



Figure 113: First floor of the rear wing. The timber floor has recently been renewed.

Figure 114: Detail of the arched, multi-paned doors opening onto the verandah.

The 'ballroom wing' abuts the end of this wing. This wing is constructed of face brick (matching the original villa) and has a pitched slate clad roof. Each end of the eastern elevation of the ballroom wing is defined by a two storey projecting tower with ornate parapets and arched openings at ground and first floor level. A two storey verandah runs between the two towers. This verandah curves outwards as it follows a large rounded two storey bay in the centre. At ground floor level, the verandah is supported by slender fluted cast iron columns and has a simple timber frieze; the floor is of encaustic tiles and the underside of the roof is timber lined. Large timber double doors with sidelights and panels of sand blown glass open onto the verandah. These doors have small arched top lights above. The windows in the rounded bay are timber framed double hung sash windows with two panes to each sash and arched fanlights surrounded by a rendered frame. At first floor level, the verandah has a cast iron balustrade (matching the pattern of the preceding section) and corner brackets. Double hung windows and french doors with top lights (some infilled with louvres) open onto the verandah; the underside of the roof is lined with timber boards

Refer to Figure 115.



Figure 115: The eastern elevation of the 'ballroom wing.' The difference in brick colour suggests that the first floor of the northern most tower was constructed at the same time as a Chapel wing to match the detailing of the southern most tower. Note the ventilators rising out of the roof. The window in the ground floor in the tower on the right hand side was originally a door.

Attached to the ballroom wing is the 1908-9 transverse wing designed by Sheerin & Hennessy. This wing is constructed of face brick on a brick base with a pitched roof clad in slate. The gable forming part of the eastern elevation is detailed in the Federation Style and has timber barge boards; the top of this gable is finished in roughcast render with mock timber battening. The eastern elevation is characterised by narrow timber framed double hung windows (with a single pane to each sash) with rendered sills and contrasting brick fans above. The pattern and sizes of windows are shown by the following photographs. The eastern end of the northern facing verandah has an arched opening framed by contrasting bricks at ground floor level and a similar, but smaller opening, at first floor level.

Refer to Figure 116.



**Figure 116:
Northern end of the
eastern elevation,
showing the 1908-9
transverse wing.**

Northern Elevation

The northern elevation of the building comprises the northern elevation of the 1908-9 wing and is characterised by a two storey verandah with slender fluted cast iron columns to ground and first floor levels. At ground floor level the verandah has a red cement floor, a timber lined ceiling and a timber frieze of the same simple pattern as the ground floor frieze of the eastern verandah of the ballroom wing. At first floor level, the verandah has a timber floor, timber lined roof, cast iron balustrade and timber frieze and the simple pattern shown in the accompanying photographs. The main roof breaks in pitch to continue over the verandah and rises into a small gable in the centre of the verandah. This gable has timber barge boards and is finished in rough cast render with mock timber battening. At ground floor level, double doors with fanlights and timber framed windows (two panes per sash) with rendered sills, open onto the verandah. At first floor level, double hung timber windows and french doors open onto the verandah. The 1908-9 Chapel bell rises above the western gable end.

Refer to Figure 117.



Figure 117: Northern elevation of the 1908-9 Wing.

Western Elevation

The western elevation of the *Edmund Rice Building* is utilitarian in appearance and is formed by the western elevation of the original villa and three, two storey brick wings running at right angles to the rear wing.

The western elevation of the original section of the villa begins with the return of the southern (front) verandah, which ends at a projecting bay. Unlike the bays of the eastern elevation, this projection lies under a hipped roof with small gablet to the top. At ground floor level, the bay projects further into a three sided bay, each face with a timber framed window with timber shutters (with details matching the corresponding bay in the eastern elevation). There are two windows, set within a rendered frame, at first floor level. A short bull-nosed roof verandah on the northern side of this bay has been filled at ground floor level with timber and fibro panelling and timber framed windows, and at first floor level with fibro panelling and glass louvres; the cast iron balustrade has been retained in front of the panelling.

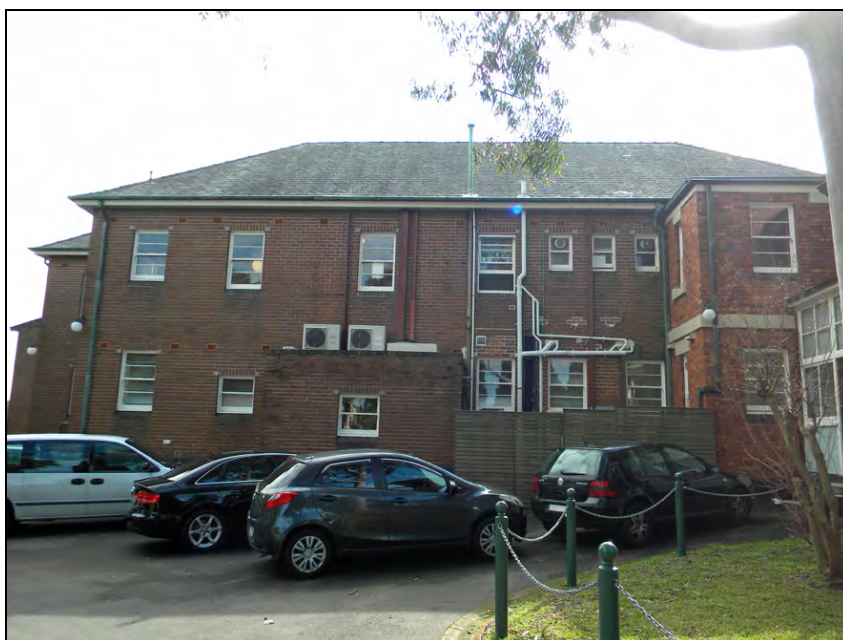
Refer to Figure 118.



