Euberta Hall, tennis courts and recreation reserve, Euberta. *PF 1999 photograph*

WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL
RURAL HERITAGE STUDY
VOLUME 1 : THE STUDY

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CONSERVATION ARCHITECTS/PLANNERS • CANBERRA
IN ASSOCIATION WITH
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FINAL DRAFT
FEBRUARY 2000

WWCC · Rural Heritage Study · 2000
Volume 1 · Heritage Study Report

Preface

*You've heard of Mungrybambone and the Gundabluey pine, Quobbotha,
Girilambone, and Terramungamine, Quambone, Eunonyhareenyha, Wee Waa,
and Buntijo – "
But the rest of the shearers stooped him, "For the sake of you jaw, go slow,
If you reckon those names are short ones out where such names prevail, Just try
and remember some long ones before you begin the tale."
And the man from the western district, though never a word he said,
Just winked with his dexter eyelid, and then he tired to bed.*

From 'Those Names'
The collected vase of A.B. 'Banjo' Patterson

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1.1 Background

The brief for the City of Wagga Wagga heritage study was issued in March 1999, and included the preparation of a historical context report; the identification, assessment and documentation of places of cultural significance; and the preparation of planning and management recommendations for those places. A copy of the brief is included at **Appendix 1**. During the course of the study, it was decided that the study should be separated into two parts; The Wagga Wagga City and Rural Heritage Studies.

Refer Wagga Wagga Heritage Study Brief
Appendix 1 Volume 1

The project has been supervised by Ms Nicole Lennon, Senior Strategic Planner, Wagga Wagga City Council, and management of the study has been overseen by a steering committee comprising a National Trust representative, a Civic Trust representative, a WWCC Councillor, the WWCC Heritage Advisor and the Manager of Urban and Rural Planning, Wagga Wagga City Council.

1.2 Consultant Team

The consultant team for the study comprised the following personnel:

Project oversight and planning
Peter Freeman
Peter Freeman & Partners Pty Ltd
Conservation Architects & Planners

Project management, fieldwork and inventory preparation
Patricia Kumar
Anna Freeman
Peter Freeman Pty Ltd
Conservation Architects & Planners

Historian
Ms Sherry Morris
Historian, Wagga Wagga

1.3 Methodology

An integral part of the Wagga Wagga Heritage Study is the thematic environmental history of post-contact settlement and development within the study area. The thematic environmental history has been prepared using the NSW Historical Themes, and this thematic framework informed the fieldwork component of the study. The thematic history is included at **Section 2.0**, below.

Refer Thematic History
Section 2 Volume 1

The fieldwork to identify places of cultural heritage significance, has been prepared following extensive liaison with interested organisations and individuals, and through liaison with the project historian.

Refer
Structure of the inventory
Section 3 Volume 1
Inventory
Volume 2,3, 4 & 5

The structure of the inventory of items of heritage significance is discussed at **Section 3.0**, below, and the inventory is included within a separate volume, refer **Volumes 2, 3, 4 and 5.**

1.4   Study Area

The study area encompasses the whole of the area incorporated within the City of Wagga Wagga boundaries.

Map of the Wagga Wagga City Council area, showing localities.
WWCC

1.5   Constraints on the Project

The Wagga Wagga City Council area incorporates the former Mitchell and Kyeamba Shires and the City of Wagga Wagga, an area totalling 488,000 hectares [4,886 square kilometres] and rich with heritage resources. As the inventory fieldwork progressed, it

became apparent that time and funding constraints would necessitate an adjustment to the scope of the briefed tasks. As a result, the fieldwork has been concentrated on the rural areas of the City Council, and the consultation recommendation that the study be split into two stages [Stage 1 : Rural Heritage Study; Stage 2: City Heritage Study] was accepted by Wagga Wagga City Council. This is the Wagga Wagga Rural Heritage study document.

1.6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1.7 HEADING ICONS

Each of the sections of this study has a 'header' which describes the study and the particular sections / page number for the document. The 'header' icons are as follows:

Preface : Elizabeth Nugent grave on 'College Creek', Tarcutta
Contents : Elizabeth Nugent grave on 'College Creek', Tarcutta
Section 1 : Janey Harvey's Cottage, Oberne [OBE 02]
Section 2 : Lutheran Church cemetery, Mangoplah [MAN 01]
Section 3 : Flowerdale School, Flowerdale [TGA 02]
Section 4 : Scots Church, Oura [OUR 04]
Section 5 : Euberta Hall, Euberta [EUB 03]
Section 6 : Elizabeth Nugent grave on 'College Creek', Tarcutta

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The thematic history which follows was prepared by Ms Sherry Morris, historian, Wagga Wagga, in accordance with the New South Wales historical themes, as set out in the NSW Heritage Manual [1996]. The thematic history has been edited and arranged by Peter Freeman Pty Ltd. The thematic history is not intended to provide a detailed history of the Wagga Wagga region but to identify the themes that have influenced its development since Europe an settlement during the 1830s, and in doing so provide a framework for the identification of buildings and sites of cultural heritage significance.

Those buildings and sites have been described and assessed within an inventory format within Volumes 2 to 4, however reference to individual sites is made through the inclusion of notes within the side margin of this thematic history. As the fieldwork has been concentrated in the rural areas of the City Council area, most of these margin notes will refer to rural sites, and no margin reference is made to sites of cultural heritage significance which are located within the urban areas. This thematic history will be provided within both the Wagga Wagga City and Rural Heritage Study documents.

It should be noted that in historical terms the Wagga Wagga City Council is a relatively new entity, formed as a result of the 1981 amalgamation of the rural Shires of Kyeamba and Mitchell with the City of Wagga Wagga.

2.2 ABORIGINAL HISTORY

Aborigines were living in eastern Australia over 40,000 years before the present. By the time European settlers arrived in 1788, groups of Aborigines [usually called 'tribes'] had identified with clearly defined areas within the continent. The Wiradjuri 'tribe' roamed over a large area which extended from the Murray River in the south to Yass and the mountains in the east to Molong in the north and Nymagee and Hillston in the west and inclue#d the present local government area of Wagga Wagga.[1]

Before the first European settlers arrived in the Wagga Wagga region, the Wiradjuri had already been affected by smallpox. One of the early settlers in Wagga Wagga, F. A. Tompson, noticed that nearly all the old men and women presented the unmistakable signs of smallpox.[2] A measles epidemic in 1835 also played havoc with the Wiradjuri people.[3] Alcohol [a common form of payment

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[1] N. B. Tindale, *Aboriginal Tribes of Australia*, California, 1974.

[2] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 24 February 1869.

[3] F. A. Tompson, quoted in 'Back to Wagga Supplement', *The Daily Advertiser*, 24 April 1956.

for work] added to their problems. With European occupation their traditional society was disrupted and Aboriginal law and the authority of elders was undermined. Naturally there was friction between Aborigines and settlers. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, for example, reported in May 1839 that at 'Tooyoo' station [between 'Gobbagombalin' and 'Ganmain'], owned by John Jenkins, eleven head of cattle had been speared to death and nineteen were missing.[4] However, most of the fighting took place closer to Narrandera on the Lower Murrumbidgee where the Wiradjuri from Wagga Wagga had taken refuge. Several Wagga Wagga squatters had their out-stations on the Lower Murrumbidgee [outside the Wagga Wagga area] attacked and the Bests were forced to leave 'Buckingbong'.[5]

Some of the Wiradjuri men found employment on the squatting stations. John Peter employed up to twenty at one time [but usually about seven] and found them particularly useful in washing sheep, stripping bark, reaping and shepherding. James Gormly employed Aboriginal stockmen to overland stock and found them very reliable.[6] Aboriginal trackers were employed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands Edgar Beckham.[7] Some of the women gained employment as domestics. However, with closer settlement in the Wagga Wagga district in the 1870s, less seasonal work was available to the Wiradjuri men and Wiradjuri numbers gradually dwindled.

The Wiradjuri continued to hold corroborees and to maintain their customs and lifestyle wherever possible. In the early 1840s, Basil Bennett, the stepson of Anthony Marshall, Superintendent of the 'Wagga Wagga' run, saw a corroboree take place in Wagga Wagga with 400-500 Aborigines attending. Bennett also saw a tribal fight between the Tumut and the Murrumbidgee Aborigines [on the 1999 site of the Australian Arcade]. There were about a thousand Aborigines involved; only one died though many were wounded.[8] John Peter described a pitched battle between the Wiradjuri and an eastern tribe. There were 400 each side with the wives and children

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4 Henry Cosby, Report to the Colonial Secretary, 12 May 1839, in Colonial Secretary Correspondence: Letters from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1839, Archives Office of NSW 4/2438.2.

5 James Gormly, 'Exploration and Settlement on the Murray and Murrumbidgee' in *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Volume 2, Part 2, June 1906, p.40; and James Gormly, *Exploration and Settlement*, Sydney, 1921, p.118.

6 James Gormly, newspaper clipping in scrapbook, Charles Sturt University Regional Archives, RW98.

7 Edgar Beckham to Colonial Secretary, 23 October 1847, Colonial Secretary: Letters from Commissioner of Crown Lands, Archives Office of NSW 4/2759.

8 *Back to Wagga Souvenir*, Wagga Wagga, 1927; and B. B. Bennett, *Wagga Wagga Express*, 5 March 1892.

of each tribe encamped in the rear. Several Aborigines on each side were killed or wounded.[9] In the 1850s, the daughters of Robert Holt Best when riding their ponies across the plain saw a large group of Aborigines on the sandhill [in the vicinity of the modern site of the RSL Club] and found them burying a dead Aborigine in the traditional way, tied up in the sitting position.[10] In 1845, James Gormly while riding over the open plain [the site of Wagga Wagga racecourse in 1999], observed smoke rising on the river bank and saw a hundred Aborigines camped in gunyahs constructed of bushes [below the site of the current Wiradjuri bridge].[11]

It became the government custom to issue blankets [and occasionally tomahawks] to adult male Aborigines each year on the Queen's Birthday. According to one contemporary, James Edney, the Aborigines would come to Wagga Wagga a week or a month before and moved about the town begging. After receiving their blankets they usually painted their bodies and held a corroboree.[12] At first 300-400 Aborigines mustered to receive their blankets[13] but in May 1869 only seven Aborigines applied and in May 1877 only five applied.[14] In 1875 the *Wagga Wagga Express* was claiming that the 'extinction of aborigines appears to have proceeded more rapidly here than in most parts of the colony for the appearance of one in the street now is indeed a rarity'.[15]

By the 1880s, many lived, at least temporarily, on the Warangesda mission station established by the Reverend Gribble near Darlington Point or at the Brungle Reserve established by the Aboriginal Protection Board halfway between Gundagai and Tumut, but they still moved about the country as they had always done. According to the 1901 Census, six Aborigines were living in Wagga Wagga.[16] Several Aboriginal families moved to Wagga Wagga under the Aboriginal Resettlement Program from 1974. By 1981, there were 297 people identifying as Aboriginal in Wagga Wagga and this rose to 750 people by 1985, 967 in 1991 [1.8% of the population] and 1425 Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders [687 males and 728 females] by the 1996 Census.

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9   John Peter, Reminiscences of NSW and Victoria, by Roger Therry, 1863, in notes of E. Fenn Lusher, papers on loan to Charles Sturt University Regional Archives.

10 J.J. Baylis, 'The Murrumbidgee and Wagga Wagga', *Journal of the Royal Australian Historical Society*, Volume 13, 1927, pp.294-295.

11 Gormly, *Exploration and Settlement*, pp.176, 204.

12 J.B. Edney, Reminiscences, Charles Sturt University Regional Archives, RW5, Box 2, Number 28.

13 J.J. Baylis, 'The Murrumbidgee and Wagga Wagga', p.254.

14 *Sydney Morning Herald*, 31 May 1869.

15 *Wagga Wagga Express*, 7 August 1875.

16 1901 Census.

2.3 EUROPEAN EXPLORATION

The first European explorers to travel near the future site of Wagga Wagga [to the east of Tumut] were Hamilton Hume and William Hovell, and their six convict servants in November 1824. They saw many Aboriginal fires in the distance and noticed paths with numerous recent footprints of men, women and children over the area that is now Humula station. A tree on Humula station reputed to have been carved with Hamilton Hume's initials was washed away in the 1975 flood.[17]

In 1829 Captain Charles Sturt, George Macleay, three soldiers and nine convicts were the first European explorers to travel over the site of Wagga Wagga. Sturt's party reached Pondebadgery [later Wantabadgery] on 3 December 1829. According to Sturt, the Murrumbidgee River presented 'a still, deep sheet of water to the view, over which the casuarina bends with all the grace of the willow, or the birch, but with more sombre foliage'. To the west, he said, 'a high line of flooded-gum trees' extended from the river to the base of the hills. The flats near the River were described as 'clear and fertile' and the hills as 'grassy and lightly timbered'. Travelling by bullock dray and horse over the north bank of the river, they passed over the future site of North Wagga Wagga and observed red kangaroos and a few wild turkeys and noted that box and other common Eucalypti were the main trees. On 6 December 1829, they camped west of North Wagga close to the southern end of the Malebo Range. Although it was 'of no great height', Sturt described the view from the Range as 'extensive' and remarked on a 'solitary double hill' and 'a remarkable Mountain [Kengal]' to the south-west [Galore Hill and The Rock]. In this area he noticed banksia as well as the usual box, casuarina and flooded gum trees.[18]

In 1836, Major Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, the Surveyor General, passed through the Wagga Wagga area on his return from the Darling River and the Port Phillip district [which he called 'Australia Felix']. He found that the upper portion of the Murrumbidgee River was then fully occupied as cattle stations and settlement had extended much lower down the river. So great was the thoroughfare that he found a 'tolerable cart road' from one station to another.[19] His route became the main overland route to Melbourne. It became known as the Port Phillip Road, an

A memorial to Charles Sturt was erected in 1929, the centenary of his first exploration. The memorial, a concrete obelisk with a brass plaque, was originally located at the river end of Gurwood Street. In June 1997 the monument was moved to the Wagga Beach alongside the picnic area.
In 1989 Charles Sturt University was named in the explorer's honour.

Charles Sturt memorial.
PF 1999 photograph

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[17] W. Bland, *Journey of Discovery to Port Phillip, New South Wales by Messrs W.H. Hovell and Hamilton Hume in 1824 and 1825*, facsimile edition, Sydney, 1965, pp.80-81.

[18] Charles Sturt, *Two Expeditions into the Interior of Southern Australia*, London, 1833, pp.28-46; and Keith Swan and Margaret Carnegie, *In Step With Sturt*, Armadale, Victoria, 1979.

[19] T. L. Mitchell, *Three Expeditions into Eastern Australia*, London, 1839; and J. H. L. Cumpston, *Thomas Mitchell: Surveyor General and Explorer*, London, 1955.

extension of the Great Southern Road from Sydney to Goulburn [renamed the Hume Highway in 1928].

2.4 The First Pastoralists

People and Properties

The first Europeans to settle in the Wagga Wagga area were Sydney stockholders who had expanded firstly to the Goulburn area and then to the Wagga Wagga area in the 1830s. Although at first illegal settlers, from 1836 these squatters were able to obtain licences to depasture stock on their runs. Their demands for security of tenure resulted in the Orders in Council of 1847, which granted them fourteen-year leases and allowed them to purchase unlimited quantities of their runs at a minimum price of £1 an acre. They brought cattle first along the river frontages and then along the tributary creeks north and south of the river. Crude slab and bark huts were constructed to provide accommodation. Some of the first pastoral stations established in the study area are described below.

'Eunonyhareenyha' [a Wiradjuri word for 'blacks lying in ambush' and 'reserve for emus], on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River, taken up by former convict Charles Tompson and his sons Frederick and Edwin.

The Best family cemetery, now located in the Wagga Wagga suburb of Ashmont, contains the graves of the Best and Pearson families. [ASH 01]

'Wagga Wagga' [an Aboriginal word for 'a place of many crows'], taken up by another former convict George Best and his sons. After the disastrous flood of 1852 the Bests moved to a new homestead built on a sand rise at **'Flowerdale'**.

'Tooyoo', taken up by convict John Jenkins and sons, John and Frank.

'Gobbagombalin', taken up by the Thorne family who also owned 'Wantabadgery'.

'Goolilagumby' [meaning 'a man with many boomerangs'] later called 'Gumby Gumby' and eventually **'Gumly Gumly'**, managed by James Bourke, an Airds landholder. After his death in 1835, his widow Mary Bourke managed the property until she married John Peter.

'Umutbee' [meaning 'swamp at the rear'], established by Englishman, T.H. Mate. It was on the future site of Tarcutta.

'Kyeamba' [the Wiradjuri word for 'forehead band'], taken up by Scotsman John Smith. The station extended from the 'American Yards' [later Humula] to **'Toole's Creek'** and embraced **'Book Book'**.

'Tarcuttah' [later 'Borambola'] and 'Pullitop', taken up by John Peter for the wealthy and influential Macleay family.

'Oberne' station, claimed by Thomas Hill Bardwell by 1848.

Substantial properties were later established by John Cox at 'Mangoplah' and John Donnelly at 'Borambola', while 'O'Brien's Creek' [formerly part of 'Gumly Gumly' and later known as 'Big Springs' station] between Wagga Wagga and Albury was acquired by G.P. Wilson.
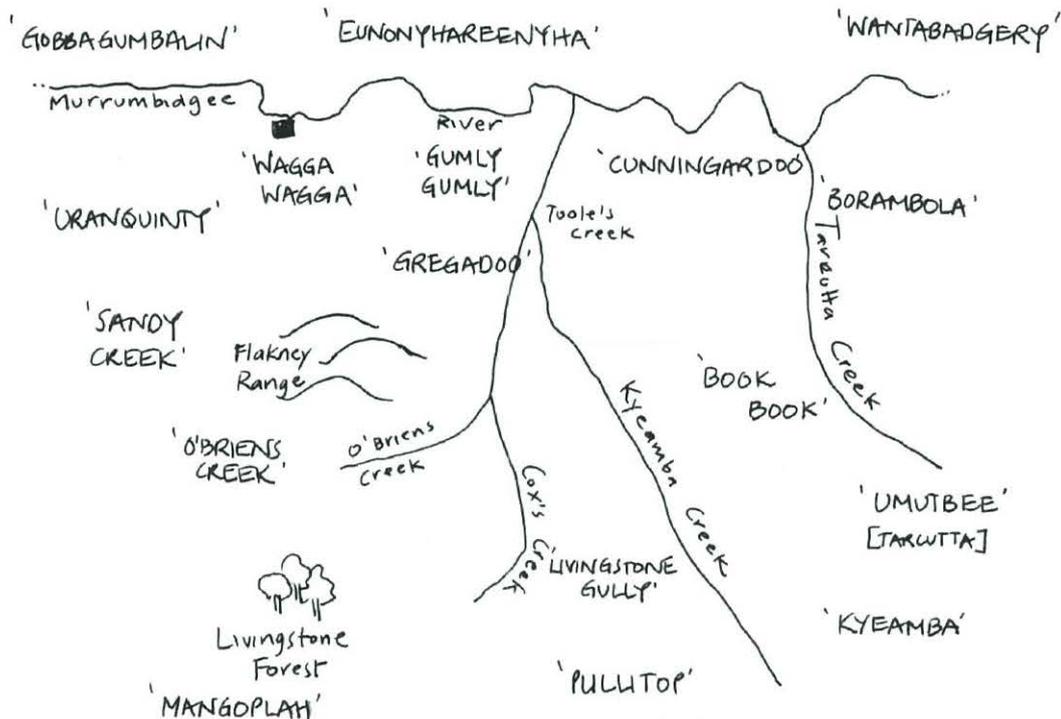
Sketch of situation of Squatter's runs surrounding Wagga Wagga in 1848.
Tracing of a sketch provided by Sherry Morris

By the 1840s there was a trend away from the less demanding cattle towards the more labour intensive sheep. In 1840, there were over 11,000 sheep grazing at 'Eunonyhareenya', about 4,600 at 'Gumly Gumly' and 1,400 at 'Wagga Wagga'. John Peter had 10,500 sheep at 'Gumly Gumly' and when he retired as manager for the Macleays in the mid 1840s he boasted that he handed over 30,000 thriving, healthy and well-bred sheep at 'Borambola' and 'Pullitop'.[20] More substantial homesteads were being built as families moved onto the runs.

After the discovery of gold in the early 1850s, squatters found a growing demand for meat in Victoria. Whereas Wagga Wagga cattle were selling in Sydney for £1 a head and sheep for two shillings and sixpence, bullocks at the Victorian goldfields were being sold for £16 a head and sheep for £3 a head. Vast numbers of

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[20] Paul De Serville, *Tubbo: The Great Peter's Run*, Melbourne, 1982, pp.37-38.

sheep and particularly cattle were driven south from the Riverina and from properties north of Wagga Wagga [even from the new colony of Queensland]. The Riverina became an important holding area for the fattening of stock. John Smith of 'Kyeamba' also found a market for his wine on the goldfields.

Wool prices continued to rise and the number of sheep in the Wagga Wagga area grew steadily in response to the growth in the British and French wool textile industry. During the boom period of the 1870s and 1880s, squatters borrowed heavily to extend their flock carrying capacity and to improve the quality of their stock. They also borrowed to make large-scale improvements to their stations, to build better homesteads, woolsheds, shearing sheds and sheep washing plants; to sink small dams; and to erect boundary and subdivision fences [often in wire instead of the cheaper split rails set in posts]. Sheep numbers increased rapidly. By 1887, the largest sheep owners included:

Sheepowner	Station	Sheep
Abraham Booth	Gobbagombalin	51,919
John Cox	Mangoplah	25,000
R. Cox	Marrar	25,000
Donnelly Brothers	Borambola	56,300
E. Ingram	Book Book	19,000
Mackay and Copland	Pomingalarna	24,000
T. H. Mate	Toonga	19,203
George Mulholland	Oura	22,876
E. C. Pearson	Sandy Creek	24,200
Ronald and McBain	Eunonyhareenyha	45,773
Alick Smith	Kyeamba	19,000
George Wilson	O'Brien's Creek	25,500[21]

However, by the late 1880s, the pastoral industry was suffering. There had been several poor seasons and a severe drought. Wool prices were falling and the costs of production, particularly wages and rents, were rising dramatically. Interest payments as a result of investments in capital equipment and land purchases were escalating and in some cases were higher than income. Land had been overstocked and there new problems including rabbit infestation, anthrax and catarrh.

The Free Selection Acts of 1861

The Free Selection Acts passed in New South Wales in 1861 allowed any person to select from 40 to 320 acres of crown land for a farm before it was surveyed whether it was part of a squatter's lease or not. The selector paid a deposit of five shillings an acre and had to pay another fifteen shillings an acre

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[21] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 19 February 1887.

within three years. He or she also had to live on the land selected for at least twelve months and improve it to the value of at least £1 an acre in order to receive freehold title. The squatter was given a pre-emptive right to purchase an area equal to the amount that he had spent on improvements.

Selection at first was restricted. Squatters borrowed heavily to purchase strategic portions of their runs to forestall selectors. At 'Eunonyhareenyha' parish plans show how Ronald and McBain [the principals of the Australian Mercantile Land and Finance Company which had foreclosed on the property] consolidated the holding, buying freehold whenever possible both at auction, by improvement purchase and by selection. In this way they picked the eyes out of the run. Sometimes squatters used the dummying method i.e. they paid or bribed accomplices to make a conditional purchase selection on their behalf. When these selections were accepted they were made over to the squatter. Partners at 'Big Springs' station [formerly 'O'Brien's Creek'], George Wilson and George Paterson Wilson [who were not related], made several selections in the names of relations and employees.[22] Selection had also been slow in the Wagga Wagga district in the 1860s because of a lack of markets and transport. Only sixty-three selections [of a total of 6643 acres] had been made from 1862 to 1865.[23]

However, by the 1870s, settlers were coming to the Wagga Wagga area in great numbers and began to challenge the squatters. Whereas from 1866 to 1872 the Wagga Wagga Land Office handled an average of 166 selections per year, there were 997 selections made in 1873, 728 in 1874 and 779 in 1875.[24] The selectors who were successful were those from large extended families or those who had a lot of children in whose names they could select [until an amendment to the act was passed in 1875]. These included the McEntyre, McNickle, McFarland, Montgomery and Mulholland families who arrived as a group in Wagga Wagga to take up selections on the 'Eunonyhareenyha' run. Another prominent selector was James Gormly who selected land for himself and his six children near 'The Rock' station early in 1873. Later he selected land for himself and his eldest son on George Wilson's 'Big Springs' station. His selections were invariably of the better country and were strategically placed, often splitting those of the pastoralist, George Wilson. Mary Ryan and her seven children took up land at Alfredtown, naming the property 'Glandore' after their hometown on the south coast of Ireland.

Old Glandore and outbuildings [ALF 01]

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22 George Wilson, *Wars Whales and Wool: The History of Three Families Who Migrate to Australia*, Fast Books, 1995, p.184.
23 Eric Irvin, *Early Inland Agriculture*, Wagga Wagga, 1962, p.33; and 'Wagga Wagga Its Past and Present', *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 7 August 1875.
24 G.L. Buxton, *The Riverina 1861-1891*, Melbourne, 1967, p.170.

Old Borambola [BOR 05]
Eunonyhareenyha [EUN 03]
Wagingoberembee [GAL 04]
Humula [HUM 09]
Kyeamba [KYE 04]
Moorong [MOO 01]
Pulletop [PUL 03]
Oberne House [OBE 03]
Hambledon House [TAR 12D]

Despite closer settlement, the region surrounding Wagga Wagga continues to produce sheep, particularly in the drier climatic zone to the west of Wagga Wagga, and cattle, particularly to the east of Wagga Wagga. Some early station buildings survive, including the Old Borambola [formerly Tarcuttah] c1855 homestead, stone stables and cottage; a drop log shed at Wagingoberembee near Galore; Humula homestead; and the Kyeamba station complex. The ruins of Moorong, Pulletop and Oberne House are extant. The 1830s Umutbee station homestead [later Hambledon House, Tarcutta] burnt down in recent years.

Substantial late 19th or early 20th century pastoral complexes include Arajoel near Galore, Big Springs, Book Book and Deepwater near Matong; and there are large or formerly large woolsheds at Borambola and Hareenyha East [Eunonyhareenyha area]. The woolshed at Possum Plain near Humula is one half of the Carabost station [out of study area] woolshed.
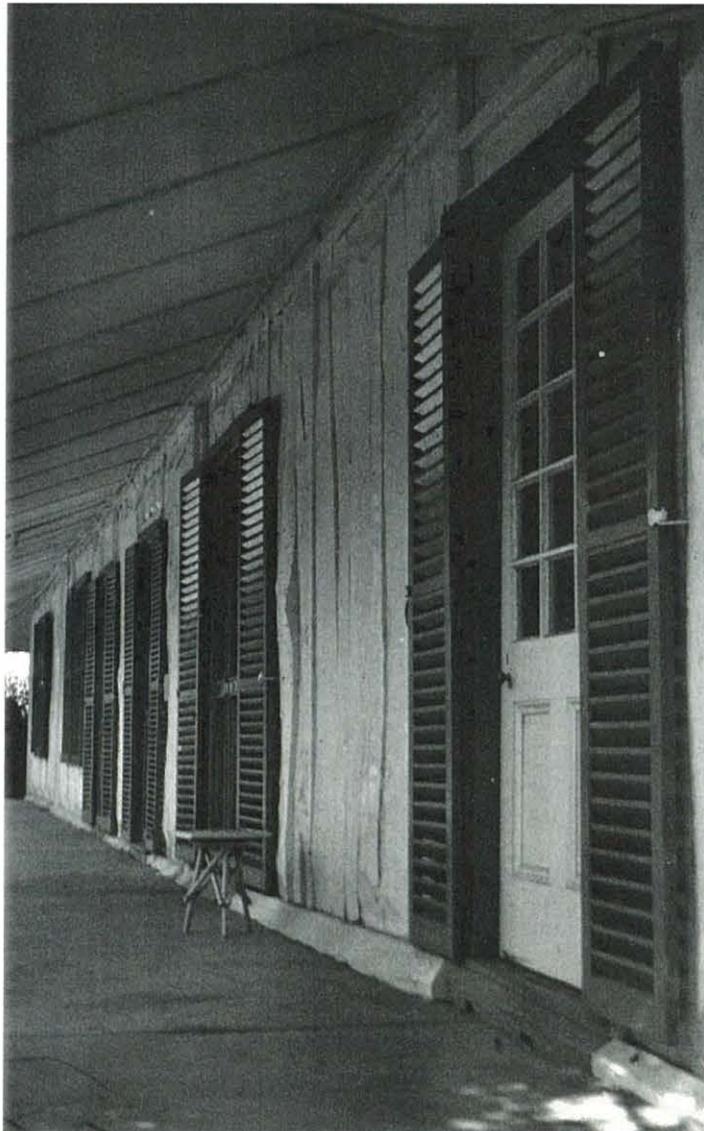
Hambledon House, Tarcutta, 1978.
Jill Morrow photograph

Arajoel [GAL 09]
Big Springs [BIG 02 & 03]
Book Book [BOO 04 & 05]
Deepwater [MAT 01 & 02]
Borambola woolshed [BOR 03]
Hareenyha East [EUN 01]
Possum Plain [HUM 19]
Old Glandore [ALF 01]
Hopevale [BRU 04]
Pine Ridge [BRU 05]
Cox's residence [BIG 04]
Stone ruin [GRE 02]
McGeaghie cottage [URA 05]
Flowerdale [ASH 01]
Bullenbong [LOC 01]
Lower Tarcutta [BOR 10]
St Mark's Tarcutta [TAR 09]
Cowell & Saxon [FOR 04]
Kyeamba station [KYE 03]
Cheney graves [HUM 21]
Bardwell graves [OBE 04]
Galvin graves [OBE 01]
Wise grave [URA 28]
Uranquinty cemetery [URA 11]
Humula cemetery [HUM 17]

Selectors' residences still in existence include 'Old Glandore' at Alfredtown, and 'Hopevale' and 'Pine Ridge' at Brucedale; and the ruins of William Cox's residence at Big Springs and a stone cottage near Gregadoo are extant. A ruin on 'Piney' Grove, near Uranquinty, is the McGeaghie family selector's cottage, which was always left with clothes in place and the table set for dinner, in order to give the impression of occupation. Many cemeteries and graves of pioneer families have also been preserved. These include the Flowerdale cemetery in Wagga Wagga [Best and Pearson families], the Bullenbong private cemetery, the Lower Tarcutta cemetery, Mates' graves in St Mark's Churchyard at Tarcutta and the graves of the Saxon family at Forest Hill, the Smiths at Kyeamba, the Cheneys at Humula, the Bardwell family on Westbrook Road, Oberne, the Galvins on the Oberne-Umbango Road at Oberne and the Wise grave near Uranquinty. Many pioneers are buried in the Wagga Wagga cemetery, the Humula cemetery and the Uranquinty cemetery.

