

Ruwald completed a pencil drawing depicting the front elevation and the first floor plan of the Albion Hotel, Grabben Gullen. Both drawings are in lead pencil. Details such as people and a car in the driveway provide perspective in the front elevation drawing. There is a rectangular border around the two drawings and a title can be seen within the border below the drawings.

Title of drawing 'DRAWINGS SHOWING ALTERATIONS TO "ALBION" HOTEL / GRABBen GULLEN N.S.W / FOR L.J. SHEPHERD ESQ RE / CYRIL C. RUWALD F.R.I.B.A, F.R.A.I.A ARCHITECT 60 HUNTER STREET SYDNEY'. Text below the drawing at the top of the page 'FRONT ELEVATION TO MAIN ROAD' and below the drawing at the bottom of the page 'PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR / (SHOWING 2 BEDROOMS IN ROOF'. A signature in pencil can also be seen 'Cyril C. Ruwald / FRIBA, FRAIA / Architect'.

The proposed renovations were not undertaken and the *Albion Hotel* remains a relatively intact example for this style of heritage hotel building.

GUNNING

Gunning is the centre of a prosperous rural community. The town is graced with numerous heritage significant buildings and pastoral homesteads and the town is integrally linked to the early explorations of Hamilton Hume and later his expedition with William Hovell. The development of the major pastoral holdings in the area from 1823, and the 1829 survey of the area by Assistant-Surveyor Robert Dixon and the subsequent survey of the village by T. S. Townsend in 1836, reflect the potential of the district.

FRANKFIELD

The *Frankfield* property was an early holding of John and Francis Hume c.1823. It was eventually granted to Francis Hume in 1836 as a reward for his capture of the bushranger Patrick Bourke. Francis subsequently moved to *Castlestead* at Boorowa in 1848, with the *Frankfield* home and group of impressive late Victorian buildings eventually constructed under the direction of Francis' son, Francis Rawdon Hume, c.1870. Overwhelmed with the vagaries of life, Francis Jnr., committed suicide. The property returned to the ownership of Francis Hume Snr.¹⁰¹

In the *Town and Country Journal*, 16th March 1878, the buildings at *Frankfield* were described and illustrated:

a fine brick building - a short distance from the mansion is devoted to the stabling and coach-house, which hay-loft above, harness and groom's room at side, loose-stalls and saddle room at rear, all under one roof, tapering off to a pinnacle, with a large weathercock surmounting the whole.

Frankfield was later inherited by Edward Barber Hume upon the death of his father, Francis Snr. The property was eventually sold to L.T. Watson and Constance Johnson, brother and sister, who later sold part to George Walmsley.¹⁰²

¹⁰¹ Macdougall, J., and Grieve, P., 1991. *Beyond the Borders, An Anecdotal History of the Hume and Related Pioneering Families in Australia*, [self-published], Canberra.

¹⁰² Roxburgh, R., and Baglin, D., 1978. *Colonial Farm Buildings of New South Wales*; Hornibrook Longmire, T., 1980. *A Glimpse of the History of Gunning*.

The homestead of *Frankfield* is set within an established garden with expansive pastoral views to the south, south-east and south-west. Views to the north and east are enclosed within the garden whilst views to the west are towards the stables.



Figure 108: *Frankfield* Homestead.



Figure 109: View from the verandah of *Frankfield*, 2009.
[Photograph courtesy Alex Dalglish]

FRANKFIELD HOTEL

The first official record of the *Frankfield Inn* is listed in the return of Publican Licences within the NSW *Government Gazette* of Friday 8th September 1865. However the present building was constructed c.1870 and in 1872, the licence was held by Joseph Bean.

During this period Gunning was the colonial government's 'Limit of Settlement', with the railway terminating near to the hotel. It is likely that under this scenario early rail travellers would have stayed at the hotel prior to or after their rail trip. Arriving travellers may then have continued on their way by coach.



Figure 110: *Frankfield Hotel*, Gunning, NSW, est. c.1870.

COLLINGWOOD

Collingwood, originally known as *Wooloovandella*, has long been associated with the pioneer Hume family. John Kennedy Hume, brother of explorer Hamilton Hume, was living at Appin in 1817. In 1823 he acquired 120 acres near Gunning. After marrying Elizabeth O'Neill in 1825 he settled on the Gunning land and expanded it with purchases in 1836.

The *Collingwood* homestead was erected between 1836 and 1839. The building was constructed by William Hazell, who also later constructed the *Baltinglass* homestead for Dr. Benjamin Clayton.¹⁰³ John's other brother, Francis Rawdon Hume, settled on *Frankfield*, which adjoined *Collingwood*, while Hamilton Hume lived at *Cooma Cottage* near Yass. It was John Kennedy Hume who was killed by the Whitton gang at Gunning in January 1840.

Elizabeth Hume vacated *Collingwood* shortly after her husband's death. The property remained unoccupied until 1846 when it was leased to the convict Maurice Drinan whose relocation and petition for his Conditional Pardon was arranged by the Hume family. From 1837 Drinan had worked with another older Irish convict, James McGrath. McGrath was a witness to the marriage of Maurice Drinan and Ellen Rose (also referred to as Ellen Woodhouse), at St. John's Church Campbelltown, on 15th May 1846. Drinan's petition was supported by Joseph Edwards, H. B. Morgan, the husband of Ellen's half sister Mary Woodhouse, Robert Jenkins JP, whose wife Jemima was the owner of the property *Eaglevale*, John Prendergast and Francis Rawdon Hume. Maurice and Ellen Drinan lived at *Collingwood* from 1846 until at least 1871, evidenced by their children's baptismal records. They had twelve children.¹⁰⁴



Figure 111: *Collingwood*, near Gunning, NSW, c. 1836.

¹⁰³ Lambert Tracey, J., 2007. *Masonic Influence in the Settlement, Commercial and Pastoral Development of the Colony of New South Wales, 1788-1860*, PhD Thesis, Cultural Heritage Research Centre, University of Canberra; Selkirk, JRAHS Vol 10, 5, 1924, pp.278-286; Hazell, 1978 p.60.

¹⁰⁴ SRNSW *Index to Convict Pardons* Pardon No 47/257, 10 April 1847. Item 4/4451, mfm 783; Lambert Tracey, J., 2007.



**Figure 112: View from the verandah of Collingwood 2009.
[Photograph courtesy Alex Dalglish]**

CLAYTONS OF *BALTINGLASS*

Samuel Clayton was convicted at the Dublin Assizes in 1815 and sentenced to seven years transportation to New South Wales. He boarded the *Surrey* at the port of Cork, accompanied on board the ship by his wife Emma and son Benjamin Clayton. In the later part of 1830, Benjamin Clayton's pastoral pursuits led to a journey in company with George McLeay. In a letter written by Clayton from *Blowering* near Tumut, on 11 April 1838, he discusses with his wife 'the opportunity' afforded by 'his Excellency the Governor' to acquire the 'land at Gunning'. At that time Clayton was grazing sheep on land 'beyond Yass' for which he was issued a grazing licence on 3rd July 1838. His letter notes the poor condition of his sheep and his intention to be moving them within 'ten days'.¹⁰⁵

The land at Gunning to which Clayton refers is 1117 acres, Portion 4, Parish of Garway, County of King. George McLeay's holding, Portion 3, was located directly north of Benjamin's Clayton's Portion 4. McLeay named his land, *Gunningdelballa*, from which the town of Gunning was eventually named. Clayton's land was amongst the early settlers from Appin, including George Marriot Woodhouse, John Kennedy Hume, and Peter Best.¹⁰⁶

