

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP

SHELLHARBOUR CITY

1830-1930



Original site of 'Marks Villa' farm, Illawarra Highway, Albion Park

Researched and Compiled by

Tamara Hynd

tamara.hynd@shellharbour.nsw.gov.au

BA Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology
University of New England

for

The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

This project was made possible by a 2003 Heritage Grant Award to
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., and through the
Royal Australian Historical Society
'Local History and Archives Assistance Program'.
The project was funded through the NSW Heritage Office
Heritage Assistance Program

2003-2004

Historic and Archaeological Map Shellharbour City 1830-1930

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Published 2005 by The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. with assistance from the 2003 Royal Australian Historical Society and Archives Grants program, funded by the Heritage Office of New South Wales.

ISBN 1-876812-12-5

Permission from Shellharbour City Council to use the plan forming part of the Council of the City of Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000 is gratefully acknowledged.

Limited edition print

Printed by the University of Wollongong Printery

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FOREWORD

While researching primary sources of Shellharbour European Heritage sites and buildings in the area, I found there appeared no complete record of these sites, in particular, our smaller farming communities and their locations.

I saw the need for a document to research and identify the sites from a period of the 19th Century, and into the 20th Century, as a resource for students and researchers.

Tamara Hynd, a student in the process of completing her Archaeology and Palaeoanthropology degree at University of New England, was consulted by The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. committee, to carry out a study and compile an historic and archaeological map of the Shellharbour area. The Tongarra Heritage Society obtained a small grant from the R.A.H.S. 2003 Heritage program funded by the Heritage Council of N.S.W., to assist with expenses.

When Tamara carried out field reconnaissance she located many more sites having significance to our local heritage. This then resulted in delving into the research information held in The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. resource files. All photographs were taken from outside property boundaries.

Much assistance was contributed by our Society members, several being descendants of families from early farming communities in the area.

Shellharbour City Council G.I.S Department assisted the project by supplying a digital, LGA Map as a basis for study, as did Council's Heritage Advisor Sue Jackson.

The map is intended to be used as a reference document for the City of Shellharbour and to be placed in Local, State and National Libraries. To our knowledge this is possibly the first time a study of this type has been carried out by a Heritage Society such as ours.

Tamara Hynd is to be congratulated on the completion of this document, which she has compiled into a comprehensive study of some 140 pages of research material and photos relating to the sites, which I feel will be a useful resource now and in future years.

Kevin Gillis
President
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
2005

INTRODUCTION

Working on the 'Historic and Archaeological Map of Shellharbour City 1830-1930', has been a great experience, and one in which I was lucky enough to be asked to be involved.

I had a fantastic time putting the pieces of the research puzzle together, and an even better time 'in the field', studying the farms, churches, schools, homesteads, hotels, courthouses, cemeteries, government buildings, post offices and impressive landscapes of the Shellharbour LGA, so rich in history.

It should be noted, however, that this is a 'work-in-progress'. As historical and archaeological research is constantly progressive, this publication is presented with the understanding of any new discoveries in the Shellharbour LGA inevitably coming to light.

I could not have successfully completed my research without the help of the following people, to whom I am very grateful; Jack Martin, Ben Meek, Garnet Johnston, John O'Dwyer, Derek Hentze, Carole O'Meley, Claude Harris, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., and residents of the area, whose collective knowledge cannot be found in any book.

Thank you also to Jim Tremain, David Murphy and the Planning Department at Shellharbour City Council, as well as Sue Jackson, Council's Heritage Adviser.

Very special thanks to Kevin and Dorothy Gillis of the Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., for much help and support during this project, which was made possible by their hard work, extensive research and passion for history.

Tamara Hynd
BA Archaeology & Palaeoanthropology, UNE
2005.

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HOUSE 100 TONGARRA ROAD



MAP REFERENCE – AP 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 2, DP 501005, 100 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c 1900

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Residence

DESCRIPTION – This residence is a good example of Victorian Georgian architecture. It is a symmetrical design, clad in weatherboard cladding with a steep pitched hip broken back roof with a wrap around verandah, clad now in corrugated 'colorbond' sheets. Aluminium windows, some introduced 'hardiplank boards, and the partial enclosure of the verandah detract from the aesthetic significance but are reversible.

NOTES - Oliver Wilson, local Blacksmith once leased this home as well as a Blacksmith shop from owner John Russell (c1911-1916). Mrs. Sarah McGill later purchased (c. 1917) the property and Blacksmith shop in the Russell Estate Subdivision sales and Mr. Wilson continued to lease the property. The first Court of Petty Sessions was held at the premises owned by John Russell in 1894. Members of the Wilson family still reside in the home today.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – This is a rare timber example of the architectural Victorian Georgian style in the area, retaining its readable form, despite modification to the building's fabric over the years, and the building remains a major contributor to the Tongarra Road streetscape.

HISTORIC – The property has strong associations with the Russell and McGill families, important Pioneers in the area. The site also has trade associations with Mr Oliver Wilson and the 'smithy' industry in the early 1900's, the establishment of law and order this being the first Court of Petty Sessions, and with the development of Albion Park as it became the commercial and political centre of Shellharbour Local Government Area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books 1911-1920*, Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

HOUSE 102 TONGARRA ROAD



MAP REFERENCE – AP 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 501005, 102 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1920

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – This weatherboard transitional Federation bungalow is of asymmetric presentation, with corrugated iron gabled roof, simple chimney, triple mullion casement windows with flat hoods to the street and sashes to the sides, gable strapwork and gable roof ventilator. Downward-scallop, flat-top, timber picket fence with joinery gate are indicative of its era.

NOTES - Portion 3, Lot 2 of the Russell Estate subdivision, was owned by the Hazelton family, well known members of the Albion Park community. The original Hazelton's Store was once located on the driveway to the west of the house, until it was relocated to Horsley, West Dapto. The Hazelton's constructed a new store on the south side of Tongarra Road, opposite the house, where it remains today, and continued to attract a large following of loyal customers, due to their kindness and generosity to families during 'hard times'.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – This home is a good example of a transitional Federation bungalow cottage, once common in the Shellharbour area.

HISTORIC – This home has strong associations with the Hazelton family, important members of the Albion Park community whose descendants continue to live in the area today.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

HOUSE 111 TONGARRA ROAD



MAP REFERENCE – AP 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 271, DP 997130, 111 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1880

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – This building is a rare example of Victorian Georgian style architecture in the Albion Park area. Built of stone block-work (now painted) it has a symmetrical presentation. The building retains its original form and fabric. Elements include corrugated (now colorbond) cladding to the main hip, rear secondary skillion, detached hip verandah plus a simple stone chimney with proud drip courses, 12 pane sash windows, transom light over the central entry door, stone sills, verandah posts and minimal eaves. Low timber picket fence is indicative of its era.

NOTES – Pioneer and community personage, Gabriel Timbs had this home built in 1880. Previous residents include the Sawtell family, the Crow family and the King family.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – An excellent and rare example of Victorian 'Georgian' style architecture, once typical in the area. The fabric of the home is largely intact.

HISTORIC – This building is a rare example of the Victorian Georgian style but in masonry, which once typified Albion Park Township in the late 19th century. It is a major contributory element within the Tongarra Road streetscape

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

ALBION PARK ANGLICAN & ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERIES



MAP REFERENCE – AP 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part of Lot 2, D.P. 227785, Part of Lot 301, D.P. 1041577 & Part of Lot 37, D.P. 111172, 253 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. mid 19th Century

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Cemetery

NOTES: – The Anglican cemetery was laid out adjacent to the Anglican Church (built in 1875) on land given by Allen, and on the western side of the Roman Catholic Church. The first funeral held was that of Walter Allen, postmaster of Shellharbour, who died in 1876.

The St Paul's Roman Catholic Church was opened in 1874, on land given by Timothy Crowley. The cemetery was laid out behind the Church.

The Anglican & Roman Catholic cemeteries provide a wealth of information about many of the towns early settlers. The Catholic Cemetery is the only remaining feature of the Roman Catholic Church site.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC / SCIENTIFIC – The cemeteries provide valuable source of history, detailing the early settlers of Albion Park. The headstones reveal an abundance of information concerning the lives and deaths of pioneers and their families. These cemeteries have the potential to yield archaeological data. The cemetery is also a testament to the monumental masonry skills of the stonemasons of the era. The Anglican & Roman Catholic Cemeteries are a valuable record of the social and cultural burial customs of these two denominations. The Cemeteries provide valuable information about the 'trends' and religious ideologies of the 19th century.

SOCIAL – The cemeteries remain today an important part, and continue to play an active role in, the local community.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000. Item No AP 6. Illawarra Regional Environment Plan.

SOURCE – Bayley, WA 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council. *Cemeteries of Albion Park*, Illawarra Family History Group

ES&A BANK (former)



MAP REFERENCE- AP 5

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 4, DP 703238, 148 Tongarra Rd, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1884

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Real Estate Agent & Clothing Store

DESCRIPTION – The building comprises rendered local block-work, a double gabled roof form gabled roof with transverse gable (recent corrugated steel), finial, multiple moulded chimneys, and detached skillion front verandah with timber posts. The former bank is largely intact and is a precious and rare example of 19th century commercial architecture in the area. It is the only remaining example of 19th century commercial architecture relating to its historic era.

NOTES – The English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd commenced operating in Albion Park on June 12, 1884, with JR Bradley as its agent (a forerunner of ANZ Banking Group). The coming of the Railway to Albion Park Rail caused a decline in shipping to Shellharbour and subsequent relocation of the civic focus to Albion Park. The Council Chambers were moved from Shellharbour to Albion Park and its banking changed from the Commercial at Shellharbour to the ES&A at Albion Park. The premises were leased for a number of years from W Hazelton who sold to Charles Pope in April, 1889, with James Wilson (Bank Manager) as Occupier and the ES&A Bank as lessee on Portion 6, Lot pt 30. The Agency was converted to a branch in 1890, and the building extended in 1896 to provide residential quarters for a married manager.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The former ES&A Bank is a rare example of the commercial architecture of the town dating from a period of major growth in the late 19th century. It remains a major streetscape contributor.

HISTORIC – The former ES&A Bank has strong links with the commercial development of Albion Park in the 19th century.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour LEP 2000, Item No AP 9

SOURCE – Bayley, WA, 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council Plaque located within ANZ Bank, Albion Park. *Shellharbour Valuation Book 1911 – 1913*, Illawarra Family History Group 1995, Shellharbour Valuation Books 1914-1916, 1917-1919, *The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc 1999*.

ALBION PARK COUNCIL CHAMBERS



MAP REFERENCE – AP 6

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Pt 27, DP 111172, 127 Tongarra Road

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1897

CONDITION – Good: some deterioration to window timbers due to lack of protective coatings and general maintenance

CURRENT USE – Bushfire Control Centre with State Emergency Services in street portion

DESCRIPTION – Weatherboard building in the Neo-Gothic style with steep pitched, intersecting gabled roof, clad in corrugated iron, and evident on side elevations and behind 'Moderne' style face red brick façade addition; timber fret work and finials details, timber sash windows on side elevations and triple combination to street; distinctive post War 'moderne' style entry with display windows either side. Commemorative plaque

NOTES – When Albion Park Rail station opened in 1891 it commenced taking all freight and milk products to Sydney, causing a decline in need for shipping. In 1896 Shellharbour Municipal Council sold its small Chambers in Addison Street, Shellharbour and secured a site near the Albion Park Post Office in Flinders Street (now Tongarra Road) as its new civic centre. The Council met for the first time in its new building on Thursday 23^d December 1897. In 1952 the Council Chambers were remodelled and a brick office front portion added in the then popular post World War 2 'moderne' style.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Whilst the brick front c1950s portion detracts from the aesthetic reading of the earlier Gothic weatherboard building, it is a readable layer which demonstrates the thinking and intent of the Council at that time to strive for modernity following WWII, and as such is a rare example of this layer of history at a local level. Both this and the Gothic original remains highly readable and a significant contribution to the Tongarra Road streetscape. Internally much of the original late Victorian fabric and layout survives behind subsequent fit-outs.

HISTORIC – The Albion Park Council Chambers has strong associations with the establishment of Albion Park as the new civic centre for Shellharbour Council, which in turn demonstrate the changing modes of transport and economic basis of the area. It also demonstrates the expansion of local government services from the late 19th, and throughout the 20th, centuries.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Bayley, W.A. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, The Tongarra Museum, Russell Street, Albion Park

ALBION PARK COURTHOUSE



MAP REFERENCE- AP 7

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION- 1908

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION-Lot 64, DP 781264, 94-96 Tongarra Rd, Albion Park

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Court House

DESCRIPTION – Albion Park Courthouse is a fine and rare example of Federation style architecture in the Albion Park area. The building has a 'L' shaped footprint with terracotta tiled transverse 'Dutch' gable roof. Detailing includes exposed rafter in eaves overhang, roughcast stucco on chimneys and under eaves to contrast face red brick walls, a centred arched doorway, and gable end roof ventilators. A hipped rood pavilion side addition and new entry in-between complement the original structure.

NOTES - In the late 1800's Albion Park residents petitioned for land for a courthouse, police station and post office. The first Court of Petty Sessions was held on 21st December, 1894, in a room of a home owned by pioneer John Russell (now 100 Tongarra Road). Designed by Government architect Walter Liberty Vernon, and built by Frederick Lemm of Dulwich Hill, the building opened in 1908 with S Alexander presiding Magistrate and Gabriel Timbs Jnr. as Baliff.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Albion Park Courthouse is a fine example of Edwardian public architecture and the only remaining example of public building from the Federation period in Albion Park.

HISTORIC – Albion Park Courthouse has strong associations with the establishment of law and order in the area, and the overall development of Albion Park township as a civic centre from the late 19th into the early 20th centuries.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 8, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan.

SOURCE – Bayley, WA. 1959 *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, *Shellharbour Valuation Book 1911 - 1913*, Illawarra Family History Group 1995, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. 2004.

ALBION PARK POST OFFICE



MAP REFERENCE – AP 8

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 8, DP 37801, 133 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1895

CONDITION – Moderate

CURRENT USE – Post Office

DESCRIPTION – Whilst the original 1890's building has been altered over the years, including the enclosure of verandahs, re-cladding, and general changes, the building retains its distinctive high pitched roof form and distinctive small gabled entry with ventilator, both clad in corrugated iron. Much of the alteration is reversible.

NOTES – Albion Park Postal Service commenced in November 1861 operating from Robert Popple's store. The agency was later taken over by James Grey in 1863, who conducted the post office in a small room at the end of the Store. In 1874 the post office was transferred to John Wilson, the teacher of Albion Park Public School, who partitioned a small space off in the classroom for postal duties. Although the Government purchased the Tongarra Road site in 1890, the official post office opened on 10th July 1895 with Mrs Rosie Long as Postmistress. Over the years many of the locals worked as telephonists. William Harris became Postmaster from 1913 until his death in 1926. The Harris family association continued by either working in the post office or contracting to carry mailbags between the post office & Albion Park Railway Station.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Albion Park Post Office retains its overall form and is tangible evidence of a major community facility. It continues to be part of the Tongarra Road streetscape and civic collection of building dating from a similar era.

HISTORIC – Albion Park Post Office holds strong associations with the commercial growth of the town centre.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Museum Resources

ALBION PARK PUBLIC SCHOOL and RESIDENCE



MAP REFERENCE- AP 9

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1892

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 782244, Taylor Road, Albion Park

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – School and Resource Centre

DESCRIPTION – Addressing Tongarra Road the school is an uncomplicated late 19th century design of symmetrical brick construction with high small paned sash windows, stone sills, and corrugated iron medium pitched gabled roof with timber finial. The former school residence is an elegant example of Victorian Italianate styling, featuring an asymmetric façade including square bay under the gable with twin narrow sash windows, detached skillion verandah, rendered brick and hipped roof and street-facing gable clad in corrugated iron. These buildings are the only remaining example of their kind in the LGA, and are of exceptional significance.

NOTES – The school site was bought from Mrs Esther Matilda Taylor (nee Hughes) in 1882 for £500. Albion Park Public School was officially opened by Minister for Public Instruction F.B. Suttor on 31st January 1893, and accompanied by G.W. Fuller. The school building accommodating 88 pupils, and teachers residence were built at a cost of £2050, when the original 1872 weatherboard School in Terry Street, Albion Park was found to be unsuitable and in a dilapidated condition. J Rooney was the teacher at this time.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Albion Park School and Residence are both excellent examples as well as being the last remaining examples of this style of architecture in the LGA. Both are contributory to the streetscape

HISTORIC – Albion Park School and Residence have strong associations with the commercial, educational and social development of Albion Park from the late 19th century. The continued use of the buildings for educational purposes contributes to their significance.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 5. Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – Book 322 No 319 Land Titles Office (c/o The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc), *Taylor Estate Study & School Research*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. Bayley, WA, 1959 *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, *Shellharbour Valuation Book 1911-1913*, Illawarra Family History Group 1995.

ALBION PARK SHOWGROUND



MAP REFERENCE – AP 10

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1000, DP 813443, Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – various

CONDITION – variable

CURRENT USE – Showground

DESCRIPTION – A setting with Illawarra Escarpment as back drop and intermediate middle distance remaining as pastoral land; perimeter gum trees as well as avenue plantings throughout the show ground; land form rises in middle in gentle hill dropping away to west and east; wetland to north; highly evocative of a rural showground.

Numerous buildings, structures, ovals and various landscape elements, including:-

- Showground gates: 2 sets of corrugated concrete pillars with iron gates, each with words 'Albion Park' and other 'Showground': plaque opposite Albion Park Council Chambers reads 'presented by Mr A S (Stan) Thomas, President of AP AH&L Association 1953-1954'
- Donald Youll Rural Youth Building: highly significant and earliest of now extant building on the site: Donald Youll was a dairy farmer from Croom where sports' complex is now located; gable corrugated iron roof weatherboard building with small porch under the roof at western end; boards replaces at both ends by 'hardiplank'; original window frames with metal sashes; low to ground on brick stumps with ant caps; quad externally fixed gutters; internally with slight mansard ceiling
- 1st Albion Park Scout Hall: formerly the Albion Park Rail Progress Association Hall, brought to this site when Council sold the former land: weatherboard building c.1940s on brick stumps and gable end 'colorbond' corrugate roof; within timber window frames aluminium windows and security grills; internally lined in masonite; fibro under enclosed eaves; renewed front verandah in treated pine along length with steps to east end and ramp to west' two pairs of double doors opening onto verandah with single window in between; windows on south side covered in weatherboards; in good condition and repair
- Poultry Shed: painted galvanised iron clad timber frame vernacular rural building; gable form with east side skillion; timber barge board, weatherboards in gable ends, name board and ventilation hatch, upper walls infilled with ventilation square wire; internally wire bird cages larger under gable smaller in skillion section; two south facing access doors
- Arthur McLeary Cattle Pavilion: words in timber on south elevation facing the oval: member of the Show Committee and show announcer [wide still lives in Berry St Shellharbour]; rural vernacular building with very shallow gable roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron, steel

uprights, timber roof frame, large barge boards, contains 12 pens with timber partitions; timber hitching rails either side amongst gum tree cover

- Lindsay Johnston Cattle Pavilion: words in timber on south elevation facing the oval: head cattle steward and President of Show Society, adjoining land airport side continues belongs to Johnson family: modest vernacular rural show building in sawn timber with very shallow gable roof clad in galvanised corrugated iron sheets, open sides; internally holds 8 pens; either side traditional timber hitching rails amongst gum trees
- Stables: reduced row from that originally here along north east perimeter; metal clad with wire mesh on northern side to catch breeze; skillion roof form; metal stable doors mostly in pairs; mainly used to horse trotter horses
- Caller's Box: recent two-story light coloured brick structure c2000 that replace portable iron caller's tower; metal windows, flat metal roof, on concrete slab
- Agricultural Pavilion: in the same place as demolished original 1888 building [which was highly unusual in design] ; modern building with steel frame, clad mostly in 'colorbond' with remnant wall portions in galvanised corrugate steel, remnant timber framing on internal south wall between hall and skillion addition: used mainly for gymnastics other than show time in January each year
- The Old Bar: two types of modern extruded bricks; eastern side part weatherboard timber with timber hatches, highly modified with gable roof
- Des King Oval: Town Clerk when Council moved to Warrilla building and prior to current General Manager; association with Dudgeon's Dairy Farm where lead its cattle at show time; used as home ground for Albion Park cricket, Outlaws and Koori football teams, Western Riding School gymkhanas, mobile Home Owners functions
- Avenues of trees noted in *Green Meadows* as to when planted

NOTES – Pioneer John Russell donated ten acres of land on Tate's Hill for the showground site. The first show was held on Thursday and Friday, 19th and 20th January, 1888, opened by Mr DL Dymock. Exhibits included horses, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, and exhibits of needlework, flowers, fruit, jams and butter. The Albion Park Shows were a great success. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society purchased 3 acres from John Russell to extend the grounds in 1892. By 1898 the Show was claimed as the 'event of the year' from Bulli to Bega. Gatekeeper William Halket served at the Show every year from its first meeting until his death in 1920.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The site reflects the spirit of Albion Park as a semi rural dairying community and its setting continues to evoke the meaning and intangible values associated with a rural showground.

HISTORIC – Although some of the original Show buildings no longer exist, the overall site has strong links with the rural originals of Shellharbour and in particular the importance of the Dairy Industry to the Albion Park township and economy. The place has strong associations with a number of local personalities.

SOCIAL – Albion Park Showground area has strong associations with the social and cultural events within Albion Park and wider Illawarra region. It reflects the cooperative effort of its members in all aspects of social, commercial and industrial life of the community. The Albion Park Show continues to this day and is an event of extreme cultural importance to the members of the community, in particular remaining members of the dairying community, whose families have been attending the 'Show' for generations.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Bayley, W.A 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council
Local oral histories of former employees and users

ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH



MAP REFERENCE – AP 11

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part Lot 2, D.P. 227785, 253 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1875

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Church

DESCRIPTION – the Gothic Revivalist style church is an excellent example of the use of local sandstone and cedar, with a high pitched gabled roof, lancet windows, arched cedar doors, and stone steps. The original shingle roof was replaced in 1963 with aluminium alloy.

NOTES – In 1874 the Anglican Church Committee decided to build a new church, and Rev JH Rowsell secured the site on land given by John Allen, being on the western side of the newly built Catholic Church. Mrs Rowsell laid the Foundation stone in the north east corner in 1874. The architect was Mr E Blackett of Sydney; builder was Mr Schadel; quarried stone came from Yellow Rock, cost £971. The church was opened by Rev Frederic Barker, D.D, Anglican Bishop of Sydney on 8th December 1875 in the presence of 800 people. The cemetery laid out in the grounds All Saints Anglican Church. Reputedly under the 'foundation stone' was placed a glass bottle containing a copy of *The Australian Churchman*, *Illawarra Mercury*, and an inscribed scroll. It is possible the Anglican Church may yield further archaeological data upon inspection.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – All Saints Anglican Church is a fine example of Gothic Revivalist style common with Church building in the Shellharbour area in the late 19th century.

HISTORIC - All Saints Anglican Church is the oldest church in the Local Government Area

SOCIAL – All Saints Anglican Church has strong links with the religious ideologies of the Church of England in the 19th century, and associations with the social, religious and commercial development of Albion Park.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 11. Illawarra Regional Environment Plan No 1

SOURCE – *All Saints Church of England Albion Park Centenary Booklet 1875-1975*. Bayley, WA 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

BOLES' MEADOWS



MAP REFERENCE – AP 12

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1001, DP 813443, 2105 Illawarra Highway, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – Unknown

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – a typical Victorian weatherboard farmhouse, with corrugated iron clad hip roof, and skirted wrap-around verandah with timber posts. Additions made over the years.

