

# GOULBURN MULWAREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

## VOLUME 1. HISTORICAL THEMES



Goulburn Brewery, Roofscapes, 1982 – Edward Higginbotham

**EDWARD  
HIGGINBOTHAM  
& ASSOCIATES  
PTY LTD.**

*Archaeology • History • &  
Heritage*

A.B.N. 79 072 316 968

# GOULBURN MULWAREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

## VOLUME 1. HISTORICAL THEMES

Edward Higginbotham  
MA (Cambridge), PhD (Sydney), MAACAI.  
EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM & ASSOCIATES PTY LTD  
13 O'Connor Street  
HABERFIELD, NSW 2045.  
PO Box 97  
HABERFIELD, NSW 2045.  
Phone. (02) 9716-5154  
Fax. (02) 9716-8547.  
drted@higginbotham.net.au  
www.higginbotham.com.au

With  
Terry, Kass, B. A. (Hons), M. A. (Hons), Dip. Ed  
and  
Sue Jackson-Stepowski, B.A., Dip.Ed., Dip. Urban Studies.

For  
Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Draft	August 2009
Second Draft	November 2009
Final	

## CONTENTS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.....	6
DEDICATION.....	8
CONVENTIONS.....	9
ABBREVIATIONS.....	10
SOME HISTORICAL SPELLINGS.....	11
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	12
Volume 1. Historical Themes.....	12
Volume 2. Site survey, significance, conservation and management.....	13
The Map Series.....	14
The Archaeological Site Categories.....	16
Recommendations consistent across all themes.....	17
National and State heritage items at risk.....	17
Recommendations for other archaeological themes.....	18
Cultural Tourism.....	19
Volume 3. Appendices.....	19
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Brief.....	1
1.3 Location of site.....	1
1.4 Heritage Listings.....	1
1.5 Study methodology and limitations.....	1
1.6 Author identification.....	2
1.7 Figures.....	3
2 AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GOULBURN MULWAREE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.....	6
2.1 Introduction.....	6
2.2 The principal sources.....	10
2.3 What is an archaeological site?.....	11
2.4 What is archaeological significance?.....	13
2.5 A Thematic Approach.....	16
2.6 Community consultation.....	17
2.7 Figures.....	18
3 ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.....	20
4 EXPLORATION.....	21
4.1 Tables.....	23
Table 4.1. Suggested Listings for Exploration.....	23

Table 4.2. Suggested Listings for Natural Features with historical significance.	23
4.2 Figures.....	24
5 PASTORAL SETTLEMENT. ....	26
5.1 Current listings for pastoral settlement. ....	28
5.2 Tables. ....	34
Table 5.1. 1841 Census, Household Returns. Sites associated with pastoral settlement in the County of Argyle. ....	34
Table 5.2. Subdivision Plans for large pastoral properties, held by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales. ....	42
Table 5.3. Items associated with Pastoral Settlement, 1820s to 1840s. Already listed on LEP 2009. ....	42
Table 5.4. Suggested listings for Pastoral Settlement, 1820s to 1860s. ....	43
5.3 Figures.....	47
6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.....	55
6.1 Roads, Bridges and River Crossings.....	55
6.2 Convict Road Gangs and Stockades .....	57
6.3 Wingello Stockade.....	59
6.4 Hotels and Inns. ....	60
6.5 Suggested Listings for Roads, Bridges and Hotels.....	61
6.6 Tables. ....	62
Table 6.1. 1841 Census, Household Returns. Sites potentially associated with Convict Road Gangs.....	62
Table 6.2. Items potentially associated with Convict Stockades ( LEP 2009). ...	62
Table 6.3. List of Inns and Hotels (excluding Goulburn), 1830s to 1860s.....	62
Table 6.4. Listings for inns and hotels on the LEP 2009.....	65
Table 6.5. Table of Hotels and Inns, suggestions for listing. Hotels listed in chronological order of licensing.....	67
Table 6.6. Suggested listings for Roads and Bridges; Convict Road Gangs and Stockades. ....	68
Table 6.7. Suggested listings for Hotels (excluding Goulburn).....	69
6.7 Figures.....	71
7 TOWNS AND VILLAGES. ....	80
7.1 Introduction. ....	80
7.2 Old Goulburn (Township of Goulburn Plains), 1829. ....	80
7.3 Goulburn, 1832.....	82
7.4 Bungonia. ....	89
7.5 Marulan. ....	90
7.6 The dating of other villages.....	92

---

---

7.6.1	Currawang. ....	92
7.6.2	Kingsdale. ....	92
7.6.3	Lake Bathurst, formerly Private Village of Tarago (Bongaralaby). ....	93
7.6.4	Mummel. ....	94
7.6.5	Strathaird. ....	94
7.6.6	Tallong. ....	94
7.6.7	Tarago. ....	94
7.6.8	Taralga. ....	95
7.6.9	Tarlo. ....	95
7.6.10	Tirranaville. ....	96
7.6.11	Towrang. ....	96
7.6.12	Windellama. ....	96
7.6.13	Listings for towns and villages (excluding Goulburn), LEP 2009. ....	97
7.7	Tables. ....	98
	Table 7.1. 1841 Census. Households in Goulburn. The table is sorted by Street, then name. ....	98
	Table 7.2 1841 Census. Households listed by street name. ....	99
	Table 7.3. Jevons' 'Social Map of Goulburn, February 1859. ....	100
	Table 7.4. Public Works, Government Architect, prior to 1860. ....	100
	Table 7.5. List of Inns and Hotels in Goulburn, 1830s to 1860s. ....	101
	Table 7.6. Listings for heritage items in Goulburn, predating 1860, (LEP 2009). ....	103
	Table 7.7. Suggested listings for Goulburn. ....	105
	Table 7.8. Town of Bungonia. Households in the 1841 Census. ....	106
	Table 7.9. Listings for towns and villages (excluding Goulburn). ....	107
	Table 7.10. Suggested listings for towns and villages (excluding Goulburn). ..	108
7.8	Figures – Goulburn. ....	110
7.9	Figures – Bungonia. ....	124
7.10	Figures – Marulan. ....	128
7.11	Figures – Other Villages. ....	131
8	INDUSTRIAL SITES. ....	137
8.1	Tables. ....	139
	Table 8.1. Mines Mills and Manufactories, Goulburn District, 1830-1840. ....	139
	Table 8.2. Suggested listings for industrial sites. ....	139
9	MINERAL EXTRACTION. ....	141
9.1	Tables. ....	144
	Table 9.1. Listings for mining and mineral extraction, LEP 2009. ....	144
	Table 9.2. Suggested listings for mining and mineral extraction. ....	144

---

10	CEMETERIES. ....	145
10.1	Tables. ....	146
	Table 10.1. Listings for cemeteries and burials on the LEP 2009. ....	146
	Table 10.2. Suggested listings for cemeteries and burial sites (religious services, birthplace). ....	147
	Table 10.3. Other cemetery or burial sites. ....	148
11	HOUSING. ....	149
11.1	Building materials and techniques. ....	149
11.2	Housing for persons of different social and economic standing. ....	149
11.3	Tables. ....	150
	Table 11.1. Suggested listings for housing, construction materials and their social and economic context. ....	150
12	ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE. ....	152
12.1	Introduction. ....	152
12.2	World Heritage significance. ....	152
12.3	National significance. ....	155
12.4	State and Local significance. ....	156
12.5	Tables. ....	160
	Table 12.1. List of sites with State significance in the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area. ....	160
	Table 12.2. List of sites with National significance in the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area. ....	162
12.6	Figures. ....	168
13	SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS. ....	170
	APPENDIX 1. STUDY BRIEF. ....	172
	APPENDIX 2. GOULBURN MULWAREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN. ....	191
	APPENDIX 3. GOULBURN & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY. ....	204

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.**

The authors would like to thank

<b>Client:</b>	Mr. Jack Miller, Goulburn Mulwaree Council.
<b>NSW Heritage Branch</b>	Dr. Siobhan Lavelle, OAM, Heritage Branch, Department of Planning NSW.
<b>Heritage Advisor</b>	Dr. Jennifer Lambert-Tracey, Heritage Archaeology.
<b>Goulburn Library</b>	Ms. Lynn Bonomini, Regional History Coordinator, Goulburn Mulwaree Council.
<b>Goulburn Museums</b>	Julie Salway, Goulburn Mulwaree Council
<b>Plans and GIS.</b>	Mr. Michael Dillon, GIS Coordinator, Goulburn Mulwaree Council.
<b>Goulburn &amp; District Historical Society.</b>	Garry White, Roger Bayley, Monika Croke, Gordon Thomson, Goulburn and District Historical Society.
<b>Other historians</b>	Tom Bryant. Bill and Linda Cooper.
<b>Property owners and/or managers.</b>	Anne Williams Michael Halloran Peter Benson & Johanna Turner Guy & Tina Milson Stuart Hume Charles Mendel James Chant Phillip & Diane Broadhead Randolf & Amanda Griffiths Andrew Nash Robert & Helen Rich Andrew & Sally Jackson Neville Lee

Matt Onions  
Jean Onions  
David (Macca) McConville  
Bill & Rose Dobbie  
Ian & Pat Crawford  
Cathy Crawford  
Jim & Carol Mason  
David & Lynn Cooper  
Jay Parke  
Hugh & Anne Williamson  
Debbie Sibbick  
Hamilton & Anne Barber  
Jim & Pam Maple-Brown  
Robert (Rob) & Anna Adamson  
Angus Gibson  
Graham & Janet Webb  
Bill & Carolyn Tooth

**Bungonia Historical  
Society**

Anne Williams  
Moira McGinity.

**My family**

Jenny Higginbotham  
Adam Higginbotham  
Liam Higginbotham

For allowing me the time and space to prepare this report.

This report was jointly funded by the Goulburn Mulwaree Council and the Heritage Branch, NSW Department of Planning.



**DEDICATION.**

This report is dedicated by Dr. Edward Higginbotham to:

Emeritus Professor Graham Connah, UNE, and  
Associate Professor R. Ian Jack, Sydney University,

For your encouragement and assistance with my PhD and over many years. I hope  
this report belatedly repays the debt I have incurred.

Benedictus benedicat.

## **CONVENTIONS**

Where land is located by Parish and Portion number, the location will be given in brackets, as follows:

(COUNTY, PARISH, portion number, acres).

For example:

(ARGYLE, INVERARY, 99. 2000).

In most cases, this will be abbreviated to Parish and Portion number alone, where the county is Argyle.

**ABBREVIATIONS**

AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
AZP	Archaeological Zoning Plan
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
GDHS	Goulburn & District Historical Society.
GMC	Goulburn Mulwaree Council.
LEP	Local Environment Plan
NLA	National Library of Australia.
RNE	Register of the National Estate.
SHR	State Heritage Register

### **SOME HISTORICAL SPELLINGS.**

With some historical names there is much variation in spelling. Some of these variations are given below.

Currawang	The spelling used by the Goulburn & District Historical Society.
Currowang	The spelling of the parish name.
Currowong	The spelling of the copper mine. <sup>1</sup>
Mulwaree	The spelling of the parish name.
Mulwarree	Historical spelling used by Jevon's. <sup>2</sup>
Terana	1829 Map, Figure 6.3.
Terranna	The spelling of the parish name.
Tirrana	The spelling used by the Goulburn & District Historical Society.
Tirranaville	LEP 2009
Tirranna	LEP 2009

---

<sup>1</sup> J E Carne. The Copper Mining Industry. Mineral Resources No. 6. Second Edition. 1908. page 341-344.

<sup>2</sup> William Stanley Jevons. Remarks upon the Social Map of Sydney, 1858', bound with 3 maps, 1854-1859. State Library of NSW. B 864. page 57.

---

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

The Archaeological Management Plan for the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area was commissioned by Goulburn Mulwaree Council on 29 April 2009.

The purpose of the study is to identify, assess the significance and prepare heritage listings for the items of archaeological significance in the local government area. The report also makes recommendations on the management and conservation of archaeological sites within the current planning framework.

The Archaeological Management Plan is divided into 3 volumes.

### **Volume 1. Historical Themes.**

This volume identifies the significance of the archaeological sites, up to the cut-off date (1860) imposed by the Brief (Appendix 1).

It makes a provisional assessment of their level of significance (World, National, State and Local) in order to make recommendations for the themes, which should be given priority in listing, management and conservation.

In summary, the following themes should be given a first level of priority for heritage listing:

1. Pastoral Settlement – sites dating from the 1820s to 1840s.
2. Transport and Communications – sites associated with convict road gangs and stockades.
3. Towns and Villages – sites associated with the administration of the Penal System, namely Old Goulburn and Bungonia.

The listing of sites associated with Pastoral Settlement should be extended beyond the 1840s to include the later development of these estates. The sites should be considered in the context of the historical landscape of each estate.

The archaeological resources of the major town and villages of the local government area (Old Goulburn, Goulburn, Bungonia and Marulan) should be assessed to an extent sufficient to provide protection to the archaeological resource and enable the conservation and management of these sites.

A second level of priority should be given to the assessment and listing of the other archaeological sites and themes identified in this volume, including:

1. Hotels and Inns.
2. The smaller villages of the local government area.
3. Industrial sites, including the Currawang (Currowong) copper mines, goldmines and associated settlements.
4. Cemeteries.
5. Housing.

The cut-off date of 1860 has resulted in the exclusion of a number of archaeological sites and themes, particularly the consideration of later mining settlement, railway construction camps, later industrial sites as a whole and the archaeological sites associated with closer settlement from the mid 1850s onwards. The full time span of archaeological significance should be considered in any future study, particularly taking note of the remarks made in Chapter 2 (Chapter 2.3. What is an archaeological site?).

## **Volume 2. Site survey, significance, conservation and management.**

The three main themes of

1. Pastoral Settlement,
2. Transport and Communications, and
3. Towns and Villages

have been selected for detailed study in the second stage of the Archaeological Management Plan.

In Volume 2, Chapter 4, the new theme of 'The Penal System' is introduced to further define the significance of the sites under investigation.

The themes are therefore regrouped as follows:

1. Pastoral Settlement – 'The Landscape of the Assigned Servant' in the County of Argyle, first opened to settlement by Governor Macquarie.
2. Penal System – Roads (including Macquarie's Road and Mitchell's Great South Road), bridges and river crossings.
3. Penal System – Convict Stockades at Towrang and Wingello.
4. Penal System - The Mounted Police Headquarters at Old Goulburn.
5. Towns and Villages, many with institutions associated with the Penal System.

All the above themes belong to the current state listing priorities for Convict and Governor Macquarie associated sites.<sup>3</sup>

The Archaeological Management Plan assesses a large number of sites associated with these themes as possessing National or State significance.

The study provides a framework for the assessment, conservation and management of these heritage items and archaeological sites.

### **The Map Series**

The Map Series is the key to locating sites belonging to every theme. The Map Series is found in Volume 3, Appendix 1.

First locate in which part of the Local Government Area the site is listed. Go to key plan highlighted in **blue** below. Then go to the correct key map for each site listing.

The key maps for locating archaeological sites are highlighted in **red** below.

<b>Goulburn Mulwaree LGA Plan Series 1</b>	1. Goulburn Mulwaree LGA	<b>1.1. LGA Boundaries and Detail Map Series.</b>
		1.2. Pastoral Settlement, Late 1810s to 1840s-1850s.
		1.3. Parish Boundaries and Names. Overlay onto Pastoral Settlement.
		1.4. Pastoral Settlement – archaeological and other heritage sites.
		1.5 Road Network, from 1817 onwards to 1840s.
		<b>1.6. Listings for Pastoral Settlement 01</b>
		<b>1.7. Listings for Pastoral Settlement 02</b>
<b>Towrang Plan Series 1.1</b>		

---

<sup>3</sup> For State government heritage listing priorities, see:  
[http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\\_subnav\\_19\\_02.htm](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_19_02.htm)

---

<b>Wingello Plan Series 1.1</b>		
<b>Goulburn Plan Series 1-3.</b>	1. Old Goulburn	1.1 Basemap.
		1.2 Old Goulburn. Plan of the Township, Goulburn Plains (SR Map 2781).
		1.3. Old Goulburn. Plan of the Township, Goulburn Plains (SR Map 2781) – Tracing.
		1.4. Old Goulburn. Plan of the Township, Goulburn Plains c.1830 (SR Map 2780)
		1.5. Old Goulburn. Plan of the Township, Goulburn Plains c.1830 (SR Map 2780) – Tracing.
	2. Goulburn.	2.1 Basemap.
		2.2. Plan of the Town of Goulburn, c.1833 (SR Map 2790).
		2.3. Plan of the Town of Goulburn, c.1833 (SR Map 2790) – tracing in black outline
		2.4 Plan of Goulburn reserve and Village Allotments, 5 December 1836 (SR Map 2803) – selective tracing.
		2.5 Plan of Goulburn, including the Old Township, 1859 (SR Map 3483).
		<b>2.6 Archaeological and other heritage sites.</b>
	3. Goulburn Suburbs	3.1 Basemap, showing Municipal Boundary, 1859.
		3.2 Stages of Town development, 1840s-1850s.
		3.3. Main Roads shown on plans from 1820s-1850s.
		<b>3.4. Archaeological and other heritage sites.</b>
<b>Bungonia Detail Plan Series 1.1</b>		
<b>Marulan Detail Plan Series 1.1</b>		



**The Archaeological Site Categories.**

There are three Archaeological Site Categories:

<b>Category</b>	<b>Categories of Archaeological Site</b>	<b>Further details</b>
1	Sites inspected for this study or previously by others (existing listings, site survey by others, etc). The physical existence of these sites has been proven beyond doubt.	1. Sites already listed in one or more heritage listing databases. 2. Sites not already listed, but inspected as part of this study.
2a	Sites that have not been inspected for this report or by others: for which there is historical documentation (available within the budget of this study). <sup>4</sup>	3. Sites where historical documentation has been gathered as part of this study (note that minimum research was possible within the scope and budget of this study). 4. Sites identified for inspection during site survey, but not actually inspected within the time frame available to this study.
2b	Sites that have not been inspected for this report or by others: for which the predictive model has not been tested.	5. Other sites within the area of pastoral settlement shown on the County Maps in Baker's Atlas, 6. Areas within the Town and Village precincts known to be developed, but not researched or identified within the scope of this study.

---

<sup>4</sup> These sites may have been inspected by others, but have not resulted in listings in a searchable database available to this study.

**Recommendations consistent across all themes.**

Existing heritage items on the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009 are not generally provided with an additional Inventory Sheet in the Archaeological Management Plan.

Nonetheless they are included in the recommendation of the Archaeological Management Plan.

Recommendations for all sites are uniform across each theme. They are to list each item as a heritage item at the appropriate level:

1. National.
2. State.
3. Local.

The conservation management plan / archaeological management plan should be the basis of all conservation and management of heritage items and archaeological sites in the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area.

The draft User's Guide explains how to integrate the recommendations of the Archaeological Management Plan into planning procedures.

**National and State heritage items at risk.**

An important feature of these recommendations is the identification of a large number of historical farms and farm buildings (of National and State significance) that are at risk. Without immediate action, they will be lost within one generation (30 years). A ten-fold increase in the current grant programme (at both local, State and Federal government levels) for at least 10 years is recommended to overcome this crisis.

Due to budgetary constraints, this study has been able to identify and assess only a small portion of the total number of historical farms and properties belonging to the theme of Pastoral Settlement. This work should continue for a number of reasons:

1. Important properties of National or State significance have been excluded or assessed only at a basic level (as Archaeological Site Category 2b) (see Chapter 3.4).
2. This important heritage is at severe risk, as described in Chapters 3.6.4 and 14.9.1.2.
3. No protection of heritage is provided without listing.

4. The partial survey to date does not allow the formulation of comprehensive recommendations for conservation and management, adding to the risk.
5. Without comprehensive survey of this National or State significant resource, supplementary archaeological management plans or Cultural Landscape Studies will likewise be unable to make comprehensive recommendations for conservation and management.

This continuing process should therefore be given the highest priority.

### **Recommendations for other archaeological themes.**

Due to budgetary limited of the Archaeological Management Plan, as well as the cut-off date of 1860, not all archaeological sites or themes were considered.

This means that 'relics', as defined by the Heritage Act will also be distributed outside those areas at present identified as archaeological sites. This does not remove the obligation under the Act to obtain an excavation permit to disturb 'relics', even if they are inadvertently disturbed or located on properties not included in this Archaeological Management Plan.

The following themes were not included in the site survey for this archaeological Management Plan.

1. Aboriginal
2. Exploration.
3. Hotels and Inns.
4. Industrial Sites.
5. Mineral Extraction.
6. Cemeteries.
7. Housing.
8. All themes, post 1860s

These themes should be the subject of a supplementary or stand-alone Archaeological Management Plans. Some of the themes may be grouped together for convenience. In order to make funds go further, where possible the supplementary archaeological management plans should rely on the framework established by this study.

**Cultural Tourism.**

This Archaeological Management Plan has highlighted some of the opportunities for Education and Cultural Tourism. Heritage and archaeological sites are a resource that is at present poorly utilised for these purposes and many important opportunities are awaiting recognition. They have the potential to bring great benefits, not only to the local community, but to the State as a whole.

**Volume 3. Appendices.**

Appendix 1. Plan Series

Appendix 2. Pastoral Settlement – Inventory of Sites.

Appendix 3. Database for Pastoral Settlement – Parish Portion Details and Documentation.

## **1 INTRODUCTION.**

### **1.1 Background.**

This report was commissioned by Goulburn Mulwaree Council on 29 April 2009.

### **1.2 Brief.**

The purpose of this report is to prepare an archaeological management plan (AMP) for the Goulburn Mulwaree local government area, in accordance with the draft Model Brief, published by the NSW Heritage Branch.<sup>5</sup>

### **1.3 Location of site.**

The study area includes the whole of the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area (Figures 1.1 to 1.3).

### **1.4 Heritage Listings.**

Existing heritage listings for the local government area are included in the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Environment Plan (LEP) 2009. Other sources for heritage listings include the State Heritage Register (SHR) and the Register of the National Estate (RNE).

Non statutory heritage listings have not been researched.

### **1.5 Study methodology and limitations.**

This report has been prepared in accordance with the draft Model Brief for Archaeological Management Plans, published by the NSW Heritage Branch.<sup>6</sup> However the scope of work was limited by the budget of \$22,500, even though the

---

<sup>5</sup> The Brief for the Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan is included in Appendix 1.

The Model Brief for the preparation of archaeological Management Plans is available on the NSW Heritage Branch website at:

[www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/model\\_brief\\_for\\_amps\\_1.doc](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/model_brief_for_amps_1.doc)

<sup>6</sup> The Model Brief for the preparation of archaeological Management Plans is available on the NSW Heritage Branch website at:

[www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/model\\_brief\\_for\\_amps\\_1.doc](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/docs/model_brief_for_amps_1.doc)

---

consultant team spent many hours in addition to complete the report. Where work has not been possible, it is usually clearly indicated in the text.

**1.6 Author identification.**

This report was prepared by Dr. Edward Higginbotham in association with Terry Kass, historian, and Sue Jackson-Stepowski, town planner.

1.7 Figures.



Figure 1.1. Location map, showing the City of Goulburn in relation to Sydney and Canberra.

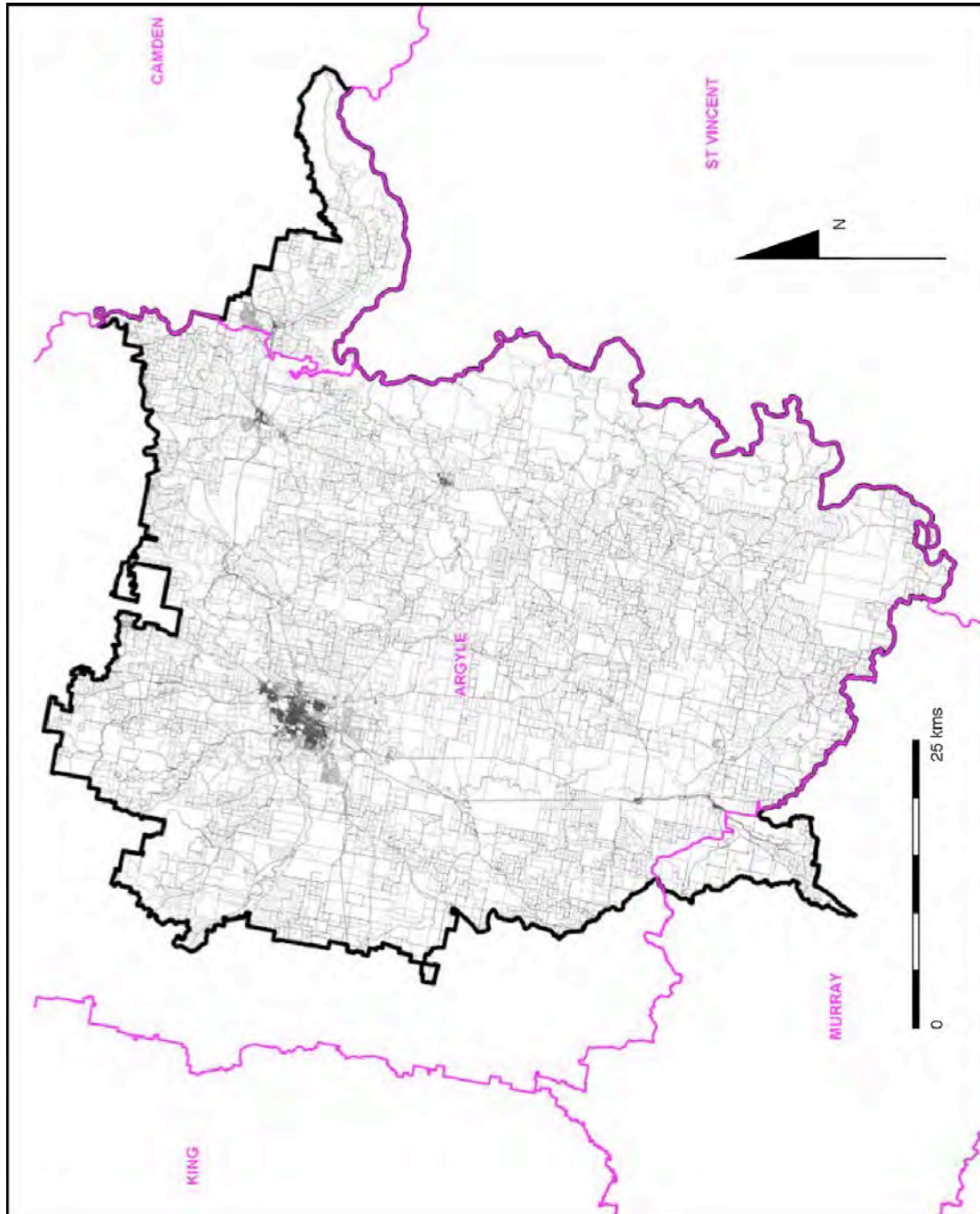


Figure 1.2. Map of the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Council Area. Overlay with County boundaries.  
Source. Goulburn Mulwaree Council.



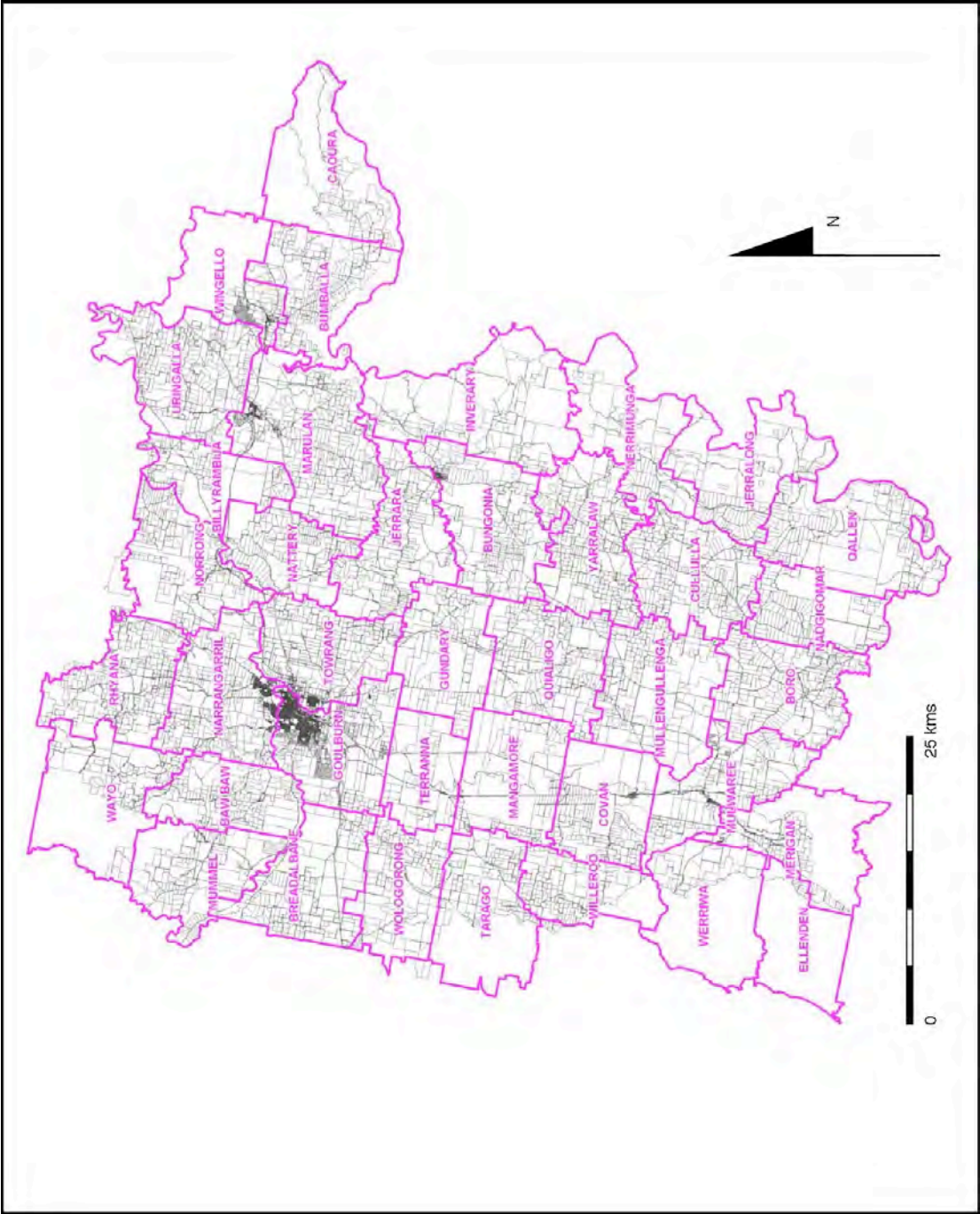


Figure 1.3. Map of the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Council Area. Overlay with County boundaries. Source. Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

## **2 AN INTRODUCTION TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE GOULBURN MULWAREE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.**

### **2.1 Introduction.**

Archaeological Management Plans (AMPs) have been part of the assessment of the archaeological resources of sites, suburbs, towns and cities since the 1970s overseas and since the 1980s in Australia.<sup>7</sup> From these beginnings, this methodology for assessment has taken on a range of formats. At the level of the Local Government Area, historical archaeological sites have been part of the brief for the preparation of heritage studies, so, depending on the funding set aside specifically for archaeology, there will be a number of significant sites on each Local Environment Plan. Archaeology has not always been a high priority for the councils or principal consultants charged with preparing heritage studies. In the 1980s and later in some cases, archaeology suffered from a lack of knowledge of its potential even among other heritage professionals and was often the ugly duckling when it came to the division of funding between the heritage architect, the historian and the town planner. Nonetheless, when adequate funding was made available and a sympathetic historian on the team, much could be and was achieved. It is interesting to note that of all the (suburb and city) archaeological management plans that were produced in the 1980s and 1990s, two out of seven (28.5%) were prepared because they were flagged as listings in previous local heritage studies (Port Macquarie and Liverpool).<sup>8</sup> More recent reviews of local heritage studies are beginning to redress this imbalance in the listing of sites, inherited as a result of the previous low profile of historical archaeology.

The first thing that comes to mind when heritage professionals discuss archaeological management plans are those studies mentioned above, the ones that assessed the archaeological resources in important suburbs and even whole towns and CBDs. They are, in order of date of commission, Parramatta, Millers Point, The Rocks and Millers

---

<sup>7</sup> Biddle, M., Hudson, D. & Heighway, C. 1973 *The Future of London's past*. (Rescue publication no. 4), Rescue, Worcester.

<sup>8</sup> The archaeological component of the Port Macquarie and Liverpool heritage studies are referenced as follows:

Edward Higginbotham. Historical Archaeology Report. Liverpool Heritage Study. . Neustein and Associates Pty Ltd. For Liverpool City Council. 1991.

Edward Higginbotham. Historical Archaeology of Hastings Municipal Council, N.S.W. Vol. 1 Report. Vol. 2 Inventory. Suters Architects Snell for Hastings Municipal Council. 1990.

---

Point, Sydney CBD, Port Macquarie, Richmond, Liverpool, Newcastle and Parramatta PHALMS.<sup>9</sup> It is this type of study that has received recent attention by the NSW Heritage Branch. Nadia Iacono completed her PhD on archaeological management plans in 2005 and the NSW Heritage Branch, with the active encouragement of Dr. Siobhan Lavelle, has recently prepared draft guidelines for the preparation of these studies.<sup>10</sup>

Archaeological management plans were previously called archaeological zoning plans. Their intention was always to provide a map of sites (the zoning plan) and a planning framework to allow for their conservation and management under the potential threat of redevelopment. But archaeologists in Australia had also used the term to describe the plan or map itself, separated from its conservation, management and planning framework (see Figure 2.1 for an early example of an AZP). In part to avoid confusion between the two, the profession seems to have made a collective decision in the 1990s to rename this type of study an archaeological management plan

---

<sup>9</sup> Higginbotham, E, and Paul-Alan Johnson. University of New South Wales 1991. *The Future of Parramatta's Past. An Archaeological Zoning Plan. 1788 to 1844.* Department of Planning, Sydney. Commissioned in 1987, completed in 1989, published in 1991.

Bairstow, D. 1987. *Millers Point Site 8900. Archaeological Master Strategy,* Department of Housing.

Higginbotham, E, 1991. *The Rocks and Millers Point Archaeological Management Plan.* Department of Planning N.S.W., and The Sydney Cove Authority.

Lavelle, S & Mider, D. 1992. *The Archaeological Zoning Plan for Central Sydney.* Sydney City Council.

Higginbotham, E, 1994. *Archaeological Management Plan, Port Macquarie. 3 Volumes.* together with brochure, entitled 'The Archaeological Management Plan of Port Macquarie. What you need to know?' Hastings Council, 1994-5.

Bairstow, D.

Higginbotham, E, 1996. *Archaeological Management Plan, Richmond, N.S.W. 2 Volumes,* Hawkesbury City Council.

Casey & Lowe Associates, with Tracy Ireland, 1996. *Liverpool Archaeological Zoning Plan (3 Volumes).* Liverpool City Council.

Suters Architects in association with Siobhan Lavelle, C. & M.J. Doring and Dr John Turner. 1997. *Newcastle Archaeological Management Plan,* prepared for Newcastle City Council.

Godden Mackay Logan. 2001. *Parramatta Historical Archaeological Landscape Management Study [PHALMS]* prepared for the NSW Heritage Office.

<sup>10</sup> Iacono, N. 2005. *Managing the Archaeology of the Modern City,* PhD Thesis, La Trobe University, Victoria.

Iacono, N., Lavelle, S. & Stankowski, K. 2009. *Guidelines for the preparation of archaeological management plans.* Heritage Branch and Department of Planning, in association with the Heritage Council of NSW.

(AMP). The AMP can still have the maps and graphics in them, the AZPs, but the terminology is now clear. A second reason for the new terminology is because it acknowledges implicitly that the methodology is the same as that used in the preparation of conservation management plans (CMPs), except it is predominantly for archaeological sites rather than other heritage items.<sup>11</sup> Just as a CMP can be prepared for individual sites or larger areas, so too the AMP has that flexibility.

Thus the third type of AMP is the one that is prepared for single sites, whether they have simple or complex archaeological issues to resolve. The difference between an archaeological assessment report and an archaeological management plan at the single site level is that the first addresses a single development proposal, while the latter investigates conservation and management guidelines without an individual development proposal in hand. Thus the archaeological assessment is to the heritage impact statement, just as the archaeological management plan is to the conservation management plan.

The archaeological management plan for Goulburn Mulwaree Council is therefore the first time that the methodology of an archaeological management plan has been explicitly used to study the resources of a whole local government area. Just as current methodologies and guidelines sow the seed for evolving and adapting to new situations and challenges, thus they also sow the seeds of their own redundancy. So it is with the guidelines for completing archaeological management plans. It is necessary to update and adapt the methodology to overcome the challenge of assessing the archaeological significance of an area comprising 3,232 square kilometres on a respectable, though inadequate budget.

In the best case scenario the archaeological component of a local government heritage study would have allowed the archaeologist 2 weeks work in research, site survey, inventory and report preparation. In this particular study, the budget allows for 1 week for the historian, 3 weeks for the archaeologist and three days for the town planner. While we have the previous heritage studies as our starting point, nonetheless the team can only achieve what can be reasonably accomplished on this budget and flag for the future some of the issues that are outside the scope of this project, in spite of its all encompassing brief. Hence the need to adapt the current

---

<sup>11</sup> NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs & Planning, 1996, revised 2002, Conservation Management Documents [including: Model Brief].

guidelines to this budget and to the overarching issue of assessing the archaeological significance of this vast area of land.

Nonetheless the outcome of this study will show the way forward in resolving how to assess the archaeological significance of other local government areas and eventually the state as a whole. It will respond to recent changes in legislation and will also address current issues in the recognition of our cultural heritage. We can only use the current policies, which actively encourage the listing of Aboriginal, Convict, Governor Macquarie and WW1 / WW2 sites as stepping stone to a better understanding of our past.<sup>12</sup> Just as we step on the shoulders of all those who came before, so we need to acknowledge their contribution with thanks and respect their role by fulfilling our role in our turn, that is by grasping the opportunities that the current policies encourage.

One of the reasons for commissioning this study has been the recognition by the Goulburn Mulwaree Council of a significant bias in its heritage listings. The archaeological sites of the period up to the 1860s are under-represented in the Local Environment Plan.<sup>13</sup> The task of this study is to rectify this bias, but also to overcome the bias in the archaeological evidence itself, the root cause of why so many archaeological sites have been overlooked for listing, in spite of their importance, not only at a local level, but at a state level and in some cases important to the nation as a whole.

The cut off date in this study for the archaeological sites is to some extent arbitrary. Certainly archaeologically significant sites do not stop at 1860, but continue in some cases well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This study will flag these more recent areas of archaeological significance. At the other end of the time scale, this study does not address those sites, which belong to the original inhabitants and traditional owners and custodians of this land. This study will again flag these Aboriginal sites for further attention and study.

Above all the methodology of the archaeological management plan must move with the community and our nation in its concerns for our heritage. No longer can archaeological sites be considered solely the interest of those who devote their lives to

---

<sup>12</sup> For State government heritage listing priorities, see: [http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07\\_subnav\\_19\\_02.htm](http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/07_subnav_19_02.htm)

<sup>13</sup> See the Brief in Appendix 1.

museum cabinets and artifacts, but we must bring the heritage of our country to the attention of all. How do we do this? Part of the solution is to make known the heritage we possess. But a balance must be maintained, a balance between the research significance of archaeological sites and the responsibility we have to share that knowledge with others through education, interpretation and display and ultimately through cultural tourism. We cannot hope to preserve all our past, we are only left with a small portion of it. We need to use this portion to best advantage, to benefit us all.

## **2.2 The principal sources.**

The starting point for this study is the body of work, completed by those who have previously studied the history, archaeology and heritage of the Goulburn-Mulwaree Local Government Area.

They include two principal local history books and one book on the reminiscences of a 19<sup>th</sup> century pastoralist.<sup>14</sup> A number of previous heritage studies provide the key to the identification of heritage sites.<sup>15</sup> Two previous studies have sought to locate and identify Aboriginal sites.<sup>16</sup>

For the purpose of identifying the historical archaeological sites in the local government area, the thematic history by Bruce Pennay in the 1983 Heritage Study is the most useful introduction, as it deals with the subject by theme and by date range. For the former Mulwaree Shire local government area, the most useful introduction is

---

<sup>14</sup> Wyatt, Ransome T. 1941. *The History of Goulburn. The Municipality of Goulburn*. Reprinted by the NSW Government Printing Service, Goulburn in 1995.  
Tazewell, Stephen J. 1991. *Grand Goulburn. First Inland City of Australia*. A Random History. The Council of the City of Goulburn.  
MacAlister, Charles 1907. *Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South*. Chas. MacAlister Book Publication Committee, Goulburn.

<sup>15</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning.  
Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office.  
Goulburn City Council, 2003. Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review.

<sup>16</sup> Koettig, M & Lance, A. 1986. An Aboriginal Resources Planning Study for the City of Goulburn, New South Wales. ANU Archaeological Consultancies, ANUTECH Pty Ltd for Goulburn City Council.  
Fuller, N. 1989. Goulburn City – An archaeological investigation of Aboriginal site location. ANUTECH Pty Ltd for Goulburn City Council.

the 2004 Community Heritage Study, by Jennifer Lambert Tracey, Heritage Archaeology, since it again describes archaeological sites by theme.

For a more general historical geographical approach to the region, which assist in understanding the main causes for settlement and growth, two publications by Dennis Jeans and Ian Jack are essential reading.<sup>17</sup>

This study also uses a number of reports on specific sites or groups of sites. These will be credited individually in the text.

### **2.3 What is an archaeological site?**

Thanks to the Time Team, we are all familiar with the excavation of archaeological sites. We should not however conclude that all archaeological sites involve digging in the ground. For example, standing buildings can also be archaeological sites and possess archaeological significance. The NSW Heritage Branch definition is as follows:

**‘Archaeological Site** – A place that contains evidence of past human activity. Below ground archaeological sites may include building foundations, occupation deposits, features, artefacts and relics. Above ground archaeological sites may include buildings, works, or industrial structures that are intact or ruined.’<sup>18</sup>

The above definition probably should have included the word associated or related to describe the ‘building foundations, occupation deposits, features, artefacts and relics’, because it is extremely important that excavation recovers the relationships and context of the archaeological finds in order to interpret the evidence correctly. It is not appropriate just to collect items from archaeological sites without recording their exact find location and context. To do so means that the artifacts lose their meaning.

---

<sup>17</sup> Jeans, D. N. 1972. *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Reed Publications. Artarmon, Sydney.

Jack, R. I. & Jeans, D. N. 1996. *Regional Histories of New South Wales*. Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

<sup>18</sup> Iacono, N., Lavelle, S. & Stankowski, K. 2009. Guidelines for the preparation of archaeological management plans. Heritage Branch and Department of Planning, in association with the Heritage Council of NSW. Page 28.

The above definition refers not only to standing buildings, but also to industrial sites. A standing building can possess archaeological significance, if it reveals how the people have lived in it in the past. Similarly a building may contain evidence of its sequence of construction in the range of building materials and fabrics used. This is particularly important with early colonial buildings, where a detailed sequence of construction, additions and alterations can be determined by the analysis of building materials and relating that evidence back to the historical documentation. Goulburn Brewery is an example of a large site where this technique has been used (Figures 2.1 and 2.2). More recent examples include the re-examination of the building sequence of Elizabeth Farm, Parramatta.<sup>19</sup> The conservation of important historical buildings should now always include a detailed analysis of the building fabric, prior to conservation works being undertaken.

The presence of large assemblages of artifacts is an important element of many archaeological sites. The artifacts reveal important information on daily life and work. It is essentially using what was thrown out, lost or hidden to reconstruct people's lives. Unless you want a private investigator telling you details you would rather not have revealed, do not let an archaeologist go through your garbage bin!

Artifact assemblages are however not present on all archaeological sites. In large towns and cities, like Sydney and Parramatta, it has been found that artifact deposition on site is usually curtailed between the 1870s and 1890s. It is assumed that some form of off site garbage disposal was adopted after this time, for example, municipal garbage collection. However this may not be the only explanation, since this change also seems to take place on rural or isolated sites, like mining villages. The important point to grasp is that the main tool used by archaeologists to interpret their sites is removed with the artifacts. This means that sites after the 1870s-1890s cannot reveal the evidence required and therefore do not possess archaeological significance. While this may be a general rule, there are notable exceptions. For this reason caution should be exercised in assessing the significance of archaeological sites, particularly those of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

While the above rule of thumb may apply to most domestic sites, it certainly does not apply to industrial archaeological sites. In this case, it is the contribution of the

---

<sup>19</sup> Edward Higginbotham. "Much Ado About Mortar – recent archaeology at Elizabeth Farm", in *Insites*, the Magazine of the Historic House Trust, Winter 2008, Issue 55, pages 8-9.

<http://www.higginbotham.com.au/pdf/insiteslayout10-11.pdf>

---



industrial remains, buildings, structures and machinery to our understanding of the industrial processes that is the important factor. In most cases archaeologists will limit their investigations to industrial sites where the technology has been superseded by modern technological progress. Thus industrial archaeological sites in New South Wales may date from first settlement in 1788 right up to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century or even later. For example, the technology for terracotta sewer or stormwater pipe manufacture has now been superseded by modern kilns or by concrete or PVC pipes. The last beehive or pipe kilns were constructed in the 1960s and used up until the 1980s in Sydney.

#### **2.4 What is archaeological significance?**

The term ‘archaeological potential’ is a common, but somewhat confusing term, because it may initially be thought to mean something about implied significance and importance, rather than just presence or absence. Here is the official definition, according the NSW Heritage Branch:

**Archaeological Potential** – The degree of physical evidence present on an archaeological site usually assessed on the basis of physical evaluation and historical research. It refers to the surviving condition of archaeological sites. Common terms for describing archaeological potential are:

- known archaeological features/sites (high archaeological potential);
- potential archaeological features/sites (medium archaeological potential); and
- no archaeological features/sites (low archaeological potential).<sup>20</sup>

‘Archaeological potential’, according to this definition, is all to do with presence or absence and surviving condition. If it is absent, then it is clearly not an archaeological site. If it is present, or only survives in part, then it is an archaeological site, but the surviving condition is the important measure. So, let us say what we mean and call it surviving condition. The term, ‘archaeological potential’ will therefore not be used in this report. Instead we will use the term, surviving condition, which does not need inverted commas, because it is not a term that needs to be put in a glossary.

---

<sup>20</sup> Iacono, N., Lavelle, S. & Stankowski, K. 2009: 27.

The presence or absence of archaeological sites is really not a useful criterion, whereby we may narrow down the scope of what we are trying to assess in this report, since it does not place a value on the ‘relics’ to be found there. However the recently gazetted change to the definition of ‘relics’ under the NSW Heritage Act enables us to narrow our search.

The new definition is:

‘**relic** means any deposit, artefact, object or material evidence that:

- (a) relates to the settlement of the area that comprises New South Wales, not being Aboriginal settlement, and
- (b) is of State or local heritage significance.’<sup>21</sup>

The value criterion can be further defined and confused by the terms ‘research potential’ and ‘scientific significance’:

**Research Potential** – The ability of a site or feature to yield information through archaeological investigation; The scientific significance of archaeological sites is assessed according to their ability to contribute information to substantive research questions. See Scientific Significance.

**Scientific Significance** – A term used to summarise the ‘research potential’ criterion as defined under the NSW Heritage criteria. Items meeting this criterion are significant because of their potential to contribute to an understanding of the history of New South Wales.<sup>22</sup>

Apart from the potential to confuse the terms ‘archaeological potential’ and ‘research potential’, when we refer to ‘scientific significance’, we actually mean archaeological significance.

The term, archaeological significance, does not need inverted commas, because it should be obvious to everyone that it means an important archaeological site, a site of archaeological significance.

---

<sup>21</sup> Heritage Act, 1977, No. 136, as amended. Part 1. Section 4. Definitions.

<sup>22</sup> Iacono, N., Lavelle, S. & Stankowski, K. 2009: 31.

But what is an important archaeological site? It is perhaps best to refer back to a text written in 1984 for the clear and concise explanation.

The term 'archaeological significance' may be defined as the extent to which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.<sup>23</sup> 'Archaeological significance' is included in Criterion E, scientific significance, of the current criteria for assessment.

In the assessment of archaeological significance, several factors or criteria have to be taken into account. Questions include:

- Does the site contribute knowledge not available from other sources? In this respect, the preservation of the site, the availability of comparative sites, and the extent of historical documentation should be considered.
- Does this knowledge contribute meaningfully to current research themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines? The level of this contribution may be assessed on the same basis as other aspects of cultural significance, for example, locality, region or state.

It is clear that the determination of archaeological significance is closely related and, in fact, dependent upon the development of current research themes in historical archaeology. These research priorities will change over time, as new aspects of significance are recognised.

In this report we will therefore seek to locate and identify archaeological sites with archaeological significance at the State or local level. In order to do this we need to adopt research themes and a thematic approach.

In summary, this report will attempt to use plain English, not jargon. Just in case this jargon creeps in, here are the plain English equivalents.

---

<sup>23</sup> This definition is based upon the following references;  
Bickford, A. & Sullivan, S. 'Assessing the research significance of historic sites', in Sullivan, S. & Bowdler, S. *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, pp. 19-26.  
Sullivan, S. & Bowdler, S. *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, passim.

---

<b>Plain English</b>	<b>'Potential' Jargon</b>	<b>Optimistic Jargon</b>
Surviving Condition	Archaeological potential	-
Archaeological significance	Research potential	Scientific significance

The wonderful irony of assessing significance is this. If we wish to assess the scientific significance of the Sydney Observatory, we would have to do it under criterion c, aesthetic significance. If we want to assess the archaeological significance of a site, then we have to use criterion e, scientific significance, even though archaeology cannot use the 'scientific method', but has to rely on the less reliable evidence common to the social sciences. Some will also debate whether archaeology is a science at all, preferring to put it in the Arts Faculty of most universities.