Figure 118: Southernmost end of the western elevation.

The **southern** most of the three wings running at right angles to the building is a two storey brick wing, on a high rendered and painted base, constructed in the late 1920s-early 1930s. This wing has a hipped roof clad in slate, wide closed eaves and is characterised by timber framed double hung windows; each sash is divided into two by a horizontal glazing bar. The windows have moulded brick sills and a line of headers across the top of the window. The northern elevation of this wing comprises a narrow two storey brick bay under a skillion roof. This elevation is divided into three bays by expressed piers. The upper level of this bay has fixed timber framed windows.

Figures 119 to 122 show each elevation of this wing.



**Figure 119: The southern elevation of the southernmost wing.
Note the projecting single storey addition and the disfiguring services.**



Figure 120: Western elevation of the wing.



Figure 121: Western elevation.



Figure 122: Northern elevation.

The **central wing** was constructed c.1912. This wing is constructed of face brick work on a rendered base. The presence of two types of brick on the northern and southern elevations provides clear evidence of the 1912 extension of the original billiard room and first floor addition over it. The wing has timber lined eaves and a gable ended slate clad roof. The elevations of this wing are characterised by narrow, timber framed, windows with one pane per sash and rendered sills. The ground floor openings have rendered headers; the first floor windows have contrasting brick headers.

Refer to Figures 123 to 126.



Figure 123:
Detail of the end of the villa and
the beginning of the rear wings.



Figure 124: The western elevation of the central wing.
Figure 125: The southern elevation of the central wing.



Figure 126:
The northern elevation of the central
wing.

The **northern most wing** projecting from this elevation comprises the 1908-9 extension; the 1908 Chapel is attached to the western end of this wing. This wing is similarly gable ended. The northern elevation was described above and shown by Figure 102. The southern elevation is characterised by rows of double hung timber framed windows with rendered sills and contrasting brick headers above

Refer to Figures 127 to 128.



Figure 127: The southern elevation.

Figure 128: Showing the western wall of the villa.

The 1908-9 Chapel

The 1908-9 Chapel is attached to the western end of the 1908-9 wing and separated from it by a small, narrow, entrance porch. The Chapel is a Federation Gothic Style building with walls of face brick and a steeply pitched slate roof. The side elevations are each divided into four bays by shallow brick buttresses. Each bay has a narrow arched stained glass window. The top of each arch is accentuated by the use of contrasting brickwork; the sill of each window is of sandstone. The eaves are timber lined and the ends of the exposed timber rafters are decoratively shaped. There are two entry porches: one at the eastern end, where the Chapel adjoins the 1908-9 wing; and a small enclosed porch extending at right angles from the building on the northern side, at the western end. There is a rounded apse at the western end, with separate, lower roof, nestled under the main roof.

Refer to Figures 129 and 130.



Figure 129: The northern side of the 1908-9 Chapel.



Figure 130: The southern elevation of the Chapel, showing the rounded apse.

6.3.1.2 Interior

The Original Villa

Access to interior of the building was limited. Only representative rooms of the villa were inspected.

The most significant internal finishes in the building are to be found in the ground floor entrance hall of the original villa. Finishes in this space include highly polished cedar joinery; patterned encaustic tiled flooring, which continues through to the back hall; a finely carved timber staircase; high, moulded, skirting boards and architraves; pediments above four panel timber doors; deep, run in cornices; original gas light brackets; a lantern light; and anaglyptic wallpaper.

The main rooms within the original section of the villa have all, or a combination of, the following elements: fireplaces with coal grates, timber over-mantles and glazed tiles; high, moulded timber skirting boards and architraves; deep, run-in plaster cornices; and gas roses. Not all the extant fabric is original. In the largest room on the western side, for example, now Conference Room A, the dado rail is a recent replacement, while the fireplace is comprised of original hearth tiles (repaired), a replacement coal grate and side tiles and a replacement timber overmantel.

The original drawing room, shown by the historic photograph, Figure 16, is located on the eastern side of the villa. This room retains the original marble columns, but is currently divided into semi-open cubicles half height partitioning. The timber mantelpieces remain; the openings are boarded up.

With the exception of the front hall and tiled passageways, floors are concealed by carpet.