NOTES – ‘Boles Meadows’ is built on Samuel Terry’s original homestead block. Samuel Terry was granted 2000 acres at Albion Park in 1816 but not issued until 9th January 1821 by Governor Macquarie. Samuel Terry’s original home was situated directly behind the present homestead on a gentle rise. According to *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, pioneer John Russell owned the land from c.1911 (though probably earlier) until 1917, when the William Boles purchased the farm and residence (124 acres, 1 rd, 30 pchs). During this time, occupiers of the farm included Alexander Wilson (1911-1913), and James Couch (1914-1919) who leased the property from John Russell, and later William Boles. In 1920, William Boles occupied the farm and residence, Portion 3, Lot 3 of the Russell Estate subdivision. Reference is made to George and Elizabeth McDonald (nee Russell) living on a farm along the Illawarra Highway and identified with the Boles family, shortly after their marriage in 1871. This reference comes from the *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1900* book, and may be quite a reasonable assumption, considering Elizabeth McDonald (nee Russell), was John Russell’s sister, and John Russell owned the land in question at that time. The Boles family made their land available for the parking of horse floats and trailers at many Albion Park AH&I Shows. The surrounding land is still used for dairy farming to this day.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Boles Meadows’ is a good example of Victorian weatherboard farmhouse and highly readable within the landscape and Escarpment backdrop

HISTORIC – ‘Boles Meadows’ has strong connections with the Couch and Boles families, and the local dairy industry.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1920*, Illawarra Family History Group Inc 1992,
Shellharbour Valuation Books, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,
Through the Century, Albion Park AH&I Association, 1986

L R MOOD PARK



MAP REFERENCE – AP 13

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot A & B, DP 156241, Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – N/A

CONDITION – N/A

CURRENT USE – Public Park

DESCRIPTION - Situated within the Park are a series of plaques detailing historic aspects of Albion Park.

NOTES – L.R. Mood Park was purchased by Shellharbour Council in 1969. Previously it was the site of 'The Commercial Hotel', built by James Condon in 1885. William Raftery bought the Hotel and about 10 years later his son John took over the business. Many official functions were held at the Hotel including the banquet for the opening of Macquarie Pass in 1898.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – L R Mood Park was the site of The Commercial Hotel, built by James Condon.

SOCIAL – L R Mood Park contain one of a series of Heritage Plaques that make up the Albion Park Heritage Walk detailing the historic sites of the Albion Park Township. The plaques were researched and designed by the Tongarra Heritage Society Inc as part of the Albion Park Federation Walk, and funded by the Centenary of Federation 1901-2001 Project.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour City Council Historic Plaques*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc 2004

MARKS VILLA



MAP REFERENCE – AP 14

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Pt 1 DP 70380, 58 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – Unknown

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – Moreton Bay Fig Tree and concrete silo

NOTES – Marks Villa was built on land originally granted to Andrew Allen on 24th January 1817. Samuel Marks obtained 247 acres of this grant c.1876 (though this may have been earlier), and built his home 'Wanalama'. The home was auctioned in 1881 at the Albion Park Hotel by D.L. Dymock with instructions from James Marks when he had become its owner, with Thomas Wright as lessee. John Russell purchased the 247 acres at the auction and was occupier of the site in 1882.

The Johnston family leased 'Marks Villa' (190 acres) from John Russell from 1st October 1901 until 16th February 1916, when the Johnston's purchased the property from the Russell land sale. After the death of John Johnston Snr (29.11.1916), his sons, Charles and John Alfred continued to farm the property. Charles Johnston died suddenly in 1944, and John Alfred, together with his sons, John Lindsay and Garnet (Garnie) Hedley James Johnston, continued to run the farm. 'Marks Villa' was farmed by J.L. and G.H. Johnston from 12th July 1965, after the death of their father John Alfred in 1964. The farm was carried on by JL and GH Johnston as Johnston's 'Marks Villa Pty Ltd'.

Illawarra Shorthorn cattle were bred successfully at 'Marks Villa'. In 1916 an easement was acquired by the Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy for the purpose of a water supply from Macquarie Rivulet on Boles' property, and because of the cooperation of the Johnston's, the ICCD had a water supply for 39 years until connected to Sydney Water.

In 1942, the Johnston's experienced major upheaval when Authorities resumed 70 acres of 'Marks Villa' for the WWII emergency Airstrip in Albion Park. Two homes and farm buildings were relocated some 2km away, drastically reducing income for many years. The original site of 'Marks Villa' along the Illawarra Highway, is marked by a remaining concrete Silo (picture 1).

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Marks Villa is a good example of a Victorian farmhouse, with steep pitched roof and verandah. The original site of 'Marks Villa' some 2 kilometres away along the Illawarra Highway, is marked by a cluster of fig trees and concrete silo. The later site holds much aesthetic significance, and is a reminder of the strong dairying roots of Albion Park.

HISTORIC/SCIENTIFIC – 'Marks Villa' has strong links with many prominent figures in the Albion Park area. Samuel Marks was the original owner of the land, and it is possible the home was named after this family. The site has strong links with pioneer John Russell, and the notable Johnston family, who continued to farm the land for 3 generations.

ARCHAEOLOGY - The original site of 'Marks Villa' along the Illawarra Highway may have the potential to afford archaeological relics, including foundations of the original homestead site.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., oral histories from Garnet Hedley James Johnston, *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1920*, Illawarra Family History Group

MOCULBO



MAP REFERENCE- AP 15

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION - Lot 144, DP 786419, 184-186 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION - c.1920

CONDITION - Good

CURRENT USE – used as a private home until late 2004, now vacant

DESCRIPTION - The cottage has a shallow pitched gable roof, detached skillion wrap-around verandah with timber posts, partially enclosed on west side by 4-pane sliding timber windows being typical of early 20th century [reversible]. Street elevation contains three 12-pane off and a 4-panel off centre, front door with cross matching adjacent sill height. Side elevations have double hung, sash windows; east side windows of 4-pane double hung sash; French doors onto verandahs' chimney with decorative brick drip course on west side main ridge gable end; air vents in gable ends, resting on timber stumps. Internal Victorian elements remain eg Victorian floor plan with 4 rooms either side of off-centre hall. cast iron semi circular hearth with neo Georgian timber mantle front room west side, hall with horizontal boards to chair rail height, wide timber floor boards. Complex roof form and internal level changes towards rear indicative of overlays that tell how the house has evolved since 19th century.

Kitchen demonstrates evidence as a detached separate structure, vertical slab construction internal and external, slab battening, hip roof form, internal hip ceiling, substantial fire place on west side; now linked onto eastern side of house internally by one step: conjecture maybe first convent on c1874 Catholic Church site, later used as an outbuilding to first presbytery.

NOTES - 'Moculbo' was the home of Gabriel Timbs Junior, Town Clerk of Shellharbour and Jamberoo, and son of Gabriel Timbs Senior, a Pioneer family of Albion Park. When Albion Park Catholic Church decided to build a new Presbytery in 1918, Gabriel Timbs Senior purchased the original building, transported it, and re-erected it as his home on his daughter Gabrielle's allotment in the Taylor Estate subdivision fronting Tongarra Road. Gabriel had purchased 27 allotments in his daughter Gabrielle's name in c1911, who was confined to a wheelchair all her life. According to *Shellharbour Valuation Book 1923-1925*, Mr Phillip Lyons rented a house and 9 acres from Miss Gabrielle Timbs in the Taylors subdivision, while *Book 1926-1928* state Miss Gabrielle Timbs, dressmaker, as the owner of 'Moculso', portion 3, lots 7-30, and lots 50-54, 9 acres, and her father Gabriel Junior as occupier and lessee. Easy understanding of location of the Gabrielle photo taken on eastside verandah.

Both Timbs Snr and Timbs Jnr held positions of civic authority and spokesmen for, and generous benefactors to, the Catholic Church in Albion Park. The Timbs home was the focal point of the district: a meeting place for dignitaries on business for Shellharbour and Jamberoo Councils; or Catholic Bishops and Monsignors visiting the area retiring for luncheon or dinner.

'Moculbo' is reputedly the first house in Albion Park with two car garages, one on the eastern, and one on the western sides. Oral history records a description of the slab building 'built in a

direct line behind the kitchen ... In those days to have a separate laundry was a great improvement' ... (and) ... 'uncle Frank (who) lost a leg in the War, was interested in greyhounds, with kennels out back and a training track next to the croquet lawn' (west side).

'Moculloso' is presumed to be a spelling error.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Moculbo' is a good example of a Victorian style weatherboard home with a rare surviving vertical slab building in the Shellharbour local government area. Also unusual are Victorian elements now uncommon at a local level despite these being re-constructed, as most weatherboard building date from the Edwardian era. Floor plan, elevation and elements clearly demonstrate phases of occupation. The house is a contributory element within the streetscape and highly visible on the major road through Albion Park to Macquarie Pass.

SCIENTIFIC - Slab construction kitchen is now 'rare' at a local level. Demonstrates 19th and early 20th centuries necessity to fire separate the main house from the kitchen as well as a rural community's ability to, and sustainability practices of, reusing buildings during the 2nd phase of Shellharbour Council's history when the community was not particularly wealthy or affluent. Part of a group displaying physical evidence of development of Shellharbour local government. May demonstrate how a house used for wheelchair use [by Gabrielle Timbs], if so highly significant in history of 'access' requirements in building construction eg low to the ground].

HISTORIC – Highly noteworthy that all phases of this building's history involved the same family

'Moculbo' has strong links with the Timbs family, an important pioneering family in the Albion Park area. Gabriel Timbs Snr was founder of the business centre of Albion Park, contributed greatly to the town's development, an Alderman 1876-1879 and 1880-1883. Gabriel Timbs Jnr became Shellharbour Municipality Council Clerk in 1906, serving for 31 years until he retired in 1937, overseeing Council's annual revenue rise from £1700 to £14000 and the break up of large estates in 1922.

The building is a part of the group connected to the second phase of Shellhabrour Council buildings in Albion Park

Historically rare at local level with building having a direct relationship with two major events

- the establishment of Catholic Church infrastructure and
- the second phase of governance of Shellharbour Municipal Council centred at nearby Albion Park Council Chambers until the 3rd Chambers was built at Warilla after the opening of the Lake Illawarra Bridge in 1960s.

Building reuse demonstrates how a rural community adapted its materials and in this case ironically within the same family that cause the house to be built in the first place. Typical custom of its day to reuse scarce building materials

Both Timbs Snr and Timbs Jnr well regarded persons, held positions of civic authority and spokesmen for, and generous benefactors to, the Catholic Church in Albion Park. Conversion of Timbs Snr to Catholicism concurrent with the arrival of single women to Shellharbour by Caroline Chisholm, well known Catholic campaigner during the early years of the NSW colony

Statement of Significance: Mid Victoria house original built as St Paul's Catholic Presbytery under the guardianship of the Timbs Family, and moved in 1918 a few blocks to be the home of Gabriel Timbs Jnr, then 2nd Town Clerk of Shellharbour [1906-1936] and Kiama [1908-1934] Councils. Close proximity to 2nd Shellharbour Council Chambers in Albion Park other civic building. Strong association with several other items in Shellharbour. Association with persons note worthy in the business, civic, community and catholic life of Shellharbour [Gabriel Timbs Senior, Gabriel Timbs Junior and Gabrielle Timbs]. Rare technical values including slab kitchen and aesthetics a local level.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil. 2004 threatened by demolition

SOURCE – Jack Martin *Moculbo*, c/o The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., *Journey Through Timbs – Timbs Family Tree*, *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

CRESTVIEW



MAP REFERENCE- AP 16

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part Lot 11, Part Lot 12, 87 Terry St, Albion Park

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION — c. 1890

DESCRIPTION- The former chemist shop and residence of John Hobbs (owned by James Walker, Dairy Farmer) is one of a few remaining examples of Federation Bungalow architecture in the area. It is of brick construction with tile roof, deep verandah, and asymmetric design.

NOTES - The residence was built on land first granted to Samuel Terry in 1821. Ownership passed from Duncan Beatson to James Duffin in 1860, and then Henry Fryer in 1892, who on 14th November 1892, sold it to James Walker. John Hobbs moved to Albion Park c.1890, and leased the residence, shop and allotment from Walker. Hobbs was a chemist and druggist registered in 1884. He opened his shop in the northern front room of the building set apart from his residence. The home's interior has undergone some modifications. On 12th July 1920, Mrs Emily Susan Hobbs, wife of John Hubert Plunkett Hobbs purchased the property from James Walker. Bert Weston wrote in *Albion Park Saga* that Hobbs was the unofficial medicine man, often attending the sick in times of emergency, setting broken bones and extracting teeth. Mr Hobbs died in 1926, and his wife Emily in 1938. Her will dated 22nd December 1938 gave and devised to said executors land and cottage 'Crestview'.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – Hobbs, one of the earliest Chemists in Albion Park conducted his chemist business from these premises, an important enterprise linked to the commercial development of Albion Park.

SOURCE – Weston, B, *Albion Park Saga*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
LTO Book 503 no. 798, LTO Book 1191 No. 825,
research by Dorothy Gillis c/o The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc 2004,
Shellharbour Valuation Book 1911-1913, Illawarra Family History Group 1995,

PIONEER CEMETERY



MAP REFERENCE – AP 17

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 32, DP 111172, Russell Street, Albion Park

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – First laid out 1876

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Cemetery and Rest Park

DESCRIPTION – The Pioneer Cemetery is now a rest park with many indigenous plants, and has a pleasant outlook.

NOTES – The Presbyterian Cemetery (now Pioneer Cemetery) was officially laid out in 1876. The cemetery contains the graves of many notable pioneers include Andrew McGill, William Moles and George McDonald, and several grave monuments reveal the skill of stonemasons from that time. The cemetery may reveal archaeological data upon further inspection, including additional burial sites within the grounds that have not as yet been located.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Grave monuments within the cemetery reveal a high degree of workmanship, though the unfortunate position of the cemetery next to a car park, and in a 'Rest Park' context, detracts from the significance of the site.

HISTORIC/SCIENTIFIC – The Pioneer Cemetery provides generous information regarding early Presbyterian settlers (many Scottish) of Shellharbour City, many of who came to the area to work on 'Clearing Leases'. In some cases, the cemetery provides the only record of the lives of these people.

SOCIAL – The Pioneer Cemetery; in particular reveals many social, cultural and religious ideologies of the Presbyterian community in the 19th century.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 3.

SOURCE – Lavelle, S, 1995-1996, *Pioneer Cemetery Conservation Plan*, Shellharbour City Council.

PRESBYTERIAN MANSE (former)



MAP REFERENCE- AP 18

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION- Lot 1 DP 574775, 42 Macquarie St, Albion Park

CONDITION- Excellent

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION - 1890

DESCRIPTION – The former Presbyterian Manse is an excellent example of late Victorian architecture. The symmetrical residence is of brick construction with contrasting string course, hip roof form and detached bullnose verandah clad in corrugated metal, and a pair of striking brick chimneys on either side. Two brick chimneys enhance the symmetry of the residence.

NOTES – The Presbyterian Church sought new accommodation for its Minister in the late 1800's. Prominent Pioneer John Russell, donated 5 acres of land for the building of the Manse in 1889 and also met half of the cost. The Manse was officially opened Easter Monday 26th April, 1890 by Reverend Richard Miller.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The Presbyterian Manse is a unique example of late Victorian architecture in the Albion Park area and remains largely intact.

HISTORIC – The Presbyterian Manse has strong associations with John Russell, one of the early pioneers in the area, with the establishment of the Presbyterian Church.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 2, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE - Bayley, W.A. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

RAVENSTHORPE and WORKERS COTTAGES



MAP REFERENCE – AP 19

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 741745 & Part Lot 9 52-56, Tongarra Rd, Albion Park

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1893

DESCRIPTION – ‘Ravensthorpe’ is a late Victorian Georgian grand residence. The home has a high pitched, hip, tiled roof with twin brick chimneys and half gable air ventilators, emphasizing its symmetrical appearance. The residence is of brick construction (now painted render) with a detached verandah. The verandah appears to have replaced the original bullnose style that is present in early photographs of the homestead. French doors lead onto the balcony.

The two workers cottages are simple Victorian weatherboard cottages, with hip corrugated iron roofs, simple chimneys, skillion verandahs to the front only, and are of symmetrical design.

NOTES - ‘Ravensthorpe’ was built by Dr Bateman, a local physician, in 1893 on land that was originally part of the grant to Andrew Allan named ‘Waterloo’. Dr Bateman lived at ‘Ravensthorpe’ (Portion 6) with his wife and family of 11 children until his death in 1899. His surgery was on the eastern side of the house and separate to it. Dr Bateman’s daughter Mary, married John Raftery who owned the Commercial Hotel, and the two purchased Ravensthorpe from the Bateman family c1921 where they lived and raised their family.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – This homestead is an excellent example of late Victorian architecture. ‘Ravensthorpe’ is in good condition and is a rare example of the grandness of the Victorian era. The two workers cottages are the last remaining examples of both this style of architecture and still in relationship with the major homestead now in the area.

HISTORIC – ‘Ravensthorpe’ has strong links with the Bateman family, and the growth of Albion Park township with Dr Bateman being the first physician in the town. The homestead also has strong connections with the Raftery family, important members of the town.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 7, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE - Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. materials, *Shellharbour Valuation Books*,

ROSETTA HILL



MAP REFERENCE – AP 20

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 883020, 55 Fields Drive, Albion Park

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c1882

DESCRIPTION – ‘Rosetta Hill’ is a modest Victorian Georgian weatherboard cottage, with a steep pitched hip roof that breaks then continues into a skillion roofed verandah. Its symmetry is off set by a single chimney. The verandahs have been partially enclosed.

NOTES - This homestead was once part of the 2000 acre grant promised to Samuel Terry by Governor Macquarie in 1817, and issued in 1821. ‘Rosetta Hill’ was named after Samuel Terry’s wife, Rosetta. In 1884, Gabriel Timbs Snr, an important pioneer of Albion Park, purchased the property and constructed the home that remains today. Timbs Snr was a fundamental figure in the development of Albion Park, with the construction of much of the Towns commercial centre. Timbs Snr served as Alderman of Shellharbour Municipal Council 1876-1883 and was prominent in the Catholic Church. He died at his property ‘Rosetta Hill’ in 1901 aged 77 years. Descendants of Gabriel Timbs Snr own the house today.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Rosetta Hill’ is an example of a Victorian era Georgian style weatherboard home. The enclosed verandahs and setting within a residential development area detract somewhat from its former rural context.

HISTORIC – ‘Rosetta Hill’ has strong connections with the Terry and Timbs families. The homestead has strong links with dairy industry.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 4

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books 1881-1885*, Illawarra Family History Group, 1994, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc

ST ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



MAP REFERENCE – AP 21

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part Lot 36, D.P. 111172, 250 Tongarra Road, Albion Park

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Church

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c 1908

DESCRIPTION – Gothic style church built with sandstone foundations and brick walls. The church has a steep pitched, gabled roof clad in slate with pairs of small roof vents on either side plane, exposed rafters in the eaves overhang, buttresses, pointed arch windows and decorative work over the end window.

NOTES - The first Presbyterian Church in Albion Park was built on land donated by John Thomas of Shellharbour in 1866 and may have replaced an original slab building. In 1907 this Church was demolished and Mrs A Fraser officially opened a new Church on the same site on June 12, 1908. Pioneer John Russell gave £400 for the project. Stone from the previous 1886 Church was apparently used to construct the fence along street frontage of the present Church.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – St Andrews Church is good example of Gothic Revival style architecture.

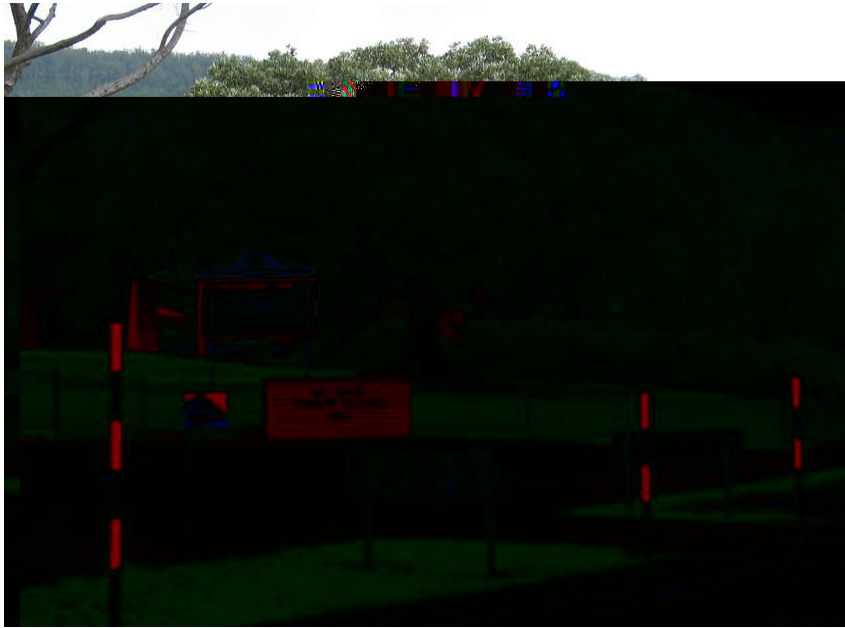
HISTORIC – St Andrews Church has associations with many of Albion Park's prominent Scottish Presbyterian pioneers including John Russell, and associations with the social and religious development of Albion Park.

SOCIAL – St Andrews is a reminder of the Presbyterian ideologies of the early 20th century, and is a sign of the social and commercial development of Albion Park Township.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 10, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan No 1 listing

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,
Bayley, W 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

TARA FIG TREE



MAP REFERENCE- AP 22

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION- Pt 102, DP 857876, Ashburton Drive, Albion Park

CONDITION – Good

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – not known

CURRENT USE – Within the grounds of Mt Terry School

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC- This fig tree is planted on the site once belonging to the Timbs family on Lot 47, part Lot 48 of the Terry's Meadows Estate. The Timbs' weatherboard homestead was named 'Tara', and built on the site of the now existing Mt Terry Primary School. John Timbs married Mary Agnes Condon and lived at 'Tara', purchasing the home from his mother in 1907 for £1300. John Timbs lived at 'Tara' from 1892 until his death in 1936. The scale and girth of the Moreton Bay Fig Tree are indicative of being planted by members of the Timbs family. The Fig Tree is typical of the late 19th century practice of planting fig trees around the homestead.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Journey Through Timbs: The Timbs Family Tree* pp 44-46.

TULKEROO and BUTTER FACTORY



MAP REFERENCE- AP 23

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION- c. 1885

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION- Lot 1, D.P. 910045, 23 Calderwood Road, Albion Park

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence and garage

DESCRIPTION- ‘Tulkerroo’ is a late Victorian weatherboard cottage with a hipped roof (now tiled), skillion verandah, timber posts and brackets, and sash windows. This is one of the earliest weatherboard homes in the area and is in good condition.

NOTES - ‘Tulkerroo’ homestead was built as a Managers residence for the first Albion Park Butter Factory. John Fraser was the first Manager. The Factory was opened as a cooperative effort by local farmers c.1885 and was the forerunner of the Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Factory at Albion Park Rail. All that remains is the wooden building standing today. The building was designed and erected by DL Waugh, and was a great success.

A meeting was held in regards to the establishment of a Butter Factory at Bendon’s Hotel in Albion Park on July 31st 1884 with Mayor Armstrong in the chair. A six-acre site beside the Macquarie River near the crossing to North Macquarie and Calderwood was secured for £300 and 425 shares were taken up.

The Albion Park Dairy Factory began operations on Tuesday, November 10, 1885. The Factory had six cream separators driven by a 16-horsepower steam engine, and was central to suppliers in Albion Park, Calderwood, Marshall Mount and South Dapto. A.Walmsley was the Manager and Directors elected included J. Fraser, T. Armstrong, W. Mathie, D. Manson and E. Dawes. The Factory closed in 1908.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Tulkerroo’ is an excellent and rare example of late Victorian architecture. The homestead and remains of the Butter Factory are in good condition. Whilst seems a modest structure the Butter Factory retains internal evidence of its original use.

HISTORIC – ‘Tulkerroo’ site has strong associations with the dairying industry roots of Albion Park Township, and the cooperative effort made by local farmers to ensure the industry’s success.

