ART DECO
NEWCASTLE

City Hall, King Street & Wheeler Place, 1929, HE White
In 1925, the site was confirmed. The three-storey building is typical of the Interwar Academic Classical style. It is free-standing, symmetrically composed. The building houses an 844 person Concert Hall, a large supper room, former office space and function and conference rooms. The foyer is a vertical organising space consisting of a vestibule entrance, at a half level above the street, from which a grand stair, with central and two side flights, leads to the major spaces. The foyer floors and stair are white marble. The Chamber is a simple rectangle in plan, single storey in height with ionic pilasters and a panelled ceiling. It is yellow Sydney sandstone and coupled Roman Doric and ionic columns.

Nesca, Auckland & King, 1937 Nov 20, Sodersten Ratcliffe Pitt & Merewether & Kirsopp
Newcastle Electric Supply Council Authority (NESCA) was designed after he developed from the Art Deco style to European modernism. The building shows the influence of Well Coates, Dudek & Mendelson. The composition is still symmetrical but streamlined in detail. Ribbon windows and curved glass windows are used. The ground floor glazing has been replaced. The facade uses Wondabyne sandstone facing. The interiors feature chrome railing and a curved stair, scagliola wall were faceted around the treatment curves wall. Rubber flooring was originally used. Internally the building combined the latest interior design with the latest technology, including a pneumatic document transfer system and a rotating theatre for public demonstrations of cooking with electricity. Sodersten designed three-storey extensions to the rear of the building in 1959. Two further floors were added by architects Rodd and Hay in 1970.

Cliff Towers, 124 Church Street, Former Peoples Palace

TPI Building, 231 Hunter Street, 1925,

North County Council Building, 1951, Rodd Hay
The building uses faience glazed terra cotta tile to create a classically inspired portico of vertical proportion.

ASWN House, Hunter Street

MBF House, 444-448 Hunter Street
Lorendon Hotel, 347 Hunter Street, 1930
The building has an asymmetrical composition of horizontal recessed verandahs and a vertical tower element with glazed terracotta pilasters. Internally the bar retains the original streamlined cornice with air conditioning grills and parts of the original bar tiling.

Civic Theatre, 401 Hunter Street, Wheeler Place, 1928-1929, HE White
Internally an extravagant Spanish Baroque style exists for both cinema and live theatre. The exterior of the building exhibits neo-Georgian Revival characteristics in its semicircular-headed windows and its stepped parapet. The verandah soffit is decorative.

NRMA, 444 Hunter Street, 1938 Pitt & Merewether

Civic Station
The building features two-tone brickwork and roof tiles.
Corona Building, 275 Hunter Street, 1935,
The 35 metre brick façade replaced six old weatherboard structures. Above a row of shops, an upper floor of office suites was located. The facade of Maitland bricks steps up in the parapet and incorporates the building signage. The steel supporting frame was designed to increase the building height to 6 storeys at a later date if required.
Telstra, David Jones, 20 Wolfe Street
The building formerly Winn Scott Drapery and James MacKeith features and uses glass bricks. Telstra is a fine example of a streamlined modern exchange. The slender curved bay and vertical window is elegant.

Sedgehoe, 50 Wolfe Street, 1930, E Sodesten
The site is the home of industrialist Sir John Brown is located on the middle slopes of The Hill overlooking the city centre and harbour. The six storey block of 24 units appears as two separate flats with 2 wings joined by a lightwell. The building is brick with terracotta entrance and features a covered awning and curved driveway with two entrances. When first advertised, the building boasted a number of innovative features of its period, including 'refrigeration, hot water system, power and radio points, and automatic electric elevator'. Attention to the advantages of city living in this location, such as 'no ice to be bought, no fares to be paid, no bath and hot water costs, and no city lunches to be purchased', savings which together were estimated 'at quite £1 per week.'
Newcastle Club, 40 Newcomen Street, 1924, Robin Dods, Spain Coeh, FG Castleden
The Georgian Revival style is seen in its symmetry, classical elements and dark red-brown brickwork. Its elevated site overlooking the city centre adds to the presence of the building.

Newcastle Morning Herald, Bolton Street, 1928,
The newspaper was established in 1858.
The Grand Hotel, 32 Church Street
Features Interwar hotel tiles.

28-30 Watt Street
The cubic form of the corner block was originally relieved by the recessed verandahs above the entry which have been partially enclosed.

Union Steamship Union House, 31 Watt Street
The building in streamlined modern style. The composition features two entries one in the centre of the facade the other in the vertical tower element.
The Nickson Wing, Royal Newcastle Hospital

The building is characterised by its painted concrete antilevered balconies, corner staircases and the entrance canopies and glass brick which open forwards and emphasise the horizontal articulation of the building's external form. These features are similar in style to the tuberculosis sanatorium (1929) in Paimio, Finland by Alvar Aalto.

T & G, Hunter & Watt, Spain & Coosh

T & G were established in 1876. The 7-storey building is typical of the Commercial Palazzo style where the building is divided into base shaft and top. The base consists of a polished granite base, with rusticated pilasters to ground and first floors. Floors two to five equate to the shaft. The top floor (a later addition). The chamfered corner rises to a tower made of tin. The form of the tower with its stepped top became a symbol of T & G to be found on their buildings in other cities. The upper storeys and towers are 1940 additions.
AMP, 65 Hunter Street, 1927, Apperly & Wright
The building is a fine example of the academic Italian Renaissance palazzo, typical of commercial buildings. Primarily facade architecture. The base of the street elevation is heavily rusticated with the semi circular windows framing pilasters define plain surfaces and simple rectangular windows with little or no mouldings on the upper floors. A deep cornice with half-round roof tile copings, terminates the building. An immaculately detailed Hawkesbury sandstone facade is supported by a reinforced concrete structure of the building.

Great Northern Hotel, 1938, Hughes & Mahoney, Rudder & Grout
The Great Northern Hotel is one of the largest and most distinctive buildings dating from the inter-war years. It is the third hotel of this name to stand on the site beside the railway terminus, the first having been built in 1864. Three wings rise from a two-storey plinth, in a style inspired by American Art Deco skyscraper design, the central wing being originally a storey taller than the two outer ones, which were later extended as can be seen from their darker brickwork. The interior features murals about Industrial life.