'Big Springs' is still owned by the Wilson family but this is unusual. Most properties have changed hands several if not numerous times, and during the late 20th century there has been a trend towards corporatisation and the amalgamation of properties, with a number of substantial pastoral properties being taken over by large companies.

2.5   CONVICTS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT

In the 1830s and early 1840s the majority of the population in the Wagga Wagga area had a convict background. In the Murrumbidgee district in 1841, 31.6% of the population were serving convicts and 25% were former convicts. By comparison in the colony of New South Wales 20% were convicts and 15% were former convicts.[25]

Many of the first squatters in the Wagga Wagga area were former convicts or the sons of former convicts. George Best [Wagga Wagga], Charles Tompson [Eunonyhareenya] and John Jenkins [Toyoo] were all former convicts while John Thorne [Gobbagombalin] was the son of ex-convict Humphrey Thorne. Most of their runs were managed by just a few men, most of whom also had a convict background. At Eunonyhareenya, the largest station, there were thirty-five male residents in 1840 — seventeen free men, eleven convicts, three ticket-of-leave holders and two Aboriginal boys as well as another convict and a ticket-of-leave man at its out station at 'Oura'. At Gobbagombalin there was a superintendent and two ticket-of-leave men.[26]

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25   New South Wales Census Papers, 1841. These figures do not include those who had one or both parents convicts.

26   Commissioner of Crown Lands, Itineraries and Census Returns, Colonial Secretary: Letters from Commissioner of Crown Lands, Archives Office of NSW 4/2485.1, Reel 2748.

The problems of keeping control of male convicts and other assigned servants so far from civilisation were enormous. On 19 October 1838, one Murrumbidgee grazier wrote to the *Sydney Herald* complaining that his convict servants were under 'little or no control'. He claimed that shepherds, stockmen and bullock drivers were all neglecting their work and frequenting sly grog shops and that the overseers were 'in many instances … worse than the men'. Drunkenness and blasphemy were common and 'their immorality with the aboriginal women [knew] no bounds'. He pointed out that it was difficult to punish his employees as he had to ride to Yass and back, a distance of 200 miles, and pay £5-£6 in accommodation expenses at the 'filthy inns' there to bring them before a Court. The convicts at 'Eunonyhareenyha' were particularly unruly and the Colonial Secretary asked Commissioner of Crown Lands Henry Bingham to inquire into the way Tompson's assigned servants were controlled and managed.[27]

In 1841, concerned about the intoxication of their employees and the distance from the nearest court, the squatters on the Murrumbidgee River asked for a police magistrate and three or four constables to keep law and order. Governor Gipps refused their request. A similar request by sixteen pastoralists from the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts in 1847 was granted.

By 1851 there were few serving convicts remaining in the Wagga Wagga district and less than a quarter of the population were former convicts.[28]

2.6 The First Farmers

People and Properties

John Smith planted vines at Kyeamba Station in 1847 [KYE 07], built a wine press and cellar in 1850 [KYE 08] and built the Traveller's Rest inn in 1847 [KYE 02], partly as an outlet for his wine.

The Nixon family at Gregadoo station [GRE 01], from 1844, grew and gristed wheat, planted vineyards and made wine, produced butter and milk and grew vegetables

There was little agricultural development before the 1870s. Squatters usually cultivated about twenty to thirty acres to provide grain and hay for their family and their employees. Publicans also grew their own grain to provide feed for the horses of their customers. By 1861, in the police district of Wagga Wagga, there were only 1150 acres of wheat being cultivated, 720 acres of oats and 120 acres of other grain Crops There were also 90 acres of vineyards, gardens and orchards. Only 13% of the male labour force were engaged in agriculture.[29] Most selectors in the early 1870s went in for mixed farming. They cultivated thirty to fifty

27   *The Australian,* 14 March 1840; Colonial Secretary: Letters from Commissioner of Crown Lands, Archives Office of NSW 4/2525; 4/2564; Colonial Secretary: Copies of Letters to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Archives Office of NSW 4/3660; Archives Office of NSW X811, Reel 2748; and *Sydney Morning Herald,* 2 July 1842.

28   NSW Census, 1851.

29   NSW Census, 1861.

acres of wheat or other grain and had an orchard, a vegetable garden and a few sheep and cattle. The total crop acreage in the district rarely rose above 10,000 acres [and only half of this was wheat for grain]. This was mainly to satisfy local needs because of problems associated with poor transport and a lack of markets.[30]

The extension of the railway line to Cootamundra in 1877, North Wagga in 1878, Albury and Narrandera in 1881, Hay in 1882 and Jerilderie in 1884, although intended mainly to recapture the Riverina wool trade, also had the effect of a remarkable increase in wheat production. From 1875 to 1878 the area under wheat in NSW rose from 133,000 acres to 233,000 acres. It increased particularly in the south-western slopes and central tablelands which by 1880 accounted for almost sixty per cent of the 250,000 acres under wheat. From 1881 to 1891 the total crop acreage in the Wagga Wagga district rose to nearly 100,000 acres including 60,000 acres of wheat for grain. Most growers used the railway to send their produce to Sydney particularly after favourable wheat rates were introduced and a heavy duty on wheat was imposed by Victoria.[31]

Mechanisation, particularly the double furrow ploughs and McKay harvesters, also boosted productivity in the wheat industry. A threshing, winnowing, stacking machine proved to be a great improvement on the hook and flail method. Portable steam engines were used for driving winnowers, threshers and chaff cutters.

Foundations of elevator and granary, part of the former Cobb/Farrer laboratory complex [CHA 02]

The NSW Government's investment in agricultural research and education in the 1890s also proved of enormous benefit to the farmers. In particular, the Murrumbidgee Experimental Farm [later renamed the Wagga Experiment Farm] established on the North Wagga Common in 1892 was used as a base by William Farrer who bred and selected improved varieties of wheat which were rust resistant. Dr Nathan Cobb conducted experiments in bulk handling and the use of wheat fertiliser. The publication of informative articles on such things as superphosphate manures and scientific dry-farming techniques and the distribution of the most suitable and the most prolific varieties of wheat greatly increased the wheat yield of local farmers.[32]

The Wagga Wagga Agricultural College was founded on the site of the Wagga Experiment Farm in 1949 due to the untiring efforts of the Member for Wagga Wagga and Minister for Agriculture, E.H.

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[30] J.J. Baylis, 'The Murrumbidgee and Wagga Wagga'; and Buxton p.191.

[31] Buxton, p.191.

[32] Irvin, *Early Inland Agriculture*, Chapter XIII and XIV; and June Sutherland, *From Farm Boys to PhDs: Agricultural Education at Wagga Wagga, 1896-1996*, Wagga Wagga, 1996.

[Eddie] Graham. It was officially opened by Eddie Graham himself and the new two-storey administration block was named Graham Block in his honour in 1958. The Wagga Wagga Agricultural Research Institute was also officially opened by Eddie Graham on 20 October 1954.

The Effect of Closer Settlement on Agriculture

Closer settlement in the 1890s and early 1900s made more land available for farming. Under the 1895 Crown Lands Act, the crown reserved the right to resume half the area of any leasehold but only if land in a particular area was required for a specific settlement plan. In 1896, a part of 'Gobbagombalin' was resumed. Homestead selection began on 28 May 1896. Under the Closer Settlement Act of 1905, 'Gobbagombalin' [62,122 acres] was one of the first estates purchased by the crown, from the executors of the late Abraham Booth on 16 June 1906. Together with 'Marrar' and the remnants of adjoining crown lands a total of 91,000 acres was opened up and subdivided into 187 farms. E. Crouch acquired one of the most valuable 'Gobbagombalin' blocks, that of 'Estella' with homestead, stone stables and coach house. Though few of the selectors remained, the area had been opened up and used for diversified farming, cereal cropping as well as sheep and cattle raising.

Estella and stone stable building [EST 01]

In 1910, AML&F subdivided and sold 'Eunonyhareenyha' with a Mr Cockerill acquiring the homestead block comprising 1305 acres.[33] Goldsborough Mort and Company Limited subdivided 'Oura' [21,351 acres] from 1908 to 1913, 'Borambola' [41,850 acres] in 1910 and 'Pullitop' [10,000 acres] in 1910.[34]

Many pastoralists also began growing wheat. By 1901, 'Gobbagombalin' with 2800 acres under wheat and 'Eunonyhareenyha' with 2800 acres under wheat were among the largest wheat growers in the district. By 1910, 'Eunonyhareenyha' also had splendid crops of lucerne, sorghum and maize which had been grown under irrigation. In 1900, at the instigation of J. G. Fletcher, 'Gobbagombalin' became the first station in the district to begin sharefarming. It was so successful that by 1905 [six seasons] there were forty-two sharefarmers at work with over 3300 hectares under crop and over 1000 hectares lying fallow. G.P. Wilson also allocated a portion of 'Big Springs' to wheat growing on the share system. By 1906, he had about 6500 acres under crop which produced 90,000 bushels of wheat, 200 tons of hay and 2000 bags of oats i.e 30,000 tons of produce, all under the share system.

Arajoel silos, above
[GAL 01]

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[33] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 8 January 1910.

[34] J. Jeremy, 'Land Values and Openings for Settlement' in *The Wagga Wagga District: Its Products and Capabilities*, published by Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, 1909, p.50; and Keith Swan, *A History of Wagga Wagga*, Sydney, 1970, p.136.

Belfrayden silos
[BEL 01]
Ladysmith silos 1931
[LAD 01]
Mangoplah silos
[MAN 05]
Shepherds silos 1932
[BRU 06]
Uranquinty silos 1920
[URA 26]

Fifteen sharefarmers on the property cultivated from 200-1000 acres each.[35] The Coxes of 'Grubben' and the Bests at 'Sandy Creek' also made share farming agreements.

Whereas the Riverina's share of wheat acreage in Australia was less than a tenth in 1891, it was one-third [over 500,000 acres] in 1901.[36] A clearly defined wheat belt had emerged. New South Wales had become the major wheat growing state and most of the state's wheat production was concentrated in the Riverina. From the 1920s the yield per acre increased as tractors, combine seeders and headers were slowly replaced the horse teams for ploughing, drilling and harvesting. Wheat handling became more efficient with the construction of bulk silos at railway sidings and the use of motor trucks for transporting wheat. Wagga Wagga remains extremely well sited within the South West Wheat Belt of New South Wales while the growing of canola was also becoming increasingly important.

2.7 Soldier Settlements

After the First World War, the state government agreed to resume land and have the responsibility and control of soldier settlement. The federal government agreed to advance up to £500 [later £625] for each settler, to contribute to the resumption of estates and to the building of roads, bores and so on. Money was loaned to settlers for land settlement purposes at rates of interest not exceeding three and a half per cent in the first year increased by half a per cent each year to the full rate of interest at which the money was raised plus working expenses.

At **Tarcutta**, a large area of Mate's property proclaimed for closer settlement prior to the war was allocated for soldier settlement. Wounded and invalided soldiers began taking up this land as early as 1917. By August 1920, there were thirty-seven settlers at the Tarcutta settlement, occupying a total area of 28,552 acres; thirty-three had houses; and 2000 acres were under crop.

At **Toole's Creek** and **Gregadoo** the government resumed 11,680 acres of land from Paddy Moran. In December 1918 twenty-seven blocks were allotted, about twelve being to men from the Wagga Wagga district. By August 1920 there were twenty-eight blocks, all occupied at Toole's Creek [12,006 acres]; 3000 acres were under crop; and in the previous twelve months, six bores had been sunk.

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35 'Wagga Wagga: A Picturesque Commercial Centre of the Riverina' in *The Sydney Mail*, 10 August 1910.

36 D. N. Jeans, *An Historical Geography of NSW to 1901*, Reed Education, 1972, p.218.

At **Uranquinty** by August 1920 70,000 acres had been cut up and about seventy blocks were available for settlement.

At **Marrar**, 5000 acres of good soil formerly part of J. P. Cox's 'Marrar' station [two miles west of the Marrar railway station and three and a half miles from Coolamon], was divided into nine holdings varying in size from 500 to 600 acres.[37]

Soldier settlement after the First World War proved to be a disaster. A lot of the land was unsuitable and the blocks were too small to support a family or too dry for any kind of agriculture. Most of the settlers lacked experience and there were many poor seasons. Problems were experienced in marketing their crops often because the promised railways were not constructed. Usually the land was bought at the top of the market; and the interest charged was low at first but as the value of the land dropped it became onerous. Few survived the economic depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s. Only four of the thirty-six original soldier settlers at Tarcutta survived.

After the Second World War, returned servicemen who wanted to take up rural work were again offered soldier settlement blocks. Soldier settlements were established on several estates near Wagga Wagga including, **Belmore** and **Possum Plains** north of the Tarcutta township [fifteen blocks with acreage ranging from 410 to 1732 acres]; **Toonga estate** adjacent to the township of Tarcutta [ten farms with a total of 6266 acres]; **Carabost Estate** near **Tarcutta** [eleven blocks]; and **Shockeroo** and **Murraguldrie** in the Humula district.[38]

Fortunately the Chifley Government made every effort to avoid the mistakes made after the First World War. The soldier settlers could borrow up to 90% of the valuation of the property at low interest rates, usually two to three and a half per cent and repayable over thirty years or more in quarterly, half-yearly or yearly instalments. This time soldier settlers were better selected, better trained and at least in the initial stages given more assistance. They were consequently more successful than soldier settlers after the First World War.

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[37] *The Daily Advertiser*, 11 December 1919, 18 August 1920, 12 September 1924.

[38] The Daily Advertiser, 16 March 1948, 28 July 1948, 30 March 1949; Tarcutta Schools Centenary 1873-1973, Wodonga 1973; and Warwick Bradley, A History of Humula, its School and the District, Wagga Wagga, 1979.

Harvesting, building a haystack, Wagga Wagga Experimental Farm, ND but **c1910**
SLNSW, ML, GPO 1 - 34976

Immigrants loading chaff at Brunskills station, Wagga Wagga
SLNSW, ML Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 28737

Carting hay near Ganmain
NSW, ND but c1910
*SLNSW, ML Picman Collection,
At Work and Play 00729*

Reaper and binder at work at
Bicketts Farm, Wagga Wagga,
November 1911
*SLNSW, ML Picman Collection,
GPO 1 – 28728*

Steam traction engine pulling
haymaking machinery and
mobile home near Ganmain,
NSW
*SLNSW, ML Picman Collection,
At Work and Play – 00726*
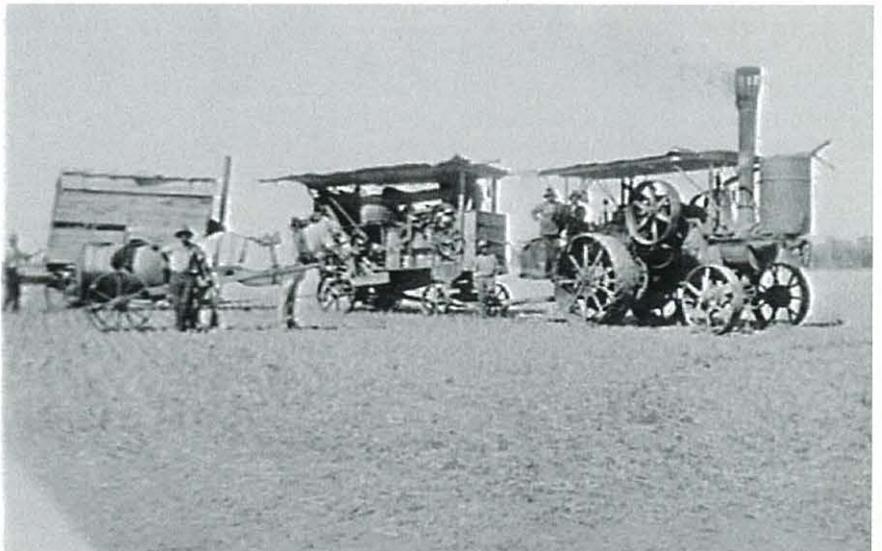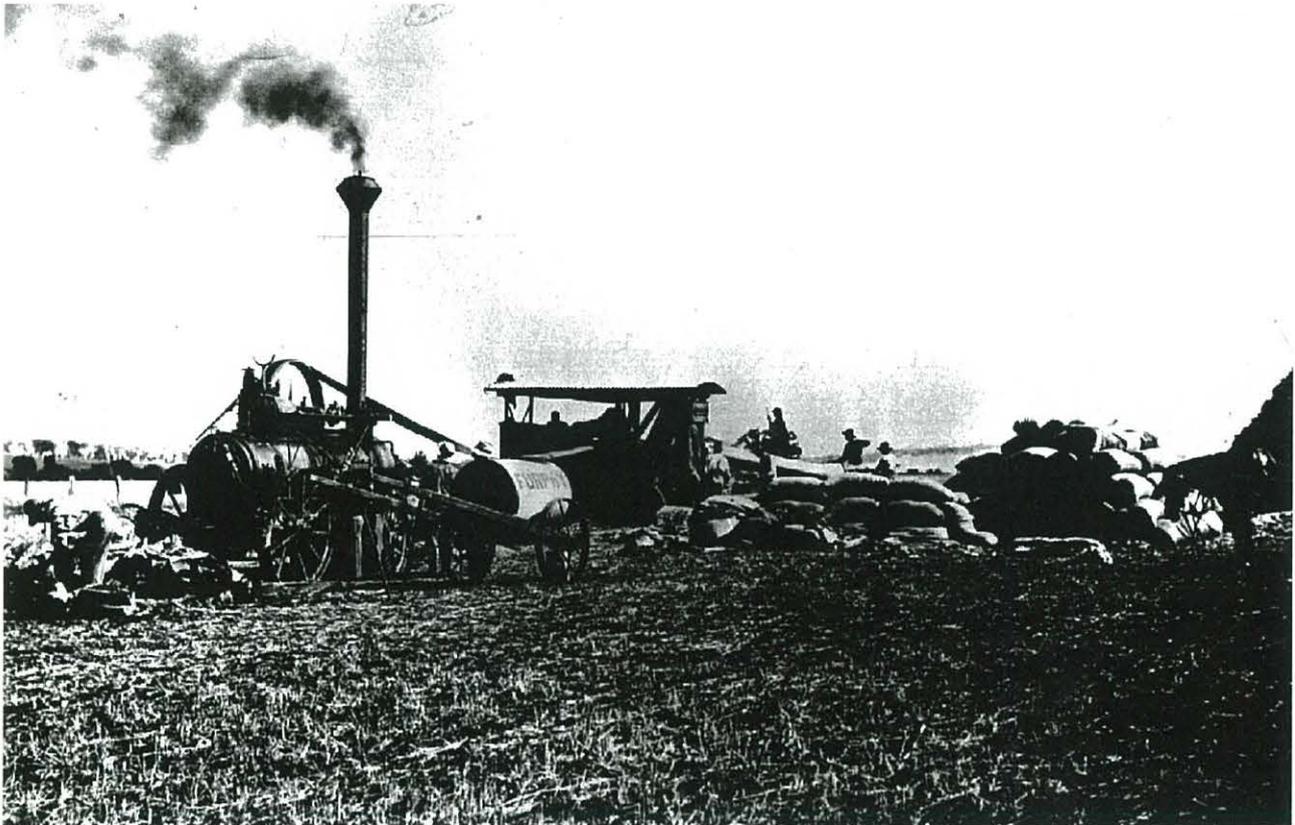
Chaff cutting at Clearmier
Station, near Wagga Wagga,
1912
Mrs Jill Morrow, Waggga Wagga

The Carabost Creek Chinese
mine site and water race can
be seen in Downfall Road,
Humula.
[HUM 05]

Lower Tarcutta settlement site
[BOR 08]

2.8 MINING
WITHIN THE WAGGA WAGGA AREA

Mining has been relatively unimportant in the local government
area of Wagga Wagga with a few small exceptions. Gold was
found in the Carabost/American Yards [Humula] area in
November 1851 by a shepherd employed by Messrs Walker and
Company. Large numbers of people including Chinese flocked to
the Humula area. They were involved in mostly alluvial mining
and gold panning in the waters of the Carabost, Copabella and
Umbango creeks.[39]

There were a couple of gold rushes at Cowabbie – a small gold
rush in 1872 and one in the 1890s. The quartz was carted by wagon
to Wyalong to be crushed but this was not payable. Later in 1903
and 1904 a battery was operated but the field was a failure.[40] In
1879 about fifty diggers at Lower Tarcutta made several ore
crushings but the yield was not good enough to pay for the cartage
of the rock to the nearest batteries at Adelong. Prospecting
continued at Tarcutta from 1879 until 1884 and sporadically after
that. Although the Mt Adrah and Tarcutta fields abounded in
quartz reefs, it was only low grade ore yielding 5-15 dwts per ton

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[39] Bradley, *A History of Humula*.

[40] Rob Webster, *Bygoo and Beyond*, Bygoo, 1985.

found [with a few exceptions]. From 1880 there were only about 100 men working the Tarcutta area; and activity virtually ceased in 1884. By 1887 only three claims were operating and were barely making wages.[41]

2.9 Migration / Ethnic Influences

While Australia's metropolitan areas have become more ethnically diverse, the Wagga Wagga community, like most country towns, has remained basically Anglo-Australian. However, Wagga Wagga once had a sizeable Chinese community, several German immigrants worked mainly as vignerons and over 1000 European immigrants were housed at Uranquinty after the Second World War.

The Chinese Community

In the 1870s and 1880s, there was a large Chinese camp at the lower end of Fitzmaurice Street Wagga Wagga near the bridge. According to an 1883 report, there were 223 people living at the camp [about 5% of Wagga Wagga's population]. This included 194 Chinese men, six European married women, one Chinese married woman, sixteen children and seven prostitutes. Twelve of the Chinese men worked in stores and thirteen in opium shops; and six were proprietors of lottery rooms, making their living by systematic gambling. Thirty were gardeners and six were fruit dealers; 124 were ticket sellers, cooks and labourers [engaged in ring barking, dam sinking and clearing with the surrounding land proprietors]. The Chinese stores included a large general store run by Yee Chong and Company, a surgery conducted by Ah Mie and an opium store owned by Jimmy Ghee [and later by Thomas Turvey]. There were also a Joss House, two lottery houses, four tan rooms and a cookshop. There was an extensive market garden on the North Wagga Island conducted by Ah Chong [who leased the allotments on the Island from Mrs Susannah Brown] and another in Kincaid Street run by Ah Sam.

The Chinese camp, according to one contemporary, consisted of a *'collection of most villainous shanties ... of weatherboard and shingle roofs ... jumbled together back to back in the true Chinese style of the day on both sides of the road'*. There was overcrowding particularly when there was an influx of Chinese from the country and the tiers of shelves in the rooms attached to the cookshop were used as beds. There was no drainage of any consequence; the rooms were too small and maze-like in arrangement; the ventilation was defective; and the water closets were neglected. Although Wagga Wagga residents were horrified at the smell of opium, gambling [fan tan, pak ah pu and my pow chong] was the chief source of concern,

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[41] *Tarcutta Schools Centenary 1873-1973.*

Carabost Creek mine sites,
Humula [HUM 05]

Chinamans Hill, Humula
[HUM 04]

Chinese clearing site, Tarcutta
[TAR 22]

Kyeamba vineyard
[KYE 07]

particularly because it was even conducted on Sundays and attracted many European men and boys as well as the Chinese. The number of Chinese living in Wagga Wagga had dwindled to sixty males and eight females by 1901.[42] The Chinese were also in other parts of the study area, although there is little tangible evidence of their presence. The mine sites along Carabost Creek, near Humula, are believed to have been worked by a Chinese community during the mid to late 19th century, and Chinamans Hill, above the Humula recreation reserve, is believed to have once been the site of a Chinese cemetery.

Much of the land along Mates Gully Road near Tarcutta was cleared by the Chinese, who employed a distinctive method of clearing, cutting the stumps off at hip height, some evidence of which remains.

The German Community

At the end of the 1840s, John Smith for William Walker and Company contracted three German vignerons, Heinrich Rau, Sebastian Schubach and Johann Peter Frauenfelder and their families to develop the vineyard at 'Kyeamba'. In 1851, when the German vignerons had served their two-year term, they moved to Albury and established vineyards of their own, providing an impetus for vinegrowers in the north east of Victoria. In 1858, Sebastian and Anna Maria Spies from the Rhine Valley travelled to Kyeamba station but they appear to have moved to North Wagga by 1860.[43] Lutheran churches were built near Mangoplah in 1914 and in Uranquinty in 1922.

The Uranquinty Migrant Centre

After the Second World War, when the Chifley Government embarked on its ambitious immigration program, up to 1200 immigrants were housed at the former RAAF Camp at Uranquinty. These immigrants were mainly survivors of concentration camps or refugees from Soviet rule, who had been in camps run by occupying armies or relief agencies in Germany, Austria or France. Most were Yugoslavian but there were many from Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The men were required to work for two years at award rates wherever they were directed by

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42 Report of Sub-Inspector Brennan of the NSW Police and Quong Tart on Chinese camps along the Murray and Murrumbidgee Rivers at Albury, Wagga Wagga, Narrandera and Hay published in *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 8 January 1884; Lindsay Powell, 'Early Wagga Wagga' from *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, February-March 1934 quoted in Newsletter of the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society, No.270, June-July 1991 p.4; Wagga Wagga Borough Council, Ratebooks; 1901 Census.

43 Immigration Lists, Archives Office of NSW 4/5235; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6 June 1850; Wagga Wagga Bench Book; Margaret Carnegie *Friday Mount*, Melbourne, 1973, pp.225-226.

German family picnic, Billabong Creek, **1914** was a drought year but the grass has not yet failed.
Mr Rupert Pacch, Walla Walla

Former RAAF base and later migrant camp at Uranquinty [URA 08]

the government. Their dependents were housed at Uranquinty until accommodation was found for them. The Camp opened in December 1948. Although it was meant to be temporary, many immigrants were accommodated in unlined, corrugated iron huts, with few provisions for comfort, for up to three years. In October 1951, part of the camp was returned to the RAAF and the remainder of the camp was used for housing migrant workers in the area. When the centre was re-occupied by the RAAF in 1952, the migrants still there were relocated to Bonegilla while some workers were sent to Wagga Wagga.[44]

The former military camp at Kapooka was also used to house migrants for several months during 1951. These migrants were also transferred to Bonegilla Immigrant Camp when Kapooka was required for military use.

However, while Australia's metropolitan areas have become more ethnically diverse, the Wagga Wagga community, like most country towns, has remained basically Anglo-Australian.[45]

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[44] *The Daily Advertiser*, 11 November 1948, 10 December 1948.

[45] Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996: 90.1% Australian born.

2.10 COMMUNICATIONS
WITHIN THE WAGGA WAGGA AREA

Roads

The major routes between Sydney and Melbourne and west to Adelaide came into being during the period of first European settlement of the Riverina, 1832-1836.[46] By the 1840s, these were well defined tracks or roads used by the squatters' horse or bullock teams as they took their produce to the markets in Yass, Goulburn or Sydney once or twice a year and returned with the necessary supplies for six to twelve months.

Remnants of the Port Phillip Road were located in 1982 by archaeologist Jonathon Winston-Gregson [KYE 12]

The route used by Sir Thomas Mitchell in 1836 became the main overland route from Sydney to Melbourne and was called the Port Phillip Road, an extension of the Great Southern Road from Sydney to Goulburn. Because of its strategic location, Wagga Wagga was also able to cater for the miners, drovers and carriers travelling between the goldfields in Victoria and those of Lambing Flat near Young in New South Wales and for overlanders travelling between Sydney and Adelaide as well as for the increasing rural population in the Riverina.

Stone culvert, Mundarlo Road [BOR 09]

Like all tracks, the **Port Phillip Road [or Great Southern Road]** meandered through the bush along the easiest and most practical way around most obstructions. Since water was essential for horses, bullocks and stock [as well as for people], the road usually followed the river or another reliable water source. From Gundagai the original Port Phillip Road went to Mundarlo, then turned south away from the river. It crossed Hillas Creek [which was often impassible in wet weather] and then climbed the steep Tarcutta Hill before making the dangerous drop into Lower Tarcutta.

Former Tarcutta Inn [TAR 14]

Hotels were established at convenient intervals about every sixteen kilometres and usually at crossroads to provide accommodation and sustenance for both men and beasts. These included hotels established at the junction of Port Phillip Road with the old Adelong Road [between Mundarlo and Tarcutta, extant but out of the study area], at the junction of the Port Phillip Road and the Adelaide Road at Lower Tarcutta, and on the Port Phillip Road at Kyeamba. At Tarcutta, Thomas Mate had constructed an inn on the Port Phillip Road 1839 and had opened the first general store between Gundagai and Albury. All these hotels were of a very primitive construction, walls of slab and roofs of bark with a few tiny rooms for the travellers, occasionally a small lounge where ladies could be taken and the remainder consisting of the bar and cooking and eating facilities. Travellers who could not afford a room camped outside. At some depots including Mundarlo and Tarcutta, blacksmith shops [like our

Hume Highway : Tumblong to Tarcutta deviation, showing engineering works along the highway.
SLNSW, ML Picman Collection, GPO 1 – 33248, 33244, 33249

service stations] and later stores for food, supplies and clothing were also provided. Small townships developed at these sites.[47]

The Port Phillip Road, described in 1858 as a 'scarcely formed bullock track with its tottering bridges, rugged steeps and treacherous passes',[48] was gradually improved by the Department of Public Works. The only attention to the road in the Wagga Wagga area before the 1880s, however, was to fix trouble spots eg. crest of Tarcutta Hill was flattened to allow two-wheeled bullock drays to cross without jack-knifing but the sharp descent on the Lower Tarcutta side remained.

The Great Southern Road came into being with the passage of the Main Roads Bill in 1858 and this was the planned line of route from Sydney to Melbourne, surveyed as far south as Kyeamba by Surveyor Townsend during the 1840s. The Great Southern Road generally follows the line of the Port Phillip Road through the study area.[49] It was renamed the Hume Highway in 1928.

The road from Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga was well used. Mail was carried once a week by horseback from the late 1840s and this had been increased to twice weekly by the late 1850s. In 1857 Ginger Roberts [the former Wagga Wagga innkeeper] established a mail cart for the accommodation of passengers between Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga.[50] A cross line from Wagga Wagga to Deniliquin [180 miles away] by horseback was also established and took about two days each way to complete.