The land to the east of Clayton's block, Portions 6 and 7, totalling 1530 acres was held by Elizabeth Aiken and George Marriot Woodhouse. Elizabeth was the daughter of Susannah Ballard, a 14 year old convict girl who arrived on board the *Royal Admiral* in 1792, and James Aitkin, Master's Mate of the HMS *Supply*. In 1804, Aitkin, as Master of the Schooner *Francis*, voyaged to Wreck Reef to rescue Matthew Flinders and the crew of the *Porpoise* and *Cato*. Shortly afterwards, Aitkin went into partnership with the Simeon Lord, and during the next three years, opened up a successful trade in *beche de mer* and sandalwood, despite the determined opposition of the Governor, Phillip Gidley King. By 1807 Aitkin's adventures had taken their toll. Suffering from the effects of scurvy and hepatitis, he died on 24th November 1807 at Sydney Cove. Most of his accumulated wealth was left to his daughter Elizabeth who, at the age of 15 years, married George Marriot Woodhouse. Reuben Uther, a compatriot of both Aitken and Woodhouse, was a witness to this marriage.

Across the Lachlan River to the south Samuel Clayton's holdings, Portions 8a and 9a, were adjoined to the right by Portions 10a, 11a and 12a held by John Kennedy Hume. To the south Portions 6a and 7a were held by Peter Best. The acquisition of this land, adjoining Portion 8a of the Parish of Gunning, selected during his explorations with McLeay and formally granted by purchase to his father Samuel in 1839, provided extended access to the Lachlan River from the north and south banks. This additional land was granted to Benjamin Clayton on 27 February 1839. There is no indication in Clayton's letter as to the exact nature of Governor George Gipps' 'opportunity'.

In the 'Application to bring Lands under the Provisions of the *Real Property Act 1900*' referring to Portions 8a and 9a, 745 acres and 799 acres respectively, in the

¹⁰⁵ Letter Benjamin Clayton to Francis Clayton 11 April 1838, Clayton Collection.

¹⁰⁶ Lambert Tracey, J., 2007. *Masonic Influence in the Settlement, Commercial and Pastoral Development of the Colony of New South Wales, 1788-1860*, PhD Thesis, Cultural Heritage Research Centre, University of Canberra; Selkirk, JRAHS Vol 10, 5, 1924, pp.278-286; Hazell 1978 p.60.

Parish of Gunning, County of King, items 17 -19 of the application are listed as follows:¹⁰⁷

- Item 17 15 January 1839 CROWN GRANT to Samuel Clayton 745 acres Purchase Grant £186.5.0.
- Item 18 15 January 1839 CROWN GRANT to Samuel Clayton 799 acres Purchase Grant £199.15.0.
- Item 19 28 and 29 July 1840. LEASE AND RELEASE Samuel Clayton to Benjamin Clayton of 745 acres and 799 acres Registered No. 574 Book S.



Figure 113: Portions 8a and 9a, 745 acres and 799 acres respectively, in the Parish of Gunning, County of King 2 Edition c. 1883.

When Benjamin Clayton and his family first established their home at *Baltinglass*, they lived in a small, slabbed, shingle-roofed cottage near to the river.¹⁰⁸ However the necessity for a more substantial dwelling soon became apparent. Bushranging activities in the locality had placed the Clayton family in a vulnerable position.¹⁰⁹ On the evening of 1st January 1840, Thomas Whitton and his associates, Bernard Reynolds and ‘Scotchie’ Thomson, carrying a double-barrelled shotgun, forcibly entered the Clayton's cottage on *Baltinglass*.

While Thompson held the family captive, Whitton and Reynolds ransacked the home and stole family heirlooms. Whitton, a convict assigned to Dr. William Redfern at Campbell's River near Bathurst, had begun to associate with the poor, and predominately Irish immigrant inhabitants of Kelso and The Lagoon. From 1839, Whitton, Thompson and Reynolds were involved in a series of violent robberies across the Lachlan.

¹⁰⁷ NSW Department of Lands, *Title Search Application No. 14575*.

¹⁰⁸ This building was extant in 1866 as shown in the watercolour *A Sketch of Baltinglass* by E. Goodridge. [Clayton Collection].

¹⁰⁹ John Kennedy Hume occupied the adjoining property to *Baltinglass*. Report of the murder in the *Sydney Monitor* 14th February

There is not more than one settler in the Lachlan district whose house or station has not been visited and plundered by the party. ... Scotchie and Whitton are known to have been at large three years ... Whitton and his party are forever boasting that the police dare not meet them, that they purposely avoid them ...¹¹⁰

Thompson and his associates conducted a second raid on the Clayton home on 15th January 1840. Although the family were unhurt, the fear of further attacks led Benjamin Clayton to remove his family and the remainder of their valuable possessions to *Collingwood*, the solidly built colonial residence of John Kennedy Hume. At this time Clayton held the position of local magistrate. In retaliation for Hume's support of the Claytons and other families in the Gunning district, Hume was fatally wounded by Whitton at Coopers Store in Gunning on 20th January 1840.

William Hazell, a convict bricklayer, had been assigned to the service of John Kennedy Hume and his wife, Elizabeth O'Neil, at *Woolboowandella* on the Lachlan in October 1837. It was on this property, adjoining Clayton's *Baltinglass*, that Hazell constructed the Hume residence, *Collingwood*. The land was originally the squatting run occupied by Hamilton Hume as early as 1821, when accompanied by his brother-in-law George Barber and William Henry Broughton, the group travelled as far as the location of Gunning. It was here that Hume established his base camp for the commencement of the renowned Hume and Hovell expedition to Port Phillip in 1824. At that time there were no settlers beyond Hume's holding.

Construction of the *Baltinglass Homestead*

Following John Kennedy Hume's death in 1840, Benjamin Clayton arranged for William Hazell to be reassigned to him at *Baltinglass*. Plans for a substantial dwelling were drawn up and with Hazell's excellent workmanship on Hume's homestead *Collingwood* as an example, Clayton arranged for Hazell to undertake the construction. It was a 'fine two-storied house ... with extensive wine cellars and stables for his racing stock'.¹¹¹

A watercolour painting completed in November 1866 depicts the landscape of *Baltinglass* showing clearly the vineyard and a small cottage. The artist was Eliza Goodridge, daughter of George James Woodhouse of *Burregong*.¹¹² In addition to the small slab cottage near the river on *Baltinglass*, Goodridge also depicts a large building at centre right of the painting.

The building appears to be two storeys with a shingled roof. Despite intensive searches, no photographs or paintings that show the *Baltinglass* homestead have been found. In the memoirs of Stuart Hamilton Hume reference is made to the attempted suicide of Francis 'Frank' Rawdon Hume following the rejection of his proposal of marriage to Emma, daughter of Benjamin Clayton. S. H. Hume relates that when Frank Hume attempted to hang himself from the banister to the

¹¹⁰ *Australasian Chronicle*, 28th January 1840.

¹¹¹ Hazell, E.G., 1978. *Some Came Free*, Roebuck Society, Canberra, p.60; Timms, F.A 1921, Paper read on the occasion of Gunning's centenary celebrations, subsequently published in the *Goulburn and District Historical Society Bulletin* No. 87, September 1974.