## **2.5 A Thematic Approach.**

There are a number of ways to approach the archaeology of the Goulburn-Mulwaree local government area. A thematic approach is adopted by this study, because it allows us to evaluate the importance of archaeological sites in relation to a number of simple research themes.

This thematic approach was already used in previous reports, so its adaptation for this study is not a difficult task.<sup>24</sup>

The themes used in this study are summarised as follows:

1. Aboriginal settlement.
2. Exploration.
3. Pastoral Settlement.
4. Transport and Communications.
5. Towns and Villages.
6. Industrial Sites.
7. Mineral Extraction.
8. Cemeteries.

---

<sup>24</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Goulburn City Council, 2003. Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review.

9. Housing.

**2.6 Community consultation.**

Community consultation has been an essential part of the preparation of the archaeological management plan. An invitation to nominate important sites for listing was prepared by the study team, then advertised and circulated by Council in June 2009.<sup>25</sup>

Local knowledge has proved to be a valuable resource. Much information has been provided by the Goulburn and District Historical Society. Their suggestions for heritage listings have been included for each theme in Chapters 3 to 11 (see also Appendix 3).

---

<sup>25</sup> The text of the invitation to nominate sites is included in Appendix. 2.

---

2.7 Figures

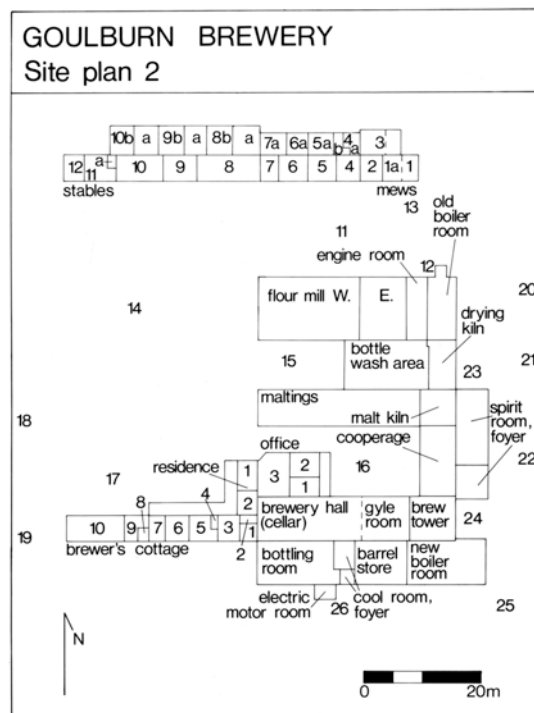
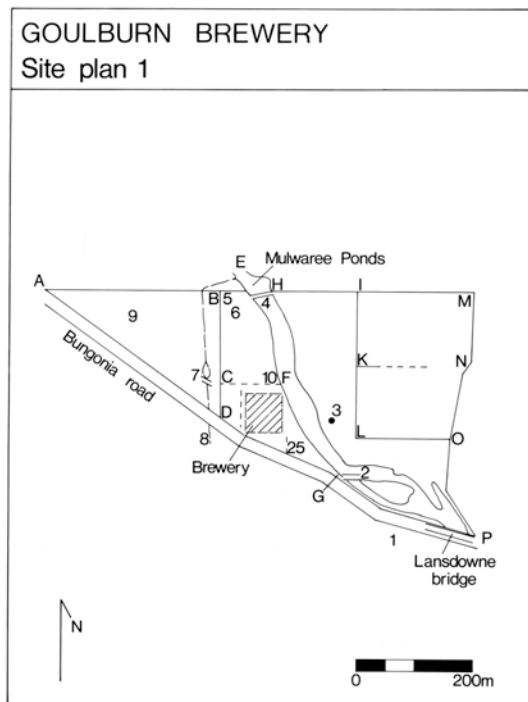
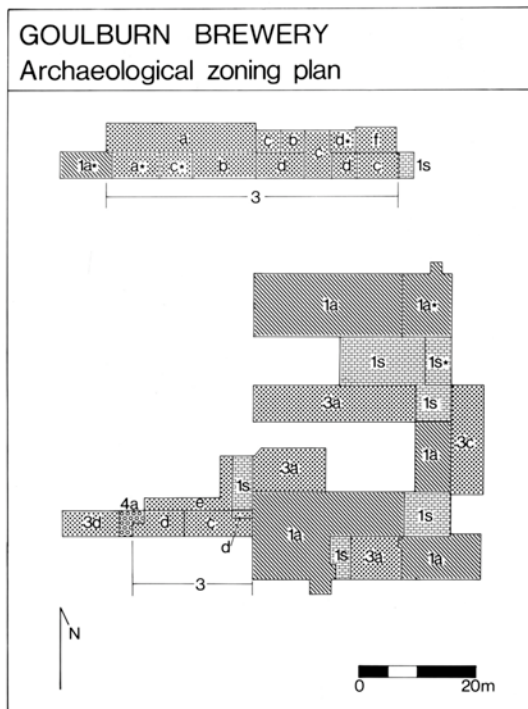


Figure 2.1. Goulburn Brewery. Archaeological Zoning Plan, 1982.  
Source. Edward Higginbotham.

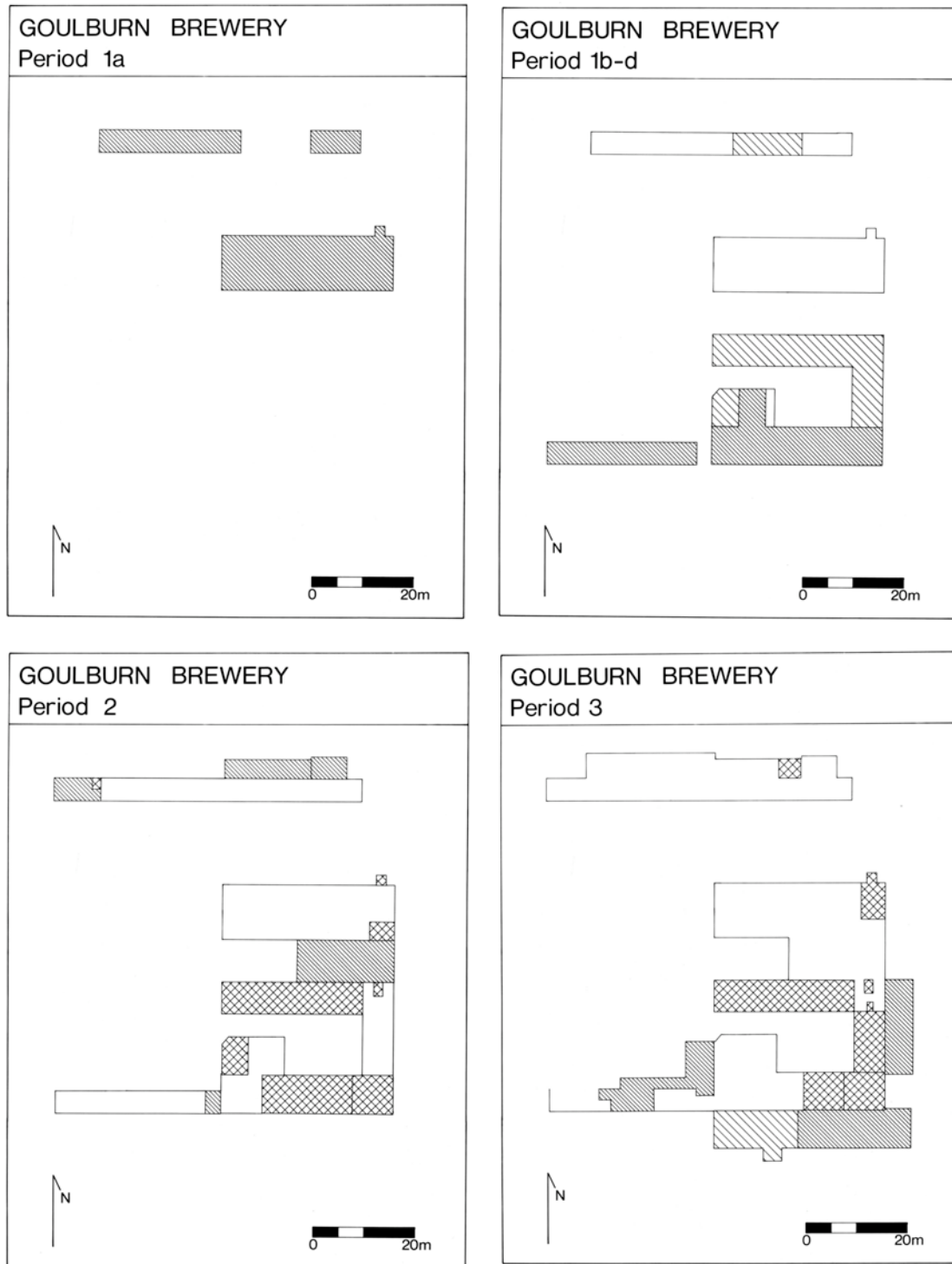


Figure 2.2. Goulburn Brewery, 1982. Building sequence, as determined by analysis of building materials.  
Source. Edward Higginbotham.

### **3 ABORIGINAL SETTLEMENT.**

The Aborigines have lived on this land for thousands of years before European settlement. Goulburn was the approximate boundary between the Gandangara to the north and the Ngunawal to the south. The Wandandian people lived on the land to the east of the Great Dividing Range, down to the coast.<sup>26</sup>

There are a range of Aboriginal sites in the local government area, including prehistoric sites (shelters, stone scatters, quarries and scarred trees), historic sites (massacre, mission and reserve sites), burials (soft level ground or hilltops), and sacred or secret sites (mythological or ceremonial practices; bora rings).

Archaeology is the only means whereby we may investigate the prehistoric Aborigines in the Goulburn-Mulwaree local government area, because the historical records provide a picture of a people already in decline, decimated by the smallpox epidemic of 1789.

The work by Margrit Koettig and Allan Lance in 1986 provides a succinct description of the Aborigines in the local government area.<sup>27</sup>

The further consideration of Aboriginal archaeological sites is outside the scope of this study.

---

<sup>26</sup> Norman B. Tindale. 1974. *Aboriginal Tribes in Australia*. UCLA Press.

<http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/page/default.asp?site=2&page=tindale>

<sup>27</sup> Koettig, M & Lance, A. 1986. *An Aboriginal Resources Planning Study for the City of Goulburn, New South Wales*. ANU Archaeological Consultancies, ANUTECH Pty Ltd for Goulburn City Council.

See also.

Smith, J. 1992. *Aborigines of the Goulburn District*. Goulburn & District Historical Society.



#### 4 EXPLORATION.

The initial exploration of the area provided a prelude to European settlement. To deter the escape of convicts, who thought they could walk to China, the governor, Captain John Hunter in 1798 sponsored an exploration party, led by John Wilson, a former convict, to dispel this myth. While eleven men were sent, only three continued, but turned back after reaching the junction of the Wollondilly and Wingecarribee Rivers. They made a second trip with better rations and on this occasion John Wilson and John Price, the personal servant of the governor sent to record the journey, ascended Mt. Towrang to view the Goulburn Plains, before turning for home.<sup>28</sup>

The second period of exploration commenced in 1814 and continued to 1818. The expeditions were led by Hamilton Hume, Charles Throsby and James Meehan.<sup>29</sup>

The role in exploration of Joseph Wild has not been fully investigated. He was the overseer of the convict road gang, who constructed the Argyle Road from 1818 onwards, along which Governor Macquarie was to complain about travelling in 1820.

In 1820, Governor Lachlan Macquarie, again accompanied by James Meehan, ventured forth to see the 'new country' for himself, travelling along the road constructed by the convict party.<sup>30</sup>

---

<sup>28</sup> See text by Roger Bayley, *The European Discovery of the Goulburn Plains*, in Goulburn City Council, 2003. *Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review*. page 15-16.

<sup>29</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. *Goulburn Heritage Study*, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. page 18.

Biographies of Hume, Throsby and Meehan are available in the Online Australian Dictionary of Biography.

For Hamilton Hume.

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010527b.htm>

For Charles Throsby:

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020482b.htm>

For James Meehan:

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020186b.htm>

<sup>30</sup> A biography of Governor Lachlan Macquarie is available in the Online Australian Dictionary of Biography.

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020162b.htm>

See also:

Lachlan Macquarie. *Journal of A Tour of Inspection to the Western and Southern Countries some time since discovered by Chas. Throsby Esqr.* In Octr. & Novr. 1820.

A transcript is available at:

<http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1820/>

It was the exploration up to and including Macquarie's visit in 1820 that determined the settlement of the Goulburn Plains, our study area (Figures 4.1 and 4.2). Later explorers passed through these settled districts to explore the land beyond, notably Hamilton Hume and William Hovell's expedition to Port Phillip in 1824, which set off from Gunning.<sup>31</sup>

A number of campsites of exploration parties have been identified, but they are related to exploration by Major Mitchell in 1828 (Wollogorang Lagoon) and Hovell and Hume in 1829 (Murrays Flat, Wollondilly River and South Hill, near Goulburn). The Goulburn and District Historical Society erected a memorial plaque at Mt. Towrang in 1998, to mark the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the expedition by Wilson and Price.<sup>32</sup>

There are a number of suggested listings for this theme (Table 4.1). Table 4.2 provides a list of natural features with historical significance.

---

The relevant dates are from Friday, 20 October 1820 onwards.

<sup>31</sup> Biography available in the Online Australian Dictionary of Biography.

For Hamilton Hume.

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010527b.htm>

For William Hovell.

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010517b.htm>

<sup>32</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

---

#### 4.1 Tables.

**Table 4.1. Suggested Listings for Exploration.**

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Mount Towrang: Price and Wilson's terminal point, 1798. This was the southernmost point reached by the first official exploration to the southern tablelands, and is easily identified from the expedition journal. The Society erected a memorial plaque here on the bi-centenary of the expedition in 1998. It is adjacent to the Hume Highway, just north of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
The Dog-Faced Rock, Inverary [near Bungonia]: This recognizable landmark was described by Hamilton Hume in 1814 and used as a reference point by early travellers.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Meehan's Hill: This landmark, 2 km west of Tirranaville, afforded the first view of the site of modern Goulburn for the explorers Meehan, Throsby and Hume in 1818.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Wollogorang Lagoon [adjacent to the Federal Highway between Goulburn and Collector]: a campsite of Major Mitchell in 1828.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Wollondilly River crossing, Murray's Flat [7 km east of Goulburn, adjacent to the railway crossing]: This site can be identified as the campsite of Captain Sturt during his 1829 expedition in search of the inland sea. His party carried a whaleboat overland to this spot.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
South Hill, on the south-western outskirts of Goulburn; Hume and Hovell campsite.	Goulburn and District Historical Society. <sup>33</sup>

**Table 4.2. Suggested Listings for Natural Features with historical significance.**

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
Governors Hill, on the eastern approaches to Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Rocky Hill.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Lake George and Lake Bathurst.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Mount Wayo; this landmark is recognizable from all parts of the shire and was a beacon for early explorers, shepherds and cross-country travellers.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Long Point Lookout, Tallong; early lookout – one of the Barber children fell to his death here in 1843.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Bungonia Lookdown and Caves; tourist destination since the 1830's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society. <sup>34</sup>

<sup>33</sup> Information and text provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

<sup>34</sup> Information and text provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

## 4.2 Figures.

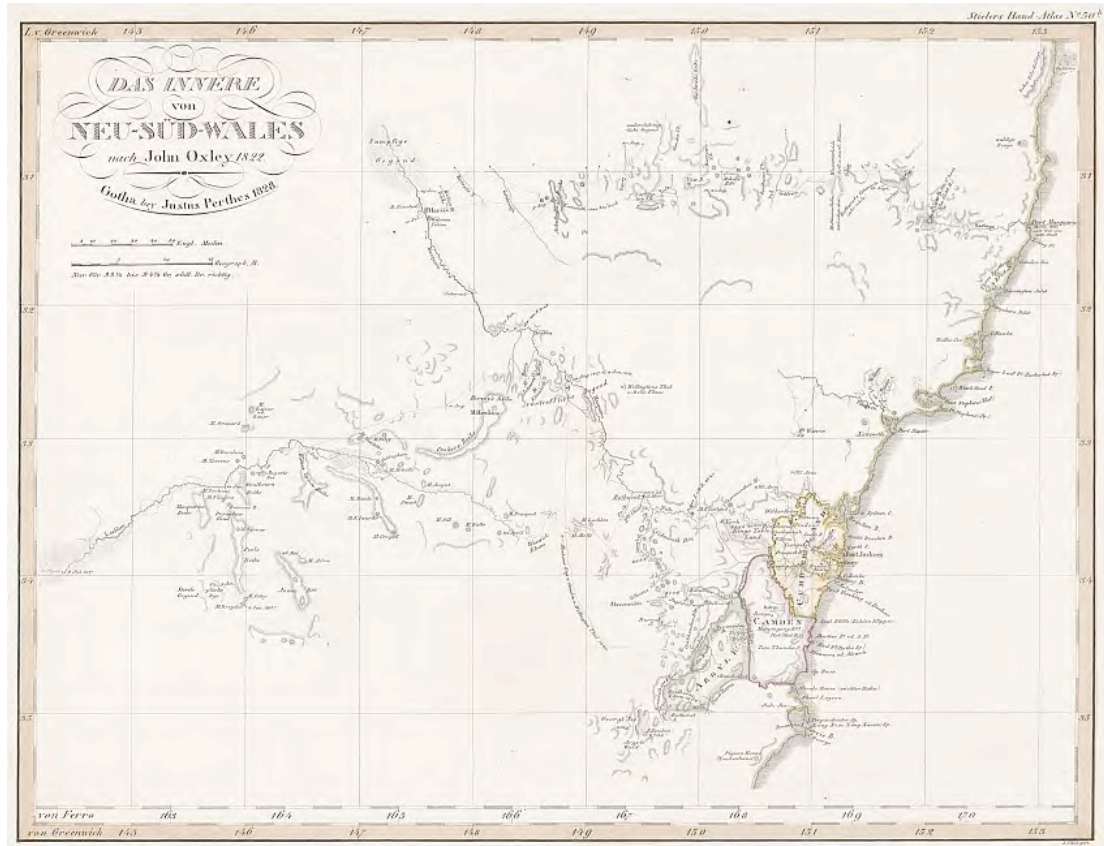


Figure 4.1. ‘The Interior of New South Wales, by John Oxley.’ This map, printed in Germany in 1828, records the extent of exploration by John Oxley and others in 1822. It also shows the settled districts up to that date. Outside the County of Cumberland (Cumberland Plain), the Counties of Camden and Argyle are the only areas delineated (see detail in Figure 4.2).

Source: National Library of Australia. Map Rm 3599.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-rm3599-e>

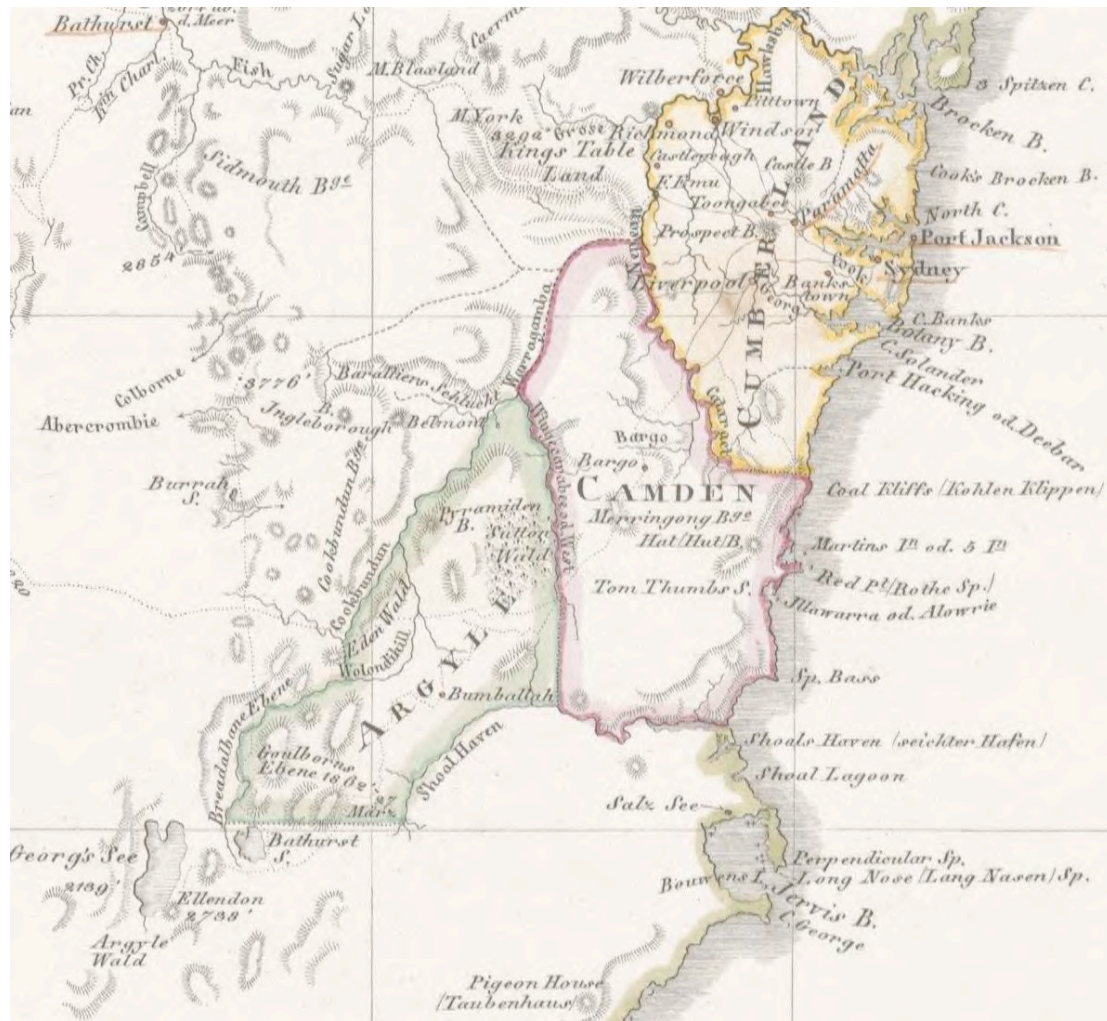


Figure 4.2. 'The Interior of New South Wales, by John Oxley.' This map, printed in Germany in 1828, records the extent of exploration by John Oxley and others in 1822. It also shows the settled districts up to that date. Outside the County of Cumberland (Cumberland Plain), the Counties of Camden and Argyle are the only areas delineated.

Source. National Library of Australia. Map Rm 3599.  
<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-rm3599-e>

## **5 PASTORAL SETTLEMENT.**

The historical settlement on the Cumberland Plains around Sydney was hemmed in on three sides by mountainous and barren sandstone terrain. Settlement expanded out of the Cumberland Plain in four principal directions, to the Illawarra, the South Western Districts, the Bathurst District and the Hunter Valley. The earliest expansion was along the coast.

The Illawarra was exploited for its cedar, with the precious timber being shipped from the Shoalhaven by 1812.

The Hunter was cut off from settlement in order to isolate the penal establishment at Newcastle from 1804. It was not opened up for free settlement until the 1820s.

The Blue Mountains were famously traversed by Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth in 1813. By 1815 a road was constructed to the new settlement at Bathurst.<sup>35</sup>

The exploration of Hamilton Hume, Charles Throsby and James Meehan from 1814 to 1818 opened up the route to the South Western Districts.

One of the factors preventing the earlier settlement of the 'New Country' in the South Western Districts was the presence of wild cattle in The Cowpastures, the descendants of the cattle lost in July 1788. In spite of the pressures on the expansion of the colony, Governor Macquarie was still unwilling to allow settlement in The Cowpastures or beyond as late as 1819. He knew that the wild cattle were being unlawfully exploited, and wished to prevent settlement until all attempts to round up the cattle had been tried.

In spite of this policy, it is clear that settlement had taken place with the Governor's consent. John Macarthur and Walter Davidson had obtained substantial land grants on the west of the Nepean River, near Camden, in 1805. On 5 October 1815, the Governor recorded in the journal of his tour of New South Wales that both Mr. Oxley and Mr. Moore had large herds of cattle at Bargo.

---

<sup>35</sup> Jeans, D. N. 1972. *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Reed Publications. Artarmon, Sydney. page 36-38, 86-87.

The state of the wild cattle had become so bad by 1817, mainly through depredation, but also because of drought, that Governor Macquarie saw fit to proclaim new arrangements for access to or through The Cowpastures. From the date of the order, 4 April 1817, a licence or permit was required to enter or traverse the area - the Cowpasture Permits. The only persons exempted from the new regulations were civil and military officers, and the families of John Macarthur and Walter Davidson, already holding sheep farms in the area, Although Dr. Charles Throsby was given a grant of land in the South Western Districts in 1819, the first permit to cross the Cow Pastures was given in 1820.<sup>36</sup>

From 1820 the flow of pastoral settlers into the South Western Districts became a flood and a race to select the most profitable land on the open grasslands, the focus of previous Aboriginal hunter gathering. In spite of drought and market variation, pastoral settlement continued to expand until the end of transportation to New South Wales in 1841. The withdrawal of cheap labour coincided with the 1841 Depression, caused by the collapse of the prices for wool. The financial crisis continued until the late 1840s, but then in 1851, the discovery of gold again deprived both town and country of its labour force. It was not until the late 1850s that the miners returned to more normal occupations and the economy began to improve, commencing a sustained period of economic growth from the 1860s through to the beginning of the 1890s.

The pastoral settlement of the South Western Districts was characterised by landholders who established pastoral stations, run by a convict labour force. While some chose to live on the land, others chose to run their establishments from the most comfortable surroundings of the Cumberland Plain or from land nearer to Sydney. They sent out their sons to manage the stations or employed overseers or superintendents. While many were able to obtain land grants, both the landholders and those without land exploited the Crown land to run sheep and cattle.

The pastoral expansion of the 1820s to the 1840s is a principal feature of the settlement of the Nineteen Counties of New South Wales to the Limits of Location. It was one of the main employers of convict labour. It was the reason for the settlement of the Goulburn Plains that led to everything else, the roads, the villages and towns.

---

<sup>36</sup> Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney. Volume 1. 13-14.

The most significant convict sites have been nominated for World Heritage Listing, while the convict records have been successfully listed on the Memory of the World Register, the documentary equivalent. But this leaves an imbalance in the assessment of the convict system, the workplace of the assigned convicts.

‘Yarralumla [not its current occupants, but as a historic pastoral station] is just an example of the more general heritage problem of the vanishing landscape of the Assigned Servant. With few identifiable intact material remains, the legacy of the Assigned Servant is long overshadowed by several versions of the Penitentiary System. The historic spectacle of minding sheep, drawing water and hewing of timber lacks the glamour and hiss of cruelty, In this sense, the huts and hovels and pathways of the Assigned Servant have become part of the intangible heritage of Australia.’<sup>37</sup>

While not suggesting that the pastoral stations of the Goulburn Plains in the County of Argyle would be a way of restoring balance to the World Heritage listings, the imbalance does focus our attention on the need to locate and list these important heritage items. Places of assigned convict labour are now receiving full and timely attention.

Because the pastoral settlement of the 1820s to 1840s relied on convict labour, a number of sites associated with convict incarceration are included in this theme (Table 5.4).

### **5.1 Current listings for pastoral settlement.**

Up to this time the sites that have been listed fall into a distinct category. They are the groups of standing buildings that survive to the present day. Almost invariably they were owner occupied, or the houses were retained within the suburban subdivisions of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as Goulburn expanded.

This sample is highly biased. The predominantly timber buildings of the pastoral stations do not survive, with notable exceptions. The buildings on the managed

---

<sup>37</sup> James Warden, 2009. ‘Canberra, the Lost Convict Landscape’. in Trust News, Volume 1. No 9. August 2009: 5.

James Warden is Director of the Donald Horne Institute of Cultural Heritage, University of Canberra, ACT.



stations were less likely to survive, because they were not owner occupied and were subject to lapses in maintenance and ultimate loss. The listings include none of the archaeological sites, where buildings do not survive, yet they are an important part of the resource on this major period of pastoral expansion.

How can this bias be rectified? How do you survey the 3,232 square kilometres of the local government area to find these sites?

One of the keys to this resource is historical mapping. The map of the County of Argyle, published by W. Baker in c.1843-1846, covers the majority of the study area. Smaller parts of the Counties of Camden and Murray complete the coverage for the local government area (Figures 5.3 to 5.8).<sup>38</sup>

Does this series of maps show the total resource for the study of pastoral settlement up to the 1860s, which is the end of our period of study? More importantly does it show the total resource of those pastoral stations, worked by convict labour? The answer is a qualified yes, for the following reasons. As we have already seen, the period of pastoral expansion came to a halt in 1841, with the end of convict transportation and the depression caused by the collapse in wool prices. As the pastoral industry began to recover from this financial crisis, its labour force was again lost to the Gold Rush in 1851. The labour force did not return to reasonable levels until the mid 1850s, leading to the sustained economic boom from the 1860s onwards. Given the conditions in New South Wales in the 1840s and 1850s it is unlikely that there was any major expansion in the pastoral industry between 1840 and 1860. Therefore Baker's Atlas can be taken to represent the total resource for the pastoral industry from the 1820s up to the 1860s. It definitely includes all the pastoral settlement, worked by convict labour. The only possible omission is the use of Crown

---

<sup>38</sup> William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8>

County of Argyle.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-raa8-s5-e>

County of Camden.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-raa8-s7-e>

County of Murray.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-raa8-s14-e>

land, but the shepherd's huts, the possible stockyards, would have been of a very ephemeral nature. The main picture is gained from a study of the land grants and purchases.

An earlier map, Dixon's Map of New South Wales, shows an earlier state of progress in pastoral settlement and the difference between this map and Baker's Atlas is of interest (Figures 5.1 and 5.2).<sup>39</sup> However neither map allows for an accurate delineation of the land occupied by pastoral landholders. For accuracy we need to refer to current or indeed historical county and parish maps. The mapping allows us to narrow down our search area, but does not provide us with a resource that is manageable under the budget for this study.

The 1841 Census provides a ready means of working out who lived where. It allows us to put the people back into the landscape.<sup>40</sup> If we can do this, then we can locate the sites. Let us examine this evidence. Here is a table showing the owners or occupiers of properties in the County of Argyle and District of Goulburn (Table 5.1). The table is sorted by property names (in inverted commas), then by localities (with no inverted commas) in the second part of the table. If we see how many of these properties are listed on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Local Environment Plan, we can begin to see the bias in the surviving evidence.

A simple comparison with the listings on the LEP fails to make a correlation for a significant number of the 1841 households or properties, even though all are likely to be significant archaeological sites. The next stage of investigation is to research historical and other mapping for grantees and names on grants. The initial results are available from research of the Map of the County of Argyle, 1946, and the names of grantees on this map and the 1843-1846 Bakers Maps.<sup>41</sup> A more accurate correlation may be available by further research of individual parish maps.

---

<sup>39</sup> Robert Dixon. 1837. 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands, including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves, Etc, Compiled from Authentic Surveys etc is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bart, President of the Royal Geographic Society Etc Etc Etc Etc, by His Obligated Humble Servant Robert Dixon. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. SR Map 4617.

<sup>40</sup> This was a prime goal of my PhD thesis.

Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney.

<sup>41</sup> Edward Higginbotham. Yellow Card Index to Grantees of Portions in the South Western Districts, including the Counties of Camden, Argyle, St. Vincents,

It is suspected that a number of the households have not been located on the plans, because the head of the household may not be the owner, but the manager, overseer or superintendent of the property, on behalf of the owner, who remains unnamed. Examples include Robert Sherriff at Arthursleigh, a Macarthur property. In addition, there is a body of landholders, listed as grantees on the county map, but with no listing in the 1841 Census. Detailed research would be required to find historical evidence indicating the names of property managers, so it is unlikely that all the households in the 1841 Census will ever be linked to individual properties by this means. Nonetheless the preliminary results are encouraging.

Another window into locating settlement of the 1820s to 1840s period are the later subdivision plans. The processes of amalgamation and subdivision affect rural properties. Where a landholding is too small for profitable and sustainable husbandry, then there will be a tendency to amalgamate holdings. With historical pastoral settlement there was always a need for more acreage, hence the springboard for the well known venture of the Durack family. Where a large landholding was located near to a town, there was a tendency for land values to increase to the point that suburban subdivision became more viable than pastoralism or agriculture. This process occurred on most of the large landholdings in close proximity to Goulburn. A number of these subdivision plans survive and on occasion provide us with the locations of homesteads, outbuildings and other farm improvements.

The Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales, holds a number of subdivision plans (Table 5.2). Additional subdivision plans are held by other institutions, including the National Library of Australia.<sup>42</sup>

Further research should be completed before site survey. The following steps should be undertaken:

1. Place name research. Correlate historical names given in 1841 Census with current localities.

---

Georgiana, Murray and King, sourced from the County Maps and Bakers Atlas, 1843-1846. PhD Thesis Research Archive, 1984-1994.

<sup>42</sup> National Library of Australia. Digital Resources.

Garroorigang, 1859.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-f450-e>

Tirranna, 1888.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-f91-e>

---

2. Parish Maps. Precisely locate landholdings and households in the 1841 Census returns.
3. Examine fieldbooks of Surveyor James Larmer held at State Records of New South Wales.
4. Cross check references to sites to ensure accuracy, including the LEP, County Maps, Parish Maps, 1846 Maps.
5. 1828 Census. Unlike the 1841 Census, the 1828 Census provides the name and occupation of each person on these pastoral stations. The problem is that the 1828 Census lists each person in alphabetical order and not in accordance with household returns. Unless they are available, it is necessary to reassemble the household returns by cross-referencing through the index of the published version.<sup>43</sup> This is a time consuming task, but luckily has already been substantially completed for the South Western Districts.<sup>44</sup> While the 1841 Census provides the total number of persons on an estate, including age, gender and status (bond and free), the 1828 Census provides individual names and occupations. This is important as it enables an assessment of the infrastructure necessary on each estate to house the workforce and workplaces.
6. Research priorities. Priority of research should be given to the estates occupied before the 1828 Census. They represent the longest period of development during the pastoral expansion, 1820s to 1840s, and the estate composition revealed by the 1828 Census is predictive of the archaeological resource.
7. Aerial photographic research. With the completion of initial historical research, both historical and current aerial photographs should be inspected for evidence to precisely locate historical improvements on parish portions.
8. Site survey. Having pinpointed archaeological sites through aerial photography and available historical mapping, site survey should be completed with the owner's consent.

---

<sup>43</sup> Sainty, M. R. & Johnson, K.A. 1980. *Census of New South Wales, November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney.

<sup>44</sup> Edward Higginbotham. White Card Index to selected Estates, reconstructed from the individual entries in the 1828 Census, covering the South Western Districts. PhD Thesis Research Archive, 1984-1994.

Edward Higginbotham. Computer Database of the 1828 Census for the South-Western Districts, including the reconstruction of the Household Returns or Estates. PhD Thesis Research Archive, 1984-1994.

---

9. Inventory and listing. The historical research and site survey should be written up as an inventory item, including statement of significance. The sites should then be listed on the LEP.

This methodology was developed in the 1980s and 1990s by Dr. Edward Higginbotham and was completed for part of the District of Sutton Forest.<sup>45</sup> This scope of work is beyond the budget of this study to undertake. If we are to gain an appreciation of the archaeology of the assigned servant, now that it is a listing priority for the State government, then priority should be given to funding a comprehensive study of this archaeological resource in this local government area.

Initial community consultation has enabled a list of items to be prepared, relating to pastoral settlement. Many of these sites are already listed on the LEP (Table 5.3). A number of these sites are not listed (Table 5.4).

---

<sup>45</sup> Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney.

---

## 5.2 Tables.

### Table 5.1. 1841 Census, Household Returns. Sites associated with pastoral settlement in the County of Argyle.

The list is divided into two parts in the Residence column.

1. Where a residence is given in 'inverted commas', it is a property name (first alphabetical list).
2. Where a name is without inverted commas, it is the name of a locality (second alphabetical list).

It is important to maintain this distinction in this table, in order to assist in locating people on properties or at localities.

Throughout this table historical spellings are used. Also in several cases, names have been wrongly transliterated from the original documents, but even these spellings are retained until the original hand-written documents can be checked.

This table was updated after more research revealed where people were located in 1841 (see Volume 3, Appendix 3).

Some of these properties, though in the County of Argyle, are now outside the local government area, for example, Lake George.

Goulburn Mulwaree LEP, 2009. In this column, where there is uncertainty over identification, the listings are placed in brackets. Correct property names are given, where known.

Parish. The names in brackets in this column are correct spellings of place names given in the Residence column.

Surname	First name	Return No	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009	Parish	Portion No
SHIRRIFF	Robert	66	"Arthursleigh"		Eden Forest	41 49
CAMPBELL	Ronald	180	"Bangalore"			

Surname	First name	Return No	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009	Parish	Portion No
CROPPER	James	94	"Bow Bow"	Baw Baw (1, 3)		
SMITH	E.	175	"Brisbane Grove"	(7-16)	Goulburn (Brisbane Grove) 46	28
MITCHELL	Elizabeth	26	"Brisbane Meadow"	29	Marulan 47 Covan 48 Upper Tarlo 49	214 82 146 1
GRADY	John	16	"Caen"			
LANSDOWN	James	14	"Caen"			
LANSDOWN	John	12	"Caen"			
MCDONALD	Charles	15	"Caen"			
PATTERSON	Robert	6	"Chatsbury"		Turallo 50	1
COOPER	Thomas	29	"Cleveland Farm"			
MOFFITT	Robert	31	"Cleveland Farm"			
MILNE	Robert	125	"Cogenburgh"			
CARY	John	115	"Collector"			
COOPER, PETHICK AND COOPER		171	"Currawung"		Currowang (Currowang) 51	8 (1 14)
CORBYN	Henry	56	"Darling Meadow"			
MURPHY	Patrick	176	"Droorigang"			
MCGREGOR	Benjamin	43	"Egham"		Yarralaw (1846)	8
RICHARDS	Thomas	44	"Egham"			
COULAN	John	128	"Ellengrove"			
BUSH	Arthur	114	"Evandale"			
WAUGH	D. L.	155	"Gatton Park"			
GORE	John	167	"Gilmour"		Covan	88
DIAMOND	Thomas	72	"Grampian Hills"			
ROBERTSON	Richard	82	"Grampian Hills"			
SHELLY	William	80	"Grampian Hills"		Nattery (1846) <sup>52</sup> Nattery Marulan 53	5 2 5

<sup>46</sup> Property listed to John Walker, Brisbane Grove property name.

<sup>47</sup> Property listed to William Mitchell.

<sup>48</sup> Property listed to Walter Mitchell.

<sup>49</sup> Property listed to James Mitchell.

<sup>50</sup> Property listed to Rev. T. H. Scott on 1846 Map.

<sup>51</sup> Property listed to Robert Cooper, Junior.

<sup>52</sup> Property listed to Shelly on 1846 Map.

Surname	First name	Return No	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009	Parish	Portion No
JAMIESON (JUNIOR)	John	74	"Greenwich Park"		Cookbundoon	1 2 3 4 5
TURNER	Alexander	164	"Gurrunda"	(3, 327, 328)	Pomeroy (Gurrunda) Gurrunda (Gurrundah)	101 199
CLARKE	Thomas	99	"Happy Valley"			
TAYLOR	Benjamin	106	"Inverallyody"			
DRUMMOND	John	58	"Inverary Park"	19		
FIELD	William	61	"Inverary Park"	19		
REID	Agnes	59	"Inverary Park"	19	Inverary Bungonia 54	99 40
GOALEY	J.	75	"Kingsdale"	(306, 307)		
MCGRAEL	James	93	"Kippalon"	Kippilaw, 327		
LEAKE	C.M.	39	"Leakefield"		Yarralaw	19
WOODGATT	Thomas	37	"Leakefield"			
WHELON	George	52	"Long Meadow"			
STUCKEY	Peter	81	"Longreach"		Billyrambija (1846)	67
MORPHY	John	96	"Lumley"	30	Bungonia	9?
REARDON	John	38	"Lumley"	30	Bungonia	9?
DAVIS	William	105	"Milbank"		Milbang	
GENT	Thomas	48	"Mudbank"			
MCARTHUR	J. Fr.	86	"Norwood"	324	Narrangarril	2
TUNNEY	Lawrence	47	"One Tree Hill"			
MOORE	Thomas	102	"Pomerog"		Pomeroy (Pomeroy) 55 Pomeroy " " " Wayo Mummel "	99 102 11 13 14 3 3 2
CURLEWIS	G.C.	170	"Ravenswood"	(237)	Bungonia	87
CARR	Benjamin	22	"Reevesdale"	18		
STYLES	James Thomas	57	"Reevesdale"	18		
THOMSON	F.C.L.	1	"Rhyana"		Tarlo (Rhyana)	194
CAMPBELL	W.	2	"Richlands"			
GREEN	Thomas	156	"Rosebrook"			

<sup>53</sup> Property listed to Shelley on 1846 Map.

<sup>54</sup> Property listed to David Reid.

<sup>55</sup> Property listed to Lieutenant Thomas Woore.



Surname	First name	Return No	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009	Parish	Portion No
MCINTOSH	D.	9	"Rosslyn"			
HALL (JUNIOR)	E.S.	121	"Rotherwood"		Mullengullenga (1846)	43 -
FAITHFULL	W.P.	169	"Springfield"	342	Mangamore " " " " " " Gundry "	53 9 - 17 15 16 12 10 35
MOORE	John	168	"Springfield"	342	Baw Baw 56	59 209
MURPHY	Margaret	140	"Springfield"	343		
MURRAY	John	95	"Springfield"	342		
OKENDEN	Joseph	100	"Springfield"	342		
PATON	David	173	"Stairhill" 57		Terranna	7
WILSON	R.G.	5	"Strathaird"		Cullulla 58	96
COOPER	Francis	134	"Willeroo"		Willeroo Currowang	131 11?
KING	John	123	Agimatong			
GREEN	Charles	53	Boro	(310)		
ROBERTS	John	54	Boro	(310)	Willeroo 59	25
BEYNON	J.M.	109	Bow Bow	Baw Baw(1, 3)		
CAREY	John	160	Breadalbane			
BAKER	W.F.	23	Bronte		Quialigo	151
STYLES	J.R.	172	Bullomolita		Gundry (Bullamalito) Bungonia "	8 13 14
CURRY	J.T.	16	Bungonia		Mummel / Breadalbane 60	123?
CUSACK	Timothy	25	Bungonia			
SHEILS	William	11	Bungonia		Jerrara 61	68
ELLIOTT	William	3	Bunnaby			

<sup>56</sup> Property listed to J. J. Moore.

<sup>57</sup> See Hotels and Inns.

<sup>58</sup> Property listed to F. Wilson.

<sup>59</sup> Property listed to Joseph Roberts.

<sup>60</sup> Property listed to M. J. Currie.

<sup>61</sup> Property listed to Mary Shiel.

Surname	First name	Return No	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009	Parish	Portion No
HILLAS	John	4	Bunnaby		Bourke Guinecor (both 1846)	2 -
FLECKNOE	John	7	Burrolin			
BERKSHIRE	Thomas	10	Cottlewalla		Outside LGA	
LAYKIN	Benjamin	8	Cottlewalla		Outside LGA	
WHITE	William	77	Cottlewalla		Outside LGA	
BARLOWE	Adam	147	Covern Creek			
COWAN	Samuel	145	Covern Creek			
LIVINGSTONE	Malcolm	137	Covern Creek			
MCKENZIE	Donald	127	Covern Creek		Wollogorang Tarago 62	5 254
MCKENZIE	Donald	136	Covern Creek		Wollogorang Tarago 63	5 254
PEGLEY	William	129	Covern Creek			
SINCLAIR	William	139	Covern Creek.			
TANKAW	Charles	152	Curragemgurra			
IRBY	George	68	Darby Murray's Flats			
BRIDGEMAN	Barton	141	Franton Park			
BARBER	George	17	Glenrock	314	Marulan	213
NORTH	William	144	Goalliga			
CASTLE	Edward	132	Goulburn Gap			
NOONAN	John	124	Goulburn Gap			
OSBORNE	Isabella	149	Goulburn Gap			
RYAN	James	107	Goulburn Gap		Mullengullenga Mangamore 64 Tarago 65	40 8 250 266
NICOL	John	185	Gundarrey		Gundry	4
HEFFERNON	John	120	Heffernon's Creek			
GUNDRY	Sampson	63	Jacqua			
HOPKINS	Thomas	35	Jacqua			
LITTLE	John	60	Jacqua			
LYONS	James	62	Jacqua			
MURPHY	Francis	24	Jacqua			
RAY	Joseph	64	Jacqua			
BELLIS	Robert	87	Jerrara			
GREEN	Henry	51	Jerrara	(311)		
HOLMES	Robert	13	Jerrara	(311)		
JOBSON	John	21	Jerrara	(311)		
JONES	William	32	Jerrara	(311)		
PIPER	William	20	Jerrara	(311)		

<sup>62</sup> Property listed to Farquhar MacKenzie.

<sup>63</sup> Property listed to Farquhar MacKenzie.

<sup>64</sup> Property listed to John Ryan

<sup>65</sup> Property listed to – Ryan on 1846 Map.

Surname	First name	Return No	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009	Parish	Portion No
WEBSTER	John	18	Jerrara	(311)		
ATKINSON	E.C.	76	Kenmore	293	Narrangarril 66	3
NOLAN	James	157	Lake Bathurst	(309)		
RYAN	Thomas	158	Lake Bathurst	(309)	Mullengullenga Mangamore 67 Tarago 68	40 8 250 266
RYAN	Robert	133	Lake Bathurst	(309)	Mullengullenga Mangamore 69 Tarago 70	40 8 250 266
SHERLOCK	James	135	Lake Bathurst	(309)		
DEANE	William	148	Lake George			
GAFNEY	John	143	Lake George			
COYLE	Thomas	146	Lake George Flat			
ROGERS	John	98	Lake George Flat		Upper Tarlo (1846, see Goodsir)	249
LOWRIE	Peter	33	Lockup, Wingello 71			
ADDISON	William	73	Lockyersleigh	33	Billyrambija	6
BYRNE	James	181	Long Corner		Tarago 72	244
TEMPLETON	Janet	182	Malwarree		Terranna (Coughipmolong) (Conchionolong, 1846)	9
DROVER	William	19	Marulan			
PETERS	Joseph	55	Marulan		Uringalla Jerrara	230 81
STRACHAN	James	34	Marulan			
KINGHORNE	James	113	Maxton		Baw Baw Bredalbane	210 138
BRACKALL	William	151	Millbank		Milbang	
MORTIMER	Edwin	30	Mogo Mogo			
BARBER	William	131	Mullengallengang		Quialigo (see also Mullengullenga)	151
BUTLER	Richard	119	Mullengullenang		Mullengullenga	
MCCARTHY	Daniel	112	Mummel	(325)		

<sup>66</sup> Property listed to William Lithgow.

<sup>67</sup> Property listed to John Ryan

<sup>68</sup> Property listed to – Ryan on 1846 Map.

<sup>69</sup> Property listed to John Ryan

<sup>70</sup> Property listed to – Ryan on 1846 Map.

<sup>71</sup> This entry relates to the convict stockade at Wingello. See Roads, Bridges and River Crossings.

<sup>72</sup> Property listed to William Byrne.

Surname	First name	Return No	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009	Parish	Portion No
OGILVIE	Walter	150	Mummel	(325)		
REID	John	163	Muttmuttbilly		Mutmutbilly	
BINGHAM	Richard	79	New Country Flats			
JONES	Edward	118	Primrose Valley			
MILLARD	Thomas	104	Primrose Valley			
ROBERTS	William	138	Primrose Valley		Mangamore	14
BROWN	William	166	Quadrant Flat			
GUINAN	Thomas	142	Reedy Creek			
ROSSI	Fr. N.	103	Rossville	(1, 3)	Baw Baw Narrangarril	119 6
BROGAN	James	126	Spring Valley			
BYRNE	John	178	Spring Valley		Tarago 73	244
SYKES	George	179	Spring Valley			
RYAN	Michael	162	Springfield	342	Mangamore	48
WYNDEYBANK	William	153	Stoney Creek			
CROOK	Edward	78	Tarlon Gap			
MCALISTER	Charles	83	Tarlon Gap	Outside LGA	Guinecor “ “ “ “ Pegar 74 Strathaird? “ “ “ “ Turallo “ (1846) 75	5 158 120 116 4 145 2 3 10 81 7 8 9
STILLWELL	Thomas	84	Tarlon Gap	Outside LGA		
MURCHISON	John	159	Tarradale		Tarago	256 243
RICHARDS	Thomas	117	Tarradale			
COTTINGTON	James	91	Tarrago			
HATCH	Robert	122	Tarrago			
HUMPHREYS	Robert	97	Tarrago			
KENNEDY	Thomas	161	Tarrago		Tarago	253
KENNY	John	116	Tarrago		Tarago Currowang “	194 9 12
BRITTAN	William	36	Timberlight			
GIBSON	Alice	183	Tirrana	340		
CHAMBERLAIN	Thomas	85	Towrang	(344-349)		
DEUCE	Thomas	90	Towrang	(344-349)		

<sup>73</sup> Property listed to William Byrne.

<sup>74</sup> Property listed to M McAlister.

<sup>75</sup> Property listed to Lachlan McAlister.

<b>Surname</b>	<b>First name</b>	<b>Return No</b>	<b>Residence (Property Name or Locality)</b>	<b>LEP 2009</b>	<b>Parish</b>	<b>Portion No</b>
EVERS	James	165	Towrang	(344-349)		
JOHNSON	Thomas	65	Towrang	(344-349)		
DART	Henry	101	Veteran's Flats	(340, 344, 348)		
KELICK	Martin	92	Veteran's Flats	(340, 344, 348)		
FROST	John	177	Veterans' Flats	(340, 344, 348)		
LARKINS	James	110	Veterans' Flats	(340, 344, 348)		
PERRIRN	John	108	Veterans' Flats	(340, 344, 348)		
SUGDEN	William	154	Veterans' Flats	(340, 344, 348)		
WALKER	Henry	174	Veterans' Flats	(340, 344, 348)	Boro 76	1
KEELING	Abraham	49	Windellama	(16)		
MILLER	Robert	27	Windellama	(16)		
TAYLOR	John	45	Windellama	(16)		
WEBB	George	28	Windellama	(16)		
HANDCOCK	William	50	Wingello 77			
EDENBOROUGH	Henry	184	Wollogorang	353		
INGLES	John	42	Yarralla			
MARSH	William	41	Yarralla			
WYNN	Benjamin	40	Yarralla			

<sup>76</sup> Property listed to Thomas Walker.

