construction.

The architectural style of the House is a restrained form of the Italianate devoid of many of the applied embellishments that characterise the style, but has hallmarks such as the bracketed cornice, and cast iron columns and decorative lace cast iron work, and pronounced chimneys;

Aside the entry to the House is the elaborate carved sandstone tablet unveiled at the opening of Graythwaite Red Cross Convalescent Home in March 1916 by Premier Holman.



Figure 3.20 The west elevation of Euroka Villa in the 1860s.
Source: Stanton Library.



Figure 3.21 The west elevation of Euroka Villa (Graythwaite) today showing the 1870s remodelling by George Dibbs including the removal of the upper level balcony and the construction of the bay windows.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.22 The east and north (rear) elevations of Graythwaite c1897.
Source: *The Sydney Mail*, 14 August 1897, pg 831.



Figure 3.23 The same view today. A noticeable change is the lavatory/bathroom block attached to the rear of the House c1916 and the removal of the iron railing to the roof observatory. The garden setting has also been removed.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.24 An undated view of the roofscape and terrain to the west of the House. The photograph was taken from the tower within the adjacent Holtermann's estate.
Source: Mitchell Library.



Figure 3.25 The same view today taken from the tower on the adjacent Shore School site. The most noticeable change is the maturing of the garden setting. The house itself has changed little.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.26 The front (south) elevation of the House today from the upper embankment.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.27 Front (south) elevation of the House today from the entry driveway.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

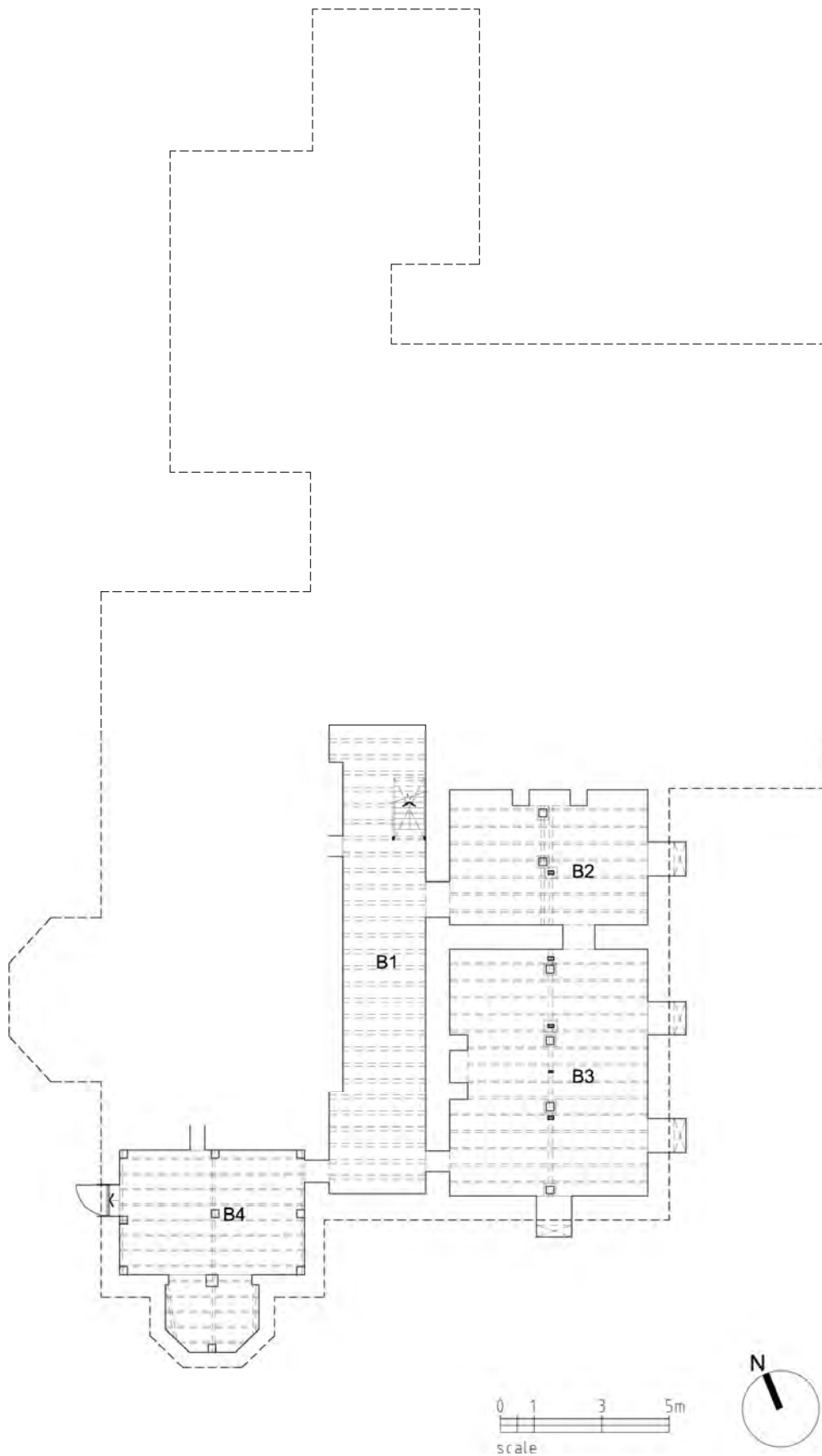


Figure 3.28 Basement floor plan of the House, existing conditions, not to scale.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