Adelaide Road remains at Lower Tarcutta
[BOR 11]

The **Adelaide Road** branched off from the Port Phillip Road at Lower Tarcutta, apparently following the route to Adelaide used by Joseph Hawdon in 1838.[51] In the 1840s, after stopping at Mundarlo, overlanders to Adelaide usually stopped at a hotel established by Hyam Phillips at 'Bangadang' [later Currawarna], a day's journey from Mundarlo. The road followed the Murrumbidgee River through the sites of Wagga Wagga, Narrandera, Hay and Balranald. By the late 1850s mail was being carried to Balranald [250 miles away, halfway between Wagga Wagga and Adelaide], once a week by horseback. It left Wagga Wagga at 3 pm Friday and arrived at Balranald on the following Thursday afternoon.[52]

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46   J.H. Winston-Gregson, 'Colonial Archaeology in the Eastern Riverina', MA thesis, Australian National University, 1982, p.5

47   R. J. Gormly, Subject Files, Gormly Papers, Charles Sturt University Regional Archives, RW98; Ross Petty and David Denholm, 'The Great Southern Road' in *Journal of the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society*, Number 6, 1984; and *The Roadmakers: A History of Main Roads in New South Wales*, Sydney, 1976.

48   *Wagga Wagga Express*, 15 November 1858.

49   J.H. Winston-Gregson, op cit, p.10

50   *Goulburn Herald*, 10 January 1857; Swan pp.56-57.

51   J.H. Winston-Gregson, op cit

52   Edney p.45; *Wagga Wagga Express*, 15 January 1859.

An 1857 map of railways and roads in NSW shows a track following the south bank of the river from Tarcutta to Wagga Wagga where it crossed the river and proceeded along the north bank. In 1867 there were two tracks in evidence from Wagga Wagga, one on the north bank and one on the south bank of the river [which converged at Balranald]. The route used by the coaches between Wagga Wagga and the South Australian border as late as 1914 was on the north bank of the river as far as Darlington Point. By 1928 the road followed the south bank of the river from Wagga Wagga to Narrandera. It was then classified as a main road from its commencement at the Hume Highway through to Maude. In 1929 the section from Wagga Wagga to Hay was proclaimed a trunk road and in the following year was named the Sturt Trunk Road in commemoration of Sturt's expedition. The route now known as the Sturt Highway was named that in 1933.

The 'Levels Road' to Cootamundra was also of historical importance. After the discovery of gold and the subsequent growth in population, Wagga Wagga grew in importance. A traffic count on one road, the Levels Road from Cootamundra to Wagga Wagga [later the Olympic Highway], showed that in a two-week period in March 1861 the road was used by 500 footmen, forty-three horsemen, eight flocks of sheep, one mob of cattle, seven horse teams, four bullock teams and eight passenger vehicles.[53] By the late 1860s, Jacob Marks held the contract for Binalong, Murrumburrah and Wagga Wagga via Dacey's and the Levels.

The Old Trunk Road from Wagga Wagga to 'Hanging' Rock was surveyed in 1880, and eventually became part of the road later named the Olympic Highway to celebrate the Melbourne Olympics of 1956.

Cobb and Co. Coaches

By 1861 many of the contracts for carrying mail between Wagga Wagga and Tarcutta; Wagga Wagga and Gillenbah, Lang's Crossing [later Hay] and Balranald; and Wagga Wagga and Deniliquin were held by James Gormly. He had 300 horses and a large staff. By the late 1860s he used four-horse coaches which also carried passengers. In 1872 Gormly sold out to Cobb and Co. Five years later Cobb and Co. travelled from Wagga Wagga to Tarcutta and back six times a week. One of Cobb and Co.'s staging paddocks was on the banks of the Wollundry Lagoon [later the site of the Wagga Wagga Council Chambers] at the corner of Baylis and Morrow Streets.

Old Trunk Road
[TRO 04]

Bullock team, Wagga Wagga,
c1900
*SLNSW, ML Picman Collection,
Home and Away - 35189*

The Murrumbidgee wool
traffic – old style
Sydney Mail, 15 July 1882
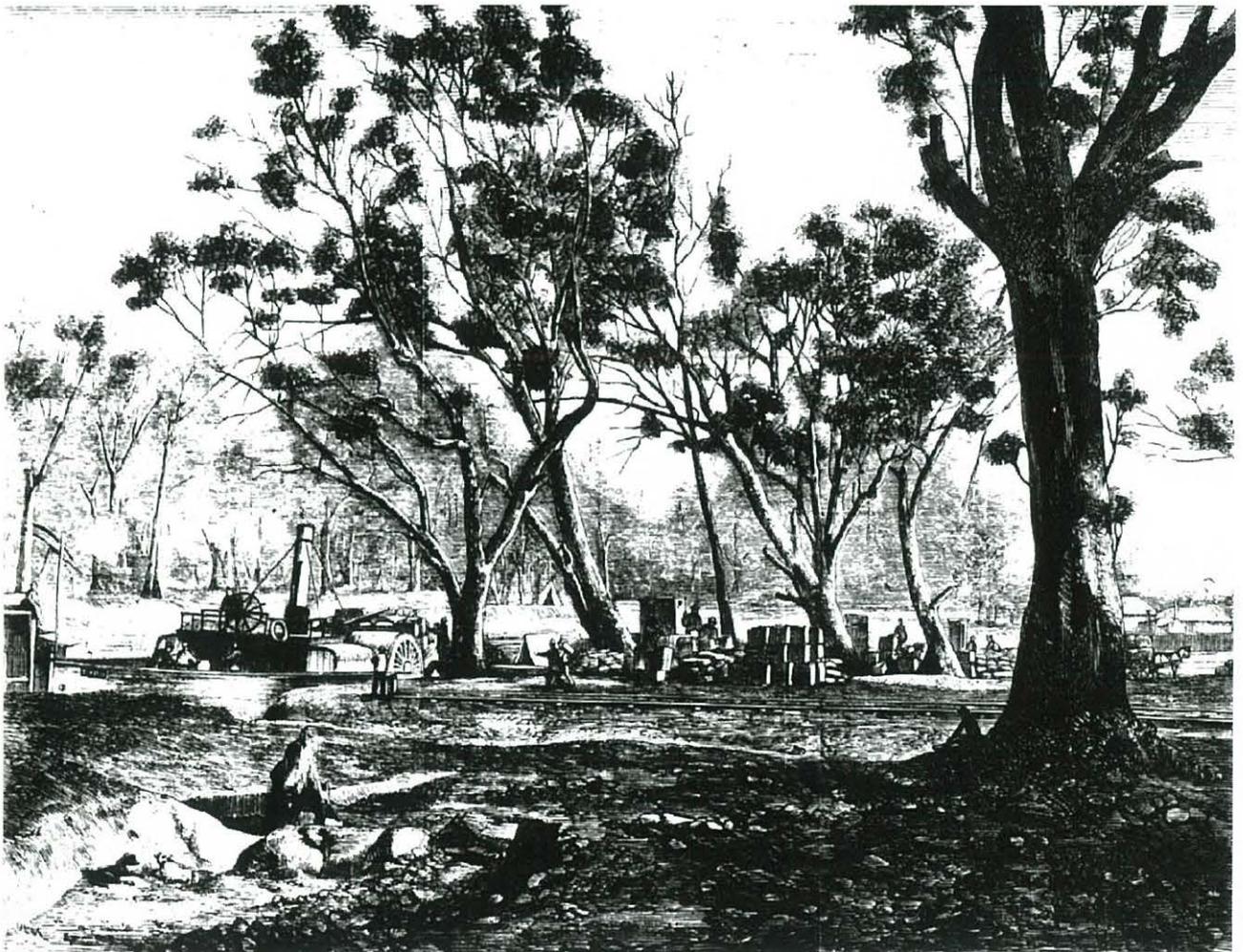
THE MURRUMBIDGEE WOOL TRAFFIC—OLD STYLE,

Steamships and River Traffic

Until the 1860s, most of the pastoralists in the Wagga Wagga district transported their wool by bullock wagon to Sydney and purchased their supplies for the return journey. However, by the 1860s, most pastoralists in the Riverina including those at 'Eunonyhareenhya', 'Gobbagombalin', 'Pomingalarna', 'Cowabbie' and 'Oura' were sending their wool on the safer, faster and much cheaper steamships to Goolwa in South Australia near the mouth of the Murray River from whence it was railed to Port Elliot and taken direct to a port for export. After the Victorian government completed the railway line to Echuca in 1864, Riverina pastoralists sent their wool on steamers or by bullock teams to Echuca from whence it was transported by railway to Melbourne. After the railway line from Melbourne to Wodonga was completed in the 1870s, the wool was sent to Melbourne via Wodonga. Victoria thus managed to capture much of the trade of the Riverina.

From the 1860s supplies and manufactured goods were being brought to the stations and shopkeepers in Wagga Wagga on steamships from South Australia and Victoria. These supplies included such things as glasses, crockery and glass windows which had been rare commodities in Wagga Wagga because of the difficulties in carrying them without breakages on the bullock drays. Galvanised iron also appeared in the area for the first time. In 1869, a number of enterprising townsmen formed the Wagga Wagga Steam Navigation Company and purchased a steamship named *Victoria* which made several trips each year, the round trip usually taking three to four weeks though on occasions it managed the trip in eight and a half days.

A wharf was constructed. Tenders had been called in 1868.[54] The site was then changed from Cadell Place to the other side of the Company Bridge. The planking from the roadway to the waterside made from flooded gum and iron bark brought from Mate's and Leitch's properties was completed by 1870.[55]

Although Wagga Wagga never became a major riverhead, the steamers proved a valuable alternative for several years.

The Railways of the Wagga Wagga Area

The railway line was extended to the Riverina only when the NSW Government and Sydney merchants became aware that vast quantities of produce [and money] were flowing to Victoria and to

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[53] *Albury Banner*, 17 April 1861 in Swan,, p.82.

[54] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 23 December 1868.

[55] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 26 March 1870, 2 July 1870, 10 August 1870.

a lesser extent South Australia. To recapture this lost trade the Government eventually extended the railway line to Cootamundra in 1877, North Wagga in 1878, Albury and Narrandera in 1881, Hay in 1882 and Jerilderie in 1884.
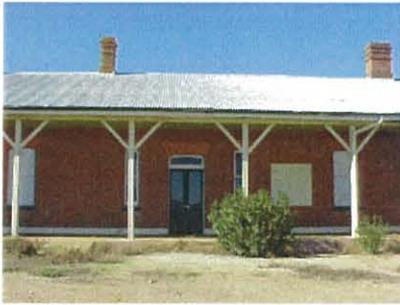
Bomen station [BOM 01] and stationmaster's residence [BOM 02]

After the railway line was extended to North Wagga [Bomen] in 1878, the main traders at Wagga Wagga and adjacent towns procured their supplies from Sydney while pastoralists and farmers sent stock and wool via rail to Sydney. By September 1879, a light timber bridge had been constructed over the river into Wagga Wagga. The large goods engine was left at the North Wagga station and a small engine was used on the suburban lines to ply between the north and south stations. The Wagga Wagga railway station was eventually built on a flood-free and cheap site over a kilometre from the commercial centre of the town. The contract for the construction of the station buildings was signed by Charles Hardy, Ebenezer Shaw and Stapleton Minchin on 25 October 1879. Apart from the main platform which was to be 121.9 metres long with a carriage dock at each end, provision was made for a goods shed 45 metres by 13.7 metres with two platforms 36.5 metres by 3 metres, goods siding, carriage shed 48 metres by 13.4 metres with three tracks, engine shed 62.4 metres by 16 metres for three tracks, an elevated water tank 8m by 8m, a coal stage 46 metres by 6 metres and a turntable 15.2 metres long. A stationmaster's residence was constructed nearby. There were also two level-crossings with gatehouses - in Edward Street and Best Street.

In 1880, a permanent iron bridge was constructed, the last bolt being inserted on 13 November 1880, by Mrs Sophia Kate Fitzhardinge, Mayoress of Wagga Wagga. The first train crossed on 16 January 1881.[56] As the New South Wales railways began penetrating the Riverina, the steamship traffic, as well as coach services, began to decline. Other important areas were later opened up to closer settlement after years of agitation and appeals to various Governments by local press and railway leagues [including the Wagga Wagga-Tumbarumba Railway League, the Pullitop Railway League and Uranquinty to Moon's Siding Railway League]. A line to Humula was officially opened in May 1917 and the extension from Humula to Tumbarumba was completed by May 1923.[57] The Pullitop area was opened up by a

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[56] *Sydney Morning Herald*, 15 November 1880, 18 January 1881.

[57] See Michael Lynch, 'The Coming of The Tumbarumba Railway' in *Journal of the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society*, Number 6, 1984.

Wagga Wagga Railway Station staff **1913**
SLNSW, ML Picman Collection, At Work and Play- 00582

A Railway Survey Camp in Riverina
Sydney Mail, 12 November 1881
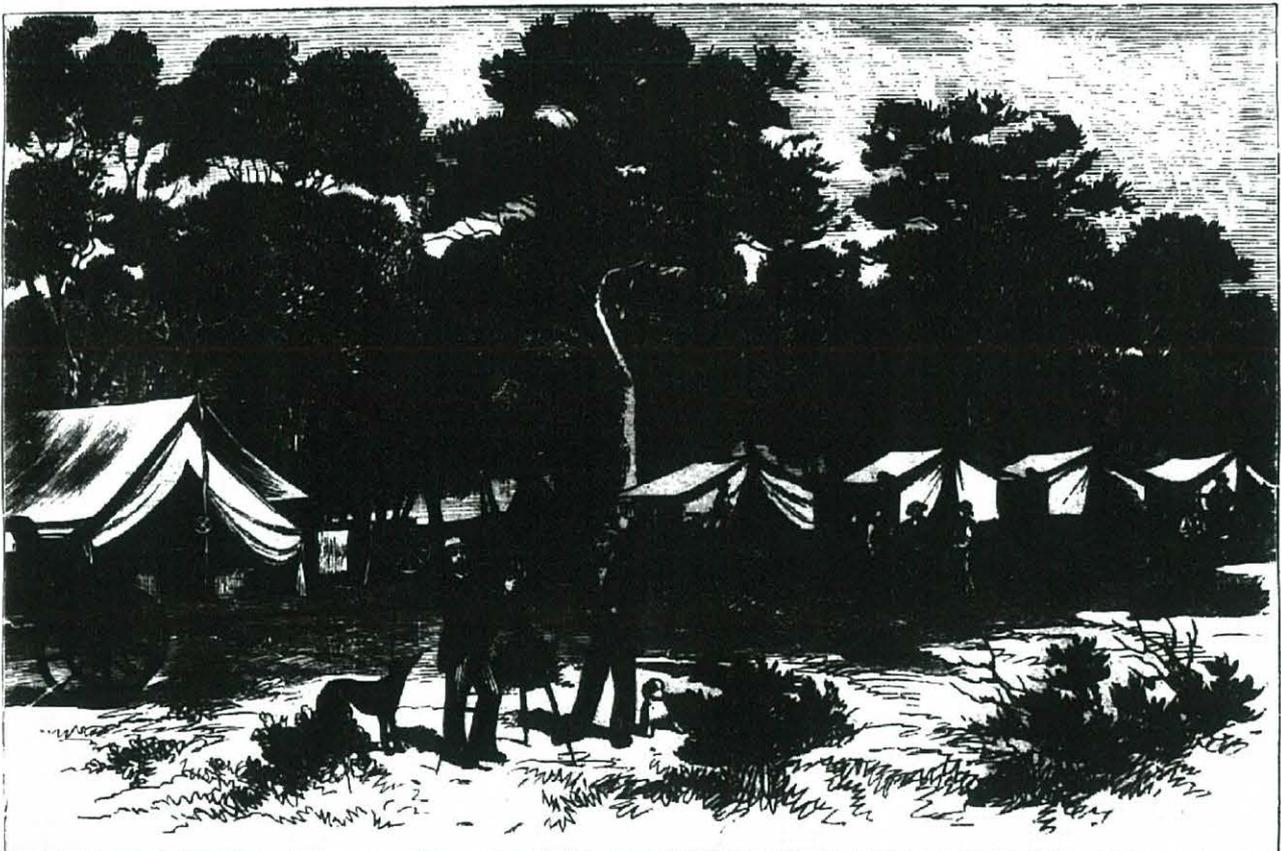
A RAILWAY SURVEY CAMP IN RIVERINA.

Crusher site on the Humula to Tumbarumba railway line, **1916**
SLNSW, ML Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 49589

View of the Compressor at cut 154 Humula
SLNSW, ML Picman Collection, GPO 1 – 49597

line to Westby via Mangoplah, which was completed by August 1925.[58] Finally, though a railway line was never constructed to Moon's Siding [north of Boree Creek], a shorter line from Uranquinty to Galore was completed in October 1928 and extended to Kywong in April 1929.

Road and Rail Bridges of the Wagga Wagga Area

The first bridge over the Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga was built by a private joint stock company formed on 23 August 1860. It was constructed at the site approved by the Government [between Crampton Street and Travers Street] and was officially opened on 27 October 1862. As settlement expanded and heavier loads were carried, the usage of the bridge increased. By the early 1890s, its timbers were decaying and it was in danger of collapse.

The Hampden Bridge replaced the Company Bridge [which was then demolished] in 1895. The Hampden Bridge was designed by Percy Allan who had been associated with the design of over 550 bridges for the Department of Public Works including the then revolutionary Pyrmont and Glebe Island electrically operated swing span bridge. The Wagga Wagga bridge was officially opened by the Minister for Works J. H. Young on 11 November 1895 and then christened by the Mayoress, Mrs R. S. Heydon, who cracked a bottle of champagne over the side. It was named Hampden Bridge after the new Governor Lewis Balfour Hampden.[59]

The Wiradjuri Bridge was built to replace the Hampden Bridge in 1995. The Gobbagombalin Bridge was completed in 1997.

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[58] See John Reid [compiler] *The Rock to Pullitop [Westby] Railway: The End of the Line to Nowhere, A Brief History of a Riverina 'Pioneer' Line*, booklet, n.d. [note that the spelling of Pullitop changed to Pulletop on 8 April 1932.]

[59] Percy Allan, *Wagga Wagga Timber Bridge, New South Wales* [Excerpt Minutes of Proceedings of The Institution of Civil Engineers Session 1896-97], London, 1897; C. O'Connor, *Register of Australian Historic Bridges*, 1983; C. O'Connor, *Spanning New Centuries*, UQP 1985; *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, various issues 1892-95; and Sherry Morris, Hampden Bridge, Wagga Wagga, 1985.

The Tumbarumba railway; track bed and mile post. Line opened to Wagga Wagga 1921 and closed 1974, **1996**
NLA Images PIC P1455/1

The first bridge over the Murrumbidgee at Wagga Wagga
Illustrated Melbourne Post, 1 February 1863

Air Transport

Because of its location, air transport had been important for the development of Wagga Wagga. The first airport was formed at 'Frog Hollow' at the western end of Edward Street [then in the Kyeamba Shire] in 1930. It was leased by Wagga Wagga Municipal Council and run jointly by the Wagga Wagga and Kyeamba Councils.[60] It proved unsuitable for bigger planes. Another aerodrome on Albury Road was licensed by the Department of Defence from February 1936. It was used for some commercial flights by Australian National Airway's four-engined de Havillands but it too was too small for many planes. Early in 1937 Wagga Wagga Municipal Council purchased the 220 acres on the Tarcutta Road-Sturt Highway over six kilometres from Wagga Wagga. With the assistance of a government grant, gravel runways, caretaker's quarters, rest rooms for air passengers and a control tower were erected under the supervision and to plans prepared by the Municipal Council's Engineer, H. J. Chaston. From the opening of the aerodrome in October 1938, the Australian National Airways conducted a daily air service between Sydney, Canberra, Wagga Wagga and Melbourne and chartered a taxi to meet the plane and convey passengers to and from Wagga Wagga.[61] The current airport at Forest Hill has been in use since the Second World War.

2.11 LAW AND ORDER
WITHIN THE WAGGA WAGGA AREA

In 1847 at the request of sixteen licensed pastoralists from the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee districts a Bench of Magistrates was established at Wagga Wagga.[62] A primitive courthouse and lock-up was constructed of slabs tied to a wall plate with green hide, and covered with bark roofs.[63] The Court of Petty Sessions first sat in Wagga Wagga on 10 August 1847. Offenders were usually fined, confined at the local lock-up or placed in the stocks. The worst cases were sent to Gundagai.[64]

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[60] Wagga Wagga Municipal Council, Minutes, December 1929-March 1930; 17 July 1930; 25 September 1930; Kyeamba Shire Council, Minutes, March-April 1930 RW97.

[61] *Wagga Wagga Now and Then*, Wagga Wagga, 1938; *The Daily Advertiser*, 10 October 1938.

[62] Colonial Secretary: Letters from Magistrates Beyond the Settled Districts, 22 February 1847.

[63] Matt Best, *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 12 December 1905; Colonial Secretary, Copies of Letter to Magistrates Beyond the Settled Districts, Archives Office of NSW 4/3860, Reel 2818.

[64] Wagga Wagga Bench Book.

The Wagga Wagga Court House, 1996.
NLA Images PIC P1444/1

The Riverina Bushrangers :
Final Encounter at McGlede's Hut.
Australasian Sketcher
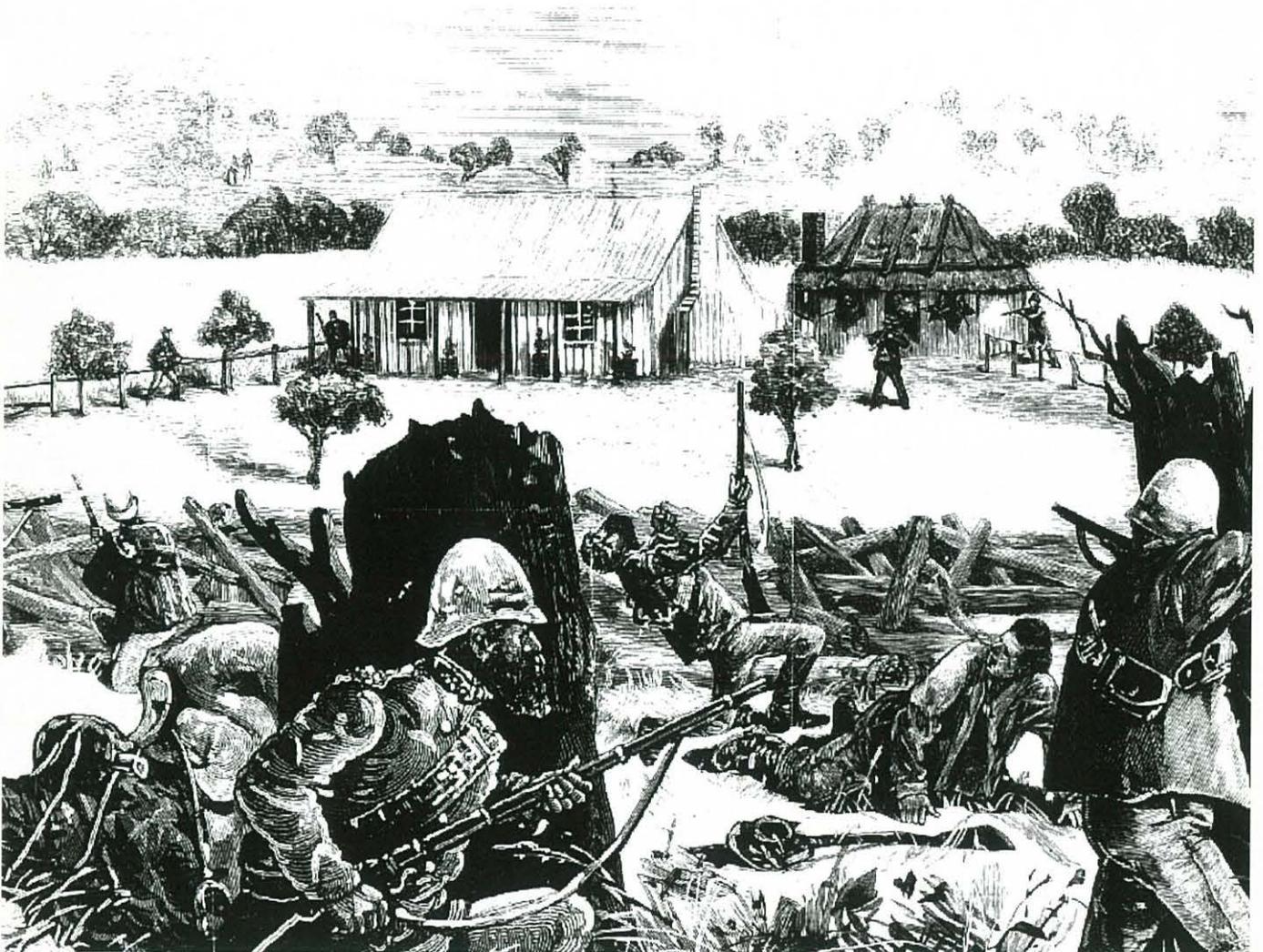
Because of the significant increase in the work of the
Wagga Wagga Bench, on 1 January 1858, Henry Baylis was
appointed the Police Magistrate. In 1861 a Court of Quarter
Sessions and District Court were established in Wagga Wagga for
the southern districts [which included Goulburn, Yass, Gundagai
and Wagga Wagga]. Wagga Wagga then had a police strength of
one sub-inspector, one sergeant, one senior constable and seven
constables. With the enhancement of Wagga Wagga's legal status, a
larger courthouse and a gaol were erected by Hardy and Hodson
in Little Gurwood Street [later Sturt Street] in 1862. A high wall
was added to the gaol in 1863 and watch towers in 1870. About
1875 new sergeant's quarters were built [and later used as lockup-
keeper's quarters].

There were five hangings at the Wagga Wagga gaol in the
nineteenth century. As the town became more 'civilised', residents
began complaining bitterly about the state of the gaol, an 'eyesore',
which was situated in the very centre of the business portion of the
town and surrounded on all sides by public buildings or private
residences.[65] By 1896, the Wagga Wagga gaol had been reduced to
the status of a lock-up for minor offenders and prisoners awaiting
trial.

By November 1901 a new substantial and handsome brick
courthouse designed by New South Wales Government architect
Walter Liberty Vernon and built by Charles Hardy and Company
of Wagga Wagga had been constructed. An impressive clock tower
was added in 1902.

The gaol and the old lockup-keeper's quarters were demolished in
1919. The single-storey lockup-keeper's quarters were retained.
The new double storey section of the police station was built in
1927-28.

Bushrangers

During the 1860s, bushrangers, Frank Gardiner, Johnny Gilbert,
Johnny Dunn, John Peisley and others ranged over a large area to
the north and east of Wagga Wagga. Dan Morgan accosted
travellers on the roads around Wagga Wagga and on 20 August
1863 bailed up Henry Baylis himself who was on his way to hold
court at Urana. On 6 April 1865, he stuck up Sydney Mail near
Kyeamba. According to historian Margaret Carnegie he often hid
upstairs in attic rooms of Travellers Joy Hotel. Morgan was

Former Travellers Joy hotel
[KYE 02]

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[65] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 7 November 1889, 19 March 1896, 8 August 1896, 22
March 1910; *Wagga Wagga Express* 19 July 1890, 11 October 1890.

eventually killed at 'Peechelba' sheep station on the Ovens River in Victoria on 9 April 1865.[66]

The leader of the Blue Cap gang Robert Cotterall was tried at Wagga Wagga on 20 April 1868 for various robberies. He was sentenced to ten years in gaol but served only six years, his sentence being remitted by the executive council in 1874.[67]

The last bushrangers to frequent the district were Andrew George Scott alias Captain Moonlight and his gang who held up 'Wantabadgery' station [just outside the local government area of Wagga Wagga] in 1879. Moonlight and his offsider, Rogan, were hanged at Darlinghurst Gaol in Sydney on 21 January 1880.[68]

2.12 Government and Administration

The Establishment of Wagga Wagga Village, 1847

The Bench of Magistrates established in 1847 also had an administrative role, for example it issued publican and hawking licences and it supervised the expenditure of money on such things as roads and bridges.

A nucleus of a village was soon established on the riverbank near the ford used by most of the traffic journeying through the district. In addition to the police buildings there was a crude blacksmith shop nearly half way down the bank of the creek that came into the Murrumbidgee River with the Wollundry Lagoon [in 1999 the site of the Tony Ireland Park at the corner of Tarcutta and Tompson Streets]. There was also a hotel, a primitive slab hut with stringy bark as a covering, situated on crown lands [later surveyed as Section 5, Number 8, on the south side of Fitzmaurice Street].[69]

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[66] Henry Baylis, *Reminiscence of the Bush-ranging Days in New South Wales*, reproduced with certain additional material, including some correspondence relating to the issue of the bushranger medals, Popinjay Publications, 1987; Margaret Carnegie, *Morgan: The Bold Bushranger*, Melbourne, 1974. The bullet that struck Baylis is kept at the Museum of the Riverina, Willans Hill, Wagga Wagga.

[67] Hilda Freeman, *Murrumbidgee Memories*, Maryborough, 1985; Cuthbert Fetherstonehaugh, *After Many Days*, pp.360-370; Mary Gilmore, *More Recollections*, pp.149-151.

[68] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 19, 22, 26, 29 November 1879, 21 January 1880; *Wagga Wagga Express* 19, 22 November 1879, 13 December 1879.

[69] NSW Government Gazette, 6 October 1848, in Colonial Secretary: Copies of Letters to Magistrates Beyond the Settled Districts Archives Office of NSW 4/3860, Reel 2818; Gormly, *Exploration and Settlement*, pp.40-44 and Wagga Wagga Bench Book.

The original plan of Wagga Wagga was prepared by Surveyor Thomas Scott Townsend, and forwarded to the Surveyor-General, Sir Thomas Mitchell, on 27 April 1849. The streets were most likely named by Sir Thomas Mitchell after Peninsular and Waterloo veterans [Fitzmaurice, Gurwood, Kincaid, Johnson, Simmons, Beckwith and Travers]. The design for the township was eventually approved by the Governor and the Executive Council on 18 September 1849.[70] The Clerk of Petty Sessions Fred Tompson, who had built the first substantial house in the village ['Waterview'] before it was surveyed, found that 'Waterview' straddled Gurwood Street. After prolonged negotiations, he was eventually permitted to purchase the site even though both Gurwood and Tarcutta Streets had to be re-designed.[71]

Wagga Wagga was gazetted as a village on 23 November 1849.[72] The first allotments sold were Numbers 1-5 of Section 1 i.e. the block bounded by Gurwood, Fitzmaurice, Kincaid and Trail Streets; and Numbers 1-5 of Section 4 [bounded by Kincaid, Fitzmaurice, Crampton and Trail Streets]. Eight North Wagga allotments at the southern end of Section 5 [bounded by Rowan, Hobkirk, Brotherwood and Gardiner Streets] were also offered for sale.