¹¹² *Burregong*, Portion 6 [1030 acres] and Portion 7 [500 acres] in the Parish of Garway, County of King.

stairs of *Baltinglass* he was cut down by Benjamin Clayton.¹¹³ There are several inconsistencies throughout Hume's memoirs, and this scenario is no exception. Emma Clayton would have been ten years of age in 1853, when the family left *Baltinglass*, the year before her father's death. While the marriage of very young women in Australian colonial society was quite acceptable, the prospect of marriage, at ten years-of-age, of the daughter of the Gunning district's prominent medico and magistrate, Dr. Benjamin Clayton, is highly improbable. The possibility that Frank Hume may have attempted suicide at *Baltinglass* is supported by the fact that he died shortly after by his own hand. There may be some foundation of truth in the statement concerning the 'banister to the staircase', and this historical statement could be corroborated by archaeological remains on the site.

Although *Baltinglass* homestead is no longer extant, remains of its substantial foundations were located in 2002 on Portion No. 9a, Parish of Gunning, County of King, on a gently sloping hillside. The foundations remain in a position close to where the two-storey shingled roof building is depicted in the Goodridge watercolour. The stone foundations of the homestead building are extensive. Although the archaeological visibility during the inspection in 2002 is estimated at 20%, it is evident that the foundations would have supported a two storey dwelling.¹¹⁴ As a working property, *Baltinglass* would most likely have comprised the homestead, an overseer's hut, men's quarters, bathhouse and laundry, kitchen, stables, coach house and blacksmith's shop, large sheds for the storage of grain and hay, processing shed for winemaking and wine cellars. A stone-lined wall, possibly the remains of a wine cellar or cold store, is located parallel to the internal rear foundations. Subsidence for a width of 3 metres and for a length of approximately 16 metres supports the possibility that this is the location of the reported 'wine cellars'.



Figure 114: The remains of a wall at the rear of the *Baltinglass* homestead.

¹¹³ Hume, S.H., 1991. *op.cit.* p.84.

¹¹⁴ Lambert Tracey, J., *op.cit.* 2007.

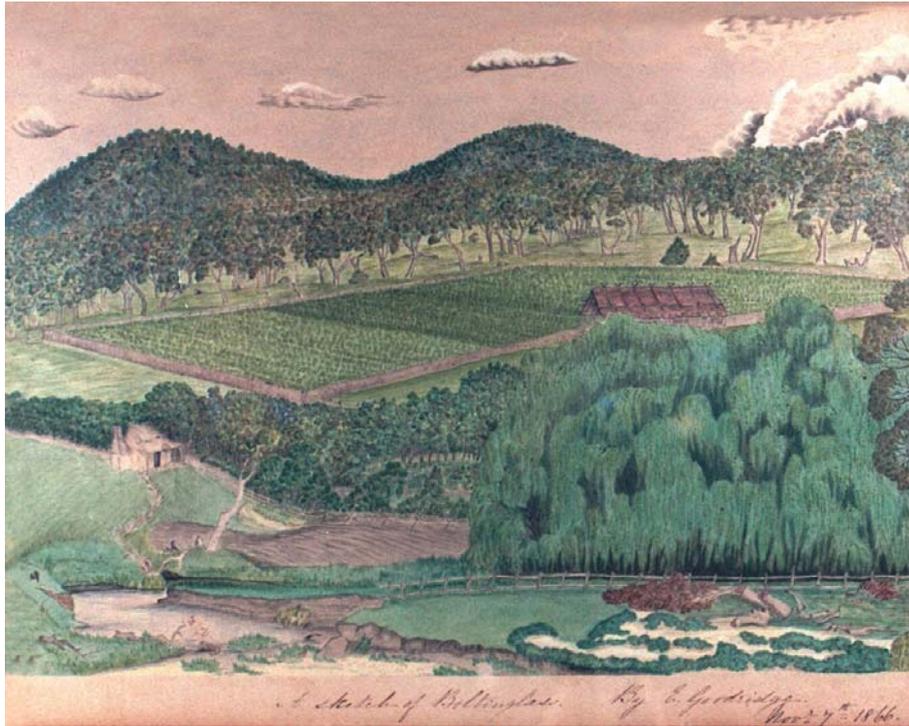


Figure 115: Watercolour annotated - 'A Sketch of Baltinglass by E. Goodridge Nov. 7 1866'. The original cottage occupied by the Clayton family is shown in the left foreground.



Figure 116: *Baltinglass* on the bank of the Lachlan River at Gunning, NSW, 2002. [same perspective as above]



Figure 117: The stone foundations of the front wall of the homestead.

Archaeological remains of several outbuildings are present within an acceptable proximity to the foundations of the homestead. These are identifiable by remnants of brick paving, bricks, stone walling, plaster, window glass, porcelain fragments and relevant artefactual materials. The location of the stables and coach house is evidenced by the isolated concentration of artefacts specifically identifiable with the keeping of horses, wagons, coaches. This area, approximately 50 m x 25 m., has several small intact sections of brick paving, the remainder presenting as a compacted earth floor. The area has not been ploughed. Remains of tools for reaping and chaff cutting are also distributed throughout this area. An avenue of exotic trees runs from the southern boundary of the homestead paddock to within 25 metres of the foundations of the homestead building.¹¹⁵

The *Baltinglass* vineyards are reported to have included the varieties of Riesling, Verdelho, Tokay, Shiraz, and Muscat grapes. Wyse produced an excellent Tokay wine, which was recognised locally with 1st prize at the 1859 Gunning Agricultural Show and an international award in Paris, although the date or information about that award is not given.¹¹⁶ The extent of the *Baltinglass* vineyards in 1866, at the time the property was held by James Wyse, is evident in the Goodridge watercolour. The photograph of the property taken from a hill on the adjoining property *Burregong* in 2002 clearly shows the vegetation marks of the terracing for the grapevines sloping upwards from the tree line.

¹¹⁵ Lambert Tracey, J., *op.cit.* 2007

¹¹⁶ Notes in the Clayton Collection.



Figure 118: Avenue of trees leading to the *Baltinglass* homestead.



Figure 119: *Baltinglass* from the adjoining property granted to Elizabeth Aiken Woodhouse and occupied by George Woodhouse. The vegetation marks of the Clayton's vineyards to the rear of the site of *Baltinglass* homestead are clearly defined.

BOUREONG

Built in the 1840s, the homestead of *Boureong* is important for its early association with the history of the Gunning region. The homestead is of architectural importance owing to its excellent workmanship and the formal nature of its Victorian Georgian design. Symmetrical and single storey (with a concealed attic), *Boureong* has foundations of sandstone rubble and walls of Flemish bond brickwork pointed with cream mortar.

On the front and rear elevations at regular intervals are six brick pilasters. Between these are double hung sash windows which have brick arches above and louvered shutters. There are verandahs at the front and the rear; that at the front has flat grille posts while the rear verandah is supported by octagonal timber posts. Scalloped valances add to the decoration of the verandahs. Doors are six panelled and there is a semicircular fanlight above the front door. Four concealed attic window openings are located in the rear eaves above the verandah. A covered walkway connects the large random rubble kitchen and the two storey dairy. An adjacent painted brick wing was constructed in the 1880s and it is connected by an extension of the rear verandah. Among other outbuildings are a brick barn which was built at the same time as the homestead. *Boureong* displays a high level of workmanship.



Figure 120: *Boureong*, Gunning NSW.