SCIENTIFIC - ‘Tulkerroo’ has the potential to yield archaeological relics relating to the dairy industry, with special interest being in the former Butter Factory and its environs

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AP 1., Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – Bayley, WA 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council

HARRIS' GARAGE



MAP REFERENCE – AP 24

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Albion Park

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Car service garage and petrol distributor

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION –

NOTES – William G Harris ran a Motor For Hire business from the Post Office premises, using a 'Hupmobile' he purchased c.1918. William's father had arrived in Albion Park in 1913 as Post Master. William later purchased two blocks of land across the road from the Post Office and built a garage to house the car, began doing repair work on other cars and selling petrol. In the 1940's, William's sons, Jack and Claude, served their apprenticeships as motor mechanics each going to Wollongong Tech from 1945-1950. The Harris Family also operated a bus transport system for many years, and this included transporting Tongarra Coal Mine workers to and from the mine, and operating the daily Tongarra mail run.

In 2003, WG Harris and Sons Pty Ltd celebrated 80 years of continual service to the town of Albion Park, at the original site and still from the original building.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – This garage dating from the early inter-war period is the only known example in Shellharbour local government area. Its parapet form and pumps remains fully readable

HISTORIC – Harris' garage has been operated by the Harris family for over 80 years, serving the people of Albion Park continuously from the same site and building.

SOCIAL – The Harris family are important and well known members of the community.

SCIENTIFIC – This is only known example that demonstrates how service stations have evolved from their initial era and how technology and multi-producer pumps have changed. The pumps remain on Council's reserve

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Harris, Claude, *80 Years of WG Harris in Albion Park*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Newsletter June 2003 No 66.

SECTION 2 – ALBION PARK RAIL

Contents	Map Reference
Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy	APR1
Albion Park Rail Cemetery (former Croome Cemetery)	APR2
Albion Park Railway Precinct	APR3
Slater Family House and Slater's Bridge	APR4
Yovelton	APR5

ILLAWARRA COOPERATIVE CENTRAL DAIRY



MAP REFERENCE – APR 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part Lot 2, D.P. 1055593, Creamery Road, Albion Park Rail

CONDITION – Physical fabric good

CURRENT USE – Auto workshop

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1898

NOTES – The Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Factory site was part of the original grant to Wentworth in 1821, later taken up by Randolph John Want. George Lawrence Fuller bought the land in 1865, and in 1898 offered a site for the proposed Butter Factory, adjacent to the railway line at Albion Park Rail.

The Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Factory was originally built to assist farmers in the butter trade, who were often at a loss with 'souring'. Entering early in to the milk trade by its Directors and Shareholders allowed the cooperative effort to succeed greatly, and is a credit to the Pioneer farmers of the area.

Provisional Directors of the ICCD included John Fraser, MJ Hindmarsh, L Raison, CED Meares, J James, CW Craig, G Couch, and H Graham. The secretary was F Fredericks. The first meeting of provisional directors was held at Kiama on October 4 1898, and resolved to register the company under the name of Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Company Limited. This operating name continued until the 1920's when changed to Illawarra Cooperative Central dairy Society Limited. The company was registered on December 5, 1898. Following meetings were held at W. Raftery's *Commercial Hotel* at Albion Park.

On April 12, 1899, the first general meeting of shareholders was held at the building with 51 persons present. Directors elected included J Fraser, MJ Hindmarsh, G Couch, H Graham and W Beach. At its height, the factory manufactured 20 tons of butter and pasteurised 140,000 galleons of milk per week. The Factory ceased operations in 1985, though milk manufacturing continued as A.C.F Supply Store until 1994.

The ICCD Factory opened for business on September 1, 1899 with CW Wood as Manager. Mrs Fraser officially opened on 27th September, 1899, by breaking a bottle of milk.

The present Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Factory building has been upgraded over the years with the addition of an underwater water tank with water pumped from Macquarie rivulet.

In 1903, the ICCD was one of the first industries to use electricity by installing the dairy's own steam driven electricity generator. In September 1925 alterations were made to the Butter Department, and other alterations made to the interior to comply with new laws at that time.

The factory produced butter continuously for 86 years, firstly under the ICCD brand name of 'Allowrie' until 1955, when it was changed to 'Warrilla' a derivative of Illawarra.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Illawarra Central Dairy Factory has strong associations with pioneer GL Fuller of Dunmore, who donated land for the first factory in the late 1800's. The factory is a testament to the importance and success of the cooperative effort of farmers in the area during this time, and holds strong links with many of the prominent dairy farmers of Shellharbour City who developed the industry to be the success it was. The Factory is the only remaining example of Industrial architecture in the area, and is of great significance.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, item No AR 1. Nomination for the State Heritage Register

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council
Shellharbour Valuation Book 1911-1913, Illawarra Family History Group, 1995
Shellharbour Valuation Books 1914-1916, 1917-1919, Tongarra Heritage Society, 1999
Submission form for State Heritage Listing, *NSW State Heritage Inventory Form*
The Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Society Ltd 1899-1985, Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

ALBION PARK RAIL GENERAL CEMETERY (former Croome Cemetery)



MAP REFERENCE – APR 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 7007 DP 1029735, 61 Croome Rd, Albion Park Rail

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Cemetery

OWNER – Shellharbour City Council

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1900

DESCRIPTION – The Cemetery contains graves from the turn of the century and those of many notable families from the area (Fraser, Raison, Heininger, Burns, Gower). The cemetery contains some good examples of 20th century burial customs.

NOTES – The former Croome Cemetery was laid out when the Mayor of Shellharbour Municipality, John Fraser, saw the need for a General Cemetery. He gathered support and the site on Croome Road was allocated and Trustees appointed in December 1901. Pine trees were planted and the area fenced.

John Fraser was the first person to be buried in the Albion Park General Cemetery in 1901, and a memorial dedicated to him from the Albion Park community, stands as a focal point within the cemetery.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Albion Park General Cemetery contains some monuments that are a reminder of the skill of local stonemasons and a reminder of early 20th century religious ideologies.

HISTORIC – Albion Park General Cemetery contains graves from the turn of the century, and those of notable families of the area. The cemetery contains some good examples of 20th century religious ideology.

SCIENTIFIC - Albion Park Rail General Cemetery may reveal further archaeological data upon inspection.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AR 2

SOURCE – *Cemeteries of Albion Park & District*, Illawarra Family History Group Inc, July 1989.

ALBION PARK RAIL RAILWAY PRECINCT



MAP REFERENCE – APR 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part Lot 2, D.P. 1055593, Station Residence Lot 1 D.P. 1055593 & State Rail Authority Property, 205 Princes Highway, Albion Park Rail

CONDITION – Railway buildings in good condition. Former Station Masters residence in moderate condition as it has been subject to professional vandalism and stripping.

CURRENT USE – Private residence adjacent to Railway Station precinct

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1889

DESCRIPTION – Albion Park Station and Station Masters residence are good examples of 1890's buildings in the area. The timber Station is still in use and has had very little alteration. The stone blockwork residence appears to be largely intact though in moderate condition and is now owned privately. Noteworthy is that the Residence faces the Station, not the Highway, in order for the Station Master to oversee the movement of trains on the line. It appears to be in moderate condition.

NOTES - Albion Park Station was first located at Yallah. In July 1889 a new station and Station Masters residence were built at Albion Park Rail, and the previous station became known as Yallah. A small township grew near the station and the nearby dairy factory. Station road was constructed to link the township with the Station.

The former Station Masters Residence was sold by Auction in 2004, and is now in private ownership and is now a private residence.

The Albion Park Rail Railway area has the potential to reveal archaeological data pertaining to the development of the station in the late 19th century.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The Station buildings are good and rare examples of rural located railway precincts and their construction type reflecting a economic situation..

HISTORIC - Albion Park Railway Station and buildings have strong links with the development of Albion Park Township, and the theme of transport demonstrating how shipping was overtaken by rail as the dominant mode in Shellharbour after the coming of the Railway. This also made way for a new civic centre in Albion Park.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – State Heritage Register No 01072., Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No AR 3,

SOURCE – Bayley, WA, 1959. *Green Meadows*.

SLATER'S COTTAGE & SLATER'S BRIDGE



MAP REFERENCE – APR 5

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 3, DP 786602, 118-120 Koona Street, Albion Park Rail

CONDITION – Good considering its age and life long occupancy

CURRENT USE – Vacant

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1922

DESCRIPTION – modest cottage sitting on split timber stumps with walls and roof clad in corrugated iron. The cottage has shallow gable roof oriented east west with primary northern outlook towards the Lake. Other features include brick external chimney on western side, a semi-detached clatter 1920s addition oriented north-south on east clad in fibro with external timber battens, gable end roof clad in corrugated iron and distinctive window hoods on north and south elevations. There is evidence of once cared for garden containing exotic perennials. A concrete path leads from the street to the well set back cottage and then onto a outside drop toilet, also clad in corrugated iron.

NOTES — The Slater cottage stands as one of the first homes to have been built in the Albion Park/Oak Flats area. This cottage was built on Section G, Lots 18 & 19 of the George Warburton Fuller 'Township of Illawarra Estate', which was sold up at Auction 3rd October 1921. Robert and Beatrice Slater purchased two large blocks c.1922 shortly after they married, and Robert Slater built the cottage that stands today. The blocks of land stretched down to the creek, now called 'Horsley Creek'. The cottage was one room to begin and later another room was added. Robert Slater was a pit timber cutter, and built the house on split timber stumps using local timbers.

Beatrice Slater lived in the cottage continuously from the day it was built until 2001. On the land she grazed cows and reputedly bathed in the nearby creek daily until she moved to a Mt Warrigal nursing home, aged 101. At 75 she waded into the flooded creek to rescue 8 stranded children, and then the lobbied for the construction of the nearby pedestrian bridge, now named in her honour. Beatrice died in October 2002, aged 102. Mrs Slater was and remains an extremely well known and important local person whom everyone knew, often described as 'lively local pioneer'.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Slater's Cottage, within its setting, retains a high level of integrity and authenticity of its continuous occupation as well as being a rare, if modest, surviving archetype of early settlement in the area prior to today's suburbanisation. It is a rare example of an early building type within the local government area and possibly regionally within the Illawarra.

Slater's Bridge over Horsley Creek provide a pleasant outlook both of the creek to the south and north into Lake Illawarra,

HISTORIC – Slater's House and Bridge have strong associations with the Slater family, one of earliest couples to build their home in this area. Mrs Slater lived in the cottage her husband built for 80 years, until her death in 2002. The nearby pedestrian bridge commemorates this historical association.

SCIENTIFIC – Slater's House along with its toilet clearly demonstrate how people on very modest means made a go of life in the years following the First World War. The building materials and design demonstrate the timber getter occupational skills of its builder and are indicative of a lifestyle representative of its period and of its once semi rural location. The cottage has been continuously lived in by its original and sole owner/builder throughout the 20th century which is highly unusual.

SOCIAL — Mrs Beatrice Slater, who died aged 102 in 2002 remains a prominent local identity and continues to be acknowledged as an early pioneer.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil. Unfortunately, development of the surrounding areas is encroaching on the site. The site and cottage are under threat of demolition by a development application 6134.

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

Shellharbour Memories Book One, Shellharbour Council Oral Histories, Mrs Beatrice Slater & Mrs Lillian Murray.

'Township of Illawarra' Auction Lithograph, 1921, (The Tongarra Museum).

The Lake Times Wednesday October 9, 2002.

The Lake Times Wednesday October 3, 2001.

The Illawarra Mercury, Monday October 2, 2000.

Lithograph Auction Sale 3rd October 1921, Section G Lots 18-19.

Shellharbour Valuation Books 1923-1925, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

YOVELTON



MAP REFERENCE – APR 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 676 DP 264470, 2 Wilga Close, Albion Park Rail

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1921

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Family Day Care Co-Ordination Office

DESCRIPTION – ‘Yovelton’ is a good example of an early 20th century farmstead. The weatherboard home has a corrugated metal, hip and gable roof, and a wide bullnose verandah.

NOTES – Yovelton was built in 1921 on Lot 6 (189 acres) of the Oak Flats subdivision estate, by Edwin and Ida Ann Bonser (brother and sister). Ida lived there until 1950 and then leased the property until her death in 1968, aged 81. ‘Yovelton’ was named after Ida’s mothers home ‘Yeovilton’, Somerset, England.

The silo’s on the property were built c.1930 to store silage for feeding cattle.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Yovelton’ is an example of early 20th century farmstead, now uncommon in the Albion Park Rail area.

HISTORICAL – ‘Yovelton’ has strong associations with the development of farming in the Albion Park Rail area at the turn of the 20th century and with the Bonser family.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil.

SOURCE – Davis, Paul, *Scattered Leaves; The Bonser Family Tree*.

SECTION 3 – BASS POINT

Contents	Map Reference
Monument Cities Service Boston	B1

MONUMENT CITIES SERVICE BOSTON



MAP REFERENCE – B 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 3 DP 248002, Boolwarroo Parade, Bass Point

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1968

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Memorial

DESCRIPTION – The *Cities Service Boston* was an oil tanker used during World War 2 to supply the Australian and Allied forces with fuel. The *Boston* was built by Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation Ltd, USA, and launched as the *Agwipond* in April 1921.

Cities Service Oil Company, USA, purchased the *Agwipond*, c.1929; The US Department of War Administration requisitioned the ship for World War 2, and operated the *Boston* until the time of its sinking on 16th May 1943. The ship was wrecked on its return to the Middle East from Sydney, when it went off course and ploughed into rocks off Bass Point during wild seas.

The Sixth Australian Machine Gun Battalion (30 soldiers), from their camp at Dapto, were sent to assist with the crew's rescue. It was arduous work in extremely rough seas; however, the entire crew of 62 men were rescued. The memorial was unveiled by Captain SD Matchett (RAI), 6 Aug MG BN Association, Cities Service Tankers Corporation, New York, on September 8th 1968, in memory of the 4 Australian men who lost their life during the rescue;

NX 1333805 SGT Allen WF
NX 127791 PTE Pitt GW
NX 118174 PTE Snell RJ
NX 111705 PTE Symons BH

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Memorial has strong links with the dangers involved in the Maritime industry, and the effect of World War 2 on Australia and the local community.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE – McFadyen, M, *SS Cities Service Boston*, Dapto & District Heritage Society, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

SECTION 4 – CALDERWOOD

Contents	Map Reference
Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery	CW1
Oak Farm	CW2
Oakvale	CW3
Parkview	CW4

MARSHALL MOUNT METHODIST CEMETERY



MAP REFERENCE – CW 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1 DP 195342, 283 Calderwood Road, Calderwood

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1879

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Cemetery

NOTES – Mr Thomas Armstrong donated land for the Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery and Church, from his 209 acres – Portion 7 & 10 'Oak Farm', as there was no burial area for Wesleyans in the district. The Methodist Church was 30 feet by 18 feet, and was built of corrugated galvanised iron. The Church was opened towards the end of 1879. Mr Thomas Armstrong was an important member of the district. He was the first secretary for the Albion Park A H & I Society, Director of the first Butter Factory in Albion Park in 1885, and was an Alderman and Mayor of Shellharbour on several occasions. Armstrong was responsible for planting one of the 45 Norfolk Pines trees that adorn the Shellharbour waterfront, on Arbor Day, 1895. Mr Thomas Armstrong and members of his family are buried at the Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery. Cemetery gates were erected in 1962 marking the site of first church service in 1844 & a later church in 1880. The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery has the potential to yield archaeological data including additional burial sites, upon further inspection.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Certain cemetery monuments show a high degree of masonry skill and the cemetery's position within a semi-rural area adds to the significance of the site.

HISTORIC/SCIENTIFIC – The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery has strong links with the Methodist community in Albion Park in the late 19th century, and the growth of the area in general. The cemetery also has strong links with the Armstrong family, significant contributors to the Shellharbour area.

SOCIAL – The Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery has strong links with the Methodist community in Albion Park. It is a reminder of the religious ideologies of Methodists during the 19th century. Many important Methodist families are buried in the cemetery, including members of the Thomas family.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

The Armstrong Armada Invades the Illawarra, Thomas, S, *Three Score Years and Ten*.

OAK FARM



MAP REFERENCE – CW 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 5, DP 259137, 337 North Macquarie Road, Calderwood

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1870

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Oak Farm’ is a symmetrical presented Victorian/Georgian cottage, with rubble foundations, brick block-work construction, corrugated iron hip roof, simple chimney, skillion wrap-around verandah, 12-pane sash windows, stone sills and a transom light above the front door.

NOTES - Thomas Armstrong arrived in the Illawarra a free settler, and settled at ‘Oak Farm’ from c.1870 until his death in 1921. Armstrong was a Methodist lay preacher and donated land from his 209 acres, portion 7 & 10, for the Marshall Mount Methodist Church and Cemetery in Calderwood Road c.1870’s. Armstrong was a prominent figure in the area: the first secretary for the Albion Park Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Society, a Director of the first Butter Factory in Albion Park in 1885, Alderman 1879-1885, 1888-1897, 1905-1921, and Mayor on three occasions; 1884, 1895, 1914-1917. Armstrong also planted one of the 45 Norfolk Pine Trees on Arbor Day 1895 that adorn the Shellharbour waterfront today. The Armstrong home was made welcome to visiting Methodist ministers, who were given a meal or lodging for the night. The Thomas’ of ‘Oak Vale’ on Calderwood Road also shared this privilege, and were life long friends of the Armstrong family. The Armstrong children were born and raised at ‘Oak Farm’. Armstrong is buried in the Marshall Mount Methodist Cemetery.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Oak Farm’ is a good example of a Victorian/Georgian cottage, with use of local materials. Whilst the verandah has been partially enclosed, it is in a fashion typical of its era. The rural setting of the cottage enhances the context of the property.

HISTORIC – ‘Oak Farm’ has strong connections with the Armstrong family, in particular Thomas Armstrong who was a prominent member of the community and served as Mayor of Shellharbour Municipality on three occasions. He lived at ‘Oak Farm’ for approximately 50 years.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – McCafferty, F *First Century of Dairying 1909, History of Illawarra 1924, Shellharbour Valuation Books 1881-1885*, Illawarra Family History Group, 1994, *The Armstrong Armada Invades the Illawarra*, Armstrong Family History c/o Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

OAKVALE



MAP REFERENCE – CW 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 2 DP 608238, 317 Calderwood Road, Calderwood

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c 1875

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Oakvale' is a Victorian weatherboard cottage, with a hipped roof and bull-nose verandah (possibly added at a later date). It has 12 pane sash-windows, and is of symmetrical design. The homestead has been modified and extended, mostly sympathetically. The rural setting of this home adds to the overall significance of the site.

NOTES - 'Oakvale' was first occupied by William and Jane Thomas in 1875 (190 acres). The Thomas home was a place where visiting Ministers were made welcome for a meal or to stay overnight, a privilege shared for many years with their lifelong friends, the Armstrong's who lived on a farm along North Macquarie road. Lucerne was grown on the farm with a great deal of success, as one paddock was cut with a scythe for over 30 years without having to be re-sown. The cattle were milking Shorthorns and were established first on Cole bloodlines and then for many years bulls from O'Gorman's stud were used. William Thomas died in 1912 and his wife Jane in 1924, and are both buried at Marshall Mount Cemetery.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Oakvale' is a good example of Victorian weatherboard cottage, modified largely in keeping with the original home.

HISTORIC – 'Oakvale' has associations with the Thomas family and the dairy industry in the outskirts of Albion Park.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Thomas, S, *130 years A Family Story 1838 – 1968*.
Thomas, S, *Three Score Year and Ten*

PARKVIEW



MAP REFERENCE – CW 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1 DP 194903, 340 North Macquarie Rd, Calderwood

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – unknown. architecture dates to c.1890

CONDITION – Good and appears intact

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Parkview’ is an excellent example of a Victorian/Georgian cottage with corrugated iron hip roof, simple brick chimney, skillion verandah and separate latter wing.

NOTES - Ebenezer Hamilton purchased ‘Parkview’ c.1917, part of the Russell Estate subdivision, Calderwood (148 acres, 8 pchs). Charles Gower leased the property from Hamilton from 1917-1922. In 1923, John Robert Dudgeon purchased ‘Parkview’ from Ernest Keys, with J. McInerney and Mrs Henrietta Gower occupiers of the farm and residence. John (Jack) Dudgeon (son of Hugh Dudgeon) with the help of his sons, Max, Ray, Tom and Ron established a quality herd at ‘Parkview’ in 1924 from the ‘Hillview’ stud at Jamberoo. The Dudgeons originally introduced the famous Illawarra Shorthorn dairy cattle to Australia in 1855. Members of the Dudgeon family remained at ‘Parkview’ for 136 years, until the farm was sold in 1991. ‘The founder of the Dudgeon breed of cattle which became foremost in Illawarra a century later, Hugh Dudgeon, arrived with his wife and sons, Hugh, John and Simon at Kiama in 1855 and took a clearing lease on Saddleback Mountain, growing maize after felling scrub and buying two cows which began the herd which was built up until the clearing lease expired.’ (Bayley 1959). ‘A tribute was paid to the century’s work of the Dudgeon family, when at the Albion Park Show in 1956, the family was presented by the society and dairy industry with an illuminated address in the presence of George Grey and a host of noted cattle breeders’. (Bayley 1959).

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Parkview’ is an excellent and rare example of Victorian Georgian farmhouse in the Shellharbour area. Its semi rural setting adds to the aesthetic qualities of this place.

HISTORIC – ‘Parkview’ has strong links with the prominent Dudgeon family, development of the dairy industry in the Calderwood area, and the renowned Dudgeon herd of cattle, bred at the farm for 136 years by generations of the Dudgeon family.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Bayley, 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, The Dudgeon Family History *A Brief History of Parkview*, South Coast Register 9.9.1970. *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., Alexander, K. *Pioneer Origins*

SECTION 5 – CROOM

Contents	Map Reference
Belmont	C1
Croom School	C2
Croome Road Trees	C3
Norris House	C4
Kimmorley	C5
Kyawana	C6
St Ives Fig Tree	C7
Croom Norfolk Island Pines	C8
Seaview	C9
Glenbrook (Stoney Creek Site)	C10
Swansea	C11
The Hill	C12
Whispering Gallery	C13
Croom Tunnel	C14

BELMONT



MAP REFERENCE – C 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 858245, 135 Dunsters Lane, Croom

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1900

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Vacant

DESCRIPTION – 'Belmont' is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard home, with hipped corrugated iron roof with gable and finial, simple chimneys, bullnose verandah and decorative valance. Minor and reversible modifications include verandah infills. A white picket fence and gardens surround the home while a row of Coral trees and stone walls mark the entrance drive, also being of great significance.

NOTES - The Terragong Parish Map 1961 shows the Bassett-Darley Estate Subdivision, with R.J. Carpenter owner of 'Bellmont Estate' 112 acres, 1r, 21p. In 1912 Samuel Hercules and Jane McDonald purchased the property; portion 5, lot 6, 112 acres of the Bassett-Darley Estate at Indigo Range, on which, it is assumed, he built 'Belmont'. *Shellharbour Valuation Books* state Samuel McDonald retained ownership of 'Belmont' until at least 1928, though the farm probably remained in the McDonald family for many years after. Stonewalls are present on lot 6, possibly c.1912. Belmont is now part of 'The Hill' Estate owned by the Dunster family, which includes 'Kyawana' farmhouse (vacant due to nearby quarrying activities). 'Belmont' lies in an area of Croom that has been left virtually untouched since last occupied, and is therefore an area with the potential to yield much archaeological data upon further inspection.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

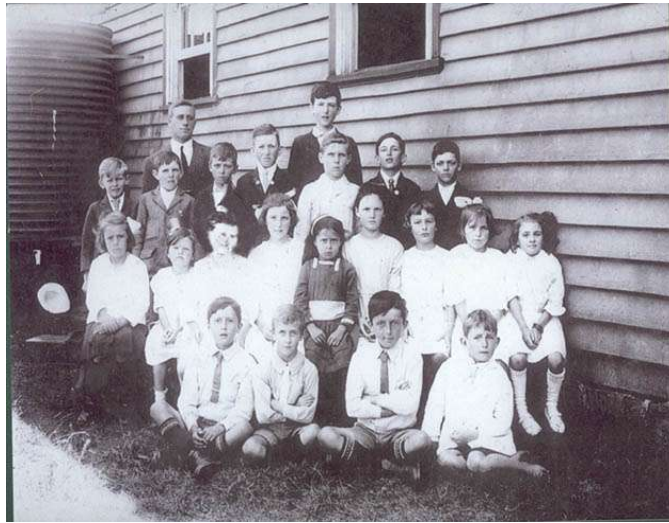
AESTHETIC – 'Belmont' is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard home. Its now semi-rural setting adds to the significance of the site. 'Belmont', and its neighbour 'Kyawana' were farmhouse on the 'The Hill' estate, owned by the Dunster family. Together, this suite of homes have sweeping views of the surrounding rural area and form part of a major cultural landscape. The building are landmarks on the route between Wollongong and Kiama

HISTORIC – 'Belmont' has strong association with the Dunster and McDonald families and the dairy industry in the Shellharbour area. Samuel McDonald was an Alderman on Shellharbour Municipal Council 1928-1936.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., Knight, Sinclair 1993, *Realignment of Princes Highway Oak Flats to Dunmore*, *Environmental Impact Statement November 1993*, Roads and Traffic Authority
Photo – *Belmont*, The Tongarra Museum,

CROOM SCHOOL RUIN and TREES



MAP REFERENCE – C 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – DP 236168, Croome Rd, Croom

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1884

CONDITION – Stone foundations, exotic plantings and trees remain of former school house.