<sup>77</sup> This entry may relate to the convict stockade at Wingello. See Roads, Bridges and River Crossings.

**Table 5.2. Subdivision Plans for large pastoral properties, held by the Mitchell Library, State Library of New South Wales.**

Property Name	Parish	Portion
Brisbane Grove or Brisbanegrove	Goulburn	28
Evandale	Mummel	4
Farms	Bredalbane	137, but showing features on 112 and 134.
Gundry	Gundry	4
Ifield	Town of Goulburn	
Kenmore	Narrangarril	3
Kingsdale	Narrangarril	1
Mummel – now Kimpton Park	Mummel	6
Norwood	Narrangarril	6
The Glebe, Goulburn	Town of Goulburn	

**Table 5.3. Items associated with Pastoral Settlement, 1820s to 1840s. Already listed on LEP 2009.**

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item no.
Baw Baw	Bishopthorpe 78	Bishopthorpe Lane, off Wheeo Road	Lot 51, DP 857094	Local*	1
Bungonia	Reevesdale	346 Inverary Road	Lot 1, DP 1012650	Local	18
Bungonia	Inverary Park	710 Inverary Road	Lot 2, DP 84966	Local*	19
Bungonia	Caarne Historic Site	Lookdown Road Part	Lot 67, DP 750020	Local*	28
Bungonia	Brisbane Meadows	393 Lookdown Road	Lot 2, DP 794232	Local	29
Bungonia	“Lumley Park” Homestead, Outbuildings, Curtilage	Oallen Ford Road	Lot 3, DP 775839	Local*	30
Carrick	“Lockyersleigh” Homestead, Gardens	1092 Towrang Road	Lot 1, DP	Local	33
Goulburn	“Lansdowne” (c1830)	33 Bungonia Road	Lot 1, DP 598475	State*	110
Lower Boro	“Glen-Dor” Homestead 79	1594 Sandy Point Road	Lot 14, DP 750036	State	310
Marulan	“Glenrock” Homestead, Outbuildings	248 Highland Way	Lot 204, DP 870194	Local*	314
Middle Arm	“Norwood” Homestead, Outbuildings	94 Norwood Road, off Middle Arm Road	Part Lot 2, DP 210912	Local*	324

<sup>78</sup> Uncertain association with Rossiville?

<sup>79</sup> Uncertain if this site relates to Pastoral Settlement of the 1820s to 1840s period.

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item no.
Parkesbourne	“Kippilaw” Homestead, Gardens	Gurrundah Road	Lot 2, DP	Local*	327
Tallong	The Dungeons— Tallawa Waterfall 80	Badgerys Lookout Road	Reserve, Lot 22, DP 247519	Local	330
Tirranville	Burrungurroolung Homestead, Gardens, Stables	Braidwood Road	Part Lot 9, DP 979798	Local*	339
Tirranville	“Tirrana” Homestead, Gardens, Gibson Family Cemetery, Veterans Allotments	Braidwood Road	Part Lot 1, DP 979370; Lots 35 and 36, DP 750015	Local*	340
Tirranville	Tirrana Public School, Church, Cemetery	Braidwood Road	Lot 342, DP 750015; Part Lot 311, DP 750015	Local	341
Tirranville	“Springfield” Homestead, Outbuildings, Gardens	Braidwood Road	Part Lot 9, DP 750028	Local*	342
Tirranville	“Pelican” Homestead, Shearing Shed	Braidwood Road	Lot 1, DP 807719; Lot 2, DP 832905	Local	343
Towrang	“Danganelly” Farmhouse 81	Towrang Road	Lot 2, DP 1061682	Local*	349

**Table 5.4. Suggested listings for Pastoral Settlement, 1820s to 1860s.**

Property Name	Source of information	LEP 2009
Arthursleigh homestead, woolshed, outbuilding and cemetery complex c.1822.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Baw Baw	Initial research & Council	1, 3 ?
Bois Chere	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. 82	
Braemar complex, Range Road.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Brisbane Meadow [Bungonia] homestead complex c.1823.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	29
Bundong [Lake Bathurst].E. S. Hall’s homestead ruins c. 1821, convict-built barn attributed to Greenway. Rotherwood homestead.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Bunnaby	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	

<sup>80</sup> Uncertain if this site relates to Pastoral Settlement of the 1820s to 1840s period.

<sup>81</sup> Uncertain if this site relates to Pastoral Settlement of the 1820s to 1840s period.

<sup>82</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office.

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Source of information</b>	<b>LEP 2009</b>
Caarne Homestead Site, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	
Caoura, barn 1820s	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004, 153.	332
Cardross	Initial research & Council	
Cardross homestead complex c 1824-5, west of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Carne [Bungonia] site c 1823, [no old buildings remain].	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Currawang House, Currawang	Initial research & Council	
Currawang House, Currawang	Initial research & Council	
Dairyman's Cottage, 1830s, grounds of Bishopthorpe	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004, 60	1 ?
Danganelly Farmhouse, Greenwich Park Road, Towrang	Initial research & Council	349
Garoorigang (Garroorigang), Braidwood road, on the outskirts of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	107 ?
Glenrock Homestead, Stone Buildings and Grounds, Bundanoon Road, Marulan	Initial research & Council	314
Inveralochy site, Braidwood Road.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Inverary Park [Bungonia] 1822; homestead complex, site of the first village survey and gaol in the shire [now on Reevesdale].	Goulburn and District Historical Society	19
Inverary Park, Inverary Road, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	19
Kenny's Point [Lake George north]; reputed convict lockup.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Kippilaw Homestead Group, Gurrundah Road	Initial research & Council	327
Lansdowne, Bungonia Road, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	110
Lockyersleigh homestead complex c. 1835, northeast of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	33
Lockyersleigh, Towrang	Initial research & Council	33
Longreach Homestead complex, northeast of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Lumley Park [Bungonia] homestead complex, c. 1824.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	30
Lumley Park Homestead and Outbuildings, Windellama Road, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	30
Lynwood complex, Range Road.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Malton homestead, barn and schoolhouse complex, Yarra, 10 km southwest of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	354
Manton Barn	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004, 163	354
Maxton	Initial research & Council	



<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Source of information</b>	<b>LEP 2009</b>
Maxton Park homestead complex, west of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Mayfield [Lower Boro district, south-east of Tarago] Mullen's homestead ruins c. 1860's. Site and relics of the childhood home [some say the birthplace] of Francis Clarke, alias Frank Gardiner, the famous bushranger.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
McKell Cottage, 'Pine Park', Pomeroy via Goulburn	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	
McKey Cottage, 'Pine Park', Pomeroy via Goulburn	Initial research & Council	
Merrila homestead and complex, west of Goulburn, c. 1830's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Mummel	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	325 ?
Norwood complex	Goulburn and District Historical Society	324
Norwood, Middle Arm Road, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	324
Pomeroy	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	
Pomeroy complex	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Pomeroy Homestead and Outbuildings.	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	
Pomeroy Homestead and Outbuildings.	Initial research & Council	
Reevesdale [Bungonia]; homestead, shearing shed and blacksmith's complex c. 1821-23; site of the first surveyed village in the shire (Inverary); oldest gaol, cemetery.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	18
Reevesdale; "Old Inverary Gaol" where convict escapees, bolters, bushrangers and corpses were lodged c. 1830's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Richlands Estate (not now in LGA)	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	Not in LGA
Rossville complex, Range Road	Goulburn and District Historical Society	?
South Hill complex, on the outskirts of Goulburn, 1860	Goulburn and District Historical Society	171
Spring Ponds complex, near Bungonia.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Springfield complex, Braidwood road.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	342
Springfield Homestead Group, Braidwood Road	Initial research & Council	342
Strathallen	Initial research & Council	
Taradale, east of Collector.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
The Dungeons – Tallawa Waterfall, Badgerys Lookout Road via Tallong	Initial research & Council	330
The Towers, Braidwood Road, on the outskirts of Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	8

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Source of information</b>	<b>LEP 2009</b>
Tirranna Homestead Group, Tirrannaville	Initial research & Council	340
Waterloo Plains Station, Lake Bathurst, Barn	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004, 154	
Willeroo – Currawang, near Tarago c. 1820's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Wingello Park complex.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Wollogorang homestead complex – 1840's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society <sup>83</sup>	35

---

<sup>83</sup> Information and text provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

---

### 5.3 Figures.

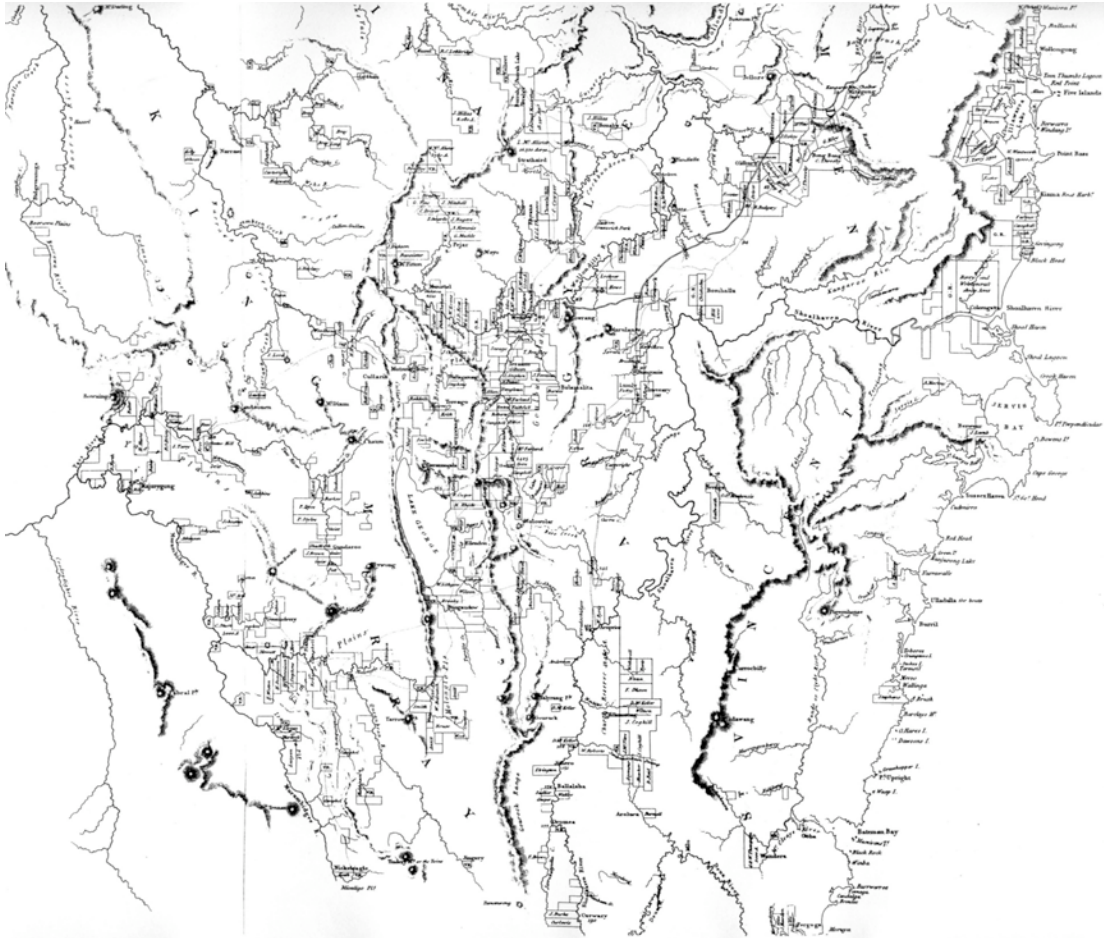


Figure 5.1. Detail of Dixon's Map of NSW, 1837, showing the extent of settlement in the South Western Districts, comprising the Counties of Camden (part), Argyle, Murray, Georgiana and King. Not how settlement had spread to the Limits of Location on the Limestone Plains (Canberra) and the Yass Plains to the Murrumbidgee River and south to beyond Braidwood. The Illawarra District included the Counties of Camden (part) and St. Vincents.

Source. Robert Dixon. 1837. 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands, including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves, Etc, Compiled from Authentic Surveys etc is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bart, President of the Royal Geographic Society Etc Etc Etc Etc, by His Obligated Humble Servant Robert Dixon. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. SR Map 4617. Facsimile copy.

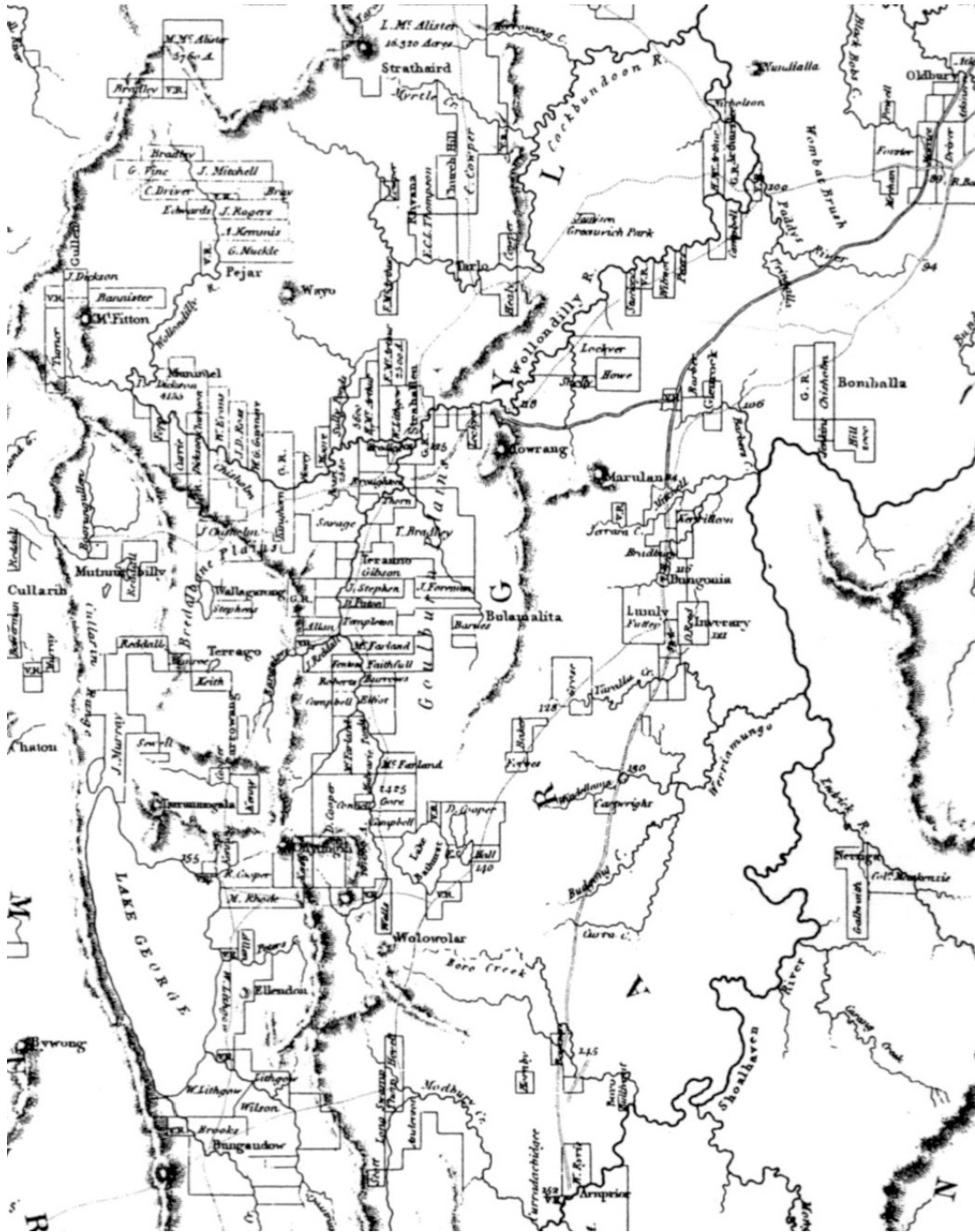


Figure 5.2. Detail of Dixon's Map of NSW, 1837, showing the Goulburn Plains, which forms the core of the study area, the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area.

Source. Robert Dixon. 1837. 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands, including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves, Etc, Compiled from Authentic Surveys etc is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bart, President of the Royal Geographic Society Etc Etc Etc Etc, by His Obliged Humble Servant Robert Dixon. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. SR Map 4617. Facsimile copy.

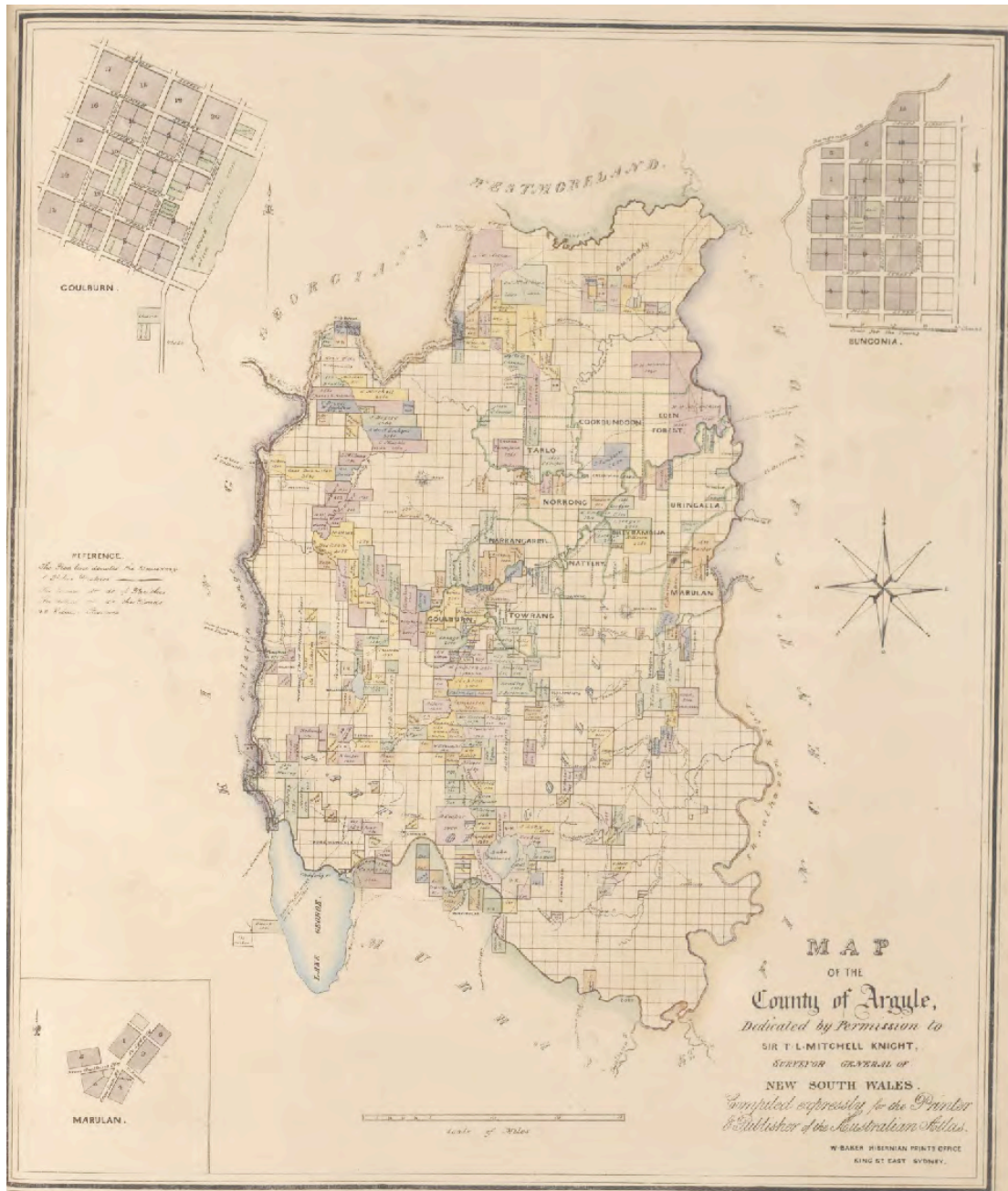


Figure 5.3. Map of the County of Argyle, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.

Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hibernian Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8>

County of Argyle.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-raa8-s5-e>

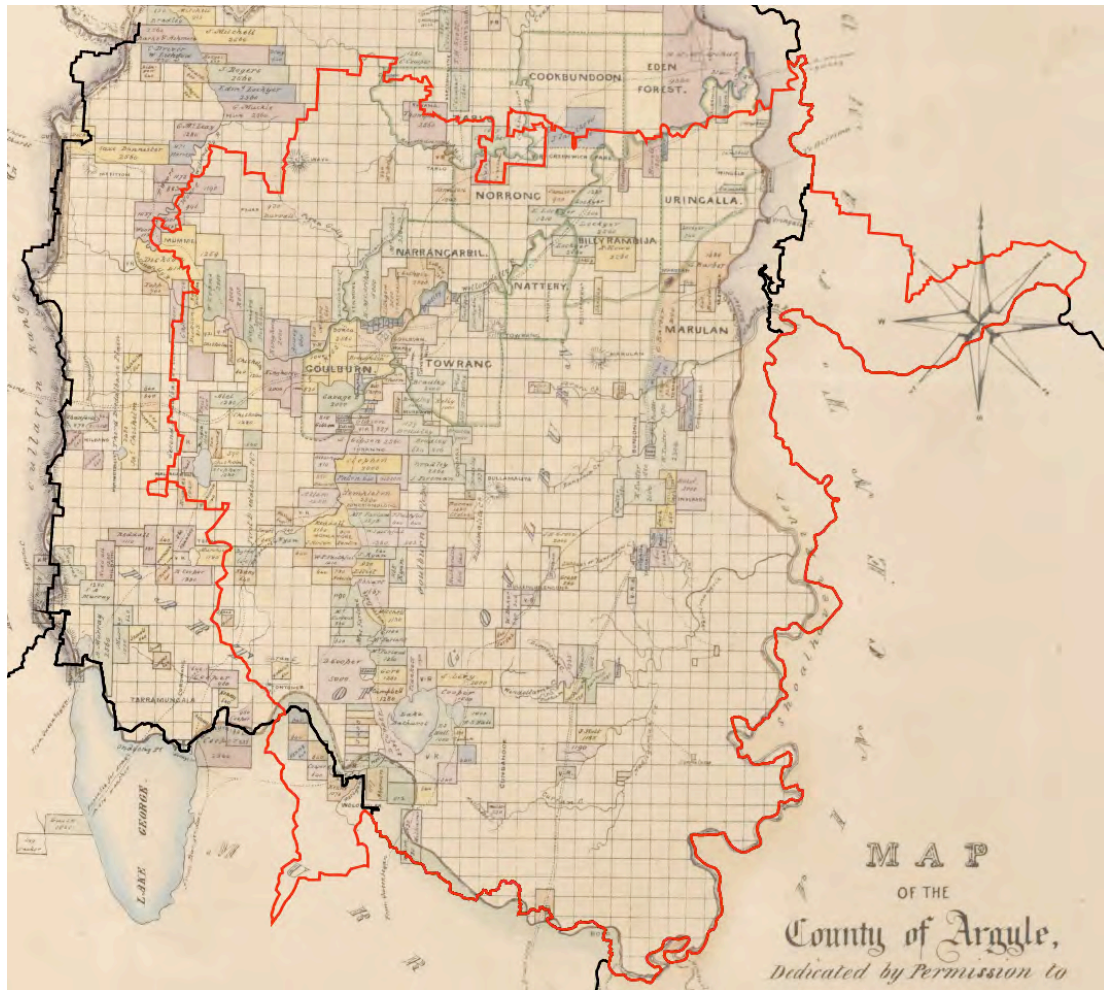


Figure 5.4. Detail of the Map of the County of Argyle, showing the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA boundary (approximate overlay – see Figure 1.3 for parish boundaries in LGA).

Red outline – LGA boundary.

Black outline – County Boundary.

Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.

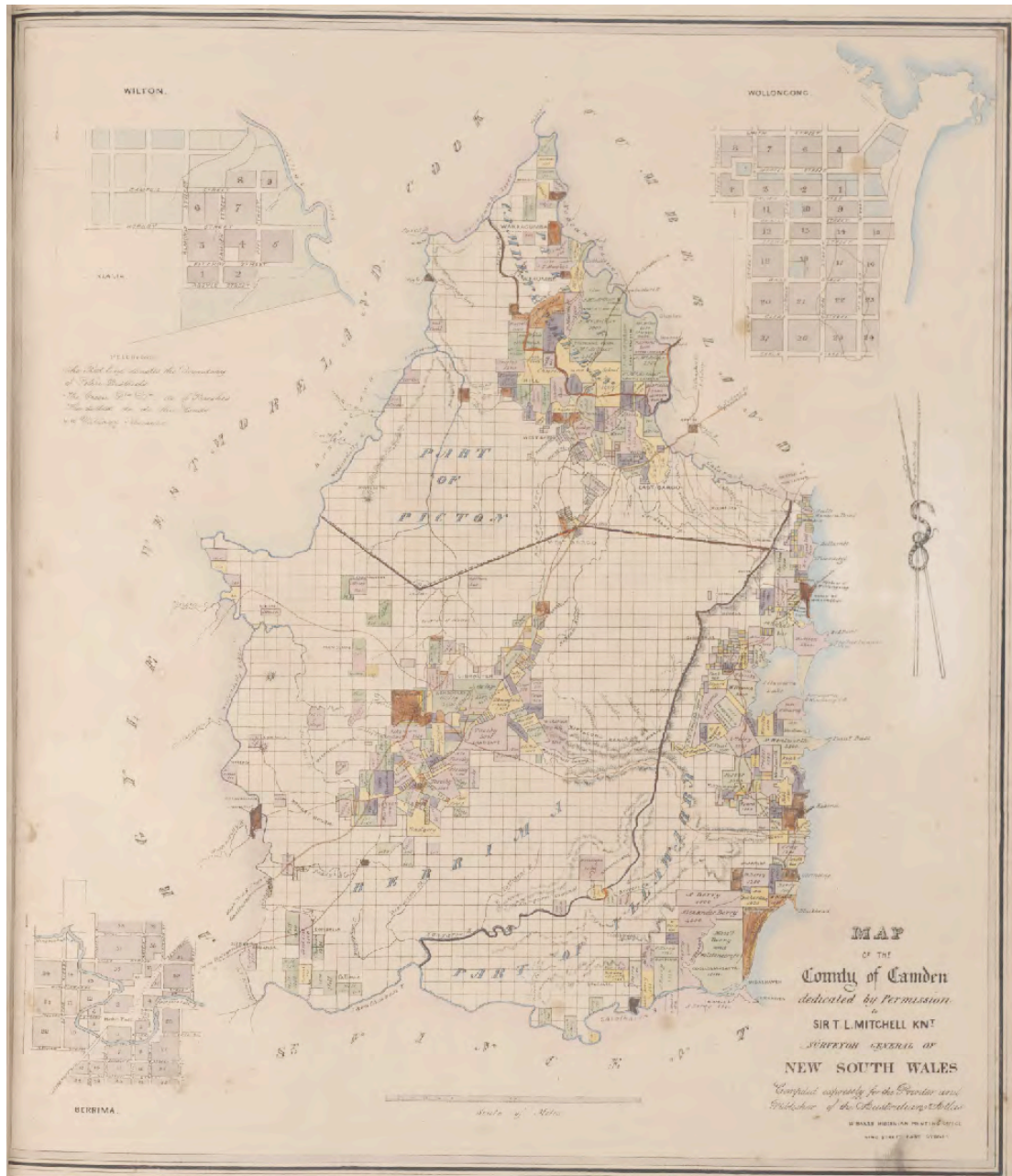


Figure 5.5. Map of the County of Camden, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.  
Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8>



Figure 5.6. Detail of the Map of the County of Camden, showing the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA boundary (approximate overlay – see Figure 1.3 for parish boundaries in LGA).

Red outline – LGA boundary.

Black outline – County Boundary.

Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.





Figure 5.7. Map of the County of Murray, showing the extent of land alienated from the Crown, together with roads, towns and villages.  
Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.  
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8>



Figure 5.8. Detail of the Map of the County of Murray, showing the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA boundary (approximate overlay – see Figure 1.3 for parish boundaries in LGA).

Red outline – LGA boundary.

Black outline – County Boundary.

Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.

## **6 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.**

Transport and communications were essential infrastructure to support the historical community of the local government area from the beginnings of settlement in the 1820s.

The first roads were constructed by convict road gangs. As with the pastoral stations, convicts were an abundant source of labour used by the government for road construction. The roads therefore form an essential part of the convict landscape of New South Wales.

The road network required inns and hotels to service the travelling public and the shipment of goods and produce. Mail and stage coach services developed along the most important routes.

The archaeological significance of transport and communications will therefore be discussed under three headings:

1. Roads, bridges and river crossings.
2. Convict Road Gangs and Stockades.
3. Hotels and Inns.

### **6.1 Roads, Bridges and River Crossings.**

The construction of roads to the South Western Districts closely followed the explorers. The route generally followed the ridge of Wianamatta Shale from The Cowpastures. The Argyle Road commenced at the crossing of the Nepean River, near Camden, then to Picton, Bargo, Mittagong, Bong Bong and Sutton Forest. From here it took a southern route towards Argyle, the later County of Argyle forming the main part of the local government area (Figures 6.1 to 6.3).

Tom Bryant has provided a succinct summary and map of the various routes of the roads construction to Argyle and Goulburn.<sup>84</sup> They are (Figure 6.4):

1. The South or Argyle Road, c.1818 to c.1833 (no longer accessible).
2. Macquarie's Government Road, 1822 to c.1839.
3. Mitchell's Great South Road, progressively opened from 1830 to c.1843.

---

<sup>84</sup> Tom Bryant, The Great South Road, in Goulburn City Council, 2003. Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review. page 17-18.

But the road from Sydney was not able to supply all the needs of the growing community. Dixon's Map of 1837 shows additional routes.<sup>85</sup> Two routes continued from Bungonia, one to Arnprior (Larbert), another to Bungendore and the Limestone Plains, via Lake Bathurst. A parallel route to the Limestone Plains, the site of Canberra, commenced at Goulburn, travelling via the eastern shore of Lake George. The two south routes were joined by a route between Lake George and Lake Bathurst. Another route from Goulburn provided access to the Yass Plains. Both the Yass Plains and the Limestone Plains were at the Limits of Location in 1837.

Baker's Atlas of 1843-1846 reveals the further development of the road network.<sup>86</sup> The road from Bungonia to Arnprior now continued to Braidwood. The road south from Goulburn now branched to Lake Bathurst, providing a more direct route. A new route from Goulburn led to Queanbeyan and the Limestone Plains via the west side of Lake George. From Goulburn, the route blazed by Charles Throsby before 1819, led west and north to Bathurst, via Wheeo.

Additional notes on roads have been provided by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.<sup>87</sup>

Road construction techniques, together with culverts and bridges, are an important archaeological resource. A number of culverts and bridges have been listed, including those at Towrang (Table 6.2). The Fitzroy Bridge (1854) at Goulburn no longer exists.

---

<sup>85</sup> Robert Dixon. 1837. 'This Map of the Colony of New South Wales Exhibiting the Situation and Extent of The Appropriated Lands, including the Counties, Towns, Village Reserves, Etc, Compiled from Authentic Surveys etc is respectfully dedicated to Sir John Barrow Bart, President of the Royal Geographic Society Etc Etc Etc Etc, by His Obligated Humble Servant Robert Dixon. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. SR Map 4617.

<sup>86</sup> William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Dedicated by permission to Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyor General of New South Wales, Showing the Various Parishes, Grants, Townships Purchases and Unlocated Lands. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.

<http://nla.gov.au/nla.map-raa8>

County of Argyle.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-raa8-s5-e>

<sup>87</sup> See Appendix 3.

## 6.2 Convict Road Gangs and Stockades

On Wednesday, 18 October 1820, Governor Macquarie met Joseph Wild at Charles Throsby's Hut (now Throsby Park, near Moss Vale).

'I met here with Joseph Wild, one of the first Settlers I sent with Mr. Throsby to this new Country – and who has the immediate direction of the Party employed in constructing the Road towards Bathurst thro' this Country. — Wild tells me they have completed the Road to the Summit of the Cookbundoon Range – about 40 miles from hence – and which he adds the Carriage and Carts can ascend very easily.'<sup>88</sup>

A few days later, on Sunday, 22 October 1820, Macquarie was more reserved in his judgement of Wild's endeavours:

'At 5 mins. past 7 arrive at the foot of the Cookbundoon Range – disce. 2 miles. The ascent to the Top of this Range is very steep, rocky, and difficult – owing to the bad construction of the Road up it – the Turnings or Traverses being very short and abrupt. We had great labour and difficulty in getting the Baggage Carts up to the Top of the Mountain and it occupied upwards of two Hours to do so, and in descending the opposite side of the mountain to the western side. — I named this ascent and Descent "Wild's Pass", after Joseph Wild the Overseer of the Road Party, who are employed in constructing the Road in this new Country.'<sup>89</sup>

So began the involvement of convict gangs in the construction of a series of roads to the South Western Districts.

Surveyor General Thomas L. Mitchell took an altogether new and professional approach to road building. To him we owe the monumental remains of the Great North Road, the Great Western Road over the Blue Mountains and also the Great

---

<sup>88</sup> Lachlan Macquarie. Journal of A Tour of Inspection to the Western and Southern Countries some time since discovered by Chas. Throsby Esqr. In Octr. & Novr. 1820. A transcript is available at:

<http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1820/>

<sup>89</sup> Lachlan Macquarie. Journal of A Tour of Inspection to the Western and Southern Countries some time since discovered by Chas. Throsby Esqr. In Octr. & Novr. 1820. A transcript is available at:

<http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/lema/1820/>

---

South Road.<sup>90</sup> He became Assistant Surveyor General in 1827, but within a year became Surveyor General, on the death of John Oxley. Mitchell retained his post until his death in 1855.

On 1 November 1828 Road Party No. 16 was located at Camden Bridge on the Cowpasture Road. A total of 82 men (convicts) were issued with slop clothing.<sup>91</sup> This may have been the commencement of Mitchell's involvement of the Great South Road.

The roads were constructed using convict labour or gangs. The gangs were based at stockades, but would be sent out under the change of an overseer to work on more distant stretches of the road. Over night they would be housed in mobile huts or boxes, sleeping 20 men on two levels.<sup>92</sup>

The site of Towrang Stockade is well known. Not so well known is the site of Wingello Stockade, just east of Marulan. These major stockades were located 10-11 miles apart (16-17 kms), which would easily allow the men to march out and back 5 miles (8 kms) a day, taking about an hour each way. Likewise Towrang was a similar distance from Goulburn, the final destination of the Great South Road in the 1840s. Under these circumstances, it is unclear if the men were returned to the stockades each night or spent the night in mobile boxes. To the east of the Wingello Stockade, there would have been another stockade half way to Berrima, 42 kms away, assuming that the 10-11 (16-17 km) interval was a constant requirement.

The 1841 Census records four households at Towrang, but does not reveal the population at the Towrang Stockade (Table 6.1).

The convict stockade at Towrang is already listed on the LEP 2009 (Table 6.2).

---

<sup>90</sup> Biographies are available in the Online Australian Dictionary of Biography. For Thomas Livingstone Mitchell.

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A020206b.htm>

<sup>91</sup> Sainty, M. R. & Johnson, K.A. 1980. *Census of New South Wales, November 1828*. Library of Australian History, Sydney. page 16.

<sup>92</sup> James Semple Kerr. *Design for Convicts. An Account of design for convict establishments in the Australian Colonies during the transportation era*. Library of Australian History, Sydney, 1984. pages 61-65.

### **6.3 Wingello Stockade.**

Surveyor Robert Hoddle provided a sketch of the site of a possible lock-up for 'Wingello' on 4 November 1835. The site is close to the current town of Marulan rather than near the current site of the village of Wingello. It is located in the Parish of Uringalla, not the Parish of Wingello. The sketch also showed the Wingello stockade site with huts nearby and ponds.<sup>93</sup> Comparison with the parish map shows that Portions 20 and 15 of the Parish of Uringalla cover the site. The lock-up site appears to be a small portion of 3 acres (URINGALLA 94), later granted to Patrick Murphy, grantee of the surrounding land. (Figures 6.5 and 6.6).

In August 1837 surveyor James Larmer surveyed one acre for a burial ground at Wingello (URINGALLA 232) near the centre of what is now Portion 20. It showed the lock up across the road plus the stockade on what is probably now Portion 20 (Figure 6.7).<sup>94</sup>

On 28 August 1843, Larmer sent in his survey of 20 acres at Wingello, which had been surveyed for auction at the request of Joseph Smith 'which includes the old Stockade at Wingello' (Figure 6.8).<sup>95</sup> R M Campbell of Uringalla paid a deposit for the land at auction, but did not pay the balance. Thomas Brown bought it instead. Correspondence referred to this land as being at the 'old Wingello Stockade' whilst Larmer's description of the boundaries of the parcel noted that, 'This allotment includes the remains of seven old Huts formerly occupied by an Ironed Gang at Wingello'.<sup>96</sup> On 16 August 1844, this land was granted as Portion 15 of 20 acres to Thomas Brown.

An area of 30 acres around the burial ground was surveyed by Larmer at the request of James Morley. He sent to the Surveyor-General on 20 October 1844. (Now Crown Plan A.422.642)<sup>97</sup> It was not alienated from the Crown until 5 March 1855, when it was granted as Portion 20 of 30 acres to Edward Carrigan. This may also cover some of the stockade site.

---

<sup>93</sup> Sketchbook volume 3 f 24

<sup>94</sup> SR Map 1890, formerly Crown Plan C.78.730

<sup>95</sup> Letter 43/62, Surveyor-General, Letters from Surveyors, James Larmer, 1840-6, SRNSW 2/1551. The plan is now Crown Plan A.418.642.

<sup>96</sup> Col Sec, Correspondence Received re Land, Thomas Brown of Bargo file, SRNSW 2/7813

<sup>97</sup> Surveyor-General, Catalogue of Maps and Plans, 1800-87, Reel 2501

Today, this area lies along a cut-off section of the former Great South Road (Topo Map Wingello, 8928-4S, Third edition, Grid Reference 308578 and running westwards)

The 1841 Census records two households at Wingello (Table 6.1). The household of Peter Lowrie is listed at the Lockup, Wingello. It records 4 persons at the establishment, only one of whom was in private assignment. He does not appear to have anyone in the Lockup at this time, though it is possible that convicts on road gangs were listed separately to the 1841 Census household returns.

The household of William Handcock is also listed at Wingello. There were 53 persons at his establishment, 40 males and 13 females. There were 20 convicts in private assignment. The household does not appear to be the population of the stockade, but a local landholder.

There is no listing for Wingello Stockade on the LEP 2009 (Table 6.2)

#### **6.4 Hotels and Inns.**

To service the travelling community, hotels and inns sprang up at regular intervals along the roads. Publicans were at the mercy of the government when it came to finding the best locations. No sooner had the inns at Bong Bong and Old Goulburn been built, than the governor decided to relocate the settlements. Bong Bong moved to Berrima as the centre of government for the District of Sutton Forest, while Old Goulburn found a new site, supposedly in a less flood prone situation.

The same was the case for hotels on lines of communication, as road routes changed, or the railway passed by. In at least two cases, Marulan and Tarago (Lake Bathurst), the location of the settlement changed when the railway was constructed.

Preference was given to locations where the traveller would likely stop, for example at river crossings until a bridge was built, or at important junctions (Figure 6.9). When 40 miles (64 kms) was a day's journey on poorly formed roads, it was useful to have accommodation for travellers at regular intervals. Those located on the main roads, particularly the Great South Road, tend to have the earliest licenses.



Several inns sprang to life to serve the railway construction gangs, only to close after the gangs had left, but these public houses belong to the period of the 1860s, outside the date range of this study.

Public houses would be established as soon as new settlements or villages were formed. The date of the licence indicates the date that the villages took off as commercial centres. Examples include, Currawang in the late 1850s and 1860s, the new site of Marulan after the railway in the 1860s, Spring Creek with its short lived gold rush in 1869-1870s and Tarago in the 1860s. Interestingly the White Horse, near the convict stockade at Wingello was opened in 1847 but closed in 1865 with the opening of the new line of road.

Two comprehensive studies of inns and hotels of the 19<sup>th</sup> century have been undertaken for Goulburn and the surrounding rural areas. Those in Goulburn itself will be considered under the heading of Towns and Villages. Those in the rural areas are included in this section (Table 6.3).<sup>98</sup> There are a number of listings for hotels and inns on the LEP 2009 (Table 6.4).

### **6.5 Suggested Listings for Roads, Bridges and Hotels.**

There are a number of suggested listings for roads, bridges and for hotels (excluding Goulburn) (Tables 6.5, 6.6 and 6.7).

---

<sup>98</sup> W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1987. Goulburn's 19<sup>th</sup> Century Pubs, 1830-1900. Goulburn.  
W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1989. Rural Inns of the Goulburn District, 1830-1900. Goulburn.

## 6.6 Tables.

**Table 6.1. 1841 Census, Household Returns. Sites potentially associated with Convict Road Gangs.**

Surname	First name	Return Number	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	LEP 2009
LOWRIE	Peter	33	Lockup, Wingello 99	
CHAMBERLAIN	Thomas	85	Towrang	(344-349)
DEUCE	Thomas	90	Towrang	(344-349)
EVERS	James	165	Towrang	(344-349)
JOHNSON	Thomas	65	Towrang	(344-349)
HANDCOCK	William	50	Wingello 100	

**Table 6.2. Items potentially associated with Convict Stockades ( LEP 2009).**

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	LEP 2009
Towrang	Veterans Allotments	67 Gorman Road	Lot 102, DP 791867	Local	344
Towrang	Towrang Bridge, Culverts	Hume Highway	Lot 4, DP 88163	Local*	345
Towrang	Towrang Convict Stockade, Magazine	Hume Highway	Lot 1, DP 1089760	Local*	346
Towrang	Towrang Stockade , Graves	Hume Highway	Cemetery Reserve	Local*	347
Towrang	Veterans Allotments	9 and 93 Murrays Flat Road	Lot 11, DP 198294; Lot 3, DP 198294	Local	348
Towrang	“Danganelly” Farmhouse	Towrang Road	Lot 2, DP 1061682	Local*	349
Towrang	St Johns Anglican Church	Towrang Road	Lot 2, DP 931549	Local	350
Towrang	Cookbundoon (former Inn)	531 Towrang Road	Lot 4, DP 583339	Local	351

**Table 6.3. List of Inns and Hotels (excluding Goulburn), 1830s to 1860s.**

Locality	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Bangalore	‘Bucks Head Patons’	1857	1869, 1883 – due to the re-routing of the road to Queanbeyan	5	

<sup>99</sup> This entry may relate to the convict stockade at Wingello. See Roads, Bridges and River Crossings.

<sup>100</sup> This entry may relate to the convict stockade at Wingello. See Roads, Bridges and River Crossings.

Locality	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Bangalore	The Brewers Inn	1848 license refused		App 9	
Baw Baw	'Retreat'	1864	Post 1900	6	
Breadalbane	Brisbane Arms	1838	1840	App 2	
Breadalbane	Thatched Cottage	1842		App 8	
Breadalbane Plains	Harp of Erin	1864	1870	20	
Breadalbane Plains	Breadalbane Inn	-, 1858	1877 – closed after opening of railway to Yass	22	
Breadalbane Plains	Red House Coach & Horses	Pre 1848	1870, 1873 – closed after opening of railway to Yass	26	
Bungonia	Hit or Miss	1837	1843 – closed due to diversion of traffic to Goulburn	31	
Bungonia	Victoria	1843	1872 – burnt down	F1	24
Bungonia	Hope Commercial Victoria	1838	Post 1900	F2	17
Bungonia	Kangaroo Inn	1848	1857	App 1	
Bungonia	Ship Inn	1839		App 11	
Carrick	Railway	1865	1870 – served the railway construction gangs, closed after completion of rail construction	25	
Currawang	'Union'	1867	1884	3	
Currawang	Telegraph	1856	1882	40	
Currawang	Royal	1868		App 7	
Durragh Forest	Woolpack (Uringalla, 30)	1833	1836 – closed by new line of road	45	
Inveralochy	Waterloo Golden Fleece	1840	1874	27	
Jerrara Creek	Marionvale	Post 1839		App 12	
Lake Bathurst	Tarago Black Watch	1863	1887 – closed by railway, with business moving to Tarago	36	
Lake Bathurst	George	1842		App 4	
Marulan	Terminus	1863	1872, post 1900	D2	317
Marulan	Duke of Edinburgh Golden Fleece	1867	1881	D3	
Marulan	White Horse	License transferred from Wingello in 1868	1869 – insolvency	D4	
Marulan	Star	1867		App 13	
Mullengullengong	Half Way House	1851	1857	29	
Mullengullengong	Case is Altered	1839		App 3	
Mullengullengong	The Little Couple	1838		App 6	

Locality	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Mummel	Rockfield	1859	1874	12	
Mummel	St. Patrick Royal Oak Rose & Crown Mummel Inn	1855	1858, 1865	46	
Old Marulan	Freemasons Arms Coach & Horses	1847	1860	H1	
Old Marulan	Woolpack Black Horse	1836	1871 – due to focus of settlement relocating to railway	H2	
Old Marulan	Golden Fleece	1845	1872 – relocated to New Marulan, because of railway	H3	
Run O'Waters	'Oliver Goldsmith'	1865	1875	4	
Run O'Waters	Bois Chere	1868	1876 – a casualty of the railway between Goulburn and Yass.	21	
Shelleys Flats	Douglass.  Plumb's Inn,	1845 – on Great South Road, midway between Marulan and Goulburn Robert Plumb took over the license in 1854.	1869 – closed on opening of railway.	44	312
Sooley Creek	'Royal Oak'	1859	Post 1900	9	
Spring Creek	Royal Mail	1869 – a goldfields hotel.		App 15	
Spring Creek	Commercial	- a goldfields hotel	1873	App 16	
Spring Creek	Engine	1869 – a goldfields hotel	1869	App 17	
Spring Creek	Gold Diggers Arms	1869	1871	App 18	
Spring Creek	Black Horse	1871	1873	App 21	
Spring Valley	'Union'	1842		3	
Tarago	Coach & Horses	1853	1856 – new line of road between Goulburn and the South	10	
Taralga	Royal	1865	Post 1900	E2	
Taralga	Anvil Taralga Inn	1860	1878	E3	
Taralga	Richlands	1861	Post 1900	E4	
Taralga	Commercial	1867	Post 1900	E6	
Tarlo	Edinburgh Castle	1861	Post 1900	17	338
Tirranna	Pelican	1860	1892	33	

Locality	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Towrang	'The Bridge'	1867	1869 – built for the railway construction gangs, closed after completion of rail construction	7	
Towrang	Wheelwrights Arms Red Lion	1855	1869 – closed after construction of railway	19	
Towrang	Towrang <sup>101</sup>	1845	-	23	
Towrang	The Land We Live In	1865	1868 – served the railway construction gangs, closed after completion of rail construction	24	
Towrang	Harrow	1840 – to serve Towrang Stockade	1864, 1870	30	
Windellama	Travellers Rest	1856		App 14	
Wingello	White Horse	1847	1865 – closed due to new route of main road.	38	
Yarra	Yass & Collector Navvies Home	1860 – on important road junction from Goulburn to Yass, with branch to Collector.	1877, post 1900	39	
Yarra	Travellers Rest	1860	1875	41	

**Table 6.4. Listings for inns and hotels on the LEP 2009.**

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	LEP 2009
Bungonia	St Michaels Catholic Church, "Hope Inn" (former)	Eliza Champion Street, Hay Street	Lot 15, DP 89404; Lot 1 and Part Lot 2; Sec 1, DP 758184	Local	17
Bungonia	"Victoria Inn", Ruins	King Street	Lots 13 and 14, Sec 3, DP	Local	24
Goulburn	Coach and Horses Inn (former), Commercial, Georgian (1849)	27 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 32543	Local	189
Goulburn	"Oliver Goldsmith Inn"	Hume Street	Lot 2, DP 1065713	Local	211
Goulburn	Buildings, Commercial, "Goulburn Club", Stone Wall to Lane, Stables, Two Storey	19, 21 and 23 Market Street	Lot 1, DP 61322; Part Lot 1, DP 61322; Part Lots 1–3 Sec 3, DP 758468; Lot 1, DP	Local	236

<sup>101</sup> The Towrang Hotel was in fact in Goulburn on the Great South Road. See Volume 2. Chapter 6.