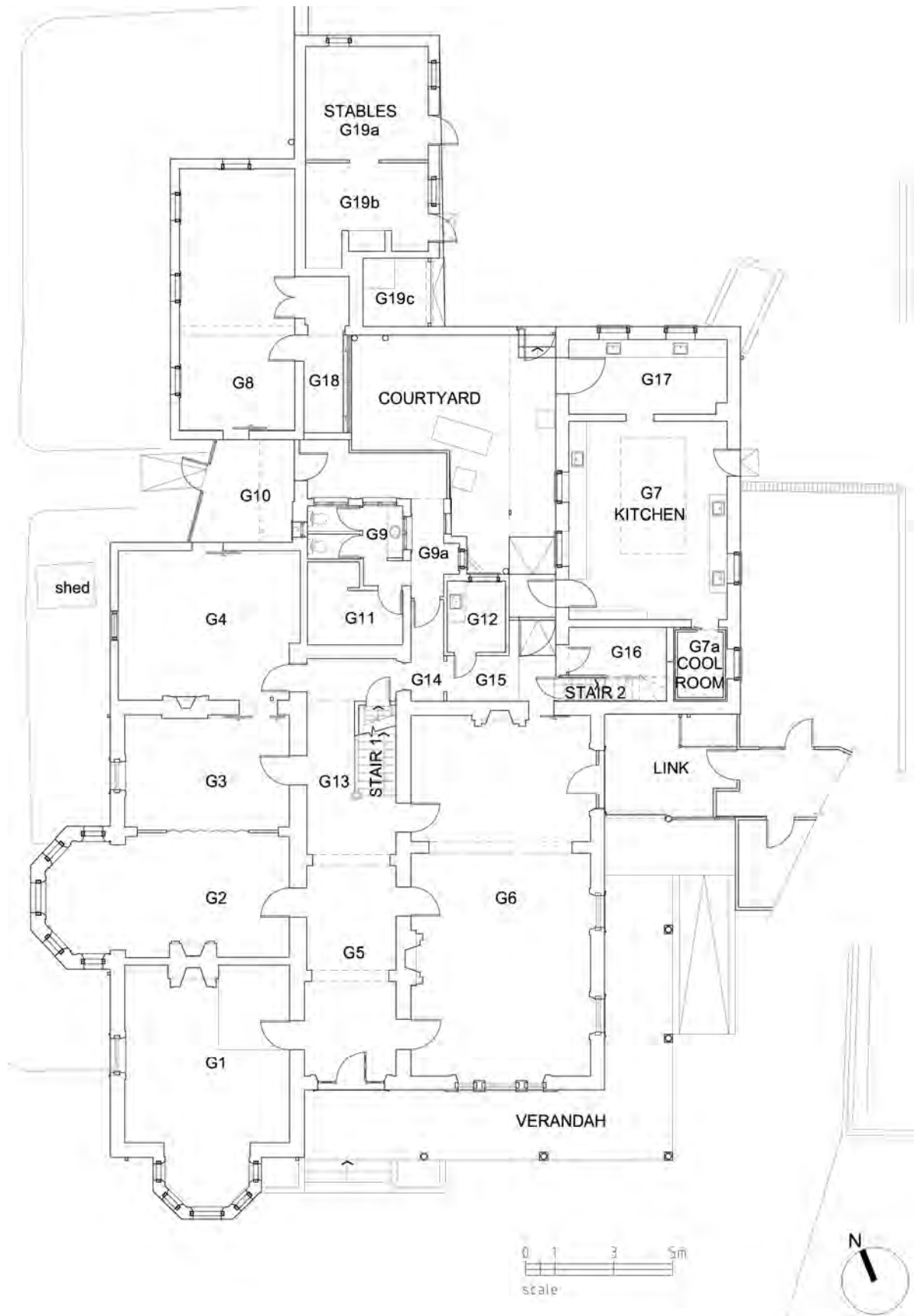


Figure 3.29 Ground floor plan of the House, existing conditions, not to scale.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