The Wagga Wagga Council Chambers

Wagga Wagga was incorporated as a Municipality on 15 March 1870 when the population numbered about 1200. In 1880 it was decided to build Council Chambers on the site of Cobb and Company's coaching depot [bounded by Wollundry Lagoon to the north and Morrow Street to the south]. Designed by William Salway of Melbourne, it was constructed by Charles Hardy and Company of Wagga Wagga. The building was completed on 20 July 1882 [thirty-three weeks and three days late].[73] It is now the site of Riverina Regional Museum.

The Kyeamba Shire and Mitchell Shire

Kyeamba and Mitchell Shires were established in 1906. Their offices were in the building used for many years as the *Wagga Wagga Express* office. In 1981, under the provisions of the Local Government Areas Amalgamation Act 1980 [as amended]

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[70] Colonial Secretary: Copies of Letters to Magistrates beyond Settled District Archives Office of NSW 4/3860, Reel 2818.

[71] Colonial Secretary: Copies of Letters to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, Archives Office of NSW 4/3612, pp.423-424.

[72] *NSW Government Gazette*, 23 November 1849, Colonial Secretary: Letters to Magistrates Beyond the Settled Districts, Archives Office of NSW 4/3861.

[73] Wagga Wagga Borough Council Minutes.

The town of Wagga Wagga,
August 1911
*SLNSW, ML Picman Collection,
GPO 1 – 12229*

Governor replying to address
of welcome at the Wagga
Wagga Council chambers.
*SLNSW, ML Picman Collection,
GPO 1 – 40488*

the NSW Government forced the amalgamation of Kyeamba Shire, Mitchell Shire and Wagga Wagga City Council. This expanded the City of Wagga Wagga to contain 488,000 hectares [4,886 square kilometres].

2.13 INDUSTRIES
WITHIN THE WAGGA WAGGA AREA

Because overland transport was both expensive and difficult several small industries serving local needs were encouraged to develop in the nineteenth century. These industries have continued into the 20th Century.

Blacksmiths and Coachbuilders

The first blacksmith's shop run by John Franklin was on the [modern] site of the Tony Ireland Park. There were four major coachbuilders in the 19th century. These included Blake, later Rae and Wright, later Rae and Dunscombe, in Johnston Street; Burgess and Mitchell [later Hehir brothers and then Patrick Hehir]; Bott and Hely [later Federal Coach Factory] in Kincaid Street; and R.S. Heydon in Gurwood Street.

Saddlers

There were several saddlers in the nineteenth century. The most prominent were George Rudd and J.J. McGrath, both in Fitzmaurice Street. McGrath moved to new premises, designed by Wagga Wagga architect W.J. Monks and erected by Wagga Wagga builder Charles Hardy in 1893. The office, the shop and the showroom were all situated downstairs while up to sixteen tradesmen worked upstairs and horse collars were made at the rear of the building.

Flour Mills

The mill house is extant, but much altered.

The first mechanical flour mill [with two pairs of French Burr millstones driven by a steam engine] was erected by Robert Nixon of 'Gregadoo' in Fitzmaurice Street in 1857. A second mill was erected at the corner of Kincaid and Traill Streets by John W. Chapman. A flour mill was also built in North Wagga by John Jenkins to accommodate those farmers complaining about having to pay toll on the Company Bridge to cart their wheat to a mill in South Wagga Wagga. Roller mills were constructed from the 1880s. The first was built by Henry Hayes in 1885 in Baylis Street [near Edward Street]. Because of dissatisfaction with Hayes' prices, local farmers and graziers formed the Murrumbidgee Co-operative Milling and a new roller mill, reported to be the second largest in New South Wales outside of Sydney, was officially opened on 28 June 1890. The mill has been operated by Goodman Fielder Limited since 1987.

HAND-POWER BRICK-MAKING MACHINE.

'Hand power brick making machine'
Sydney Mail, 2 September 1882

'Cross cutting sawing machine'
Town and Country Journal, 19 June 1880

Breweries

The first small brewery was erected at the rear of the Royal Hotel at the corner of Baylis and Forsyth Streets in 1866. Later, George Wildman erected a wooden brewery four storeys high on the banks of Wollundry Lagoon at the extreme western end of Johnston Street. It was taken over Eaton and Co in the late 1880s. By 1891 the brewery was managed by W. S. Eaton's son, William

Henry Eaton, and A. R. Tewkesbury, and, by 1904, by W. S. Eaton's son-in-law, H. S. Headley. It is now the site of Roads and Traffic Authority offices.

The Newtown Brewery was established by John Ball on the southern side of Wollundry Lagoon at Newtown [corner of Murray and Forsyth Streets]. It was later run by Godhard and Spiers and then by Richard Heath.

The Murrumbidgee Brewery, on the Esplanade in Newtown on south side of Wollundry Lagoon, was established by the Treacy family in 1881 but destroyed by fire in 1896. A new brewery was built on the site by J.J. Hogan and P.J. Mahon [Federal Brewery]. After Hogan died, the firm amalgamated with Headley to form Mahon and Headley and new brick buildings were constructed. It is now the site of the Old Wagga Brewery.

'Royal Hotel' Wagga Wagga, NSW
Illustrated Melbourne Post, 31 January 1863

Wineries

Kyeamba vines, wine press
and cellar
[KYE 07 & 08]

Gregadoo station
[GRE 01]

The first wine in the district was produced at 'Kyeamba' by John Smith. The first in Wagga Wagga was produced by John Nixon at Gregadoo from the late 1850s. Elizabeth Vincent who had moved from 'Mittagong' to 'Rock Cottage' at Lake Albert about 1856 had also established a vineyard and produced six main varieties of wine: shiraz, muscat, noir, carbonet, verdeilho, aucarot and riesling.

Although the wineries of John Nixon, Elizabeth Vincent and the Smiths had all closed by the 1880s, two other vineyards were well established by this time. Hugh Beattie, made small quantities at 'Springfield' in North Wagga [which he called 'The Old Vineyard'] and later at 'Brooklyn Vale' on the Brucedale Road, Cartwrights Hill. He continued to manufacture wine well into the next century although on a small scale. William Macleay had obtained some cuttings from John Smith's 'Kyeamba' vineyard and, by 1875, was producing good wine marketed under the Wolonjerie label. In 1887, the vineyard was sold to Messrs Caldwell and Company, an old established Melbourne firm of wine merchants and growers.

Foundries

The first foundry was established by J. B. Edney probably in the early 1860s. In the early 1900s the two most prominent foundries were R. J. Brunskill's at the corner of Fitzmaurice Street and Kincaid Street and by Wenk and Johnston in Tompson Street.

Wool Scouring Plants

Two wool scouring plants were established, both in North Wagga. Marrar Lodge, on banks of Parken Pregan Lagoon near the old Britannia Flour Mill, was opened in 1889 by John Johnston [later Honeyman and Darchy]; and the Waratah Wool Scouring Works was run by Joseph Hayes from 1890

Other Industries

Charles Hardy buildings
include:
Borambola 1878
[BOR 02]
Former ANZ Bank,
Fitzmaurice Street
Tarcutta School and residence
[TAR12]
Tarcutta Police Station
[TAR27]
Toonga 1895
[TAR 18]

Butter factories were established by the Wagga Co-operative Dairy Company in Edward Street near the flour mill in 1895 while the Murrumbidgee Co-operative Dairy Company was formed in 1921 and opened a factory in 1923.

The major builder of the Wagga Wagga area was Charles Hardy and Company. This business was established by Charles Hardy in 1862 and situated in Baylis Street. Old joinery works were demolished and removed to modern factory site on main southern railway line in Coleman Street [later Chaston Street] in 1924. Hardy was an active member of the community and served as

Uranquinty School
[URA 27]
Wagga Wagga Council
Chambers
Wagga Wagga Public School,
Gurwood Street
Wagga Wagga Railway Station

Toonga

mayor during 1902-1903. The business later became Hardy's Hardware, and remained in Hardy family hands until 1985.

There were several brickyards in the central part of Wagga Wagga. The remains of two brickyards built in the early 1900s can be seen in North Wagga. On the 'Levels Road' to Cootamundra [now the Olympic Highway].

With the improvement in transport in the 20th century, industries gravitated to Sydney where the large and concentrated population provided a large market that could be served cheaply.[74]

2.14 COMMERCE IN WAGGA WAGGA

The commercial centre of Wagga Wagga last century was in the Fitzmaurice Street-Gurwood Street area. The village of Wagga Wagga had formed near the ford used by most of the traffic journeying through the district. A hotel with a store attached had been erected by 1847 [on what was later Section 5, Number 8], on the south side of Fitzmaurice Street. Later, more substantial stores, hotels, offices, banks, a court house and a post office were constructed.

After the railway station was built at the end of Baylis Street, more businesses were established at the Baylis Street end of town particularly after the residential area spread in and around the southern section in Turvey Park, Mount Austin, South Wagga, Kooringal, Lake Albert and Ashmont. When the air-conditioned one-stop K-Mart-Sturt Mall development was completed [near the Woolworths Family Centre] in 1979, the hub of the shopping centre changed from the northern end of the city to the Baylis Street end. The Post Office moved to 'Best Place' at the corner of Baylis Street and Morrow Street in 1993 and later into the new Woolworths Marketplace complex.

2.15 THE VILLAGES & TOWNSHIPS OF THE WAGGA WAGGA AREA

Although Wagga Wagga was the main regional centre a number of small villages also developed for various reasons, some of which have now almost vanished. There were also numerous settlements, some of which comprised little more than a school, recreation ground, hall and possibly a church.

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[74] Sherry Morris, 'Wagga Wagga Industries, The First Eighty Years, 1846-1926', *Journal of the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society Inc*, Number 9, 1996.

Now Old Glandore
[ALF 01]

A small settlement developed at **Alfredtown**, west of Wagga Wagga and on the road to Adelaide, in the late 1860s, and the Alfredtown district then extended south past the present site of Ladysmith. The Ryan family ran a small store in one of the front rooms of its home, 'Glandore'. Mary Ryan was also the licensee of the Prince Alfred Hotel from 1869 to 1871. The hotel was originally situated north of the current Shanty Hotel on the former road to Adelaide which followed the Murrumbidgee River. After a new bridge was built over the Kyeamba Creek in the early 1870s, a new hotel [now the Shanty Hotel] was constructed opposite 'Glandore' on the new road.

The Shanty
[ALF 02]

Former Brucedale school
[BRU 02]

The present **Brucedale** is situated on land which was formerly part of Brucedale Farm. It adjoined Brucedale Park so the name Brucedale was in use for some time prior to its first formal use in an application for a Public School in September 1872. The school commenced operating at in November 1872. The Methodist Church was established there the same year [and was rebuilt after a fire in 1876]. A post service operated from before 1884 to about 1920. A tennis court was established in 1899 and the hall was built in 1935.

Former Methodist Church
[BRU 03]

Hall and tennis courts
[BRU 01]

Collingullie School
[COL 07]
Roman Catholic church
[COL 01]

Mundowy, later known as the **Cross Roads**, and then as **Collingullie**, was proclaimed a village in September 1899. It had a post office and a general store from 1881 and later a butchery and a bakery. There were two hotels in the 1880s – the Bird in Hand hotel [the site of which is now marked by a large pine tree brought as a seed from Ireland] and the Travellers Rest Hotel which burnt down in 1893. The Crossroads Hotel was established in 1906. By the 1880s the village had a school and an Anglican Church used by all denominations. The Catholic Church at the corner of Linton Street and Leitch Street was built about 1906 and the Presbyterian Church [later the Uniting Church?] in 1927. The hall was built in 1947 and the Country Women's Association was formed in 1954.[75]

St Margaret's Uniting Church
[COL 03]
Collingullie Hall
[COL 06]

Currawarna School
[CUR 01]

The **Currawarna** village was first known as 'Bangadang'. A hotel was built at a locality known as 'Bangadang' on the road to Adelaide in 1847. Road traffic was reduced when the Junee to Narrandera railway was completed. The hotel closed for some years but was reopened from 1898 to 1934. There was also a post office, a bakery and a weatherboard butcher's shop. A public school was erected in 1899 and a Union Church about 1907, the latter being demolished about 1965. The Currawarna Hall opened about 1934 and was used for meetings, dances, concerts, balls and picture shows. It was almost completed destroyed by a windstorm on 29 January 1967. In the 1920s there were about twenty-five homes and a population of about a hundred people.[76]

Currawarna cemetery
[CUR 03]

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[75] ' Back to Collingullie Celebrations, 1975', souvenir booklet, 1975.

[76] *History of Currawarna*, Wagga Wagga, 1980.

Humula Post Office
[HUM 14]
Humula Hotel ruin
[HUM 06]
Tin Shed hotel ruin
[HUM 07]

Humula is situated in an area originally known as American Yards[77], part of the Humula run taken up by William Walker & Co. of Sydney in the 1850s. A provisional school was established at American Yards in 1878. Development was stimulated by the proximity of the Humula station homestead and Humula was proclaimed a village in March 1885. At various times, it had two general stores, two butchers' shops, a newsagent and a hotel or two. From 1895 it had a police station with just one mounted constable. It had a branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd from 1911 until 1923 and then a receiving office until 1942. The first hotel was destroyed by the bushfires of 1905 and a second was built of handcut timber on the western side of the Umbango Creek. This was dismantled and rebuilt as a house which still stood on the Downfall Road in 1979. A stone building [in Eight Mile Road?] was licensed as a hotel from 1916 until it was gutted by fire in 1941. A few weeks later the garage of the Humula Hotel became known as the Tin Shed and was licensed for many years. It recently burnt down.

Humula Hall
[HUM 13]
Recreation reserve
[HUM 02]
Outdoor boxing ring
[HUM 11]
CWA rooms
[HUM 12]

The Humula School of Arts Society was formed in July 1889 and a weatherboard hall was constructed. This hall was used by all sectors of the community until it was auctioned and demolished in the early 1950s. A new brick hall was constructed on the same site in 1955. Land for the present Recreation Reserve was donated by John Cheney in 1922 and used as racecourse, showground and public reserve. Cricket, football, tennis and golf were all played on the reserve as well as sports meetings, gymkhanas and horse racing. A golf clubhouse was constructed in 1933 and later a combined cricket and tennis shed. Boxing was also conducted at an outdoor boxing ring at the corner of Mate and Creek streets. The Humula Citizens Sports Club was formed in 1955. A branch of the Country Women's Association was formed in 1950 and the CWA Room at Humula was officially opened in October 1963.

Union Church
[HUM 16]
St Therese Roman Catholic Church.
[HUM 15]

The Union Church, the oldest building still standing in Humula, was built before 1889 and used by both Anglicans and Presbyterians on alternate Sundays. The Roman Catholics held services in the School of Arts building until it built its own church in 1937.[78]

Former Travellers Joy hotel
[KYE 02]

Kyeamba was a staging post of the Great South Road from the late 1840s. The Travellers Joy Inn was built in 1847 [now the Kyeamba South homestead]. By 1871, 1000 people were living at Kyeamba [when Tarcutta's population was just 400]. Two mounted constables were stationed there in 1863 and one constable in 1875.

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77 American Yards, so called as a result of gold prospectors coming from California gold fields and building horse yards in the American Corral style, thus American Yards. [personal comments from Evans Humula].
78 Warwick Bradley, *A History of Humula*, Wagga Wagga, 1979.

Kyemba Police Residence
Angel house
[KYE 01]
Kilgowla Post Office site
[KYE 11]

State Highway 14, Kyeamba:
east of Wagga Wagga, **1939**
*SLNSW, ML, Picman
Collection, GPO 1- 27622*

Another police headquarters was later built on a different site and used by police until 1895. [It was then used as a schoolteacher's residence.] In 1861 Kyeamba had a telegraph station which was a telegraph and post office from 1891 until it was destroyed by fire in 1916. Post services were later available at John Benjamin Bell's accommodation house at the corner of Port Phillip Road and the road to Tumbarumba. This was also an important coaching station which provided meals and accommodation.

When the south-western exit from Kilgowlah Gap towards Tumbarumba was created [c1877], the Kyeamba village quietly declined up to the turn of the century.[79]

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[79] J.H. Winston-Gregson, op cit.

Ladysmith railway station
[LAD 08]

Ladysmith was originally part of the area known as Alfredtown until a small urban settlement began to evolve following the commencement of the Wagga Wagga to Tumbarumba rail line. It was notified as a town under the Closer Settlement Act 1919 but had been called Ladysmith since the opening of a mail receiving office there in 1912, to distinguish it from Alfredtown. Tooles Creek Station, adjacent the settlement, was resumed for closer settlement in 1919, further increasing the population. The present village is south of the original village site.

Lower Tarcutta settlement site
[BOR 09
Remains of Adelaide road
[BOR 12]

The settlement of **Lower Tarcutta** grew up at the intersection of the Port Phillip road and the Adelaide road. An inn was established by R.S. Gabbett [on his run Toonga] and in 1850 George Forsyth and his brother opened a store there. The settlement prospered during the 1850s and 1860s, developing a blacksmith shop and Mounted Police depot, and was sustained by mining activity from about 1880 until 1900. It declined from then on, until by 1920 the general store, police station, school, post office and hotel were all closed.[80]

The present **Mangoplah village** occupies part of the original Mangoplah station, with the station homestead sited near the village and originally a stimulus to development. A Cobb and Co. coach run is reputed to have operated between Wagga Wagga and Albury from the 1870s. Subdivision for closer settlement increased the rural population and the village emerged during the early 1900s. The village today consists of a 1950s church, a hotel, a weatherboard store, a garage and a few houses.

Oura developed following the 1908-1913 subdivision of Oura and Eunonyhareenyha stations. Today few visible remains of the original village remain, although some development has occurred since the 1970s.

Original Tarcutta inn
[TAR 14]

Tarcutta developed around the site of T.H. Mate's inn and store which had become an important stopping point for travellers along the Port Phillip Road or Great Southern Road [later known as the Hume Highway]. A post office was attached to the store from 1849 and there was a once weekly mail service to Wagga Wagga. A combined school and residence was built in 1873,

Fmr school/residence
[TAR 12]
Tarcutta School
[TAR 05]

moving to a different location in 1953. Tarcutta declined in importance after the railway was extended to Wagga Wagga in 1878. It was not gazetted as a village until 1890. It had a couple of general stores, a bakery, a hotel, postal and telegraph services and by 1911 had two banks. A new permanent post office building was constructed in Sydney Street in 1886. The Wagga Wagga to

Tarcutta railway station
[TAR 15]

Tumbarumba railway line, completed in 1921, was diverted through Tarcutta. The line closed in 1987.

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[80] Jonathan Winston-Gregson, op cit.

St Mark's Church
[TAR 09]
St Columba's Church
[TAR 03
St Francis Xavier Church
[TAR 28]

Mates' Memorial Church [St Mark's] was built in 1902 [a large percentage of the cost being donated by the Mate family]. A Mate bequest required that income from shares in a public company be used to maintain the church buildings and the family graves in perpetuity. The rectory was completed in 1923. St Columba's Presbyterian Church opened in November 1932.[81] St Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church was constructed in the 20th century.

Memorial Hall
[TAR 29]
CWA rooms
[TAR 24]
Truckies memorial
[TAR 32]

A Memorial Hall, a solid cement structure, was constructed in the 1920s. The RSL and Citizens Club Ltd opened its clubhouse [a tin shed] in 1954 but replaced this with a modern building in 1960. The Country Women's Association was formed in 1932. It established a children's playground in the early 1950s and had erected CWA Rooms by August 1955.

In recent years the Hume Highway has replaced the railway as the main artery for freight between Sydney and Melbourne and Tarcutta has again become a major stopover particularly for trucks. It is the location for a national memorial commemorating truck drivers who have died in road accidents throughout Australia.

Uranquinty is located on what was originally R.H. Best's Wagga Wagga run. Some selections were made here during the 1870s but it was the arrival of the railway in 1880 which provided the stimulus for an urban settlement. Farmers from as far away as 'Big Springs' brought in wool, wheat and chaff by bullock and horse wagons to the railway station to be transported to Sydney. The settlement, originally called Glenrouth and later known as Uranquinty, was officially proclaimed a village in 1888. The hotel

Uranquinty Hotel
[URA 17]
Former store with bakehouse
[URA 18]

was built by William and Jayne Hardiman in 1880 and many extensions and renovations were carried out in the following years. There were also several general stores selling fresh bread, fruit, vegetables and groceries, a butcher, a blacksmith and a receiving office for mail. The receiving office was upgraded to a post office in September 1889 and was conducted at the railway station. A temporary post office had opened in Pearson Street by 1908 but was removed to Heydon and Beattie's store in Morgan Street in 1919. Uranquinty had a Police Station from 1914 until 1939.

St Cuthbert's Church
[URA 20]
St Patrick's Church
[URA 16]
Trinity Church
[URA 21]

A weatherboard Anglican Church was built west of the railway line in 1895 and for many years was used by all denominations. A new St Cuthbert's Church of England built on the opposite side of the village was dedicated and opened on 3 July 1955. In the early 1920s, St Patrick's Catholic Church in Morgan Street and Trinity Lutheran Church in O'Connor Street were also constructed.[82]

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81 *Tarcutta Schools Centenary 1873-1973.*
82 Uranquinty Public School Centenary 1880-1980, Wagga Wagga, 1980.

Uranquinty Hall
[URA 25]

From the turn of the century the Federal Hall was the centre of social activities until the Uranquinty Public Hall was built by September 1910. The population peaked during the early 1900s and declined after 1920, except for those years during the 1940s when the RAAF pilot training school operated. The Uranquinty to Kywong railway line closed in 1987 and the Uranquinty station was demolished in 1988. Since the 1980s there has been some activity as Uranquinty is seen as a more affordable rural alternative to Wagga Wagga.

2.16 HEALTH

Wagga Wagga's first hospital opened in a small slab cottage with a bark roof on the sandhill in Kincaid Street on 1 July 1856. A new hospital was erected at the corner of Tarcutta Street and Little Gurwood Street in the early 1860s. The current hospital was officially opened on 7 September 1910. It had been erected by Charles Hardy and Company. It had a large ward on the bottom floor with accommodation for sixteen male patients and a similar ward on the top floor for sixteen female patients. A new wing, with a children's ward on the upper floor, was added in 1922. It became a Base Hospital to serve the town of Wagga Wagga and the shires of Coolamon, Kyeamba, Lockhart and Mitchell [with an estimated population of 35,000] in May 1937. New nurses quarters had been constructed on the Albury Road [later Bourke Street] and the old nurses' home was converted into private and intermediate wards. In 1938 a maternity ward was built with the assistance of funds raised by the CWA. Later additions included a new kitchen and domestic block [1942], a new administration block [1946], Lewis House nurses' quarters [1953], Gissing House Tuberculosis Unit [1955] and another new nurses' home in 1961. The multi-storey block opened in 1963.[83] When regional hospitals were developed in NSW in 1965 the Wagga Wagga Base Hospital became the major referral hospital in the Riverina Region with responsibility for forty-five hospitals. A new children's ward was constructed in 1967 and Robinson House converted into a Psychiatric Unit for the south west slopes and Riverina region in 1969. In another radical shake-up in the rural health system, the Hume, Murrumbidgee, Murray and Riverina health services were amalgamated to form the Greater Murray Area Health Service.

Lewisham Hospital [now Calvary Hospital] was established on 17 November 1926 by the Roman Catholic 'Blue Sisters', as a branch of Lewisham Hospital of Sydney. Foxborough Hall, a two-storey home on the Gormly Estate, and twenty acres of land had been purchased. After alterations and additions it opened as a

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[83] Sherry Morris, *A Delicate Balance: A History of the Wagga Wagga Base Hospital*, Wagga Wagga, 1988.

temporary hospital [St Joseph's Hospital] with a staff of nine sisters and accommodation for twelve to fourteen patients. It was replaced by an imposing new two-storeyed hospital building which provided accommodation for thirty-two patients by March 1930.[84]

A number of smaller private hospitals and maternity homes were also established, including St Elmo in Morrow Street [now The Manor Restaurant] in the 1890s; Welwyn established by Doctors Martin and Weedon in 1923 [later used as offices by DMR but demolished in the 1980s]; Nurse Scott in Thorne Street; Nurse Myra May ['Wimpy'] Daley in Gurwood Street; Sisters Amy Rosina Richardson and Mary Theresa Hogan at The Hoberne Hospital at 46 The Esplanade; Nurses Longmore [Kincaid Street]; Nurse Jago [Peter Street]; Nurse Trotter [Morgan Street]; and Mabel Dickens ['Rossmoyne', Kincaid Street].[85]

The first nursing home in Wagga Wagga was established in 1952 by the Roman Catholic Loreto Sisters of Compassion at the corner of Fox and Tompson Streets [formerly the town residence of Alick Smith of 'Kyeamba']. When this became too small, the Sisters built a new Loreto Home of Compassion with accommodation for forty patients as well as a chapel and convent at Ashmont by 1974. A second nursing home known as the 2WG Old People's Home [and later as The Haven] was constructed in Bourke Street in 1955.

2.17 RELIGION

Until the late 1850s, Wagga Wagga residents had to rely on itinerant ministers, travelling on horseback or buggy, for marriages, baptisms and occasional services, usually in the courthouse. Three denominations built churches on Church Hill between 1859 and 1869 while a Wesleyan Church was built in Johnston Street.

84   *The Daily Advertiser*, 18 November 1926; *Wagga Wagga Express*, 31 March 1930; Sylvia Walsh, 'On Foxborough Hill: Calvary Hospital, Wagga Wagga, Its Beginning and Development' in *Journal of the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society*, Number 7, Wagga Wagga, 1986. A small clinic hospital was established in tarcutta on the site of the present school. A nurse was in attendance specifically to treat the wounded WWI soldiers settling in the Oberne – Tarcutta Area. Pers. comm. Roger Belling Tarcutta, 1999

85   R. A. Lewis, 'A Half Century of Medical Practice in Wagga Wagga' in the *Journal of the Wagga Wagga and District Historical Society*, Number 5, 1982, p.39; and Wagga Wagga Municipal Council, Ratebooks, 1923-1925.

Roman Catholic Church,
Galore [GAL 07]
St Therese, Humula, 1937
[HUM 15]
Church of Our Lady,
Ladysmith, 1955
[LAD 02]
St Michael's Archangel,
Mangoplah, 1955
[MAN 13]
St Francis Xavier, Tarcutta
[TAR 28]
St Patrick's, Uranquinty, 1920
[URA 16]

The Gothic-style brick **Roman Catholic** church called St Michael's Roman Catholic Church was the first to be built in 1859, although a resident priest was not appointed until 1871. By 1887, a new Catholic Church had been erected at the corner of Johnston and Tarcutta Streets. It was designed by architects Tuppin, Gilbert and Dennihey. It became a cathedral in 1917 and in the 1920s it was extended in the Victorian Academic Gothic style to its present size and configuration. St Michael's presbytery was built in 1871. Originally it was single storey; an upper storey and new wing were added in 1902. Designed by W. J. Monks, it incorporated the original four rooms in the centre. A small Catholic Church was built at North Wagga by the end of 1908. Priests travelled far and wide on horseback or by buggy to serve congregations in such centres as Alfredtown, Book Book, Borambola, Currawarna, Eunonyhareenyha, Gobbagombalin, Lake Albert, Livingstone Gully, Mangoplah, Tooles Creek and Uranquinty. Currawarna was the only one of these centres which had a church by the turn of the century.[86]

The Presentation Sisters cane to Wagga Wagga in 1874 and within two years a convent had been built on Mount Erin hill outside the town limits. The first girls' school opened at Mount Erin in 1878 and a boarding school was constructed adjacent to the convent by Hardy and Company I 1890. Three storey additions were completed in 1908, a chapel in 1915, St Stanislaus wing in 1934, Mt Erin High School in 1938 and a centenary wing in 1989.

The first **Anglican** church was built in 1861, three years after the arrival of Reverend R. W. Young. A new, more imposing, church was built on the same site in 1876. though many of the congregation felt that it should be constructed in Baylis Street to prepare for the expected expansion of the town to the south when the railway was extended to Wagga Wagga. The Rectory, in 1865, and St John's Hall, in 1888, had both been built in the Baylis Street area. The Church was enlarged in 1912 and again in 1964 when the spire was raised. As the population grew and spread, St Mary's Church was built at North Wagga on land donated by G. W. Commins in 1900 and a brick hall added in 1908. St Peter's Church was built at Lake Albert in 1911 on land donated by Sam Angel. St Luke's Church was built on outskirts of the town at the corner of Docker and Edward Streets in South Wagga Wagga in 1913.[87]

St Cuthbert's
[URA 20]
St Saviour's
[LAD 04]
St Michael and All Angels,
Galore
[GAL 05]

Anglican Churches were also built at other centres in the Wagga Wagga district including Uranquinty [St Cuthbert's] in 1895, Tarcutta [St Mark's] in 1902 and Ladysmith [St Saviour's] in

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[86] Sylvia Walsh, 'Neath the Mantle of St Michae: Saint Michael's Catholic Church and Parish, Wagga Wagga, 1858-1987, Wagga Wagga, 1987.

[87] Phyllis de Jersey, Dorothy Fellowes and Tom Frame, Where The River Runs: A History of the Anglican Parish of St John's, Wagga Wagga, Fyshwick, 1995.

1910. St Mark's Church at Oura, made of sun-dried bricks with plastered inner walls, was completed by March 1933; and the St Michael and All Angels Church at Galore was completed in 1953.

St Ninian's Gumly Gumly 1942 [GUM 02]
St Margaret's Collingullie 1927 [COL 03]
St Stephen's Downside 1937 [DOW 04]
Scots Church Mangoplah [MAN 09]
Scots Church Oura [OUR 04]
Knox Union Church 1932 [PUL 06]
St Columba's Tarcutta 1932 [TAR 03]

The first Presbyterian church St Andrew's, was built on Church Hill in 1869 [two years after the arrival of the Reverend Thomas Craig]. It was built of brick and sandstone with a spire and a steep, gabled roof clad with slate. A two-storey brick manse was constructed by 1891. Services were also conducted in homes and woolsheds at several district centres including Collingullie, Downside, Ladysmith, Lake Albert, Oura, Pine Gully and Uranquinty. A church was erected at Downside in 1937.[88]

The **Wesleyan Methodist Church** was built in 1865 in Johnston Street on the Wesleyan reserve which extended from the rear of the courthouse, police station and gaol to Johnston Street, between Fitzmaurice and Tarcutta Streets. A parsonage was built in 1872 [on the 1999 site of the Youth Memorial Youth Centre]. By 1877 a bigger church had been built right in the corner of the Fitzmaurice and Johnston Streets block [the site of the Commonwealth Bank and adjoining businesses in 1999] and the old church was enlarged and used as a church hall. In 1885, a portion of the Wesleyan land was resumed by the New South Wales Government for a larger Post and Telegraph Office adjoining the Commercial Bank which had just been completed.[89]

Holy Family Chapel, Brucedale [BRU 03]

Methodist Churches were established at Brucedale in 1872 [rebuilt, after a fire, in 1876], Malebo in 1873 [and moved in 1888 after the Narrandera Road route was changed], Alfredtown in 1890, Forest Hill in 1897 and Coreinbob in 1912.