GUNNING PASTORAL, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

The first Gunning Show was held in February 1888 on land provided by Henry Saxby, the first president of the Pastoral, Agricultural and Industrial Society [PA&I Society].

In 1891 or 1893, the show was relocated to the town's recreation reserve. Reflecting the influence of the Temperance Society, use of both Henry Saxby's land and the recreation reserve was granted on the condition that no alcohol was permitted on the grounds.

The *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* reported more than 600 people attended the first Gunning Show on 23rd February 1888. However the rigid conditions regarding alcohol consumption were eventually challenged by members of the PA&I Society and no shows were held between 1893 and 1901. When the 'Show' resumed, a new group of trustees granted use of the recreation reserve without the alcohol restriction. By 1939 it was a major public event for the district as noted in the *Country Life and Stock and Station Journal*:

Gunning Show, which was held on the three closing days of last week, was an outstanding example of implicit faith by country people in their district, a testimony to the value of co-operation and loyalty to the show committee and Gunning Shire Council, and a glorious triumph of primary production over one of the driest seasons in the memory of the oldest inhabitants.¹¹⁷

The Show has long been an integral part of Gunning's social calendar and continues this fine rural tradition in displaying the heritage of pastoral and agricultural development.

¹¹⁷ 3rd March 1939, p.3.

UPPER LACHLAN SHIRE OFFICE AND CHAMBERS

This building erected in 1915 as the 'Gunning Shire Office' features a Federation style with an unusual concrete block construction. These blocks were made on site. The architectural style of the building is enhanced by the gable end treatment in dressed timber with chamfered edges. The window heads and tower cornices are rendered. These offices are highly significant locally for their association with the authority of Local Government for almost a century.



Figure 121: Upper Lachlan Shire Office and Chambers, Gunning.

MASONIC LODGE [FORMER]

This Masonic Lodge building was erected in 1924. It is of heritage significance for its association with the spread of Freemasonry in New South Wales. The face brick building on a rendered base and corrugated iron roof reflects the inter-war period of architecture. The building has symmetrical windows and a Portico with a rendered parapet about the central entry door. It is unusual for a Masonic Lodge building to have street-facing windows.



Figure 122: The former Masonic Lodge, Gunning.

GUNNING PUBLIC SCHOOL

Gunning Public School was first established as a National School in 1858 and has a long association with education in Gunning. It also reflects the Colonial Government's increased involvement in public education during the latter part of the nineteenth century. The original section of the building is architecturally important for exhibiting the characteristics of a schoolhouse built in Victorian Rustic Gothic style. The building, having a distinctive, decorative gable front, has aesthetic qualities and forms a significant element on Gunning's main street.

The original section of Gunning Public School was built in 1871 and was in use by 1872. The building's dominant feature is its gabled front with traceried barge boards and finial. The steep roof is clad with corrugated iron and has several gabled roof vents. Walling is multicoloured Flemish bond brickwork with shallow arched brick window lintels.¹¹⁸ Windows to the sides of the building are twelve pane double hung sashes, while fenestration to the front of the block consists of three, tall, narrow, multi-paned windows of which the central one is the tallest.

The southern wall of the block is painted. Apparently at a later date the northern wing was added. Also built of brick and with a gabled, iron roof, this wing has a verandah, part of which is enclosed. The window arch work is painted on this wing. There is a fibro addition to the rear of the original wing. The school is set amongst a collection of brick and weatherboard school buildings. The 1925 building acquired by the Department of Education in 1943 is considered to have been a Presbyterian Manse.¹¹⁹



Figure 123: Gunning Public School 2008.

COTTAGE, 11 COLLECTOR ROAD, GUNNING

This cottage has been identified by the community as being of local heritage significance. It is currently listed on the Heritage Schedule, Local Environmental Plan.

¹¹⁸ Apperly, R., 1989. *Pictorial Guide to Identifying Australian Architecture*, Sydney.

¹¹⁹ NSW Department of Education and Training, communication to Upper Lachlan Shire Council, August 2009.

FORMER BUTCHER'S SHOP, CNR. SAXBY AND WARRATAW STREETS

This former butcher shop c.1910 has recently undergone extensive restoration. The single storey weatherboard building has a gabled roof and hipped verandah. The ridge capping and finials are terracotta, making this an interesting combination of materials. It is of local heritage significance and is recommended for listing on the Heritage Schedule, Local Environmental Plan.



Figure 124: Former Butcher's Shop, cnr. Saxby and Warrataw Streets.

DO DUCK INN - FORMERLY *ARATULA INN*, 22 HUME STREET

This c.1890 single storey brick building features an attic and skillion verandah. It has distinctive polychromatic brickwork, cast iron lace posts and brackets. It is considered to have been a Cobb & Co. changing station, then later the residence of the Wheatley family.



Figure 125: *Aratula Inn*, now known as the 'Do Duck Inn', Gunning, NSW.

PYE COTTAGE, 121 YASS STREET

Pye Cottage is utilised as the rooms and museum of the Gunning and District Historical Society. The building was relocated to the site in Yass Street in 1970. The cottage was originally built c.1860 for the Savage family in Dalton and donated to the Society by the Pye family after whom it was named. Pye Cottage is a landmark venue for tourists in Gunning particularly those interested in local and family history. Although a relocated building, it is an excellent example of a vertical or 'drop' slab cottage with a metal chimney on a granite fireplace and demonstrates the Society's efforts to conserve the district's heritage.



Figure 126: Pye Cottage.

SHOP, 81 YASS STREET, GUNNING.

This small commercial building was erected c. 1880. It is a single storey building with a decorative parapet and cast iron lace cresting, concrete antifixae, rendered cornice and pilasters. The shop has a history of also being used as a cottage.



Figure 127: Shop, 81 Yass Street, Gunning.

BAILEY'S GARAGE

Bailey's Garage was established by Frank Bailey, c.1920, on what was a vacant site utilised by travelling shows and circuses. Bailey's relocated his business from the opposite side of Yass Street. The business was later purchased by Vern Southwell. The single storey painted brick facade is a distinctive feature of Yass Street. The garage has retained many of its original building characteristics including windows and the large doorway. The building is of heritage significance for its continued operation as a motor workshop for over 90 years.



Figure 128: Yass Street, Gunning, showing Bailey's Garage and the former Coronation Theatre building.

CORONATION THEATRE

This was formerly the site of the general store 'Victoria House' built by Reynolds and Grovenor after the flour mill was destroyed by fire. The present building, two/three single storey premises set behind a rendered brick parapet with two pediments, was erected c.1937. In addition to retail outlets, the building housed the Coronation Theatre.



Figure 129: Coronation Theatre building, Yass Street.

CAXTON HOUSE

Caxton House was formerly the residence of John Cooper, and later owned by the Wilson and Newman families. The building, constructed of course dressed granite, featuring granite quoins, was the first premises in Gunning occupied by the Commercial Bank of Australia. The verandah has modern Art Nouveau elements used in the 1984 reconstruction of this double storey Victorian building, which has an elegant verandah to the upper storey. There are French doors to the verandah. The double-hung sash windows to the street on the ground floor are shuttered.



Figure 130: *Caxton House*, Yass Street, Gunning, NSW.

CAXTON COTTAGE

Caxton Cottage was erected at the same time as Caxton House for John Cooper. The single storey granite building was a commercial retail outlet. The dormer window was added in 1984. The building is complementary to Caxton House, and both of these buildings are highly significant locally for their contribution to the Yass Street streetscape.