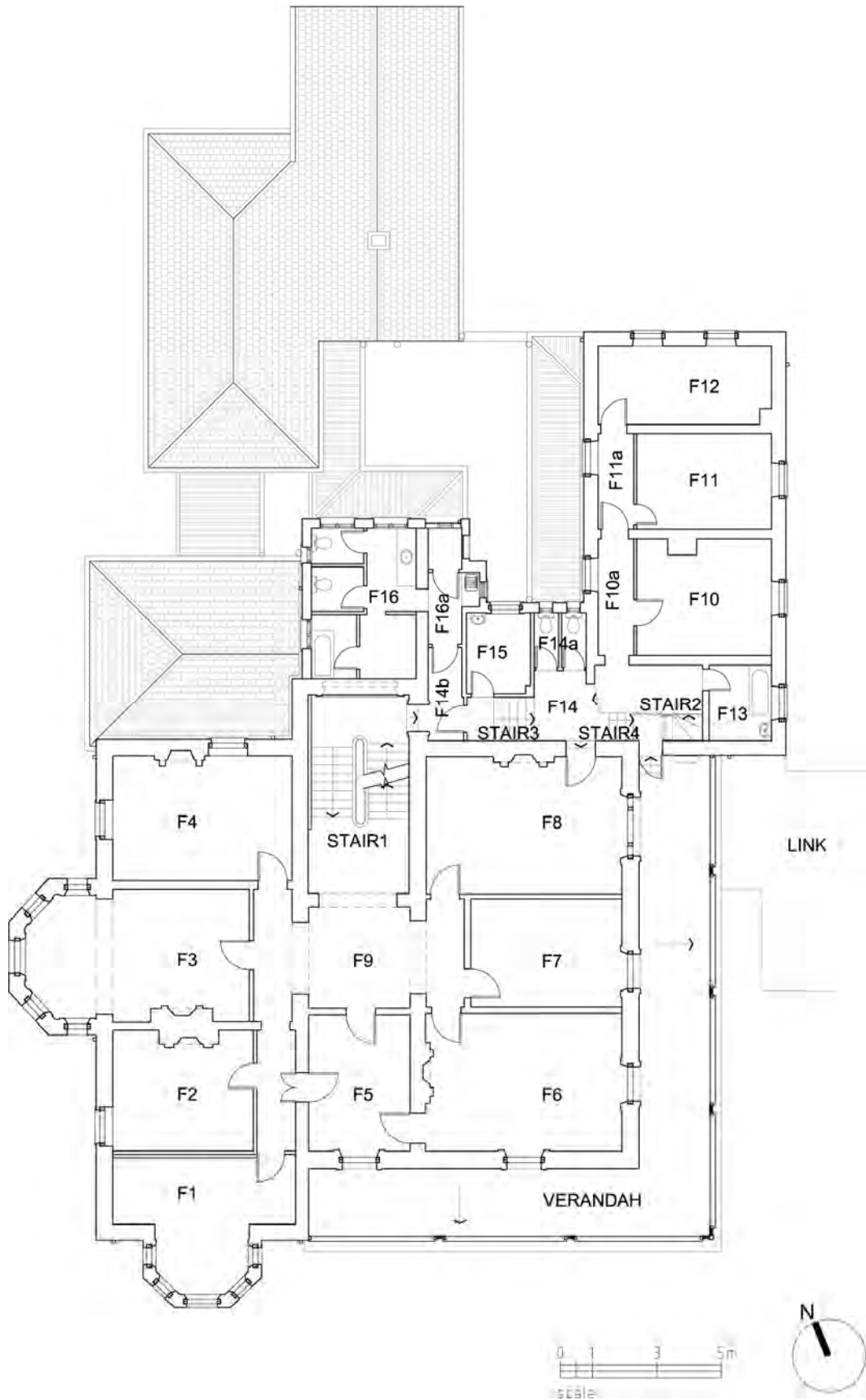


Figure 3.30 Graythwaite first floor plan of the House, existing conditions, not to scale.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

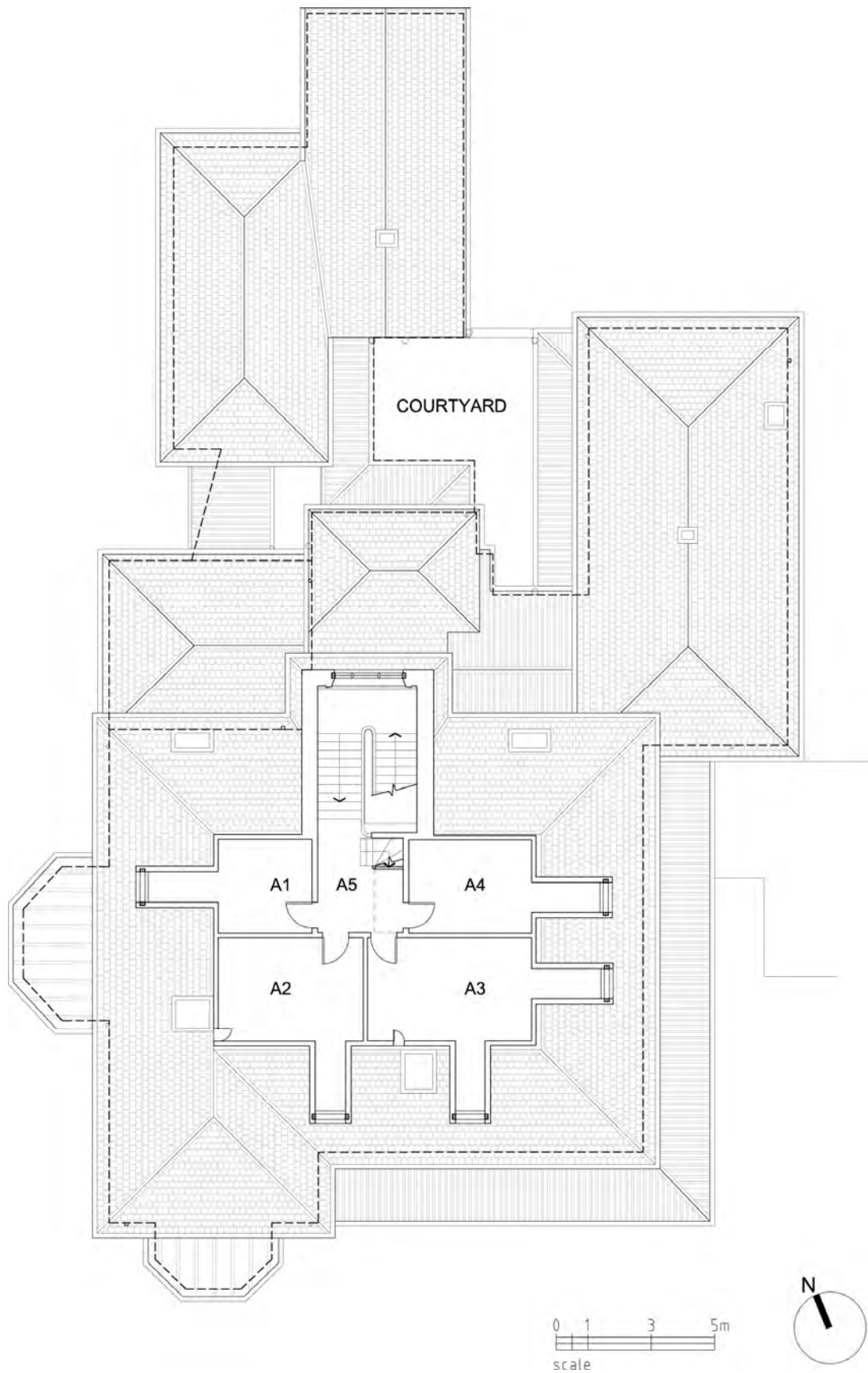


Figure 3.31 Attic plan of the House, existing conditions, not to scale.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

Basement

The basement comprises four interconnected spaces under the entrance hall (B1), the former drawing room (B2 and B3) and the southern part of G1 (B4) (see Figure 3.28). Access to the basement is by a timber-framed stair under the main stair (Stair 1) or by a doorway on the western wall of the House in B4. The floor to ceiling height is quite low and it is hard to envision the basement being used for anything other than rudimentary storage (see Figure 3.32).

The sandstone walls generally support the walls of the house above although there is a substantial cross wall under the reception room (G6), which does not appear to provide any structural support. The fireplaces in the reception room are supported by sandstone walls in B2 and B3. The width of the walls in spaces B1, B2 and B3 are greater than the walls in B4, providing evidence of the different phases of construction between the west wing (c1859) and the main part of the house (c1874). It is possible that the stone used in B1-B3 were salvaged from the c1833 Euroka Cottage. The width of the sandstone wall on the west side of B1 (and in the entrance hall (G5) above) varies, suggesting that the wider section may in fact form part of the western wall of the c1833 Euroka Cottage. The timber ceiling/floor joists in B1 are adzed, suggesting that they may be remnants of Euroka Cottage or may have been salvaged and re-used in c1874 to support the tessellated floor in the entrance hall. The soil floor of the basement may conceal stone flagging although none is currently evident. There is a later (c1980s) secondary system of structural support provided by brick piers supporting the ceiling/floor joists throughout B2, B3 and B4 (see Figure 3.33).