Refer Figure 131 to 141.

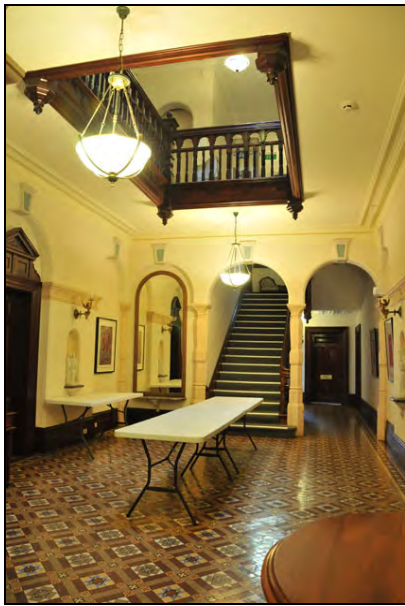


Figure 131: Front hall, showing the encaustic tile floor and timber stair in the middle of three arches in the northern wall. The arrangement of three arches was one used by Kent at the near contemporary residence of *Caerleon*.



Figure 132: Detail of the pediments above the timber panel doors off the entrance hall.



Figure 133: Detail of the main stair.



Figure 134: Gas mantle in the main hall.

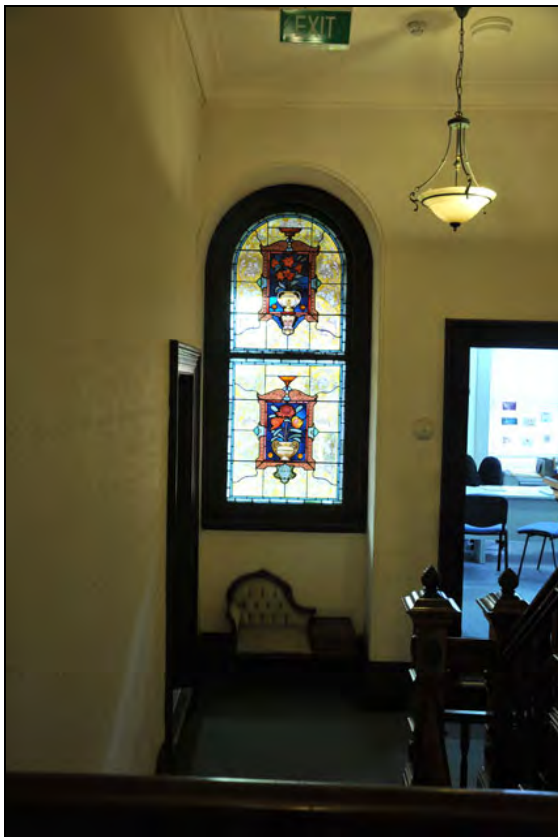


Figure 135: Stained glass window in the stairwell. The window incorporates John Hinchcliff's initials and what is said to be his portrait.



Figure 136: Detail of the upper gallery balustrade and the lantern above.



Figure 137: Conference Room A.



Figure 138: Detail of the replacement mantle piece and coal grate in Conference A. The tiles are original and have been repaired.



Figure 139: Gas rose in Conference Room A.



Figure 140: Main room on the eastern side, showing the original marble pillars and dividing arch.



Figure 141: Bay in the main room on the eastern side.

At first floor level, rooms open off a wide gallery. Some of the doors at this level have been modified and/or replaced with glass. A number of rooms have been divided into smaller spaces by the addition of walls. The profile of surviving original timber joinery matches the ground floor. Surviving original cornices are run in; some rooms have decorative ceiling gas vents. Surviving fire places have cast iron coal grates, timber overmantels and glazed tiles.

Refer to Figures 142 to 145.

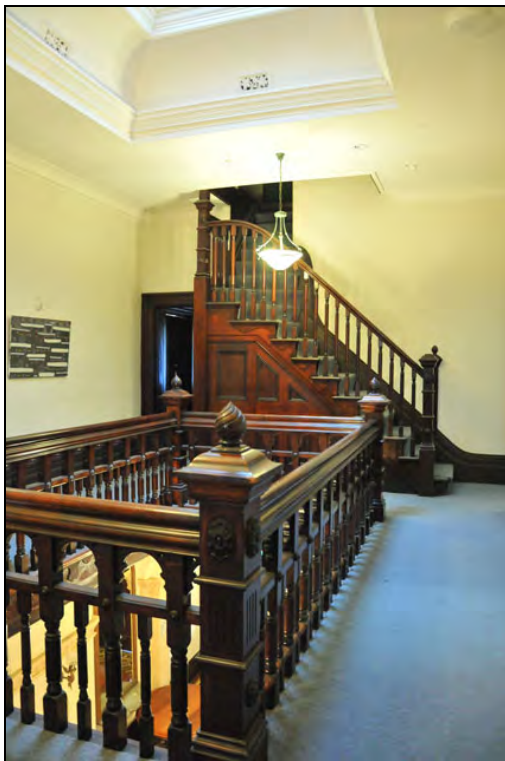


Figure 142: Detail of the stair balustrade at first floor level and of the stair rising into the tower.