Humula Union Church 1889 [HUM 16]

There was also a church at Humula from the 1880s which was used by both Anglicans and Presbyterians. The Knox Union Church at Pulletop [which was originally Presbyterian] now serves the Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist communities. The several Presbyterian and Catholic buildings in Church Street still form an important part of the streetscape at the south end of Wagga Wagga.

Mangoplah Lutheran Church site [MAN 03]
Trinity Lutheran Church [URA 15]

There was a **Lutheran** Church located near Mangoplah from 1914 until 1983 when it was demolished. A commemorative plaque on a boulder marks the site and there is a cemetery attached. The Trinity Lutheran Church was built at Uranquinty in 1922.

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88 Keith Swan, *For All the Saints: St Andrew's Church, Wagga Wagga*, Wagga Wagga, 1995.

89 R. E. Wade, *The Methodists of Wagga Wagga and District: A History of the Wagga Wagga Methodist Circuit*, Wagga Wagga, 1980.

2.18 EDUCATION

Wagga Wagga has always been an important education centre. The first school was a private school run by Edwin Tompson from 1849.

The first **public primary school** was built as early as 1851 but it was badly damaged by the 1852 flood and was never opened. The next school was not built until 1861 in Little Gurwood Street [later Sturt Street]. It was only one room [later the reading room of the Riverine Club] but an additional classroom was constructed in 1865. A new schoolhouse and teacher's residence were built by Charles Hardy and Company on more spacious and higher ground on the 'sandhill' at the corner of Gurwood and Simmons streets. The school was officially opened on 17 April 1872.[90] Other public schools were established at North Wagga Wagga [1880],[91] Newtown later South Wagga Wagga [1892][92] and Lake Albert which was destroyed by fire in January 1876 and rebuilt in the late 1870s.[93] A school at the North Wagga Wagga Railway Station [later Bomen] operated from 1879 to 1882.

With the increase in the farming population in the 1870s and 1880s a number small schools operated in the Wagga Wagga district. These included Alfredtown [later Ladysmith] [1883-]; Bomen [1879-1882]; Brucedale [1872-1967]; Cottee [1884-1930]; Collingullie [Cross Roads] [1879-]; Currawarna [first school was Cottee] [1900-]; Downside [1878-1970]; Eunonyhareenyha [1873-1969]; Forest Hill [1878-]; Harefield [1889-1978]; Humula [1878-]; Humula South [1884-1905]; Keajura Creek [1888-1895]; Kyeamba [1884-1915]; Malebo [1882-1968]; Mangoplah [1899]; Oberne [1878-1905, 1908-1913, 1925-1940, 1941-1966]; Sandy Creek, later Uranquinty [1880-1899]; Tarcutta – Upper [1873-1878, 1880-]; Tarcutta – Lower [1873-1878, 1881-1912, 1921-1944]; Umbango [Murraguldrie] [1876-1904, 1921-1931, 1936-1937, 1938-1945]; Uranquinty [1899-]; Wagga Wagga Experiment Farm [1898-1971]; Wallacetown [1882-1884]; Yathella [1880-1936]; and Yarragundry [?-?];

Former Alfredtown School
[LAD 15]
Former Brucedale School
[BRU 02]
Collingullie School
[COL 07]
Currawarna School
[CUR 01]
Humula School
[HUM 20]
Former Malebo School
[EUB 07]
Sandy Ck School site
[URA 15]
Tarcutta School 1st
[TAR 12]
Murraguldrie School
[HUM 24]
Uranquinty School
[URA 21
Former Yarragundry School
[YAR 02]

90 *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 17 April 1872; *The Crow*, Magazine of the District Rural School, Wagga Wagga, 1927; Keith Swan [Editor], *Centenary of Public Education*, Wagga Wagga, 1961; *History of Wagga Wagga Public School, Gurwood Street, 1861-1972*, Wagga Wagga, 1972.

91 Sherry Morris, *We Shall Not Be Moved: A History of North Wagga and its School*, Wagga Wagga, 1980.

92 Ruth Lewis, *The Belltower: A History of South Wagga School, 1892-1992*, Wagga Wagga, 1992.

93 *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 16 March 1878; *Strive and Succeed: L.A.D.S.*, Lake Albert Demonstration School and Parents and Citizens' Association, Wagga Wagga, 1966.

There were sixty-nine **public primary schools** in the Wagga Wagga district by 1890. Most children walked, or rode their horses or were driven in a horse and sulky. In the early 1900s more small schools were established, many of which were identical in their basic design. The locations of all the schools which once existed throughout the study area are not known, however sites which are known or where buildings or other constructed elements remain include: Book Book [1924-1987]; Borambola [1916-1966]; Bulgary [1932-1969]; Burrandana [1923-1981]; Coreinbob [1901-1966]; Coursing Park [1920-1971]; Dhulura, Gobbagombalin locality [?-?]; Downfall [1917-1919]; Euberta [c1920-1970s]; Flowerdale [c1920s-?];Kittegora [?-?]; Kockibitoo [c1920-?]; Murraguldrie [1931-1957]; Old Noonbah, later Westby [1927-1952]; Toole's Creek [1909-1914, 1920-1935]; and Westbrook [1907-1968].[94]

The Livingstone Gully School [Big Springs] was built in the 1950s by local families. It is now in private ownership.

Secondary education commenced at the Wagga Wagga District School in Gurwood Street. On 20 August 1913 the Education Department resumed two acres of the late Patrick Moran's 'Granville' property fronting Macleay and Coleman Streets as a site for new high school buildings. Moran's Coleman Street home was to be used as the headmaster's residence. The high school was officially opened on 11 July 1917 and attracted students from all over the region.[95] Major extensions [including nine classrooms, two weathersheds and an assembly hall] were opened in September 1931. Another new building [including laboratories, administration offices and a tuckshop] was completed by 1961. By the end of the 1950s the post-war rise in population was causing greatly increased enrolments at Wagga Wagga's only high school. By 1960 a twenty-four acre site had been set aside for a high school on the Mangoplah Road in the Mount Austin area. While the school was being built from 1964, pupils of Mount Austin High School were accommodated at the showground and used the special facilities of the Wagga Wagga High School. The new high school was officially opened in October 1967. A third public high school, the Kooringal High School, was completed and officially opened in 1975 although it had been accepting students in Years 7 and 8 from 1973.

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94 Buxton, p.205; Bradley, *A History of Humula; Forest Hill Public School: 100 Years 1878-1978*, Wagga Wagga, 1978; *Tarcutta School Centenary 1873-1973; Uranquinty Public School Centenary 1880-1980*, Wagga Wagga, 1980; Phil Sheather and Patricia Galloway, *Malebo Memories: Back to Malebo Celebration 1997*, Wagga Wagga, 1997; correspondence from Department of Education re Eunonyhareenyha School; *Wagga Wagga Express* 19 February 1873.
95 *History of Wagga Wagga High School: Seventieth Anniversary 1912-1982*, Wagga Wagga, 1982.

From 1860 the Roman Catholic community had its own **Roman Catholic schools** and, in 1874 the community, brought out five Presentation Sisters from Ireland to conduct them. A wing was added to St Michael's Church for a school in 1875. Mount Erin convent was constructed in bushland on a small hill overlooking the town by 1876. St Mary's Primary School was constructed on the site. A two-storey brick boarding school adjacent to the convent at Mt Erin was added in 1890. Additions were completed in 1892, 1908-1909 and 1913-1914. A schoolroom for infants was erected in line with St Mary's Primary School in 1901. The Christian Brothers arrived in Wagga Wagga in 1913 to teach at St Michael's Church. A two-storey monastery was the constructed on the eastern corner of Church Street adjacent to the original Saint Michael's Church in a similar Gothic style of architecture. The Christian Brothers' School opened on 27 January 1914.[96]

Tertiary education became more important after the Second World War. In 1943, a workshop section or engineering block had been constructed at the corner of Coleman and Macleay Streets in order to train munitions workers during the war and ex-servicemen after the war under the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme [CRTS]. A wing for the teaching of building trades, new administration block and additional classrooms were added in 1952. In 1979, the name was changed to Wagga Wagga College of Technical and Further Education and it was the regional headquarters for the Riverina and Murray Regions.[97]

A Teachers' College was established on the former site of No.1 RAAF Hospital near the showground at Turvey Park in 1947.[98] More permanent brick structures, mostly residential blocks were added from the late 1950s.[99] A library was completed in 1961 and named the Blakemore Memorial Library in honour of the first Principal, George L. Blakemore, who died while still in office in the previous year.[100] The teachers' college became the Riverina College of Advanced Education [RCAE] in 1971.

[96] Sister Rosarie Connell, *All Peoples Clap Your Hands: Mount Erin Boarding School Centenary, Wagga Wagga 1890-1990*, Wagga Wagga, 1990; Dowd and Tearle, *Centenary: Sisters of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Wagga Wagga New South Wales 1874-1974*, Hong Kong, 1973; Sylvia Walsh, *Neath the Mantle of St Michael*, Wagga Wagga, 1987.

[97] Peter Middleton [Compiler], *100 Years of Vocational Education in Wagga Wagga*, Wagga Wagga, 1991, pp.17-38; and Keith Swan, *Centenary of Public Education*, Wagga Wagga, 1961.

[98] Keith Swan, *Wagga Wagga Teachers College: Its Site and Establishment*, Wagga Wagga, 1968.

[99] *The Daily Advertiser*, 30 March 1957, 5 February 1959, 7 December 1961.

[100] *The Daily Advertiser*, 20 August 1960, 5 May 1961.

The orchard at the Wagga Experimentalfarm at the time of Scottish Commissioners visit, **1910**.
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 28694

General View of farm yard and dairy, Wagga Experimental Farm, ND, but **c1910**.
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 28411

The Agricultural College was officially opened in 1949. The College commenced with thirty-two [male] students including thirteen ex-servicemen and by 1955 there were sixty-five students.[101] It was designated a College of Advanced Education in the 1970s. RCAE and the Agricultural College amalgamated by 1984 and became the Riverina Murray Institute of Higher Education [RMIHE] to recognise the inclusion of the Murray campus at Albury-Wodonga. On 1 July 1989 legislation established the new institution [later to be known as Charles Sturt University]. It was the ninth university in New South Wales.[102] It had campuses at both Wagga Wagga [Riverina Campus] and Bathurst [Mitchell Campus] and later at Albury. By 1998 it had 26,000 students [and had the fourth largest student population in NSW] and the Charles Sturt University's Riverina Campus had contributed $72 million [including over $38 million in salaries] to Wagga Wagga's economy.[103]

2.19 LEISURE AND RECREATION

Traditionally there have been two major events in Wagga Wagga each year; the Wagga Wagga Gold Cup and the Murrumbidgee Pastoral and the Agricultural Association [MPAA] Show. In Wagga Wagga the School of Arts Society and the Riverine Club have also had an important influence while the beach and theatres [and Dixieland in the 1920s and early 1930s] have also been popular. In country centres community halls were important social centres. Participation in sport has been important in Wagga Wagga as well as in the country.

On 5 June 1860, the **Murrumbidgee Turf Club [MTC]** was established. By January 1865, land [161 acres] had been surveyed and dedicated as a racecourse. A booth and judge's stand had been built and a saddling yard had been formed at the corner of Travers Street and Beckwith Street. A grandstand was erected by Charles Hardy about 1867. By 1864, a sum of £1000 was offered as the prize for the Champion Race while, in 1875, the MTC actually awarded more prize money than the Melbourne Cup. The prestigious Wagga Wagga Gold Cup was inaugurated the following year after a gold cup valued at one hundred guineas had been donated by John Cox of 'Mangoplah' for the winner of the Wagga Wagga Cup. A brick pavilion was added in the 1880s.[104]

The Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association was formed at a meeting

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[101] *The Daily Advertiser*, 17 September 1949, 16 February 1955, 19 April 1956, 19 September 1958.

[102] June Sutherland, *From Farm Boys to PhDs*, Chapters 11-13; *The Daily Advertiser*, 27 July 1984, 1 July 1989.

[103] *The Daily Advertiser*, 13 July 1995; *Riverina Leader*, 28 August 1998.

[104] Gormly, *Exploration and Settlement*, pp.97-98; and Irvin, *The Murrumbidgee Turf Club*, pp.22, 24-25, 27-33, 36.

held in the Australian Hotel on 29 May 1865. The first show was a small unostentatious one-day event held in November that year. The first showground was at the rear of the racecourse against the back fence towards the Kincaid Street side. Shows were later held on the north side of Travers Street on the block nearest the river.[105] The exhibits at the first shows were mainly cattle, sheep and horses. Yards had been constructed [but no buildings]. A temporary publican's booth was erected for the duration of the show.

In the late 1870s, a ten-acre site [near the later site of the municipal saleyards] was acquired. A caretaker's cottage and yards were constructed. As the show continued to grow in popularity, the acreage proved insufficient. The site was also subject to flooding.

In 1884, the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association and the Agricultural and Horticultural Society amalgamated. Soon afterwards, the Society bought an area of forty-four acres fronting Bourke Street. A pavilion, agricultural shed, press and telegraph office and grandstand were erected and lawns laid. Every show thereafter was held on this site. From the early 1900s, the range of exhibits was widened to include such things as food and cookery, needlework, paintings and drawings, photographs and schoolwork. The first section of a brick grandstand was completed by 1914. By this time, 15,000 people attended the principal day of the show, which had been extended to three days. It was recognised as the largest and principal show in the Riverina and attracted thousands from all parts of NSW.

The most notable buildings include the Agricultural and Fine Arts Hall [later called the Hammond Hall after T.W. Hammond, president when it was opened], for which construction commenced in 1888 and was completed by 1892; and an entertainment and exhibition hall constructed by May 1927 and named the Kyeamba Smith Hall as a lasting memorial to Alick Smith of Kyeamba who was an indefatigable worker on behalf of the Wagga Wagga show from its earliest years.[106]

The **Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts** was formed in 1859 by the leading pastoralists and townsmen who were concerned about the lack of educational facilities and of entertainment centres [apart from hotels] in Wagga Wagga. In the early 1860s, it erected a building on a portion of land fronting Johnston Street, which was dedicated to the Society on 16 July 1863. The building was

[105] Robert Emblen, 'Early Wagga' in *The Crow*, Magazine of the District Rural School, Wagga Wagga, 1927 p.16.

[106] Murrumbidgee Pastoral and Agricultural Association, 1869-1979, minute books, newspaper cuttings, Charles Sturt University Regional Archives RW201.

Typical country family from Cooma, at Wagga Wagga, August 1911.
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 28746

The grand stand, Wagga show, August 1911.
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection, GPO 1 – 28770
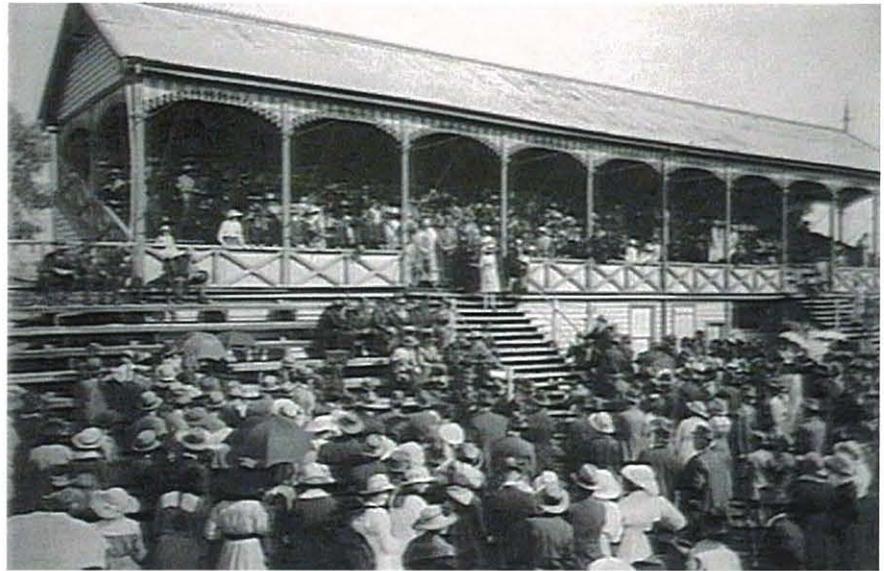
Governor Sir Walter Edward Davidson opening the Wagga Show, ND, bot c1911
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 40237

On the lawn, Wagga Show , ND, but c1911.
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 30583

A corner of the machinery exhibit, Wagga Show August 1911.
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection, GPO 1 - 28753
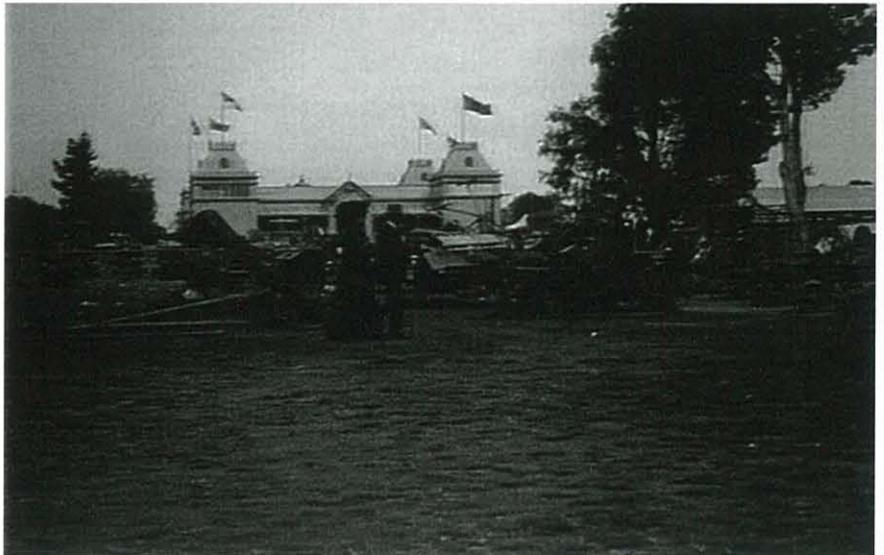
extended in September 1871 and just over two years later an additional area of eight perches was purchased to give the building a Fitzmaurice Street frontage. The Mechanics Institute hall was the town's theatre for many years.

In 1902, major additions and alterations to the School of Arts building, designed by W. J. Monks and built by Messrs Williams and Bruce, were completed. The reading room was on the ground floor; and the library and recreation room and billiard room were upstairs. The downstairs front of the old building was converted into a shop occupied first by Singer Sewing Machine Company and then for many years by Messrs Anstice and Mackay. A 6' balcony and verandah extended around the corner into Johnston Street. It was officially opened by the president of the society, James Gormly MP, on 11 November 1902.[107]

The **Returned Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen Club** was formed at a meeting of the Wagga Wagga sub-branch of the RSL on 26 April 1947. A building, formerly the Wagga Wagga Trades Hall, adjacent to the Plaza Theatre in Baylis Street had been purchased by the sub-branch and was converted into a clubhouse. It was officially opened by the Governor of New South Wales John Northcott on 3 September 1947. The Club purchased 'Goonigul', the former home of Wagga Wagga's first Police Magistrate Henry Baylis, in May 1955. A new RSL Clubhouse incorporating part of the homestead was designed by Stephen O'Halloran of Wagga Wagga and constructed by Leighton Brothers Pty Ltd of Melbourne by May 1958. Since then major extensions and renovations have been carried out [and the original homestead demolished],

The **Commercial Club** was founded by businessman John Nathan who saw the need for a small friendly club. The house originally owned by Dr Weedon was purchased and cmodied and commerced trading on 26 November 1948. After this house burnt down in November 1956 a new clubhouse was built on the same site in 1959.

A **Rugby League Club** was origianlly established by the Magpies Football Club. A temporary small weatherboard clubhouse was constructed on an eight and a half acre block in Gurwood Street, purchased from the Wagga Wagga War Services Home Commission. In 1959 the Eric Weissel Oval and tennis courts were established. In 1959 the temporary clubhouse was transferred to a site near the tennis courts and used as a tennis clubhouse [and later as a child minding centre] and a new 'modern' clubhouse was constructed. A second storey and a two-storey western wing were completed in the 1960s.

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[107] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 27 May 1897, 5 August 1902, 13 November 1902; *The Daily Advertiser*, 29 July 1910.

A **Police and Citizens Boys' Club** was also consturcted on land in Gurwood Street donated by the Wagga Wagga Leagues Club. It opened in 1963.

The **Riverina Australian Rules Football Club** had, by 1970 purchased a twenty-acre site in Fernleigh and Glenfield Roads. A building was transported in five sections from the Wagga Agricultural College and Maher Oval was established. It was officially opened in 1973.

The Wagga Wagga branch of the **Country Women's Association** was formed in 1924. The ladies held their meetings in various venues until the Rest Room opened in Tarcutta Street in 1950. The CWA Centre in Johnson Street officially opened on 5 September 1963.

The **Riverine Club** was formed on 24 November 1881. The Riverine club is situated at the corner of Tarcutta and Little Gurwood Street in the former National School [built in 1861], and continues to operate to this day. The Club is a rare and welcome survivor of a late 19th century tradition.

Bathing in the River has always been a popular past time in Wagga Wagga and surrounding areas. Prior to the construction of swimming baths in 1953, a popular bathing place was on the Murrumbidgee River near St John's Church. An area was roped off to hold swimming carnivals.

Picture theatres were popular in the 1920s and included the Great Southern Picture Hall built in 1915 [corner of Baylis and Morrow Streets]; the Strand Theatre built in 1915 and burnt down in 1932; the Plaza Theatre built on the site of the Strand in 1933 [the building has been remodelled on several occasions but is still in existence although no longer a theatre]; and the Capitol Theatre in Gurwood Street [modelled on the State Theatre in Sydney], constructed by Melbourne firm of F.L. Walton Pty Ltd which had already rebuilt the State Theatre in Sydney and built a new theatre at Tamworth, demolished in the 1970s].

Dancing has always been popular in Wagga Wagga. A dance floor nestled under the willow trees on the river bank at the end of Little Gurwood Street [diagonally opposite the Police Station] was known as Dixieland. Originally the floor floated on forty-four-gallon drums but this had to be replaced by brick piers after it was washed away by floodwaters. People came from all over the district, the ladies dressed in taffeta and flower-trimmed dresses and the men in dinner jackets. Admission was by silver coin

[usually sixpence] paid at the paling gate entrance and it cost threepence a dance. Spectators watched from tiered terraces dug into the riverbank.[108]

Dances and balls were also held at such venues at the Kyeamba Smith Hall and the Coconut Grove-Wonderland Complex [with old time dances played in the Grove and modern type dances at the Wonderland].

In the country areas community halls were important social centres. They were used for meetings, dances, balls and other functions. Uranquinty's Public Hall was built as early as September 1910. At Tarcutta a memorial hall, a solid cement structure was constructed in the 1920s while the Book Book Hall which opened in 1925 was used until the 1960s [and demolished in 1984]. At Humula the Union Church building built before 1890 was used as a hall until a weatherboard hall was built in 1890 by the local School of Arts Society. This building was auctioned and demolished in the 1950s and a new brick hall built in 1955. Halls were also built at Borambola, Brucedale [near the tennis courts in 1935], Burrandana, Downside, Euberta, Galore, Ladysmith [1920s?], Mangoplah, North Wagga [1934], Oberne, Oura [near the tennis courts in the 1920s], The Gap and Uranquinty.

It is for its **sporting** achievements that Wagga Wagga is best known. Wagga Wagga was known as a sporting little town from the 1850s. Horseraces were held from the late 1840s. Team sports including cricket [from the 1850s], Victorian Rules football [from the 1870s] and Rugby Union [from the 1880s] were also played. Swimming and rowing were popular by the late nineteenth century. Cricket and tennis were also popular in country centres. There were several Rifle Clubs particularly in the country areas.

In 1888 the Wagga Wagga Lawn Tennis Club was formed and courts established on a prime piece of land bounded by Marne Street and Gurwood Street by 1889. By the early 1900s, the North Wagga Tennis Club had established courts in George Street, North Wagga, and the Early Closing Tennis Club [or Half-Holiday Club] had courts in Beckwith Street, Wagga Wagga. The Methodists, St Andrew's Presbyterian Church and St John's Church of England also had tennis clubs and were involved in inter-club contests. Clubs were also formed at Brucedale [1899], Lake Albert [1899], Uranquinty [1899], Coreinbob [1904], Collingullie [1908] and Ladysmith [1910].

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[108] *Back to Wagga Souvenir;* Dixieland Scrapbook, Charles Sturt University Regional Archives.

Jo Cox, Wagga polo captain, ND, but **c1930**
This photograph was taken for the social pages of the *Australian* produced in Melbourne. The *Australian* was a national illustrated weekly with a strong rural leaning.
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection,
Home and Away - 3005

At play on a motor bike, near Wagga Wagga, ND, but **c1930**
SL NSW, ML, Picman Collection,
At Work and Play - 01859
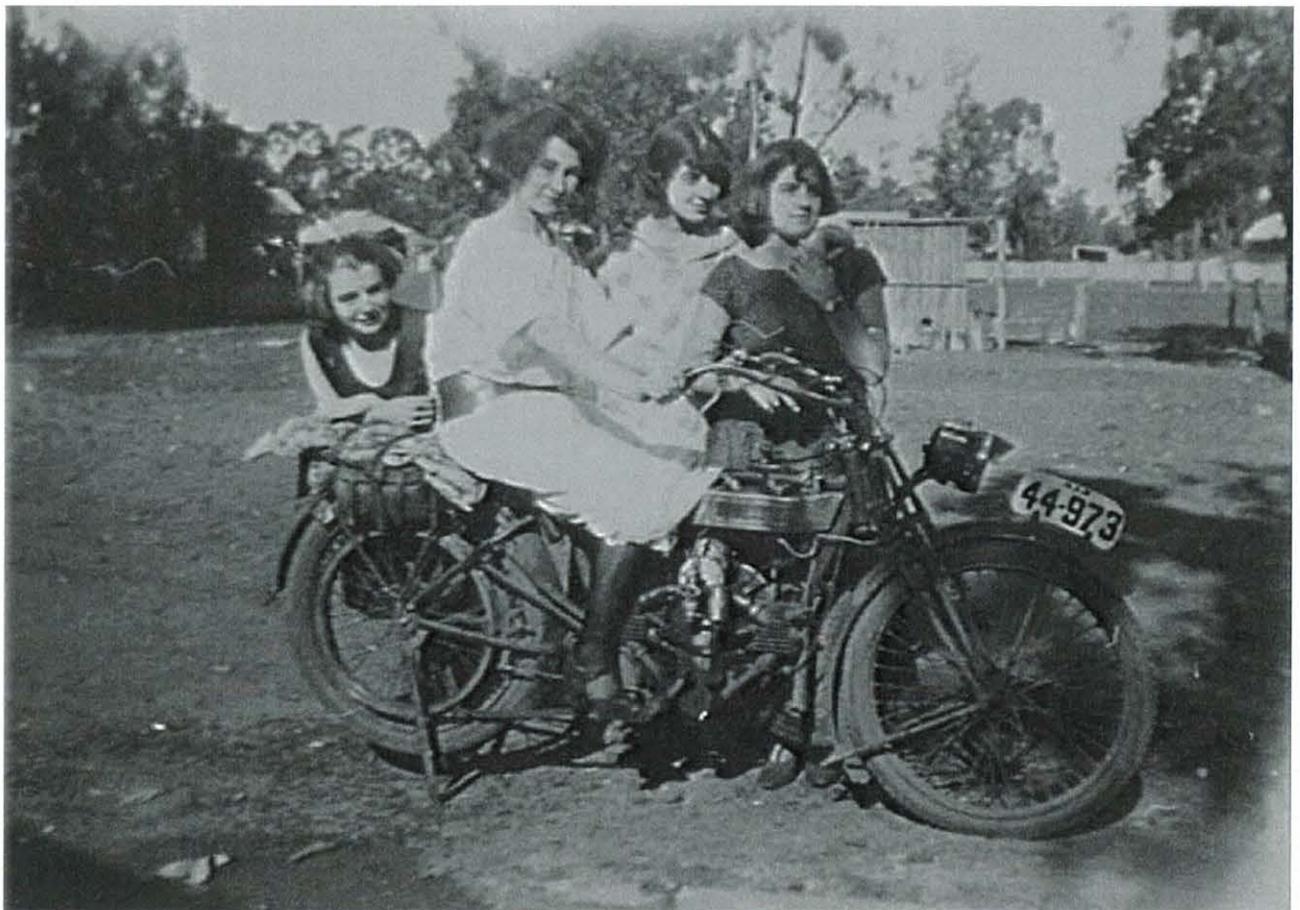
By the 1920s the Wagga Wagga Lawn Tennis Club had eight courts on its ground fronting Marne and Gurwood Streets and the Half-Holiday Club had four courts on land formerly part of the cricket ground. A new club, the South Wagga Tennis Club, was established on the Tennyson Park Estate to cater for the increasing population in South Wagga Wagga. By 1927, it had seven courts, two lighted by electricity for night tennis, and a 'resting shed and afternoon tea room'. North Wagga Tennis Club had moved from its site at the corner of George and Marrah Streets to the viaduct area. There were still clubs at Collingullie and Lake Albert while Brucedale had moved to new courts near the Brucedale School. Clubs sprang up like mushrooms in country centres — at Book Book, Borambola, Burrandana, Downside, Gregadoo, Harefield, Keajura, Ladysmith, Mangoplah, Oura, Pine Gully and The Gap. By the late 1920s the Wagga Wagga Lawn Tennis Club had moved to Bolton Park.[109]

The first 'golf course' was established on the reserve next to the police paddock below the Company Bridge in Wagga Wagga. As interest increased, a Golf Club was formed on 27 June 1895 and a nine-hole golf course was established on the MTC grounds.[110] By the 1920s a brick clubhouse had been constructed at the corner of Kincaid and McKinnon Streets. A second club, the Wagga Wagga Country Club, was formed in 1928 and its golf course on the west side of Lake Albert [with eighteen greens] officially opened on 3 May 1930.

Recreation grounds or reserves in country centres were important for sporting and social occasions. These were established at such places as Brookdale, Cottee [Cottee Road and Warren Church Road], Downside, Euberta, Humula, Tooyal [The Gap Road] and Uranquinty [Hanging Rock Road]. Shooting was particularly popular at country shooting ranges, for example, at Downside and at Mangain reserve on Roping Pole Road.

