260

FLINDERS SCHOOL
Nº 260

FRONT ELEVATION

Victoria: Buildings and Builders — Geelong & District

This exhibition is a joint project of the Public Record Office Victoria and the Geelong Art Gallery.

Victoria Public Record Office

GEELONG ART GALLERY INCORPORATED

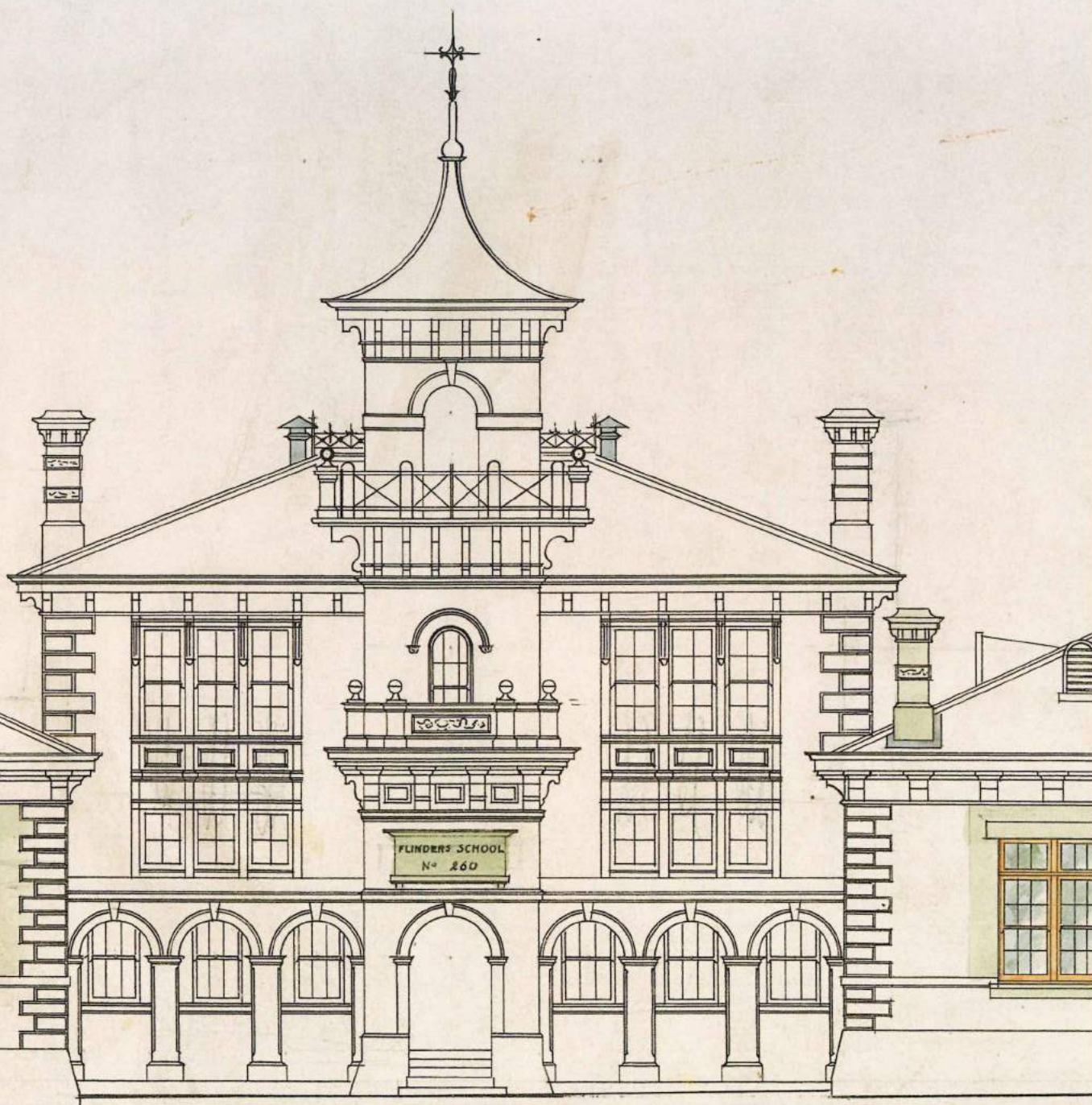Geelong Art Gallery:
18 October to 30 November 1997

Cover: Cat. no. 50
Inside Cover: Cat. no. 3
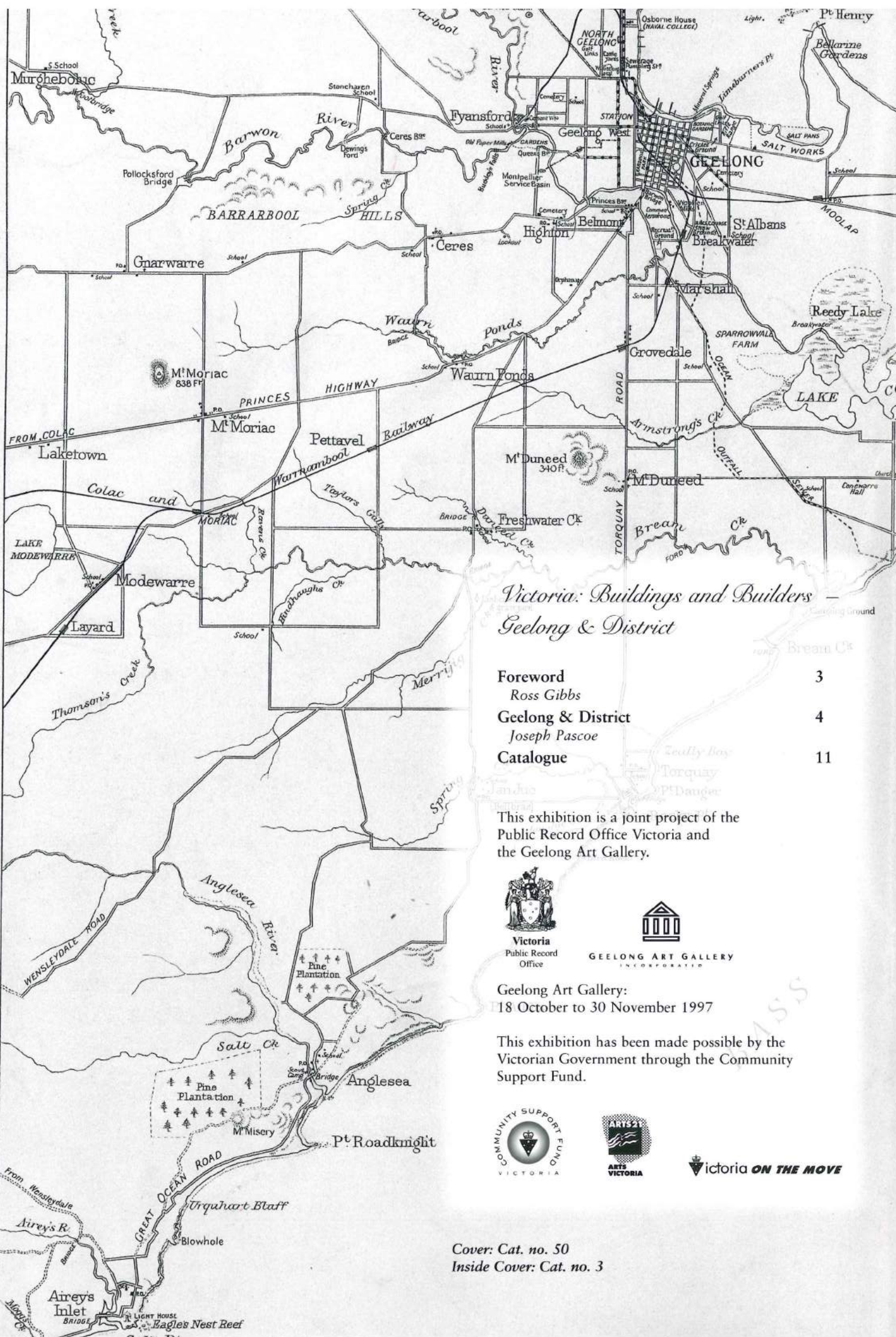
Foreword

In 1835, John Batman explored the area around Geelong. The first European settlers soon followed, with land sales in Geelong being held as early as 1839. The plan of these first subdivisions was drawn up by Robert Hoddle in 1838. As Senior Surveyor, Hoddle was responsible for the design of three major towns in the early days of the colony: Melbourne, Williamstown and Geelong.