Ground Floor

The ground floor of the house comprises large, formal living spaces divided by a wide central entrance hall (see Figure 3.29). The eastern half of the House dates from c1874 and is essentially two rooms—the entrance hall (G5/G13) and the large reception room used as a drawing room and ballroom (G6) during the Dibbs phase (1874-1915) and as a dining room during the Red Cross phase (1916-1980). The western half of the ground floor comprises three rooms (G1, G2 and G3) that form part of the two-storey wing constructed by Edwin Sayers c1859 (as modified by Dibbs c1874) and a fourth room (G4) added to the rear of the House by Dibbs in 1891.

Entrance Hall

The entrance hall incorporates the east wall of the west wing constructed by Sayers c1859, the wider sections of which may in fact be the western wall of the c1833 Euroka Cottage. The Dibbs phase fittings such as the tessellated tile flooring, skirting boards, architraves, archways, staircase doors, cornice and ceiling are largely intact. The window (W1.A5) on the stair landing, however, has been altered with the removal of the lower sash, infilling of the opening, and re-glazing of the remaining sash. This change is likely to have occurred in late 1915 when the lavatory block (G11 and F16) was added. The painted wall treatment of the Dibbs phase (ashlar stone work and dado) is visible in part and further areas and the ceiling are probably recoverable upon investigation. The joinery, where not painted, has a dark varnished surface treatment. The doors in most instances retain timber signs dating from the 1916 fit out by the Red Cross identifying room uses and major donors.

Reception Room

The space and fittings of the reception room such as flooring, skirting boards, architraves, windows and doors, fireplaces, archway, cornice and ceiling are largely intact. There is historic photographic evidence for this furnishing and decoration of this room for the Dibbs phase (see Figures 3.15 and 3.16) and early part of the Red Cross era. The windows (W2.6, W4.6 and W5.6) are broad paned French windows both ventilating the room and providing access to the verandah. The ornate timber fireplace surrounds (FP.G6a and G6b) are stylistically later than the House and possibly date from around 1900. The painted wall and ceiling treatments of the Dibbs phase may be recoverable upon investigation. A key change is the creation of openings in the 1980s at DG6.4 and DG6.5 (a former window) to facilitate a doorway associated with the covered link with the Ward Building.



Figure 3.32 looking south in basement room B1 (under the entrance hall).
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.33 Basement room B3, showing masonry support for fireplace and additional brick pier and timber post supports.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.34 The entrance hall in 1916 at the time of the opening of the Red Cross Convalescent Home. Note that the stair window has already been modified.
Source: Stanton Library.

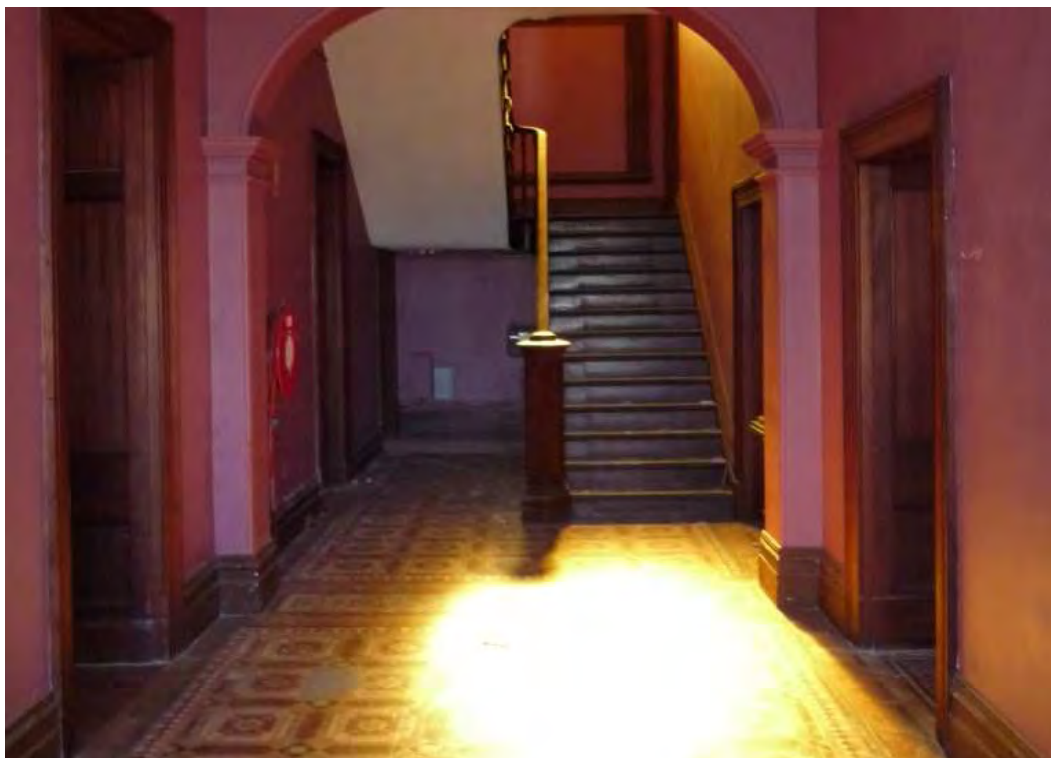


Figure 3.35 The entrance hall today. Note the tessellated tiles have been retained, while the wall brackets (on each wall nib) have also been salvaged and stored elsewhere in the building.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.36 The southern part of the drawing room during Thomas Dibbs' occupancy at the house. Undated, possibly c1900.
Source: Stanton Library.



Figure 3.37 The northern part of the drawing room during Thomas Dibbs' occupancy. Undated, possibly c1900.
Source: Stanton Library.