CURRENT USE – N/A.

OWNER – Dept of School Education surrounded by the Boral Quarrying Company lands

NOTES – On the 26.5.1884, MP John Fraser opened Croom School in the presence of 200 people. The first Arbor Day in the Shellharbour Municipality was celebrated at Croom School on the hilltop estate of Ms McGill, who planted the first tree, and Mayor, Thomas Armstrong addressed the children who were treated to tea and cakes. The Arbor Day plantings at the Croom School became renowned locally, and inspired many others. These plantings are still present at the site of the school today, which was demolished in the early 1900's and moved to Dunster's to become Kyawana farm house. Stone foundations of the school and residence (separate from school) remain to this day, as does the road leading to the school site. The Croom School site has received little disturbance since the area surrounding it was acquired by the Boral Quarry.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Croom School site has strong connections with the development of education in the area, and the existing native trees planted by the local pioneers and their children, are a keepsake of the celebrations and accomplishments carried out on Arbor Days, in the late 19th century.

SOCIAL – The Croom School site has strong connections with the Arbor Day celebrations, conducted by local pioneers and their children, and the educational development of rural areas of Shellharbour in the late 19th century.

ARCHAEOLOGY – The Croom School site has the potential to afford further archaeological data. The site of its relocated former school house on Dunster's Hill similarly has archaeological potential

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE - Bayley, WA, *Green Meadows – Centenary History of Shellharbour Municipality* NSW, Shellharbour Municipal Council 1959,
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. Photo courtesy Tongarra Museum.

CROOME ROAD TREES



MAP REFERENCE – C 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Photograph 1 – Lot 1, DP 1055678, Croome Road, Croom.

Photograph 2 – Lot 9, DP 1038941, Croome Road, Croom

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – N/A

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residences

DESCRIPTION – The Fig tree and silo on Croome Road are remnants of the 'Swansea' dairy.

NOTES – 'Swansea' farmstead is still situated across the road from the original dairy and was once owned by the Youll family. The original owners of the land were the Norris', and their farm, Mt Wentworth was once situated on the next farm across from 'Swansea'. The Umbrella pines (*Pinus Pinea*) situated along Croome Road stand where the entrance to the Norris farm, Mt Wentworth originally stood, and may have been planted by the Norris family. Further inspection of these homestead sites may reveal additional archaeological relics.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Croome Road provides a snapshot of Albion Park's rural roots, with abandoned silo's, grand fig trees and rustic views, contributing much significance to the areas cultural landscape.

HISTORIC – The above trees are examples of the late Victorian practice of planting around the home, and can be found on many original farm sites in the Shellharbour area. The trees may have connections with the Norris family who may have been responsible for their planting.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

NORRIS HOME



MAP REFERENCE – C 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Pt 11, DP 111172, 26 Croome Road, Croom

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c 1876

CONDITION – Moderate

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 26 Croome Road is a weatherboard residence of Victorian design, with hipped corrugated iron roof, and skillion wrap around verandah with iron posts and lace brackets. To the rear of the residence, and now attached is a second, smaller building of Victorian design, with hipped roof and simple chimney. It is unknown what the history of these two buildings is, though the smaller residence may have been the original homestead, or perhaps detached kitchen.

NOTES - This residence in the Terry's Meadows sub division was the home of the Norris family. In 1876 Mrs William Henry Norris was lessee of 132 acres in Albion Park, owned by J Lindsay. In 1878- c.1885 George Norris occupied the residence. From 1911-1919 William Henry Norris once again occupied the residence and adjoining land, Lot 11, 12, 15 & 16 of the Terry's Meadows sub division, 297 acres 1 rd 15 pchs. Mr Slaney Jones purchased the house on portion 3, Lot 11, (2 acres), part of the Norris sub division c.1920-1922, and occupied the residence until c.1926 when Mrs Mary Ann Raftery became lessee of Jones.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – This residence is a unique example of a Victorian weatherboard home in the Albion Park area. It is one of the oldest examples in the area.

HISTORIC – This residence has strong links with the Norris and Jones families, and links with the dairy industry in the area. William Henry Norris was President of the Albion Park Agricultural and Horticultural Society from 1922-1923.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.
Shellharbour Valuation Books,
The Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

KIMMORLEY



MAP REFERENCE- C 5

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION- Lot 1, DP 998321, 86 Croome Vale Road, Croome

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – Unknown

CONDITION- Good

CURRENT USE- Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Kimmorley’ is an excellent example of a Victorian/Georgian residence in the Shellharbour area. The home has a symmetrical façade, with a corrugated iron, hipped roof, twin brick chimneys, and four pane sash windows with stone sills. ‘Kimmorley’ is of stone block work construction, with stucco finish, and has a skillion verandah with iron posts and lace work.

NOTES - ‘Kimmorley’ was once the home of the Hamilton family. Mr James Hamilton owned the property until his death c.1911, where upon his son, Ebenezer Hamilton took over ownership. Ebenezer Hamilton built ‘Seaview’, the farm next door in 1903, and reared his family there until retiring with the youngest children to Haberfield, Parramatta in 1919. The oldest Hamilton children continued to live at ‘Seaview’, and members of the Hamilton family still reside at the home today.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Kimmorley’ is a good example of Victorian/Georgian stone block work home. Its proximity to ‘Seaview’, the natural ravine ‘Whispering Gallery’, and its semi rural setting add to the significance of the site

HISTORIC – ‘Kimmorley’ has strong connections with the Hamilton family, and strong connections with the surrounding Stoney Creek farming community, prominent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc resources.

KYAWANA

No Photo Available

MAP REFERENCE – C 6

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 2, DP 858245, 191 Dunsters Lane, Croome

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1922

CONDITION – Poor

CURRENT USE – Vacant

DESCRIPTION – ‘Kyawana’ is a weatherboard house with corrugated iron roof, built from remains of the nearby Croome School, opened in 1884, and closed in the 1920’s. The residence is now vacant and it and its dairy are in poor condition. Trees, shrubs and outbuildings surrounding the property eliminate it from 360 degree views in and out.

Reputedly Kyawana is the relocated former Croom School House and Residence.

A copy of ‘The Shellharbour Bassett-Darley Estate Subdivision Auction’ poster dated 1900, shows Lot 4 (111 acres, 2r, 33p) where ‘Kyawana’ was later built, with farm buildings belonging to Wiley. Whether Wiley owned or leased Lot 4 is uncertain but more likely the land was owned by William Charles Dunster of the adjoining ‘The Hill’. According to *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, from 1911-1919, William Charles Dunster owned portion 2, 3, 5 Lots 4 and 5 of the Bassett-Darley Estate (220 acres and 34 acres). From 1920, ownership of this land changes from Charles Rene Dunster to Karl Dunster. In the 1950’s Leo O’Dwyer resided at ‘Kyawana’.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – ‘Kyawana’ has strong links with the dairy industry, and strong links with the nearby Croom School, from which building materials were used for the home’s construction some time after 1920, when the school closed. ‘Kyawana’, along with neighbouring property ‘Belmont’, are part of ‘The Hill’ estate owned by the Dunster family. Together, these three properties, each atop hills with sweeping views of the surrounding rural landscape, are of great significance to the cultural landscape.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
Bassett-Darley Estate subdivision poster, The Tongarra Museum, Albion Park. *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

ST IVES FIG TREE



MAP REFERENCE – C 7

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 50, DP 1013688, Princes Highway, Croom

DATE OF PLANTING – not known

CONDITION – appears to be in good condition

CURRENT USE – within pastoral grazing lands

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The St Ives fig is a fine example of late Victorian tree and its position atop a hill for all to see adds to significance of the item.

HISTORIC – This fig tree was possibly planted by the Lindsay family in the late 19th century. David Lindsay and his family settled at St Ives farm at Shellharbour, later occupied by the notable Thomas family. According to descendant Narelle Lindsay Kissell, David Lindsay's son Benjamin, who later became Chairman of the Lands Board, planted as a boy, a fig tree near the entrance to the farm, and off what is now, Lindsay Road. This would date the fig to c.1867.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Lindsay Kissell, N, *The Lindsay's of Shellharbour*,
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc Resources.

CROOME NORFOLK ISLAND PINES



MAP REFERENCE – C 8

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Princes Highway Croome,
extending 800 metres to the south and 1100 metres to the north

DATE OF PLANTING – not known

CONDITION – N/A

CURRENT USE – N/A

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Norfolk Pine Trees were planted as a memorial to casualties from the First World War.

AESTHETIC – The Norfolk Pine trees along the Princes Highway contribute to a pleasant scenic drive from Croom to Dunmore, and are a significant aspect of the areas cultural heritage.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000,
Item No CR 3

SOURCE – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

SEAVIEW



MAP REFERENCE- C 9

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1903

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION - Lot 1, DP 599265, 84 Croome Vale Road, Croom

CONDITION- Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION- 'Seaview' is a beautiful Late Victorian weatherboard home, with hipped corrugated iron roof, skillion verandah, iron lace brackets and railing, simple chimney and 4-pane sash windows. The interior of the residence has timber panel walls and ceiling. To the rear of 'Seaview' is the detached kitchen with hipped roof and home made glass windows. The proximity of 'Seaview' to Whispering Gallery, and its semi-rural position atop a hill with sweeping views add to the significance of the site.

NOTES - 'Seaview' was a new homestead built by Ebenezer Hamilton for his family in 1903. Ebenezer Cresswell Hamilton married Rosannah Agnes Fleming and raised a large family of 12 (11 surviving). In 1919, Ebenezer and Rosannah with the youngest of their children moved to Parramatta Road, Haberfield to retire. Violet Hamilton, the daughter of Ebenezer and Rosannah was 16 at the time and remained on the farm with her brothers, Harry and Cressie and her sister Florence. Ebenezer Hamilton was the son of James Hamilton and Agnes Russell. Agnes Russell was the daughter of Pioneer, Ebenezer Russell who lived on an adjacent farm.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Seaview' is a good example of a Victorian farm cottage which retains much of the original interior and exterior fabric, including fireplaces, panelled ceilings, and home made glass panes. The home's proximity to the Whispering Gallery at Stoney Creek and surrounding historic farms (including Ebenezer Russell's homestead) adds to the overall aesthetic significance of the site that is of great significance to the cultural landscape.

HISTORIC – 'Seaview' has strong connections with the Hamilton Family and the large rural community of Croome. Many significant Pioneering families, including the Russell's farmed the Croome area, and many of their children attended the nearby Croom School over Locking Hill. Ebenezer Hamilton was an Alderman on Shellharbour Municipal Council from 1908-1911.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc Newsletter No. 46 August 2001.
Shellharbour Valuation Books, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

GLENBROOK (Stoney Creek Site)



MAP REFERENCE – C 10

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Pt 10, DP 977931, 180 Croome Vale Road, Croom

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION - c.1850

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – Private residence/ farm

DESCRIPTION – ‘Glenbrook’ includes four farm buildings and a sample of dry stone walls, all demonstrating exceptional heritage significance for the Shellharbour area, perhaps some of the finest and only examples of 1850’s rural architecture seen in the area.

Building 1 – The ‘Mill’ is a rectangular basalt building used for grinding wheat on the Russell farm in the 1850’s. Basalt was used as the construction material for the walls and corner stones – this corresponding with clearing of basalt from land for farming during the mid 1800’s. Window and door supports of local timber can still be seen, though are in quite poor condition. The mill originally had a hipped roof that unfortunately blew off in strong winds in the late 1950’s. The mortar used for the Mill’s construction is a shell mortar made from local materials. The flooring of the Mill appears to be of rammed earth, and inside are the remains of original milling machinery.

Building 2 – The ‘Stable’ is an excellent example of typical slab construction used in Australia’s early European architectural history. The building is of Old Colonial Georgian design, complete with wrap around verandah beneath a broken back, hipped roof. Original shingles are still in place and are in good condition, protected by sheet metal roofing. The slabs used in the construction are thought to be local, and the floor is of rammed earth. Sulky wheels and other farm tools can be found surrounding the stables.

Building 3 – The ‘Hall’ is a good example of Old Colonial Georgian architecture. The building is constructed of stone and shell mortar, manufactured from local materials. It includes timber verandahs on the northern and southern sides.

Building 4 – The ‘Cottage’ is believed to be the original residence of Ebenezer Russell, and dates to c.1850. This building is in excellent condition. It is a fine example of a Victorian Georgian country homestead. The roof pitch is steep, and the cottage of simple symmetrical design, with verandah (now enclosed), under a broken back roof. The interior of the cottage has low ceilings and doorways, wood panelled ceiling, and even the original four poster bed. The

building has since been reclad and re-roofed with sympathetic care, and minor alterations. Building 4 is situated over a large well built to catch water from the roof. The pump (manufactured by 'Goulds' New York) of this well appears at the front of the cottage, which is hence known as the 'Well House'.

Stone Walls – Drystone walls exist running from north to south, and east to west. The walls constructed from local basalt are in excellent condition in most places.

'Croome', the area in which the study site is located, was once a grant of 1280 acres, given to Isabella Crocker (nee Reddall) on 21st March 1839. Isabella Crocker was the daughter of Thomas Reddall (Illawarra's first chaplain). The property was sold to Ebenezer Russell in 1840 for five shillings an acre. Russell was a pioneer of great standing in the Shellharbour area, was a successful dairyman and Alderman on the first Municipal Council in 1859-1864 (*Royal Australian Historical Society Journal and Proceedings*, 1942). Russell converted the land into tenant farms, retaining Lot 10 as the home farm. Ebenezer died in 1866, aged 87 years and his son John inherited his father's property. In 1922, Alexander Badans became owner of Lot 10 until 1947.

'Glenbrook' has been left virtually untouched by present owners, and is in exceptional condition. The surrounding area has vast potential for further archaeological inspection, that may reveal additional relics pertaining to the areas cultural heritage.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC - These buildings individually and in their group setting have strong aesthetic appeal, which is complemented by the semi-rural setting and sweeping views. It stands in excellent condition and is a reminder of the style of the times. The Stoney Creek site buildings are of great architectural significance. The buildings are in excellent condition and are rare examples of their individual styles of architecture. The buildings are an endangered aspect of the local community's cultural heritage. These buildings may be among the oldest in the Shellharbour area.

HISTORIC – This group of farm buildings has strong connections to Ebenezer Russell, a man of great local standing in the area. The buildings have strong connections to the wheat and dairying industries, present in the Shellharbour area in the 19th century. 'The Hall' was used as a polling place in 1860 for the second Shellharbour Municipal Council elections, and therefore has links to the development of local government in the area.

SOCIAL - 'The Hall' has much social/cultural significance. It was used as a social gathering place for members of the Loyal Orange Lodge whom met on a regular basis, as well as members of the community. The Hall was also used as a polling place for the second Shellharbour Municipal Council elections.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – Hynd, T. 2002, *Heritage Assessment Report, Stoney Creek Site, Croome*

SWANSEA



MAP REFERENCE – C 11

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot & DP unknown, 152 Croome Road, Croome

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1920

CONDITION - Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Swansea' is a good example of a Victorian/Federation weatherboard cottage, with hipped corrugated iron roof, bull-nose verandah and timber posts. Later additions may have included the gable.

NOTES - 'Swansea' was the home of the Youll family from 1923, when they purchased Lot 4, 166 acres, 2 rds of the George Laurence Fuller Estate, from Mr David Timbs. The Norris family had previously owned the land on which 'Swansea' was later built, from c.1876, until GL Fuller purchased the land. The Norris farm, 'Mt Wentworth' was situated next to 'Swansea'. 'Swansea' was owned by the Youll family until in 1965, the farm and land was sold to developers. Later, Shellharbour City Council purchased the land for a sporting oval, though the house still remains.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Swansea' is a good example of Federation cottage in the Albion Park area, though modifications over the years detract from the homes architectural significance.

HISTORIC – 'Swansea' has strong connections with the Youll family, well known members of the district. The Youll family were contributors to the Albion Park A.H & I Society. Mr Richard Youll served on the committee for a lengthy period, and was secretary for two years. His sons John and Donald were prominent in Junior Farmers activities, and after Donald's death at age 27, in 1955, the Junior Farmers Pavilion at the Albion Park Showground was named in his honour.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Albion Park AH & I Association Through the Century*, Albion Park Agricultural Horticultural and Industrial Association, 1986; *Lake Times*, 3.1.1996

THE HILL (formerly Hope Villa)



MAP REFERENCE – C 12

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part Lot 5, D.P 3709, 113 Dunsters Lane, Croom.

Trees – Lot 4, DP 3709, 113 Dunsters Lane, Croom

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1865. Additions – c. 1900

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

NOTES – 'The Hill' has been the home of the Dunster family since c. 1865. Joseph and Jane Dunster settled as tenant farmers on Signal Hill, part of the Basset-Darley Estate, originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth. 'The Hill' was originally named 'Hope Villa', and consisted of a typical slab cottage of 2 rooms, an attic, and a 3-bay verandah with timber posts. Construction began c. 1865. The North wing of 'The Hill' was built in 1901. The attic was extended over an additional room, a kitchen attached, and the verandah extended. Joseph and Jane Dunster arrived in Australia in 1838. They lived at Tongarra c.1859, and moved to 'The Hill' c 1865. Early settlers in the surrounding area were signalled when ships berthed at Shellharbour, by the hoisting of a large wicker ball atop a Moreton Bay Fig at 'The Hill'. The Dunster family bred Illawarra Shorthorn Cattle at 'The Hill'. Umbrella pines and fig trees decorate 'The Hill' and are of significance to the areas cultural landscape.

'The Hill' has strong social/cultural significance, as it is the site where outlying settlers were signalled, by the hoisting of a wicker ball atop a Fig Tree, as to when ships berthed at Shellharbour. This cooperative effort of early settlers is evident in many aspects of Shellharbour's history.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘The Hill’ is a rare example of a vernacular cedar board and batten cottage constructed of local materials, and its significance is enhanced due to its rural setting. The Precinct including its outbuildings and Moreton Bay Fig Trees are of landmark value.

HISTORIC – ‘The Hill’ has remained in the same family since its construction in c.1865 and is a record of one of Shellharbour’s leading pioneering families, the Dunsters. ‘The Hill’ also has strong connections with the dairying industry in the area, a major Illawarra landmark within and between two intersecting valleys and Shellharbour Township

TECHNICAL – the Hill is a rare example that demonstrates both construction techniques and successive occupation by the same family. Further its purposeful location on Signal Hill demonstrates methods of communication throughout the 19th century between the shipping port of Shellharbour and then through the valleys to communicate with rural families to the west and south.

SOCIAL – The Hill remains of major focus within the Illawarra both for residents and those who visit and travel through the Illawarra Region.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No CR 1.

Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

The Hill is of State significance. It is currently under threat by expansion of hard rock quarrying.

SOURCE - Dunster, B, *Brief Impressions of Early Days on the Hill 1838 – 1919*.
(Located in Tongarra Museum, Albion Park).

WHISPERING GALLERY



MAP REFERENCE – C 13

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 2, DP 599265, Browns Road, Dunmore. Lot 1, DP 770102, Rocklow Road, Dunmore. Lot 4, DP 227046, Princes Highway, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – natural landscape feature

CONDITION – good

CURRENT USE – located within a hard rock quarry buffer zone

DESCRIPTION – Whispering Gallery is a natural cavern, nearly 200 feet deep in places, approaching a quarter mile long, and about 300 feet wide. It contains several 'Threatened' and other species of flora including; sassafras, myrtle, fig, staghorn fern, and wild orchid, and may be some of the oldest and least touched forests remaining along the Eastern seaboard.

Whispering Gallery is located on the original Crrome Estate owned by Ebenezer Russell. By 1840 it was a significant tourist and picnic site that continued into the early 20th century. It is noted in early guesthouse, road and railway booklets. It is said to have taken its name from its acoustic properties, which resemble, if not equal, those of the celebrated Whispering Gallery of St Paul's Cathedral, London. 'A circular cavern washed out from beneath the overhanging basaltic rock by the slow action of the weather and waterfall. The cavern stands out at the head of a rocky gorge, which is luxuriant with beautiful vegetation. It is situated about three and a half miles from Albion Park, and easily accessible.'*

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Whispering Gallery is a landmark within the pastoral landscape and within contains oral, olfactory and visual qualities that are unmatched within the Illawarra.

HISTORIC - Whispering Gallery contains species of flora, which date back to pre-history times.

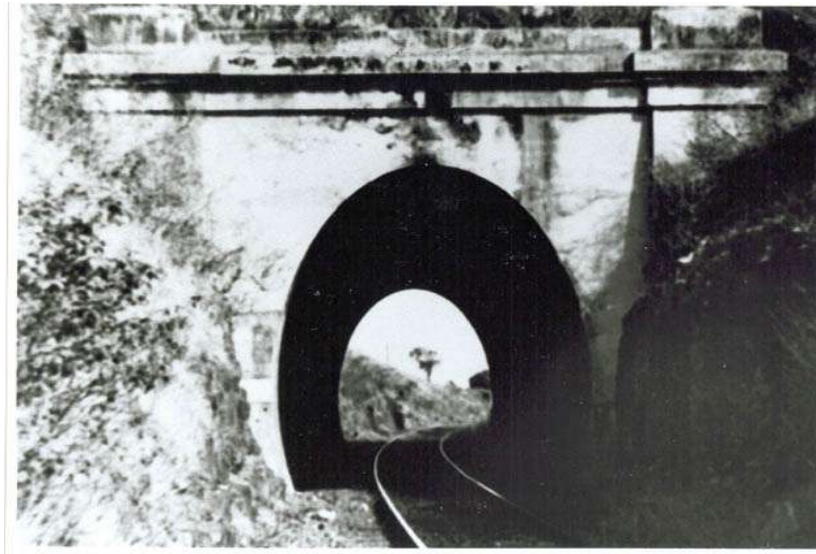
SOCIAL – Whispering Gallery has strong connections with the development of the tourism industry in the area, and was a popular spot for local picnics and gatherings.

TECHNCIAL - Whispering Gallery contains major scientific and research values

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil. The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc made submissions on 17 Feb 2004 its inclusion on the NSW State Heritage Register. Shellhabour Council resolved in the 1980s to include Whispering Gallery as an item but no further action

SOURCE – * *The Illawarra South Coast Tourist Guide 1899*, The South Coast Tourist Union, Mills, K & Jakeman, J, 1995 *Rainforests of the Illawarra District.*, Wollongong City Library Local Studies, *Kiama Independent* 20th July 1877, *Illawarra Mercury* 24th September 1885, *Sydney Daily Telegraph* 13th October 1909

CROOM RAILWAY TUNNEL



MAP REFERENCE – C 14

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Not Known

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1887

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Railway tunnel

NOTES – The section of the rail line from Albion Park Rail through to Kiama was opened on 9th November, 1887. The rail line followed easier grades and meant that the railway did not pass through the townships of Albion Park and Shellharbour which were the two population centres in the region at that time. The Croom tunnel located along the line, is the shortest tunnel in New South Wales. It is 132 feet long with an overburden of 20 feet and is regarded as one of the peculiarities of the railway system in NSW.

When the rail line was electrified some years later, engineers lowered the rails, as the tunnel was considered to be of cultural significance.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – Croom Tunnel has strong associations with the development of the rail network in the area.