The aim of this exhibition is to explore the construction and use of selected public buildings in the Geelong area, primarily through Public Works Department plans held by the Public Record Office Victoria. Many of the plans in this exhibition are beautifully hand-drawn and coloured, but they are also working plans. Some are annotated in pencil, with structural changes scribbled in ink over the delicate colouring. The marginal notes about price or alterations are often as interesting as the drawings themselves, for what they can tell us about social and historical context.

This information is particularly significant in the case of Geelong, as many nineteenth-century buildings have disappeared from its landscape and, with them, the visual reminder of a past community. The buildings chosen for this exhibition give a sense of Geelong's prosperous past: its thriving wool and wine industries; its value as a major colonial port despite the sand-bar at Point Henry; and its role as a regional centre for the landowners and farmers of the area. Geelong provided a focus for the smaller rural communities – a place for people to shop, to export their produce, to import goods for sale and to educate their children. For decades, Geelong had four major boarding schools, as well as numerous Government primary and secondary schools.

From the first years of the colony, Geelong and Melbourne were the major ports at which immigrants disembarked. Many of the people the Government assisted to migrate to Victoria arrived in Geelong, where an Immigrants Depot was established to receive them.

A major influence on the early development of the city was the discovery of gold in Victoria. With the rest of the colony, Geelong grew prosperous during the 1850s. Several of the buildings featured in this exhibition were constructed during this period. Merchants from Geelong and Melbourne engaged in great rivalry in order to win the business of the diggers rushing to the colony. Melbourne merchants even produced a fake map – showing Geelong to be much further from the diggings than was Melbourne – and circulated it in England. Geelong was in fact slightly closer, and favoured by a better road.

All these factors contributed to Geelong as we know it today. This exhibition provides a glimpse of Geelong's past and contributes to an understanding of its present and future. The Public Record Office Victoria and the Geelong Art Gallery are pleased to present this exhibition, with the generous assistance of the Community Support Fund. Thanks must also go to Susie Shears, Director of the Geelong Art Gallery, to staff of both institutions, and to Joseph Pascoe, curator.

Ross Gibbs
Director
Public Record Office Victoria

Geelong & District

Joseph Pascoe

Geelong is a city that has grown without becoming old. Freeways slice through it, without making its heart bleed.

Victoria: Buildings and Builders – Geelong & District looks back through the history of Geelong, making connections between the decisions of Government, its buildings, and the people they were designed to serve. The maps and plans in this exhibition together function as a valuable metaphor for a young society's beliefs, telling of the lives of ordinary people.

The exhibition material mostly originates from the Public Works Department, the Government's builder since colonial times. The Public Record Office Victoria is now the custodian of these and other fascinating records, plans and maps.

For me, Geelong has been a city of opportunity, much as its nickname 'the Pivot' suggests. I came here in 1981 to work at the Geelong Art Gallery, in my first position as a curator – the Gallery building, designed in 1913 by Laird and Buchan, is an appropriate place for this display. I would walk to work each morning from a little cottage called 'Lileth' at 124 Corio Street, a house constructed in about 1840. The early history of 'Lileth' had included a long period as a hotel. Its foundations, into which I crept one Sunday afternoon, were littered with ceramic bottles, the house perching on piled stones.

'Lileth', and others like it, would have populated the streets laid out so carefully in Robert Hoddle's map of the Town of Geelong, dated 1838 (cat. no. 1). As the first land sales took place in 1839, this map, with its many annotations, has a special significance. In this ruled, rational grid, placed between fresh water and a safe harbour, one sees the hallmarks of nineteenth-century urban design. Hoddle had instructed his Assistant Surveyor, W. H. Smythe, to 'commence 100 yards from the highwater mark at Corio'.

The 1853 drawing by Alexander Skene (cat. no. 2) offers a more lonely, romantic understanding of the greater district. It shows the path of this early Government surveyor as he marked the streams and identified prominent stands of timber, all along the coast from Apollo Bay. His line, less refined than that of Hoddle, emphasizes the expansive nature of his work. He was probably guided in his task by local Aborigines. 'Jillong' was their name for the coast.

Geelong today is seamless. Its suburbs Newtown, Belmont and the renamed Germantown (now Grovedale) were once all separate entities. Prior to the recent local government amalgamations, the district was served by some eight councils. Interestingly, 150 years earlier, in 1843, the citizens of the area were governed from Melbourne, the administrative centre for the Port Phillip District. What we now recognize as Geelong was granted local government in 1849, a mere fourteen years after John Batman had acquired 100,000 acres of land in the area, through an illegal 'beads and blankets' deal.

Virtually from inception, high-quality wool was sent back to England, loaded at Point Henry. The Port of Geelong, though marred by a sand-bar, also became a busy stopping-off place on the way to the goldfields in the 1850s. Woollen mills, ropeworks and hotels all prospered, while other industries such as saltworks, a paper mill, foundries, tanneries and limeworks soon followed. The flashy progress of gold-rich Ballarat and Bendigo saw a faltering of Geelong's prospects, with a population stuck on 25,000 between 1860 and 1910[1] – and the unfair acquisition of another nickname, 'Sleepy Hollow'.

The third map in this exhibition (cat. no. 3) was produced for tourism purposes. Originally drawn in 1913, the same year the Art Gallery was designed, it encouraged the visitor to go as far afield as Airey's Inlet and to take in views from Queenscliff's lighthouse. Interestingly, the 1933 reproduction shows nine different views of water, including swamps and beaches (cat. no. 4). People now had leisure time, and motor cars, to visit these spots.

These few maps, when considered together, impart a useful suggestion about Geelong. It was and is a place whose sense of identity is large and whose environment is both generous and logical. Geelong, now a complex city, is still growing. Perhaps one day a tunnel will connect it across the bay at the Heads.
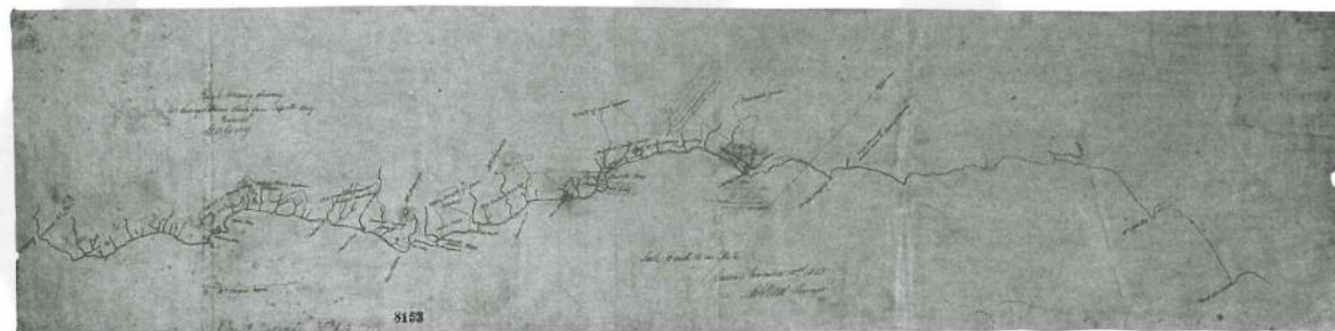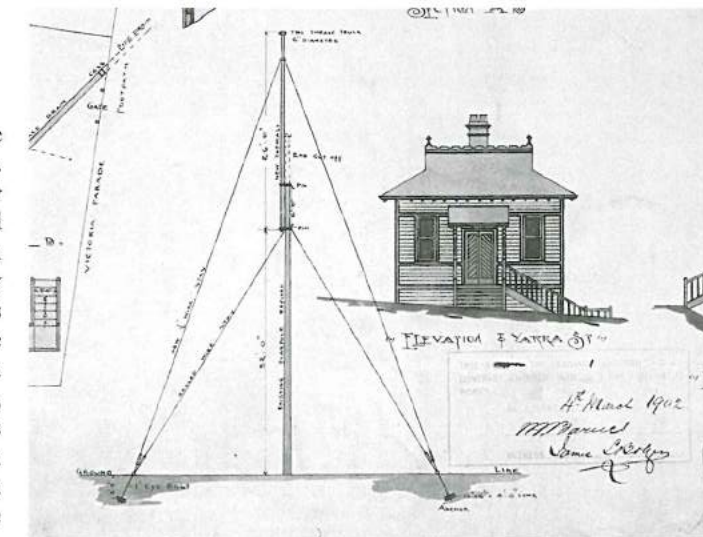