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	LEP 2009
	Residential Building, Two Storey Terrace, Victorian, "Fireside Inn", Tudor, Two Storey Building		195536; Lot B, DP 151685; Lot 1, DP 137467		
Goulburn	R J Sydney Craig Funeral Directors (former "Rock of Cashel Inn") Two Storey (c1858)	298 Sloane Street	Lot 2, DP 1075819	Local	285
Marulan	Wandi, "Robert Plumb's Inn"	16501 Hume Highway	Lot 5, DP 657521	Local	312
Tarlo	"Edinburgh" (former Inn)	737 Taralga Road	Lot 35, DP 750037	Local	338
Towrang	Cookbundoon (former Inn)	531 Towrang Road	Lot 4, DP 583339	Local	351
Goulburn	"Tattersall's Hotel", Shop	76, 90, 94, 96 and 98 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 660925; Lot 1, DP 65543; Lot 1, DP 194492; Lot 1, DP 715887	Local	43
Goulburn	Shops, Hotel, "Salutation" (former)	103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119 and 121 Auburn Street	Lot 5, DP 70056; Lot 1, DP 84626; Lot 3, DP 736266; Lot 2, Sec 1, DP 84512; Lot 1, DP 708876; Lots 20 and 21, DP 621874; Lot 1, DP 986490	Local	45
Goulburn	Bank (former, c1900), Hotel, "Hibernian" (c1850), Shop (c1890)	139, 145, 147, 149 and 151 Auburn Street	Lot 1, DP 72817; Lot 11, DP 572439; Lot 1, DP 195143; Lots 1 and 2, DP 872603	Local	49
Goulburn	Building, Two Storey, "Empire Hotel" (c 1920)	286 Auburn Street Lot 1, DP 85786	Local	68	
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Builders Arms Hotel" (former), Two Storey, Georgian (c1880)	83 Grafton Street	Lot A, DP 151953	Local	199
Goulburn	Dwelling, "Poidevin's Hotel" (former), Two Storey, Georgian	129 Grafton Street	Lot 1, DP 797468	Local	206
Goulburn	Dwelling (former Post Office), Southern Star Hotel, Two Storey (c 1860), Coach House	35 and 43 Reynolds Street	Lot 1, DP 150966; Lot 2, DP 1075995	Local	272
Goulburn	Dwellings, Two Storey, Victorian, "Mandelson's Hotel", Georgian (c 1845), "Coolavin Hotel" (former Railway Hotel) (c 1850)	160, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184 and 188 Sloane Street	Lot 1, DP 779680; Lots 1-10, DP 32565; Lot 2, DP 1017877	Local*	279
Goulburn	Terraces, Two and Three Storey, "Alpin	246 and 248 Sloane Street	Lots A and B, DP 154253	State	280

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	LEP 2009
	Hotel”				
Kingsdale	“Kingsdale Hotel” (former) 102	754 Crookwell Road	Lot 22, DP 832928	Local	306
Marulan	“Terminus Hotel”	54 George Street	Lot 2, Sec 1, DP 3012; Lot 8, DP 111640	Local	317
Marulan	“Royal Hotel” (c1878), “Aunty Mary’s”, Shop, Victorian (c 1880)	69, 73 and 75 George Street	Lots 3, 4 and 6, Sec 3, DP 47	Local	320
Tarago	“The Loaded Dog Hotel”, Outbuildings	1 Bungendore Road	Lot 1, DP 69163	Local	336

**Table 6.5. Table of Hotels and Inns, suggestions for listing. Hotels listed in chronological order of licensing.**

Locality	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Spring Creek	Commercial	- a goldfields hotel	1873	App 16	
Breadalbane Plains	Breadalbane Inn	-, 1858	1877 – closed after opening of railway to Yass	22	
Durragh Forest	Woolpack (Uringalla, 30)	1833	1836 – closed by new line of road	45	
Old Marulan	Woolpack Black Horse	1836	1871 – due to focus of settlement relocating to railway	H2	
Bungonia	Hit or Miss	1837	1843 – closed due to diversion of traffic to Goulburn	31	
Breadalbane	Brisbane Arms	1838	1840	App 2	
Bungonia	Hope Commercial Victoria	1838	Post 1900	F2	17
Mullengullengong	The Little Couple	1838		App 6	
Bungonia	Ship Inn	1839		App 11	
Jerrara Creek	Marionvale	Post 1839		App 12	
Mullengullengong	Case is Altered	1839		App 3	
Inveralochy	Waterloo Golden Fleece	1840	1874	27	
Towrang	Harrow	1840 – to serve Towrang Stockade	1864, 1870	30	
Breadalbane	Thatched Cottage	1842		App 8	

<sup>102</sup> Built 1884.

See Item 32 in W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1989. Rural Inns of the Goulburn District, 1830-1900. Goulburn.

Locality	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Lake Bathurst	George	1842		App 4	
Spring Valley	'Union'	1842		3	
Bungonia	Victoria	1843	1872 – burnt down	F1	24
Old Marulan	Golden Fleece	1845	1872 – relocated to New Marulan, because of railway	H3	
Shelleys Flats	Douglass Plumb's Inn	1845 – on Great South Road, midway between Marulan and Goulburn	1869 – closed on opening of railway.	44	312
Towrang	Towrang	1845	-	23	
Old Marulan	Freemasons Arms Coach & Horses	1847	1860	H1	
Wingello	White Horse	1847	1865 – closed due to new route of main road.	38	
Bangalore	The Brewers Inn	1848 license refused		App 9	
Breadalbane Plains	Red House Coach & Horses	Pre 1848	1870, 1873 – closed after opening of railway to Yass	26	
Bungonia	Kangaroo Inn	1848	1857	App 1	
Mullengullengong	Half Way House	1851	1857	29	
Tarago	Coach & Horses	1853	1856 – new line of road between Goulburn and the South	10	
Mummel	St. Patrick Royal Oak Rose & Crown Mummel Inn	1855	1858, 1865	46	
Towrang	Wheelwrights Arms Red Lion	1855	1869 – closed after construction of railway	19	
Currawang	Telegraph	1856	1882	40	
Windellama	Travellers Rest	1856		App 14	
Bangalore	'Bucks Head Patons'	1857	1869, 1883 – due to the re-routing of the road to Queanbeyan	5	
Mummel	Rockfield	1859	1874	12	
Sooley Creek	'Royal Oak'	1859	Post 1900	9	

**Table 6.6. Suggested listings for Roads and Bridges; Convict Road Gangs and Stockades.**

Property Name	Source of information	LEP 2009
Bridge abutments adjacent to The Brewery, Bungonia Rd, Goulburn	Initial research &	



	Council	
Towrang Bridge and Culverts, Towrang	Initial research & Council	345
Towrang Convict Stockade and Magazine, Towrang	Initial research & Council	346
Towrang Stockade complex, cemetery and powder magazine.	Goulburn and District Historical Society.	346, 347
Wild's Pass road remains	Initial research & Council	305
Wild's Pass, Cookbundoon Ranges, 20 km north-east of Goulburn: remains of the first European structure in the Goulburn district, possibly a powder magazine, known as "Wild's Hut" after Joe Wild, the overseer of the convict road-gang who built road under contract for Charles Throsby from Stonequarry [Picton] to Tarlo in 1820. A nearby pile of rubble may [or may not be] the toll-keepers house.	Goulburn and District Historical Society. <sup>103</sup>	305

**Table 6.7. Suggested listings for Hotels (excluding Goulburn).**

Property Name	Source of information	LEP 2009
Black Swan Inn 1859 – [Garoorigang (Garroorigang)] Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Clear Hills Inn, Mount Wayo	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Edinburgh Castle, Tarlo 1852.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	338
Forest Lodge, Tarlo [inn]	Initial research & Council	
Gilmore Inn, Lake Bathurst district.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Harrow Inn rubble ruins, Towrang 1843.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Kilrae, Boro 1850's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Macaleer's "Wattle Park" hotel, Baw Baw [ruins].	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Oliver Goldsmith Inn, Run o' Waters [a few kilometres south west of Goulburn] 1865	Goulburn and District Historical Society	211
Patrick's Inn, Mummel 1855.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Pelican Inn, Braidwood Road Tirranville 1848.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	343
Rockfield inn, Mummel.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Royal Hotel; Gundaroo 1865.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Stone ruins [Ship Inn; Victoria Inn], King Street, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	24
Terminus Hotel, Marulan 1865	Goulburn and District Historical Society	317
The Elms, Yarra	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
The Loaded Dog Hotel and Outbuildings, Braidwood	Initial research & Council	336

<sup>103</sup> Information and text provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

Road, Tarago		
Thurlow Hotel, Mummel.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Towrang Hotel 1860's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Union Hotel, Currawang, 1842,	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Victoria Hotel, Bungonia 1843.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	24
Wandi [Robert Plumb's Inn], Hume Highway, Marulan	Initial research & Council	312
Waterloo Plains hotel, Bundong [Lake Bathurst district] 1840's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Woolpack Inn, Tiyces Lane, Marulan	Initial research & Council	

6.7 Figures.



Figure 6.1. General Plan of Roads Southward from Sydney, 1829, with 'present roads' in brown and Mitchell's Great South Road, 'new lines proposed' in red – the decision is made. This first plan shows the two routes from the Nepean to Stonequarry Creek, then the single road to Lupton's Inn at Bargo and onwards to Bong Bong. The road splits near Black Bobs Creek, with one road to the South and another to the Yass Plains.

Source. State Records, Roads File 9/2684.



Figure 6.2. General Plan of Roads Southward from Sydney, 1829, with 'present roads' in brown and Mitchell's Great South Road, 'new lines proposed' in red. This detail of the first plan shows the junction near Marulan, with one road to the South and another to the Yass Plains. It names the prominent stations, in this case 'Arthursleigh'.  
Source. State Records, Roads File 9/2684.

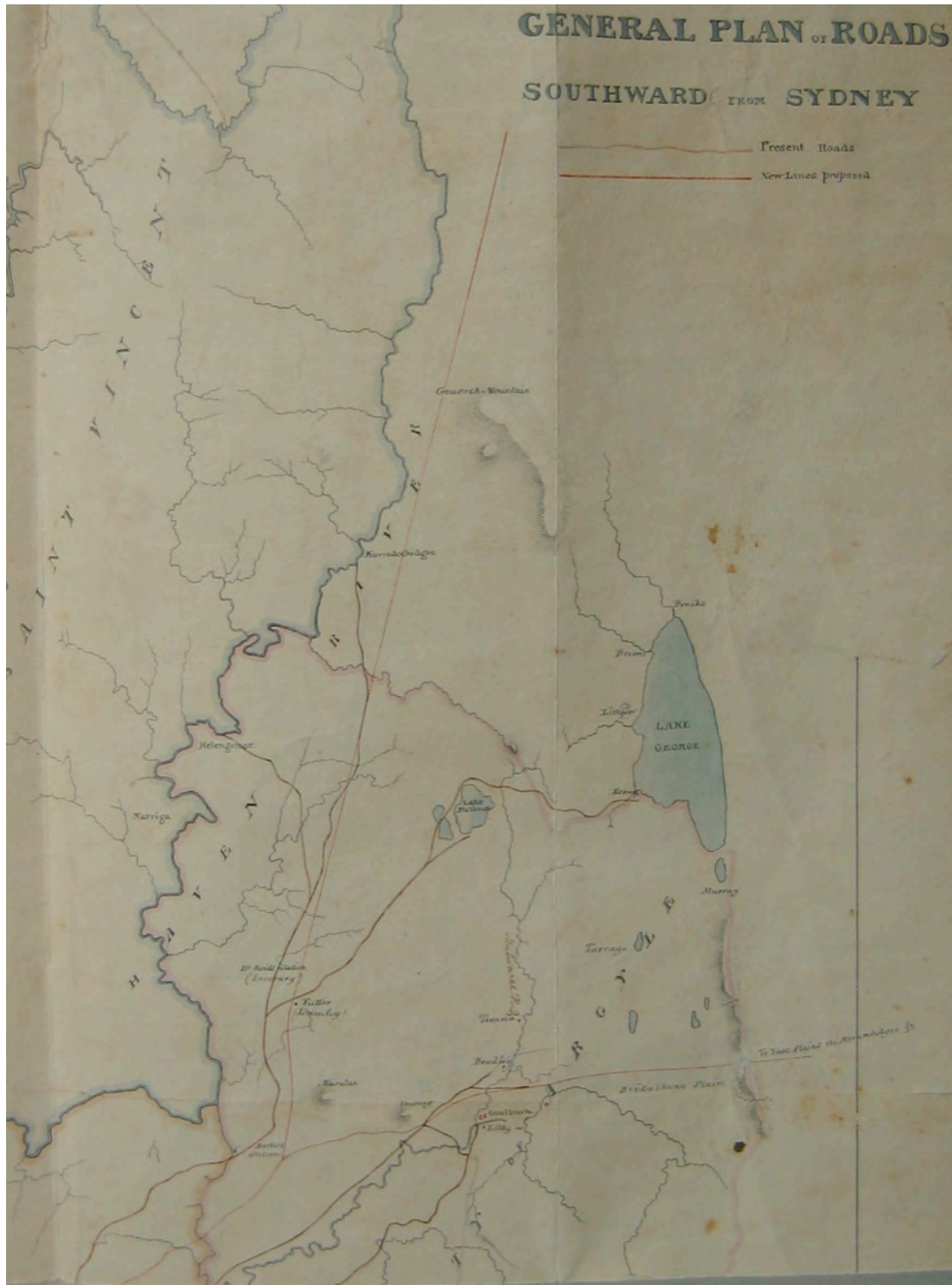


Figure 6.3. General Plan of Roads Southward from Sydney, 1829, with 'present roads' in brown and Mitchell's Great South Road, 'new lines proposed' in red. This second plan shows the Old South or Argyle Road to Dr. Reid's Station (Inverary) and Futtlers (Lumley) at Bungonia, the road then branching to the South or to Lake Bathurst and Lake George. The other branches of the South Road go to Goulburn or on to the Yass Plains. Again the main stations are shown, namely Lithgow, Bradley, Terana, and others further south. The proposed line of Mitchell's Great South Road branches near Barbers Station.

Source. State Records, Roads File 9/2684.

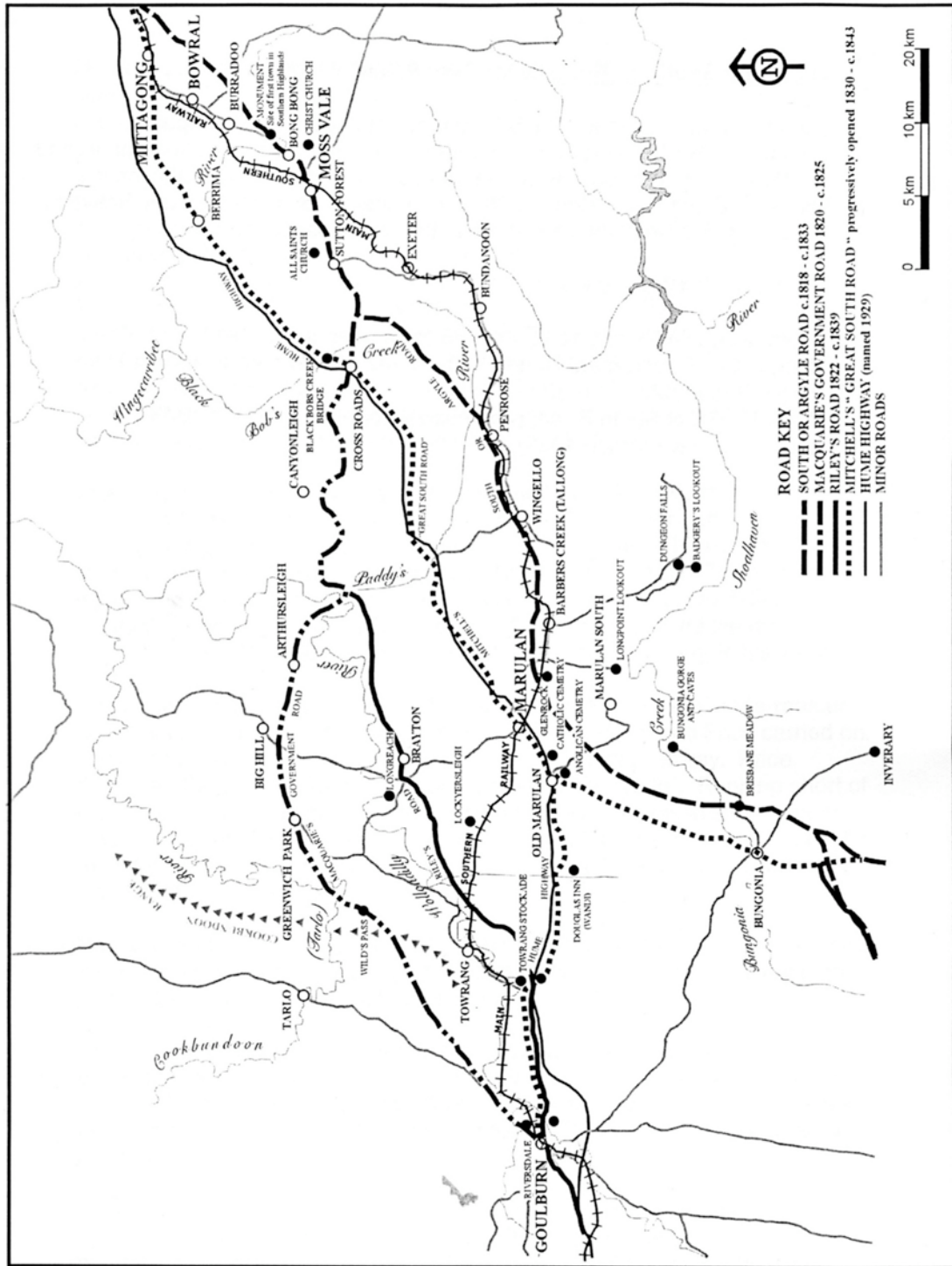


Figure 6.4. The various alignments of the roads to the South Western Districts, from 1818 to 1846. Source. Goulburn City Council, 2003. Draft Goulburn Heritage Study Review, page 18, Map 2.

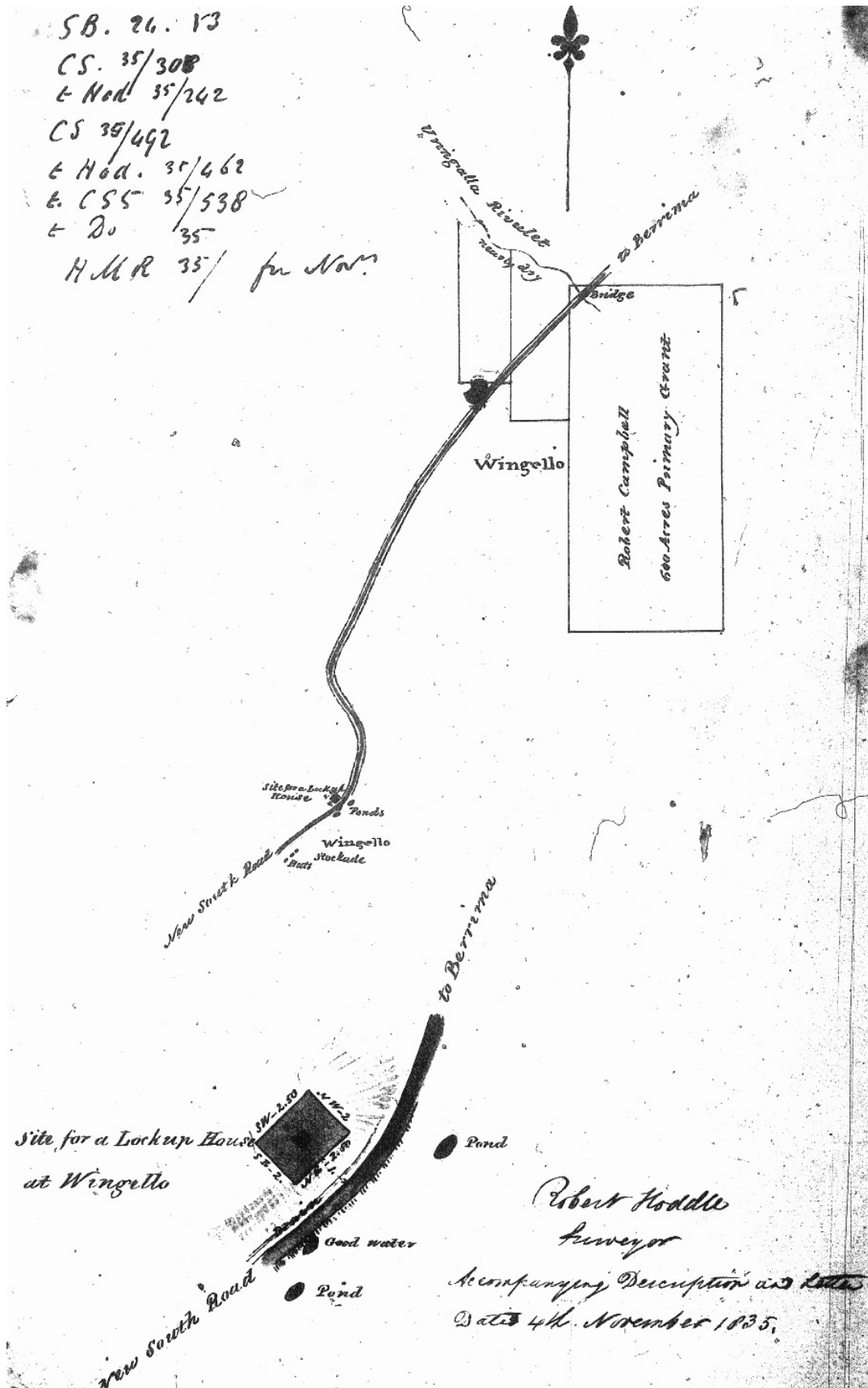


Figure 6.5. This survey plan by Robert Hoddle shows the site of the Lockup and Stockade at Wingello. Source. SR. Surveyors Books. 3f24.

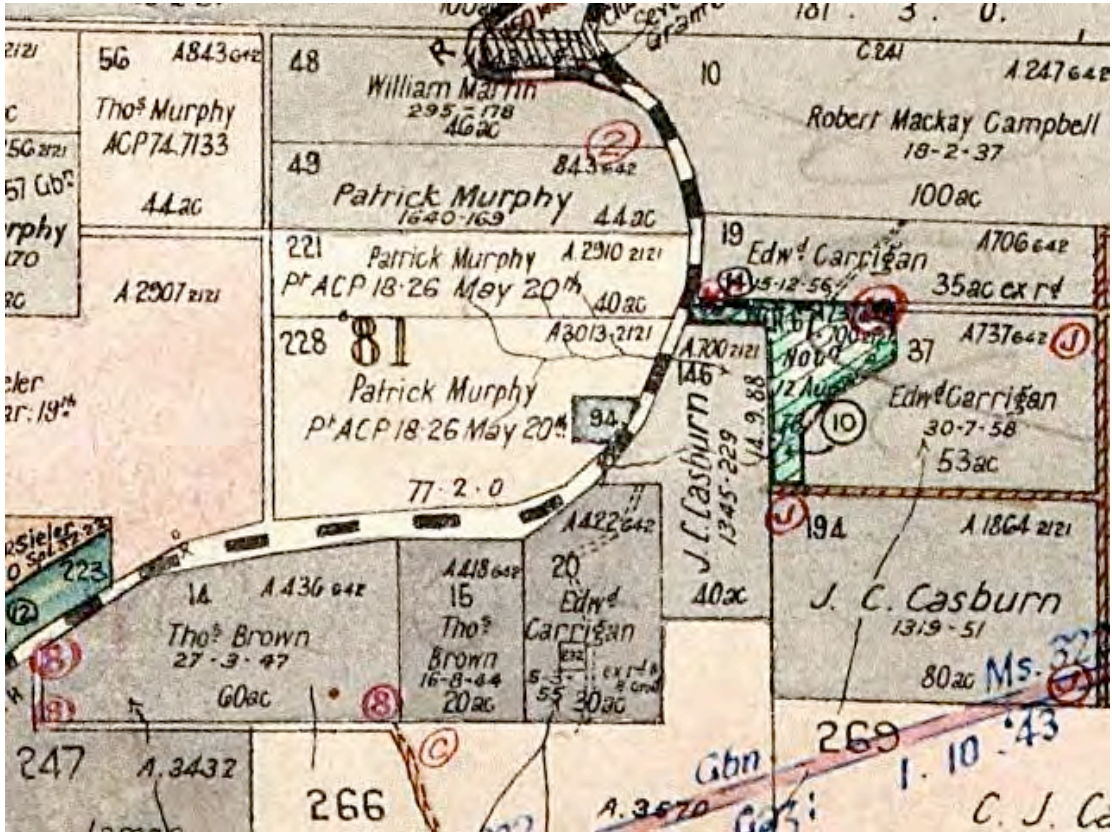


Figure 6.6. Parish of Uringalla, 1926, showing Portions 15 and 20, the site of the Stockade. Source. Department of Lands.



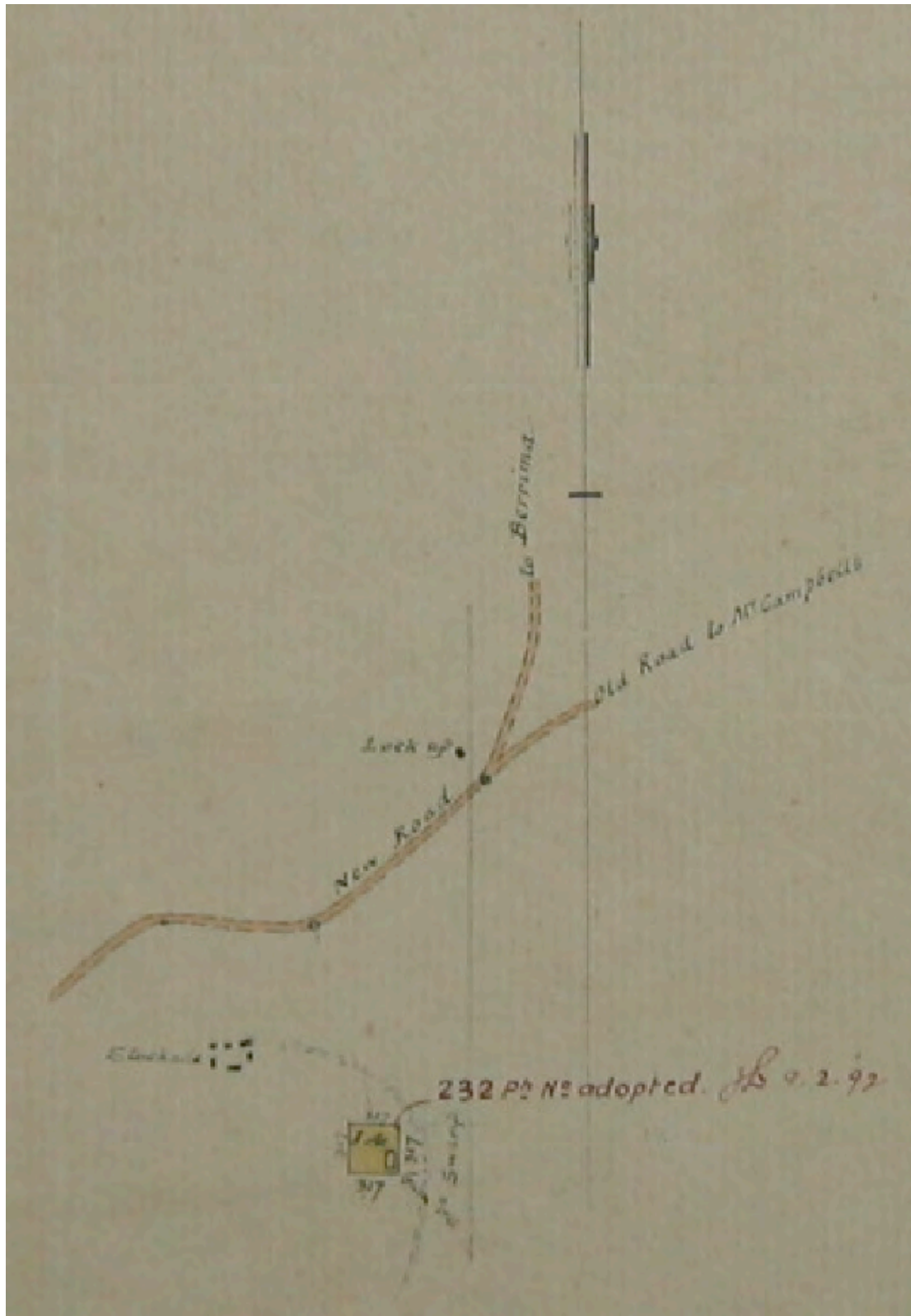


Figure 6.7. Larmer's Plan of the Lockup and Stockade at Wingello, together with the burial ground on Portion 232.

Source. SR Map 1890, formerly Crown Plan C.78.730.

Deed prepared in favor of  
Hobbs Bacon

Description

20 acres. *W1109*  
Twenty acres. County of Angley, Parish  
unnamed, - at the Old Wingello Stockade  
Commencing at a Stump, at the Great  
South Road, on a line bearing South forty  
degrees West, sixteen chains from the  
Wingello Lock-up, and bounded on the East  
by a line bearing South twenty chains: on  
the South by a line bearing West ten chains  
on the West by a line bearing North twenty  
chains to the Great South Road; and on  
the North by that Road being a line  
bearing East ten chains to the Stump  
aforesaid —

Note. This allotment includes the remains of seven  
old Hubs formerly occupied by an Ironed gang at  
Wingello!

Figure 6.8. Larmer's Description of the 20 acres at Wingello, which included the Stockade (URINGALLA 20. 20 acres).

Source. Letter 43/62, Surveyor-General, Letters from Surveyors, James Larmer, 1840-6, SRNSW 2/1551.



Figure 6.9. Drays waiting at the Bargo River Crossing.  
Source. Mason, Walter G. Encampment of drays at Bargo River, on the Goulburn Road. NLA. PIC S1312 LOC NL Shelves 6A\*.

## **7 TOWNS AND VILLAGES.**

### **7.1 Introduction.**

It was the nature of pastoral settlement from the 1820s to the 1840s and perhaps beyond that each station or homestead of necessity had to be largely self-sufficient. They could not go down to the supermarket to get a loaf of bread, or pick up the sugar that you had forgotten. They were unable to access supplies from nearby towns, but had to send to Sydney for essentials, when required. The discipline and planning necessary for self-sufficiency is reflected in all the trades that are present at the stations, particularly the blacksmith. As a result the fledgling towns and villages were slow to develop in this regard, though stores and shops became an essential element of the major centres. It was the hotels and inns that were the first developments in each town, unless the government initiated the settlement with its own infrastructure.

The first potential centre was on the South or Argyle Road at Bungonia, but the opening up of the Yass Plains meant that the main road branched near Marulan, with one road to Bungonia and the other to the Goulburn Plains. The new road route not only resulted in a village at the road junction at Marulan, but in the foundation of the Township of Goulburn Plains in 1829.

### **7.2 Old Goulburn (Township of Goulburn Plains), 1829.**

While pastoral stations were being established from 1820 onwards, it took another nine years before anything happened at Goulburn to form a township. We can put this down not only to the unwillingness of government to increase its investment in infrastructure, but also to the self-sufficiency of the landholders, in spite of their pleas for government assistance.

The local Bench of Magistrates comprised a number of the major landholders. They were there to dispense justice, particularly in regard to the assigned convicts in the employment of all the landholders. Before the Courthouse was built, they would meet at regular intervals at a number of stations throughout the district. It was the local magistrates who lobbied the colonial government for a town site to act as a commercial and government centre.

A town plan was approved in 1829, though it was not the first attempt. The government planned small townships and villages along the road to the South Western Districts. In some cases they were intended for small settlers, for example,

the original site for Mittagong and also Sutton Forest on the Argyle Road. At other places, it was intended to settle war veterans near to the towns and villages. Thus there are Veterans Allotments adjacent to the town site of Bong Bong.<sup>104</sup> This was also the original intention for Goulburn, with Veterans Allotments laid out to the east of the town site (Figures 7.1 and 7.2).

There were three principal components of the first settlement at Goulburn, the government establishment, the veteran allotments and a public house. The first Goulburn Courthouse and Lockup were built of rough hewn timber in 1829-1830. Nearby were the bark roofed barracks and accommodation for the Mounted Police, essential to control the convict population and the increasing lawlessness of absconded convicts, who formed groups of bushrangers to molest the landholders and travellers along the roads. Some of the veterans had huts. There was one inn to service this small establishment, on the only town allotment alienated before the relocation of the town site in 1832.<sup>105</sup>

Few realise that the town was established essentially to provide government services to administer and control the assigned convicts of the penal system. Goulburn famously claims to be the first inland city of New South Wales, but this status was only conferred upon it in 1863, when the town became the seat of a bishop. It will take a change of focus by the community at large to acknowledge the beginnings of the town as a penal establishment to administer the assigned convicts, the 'Head Quarters of the Penal Office' from MacAlister's contemporary viewpoint.<sup>106</sup> This is indeed the Landscape of the Assigned Servant. It was the context of the old town until the end of transportation in 1841.

The first site of the town of Goulburn was located on the river crossing of the Wollondilly River. It was the route taken by John Oxley and James Meehan, when they had explored as far as Lake Bathurst in 1820. Riley's road had taken a similar course, but avoided the Cookbundoon Range.

---

<sup>104</sup> Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney.

<sup>105</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 22-23.

Peter Freeman Pty Ltd. 1997. Riversdale, Goulburn. Conservation Management Plan. Volumes 1-3. National Trust of Australia (NSW).

<sup>106</sup> MacAlister, Charles 1907. *Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South*. Chas. MacAlister Book Publication Committee, Goulburn. Page 96-97.

### 7.3 Goulburn, 1832.

The location of the old township changed when Governor Sir Richard Bourke made a visit in June 1832. He thought the site was flood prone and chose a new site further south near the Mulwaree Ponds. The town plan was drawn up and formally approved in 1831.<sup>107</sup>

The complaints of the local population about the poor condition of the roads inhibiting development prompted the government to begin the construction of the Great South Road from 1830 onwards. When completed in 1843, it entered Goulburn via fords across the Mulwaree Ponds, one near Grafton Street, but the other near Bradley's Mill (Figure 6.3).<sup>108</sup> The Fitzroy Bridge was opened in 1854.<sup>109</sup>

In 1836, Goulburn was described as follows:

‘The old town of Goulburn consisted of a courthouse of slabs, a few huts occupied by the mounted police and constables, a cottage of roughly cut timber and a small inn...as well as a better house or two at a short distance’.

The new township, about a mile distant was described as a ‘few scattered buildings of brick and others of wood’. J. Backhouse later recalled the town as a place of bark humpies, where storekeepers sold rum in five gallon casks to shepherds.<sup>110</sup>

The town made progress during the 1830s, but the end of transportation, depriving the landholders of cheap labour, coincided with the collapse in wool prices, heralded the 1841 Depression. The crisis lasted until the late 1840s, but the labour force was again lost to the Gold Rush from 1851, not returning to more mundane occupations until the late 1850s. The new wealth of the colony and the expanding population led to a

---

<sup>107</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 25.

<sup>108</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 28.

<sup>109</sup> Wyatt, Ransome T. 1941. *The History of Goulburn. The Municipality of Goulburn*. Reprinted by the NSW Government Printing Service, Goulburn in 1995. page 69. It is assumed that the closure of the Towrang Stockade in 1843, meant that the work on the Great South Road to Goulburn had been completed.

<sup>110</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 31.

---

sustained period of growth from the 1860s to the early 1890s. The arrival of the railway in 1869 provided new impetus for town development.

The 1841 Census provides us with a clear view of the inhabitants of the town at the end of transportation and at the beginning of the 1841 Depression (Table 7.1).

There are 43 households listed for Auburn Street, 10 for Bourke Street, 5 for Clifton or rather Clinton Street, 5 for Montague Street, 1 for Offord (Clifford) Street, 9 for Sloane Street, 13 for Suburbs and 3 for Vernon (Verner) Street. The Mounted Police Quarters are not given a street address – they were still located in Old Goulburn. The meaning of the term ‘suburb’ is not as clear as would be expected. It is possible that it simply meant the householder was located on an unnamed street, rather than actually in any suburbs. For example, a Lockup was located in a Suburb of Bungonia (Table 7.2).

Bruce Pennay has suggested that Sloane Street was the main street of the early town, with the South Road following Grafton Street, Sloane Street, then Clinton Street, before turning south on Cowper Street or the Hume Highway. He suggests that Auburn Street only became the main street in the 1850s.<sup>111</sup> The 1841 Census suggests that this was not the case, since even by 1841 Auburn Street possessed by far the greatest number of households. In spite of the fact that the Census indicates that most occupants of the town were ‘householders’ and only two were ‘proprietors’, it is clear that many in Auburn Street were in fact publicans, shop and storekeepers. James Marsden and Solomon Moses were the proprietors, but the other names, if cross checked against the index in Wyatt’s History, would more clearly indicate professions.<sup>112</sup>

Goulburn was home to one of the more unusual aspects of life in the 1840s. Caroline Chisholm, the ‘immigrants friend’, had established the Goulburn Immigration Barracks on Clifford Street in 1841. It provided housing for immigrant women and families, who were seeking employment. Bruce Pennay bravely states that ‘no physical evidence of the barracks remains today’, clearly not considering the

---

<sup>111</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 13, 39.

<sup>112</sup> Wyatt, Ransome T. 1941. *The History of Goulburn. The Municipality of Goulburn*. Reprinted by the NSW Government Printing Service, Goulburn in 1995.

surviving condition of the archaeological site.<sup>113</sup> The astonishing career of Caroline Chisholm (1808-1877) and the voluntary work she did for immigrant females and families is told in her biography.<sup>114</sup>

Some later descriptions of Goulburn were not as derogatory as the ones already mentioned. Charles MacAlister described Goulburn in glowing terms:

‘In the early ‘40s, Goulburn had grown to be, if not the “loveliest,” at all events, one of the liveliest “villages of the plain,” and boasted several hotels, about a dozen stores (mostly run by Jews), a branch of the Commercial Bank, managed by a most kindly and worthy citizen – the late John O’Sullivan, sundry blacksmiths, butchers and cobblers, a nailmaker in one Donald MacAllister...and began to have a practical acquaintance with primary education and religious knowledge...The old township had by this time (1840-45) lost its grip on the situation: the Head Quarters of the Penal Office had been removed, and as Mat Healy had also left to start a hotel in Sydney, the glory of the first settlement had departed with its oldest inhabitants, and now the New Town, a mile distant across the plain, was springing up in a position more convenient to the tread of the traffic – then making south. There was no such thing as kerbed footpaths, or any real attempt at street forming in those days; and as for Progress Committees, each man was his own organiser and committee. Goulburn in the early Forties was simply a little bark-roofed frontier town, a tablelander’s outpost – midway between the wild and woolly inland and the “Big Smoke” by the sea.’<sup>115</sup>

In 1847, Dr. Lang described Goulburn as:

‘beyond all comparison the finest in the Southern interior of New South Wales, and the buildings generally are of much more substantial

---

<sup>113</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 38.

<sup>114</sup> Biographies are available in the Online Australian Dictionary of Biography. For Caroline Chisholm.

<http://www.adb.online.anu.edu.au/biogs/A010208b.htm>

<sup>115</sup> MacAlister, Charles 1907. *Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South*. Chas. MacAlister Book Publication Committee, Goulburn. Page 96-97.

---



character, as well as much finer appearance, than of most inland colonial towns'.<sup>116</sup>

Nonetheless Jevons' Social Map of Goulburn of February 1859 reveals the composition of the buildings stock of the town at the end of our study period and just as the sustained economic boom of the 1860s to early 1890s took hold (Figure 7.13).<sup>117</sup> Jevons described the humblest form of accommodation as a 'hut or third class dwelling', many of wood, but others of brick and stone. They were common on all the streets of the town, though largely excluded from the frontage of Auburn Street, between Verner and Clifford Streets, since this was the main commercial centre occupied by stores, banks, hotels, government and other institutions, plus one or two 'house[s] of second class'. There were 264 'hut[s] or third class dwelling', 49 'house[s] of second class' and 13 'house[s] of first class or villa[s]' in the town (Table 7.3).

Thus, in spite of Dr. Lang's more favourable comments in 1847, the people of the town were still most often accommodated in humble huts than anything more substantial. Seven of the 13 villas were located in the block, bounded by Cowper, Bourke, Clifford and Church Street. On Jevons' Map, Church Street extends from Bourke Street in a straight line to Cowper Street, so excluding the dog-leg formed by Montague Street (Figure 7.13). The south-east half of this block is occupied by the Council Administration Centre.

Perhaps because William Stanley Jevons was one of the earliest 'social scientists' in Australia, he speaks in familiar terms to historians today. His description of Goulburn in 1859 is therefore highly significant in its detail:

"TOWNS 47.

Remarks and Notes upon the Map of Goulburn.

---

<sup>116</sup> Wyatt, Ransome T. 1941. *The History of Goulburn. The Municipality of Goulburn*. Reprinted by the NSW Government Printing Service, Goulburn in 1995. page 69.

<sup>117</sup> Note – The copy of Social Map held by the Local Studies Section, Goulburn Library is a composite of Jevons Plan of 1859 and Lansdowne's Survey of the 1860s. The original map should be consulted in the State Library. William Stanley Jevons. *Remarks upon the Social Map of Sydney, 1858'*, bound with 3 maps, 1854-1859. State Library of NSW. B 864.

The distinction between the several classes of dwellings are more than usually vague, the symbol • generally indicates a simple log hut but comprehends also a great many brick & rubble stone cottages, often built in rows. Larger sized cottages are placed in the second class (o) while only a few of the best houses in the town are placed in the first class ([symbol of a rectangle with a dot inside]).

Goulburn is very judiciously laid out upon a plain backed by gentle slopes & bounded on the low side by the Mulwarree ponds a small sluggish stream little better indeed than a swamp. The general form of the town is that of a lengthened rectangle with two wings inclined at an angle. The streets are rectangular straight & of the uniform width of 33 yards or about 100 feet. The square spaces inclosed have a length along each side of 250 yards, except where they are subdivided. The streets are flat and unformed, so that they are dusty in dry weather, and instantly turn to soft mud in wet weather, But the whole of the ground is so uniform that water quietly runs off, and any artificial drainage is as yet unnecessary. The water often Ponds is muddy but otherwise pure, and is used in the town. When Goulburn increases however it is evident that it is become very much contaminated.

Nearly one half of the shops or stores (S) cannot be otherwise distinguished because they deal ~~quite~~ in two or three or many more branches of business. Drapery ironmongery and grocery are generally united in the store and in many cases the collection of articles is most miscellaneous. Hay corn, dairy produce, teamster articles, ironmongery, fancy ~~articles~~ ware agricultural tools & machines ~~etc~~ are often seen together. In the small shops, bread, fruit, cordials, confectionary, small wares milk are generally united. The only really distinct type of business indeed, seem to be that of Butcher, watchmaker, apothecary, shoemaker, ~~confer~~ cabinet maker etc and few others.

The very large number of Hotels and public houses (viz 20) cannot escape notice. The town has at present the appearance of the utmost propriety for a comparatively extravagant number of buildings are now being erected. Many of these are large handsome stores, or hotels.

Goulburn is evidently of a Metropolitan character; ~~the~~ its industrial productions are entirely insufficient; ginger beer, boots & shoes, a little leather, soap & candles; Ale, flour, are the only manufactures. The main spring of all the activity

[48-49 Social Map of Goulburn. N.S. Wales.  
February 1859]

50/

& wealth apparent is in the breeding of sheep & stock in the few dist--- but, as well in the getting of gold ----- are there to see towns springing up without any visible support, & surrounded by nothing but the mountainous sterile bush.

There are only two considerable farms near Goulburn (within 2 or 3 miles). These are however well conducted, and at one I saw a Steam engine and threshing machine at full work. A great number of the huts or houses in the town have gardens in which potatoes, indian corn, several fruit and a few other vegetables grow very successfully. The town is very devoid of trees, being built upon an open plain. Bricks are a very common building material; good freestone can be obtained at some distance among the ranges, but the rocks of the near ranges, consist of very hard splintery quartz & clayolate [?] rocks are used for rough work. Lime is obtained from a very good limestone found probably at Yass or Queanbeyan. Bark is scarcely employed here'<sup>118</sup>

Jevons found a total of 20 hotels and public houses in Goulburn. Perhaps he can be forgiven for not finding all 22 of the premises that had licenses (Table 7.5).<sup>119</sup> Noting that several buildings were under construction in 1859, Jevons also witnessed the beginnings of the boom that was to change the building stock of Goulburn.

---

<sup>118</sup> William Stanley Jevons. Remarks upon the Social Map of Sydney, 1858', bound with 3 maps, 1854-1859. State Library of NSW. B 864.

<sup>119</sup> W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1987. Goulburn's 19<sup>th</sup> Century Pubs, 1830-1900. Goulburn.

Perhaps Jevons was also a little over critical of the water quality. Goulburn's first water supply consisted of two wells and pumps beside the Mulwaree River. Water carriers carted the water through the town where it was sold. After the construction of the railway made access to these wells difficult, it was decided to build the Marsden Weir and associated pumping station on the Wollondilly River near the Crookwell Road. The project was commenced in the 1880s.<sup>120</sup>

The government invested in public works in Goulburn from the earliest date. A second Gaol and Lockup was built on Auburn Street (on the site of the present Courthouse) in 1836. A commencement on building the existing Gaol was made in 1838. Badly constructed and with limited facilities when completed in 1848, the Gaol underwent extensive repair and improvements during the following years.<sup>121</sup>

Other public works at Goulburn are listed in the records of the Government Architect (Table 7.4). The Gaol, Lockup and Courthouse were the first considerations from 1840s, the Hospital in 1849, Auburn Street improvements (construction of a dam and causeway across a watercourse between Addison and Clinton Streets) in 1850, the Fitzroy Bridge in 1853-1854, the Telegraph Station, Lands Office and Gold Commissioner's Office in the 1850s.

Goulburn became a Municipality in 1859 and 'Australia's First Inland City' in 1863.<sup>122</sup>

The sustained economic boom of the 1860s to early 1890s has largely replaced the timber buildings stock of Goulburn with brick and stone. Not one timber building from the pre 1860s survives in the town. The same process has occurred in Parramatta, where none of the timber buildings shown on the 1844 Map has survived to the present day.<sup>123</sup>

---

<sup>120</sup> See heritage listing for Marsden Steam Museum on the Register of the National Estate.

<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?RNE1087>

<sup>121</sup> J. S. Kerr. 1994. Goulburn Correctional Centre. A Plan for the Conservation of the Precinct and its Buildings. NSW Public Works for Department of Corrective Services.

<sup>122</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 39-40.

<sup>123</sup> Brownrigg, W.M. 1844. Plan of the Town of Parramatta and the adjacent properties, Mitchell Library. M3. 811.1301/1844/1.

As Ransome T. Wyatt stated in 1940, 'For a city of such respectable antiquity Goulburn has strangely enough lost most of its old colonial architecture.'<sup>124</sup>

The remaining heritage items in Goulburn, dating prior to 1860, therefore provide a completely biased indication of the appearance of the town up to that time (Table 7.4). The only way to rectify this bias in the physical fabric is through the use of archaeological evidence, its conservation, interpretation and display. Together, historical and archaeological evidence are the only means available to provide us with a more complete and less biased understanding of our past, in this case, the development of Goulburn from the 1820s to the 1860s.

#### **7.4 Bungonia.**

Inverary, the property of David Reid, became an administrative centre for the early settlement of the Bungonia area in the 1820s. Reid, a magistrate, held court at his homestead in this early period. There was a Lockup on the South Road, near his property, later transferred to Bungonia itself.<sup>125</sup> Thus Bungonia had the potential to become the leading administrative centre in the County of Argyle, on the South Road, providing access to the South. It failed to prosper after the pastoralists discovered the greater benefits of the Wollondilly River, Mulwaree Ponds, Yass Plains, Limestone Plains, and Braidwood.

The Bungonia environs nonetheless remained a centre of pastoral settlement, but the village itself almost completely lost its administrative role to Goulburn. Bungonia was gazetted as a town in 1833.

The Town of Bungonia had 16 households in the 1841 Census, a far cry from the population of Goulburn. It had two government buildings, a Police Office and the Lockup. It had its own courthouse and flogging post by 1834, but was never to achieve the same status as Goulburn, in spite of its promising early start (Table 7.8).

---

<sup>124</sup> Wyatt, Ransome T. 1941. *The History of Goulburn. The Municipality of Goulburn*. Reprinted by the NSW Government Printing Service, Goulburn in 1995. page 3.

<sup>125</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

See also the heritage listing on the Register of the National Estate.

<http://www.heritage.gov.au/cgi-bin/ahpi/record.pl?RNE1130>

---

There are three other households listed at Bungonia, but they appear to have resided in the environs of the town (Table 5.1).

There were a number of inns in Bungonia (Table 6.3).

Nathan Mandelson had the license to the 'Hit or Miss' from 1837, but he transferred to Goulburn to seek the business on the Great South Road. William Shiels had the license from 1840 to 1843, before he too acknowledged the inevitable. Shiels is listed in the 1841 Census, not in the Town of Bungonia, but resident in the area (Table 5.1).

John Sceales or Scales was licensee of the 'Ship Inn' from 1842, then held the first license to the 'Victoria' in 1843, but was already resident in the town in 1841 (Table 7.8).

James Futter, one of the early landholders in the area, built the 'Hope' in 1838. The license holder was Hugh O'Donnell. He is included in the household returns for the Town of Bungonia. John Armstrong was a later licensee from 1846, but he was also resident in the Town of Bungonia in 1841 (Table 7.8).

Edward Hughes had the license to the Ship Inn' in 1840, then the 'Kangaroo' in 1848, but was also resident in the town in 1841 (Table 7.8). In 1857, Hughes moved to the 'Victoria'.<sup>126</sup>

Of the 14 householders in Bungonia in 1841, excluding the two in government employ, at least four were publicans at some point in their career, surely a good indication of the importance of the travelling public to the town.

## **7.5 Marulan.**

The old or original site of Marulan owes its existence to an important junction of the Great South Road, built from 1830 to 1843. From Sydney, a left turn would take the traveller to Bungonia, a right turn to the new settlement at Goulburn.

---

<sup>126</sup> W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1989. Rural Inns of the Goulburn District, 1830-1900. Goulburn.

Land grants were given to settlers in the area in the 1820s, but it was not until 1834 that the Town of Marulan was surveyed and gazetted the following year. In 1836 the town had a post office and the 'Woolpack' opened.

The 1841 Census reveals three households at Marulan or in the vicinity (Table 5.1). It was hardly a township at this time, but managed to have its plan featured in the 1843-1846 Baker's Atlas and the Map of the County of Argyle (Figure 7.19).