SCIENTIFIC – Croom Tunnel has the ability to demonstrate why the railway took a particular route for the then stream powered trains as well as its unique status within the NSW system.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – State Rail Authority section 170 Register

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

SECTION 6 – DUNMORE

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ANGLESBORO



MAP REFERENCE – D 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 633607, 4 Swamp Rd cnr Princes Highway, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. late 19th century

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private Dwelling

DESCRIPTION – ‘Anglesboro’ is a Victorian brick farmstead, with hipped roof and detached skillion wrap-around verandah. Modifications have been made over the years, such as enclosure of verandahs and inserting aluminium windows that detract from the overall qualities but are reversible.

NOTES - ‘Anglesboro’ was probably built by George Laurence Fuller as a tenant farmhouse on his Fuller Estate in the late 19th century. ‘Anglesboro’ has been in the Creagan family for over 130 years. Patrick Creagan came to Australia and settled in the Illawarra c.1870’s, on the farm owned by G.L. Fuller now called ‘Mayfield’. Patrick then moved to the farm ‘Anglesboro’ (also owned by Fuller), just around the corner, which has been the Creagan family home ever since. Patrick’s eldest son Martin Creagan, remained at Dunmore and married Johanna Courtney, who named the home ‘Anglesboro’, after her birthplace in Ireland. Martin took over the 160acre lease from his father in 1882 and then became an Alderman on the Shellharbour Municipal Council 1888-1889. Members of the Creagan family still live in the home today.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Anglesboro’ has some architectural significance, however, modifications over the years have detracted from the overall appeal.

HISTORIC – ‘Anglesboro’ has strong links with the Creagan family, who were notable Pioneers in the area. The home has remained in the same family for close to 100 years. The farm has strong connections with the development of the dairying industry in the Dunmore area and the Fuller family, responsible for the division of Dunmore Valley into tenant farms.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Stella Maris – Jewel of the Sea*, Shellharbour Valuation Books

BRAVELLA SITE FIG TREES



MAP REFERENCE – D 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 2, DP 607560, 20 James Road, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 19th Century

CONDITION – not known

CURRENT USE – Private residence

NOTES – William James arrived in Australia from 'St Ives', England in the 1850's. William built 'Penrose' homestead for the Evans family at Dapto, and based his own home 'Bravella' on this design. 'Bravella' means 'hills and vales' in the Cornish dialect. 'Bravella' was situated on part of the Bassett-Darley Estate, Shellharbour, a portion of D'Arcy Wentworth's grant. The James family settled on the Bassett-Darley Estate c.1856. William James was a successful dairy farmer, purchasing stock from Andrew McGill to build up his herd. James was also Mayor of Shellharbour Municipality from 1870-1871, Secretary of the Shellharbour Cooperative Navigation Company c.1866, Secretary of the Shellharbour Butter Export Company formed in 1869, and Co-Director of the Shellharbour Steam Navigation Company, formed in 1875.

William and Elizabeth James lived at 'Bravella' from the time of their marriage in 1863 until William's death in 1888. William's son, Thomas James and his wife, Rachel Welbury Arnold, lived at 'Bravella' from 1890-1909 until building the nearby 'Rosemont' farmstead, which stands today.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Moreton Bay Fig Trees surrounding Bravella were probably planted by the James family, owners of the property in the 19th century. The Fig Trees are typical of late Victorian planting in the area and their canopies and hill location are of great significance within the cultural landscape.

TECHNICAL – The Fig trees are a marker of the history of this site and demonstrate the Illawarra use of this species that is so closely associated with the dairy industry. The trees also provide a practical wind and weather shelter.

SOCIAL – Both the local community and tourist take great pride in, and affinity with, these landmark trees.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1900*, Illawarra Family History Group.

BROWNS LANE FIG TREES & STONE WALLS



MAP REFERENCE – D 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 26, DP 751290, 346 Swamp Road, Dunmore.

Lot 1, DP 56839, 116 Browns Lane, Dunmore.

Lot A, DP 430978, 14 Browns Lane, Dunmore.

Lot 2, DP 598671, 80 Browns Lane, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 19th century

CONDITION – Stone walls good condition

CURRENT USE – as originally intended

DESCRIPTION – Browns Lane, Dunmore contains some of the best examples of late Victorian era surviving Moreton Bay Fig Trees, and intact dry stone walls in the Shellharbour local government area. Stone walls run the length of Browns Lane. Existing on Lot 2, DP 598671, 80 Browns Road are the remains of a stone animal pen, intact on three sides, and possibly the only remaining example in the area. This stone pen may have been remnants of the 'Rocklow' farm, owned by the McEncroe family in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, though this is yet to be determined.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Browns Lane contains excellent examples of Moreton Bay Fig Trees and the best collection of the now scarce dry stone walls that are in good condition. These items are contributory elements within the surrounding rural landscape. Collectively they enhance the important Dunmore Valley cultural landscape and of great significance to the cultural heritage of Shellharbour.

HISTORICAL – The Dunmore Valley was home to many early families in Shellharbour in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is part of the Fuller Estate where tenant farmers leased land for dairy farming. Dunmore Valley area family names included Creagan, McNabb, O'Dwyer, Fitzgerald, Biggs, East, and Hambly, to name a few.

SCIENTIFIC – The dry stone walls demonstrate early techniques of enclosing and demarcating property; the stone pen and one which is so easily readable within the landscape, is rare within Shellharbour local environmental area. The stone pen is rare within Shellharbour local government area and hence highly important.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL - Browns Lane has the potential to yield further archaeological data upon closer inspection

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

DUNMORE HOUSE



MAP REFERENCE – D 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 1051476, 2984 Princes Highway, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1865

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – Private residence

NOTES - Architect and builder John Simmons built Dunmore House of local basalt rubble and stone in 1865. The house was built for George Laurence Fuller, founder of Dunmore, and remained the property of the Fuller family until the 1920's. This grand Victorian Manor has been extensively remodelled over the years, and includes many architectural styles including Victorian Regency and Gothic. The original house consisted of 4 main rooms with attics above.

George Laurence Fuller was born in Galway, Ireland in 1832. By 1880 Fuller owned some 9000 acres of the original Peterborough Estate. He provided greatly to the development of the Shellharbour area; providing Tenant farmers to work the land, expanding the blue metal trade (Bass Point), donating land to the town for Shellharbour Cemetery, Minnamurra School, and the Shellharbour School of Arts building. The eldest of the 13 Fuller children born to George Laurence and his wife Sarah, and raised at Dunmore House, was George Warburton Fuller who later became NSW Premier 1922-1925. George Laurence Fuller died in 1907.

Dunmore was named after Fullers home in Galway, Ireland.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Dunmore House' is an excellent example of Victorian Manor House, and is the only one of its kind in the Shellharbour area. The home shows an excellent use of local materials in its construction. The interior timberwork reputedly is original cedar. It is key landmark element within the important Dunmore Valley cultural landscape.

HISTORIC – Dunmore House and the Dunmore Valley area have strong connections with the Fuller family, founders of the area. G.L. Fuller did much for the betterment of the Shellharbour area. G.W. Fuller, Premier of NSW 1922-1925 was raised here.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No DU 1, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan No 1, National Trust Listing

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, Illawarra Family History Group, Tongarra Heritage Society Resources,

DUNMORE RAILWAY PRECINCT



MAP REFERENCE – D 5

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 859763 & State Rail Authority Land, Shellharbour Road & Princes Highway, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1891

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Railway Station Precinct

DESCRIPTION – The Dunmore Railway Station and residence are good examples of Victorian railway buildings. There has been little alteration to the buildings over the years. The station building remains in use.

NOTES – Dunmore Station was built during the 1890s Depression to service the Shellharbour Township. Dunmore Station is one of three originally built between Wollongong & Kiama, the other being Albion Park Rail.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The Dunmore Station group of buildings are rare examples of c.1890 rail buildings in the area. The group are important elements within the cultural landscape of the Dunmore Valley.

HISTORIC – The Dunmore Station group has strong links with development of transport routes in the area, and the general growth of the area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – State Heritage Register No 01245, Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

GINNDAWARRABELL



MAP REFERENCE – D 6

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot A, DP 430978, 14 Browns Road, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1890

CONDITION – Fair

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Gindawarrabell’ is a vernacular farmstead, with a complex roof form clad in corrugate metal. Modifications have occurred including extensions that detract from the overall significance of the site. ‘Gindawarrabell’ has dry stone walls running along the boundary perimeter of the farm, parallel to the farmhouse and are in quite good condition. At the top of Browns Road, where the homestead once stood are many other stone walls in excellent condition. In the valley is a stone animal pen. The relationship of these walls to the various land ownerships needs further investigation.

NOTES - The Fitzgerald family leased ‘Gindawarrabell’ from the Fuller family from c.1876-1922. Between 1876-1882, Mr and Mrs Gerald Fitzgerald leased 110 acres of the Fuller Estate. In 1883 Mrs James Fitzgerald Jnr was the lessee of the same acreage, and from 1911-1922 Patrick Fitzgerald was lessee of 171 acres 1 rd 3 pchs of the Fuller Estate. This additional acreage may indicate the period when the homestead was moved from the top of Browns Road hill, to the foot of the hill, just off Swamp Road.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Despite changes to ‘Gindawarrabell’ over the years, it remains a farmhouse element within the highly significant Dunmore Valley cultural Landscape, as does the increasingly scarce dry stone walls.

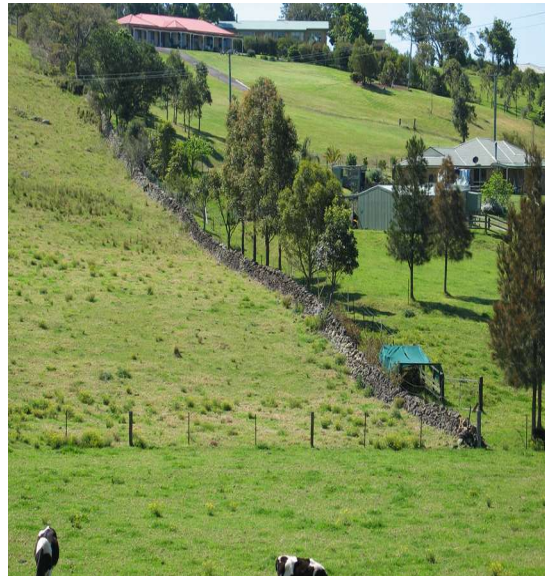
HISTORIC – ‘Gindawarrabell’ has strong links with the Fuller family and the establishment of dairying and tenant farming in the Dunmore area.

SCIENTIFIC – the dry stone walls indicate how farmers used local stone to mark boundaries and contain stock. Stone walls are increasingly scarce within Shellharbour, and especially where a group which more clearly demonstrates technical and aesthetic aspects.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
John O’Dwyer – former resident of Dunmore & former Mayor of Shellharbour Municipal Council, *Shellharbour Valuation Books*,

GLENGOWRIE, FIG TREES AND STONE WALLS



MAP REFERENCE – D 7

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lots 12, 13 & 14 D.P 1017763, 267 Swamp Rd, Dunmore.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1890

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Glengowrie’ is a Victorian weatherboard home, with symmetrical façade, hip roof and detached wrap-around verandah. The home has 4-pane sash windows, with decorative timberwork. The Moreton Bay Fig Tree beside the home is typical of the late Victorian practice of such plantings. Another Fig Tree is on an adjoining vacant property, may be a remnant of the original forested area. Dry stone walls nearby also a major markers in the landscape adding to the rural setting of high values.

NOTES – ‘Glengowrie’ was probably built by George Laurence Fuller in the late 19th century as a tenant farm for his ‘Fuller Estate’. George Bigg leased 157 acres of the Fuller Estate from G.

L. Fuller from 1876-1885, and he was an Alderman on the Shellharbour Municipal Council 1876-1877.

Edward Bigg then leased 162 acres 1rd 7pchs from G.L. Fuller between c1911 to 1919. During this time, the property changed ownership from G.L. Fuller to his son C.D. Fuller due to his father's death. Edward Bigg was Mayor of Shellharbour Municipality 1911-1913, and an Alderman 1899-1919, as well as Captain of the Albion Park Rifle Club.

During the early 1920's the property was leased and farmed by John Thomas Ward.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Glengowrie' is a good example of late Victorian weatherboard cottage. Moreton Bay Fig Trees and the dry stone walls are integral elements within the cultural landscape as well as enhance the rural setting and context of the home.

HISTORIC – 'Glengowrie' has strong links with the Biggs family and the development of dairying in the Dunmore area. 'Glengowrie' has connections with the Fuller family who probably built the home for Estate tenant farmers.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

SOURCE – *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1900*, Illawarra Family History Group,
Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
Shellharbour Valuation Books,

GLENWORTH



MAP REFERENCE – D 8

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 6 DP 611159, 121 James Rd, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1880

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Glenworth’ is a vernacular weatherboard cottage, indicative of dairy farmers of its era.

NOTES - ‘Glenworth’ was the farm of the Hambly family for about 80 years. John and Honora May Hambly (nee Courtney) moved to Dunmore as tenant farmers in the early 1900’s and leased ‘Glenworth’ (198 acres 2 rds 8 pchs) from George Laurence Fuller. After GL Fullers death, the property became the ownership of his son B.C. Fuller; from whom the Hambly’s continued to lease the farm until its sale in 1985.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Glenworth’ is a good example of vernacular farmstead typical to the Dunmore Valley area in the early 1900’s. The farm’s rural setting adds and contributes to the overall significance of the Dunmore Valley cultural landscape with the Escarpment as a landmark backdrop.

HISTORIC – ‘Glenworth’ has strong connections with the Hambly family. The property also has strong connections with GL Fuller and the development of dairying in the Dunmore area, with the establishment of tenant farmers on the Fuller Estate.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Memories* 1995, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
Shellharbour Valuation Books, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. 1998-2002

KILLARNEY



MAP REFERENCE – D 9

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 10, D.P. 882238, 21 Buckleys Road, Shell Cove

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1890

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Killarney’ is an excellent example of a Victorian/Georgian home. The residence has a hip corrugate iron main and rear roof, with skillion wrap-around verandah, timber brackets and posts. Three chimneys adorn the roof of the brick residence that has been beautifully restored. A weatherboard building located to the rear of the property was possibly once the stables, or the early residence of Mr Buckley who owned the surrounding land.

NOTES - ‘Killarney’ is said to have been built for Archibald Fuller (son of GL Fuller) of Dunmore by builder Ettinhausen of Kiama. G.L Fuller (Archie’s Grandfather) was the founder of Dunmore, and a prominent and well-respected landowner. Archie is recorded from 1911 to 1928 as owning and occupying a farm of 280 acres, 3 rds, 37 pchs and its residence, being part of the Bassett-Darley Estate. The Shellharbour Bassett-Darley Estate Auction notice, dated 1900, shows ‘Killarney’ as ‘F.Condon farm buildings’ (Lot 15, 139 acres, 0 rds, 14 pchs), indicating the Condon family farmed the land prior to Archie Fuller.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Killarney’ is an excellent and rare example of Victorian/Georgian architecture in the area. Its rural setting is of great importance and together the buildings and their location area contributory elements within the cultural landscape of the Valley.

HISTORIC – ‘Killarney’ has strong links with the Condon and Fuller families. The residence has strong links with the early farming of the Darley Estate.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SC 1, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE –Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., Tongarra Heritage Society Resources, *Shellharbour Valuation Book’s*, Tongarra Museum, *Shellharbour Bassett-Darley Estate Sub Division Map 1900*.

KURRAWONG



MAP REFERENCE – D 10

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 100, D.P 717430, 4 James Road, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1919

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Kurrawong’ is a Federation farmhouse with an asymmetric façade. A steep pitch complex gable and hip form also has roof ventilators either side of the main ridge, detached wrap-around verandah with timber posts and valance, and rear skillion section, all clad in corrugated iron with a tall chimney.

NOTES – In 1919, John James, son of William James of ‘Bravella’, and brother of Thomas James of ‘Rosemont’, built ‘Kurrawong’. John James married Sarah Dunster, daughter of Joseph and Jane Dunster of ‘The Hill’. John James established dairying in the Dunmore area, and was one of the founders of the Australian Milking Shorthorn Society.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Kurrawong’ is a good example of Federation cottage in the Shellharbour area. The home’s position atop a hill in a semi-rural setting adds aesthetic qualities to its setting and context.

HISTORIC – ‘Kurrawong’ has strong links with the James family, important Pioneers of the area, and strong links related nearby family properties as well as with the dairy industry.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No CR 2

SOURCE – Spackman, A & L, *My Name is Jemima, the life and Times of Jemima May Spackman*

MAYFIELD



MAP REFERENCE – D 11

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 4, DP 571406, 106 Rocklow Road, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1876

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Mayfield’ is a good example of a Victorian/Georgian weatherboard home. The residence comprises steep pitched hip main roof and lower rear wing clad in corrugated metal, 3 moulded chimneys, and 12-pane sash windows. Mature Fig trees surround the house, typical of Victorian planting. Some additions have been made undertaken but generally are in keeping with the original architecture. Stone walls run entire length of Rocklow Road demarcating the property boundary.

NOTES - Patrick and Mary Creagan moved to the farm of 140 acres owned by George Laurence Fuller, which was later called ‘Mayfield’ after their arrival in the Illawarra c.1876. Members of the Creagan family still own the neighbouring farm ‘Anglesboro’ where Patrick moved after ‘Mayfield’. In c.1911 Ernest Graham and family then leased 150 acres of ‘Mayfield’ from Fuller, and later from his son B.C Fuller.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – This is a very good example of a Victorian/Georgian weatherboard farmstead in the area. Although some modifications have taken place, ‘Mayfield’ retains its architectural integrity and qualities. The dry stone walls are a major contributory element within the cultural landscape. The rural setting adds to the overall ambiance of the property, although quarrying in the area has encroaching onto the surrounding land.

HISTORIC – Mayfield has connections with the Creagan family of Dunmore and the development of dairying in the area.

SCIENTIFIC – Now scarce dry stone walls demonstrate how boundaries were both marked and secured stock, the majority of which relate to local management of the dairy farming practices of the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Dunmore House*, Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,
Shellharbour Valuation Books, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc

MINNAMURRA SCHOOL and RESIDENCE (former)



MAP REFERENCE – D 12

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 745632, 40 Swamp Road, Dunmore

CONSTRUCTION DATE – c 1883 CONDITION – Good CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – Minnamurra School & residence are fine examples of locally constructed basalt buildings. The School building is Victorian Gothic in style & much like the original Tullimbar School building. The School has sandstone quoins, gabled roof and a single chimney. Modifications have been made to the inside of the School building, which detract somewhat. The residence built in a Georgian design using local basalt stone has a double hip roof, detached verandah, striking chimneys on either side, 4-pane sash windows, interior cedar joinery and separate kitchen building also built in basalt. Some modifications to the residence somewhat detract although it is largely intact.

NOTES - In 1881 2 acres of land were resumed under the acquisition act from George Laurence Fuller's Dunmore Estate for school and residence, and built soon after. Mr Fuller petitioned for the name to be Minnamurra in preference to the old 'Peterborough' school situated on the opposite corner. In 1884 settlement conditions between Fuller and the Council of Education included 'that the school be called Minnamurra Public School'. Reputedly built by Anton Ettinghausen, John Dwyer and Frederick Watson (carpenter, wheelwright and stonemason), it was officially opened as Minnamurra Public School in 1888 under the supervision of Mr & Mrs Fitzgerald. Prior to this school, approximately three schools operated on Fullers Peterborough Estate. It closed however in 1868 as local residents wanted a National School. A new school was erected in 1869 called 'Peterborough' under teacher William Crawford. Crawford left 1872 due to the unsatisfactory state of the building and it closed again then reopened in 1873. In 1875 the School moved to a site opposite the present Minnamurra School. David Richardson was appointed as teacher in 1877 but despite complaining in 1879 of unsuitable conditions, his application for removal was declined. Richardson left by 1881. Minnamurra School closed in 1907.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Minnamurra School and Residence are rare and one of the oldest examples of public school buildings in the area. Both demonstrate excellent use of local materials, and remain in excellent condition.

HISTORIC – Minnamurra School and residence are one of the oldest surviving educational purpose buildings in the area. The buildings show a strong association with the development of education in the area, and strong associations with GL Fuller, founder of Dunmore.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan, National Trust listing

SOURCE – Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. resources.

RESTHAVEN



MAP REFERENCE – D 13

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 5, DP 431181, 122 Swamp Road, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1900

CONDITION – Good.

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Resthaven' is a Victorian brick cottage, with steep pitched hip roof that skirts out over the front and its one sided return verandah, and with lower roof ridge rear wing, all of which is clad in green coloured corrugated metal. It has a symmetrical facade, timber verandah post, 2 simple chimneys, double hung timber sash windows. Its semi rural setting contributes to greatly to its understanding and context.

NOTES - 'Resthaven' was probably built by George Laurence Fuller as a tenant farmhouse for his Fuller Estate. According to *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, Irvine and Sarah Martin leased 165 acres from Fuller from c.1876 – 1916. From 1917, Leo O'Dwyer and his wife Catherine (nee Martin) leased the farm and spent many years at 'Resthaven'.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Resthaven' is a good example of a Victorian brick cottage in the area. Its position among other 19th century homes, mostly remnants of the Fuller Estate, add greatly to a group significance of these sites. Its masonry construction is unusual for a farmhouse in the Shellharbour area as most used local timber

HISTORIC – 'Resthaven' has strong links with the Fuller, Martin and O'Dwyer families. The house also has strong connections with the dairying industry in Dunmore.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
Derbyshire & Allen 1984, *Land Between Two Rivers*, Shellharbour Municipal Council,

ROSEMONT



MAP REFERENCE – D 14

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 71 DP 837462, 2725 Princes Highway, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1909

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Rosemont’ is a Victorian weatherboard cottage with hip main roof, detached wrap-around skillion verandah (now enclosed), both clad in corrugated metal. Unsympathetic modifications made to the cottage over the years somewhat detract from its architectural qualities but mostly are reversible.

NOTES - On 4th June 1890, Thomas James and Rachel Welbury Arnold were married in Shellharbour Methodist Church. They lived at ‘Bravella’, home of Thomas’ parents, William and Elizabeth James (notable Pioneers) from 1890-1909. In 1909 Thomas James built ‘Rosemont’ on 210 acres north of ‘Bravella’, and there he and Rachel raised their family. Thomas’ brother, John, built the ‘Kurrawong’, across the road. All three farms were built on what was known as the Bassett-Darley Estate, land originally part of the D’Arcy Wentworth grant. Thomas James was an Alderman on Shellharbour Municipal Council for 12 years and Mayor for 5 years, retiring in 1931. Thomas was also secretary of the Illawarra Dairy Cattle Association for many years. Upon his Aunt Ellen Arnold’s death in 1965, John Thomas James (son of Thomas James) inherited her property, including this and ‘Aronda’ at Shellharbour Township.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The setting of ‘Rosemont’ on top of the hill, and surrounded by farmsteads having family connections and in themselves places of note (‘Kurrawong’, ‘Bravella’ site and ‘St Ives’), form an important group of period places and collectively these places are major elements within the important Dunmore Valley cultural landscape.

HISTORIC – ‘Rosemont’ has links with the establishment of the dairy industry in the Dunmore area in the early 20th century. The residence also has strong links with the Arnold and James families, prominent Pioneers in the area. The building has links to others in Shellharbour.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Spackman, A & L. *My Name is Jemima; Life and Times of Jemima May Spackman*

SEAVIEW, DUNMORE



MAP REFERENCE – D 15

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1 DP 132404, 167 Swamp Rd, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1870

CONDITION – Good.

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – ‘Seaview’ is a good example of a weatherboard Victorian farmhouse. It has a double steep pitch hip roof with central valley, detached wrap around skillion verandah, all clad in corrugated metal, timber posts and brackets and a simple brick chimney to the semi attached kitchen wing. The semi-detached building to the rear is typical of Victorian practice of separating the kitchen fire hazard from the main rooms. The hill top location is integral to the setting and context of the farmhouse.