Cat. no. 2

Each architectural plan in the exhibition has its own story. Explosives stored in the Powder Magazine at Geelong, designed in 1855, would have helped in the construction of many early roads. The plan of the quarters for housing the Keeper of the Powder Magazine shows a functional and, to today's eyes, sweet cottage (cat. no. 5). It is pleasing to note the depiction of the sun's shadow through the canvas verandah, and the long fenceline, with the outside lavatory occupying a back pocket. The usefulness of a large backyard, and the Australian climate, seem to have been well understood. The Powder Magazine itself (cat. no. 6) had extremely thick stone walls and solid foundations, and was skirted by an impressive wall. A similar one still survives in Beechworth, in Victoria's northeast.

Geelong's Customs House, constructed in 1856 (cat. nos 7–10), was preceded by two earlier buildings, one of which – a tiny timber pavilion of 1838 – is now located in the local Botanic Gardens. The Customs House can still be admired for its adherence to Georgian and Regency styles. A visit to the Brougham Place building shows the attractive use of Barrabool sandstone cladding over rough bluestone. Walking around the building allows you to experience the nineteenth-century architectural notion of *taxis*. *Taxis* was a concept whereby building facades had a tripartite organization that was in turn reflected by the interior layout – it gives that formal feeling.

Responsible for enacting the laws that governed Geelong, Melbourne's Parliament, when seen through the original plans, presents an inspired vision of the British Empire (cat. nos 30–34). The inclusion of these plans, with a selection for the Exhibition Buildings (cat. nos 39–42) and Government House (cat. nos 20–22), shows the spectacular nature of high colonial architecture. The Victorian Parliament was built in stages, with the two legislative chambers constructed in 1856. Peter Kerr's design for a dome (cat. no. 32), proposed twenty years later, represents the tantalizing extravagance made possible by the discovery of gold. Only a few regional differences in Victoria's architecture were to emerge, largely based on the nuances of local building materials. Marvellous Melbourne, the centre of taste!

The themes of order and growth in Geelong find their corollary in the plans for the Police Station (cat. nos 12 & 13) and various courts (cat. nos 14–16). McKillop Street Police Station, designed in 1879, was possibly an all-day facility, as suggested by the dormitory and kitchen. This blandly important building no doubt cast a sombre eye over the citizenry of Geelong. The mixture of people in Alexander Webb's watercolour of 1872 includes the

Cat. no. 11

well-to-do, tradesmen, ladies, children and two separate Aborigines, one bartering in a top hat, the other across the street draped in skins (cat. no. 63). The You Yangs act as a foil to the rest of the world, while the manners and the placement of the people are overtly English.

J. J. Clark's front elevation of the Supreme Court (cat. no. 14) has an imperious, morally uplifting air in keeping with the building's purpose. The stark, classic lines are animated by a series of rounded windows at ground level, below a row of uncompromising rectangular windows. J. J. Clark was by 1877 well established as an architect, having designed many prominent buildings including the Treasury Building in Spring Street, Melbourne, and Government House with William Wardell. Clark's impressive career as an architect saw him win over twenty-four prizes for buildings in Australia and New Zealand.

If your luck was running out, Geelong Gaol was regarded as a model prison. Designed by Henry Ginn, the Gaol was constructed between 1849 and 1864, using local bluestone, brick and volcanic rock – and prison labour. Ginn, Colonial Clerk of Works, had arrived in Australia in 1840, having trained in London. Like others, he had a career that shifted between the public and private sectors, depending on the vagaries of the colonial economy and administration. The 1857 Telegraph Office, situated on Ryrie Street, with its rusticated quoins and window jams, has features typical of his other buildings, including Portland's Customs House. The plans for Geelong Gaol in this exhibition represent later security upgrades (cat. nos 17–19). The Gaol ceased housing prisoners only in 1991, and can now be visited for historical interest.

Construction of a new Post and Telegraph Office (cat. nos 47 & 48) in 1889 signalled Geelong's major city status. The plan depicting the mechanism for the Post Office clock (cat. no. 49), installed in 1911, is also a reminder of the late-nineteenth-century fascination with time and measurement. The architects, J. H. Marsden and J. H. Brabin, seconded elements of French Second Empire to add charm to this late Victorian boom-style building. Money for the clock and chimes was raised by public subscription in honour of King Edward VII.

Schools are well represented in this exhibition, with plans for the Flinders National School (cat. nos 50 & 51), the Gordon Technical College (cat. nos 52–54) and the single-room School No. 2946 at far-away Port Campbell (cat. nos 55 & 56). Looking at the simple pair of drawings of the Port Campbell School, one can imagine children of various ages coming in from the farms to

receive their formal schooling, having dossed their jackets and caps to settle into class before their teacher and a print of King George V. Thoughts of failing soldier settlements come to mind via the frugality of the humble design dated 1928.

There is much to be gleaned from examining the three plans relating to the Gordon Technical College. The great significance of the wool industry to Geelong is emphasized by the amount of floorspace given to wool conditioning and classing, as part of the College's Wool School (cat. no. 54). The effective union of commerce and high ideals is superbly caught in Laird and Buchan's T. E. Bostock Memorial Building, with its renaissance features (cat. no. 53). Perhaps a young lad went to the Gordon after attending Port Campbell School and working for a while on the family property. This was an age that believed that hard-working artisans, as produced by 'the Gordon', could achieve social mobility.

Institutional green makes an appearance on the otherwise exciting designs for the Flinders National School, first established in 1857 to an Italianate design by the Geelong firm Backhouse and Reynolds (cat. nos 50 & 51). The grand entrance articulated in these drawings of 1915–16 may have triggered a local style, especially with regard to the distinctive pointed tower. One can see the attention given to ventilation and heating in this busy education complex – due likely to the miasma theory of disease that once prevailed. As a Government school, Flinders played an important role in providing non-denominational, accessible education. It became a girls' school in 1939.