Figure 131: *Caxton Cottage*, Yass Street, Gunning, NSW.

NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The former National Bank of Australia building was erected c.1940 on the corner of Yass and Warrataw Streets. The double-storey red face brick premises has its roof concealed behind the parapet. Brick pilasters rise to the underside of the parapet and are capped with decorative concrete capitals. Timber painted double-hung windows are features of both street facades.



Figure 132: The former National Bank of Australia, Gunning.

MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL INSURANCE BUILDING [FORMER]

This single storey brick building was the former Commercial Banking Company and manager's residence. It adjoins the later built National Bank building and is of local significance for its heritage streetscape contribution.

TELEGRAPH HOTEL, YASS STREET

The *Telegraph Hotel* was originally a single storey building owned by 'Crusty' Cullen. The present two storey brick building was erected in 1916 and is an excellent example of a Federation style hotel in a country NSW town. It is highly significant to the history and heritage of Yass Street.



Figure 133: The *Telegraph Hotel*.

ST. EDMUND'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

St Edmund's Anglican Church was constructed in 1866. The building with stone buttresses had a timber shingle gable roof which was replaced during the restoration in 1985. The church entry is central to the north wall and features Gothic arched timber double doors and the portico is enclosed. This building replaced the original church erected in 1859 and destroyed during a storm. Reverend Robert Cartwright was the rector from 1838 to 1856.



Figure 134: St. Edmund's Anglican Church, Biala Street, Gunning.

ST. EDMUND'S ANGLICAN CHURCH RECTORY

St Edmund's Anglican Church Rectory, located on a prominent hill overlooking the town, was erected in 1866. The single storey rendered residence has a hipped gabled corrugated iron roof with returns at each end. The gable ends have ornate bargeboards and finials. There is a skillion verandah with twin timber posts.



Figure 135: St. Edmund's Anglican Church Rectory, Gunning.

GUNNING POST OFFICE

Gunning Post Office, a double storey brick building, with the first stage erected in 1881, and with later additions as seen in the photographs below. The original construction was undertaken by Thomas McBeath at a cost of £1,435. The building is highly significant locally and makes a valued contribution to the Yass Street streetscape.



Figure 136: Gunning Post Office, c.1905.¹²⁰



Figure 137: Gunning Post Office, 2007.

¹²⁰ National Archives of Australia

GUNNING DISTRICT SOLDIERS MEMORIAL

This World War I memorial is a polished grey trachyte obelisk on a stepped base. The foundation stone was laid on 29th September 1922 by Mrs William Fisher, whose son, R.J. Fisher, was killed in action. The memorial is of heritage significance to the people of Gunning and district.

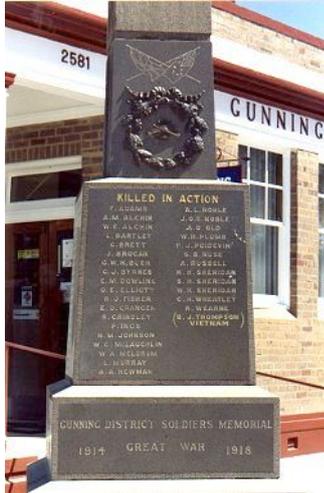


Figure 138: Gunning District Soldiers Memorial

Details of this memorial have been obtained from the Register of War Memorials in New South Wales which bears the insignia of the NSW State Government and the Returned and Services League of Australia (New South Wales Branch).

GUNNING COURT HOUSE, POLICE STATION AND LOCK UP

Gunning Courthouse, with its double height central court room flanked symmetrically by a single storey office wing on either side, typifies the general form of courthouses built in New South Wales during a substantial part of the 19th century. Dating from the 1870s, the complex has a long association with policing and the administration of justice in the Gunning district. Additionally, the lock up keeper's residence at the rear of the courthouse is among the oldest dwellings in Gunning. Located on Gunning's main thoroughfare and with fine design features and substantial massing, the courthouse is an important element in the Gunning townscape.



Figure 139: Gunning Court House, September, 1885, [SRNSW].



Figure 140: Gunning Courthouse Complex, 2007.

Gunning Courthouse Complex including, Courthouse, Police Station, Police Residence, Clerk of Petty Sessions Office and Lock Up, was constructed in 1879 to the designs of the Colonial Architect's Office. It was built onto the lock up keeper's residence which had been erected seven years earlier. The courthouse exemplifies the design of New South Wales courthouses during a substantial part of the nineteenth century; it is a symmetrical structure consisting of a central double height court room flanked on either side by a single storey office wing. One of these wings is the police station and the other is the office of the clerk of petty sessions.

The building is built of brick which has been painted and the roof is hipped and clad with corrugated iron. Two tall chimneys rise from the court room and one each from the flanking wings; they have prominent cornices and are topped by chimney pots. Windows are twelve pane, double hung sashes to the ground floor, and round arched four pane lights to the upper floor. The front verandah has plain timber posts. At the rear, the former lock up keeper's residence is also painted brick and the roof is again hipped and iron clad. This dwelling is one of the oldest buildings in Gunning. Further to the rear and to one side is the lock up and exercise yard. This is built of unpainted brick, with a painted section adjoining. There is also a brick toilet block.

LONDON HOUSE

London House, a double storey Flemish bond brick building, has a simple parapet and dentils below the parapet coping course and window sills. The arched coach entrance makes this building a feature of Yass Street streetscape. The London House department store predates the rendered '1881' on the front of the building. In its early history, London House was a hotel known as *Skelley's Inn* which was purchased in 1870 by Jones Bros., then converted into the London House department store.¹²¹ Business was conducted in the adjoining older grey granite building which now houses the Gunning Pharmacy. For a number of years London House was the main general store in Gunning.



Figure 141: London House, Gunning, est. 1881.



Figure 142a: London House, Gunning, at about the turn of the century.¹²¹

¹²¹ Gunning and District Historical Society, 1992. *Historical Landmarks of Gunning Shire*,

GUNNING RAILWAY STATION AND YARD GROUP

Gunning station group is a highly significant example of a small late Victorian country station complex with elements from the opening of the line in 1875 (when it was terminus for a year) through to 1913 when the last building on the site was added. It clearly demonstrates the changes from single track to double track operation in 1915 with addition of a second platform and more complex signalling arrangements.

The Station complex shows the importance of railways in rural New South Wales and in the development of the country by the scale of the buildings, particularly the station master's residence. It presents as a reasonably intact site with all of the major elements evident. The original station building was an early proto-type of standardised design in station buildings.



Figure 143: Gunning Railway Station.



Figure 144: Platform, Gunning Railway Station.



Figure 145: Waiting Room, Gunning Railway Station.

GUNNING STATION MASTER'S RESIDENCE [FORMER]

This elegant two-storey residence erected for the Gunning Railway Station Master is highly indicative of the importance of country rail transport in the later part of the 19th and early 20th century.



Figure 146: Gunning Station master's residence, [former] now in private ownership.

FISH RIVER WATER SUPPLY

Fish River Water Supply was an important site in the movement of trains in the steam era in providing water for locomotives.. The site is marked by the prominent water tanks alongside the track and the facility illustrates the range of facilities needed to maintain the steam rail system at its peak. The site is listed on the NSW State Heritage Register.

GUNNING CATHOLIC CEMETERY

Gunning Catholic Cemetery is highly significant locally for its association with early Catholic residents of Gunning and district. Located on the western side of Collector Road, it is important for the variety of monumental works.