NOTES - James McNabb married Ellen McGettigan in 1859, then went on to rear a family of 10 children following their move to ‘Seaview’ c.1870. The McNabb’s were tenants of George Laurence Fuller, founder of ‘Dunmore’ on 96 acres on land originally part of D’Arcy Wentworth’s grant. During the 1950’s this land was ironically by a descendant, John McNabb. After the death of James and Ellen in 1899 and 1900, James Jnr, Bridget, Catherine and Sarah remained single and continue to live on the farm for the next 37 years. James McNabb Jnr was Alderman on the Shellharbour Council for 22 years 1919-1920, 1920-1941 and Mayor from 1934-1937. In 1919, the McNabb’s leased the farm from Colin. D. Fuller, after George L Fuller’s death.

Nearby stone walls may be remnants of the original McNabb farm.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Seaview’ is a good example of a Victorian weatherboard home, with little modification. Its semi rural setting adds to the overall setting and context as well as the wider significance of the Dunmore Valley cultural landscape. The dry stone walls are major property markers, increasingly scarce within Shellharbour and contributory elements within the Dunmore Valley cultural landscape.

HISTORIC – ‘Seaview’ has strong connections with the McNabb family, and landlord G.L.Fuller, founder of Dunmore. The farm also has links to the development of Dairying in the Dunmore area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Stella Maris – Jewel of the Sea.*

ST IVES



MAP REFERENCE – D 16

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 50, DP 1013688, Princes Highway, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1912

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'St Ives' is a lovely example of a Federation weatherboard home. It has an asymmetric façade with prominent gabled roof and wide wrap around verandah. Its c.1912 construction coincides with the beginnings of dairying in the Dunmore area, and the subdivision of Dunmore into smaller farms.

NOTES - 'St Ives' was built on land belonging to Darley (later becoming the Bassett-Darley Estate). The first lessee of 'St Ives' appears to be David Lindsay who leased 120 acres from Darley in 1876. In 1879 Lindsay's acreage increased to 199 acres, and in 1879 Lindsay leased a total of 222 acres of the Darley Estate. Lindsay was a member of the Shellharbour Public School Board, a noted cattle breeder at the first Albion Park Show in 1888, and Chairman of the Shellharbour Butter Export Company formed in 1869. When the pending railway was in planning stages, Lindsay, along with Dunster, petitioned the railway commissioners for a siding platform to be at Lindsay's Lane in 1889, near 'St. Ives', but their proposal was rejected. John Thomas purchased 'St Ives' c.1911 as part of the Bassett-Darley Estate, and owned this Estate until 1922. Henry and Mary Thomas (nee James) leased the then 271 acre farm from John Thomas during this time, after moving from Clover Hill, Macquarie Pass. Henry Thomas was an Alderman on Shellharbour Municipal Council 1920-1927.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'St Ives' is an excellent example of Federation home in Shellharbour. Its prominent position atop a hill in a semi-rural area, adds to both its setting and that of the wider cultural landscape of the highly significant Dunmore Valley.

HISTORIC – 'St Ives' has strong links with the development of the dairy industry in Dunmore in the early 20th century. It also has connections with the prominent James and Thomas families, important Pioneers of the Shellharbour area. Via the James family connection it is linked to other surrounding farms Rosemont, Kurrawong and Bra Vella, which contributes to significance.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil.

SOURCE – Arnold & James families, *My Name is Jemima*, Tongarra Heritage Society filing cabinets, Tongarra Museum, Albion Park., *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1900*, Illawarra Family History Group Inc., *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

SWAMP ROAD STONE WALLS and TREES



MAP REFERENCE – D 17

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 132404, Swamp Road, Dunmore.

Lot 10, DP 1017489, Swamp Road, Dunmore.

Lot 4, DP 877842, Swamp Road, Dunmore.

Lot 1, DP 133603 Browns Lane, Dunmore

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 19th century

CONDITION – N/A

CURRENT USE – Private residences

DESCRIPTION – Swamp Road contains some excellent examples of late Victorian plantings, including fig and coral trees. Stone walls exist on Lot 4, DP 877843, and are good examples.

NOTES – Swamp Road, Dunmore was home to many early families in the mid-late 19th and early 20th centuries. Dunmore was part of the Fuller Estate owned by Pioneer George Laurence Fuller. Many tenant farmers made their living dairy farming on the Fuller Estate, and families included the McNabb's, O'Dwyer's, Creagan's, Biggs' and Hambly's to name a few.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Swamp Road contains excellent examples of fig trees and stone walls that are of rare at a local level and major contributory elements within the cultural landscape.

HISTORIC – The Fig trees, Coral trees and dry stone walls along Swamp Road have strong connections with the Fuller Estate and founding tenant farming families of Dunmore. The area has strong links with the beginnings of the dairy industry.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL – Swamp Road has the potential to afford archaeological relics upon further inspection.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc

SECTION 7 – MACQUARIE PASS

Contents	Map Reference
Nurrewin	M1
Clover Hill	M2

NURREWIN



MAP REFERENCE – M 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 68, D.P 751263, Illawarra Highway,
Macquarie Pass National Park, Macquarie Pass

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1904

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – National Parks and Wildlife Service Premises

DESCRIPTION – ‘Nurrewin’ is an early 20th century, sandstone house of beautiful design. The building has a corrugated iron roof with several sandstone chimneys, with wide verandahs and timber fenestrations. A stone kitchen lies to the rear of the property, connected by a common wall, and ruins of a farm hut can be found (fire place, foundations, cattle grid, farming machinery). A laundry and servants quarters are also still present.

NOTES – William Roach first occupied the area, portion 67 of the Parish of Calderwood on 13th July 1867, and applied for by Conditional Purchase of 50 acres. Later in the year, Roach acquired an additional 40 acres, portion 68, on which ‘Nurrewin’ was later built.

William Mann Thompson built ‘Nurrewin’ after purchasing the land in 1904. Thompson had retired as surveyor and engineer from Sydney. Thompson built the homestead from sandstone cut from large rocks 50 yards behind the house site and laid a light rail track to the house site to enable its construction. It took approximately 2 years to build, beginning in 1904. He sold the property in 1926. ‘Nurrewin’ has since had many owners, was once used as a guesthouse, and is now owned by the National Parks and Wildlife Service.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Nurrewin’ is a beautiful and rare example of an early 20th century building, constructed from local materials. Its setting within Macquarie Pass adds to the significance of the site.

HISTORIC – ‘Nurrewin’ has strong connections with William Mann Thompson, a retired engineer who built his home from locally available materials. The site’s position has significance, and is a reminder of the back breaking work that was required by Pioneers, in the development of the Pass.

ARCHAEOLOGY – Further archaeological inspection of ‘Nurrewin’ and surrounding areas, may yield additional relics pertaining to the areas cultural heritage.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No MP 1, Section 170 Register of National Parks & Wildlife Service

SOURCE – *Short History of Macquarie Pass*, Tongarra Heritage Society, 1998.,
The Clover Hill History, Macquarie Pass National Park, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc 2001,
Nurrewin, Historic Content Report, Sue Rosen with Brendan O’Keefe.

CLOVER HILL FARM



MAP REFERENCE – M 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – lot & DP unknown, Clover Hill Road, Macquarie Pass

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1898

CONDITION – Ruin

CURRENT USE – Vacant

DESCRIPTION – Remnants of the original dairy are evident.

NOTES – ‘Clover Hill’ farm, nestled on the slopes of Macquarie Pass National Park, was part of a dairying community of some 17 small farms situated below the Escarpment. John Thomas Jr purchased the Clover Hill property in 1898, as a grant of land by Conditional Sale. John’s brother, Harry Thomas had farmed Clover Hill since 1894, and continued to farm the land, eventually buying it from his brother John in 1915, for his son, Kenneth Thomas.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – ‘Clover Hill’ farm has strong associations with the Thomas family, important pioneers of the area, and with the Macquarie Pass community that was prominent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL – ‘Clover Hill’ farm has the potential to afford further archaeological information and contains ‘relics’.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – *The Clover Hill History, Macquarie Pass National Park*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

SECTION 8 – NORTH MACQUARIE

Contents	Map Reference
Brushgrove	NM1

BRUSHGROVE



MAP REFERENCE – NM 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 6 DP 259137, 248 North Macquarie Road, North Macquarie

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1864

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Brushgrove' is a typical Victorian/Georgian weatherboard home, with hipped corrugated iron roof. Modifications have been undertaken over the years.

NOTES – Some time after his marriage to Marion McGill in 1864, John Fraser, son of Alexander and Ellen of Albion Park, settled at Brushgrove Farm. 'Brushgrove' owes its name to the indigenous clump of native trees surrounding the site and comprised 270 acres of the Johnston's Meadows Estate. Fraser initially leased a 50 acre portion of Brushgrove Farm from David Johnston, and commenced dairying. He later purchased the property.

Fraser's father, Alexander, came to the colony in 1838, under a description of grant which was termed a clearing lease, and commenced to clear the land on a portion of which the original Albion Park Butter Factory stood in Calderwood Road, Albion Park.

John Fraser was a highly important member of the community, serving some 30 years on Shellharbour Municipal Council, including a term as Mayor, Co-director of the Shellharbour Steam Navigation Company, Chairman of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and Chairman on the first Board of Directors of the Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Society.

John and Marion's son, Hector, carried on farming at Brushgrove until moving up to 'Seaview', Killalea, where he continued to farm with his wife Hilda (nee Dunster).

The following is an excerpt from the *South Coast Times* 27 July 1901, written by Edwin Howell; 'The North Macquarie road runs through Brush Grove, and on the approaching the gateway that leads to the homestead, on the left one sees a large milking yard, where a substantial shed holding sox bails with concreted floor is set up. The greatest possible care has been had to the drainage of the floor. Further forward the buggy-shed and stables open up, and these are supplemented with the machinery shed which houses a modern horse rake, a mowing machine, a planet junr. scarifier, two ploughs, a double iron harrow and a wooden one.'

‘Still going forward a building comes into view, which, on inquiry turns out to be the old dairy, which, in the days prior to the establishment of creameries and factories, was the scene of many a day’s energetic labor on the part of the wife and daughters of Mr Fraser, and which is now used as the milk room, and is connected with the milking yard by a wooden tramline. Looking to the right, and facing the homestead, a meadow opens up with a line of willows and pines reaching to the homestead enclosure, which affords admirable protection from heavy winds. To the left a large building on investigation turns out to be the fowl-house, and here are seen three incubators which Mr Fraser informs me were responsible last years for the hatching of over 1000 ducklings in addition to innumerable chicken.....’

‘....The homestead, a commodious, comfortable building surrounded by flower gardens, stands on a coign of vantage whence indescribably pleasing views of the deeply-scored Macquarie ranges, with the softening influences of the Green Mountains nestling in its lap; the Macquarie meandering in a silver streak at the foot; the Yellow-rock valley opening to view, and the meeting of the Macquarie and the Yellow Rock Creek fill the soul of the beholder with an intuitive belief in the omniscience and omnipotence of Him whom the trend of present deplorable fashion is to question, if not deny.

‘When, super-added to the above, one sees field upon field of soft pasturage in various shades, and a chiaroscuro of lights and shadows produced by herbage and foliage and mountain clouds, one is unconsciously led to incline his lowly head and murmur; Who am I that should doubt?’

After John Fraser’s death in November 1901, the property was leased. So notable was Fraser, that on his death a monument was erected in the General Cemetery, Albion Park as a public tribute to his memory.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Brushgrove’ is a good example of Victorian weatherboard cottage, although alterations have been made to the home over the years. The semi rural setting of this property and variety of indigenous trees on the property, add to the overall context and integrity of the site.

HISTORIC – ‘Brushgrove’ has strong connections with the Fraser family, pioneers of the dairy industry in the area, and significant figures in the local community and civic life.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – ‘*Killalea; A European History of Killalea State Recreation Area*, New Work Opportunity Program, Southern Skills Training Company Incorporated, 1996., South Coast Times 27 July 1901

SECTION 9 – OAK FLATS

Contents	Map Reference
Illawarra House Jetty	O1
House, 39 Horsley Road	O2
House, 155 The Boulevard	O3

ILLAWARRA HOUSE JETTY



MAP REFERENCE – O 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – beyond high water mark adjacent to lot & DP unknown,
45 The Esplanade, Oak Flats

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1929

CONDITION – Stone relic visible at low tide: associated 'California' demolished

CURRENT USE – Public reserve

NOTES – Lot 9 of the Panorama Estate was surveyed in 1927 by the Rural Land Company. The land then was owned by the Orange family who had purchased it from the Clout brothers, who had in turn leased the farmland from Fuller in 1908 and purchased the land at the 1921 Auction.

Albert Orange built a two storey guest house called 'Illawarra House' on the lake shore at No 45 The Esplanade, Oak Flats in 1929. Orange built a stone wharf and purchased a 36 foot, 70 passenger ferry he named the 'Lady Albion' which operated from a timber wharf at Windang Street, Albion Park Rail. Passengers were picked up from the Sydney train at Albion Park Rail Railway Station and ferried to the guesthouse at Oak Flats. The remains of the original Illawarra House Guesthouse jetty can be seen at low tide, on Lake Illawarra.

The Chambers family purchased 'Illawarra house' in 1936, and hired a builder named Jack Day, to pull down the guesthouse board by board, and rebuild it at a new location on Reddall Parade, Lake South.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – 'Illawarra House' jetty has strong links with the Orange family who pioneered guesthouse style accommodation at Lake Illawarra, and strong links with the development of Lake Illawarra as a tourist destination, with travelers coming from Sydney and further to stay.

SCIENTIFIC - 'Illawarra House' jetty remains are tangible evidence of the once highly popular guesthouse form of the early tourism industry on Lake Illawarra.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL – 'Illawarra House' jetty remains are 'relics' that have the potential to yield further information

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Building Register 1923-1951*

Chambers Family History, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc resources.

HOUSE 39 HORSLEY ROAD, OAK FLATS



MAP REFERENCE – O 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – lot & DP unknown, 39 Horsley Road, Oak Flats

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1928

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – today it is still in almost original condition. Modest gabled form clad in fibro and corrugated iron, having access to and looking north over Lake Illawarra.

NOTES – 39 Horsley Road is the first known residence to have been built on the Kembla Vista Estate. George Evans built this home in January 1928.

Oak Flats (1200 acres) was granted to John Horsley in 1821. In 1827 D'Arcy Wentworth died having procured Horsley's grant, and his son Robert Wentworth inherited the estate. The estate then passed to Mrs Terry Hughes, and in 1861 Oak Flats passed to Robert Towns. George Warburton Fuller acquired the Estate in 1880 and auctioned the Oak Flats subdivision on March 15th 1921.

The first known home to have been built on the Kembla Vista Estate was a dwelling built by G. Evans possible as a holiday home in 1928. The house stands today at No.39 Horsley Road, Oak Flats, and has been altered only slightly over the years.

In the late 1920's and early 1930's during the Great Depression, squatters camped on many blocks of land in the newly opened Oak Flats Estate. Out-of-work men and their families erected tents or constructed rough dwellings.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – Number 39 Horsley Road is the first known residence to have been built on the Kembla Vista Estate. It has strong associations with the development of the Oak Flats area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

HOUSE 155 THE BOULEVARDE, OAK FLATS



MAP REFERENCE – O 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – lot & DP unknown, 155 The Boulevard, Oak Flats

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1929

CONDITION – Moderate

CURRENT USE – Private residence

NOTES – Section A, Lot 3 of the Kembla Vista Estate was built by Alf Perrott in 1929. The house, now numbered 155 The Boulevard, is one of the original Kembla Vista Estate houses, and stands on wooden pole foundations. It has been slightly modified over the years.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORICAL – Number 155 The Boulevard is one of the few remaining original Kembla Vista Estate houses. It has strong associations with the development of Oak Flats.

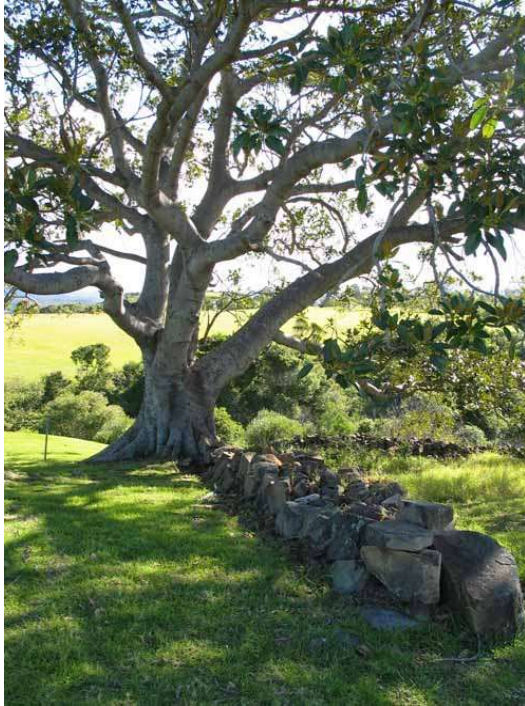
CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

SECTION 10 – SHELL COVE

Contents	Map Reference
Killalea State Recreation Area	SC1
Killalea House (Seaview) site	SC2
Sunnyvale	SC3

KILLALEA STATE RECREATION AREA STONE WALLS



MAP REFERENCE – SC 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 19, DP 3710, Buckley's Road, Shell Cove.
Lot 22, DP 1035074, Killalea Access Road.
Lot 18, DP 3710, Buckley's Road, Shell Cove

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – not known, probably c. late 19th century

CONDITION – unknown

CURRENT USE – public open space

NOTES - The first land grants at Killalea were given to D'Arcy Wentworth (portion 20), and William Ralph (portion 19). Ralph made no claim to his grant, and so Wentworth became owner of both portions. These portions became part of the Bassett-Darley Estate. Wentworth's daughter Katherine, married Benjamin Darley in 1847 and according to the custom of that time handed her Estate over to her husband, who administered the land until his death in 1864. Katherine then re-married William Thomas Bassett, in 1867, and hence name 'The Bassett-Darley Estate'. Many leaseholders have farmed the Estate over the years. 'Recollections from previous landowners John Fraser and long time residents adhere to their previous knowledge that these walls were built by two gentlemen by the names of Michael Toohey and Maurice Galleon'.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Killalea State Recreation Area contains excellent, and increasing scare, examples of stone walls and fig trees in various areas.

HISTORIC - The land surrounding Killalea Recreation area was farmed by many prominent figures in Shellharbour's history. The stone walls are tangible evidence of land containment and property boundary demarcations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL – This site has the potential to yield further archaeological relics pertaining to the cultural heritage of Shellharbour.

SOCIAL – The area remains a valued and highly used community resource.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Killalea; A European History of Killalea State Recreation Area*, Southern Skills Training Company Inc, 1996

KILLALEA HOUSE SITE (formerly Seaview)



MAP REFERENCE – SC 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 18, 19, DP 3710 Buckleys Road, Shell Cove,
Fraser's Picnic Area, Killalea State Recreation Area, Buckleys Road, Shell Cove.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c 1912

CONDITION –homestead burnt down and demolished

CURRENT USE – public open space

NOTES – ‘Seaview’ was built on land once granted to William Ralph. James Buckley owned portion 5, 8, 19, Lot 17-18 (267 acres) of the Bassett-Darley Estate from c. 1901-1920. Buckley had purchased the land from Emily Sophia Savage c.1901, who had in turn purchased the land from GL Fuller. Buckley is thought to have built a sawn, slab home of ironbark on the property c.1901, and the rest of the home added c.1912. Reputedly he also built the stone walls in the surrounding area. From 1917-1920, Walter Dunster was lessee of the property owned by James Buckley. Hector Fraser, Mrs Gladys Dunster and Mrs Laura Stafford Dunster, purchased the Bassett-Darley Estate property (Lot 17-18, 267 acres) from Buckley in 1921, where Walter Dunster was occupier. Hector Fraser was son of Pioneer and Mayor John Fraser of ‘Brushgrove’, and was Chairman and Director of The Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy, and Director of Dairy Farmers Milk Company in Sydney. Hector Fraser married Hilda Dunster and had three sons, D’Arcy, William and John. Hector Fraser farmed the property until his death, whereby his son John McNevin Fraser took over the property c.1948. The farm established at Killalea was one of the best in the district. Imperial Chemical Industries purchased the property for £50,000 in 1956 from John McNevin Fraser to build an explosive’s plant. Mr Fraser was asked to remain on the property as manager and fortunately the area was never used for this purpose. Fraser left the area in 1963.

The name ‘Seaview’ was changed to ‘Killalea House’ after a chance meeting with a member of the Killalea family when John McNevin Fraser was a boy. ‘Seaview’ was destroyed by fire and all that remain are extensive concrete slabs of the dairy, piggery, well and water troughs. Evidence of a garden and exotic plants are visible with stone walls approaching the house site from the north.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – ‘Seaview’ has strong links with the Buckley and Fraser families and strong links with the Dairy Industry, plus indirect links with the Dunsters of ‘The Hill’.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL – the site has the potential to yielded information about the site and practices of the area. The site contains ‘relics’ and tangible evidence of his history.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE –*Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,
Killalea; A European History of Killalea State Recreation Area, Southern Skills Training
Company Inc, 1996, *Lake Times*, Wed 4 April, 2001

SUNNYVALE



MAP REFERENCE- SC 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION- Lot 306, DP 857030, Boolwarroo Parade, Shell Cove

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – Unknown

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE - Vacant

DESCRIPTION – ‘Sunnyvale’ is a Federation style weatherboard home, with a corrugated iron hip and gable roof, simple chimneys and sash windows. Modifications include infill of rear verandah and addition of aluminium windows, whilst detracting are reversible.

NOTES –The Dorrough family were among those brought to the area by Caroline Chisholm in 1843. Chisholm arranged with landowner Robert Towns to settle 50 families on 4000 acres of his estate as farmers on a clearing lease system. 23 of the original 50 families made the trip, and were provided 5 months free supplies. Bullock Drays transported the Dorrough family from the beach to the site of their proposed farm, and after a night under the stars huddled around the roots of a Fig tree. A map of the Peterborough Estate shows the Dorrough family settled on Lots 22-26 and 27, totalling 279 acres, 2r, 36p. A homestead is shown on this map at the same location as ‘Sunnyvale’, though ‘Sunnyvale’ may be of a later date, possibly by the McKinnery family.

According to *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, the McKinnery family first leased this land from Darley c.1876. A poster of the Bassett-Darley Estate Auction, dated 27 January 1901, shows McKinnery farm buildings situated on Lots 13 and 14, totalling approximately 280 acres. From c.1911-1925 Matthew McKinnery leased 257 acres, 1 rd, 30 pchs (farm and residence) from William Frederick Fuller, Quarry Manager.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Sunnyvale’ is a example of Federation style home in the area, though it is at risk of demolition due to development of the surrounding area.

HISTORIC – The land on which ‘Sunnyvale’ was built has strong connections to the Dorrough family and the beginnings of settlement in the area in the 1840’s with the introduction of clearing lease systems. ‘Sunnyvale’ also has connections with the McKinnery family who farmed the land from the late 19th century.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Dorrough, V, *From Dapto to Dunoon; The Dorrough Family Story*.
Shellharbour Bassett-Darley Estate Auction Notice 1901, The Tongarra Museum.
Shellharbour Valuation Books, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
Peterborough Estate Maps, The Tongarra Museum.
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

ALLENS STORE and NORFOLK PINE



MAP REFERENCE – S 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 2, D.P. 238804, 35 Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1868

CONDITION – Moderate

CURRENT USE – Restaurant

DESCRIPTION – Whilst there have been modifications made, a portion of the former building remains readable within the streetscape. Reputedly the weatherboard building remains behind a later c1930s addition façade, which includes Wunderlich imitation stone cladding and pedimented parapet.

A Norfolk Island Pine is situated to the rear of the former Allen's Store, and is remnant of the late Victorian practice of planting these trees.

NOTES - 'Allen's Store' is one of the oldest retail stores in the Shellharbour Municipality. Pioneer Walter Allen established a general store and residence in Addison Street Shellharbour in 1868. Allen built his store on land purchased from TA Reddall (Section 9B Lot 6). Conveyance Deeds date the building to 1871, however it is possible the Deeds took this time to be processed. Allen operated a post office in the store after taking over the postal service from Robert Wilson. After Allen's death in 1876, his wife, Charlotte and subsequent members of his family continued the store's operations for some 88 years.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Allen's Store' somewhat hidden by later additions, including an Inter-War façade, though it is one of the oldest and rare examples of retail building in the area. The Norfolk Island Pine is a major contributory landscape and contributes to the sense of place in the village.