By 1845 there were two more inns, one store and several bark huts. A chapel was erected in 1847. The Police Office, originally at Inverary, then Bungonia, was moved to Marulan in 1847, along with a Court of Petty Sessions.

In 1850 there was a schoolhouse, a blacksmith and wheelwright to serve the needs of the travelling public. St. Patrick's Church was built in 1863 and the Church of England in 1866.

By 1836 there was a daily mail service to Marulan. In 1848 coaches ran a one day service between Camden and Goulburn via Marulan. The arrival of the railway in 1868 made the coach service redundant and caused the relocation of the settlement to the new site of Marulan.

The history of hotel licenses at the settlement reveal its ascendancy and decline (Table 6.3). The 'Woolpack' was the oldest. Joseph Peters had the license for the 'Woolpack', but at Durragh (Durreagh) Forest from 1833, but he transferred the license from his original premises on the Wollondilly River (ARGYLE, URINGALLA, 30) in 1836, in response to changed traffic conditions along the Great South Road. Peters was one of the residents in the 1841 Census (Table 5.1). The inn closed in 1871, when it was clear the centre of business had moved to the new site of Marulan on the rail line.

The 'Freemasons Arms' opened its doors in 1847, but closed finally in 1860. The only other hotel, the 'Golden Fleece' opened in 1845, but closed in 1871, for the same reasons as the 'Woolpack', namely the removal of business to the new site on the railway.<sup>127</sup>

---

<sup>127</sup> W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1989. Rural Inns of the Goulburn District, 1830-1900. Goulburn.

## **7.6 The dating of other villages.**

A number of other private and government villages were established in the Goulburn Mulwaree local government area.<sup>128</sup>

### **7.6.1 Currawang.**

Currawang (Currawung) is mentioned in the 1841 Census as the property of Cooper, Pethick and Cooper (Table 5.1). It had a hotel, the 'Telegraph' in 1856, but the license lapsed until 1866. The 'Union' and the 'Royal' opened in 1867 and 1868 respectively. The pubs closed in the 1880s (Table 6.3).

Currawang was the site of the largest copper mine in New South Wales from 1866-1872. It was renamed the Phoenix Mine in 1871. The associated settlement had a school in 1873 and St. Matthew's Parish Church in 1874.<sup>129</sup>

There is no evidence that Currawang was a private village in 1841. The most likely reason for the opening of the 'Union' in 1856 was to service travellers on the main road from Goulburn to Queanbeyan. The later pubs and any settlement were probably founded for the mining community.

### **7.6.2 Kingsdale.**

Kingsdale, 8 kms north of Goulburn, was originally a land grant to Hannibal Hawkins Macarthur, and part of the Norwood Estate. Norwood was subdivided in the 1880s<sup>130</sup> Kingsdale was also subdivided at the same time (Figures 7.22 and 7.23).

There may have been private villages on this estate. Further research is required. Present evidence for subdivision suggests the dating is after the cut off date of 1860s for this study.

---

<sup>128</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 103 ff.

<sup>129</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 158.

<sup>130</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 160.



### **7.6.3 Lake Bathurst, formerly Private Village of Tarago (Bongaralaby).**

The first Christian service in Argyle was held to the east of Lake Bathurst in 1820. (The monument is located on ARGYLE, MULLENGULLENGA, 43 1000 acres).

Daniel Cooper and Solomon Levy were given grants at Lake Bathurst in the 1820s. They owned most of the land around the lake. There were four households listed at Lake Bathurst in the 1841 Census. Cooper's main property holding was called 'Waterloo Plains Station'.<sup>131</sup> The Durack family leased 250 acres at Lake Bathurst in the 1850s, before setting off to their epic journey to the Kimberley.

There were two village reserves, shown on Baker's Map of 1843-1846, one on the north side of the Lake, the other to the south. Neither of these is the present Lake Bathurst.

The present Lake Bathurst started life as Bongaralaby or the Private Village of Tarago. The name was changed to Lake Bathurst, when the railway opened in 1884.

Saint John's Anglican Church was built here in 1860 (Figure 7.24).<sup>132</sup>

The 'George' inn opened in 1842 at the Private Village of Tarago (Bongaralaby), now Lake Bathurst. It may have been on the same site at the later 'Tarago' inn, opened in 1863. This hotel closed in 1887, three years after the railway was completed in 1884 (Table 6.3).

The name Tarago was then transferred to Sherwins Flats, the settlement at the railway station, while the former lakeside village officially reverted to the name of Lake Bathurst.

The early hotel ('George') may have opened to serve the travellers on the main road from Bungonia to Queanbeyan. The presence of St. John's Church in 1860 implies a settlement prior to this date. The budget available for this study did not allow for

---

<sup>131</sup> Further research is required to ascertain whether this property was the location of the 'Waterloo' public house (Table 6.3).

<sup>132</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 154-155.

more detailed historical research or site survey, but nonetheless the site is protected through the recommendations of the Archaeological Management Plan (Volume 2).

#### **7.6.4 Mummel.**

There is some evidence that Mummel had a private village in the 1850s (Figure 7.25). There were at least two hotels by the 1850s (Table 6.3). Further research is necessary to elucidate the history of this estate. Site survey has located several sites (see Volume 2).

#### **7.6.5 Strathaird.**

Strathaird, although it lies within the boundary of the County of Argyle, is located outside the local government area boundary.

#### **7.6.6 Tallong**

The settlement of Tallong, near Wingello, originally known as ‘Barbers Creek’, was founded in the 1850s for the railway construction gangs. Tallong Public School opened in 1865.<sup>133</sup> This is one of a number of sites associated with railway construction camps, although most are dated to the 1860s.

#### **7.6.7 Tarago**

The name Tarago is confusingly associated with three locations:

1. Tarago Lagoon.
2. Private Village of Tarago, now Lake Bathurst – see Lake Bathurst above.
3. The present village of Tarago.

For the location of each Tarago, see Volume 3, Appendix 1, Goulburn Mulwaree LGA Plan Series 1.7).

Tarago Lagoon. Three households are mentioned at Tarago (Lagoon) in the 1841 Census. ‘Terrago’ and its Village Reserve is indicated on Baker’s Atlas, County of Argyle in 1843-1846 (Figure 7.24). The ‘Coach & Horse’ was licensed here in 1853,

---

<sup>133</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 147.

no doubt to serve those travelling on the main road from Goulburn to Queanbeyan. The Village Reserve is just outside the local government boundary on the west side of Tarago Lagoon.

Tarago. The present village of Tarago, at the railway station, started life as Sherwin's Flats. It lay at the junction of two roads, the first from Bungonia to Lake George (Lumley Road), the second from Goulburn south to Braidwood (Braidwood Road).

Further research has indicated that there were at least 3 house sites at Sherwin's Flats, now Tarago, in the 1840s (see Volume 2, Chapter 3. See also Volume 3 for Goulburn Mulwaree LGA Plan Series 1.7). On the basis of the available evidence, it is likely that Sherwin's Flats, now Tarago, became a settlement in the 1840s.

Sherwin's Flats changed its name to Tarago in 1884, with the arrival of the railway.

The budget available for this study did not allow for more detailed historical research or site survey, but nonetheless the site is protected through the recommendations of the Archaeological Management Plan (Volume 2).

### **7.6.8 Taralga**

Taralga, although it lies on the northern boundary of the County of Argyle, is located outside the local government area boundary.

### **7.6.9 Tarlo.**

A village reserve is shown on Baker's Map of Argyle (Figure 7.26). Small portions in the village reserve were surveyed prior to sale in 1856 (Figure 7.27). By 1860 there were 400 persons resident at Tarlo.<sup>134</sup> The budget available for this study did not allow for site survey, but nonetheless the site is protected through the recommendations of the Archaeological Management Plan (Volume 2).

---

<sup>134</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 159.

#### **7.6.10 Tirranaville.**

A private village was located at Tirranaville. Its dating has not been further researched.<sup>135</sup> This is a good example of the evolution of an estate throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The site is protected through the recommendations of the Archaeological Management Plan (Volume 2).

#### **7.6.11 Towrang.**

Four households were listed at Towrang in the 1841 Census. This was exclusive of the convict population at the Towrang Stockade and the garrison there (Table 5.1). The Harrow opened in 1840 to serve the Stockade, but no other hotel opened at Towrang until 1855, probably to serve the traveller, rather than any burgeoning village community. The 'Bridge' Inn opened in 1867 for the railway construction camp, but closed in 1869, with no settlement to support it (Table 6.3).

#### **7.6.12 Windellama.**

The settlement at Windellama sprang up in the mid 1850s as gold diggings (Blanketburn, Spa and Manton Reefs), with a population of around 1,000 persons. There were three schools, 30 hotels and inns and a row of shops comprising a butcher, baker, grocer and blacksmith.<sup>136</sup>

Timberlight, Village was another gold mining settlement of the 1850s, near Oallen Ford (Road), north of Windellama. One household is listed at Timberlight in the 1841 Census (Table 5.1).<sup>137</sup>

Timberlight as a site associated with gold mining, was outside the themes addressed in Volume 2.

---

<sup>135</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

<sup>136</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 156.

<sup>137</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

---

The budget available for this study did not allow for more detailed historical research or site survey, but nonetheless both Windellama and Timberlight are protected through the recommendations of the Archaeological Management Plan (Volume 2).

**7.6.13 Listings for towns and villages (excluding Goulburn), LEP 2009.**

There are a number of listings on the LEP 2009 for towns and villages (excluding Goulburn) (Table 7.9). There are a number of suggested listings (Table 7.10).

## 7.7 Tables.

**Table 7.1. 1841 Census. Households in Goulburn. The table is sorted by Street, then name.**

Surname	First name	Return Number	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	Notes
BEVAN	Margaret	32	Auburn Street	Householder
BRADLEY	William	7	Auburn Street	Householder
BULL	Joseph	23	Auburn Street	Householder
CADDEN	John	24	Auburn Street	Householder
CARTWRIGHT	Robert	42	Auburn Street	Householder
CASTLES	John	25	Auburn Street	Householder
CHAPMAN	William	35	Auburn Street	Householder
CHRISTIE	William	41	Auburn Street	Householder
COOPER	William	33	Auburn Street	Householder
CROFT	George	13	Auburn Street	Householder
DAVIS	Samuel	27	Auburn Street	Householder
FRAZER	Ellen	31	Auburn Street	Householder
GRANT	Lewis	36	Auburn Street	Householder
GREEN	Samuel	10	Auburn Street	Householder
HARLEY	Thomas	30	Auburn Street	Householder
HARRISON	Thomas	43	Auburn Street	Householder
HEALY	Lawrence	40	Auburn Street	Householder
HOLLIS	William	14	Auburn Street	Householder
JAMES	James	29	Auburn Street	Householder
JOHNSON	John	9	Auburn Street	Householder
JONES	John	38	Auburn Street	Householder
LAMONT	Archibald	12	Auburn Street	Householder
MARSDEN	James	6	Auburn Street	Proprietor
MARSDEN	James	3	Auburn Street	Householder
MASON	Robert	22	Auburn Street	Householder
MAYNE	Arthur	1	Auburn Street	Householder
MCGRATH	Michael	28	Auburn Street	Householder
MCKELLAR	Duncan	17	Auburn Street	Householder
MORRIS	Mary	8	Auburn Street	Householder
MOSES	Elias	20	Auburn Street	Householder
MOSES	Solomon	5	Auburn Street	Proprietor
O'BRIEN	John	15	Auburn Street	Householder
PHILLIPS	John	39	Auburn Street	Householder
PUTLAND	Ann	4	Auburn Street	Householder
SANDEN	Edward	37	Auburn Street	Householder
SIBLEY	Henry	21	Auburn Street	Householder
SIMONS	William	19	Auburn Street	Householder
SINCLAIR	William	11	Auburn Street	Householder
SOLOMON	J.B.	34	Auburn Street	Householder
WAUGH	Robert	16	Auburn Street	Householder
WEBSTER	J.N.	18	Auburn Street	Householder
WHITE	William	26	Auburn Street	Householder
BARBER	Jane	62	Bourke Street	Householder
COOK	Christopher	69	Burke Street	Householder
DOWEY	Andrew	61	Burke Street	Householder
GRANT	Robert	67	Burke Street	Householder
JACKSON	George	63	Burke Street	Householder

Surname	First name	Return Number	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	Notes
KING	William	65	Burke Street	Householder
LAWLEY	Abraham	68	Burke Street	Householder
LEE	Mary	66	Burke Street	Householder
MYERS	Alexander	64	Burke Street	Householder
STORRIER	William	58	Burke Street	Householder
JACOBS	Thomas	74	Clifton Street	Householder
LONG	Alexander	73	Clifton Street	Householder
COLLINS	John	70	Clinton Street	Householder
MOSES	Solomon	71	Clinton Street	Householder
RICHARDSON	William	72	Clinton Street	Householder
RICHARDSON	W.	49	Hospital, Sloane Street	
DOWNES	James	2	Lockup, Auburn Street	
HOLLAND	John	47	Montague Street	Householder
MCINTOSH	John	46	Montague Street	Householder
PAYNE	Mary	44	Montague Street	Householder
REID	Joseph	48	Montague Street	Householder
TRENER Y	Matthew	45	Montague Street	Householder
CHRISTIE	S.T.	87	Mounted Police Quarters	
HAMILTON	William	76	Offord Street	Householder
NEWCOMBE	C.E.	77	Police Office, Suburbs	Police Officer
BULMER	Joseph	57	Sloane Street	Householder
COLE	Esther	56	Sloane Street	Householder
HASLER	Edward	51	Sloane Street	Householder
HAY	David	53	Sloane Street	Householder
HOWELL	W.H.	50	Sloane Street	Householder
MANDELSON	N.	55	Sloane Street	Householder
O'SULLIVAN	John	54	Sloane Street	Householder
REEDY	M. O'K	52	Sloane Street	Householder
BAXENDON	John	85	Suburbs	
BUCHANAN	J.N.	83	Suburbs	
GASKELL	Nicholas	82	Suburbs	
GOULD	Benjamin	89	Suburbs	
GROGAN	Felix	90	Suburbs	
HAWKINS	Z.	86	Suburbs	
LANDRIGAN	John	88	Suburbs	
LINDBECK	Charles	79	Suburbs	
ROBERTSON	William	84	Suburbs	
SOWERBY	William	80	Suburbs	
STEWART	George	78	Suburbs	
TURNBALL	Andrew	81	Suburbs	
HOVELL	W.H.	59	Vernon Street	Proprietor
HUNTER	John	75	Vernon Street	Householder
KITSON	E.B.	60	Vernon Street	Householder

**Table 7.2 1841 Census. Households listed by street name.**

Number of Households	Residence
43	Auburn Street
13	Suburbs
10	Bourke Street
9	Sloane Street
5	Montague Street

Number of Households	Residence
5	Clinton Street (also Clifton Street)
3	Vernon (Verner) Street
1	Offord (Clifford) Street
1	Mounted Police Quarters.

**Table 7.3. Jevons' 'Social Map of Goulburn, February 1859.**

Note. This table is incomplete, due to difficulty of reading the digitised version of Jevons' Social Map.<sup>138</sup>

Buildings	Total numbers
Hut or third class dwelling	264
House of second class	49
House of first class or villa	13
General Store or Shop	
Butcher	
Outbuilding	
Watchmaker	
Boot or Shoemaker	
Medicine apothecary	

**Table 7.4. Public Works, Government Architect, prior to 1860.**

Public Works	Town	Date	Source
Court House	Bungonia	1850	2/635
Gaol	Goulburn	1844-1856	2/8158 & 2/8159
Lock-up, Watch-house	Goulburn	1846-1859	2/8159
Courthouse	Goulburn	1847-1850	2/8159
Courthouse	Goulburn	1848-1857	2/8159
Hospital	Goulburn	1849	2/8159
Auburn Street	Goulburn	1850	2/8159
Bridge	Goulburn	1853-1854	2/8158 & 2/8159
Telegraph Station	Goulburn	1858-1865	2/8158
Lands Office	Goulburn	1858-1866	2/8159
Courthouse	Goulburn	1858-1866	2/8159
Gaol	Goulburn	1858-1866	2/8158 & 2/8159
Gold Commissioner's Office	Goulburn	1859-1862	2/8158
Police Station	Goulburn	1860-1864	2/8158
Police Office	Marulan	1848	2/611

The foundation Stone for the Mechanics Institute was laid in 1858.<sup>139</sup> The building is shown on Jevons' Social Map of Goulburn in 1859 (Figure 7.13).

<sup>138</sup> William Stanley Jevons. Remarks upon the Social Map of Sydney, 1858', bound with 3 maps, 1854-1859. State Library of NSW. B 864. page 58-59.

<sup>139</sup> Wyatt, Ransome T. 1941. *The History of Goulburn. The Municipality of Goulburn*. Reprinted by the NSW Government Printing Service, Goulburn in 1995. page 3.



**Table 7.5. List of Inns and Hotels in Goulburn, 1830s to 1860s.**Source. W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1987. Goulburn's 19<sup>th</sup> Century Pubs, 1830-1900. Goulburn.

Locality	Street	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Old Goulburn	Twynam Drive & Maud Street	Goulburn (1) Victoria (1) Prince Albert Criterion (1) Cremorne	1830	1848	15	
Old Goulburn?	-	Brickmakers' Arms	1833	-	App 1	
Old Goulburn?	-	Mounted Police Arms Travellers' Home	1833	1835	App 4	
Goulburn	-	Curriers Arms	1835	-	App 3	
Goulburn	Sloane & Clinton Streets	Goulburn (2) Mandelson's	1837	Post 1900	19	
Goulburn	Auburn & Montague Streets	Salutation (1)	1837	Post 1900	32	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Travellers' Home (2) Royal	1837, transferred from Old Goulburn	Post 1900	36	
Goulburn	-	Kings Arms	1837	-	App 2	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Caledonian Australian	1842	1859	10	
Goulburn	Montague Street	Argyle, demolished	1846	Post 1900	1	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Harp (1) London Tavern	1846	Post 1900	18	
Goulburn	Auburn & Clinton Streets	Chequers Beehive (2) Family (1)	1847	Post 1900	3	
Goulburn	Clinton Street	John Barleycorn, demolished	1847	1869	21	
Goulburn	Auburn & Verner Streets	Victoria (2)	1848?	-	44	
Goulburn	Sloane Street	Travellers' Rest Cottage of Content	1849	1863	13	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Hibernian	1849	Post 1900	24	
Goulburn	Sloane & Market Streets	Commercial Dickson's	1849	Post 1900	26	
Goulburn	Auburn & Verner Streets	Lord McDonald Gold Diggers' Arms (1) Horse & Jockey	1851	1865	25	
Goulburn	Grafton Street	Travellers' Rest Carriers' Arms	1852	1876	12	

Locality	Street	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Goulburn	Grafton Street	Woolpack	1853	1874?	48	
Goulburn	Auburn & Clifford Streets	White Horse	1855	Post 1900	42	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Market Houser Tavern Post office	1856	Post 1900	28	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Plough Daniel O'Connell Butcher's Arms, demolished	By 1856	1865	29	
Goulburn	Grafton Street	Crimean Builders' Arms	1857	Post 1900	9	
Goulburn	Braidwood Road & Mundy Street	Mill House Farriers' Arms (2) Cooma	1857	Post 1900	23	
Goulburn	Cowper Street (Hume Highway) & Combermere Street	Gold Diggers' Arms (2)	1857	1876	38	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Bazaar Oddfellows Arms	1858	Post 1900	5	
Goulburn	Clinton Street	Beehive (1) Shamrock (1), demolished	1858	Post 1900	39	
Goulburn	Braidwood Road	Farriers' Arms	1859	-	7	
Goulburn	Auburn & Goldsmith Streets	Bridge	1860	Post 1900	8	
Goulburn	Braidwood Road	Mulwaree (1) Garroorigang	1860	1868	14	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Emu	1860	Post 1900	16	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Cricketers' Arms Criterion (2) Federal	1860	Post 1900	17	
Goulburn	Reynolds Street	Star	1860	Post 1900	45	
Goulburn	Montague Street	Captain Cook	1861	1863	2	
Goulburn	Grafton Street	Coach & Horses	1861	Post 1900	11	
Goulburn	Sloane Street	Rock of Cashel (Craig's Funeral Directors)	1861	1870	34	
Goulburn	Clifford Street	Rose & Crown, demolished	1861	Post 1900	37	
Goulburn	Sloan Street, near Bradley Street	Union Club, demolished	1861	1893	43	
Goulburn	Grafton & Bradley Streets	Exchange (2)	1862	Post 1900	4	

Locality	Street	Name	Date of License	Closure	Reference	LEP 2009
Goulburn	Auburn & Verner Streets	(Former Argyle Store) Land We Live In Imperial	1864?	Post 1900	27	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Robert Burns Albion	1865	Post 1900	35	
Goulburn	Grafton & Cole Streets	Railway (2)	1865?	1869	46	
Goulburn	Cowper Street (Hume Highway) & Clinton Street	Australian Arms , demolished	1866	Post 1900	6	
Goulburn	Grafton Street	Mulwaree (2) Exchange (1)	1868	1870, 1880-1882	49	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Belmore Arms Criterion (1) Club House	1869	Post 1900	20	
Goulburn	Sloane Street	Clifford's Railway (1) Southern Railway	1872	Post 1900	30	
Goulburn	Bourke & Clifford Streets	Goulburn (3)	1873	1875	22	
Goulburn	Auburn & Clinton Streets	Family (2) Palace	Earlier house, 1876	Post 1900	41	
Goulburn	Middle Arm Road & Taralga Road	Kenmore (Arms)	1881	Post 1900	31	
Goulburn	Auburn Street	Salutation (2) Federal City	1881	Post 1900	33	
Goulburn	Union & Wilmott Streets	Prince of Wales	1886	Post 1900	47	
Goulburn	Sloane Street	Travellers' Inn Terminus	1835, 1869	Post 1900	40	

**Table 7.6. Listings for heritage items in Goulburn, predating 1860, (LEP 2009).**

This list includes:

Items described as Georgian and Victorian, unless specific dating is given to indicate a post 1860s date.

Sites of pre 1860s buildings, where known.

Items dated up to 1860s.

Number	Address	LEP 2009 Item nos.
45	Auburn St.	42
76	Auburn St.	43
139	Auburn St.	49
145	Auburn St.	49
170	Auburn St.	54
90, 94	Auburn St.	43
458,460, 462, 464	Auburn St.	72
16 & 18	Beppo St.	79
	Blackshaw Rd.	83
188	Bourke St	-

Number	Address	LEP 2009 Item nos.
125	Bourke St.	87
196	Bourke St.	92
224	Bourke St.	93
276	Bourke St.	94
184-186	Bourke St	-
	Boxers Creek Rd.	4
2	Bradley St.	95
4, 6	Bradley St.	95
10, 12	Bradley St.	96
14, 16, 18, 20	Bradley St.	98
87	Bradley St.	99
93	Bradley St.	100
111	Bradley St.	103
113	Bradley St.	103
99, 101	Bradley St.	101
1	Braidwood Rd.	105
209	Braidwood Rd.	107
	Braidwood Road, former Glebe Lands	-
23	Bungonia Rd. - Goulburn Brewery	109
33	Bungonia Rd. - Lansdowne	110
82	Clifford St.	125
88	Clifford St.	126
128	Clifford St.	128
145	Clifford St.	129
29	Clinton St.	131
65, 67, 69	Clinton St.	133
10, 12, 14	Cole St.	136
39	Cole St.	138
236-238	Cowper St.	157
10	Cowper St.	144
134	Cowper St.	145
188	Cowper St.	149
209	Cowper St.	151
215	Cowper St.	153
246	Cowper St.	158
2a	Craig St.	159
219	Faithfull St.	170
3	Garroorigang Rd.	171
42	Goldsmith St.	174
81, 83	Goldsmith St.	179
62, 64, 66	Goldsmith St.	178
9, 11	Grafton St.	187
27	Grafton St.	189
51	Grafton St.	194
60	Grafton St.	-
62	Grafton St.	195
83	Grafton St.	199
129	Grafton St.	206
66, 68	Grafton St.	195
9	Hercules St.	207
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9	Horne Square, (excluding 1a)	210
5	Kadwell St.	218
4-6	Lithgow St.	231
5	Lithgow St.	232

Number	Address	LEP 2009 Item nos.
19	Market St.	236,
25	Mayor St.	242
63	Middle Arm Rd.	244
4	Montague St. – 260 Sloane St.	245
43	Reynolds St.	272
57, 59	Reynolds St.	273
1	Shepherd Ct.	277
160	Sloane St.	279
188	Sloane St.	279
260	Sloane St.	281
274	Sloane St.	282
285	Sloane St.	284
298	Sloane St.	285
318	Sloane St.	288
310, 312	Sloane St.	287
307, 309 & 311, 313	Sloane St.	286
166,168,170,172	Sloane St.	279
174,176,178,180,182, 184	Sloane St.	279
36-38	Union St.,	295
136	Verner St.	300

**Table 7.7. Suggested listings for Goulburn.**

Property Name	Source of information	LEP 2009
Hotel - Astor hotel, Auburn St Goulburn [modernized beyond recognition and still trading] 1840's	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Hotel - Belmore Arms, Auburn St Goulburn [now 'Retravisio'n' store] 1869.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Hotel - Black Swan Inn 1859 – [Garoorigang (Garroorigang)] Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	107
Hotel - Coach and Horses inn [coach depot] Grafton St Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	189
Hotel - Coolavin Hotel and stables, Sloane Street [formerly the Union Bank, 1850's].	Goulburn and District Historical Society	279
Hotel - Crimean Hotel [The Builder's Arms] 83 Grafton St; 1850's inn, stone rubble construction, stables at rear.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	199
Hotel - Empire Hotel [modernized and still trading, originally the Bazaar] Goulburn 1858	Goulburn and District Historical Society	68 ?
Hotel - Farriers Arms – old Braidwood road near the Mundy St bridge, Goulburn – 1857.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	105
Hotel - Hibernian, Auburn street, Goulburn [modernized and still trading] 1849	Goulburn and District Historical Society	49
Hotel - Mandelson's, corner Sloane and Clinton Streets, Goulburn – 1840's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	279
Hotel - Mandelson's Hotel, Corner Sloane & Clinton Streets, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	279
Hotel - Matt Healey's Inn site, later the Goulburn, Victoria, Prince Albert, Criterion, Cremorne and Riversdale Inn, Twynam Drive Goulburn	Goulburn and District Historical Society	302
Hotel - Poidevin's hotel, 129 Grafton Street, Goulburn 1840's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	206
Hotel - Railway Hotel, north-western corner of Grafton and Cole	Goulburn and District	

Streets, Goulburn, 1860's.	Historical Society	
Hotel - Rock of Cashel 1861; now J.R. Craig funeral centre, Sloane St. Goulburn	Goulburn and District Historical Society	285
Hotel - Southern Star, Goulburn 1860	Goulburn and District Historical Society	272
Hotel - Tattersall's; corner of Clinton and Auburn Streets. Formerly the home of William Bradley until his death in 1868.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	43
Hotel - Traveller's Inn, 1835, in Sloane Street, rebuilt in 1869 as the Terminus, since demolished- the Carlton Hotel is now on this site.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Hotel - Traveller's Rest [Carrier's Arms], south side of Grafton St near Bradley Street, 1853.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Hotel - Various Hotels, Sloane Street	Initial research & Council	
House - Riversdale, 107 Wayo Street, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	302
Public Park - Belmore Park – former Market site	Initial research & Council	54
Public Works - Former Courthouse, Sloane Street, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	281
Public Works - Former Hospital now Police Station, Sloane Street	Initial research & Council	282
Public Works - Former Post Office, Reynolds Street Goulburn (date?)	Initial research & Council	272
Public Works - Old Police Barracks, Sloane Street, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	170 283
Stores - Goulburn Club site, Market Street, former Bull and Woodward Stores, c 1847	Initial research & Council	236
Trades - J.R. Sydney Craig has been operating continuously since 1837.	Initial research & Council	285
Water Supply - Blackshaw's Wells, Blackshaw Road, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	83

**Table 7.8. Town of Bungonia. Households in the 1841 Census.**

<b>Surname</b>	<b>First name</b>	<b>Return Number</b>	<b>Residence (Property Name or Locality)</b>	<b>Town or Suburbs</b>	<b>Notes</b>
ARMSTRONG	John	2		Town Bungonia	Householder
BROWN	David	7		Town Bungonia	Householder
DROVER	John	12		Town Bungonia	Householder
FARRAN	Richard	1		Town Bungonia	Householder
HUGHES	Edward	4		Town Bungonia	Householder
KELLY	Patrick	13		Town Bungonia	Householder
LENNON	Matthew	15		Town Bungonia	Householder
LYNCH	John G.	5		Town Bungonia	Householder
MCKEY	Donald	6		Town Bungonia	Householder

Surname	First name	Return Number	Residence (Property Name or Locality)	Town or Suburbs	Notes
O'DONNELL	Hugh	14		Town Bungonia	Householder
O'NEIL	Owen	9		Town Bungonia	Householder
SCALES	John	3		Town Bungonia	Householder
TANNER	James	8		Town Bungonia	Householder
O'BRIEN	Patrick	11	Police Office	Town Bungonia	Police Officer
WOOD	George N.	10		Suburbs of Bungonia	Householder
KEEFFE	Thomas	17	Lockup	Suburbs of Bungonia	

**Table 7.9. Listings for towns and villages (excluding Goulburn).**

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item no.
Bungonia	St Michaels Catholic Church, "Hope Inn" (former)	Eliza Champion Street, Hay Street	Lot 15, DP 89404; Lot 1 and Part Lot 2; Sec 1, DP 758184	Local	17
Bungonia	Bungonia Hall	King Street	Lot 1, Sec 20, DP 758184	Local	20
Bungonia	Bungonia Police Station, Bungonia Public School (former)	King Street	Lots 4 and 8, Sec 19, DP 758184	Local	21
Bungonia	Bungonia Rifle Range	King Street	Lot 7006, DP 1025596	Local	22
Bungonia	Christ Church, Anglican	King Street	Lot 18, Sec 3, DP 758184	State	23
Bungonia	"Victoria Inn", Ruins	King Street	Lots 13 and 14, Sec 3, DP 758184	Local	24
Bungonia	The Parsonage	King Street	Lot 7002, DP 1025594	Local	25
Bungonia	War Memorial	King Street	Lot 1, Sec 19,	Local	26
Kingsdale	"Kingsdale Hotel" (former)	754 Crookwell Road	Lot 22, DP 832928	Local	306
Kingsdale	Kingsdale Lime Kilns, Quarries	Crookwell Road	Lot 91, DP 1070820	Local	307
Lake Bathurst	WWII Fuel Storage Tanks, Associated Buildings	2571 Braidwood Road	Lot 1, DP 195371	Local	308
Lake Bathurst	Lake Bathurst Public School (former), St John's Anglican Church, Cemetery	Braidwood Road	Lot 90, DP 750010; Part Lot 86, DP 750010	Local*	309
Marulan	Old Marulan Anglican Cemetery	Jerrara Road and Marulan South Road	Crown Reserve	Local*	311

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item no.
Marulan	Wandi, "Robert Plumb's Inn"	16501 Hume Highway	Lot 5, DP 657521	Local	312
Marulan	St Patrick's Catholic Cemetery	Hume Highway	Lots 1-3, DP 758653	Local*	313
Mummel	Mummel Catholic Cemetery	Grabben Gullen Road	Lot 2, DP 89511	Local	325.
Tallong	Dwelling, Federation, Tallong Public School (original)	Bumballa Road	Lot 1, DP 342719; Lot 1, DP 945438	Local	331
Tallong	Caoura Barn 33	Caoura Street	Lot 7, DP 827118	Local	332
Tallong	War Memorial Hall	Memorial Drive	Lot 1, DP 910637	Local	333
Tallong	Tallong Railway Station, Yard, Water Supply	Railway Parade Railway	Reserve	State	334
Tarago	Tarago Railway Station	Bungendore Road	Railway Reserve	State*	335
Tarago	"The Loaded Dog Hotel", Outbuildings	1 Bungendore Road	Lot 1, DP 69163	Local	336
Tarlo	Cunningham Private Cemetery Woodlands	Taralga Road	Lot 1, DP 920059	Local	337
Tarlo	"Edinburgh" (former Inn)	737 Taralga Road	Lot 35, DP 750037	Local	338
Tirranville	Burrungurroolung Homestead, Gardens, Stables	Braidwood Road	Part Lot 9, DP 979798	Local*	339
Tirranville	"Tirranna" Homestead, Gardens, Gibson Family Cemetery, Veterans Allotments	Braidwood Road	Part Lot 1, DP 979370; Lots 35 and 36, DP 750015	Local*	340
Tirranville	Tirranna Public School, Church, Cemetery	Braidwood Road	Lot 342, DP 750015; Part Lot 311, DP 750015	Local	341
Tirranville	"Springfield" Homestead, Outbuildings, Gardens	Braidwood Road	Part Lot 9, DP 750028	Local*	342
Tirranville	"Pelican" Homestead, Shearing Shed	Braidwood Road	Lot 1, DP 807719; Lot 2, DP 832905	Local	343
Marulan	Marulan Township Conservation Area				

**Table 7.10. Suggested listings for towns and villages (excluding Goulburn).**

Property Name	Source of information	LEP 2009
Hotel - Hope Inn (former) and outbuildings, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	17
Hotel - Stone ruins [Ship Inn; Victoria Inn], King Street, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	24
Hotel - The Loaded Dog Hotel and Outbuildings, Braidwood Road, Tarago	Initial research & Council	336
Hotel - Wandii [Robert Plumb's Inn], Hume Highway,	Initial research &	312



Marulan	Council	
Hotel - Woolpack Inn, Tiyces Lane, Marulan	Initial research & Council	
Hotel -Forest Lodge, Tarlo [inn 1840s?]	Initial research & Council	
Private village - Inverary village, near Bungonia; the earliest surveyed village in the shire.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	19
Private village - Tirranaville	Goulburn and District Historical Society	341 ?
Town - Old Marulan Township Area, Marulan	Initial research & Council Goulburn and District Historical Society	Conservation Area
Village - Bungonia village; superseded Inverary and predated Goulburn as the administrative centre of the shire.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	17, 20-26

7.8 Figures – Goulburn.

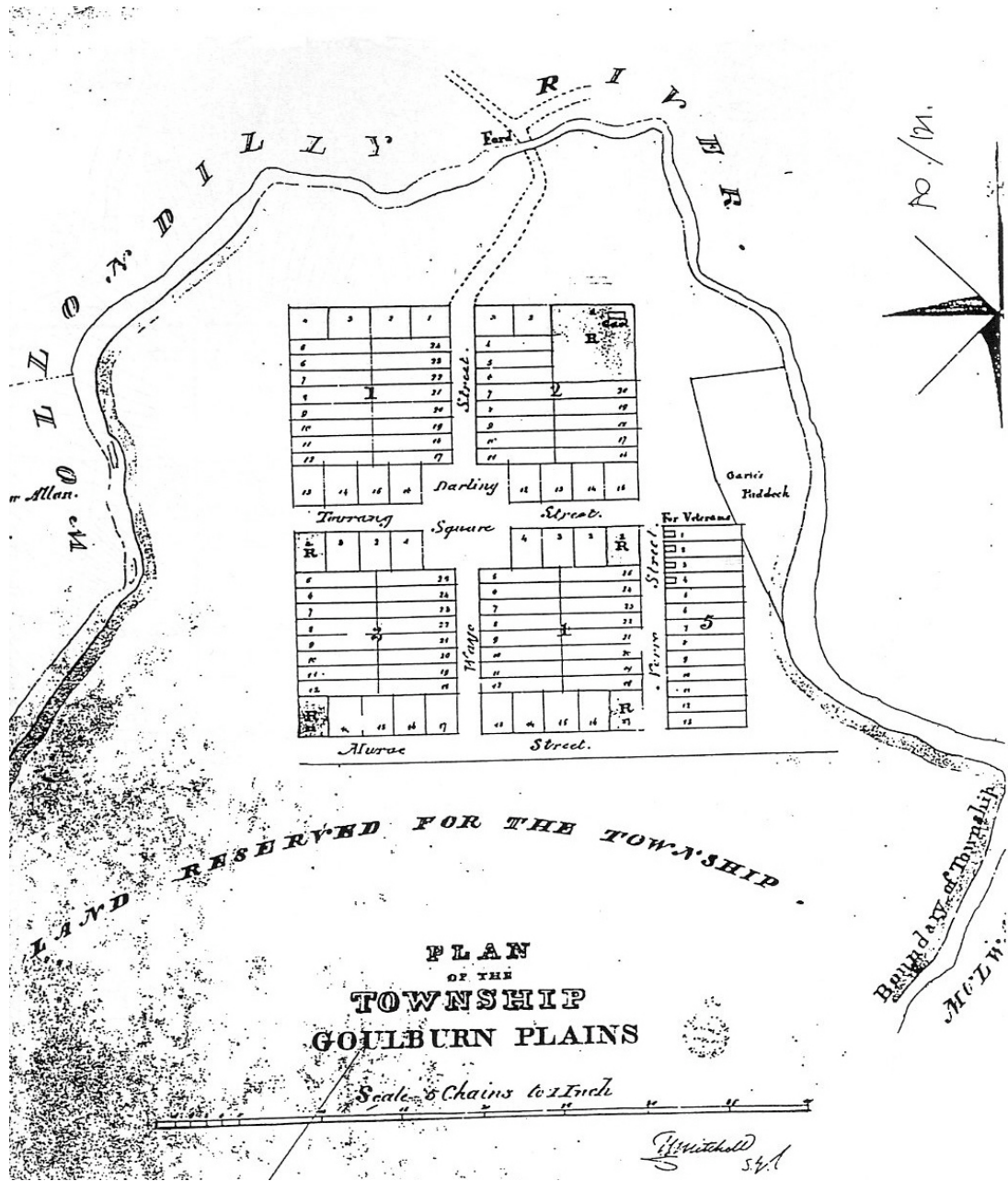


Figure 7.1. Plan of the Township of Goulburn Plains, showing the simple layout as well as the gaol and a number of huts for veterans.

Source. Township of Goulburn Plains, May 1829. SRMap 2781.



Figure 7.2. Plan of the Township of Goulburn Plains, c.1830, showing proposed site for Police Paddocks and other improvements.  
Source. SRMap 2780.



Figure 7.3. Surveyor General, T L Mitchell's 'Plan of the Town of Goulburn', 18 Feb 1833, showing only 8 blocks.  
Source. SR Map 119.



Figure 7.4. Expanded 'Plan of the Town of Goulburn', showing 21 blocks. W Hoddle, Nov 1833. Source. SR Map 2790.



Figure 7.5. Plan showing part of the Township of Goulburn. Originally surveyed in April 1833, this plan is important as the added information shows how the railway was to cut across the southern end of Sloane Street, causing its realignment after 1869.  
Source. R Hoddle, Apr 1833, SR Map 1848.



Figure 7.6. Plan of Goulburn Reserve and Villa Allotments. This plan surveyed in 1836 shows how Goulburn was intended to develop with suburban allotments for villas. The extent of actual development on these allotments is unclear.

Source. Goulburn (G.948), Johnson, 15 Dec 1836, SR Map 2803.

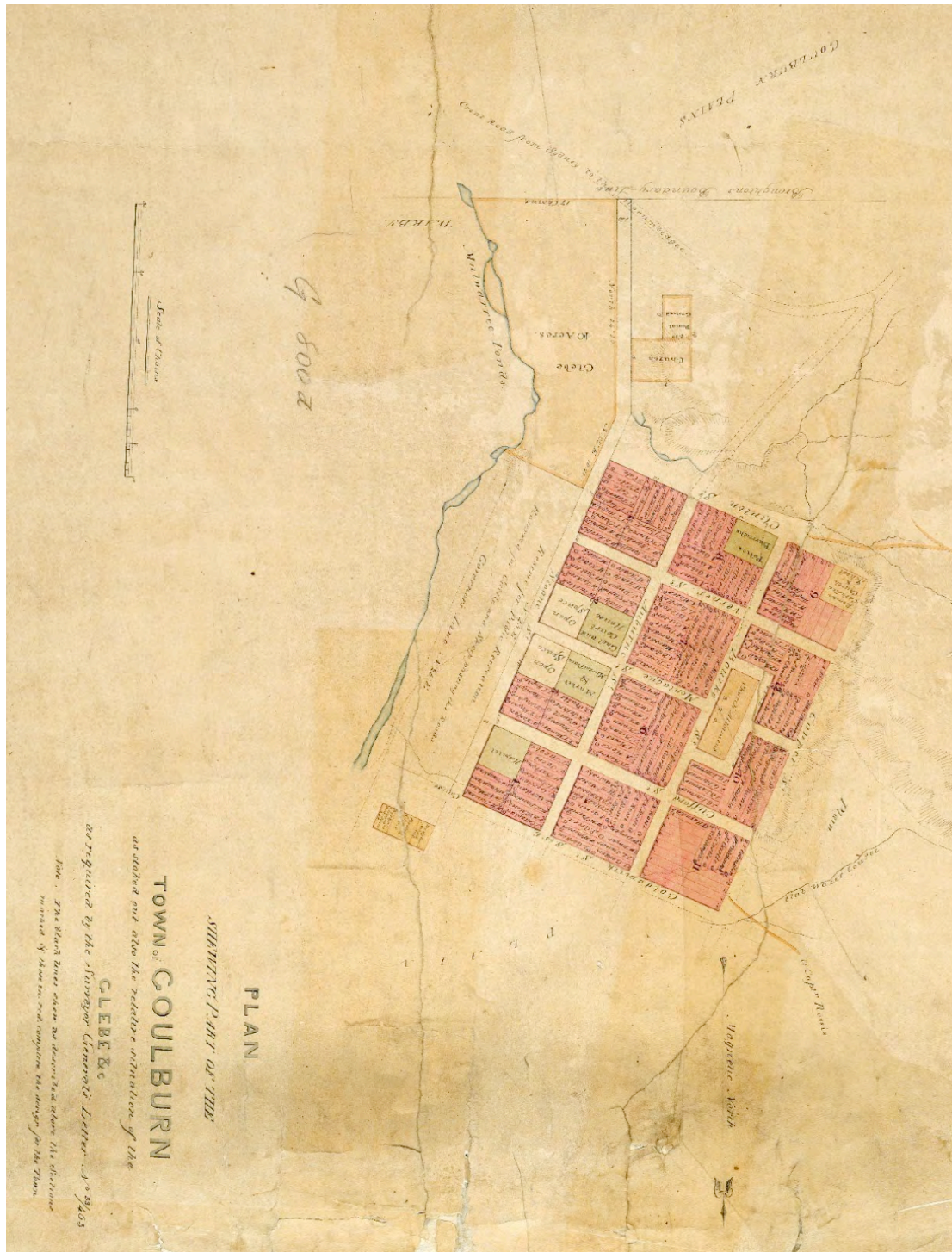


Figure 7.7. Plan showing part of the Town of Goulburn, showing the Glebe.  
Source. Goulburn, Copy for office use (G.800d), Sedley, 1840, SR Map 2792



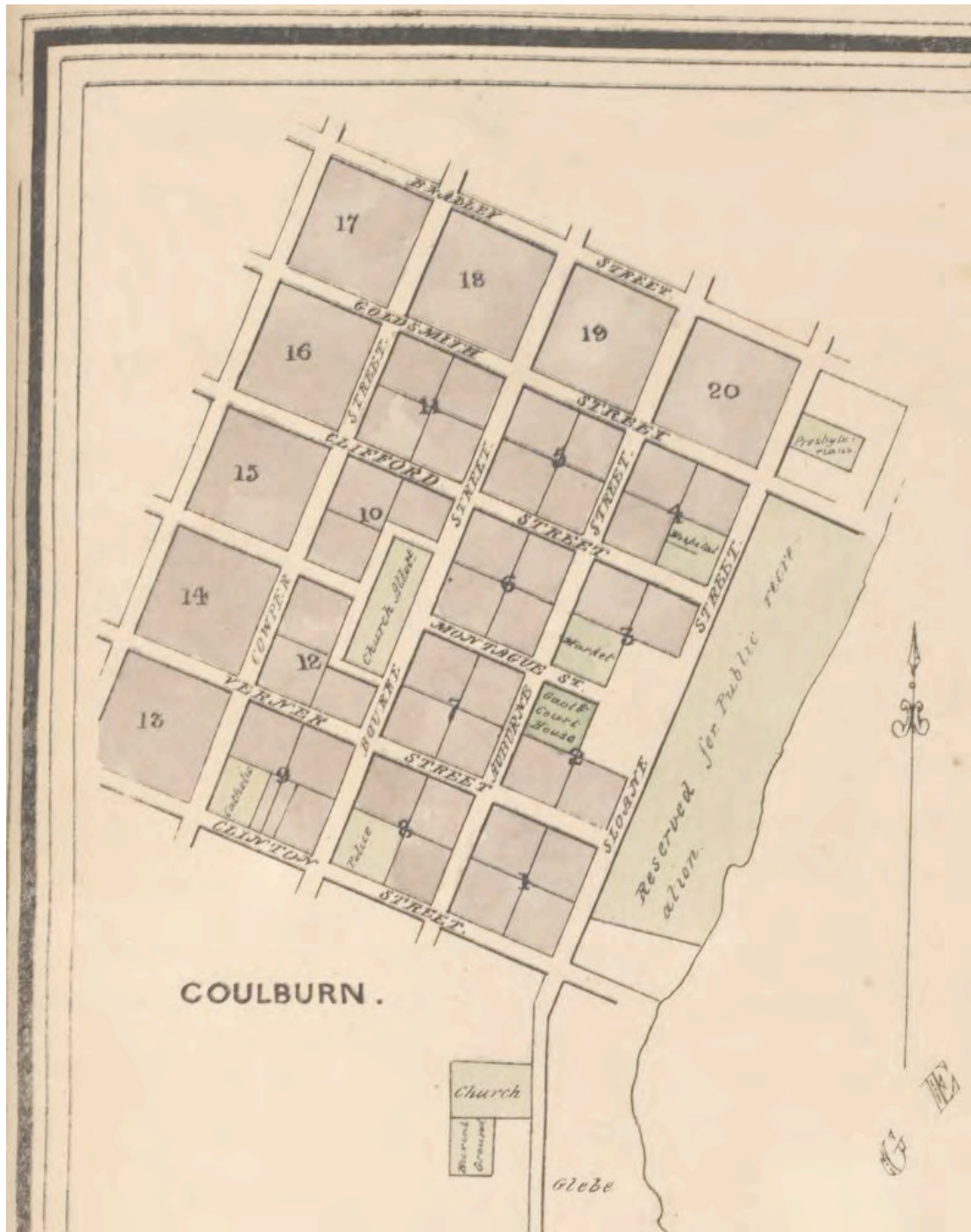


Figure 7.8. Detail of Baker's Map of the County of Argyle, showing the town plan of Goulburn. Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.



Figure 7.9. Sketch plan of Goulburn, 1840-1849, showing the town centre as well as the suburban allotments for villas.

Source. Local Sketch [Goulburn]. 1840-1849. Source. NLA. Ferguson Collection Map F451.

<http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-f451-e>





Figure 7.11. Municipality of Goulburn, Oct 1858.  
Source. SR Map 10125.