By 1999, although the Wagga Wagga Gold Cup and the Wagga Wagga Show remained important events in the Wagga Wagga area, there is a plethora of sporting and cultural societies and events to rival them. The City's pre•eminent representation as a centre of sport was celebrated in 199 with the exhibition, in the historic Council Chambers, of the sporting achievements and heroes of Wagga Wagga.

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[109] Back to Wagga Souvenir; Jim Elphick, History of Tennis: 100 Years of Tennis in Wagga Wagga and Districts 1889-1989, Wagga Wagga, 1989; Wagga Wagga Borough Council, Ratebooks.

[110] *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, 23 April 1896, 28 May 1896, 21 April 1903, 19 April 1904, 5 May 1904, 16 April 1908.

2.20 Defence Establishments
Within the Wagga Wagga Area

During the Second World War Wagga Wagga was a key centre in the federal government's Defence plan. Thousands of young service men and women trained at the RAAF Base at Forest Hill [ten kilometres east of Wagga Wagga], which officially opened in July 1940. Australian, British, American, Canadian and New Zealand trainee pilots came from elementary flying schools to Forest Hill to continue their training to 'wings' standard on single-engined Wirraways and twin-engined Anson aircraft. With the rush to train pilots for combat under the British Empire Air Training Scheme, there were quite a few air crashes in the district, many of them fatal. These included the crash into a paddock at Wagga Experiment Farm [which had been marked at Charlle Sturt University with a cross]. Later the Forest Hill Base was converted into Number 5 Aircraft Depot. Operational aircraft were repaired and maintained and new planes from the factories equipped with operational armament and radio equipment.[111]

The Number 1 RAAF Hospital [originally established at Laverton in September 1940] was relocated to the Wagga Wagga base in 1942. The unit was transferred from Forest Hill to the new hospital of 150 beds at Turvey Park [now south campus of CSU-R] in January 1944.[112]

The Number 5 Service Flying Training School commenced at Uranquinty in 1941. By the end of 1942 there were seventy officers, one WAAAF Officer, five nurses, 916 airmen, 178 airwomen and 250 trainees [a total of 1420] on the base.

The Number 2 Training Group was formed on 20 November 1939 and moved to Wagga Wagga on 23 May 1942. Its headquarters were in the top portion of the Commercial Hotel [later Romano's]. It controlled all flying operations and training within the Wagga Wagga area. This included: Number 8 Elementary Flying School at Narrandera; Number 10 Elementary Flying Training School at Temora, Number 1 Air Observers School at

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[111] For details see Warren Sowter, 'A History of the Royal Australian Air Force School of Technical Training', submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Education [Technical], Institute of Technical and Adult Teacher Education, Sydney College of Advanced Education, 1987, Appendix B, p.103.

[112] Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, *Minutes of Evidence relating to the proposal for Construction of Living and Training Accommodation at R.A.A.F. Base Wagga, New South Wales* and the report relating to the proposal, Canberra, 1982; RAAF Units in the Riverina, typescript histories, Colonial SecretaryU Riverina Archives, RW5, Number 96; *Daily Advertiser*, 9 December 1989, 30 June 1990; Wagga Wagga Municipal Council, Minutes, 4 February 1943 [RAAF Hospital].

Cootamundra and Number 2 Communication Flight which operated at the Gumly Civil Aerodrome near Wagga Wagga from May 1942 until July 1944.

The Wagga Wagga Showground was used as a temporary camp for recruits from June 1940 until February 1941. Hammond Hall and the Kyeamba Smith Hall were converted into sleeping quarters for 800. Rava's pavilion was used as a storeroom and the sheep pavilion as the dining room. Eventually about 1000 recruits were stationed at the camp.[113]

A permanent army camp was established at 'Kapooka' on the southern slopes of the Pomingalarna Reserve [9.5 kilometres south-west of Wagga Wagga]. At Kapooka, the Army combined six of the seven engineer recruit training centres [excluding the West Australian centre] into one major Royal Australian Engineers Centre. From 17 July 1942, over 47,000 AIF engineers were trained in basic soldier skills as well as fieldwork [mainly demolitions and bridging]. Bayley bridging was constructed over the river at the bathing beach. Kapooka was also used as a transit camp for some members of the Australian Women's Army Services [AWAS] and until November 1943 as a base for the First Australian Anti-Aircraft Searchlight Training Regiment which at its height had 400 women, recruited from all over Australia. By 1943 there were 8000 troops stationed at Kapooka. It was one of the largest military camps in the Commonwealth.[114]

Although the Kapooka army camp, the flying school at Uranquinty, the RAAF Hospital and Headquarters Number 2 Training Group at the Commercial Hotel were all disbanded at the end of the Second World War, the RAAF Base at Forest Hill continued as an important training centre. The crude huts used for accommodation were replaced by two and three-storey barracks in the 1960s. In 1997 there were 600 permanent full-time, part-time and casual staff and up to 800 trainees.[115] The RAAF Base injects about $25 million annually into Wagga Wagga in direct salaries and services [an estimated $50 million annual economic impact]. Number 1 Basic Flying School was formed at the Uranquinty Base in December 1951 but it was transferred to Point Cook in December 1958.

Kapooka reopened as a basic training centre in 1951. In the 1960s more permanent mess buildings and barracks [named Blamey Barracks] replaced the galvanised iron weatherboard structures.[116]

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[113] *The Daily Advertiser*, 11 June 1940, 17 June 1940, 4 October 1940, 10 October 1940.

[114] Ann Gates, 'Kapooka Army Camp – Born Out of Necessity', *Riverina Leader*, 7 January 1980.

[115] *The Daily Advertiser*, 24 April 1997.

[116] *The Daily Advertiser*, 9 August 1964.

By 1993 there were 573 personnel including sixty-six civilians employed by 1RTB. Expenditure in 1992 by the base including $1.3 million in wages fortnightly [or $35 million per annum] as well as $1.8 million per annum on rations and support services purchased locally made a major contribution to Wagga Wagga's economy. In addition passing out parades for about 3000 recruits each year attracts several visitors to the City which further contributes to the Wagga Wagga economy. The Kapooka Band performs at ceremonial occasions, local events and concerts.

In order to preserve the memory of those who fought for Australia, several memorials have been established. They include the cenotaph, memorial arch and the Victory Memorial Gardens in Wagga Wagga and cenotaphs at Mangoplah and Tarcutta. Museums including a 'Soldiers' Hut', a reconstructed Nissen hut opposite the headquarters at 1RTB Kapooka, and a Museum at Wagga Wagga RAAF Base [which opened on 24 June 1995] have also been established. The Empire Air Training Association through 'Their Service, Our Heritage' program and in conjunction with Wagga Wagga City Council and Wagga Wagga RAAF Aircare Association plan to erect a memorial to honour those who served in the RAAF Air Training School at Uranquinty during the Second World War and the post-war years. There are also plans for interpretation panels at such locations as the former sites of Number 1 RAAF Hospital [south campus of CSU-R], the Royal Australian Engineers Training Centre [at the rear of the Caravan Park] and the explosion site at Kapooka. Historical panels have also been erected at the Wagga Wagga War Cemetery.

2.21 Persons of Consequence

The Wagga Wagga area is renowned for its association with several famous people, and there are a number of others from the region who made significant contributions in a number of fields.

Tom Castro, an overweight and bankrupt local butcher, in 1866, claimed to be Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne, the heir to the Tichborne Estates in England, who had disappeared in 1854. Castro travelled to England with his wife and child to enforce his claim. Although Roger Tichborne's mother believed Castro's story, his claim was rejected by the trustees of the estate. In May 1871, Castro launched a civil action against the trustees which proved to be the longest case in English legal history. In March 1872 a jury determined that he was Arthur Orton. After another long trial, he was sentenced to fourteen years in prison for perjury. He confessed his guilt before his death. The 'Tichborne Affair' was reported at length in newspapers in the Australian colonies and in several parts of the world. It inspired numerous non-fictional and fictional books, theatre and opera, poems and song. Figurines, novelty pipes and other souvenirs were sold in shops. A wax

model of Tom Castro [or Arthur Orton] was shown in Madame Tussard's in London[117]

Sir Thomas Blamey, Commander of the allied land forces in the South West Pacific in the Second World War and Australia's first field marshal in 1950, was born at Lake Albert in 1884.

Poet/authoress **Mary Gilmore** came to Wagga Wagga at an early age and was a pupil teacher at various local schools. Many of her writings have been about her early life in Wagga Wagga. Mary Gilmore [later Dame Mary Gilmore] wrote the Classic Text Old Days, Old Ways.

Thomas Hodges Mate took up the Umutbee run in 1837, constructing a slab homestead and soon after establishing an inn and store, the nucleus of the present town of Tarcutta. In 1850 he opened a store at Albury and played a prominent role in the growth of the city. His store at Albury remained the largest in Albury until well into the 20th century.[118]

The Brunskill family settled at Wagga Wagga in 1879 and acquired a farm, Flowerdale. **Anthony Brunskill** was then 20, and with his brother George he contract-harvested wheat and oats with the reaping-hook until his father introduced the scythe and cradle to awed locals. In 1888 Brunskill purchased Bon Accord. He was a pioneer in costing-practices and time-and-motion studies and in 1891 won the Department of Agriculture's initial prize for the best-managed farm in the south-west. Financial problems during the 1890s forced him to sell Bon Accord and he then bought Allonby near Forest Hill. By 1900 he was the biggest wheat-grower in the district and he also developed a highly regarded Border Leicester sheep stud. Later he also purchased Old Borambola and a share in Borambola. Allonby became a show-place for farming practices and Brunskill was a tireless advocate and pioneer of fodder conservation. He was known as the 'King of Fodder' and a perfectionist who produced hay of superlative quality. He died in 1936.[119]

Another famous Wagga Wagga family was the **Devlin** family. In 1847 the first Australian case of the mysterious 'Cumberland' disease was recorded at Leppington. The disease spread over the Blue Mountains and across the western plains, as well as into Victoria and Queensland. By the 1880s James Devlin was running approximately 220,000 sheep on his Ganmain, Deepwater and

Mr Thomas H. Mate of Flarmblendon, tarcutta, squatter and pastoralist.
From Australian Men of Mark 1889

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[117] Gormly, *Exploration and Settlement*, pp.140-151; Michael Roe, *Kenealy and the Tichborne Cause: A Study in Mid-Victorian Populism*, Melbourne University Press, 1974; Swan, *A History of Wagga Wagga*, pp.78-80.

[118] Australian Dictionary of Biography 1851- p.224

[119] ADB 1891-1939...

'Allonby' homestead. The
Brunskills station, Wagga
Wagga, **November 1910**
*SL NSW, ML, Picman
Collection, GPO 1- 28739, 28721*

Uarah stations. The disease reached Ganmain and Deepwater in 1877 and Uarah in 1879, over four years resulting in the loss of up to 80,000 sheep, hundreds of cattle and approximately 80 horses. James Devlin's son Arthur, manager of Deepwater from 1869 to 1878 and thenceforth manager of Uarah, was convinced that the disease was anthrax and over a number of years tried to persuade the Government to take action. Eventually, dissatisfied with the Government's inability to act, Devlin wrote to French scientist Louis Pasteur, who had been working on developing a vaccine against the disease. Pasteur's scientific team visited Australia in 1888, at the request of the Rabbit Destruction Board and not connected with anthrax, and they also visited Uarah, confirming the disease as anthrax and conducting successful vaccination trials on a property near Junee. The team declined to set up a branch laboratory in Australia to manufacture Pasteur's vaccine, and Devlin was unsuccessful in his requests to the Government and pastoralists for financial assistance in establishing an Australian laboratory.

In 1890 a laboratory was established, with the funding eventually coming from France. **Arthur Devlin** and his sons commenced vaccinating hundreds of thousands of sheep, a difficult two-stage process, with continuing strong resistance from some stockowners. Australian John Alexander Gunn developed a single dose vaccine in 1893 and later in collaboration with scientist John MacGarvie Smith further improved the efficiency of the vaccine.[120]

F.A. Tompson had squatted at Eunonyhareenyha on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee River at Wagga Wagga in 1832. He had been one of the first Magistrates and relinquished that position to become the Clerk of Petty Sessions in 1848. He was the first postmaster, a businessman in the 1850s and 1860s, a director of the Bridge Company and the First Town Clerk from 1870-1882. He was involved with the establishment of schools, the Wagga Wagga Hospital, the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association, the Mechanics' Institute and numerous other organisations.

George Forsyth owned a store in Wagga Wagga in the 1850s and was elected Wagga Wagga's first Mayor in 1870. He was also active in the affairs of the Mechanics Institute, Hospital, Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association, Bridge Company and many other organisations.

Henry Baylis was Wagga Wagga's first Police Magistrate from 1858 to 1896 and like Tompson and Forsyth vitally linked with the town's development, playing a leading role in the establishment of schools, the Anglican church, hospital, the Mechanics Institute, the

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[120] Stanley L. Devlin, *Multiple Stains*, Canberra, 1999

Murrumbidgee Turf Club and the Murrumbidgee Pastoral Association.

James Gormly who ran the mail coach service 1858-1872 later settled in Wagga Wagga with both grazing and business interests. He was Mayor of the town in the 1880s. He represented the Murrumbidgee electorate in the Legislative Assembly from 1885 until 1894 and then the Wagga Wagga electorate from 1894 until 1904. On his retirement from the Legislative Assembly he was appointed a Member of the Legislative Council of NSW and remained a member until his death on 19 May 1922.

Eddie Graham [1907-1957] was one of Wagga Wagga's most popular politicians. A member of the Labor Party, he was elected to the NSW Parliament as the Member for Wagga Wagga in 1941 and was appointed Minister for Agriculture in 1944. An ardent advocate of decentraliation, he managed to have abattoirs constructed at four country centres including Wagga Wagga. He was responsible for the establishment of regional offices of the Department of Agriculture, of the Wagga Wagga Agricultural Research Institute (and other rural research units elsewhere in the state) and the Wagga Agricultural College in 1949. He died in 1957.

Charles Hardy junior, son of well-known builder Charles Hardy, emerged as a leader of Wagga Wagga conservatives in the late 1920s and early 1930s. He was a founder of the Riverina Movement and organised a series of well-orchestrated rallies throughout the Riverina in the early months of 1931. He spoke to an estimated 10,000 people at 'the great river bank meeting' at Wagga Wagga on 28 February 1931. He was later elected to the NSW Legislative Council and remained a senator until June 1938, the last three years as the leader of the Country Party in the senate.

The **sporting personalities** of the Wagga Wagga area are best known. These heroes include Peter Sterling and Steve Mortimer [Rugby League], Beres Ellwood [Rugby Union], Wayne Carey [Australian Rules Football], Geoff Lawson, Mark Taylor and Michael Slater [cricket], Tony Roche [tennis], Greg Hubbard [basketball] and Arthur ['Scobie'] Breasley [horseracing]. To recognise the outstanding achievement of local athletes who had reached the highest level of their chosen sport, Wagga Wagga City Council established a Sporting Hall of Fame and, by 1999, had inducted a total of fifty-six athletes.

2.22 WAGGA WAGGA AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

Pastoralism [from 1832] and agriculture [from the 1870s] have been important themes in Wagga Wagga's history. Wagga Wagga remains extremely well sited within the South West wheat belt of New South Wales while the region surrounding Wagga Wagga

also produces sheep [for wool and meat] particularly in the drier climatic zone to the west of Wagga Wagga and cattle [for beef] particularly to the east of Wagga Wagga. Although few Aborigines remained in the Wagga Wagga area by the end of the nineteenth century, several Aboriginal families have moved to Wagga Wagga since the 1970s. Although Wagga Wagga once had a sizeable Chinese community and there was a migrant centre at Uranquinty after the Second World War, the population in the Wagga Wagga area remains mostly Anglo-Australian. Transport, law and order, government and administration, industry, commerce, health, religion and education are also important themes. By the 1990s, Wagga Wagga had developed into an important commercial, industrial, administrative, educational and health centre for the region while the populations in smaller towns and rural areas had remained stationery or had declined. The public sector in Wagga Wagga remains important. In particular, the Kapooka Army Base, the RAAF Base at Forest Hill and Charles Sturt University, have contributed significantly to the local economy and to stability of employment. Sport had always been important in Wagga Wagga and the country centres. In particular, shooting ranges, cricket pitches and tennis courts were present in most centres, often in conjunction with community halls.

The major historical themes which emerge from this thematic history [and which are illustrated within the Heritage Study Inventory] are as follows:

Exploration, expansion of settlement and the growth of townships qualified by pastoralism and dairying, agriculture and the modification of the environment.

The way in which this region evidences the **cycle of pastoralism** in Australia, from the vast squatters holdings and selection blocks, through to subdivision, for closer settlement or soldier settlement and continuing throughout the twentieth century, until the recent return to larger holdings through the corporatisation of farming and resulting amalgamation of properties.

The development of Wagga Wagga as the **major urban centre** and focus for the local government area and for the other, more westerly sections of the area known as the Riverina

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3.1   The Inventory Structure

Inventory data sheets have been prepared for those buildings, sites or landscape elements of significance which have been identified within the WWCC **rural** areas. This inventory is, necessarily, a very large document, and has been placed in separate volumes in order to allow for ease of access and to allow cross-referencing to this report. In order to present this volume of information in a coherent manner the inventory has been ordered into localities, which correspond with the postal addressing system which is to be implemented by the Wagga Wagga City Council. These localities and their inventory prefixes are as follows, and the boundaries of these localities are outlined on the map over:

Alfredtown [ALF]; Ashmont [ASH]; Belfraydon [BEL]; Big Springs [BIG]; Bomen [BOM]; Book Book [BOO]; Borambula [BOR]; Brucedale [BRU]; Bulgary [BUL]; Burrandana [BUR]; Cartwright's Hill [CAR]; Charles Sturt University [CHA]; Collingullie [COL]; Currawarna [CUR]; Downside [DOW]; Euberta [EUB]; Eunonyhareenyha [EUN]; Forest Hill [FOR]; Galore [GAL]; Ganmain [GAN]; Gregadoo [GRE]; Gumly Gumly [GUM]; Humula [HUM]; Kapooka [KAP]; Kyeamba [KYE]; Ladysmith [LAD]; Lake Albert [LAK]; Lockhart [LOC]; Mangoplah [MAN]; Matong [MAT]; Maxwell [MAX]; Moorong [MOO]; Oberne Creek [OBE]; Oura [OUR]; Pulletop [PUL]; Rowan [ROW]; Tarcutta [TAR]; The Gap [TGA]; The Rock [TRO]; Uranquinty [URA]; Yarragundry [YAR].

3.2   Methodology

A standard inventory form has been used for the recording of all heritage items. This form records the following information:

Name
Name of site/item

Address
Street address

Town/place
Town or area

Locality
Locality determined according to the Wagga Wagga City Council rural address system

Other names
Earlier or informal names

Current heritage listings
Current listing includes the following registers:
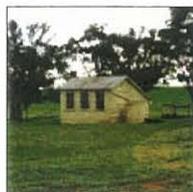
Australian Heritage Commission
National Trust of Australia [NSW]
Wagga Wagga City Council
Heritage Council of NSW
RAIA Register of 20th Century Buildings

Related places

Thematic context
Thematic context drawn from the NSW Historical Themes

Site type
Type of site, ie Church, Hall etc

Property details
Real property description [where known]

Map reference
AMG reference [where property details not available]

Historical background
Drawn from readily available sources; from existing citations; or from this study's Thematic Environmental History

Description

Statement of significance

Photograph
One photograph is included for most entries, extra photo pages are included for some entries.

Sources of information
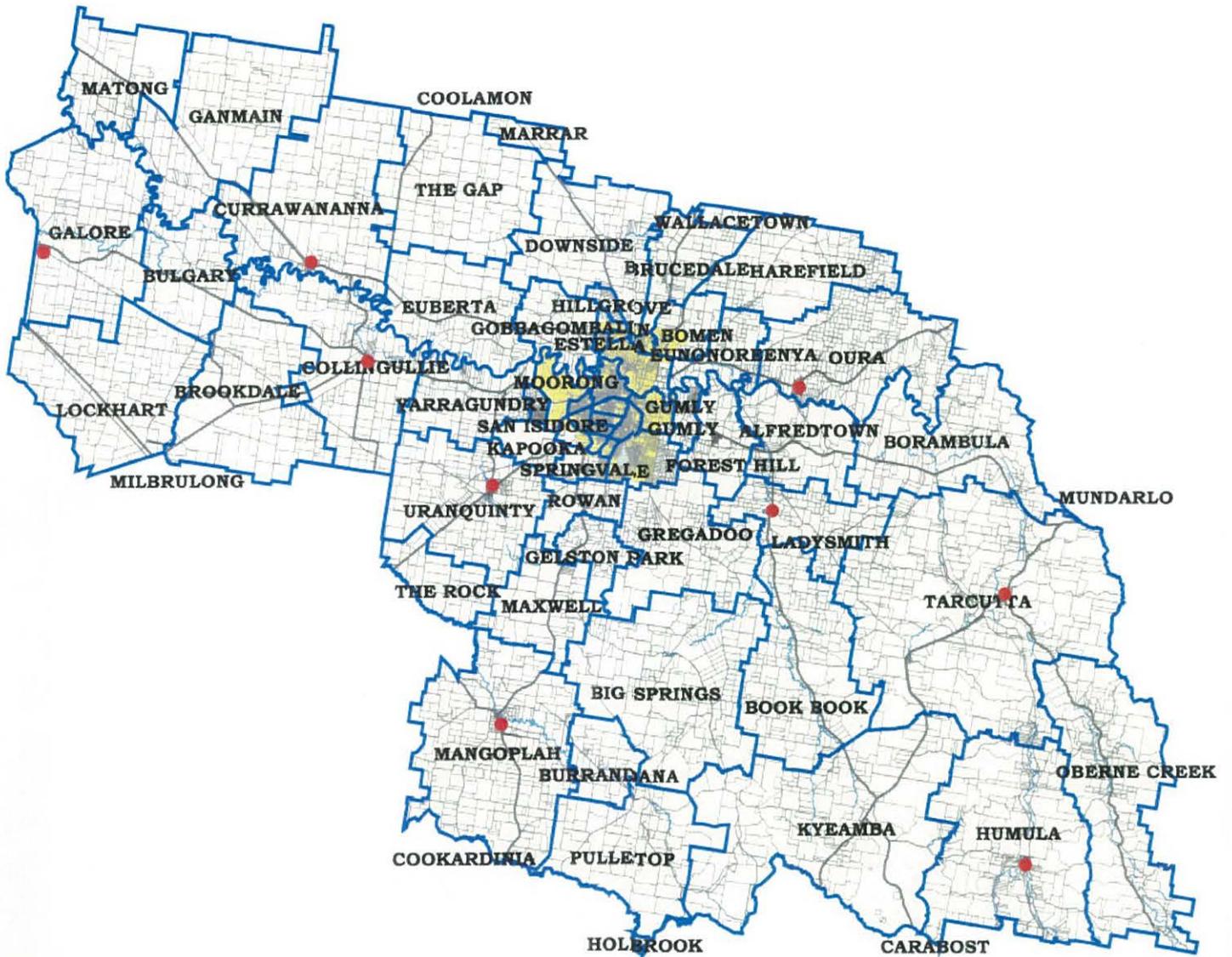
Map of the Wagga Wagga City
Council area, showing
localities.
WWCC

4.1   Introduction

The issues and themes discussed below arose during the course of the rural heritage study. Some of the opportunities and constraints relating to these issues may be able to be addressed through existing [or new] planning and management mechanisms relating to the study area; others are raised merely as a matter of record, as they have hitherto remained unacknowledged.

4.2   The Size of the Area

One of the main factors influencing the planning and management of the heritage resources of the WWCC rural area is the sheer size of the area and its diverse nature, which makes it difficult to provide guidelines that encompass all geographical areas. Coupled with this extensive and diverse area, is the comprehensive and rich heritage resource which has been revealed as the result of the documentary research and survey activity which produced the rural heritage inventory. Such breadth and depth of heritage resources means that the most effective care of the rural area's heritage resources will rest with local communities and individuals assisted by Wagga Wagga City Council support and encouragement.

4.3   The Sense of Place

In our extensive travels through the rural areas of the City of Wagga Wagga we were often struck by the recollection of an *'old days, old ways'* code. A kindliness and courtesy, and time, despite the rigours and oftentimes privations of rural life, a sense of community and connection is still evident. This sense of place should be supported and nurtured.

Guidance for local/rural communities for the protection of their heritage is available through the WWCC Heritage Advisor and through DIY 'help' manuals such as the Australian Heritage Commission publication *Protecting Local Heritage Places: A Guide for Local Communities*, and the NSW Heritage Office *NSW Heritage Manual*.

4.4   Aboriginal Heritage

A glimpse of scar trees, a sense of 'other times' among the old river red gums near Ganmain Station … this is the place that was theirs. The words of Mary Gilmore delicately peel back layers of the Wiradjuri occupation:

'... We are the lost who went
Like the cranes crying
Hunted lonely and spent
Broken and dying.'[121]

A robust Wiradjuri presence is asserting itself, the beauty and serenity of the Murrumbidgee reserve, housing programs, the Aboriginal Land Councils. Within the context of this rural heritage study, the Aboriginal occupancy is an ephemeral layer glimpsed between overlays of later cultures.

4.5 Women

Threaded through this study is the almost invisible and unrecorded path of women. A glimpse of how tough life must have been was expressed, for example, as personal conversation with Mrs Lou Smith, who related just how Janey Harvey's cottage was really quite comfortable after they installed a copper after WWII. An unsung heroine must be Elizabeth Nugent, whose grave lies proudly and forlornly in a paddock in College Creek near Humula, 135 years after she died. Her husband disappeared just before disembarking at Sydney after sailing from England, and she raised their family alone.

Many did it tough; no doubt some did not. A poem that seems to sum up so much of the women's lot commences:
'... I praise the country women
Of my Mother's generation
Who bred, brought up and boasted
Six Australians each —
The nearest doctor fifty miles
On a road cut off by flood'
and ends
'... I praise the forty years
When they did not.
I praise each day and evening of their lives that hard abundance year by year
Happened in a single word.'[122]

4.6 The Rural Typologies

Halls

The numerous halls which one sees dotted about the countryside were mostly built during the early to mid 20th century, as a result of community initiatives. A variety of fund raising activities involving both the rural and village populace would have been held in order to finance the building, and they were often built, as

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121   Extract from Mary Gilmour, *The Wiradgery Tribe*
122   Geoff Page, *Grit — A Doxology*, extract

in the case of the Mangoplah and Humula halls, as the result of a working bee. Sometimes they replaced earlier halls; always they became an integral part of community life, put to a number of uses, such as Christmas parties, twenty-first birthday parties, wedding receptions, meetings, tennis, bushfire units, political rallies, meetings and school concerts. In earlier times these events might include celebrations for Empire Day or Queen Victoria's birthday. They were often located beside tennis courts or a recreation ground.

Some halls have been demolished, others have had their adjoining recreational facilities fall into disrepair, but all appear to be highly valued by their community, still seen as a meeting venue and a venue for social functions. The management of these halls has in recent times become difficult, often requiring great efforts to meet regulatory financial commitments. Electricity costs are seen as a major problem, particularly since the Great Southern Energy became the provider. Insurance is another particular problem, with high premiums despite no known claims.

Mangoplah Hall, Kyeamba Street, Mangoplah.
PF 1999 photograph

Humula Hall, Mate Street, Humula.
PF 1999 photograph

Routine maintenance is accepted as a necessary task, however vandalism can create problems for a community, as can the huge cost of upgrading kitchen facilities to adhere to new standards.

The presence of halls and nearby recreation grounds, once the lifeblood of a buoyant community now appreciated but under utilised offers opportunities for enterprising groups and individuals such as Mangoplah, a case in point, a venue for the robust folk festival network that ribbons Australia.

Any measures which can be taken to alleviate the financial burden on communities which are trying to retain and maintain their hall, particularly with regard to electricity and insurance, would be welcomed. Many of these halls are particularly characterful. It may be feasible to compile a local register of halls which are available for functions, and a national register of halls which may be suitable locations for film and television purposes.

General Stores

Where general stores still exist they are robust, multi purpose, a vital and all important 'heart beat' for rural communities. They are the focus for postal and banking services, general and essentially a basic range of foodstuffs, a beacon to lost or hungry tourists, and gathering points in times of crisis. The store is invariably a family concern, with partners working long hours and to their capacity though not prepared to swap their lifestyle for any other. If churches are entitled to pay peppercorn rental so should the rates of general stores be so levied to encourage their survival.

General store and residence, Kyeamba Street, Ladysmith.
PF 1999 photograph

Churches

Churches well reflect the changing attitudes of late 20th century life. When hard work was relieved by energetic and passionate sports involvement – community and faith were nurtured by active and regular involvement in buoyant religious communities. Most townships and villages had a range of denominations represented, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and sometimes Lutheran. Before these buildings were erected, one building would suffice for a range of dominations, magnanimously shared for the well being of all.

As fewer of the population choose to attend regular Sunday worship, more and more of these churches are utilised on a part-time basis, while a few churches have not lasted the duration – the pretty white painted, unmarked weatherboard overlooking the railway line at Ladysmith comes to mind. Statutory protection for churches, in the form of inclusion within the WWCC Local Environmental Plan, will ensure that any adaptive re-use which may be proposed for churches which are deconsecrated will need to be sensitive to the significance of the building.

Knox Union Church, Westby-Burrandana-Pulletop Roads [Junction], Pulletop.
PF 1999 photograph

Woolsheds and Shearers' Quarters

The advent of contract shearing and increasing mobilisation has resulted in shearers generally not living on site but visiting the woolshed for a working day. Hence, many of the living quarters

associated with the larger station woolshed now lie idle. Often these might comprise a simple rectangular structure, clad with corrugated iron, with a kitchen, several separate sleeping quarters and an ablution block. They are frequently unlined and usually they offer a basic level of accommodation. They are in the main an under-utilised resource.

A similar problem of under-use is occurring with woolsheds, especially those of grand scale. Borambola and Deepwater are two examples. Hareenyha East is significantly older than these sheds and more fragile, still with associated shearers' quarters, but sadly not long for this world. Borambola, stout and sturdy sits largely wasted and uncomfortable on a 100 acre block, at time of recording it was for sale. With vineyards surrounding, it would make an attractive cellar/tasting complex with close proximity to Wagga Wagga.

Ivydale, on Gregadoo Road, is on a much smaller scale, with the rustic character of the early 1900s. There are some painted interior panels and decorative woodwork, of particular interest is a wall with neatly and thriftily arranged shearing equipment. This is an attractive shed which is part of a scattered complex reflecting an involvement in the wool industry on a domestic scale in the early 20th century. The Humula station woolshed is a showpiece, all parts lovingly cared for and maintained. A Humble & Sons Pty Ltd woolpress remains in working order and full use.