HISTORIC – 'Allen's Store' has strong links with the Allen family and the commercial development of the Shellharbour Township. The store has continuously been used as a retail outlet for over 100 years. The Norfolk Island Pine is a remnant of the late Victorian planting, carried out by pioneers of the area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SH 8

SOURCE – *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1920*, Illawarra Family History Group.
Shellharbour Historic Plaques, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

ANCHOR FROM RANGOON WRECK



MAP REFERENCE – S 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 560228, 2 Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF MONUMENT CITING – not known

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Monument sculpture within a car park

DESCRIPTION - The Anchor now stands within the Ocean Beach Hotel car park entrance.

NOTES – Captain William Wilson (son of Pioneer Robert Wilson) was the original owner of land on which the Ocean Beach Hotel now stands. The 'Rangoon' Anchor is a relic from the 1870 shipwreck, lost off Stack Island, Minnamurra. During wild storms in March 1870 the 'Rangoon' was driven ashore on Stack Island, and wrecked about 300 yards from the mainland. Two boats, one from Shellharbour under Captain Wilson and another from Kiama, rescued Captain Charles and his crew.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC - The 'Rangoon' Anchor now acts as a piece of community sculpture in the landscape.

HISTORIC – The 'Rangoon' Anchor provides tangible evidence of the risks, dangers and hardships associated with the 19th shipping industry. This relic has links with William Wilson and is a rare example of Shellharbour's underwater heritage.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SH 2, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

Killalea – A European History of Killalea State Recreation Area, Southern Skills Training Group.

ARONDA



MAP REFERENCE – S 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 25 DP 11740, 28 Mary Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1890

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Aronda's Restaurant

DESCRIPTION – 'Aronda' is a fine example of late Victorian architecture in the Shellharbour area, and the only example of this style of construction remaining. 'Aronda' comprises an asymmetric façade, with a medium pitched hipped roof (new corrugated iron), and prominent street facing, faceted bay. 4-pane sash windows are present under a bullnose verandah (though this has replaced the previous skillion verandah). The building has been recently rendered, and although the colour scheme is not ideal in regards to a building with heritage significance, 'Aronda' has been restored with a sympathetic approach, and is in a very good condition.

NOTES – Originally part of D'Arcy Wentworth grants, the house was built c.1890 on land owned by George Laurence Fuller and reputedly by Fuller. The property passed to Miss Edith Fuller when her father died in 1917, where she lived c.1920-1922. Ellen Arnold purchased this and the adjoining property c.1923-25, where she conducted a boarding establishment from the adjacent wooden building. Ellen Arnold and her sisters continued to live at Aronda. Upon his retirement, George Cubitt Arnold (Ellen's Arnold's father, local baker, bacon curer, formerly of 'Beau Vista', Shellharbour married Mary Ann) moved in with his daughter until his death in 1926. Ellen's nephew, John Thomas James (son of Rachel James (nee Arnold) and Thomas James) inherited the property upon the death of Ellen in 1964.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Aronda is the last remaining example of this style of late Victorian Gothic architecture in the area, and is a very good example.

HISTORIC – Aronda has a strong connection with the Arnold and James families, both of which were prominent in the affairs of the Shellharbour area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE - *Illawarra Pioneers pre 1900*, Illawarra Family History Group.
Spackman, A & L. My Name is Jemima, the Life and Times of Jemima May Spackman.
Shellharbour Valuation Books, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
Illawarra Family History Group & Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

BOER WAR MEMORIAL



MAP REFERENCE – S 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 9 DP 11740, within Caroline Chisholm Park,
14 Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1900

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Memorial

NOTES – The Boer War memorial in Shellharbour is the town's first war memorial. It is dedicated to the memory of Private S.C. Atchison, killed at Arundel, Cape Colony in the Boer War on 22nd February, 1900. The memorial was made possible by a community subscription to honour a local lost at war. The marble memorial was unveiled on 30th May, 1900 and stood on the hillside until erosion caused it to be removed to the flat in 1957. A photograph in Bayley's, *Green Meadows*, shows the memorial standing near the harbour front c.1910. The names of the Australian servicemen who lost their lives in the rescue of the crew of the wreck of the 'Cities Service Boston' at Bass Point on 16th May 1943 were added to the memorial in 1989. Subsequent memorials to other faces of the block stonework also include the names of those involved in both World Wars. A flag pole is nearby.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The memorial remains a tangible marker of how Australia's remember the past, in this relating to war.

HISTORIC – The Boer War memorial is Shellharbour's first war memorial and is rare at a national level for its relationship with the Boer War, predating the later Great War. It is a reminder of the effects of war on local community's, and to the memory of those lost.

SOCIAL – Remembrance of war remains an important part of annual ANZAC day activities which up to the erection of the memorial at Shellharbour Square in 2004, were performed locally at this memorial.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000,
Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council,
David O'Meley c/o The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc, *Private Samuel Atchison memorabilia*

BREAKWATER, SHELLHARBOUR



MAP REFERENCE – S 5

LOCATION – Shellharbour Harbour, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1877-1879

CONDITION – Good. Recent restoration works

CURRENT USE – Breakwater, boat haven and boat launching ramp

NOTES – Shellharbour Harbour was a vital part of the shipping industry in Shellharbour in the late 19th century. The harbour was used by early Pioneers to ship produce to Sydney for market. In the 1830's WC Wentworth, son of D'Arcy Wentworth, obtained the right to cut timber between the north bank of the Minnamurra River and the top of Mt Terry. John Pugh Nicholls, son of First Fleeter John Nicholls, was Wentworth's manager. He delivered the timber from the forests to the harbour where cedar planks were floated on rafts to the small sailing craft for transport to Sydney. A boat store commenced in 1859. In 1864 a larger jetty was built & the harbour deepened in 1877. The Victorian era masonry breakwater existing today was complete in 1879. The Shellharbour breakwater would once have been a great social hub for the town. Early settlers used the harbour to deliver locally produced goods to Sydney, and to receive trade from Sydney and other areas

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The breakwater is a rare example of the Victorian port building skills.

HISTORIC – Shellharbour breakwater holds solid links with economic growth of the Shellharbour area in the 19th century. It holds strong associations with the coastal shipping trade that was of great importance for survival of the pioneering settlers of the area.

SOCIAL –. Shellharbour breakwater continues to be a social recreational focus for the local community and today the tourism industry.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Illawarra Regional Environment Plan, noted by the Dept of Public Works

SOURCE – Bayley, W.A. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council. The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

LITTLE PARK, SHELLHARBOUR FORESHORE, ROCK BATHS and TREES



MAP REFERENCE – S 6

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 7004, D.P. 1028837, Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c1895

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Recreation area and major landscape elements

NOTES – On Arbor Day in 1895, residents of the Municipality gathered to plant the row of 45 Norfolk Island Pines that line the beachfront today. That day 350 people gathered to plant the trees including Thomas Armstrong (Mayor), Mrs J McGill and Archibald Campbell, who planted the first tree. These plantings are consistent with the Victorian practice of beautifying local areas and the beginnings of promoting tourism to Shellharbour. The Fig Tree in Little Park is also a significant planting.

The local Progress Association was also granted a site for rock baths on the waterfront, to discourage 'men & youths bathing in a state of nature on the open sea beach'. The rock baths were constructed in 1895 and measured 60 feet by 20 feet. These baths also attracted tourists to the area, signifying another link with the beginnings of Tourism in the area.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Major natural and man made elements that create the setting and context of the harbour.

HISTORIC - The beautification of the Shellharbour waterfront area in the late 19th century is consistent with the beginnings of tourism in the area, and the development of the township as a central commercial hub. The development & beautification of Shellharbour Township in the late 19th Century also caused the area to be a busy centre for social activity at the time

SOCIAL – This locality continues to provide a necessary open space and activity for the local community and tourists that also continues to visit the harbour.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

SOURCE – Bayley, W, 1959. *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

MARY STREET MORETON BAY FIG TREE



MAP REFERENCE – S 7

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Part Lot 1 DP 80960 & Lots 1 – 9 DP 18262,
Shellharbour Public School, Mary Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF PLANTING – not known

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – major landscape element within the streetscape and school grounds

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC - The Moreton Bay Fig Tree is a major landmark with a massive canopy that provides scale and character to the town and streetscape.

HISTORIC – The Moreton Bay Fig Tree is consistent with the late Victorian planting practice in the area, and is a grand example on land originally granted to D’Arcy Wentworth.

SOCIAL – Whilst the Moreton Bay Fig Tree is situated within the grounds of Shellharbour Public School, it provides valuable amenity for the school community as well as adding to the character of Shellharbour Township.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE - Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

WENTWORTH STREET NORFOLK ISLAND PINE



MAP REFERENCE – S 8

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 40, DP 15107, 54 Wentworth Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF PLANTING – N/A

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – major landscape element within the streetscape

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Norfolk Island Pine tree is typical of early 20th century plantings.

AESTHEIC – The Norfolk Island Pine tree is a fine example, and its setting near St Paul's Church, at the top of the hill, adds to the overall striking cultural landscape qualities.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE - Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

OCEAN BEACH HOTEL and CABBAGE TREES



MAP REFERENCE – S 9

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 560228, 2 Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1929

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Hotel

DESCRIPTION – The Ocean Beach Hotel was originally built in the Inter-War Spanish Mission style, with decorative parapet, and stucco finish with exaggerated texture. The Hotel has been extensively renovated over the years. Original grouped arch openings on the east verandah are now enclosed with glass.

NOTES - Builders Lewis and Tyler built the Ocean Beach Hotel in 1929 for Mrs Henrietta Bush, who ran the Hotel with her son Harry and daughter Alice as partners. The Hotel was built on the site originally owned by TA Reddall, and later purchased by pioneer William Wilson. The Ocean Beach Hotel is built around a cellar which for some 70 years served the trading needs of the harbour, and may date back to 1860, to when William Carter leased lots 1 and 2 from Wentworth Street to the harbour.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Ocean Beach Hotel is the only example of Inter War Spanish Mission architecture in the area, despite extensive renovations that detract from the original architectural intent. Cabbage trees to the east of the Ocean Beach Hotel are rare examples of once plentiful trees in that characterized area and contribute greatly to the landscape.

HISTORIC – The Ocean Beach Hotel has links with the development and growth of Tourism in Shellharbour in the early 20th century.

SOCIAL – The Ocean Beach Hotel continues to serve the needs of the local community, holiday makers and tourism industry.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, SH 3

SOURCE – Cullen, J & E. *Shellharbour Memories Book One*, Shellharbour Council, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

OLD CORNER STORE



MAP REFERENCE – S 10

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 745795, 10 Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1875

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Country Kitchen Cafe

DESCRIPTION – ‘The Old Corner Store’ is a vernacular building with unusual features including dormer windows and attic roof. It is of weatherboard construction with corrugated ‘colorbond’ roof replacing previous shingles. The detached wrap-around skillion verandah, is now enclosed. Various modifications detracting somewhat from its overall integrity.

NOTES – This store was constructed on land owned by TA Reddall. In 1855 William Carter leased a store on this site from Reddall until it burnt down in 1861. In 1875 Reddall sold pt lot 1 to Robert Wilson who conducted a store and presumably built this building. Wilson owned a steam flourmill on the Shellharbour waterfront between 1857 to 1860’s, was on the committee for the establishment of a National School at Shellharbour, Member of the Shellharbour Public School Board, Alderman 1859-1864 & 1869-1876, and Mayor of Shellharbour Municipality 1873-1874.

After Wilson’s death in 1881, the store was leased by Mrs Dettmer until 1885 when she purchased the premises from Trustees. In 1926 Mrs HG Reeves purchased the building and Dawes Reeves Architect drew plans for alterations and additions of dormer windows. In 1955 the building was purchased by Edward Raftery who operated the store as Raftery’s Corner Store. The building was purchased by Shellharbour Council in 1987, restored and leased.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The ‘Old Corner Store’ may be one of the oldest retail buildings in the Shellharbour area, and remains readable as such although it has undergone some modification.

HISTORIC – The ‘Old Corner Store’ has strong links with the establishment of Shellharbour Township, and strong links with TA Reddall and Pioneer Robert Wilson.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SH 4, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

RUSSELL EAST PARK FIG TREE



MAP REFERENCE – S 11

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lots 5 & 6, D.P. 24223 & Lot 5, D.P. 24031,
Russell East Park, 10 Eastern Avenue, Shellharbour

DATE OF PLANTING – not known

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – major landscape element in a public park and streetscape

NOTES – The Moreton Bay fig, and olive tree, are in Russell East Park. They probably date from the 19th century, and are indicative of the Victorian planting practice. These trees probably mark the site of a once existing residence on land originally owned by D'Arcy Wentworth.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – These trees make a major contribution to the streetscape and in themselves are magnificence specimens.

HISTORIC – These trees demonstrate the 19th century practice of plantings around the home.

SCIENTIFIC – the fig provides an increasing threatened habitat for flying foxes, a species also listed as endangered.

SOCIAL – These trees provide a major community need and their beauty continues to be valued and enjoyed by the community.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000,
Item No SH 9

SOURCE – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

THOMAS BAKERY SCOTCH OVEN



MAP REFERENCE – S 12

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 7, D.P. 238804, 25 Addison Street, Shellharbour
Addison's Seafood Grill & Bar

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – Hopwood oven doors c. late 19th century

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Historic 'relic' display within a new building.

NOTES – The Scotch oven was used for baking bread on this site in about 1930. A bakery and residence was in existence on the site prior to 1911 (photo 1) and owned by John Thomas, a Pioneer storekeeper of Shellharbour. John Thomas purchased the property from T. A. Reddall in 1857 where he built his general store and residence. His son, John, later established a bakery at the rear of the property. The cast iron oven doors built by Hopwood & Sons, Sydney date from the late 19th century.

The Thomas bakery was demolished in 2002. It was evident that the bakery building contained hand-made, sand-stock, bricks each with distinctive hand pressed 'frogs'. The shape and form of the now demolished building is very similar to the house that still adjoins it at 23 Addison Street (photo 2). It is thought that this building was the Thomas' home. When Addison's Seafood Grill & Bar restaurant was erected, the façade of the 'relic' ovens was incorporated as an interpretative display in its rear foyer accessed from the public car park. The ovens remain the property of Shellharbour City Council. The restoration of the ovens was supported by the Shellharbour City Council Streetscape Project, and made possible by The Tongarra Heritage Society, who undertook the restoration.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Scotch oven is a strong reminder of the establishment of commerce, and the development of Shellharbour Township in the late 19th century. The Scotch ovens are one of the oldest examples of industry in the Shellharbour area. The oven has links with the Thomas family, important figures in the development of Shellharbour Township.

SCIENTIFIC – The Scotch oven demonstrate a manufacturing process of yester year.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

SOURCE – *Shellharbour City Council Historic Plaques*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. 2004

Deeds Conveyance 1857 Book 47 No 226 – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. research

SHELLHARBOUR COUNCIL CHAMBERS



MAP REFERENCE – S 13

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 76, D.P. 751290, 32 Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1865

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Illawarra Children's Resource Centre

DESCRIPTION – The building has a high pitch gabled roof, round arched window facing the street, stone sills and is constructed using local basalt rubble. The building has been modified over the years including the enclosure of originally wooden, east & west facing verandahs, which detract from the buildings overall significance.

NOTES – The former Shellharbour Council Chambers is one of the oldest government buildings in the Illawarra. It was constructed by M. Dinning in 1865 on land originally granted to D'Arcy Wentworth. The first Council meeting held in this building was in 1866 and it continued to serve as Chambers until 1896 when Council moved its base to Albion Park.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The Shellharbour Council Chambers represents one of a few locally built basalt constructions, and demonstrates a good use of local materials. The overwhelming adjoining former club detracts from its setting and context.

HISTORIC – The former Shellharbour Council Chambers has strong links with development of the Township itself and with that of local government in area, as well as being part of a collective group of local government buildings unique to Shellharbour local government area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan.

SOURCE – *Shellharbour City Council Historic Plaques*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. 2004., Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

SHELLHARBOUR GENERAL CEMETERY



MAP REFERENCE – S 14

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lots 1, 2 & 3. D.P. 529282, Shellharbour Road, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – Dedicated 1895

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Cemetery

NOTES – The land given for the first cemetery in Shellharbour by TA Reddall was on the Shellharbour waterfront. It became unsuitable due to stormy seas washing over the graves, and was resumed in 1889. In 1894 Pioneer George Laurence Fuller of Dunmore gave land to the town for a new cemetery on the 'eastern slope of the hill south of the village' being the current site at Shellharbour Road, and the cemetery was dedicated on the 23rd April 1895.

The cemetery contains historic data of important early pioneers who are buried there, as well as an understanding of the socio-economic status and religious burial customs of the era. The remains and headstone of Thomas Fleming were moved from the waterfront cemetery to the Shellharbour General Cemetery and the headstone is the oldest monument predating the new cemetery by 40 years. Thomas Fleming who did much for the betterment of the Township, died 2nd August 1855.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC/SCIENTIFIC – The Shellharbour General Cemetery provides a historic record of the religious affiliations, customs, and socio-economic status of some Pioneering families of the area as well as those of the recent past. The site has links with G.L. Fuller, a great Pioneer of the area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council, *Shellharbour General Cemetery*, Illawarra Family History Group.

ST PAULS CHURCH OF ENGLAND



MAP REFERENCE – S 15

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 503805, 12 Towns Street, Shellharbour corner Wentworth

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1886

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Church

DESCRIPTION – St Pauls is a good example of Victorian Gothic architecture. The church is of painted render masonry, soaring parapet gable, steep pitched roof, tower with spire on the northern side, lancet windows, and wall buttresses. It is a distinguished feature of the Township. The complementary masonry pier and plinth with two row pip infill is typical of the between-the-wars era.

NOTES - Architect and builder, John Simmons, erected St Pauls Church of England in 1886 on land given by TA Reddall. Miss Annie Reddall laid the foundation stone for the new building using a mallet and silver trowel presented to her by John Thomas. It replaced the first stone church on this site erected by Mr W James in 1859 and closed due to crumbling of the stonework. The first church was demolished in the 1880's and the stone used to kerb the town's streets.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHEIC – St Pauls is an excellent example of Victorian Gothic architecture in Shellharbour Township.

HISTORIC – St Paul's Church of England has strong connections with the development of the Shellharbour Township in the late 19th Century.

SOCIAL – The Church demonstrates continuing links with the social, cultural and religious conventions of the era.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000.

SOURCE - Illawarra Regional Environment Plan, Bayley, W, 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council., Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

STELLA MARIS ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH



MAP REFERENCE – S 16

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 70 DP 12479, 16 Wentworth Street, Shellharbour corner Wilson

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c1861

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Church

DESCRIPTION – A good example of Victorian Gothic architecture built of painted rendered stone with a steep pitched gabled roof, secondary gabled porches as the street entry and rear service rooms, wall buttresses and lancet windows.

NOTES – This Roman Catholic Church was erected in 1861 to replace the first wooden building on land given by TA Reddall. It has associations with Irish immigrants who first disembarked at Shellharbour, such as those recruited by Caroline Chisholm. Funds were raised by the local parish community. Extensions were made to the Church in 1906. Named 'Our Lady Star of the Sea' 1861-1953, and 'Stella Maris Parish Church' in 1953, it is the oldest surviving church in the city of Shellharbour.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC– Stella Maris is a good example of Victorian Gothic architecture.

HISTORIC – Stella Maris is the oldest Church in the Shellharbour area. It has strong links with the first Irish Catholic settlers in the area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council

THE BEACHES



MAP REFERENCE – S 17

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 100, D.P. 801475, 4 Wilson Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1900 with 1930 additions

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – A bungalow weatherboard cottage with a transverse gable roof, the street elevation containing a roof ventilator. Other elements include a simple chimney, detached bullnose front verandah, 4-pane sash windows and symmetrical presentation. In the 1930's a west wing was added. Recent 'colorbond' roof cladding. Modest and low design fence using flat-top pickets with matching gate is sympathetic to the era and beach side location of the cottage.

NOTES - The original weatherboard cottage was built c.1900 on land owned by William Wilson, son of Pioneer, Robert Wilson. Samuel Hockey purchased the home in 1920. Material salvaged from Robert Wilson's original house at No 1 Wilson Street, were used to construct the additions.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The Beaches is a rare example of an early 20th century weatherboard cottage, and although some aspects have been modified, most are in keeping with the original style of the residence.

HISTORIC – 'The Beaches' holds strong connections to the Wilson and Hockey families, important figures in early Shellharbour township.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SH 18

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

UNITING CHURCH



MAP REFERENCE – S 18

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P 784317, Mary Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1863-1865

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Church

DESCRIPTION – A vernacular structure built in the Gothic Revival style, using block basalt stones for its walls and sandstone quoins; steep pitched gable roof clad in corrugated iron (replacing shingles) and lancet windows. The understated low masonry pier and hob fence with two row pipe infill is typical of the between-the-wars period.

NOTES - The church was built for the Wesleyans by James Dinning from local stone, on land donated by T.A. Reddall. In November 1863, John Graham Snr of Avondale laid the foundation stone, under which was placed a bottle giving the date and other details. White facing stone used in the Church's construction was brought from Sydney by Captain Baxter, aboard the *William & Anne*. The Wesleyan Church was officially opened on 26th February 1865 with Reverend W. Curlow preaching in the morning and afternoon. The building is of similar construction as the Shellharbour Council Chambers, built by M Dinning.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The Uniting Church is a good example of Gothic Revival architectural style and being an excellent example of the use of local materials.

HISTORIC – The Uniting Church has strong connections with Mr T.A Reddall, an important Pioneer of the area, and grandson of D'Arcy Wentworth. The Church also has links with the Wesleyan community of the late 19th century, and the social development of the Shellharbour Township.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SH 11, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows* Shellharbour Municipal Council

WENTWORTH COTTAGE PARK



MAP REFERENCE – S 19

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 8222, DP 852573, Pioneer Drive, Blackbutt

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – N/A

CONDITION – N/A

CURRENT USE – Park

NOTES – Wentworth Cottage, named after D'Arcy Wentworth, once stood on this site. In 1821 D'Arcy Wentworth obtained the land grant. The site then became lot 1 of Thomas Alexander Reddall's 'Peterborough Estate'. Wentworth's great grandson, John E Reddall, built the cottage in 1896. In 1914 the Carmody family leased the farm from the Reddall, eventually buying Lot 1 of the estate in 1921 for £17/15/- an acre. Shortly after Wentworth Cottage was also purchased for £450. John Carmody was Director and Chairman of the Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy Society. He continued to work the dairy until it was resumed by the NSW Housing Commission in the early 1970's. The Colonial style cottage was demolished in 1978.

The site was officially handed over to Shellharbour City Council 19.4.2002 by Landcom Chief Exec Mr Sean O'Toole, and turned into a park area having with 360° views. A feature of the park is a plant maze, which represents the original floor plan of the cottage. Remnants of the original knapped road through the centre of the farm leading to the dairy can be seen. Several species of exotic trees associated with the Reddall family exist at the site, as does a stand of trees to the south, a reminder of the late Victorian practice of planting wind protective stands of trees around the home.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – Wentworth Cottage Park has strong connections with the Carmody family who farmed the area until 1978 when it was resumed and the house demolished by the NSW Housing Commission.

SCIENTIFIC - Wentworth Cottage Park has associations with the Victorian practice of planting a protective stand of trees around houses of this period: these trees date to the time of the Reddall occupation. The cottage layout and footprint is interpreted via landscaping.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL – Remnants of the original knapped road exist on this site; the land has the potential to afford further archaeological relics significant to Shellharbour's cultural heritage.

SOCIAL – Wentworth Cottage Park is an important public space and enables all to experience magnificent views both east over the ocean and west into the valleys of the Escarpment.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

SOURCE – *Illawarra Pioneers Pre 1920*, Illawarra Family History Group Inc 1992
Wentworth Cottage Park Archaeological Study, Tamara Hynd
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc..

WINDRADENE and NORFOLK ISLAND PINE



MAP REFERENCE – S 20

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 5, D.P. 238804, 29 Addison Street

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1871

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – Private enterprise

DESCRIPTION – 'Windradene' is a rare example of Victorian era Georgian architecture in the area. It has a medium pitch hip roof and detached wrap around skillion verandah, both clad now in 'colorbond', plus two chimneys with proud drip coursework. The verandah is supported by iron columns and 'lace' post brackets. The symmetrical façade features side lights either side of the central front and four vertical proportioned sash windows are arranged two pairs. The once exposed brickwork is painted white. Modern infill built to the street alignment on its eastern side.