The theme of elegant travel is present in the plans for Erskine House at Lorne (cat. nos 57 & 58), with its corridors named Kardinia and Toorak. By 1936 Lorne was well established as a fashionable destination, its visitors touring the Great Ocean Road completed by 'susso' labour during the Great Depression. The tourist map of the same era (cat. no. 4) emphasizes the family atmosphere of the Geelong district, in contrast to the truly aristocratic taste flaunted in the 1886 plans for the Governor's Residence at Mount Macedon, north of Melbourne (cat. no. 23).
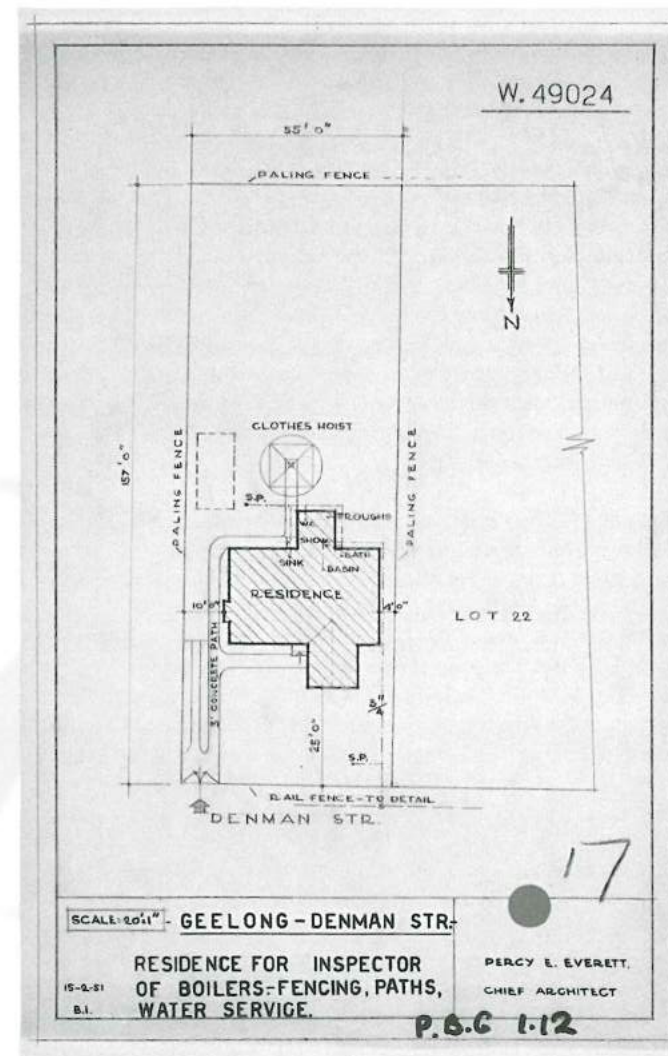
It is, however, to the commonsense house of the Inspector of Boilers (cat. nos 59 & 60) that we return. Constructed in 1951–52, with its concrete drive, Hills Hoist and modern kitchen with space for the refrigerator, it shows how much the plans from the Public Record Office Victoria can tell. The Inspector presumably drove a car, perhaps a locally made Ford, while his wife hopefully liked the practical kitchen and the convenience of hanging the washing just outside the back door, as thousands of families do today. Spacious, the backyard may have encouraged a young kid like Gary Ablett to practise his footy. Dad's proud job, inspecting boilers, reflected the industrial nature of modern Geelong.

Like many other plans and maps held on behalf of the public by the Public Record Office Victoria, the plans for this house in Denman Street act as an invaluable source of information and confirm our values as a society. Geelong thus reveals itself as an accommodating city and district, where much effort has been made to allow all its people some measure of the benefits of nineteenth-century city planning. Hoddle's plan remains true.
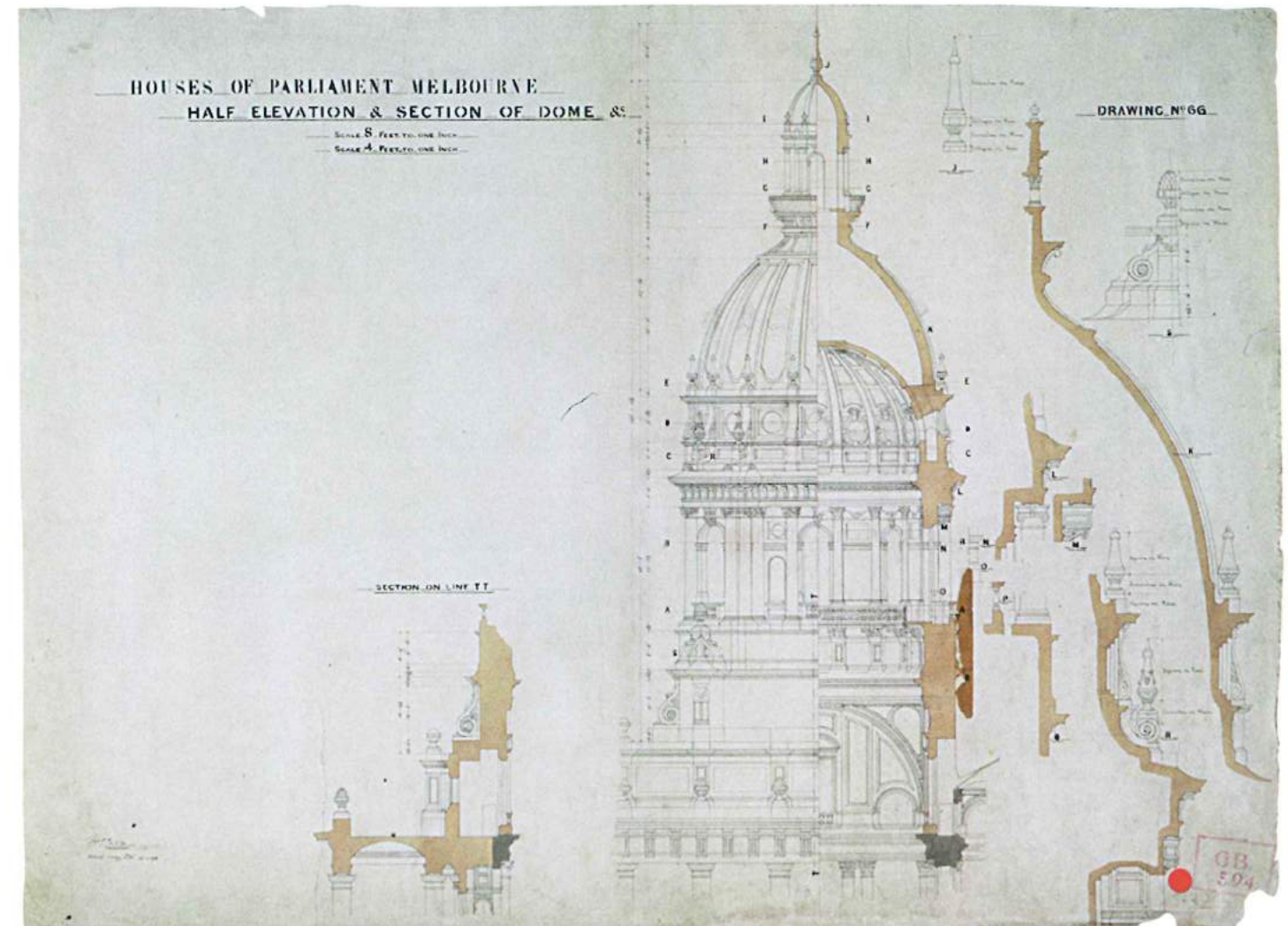
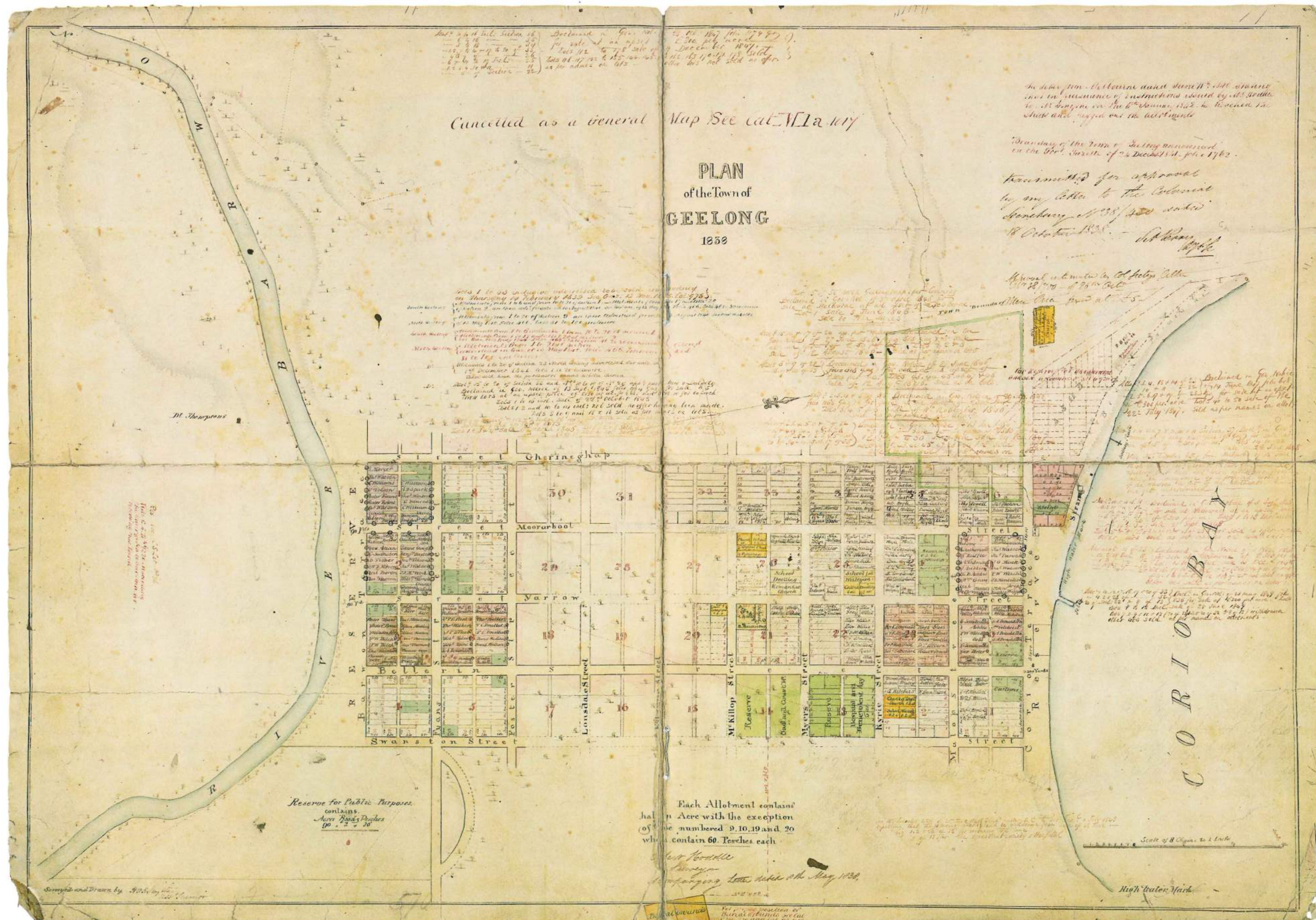1 N. Houghton, *The Story of Geelong 1800–1990,* Geelong Historical Records Centre, 1992, p. 24.