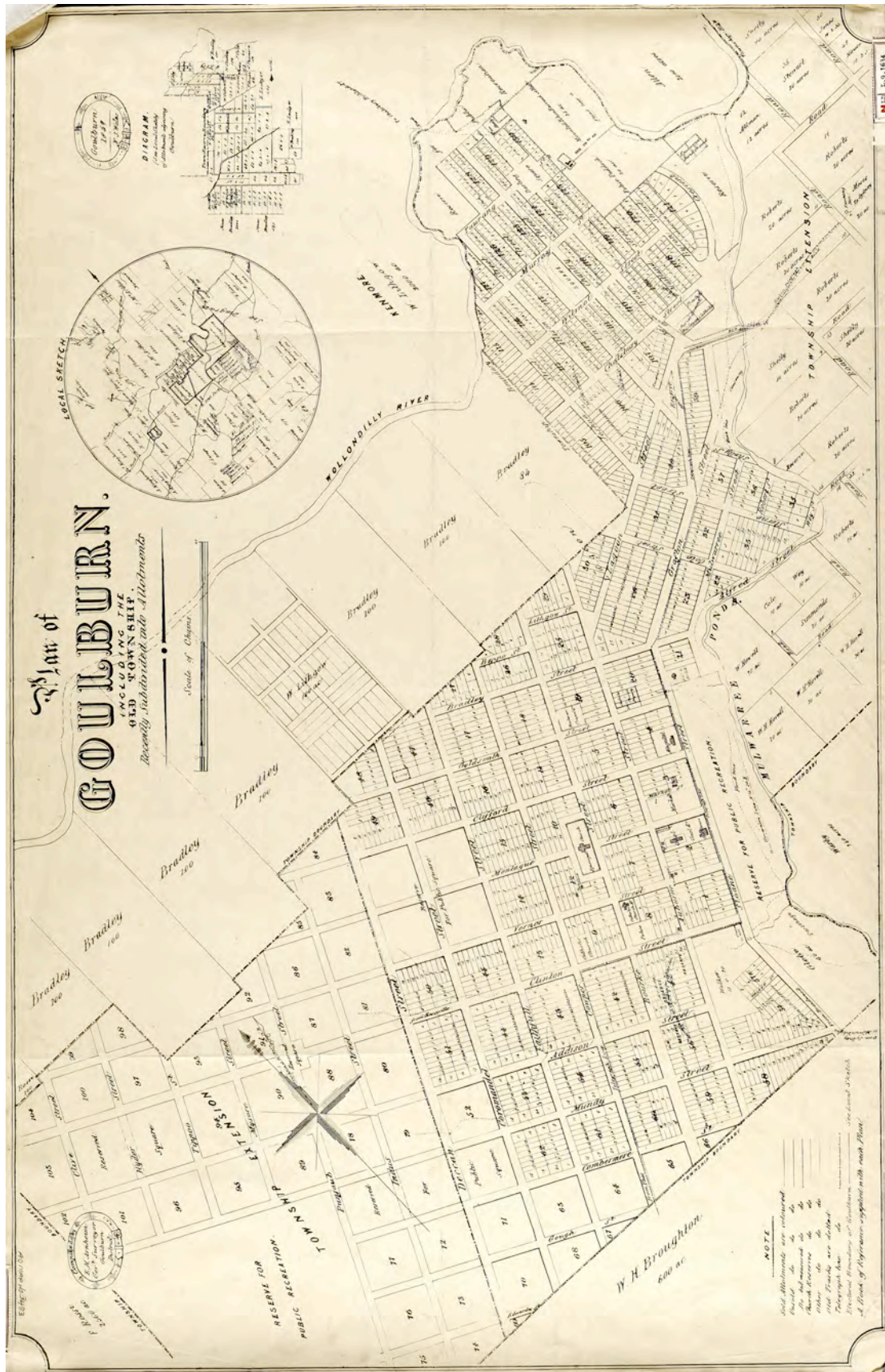
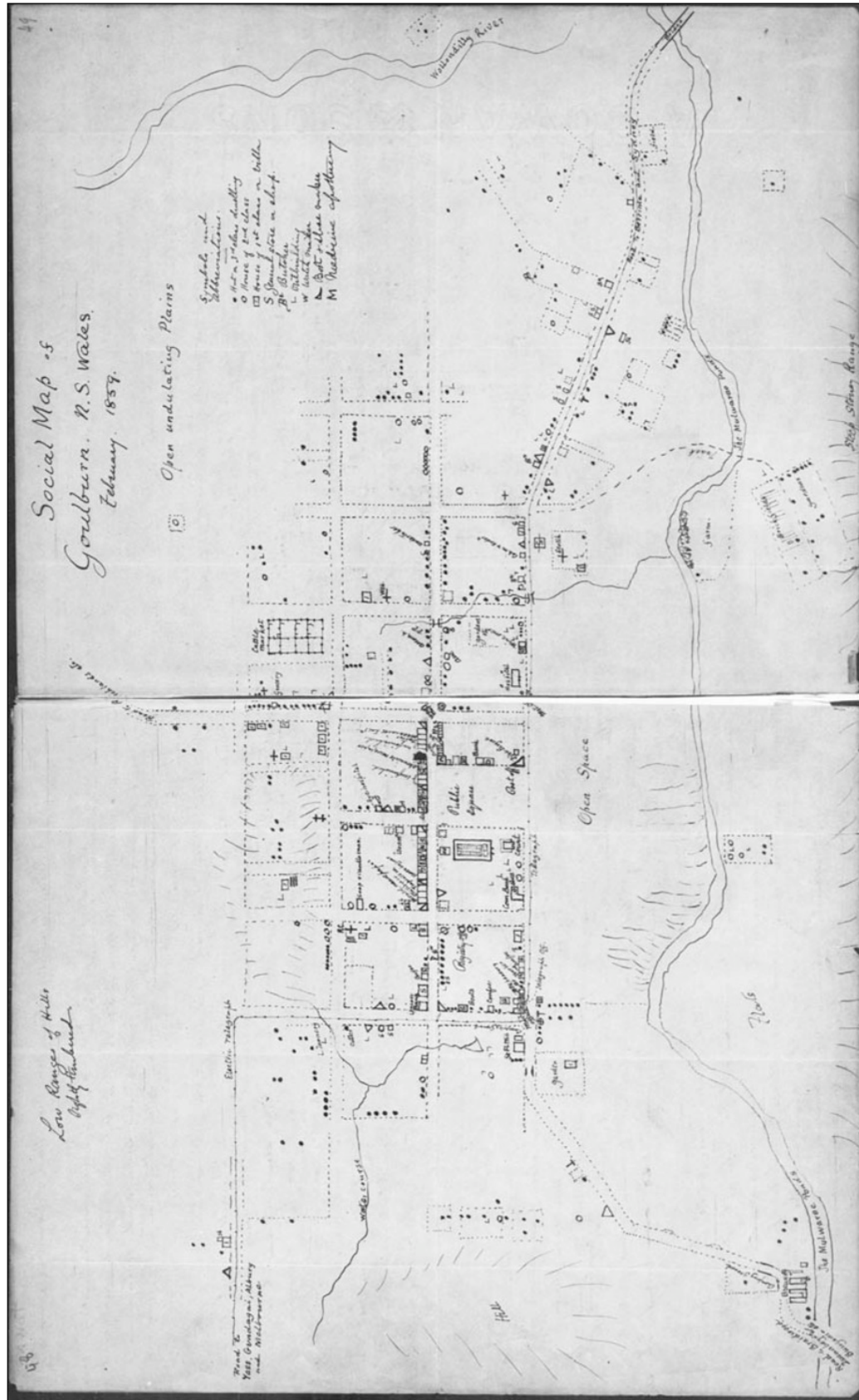


Figure. 7.12. Plan of Goulburn including the Old Township. Lithograph.  
Source. (L.9.1634) (Arnhem), 1859, SR Map 3483.





7.9 Figures – Bungonia.



Figure 7.15. Plan of the Town of Bungonia.  
Source. SRMap 120.





Figure 7.16. Detail of Baker's Map of the County of Argyle, showing the town plan of Bungonia. Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.



Figure 7.17. Map of the Town of Bungonia, 1871.  
Source. Bungonia, Mounted lithograph, (B.4.773), 1871, SR Map 1406.

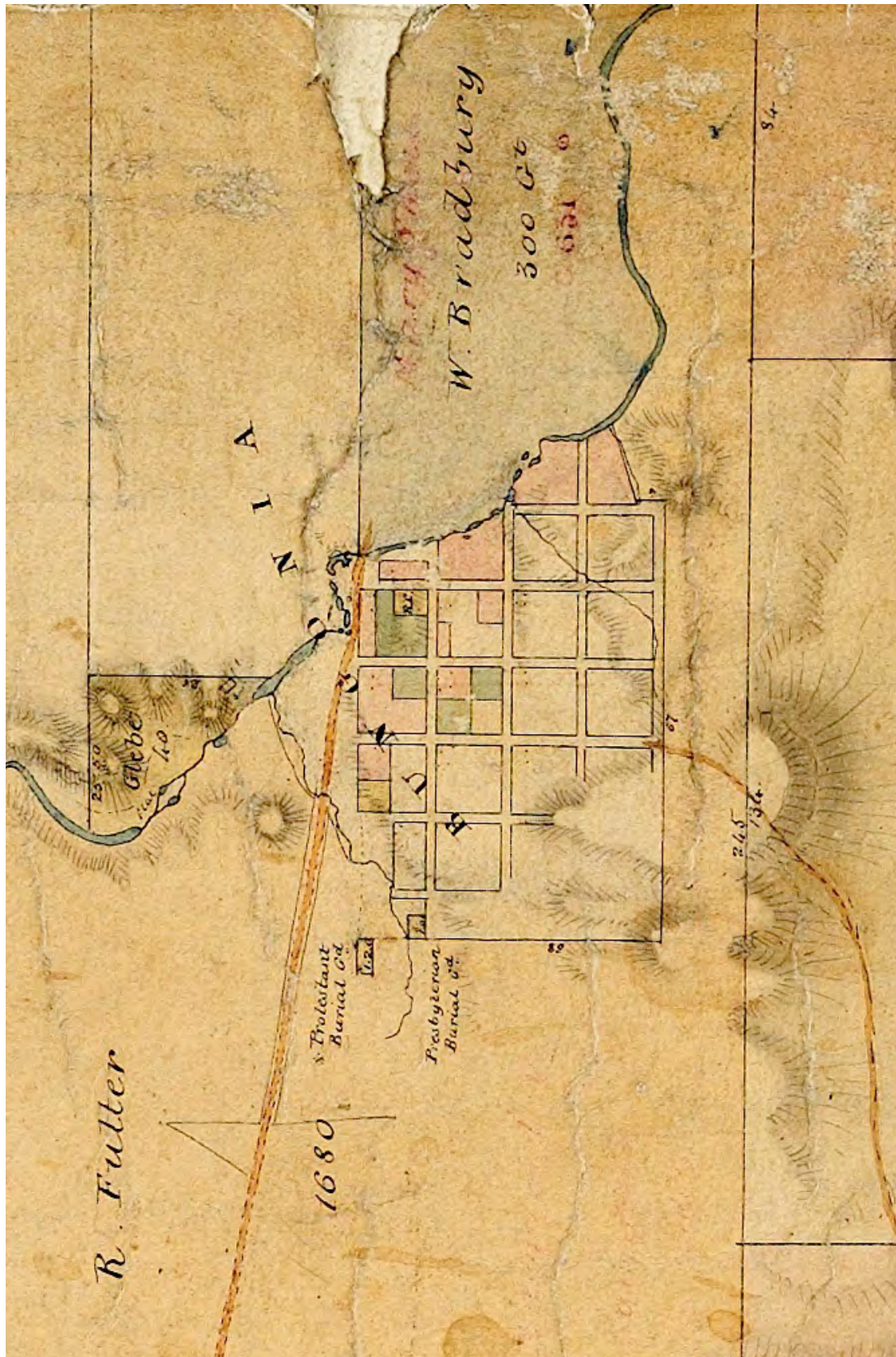


Figure 7.18. Village of Bungonia. Detail of plan of Environs of Bungonia, withdrawn from Office use on 2 May 1889.  
Source. SR Map 1484.

**7.10 Figures – Marulan.**

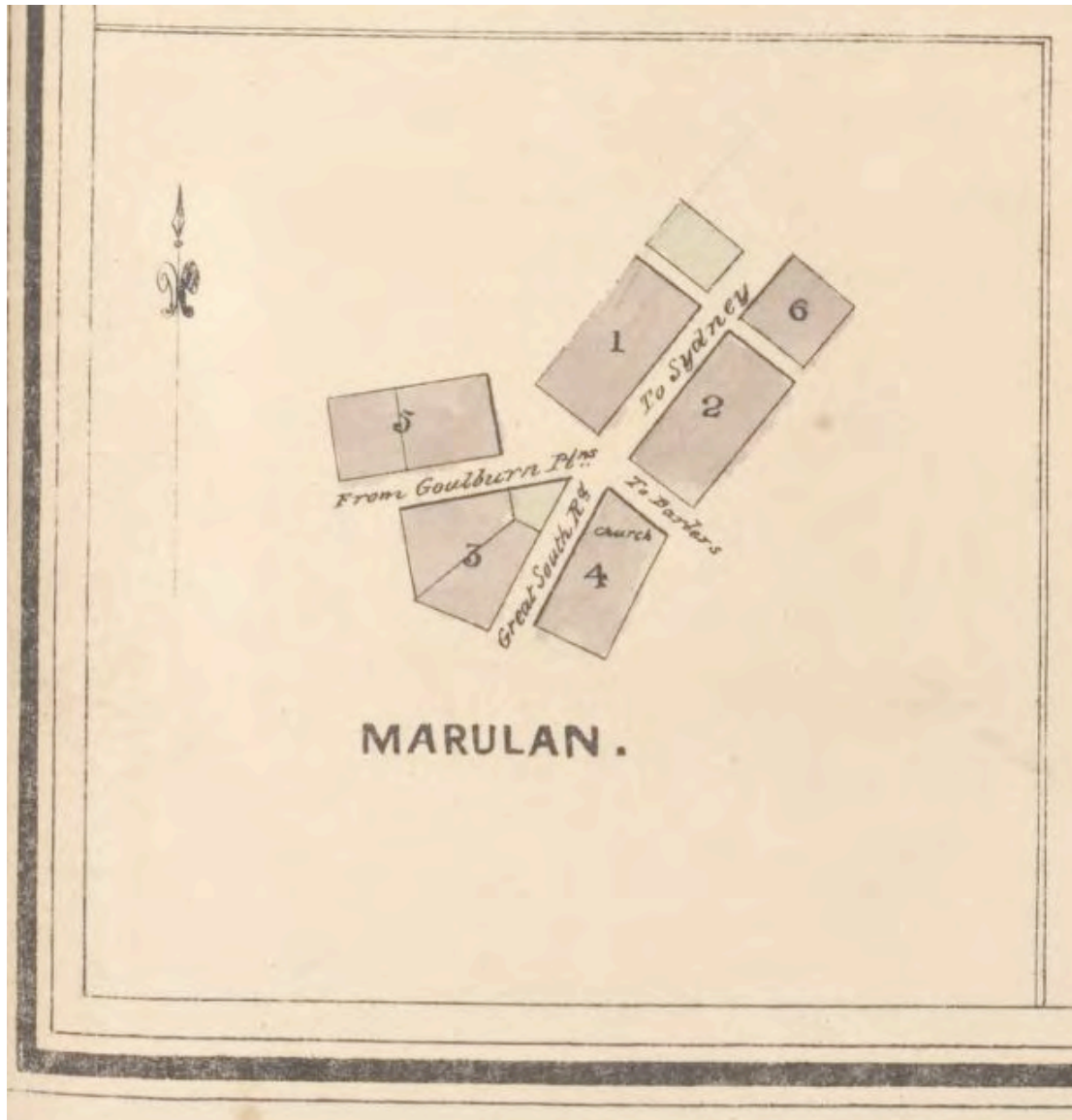


Figure 7.19. Detail of Baker's Map of the County of Argyle, showing the plan of Marulan.  
Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.



Figure 7.20. Detail of the Village of Marulan, from a plan of 61 farms measured for sale, 1857.  
Source. <http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-f832-e>

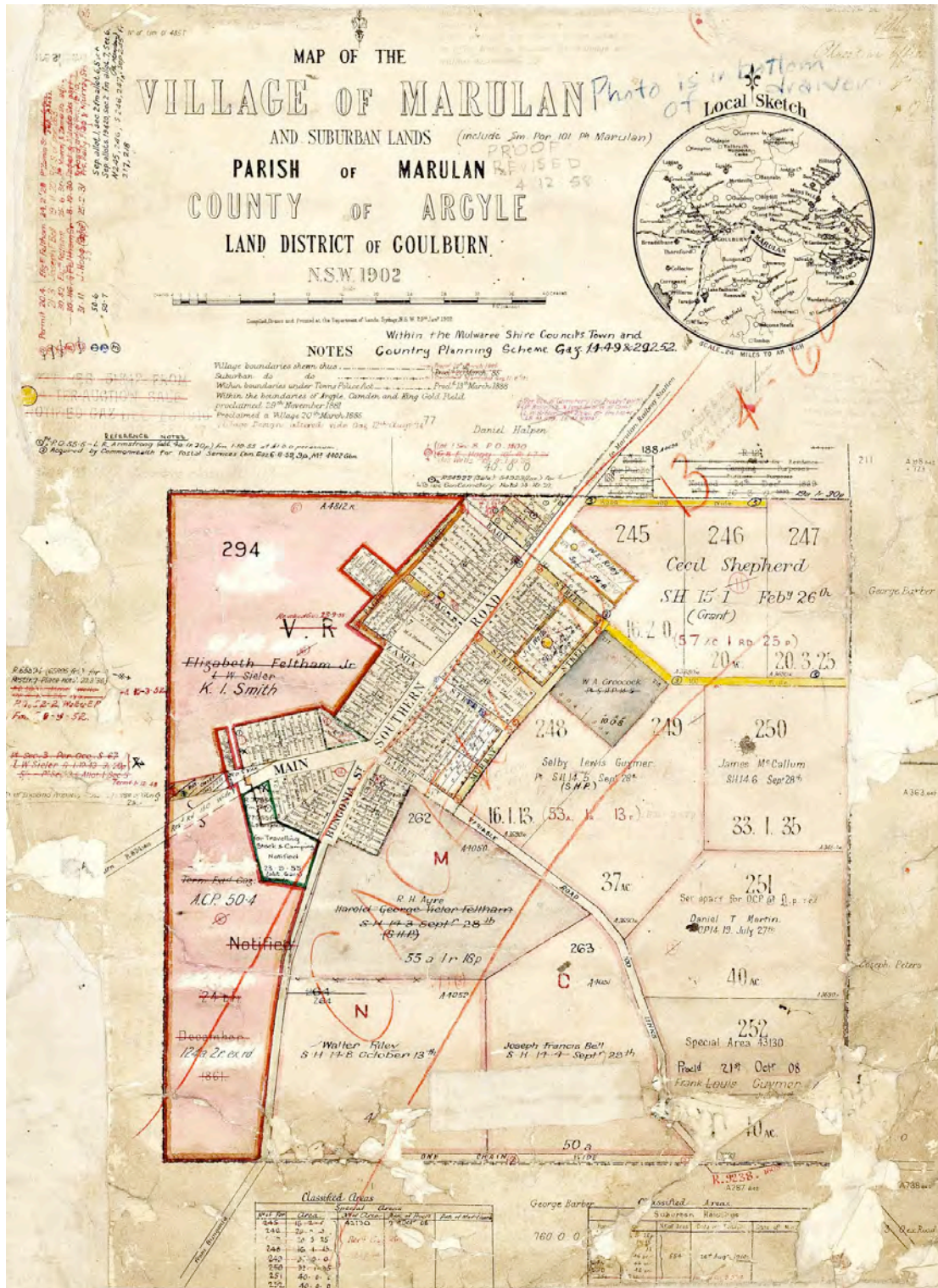


Figure 7.21. Village of Marulan, 1902  
 Source: <http://parishmaps.lands.nsw.gov.au/pmap.html>

7.11 Figures – Other Villages.

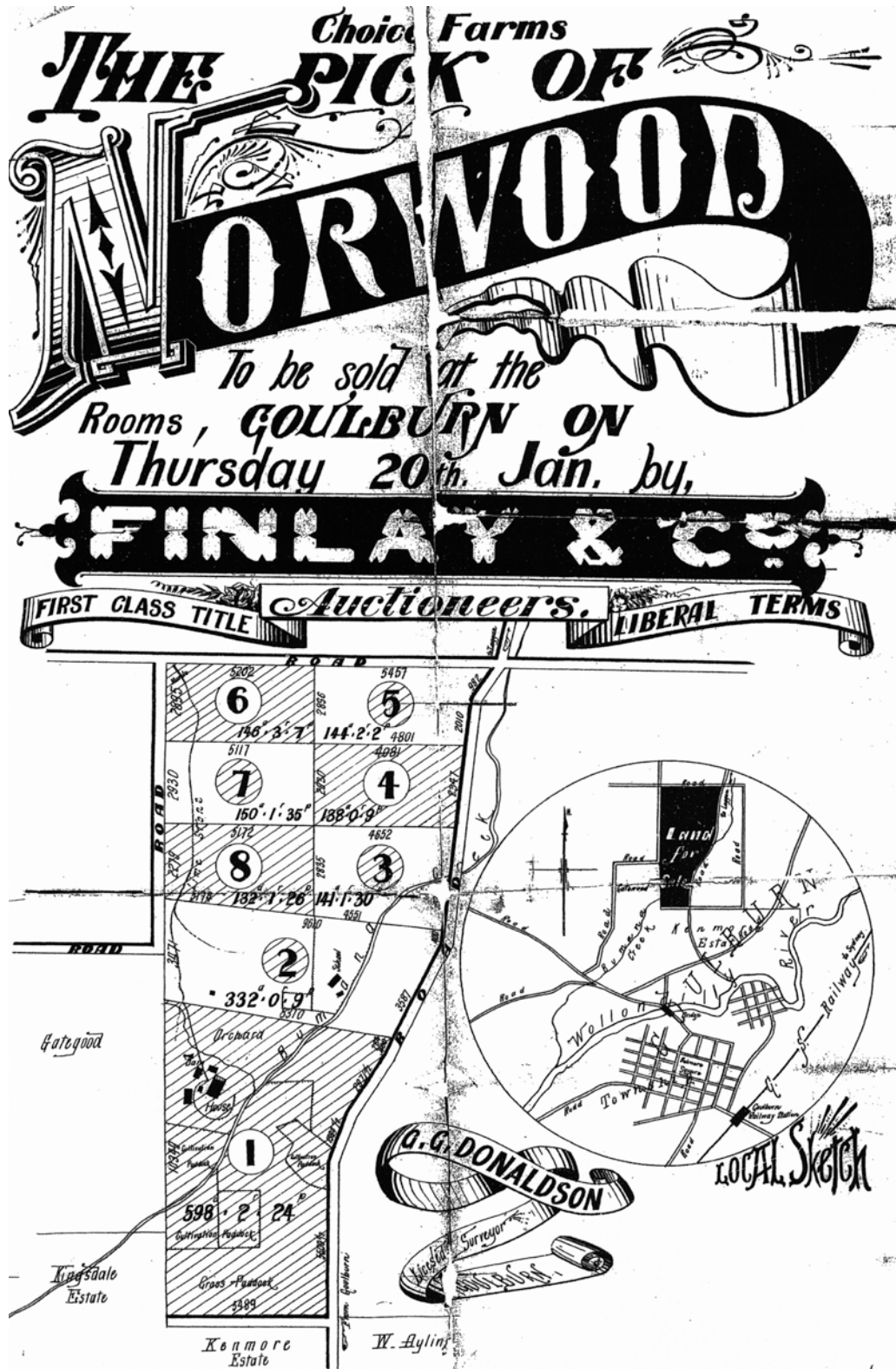


Figure 7.22. Subdivision Plan for Norwood, dated to the 1880s.  
Source. ML Subdivision Plans.

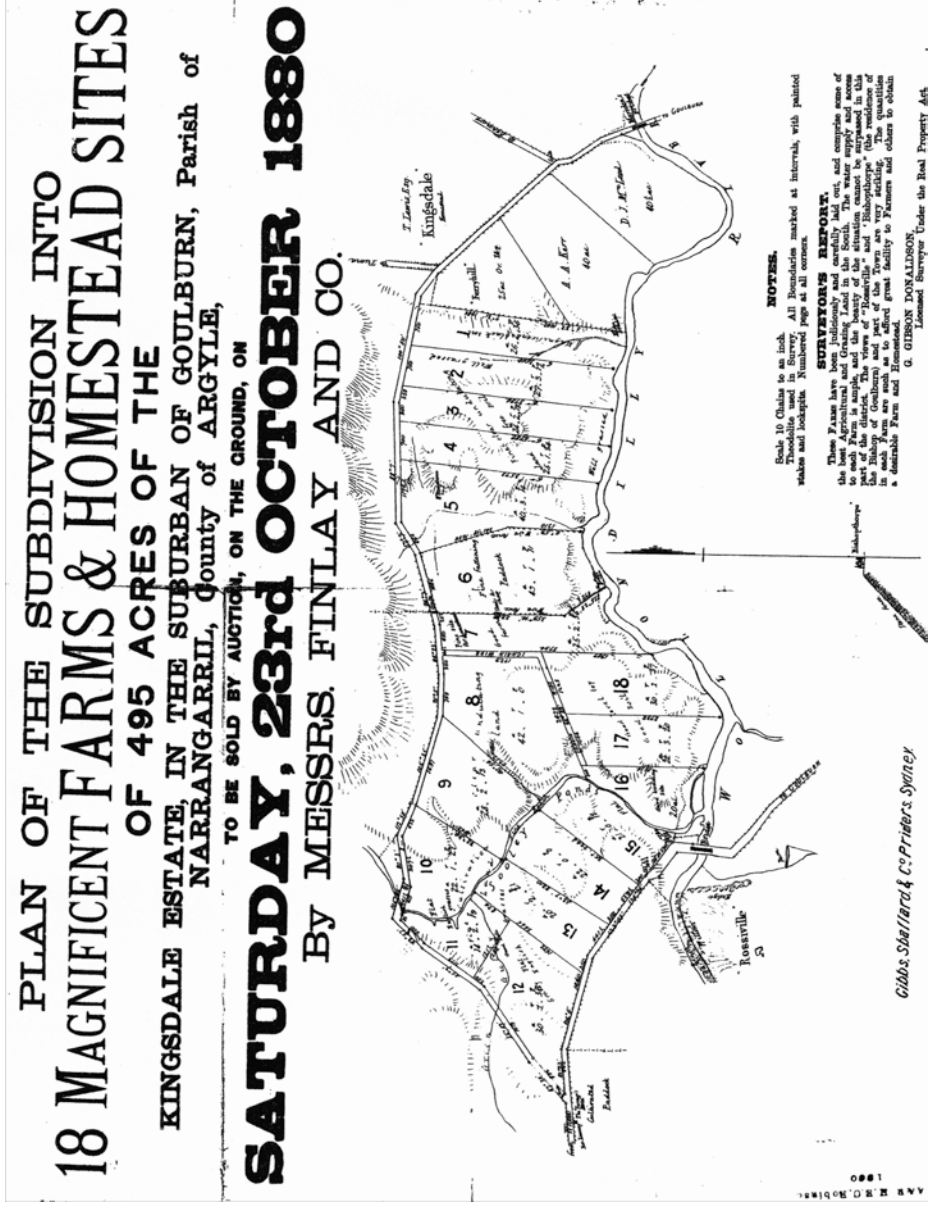


Figure 7.23. Subdivision Plan for Kingsdale, dated to the 1880s.  
Source. ML Subdivision Plans.





Figure 7.24. The village reserves (VR) around Lake Bathurst and at Tarago, as shown on Baker's Map of the County of Argyle, 1843-1846.

Source. Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.

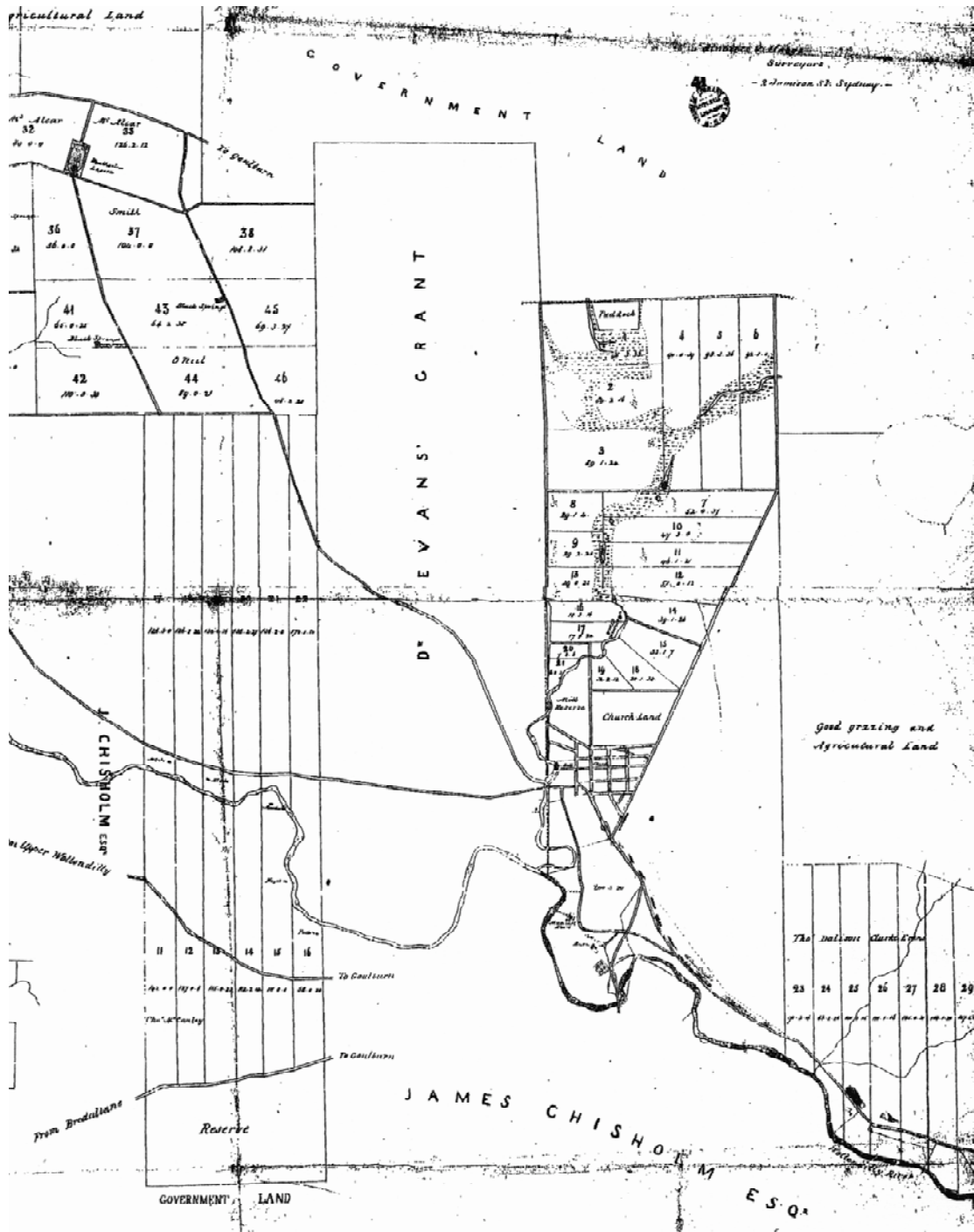


Figure 7.25. Subdivision Plan for Mummel, dated to 1857.  
Source. ML Subdivision Plans.



Figure 7.26. The village reserve (VR) at Tarlo, as shown on Baker's Map of the County of Argyle, 1843-1846.

Source. Source. William Baker. Baker's Australian County Atlas. Sydney, Printed and Published by William Baker, Hiberni[an] Press King Street East. 1843-1846. National Library of Australia. Map RaA 8.

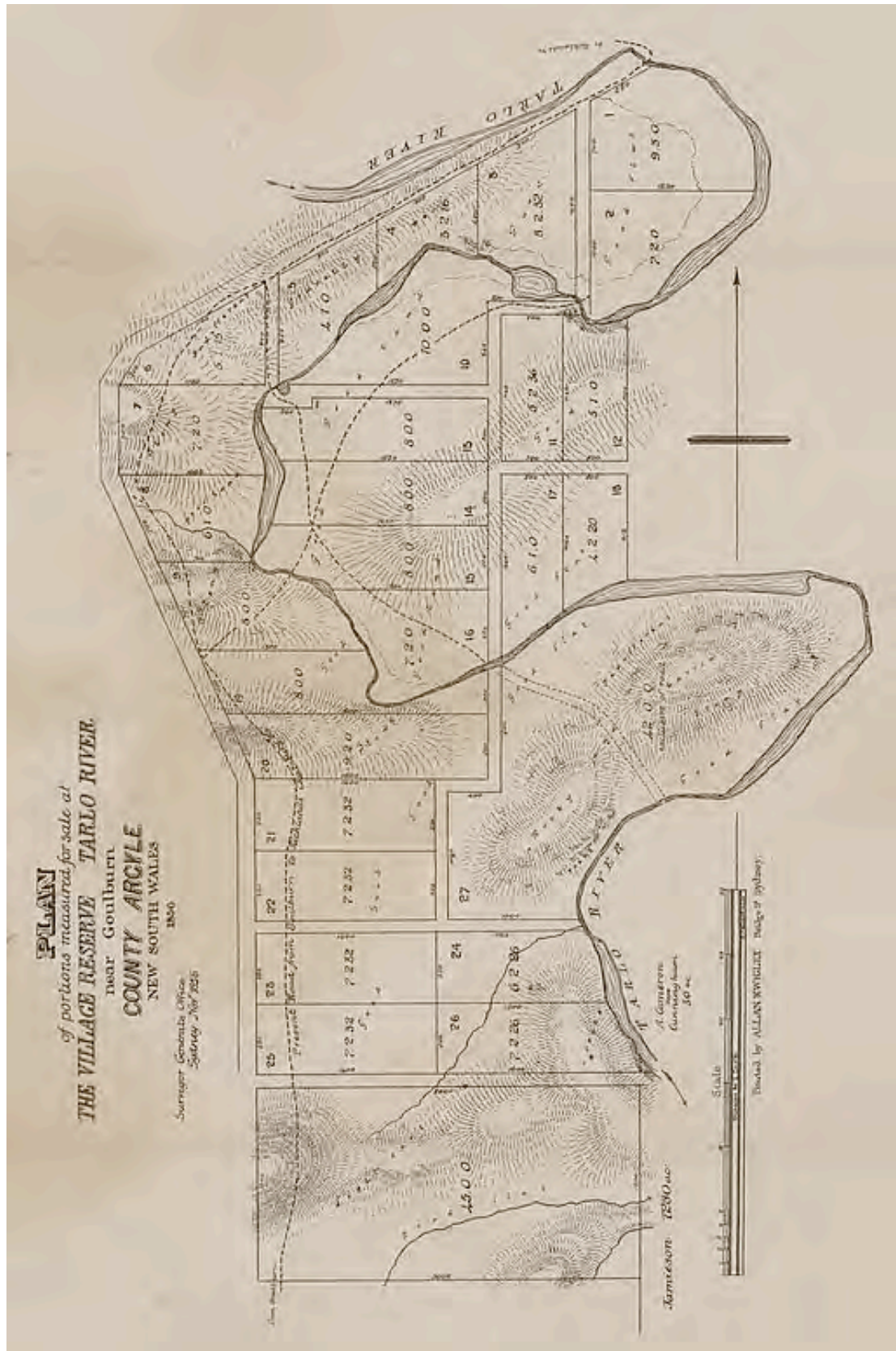


Figure 7.27. Tarlo River, Village Reserve, portions measured for sale in 1856.  
Source. <http://www.nla.gov.au/apps/cdview?pi=nla.map-f452-e>

## 8 INDUSTRIAL SITES.

From the beginnings of settlement, primary production was the main concern of the landholders. Most activities were completed on the pastoral stations themselves at this early period. The self sufficiency of each establishment was a necessity, due to their distance from supply. The diversity of trades and occupations is revealed particularly well by the returns of the 1828 Census.<sup>140</sup>

The returns of Mines, Mills & Manufactories for the Goulburn District from 1830 to 1840 provide an insight into the early industries associated with the large landholdings (Table 8.1). Flourmills were necessary for the local processing of grain. Flourmills of various types were located at Cardross (windmill), Inveralochy, Goulburn, Springfield and Terranna (Tirranna) (all horse powered) from 1836. A steam powered flour mill was constructed at Lansdowne in 1838 (Bradley's Mill) (Table 8.1).

The returns do not record mills of an earlier date than 1830, but the mill at Springfield was constructed in 1822, the one at Inverary Park in 1832.<sup>141</sup> The grindstone from the mill at Cardross is now in the gardens at Kippilaw.<sup>142</sup>

The Argyle Mills opened in 1849 on the corner of Sloane and Clinton Streets. It was a substantial three storey building, with steam powered machinery. At first owned by James Sinclair, the builder and owner of St. Clair, upon his death in 1851, it was sold by his executors to Messrs Byrnes and Oakes. In 1854 it was sold to William Conolly and his is the name most often associated with the flourmill, since he continued in

---

<sup>140</sup> Higginbotham, E. 1994. 'The historical archaeology of rural settlement in the South Western Districts of New South Wales', Ph.D. Thesis, University of Sydney. Edward Higginbotham. White Card Index to selected Estates, reconstructed from the individual entries in the 1828 Census, covering the South Western Districts. PhD Thesis Research Archive, 1984-1994.

Edward Higginbotham. Computer Database of the 1828 Census for the South-Western Districts, including the reconstruction of the Household Returns or Estates. PhD Thesis Research Archive, 1984-1994.

<sup>141</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 164.

<sup>142</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

ownership until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1903 the company was incorporated as Wm Conolly Pty Ltd.<sup>143</sup>

When the wool price collapsed in the 1841 Depression, landholders turned to boiling down the carcasses for tallow used in soap and candles. There was a large boiling down works in Goulburn.<sup>144</sup>

Water supply for the town of Goulburn has already been described in Chapter 7. Other public utilities included gas and electricity. Kerosene street lamps were in place before 1869. Proving unsatisfactory, the City of Goulburn Gas and Coke Company installed the first gas plant, with the mayor and company directors lighting the first gas street lamp in Belmore Park on 1 November 1879 (a gas lamp is preserved at St. Clair, the historical museum on Sloane Street). Electric light was not available until a powerhouse on Clinton Street was completed and a ceremony held by the lady mayoress on 29 April 1914.<sup>145</sup>

Early brickworks in Goulburn included William Keeley's near Fitzroy Bridge (1837), Thomas Stubbings' Melbourne Place Works (1863) and later the Fitzroy Works in North Goulburn, managed by J. W. McGraw from 1884. Gulson's Brickworks opened in 1884 and was also known as "The Potteries", due to the large number of flower pots produced.<sup>146</sup> Jevons' Social Map shows the brickfields on the east side of the Mulwaree Ponds in 1859. (Figure 7.13).

A number of sites are suggested for listing (Table 8.2).

Mines and mineral extraction is discussed in Chapter 9.

Other town based industries are discussed in Chapter 7.

---

<sup>143</sup> Tazewell, Stephen J. 1991. *Grand Goulburn. First Inland City of Australia. A Random History*. The Council of the City of Goulburn. Page 98-99.

<sup>144</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. *Goulburn Heritage Study*, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 32.

<sup>145</sup> Tazewell, Stephen J. 1991. *Grand Goulburn. First Inland City of Australia. A Random History*. The Council of the City of Goulburn. Pages 63-75.

<sup>146</sup> Warwick Gemmill, 1986. *And So We Graft from Six To Six. The Brickmakers of New South Wales*. Angus & Robertson, Sydney, page 82.

## 8.1 Tables.

**Table 8.1. Mines Mills and Manufactories, Goulburn District, 1830-1840.**

Source. SRNSW 4/7267

Date	Location	Owner	Description
1836	Cardross	James K Kinghorne	Flourmill - windmill
1837	Cardross	James K Kinghorne	Flourmill - windmill
1838	Cardross	James K Kinghorne	Flourmill – windmill
1840	Cardross	J K Kinghorne	Flourmill – windmill
1836	Inveralochy	James Macfarlane	Flour mill worked by horses
1837	Inveralochy	James Macfarlane	Flour mill worked by horses
1838	Inveralochy	James Macfarlane	Flour mill worked by horses
1840	Inveralochy	James Macfarlane	Flour mill worked by horses
1838	Lansdowne Park	William Bradley	Flourmill – steam engine
1840	Lansdowne Park	William Bradley & William Skelly	Flourmill – steam engine
1836	New Township	Duncan Mackellar	Flour mill worked by horses
1837	New Township	Duncan Mackellar	Flour mill worked by horses
1838	New Township	D Mackellar	Flour mill worked by horses
1833	On Govt Reserve near Captain Rossi's		Limestone quarry
1833	On Govt Reserve near Stuckey's Farm		Marble quarry
1836	Springfield	William P Faithfull	Flour mill worked by horses
1837	Springfield	William P Faithfull	Flour mill worked by horses
1838	Springfield	William P Faithfull	Flour mill worked by horses
1840	Springfield	W P Faithfull	Flour mill worked by horses
1840	Springfield	W P Faithfull	Threshing machine worked by horses
1836	Terranna	Andrew Gibson esq.	Flour mill worked by horses
1837	Terranna	Andrew Gibson esq.	Flour mill worked by horses
1838	Terranna	Andrew Gibson esq.	Flour mill worked by horses
1840	Terranna	Mrs Gibson	Flour mill worked by horses

**Table 8.2. Suggested listings for industrial sites.**

Property Name	Source of information	LEP 2009
Brewery - Goulburn Brewery, Bungonia Road, Goulburn	Initial research & Council Goulburn and District Historical Society Mills, Mines & Manufactories	109
Brickworks - Former Brick pits and works, May Street Goulburn (date?)	Initial research & Council	241
Brickworks - Gulson's Brickworks, Common Street Goulburn (date?)	Initial research & Council	141
Brickworks - Jobson's brickworks, Boxers Creek.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	141 ?
Brickworks - Stubbing's Brickworks, May Street, Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	241
Flour Mill - Former Goulburn Flour Mills, Corner Goldsmith & Sloane Streets (date?)	Initial research & Council	284

Flour Mill - Inveralochy, horse powered flour mill	Mills, Mines & Manufactories	
Flour Mill – Inverary Park, mill, 1832	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	19
Flour Mill - Kinghorne’s Flour Mill, Cardross	Goulburn and District Historical Society Mills, Mines & Manufactories Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	
Flour Mill - McKellar, Goulburn, horse powered flour mill	Mills, Mines & Manufactories	
Flour Mill - Pomeroy, mill, 1870s	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004, 47	
Flour Mill - Springfield Mill	Goulburn and District Historical Society Mills, Mines & Manufactories Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	342
Flour Mill - Tirranna, horse powered flour mill	Mills, Mines & Manufactories Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	340
Flour Mill ? - Weir and bridge, Wollondilly River, Marsden Bridge	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	



## 9 MINERAL EXTRACTION.

Mining and mineral extraction commenced soon after the first settlement of the local government area. It includes the quarrying of stone and marble, as well as metals.

The returns of Mines Mills and Manufactories records that there were two quarries in 1833, one a limestone quarry on Captain Rossi's land, the other a marble quarry on Stuckey's Farm (Table 8.1). Reevesdale Quarry, Inverary, near Bungonia, produced building materials for Reevesdale homestead.<sup>147</sup> There is also a quarry on Verner Street, Goulburn.<sup>148</sup>

Slate was quarried from Slateville Quarry, Middle Arm Road, Chatsbury. This slate quarry, originally on Macarthur land, was in use in the 1830's – possibly making it the first slate quarry in the colony. It provided high quality roofing slate for fine public buildings in Sydney right up until the Second World War, and once boasted a small village, which has now largely disappeared. Only the pit, waste dumps, flying-fox pylons and the tally-keeper's hut remain of this once thriving community.<sup>149</sup> Slate was also quarried at the base of the Cookbundoon Range, while good quality sandstone was quarried at Marulan and used in many of the colonial houses and for gravestones in the area.<sup>150</sup>

Marble was quarried at Brayton from c.1839. It may even be earlier, if Stuckeys Farm in the Returns of Mines, Mills and Manufactories refers to the site. Physical evidence still remains on the site, which is relatively undisturbed.<sup>151</sup>

The site of Lockyersleigh silver mines remain undisturbed on a remote ridge.<sup>152</sup>

The Gold Rush of 1851 removed the available labour force from Goulburn and surrounding districts.

---

<sup>147</sup> Information and text provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

<sup>148</sup> Information provided by Jack Miller, Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

<sup>149</sup> Information and text provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

<sup>150</sup> Information provided by Jack Miller, Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

<sup>151</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

<sup>152</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

‘The once busy bustling town of Goulburn is now reduced to a hitherto unknown site of quietness. Shops are lacking customer, some are closed, men are scarce, husbands have left wives, servants quitted their employment, In short, nearly all that could have packed up and are off for the diggings around Braidwood.’<sup>153</sup>

If not at Braidwood, there were other gold diggings closer to Goulburn, particularly on the Shoalhaven River, but also in the region between Bungonia and Windellama. The settlement at Windellama sprang up in the mid 1850s as gold diggings (Blanketburn, Spa and Manton Reefs), with a population of around 1,000 persons. There were three schools, 30 hotels and inns and a row of shops comprising a butcher, baker, grocer and blacksmith.<sup>154</sup>

Some of the earliest gold workings were at Oallen Ford (1851), Nerriga (1851), Marulan (1851), Carrington, near Marulan (1851); Tirranaville (1851); Run-o-Waters (1851), Rows (or Roses) Lagoon (1854), Inverary Park (1857). Although gold was discovered in the upper Shoalhaven in 1851, fabulous goldrushes that occurred elsewhere meant that local goldfields were ignored until the easy gold petered out at Bathurst and Ballarat. Most of the better-known goldfields along the Shoalhaven were not actively worked until well after the 1860’s.<sup>155</sup> Fernbank Mining Settlement is located at Nerriga.<sup>156</sup> The chronology of hotel licenses also reveals the presence of a mining settlement at Spring Creek with its short lived gold rush in 1869 and the 1870s.<sup>157</sup>

Timberlight, Village was another gold mining settlement of the 1850s, near Oallen Ford (Road), north of Windellama.<sup>158</sup>

---

<sup>153</sup> Lester Firth Associates Pty Ltd. 1983. Goulburn Heritage Study, Goulburn City Council and Department of Environment and Planning. Page 39.

<sup>154</sup> Heritage Archaeology, 2004. Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004. Mulwaree Shire, NSW. 2 volumes. Mulwaree Shire Council and the NSW Heritage Office. Page 156.

<sup>155</sup> Information and text provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

<sup>156</sup> Information provided by Jack Miller, Goulburn Mulwaree Council.

<sup>157</sup> W. S. Gilbert and L. W. Wilson. 1989. Rural Inns of the Goulburn District, 1830-1900. Goulburn.

<sup>158</sup> Information provided by Garry White and Roger Bayley, Goulburn and District Historical Society.

The earliest substantial copper mines were at Currawang or Corrowong, near Lake George. Work at these mines commenced in 1862 with the analysis of samples. A company was formed in 1865 to exploit the resource, but closed in 1869. The mine was reopened as the Phoenix Copper Mining Company in 1872, but the later of history of this company is not reported. The Corrowong Copper and Gold Mining Company reworked the mine in 1896. Another Corrowong Mining Company reworked the mine in 1907.<sup>159</sup>

There are no current heritage listings on the LEP 2009 for gold or copper mining sites (Table 9.1). There are a number of sites that have been identified for listing (Table 9.2).

---

<sup>159</sup> J E Carne. The Copper Mining Industry. Mineral Resources No. 6. Second Edition. 1908. page 341-344.

---

## 9.1 Tables.

**Table 9.1. Listings for mining and mineral extraction, LEP 2009.**

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item no.
Brayton	Marble Quarry	Bulls Pit Road	Lot 9, DP 750003	Local	6
Kingsdale	Kingsdale Lime Kilns, Quarries	Crookwell Road	Lot 91, DP 1070820	Local	307

**Table 9.2. Suggested listings for mining and mineral extraction.**

Property Name	Source of information
Copper - Currawang Copper Mines	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold – Carrington, near Marulan 1851	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Fernbank Mining Settlement, Nerriga	Initial research & Council
Gold - Inverary Park 1857.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Mantons Reef – Village, Battery and Mine Site, Bungonia	Initial research & Council
Gold - Marulan 1851	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Nerriga 1851	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Oallen Ford 1851	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Rose Lagoon 1854	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Run-o-Waters 1851	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Timberlight village, near Oallen Ford; a gold-mining ghost town from the 1850's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold - Tirranaville 1851	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Gold – Windellama gold diggings and mining settlement.	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004
Lime - Lime Kiln sites, possibly post 1860s	Initial research & Council
Marble - Marble Quarry, Brayton	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Silver - Lockyersleigh Silver mines;	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Slate - Slatevale quarry, Middle Arm Road, Chatsbury	Goulburn and District Historical Society
Stone - Quarry, Verner Street, Goulburn	Initial research & Council
Stone - Reevesdale Quarry	Goulburn and District Historical Society

## **10 CEMETERIES.**

Heritage studies normally include most of the churches, cemeteries or burial places within local government areas. So it is with Goulburn Mulwaree that many of them have already been listed (Table 10.1). There are a number of omissions (Table 10.2). There may be additional cemeteries or burial places associated with the early settlement of Goulburn (Table 10.3).

**10.1 Tables.****Table 10.1. Listings for cemeteries and burials on the LEP 2009.**

Locality	Item name	Address	Property Description	Significance	Item no.
Brayton	Brayton Cemetery	Bulls Pit Road, Old South Road	Lot 1, DP 327939	Local	5
Bungonia	Cemetery Reserve	Oallen Ford Road	Reserve	Local*	31
Goulburn	St Saviours Cemetery	Cemetery Street	Lots 7058–7060, DP 96805	Local	111
Goulburn	Goulburn General Cemetery, Lychgate	Gorman Road	Lot 7017, DP 94629	Local*	183
Goulburn	Jewish Cemetery, Foundations of Caretaker's Cottage, Chapel, Filled Well	110 Long Street	Part Lot 24, DP 750050	Local	233
Goulburn	St Patrick's Cemetery, Chapel	63 Middle Arm Road	Lots 1 and 2, DP 865289; Lot 21, DP 910637	Local*	244
Goulburn	Mortis Street Cemetery	Mortis Street	Lot 7061, DP 96847; Lot 1, DP 782646; Lot 7062, DP 96847	Local	256
Goulburn	Kenmore Hospital Cemetery (c1895–1947)	Taralga Road	Lot 2, DP 1003261	Local	291
Lake Bathurst	Lake Bathurst Public School (former), St John's Anglican Church, Cemetery	Braidwood Road	Lot 90, DP 750010; Part Lot 86, DP 750010	Local*	309
Marulan	Old Marulan Anglican Cemetery	Jerrara Road and Marulan South Road	Crown Reserve	Local*	311
Marulan	St Patrick's Catholic Cemetery	Hume Highway	Lots 1–3, DP 758653	Local*	313
Mummel	Mummel Catholic Cemetery	Grabben Gullen Road	Lot 2, DP 89511	Local	325
Parkesbourne	Unity Church, Cemetery	Wesley Road	Lot 11, DP 905728	Local	326
Parkesbourne	Merilla Uniting Church Cemetery	Gurrundah Road	Lot 1, DP 194064	Local*	328
Tarlo	Cunningham Private Cemetery Woodlands	Taralga Road	Lot 1, DP 920059	Local	337
Tirranville	"Tirranna" Homestead, Gardens, Gibson Family Cemetery, Veterans Allotments	Braidwood Road	Part Lot 1, DP 979370; Lots 35 and 36, DP 750015	Local*	340
Tirranville	Tirranna Public School, Church, Cemetery	Braidwood Road	Lot 342, DP 750015; Part Lot 311, DP 750015	Local	341
Towrang	Towrang Stockade Graves	Hume Highway	Cemetery Reserve	Local*	347

Yarra	Yarra Anglican Church Ruins, Cemetery	Hume Highway	Lot 11, DP 562178	Local*	355
-------	---------------------------------------	--------------	-------------------	--------	-----

**Table 10.2. Suggested listings for cemeteries and burial sites (religious services, birthplace).**

Property Name	Source of information	LEP 2009
Birthplace - Tom Taylor's birthplace, Tarlo. Adjacent to the Taralga Road, 15 km northeast of Goulburn, is a monument erected in a roadside paddock to commemorate the birthplace of the first white child born in the district.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Burials - "Willaroo Pyramid" – a burial vault at Currawang.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Burials - Arthursleigh	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Burials - Brisbane Meadow, Bungonia Lookdown Road.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	29 ?
Burials - Inverary Cemetery; 1830's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	19 ?
Burials - Tirrana homestead, Gibson Family Cemetery, private cemetery, 1858	Goulburn and District Historical Society	340
Cemetery - Bangalee or Bangalore cemetery, Currawang Road Komungla, 1860.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Cemetery - Spring Valley Cemetery, The Hermitage, Currawang	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	
Christian Service - Bundong [Lake Bathurst]; site of the first Christian service held on the Southern Tablelands, 1820, marked by a memorial.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Church – Bartholomew's Church and Cemetery, Windellama	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	
Church - St James Chapel on Kippilaw, Gurrundah Road via Goulburn	Initial research & Council	327 ?
Church - St. Michael's Church ruins, Kirkdale, 22 km southwest of Goulburn near Wollogorang.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	352 ?
Synagogue - The 'Synagogue', Lansdowne.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	110

**Table 10.3. Other cemetery or burial sites.**

Other cemeteries and burials	Source.
<p>Burial Ground and Church Site, approximate location, bounded by Sloane, Mundy, Auburn and Ottiwell Streets. (Burial Ground, part, 2-12 Walker Street).</p>	<p>Goulburn, T L Mitchell, 18 Feb 1833, SR Map 119 (Figure 7.3). Plan showing part of the Township of Goulburn reserved for Church and Burial Ground (C.27.730), R Hoddle, Apr 1833, SR Map 1848 (Figure 7.5). Goulburn Town (G.800b), W Hoddle, Nov 1833, SR Map 2790 (Figure 7.4). Plan of Goulburn including the Old Township. Litho. (L.9.1634) (Arnheim), 1859, SR Map 3483 (Figure 7.12)</p>
<p>Burial place of White and Mooney, hanged by the gibbet in cages, 1830-1833, located at the 'top end' of Bradley Street. The burials were located under the fenceline between 114 and 115 Bradley Street.</p>	<p>Wyatt, Ransome T. 1941. <i>The History of Goulburn. The Municipality of Goulburn.</i> Reprinted by the NSW Government Printing Service, Goulburn in 1995. page 67.  Location of burials researched by Roger Bayley, Goulburn &amp; District Historical Society.</p>



## **11 HOUSING.**

The archaeological significance of housing can be described under a series of headings:

1. Building materials and techniques.
2. Housing for persons of different social and economic standing.

### **11.1 Building materials and techniques.**

Buildings associated with the first settlement of an area, like Goulburn, tend to show the use of traditional technology and use locally available materials. Only as the area develops do higher quality and imported building materials replace those that are locally available. In many cases, the dating sequence of building material is used to determine how a building was constructed and the sequence of additions and alterations. In other words the archaeological evidence is contained within the built fabric. Prior to or during the restoration of historical buildings, this fabric is usually accessible. A study of the sequence of building materials should be an essential part of each conservation project of this type.