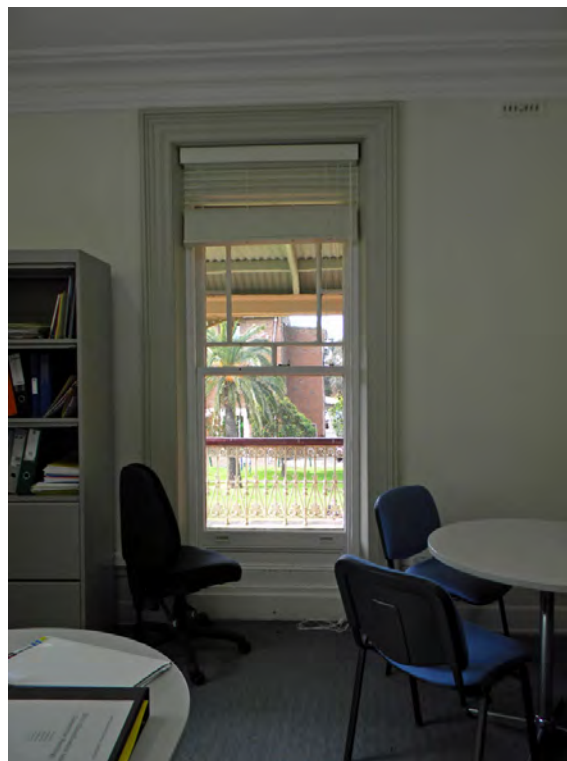


Figure 143: Room E2.44, one of the more intact rooms at this level.



Figure 144: Gas rose in the above room, also showing detail of the cornice.

Figure 145: Fireplace in the above room.

Rear Wing of the Villa

There is a reception area at the northern most end of this wing at ground floor level. The fit out is modern, with remnant earlier joinery. A staircase with a simply detailed painted timber balustrade leads to the first floor. A timber framed door set, with sand blown glass, leads onto the verandah.

Refer to Figures 146 and 147.



Figure 146: Double doors with sand blown glass on the eastern side.

Figure 147: Later timber stair leading up to the first floor.

The rooms inspected at first floor level within this part of the building have narrow, timber panel doors (typical of the interwar period), very simply moulded joinery and modern quad

cornices. Multi-paned timber panel doors and windows with arched tops open onto the first floor verandah.

Refer to Figure 148 and 149.

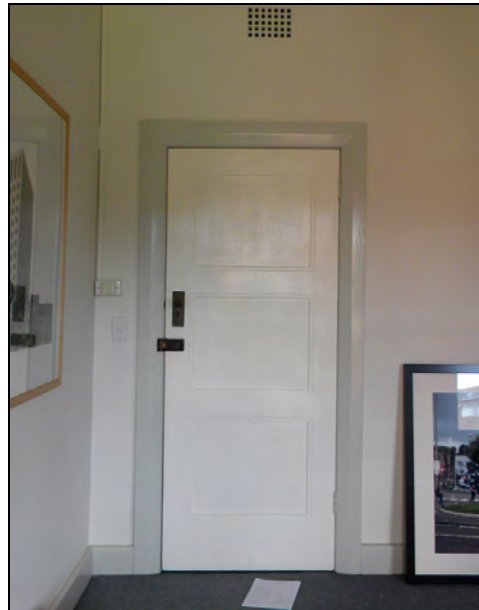
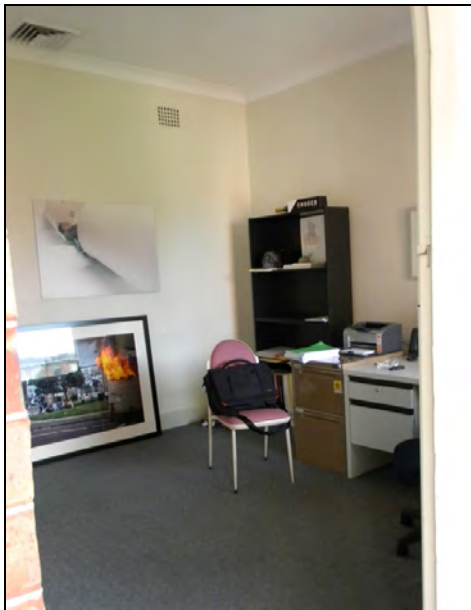


Figure 148: First floor room, showing quad cornicing and simple wall gent.
Figure 149: Typical panel door in this part of the building.

Ballroom Wing

The campus cafeteria occupies the former ballroom area. The room has glazed timber framed doors; timber framed double hung windows; moulded joinery and a patterned pressed metal ceiling. Refer to Figures 150 and 151.



Figure 150: Looking towards the south western corner of the cafeteria.
Figure 151: Looking towards the western wall of the cafeteria.