Cat. no. 59

Cat. no. 32

Cancelled as a General Map See Cat. M.1a.117

PLAN
of the Town of
GEELONG
1838

Each Allotment contains
half an Acre with the exception
of those numbered 9, 10, 19 and 20
which contain 60 Perches each

Reserve for Public Purposes
contains
Acres Roods Perches
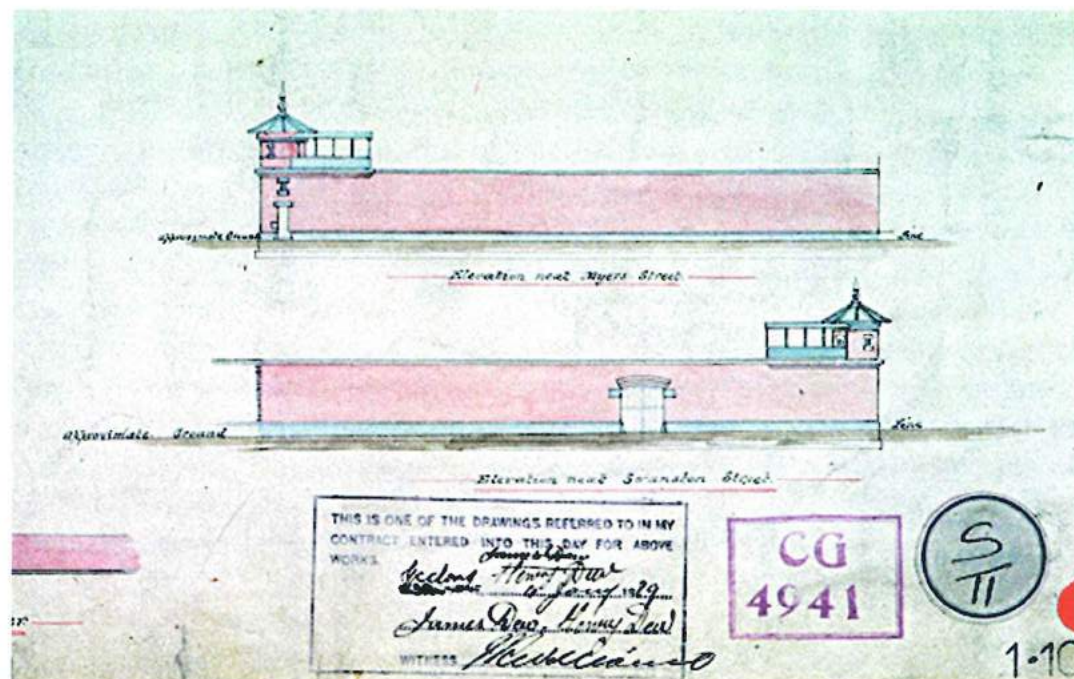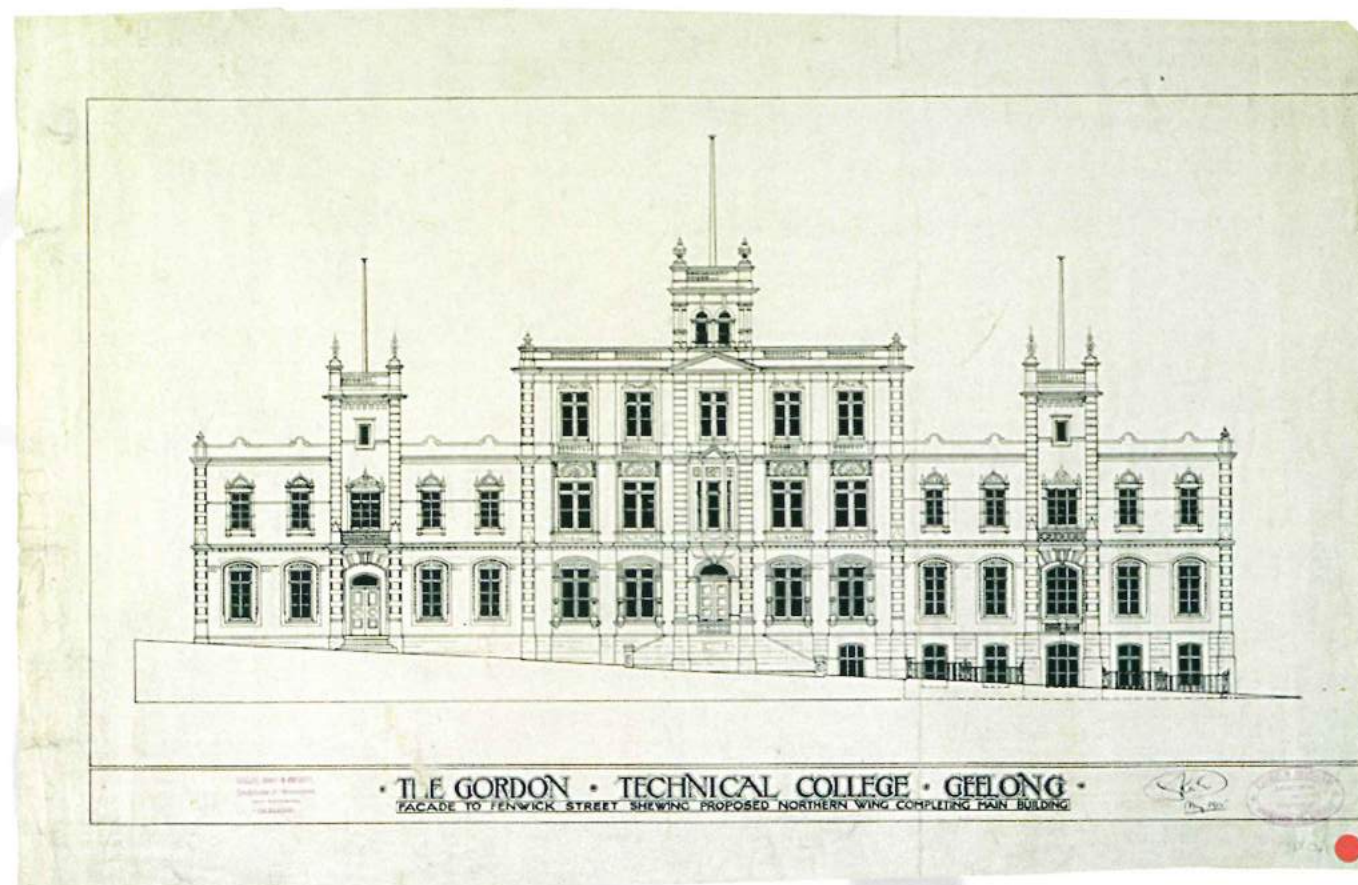
Cat. no. 1