On approach the woolsheds appear as power houses supporting the rural industry, vast structures in a peaceful and vulnerable setting. Few it seems on the eastern side of the City area are used to capacity, although with the exception of Hareenyha East are in sound condition.

Borambola woolshed, Sturt highway, Borambola
PF 1999 photograph

Hareenyha East shearers quarters, accommodation block and washroom [to the right]. Pattersons Road, Eunonyhareenyha.

Hareenyha East woolshed. Pattersons Road, Eunonyhareenyha.
PF 1999 photograph

The red painted weatherboard shed on Wynyard is sound and placed on a bluff on the lower Tarcutta road, a memorable structure. Nearby Brooklyn, high above the Hume Highway, with its western slab wall, is a reminder of the simple strength of the earlier woolsheds [turn of the century]. The other three elevations are corrugate iron and metal patches, a pictorial representation of the fluctuation and vagaries of rural economies.

To the south of WaggaWagga is Big Springs, a solid working shed with extensive post and rail yarding. On the western half of the area are the larger and newer sheds, much further apart and imposing on the flat land. To the far west is the Arajoel Station complex, a compliment to the farming endeavours of the Lenehan family. Yarragundry is well known and loved throughout the district and further afield, evidence of the practical whimsy of the carpenter/builder.

The sheds of Deepwater and Bulli run reflect the scale required to efficiently move through much larger flocks – they sit upon the landscape more on the scale of cathedrals than rural buildings. The dilemma of these townships, for that is what they would have been up until the 1950s, is where to go for the next century. What to do with intact structures whose ultimate integrity is dictated by the context of their surroundings.

Schools

They have trodden lightly on the ground, abandoned in paddocks, overgrown, converted to haysheds or marked by a single stone door still. A range of evocative tales and photographs in local history publications attest to their importance at one time or another. Generated from parental effort and a determination to educate their own and their community's children, evidenced by the protracted ongoing correspondence to the NSW education department and fundraising activities. The strengths and foibles of usually young and certainly isolated teachers makes both entertaining and poignant reading. The school residence at Ladysmith and Tarcutta evidence of the esteem in which education was held. The schools at Mangoplah, Humula and Uranquinty showpieces of rural pride in eduction and opportunities for their children. Hugely vulnerable to the shifting fortunes of rural economies and the ability of families to find employment and remain within these communities.

The last of the single teacher schools closed in the 1970s. The bushfires of 1905, 1952 and 1974 have entirely removed any trace of the existence of many buildings, schools most particularly. Within the area many people remain with wonderful tales of school days, ponies, black snakes, teachers of all persuasions. Little

Humula Public School, School Street, cnr Boundary Street, Humula.

Uranquinty school. Uranquinty Street, cnr Pearson Street, Uranquinty
PF 1999 photograph

is forgotten and all of it hugely entertaining. Mr Jim Schofield on Coolangatta, Mrs Amy Craig and Roger Belling on Umbango, Nugget Taylor on Pulletop, George and Muff Wilson on Livingstone Gully, Keith Condon and Don McKenzie and many others, all have memories too valuable and evocative to go unrecorded.

Roads and Railways

Early maps and land use patterns reveal a plethora of closed roads. This overlay represents an historically tantalising palimpsest of settlement and use.

The network of abandoned railway lines through the area represents an invaluable infrastructure for tourist activities. Particularly is the east they ribbon through gently undulating country, often shaded and within easy access of fresh water. The Wagga Wagga line to Tumbarumba is especially suitable with its intact simple railway stations parallelling the huts in the high country as simple accommodation shelters.

Tracks Foundation NSW Inc. is active, and has the Premier's support, in developing the re-use of these resources for both hiking and horse riding. The bridges would have to be considered with horse traffic but as there is an easement of varying dimensions on each side of the tracks the issue of private land could be avoided or negotiated. Canada has run with this idea and the populace has enthusiastic ally followed.

4.7   THE RIVERINA REGIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST [NSW]

We would be remiss if we were not to acknowledge the huge contribution the Riverina Regional Committee of the National Trust [NSW] has made to the Wagga Wagga area. From painstakingly seeking out and recording sites, to providing informed counsel about heritage values of places and the need to conserve these for future generations — their lot has not always been an easy one.

As we moved through the Study area we were well aware we were often shadowing work done ten to twenty years before. Apart from the benefit of the National Trust's generous sharing of information, it was comforting to find many sites, often worn, but 'still there'. As time went on we realised that in many ways the existence still of so many heritage sites is attributable to the labours and awareness raised by the National Trust in this region. The Riverina Regional Committee must be thanked and congratulated, for in many ways we believe they ensured that Wagga Wagga and rural areas are the rich and varied heritage delight they present today.

5.1 Introduction

The previous sections of this report have indicated the depth of the cultural environmental heritage which is to be found in the rural areas of the Wagga Wagga City Council. The purpose of this section of the study is to survey the current [statutory] heritage conservation measures for the city's rural heritage and to discuss appropriate heritage planning and management frameworks for the city's rural heritage.

5.2 The Heritage Planning and Management Context

The following organisations have an interest, and in some cases statutory control, with respect to heritage and conservation matters within the Wagga Wagga City Council rural areas. Where appropriate the applicable Act or listing mechanism follows the organisation name.

NSW Heritage Council and Heritage Office
NSW Heritage ACT 1977 and Amendments to NSW Heritage Act 1999
State Heritage Register [State significance]
State Heritage Inventory [other significance]

NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning [DUAP]
Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979

Wagga Wagga City Council
Local Environmental Plan [1991] and heritage related Development Control Plans 1986 [City] and 1988 [Rural]

Australian Heritage Commission
Australian Heritage Commission Act 1975

National Trust of Australia [NSW]
NTA/NSW Heritage Register

RAIA [NSW Chapter] Register of Significant Twentieth Century Architecture

RSTCA Register

From a statutory perspective, the major groups responsible for managing the State's cultural heritage legislation are the NSW Heritage Council, the NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning [DUAP] and the Wagga Wagga City Council. Community groups, such as the National Trust of Australia [NSW], and active local history and museum groups also play an important non-statutory role in heritage conservation. The roles each of these entities [and relevant statutory controls] will be discussed below.

5.3 THE NSW HERITAGE COUNCIL[123]

The NSW Heritage ACT 1977 and the Amendments to the ACT

Major amendments to the **Heritage Act, 1977** have recently been passed by State Parliament and came into effect on **2 April 1999**. The amendments were promulgated in 1998 and came into effect in 1999. The changes are the result of a substantial review of the NSW heritage system, a process which began in 1992. The Heritage Act [1977] created the Heritage Council, which provides advice and recommendations to the Minister for Urban Affairs and Planning. Under the Act the Minister approves the making of Interim and Permanent Conservation Orders, and can also prevent the demolition of items of potential heritage value until an assessment of their significance has been made. The 1977 Act also gives the Heritage Council the power to act as consent authority for the approval of changes to items protected by Interim or Permanent Conservation Orders.

A central feature of the 1999 Amendments is the clarification and strengthening of shared responsibility for heritage management between local councils, which are responsible for items of local significance, and the Heritage Council, which retains its consent powers for alterations to items of State significance.

The distinction between local and State significance is central to the effective operation of this two-tiered heritage management system. The Amendments clarify the different legislative means of protecting heritage items of **local** and **State** significance. Items of local significance are protected through heritage schedules to local environmental plans [Environmental Planning & Assessment Act, 1979]; and items of State significance are protected through the State Heritage Register [Heritage Act, 1977, 1998]. An item may be included on both a local environmental plan [LEP] and the State Heritage Register [SHR] if it is considered to be of both local and State significance. The relationship between the Heritage Council and local councils is further strengthened by the requirement that councils comply with Heritage Council guidelines on the preparation of local environmental plans.

The NSW State Heritage Register

One of the major initiatives of the Amendments is the creation of the **State Heritage Register**. The Register will eventually be a comprehensive list of items of **State significance** in NSW. When the Amendments came into force the Register included all places

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123   The following section has been informed by *NSW Heritage: An Introduction to the Heritage Amendment Act*, Heritage Council, 1999

formerly protected by Permanent Conservation Orders and items identified as of State significance in heritage and conservation registers prepared by State government instrumentalities. The Register replaces the system of Permanent Conservation Orders as a means of protecting items of State significance, although the processes of listing [see *Adding Items to the Register* on the following page] and of monitoring their protection and conservation are essentially the same.

The Register forms part of the **State Heritage Inventory**, a publicly accessible electronic database of all protected heritage items in New South Wales. The State Heritage Register and the State Heritage Inventory can be accessed on the Internet through the Heritage Office's home page at <**www.heritage.nsw.gov.au**>.

The NSW State Heritage Register Criteria

To be assessed for listing on the State Heritage Register an item will, in the opinion of the Heritage Council of NSW, meet one or more of the following criteria:

- an item is important in the course, or pattern, of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- an item has strong or special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in NSW's cultural or natural history;
- an item is important in demonstrating aesthetic characteristics and/or a high degree of creative or technical achievement in NSW;
- an item has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group in NSW for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- an item has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- an item possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of NSW's cultural or natural history;
- an item is important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of NSW's
  - cultural or natural places; or
  - cultural or natural environments.

An item is not to be excluded from the Register on the ground that items with similar characteristics have already been listed on the Register.

Adding Items to the State Heritage Register

Items will be added to the Register by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council following an assessment of their significance and consultation with owners. The Heritage Council has established the State Heritage Register Committee,

one of whose main functions is to consider items for recommendation to the Minister for inclusion in the Register. Over the next two years the Heritage Office will work strategically and proactively with local councils, State government agencies, the National Trust and community organisations regarding potential State significant items to develop the State Heritage Register as comprehensive and representative of the State's heritage. The Ethnic Communities Consultation Program is another means of seeking additional listings. Proposals to add items to the Register will be advertised for public comment. It is a recommendation of this Rural Heritage Study that several places have been identified as having **State** significance, and that, accordingly, those places should be nominated for entry to the NSW State Heritage Register.

Heritage Agreements

On the advice of the Heritage Council, the Minister may now enter into agreements with the owners of items on the State Heritage Register. The aim of a heritage agreement is to specify activities undertaken by the owner and financial and other benefits provided by the State government. The agreement can include provisions related to:

- financial or technical assistance;
- valuation review;
- restrictions on use;
- professional advice required for conservation works;
- standards for conservation works; and
- interpretation and public access.

An agreement can be registered and linked to the land title, so that the obligations and benefits of the agreement will apply to all future owners. It is a recommendation of this Rural Heritage Study that several places have been identified as being appropriate for Heritage Agreements. Recommendations for those Agreements are included at Section 6.0 below.

Interim Protection and Interim Heritage Orders

The aim of the Amendments is to increase certainty and minimise conflict in the long term by ensuring the State Heritage Register provides complete information on the whole of the State's heritage resource. The Amendments also recognise that there may be a need for short-term protection to allow time for a proper assessment of the heritage significance of a potential heritage item to be made. Under the Amendments, **Interim Heritage Orders** can be made by the Minister on the recommendation of the Heritage Council. In addition, the Minister can authorise local councils to make Interim Orders for items of local heritage significance. The Interim Heritage Order combines and replaces the current Act's Interim Conservation Orders and emergency orders under Section 130.

The Interim Heritage Order remains in force for a period of 12 months. During the period of the order the Heritage Council will need to approve any proposals for alterations to the item. An owner may appeal to the Land and Environment Court against the making of an Interim Heritage Order made by a council. It is not possible to appeal against an Order made by the Minister.

Archaeological Relics

The 1977 Act required the Heritage Council to issue permits to people who intend to disturb or excavate land with the intention of discovering, exposing or moving archaeological relics over fifty years old. Yet in the vast majority of cases, disturbance of relics results from the process of development where there is no intention by the developer to disturb them.

To provide more flexibility, the Amendments therefore add a clause requiring anyone likely to discover or expose a relic to obtain a permit before undertaking further disturbance or excavation. They also give the Heritage Council the discretion to waive the permit requirement, particularly when it is confident that the discovery of significant relics on the site is unlikely. This will streamline the process by requiring an assessment of archaeological potential before works begin. In addition, the Minister now has the power to direct that relics, whether obtained with a permit or not, are donated to a museum, body or individual that can adequately conserve and interpret them.

Minimum Standards for Maintenance and Repairs

The 'wilful neglect' provisions of the original Act have been found to be ineffective in preventing the deterioration of heritage items, as the burden of proof has been difficult to establish legally. There has been no successful prosecution under this section of the [1977] Act in the twenty years of its operation.

The section has therefore been deleted and replaced. Owners are now required to achieve minimum standards of maintenance and repair. The standards are set out in a regulation, and relate to weatherproofing, fire protection, security and essential maintenance. These are minimum standards to ensure that heritage significance is maintained. They do not require owners to undertake restoration works, but where works are needed owners may apply for financial assistance through the funding programs managed by the NSW Heritage Council.

Where these standards are not met and the heritage significance of the item is in jeopardy the Heritage Council will now have the power to order repairs after consultation with the owner. As a last

resort, if negotiations have failed and the owner does not comply with the order, the Heritage Council can arrange for the works to be carried out and charge the expenses to the owner. The Minister may consent to the Heritage Council's prosecution of the owner for failure to comply with an order.

Heritage Incentives

Owners of **State** significant items may be eligible to receive benefits from the State government through a new Heritage Incentive Fund. These benefits can only be made available through a heritage agreement and apply only to land tax relief, the payment of stamp duty and council rates. A special 'heritage valuation' is carried out when an item is added to the State Heritage Register. This can provide an owner with lower rates and land taxes. It acknowledges that retaining heritage significance is the *highest and best use* which can be achieved. This benefit will be automatically extended to private owners of properties on the State Heritage Register.

5.4   The NSW Department of Urban Affairs and Planning

The Department administers the Environmental Planning & Assessment [EP&A] Act, 1979. DUAP prepares State policies and regional plans and provides the framework within which local councils prepare local plans. It is also directly involved with local councils in the preparation of their plans and strategies. The Department's planning teams are required to inform the Heritage Council about plans which have major heritage considerations, or affect items covered by conservation orders, eg Regional Environmental Plans [REP] or State Environmental Policy Plans [SEPP].

Regional Environmental Plans and State Environmental Planning Policies prepared by the Department may also have a direct or indirect impact on the environmental heritage of local government areas.

5.5   The Wagga Wagga City Council

The Council is responsible for the administration of the Wagga Wagga City Council Local Environmental Plan 1991 [as amended] which contains heritage schedules and the standard heritage clauses. The heritage provisions refer to:
- protection of heritage items, conservation areas and relics;
- additional uses within heritage conservation areas;
- notice of certain heritage development applications;
- notice to Heritage Council;
- development of known or potential archaeological sites;

- development in the vicinity of heritage items, heritage conservation areas, archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites; and
- conservation incentives.

The direction issued under Section 117 of the EP&A Act requires local councils to address heritage issues when preparing LEPs. Council is required to consider the effect of new development on the historic, architectural, aesthetic, social, scientific and natural character of scheduled items of environmental heritage.

In association with LEPs, preparation of development control plans [DCPs] is also recommended by the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning. These plans, as a minimum, should contain clear objectives aimed at encouraging the conservation of historic items and precincts and landscapes within an area. They may supplement the provisions of the LEP by spelling out, where relevant, detailed development standards and design guidelines which are considered appropriate, without the inflexibility of a LEP. The process of the preparation of DCPs also allows more detailed historical analysis and field survey activity. This facilitates the ongoing review and subsequent changes and/or additions to listings of items of the environmental heritage.

Refer Section 6.0: Objectives and Recommendations

The Wagga Wagga City Council has an existing **Draft Rural DCP 1988** which includes a Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage [Appendix 4.2]. Twenty nine sites are included within this Appendix. A **Wagga Wagga City DCP 1986** has also been prepared, principally relating to the Wagga Wagga urban conservation area. The effectiveness of the heritage and conservation provisions currently in place is examined in more detail at **Section 6.0**, below. Both of these DCP documents have now been effectively superseded by the new [1998] Amendments to the NSW Heritage Act; which effectively removes conservation orders and provides for a new Heritage / Inventory system. A revised proposal for the **Wagga Wagga City Council Heritage DCP** is appended, refer **Appendix 3** below. The current LEP Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage is appended, refer **Appendix 2**. All the items in the current LEP Schedule are **urban area** places.

Council's own initiatives and example can establish, through its own works and decision making processes, a proper standard of conservation practice within the community. Acknowledgment of the role of Council as an example includes:
- appropriate care and maintenance of Council's own buildings and works, including community facilities, street trees and parks which are of heritage significance, in such a way as to show respect for the heritage characteristics of each place;

- inclusion of heritage objectives in the Council's Corporate Management Plan;
- inclusion of heritage provisions in Council Codes; and
- well prepared Plans of Management based on Conservation Plans for places of heritage significance owned, or cared for by Council.

5.6 THE AUSTRALIAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

The Australian Heritage Commission [AHC] is a statutory authority established under the Australian Heritage Commission Act [1975], as the Federal Government's policy advisory and administrative body responsible for the National Estate.

The task of the AHC is threefold: to compile and maintain a register of significant parts of the cultural and natural environment of Australia; to assist the conservation of places on the Register; and to advise the Commonwealth Government on how to conserve these places.

Those places in the Wagga Wagga City Council rural area currently listed on the Commission's Register are noted on the Heritage Study Inventory records. Listing on the Register places no legal constraints on private, local government or state owned properties but does impose some constraints on Commonwealth Ministers and agencies. It provides that Commonwealth Ministers and agencies must not take any action which would adversely affect any place on the Register unless there is no reasonable alternative or measure to minimise these adverse effects.

5.7 THE NATIONAL TRUST OF AUSTRALIA [NSW]

The National Trust of Australia [New South Wales] has compiled a register of buildings, places, works and relics in New South Wales. The register lists those buildings, sites and areas which, in the Trust's opinion, fall within the following definition:
'....*Those places which are components of the natural or cultural environment of Australia, that have aesthetic, historic, scientific or social significance or other special value for future generations, as well as for the present community.*

It must be emphasised that the inclusion of a building, site or area in the Register does not mean that the Trust has an interest in acquiring that item nor does it mean that the owners will be expected to open it for public inspection. Listing by the Trust does not have legal force. It is, however, recognised as an authoritative statement of the historical and/or architectural importance of a building, site or area, and by listing such items in its register the Trust hopes to advise the public of the value of Australia's national

heritage. All buildings and places in the Wagga Wagga City Council area which have been classified or recorded by the National Trust have been included in the proposed schedule of items of the environmental heritage listed in Appendix 4.4.

Buildings and sites listed by the National Trust formed the basis for the Schedule of Items of the Environment Heritage [Appendix 4.2] included within the WWCC Draft Rural DCP 1988. The National Trust of Australia [NSW] Riverina Regional Committee have performed an invaluable role in identifying, publicising and protecting Wagga Wagga's rural heritage. Refer **Section 6.0** below.

Refer
Section 6.0 :
Objectives and
Recommendations

5.8 THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS [NSW CHAPTER]

A number of buildings in the City Council area have been included in the Royal Australian Institute of Architects [RAIA] Register of 20th Century [RSTCA] buildings of significance, however there have been no entries, to date, for significant 20th century buildings within the rural area. Selection criteria for the inclusion of these buildings on the register includes one or more of the following:
*   historic and architectural interest; good examples of a particular style;
*   designed by a noted architect or engineer; interesting structure or services; and/or
*   original interiors of quality.

The RSTCA list of twentieth century buildings of significance does not have any statutory enforcement. However, the list is intended to guide architects and the community in the preservation of architecturally valuable 'modern' buildings and be used in conjunction with other important lists and registers such as the National Trust of Australia NSW Register and the NSW Heritage Register and the schedule of items of the environmental heritage adopted by Council. The current list of buildings within the WWCC area included within the RSTCA is included at **Appendix 2**, this volume.

5.9 THE NSW HERITAGE COUNCIL FIRE ADVISORY PANEL [FASAP]

The Heritage Council of New South Wales has established a Fire and Safety Advisory Panel [FASAP] which deals specifically with problems associated with upgrading the fire safety and access of historic buildings without detrimentally affecting their heritage significance.

The Panel's functions include:

- provision of advice to the Heritage Council on safety provisions in heritage buildings.
- provision of advice to government bodies, local council's and owners on ways of achieving adequate fire safety without changing the character of heritage buildings.
- review of legislation and fire safety provisions for heritage buildings.
- promotion of research into the fire resistance of traditional building elements and examination of recent fire safety technology and its application within historic buildings.

Advice from the Panel is available through the NSW Heritage Council.

5.10 The Role of the Community in Heritage Conservation

The statutory provisions for rural heritage protection within the Wagga Wagga City Council area has been spelt out in the above sections. However, it is primarily increased community interest in heritage, coupled with an awareness of the ways in which the significance of an item can be retained for future generations while addressing the needs of the present, which leads to the most satisfactory conservation results. The willingness and abilities of owners to care for their property so as to retain the features and qualities which make them significant is a major factor in conservation of Wagga Wagga's heritage. The great majority of buildings are conserved by interested and knowledgeable owners. If an owner is disinterested, or positively anti-pathetic, it is very difficult to retain a significant building or place, without adverse changes being made to it. Sometimes, a place is not kept, but is demolished or damaged before there is an opportunity to discuss ways to retain the item while allowing for desired changes to occur.

More community involvement and understanding however, needs to be encouraged if the outstanding heritage resources in Wagga Wagga are to be enjoyed, appreciated and given appropriate care and protection. Such involvement will be particularly important in retaining the historic character of each of the settlements in the LGA as well as the rural landscapes. Some of the heritage conservation issues arising from this Heritage Study are discussed at **Section 6.0** below.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The following discussion relates to Wagga Wagga Heritage Study planning and policy issues. This discussion informs the Heritage Study recommendations set out following the discussion. A margin note refers to the relationship of issues and recommendations.

6.2 WWCC RURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES

As a result of this Study we see the following objectives to the development of a rural heritage conservation strategy and to the provision of a framework for conservation action and future decision-making by all the interested public and private groups caring for the heritage of the Wagga Wagga City Council rural area:

- *Retain* the physical evidence of Wagga Wagga's rural past and actively conserve a balanced selection of evidence representing the history of development of the area, and its historical associations with events and people.
- *Present and interpret* the historical evidence for the enjoyment of the local community as well as visitors to the region.
- *Promote* an understanding and appreciation of the full range of the area's heritage resources to encourage appropriate conservation activities by the community.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 1:
Heritage Conservation Objectives

Wagga Wagga City Council should undertake the heritage conservation objectives of the retention and conservation of its rural heritage, the presentation and interpretation of that heritage, and the promotion of an understanding of the resources and activities relating to that rural heritage.

In general, there are three major factors which influence the extent to which the conservation of culturally significant sites can be achieved. They are the willingness and ability of the owners to care for their property and respect its significance; the willingness and abilities of the Council to encourage conservation; and potential threats posed by particular planning policies and/or lack of adequate conservation planning measures which encourage major changes to the place or its setting.

Each of these measures will be discussed in turn. Council's willingness and ability to encourage the conservation of its rural heritage will be dependent on the planning and management instruments it has at its disposal. Planning and management measures can be categorised into:

- statutory measures;
- education and information;

- conservation incentives; and
- presentation and promotion.

6.3   STATUTORY MEASURES

State Heritage Provisions

At the **State level**, the introduction of the Amendments [1999] to the NSW Heritage Act [1977] has altered the frameworks for **listing** of significant rural heritage items, and for the **statutory protection** of those items.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 2 :
NSW Heritage Act Amendments

The consequence of the NSW Heritage Act Amendments is that the current WWCC LEP and DCP references to the NSW Heritage Act will need to include reference to the recent Amendments, and to the new State Heritage Inventory and Register framework.

This heritage study has resulted in the identification of many WWCC rural heritage places which are worthy of nomination to the NSW Heritage Register, and the Register of the National Estate, refer **Appendix 4.3**.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 3 :
Nominations to the NSW State Heritage Register

The places identified within this Study as being worthy of nomination to the NSW State Heritage Register should be so nominated by Council to that Register.

A consequence of nomination [and entry] of a place to the NSW State Heritage Register is that those places can be made the subject of agreements between the NSW Heritage Council and the owner of that place. these agreements can relate to financial or technical assistance, valuation review, professional advice, standards for conservation works, etc.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 4 :
Agreements with NSW Heritage Council

The Council should encourage the owners of places nominated to the NSW State Heritage Register to enter into agreements with the NSW Heritage Council. Specifically we recommend that agreements be entered into to Big Springs Station; Book Book Station; Humula Boxing Ring; the Lutheran Church Cemetery at Mangoplah; the Deepwater Station complex; and the St Marks, Tarcutta, church and cemetery.

A further consequence of nomination [and entry] of a place to the NSW State Heritage Register is that those places can be recipients of NSW Heritage Council funding initiatives, such as the **NSW Heritage 2001** funding program. The heritage advisor to the Wagga Wagga City Council can assist applicants with these applications.

Current **WWCC LEP** planning controls for heritage items in rural areas are simple, but start from a negative stand point:

'24. (1) A person shall not, in respect of a building, work, relic or place that is an item of the environmental heritage: demolish, renovate or extend that building or work; damage or despoil that relic or place or any part of that relic or place; excavate any land for the purpose of exposing or removing that relic; or erect a building on the land on which that building, work or relic is situated or the land which comprises that place, except with the consent of the Council.'

The existing planning controls do not provide any guidance as to Council's preferred approach to heritage items, nor do they give any indication of what circumstances might lead Council to grant an approval. Council should amend the provisions of the LEP relating to rural heritage to clearly set out policy on the conservation, maintenance, adaptive reuse and removal of heritage items. The curtilage of each place needs to be clearly identified, and the items of significance also clearly identified. The recommendations for the LEP follow:

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 5 :
WWCC LEP Amendments for Rural Heritage

Items of the Environmental Heritage:
No development [as separately defined in the LEP], including alteration, demolition, renovation, excavation or erection of a new building or structure, affecting an item of rural environmental heritage may be undertaken without the consent of the Council and any development shall be in accordance with the following conservation policy and specific requirements.

Conservation Policy:
The identified intrinsic features of items listed in the Schedule of Environmental Heritage [an inventory of items of significance, including the statement of significance and identification of curtilage of the place] shall be conserved, maintained and used consistent with their heritage significance. Integrated and adaptive reuse of the heritage items is encouraged, where it is consistent with contemporary practices. In conserving and/or adaptively reusing the place, its historical significance as an item of rural heritage shall continue to be evident. Redevelopment of part or all of a heritage item, including its curtilage, shall be undertaken in accordance with a Conservation and Management Plan endorsed by the Council.

Specific Requirements:
Landscape Setting and Curtilage:
[a]   The historical setting of the item, as identified in the Schedule shall be conserved.
[b]   The established landscape character of the place, where identified in the Schedule as significant, shall be retained.
[c]   New landscape elements may be permitted where the proposed elements will not adversely affect the heritage values of the landscape.
[d]   All mature landscape elements, identified in the Schedule, shall be conserved and appropriately maintained.

Built Structures – Alterations or Additions:

[a]   *Alterations and additions to existing buildings and structures identified in the Schedule shall reflect and complement the architectural style of the original buildings and structures. This includes alterations to finishes and changes including painting and adding or removing rendering.*

[b]   *New buildings, alterations and additions to existing buildings or structures and new structures may be permitted only where they will not adversely affect the heritage values of the item.*

[c]   *Minor external alterations and additions and major internal alterations to the built elements in Schedule 1 may be permitted to suit a new use where the proposed works will not adversely affect the heritage significance of the elements or the place as a whole.*

Demolition:

[a]   *Subject to (iv)(b) and (c) demolition of elements listed in the Schedule shall not be permitted, other than in exceptional circumstances, including circumstances in which the building or structure is structurally unsound and beyond economic repair or where there are significant public health and safety reasons to warrant demolition. Demolition shall not be permitted unless it can be demonstrated that there is no prudent and feasible alternative.*

[b]   *The demolition of the original internal fabric of buildings within the Schedule shall only be permitted in the context of sympathetic alteration and additions, as identified within a Conservation and Management Plan endorsed by the Council.*

[c]   *Comprehensive recording of a building or structure shall be undertaken prior to any demolition or removal of fabric.*

The Wagga Wagga City Council has an existing **Draft Rural DCP 1988** which includes a Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage [Appendix 4.2]. Twenty-nine rural sites are included within this Appendix. A **Wagga Wagga City DCP 1986** has also been prepared, principally relating to the Wagga Wagga urban conservation area. Both of these DCP documents have now been effectively superseded by the new [1998] Amendments to the NSW Heritage Act; which effectively removes conservation orders and provides for a new Heritage/Inventory system. A revised proposal for the **Wagga Wagga City Council Heritage DCP** has been prepared [refer Appendix 3 below].

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 6 :
DCP Provisions

It is recommended that the Council adopt the revised Heritage DCP, and to enter the places nominated within that DCP to the WWCC LEP Schedule of the Environmental Heritage.

WWCC Development Applications for Heritage Items

To achieve the proper care of heritage items, in such a way that is not too onerous on owners/applicants, it is necessary for Council

to provide guidance for people submitting development applications which involve changes to items listed on the proposed heritage schedules.

The owners/applicants should be made aware of the matters which will be considered by Council and the process that will be followed in determining applications. If this is done, the owner/applicant can gain an understanding of what is required and prepare the application accordingly.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 7 :
DA Submissions for Heritage Items

In addition to the usual DA plans, 'heritage' owners should be required to submit, where appropriate or possible:
- *historical information about the property, including the date of the building/s and major changes [if known].*
- *a plan showing the property as it is now, including the layout of the building/s and the location of principal features of the grounds - paths, planting beds, major trees etc.*
- *a description of the proposed changes and why they are needed, and how those changes are likely to impact on the significance of the item.*

Advice should also be provided by Council for owners of non-scheduled items contained in the Inventory to encourage appropriate development based on an understanding of the heritage attributes of the site.

6.4 Education and Information

Implementation of statutory mechanisms/planning measures to protect environmental heritage resources will not necessarily ensure adequate conservation of items. Wagga Wagga City Council is ideally placed to encourage community involvement and to develop an awareness of its heritage resources and an understanding of conservation processes and procedures.

Principles and Procedures

The effectiveness of Council depends upon the ability of the staff and the elected representatives to use the planning measures expertly and sensitively through the consistent application of conservation principles and the orderly use of the proper procedures, not only in dealing with development proposed by ratepayers, but in maintaining Council's own properties and designing its own works.

Conservation refers to the processes of looking after places and items of environmental significance. The main aim of these processes is to minimise adverse effects on the item, its physical fabric or its context or setting. The processes include maintenance and activities such as preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation. Usually a combination of more than one of these processes is required in a particular situation.