UNITING CHURCH [FORMER WESLEYAN METHODIST]

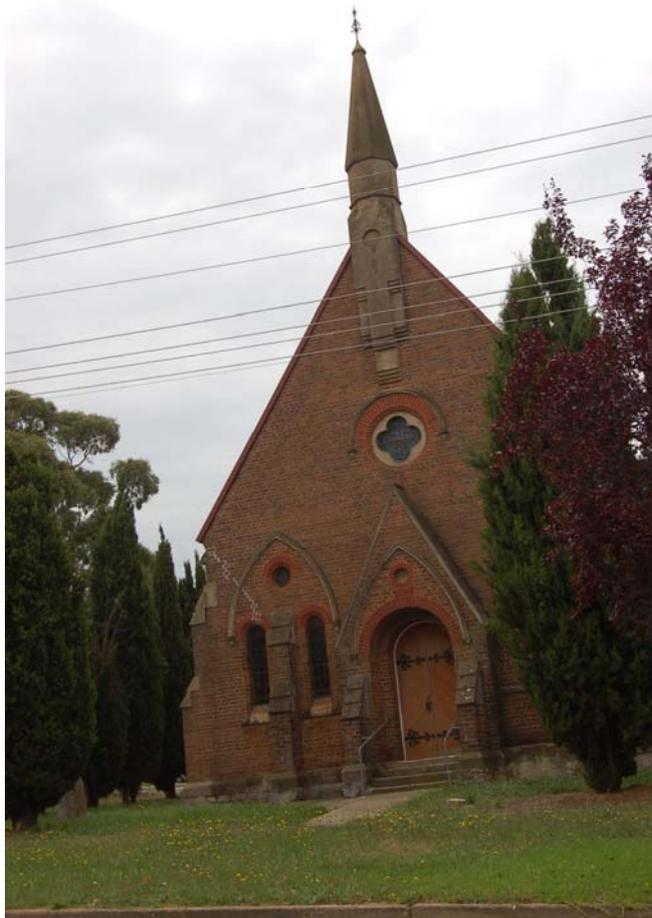


Figure 147: Uniting Church, Gunning, built in 1876 as the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CATHOLIC PRESBYTERY AND CHURCH

These buildings are significant as part in the Catholic buildings group and are recommended for listing on the Heritage Schedule, Local Environmental Plan.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CATHOLIC CONVENT BUILDING

The convent, a double storey symmetrical face brick building was completed and blessed by Bishop John Barry in December 1924. The first convent was established in 1900. The building was sold in July 1973.



Figure 148: The former St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Convent building.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S OLD CATHOLIC SCHOOL

This school building was erected in 1912. It is a single storey with a gabled tiled roof and Gothic windows high above floor level. Rendered buttress and prominent dormer vents are features of this granite stone building. The original palisade fence and gates are extant.

The former school is highly significant as part of the group of Catholic buildings on Cullavin Street.



Figure 149: St. Francis Xavier's Old Catholic School, Cullavin St. Gunning.

GUNNING GENERAL CEMETERY

The cemeteries of Upper Lachlan Shire provide significant evidence of the history and heritage of the district. Community memory is embodied in the monuments and gravestones, and cemeteries are an important part of the Shire's heritage assets. A monument, headstone or gravestone may be the most tangible existing record of a person's life, and therefore, acquires a very personal significance.

Cemeteries are important as both social and aesthetic elements of a community. They are commemorative landscapes and the graves and monuments are important as individual sites of family remembrance. Cemeteries demonstrate many aspects of a community's heritage including the development of an area and the genealogical and religious make up of the community. Botanical elements of cemetery design and technical and artistic representation in ironwork and monumental mason's skills are integral components.

Gunning General Cemetery has a high strategic and cultural heritage value. Many of the monuments have heritage significance for their historical, technical and creative elements. Most importantly, they are records of the life and death, joys and tragedies of individuals and families, early settlers who have been integral to the social history of the area.



Figure 150: Graves of members of the Hume and Kennedy families.



Figure 151: The grave of James Thomas Benn
 This is indicative of the exceptional monumental styles evident throughout the cemetery.



Figure 152: Joseph James Nettelton died December 1872.



Figure 153: Graves of the Collett family dating from 1875.



Figure 154: The dove of peace adorns the headstone of Lydia, wife of Henry Saxby who died on 10th November 1872.

LAGGAN

Laggan was established in 1837 when Donald MacPherson was granted 640 acres at Cuttiangullanlong. The village, located beside Reedy Creek, 7 km north-east of Crookwell, is surrounded by land used for farming and grazing. Many Scottish and Irish settlers took up small holdings at Redground, north of the Laggan, for subsistence farming growing potatoes. Other settlers took up more substantial grants, and it was they who first commenced growing wheat in the Laggan area.

On 15th July 1837, Lot 1, Peelwood Road, Laggan was advertised for sale. By 1839 the house was on the parish records. It was later given the name, *Killaiden House* after a poem written by Antoine Ó Raifteirí (1784-1835), a native of County Mayo, Ireland. Ó Raifteirí was blind from childhood and earned his living by playing the fiddle and singing his songs in country houses in the west of Ireland. The building was originally built as a lock-up and barracks, and later used as a general store, an hotel, an electrical goods store, an air raid shelter during World War II, a barber shop, shoe repair shop, petrol station and residence.

Laggan and the surrounding area was subject to the harassment of bushrangers during the mid-19th century. On 28th December 1863, the Tuena mailman was bailed up at Laggan and robbed of gold. James Monks was arrested although acquitted of the charges. Four months previous, horse thief John Cummins, was shot dead to the north of Laggan, while under police escort. It is thought his brother fired the shot in an attempted rescue effort. When Senior Sergeant James Stephenson went to the *Limerick Races Inn* at Cooksvale Creek, north of Laggan a few weeks later, he found bushrangers Fred Lowry and Larry Cummins were occupying a room. Stephenson shouldered open the door. He was wounded, Lowry was shot in the neck and Cummins surrendered. Lowry died en route to Goulburn.

In 1866 *Bailliere's NSW Gazetteer and Road Guide* reported that:

In the township of Laggan are a steam flour mill., a tannery and a black-smith's and a wheelwright's shop, all in full work. ...The hotels are the *Sportsman's Arms* the *Shamrock*, the *Sir Colin Campbell* on the Laggan Road. There are two racecourses, a good cricket ground and a pound in the township.....The district and country around is thickly grassed, well watered, heavily timbered and excellently adapted for agricultural pursuits.... Gold mining...is followed in the neighbourhood.....Laggan has a post office, court house, lock up, Police Barracks, National School and four stores. The communication with the neighbouring places is by horse and dray only...The population numbers about 300 persons, there being 80 dwellings in Laggan and the neighbourhood.

LAGGAN HOTEL

The Laggan Hotel is of local heritage significance to the community for its provision of hospitality since 1924. This building replaced an earlier hotel on the site and is important for its role as a social venue in the village.



Figure 155: Laggan Hotel c. 1924

LAGGAN MEMORIAL HALL

The Laggan Hall was built in 1926, and from then it was the venue for local dances, balls and other community occasions. In 1945 a memorial was added to the front of the hall to honour the men and women who had served in World War II. Before the Laggan Hall was constructed the dances were held at Willow Vale Mill. The owners would make available the grain room, which had a large slippery surface making it ideal for dancing. Sometimes, if there was a special ball, the venue would move to the Redbank Hall, which was situated along the Taralga Road. This hall was dismantled and added to the back of Laggan Hall in the mid-1940s.