Cat. no. 18

Cat. no. 52

1
Plan of the Town of Geelong, 1838
Robert Hoddle, Senior Surveyor
VPRS 8168/P1, unit 68, item Feature 570
Public Record Office Victoria

2
Rough tracing showing Mr Surveyor Skene's route from Apollo Bay towards Geelong, 1853
Alexander Skene, Government Surveyor
VPRS 8168/P1, unit 20, item CS90
Public Record Office Victoria

3
Drawing for Tourist Map of Geelong and District 1913
VPRS 8168/P1, unit 146, item MT 298J
Public Record Office Victoria

4
Tourist Map of Geelong 1933
Photographs and text (reproduction)
VPRS 8168/P1, unit 146, item MT 298J
Public Record Office Victoria

5
Plan and elevation of quarters for the Keeper of the Powder Magazine Geelong 5 April 1855
Alfred Curry, Clerk of Works, Geelong
Contract cost: £376
Public Works Department plan; PMG 1.7
Public Record Office Victoria

6
Proposed Powder Magazine Geelong c.1855
Public Works Department plan; PMG 1.1
Public Record Office Victoria

7
Geelong Customs House, front elevation c.1858
James Balmain; contractor: W. G. Cornish
CRS B3712, 107/2/8
Australian Archives

8
Geelong Customs House, elevation to Corio Bay c.1858
James Balmain; contractor: W. G. Cornish
Notated: *Perrin*
CRS B3712, 107/2/7
Australian Archives

9
Geelong Customs House, first floor plan c.1858
James Balmain; contractor: W. G. Cornish
CRS B3712, 107/2/3
Australian Archives

10
Customs Reserve Geelong; shewing the proposed new fences, levelling, culverts etc. 1858
Alfred Curry, Clerk of Works, Geelong
Notated: *Alfred Curry 22nd September 1858*
CRS B3712, 107/2/14
Australian Archives

11
Harbour Master's Office – Geelong 1901–02
Contractor: Barnes
Notated: *Barnes 4th March 1902*
Contract cost: £226 15s
Public Works Department plan; P&HG 1
Public Record Office Victoria

12
Police Station, Geelong[,] McKillop Street 1879
Public Works Department plan; PSG 1.3
Public Record Office Victoria

13
Police Station, Geelong [McKillop Street] 1879
Public Works Department plan; PSG 1.4
Public Record Office Victoria

14
New Supreme Court Geelong, no. 3[,] front elevation 1877
J. J. Clark
Notated: *J. J. Clark*
Public Works Department plan; LCG 1.2
Public Record Office Victoria

15
Court House Geelong, Drawing no. 1 1882
Public Works Department plan; LCG 1.1
Public Record Office Victoria

16
Geelong West – New Court House, Drawing no. 1 1888
Contractor: F. Holyouth(?)
Notated: *F. Holyouth[?] 13th March 1888*
Public Works Department plan; LCG 2.0
Public Record Office Victoria

17
Geelong Gaol – shelter sheds, new gates, railing etc., Drawing no. 3 1888
Contractors: James and Henry Dew
Notated: *James and Henry Dew, 4th Jan 1889*
Public Works Department plan; PGG 1.14
Public Record Office Victoria

18
Geelong Gaol – completion of boundary wall and tower,
Drawing no. 1 1888
Contractors: James and Henry Dew
Notated: *James and Henry Dew 4th January 1889*
Public Works Department plan; PGG 1.10
Public Record Office Victoria

19
Geelong Gaol, alterations etc. 1897–98
Contractor: William Neville
Notated: *Wm Neville, 26th October 1897*
Contract cost: £170 10s
Public Works Department plan; PGG 1.20
Public Record Office Victoria

20
Decoration of State Drawing Room ceiling Government
House Melbourne – Contract no. 2, Subdivision A[,]
Drawing no. 80 1874
J. J. Clark
Notated: *J. J. Clark, 21st March 1874*
Public Works Department plan; GHM 2.50
Public Record Office Victoria

21
Entrance Gates Government House, Melbourne[,]
Drawing no. 4 1875
J. J. Clark
Public Works Department plan; GHM 2.106
Public Record Office Victoria

22
North west elevation [Government House] – Contract no. 2,
Subdivision A, Drawing no. 7 1872
J. J. Clark; contractor: William Martin
Notated: *William Martin 2nd December 1872*
Public Works Department plan; GHM 2.24
Public Record Office Victoria

23
Additions to the Governor's Residence[,] Design no. 1,
Drawing no. 1 1886
Public Works Department plan; GHM 3.1
Public Record Office Victoria

24
Government House Works Records 1874–76
Public Works Department, VPRS 994, unit 1
Public Record Office Victoria

25
William Wardell, Inspector General of the Public Works
Department
Photograph
The Office of the Governor, Government House, Melbourne

26
Government House, aerial view
Photograph
The Office of the Governor, Government House, Melbourne

27
Government House
from *Cooper's Australian Views*
Photograph
The Office of the Governor, Government House, Melbourne

28
View of Government House 1876
Photograph
The Office of the Governor, Government House, Melbourne

29
Government House Gates
Photograph
The Office of the Governor, Government House, Melbourne

30
Reduced design for completing the Houses of Parliament –
principal floor 1876
Ink on wove paper
Public Works Department plan; PHM 1.32
Public Record Office Victoria

31
Houses of Parliament Legislative Council Chamber – detail of
north west angle no. 8
Ink, watercolour and pencil on wove paper
Public Works Department plan; PHM 1.81
Public Record Office Victoria

32
Houses of Parliament Melbourne. Half elevation & section of
dome – Drawing no. 66[,] Parliament House 1878
Peter Kerr
Public Works Department plan; PHM 1.321
Public Record Office Victoria

33
Encaustic tile floor. Houses of Parliament Melbourne
Ink, watercolour, gouache and pencil on tracing paper
Public Works Department plan; PHM 1.515
Public Record Office Victoria

34
Houses of Parliament Melbourne. Front facade[,]
Drawing no. 12, Contract no. 6 1879
Ink and pencil on wove paper
Public Works Department plan; PHM 1.119
Public Record Office Victoria

35
Parliament House c.1910
Photograph
Library Committee, Parliament of Victoria

36
Interior of Vestibule, looking into Queen's Hall, Parliament
House, Victoria
Photograph
Library Committee, Parliament of Victoria