Figure 3.38 The northern part of the reception room (G6) (former drawing room and dining room) today.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.39 The northern part of Room G6 (within the west wing).
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

West Wing

The evidence for the Sayers' phase is demonstrated by the cutout glazing bars and hornless sash in window W1.G1. In most other respects the room finishes are indicative of the Dibbs phase. The bay window (W2-W6/G1) in G1 is a total c1874 rebuild of the original bay window in the same location.

The bay window (W1-W5/G2) in G2 is a c1874 addition. The rooms are mostly intact in regard to fittings such as skirting boards, architraves, windows and doors, fireplaces, cornice and ceiling from the Dibbs phase. The flooring is concealed throughout, but is visible in the basement (under G1 only), which appears to make use of modern (perhaps 1980s) floorboards.

The rear room (G4) was added by Dibbs in 189. The south wall of this room is an original external wall with the chimney flue formerly to room G3 being adapted for G4. As the space is shown in the 1891 survey it is probably 1880s work undertaken by Thomas Dibbs, possibly for Mrs Dibbs if the white Carrara marble chimneypiece and cut crystal door knob are original insitu fittings. The wall openings (DG3.2 & DG4.2) are 1980s alterations with DG4.2 being a conversion of a window to a door. The painted wall and ceiling treatments of the Dibbs era are visible in part and probably recoverable.

First Floor

The planning of the first floor consists of an upper flight of the staircase (Stair 1) that leads to a central hall (F9) flanked by narrow cross halls to the former bedrooms (F1/2, F3, F4 and F6), possible dressing room (F7), and possible bathroom (F5). The arrangement of the rooms is essentially symmetrical when taking into account the different buildings phases—Rooms F1/F2, F3 and F4 and the access hall forms part of the west wing constructed by Sayers c1859, while the remainder is associated with the construction of the main part of the house by Dibbs c1874. An unusual aspect of the planning is the second door (DF8.2) in room F8 that leading directly to the service wing suggesting that this room was originally the nursery.

The plan form of the rooms is largely intact to the Dibbs phase apart from the partitioning of one of the bedrooms (F1/F2) during the Red Cross phase. Rooms F1 and F3 have bay windows constructed by Dibbs c1874. The rooms are mostly intact in regard to fittings such as flooring, skirting boards, architraves, windows and doors, fireplaces, cornice and ceiling to the Dibbs era. As with the first floor verandah facing rooms, W1.F5-F8 are French windows, and W1F8 has side lights. The painted wall and ceiling treatments of the Dibbs phase are probably recoverable upon investigation.

Attic Floor

The planning of the attic floor level consists of the last flight of the main stair (Stair 1) that leads to a hall (A5) that provides access to former bedrooms (A1-A4). The hall features a smaller stair that leads to the roof observatory (or widow's walk). The Attic floor level was constructed by Dibbs as part of the c1874 construction of the main part of the house.

Each bedroom is features a dormer window set within a narrow space distinct from the room proper. The windows are double hung sashes with the upper sash having a rounded head. The rooms are mostly intact in regard to fittings such as flooring, skirting boards, architraves, windows and doors and ceiling to the Dibbs phase. Room A2 has a set of cedar fitted cupboards, which date from the Dibbs phase. A discernible later alteration is the addition of highlights above the doors facing onto the hall, which appear to date from the 1950s. There are no fireplaces on this level.

Roof Observatory (Widow's Walk)

Not inspected owing to its poor structural condition. The original railings to the former roof observatory (Widow's Walk) have been removed and stored in Room A4.

3.4.3 The Kitchen Wing

The Kitchen Wing is a substantial two storey stone building attached to the north-east corner of the House. The building has a hipped roof with deep boxed-in eaves and it is clad in slate tiles with glazed terracotta ridge capping.

The building seen today was evidently designed to present a formal front to the east garden while the west, courtyard facing, elevation is more utilitarian. The windows on the east, north and upper west elevations are single paned sashes while the lower west elevation has multiple-paned sashed windows and suggest an earlier date of construction (probably 1850s). A verandah or covered way with a coved roof runs the length of the west elevation and fronts a courtyard.

Ground Floor

The ground floor comprises four substantially modified rooms. Historically, this floor comprised a kitchen, pantry and scullery. The fireplace and a partition wall have been removed, creating one large space (G7). An opening in the north wall of this room has also been created into G17. The floor has also been replaced in concrete, and the ceiling lowered and sheeted in battened fibreboard.

These alterations were probably undertaken in the 1980s. Fire separation between the Kitchen Wing and the House was provided by a covered passage (G16) within which is located the service stair to the first floor (Stair 2). The passageway originally opened onto a storeroom (now cool room) (G7a).

First Floor

The first floor comprises a narrow passage connecting three rooms that were evidently staff quarters in the Dibbs phase, and the sister (F11) and matron's (F12) rooms in the Red Cross phase. The timber panelled west wall of F10 and F11 is a documented 1924 alteration with a later, 1950s, fibreboard sheeted upper section. This panelling would seem to have replaced earlier lath and plaster stud walls or similar light structure. The battened ceilings in these rooms could also date from this alteration. A bathroom (F13) is located on this floor, a use that dates from at least 1916, and probably from the 1870s. The service wing is connected at this level by doors (DF8.2 and DF14.2) opening onto the front verandah of the House and, unusually, room F8.

3.4.4 Bathroom and Lavatory Block

The bathroom and lavatory block was one of the major developments of the 1915/1916 conversion of Graythwaite from a residence into a convalescent home. The bathroom and lavatory block is a two storey brick building with coursed rendered external walls. The roof is in two parts, the main body of the structure having a hipped element with slate tiles, the other being a skillion. The windows are casements and double hung sashes. The addition is built up to the rear elevation of the c1874 section of the House and in part incorporates the earlier covered way or verandah (Stair 3 and G15) with a coved roof.