NOTES - 'Windradene' was built on a part of Walter Allen's Estate in c.1871. Allen was an important Pioneer of the area, running a store and establishing a post office. Reputedly it was built as a holiday house, and leased out to visitors to the area. After Allen's death in 1876, his wife Charlotte and son Edward carried on operating the store and post office. The Estate of Charlotte Allen was sold at Auction in 1891, and subdivided into 4 blocks. The Norfolk Pine to the rear of 'Windradene' dates to Arbor Day, 1895, when pioneers planted pines along the Shellharbour foreshore in celebration.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – 'Windradene' is one of the oldest remaining houses in the Shellharbour area and has strong connections with the Allen family, important Pioneers of the area and operators of the post office, and with the development of the tourism industry in Shellharbour Township.

AESTHETIC – 'Windradene' is a good and rare example of a Victorian era home in the area. Modifications have largely retained the integrity of the building whilst unfortunate compromise to its setting are the eastern infill and massing of the building on its western side

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SH 6, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000

WOODBINE (former courthouse)



MAP REFERENCE – S 21

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 449871, 20 Mary Street, Shellharbour.

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1877

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Woodbine' is constructed of local basalt in a Victorian Georgian design, with sandstone quoins on its main western elevation. It has a symmetrical façade with a pair of 12-pane sash windows with stone sills wither side of the central entry door. Its hip roof is clad in corrugate 'colorbond', and a detached skillion verandah.

NOTES – The former Courthouse was built in 1877 to replace the temporary watch house used since 1861. In 1908 a Court of Petty Sessions was established at Albion Park making the Mary Street building no longer needed. In 1938 E Thomas purchased the building and converted it into a Private residence. Following owners, the Millers, named the building after their Croome property, 'Woodbine'.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Woodbine' is one of the oldest examples of public architecture in the Shellharbour area.

HISTORIC – 'Woodbine' is the oldest remaining courthouse in area. It has strong links to social development of Shellharbour, and the development of law and order in the area.

TECHNCIAL - 'Woodbine' is an excellent example of the use of local materials for construction.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No SH 12., Illawarra Regional Environment Plan

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,

ADDISON STREET CABBAGE TREES



MAP REFERENCE – S 22

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – lot & DP unknown, Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF PLANTING – unknown

CONDITION – appear in good health

CURRENT USE – landscape elements in the landscape and streetscape

DESCRIPTION – These Cabbage Trees are remnants of the original flora in Shellharbour at the time of European settlement. The Cabbage trees are on the original site of pioneer, Captain Baxter's house.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – major landscape elements whose height and statute are highly contributory within the village of Shellharbour.

HISTORICAL – The Cabbage trees are some of the few remaining examples of this type of tree in Shellharbour Village. They are of great significance to the historic and cultural landscape.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil: proposed significant tree register

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

ARNOLDS BAKERY



MAP REFERENCE – S 23

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – lot & DP unknown, 8 Addison Street, Shellharbour

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1875

CONDITION – Moderate

CURRENT USE – Private residence

NOTES – Robert Wilson purchased Part Lot 1, Section 3 from TA Reddall in 1875, and built the 'Old Corner Store' situated adjacent to 'Arnolds Bakery'. It is assumed these two buildings were built at approximately the same time, as the foundations of both the 'Old Corner Store' and 'Arnolds Bakery' bear similarities. In 1885 Humphrey Dunster purchased the Bakery and leased the premises to George Cubit Arnold.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – 'Arnold's Bakery' has strong associations with the Arnold family, and the development of Shellharbour Village in the times of early European settlement.

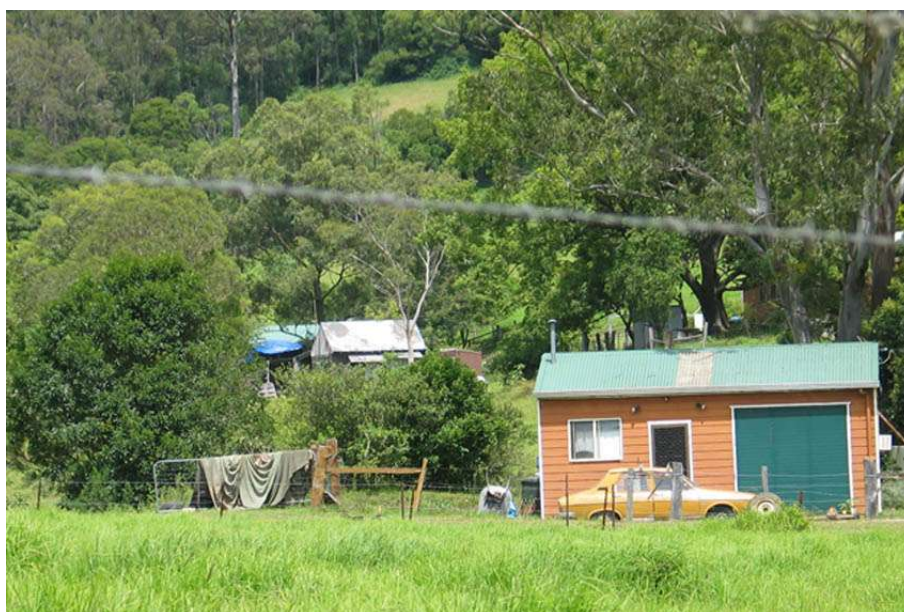
CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,
Shellharbour Valuation Books, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

SECTION 12 – TONGARRA

Contents	Map Reference
Ben Demeer	T1
Green Valley	T2
Tongarra Mine Cottage	T3
Tongarra Creamery Ruins	T4

BEN DEMEER



MAP REFERENCE – T 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 180, DP 836038, 25 Tongarra Lane, Tongarra

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – unknown

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Ben Demeer' is a typical vernacular weatherboard farmhouse of simple design. Gable roof form with skillin verandah.

NOTES - Samuel and Annie Falloon arrived in Sydney c.1857 after leaving Ireland during the potato famine. According to *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, Samuel leased 118 acres at Green Mountain (Tongarra) from Moles family in 1876; between 1877-1883 Samuel leased 120 acres from Moles and a further 70 acres from adjoining Fraser's property. By 1911 Samuel's son, Joseph Falloon, was owner of the Tongarra farm and residence including *Ben Demeer*, portion 18, 53 (194 acres, 11 pchs). Joseph owned and occupied this property for many years, except for a period between 1917-1919 when James O'Gorman was occupier of the farm, presumably due to War related activities. The farm eventually became the property of the O'Keefe family through inheritance. Members of the Falloon family are buried in the Pioneer Cemetery at Albion Park. The Falloon's lived in a sandstone and timber farmhouse.

'Ben Demeer' is the small building in the centre of the photograph.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – *Ben Demeer* has strong connections with the Falloon family and with the development of farms in the Tongarra area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Tongarra Heritage Society - Carmody, informant: Condon, 32 Mary Street, Shellharbour

GREEN VALLEYS



MAP REFERENCE – T 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 194661, 2744 Illawarra Highway, Tongarra

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – unknown

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Green Valleys' is a vernacular weatherboard cottage, with cedar foundations and turpentine posts, steep pitched hip roof clad in corrugated iron skirting out under a skillion roof verandah. Set within a landscaped garden.

NOTES - 'Green Valleys' was originally part of the original Henry Osborne Estate (2560 acres), who came to the area in 1829, marrying Sarah Marshall and settling at Marshall Mount. 'Green Valleys' is reputed to be the oldest house in the district, being built by convicts who were later hung on a nearby tree, though no evidence of this 'tale' has been found. According to *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, from 1911-1916 the farm and residence (Portion 7, Lot 2, 227 acres, pt Lot 3, 231 acres 2 rds 20 pchs) was owned by Ben Marshall Osborne, with Archie Graham occupier and lessee of the property. Archie Graham remained occupier of the property until 1920, when Trustees of the late B.M. Osborne (died c.1916) sold the property. George and Maryann Fleet (nee Greenland) purchased 'Green Valleys', part of the Osborne sub division (231 acres, 2rds, 20 pchs) in 1920, and continued to farm the property. For a short time from 1923-1925, Stanley Mattison occupied the Fleet farm, when the Fleets farmed at Yallah.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – 'Green Valleys' has strong connections with the Osborne family, being part of the original Osborne Estate. The residence also has strong links with the Graham and Fleet families, and the development of dairying in the Tongarra & Macquarie Valley area.

AESTHETIC – 'Green Valleys' is one of the oldest farmhouses in the Shellharbour LGA and its position in a semi rural area adds to the overall cultural significance of the site.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Bayley, WA, *Illawarra Pastures*, (photo dated 1879),
Shellharbour Valuation Books 1911-1928, The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.,
Martin, J, *Annie Blanche Mattinson (Nee Fleet)*,
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc Newsletter No 39-40 & 41

TONGARRA MINE COTTAGE



MAP REFERENCE – T 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, DP 914066, 154 Tongarra Mine Road, Tongarra

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – Unknown: probably c.1870-1880

CONDITION – Good: reputedly the sandstone cottage is in good repair

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION - Current owners of the property have built their new residence around the original sandstone cottage, which has been incorporated into the modern residence.

NOTES – According to *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, William Brownlee leased 236 acres at Tongarra from Mr Collins (possibly a relative of his wife Elizabeth, nee Collins) from c.1876-1878. The property was then leased by Charles Ehline from 1881-1883. In 1884, William Brownlee purchased the property consisting of 236 acres, until 1885 when ownership changed from to Murray Brownlee. William Brownlee then leased the property from Murray Brownlee c.1911-1922. Some time after 1922 William Brownlee regained control of the property and built a sandstone cottage for his family, which stands today in foothills of escarpment.

Coal was found in 1880 and excavation began in 1886. In 1893 William Brownlee drove a tunnel 800 feet above sea level; it was said to have been driven 40 feet into a seam of the purest and best gas coal 22 feet thick. The coal was used to operate the Tongarra Creamery, which opened in the same year and located on the main road on William Moles' property. Percy Owen followed on in conjunction with Brownlee's work in 1903. In 1904 deposits were paid on land for a railway line from the mine to the seaboard. Murray Brownlee managed the mine for Yuill & Company of Corrimal and in 1908 the Owen family developed the mine further. In 1943, Excelsior Collieries took its operation and the coal was used for operation of the Tallawarra Power Station. The mine became mechanised and by 1945 was producing approximately 70,000 tons of coal.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – Tongarra Mine Cottage is one of the few examples of sandstone cottage dating from the Victorian period in the Shellharbour area, however the recent structure built around the sandstone cottage detracts from its original form and setting.

HISTORIC – 'Tongarra Mine Cottage' has strong links with the Brownlee family and the Tongarra Coal Mining industry.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Tongarra Heritage Society Inc 'Nurrewin' folder.
Derbyshire & Allen, 1984, *Land Between Two Rivers*, Shellharbour Municipal Council. Photo courtesy Tongarra Museum.

TONGARRA CREAMERY RUINS



MAP REFERENCE – T 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – lot & DP unknown, Illawarra Highway, Tongarra

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1893

CONDITION – Creamery demolished with brick chimney relic remains

CURRENT USE – Ruin in the landscape

NOTES – In February 1893 a meeting was held at the residence of Thomas Rogan. Seeing the success of other dairy factories operating in the district, Tongarra farmers formed a company with a capital of £500. The Tongarra factory was built by Dawes brothers and the machinery installed in May 1893. The creamery was built beside the main road on a portion of W. Moles' paddock, given for the purpose, and opened on 1st June, 1893.

The opening of the Illawarra Cooperative Central Dairy (ICCD) at Albion Park Rail in 1899, brought about closure of smaller factories in the district. Despite the Fresh Food and Ice Company arranging for the Tongarra Creamery to install refrigeration to cope with Robertson milk from 15 miles away, the creamery closed in 1908. The machinery used coal from the Tongarra mine.

Other factories also suffered with the opening of the ICCD. At Yellow Rock, the dairy factory which opened in October 1890 on a portion of E. Prior's land, was forced to close in 1903. The Dunmore Butter Factory built in 1889 on the Dunmore Estate along Swamp Road, grew to be the largest in the colony for milk supply by 1894. Over 1,000,000 gallons were supplied by 39 suppliers. The Dunmore Butter Factory was designed by Waugh & Joseph, and built of colonial hardwood on the original Peterborough School site. It went into liquidation in 1902 when GL Fuller took over operations and controlled it as a creamery.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC – The Tongarra Creamery has strong connections with the dairy industry and the cooperative effort of farmers during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

SCIENTIFIC - The Tongarra Creamery site has the potential to yield further archaeological relics upon investigation. It is also tangible evidence of the growth and decline of dairy manufacture and how localized producers attempted to deal with value-adding to their product.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – Bayley, W. 1959, *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council., The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

SECTION 13 – TULLIMBAR

Contents	Map Reference
Riversford	TL1
Toongla	TL2
Tullimbar School and Residence	TL3
Tullimbar Inn	TL4

RIVERSFORD



MAP REFERENCE – TL 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot7, DP 259137, 2514 Illawarra Highway, Tullimbar

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1900

CONDITION – Fair

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Riversford' is a typical Victorian weatherboard cottage, with hipped roof clad in corrugated iron, detached skillion veranda, iron posts with lace brackets, and sash windows.

NOTES – 'Riversford' is part of the original Paul's grant. It was leased by Alfred Edmund Sawtell from owner Hector Fraser of 'Brushgrove', North Macquarie and later of 'Seaview', Killalea c.1911-1913. In 1913 a part of the property was sold to Alfred Sawtell (lot 2-4 126 & 80 acres). Sawtell continued to occupy the farm and residence at Hopping Joes Meadows, Tullimbar (87 acres 2 rds 31 pchs) until the mid 1900's.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Riversford' is a good and rare example of a Victorian Cottage in a semi-rural area, although the proximity to a new residence built on the property somewhat detracts from the overall setting of the site.

HISTORIC – 'Riversford' has strong links with the Sawtell family, and dairying in the Tongarra area. The residence also has links with the Fraser family.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – *Shellharbour Valuation Books*, Illawarra Family History Group & The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

TOONGLA



MAP REFERENCE – TL 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 82 DP 634605, 41 Tullimbar Lane, Tullimbar

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c. 1873-1876

CONDITION – Excellent

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – 'Toongla' is a Victorian home with hipped corrugated roof, 3 Colonial bonded stuccoed chimneys, 12 paneled windows, French windows, 4-panel front door, cedar interior joinery, and 6 main fireplaces.

NOTES - 'Toongla' is built on a portion of land originally granted to John Paul called 'Tullimbar'. Maurice Scanlon purchased the property in 1873 from solicitor William Billyard, who reputedly built the house. In 1886, the Scanlon family changed the name of the residence to 'Toongla'. It is uncertain whether or not the family simply changed the name of the residence, or whether this implies that a new residence was built at this time. Maurice Scanlon's daughter married prominent figure Gabriel Timbs jnr, and their wedding reception was held at 'Toongla'.

In 1898, Pioneer William Moles, a man of much standing in the locality, purchased the property. Moles arrived at Shellharbour in 1841, and married the daughter of Andrew McGill. He was a founding member of Shellharbour Municipal Council, serving as Mayor from 1860-1861, and Alderman 1859-1863, 1866-1867. Amongst the many local improvement Moles directed, were those for education, development and dairying being one of the pioneers of Shorthorn cattle breeding in the Illawarra. Moles had acquired a neighbouring portion of the Scanlon estate in 1859, and erected 'Hillcrest', a slab cottage located behind the Tullimbar School. After his death in 1911, title passed to his daughters, Marion and Barbara Moles. The property was sold to Leonard Anderson in 1930.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Toongla' is an excellent and rare example of a Victorian grand residence. 'Toongla's' rural setting adds to the overall significance of the site.

HISTORIC – 'Toongla' has strong connections with the Moles family, pioneers of the area, and in particular William Moles. He arrived at Shellharbour in 1841, and married the daughter of Andrew McGill. Moles did much for the improvement of the local area, in regards to education, development and dairying. He was Mayor of Shellharbour from 1860-1861, and Alderman 1859-1863, 1866-1867.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – State Heritage Register, Illawarra Regional Environment Plan, Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No TU 2,

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc.

Bayley, W, 1959. *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

TULLIMBAR SCHOOL and RESIDENCE



MAP REFERENCE- TL 3

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 1, D.P. 905581, 38 Tullimbar Lane, Tullimbar

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – 1881

CONDITION – Former school is a ruin in the landscape. Residence in excellent condition

CURRENT USE – Private residence

DESCRIPTION – The buildings are both built of local Yellow Rock sandstone, and are strikingly similar to the School and residence in Swamp Road, Minnamurra which is built of local basalt. The Gothic style School building was sadly gutted by fire in the 1970's, though the stone shell remains a beautiful feature on the landscape. The Teacher's Residence is a typical Victorian Georgian cottage with hipped corrugated iron roof. The residence has been modified sympathetically with use of sandstone sourced from the School ruins. The buildings are notable within the cultural landscape with the Escarpment as a back drop.

NOTES - Tullimbar School and residence were built on 2 acres of land in 1881 at a cost of £1,450 and reputedly designed by the Government Architect GA Mansfield. It was built by Mr Schadel of Calderwood.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – These buildings are an excellent example of School buildings in the area, and the use of local materials in their construction. The semi-rural setting in Tullimbar adds to the overall and aesthetic setting and context of the site.

HISTORIC – The Tullimbar School and residence have strong links with the development of the rural community on the outskirts of Albion Park township and the development of educational facilities in the area in the later part of the 19th century brought about by the Compulsory Education Act and provision of State funding for School buildings.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No TU 1

SOURCE – Mr Ben Meek c/o The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. Newsletters.,
Darracot, J 1986 'Tullimbar Public School NSW 1920 – 1940',
The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc. Newsletter No. 80.

TULLIMBAR INN



MAP REFERENCE – TL 4

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – lot & DP unknown, Illawarra Highway, Tullimbar

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1892

CONDITION – Good

CURRENT USE – Tullimbar Inn

DESCRIPTION – Transverse gable roof structure clad in corrugate iron, painted red with detached skillion verandah. Its purposeful location close to the roadway verge is indicative of its intended purpose as well as making it a prominent landmark in the streetscape.

NOTES - The original Tullimbar store and post office was a slab building owned by T. Davis. The post office and store was sold to Daniel Fraser in 1882 who continued operations until the building was destroyed by fire in January, 1892.

An article in the *Illawarra Mercury* dated 14th June 1892 states 'The Tullimbar post office stores and residence which were destroyed by fire some six months ago, have been replaced by a much more ornate and commodious structure'. The Tullimbar Inn that stands today was built c.1892 presumable on the same site as the original store. It was used as a residence by Alfred Sawtell and his family. Bessie Sawtell married James Aitken in c1923-1925 and took over occupancy of the residence until 1926-1928 when James and Bessie purchased the home. In the 1970s the residence operated as the White Horse Inn Restaurant, and now operates as the Tullimbar Inn.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – The Tullimbar Inn is a unique example of 1890's architecture in the area.

HISTORIC – The Tullimbar Inn has strong associations with the Sawtell and Aitkens families, and strong associations with tourism and the provision of services in the area.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES - Nil

SOURCE – The Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., *The Illawarra Mercury* 14 June, 1892

SECTION 14 – YELLOW ROCK

Contents	Map Reference
Cooby	Y1
Wairanga and buggy shed	Y2

COOBY



MAP REFERENCE – Y 1

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lot 23, DP 111195, off Terry Street, Yellow Rock

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c.1900

CONDITION – Fair

CURRENT USE – Vacant

DESCRIPTION – ‘Cooby’ is a typical vernacular farmhouse, with hipped roof extending into a verandah along the front elevation and symmetrical presentation. The roof and walls are clad in corrugated iron. Its setting is striking on the grazing clearing between trees on the lower foothills and vegetated escarpment.

NOTES - ‘Cooby’ was built on land originally granted to J. Paul (1400 acres) and issued in 1833. The Coughrane family owned ‘Cooby’ from the late 1800’s. Mr. Robert Coughrane leased ‘Cooby’, Portion 2, 69 acres, to Mr Nicholas Ball from c.1911 – 1916, where Robert Smith was occupier. Nicholas Ball purchased the property in 1917. The Smith family later purchased ‘Cooby’ and descendants of the Smith’s still own the property today.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – ‘Cooby’ is an excellent example of vernacular farmhouse. Its mountainside position at Yellow Rock, overlooking the original Terry’s Meadows Estate, contributes to the cultural landscape and the overall aesthetic setting and context of the site.

HISTORICAL – ‘Cooby’ has associations with the Coughrane, Smith and Ball families, and the development of the Yellow Rock area for farming purposes. ‘Cooby’ is still owned by descendants of the Smith family.

SCIENTIFIC – the survival of a house using corrugated iron cladding for its walls as well as its roof is uncommon within the Shellharbour local government area

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Nil

SOURCE – Mr. Garnet Hedley James Johnston

WAIRANGA and BUGGY SHED



MAP REFERENCE – Y 2

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION – Lots 29, DP 751271, Yellow Rock Rd, Yellow Rock

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION – c1892-1895

CONDITION – Neglected; lack of maintenance causing series damage to structural fabric

CURRENT USE – Private residence; buggy shed used as hay store

DESCRIPTION – 'Wairanga' is a beautiful Federation Bungalow style residence, with protruding bay window, prominent multiple gabled roof, two prominent chimneys, deep shady verandah, and asymmetric façade. It is built on rubble foundations, using local materials, including sandstone transported to by horse drawn dray from Stockyard Mountain.

The adjacent 'Buggy Shed' has also been built from local random rubble materials, with sandstone quoins but has deteriorated markedly in condition within the last 5 years.

Both structures are located within a beautiful setting with Yellow Rock cliffs as a backdrop, and their location adds to the cultural landscape aesthetic of the site.

NOTES - 'Wairanga' was the property of Mr. Edward Couch, who purchased the site from Mr Benjamin Clarke, a year or two before he commence to build the house in 1892; completed in 1895. Mr. Couch was an Alderman on the Shellharbour Municipal Council 1896-1899.

AREAS OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

AESTHETIC – 'Wairanga' is a rare example of idiomatic Federation Bungalow in the area, and an excellent example of the use of local materials in its construction. Similar the buggy shed is demonstrates use of local materials and craftsmanship, and as a use structure is rare in the local area. The beautiful setting of Yellow Rock adds to the overall ambiance of the site.

HISTORIC – 'Wairanga' has strong connections with the Couch family, and the development of dairying in the Yellow Rock area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL- 'Wairanga' has the potential to afford further archaeological relics upon inspection.

CURRENT PROTECTION MEASURES – Shellharbour Local Environment Plan 2000, Item No YR 1

SOURCE – Mr. Jack Martin c/o Tongarra Heritage Society Inc., Bayley, W, 1959. *Green Meadows*, Shellharbour Municipal Council.

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CONVERSION TABLE

Measurement						
Imperial				Metric		
1 foot (ft or ')	=	12 inches (in or ")		=	30.5 centimetre (cm)	
1 yard (yd)	=	3 feet		=	0.914 metre (m)	
1 rod (rd)	=	1 perch	=	5.5 yards	=	5.03 metre (m)
1 chain (ch)	=	22 yards	=	66 feet	=	20.117 metre (m)
1 mile (mi)	=	1760 yards			=	1.61 kilometre (km)
1 rood	=	40 square rods			=	0.25 acre
1 acre	=	4 rods			=	0.405 hectare (ha)
1 super foot			=	12"x12"x1"		
100 super foot			=	12' log of 12.75" diameter		

Weight						
Imperial				Metric		
1 pound (lb)				=	454 grams	
1 gallon (gl)				=	4.55 litres	

Currencies						
British Pounds before 1964				Aus. Dollars post 1964		
1 penny (d)				=	.83 cents	
1 shilling (s or -/-)	=	12 pence		=	10 cents	
£1 (pound)	=	20 shillings		=	\$2 (AUS dollars)	
£1-1s (guinea)				=	\$2.10	

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