37
Parliament House Victoria, west facade
Photograph
Library Committee, Parliament of Victoria

38
The Last Session of Federal Parliament of Victoria, Federal
Parliament House, Thursday 24th March 1927
Photograph
Library Committee, Parliament of Victoria

39
Entrance Portico to Aquarium[,] Exhibition Buildings c.1884
Ink, watercolour and pencil on drafting linen
Public Works Department plan; EBM 1.11
Public Record Office Victoria

40
Entrance to Aquarium[,] Exhibition Buildings Melbourne 1945
Notated: *Chief Architect, 13th September 1945*
Public Works Department plan; EBM 1.15
Public Record Office Victoria

41
Block Plan Drawing no. 18170[,] Exhibition Buildings
Melbourne 1920
Public Works Department plan; EBM 1.8
Public Record Office Victoria

42
Fitting up Western Annexe for Parliament – roof plan and
sections[,] Exhibition Buildings 1900
Contract cost: £18,862
Public Works Department plan; EBM 1.4
Public Record Office Victoria

43
Visitors' Book 1892–93
Exhibition Trustees, VPRS 839, unit 1
Public Record Office Victoria

44
Photograph album: Centennial International Exhibition 1888
Exhibition Trustees, VPRS 840, unit 2
Public Record Office Victoria

45
Fountain, Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne 1997
Photograph
Public Record Office Victoria

46
Facade, Exhibition Buildings, Melbourne 1997
Photograph
Public Record Office Victoria

47
Post and Telegraph Office Geelong – front elevation 1889
Contractor: David Kinnaird
Notated: *David Kinnaird 23rd September 1889*
CRS B3712, 66/10/1
Australian Archives

48
Post and Telegraph Office – ground plan[,] Geelong 1889
Contractor: David Kinnaird
Notated: *David Kinnaird 23rd September 1889*
CRS B3712, 66/10/6
Australian Archives

49
Turret Clock; arrangement of dials, screens, clock-bells and
weights in the Tower[,] Geelong 1891
CRS B3712, 66/10/22
Australian Archives

50
Flinders [School] Geelong 260[,] proposed remodelling[,] no. 3
drawing 1915–16
Notated by contractor: *4th Jan 1916*
Contract cost: £3,155
Public Works Department plan; SSO 260.3
Public Record Office Victoria

51
Flinders [School] Geelong 260 – proposed remodelling[,] no. 4
drawing 1915–16
Contract cost: £3,155
Public Works Department plan; SSO 260.4
Public Record Office Victoria

52
The Gordon Technical College Geelong[,] facade to Fenwick
Street shewing proposed northern wing completing main
building May 1915
Stamped: *Laird and Buchan Architects & Surveyors Moorabool*
Street Geelong
Public Works Department plan; SSS (old) 7180.1
Public Record Office Victoria

53
Proposed T. E. Bostock Memorial Building –
ground floor plan 1928
Notated: *Laird and Buchan*
Public Works Department plan; SSS (old) 7180.19
Public Record Office Victoria

54
Gordon Institute of Technology Geelong – Wool School
proposed additions 1936–37
Notated: *Percy Everett, Chief Architect, 10th November 1936*
Public Works Department plan; SSS (old) 7180.13
Public Record Office Victoria

55
State School No. 2946 Port Campbell 1928
Public Works Department plan; SS 2946.52
Public Record Office Victoria

56
State School No. 2946 Port Campbell[,] new hat and cloak room and store
Public Works Department plan; SS 2946.51
Public Record Office Victoria

57
New building Erskine House for the Mountjoy Lorne Estate Co. Ltd.[,] first floor plan 1936
Notated: *Laird and Buchan Architects Moorabool St Geelong*
Public Works Department plan; HoL 1.7
Public Record Office Victoria

58
New building Erskine House for the Mountjoy Lorne Estate Co. Ltd.[,] elevations and sections 1936
Notated: *Laird and Buchan Architects Moorabool St Geelong*
Public Works Department plan; HoL 1.8
Public Record Office Victoria

59
Residence for Inspector of Boilers 1951
Notated: *Percy E. Everett, Chief Architect, 15th February 1951*
Public Works Department plan; PBG 1.12
Public Record Office Victoria

60
Detail of kitchen at Inspector of Boilers Residence – Denman Street Geelong. For the Department of Mines 1952
Notated: *22nd February 1952*
Public Works Department plan; PBG 1.11
Public Record Office Victoria

61
Geelong in 1840 1840
Samuel F. Mossman
Hand-coloured lithograph
Geelong Art Gallery, gift of W. M. Hitchcock 1915

62
Malop Street from Johnstone Park 1872
Alexander Webb
Watercolour and pencil
Geelong Art Gallery, purchased 1976

63
Yarra Street, Geelong 1872
Alexander Webb
Watercolour, ink and pencil
Geelong Art Gallery, gift of the artist's grandchildren 1932

64
Geelong 1874
William Tibbits
Watercolour
Geelong Art Gallery, gift of Miss Davison 1918

65
Coronal, Geelong 1892
William Tibbits
Watercolour and pencil
Geelong Art Gallery, purchased 1992

66
Architect's drawing implements c.1900
On loan from Denise Schimana

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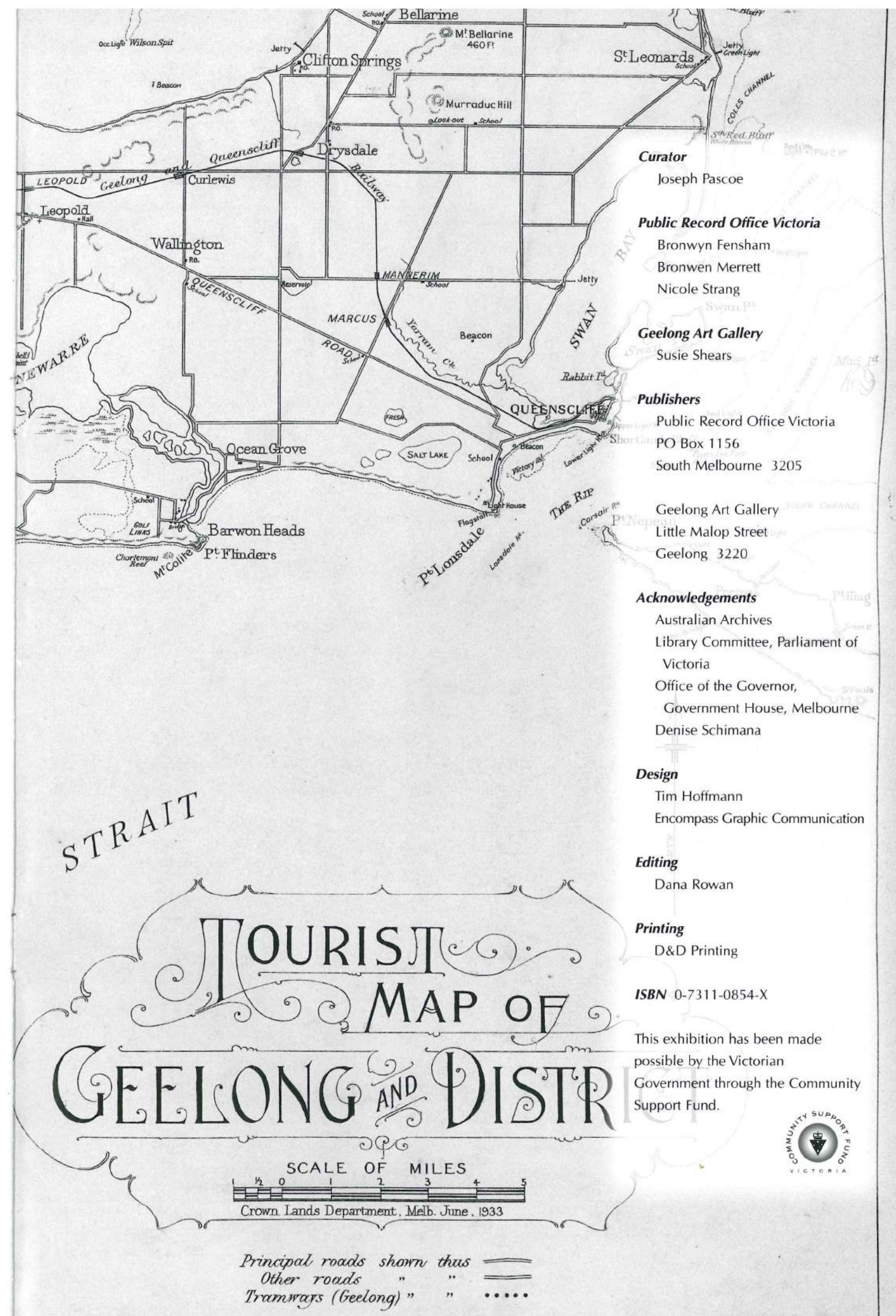
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Victoria: Buildings and Builders [CD ROM], Public Record Office Victoria, 1997.