Internally, the ground floor plan comprises a central corridor (G9a), flanked on the east by the former doctor's room (G12) and on the east by a bathroom (G11) and lavatories (G9). The corridor leads to an enclosed passage that was an open covered way. The first floor plan comprises bathrooms (part F16 and F15), lavatories (F14 and part F16), and a corridor. The spaces retain a relatively high degree of original fittings in the vitrified wall tiles, the lavatory partitions and some doors, and plumbed fittings such as bedpan sluice in F16.

The rear (west) wall of G9 and a short section north of this incorporates an earlier (1830 or 1850s) sandstone wall associated with the courtyard.



Figure 3.40 The east (garden facing) elevation of the kitchen wing.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.41 The west (courtyard facing) elevation of the kitchen wing.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.42 The scullery, c1916-1919.
Source: Red Cross Archives (Sydney).



Figure 3.43 The scullery today.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

3.4.5 The Courtyard

The courtyard is screened by a high stonewall that connects the kitchen wing and the former stables (discussed separately below). The courtyard has a cistern capped by a large slate cover that dates from the Dibbs era and perhaps earlier.

3.4.6 The Former Massage Room/Doctor's Room (West Annex)

The former Massage Room/Doctor's Room (G8) was built in 1917 for the Red Cross and originally comprised two rooms (now co-joined), the doctor's room (south) and massage room (north).

The building is a single storey brick building rendered with ashlar coursing and with a hipped roof clad in slate tiles and partly abuts the former stables building. An unpainted section of the wall finish visible in the link with the house (G10) indicates the cement mix was coloured to give a sandstone-like appearance. The east wall is formed in part by the sandstone wall of the stables building. Internally, the walls are plastered with timber picture rails and skirting boards, the ceiling in the lower section is pitched, and the doors are four panelled. The floor is timber under vinyl. The interior is well-lit by a number of double sash windows.

In the original planning covered access (G18) was provided from the house and this has now been infilled to form a sun-room. Another 1980s change is the conversion of the south window in G8 to a door opening DG8.1. These two changes are part of the 1980s re-planning of the access arrangements to this wing centred on G10 that was created at this time,



Figure 3.44 The exterior of the first floor of the bathroom and lavatory block addition. Note the form of the c1874 part of the House (beyond) and Kitchen Wing (at left).
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.45 The interior of the first floor of the bathroom and lavatory block addition.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.46 The exterior of the former Massage Room/Doctor's Room.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.47 The interior of the former Massage Room/Doctor's Room.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

3.5 The Stables Building

The former Stables Building is a single storey sandstone building with a gabled roof clad in slate tiles and with iron ridge capping. The 1891 survey shows a building with a rectangular footprint, but this has since been altered at the southern end.

The building was constructed before 1852 as it was listed in a lease notice of that date. It is associated with Thomas Walker and probably formed part of the original construction of Euroka Cottage of around 1833.

The east elevation of the building has two large openings on the south side (one since infilled and now formed by door DG19.1 and window W1.G19, and original door (DG19.2) and window (W2.G19) openings. The southernmost opening is shown in a drawing of 1916 as the boiler room and this use seems to have continued well after the Second World War (the service has been removed but the ceiling housing for the flue remains as does the flue, although not insitu). The original boiler could have been installed in 1883 as part of the Raleigh Patent hot water service Thomas Dibbs had fitted.¹ The room today serves as storage and there is a roller door. Another 1880s alteration is the addition of the brick chimney and fireplace in room G19b, and the overall refurbishment of the flooring. The changes were probably made when the Coach House was constructed c1888.

The internal wall finish is sandstone, painted in G19a and traces of whitewash in G19b and G19c. The ceiling is the exposed ceiling framing and boarding in G19a. The ceiling in G19b is sheeted in fibreboard and fitted with a coved moulded timber cornice. This, and a number of strip timber boarded architraves suggest the building was refurbished again in the 1950s. The hardwood lintel of the former opening in G19b is insitu.

The original planning seems to have been inclusive of a groomsman's room (G19a), coach house (G19b or c), and stable (G19c or b) with feed loft above. The door entry to the loft has been altered after c.1920 to a window (W3.G19) and the timber stair removed. The loft was not accessible at the time of the inspection.

¹ SMH 2/8/84, p.5.



Figure 3.48 The former Stables Building in the mid-1870s.
Source: Mitchell Library.



Figure 3.49 The east elevation of the former Stables Building today.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.50 Nurses posing on the north elevation of the Stables Building with the now removed timber stair and landing, c1916-1919.
Source: Red Cross Archives (Sydney).

3.6 Coach House

The second of the two stable and coach houses at Graythwaite is located to the northwest of the house adjacent to the north boundary. The building is constructed of a cream coloured brick that was also used in the construction of Kailoa on Union Street. As Kailoa was built around 1883/4 for the Dibbs family it is assumed that the Coach House was constructed around the same time. The Government Architect extensively restored the building in the mid 1980s after a long period of neglect.

The one-storey building is L-shaped in plan with attic level accommodation in the former feed loft. It has a cross gabled roof clad in corrugated steel, and with decorative timber finials and bargeboards. The eaves project from the wall plane. Rainwater heads and downpipes are located on each elevation. The windows are timber framed double sashes set within rendered lintels and sills alternating with pointed Gothic style window heads. There is a skillion porch on the south elevation which dates from the 1980s restoration and has uncharacteristic decorative cast iron column and concrete flooring. Overall the external presentation has a high level of integrity as there have been no changes to the roof form, wall finishes, and window and door layout. There are some minor modern accretions such as PVC plumbing lines and electrical conduit and air-conditioning unit.

Internally, the ground floor comprises three large rooms that closely approximate the original planning as demonstrated by a survey floor undertaken in 1943; in this survey Space G1/G4/G5 was a garage, G3 was storage, and the use of G2 was unknown. One of the large spaces (G1/G4/G5) was subdivided in the mid-1980s. The walls are painted brick and the ceiling is the framing and boarding of the floor above. The double hung sash windows have a simple boarded architrave with applied edge beading. Space G3 has a plain brick fireplace and stair. Four panelled doors lead to the former coach house (perhaps G2 given the number of windows) and stable (G1). The flooring is covered in each space. The joinery fabric requires further examination to determine date as some elements may have been replaced in the 1980s renovation. Overall this level has a high level of integrity of plan form and probably also fabric. Removal of the floor lining may reveal physical evidence to determine the former uses of G1/G4/G5 and G2.