### **11.2 Housing for persons of different social and economic standing.**

Jevons' description of Goulburn in 1859 clearly indicates the housing of the different people, depending on their social and economic circumstances. This type of study is an essential tool of the archaeologist to determine the social and economic status of each site and its occupants. It can be undertaken for standing buildings or archaeological sites.

Housing, construction materials and their social and economic context will be an essential part of many of the themes in this archaeological management plan, for example, pastoral settlement, towns and villages. Some examples have been suggested for listing (Table 11.1). Many are already listed.

### 11.3 Tables.

**Table 11.1. Suggested listings for housing, construction materials and their social and economic context.**

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Source of information</b>	<b>LEP 2009</b>
Available materials - 62 Grafton St Goulburn; 1850's Georgian 4-roomed cottage.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	195
Available materials - 6-8 Grafton St Goulburn; 1840's random rubble dwelling.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Available materials - Coach and Horses inn [coach depot] 27 Grafton St Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	189
Available materials - Crawford property, Yarra - Stone	Initial research & Council	354
Available materials - Crimean Hotel [The Builder's Arms] 83 Grafton St between Cole	Goulburn and District Historical Society	199
Available materials - House Long Street, Goulburn - Slab	Initial research & Council	
Available materials - Inverary Gaol, Reevesdale, near Bungonia.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	18
Available materials - Murray's Flat; Wesleyan church and school - 1860's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Available materials - Pelican Inn, Tirrana – stone from adjacent quarry.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	343
Available materials - St. Andrews church, Tirrana – rubblestone.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	341
Available materials - Tiyces Lane, Boxers Creek, NSW 2580	Mulwaree Community Heritage Study, 2002-2004	
Available materials - Victoria Hotel, Bungonia 1843.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	24
Available materials - Wandii/Plumbs Inn, Hume Hwy - Stone	Initial research & Council	312
Available materials - Waterloo Plains hotel, Bundong [Lake Bathurst district] 1840's.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Available materials - Wollongorang homestead – rubblestone	Goulburn and District Historical Society	353
Elite housing - Reevesdale, Bungonia	Goulburn and District Historical Society	18
Elite housing - South Hill homestead complex; 1860's coach house and stables, 1870's house.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	171
Elite housing - Springfield Homestead, Braidwood Road, Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	342
Elite housing - St Clair, Sloane Street, Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	288
Elite housing - The Towers, Braidwood Road, Goulburn.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	8
Elite housing - Tirrana Homestead,	Goulburn and District Historical	340

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>Source of information</b>	<b>LEP 2009</b>
Braidwood Road, Goulburn.	Society	
Elite housing - Wynella Homestead complex, 1854.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Fringe housing - Lansdowne, aboriginal camps and burials ?	Initial research & Council	110
Housing - 62 Grafton St Goulburn; 1850's Georgian 4-roomed cottage.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	195
Housing - 6-8 Grafton St Goulburn; 1840's random rubble dwelling.	Goulburn and District Historical Society	
Elite housing - Caarne Homestead Site, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	28
Elite housing - Glenrock Homestead, Stone Buildings and Grounds, Bundanoon Road, Marulan	Initial research & Council	314
Elite housing - Inverary Park, Inverary Road, Bungonia	Initial research & Council	19
Elite housing - Kippilaw Homestead Group, Gurrundah Road	Initial research & Council	327
Elite housing - Lockyersleigh, Towrang	Initial research & Council	33
Elite housing - Wollogorang, Wollogorang	Initial research & Council	353
Elite housing - Tirranna Homestead Group, Tirrannaville	Initial research & Council	340
Elite housing - Springfield Homestead Group, Braidwood Road	Initial research & Council	342
Elite housing - Pomeroy Homestead and Outbuildings.	Initial research & Council	
Housing - Riversdale, 107 Wayo Street, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	302
Housing - St Clair, 318 Sloane Street, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	288
Housing - Hillview, Shepherds Court, Goulburn	Initial research & Council	277

## **12 ASSESSING SIGNIFICANCE.**

### **12.1 Introduction.**

Under normal circumstances, in a conservation management plan or indeed an archaeological management plan, completed under the new guidelines, it would be appropriate to have a statement of significance for the whole of the Goulburn Mulwaree local council area, using the standard criteria for assessing significance. This is not appropriate at this point in the study for the reasons now explained.

A full statement of Significance is included in Volume 2.

The archaeological resources of the local government area are extensive, as outlined in Chapters 3-11. It is therefore not possible to assess the whole of this resource within the budget of this study. Instead it is necessary to prioritise which sites and what themes should be given priority in heritage listing. To achieve this goal, we will use the framework provided by the various levels of significance commonly used by government and the heritage profession in assessing sites.

At the top of the scale, we have World Heritage significance, then National, State and Local. We will now examine how the archaeological resources of the Mulwaree Goulburn local government area fit into this scheme.

### **12.2 World Heritage significance.**

It may initially seem somewhat presumptuous to consider the World Heritage significance of the Goulburn Mulwaree local government area, but before we are puffed up with civic pride, we should put this discussion in its appropriate context.

The Commonwealth government is currently sponsoring a world heritage nomination for Australian Convict Sites.<sup>160</sup> The nomination includes:

#### **New South Wales:**

---

<sup>160</sup> Information on the World Heritage Nomination for Australian Convict Sites is available on the website of the Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/world/nominations/convict-sites/index.html>

---

Old Government House and Domain (Parramatta),  
Hyde Park Barracks (Sydney),  
Cockatoo Island Convict Site (Sydney) and  
Old Great North Road (near Wiseman's Ferry).

**Norfolk Island:**

Kingston and Arthur's Vale Historic Area.

**Tasmania:**

Port Arthur Historic Site (Tasman Peninsula),  
Cascades Female Factory (Hobart),  
Darlington Probation Station (Maria Island),  
Coal Mines Historic Site (via Premadeyna) and  
Brickendon-Woolmers Estates (near Longford).

**Western Australia:**

Fremantle Prison.

Out of these 11 sites, one is associated with government administration of the Penal System, eight are associated with convict incarceration and secondary punishment and one with the construction of roads using convict labour. Only one site is associated with the assigned convicts on farms. There is a heavy bias towards the most notorious sites, associated with the brutal treatment, cruelty and violence meted out the convict population.

The documentary records associated with the Penal System have also been acknowledged as possessing World Heritage significance. They are listed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register.<sup>161</sup>

The sites associated with the great pastoral expansion of the 1820s to 1840s in New South Wales should be placed in this context. This should include not only the body of sites that form the farms themselves, but also those places associated with the government administration of the assignment system, namely the courthouses,

---

<sup>161</sup> The UNESCO website makes fascinating reading.  
[http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=1538&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=1538&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

lockups, the Mounted Police and other military establishments. This may generally be termed the Landscape of the Assigned Servant.

Some have already voiced concerns that in the rush to list the convict past on the World Heritage registers, so aspects of the convict system have been left behind because of their seemingly mundane nature.<sup>162</sup> We can now see that the Landscape of the Assigned Convict forms an important part of the overall system.

How far and wide did this Landscape of the Assigned Servant spread in New South Wales? The geographical location of this landscape is defined by the County of Cumberland, the Illawarra, the South Western Districts, the Bathurst Region and the Hunter Valley (Figures 11.1 and 11.2).<sup>163</sup> Within the South Western Districts, the most prominent areas of settlement were Bungonia, the Goulburn Plains, the Limestone Plains and the Yass Plains. The County of Argyle was the hub of this great period of pastoral expansion, and Goulburn became the most prominent gateway to the South, and a significant place of administration of the convict population of the Goulburn Plains.

Other sites associated with the Penal System are the convict built roads, bridges and culverts, the lockups and stockades.

All of the above sites should be given priority for heritage listing. While individual sites should all be assessed as possessing at least State significance, some already possess National heritage listings (Table 12.1 and Table 12.2). Collectively the body of sites, that is, the Landscape of the Assigned Servant, as well as the Great South Road, will possess National heritage significance and some would be worthy of adding to the World Heritage Listing.

In summary this section has highlighted the State, if not National significance of items associated with the theme of convict transportation from 1788 to 1841 in New South Wales. These items include:

1. Pastoral Settlement – sites dating from the 1820s to 1840s.

---

<sup>162</sup> James Warden, 2009. 'Canberra, the Lost Convict Landscape'. in Trust News, Volume 1. No 9. August 2009: 5.

<sup>163</sup> Jeans, D. N. 1972. *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Reed Publications. Artarmon, Sydney. Pages 100 and 107.

2. Transport and Communications – sites associated with convict road gangs and stockades.
3. Towns and Villages – sites associated with the administration of the Penal System, namely Old Goulburn and Bungonia.

### **12.3 National significance.**

The Register of the National Estate includes many sites that are not of National significance, that is, significant to the nation as a whole. With the establishment of the National Heritage List, this issue should be resolved. In the meantime, the Register of the National Estate can only be used as a guide to sites of National significance. For this reason, further discussion of sites of National significance is not appropriate in this study.<sup>164</sup> Instead, the items in the Goulburn Mulwaree local government area will

---

<sup>164</sup> The following text is an edited version of the introductory text on the government website for the Register of the National Estate.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/rne/index.html>

Under the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975, the Australian Heritage Commission entered more than 13,000 places in the Register of the National Estate (RNE). In 2004, responsibility for maintaining the Register shifted to the Australian Heritage Council, under the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (AHC Act). Following amendments to the Australian Heritage Council Act 2003, the Register of the National Estate (RNE) was frozen on 19 February 2007, which means that no new places can be added, or removed.

The Register will continue as a statutory register until February 2012. During this period the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and the Arts (the Minister) is required to continue considering the Register when making some decisions under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). This transition period also allows states, territories, local and the Australian Government to complete the task of transferring places to appropriate heritage registers where necessary and to amend legislation that refers to the RNE as a statutory list. From February 2012 all references to the Register will be removed from the EPBC Act and the AHC Act. The RNE will be maintained after this time on a non-statutory basis as a publicly available archive.

On 1 January 2004, a new national heritage system was established under the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC Act). This led to the introduction of the National Heritage List, which was designed to recognise and protect places of outstanding heritage to the nation, and the Commonwealth Heritage List, which includes Commonwealth owned or leased places of significant heritage value.

The establishment of this national system was in line with a 1997 agreement by the Council of Australian Governments that each level of government should be responsible for protecting heritage at the appropriate level. The Australian Governments role in relation to heritage is to focus on protecting places of world and national heritage significance and on ensuring Commonwealth compliance with state

be discussed under the headings of State and Local significance, though reference will be made to items listed on the Register of the National Estate.

#### **12.4 State and Local significance.**

Heritage items on the State Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate relate to a number of the themes described in this study (Table 12.1 and Table 12.2).

These themes include:

1. Pastoral Settlement.
2. Transport and Communications.
3. Towns and Villages.
4. Industrial Sites.
5. Mineral Extraction.
6. Cemeteries.
7. Housing.

In Chapter 2, the meaning of archaeological significance was explained. It was stated that 'archaeological significance' may be defined as the extent to which a site may contribute knowledge, not available from other sources, to current themes in historical archaeology and related disciplines.<sup>165</sup> Without necessarily proposing detailed research questions, we will now discuss in general terms how the sites in each theme may contribute in this way and resolve whether this contribution may be considered generally at a State or Local level. The purpose of this exercise is to determine priorities for site survey and listing.

#### **Pastoral Settlement.**

#### **Transport and Communications - Roads, Bridges and River Crossings.**

---

heritage and planning laws. Each state and territory government, and local government, has a similar responsibility for its own heritage.

As a result, there was a significant level of overlap between the Register of the National Estate, and heritage lists at the national, state and territory, and local government levels.

<sup>165</sup> This definition is based upon the following references;

Bickford, A. & Sullivan, S. 'Assessing the research significance of historic sites', in Sullivan, S. & Bowdler, S. *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, pp. 19-26.

Sullivan, S. & Bowdler, S. *Site survey and significance assessment in Australian archaeology*, Dept. of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, ANU, Canberra, 1984, passim.

---



### **Transport and Communications - Convict Road Gangs and Stockades**

Those sites associated with the great pastoral expansion of the 1820s to 1840s, the construction of the Great South Road and with the administration of the Penal System have already been discussed under the heading of World Heritage significance. The most prominent sites associated with these themes are already on the State Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate. These themes and these sites should be given priority for listing, as discussed in the previous sections.

One of the drawbacks of listing individual sites is that the heritage significance of landscapes is not fully realised. For example, a number of listings on the Goulburn Mulwaree LEP 2009 relate to the later evolution (subdivision) of large pastoral estates. Thus the listings recognise the significance of aspects of these estates, but not the heritage significance of the evolving historical landscape as a whole. For example, there are several listings for Tirranaville, including the early homestead. In other cases, like Mummel, only one site on the original estate is listed, ignoring the archaeological significance of the earlier stages of development of that estate or the historical landscape. The settlement around Lake Bathurst is another example where heritage listings have only identified limited aspects of a complex historical and archaeological landscape.

It is therefore important to adopt an approach that places each site in its historical and geographical context. Thus the consideration of historical setting should be an important consideration in the conservation of heritage items as a whole, but in particular the assessment of pastoral sites should not simply cut off at the end of transportation in 1841, but should continue to follow the evolution of these estates throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Sites associated with the later evolution of the pastoral estates may be of State or Local archaeological significance.

### **Transport and Communications - Hotels and Inns.**

#### **Towns and Villages - Hotels and Inns.**

A number of hotels are also listed on the State Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate. Most of these items have been registered because of their architectural significance, and not their archaeological significance. It is suggested that the majority of hotels should be considered as possessing a Local level of archaeological significance, unless they are directly associated with the period of convict transportation, when they may be considered to possess State significance.

Thus, for example, Mat Healy's hotel, that served the Mounted Police in Old Goulburn, should be considered as a site of potential State significance. So too the sites of any hotels that served the convict stockades at Towrang or Wingello (for example, the 'Harrow'), or hotels along the Great South Road.

### **Towns and Villages**

Many of the archaeological sites within Goulburn, Bungonia and Marulan should be considered to possess Local archaeological significance, unless they are associated with other themes, which may confer a higher level of archaeological significance. Examples where a higher level of archaeological significance should apply include Old Goulburn and the Lockup site in Bungonia, both associated with the administration of the Penal System.

To ascribe Local archaeological significance to these sites should not be taken to mean that they will make only a small contribution. It is only through the comparative analysis of a group of sites that their full contribution can be recognised. To give an example, if you wished to compare a number of red wines to find which was the finest, it would not be appropriate to try just one red wine and base your conclusions on that small sample. Likewise it is necessary to investigate a range of archaeological sites before it is possible to provide answers that may make a contribution, not just at the Local level, but at a higher State or National level. This is certainly the case with urban sites, not just in Sydney or Parramatta, but with historical towns and settlements, like Goulburn or Bungonia.

### **Industrial Sites.**

As discussed in Chapter 2, industrial archaeological sites may have a wide date range. This study has considered those sites which date up to the 1860s, the cut-off date for this project. Industrial sites with archaeological significance extend up to more recent times in the local government area. These sites will vary in their level of significance, depending on the particular technology and its date range. For example, early flour mills, particularly those associated with the large pastoral stations will be of State or National significance. Goulburn Brewery is an exceptional example of an early colonial industrial complex, possessing State and National significance.

There are a number of mining sites within the local government area. The copper mines at Currawang or Currowong probably possess a State level of archaeological significance. It was the largest copper mine in New South Wales in the 1870s. Likewise a number of the gold mines and associated settlements may be of State

significance, particularly those that spawned large mining villages, even though they may have been for a short duration. They will be able to contribute to the body of knowledge on mining technology as well as the conditions of life and work on these mine sites.

**Cemeteries.**

A number of cemeteries are listed on the State Heritage Register and Register of the National Estate, for example, St James Anglican Church Cemetery, Goulburn or the private family cemetery at Tirranna. These sites have been listed for their historical significance as well as the monumental masonry. More recently the archaeological significance of cemeteries has come to the fore, with the archaeological investigation of a number of prominent examples prior to development or road realignment, such as Cadia in the Central West of Prince of Wales at Randwick, Sydney. Forensic analysis can provide evidence relating to age, gender, health and disease, as well as nutrition. The evidence has made a contribution to studies of historical populations, their health, life expectancy, nutrition as well as other aspects of life and death.

**Housing.**

The archaeological significance of housing has already been considered in this report, in Chapters 2 and 11. These items will vary in significance, depending on their contribution, but also depending on the other themes to which they belong. For example, a building associated with pastoral settlement from the 1820s to 1840s may possess National or State levels of archaeological significance. At the other end of the scale a farmhouse, built as part of closer settlement from the mid 1850s onwards, may possess only a Local level of archaeological significance.

## 12.5 Tables.

**Table 12.1. List of sites with State significance in the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area.**

The information provided on the online database is often incomplete and sometimes does not give date of construction. Dating evidence is limited to that provided by the listings, except where already known from other sources, for example the completion of the railway to Goulburn in 1869.<sup>166</sup>

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Listed Under Heritage Act	National heritage listing	Date
Alpine Lodge Hotel	244-248 Sloane Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		-
Christ Church Anglican	King Street	Bungonia	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		1877
CML Building	Clifford Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	-
Connollys Mill	Sloane Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	-
Glen-Dor - Welcome Reef Dam	Windellama Road	Lower Boro	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		Victorian
Goulburn Brewery	Bungonia Road	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1836
Goulburn Correctional Centre complex	Maud Street (off)	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1881
Goulburn Court House and Residence	Montague Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1885, Site of Gaol, 1841.
Goulburn Post Office	165 Auburn Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1880-1881
Goulburn Pumping Station, Marsden Weir & Appleby Steam Engine	Wollondilly River	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1885-1886
Goulburn railway group movable relics	Main Southern railway	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1869 +

<sup>166</sup> Research of NSW Heritage Branch Website on 20 August 2009.  
<http://www.heritage.nsw.gov.au/>

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Listed Under Heritage Act	National heritage listing	Date
Goulburn Railway Station, yard and workshop	Main Southern railway	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1869 +
Goulburn Viaduct (Mulwaree Ponds)	Main Southern railway	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		1915-1916
Hillas Farm Homestead and Outbuildings		Bannaby	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		-
Kenmore Hospital Precinct	Taralga Road	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		1879-1880, but former pastoral station.
Lansdowne	Bungonia Road	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1820s
Marulan Railway Station and yard group	Main Southern railway	Marulan	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		1869
Mayfield - Welcome Reef Dam	Mayfield Road	Lower Boro	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		1860s ?
Old Marulan Town	Multiples	Marulan	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		1835
Old Police Barracks	Sloane Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		-
Ooranook - Welcome Reef Dam	Mayfield-Charleyong Road	Stewarts Crossing	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		c.1880s
Railway Workshops (former)	Sloane Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1869 +
Riversdale	107 Wayo Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1840 with earlier occupation.
Rossi Bridge over Wollondilly River	Main Road 248	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1898
Saint Peter and Paul's Former Cathedral	42 Verner Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1871
St Clair	318 Sloane Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1843
St Saviour's Cathedral	Bourke Street	Goulburn	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1874-1884

Item Name	Address	Suburb	LGA	Listed Under Heritage Act	National heritage listing	Date
Tallong Railway Station, yard and water supply	Main Southern railway	Tallong	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR		1869 and 1870s +
Tarago Railway Station group	Goulburn-Bombala railway	Tarago	Goulburn Mulwaree	SHR	RNE	1880s

**Table 12.2. List of sites with National significance in the Goulburn Mulwaree Local Government Area.**

Online databases were searched for sites of National Significance.<sup>167</sup> The dates provided by the listings are included in the Dating column.

No.	Item name	Address	LGA	National Listings	State Listings	Dating
1	Alpine Lodge Hotel	244-248 Sloane Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
2.	ANZ Bank (former)	256 Auburn St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		c.1910
3.	Belmore Park	Auburn St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		
4.	Bishops Residence and Presbytery and Front Fence	36 Verner St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1909, replacing an earlier building.
5.	Bull and Woodward Archway	10 Market St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1847
6.	Bungonia State Recreation Area	Lookdown Rd, Bungonia, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		
7.	Burrungurroolung and Stables	Braidwood Rd, Tirrannville, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1882, part of Tirranna

<sup>167</sup> Research of online databases.

Register of the National Estate.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/heritage/places/rne/index.html>

Follow link to Australian Heritage Places Inventory.

No.	Item name	Address	LGA	National Listings	State Listings	Dating
8.	Burrungurroolung Garden	Braidwood Rd, Tirrannville, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1882, part of Tirranna
9.	Caarne Historic Site	Lookdown Rd, Bungonia, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1823
10.	Catholic Cathedral Group	Bourke St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1871-1890, replacing earlier buildings, 1843 Church and residence 1861.
11.	CML Building	Clifford Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
12.	Connolly's Mill	Sloane Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
13.	Danganelly Farmhouse	Greenwich Park Rd, Towrang, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1840s
14.	Fire Station (former)	11 Montague St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1890
15.	Garroorigang and Stables	Braidwood Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1857
16.	Glenrock Homestead, Stone Outbuildings, Grounds and Trees	Bundanoon Rd, Marulan, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1826, house 1840s
17.	Goulburn Brewery	Bungonia Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1836
18.	Goulburn Brewery	Bungonia Road, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
19.	Goulburn Correctional Centre complex	Maud Street (off), Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
20.	Goulburn Court House and Residence	Montague Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
21.	Goulburn Courthouse (former) and Police Station (former)	Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1840s and 1880s

No.	Item name	Address	LGA	National Listings	State Listings	Dating
22.	Goulburn Courthouse Group	Montague St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1880s
23.	Goulburn Courthouse, Setting and Fence	Montague St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1887
24.	Goulburn Gaol	Maud St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1880-1883
25.	Goulburn Post Office	165 Auburn Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
26.	Goulburn Post Office	165 Auburn St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1880-1881
27.	Goulburn Post Office	165 Auburn St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Commonwealth Heritage List		1880-1881
28.	Goulburn Pumping Station, Marsden Weir & Appleby Steam Engine	Wollondilly River, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
29.	Goulburn railway group movable relics	Main Southern railway, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
30.	Goulburn Railway Station, yard and workshop	Main Southern railway, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
31.	Goulburn Town Hall	163 Auburn St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1887-1889
32.	Goulburn Viaduct (Mulwaree Ponds)	Main Southern railway, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
33.	Inverary Park	Inverary Rd, Bungonia, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1820s, house 1831-1840
34.	Kippilaw Garden	Gurrundah Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1830s
35.	Kippilaw Homestead Group	Gurrundah Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		Second house, 1836.
36.	Lake Bathurst Public School (former)	Goulburn - Braidwood Rd, Lake Bathurst, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1881



No.	Item name	Address	LGA	National Listings	State Listings	Dating
37.	Lansdowne	Bungonia Road, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
38.	Lansdowne Bridge	Bungonia Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1902
39.	Lansdowne, Outbuildings and Jewish Temple	Bungonia Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1820s, 1830
40.	Lockyersleigh	via Towrang, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1828
41.	Lockyersleigh Garden	via Towrang, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1820s
42.	Long Gully Mining Area	Bungonia, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1930s
43.	Lumley Park Homestead, Outbuildings and Curtilage	Windellama Rd, Bungonia, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1820s, house 1830
44.	Marsden Steam Museum	Crookwell Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1880s
45.	Mulwaree Private Hotel (Mandelson's)	158 - 166 Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1845
46.	Norwood	Middle Arm Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1829, house 1835-1838
47.	Old Police Barracks	Sloane Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
48.	Our Lady Of Mercy Convent and Chapel	Clinton St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1891, replacing 1861 convent.
49.	Railway Station Group	Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1869
50.	Railway Workshops (former)	Sloane Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR
51.	Riversdale	107 Wayo Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		House, 1840, with earlier buildings
52.	Riversdale	107 Wayo Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	See SHR

No.	Item name	Address	LGA	National Listings	State Listings	Dating
53.	Rossi Bridge	Grabben Gullen Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1898
54.	Saints Peter and Paul Cathedral and Fence	Bourke St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1871-1890, replacing earlier church, 1843.
55.	Sloane Street Group	158 - 188 Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		From 1845 onwards.
56.	South African War Memorial	Market St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1904
57.	Southern Railway Hotel (former) (Clifford's)	188 Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1850
58.	Spring Creek Bungonia Historic Area	Spring Ridge Rd, Bungonia, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1930s
59.	St Clair	318 Sloane Street, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn		NSW Heritage Register	
60.	St Clair	318 Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1845-1848
61.	St James Anglican Church Cemetery	Gurrundah Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1859-1860
62.	St James Chapel on Kippilaw	Gurrundah Rd, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1860
63.	St Saviours Anglican Cathedral	Bourke St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1874-1884, replacing 1839 Church.
64.	Tarago Railway Station	Goulburn - Braidwood Rd, Tarago, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		c.1884
65.	Terraces	168 - 174 Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		Late Victorian
66.	Terraces and Former Shop	176 - 186 Sloane St, Goulburn, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		Mid Victorian
67.	Tirranna - Gibson Family Cemetery	Braidwood Rd, Tirrannville, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		c.1850s

<b>No.</b>	<b>Item name</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>LGA</b>	<b>National Listings</b>	<b>State Listings</b>	<b>Dating</b>
68.	Tirranna Original Garden Remains	Braidwood Rd, Tirrannville, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		c.1835
69.	Tirranna, Garden, Farm Complex and Cemetery.	Braidwood Rd, Tirrannville, NSW	LGA: Goulburn -Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1828 onwards
70.	Towrang Bridge and Culverts	Hume Hwy, Towrang, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1833-1843
71.	Towrang Convict Stockade & Magazine	Hume Hwy, Towrang, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1833-1843
72.	Wollogorang and Stable Block	Hume Hwy, via Breadalbane, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		Victorian, c.1840s
73.	Wollogorang Garden	Hume Hwy, via Breadalbane, NSW	LGA: Goulburn - Mulwaree	Register of the National Estate		1840s

12.6 Figures.

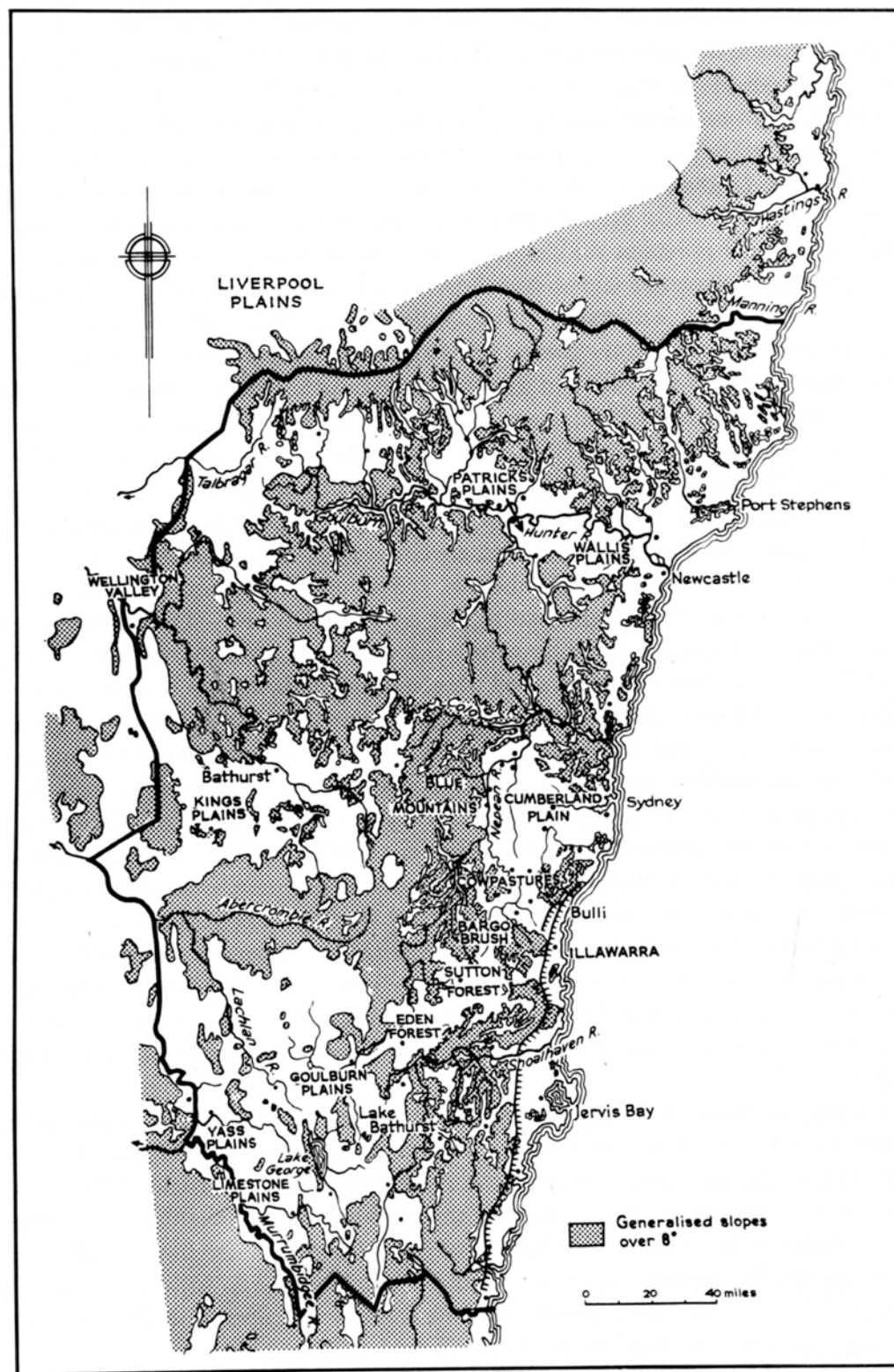


Figure 12.1. Plan showing the four main areas of pastoral expansion up to the 1840s.  
Source. Jeans, D. N. 1972. *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Reed Publications. Artarmon, Sydney. Page 100.

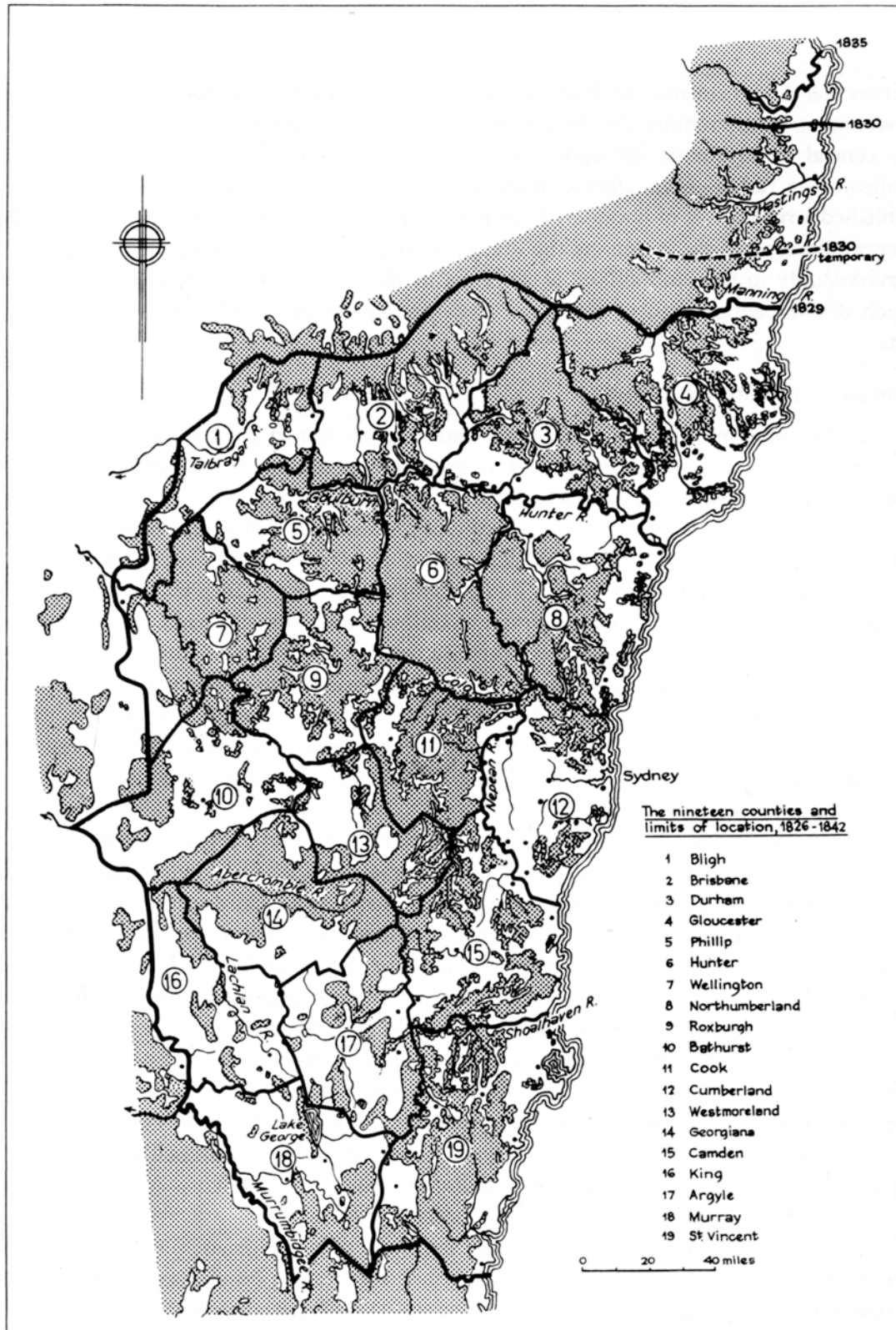


Figure 12.2. Plan showing the 19 Counties to the Limits of Location 1829-1840s.  
Source. Jeans, D. N. 1972. *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901*. Reed Publications. Artarmon, Sydney. Page 107.

### **13 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**

The discussion in Chapter 12 of the levels of significance of archaeological sites in the Mulwaree Goulburn local government area is not intended to be exhaustive. Its purpose is to highlight those themes that should be given priority in heritage listing. Sites associated with convict transportation in the period from the 1820s to the 1840s have been shown to possess the highest level of significance. These sites have been considered in the context of the current or proposed World Heritage listings. They are likely to possess at least State, if not National levels of archaeological significance. Within the scope of work possible for this project, they should be given priority for heritage listing.

This does not diminish the need to list those heritage items and archaeological sites associated with the other themes described in this report. Some of this work should also be given a high priority, particularly the closer definition of the area likely to possess archaeological significance within the City of Goulburn and the villages of Bungonia and Marulan.

Other sites and themes should be given a second level of priority.

In summary, the following themes should be given a first level of priority for heritage listing:

1. Pastoral Settlement – sites dating from the 1820s to 1840s.
2. Transport and Communications – sites associated with convict road gangs and stockades.
3. Towns and Villages – sites associated with the administration of the Penal System, namely Old Goulburn and Bungonia.

The listing of sites associated with Pastoral Settlement should be extended beyond the 1840s to include the later development of these estates. The sites should be considered in the context of the historical landscape of each estate.

The archaeological resources of the major town and villages of the local government area (Old Goulburn, Goulburn, Bungonia and Marulan) should be assessed to an extent sufficient to provide protection to the archaeological resource and enable the conservation and management of these sites.

A second level of priority should be given to the assessment and listing of the other archaeological sites and themes identified in this volume, including:

1. Hotels and Inns.
2. The smaller villages of the local government area.
3. Industrial sites, including the Currawang (Currowong) copper mines, goldmines and associated settlements.
4. Cemeteries.
5. Housing.

The cut-off date of 1860 has resulted in the exclusion of a number of archaeological sites and themes, particularly the consideration of later mining settlement, railway construction camps, later industrial sites as a whole and the archaeological sites associated with closer settlement from the mid 1850s onwards. The full time span of archaeological significance should be considered in any future study, particularly taking note of the remarks made in Chapter 2.3. 'What is an archaeological site?'

**APPENDIX 1. STUDY BRIEF.**



**Goulburn Mulwaree Council**  
**Preparation of an Archaeological Management Plan**  
**Consultant's Brief**



Dear Consultant

**Quotation for the Preparation of Goulburn Mulwaree Council Archaeological Management Plan for Council's local government area**

Goulburn Mulwaree Council and the NSW Department of Planning Heritage Branch have agreed to jointly fund this project. I am pleased to invite you to submit a quotation for the above project addressing the project brief requirements set out in this letter and the Heritage Office publications, including the *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines*, 2006 and other documents (see attachments).

***Project purpose***

The Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) will assist Council in the identification, assessment and management of the remaining archaeological resources within the study area based on its significance and statutory requirements.

***Study area and history***

The study area for the project is bounded by Upper Lachlan Council to the west, Palerang Council to the south, Shoalhaven Council to the east and Wingecarribee Council to the north. A map of the study area is included in Attachment 1.

The following brief historical overview has been compiled using the *Draft Goulburn Mulwaree Strategy 2020*.

### ***Goulburn Mulwaree settlement history***

Aboriginal people have been around the Goulburn area for many thousands of years. Academic opinion has this time period in Australia for 40,000 years or more. The Goulburn region was known as a meeting place for at least 13 Aboriginal groups having different language types. There are several known significant sites within Goulburn Mulwaree:

- Railway Station (meeting place)
- Kenmore Hospital (Ceremonial area)
- Rocky Hill (Bora ring site)
- Wollondilly River
- Mulwaree Flats
- Lansdowne Estate (burial site).

European explorers passed through the Goulburn area in 1798. More detailed exploration of the Southern Tablelands region took place in 1817–1820, with expeditions by Charles Throsby, Hamilton Hume, James Meehan and John Oxley. Much of the area was found to have agricultural and pastoral potential, which attracted settlers throughout the 1820s. The Goulburn Plains were named by John Meehan after Henry Goulburn, Secretary of State for War and Colonies. Throughout the region, many urban areas were established during the first half of the 19th century. Bathurst was established in 1833 and Orange in 1846. Cooma was declared a town in 1849 and linked by rail to Goulburn in 1889. By the 1850s, Bombala had 300 residents. Crookwell developed as a town after the gold rush and then, from the 1860s became a centre for wheat production. Yass was gazetted in 1837 as an agricultural centre. The towns of Braidwood, Gunning and Gundaroo experienced a boom after the gold rush of the 1850s although, by the turn of the century they were in decline. Many towns were established in the wake of the gold rush, but declined as the population followed new mining opportunities.

*Table 2.1*, from the Goulburn Mulwaree Council website ([www.goulburn.nsw.gov.au](http://www.goulburn.nsw.gov.au)), summarises the growth and development of Goulburn from 1798 to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Timeline history of Goulburn to 1950***

#### **Year Event**

1798 Exploration expedition led by Wilson, Price and Collins.

- 1818 Hamilton Hume and Surveyor James Meehan discover Lake Bathurst. Meehan discovered the Goulburn Downs from about the site of the present Brisbane Grove.
- 1820 Governor Macquarie and his party crossed the Cookbundoon Range to inspect the 'new country' and the great lake on 22nd October. They passed along the east side of the Mulwaree on their way to Lake Bathurst. The first European to set foot on the site of Goulburn was explorer John Oxley several days later on 25 October 1820.
- 1825 Andrew Allan, the earliest settler, built his home Strathallan on land which today is the site of the Police Academy.
- 1828 Assistant Surveyor Robert Dixon planned the township of Goulburn Plains at the confluence of the Wollondilly and Mulwaree Rivers. This was submitted to the Surveyor General on 20 May 1829.
- 1829 Major Lockyer, surveyor for roads, was engaged on the Great South Road.
- 1832 Sir Richard Bourke, Governor, visited the town of Goulburn Plains. He took exception to the site selected on account of the low lying land and frequent flooding. He selected a site on higher ground to the south, and ordered a new town laid out there. Governor Bourke on this occasion promised a speedy conclusion of the new road.
- 1832 Goulburn's first Post Office was opened in the original Court House at North Goulburn.
- 1833 Plan of 'new town' laid out by Surveyor Hoddle.
- 1834 Hospital established in Sloane Street on land allotted for that purpose. It was a wooden building.
- 1837 First bridge over the Mulwaree at North Goulburn by the iron gang under Lt. Gorham of Towrang Stockade.
- 1838 Old St. Saviour's Anglican Church built. William Bradley's mill in operation.
- 1841 Census reveals Goulburn's population as 655. Roman Catholic Church built. Population reaches 1,200. Second jail built in Auburn Street.
- 1847 Captain William Hovell appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands in Goulburn.
- 1848 'Goulburn Herald', the first newspaper, commenced 1 July.
- 1849 New Court House in Sloane Street completed. Original hospital replaced with new brick building.
- 1858 The Telegraph comes to Goulburn. 'Chronicle' newspaper commenced.
- 1859 Goulburn declared a Municipality. Chas. H Walsh elected first Mayor.
- 1863 Goulburn proclaimed the first inland city in Australia by Royal Letters Patent.
- 1864 First Anglican Bishop Mesac Thomas of the new bishopric arrives in Goulburn. 'Goulburn Herald' incorporates the 'Chronicle' newspaper. John Walsh established the 'Southern Argus' newspaper.
- 1868 Municipal Council reformed. J.L. Harris commenced 'Penny Post' newspaper.

- 1869 Lord and Lady Belmore open the new railway to Goulburn.
- 1870 Daniel and Gray purchase the Penny Post.
- 1875 Railway line extended south from Goulburn.
- 1879 Gas comes to Goulburn. Local telephones.
- 1881 Present Post Office in Auburn Street opened.
- 1884 St Saviours Cathedral opened. New jail opened at North Goulburn. Telephone comes to the city.
- 1887 Present Court House opened.
- 1889 District Hospital in Goldsmith Street opened.
- 1890 St Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral dedicated.
- 1899 Extensive campaign for Goulburn's selection as the Capital City.
- 1902 Industrial exhibition of Goulburn goods in Roger's Great Arcade. Municipal bridges proclaimed as 'national bridges'.
- 1911 Goulburn gets trunk line to Sydney.
- 1914 Goulburn Council installs electric lighting. First Aeroplane lands in Goulburn, carrying mail to Sydney.
- 1923 Goulburn Woollen Mills opened by Sir George Fuller, Premier.
- 1925 War Memorial opened by Sir Dudley de Chair, State Governor.
- 1927 The first radio broadcast from Goulburn was by Radio Station 2FC, Sydney.
- 1931 Radio Station 2GN established. Wool sales commenced by R.D. Gray.
- 1939 Auburn Street concreted.
- 1941 Company formed to manufacture munitions in Goulburn with Government partnership for war effort. NSW Electricity Commission took over the electricity undertaking.

Source: Goulburn Mulwaree Council

The following Sections provide a brief overview history of the development of Goulburn, Marulan and Lake Bathurst.

### **Goulburn**

Goulburn was laid out by Robert Dixon around the confluence of the Wollondilly and Mulwaree Rivers in 1825, and grew quickly between 1829 and 1833. As a result of constant flooding, Governor Bourke ordered the survey of an area on higher ground to the south-west of the settlement in 1832. This was carried out, and in 1833 the main focus of settlement changed and became known as the 'new town'. During the

1830s, Goulburn became the centre for police operations in the Southern Tablelands.

By 1841, the population had reached 644. Commerce operations developed in the town and in 1864 it was declared a 'city'. The rail line from Sydney was opened in 1869, with Goulburn as the southern terminus; although it was extended southwards in 1875. Goulburn grew rapidly during the 1830s, 1840s and the Victorian era, and many of its most notable buildings date from this time. The railway station and associated yards were built in 1875 and are fine examples of the architecture and industry of this time. Goulburn's railway station demonstrated the importance of Goulburn to the NSW economy.

Some of the most notable buildings in Goulburn include: the St. Saviour's Cathedral built in 1884 in a neo-Gothic Victorian style; the St. Peter and Paul's Roman Catholic Cathedral, built in 1890; the Post Office, built in 1881; the present Court House, built in 1887; and the District Hospital, built in 1889, Goulburn Gaol and Kenmore Hospital. The Goulburn Court House is one of the most significant colonial buildings in NSW. The town also has an assortment of commercial buildings, inns, terraces and private houses, which demonstrate architectural styles from the Victorian, Federation and 1920s periods. In the 19th century, Goulburn was a multi-cultural city with a significant Jewish population. The Liedertafel Theatre is a reminder of this time. During the 1950s, many of the regional headquarters located in Goulburn relocated to either Sydney, or other regional centres. As a result, the structure and administrative importance of Goulburn changed. Goulburn has maintained its role as a rural service centre. It has become a key destination point along the Hume Highway, given its distance from Sydney and the two hour stopping thresholds for motorists, which has been supported by successful marketing campaigns from the Roads and Traffic Authority of NSW. The construction of the Highway bypass led to the decline of many of the highway service industries that previously existed in the town centre.

### ***Marulan***

Marulan is located on a narrow section of land between the ridges and gorges of the Shoalhaven and Wollondilly Rivers. The area was originally known as the Marulan Ramp and was used as the main south corridor to inland NSW. Marulan was first discovered by Wilson, Price and Collins in 1798. However, the first mention of Marulan was by Charles Throsby in 1818, who was accompanied by Meehan,

Wild and Hume when exploring the area around the Goulburn Plains and Lake Bathurst.

The original township of Marulan was established as a private village in the 1820s at the junction of Bungonia Road and the Great Southern Road and it was initially known as Moorooloolan. The township was drawn up and surveyed by Hoddle in 1834 and Marulan was established and gazetted on the 11 March 1835. The Woolpack Inn was the first establishment in Marulan, along with a large church reserve. In 1845, two more inns were established, as well as a store and several bark huts. In the 1860s, when the railway line was being built through the area, the settlement became a railway camp and was relocated to its present site around the train station. On 1 September 1878 the name of the town was changed from Moorooloolan to Marulan.

The Great Southern Railway at Marulan was established in 1868. The original railway station was 2.5 kilometres east of the existing town. The railway stimulated business and ten stores were located in the main street in the 1890s. However, when the Post Office moved from the original village, many of the other businesses soon followed, leading to a decline in the original village in 1878. In 1878, the new town was officially given the name of the Marulan.

The original South Road to Bungonia was replaced by a new road in 1928, which linked Sutton Forest to Bungonia, passing through both Marulan and Goulburn. The daily mail service used this road and operated in 1936 from Marulan to Camden. In addition a Cobb & Co. service ran from Marulan to Cooma. With the introduction of the railways, this service was no longer viable.

The Hume Highway, named after the early explorer Hamilton Hume, was officially proclaimed a State Highway in 1928. Marulan performed the role of a highway town until 1985 when the bypass for the Highway was constructed.

### ***Lake Bathurst***

In 1818, Lake Bathurst was mapped by the Surveyor General, James Meehan. Meehan had been commissioned by Governor Macquarie to find a new route from inland NSW to Jervis Bay. Lake Bathurst was named after the British Colonial Secretary at the time. In 1820, Governor Macquarie inspected Lake Bathurst and within a few years, the first land grants were made for pastoral settlement. The first land grant went to Daniel Cooper. The ex-convict and businessman was granted 1,000 acres at a property called 'Waterloo Plains Station' under the

condition that he improve the land east of the 'Morass', a swampy area to the east of the lake. Cooper's business partner, Solomon Levey, owned significant parcels of land around Lake Bathurst. A barn designed in 1825 by Sydney architect Frances Greenway remains on the land. The land surrounding Lake Bathurst was mainly reserved for noteworthy grantees, with smaller blocks north of Tirrannaville reserved for veteran soldiers of the Napoleonic Wars. Admiral John Gore was granted of 250 acres for his services to Lord Nelson. A village reserve was set aside at Lake Bathurst, but was not successful, as many of the large pastoral leases had their own facilities and were self sufficient. Lake Bathurst was formerly known as Tarago. At its peak, the village had two registered inns and the St. John's Church, which was built in 1860.