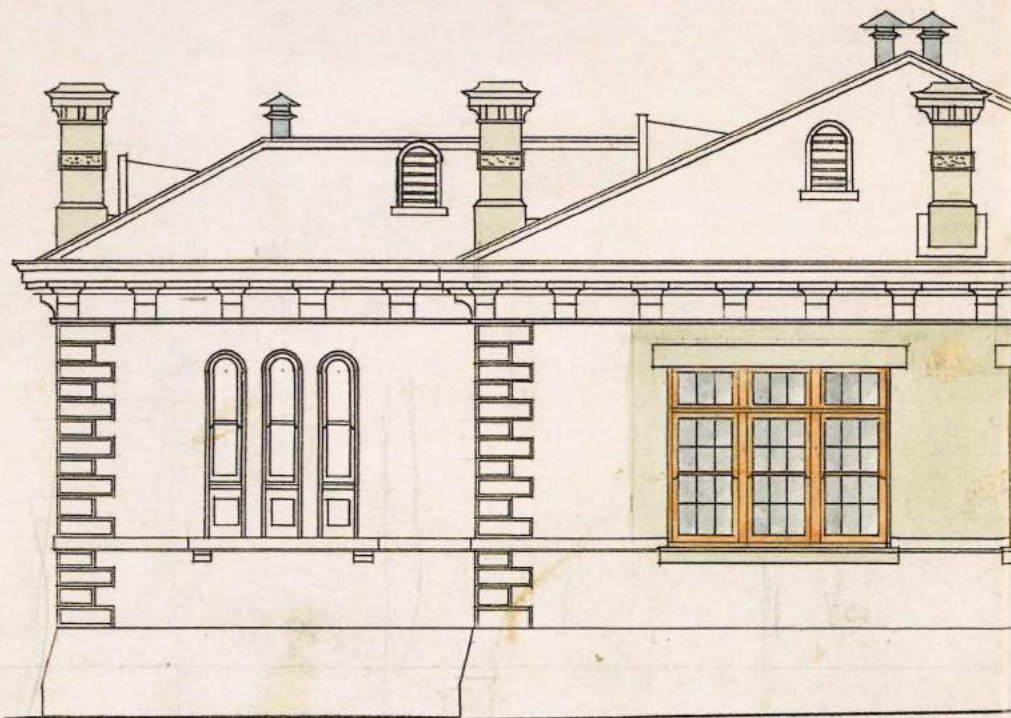I. Wynd, *Geelong: The Pivot,* Geelong Historical Society, 1986.

TOURIST MAP OF GEELONG AND DISTRICT

SCALE OF MILES

Crown Lands Department, Melb. June, 1933

Principal roads shown thus
Other roads   "   "
Tramways (Geelong) "   "

FLINDERS GEELONG
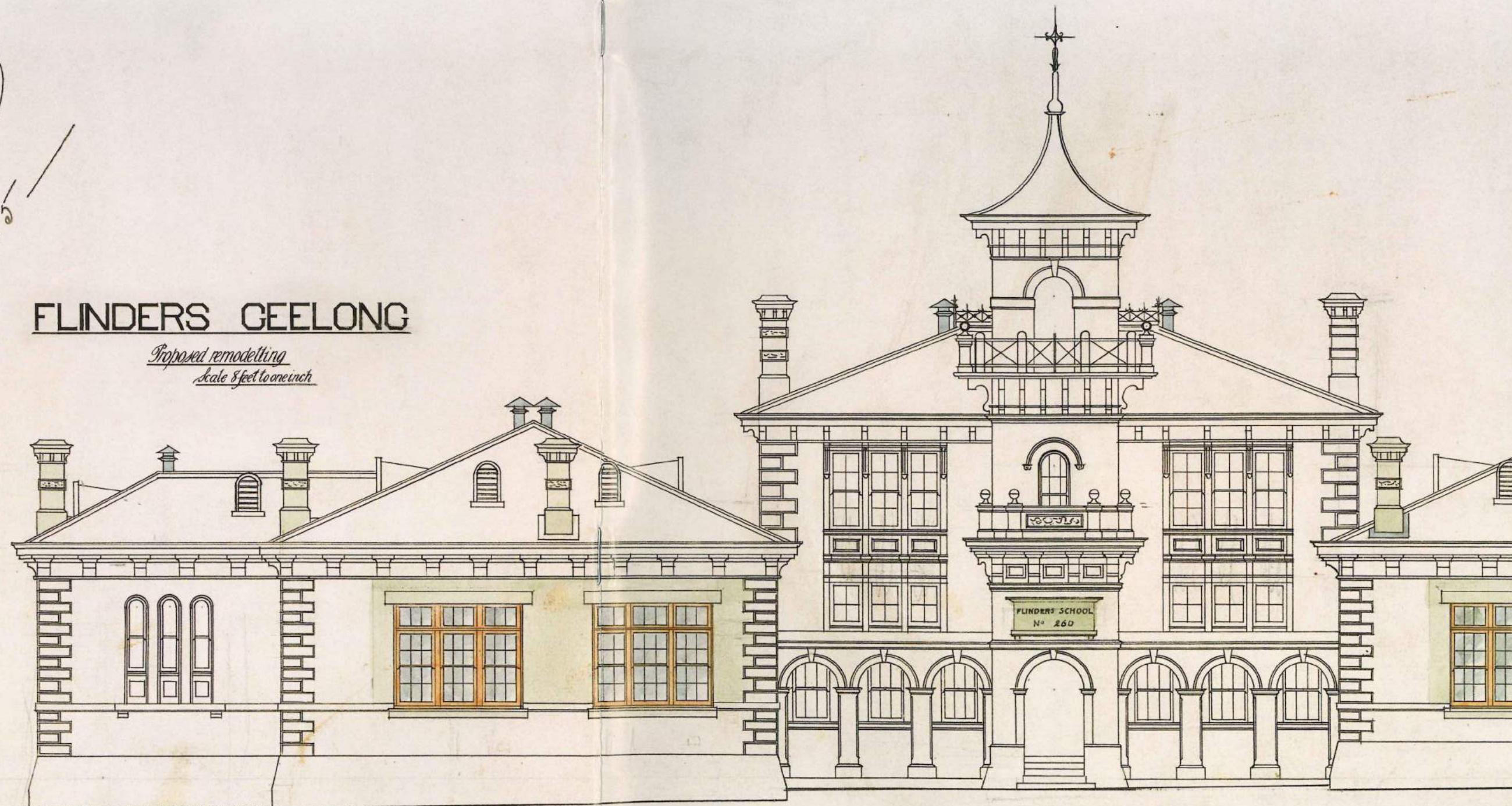
Proposed remodelling
Scale 8 feet to one inch

260

1915-16
265
£3155

FLINDERS GEELONG

Proposed remodelling
Scale 8 feet to one inch

FLINDERS SCHOOL
Nᵒ 260

FRONT ELEVATION