The loft prior to the mid-1980s comprised a large space at the eastern end with a timber staircase. An early survey of this floor undertaken in 1943 shows an open space then being used for male staff sleeping quarters. The current floor configuration dates entirely from the mid-1980s and provides small rooms evidently for medical staff uses (F1, F3, F4) and a larger communal room (F2). The walls have been sheeted in plasterboard and the ceiling lined in beaded tongue and groove boards, all dating from the 1980s renovation. The bathroom space (F4) has a modern tiled wall and modern fittings. The flooring is covered in each space but is timber boarded. Access to this floor is by the steeply pitched timber framed stair off F5. The dog-leg form staircase has a simple timber handrail and newel posts and is without balustrading. The location of the staircase is original, but the fabric may not be. Overall this level has a low level of integrity of plan form and fabric, although removal of the linings may reveal earlier, more significant fabric. The exceptions are the original window openings and staircase that are of a higher level of significance.



Figure 3.51 The coach house in a dilapidated state, c1980s.
Source: Stanton Library.



Figure 3.52 The south elevation of the coach house today.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

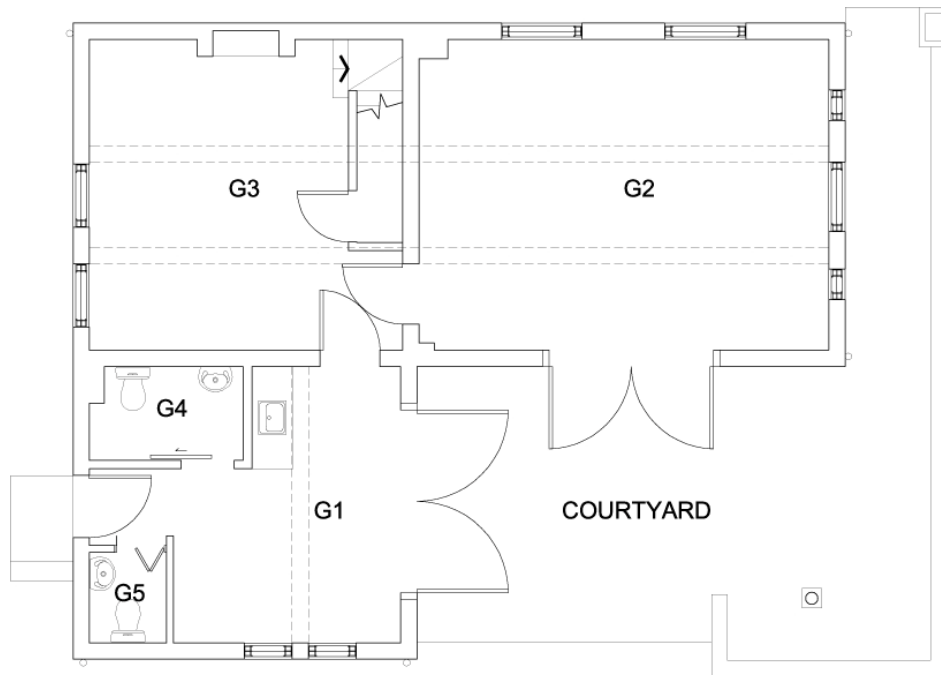


Figure 3.53 The ground floor plan of the coach house, not to scale.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

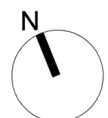
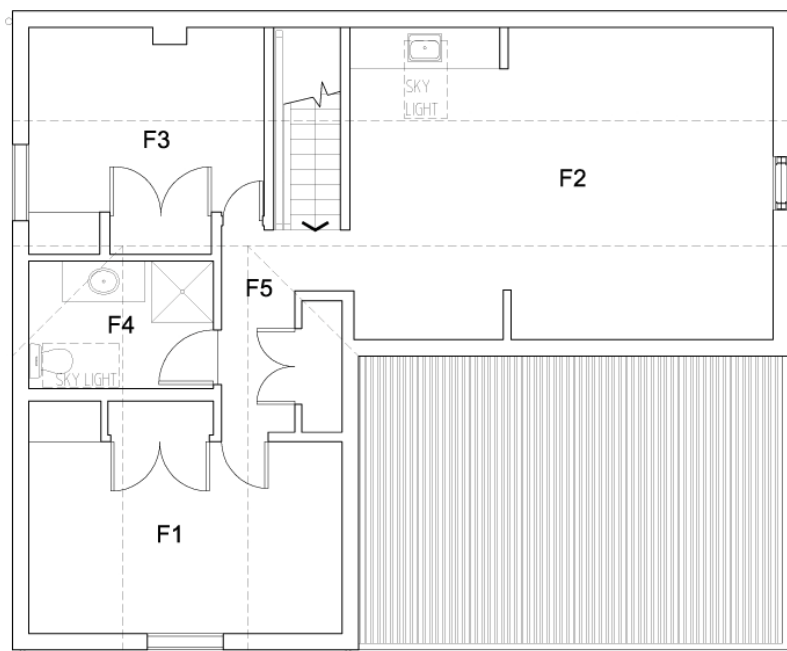


Figure 3.54 The first floor plan of the coach house, not to scale.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.

3.7 The former Tom O'Neill Centre

Known in recent years as the Tom O'Neill Centre, the building's original date of construction is unconfirmed. It may have been developed by Thomas Dibbs as it is similar in detail to another (now demolished) building located to its east known to have been constructed in 1891. While no documentary evidence for its construction in this period has been found, the location of the building relative to the formal paved garden suggests an earlier date of construction. In 1916 the building was the co-joined laundry and billiard room, which was used by the returned soldiers. As there is no documentary evidence to support a c1915/16 date of construction, the billiard room is likely to date from the Thomas Dibbs era. Most houses of this social standing had a billiard room and there is no evidence in the main house for such use. The billiard room was well lit by an east-facing window which had an outlook onto the neighbouring formal garden.