At first floor level, a narrow hallway runs along the western side of the floor. Offices line the eastern side; a large staff room lies above the cafeteria. This area and the small offices next to it have refitted with light timber joinery of simple profiles. Refer to Figures 152 to 155.



Figures 152 and 153: Staff room on the first floor of the ballroom wing, eastern side.

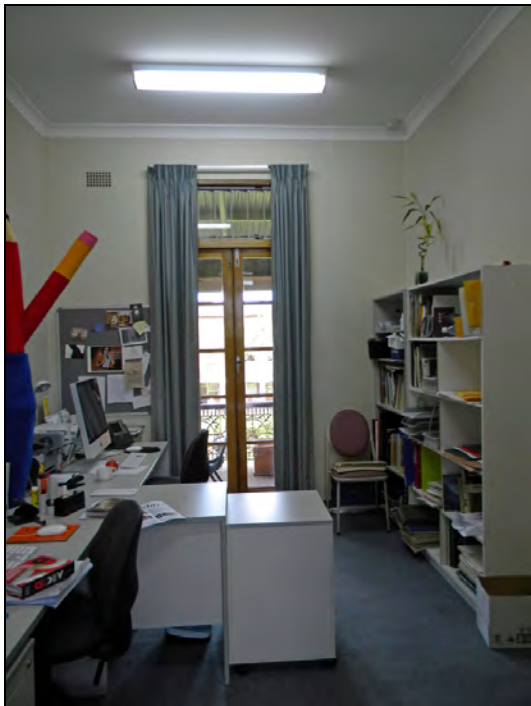


Figure 154: French door, first floor of the ballroom wing. The fanlight has been fitted with louvres turned on their side.

Southern Most Wing on the Western Side (c. late 1920s)

The ground floor of this wing was not inspected, but comprises offices and store rooms. At first floor level, the wing comprises small rooms opening off a central corridor. Finishes are typical of the interwar period. These rooms have narrow, dark stained, panel doors, typical of the interwar period, quad cornices and picture rails. The timber skirtings are low, with a simple rounded top; door and window architraves are similarly simple in profile. The bathroom at the western end of this wing has a c.1920s-1940s fit out. Refer to Figures 155 to 158.

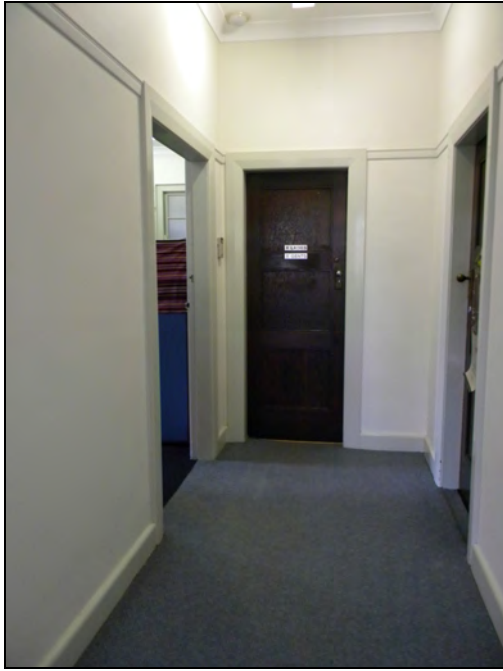


Figure 155: First floor corridor in the southern most wing.

Figure 156: Showing quad cornicing, wall vents and simple picture rails in a typical room within this wing.

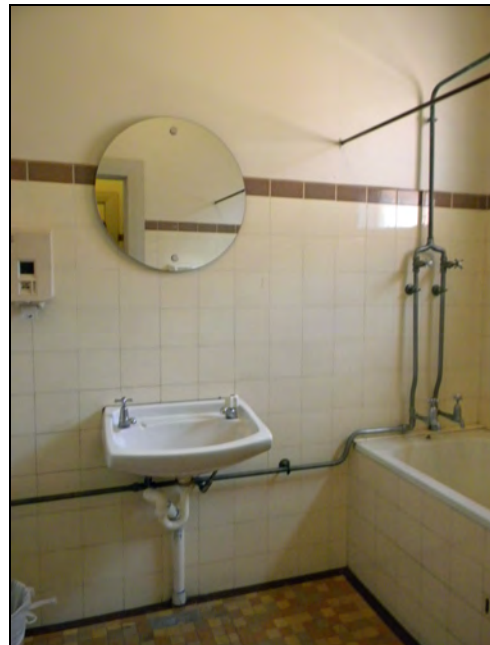


Figure 157: Detail of the window.

Figure 158: Detail of a bathroom.

Middle Wing on the Western Side (c.1912)

The ground floor of this wing comprises a narrow hallway with small rooms to either side. The doors are predominately five panel timber panel doors with top lights. While the hallway has moulded timber skirting boards; the rooms generally have a simple bead skirting. Ceilings are generally patterned, with patterned cornices. Doors and windows have moulded timber architraves; windows have narrow top lights. Most rooms have picture rails and decorative plaster wall vents. Some rooms have been combined to create a larger spaces. There is a small modern kitchen and bathroom on the northern side.