Figure 156: Laggan Memorial Hall erected in 1926, with the facade added in 1945.

WILLOW VALE MILL

By 1845 wheat growing was sufficiently widespread near Laggan for a steam-driven flour mill to be built. Within fifteen years wheat was the main crop of the area. Willow Vale mill served the region for almost 100 years, initially providing flour, and fodder for cattle from the waste to local farmers, later exporting flour overseas during the First World War.

The Mill was destroyed by fire in the 1880s, although was rebuilt in 1891. Milling continued up until 1918 and although wheat eventually ceased to be the major local crop, the mill's owners continued processing grain from the Crookwell and Taralga districts. Grain was also imported for a short period from Argentina. The production capabilities of the mill were prolonged by the artificially high demand of wartime. There are suggestions that there was an early water powered mill on the site when Donald McPherson purchased land at Laggan from the Crown in 1838, however there is little historical data to support this claim.

New buildings on the Willow Vale Mill site, incorporating some existing remains of the original structure, are now adaptively reused as a B & B and restaurant. The historical significance of the Willow Vale Mill site remains important to the Laggan community and reflects the historical value of the area.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church at Laggan was commissioned in 1876. The last service was held there in 1941 and by 1948 the building was being used as a shearing shed. Many of the original features have been restored and the building is now in use as a private residence.

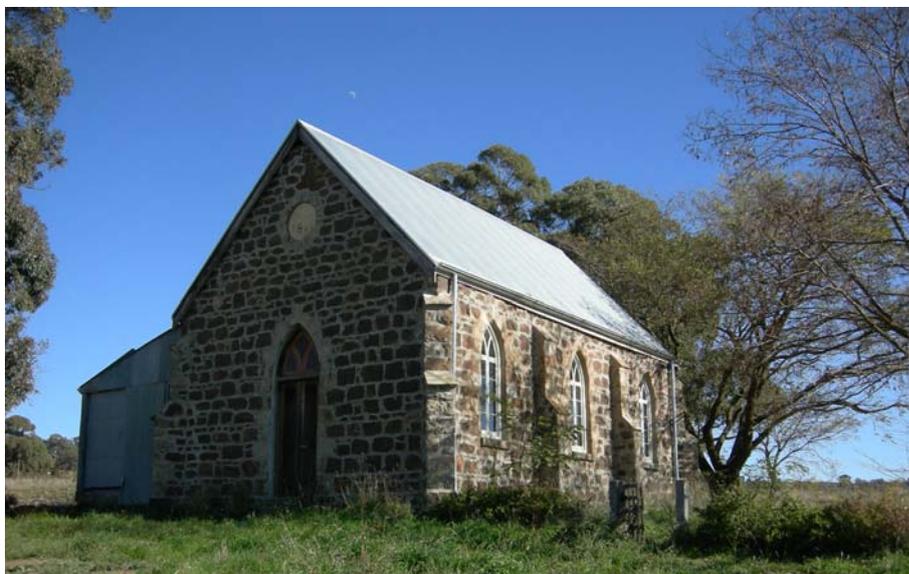


Figure 157: Laggan Presbyterian Church, now a private residence.
[Photograph courtesy Ms. Sandi Pike]

ALL SAINT'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

All Saints Anglican Church is of local heritage significance as representing the spread of the Church of England through rural NSW. It is important as a focal point of religious and community activities since its consecration in 1922.

THE CEMETERY, LAGGAN.

The cemetery at Laggan provides a tangible social and historical record of the area's pioneers. As well as providing genealogical information, the monuments within the cemetery display creative and technological accomplishments in the impressive sandstone stelae of Gothic style dating from the late 1860s. These contrast dramatically with the simple wooden Celtic crosses. The thick perimeter plantings, together with the cemetery's setting at the foot of hills just outside the village of Laggan, suggest an attempt to reproduce the intimate melancholic atmosphere of the English churchyard. The cemetery is planned along an east west axis and all the monuments face east. There is a dramatic contrast in monument styles with large elaborate 19th century sandstone headstones and marble crosses dominating the cemetery. Several sandstone monuments have iron cross surmounts. There are also eight large granite monuments. There are also five wooden Celtic crosses.

Some recently added monuments mark where monuments have been lost. These may have been old footstones since they are all gabled and Gothic in style. A cast bronze plaque with name and date of death is attached. Recent burials feature granite slab and desk monuments.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

St Andrews Catholic Church erected in 1924 is highly significant locally for its cultural and social values to the community. It is architecturally representative of the post-war economic gains in rural NSW and has a dominant presence in the village.



Figure 158: Catholic Church, Laggan.

LAGGAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Laggan Public School commenced taking pupils in 1871. The school closed in 1871 then re-opened in 1874. The school was established on the present site a gift to the Department of Public Instruction in 1881 by Thomas Marsden, owner of the Laggan Estate. The 1882 bluestone building and residence are of high local heritage significance.

TUENA

Tuena, the most northern village in the Upper Lachlan Shire, derives its economic viability from heritage tourism. The area was settled by squatters soon after the first series of explorations by Throsby and others. However, it was Samuel Blackman who formally gained title to his land in 1836. Other early landholders were J. Cramp who held Portions 5 and 6 at 'The Third Flat'; James Hall whose Portions 7 and 8 fronted Tuena Creek and S. Smith on Portion 9 'Surveyor's Flat'.

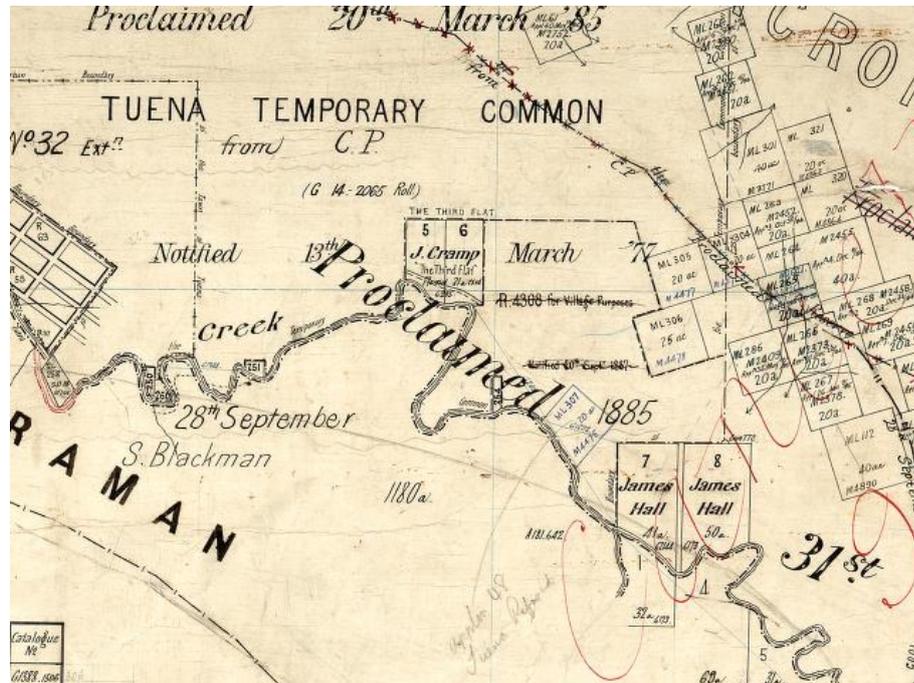


Figure 159: Map of the *Parish of Tuena, County of Georgiana, Department of Lands, NSW, 1885*, showing the 1180 acre landholding of Samuel Blackman.