The building is a single storey structure built in brick laid in a Flemish bond of three rows of stretchers between the row of alternating header/stretcher. The colour of the brick varies randomly in the wall plane, but is consistently darker in the window and door lintels; the sills are cement rendered. The roof is part gabled and part hipped with overhanging exposed eaves. The roof is clad in corrugated metal and there are decorative finials and bargeboards. There is a later (1950s?) skillion-roofed porch on the south elevation. The windows are timber-framed casements comprising two glazed panels each and with rounded heads. A window opening on the west elevation has been bricked-in. The external doors have been replaced throughout with fire rated flush doors. Overall the external presentation has a high level of integrity as there have been no changes to the roof form, wall finishes, and door layout and minor but reversible change to the window layout.

The current internal room configuration dates from alterations undertaken in 1953 to provide modern male staff quarters (Figure 3.55). It includes an upper level at the north end and a lower level at the south end. The two levels are connected internally by a long ramp that extends down an east corridor. The upper level contains a large space—the former billiard room, kitchen and toilets. The lower level has been subdivided into four rooms of similar proportions—three of which are interconnected. These rooms show evidence of being used for a kitchen and accommodation/office space. Most of the internal fabric has been modified since the 1950s, although some evidence of early details still remain in the main open space on the upper level.

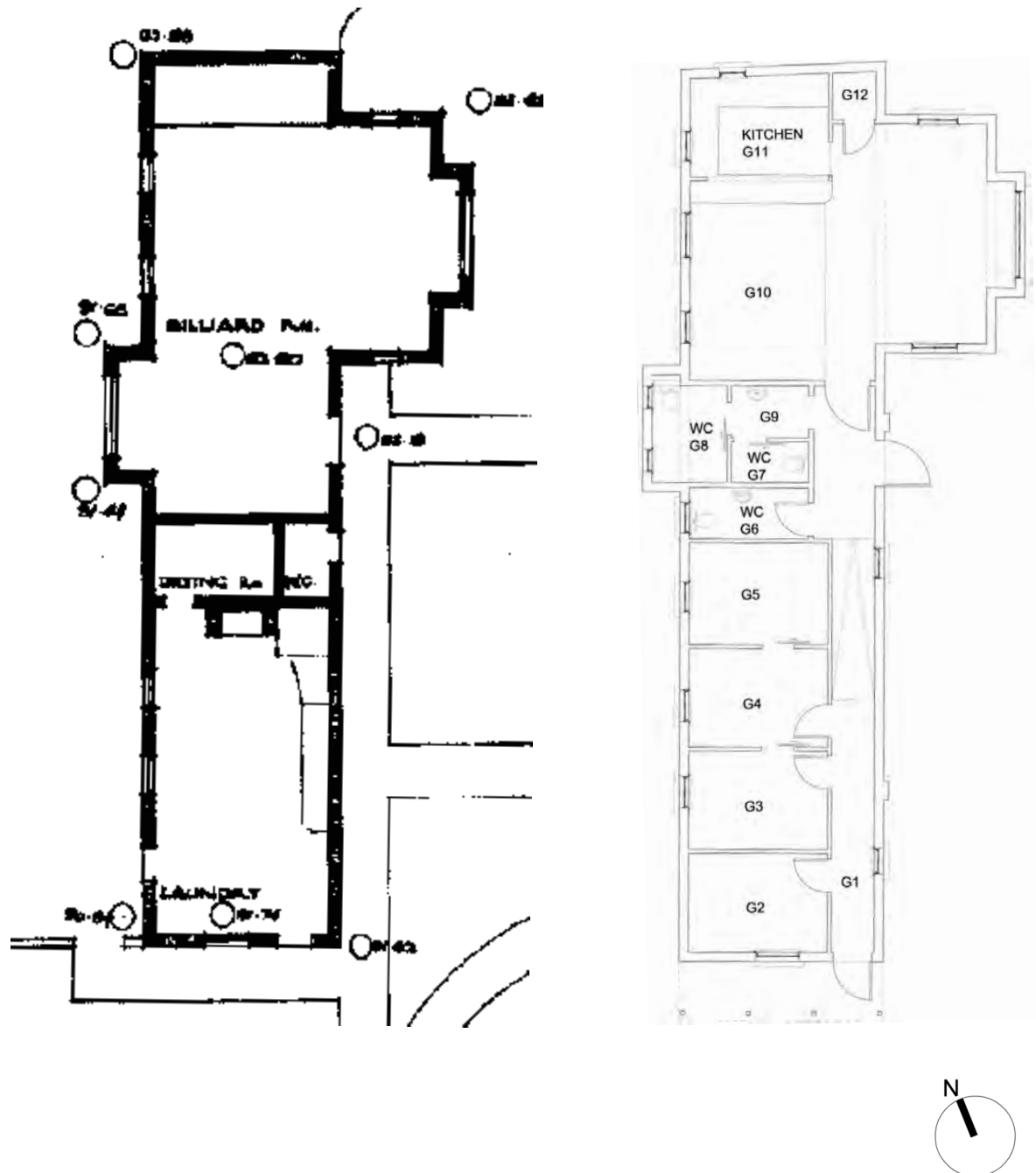


Figure 3.55 The ground floor plan of the former Tom O'Neill Centre in 1943 (LHS) and existing conditions, not to scale.
Source: NSW Public Works Department Drawing PH84_4 and Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.56 The billiard room in the former Tom O'Neill Centre c1919.
Source: *Repatriation*.



Figure 3.57 The west and south elevations of the former Laundry and Billiard Room (now known as the Tom O'Neill Centre).
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.58 The east elevation of the former Laundry and Billiard Room (now known as the Tom O'Neill Centre). The projecting wing housed the billiard room.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.59 The interior of the former billiard room, within what is now known as the Tom O'Neill Centre.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.60 Looking south down the corridor of the former Tom O'Neill Centre.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.61 Two of the separate rooms to the west of the main corridor.
Source: Tanner Architects 2010.



Figure 3.62 The east elevation of the Ward Building on ANZAC Day in 1919.
Source: Red Cross Archives (Sydney).