The first floor is similarly characterised by a long, narrow hallway with rooms to both sides. Finishes match the ground floor as described above with the exception of the ceilings and cornices. Ceilings are plain at this level and have quad cornices.

Refer to Figures 159 and 160.



Figure 159: First floor hallway within the middle wing. Note the large fanlights above the doors.

Figure 160: Detail of window joinery and decorative wall vent in a typical room.

Northern Most Wing on the Western Side (c.1908-9)

The 1908-9 addition houses a large student common room on the ground floor and a lecture hall on the first floor. The stair hall that connects the two levels at this end of the building has an encaustic tile floor and a patterned pressed metal ceilings, typical of the period. The common room also has a pressed metal ceiling. Ceiling beams and alterations to the windows in this room provide evidence of an earlier room configuration and pattern of openings.

Refer to Figures 161 and 162.



Figure 161: Staircase in the northern most wing. Also showing the encaustic tiling and decorative plaster ceiling of this stair hall.



Figure 162: Ground floor student common room in the northern most wing.

A large lecture room has been created at first floor level. The fit-out is recent in date.

The 1908-9 Chapel

The 1908-9 Chapel is accessed through a small entrance porch with a finely detailed mosaic tiled floor. The altar at the western end of the Chapel has a marble floor; the stained glass windows are figurative; and the inside of the roof is lined with dark stained timber. There is a small choir loft with dark stained balustrade at the southern end.

Refer to Figures 163 to 166



Figure 163: Entrance porch into the Chapel showing finely detailed mosaic floor.



Figure 164: Chapel (now a lounge), looking east towards the choir loft.

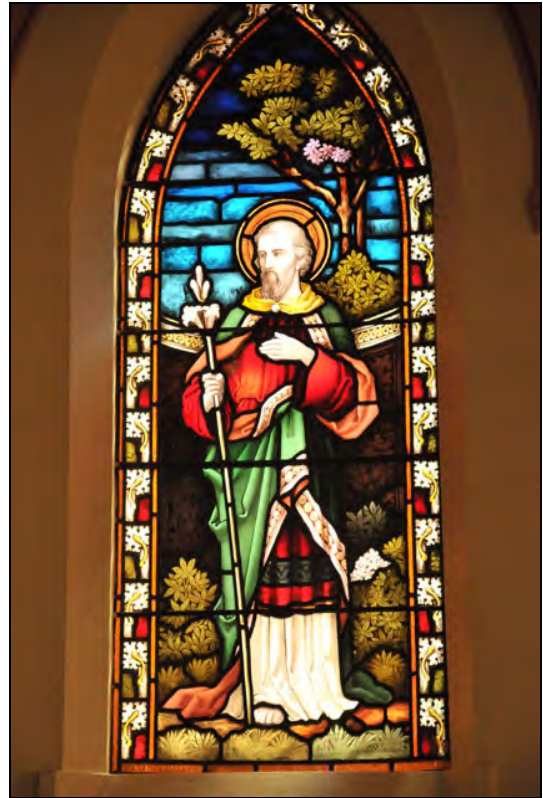
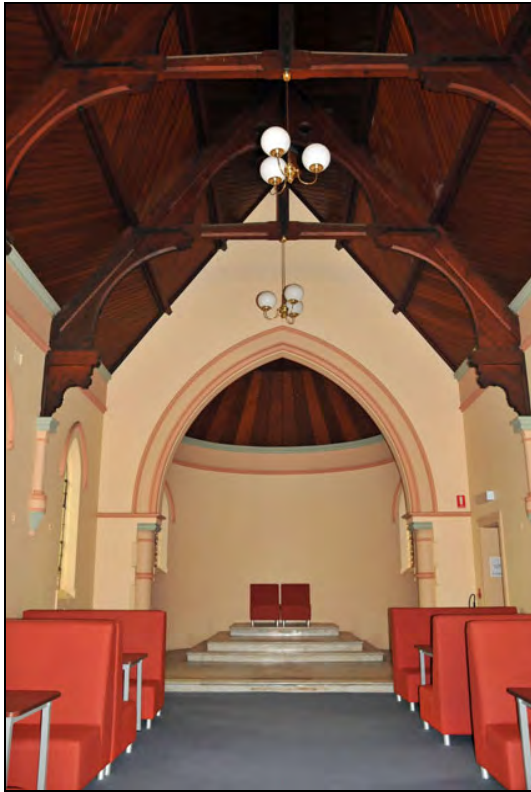


Figure 165: Chapel, looking west towards the marble altar.

Figure 166: Typical stained glass window.

6.3.2 The *Barron Chapel*

6.3.2.1 Exterior

The *Barron Chapel* is an imposing two storey building constructed of face brick with a steeply pitched, slate clad, roof with terracotta capping. There is a stone coloured terracotta finial in the form of the cross at either end of the roof. The Chapel is orientated in a north-south direction.

Southern Elevation

The principal elevation of the Chapel is the southern elevation. This elevation rises into a high gabled parapet capped with Cordova tiles with a stone coloured terracotta cross at its apex.