The Goulburn to Queanbeyan Railway reached Lake Bathurst in 1884, with the picturesque lake attracting many people. Large rowing and sailing regattas were held. The influx of tourists declined in 1897, when the lake began to recede. Lake Bathurst was named in 1884 when Sherwin's Flat became Tarago. Lake Bathurst remained the rural centre of the surrounding region, with a school established in 1869. During World War II, Lake Bathurst played an important role, with an area south of the village used to store 658,000 gallons of fuel. This area was guarded by troops in a series of bunkers. Selected remnants are still evident today. During the 1950s, water skiers and motor boat enthusiasts were attracted to Lake Bathurst, with thousands of people enjoying the area. However, in the late 1960s, Lake Bathurst's population declined, with many farmers moving away. At this time, the school and village store closed. The goods shed and water tank located near the railway line were removed. The tree-lined road, which was the original border of the village, remains today. Today, Lake Bathurst is a small village and is an important local history destination for tourists.

### ***Project scope***

Goulburn Mulwaree Council appreciates that effective archaeological management requires identifying the archaeological resources within the Shire prior to such sites being placed under threat. The scope of the project is to investigate European archaeological sites within the identified study area. While all historical archaeological sites within the Council are open to investigation, the focus of the AMP should be upon those sites that fall within the time period of first European exploration through to c.1860. Archaeological sites within this timeframe remain

under-represented in Goulburn Mulwaree's broad-based heritage studies, lists and registers.

It is considered that:

*A comprehensive AMP will be undertaken and will involve a fully researched and documented project with GIS mapping and completed individual site data inventory forms. The investigative method should include a 'predictive model' of sites within the 1820-1860 time frame and field investigation based upon the findings of that model.*

The AMP for Goulburn Mulwaree will also:

- ensure that heritage values of the Council's archaeological sites are considered as an integrated whole;
- provide a contextual framework for better identification of sites, more accurate
- assessments of significance and clearer and better decisions about site preservation;
- provide management guidelines for a consistent approach to the assessment of sites and the integration of those sites into local planning and management frameworks;
- provide a basis of information for the community to understand, appreciate,
- manage and promote its archaeological heritage.

### **The Project Scope**

Refer to Attachment 2 for a summary table: AMP project scope, stages and processes.

### **Background materials**

A list of reference documents to be used in the preparation of the AMP, in addition to independent research carried out by the consultant, is included in Attachment 3.

### **Consultant team**

The consultant team will have demonstrable professional qualifications and expertise in the preparation of AMPs with appropriate experience to undertake this project and will provide recent examples of similar projects.

The consultant team will include and not be limited to the following skills:



- Archaeologist
- Historian
- Project management
- Planner (optional) to assist with translating the AMP into statutory planning requirements for the local environmental planning processes

### ***Project management and progress meetings***

The AMP will be project managed by Council's Strategic Planner, Mr Jack Miller. The consultant team must allow for attendance at a project establishment meeting with the Council project manager at the Council office at a date and time to be agreed.

The consultant team must also allow to attend 3 project progress meetings with the Council project manager at the Council office as specified in the consultants project time line as agreed by Council.

### ***Consultation and training***

The consultant team should allow to attend and facilitate community consultation workshops and/or discussions with specific stakeholder groups as required to facilitate the AMP preparation.

Relevant stakeholders to be consulted are:

- *Local Aboriginal Land Councils*
- *Goulburn & District Historical Soc.*
- *Goulburn Heritage Group*
- *Goulburn Family History Group*
- *Marulan Historical Society*
- *Bungonia Historical Society*
- *NPWS*
- *Lake Bathurst community*
- *Tallong community*
- *Towrang community*

### ***Project deliverables***

The consultant team will provide the following:

- 2 copies of the progress report
- 3 bound copies of the draft report
- 3 bound copies of the final report (and a pdf version on CD)

- Report to be provided in Microsoft word format
- SHI database inventory forms;
- Mapping and database information in format compatible with Heritage Branch SHI software & Council's Map Info based GIS System.
- 1 Training session for use of AMP, mapping and databases and web-related AMP information

***Project budget and payment schedule***

An amount of \$22,500.00 as a lump sum fee is available for the preparation of this AMP (GST can be added to this amount). This fee is to include all costs including project disbursements.

The following will be available for the consultant team's use at the Council Chambers, Bourke Street, Goulburn;

- telephone, office space, appointment taking facilities.

***Project timeframe and payments***

It is anticipated that the AMP will take approx. 7 1/2 months to prepare and will meet the project timetable as shown on the spreadsheet – attachment 5.

Progress payments will be provided in accordance with the project stages included in Attachment 2 as follows.

- 15% on project establishment
- 30% on submission of 1st progress report
- 30% on submission of draft report, mapping and database
- 25% on submission of final report

***Terms of engagement of consultant team***

The proposed terms of engagement for this project and Council's contract for services are included in Attachment 4.

***Project quotation submissions and closing date***

If you are interested in quoting for this project, please send a submission that addresses the following:

- Proposed project scope and plan with timeframes for stages;
- Description of proposed method for undertaking each project stage;

- The proposed consultant team including project manager and sub-consultants;
- A brief statement outlining the consultant's team appropriateness for this project with reference to the skills and tasks outlined above;
- Proposed project fee and fee breakdown into stages;
- Indication of any additional consulting fees that may be applicable, eg attendance at additional meetings
- Acceptance of proposed project terms of engagement;
- Indicate earliest available starting date, required notice of commencement or any other constraints on availability
- Curriculum vitas for all team members, including formal heritage qualifications and experience;
- Two referees for previously successfully completed local government AMPS or similar recent projects.

Please send your quotation submission to Mr Jack Miller at the above before 3 pm, 27 March 2009. Please mark your submission;

Tender Box  
Archaeological Management Plan Quotation  
Goulburn Mulwaree Council

Council's postal address is;

- Goulburn Mulwaree Council, Locked Bag 22, Goulburn, NSW 2580

Council's physical address is;

- 186 Bourke Street, Goulburn, NSW

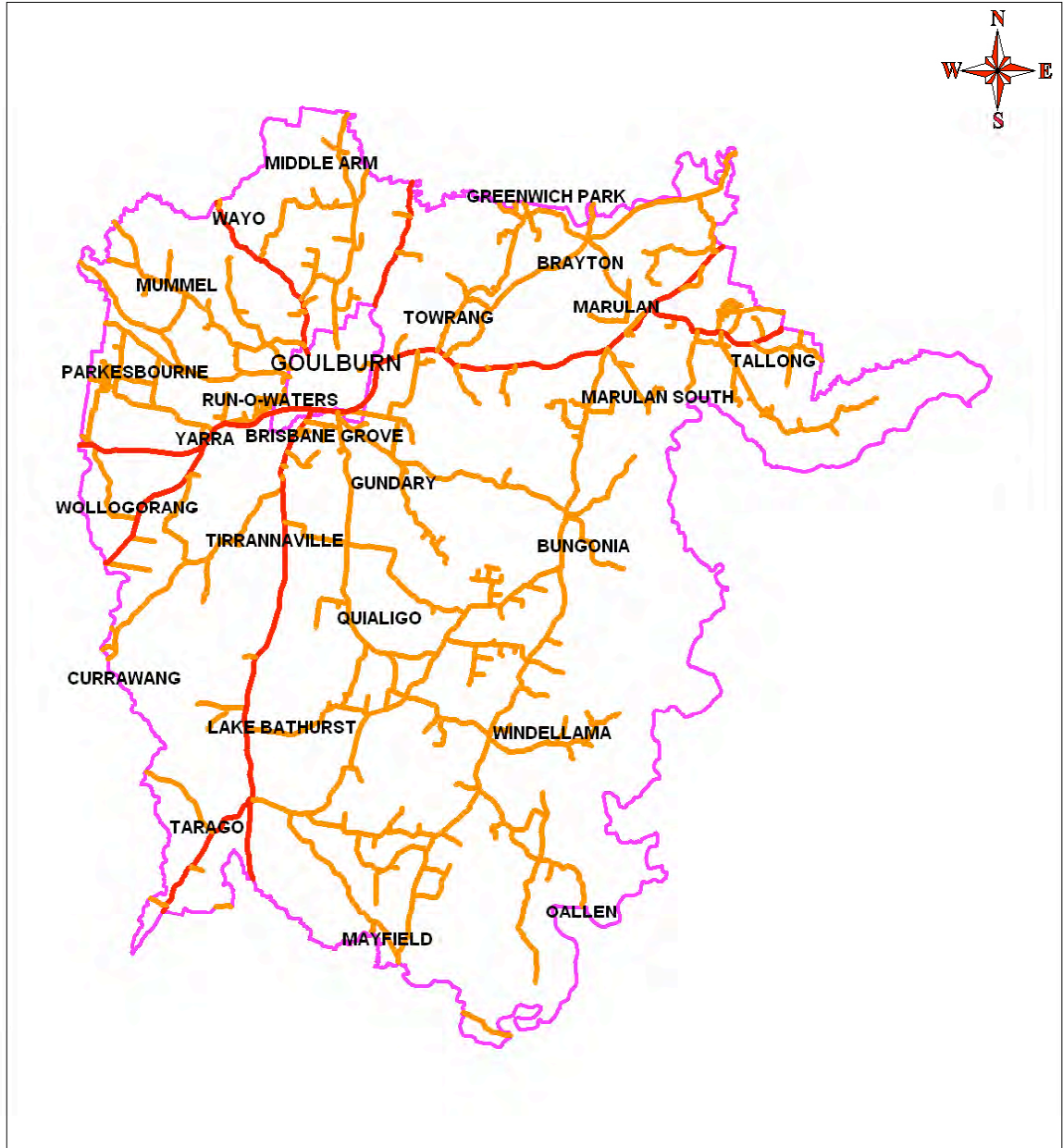
To discuss this project further and for any other queries, please contact the project manager Mr Jack Miller at the council on 48 234 457 or email;  
[jack.miller@goulburn.nsw.gov.au](mailto:jack.miller@goulburn.nsw.gov.au)

Yours sincerely

Jack Miller  
**Strategic Planner**

Attachments:

1. Study area location plan
2. Summary table: AMP stages and processes
3. Background reference materials
4. Terms of Engagement for Consultancy
5. Project timetable spreadsheet



**Attachment 2: Summary table: AMP project scope, stages and processes**

*Note: This summary table outlined the project scope, stages and processes for the preparation of a comprehensive AMP.*

---

**VOLUME 1**

***Introduction***

Volume Identification  
Background  
Study Area Location  
Study Aims  
Project Constraints  
Project Participants, Author Identification  
Acknowledgements  
AMP Use Guide  
Statement of Benefits

***Plan Structure & Format***

***Record of Project Process***

---

***Stage 1***

***Legislative Framework***

Relevant Statutory & Planning Controls

*Details*

*Undertaken to*

***Data Collection & Review***

Borehole Data  
Previous reports & studies  
Existing Databases & Inventories  
Develop an account of the study area resource

<b>Study Area History</b>	Primary sources Secondary sources Previous reports & studies	Develop an area history to assist identification of relevant research framework enquiries
---------------------------	--	---

<b>Previous Study Area Archaeology</b>	Previous reports & studies	Analyse physical condition, research potential, results & interpretation from previously investigated sites to inform the Research Agenda Framework
--	----------------------------	---

---

**Stage 2**

<b>Physical Assessment</b>	Borehole Data Previous reports & studies Geomorphology Geology Soil	Analyse study area landform evolution to develop stratigraphic chronosequences, describe influence of topographic features on human activity & settlement patterns, & inform research questions
----------------------------	---	---

<b>Character of the Resource</b>	Synthesises physical assessment, historical research and previous studies	Develop a character profile of the study area and quantitative data about the surviving resource
----------------------------------	---	--

---

**Stage 3**

<b>Research Framework</b>	Heritage Study themes Previous archaeological work Historic Phases Land use & development	Guide archaeological investigations and produce maximum research benefit from the resource for the community
---------------------------	--	--

<b>Cultural Significance Assessment</b>	General Area Statement & Discussion Individual site assessments in each AMA database entry	Identify the cultural significance of the study area
<b>Management Strategy</b>	Recommended Investigation Actions Interpretation Strategy Maintenance of AMP Elements	Identify archaeological site requirements, methods to interpret & disseminate investigation results & upkeep and review processes
<b>Policy Implementation Strategy</b>	Statutory Requirements	Integrate archaeological management requirements into planning policy
<b>Issues for Consideration</b>	Further research required Obligations of owners/developers/local council/archaeologist	

---

### **Bibliography**

**Report Terminology** Glossary

**Central Research Archive** Relevant generated documentation  
Create extensive, publicly accessible centralised research source



<b>Appendices</b>	Project Brief
	Accepted Proposal
	List of Potential Sites
	Relevant Brochures/LGA
	Website text
	Glossary of AMP terminology

---

---

## VOLUME 2

### **Stage 4**

<b>GIS/Maps</b>	Study Area Boundary	Infrastructure & Below-
	Physical Condition of	Street Features
	Archaeological Resource	Depth of Deposit across
	Bore Log Locations &	study area
	Previous Excavations	Historic Maps & Aerial
	Descriptive	Photos
	Geology/Geomorphology/Soils	Sites According to Historic
	Landscape Development	Phases
	Properties With Basements &	Significance of Sites
	their depth	Research Potential
		Indicative Arch
		Requirements
		Identified Heritage Items

---

## VOLUME 3

<b>CD-ROM</b>	GIS: relational AMA database and maps
---------------	---------------------------------------

---

### **Attachment 3: Background reference materials**

The following is a list of documents, reports and software to be used in the preparation of the AMP. It is also considered essential that the consultant research /or confirm the historical validity in respect to any particular identified site.

The successful consultant will have to consider the following documents;

*The Burra Charter and Guidelines*

*Heritage Council of NSW/Heritage Office Department of Planning Guideline documents, such as;*

- *Historical Archaeological Sites: Investigation and Conservation Guidelines, Department of Planning, Sydney, 1993*
- *Archaeological Assessment Guidelines, 1996*
- *Assessing Heritage Significance, 2001*
- *Historical Archaeology Code of Practice, revised edition, 2007.*
- *Goulburn Mulwaree Strategy 2007*

### **Relevant Goulburn Mulwaree Council documents are;**

- *Goulburn Heritage Study 1983, Lester Firth & Associates*
- *Goulburn Heritage Study Review 2004*
- *Mulwaree Heritage Study 2004*
- *Mapping info available*

### **Attachment 4: Terms of engagement for consultancy**

The proposed terms of engagement for this project are based on the Consultant's Brief for the preparation of an Archaeological Management Plan and Council's contract for services.

## **APPENDIX 2. GOULBURN MULWAREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

### **Invitation to nominate important sites for listing.**

#### **Suggested Themes & Current Listings.**

The Goulburn Mulwaree Archaeological Management Plan has been commissioned by Goulburn Mulwaree Council to assist with the listing of archaeological sites within the Council area (contact - Mr. Jack Miller, 02 4823 4457).

The emphasis of the study is on historical or European sites from initial exploration and first settlement up to the 1860s.

Aboriginal sites are the subject of separate studies already completed by Council, but there is an opportunity to suggest listings for sites of Aboriginal-European contact.

The table below provides an outline of the main historical themes and sub-themes. It provides suggested examples and current listings and provides an opportunity for the nomination of additional sites to be included in the study.

Through this means the Council and the study team hope to provide an opportunity for community involvement in the listing of significant sites, so that there are representative sites for each major theme.

There is also an opportunity for community members to propose additional themes, but remember the emphasis is on the period from first settlement through to the 1860s.

Your assistance in this important project is much appreciated and will be acknowledged in the final report. We would also hope to call on you for additional information and assistance, if required, as the study proceeds.

#### **What is archaeology?**

Archaeology is the study of past ways of life predominantly through the surviving physical evidence of artefacts, sites, buildings and ruins. Archaeology will also draw upon historical and other forms of documentation, if available. Archaeology contributes to our understanding of the past in many ways, as indicated by the range of potential sites outlined in the table below.

#### **Study Team.**

Dr. Edward Higginbotham, archaeologist.

Terry Kass, historian.

Sue Jackson-Stepowski, town planner.

#### **Further information.**

In the first instance, please contact

Mr. Jack Miller, Goulburn Mulwaree Council, 02 4823 4457.

Dr. Edward Higginbotham, 02 9716 5154.

#### **Nominating sites for listing.**

If you wish to participate in this project, please use the form at the end of this document to nominate sites for listing. You can print out as many forms as you wish. Alternatively this documentation is available in Word format from Council or Dr. Edward Higginbotham, so you can fill in the form on your computer.

In order to assist the study team, please can you return your listing proposals and other information to the contact details provided below by Friday, 17 July 2009.

Please can you return your listing proposals to:

Email address:

[drted@higginbotham.com.au](mailto:drted@higginbotham.com.au)

Dr. Edward Higginbotham.

Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd.

(13 O'Connor Street, HABERFIELD, NSW 2045)

PO Box 97, HABERFIELD, NSW 2045.

Phone: 02 9716-5154.

Fax: 02 9716-8547.

Mobile: 0418 86 1788.

**THEMES, SUB-THEMES AND LISTINGS.**

<b>Main Theme</b>	<b>Sub Theme</b>	<b>Listings</b>
<b>Aboriginal Occupation</b>	<b>Occupying the Land</b>	<b>Note</b> – The Aboriginal settlement of LGA is outside the scope of this study of historical archaeological sites. However, contact sites can be included in the following theme.
	<b>Interacting with the Invader</b>	<b>Examples –</b> Aboriginal-European contact sites Massacre sites Fringe camps Aboriginal reserves or missions  <b>Existing Listings –</b>  <b>Your suggestions for listing</b> – Please use the form at the end of this document.
<b>Settling upon / Managing the land</b>	<b>Mapping the new land</b>	<b>Examples –</b> Explorer's camps Survey marks Named natural features  <b>Existing Listings –</b>  <b>Your suggestions for listing</b> – Please use the form at the end of this document.

Main Theme	Sub Theme	Listings
	<p><b>Pastoral settlement - occupying the land</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Homesteads                      Barns                      Stables                      Convict barracks                      Woolsheds                      Shepherd's huts                      Post and rail fencing.                      Hedges and windbreaks                      Stockyards                      Slaughterhouses                      Dams                      Water tanks                      Wells</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Caarne Homestead Site, Bungonia                      Currawang House, Currawang                      Danganelly Farmhouse, Greenwich Park Road, Towrang                      Glenrock Homestead, Stone Buildings and Grounds, Bundanoon Road, Marulan                      Inverary Park, Inverary Road, Bungonia                      Kippilaw Homestead Group, Gurrundah Road                      Lockyersleigh, Towrang                      Lumley Park Homestead and Outbuildings, Windellama Road, Bungonia                      Norwood, Middle Arm Road, Goulburn                      Tirranna Homestead Group, Tirrannaville                      Springfield Homestead Group, Braidwood Road                      McKey Cottage, 'Pine Park', Pomeroy via Goulburn                      Pomeroy Homestead and Outbuildings.                      The Dungeons – Tallawa Waterfall, Badgerys Lookout Road via Tallong                      Lansdowne, Bungonia Road, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

Main Theme	Sub Theme	Listings
	<p><b>Laying down transport routes</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Roads                      Milestones                      Bridges                      River crossings                      Convict stockades                      Travelling stock routes                      Hotels                      Inns                      Mail and stage coach routes and infrastructure.</p> <p>Note – the railway reached Goulburn in 1869, so is outside the cut off date for this study (c.1860).</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Stone ruins [Ship Inn; Victoria Inn], King Street, Bungonia                      Towrang Convict Stockade and Magazine, Towrang                      Towrang Bridge and Culverts, Towrang                      Woolpack Inn, Tiyces Lane, Marulan                      Wandri [Robert Plumb’s Inn], Hume Highway, Marulan                      Forest Lodge, Tarlo [inn]                      The Loaded Dog Hotel and Outbuildings, Braidwood Road, Tarago                      Wild’s Pass road remains                      Bridge abutments adjacent to The Brewery, Bungonia Rd, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<p><b>Establishing tenures and land use</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Veterans’ allotments.                      Closer settlement                      Church and School Land</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b></p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

<b>Main Theme</b>	<b>Sub Theme</b>	<b>Listings</b>
	<b>Extracting wealth from the earth</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>  Mining shafts  Mullock heaps  Quarries  Open cut mines  Assay offices  Smelters  Mining villages or communities</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>  Fernbank Mining Settlement, Nerriga  Mantons Reef – Village, Battery and Mine Site, Bungonia  Quarry, Verner Street, Goulburn  Lime Kiln sites (these may be later than 1860?)</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document..</p>
	<b>Establishing service centres</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>  Towns – Goulburn  Villages – Old Marulan, Bungonia, Lake Bathurst [?], Tarlo [?]  Hotels and Inns</p> <p>Note – Those towns and villages listed above are those for which there is evidence of development by c.1860 (the cut-off date for this study).</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>  Old Marulan Township Area, Marulan  Stone ruins [Ship Inn; Victoria Inn], King Street, Bungonia  Fernbank Mining Settlement, Nerriga  Mantons Reef – Village, Battery and Mine Site, Bungonia</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
<b>Making a living</b>	<b>Distributing goods</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>  Warehouses  Stores</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>  Goulburn Club site, Market Street, former Bull and Woodward Stores, c 1847</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

<b>Main Theme</b>	<b>Sub Theme</b>	<b>Listings</b>
	<b>Processing animal products</b>	<b>Examples –</b> Abattoirs Tanneries Wool scours Slaughter yards  <b>Existing Listings –</b>  <b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.
	<b>Processing agricultural products</b>	<b>Examples –</b> Flour mills Wineries  <b>Existing Listings –</b> Goulburn Brewery, Bungonia Road, Goulburn Former Goulburn Flour Mills, Corner Goldsmith & Sloane Streets (date?)  <b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.
	<b>Working with hand and eye – Trades</b>	<b>Examples –</b> Blacksmith's shops Tailoring shops Wood turning works Cabinet making  <b>Existing Listings –</b>  <b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.



Main Theme	Sub Theme	Listings
	<b>Working with sophisticated machinery</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>            Foundries            Engineering works            Workshops            Cordial making</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b></p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<b>Working women</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>            Hotels            Shops            Woollen or weaving mills            Hospitals            Domestic interiors.</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>            Former Hospital, now Police Station, Sloane Street            Various Hotels, Sloane Street            Mandelson’s Hotel, Corner Sloane &amp; Clinton Streets, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
<b>Housing the People</b>	<b>Housing the Elite</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>            Grand homesteads            Houses            Outbuildings</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>            Caarne Homestead Site, Bungonia            Glenrock Homestead, Stone Buildings and Grounds, Bundanoon Road, Marulan            Inverary Park, Inverary Road, Bungonia            Kippilaw Homestead Group, Gurrundah Road            Lockyersleigh, Towrang            Wollogorang, Breadalbane            Tirranna Homestead Group, Tirrannaville            Springfield Homestead Group, Braidwood Road            Pomeroy Homestead and Outbuildings.</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

Main Theme	Sub Theme	Listings
	<p><b>Housing Citizens</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b> Dwellings in towns or villages</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b> Riversdale, 107 Wayo Street Goulburn St Clair, 318 Sloane Street, Goulburn Hillview, Shepherds Court, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<p><b>Living on the Fringe</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b> Aboriginal camps Shanty towns</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b> Lansdowne, aboriginal camps and burials ?</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<p><b>Using available materials</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b> Pise buildings Slab buildings Stone buildings</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b> Crawford property, Yarra - Stone Wandi/Plums Inn, Hume Hwy - Stone House Long Street, Goulburn - Slab</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<p><b>Supplying building materials</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b> Brickyards Sawmills</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b> Gulson's Brickworks, Common Street Goulburn (date?) Former Brick pits and works, May Street Goulburn (date?)</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

<b>Main Theme</b>	<b>Sub Theme</b>	<b>Listings</b>
<b>Servicing the Community</b>	<b>Establishing community services</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Post offices                      Schools of Arts                      Mechanics Institute [1858]                      Town hall                      Rubbish dumps</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Former Post Office, Reynolds Street Goulburn (date?)</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<b>Extending government and bureaucracy</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Police stations, watchhouses                      Courthouse                      Lands Office                      Gaol</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Old Police Barracks, Sloane Street, Goulburn                      Former Courthouse, Sloane Street, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<b>Supplying retail needs</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      General stores                      Shops                      Markets</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Belmore Park – former Market site</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

Main Theme	Sub Theme	Listings
	<p><b>Extending utility services</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Gasworks                      Street lighting                      Water supply</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Blackshaw’s Wells, Blackshaw Road, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<p><b>Caring for health</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Hospitals                      Asylums                      Doctors’ surgeries                      Aged care</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Former Hospital now Police Station, Sloane Street</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<p><b>Promoting religious values / Living and dying</b></p>	<p><b>Examples –</b>                      Churches                      Chapels                      Convents</p> <p>Pioneer cemeteries                      Other cemeteries                      Burials                      Burial plots on rural properties.</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>                      Christ Church, King St, Bungonia                      Merrilla Uniting Church and Cemetery, Merrilla                      St James Chapel on Kippilaw, Gurrundah Road via Goulburn                      Old Marulan Anglican Church Cemetery, Bungonia Road, Old Marulan                      Towrang Convict Stockade Graves, Towrang                      Tirranna – Gibson Family Cemetery, Tirrannaville</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

<b>Main Theme</b>	<b>Sub Theme</b>	<b>Listings</b>
<b>Evolving Community</b>	<b>Diversifying the population</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>            Chinese burial grounds            Joss houses            Chinese market gardens            Jewish communities            Synagogues</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>            Jewish Cemetery, Long Street, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<b>Enjoying leisure</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>            Hotels            Racecourses            Sports fields            Music halls            Brothels            Bandstands            Dance halls</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b>            Stone ruins [Ship Inn; Victoria Inn], King Street, Bungonia            Woolpack Inn, Tiyces Lane, Marulan            Wandii [Robert Plumb's Inn], Hume Highway, Marulan            Forest Lodge, Tarlo [inn 1840s?]            The Loaded Dog Hotel and Outbuildings, Braidwood Road, Tarago            Hope Inn (former) and outbuildings, Bungonia            Riversdale, 107 Wayo Street, Goulburn</p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>
	<b>Defending the nation</b>	<p><b>Examples –</b>            Barracks            Rifle ranges            Drill halls            Parade grounds</p> <p><b>Existing Listings –</b></p> <p><b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.</p>

<b>Main Theme</b>	<b>Sub Theme</b>	<b>Listings</b>
	<b>Beautifying the environment</b>	<b>Examples –</b> Parks Gardens Street trees  <b>Existing Listings –</b> Lockyersleigh Garden, Towrang Wollogorang Garden, Breadalbane Tirranna Original Garden Remnants, Tirrannaville  <b>Your suggestions for listing –</b> Please use the form at the end of this document.

Thank you for contributing to this study.

Dr. Edward Higginbotham & Terry Kass.  
Edward Higginbotham & Associates Pty Ltd.

**FORM FOR LISTING PROPOSALS – AMP GOULBURN MULWAREE.**

<b>Main Theme</b>	
<b>Sub-Theme</b>	
<b>Listing proposals</b>	Please provide: 1. Item name. 2. Address and / or location details. 3. Reasons for listing.

Your contact details.

<b>Name</b>	
<b>Address</b>	
<b>Phone</b>	
<b>Email</b>	

Thank you for contributing to this study.

### **APPENDIX 3. GOULBURN & DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**

The following information was provided by the Goulburn & District Historical Society in response to the Invitations to nominate important sites for listing (Appendix 2).

#### **GMAP1: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

##### **Main Theme: “Mapping the Land”**

###### **Sub-theme: “Explorer’s Campsites”**

Mount Towrang: Price and Wilson’s terminal point, 1798. This was the southernmost point reached by the first official exploration to the southern tablelands, and is easily identified from the expedition journal. The Society erected a memorial plaque here on the bi-centenary of the expedition in 1998. It is adjacent to the Hume Highway, just north of Goulburn.

The Dog-Faced Rock, Inverary [near Bungonia]: This recognizable landmark was described by Hamilton Hume in 1814 and used as a reference point by early travelers.

Meehan’s Hill: This landmark, 2 km west of Tirranaville, afforded the first view of the site of modern Goulburn for the explorers Meehan, Throsby and Hume in 1818.

Wologorang Lagoon [adjacent to the Federal Highway between Goulburn and Collector]: a campsite of Major Mitchell in 1828.

Wollondilly River crossing, Murray’s Flat [7 km east of Goulburn, adjacent to the railway crossing]: This site can be identified as the campsite of Captain Sturt during his 1829 expedition in search of the inland sea. His party carried a whaleboat overland to this spot.

South Hill, on the south western outskirts of Goulburn; Hume and Hovell campsite.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

#### **GMAP2: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

##### **Main Theme: “Mapping the Land”**

###### **Sub-theme: “Named Natural Features:”**

The following natural features are deemed as having great cultural and historical significance;

Governors Hill, on the eastern approaches to Goulburn.

Rocky Hill.

Lake George and Lake Bathurst.

Mount Wayo; this landmark is recognizable from all parts of the shire and was a beacon for early explorers, shepherds and cross-country travelers.

Long Point Lookout, Tallong; early lookout – one of the Barber children fell to his death here in 1843.



Bungonia Lookdown and Caves; tourist destination since the 1830's.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP3: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Pastoral Settlement"**

**Sub-theme: "European Sites and structures pre-1860's"**

Wild's Pass, Cookbundoon Ranges, 20 km north-east of Goulburn: remains of the **first European structure in the Goulburn district**, possibly a powder magazine, known as "Wild's Hut" after Joe Wild, the overseer of the convict road-gang who built road under contract for Charles Throsby from Stonequarry [Picton] to Tarlo in 1820. A nearby pile of rubble may [or may not be] the toll-keepers house.

Bundong [Lake Bathurst]; site of the first Christian service held on the Southern Tablelands, 1820, marked by a memorial.

Tom Taylor's birthplace, Tarlo. Adjacent to the Taralga Road, 15 km northeast of Goulburn, is a monument erected in a roadside paddock to commemorate the birthplace of the first white child born in the district.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP4: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Pastoral Settlement"**

**Sub-theme: "Homesteads, woolsheds, barns & outbuildings" page 1**

Bundong [Lake Bathurst].E. S. Hall's homestead ruins c. 1821, convict-built barn attributed to **Greenway**. Rotherwood homestead.

Reevesdale [Bungonia]; homestead, shearing shed and blacksmith's complex c. 1821-23; site of the first surveyed village in the shire (Inverary); oldest gaol, cemetery.

Inverary Park [Bungonia] 1822; homestead complex, site of the first village survey and gaol in the shire [now on Reevesdale].

Arthursleigh homestead, woolshed, outbuilding and cemetery complex c.1822.

Brisbane Meadow [Bungonia] homestead complex c.1823.

Carne [Bungonia] site c 1823, [no old buildings remain].

Lumley Park [Bungonia] homestead complex, c. 1824.

Cardross homestead complex c 1824-5, west of Goulburn.

Maxton Park homestead complex, west of Goulburn.

Inveralochy site, Braidwood Road.

Kenny's Point [Lake George North]. Reputed "convict lockup".

Lockyersleigh homestead complex c. 1835, northeast of Goulburn.

Longreach Homestead complex, northeast of Goulburn.

Wollogorang Homestead complex.

Wingello Park complex.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

#### **GMAP4: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

##### **Main Theme: "Pastoral Settlement"**

##### **Sub-theme: "Homesteads, woolsheds, barns & outbuildings" page 2**

Malton homestead, barn and schoolhouse complex, Yarra, 10 km southwest of Goulburn.

Mayfield [Lower Boro district, south-east of Tarago] Mullen's homestead ruins c. 1860's. Site and relics of the childhood home [some say the birthplace] of Francis Clarke, alias Frank Gardiner, the famous bushranger.

Merrila homestead and complex, west of Goulburn, c. 1830's.

Norwood complex

Pomeroy complex

Rossville complex, Range Road

Lynwood complex, Range Road.

South Hill complex, on the outskirts of Goulburn.

Spring Ponds complex, near Bungonia.

Springfield complex, Braidwood road.

Taradale, east of Collector.

The Towers, Braidwood Road, on the outskirts of Goulburn.

Garoorigang, Braidwood road, on the outskirts of Goulburn.

Willeroo – Currawang, near Tarago c. 1820's.

Wollogorang homestead complex – 1840's.

Braemar complex, Range Road.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP5; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Transport Routes"**

**Sub-theme: "convict stockades"**

Towrang Stockade complex, cemetery and powder magazine.

Kenny's Point [Lake George north]; reputed convict lockup.

Reevesdale; "Old Inverary Gaol" where convict escapees, bolters, bushrangers and corpses were lodged c. 1830's.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP6; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Transport routes"**

**Sub-theme: "Old inns and hotels"**

Only surviving buildings are listed. There are scores of old inns and hotels of which little or no trace remains. Monica Croke has carried out extensive research on this project.

Black Swan Inn 1859 – [Garoorigang] Goulburn.

Coach and Horses inn [coach depot] Grafton St Goulburn.

Edinburgh Castle, Tarlo 1852.

Empire Hotel [modernized and still trading, originally the Bazaar] Goulburn 1858

Harrow Inn rubble ruins, Towrang 1843.

Oliver Goldsmith Inn, Run o' Waters [a few kilometres south west of Goulburn] 1865

Pelican Inn, Braidwood Road Tirranville 1848.

Poidevin's hotel, 129 Grafton Street, Goulburn 1840's.

Victoria Hotel, Bungonia 1843.

Belmore Arms, Auburn St Goulburn [now 'Retravision' store] 1869.

Terminus Hotel, Marulan 1865

Waterloo Plains hotel, Bundong [Lake Bathurst district] 1840's.

Kilrae, Boro 1850's.

The Elms, Yarra

Gilmore Inn, Lake Bathurst district.

Thurlow Hotel, Mummell.

Macaleer's "Wattle Park" hotel, Baw Baw [ruins].

Rockfield inn, Mummell.

Clear Hills Inn, Mount Wayo

Crimean Hotel [The Builder's Arms] 83 Grafton St; 1850's inn, stone rubble construction, stables at rear.

Southern Star, Goulburn 1860

Towrang Hotel 1860's.

Hibernian, Auburn st. Goulburn [modernized and still trading] 1849

Astor hotel, Auburn St Goulburn [modernized beyond recognition and still trading] 1840's

Traveller's Rest [Carrier's Arms], south side of Grafton St near Bradley Street, 1853.

Matt Healey's Inn site, later the Goulburn, Victoria, Prince Albert, Criterion, Cremorne and Riversdale Inn, Twynam Drive Goulburn

Mandelson's, corner Sloane and Clinton Streets, Goulburn – 1840's.

Rock of Cashel 1861; now J.R. Craig funeral centre, Sloane St. Goulburn

Traveller's Inn, 1835, in Sloane Street, rebuilt in 1869 as the Terminus, since demolished- the Carlton Hotel is now on this site.

Tattersall's; corner of Clinton and Auburn Streets. Formerly the home of William Bradley until his death in 1868.

Railway Hotel, north-western corner of Grafton and Cole Streets, Goulburn, 1860's.

Union Hotel, Currawang, 1842,

Farriers Arms – old Braidwood road near the Mundy St bridge, Goulburn – 1857.

Royal Hotel; Gundaroo 1865.

Patrick's Inn, Mummell 1855.

Coolavin Hotel and stables, Sloane Street [formerly the Union Bank, 1850's].

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) Monica Croke [hamiltoncourt@westnet.com.au](mailto:hamiltoncourt@westnet.com.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

### **GMAP7: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

#### **Main Theme: "Transport Routes"**

#### **Sub-theme: "Old Roads"**

The Cedar Track descends escarpment near Caoura, south-east of Tallong, to the Kangaroo Valley. It provided access to and from the Kangaroo Valley for cedar-getters, before a better route was pioneered by Throsby in 1818. This spectacular route is still accessible by four-wheel drive vehicle until it disappears under the backwaters of Tallowa Dam.

The Argyle Road was the original track to the "new country", blazed by Hume and Meehan in 1818 from Bong Bong to Inverary and Lake George. The first recorded traveler was in 1821. The GDHS has traced its course and carried out extensive research.

Macquarie's Road was built under contract by Charles Throsby from Stonequarry to Tarlo in 1820. Portions are still in use. An unimproved section can be seen where it crosses the Cookbundoon Range at Wilde's Pass. Here can be seen the **first European structure in the district**, known as "Wilde's Hut" [Joe Wilde was the overseer]. A nearby pile of rubble may be the ruin of the toll-keepers hut, adjacent to a dam. Governor Macquarie blazed a nearby tree, which was removed and sent to Vacluse House for safekeeping, and subsequently lost.

Riley's Road; this track was a better alternative to the original Argyle Road, and was popular during the 1830's. Parts of it are still in use. The foundations of Joe Peter's Divorow Forest Inn, [often confused with a later building he erected at Marian Vale], can be found on this road.

The Great South Road has been traced by the Historical Society. The Towrang convict stockade, bridge and culverts are well-known.

The Bungonia-Goulburn Road has connected the two towns since the 1830's. The road is still in use, but some parts of it have been bypassed by modern deviations. One such section can be seen crossing the paddocks at Lansdowne to join Hercules Street in Eastgrove. From there it continued to the modern Goulburn Golf Club and veered across the Mulwaree River at a recognizable crossing to Market Square [Belmore Park]. Another section that is now disused is the Rifle Range Road.

Currawang Road pre-dates Braidwood Road to access to Lake George and beyond [1830's].

Taralga Road follows the original route blazed from Bathurst in 1819. Now known as the "Tablelands Way," it used to be called "Meehan's Track".

Woodhouslee road pre-dates the Crookwell Road, and was used in the 1820's. It was "the main road from Goulburn to Bathurst and Queensland via Tuena". ['Bailliere's NSW Gazeteer and Road Guide']. From Clinton Street in Goulburn it proceeded via Range Road and Baw Baw Road to Kangaroooby, across the current Crookwell Road and on to Woodhouslee, Laggan, Tuena and Bathurst.

By the 1830's a shorter route left Goulburn via Kingsdale and Sooley, approximating the modern route of Crookwell Road. It rejoined the original route at what is now called Woodhouslee Road, and continued past Mt. Wayo to Woodhouslee, Laggan, Peelwood and Bathurst. Tens of thousands of cattle were overlanded on this route, including the mobs driven by the Durack's and the MacDonald's.

Mary Street Goulburn to Yarra; Kevin Shepherd, an old resident of Eastgrove whose family has lived here for generations, has pointed out an early 'coach road' that proceeded west-north-west in a straight line over the ridge from Mary Street, then veered southward to Crawford's property at Yarra, where it merged with the modern Hume Highway. The route makes sense as it would avoid the boggy low country. The assertion is controversial and unproven, but it does approximate the route outlined on Hoddle's 1833 map of Goulburn. It may be the original southern exit from Goulburn.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robbyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robbyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

### **GMAP8; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Establishing tenures and land use"**

**Sub-theme: "Church and School land"**

The historical society has several publications dealing specifically with rural schools in the shire, most of which are now defunct. We also have information and records of many small local churches. The subject is a large one, but the resources are readily available in our archives.

Murray's Flat; Wesleyan church and school - 1860's.

Presbyterian School, Craig Street, Goulburn.

Bourke Street Public School, Goulburn – 1858.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robbyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robbyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

### **GMAP9; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Establishing tenures and land use"**

**Sub-theme: "Veteran's allotments"**

Veteran's Flats, Tirranaville; one of the earliest land allocations with the establishment of Goulburn in the late 1820's was the provision of small rural land grants for veterans of the Napoleonic wars. They received free land grants, usually of 100 unimproved acres, along the banks of the Mulwaree Ponds. Others took up similar grants in the lower Hunter Valley near Wollombi and Oakhampton.

The economic depression of the early 1840's drove many of them off the land. One of them, Dr. Andrew Gibson, stuck it out and bought out his neighbours. He started with 100 acres, and ended up with 15,000. He formed Tirrana station, which remains in the family to this day.

Some of the veterans of the battle of Waterloo now rest in the cemetery at Tirranaville.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP10; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: “Extracting Wealth from the Earth”**

**Sub-theme: “mines, quarries, mining villages pre-1860”**

Slatevale quarry, Middle Arm Road, Chatsbury; this slate quarry, originally on Macarthur land, was in use in the 1830’s – possibly making it the first slate quarry in the colony. It provided high quality roofing slate for fine public buildings in Sydney right up until the Second World War, and once boasted a small village which has now largely disappeared. Only the pit, waste dumps, flying-fox pylons and the tally-keeper’s hut remain of this once thriving community. The society has a fascinating file and some old photographs of this interesting place.

Marble Quarry, Brayton; probably the earliest recorded marble quarry in the colony, c. 1839. Physical evidence still remains on the site, which is relatively undisturbed.

Lockyersleigh Silver mines; these early mines remain undisturbed on a remote ridge.

Goldfields; Oallen Ford 1851, Nerriga 1851, Marulan 1851, Carrington [near Marulan] 1851; Tirranaville 1851; Run-o-Waters 1851, Rose Lagoon 1854, Inverary Park 1857. Although gold was discovered in the upper Shoalhaven in 1851, fabulous goldrushes that occurred elsewhere meant that local goldfields were ignored until the easy gold petered out at Bathurst and Ballarat. Most of the better-known goldfields along the Shoalhaven were not actively worked until well after the 1860’s.

Currawang Copper Mines; from 1866-1872 these mines were the biggest copper producers in the colony. Most of the infrastructure, and the remaining buildings at Currawang, were built after the 1860’s.

Reevesdale Quarry, Inverary [near Bungonia] produced building materials for Reevesdale homestead.

Timberlight mining village; I have been told there is a well-preserved ghost town on private property on the Shoalhaven River, allegedly harking back to the 1850’s.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP11; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: “Establishing Service Centres”**

**Sub-theme: “Towns and Villages pre-1860”**

Timberlight village, near Oallen Ford; a gold-mining ghost town from the 1850’s.

Inverary village, near Bungonia; the earliest surveyed village in the shire.

Bungonia village; superseded Inverary and predated Goulburn as the administrative centre of the shire.

Old Marulan.

Tirranaville.

Goulburn; the development of Goulburn can be traced in three distinct phases; old Goulburn [near Riversdale], the new township centered on Reynolds, Grafton and Sloane Streets, and post-railway Goulburn, when the railway line bisected Market Square and cut off the bottom end of Sloane Street.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP12; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Processing Agricultural Products"**

**Sub-theme: "Flour Mills"**

Kinghorne's Flour Mill; no trace remains of the first district flour mill, except for the grinding wheel which is preserved as the centerpiece of a sun-dial in the gardens at Kippilaw estate.

Springfield Mill. Still in pristine condition.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP13; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Trades"**

**Sub-theme: "Undertakers"**

J.R. Sydney Craig has been operating continuously since 1837.

**Sub-theme: "Brewers"**

Old Goulburn Brewery complex.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP14; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Elite Housing"**



Wynella Homestead complex, 1854.

Reevesdale, Bungonia

South Hill homestead complex; 1860's coach house and stables, 1870's house.

The Towers, Braidwood Road, Goulburn.

St Clair, Sloane Street, Goulburn.

Springfield Homestead, Braidwood Road, Goulburn.

Tirrana Homestead, Braidwood Road, Goulburn.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP3: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Housing"**

6-8 Grafton St Goulburn; 1840's random rubble dwelling.

62 Grafton St Goulburn; 1850's Georgian 4-roomed cottage.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP16: Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Using available materials"**

6-8 Grafton St Goulburn; 1840's random rubble dwelling.

62 Grafton St Goulburn; 1850's Georgian 4-roomed cottage.

Inverary Gaol, Reevesdale, near Bungonia.

Murray's Flat; Wesleyan church and school - 1860's.

Coach and Horses inn [coach depot] Grafton St Goulburn.

Coach and Horses inn [coach depot] Grafton St Goulburn.

Victoria Hotel, Bungonia 1843.

Waterloo Plains hotel, Bundong [Lake Bathurst district] 1840's.

Crimean Hotel [The Builder's Arms] 83 Grafton St between Cole

Wollogorang homestead – rubblestone

St. Andrews church, Tirrana – rubblestone.

Pelican Inn, Tirrana – stone from adjacent quarry.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP17; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: “Supplying building materials”**

**Sub-theme: “brickworks”**

Stubbing's Brickworks, May Street, Goulburn.

Jobson's brickworks, Boxers Creek.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP18 Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: “Community Services”**

**Sub-theme: “Banks”**

CBC bank building, corner of Verner and Auburn Streets, Goulburn; behind a modern façade the building dates back to the 1850's. One source states that part of the building dates back to 1837.

Union Bank building, Sloane Street [c.1850's] still in use as the Coolavin hotel.

**Sub-theme – “postal services”**

The cast-iron mail box in Grafton Street dates from 1859.

**Sub-theme – “Court House”**

The site of the original slab courthouse is in the vicinity of Riversdale and the Goulburn Correctional Centre.

The old Court House in Sloane Street was erected in 1847.

**Sub-theme – “Police”**

The site of the original slab Mounted Police Barracks and Lockup is in the vicinity of Riversdale and the Goulburn Correctional Centre.

The later Mounted Police Barracks stands in the grounds of the Goulburn Bowling Club in Sloane Street.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP19; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: “Utility Services”**

Water Supply – Blackshaw’s wells, Blackshaw Road, Goulburn.

Gas supply: The Goulburn gas Company, 1860’s, Blackshaw Road. One of the old gas streetlights is erected at the entrance to St. Clair museum.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP20; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: “Religion; living and dying”**

**Sub-theme: “Churches”**

The Historical Society can provide histories for all of the churches in the shire.

The site of the first Anglican service in the Southern Tablelands [1820] is marked by a memorial at Bundong, near Lake Bathurst.

St. Michaels R.C. Church, Bungonia; claimed to be the oldest still in use in Australia.

Wesleyan Church, Murray’s Flat 1860’s.

St. Bartholomew’s Church and Cemetery, Windellama 1862.

St John’s Anglican Church and cemetery, Lake Bathurst – 1859.

Ryansvale R. C. Church and cemetery [now in ruins], Springfield, Braidwood Road.

St. Andrew’s Church and Cemetery, Tirranville, 1860.

St. Nicholas Church, Union St. Goulburn 1861.

St. Peter & Paul’s Cathedral Presbytery and Bishop’s house, Goulburn.

St. Michael's Church ruins, Kirkdale [22 km southwest of Goulburn near Wollogorang].

The Synagogue", Lansdowne.

**Sub-theme: "Cemeteries"**

The Historical Society can provide burial records for all of the cemeteries in the shire.

Mortis Street Cemetery, Goulburn.

St. Saviour's Cemetery, Goulburn.

Bungonia Anglican Cemetery, 1836.

Bangalee or Bangalore cemetery, Currawang Road Komungla, 1860.

Inverary Cemetery; 1830's. Few headstones remain, but we can name a few of the pioneers interred there.

Jewish Cemetery, Long Street Goulburn c. 1845.

**Sub-theme: "isolated graves"**

Arthursleigh.

Brisbane Meadow, Bungonia Lookdown Road.

"Willaroo Pyramid" – a burial vault at Currawang.

Tirrana homestead private cemetery, 1858

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP21; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: "Diversifying population"**

Jewish influence; Goulburn has a long history of association with Jewish businessmen which resulted in a saying that was popular in the early days "he's as solid as a Goulburn Jew". A summer house at Lansdowne has been used for worship and is colloquially known as "The Goulburn Synagogue" and a dedicated Jewish Cemetery exists in the town.

Welsh and Cornish influence in mining areas; this influence is particularly noticeable at Currawang.

A disproportionate number of early pioneers and landed gentry in the district hailed from Scotland or the Isle of Skye, and a number of localities in the shire bear names harking back to those sources.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [robyneg1@hotmail.net.au](mailto:robyneg1@hotmail.net.au) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)

**GMAP22; Proposals for listing on the Goulburn-Mulwaree Archaeological Plan**

**Main Theme: “Enjoying Leisure”**

Horse racing; the first horse races recorded in Goulburn took place over a course at what is now North Park in 1838. Many outlying inns and properties held regular picnic race meetings. A track still remains at Springfield on the Braidwood Road, but perhaps the most famous of them all was the “Tirrana Picnic Races,” claimed to be the first picnic race carnival held in the colony. This was a spectacular event was held for many years. It was the social event of the year, followed by a feast and a glittering ball, and many local families still treasure trophies, cups and gowns as mementoes of those grand old days.

Horse-riding was a great source of excitement to rural youths who loved to race pell-mell through the bush, leaping over logs and dodging under low branches. Unfortunately the luxury of horse-ownership was beyond the reach of many, which resulted in the ‘borrowing’ of horses that led many a youth down a path of crime that often led to bushranging and the gallows.

Games; Footraces, hop, skip and jump competitions and ‘catching the greasy pig’ were popular diversions in Market Square [now Belmore Park].

Competitive shooting, bare-knuckle fighting, cockfighting, dog fighting, running and cricket were popular diversions, and are well documented in the society archives.

Hunting with hounds was the province of the wealthy classes, while the rural poor enjoyed kangaroo drives.

Polo and fox-hunting drives were held at Teneriffe, on the outskirts of Goulburn.

Without a doubt the most popular public entertainments were the public executions which were held in the centre of Goulburn on the site of the modern Post Office. These attracted huge crowds. Members of the Historical Society have carried out extensive research on this subject.

Other more mundane past-times were provided by the Literary society and the Young Men’s Christian Association.

**Submitted by the Goulburn and District Historical Society.**

**Contact:** Garry White [fgwhite@bigpond.net](mailto:fgwhite@bigpond.net) or Roger Bayley [gullyraker@aol.com](mailto:gullyraker@aol.com)