Following the official discovery of gold at Ophir, near Bathurst, prospectors shipped the first gold out of the Abercrombie area to Goulburn in August 1851, and by October gold had been discovered, supposedly by Rev. John Douglass, close to the settlement at Tuena. The area became the site of a goldrush and within months hundreds of goldseekers were prospecting on Tuena Creek.

Tuena during the goldrush period was a landscape of tents and huts however entrepreneurs soon took advantage of the miner's needs and constructed commercial premises, both hotels and stores. The first post office and police station were established in Tuena in 1852 and the township was formally proclaimed in May 1859. A school was established c.1860 giving children of mining families the opportunity for education.

For decades the Abercrombie Caves, north of Tuena, provided excellent hideouts for bushrangers including Ben Hall, Frank Gardiner, John Vane, Johnny Gilbert, John O'Meally, eager to take advantage of miners and gold escorts. As early as 1836 troopers captured bushranger and horse thief John Cummins and his associate, Fred Lowry at Limerick Creek, south of Tuena.

The alluvial gold at Tuena was easily won with the highest yields being obtained in 1852. A gold bearing quartz lode was discovered at Junction Point in 1854 and this find brought with it an increase in the number of prospectors. Mining locations had their own distinctive names, during the 1860s 'Junction Point', and then in 1899 the use of the term 'Tuena Creek' became more prevalent. 'Long Hollow' in 1903 and 'Nuggetty Gully' in 1904 were self-descriptive. The search for gold near Tuena again became a lifestyle choice for many men during the 1930s at the height of the 'Great Depression'.

Although the gold yields diminished, smaller rushes again occurred in the 1890s and the extraction and processing of silver, copper and other minerals was sustained through the latter half of the 19th century. Many small mine shafts sunk along Tuena Creek remain evident. Production of wool, fat lambs, potatoes and seed potatoes, oats, hay and cold climate fruits eventually replaced the declining wheat growing industry in importance in the area.¹²² The Tuena Courthouse remained in operation until 1958.



Figure 160: The Book Keeper's Cottage, Tuena, c. 1861.

THE BOOK KEEPER'S COTTAGE

The 'Bookkeeper's Cottage' constructed in 1861 of wattle and daub, is highly significant locally as the oldest extant building in the town of Tuena. It was both office and home to the official who tallied the gold before it was shipped out by coach and armed escort, usually to Goulburn.

The Tuena Goldrush Festival which has been held every Easter Saturday for the past 30 years, is an important social and cultural event which promotes the history and heritage of Tuena. Gold fossicking is encouraged along Tuena Creek within the village area. Gold continues to be found in small quantities at Mt Costigan, Junction Point, Abercrombie River and Grove Creek.¹²³

¹²² *Regional Histories*, 1976, pp. 106-115.

¹²³ *Tuena: Historic Gold Mining Village*, c.2000.

THE *GOLDFIELD'S INN*

The *Goldfields Inn* was established in 1866. It was the third hotel erected in Tuena and established by David Bremmer. It is the only hotel remaining. The *Goldfields Inn* is significant for its role in providing hospitality to those on the mining fields and its heritage value is also evident in that part of the original wattle and daub construction is incorporated in the present building.



Figure 161: The *Goldfields Inn* Hotel, Tuena.

PARSON'S GENERAL STORE

The original Parson's Store was constructed c.1860. The store was rebuilt in 1954, next to the original store. These commercial premises are highly significant locally for their contribution to the economic viability of the town and for provision of services and supplies to local residents and travellers. The current structure contains fixtures from the original store. Its presence contributes to the ongoing heritage quality of Tuena and is valued for its association with the Parson's family.

A GLIMPSE OF LIFE AND DEATH AT TUENA

In late October 1884, the community of Tuena was in turmoil. A family named Tracey who were living on the Peelwood road, 'about nine miles on the Goulburn side', were afflicted with Scarlet Fever. By 27th October, three of the family, aged five, eleven and twenty-four, had died and five others were infected. The situation was so severe that under instructions from the Government, Dr. Morton of Goulburn had travelled to treat the family and Police Superintendent Morisset had engaged a nurse to go to the family.

The disease was initially contracted by one of the Tracey sons who had been out sheep droving. Upon his return home six others of the family also became infected. The eldest son, Luke Tracey was married with five children. He and his family were living two miles from his parents and siblings. Both he and his ten year-old son died as a result of the disease.¹²⁴ William Maxwell who had taken the bodies of the first two family members to the Laggan Cemetery also contracted Scarlet Fever and was conveyed to the Goulburn Hospital. The public school at Flowerburn was closed due to the probability of the outbreak of an epidemic.

¹²⁴ *Goulburn Herald* 4th November 1884. Letter, 31st October 1884 written by J. S. Morgan, Laggan.

TUENA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Tuena Public School is highly significant locally for its contribution to education in the area since its establishment in 1889. The Late Victorian architectural style is a fine representation of a government building of the period. The School is also of heritage value for its social and cultural association with past pupils and teachers. The school won two Director-General's Awards for teaching and excellence. Tuena Public School closed in 1998 and is now in private ownership.



Figure 162: Public School, Tuena, est. 1889.

ST MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

St Mary's Catholic Church, consecrated in 1934, is highly significant to the Tuena Catholic community. The building makes a valued heritage contribution to the village and is representative of the religious architectural style of the Inter-War period in country areas of New South Wales.



Figure 163: St Mary's Catholic Church, Tuena.

ST. MARK'S ANGLICAN CHURCH

St. Mark's Anglican Church was completed in 1886 at a cost of £200. The Church is of high local heritage significance for its association with the provision of religious services by the Church of England. This simple weatherboard construction is representative of the style utilised in ecclesiastical buildings in country towns of New South Wales during the later part of the 19th century.



Figure 164: St. Mark's Anglican Church, Tuena.

ST. MARGARET'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

St. Margaret's Presbyterian Church, built from locally hewn stone at a cost of £500 in 1890. St Margaret's has been an integral part of Tuena's Presbyterian community and is of high significance locally for its social and religious associations. It is an important architectural feature of the Tuena village. The church was restored in 1971.



Figure 165: St Margaret's Presbyterian Church, Tuena, c. 1890.

CULVERTS, TUENA - ABERCROMBIE ROAD,

For many years the stone culverts on the Tuena-Abercrombie road near Quarry Creek, have been purported to be the work of convict labour gangs. While our convict heritage is highly significant, it is also important to accurately attribute this history. The stone culverts at Quarry Creek are 'Depression Era' work sites c.1930. Such sites are highly recognized from a heritage perspective and are no less important than convict sites. Jeanne Willis, in *Telling it as it was*, states that:

The roads in the old days were very bad. A Mr. James Hearne of Wren's Nest had some very good ideas on improvements of the road and made his suggestions to the Crookwell Shire Council. They were accepted. One of these alterations was between Tuena and Abercrombie, near a place called Quarry Creek. Three stone culverts were built there by a man called 'Williams', who later became a minister of religion.



Figure 166: One of three stone culverts on the Tuena Abercrombie Road, Quarry Creek.



Figure 167: Stone culvert, Quarry Creek, Tuena.