The main entrance is inset behind a porch. The porch lies beneath a stone coloured terracotta arch supported by pillars; the top of the arch is filled with a mosaic design. Above this arch, and corresponding with the first floor of the brick arcades which run to either side of the Chapel, is a row of smaller arches with stone coloured terracotta columns and decorative capitals. A large stone coloured terracotta framed circular window dominates the upper third of the elevation.

There is a four storey bell tower attached to the north eastern corner. This tower has arched openings corresponding with the first floor of the brick arcades; a pair of arched windows to the level above; and, at the upper most level, narrow arched openings supported by stone coloured terracotta columns and decorative corbels.

Note the use of contrasting bricks (including patterns laid in herringbone brickwork) and the use of special bricks to define openings in the following photographs.

Refer to Figures 167 to 169.



Figure 167: Southern elevation.

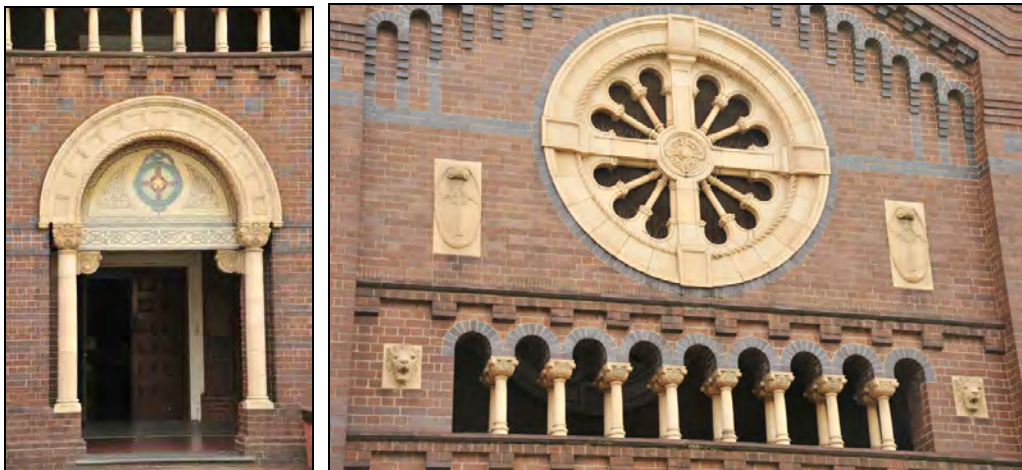


Figure 168: Stone coloured terracotta work to the porch entrance. The double doors leading into the Chapel are just visible. There are memorial plaques to either side of the door.

Figure 169: Arched openings with stone coloured terracotta capitals and columns at first floor level and a detail of the rose window. Note also the matching terracotta reliefs.

The ground floor entrance porch is tiled with small red tiles laid in a herringbone pattern with black in the border; the roof is timber lined. The porch runs into the ground floor of the brick arcades to either side. Similarly, the brick arcades are connected at either side at first floor level. The arcade, as it passes in front of the Chapel is lit by light coming through the arches and circular window that dominate the southern elevation. This part of the arcade ceiling is barrel vaulted and timber lined.

Refer to Figures 170 to 171.



Figures 170 and 171:
First floor level, behind the arches. Note the corresponding rose window in the front wall of the Chapel and the barrel vaulted timber lined ceiling.

Eastern and Western Elevations

The eastern and western elevations of the building are divided into seven bays by shallow buttresses with tile caps. Each bay has two narrow arched windows. As for the main elevation, these elevations are characterised by fine, decorative, two-tone brickwork and use of moulded bricks. There is a double timber door set halfway along each elevation. Brick stairs lead up to the door, which is protected by a sloping slate clad roof. There is a single storey brick vestry to either side at the northern end of the building. The vestries have hipped slate clad roofs with terracotta ridge capping and small timber framed double hung windows with multi-pane top sashes. Brick stairs lead up to the entrance into the vestries on the eastern/western side respectively.

Refer to Figures 172 to 176.



Figure 172: Eastern elevation of the Chapel.



Figure 173: Western elevation of the Chapel.

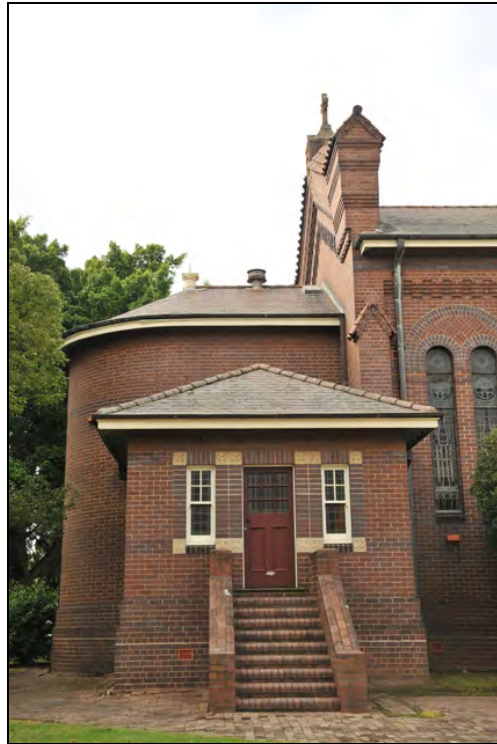


Figure 174: Detail of the double doors leading into the Chapel on the western side, showing the use of coloured and special bricks and tile capping.
Figure 175: Detail of the vestry on the western side.



Figure 176:
Terracotta reliefs on the vestry.

Northern Elevation

The northern elevation rises to the same height as the southern elevation. The top of the parapet is detailed to match the southern parapet. A rounded apse, with a lower, separate slate clad roof, completes the elevation. The walls of the apse are blind. The northern elevations of the vestries to either side have two timber framed, double hung windows, detailed to match the vestry windows on the eastern and western sides.

Refer to Figure 177.



Figure 177: The northern elevation of the Barron Memorial Chapel.

6.3.2.2 Interior

A small entrance vestibule opens into the main, barrel vaulted space of the Chapel, from the southern end. Stairs at the eastern side of the vestibule lead into the choir loft, which lies above.

The main body of the Chapel comprises a double height space. Finishes in the Chapel include parquetry flooring; barley twist columns to the walls; the elaborately painted altar within the apse; timber work to the southern wall, pews and choir loft; and Celtic design motifs in the leadlight of the windows. The white marble altar piece originally came from the 1908-9 Chapel and, as noted in the history above, was later modified.

Refer to Figures 178 to 184.

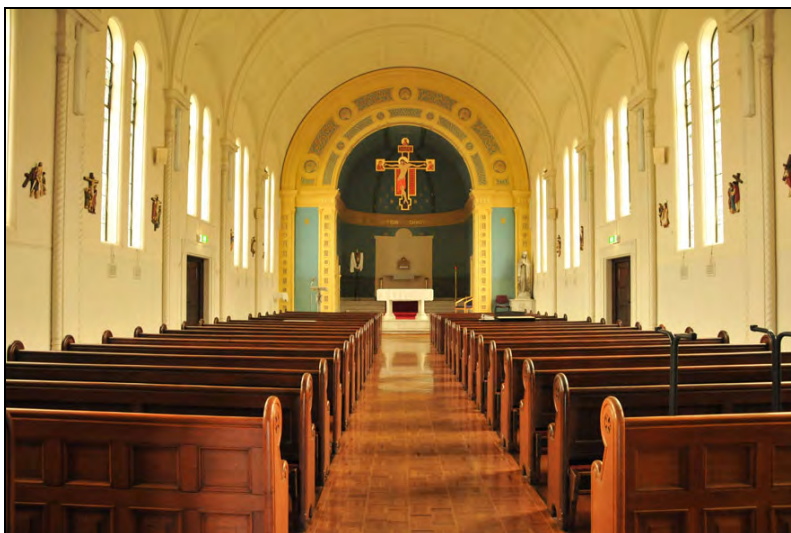


Figure 178: Looking north into the main body of the Chapel from the entrance foyer. The parquetry floor in the aisles and foyer is not continued under the pews; the floor under this pews is a simple timber board floor.



Figure 179: Looking south from the altar towards the foyer, with choir loft above.
Figure 180: Detail of the plaster work to the altar and of the windows.

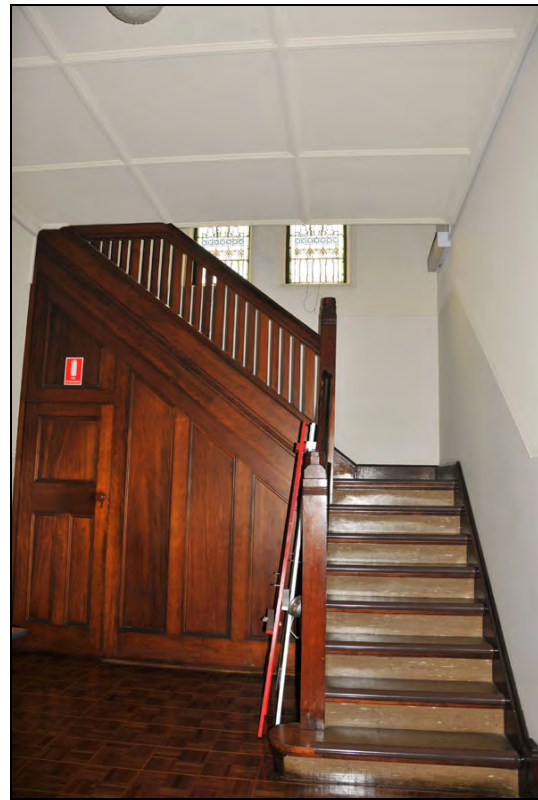


Figure 181: Detail of the plaster work under the choir loft.
Figure 182: Foyer, looking east towards the stair leading to the choir loft.