Guidance and information about conservation principles and procedures can be obtained from the Australia ICOMOS *Illustrated Burra Charter* [revised 1999]. This publication and its associated guidelines are widely accepted by government bodies and private practitioners as the authoritative guide for conservation activity.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 8 :
Conservation practices

Council should ensure that conservation activities are incorporated in both the capital works program and in the long term management of environmental resources in accordance with the Australia ICOMOS Burra Charter. Seminars and other in-house staff training programs should be devised for relevant functional areas of Council to inform and educate officers about conservation principles and processes.

There are also established procedures for making decisions about a place of environmental heritage. These are set out generally in the standard heritage conservation provisions of a Local Environmental Plan, and they are covered in greater depth in the Australia ICOMOS *Burra Charter* and in the National Trust publication *The Conservation Plan* [Revised], by Dr J S Kerr [1996].

These procedures require that, before any decision can be made about a place [what changes should and should not be permitted and how they should be accommodated], the environmental heritage significance of that place must be assessed. This is best done with the help of the applicant, using the information from the Inventory records.

For many items contained in the Heritage Inventory, Council now has an adequate coverage of the information required for the assessment of heritage significance. In addition all items nominated within this Heritage Study have been entered on the WWCC GIS referencing system. A determination must be made whether this is adequate to deal with the particular proposal under consideration. For places where existing Inventory records are not sufficient, information will need to be provided from other sources to cover the physical description, involving a site inspection; historical development; and evaluation of heritage significance.

It is imperative that the distinction between the assessment of significance and the subsequent planning or management decision is observed. Once armed with a detailed understanding of the value or significance of the place, Council is in a position to make appropriate decisions about its future. It is only after the heritage requirements, based on the understanding of a place's significance, are determined that aspects such as the economic implications, the clients requirements and so on, would then be considered.

Staff Expertise : Planning and Building Matters

Heritage conservation is now part of Council's day to day decision making and planning practice. It is important that all staff are cognisant of these principles and procedures.

The staff have the task of assessing the significance of each heritage item whenever changes are proposed to it and they are assessing the effect of the proposed changes on the significance of that item. Experience has shown that applicants rarely make an attempt to assess the significance of an item in submitting an application and even rarer is the undertaking of a full conservation plan. It is probably unreasonable to expect a full assessment of heritage significance where the work involved is of a minor nature, or to require a full conservation plan for privately owned dwellings. Some Councils have specifically excluded some categories of minor works for heritage items from the approval process. However, the Council officer must have a sufficient understanding of the significance of a property in the assessment of any application. The integration of this Study's inventory recommendations with Council's GIS will allow this assessment to be expedited.

The planning and building staff will also need to be able to recognise the value of reported buildings identified in the Inventory which are not yet listed, and use their persuasive powers to ensure that sensitive changes are made to them, and that alternatives to their demolition are thoroughly considered.

Staff also need to be aware that strict application of the fire regulations of Ordinance 70, Local Government Act, may not be sympathetic to heritage items. When this issue arises, staff should contact the Fire Advisory and Safety Panel [FASAP] which has been established by the Heritage Council to assist local councils and owners to explore alternative ways of dealing with fire regulations to the benefit of building and owner alike.

Staff Expertise : Heritage Advisory Service

A Heritage Advisory Service has been established by Wagga Wagga City Council along with many other councils, to provide expert assistance to Council staff and owners of heritage places. The work of the Heritage Advisor includes dealing with issues related to the development of heritage items, discussions with owners, giving advice on appropriate skills, materials and construction techniques. The work has also been extended to include preparation of heritage impact assessment reports and the assessment of development applications. For all Council owned heritage sites, the heritage advisor could assist in the preparation

of plans of management as required, and for the nomination of places to the NSW State Heritage Register and Register of the National Estate as recommended in this Study.

Rural Heritage Study **Recommendation No. 9 :** *The WWCC Heritage Advisory Service*

The current Heritage Advisory Service works well and should be continued. It is recommended that the heritage advisor should assist in the preparation of plans of management as required, and for the nomination of places to the NSW State Heritage Register and Register of the National Estate as recommended in this Study.

The Rural Heritage Study Inventory

A comprehensive inventory of places of heritage significance has been prepared consisting of items identified through field survey work and documentary research. The statement of significance provided for the inventory items is the basis on which appropriate action is determined if a planning or management matter arises in relation to that item. The type of action will vary depending on the nature of significance of the heritage item. A major factor is the nature of the significance of a place.

The information provided by the study inventory at this stage of its preparation does not always provide an adequate basis for the detailed assessment of significance. In some cases a more detailed assessment must precede decisions which relate to local planning activities and specific works and actions which affect heritage items. As more detailed surveys and individual site assessments are undertaken, the inventory can be extended to become an information bank for use as a planning and research tool. To facilitate this type of upgrading, it will be necessary to develop procedures to allow for upgrading the inventory records [and GIS records].

Rural Heritage Study **Recommendation No. 10 :** *The Rural Heritage Study Inventory*

It is recommended that the Heritage Advisor, in conjunction with the WWCC planning staff, undertake field survey of the identified places of significance, in order to corroborate recommendations to Council for listing [at State and local levels] and to provide further information on these places.

Continuing Research and Survey Activities

Because of the limited opportunities to research and survey many places in great detail during the heritage study period, it was considered important to provide a framework for ongoing activity in this area. A number of study 'tools' such as the thematic history and the inventory records should prove useful in this respect. Council should also set in place an informal system of adding historical information to the existing Inventory information as it becomes available. Procedures could also be set in place to

integrate the research activities of the Wagga Wagga Historical Society with the inventory updating process.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 11 :
Further Research Projects

There are a number of useful research projects which can be undertaken by local citizen groups such as the Wagga Wagga Historical Society and by professional organisations such as the Royal Australian Institute of Architects, and the Institution of Engineers. Relevant projects identified include:

- *Researching the themes identified in the thematic history to provide additional information;*
- *Collecting historical plans or photographs which may contain important information about rural practices and industries.*
- *Recording the memories of elderly people who are familiar with aspects of Wagga Wagga's history, particularly those with long standing family connections.*
- *Making photographic records and measured drawings of items and places of significance listed on the inventory, showing the size and dimensions of the subject and how it was used and worked.*
- *Continuing the process of comparison of places with similar places elsewhere in the Riverina and the State, to establish how exemplary, how unique, how early, how representative etc, each proposed heritage item is.*

Additionally, typological studies for unique or common 'type' sites could be undertaken, eg for rural halls.

6.5   Conservation Incentives

Preamble

Refer
Section 4.0
Issues and Themes

In conserving the heritage of the rural area of Wagga Wagga, it is important to recognise that the most significant threat to heritage items in rural areas is deterioration through neglect. Whilst Council can control the demolition and adaptive reuse or restoration of a heritage building or item through statutory requirements it will be more sustainable to actively encourage the preservation of these places. We have included, as a 'postscript' to the historical and physical [inventory] overview of the rural heritage, a discussion of important heritage **issues and themes**, refer **Section 4.0** above. The following discussion regarding conservation incentives commences with a 'policy' overview of these issues and themes.

Issues and Themes

The **rural halls** of the Study area are of great cultural significance. Some halls have been demolished, others have had their adjoining recreational facilities fall into disrepair, but all appear to be highly valued by their community, still seen as a meeting venue and a venue for social functions. The management of these halls has in

recent times become difficult, often requiring great efforts to meet regulatory financial commitments. Electricity costs are seen as a major problem, particularly since the Great Southern Energy became the provider. Insurance is another particular problem, with high premiums despite no known claims.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 12 :
Rural Halls

WWCC [planning and heritage staff] should investigate means of alleviating the burden of conserving the rural halls. A first step may be the 'gathering' of the inventory information from this Study, coupled with an assessment of current problems and needs. Out of this work a clearer picture should emerge of positive conservation incentives which can be offered these places [and their communities].

Similar problems, albeit more intractable, exist for the **rural woolsheds, shearers' quarters** and **woolshed yards/outbuildings**. In many cases these buildings are either vacant or only half used. A similar policy recommendation is offered for this building type.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 13 :
Woolshed Complexes

WWCC [planning and heritage staff] should investigate means of alleviating the burden of conserving the woolshed complexes. A first step may be the 'gathering' of the inventory information from this Study, coupled with an assessment of current problems and needs. Out of this work a clearer picture should emerge of positive conservation incentives which can be offered these places [and their communities].

The **roads and railways** of the rural area present a palimpsest of settlement and use.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 14 :
Roads and Railways

*Council should pursue initiatives to open up and reuse the disused roads and railway tracks as walking trails throughout the rural area. A pilot project between WWCC and **Tracks Foundation** should be undertaken for the Wagga Wagga to Tumbarumba rail track.*

Local Heritage Fund

The current WWCC **local heritage fund** is designed to encourage owners to undertake heritage conservation works. This fund is a significant incentive, and indicates that the community as a whole values its rural heritage. Small grants and loans are made available through Council funds to encourage the conservation of heritage items and promote a positive community attitude to heritage conservation. Funding for conservation of rural heritage is also available through the NSW Heritage Office [see above].

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 15 :
Local Heritage Fund

The recommended strategy for continuing the rural heritage of Wagga Wagga is therefore to promote the heritage conservation fund, providing grants and interest free loans to restore or adaptively reuse items of identified significance. Grants could also be made available for ongoing maintenance of items which can not be adapted or reused; and to amend

the local environment plan to encourage adaptive reuse, restoration and maintenance of heritage items.

The State Heritage Assistance Program

The NSW Heritage Assistance Program is the largest State funding program for heritage conservation in Australia. It is administered by the NSW Heritage Office and provides grants or loans to assist with the survey, education, promotion, better management and conservation of heritage items. The program covers a wide range of sites.

The Commonwealth Cultural Heritage Projects Program

Environment Australia has recently introduced a new funding assistance program, the Cultural Heritage Projects Program, to provide financial assistance to support the conservation of places of national significance. The program is open to not-for-profit and community organisations, local government authorities and private owners of heritage properties. The program is administered by the Department of Environment and Heritage on behalf of the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment and Heritage.

The Government has stated that the program will give priority to projects that contribute most strongly to its goals 'to conserve places of cultural significance – built and indigenous heritage'. Projects will be considered in a competitive process under which priority will be given to those that best demonstrate national significance.

To be eligible for funding a project must be entered in the Register of the National Estate or its Interim List, or on a State [or Territory] Government heritage register.

6.6   Liaison and Promotion

Preamble

Council should seek to engender community support for and awareness of rural heritage through the launch and promulgation of this heritage study; the promotion of the local heritage fund for rural items; the ongoing production of advisory material [eg promotional newsletters dealing with issues of rural heritage] and provision of heritage advice on a regular basis; and the continuation of local 'awards of excellence' to reward best practice in conservation and adaptive re-use of rural structures.

Interpretation Programs

Community understanding and awareness can be fostered through interpretation programs and projects which seek to make selected aspects of Wagga Wagga's heritage resources available for education, heritage promotion, research and recreational purposes. In simple terms, interpretation involves using physical evidence in association with other documentation to piece together [i.e. interpret] and tell [i.e. present] the story of a particular place or subject either on site or in resource centres such as museums.

An ideal opportunity is available to the Council and the Wagga Wagga rural and urban communities with the recent completion of two heritage initiatives: the opening of the **Historic Council Chamber** museum and gallery; and the completion of this Study.

Rural Heritage Study
Recommendation No. 16 :
Display of the Rural Heritage Study

It is recommended that the findings of this Study be made available in display form, within the Historic Council Chamber museum/gallery. The display should be professionally curated and presented in order to 'maximise' the interpretative material emanating from this Study.

APPENDIX 1

WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL
HERITAGE STUDY • 2000

Study Brief

1. STUDY OBJECTIVES

The aim of the study is to:

- identify and analyse the cultural heritage of Wagga Wagga Local Government Area.
- make practical recommendations for its conservation and management
- provide an accessible inventory of information on heritage items and areas in database format for transfer to the NSW Heritage Database
- contribute to the community's sense of identity - of its beginnings, its present and its potential
- provide information for publications and tourism programs
- provide the basis for cultural resource management, plans and strategies.

2. THE STUDY AREA

The study area is to include the whole Local Government Area of Wagga Wagga.

3. BACKGROUND MATERIAL

The following documents are to be used:

Heritage Office & Department of Urban Affairs and Planning 1996, NSW Heritage Manual, HO/DUAP, Sydney. The manual explains and promotes the standardisation of heritage investigation, assessment and management practices in NSW.

Australia ICOMOS 1988, Australian ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)* and *Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, Conservation Policy and Undertaking Studies and Reports, ACT* Both revised. The charter provides definitions for terms used in heritage conservation, and proposes acceptable conservation processes and principles to be observed in achieving the conservation of a particular item.

Wagga Wagga Heritage Study 1976

Rural Survey, Jill Morrow 1980

Wiradjuri Places - The Murrumbidgee River Basin.

Winston Gregson Archaeology Study

Draft Rural Development Control Plan maps with sites.

4. THE WORK

4.1 Community Liaison

The approach will vary according to the particular requirements of the study area, and will be developed in consultation with Wagga Wagga City Council prior to the commencement of the study.

Community liaison will include as a minimum:

- notification of the study and its progress (eg with rate notices or through fliers)
- media releases throughout the study which include contacts names, so that the community can volunteer information
- at least two community workshops (one during finalisation of the inventory and its assessment; and one during the finalisation of the recommendations).

4.2 Historical Context Report

The consultant team will:

- analyse the history and historical geography of the study area to identify the historical themes of development in the area, using existing secondary sources and additional primary sources as required. *Regional Histories* published by the Heritage Office and the Department of Urban Affairs and Planning, and *History and Heritage* and *Investigating History*, part of the NSW Heritage Manual, are to be consulted before starting. A document of 3,000 to 7,000 words will be sufficient.
- record the history of rural settlement patterns which are to be documented and mapped (original stations, subdivision patterns etc.)
- research and produce copies of historical maps, plans and photographs illustrating the settlement and growth of the study area at regular intervals - preferably at least a decade apart - and research histories or other documents relevant to the responsibilities of the Wagga Wagga City Council.
- provide an indicative list of sites, areas and landscape which have potential evidence of historical themes
- prepare a bibliography of primary and secondary documentary sources
- prepare a fieldwork plan for the study area, including a description of the survey methodology. The field work plan should consider geography, topography, the study area boundary, settlement densities, community profiles and the indicative list of sites
- identify the contexts required from the identification and assessment of items which are additional to the broader historical context (eg the heritage item as a historical document, archaeological research questions, ethnic community social significance)
- recommend strategies for community consultation.

4.3 Field Work and Survey

Consistent with the agreed field work plan, the consultant team will:

- undertake a field survey of the physical evidence of the area, identifying potential items of heritage significance by:

    - examining and reviewing previously identified heritage items in lists such as the Register of the National Estate, National Trust Register, RAIA Register of 20~ Century buildings and items nominated by the community
    -investigating the physical evidence of the identified historical themes of the study area, using as a guide the documentary evidence assembled and identified in the historical context report (if dairying is an identified theme, for example, investigate the physical evidence of dairying activities)
    -identifying other potential items in the field.

- prepare a preliminary inventory with each item of potential heritage significance separately recorded on a standard inventory form which includes:

    - a summary of other lists (statutory and non-statutory) where the item has been identified
    - the condition of the item including interior fit-out, works and associated items, structures, landscapes and so on, if they are significant and have been inspected
    - clear identification photographs
    - a brief description (including interiors and landscapes, where appropriate)
    - an historical summary
    - a definition of the appropriate heritage curtilage for the item
    - a sketch map locating individual elements on the site, where this is appropriate
    - the precise location of the item (the council or commissioning agency is usually responsible for the later addition of land title information to the inventory forms)
    - a preliminary statement of the heritage significance of each potential item, including its relationship to the historical themes it illustrates
    - a map or maps locating each item of heritage significance in the study area.

4.4 Analysis and Final Inventory

The consultant team will:

- examine the draft historical context report prepared in 4.2 and, where necessary, revise it in the light of physical evidence surveyed in the field work stage
- undertake any site specific or comparative research needed to verify or establish the heritage significance of items
- assess and analyse the heritage significance of the potential items identified in the preliminary inventory, using the Burra Charter and its Guidelines and the NSW Heritage Manual
- prepare a statement of the heritage significance of each item and the study area within its local, regional and state context using the NSW Heritage Manual
- prepare a final inventory of heritage items ready for inclusion in the NSW Heritage Database. Exclude items with negligible heritage significance.
- create an inventory of rural items including rural homesteads
- prepare any archaeological zoning plans that are necessary.

4.5 Planning and Management Recommendations

The consultant team will:

- examine planning controls, council policies and development pressures affecting items of heritage significance
- identify conservation and development constraints and opportunities and any potential heritage items under immediate threat
- recommend aims, objectives, policies and strategies, both statutory and non-statutory, to conserve the environmental heritage of the study area and recommend ways to resolve conflicts
- recommend expansion/alterations to the conservation area if required
- participate in seminars arranged by the council with councillors, planning officers and other staff to discuss the implications and ongoing implementation of the heritage study
- consistent with the community liaison program, participate in public seminars to discuss the planning and management recommendations
- recommend ongoing methods for assessing and managing potential heritage items not identified in the heritage study (including the drafting of heritage aspects of a local approval policy)
- recommend ongoing strategies and criteria for including and removing heritage items in environmental planning instruments outside of the heritage study process.

5. TIMING, BUDGET AND FORMAT FOR STUDY AND PROGRESS REPORTS

The project is to be *50%* complete by 30.06.99 and completed by 30.08.99.

The budget is to be agreed between consultants and the Wagga Wagga City Council, however $30,000.00 has been set aside by the Council along with State Government Funding.

The report is to be in A4 format, accompanied by an electronic version agreed to by Wagga Wagga City Council. Maps should be presented in A4 or A3 format for the document and a set of Al or AO Maps for exhibition purposes.

Ownership of the document will be vested in the Council.

The inventory data is to be produced on computer in a form that is compatible with the NSW Heritage Database.

Photograph record is to be in electronic format as well as hard copy format so that it can be linked to the Geographic Information Service.

Final document is to also be in electronic format, plus 5 bound copies, 1 unbound copy for duplicating purposes.

6. CONSULTANT TEAM

The study will be undertaken by a consultant team comprising the principal consultant (responsible for negotiations between the team and the client), a professional historian, heritage architect, heritage planner and archaeologist, and other relevant specialists as required.

7. SUPERVISION

The project supervisor shall be: Nicole Lennon, Senior Strategic Planner, Wagga Wagga City Council.

The study will be supervised by a steering committee comprising *(National Trust Representative, Civic Trust Representative, Councillor; Heritage Advisor, Manager Urban and Rural Planning Division, Wagga Wagga City Council)*

The principal consultant and/or the consultant team will allow for [2] meetings with the project director and/or the steering committee. A representative of the Heritage Office will attend the first joint meeting to facilitate discussion, promote an understanding of the process and answer any questions on the heritage study process.

8. Additional Information to be Supplied on Appointment.

1.   1976 Heritage Study
2.   Rural Survey - Jill Morrow 1980
3.   Current LEP and DCP Listings.
4.   Map of the existing Conservation Area.
5.   Copy of Chapter 16 of the WWDCP 1986 - Heritage and Conservation Provisions.
6.   Map from Draft Rural DCP showing selected sites.

APPENDIX 2

WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL
HERITAGE STUDY • 2000

Current Schedule of Items
of the Environmental Heritage

Current RAIA Register of 20th Century
Buildings of Significance [RSTCA] in Wagga Wagga

**Current Schedule of Items of
the Environmental Heritage
LEP WWCC**

The LEP schedule currently only includes significant
buildings and places in the City which are listed as follows:

*Former Principal's Residence, Riverina Murray Institute of Higher
Education*
*The Mill House, 6 Mill Street, North Wagga Wagga [cnr Olympic
Way]*

Racecourse Group, comprising:
Entrance Building
Administration Building
Grandstand
Champagne Bar
Public Bar
Publican's Booth
Two Kiosks
Fountain

The Hampden Bridge
*Barter's Restaurant [former Prince of Wales Hotel], 145
Fitzmaurice Street*
Belmore House, 44-46 Kincaid Street
House, 40 Trail Street
Shops, 9-11 Gurwood Street
Police Station, Sturt Street [cnr Tarcutta Street]
Riverine Club, Sturt Street [cnr Tarcutta Street]

Fitzmaurice Street Civic Group comprising:
Court House
Post Office
CBC Bank [former]

ANZ Bank, Fitzmaurice Street [cnr Tarcutta Street]

Johnston Street Group comprising:
Department of Lands, 28 Johnston Street [cnr Tarcutta Street]
*Former Kyeamba Shire and Mitchell Shire Office Buildings, 30-34
Johnston Street*
Bryan J. Hamilton Offices, 38 Johnston Street

Church and Cathedral Group comprising:
St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Church Street, cnr Cross Street
St Andrew's Manse, Church Street
*St Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Church Street, cnr
Johnston Street*

Public School Group, comprising:
Public School & Headmaster's Residence, Gurwood Street

Professional Offices [former residence], 14 Trail Street
*Accountants Office [former residence], 20 Simmons Street [cnr
Freer Street]*

Johnston House Group comprising:
House, 77 Johnston Street
House, 79 Johnston Street

*Street Directory and Palm Trees, Fitzmaurice Street [adjacent to
Wollundry Lagoon Bridge]*
Council Chambers, cnr Baylis and Morrow Streets
Semi-detached dwellings, 1-3 Beckwith Street
Former Brewery, The Esplanade
House, 16 The Esplanade
The Manor Restaurant, 39 Morrow Street
House 136, Docker Street [cnr McKinnon Street]
The Terrace Building, 106-110 Tompson Street
House, 109 Fox Street [cnr Tompson Street]
The Education Centre [former residence], 102 Peter Street
Legacy Club [former residence], Peter Street
Plaza Theatre, Baylis Street
Union Club Hotel, cnr Forsyth and Baylis Streets
Wagga South Public School, Edward Street

Railway Station Group comprising:
Railway Station
Stationmaster's Residence

*The Former Murrumbidgee Milling Co. Flour Mill and
outbuildings, Edward Street*
Mt. Erin Convent, Edmondson Street
House, 46 Coleman Street
House, 46 Trail Street
Best Family Cemetery, Ashmont
Collins Park, Wagga Wagga
Bomen Railway Station, Bomen

Current RAIA NSW Chapter
Register of 20th Century Buildings of Significance
[Appendix 26 of Wagga Wagga City DCP 1986]

The schedule currently only includes significant buildings and places in the City which are listed as follows:

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Presbytery, The Bishop's House.

Hoyts Theatre, Baylis Street

World War I Memorial Arch, cnr Baylis and Morrow Streets

Racecourse Grandstand Group including:

   Racecourse Entrance

   Racecourse Committee Rooms

   Racecourse Dining Room

Residence, 48 Coleman Avenue

Mt. Erin High School, Edmondson Street

Mt. Erin Convent, Edmondson Street

Mt. Erin Chapel, Edmondson Street

Wagga Wagga Courthouse, cnr Fitzmaurice and Sturt Streets

Headmaster's Residence, cnr Gurwood and Simmons Streets

Residence, 38 Morrow Street

Education Centre [former residence,] 102 Peter Street

Accountant's Office [former residence], 20 Simmons Street

The Riverine Club [Archotects: Plotel, Bunnett and Alsop], cnr Tarcutta and Sturt Streets

Professional Offices [former residence], 16 The Esplanade

Former Federal Brewery, 24 The Esplanade

APPENDIX 3

WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL
HERITAGE STUDY • 2000

Proposed Development Control Plan
for Heritage Conservation within the
Wagga Wagga City Council Area

[Note that this DCP is intended to supersede the current
DCPs for Wagga Wagga urban and rural areas]

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT CONTROL PLAN FOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION WITHIN THE WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL AREA.

Statutory controls in relation to the conservation of significant buildings, places and streetscapes were introduced in the City of Wagga Wagga Local Environmental Plan 1985. These controls relate to two specific areas.
_ The Wagga Wagga Conservation Area
_ Environmental Heritage Places [as scheduled within the LEP], both within and outside the Wagga Wagga Conservation Area.

The aims of these provisions within the Local Environmental Plan relating to conservation and development within the **Conservation Area** are:
_ to retain and enhance the general appearance and character of the existing streetscape.
_ to prevent the erection of new building, structures, works and additions to existing buildings and works in the Conservation Area which are not compatible with the architectural character and appearance of the surrounding development, and
_ to actively conserve the architectural and landscape cultural heritage of the Conservation Area.

The aims of these provisions within the Local Environmental Plan relating to conservation and development of **scheduled environmental heritage** places are :
_ to actively conserve the architectural and landscape cultural heritage of the scheduled places, and
_ to prevent unsympathetic additions, alterations and demolitions to scheduled places.

DEFINITIONS

Conservation Area refers to that area shown cross hatched in the appended coloured copy of Wagga Wagga Plan. The Area is generally confined to the older inner sections of the City surrounding and including part of the Central Business District.

Schedule of Items of the Environmental Heritage is a list of individual buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, architectural, archaeological, natural or aesthetic significance to the City [refer Schedule: Appendix 2.6]

Demolition means the damaging, defacing, destruction, pulling down or removal of a building or work in whole or in part.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these.

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair. Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components without the introduction of new materials.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials [new and old] into the fabric. This is not to be confused with recreation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

Adaptive Reuse [Adaptation] means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Streetscape describes the collective visual appearance of buildings, landscaping fences and other characteristics of the street which display consistent qualities. This term is used to refer to those buildings or elements within a street which do not necessarily have high cultural significance [individually], but which collectively provide a valuable contribution to the total character of the area.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAGGA WAGGA CONSERVATION AREA PROVISIONS

The main effect of the introduction of the Conservation Area in the Local Environmental Plan is that development consent from Council is now required **in addition to** the required normal building approvals. For example, the Conservation Area provisions mean that development approval from

Council may be required in relation to the painting, plastering, veneering, the removal of fences, the modification of windows, construction of carports and garages; the alteration of significant landscape features and garden elements, etc.
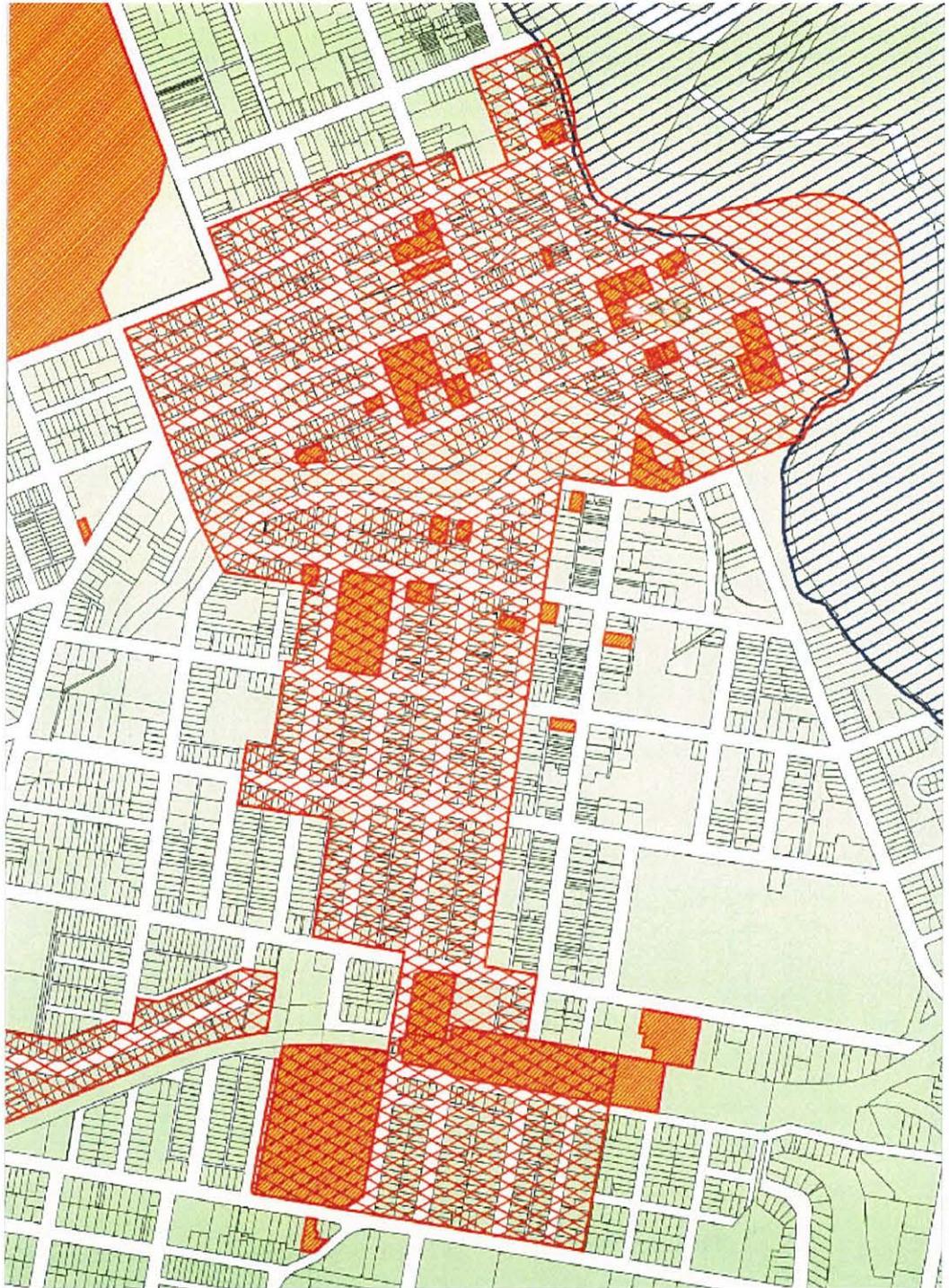
The Central Conservation Area, Wagga Wagga.
The Conservation Area is shown hatched.
Scheduled heritage places are shown shaded orange.
WWCC 1999

EXTENSION TO THE CONSERVATION AREA

The only recommended extension to the conservation area is the inclusion of Murray Street, which runs off Brookong Avenue
and like Brookong Avenue contains a reasonably cohesive group of Federation or Inter-War bungalows, not particularly remarkable but generally intact.

[Note: It should be noted that time and budget constraints on this heritage study meant that this assessment was undertaken on purely aesthetic values, and further investigation into historic and social factors may reveal areas which are considered to be worthy of inclusion within the Conservation Area].

THE HERITAGE OF THE RURAL AREAS

Prior to the completion of this study, the local Environmental Plan included no places within the LEP Schedule of Items of the Environmental heritage. Some rural items are entred on the Draft Rural DCP of 1988.

The Wagga Wagga City Council heritage Study [1999] has provided recommendations for the recognition of places within the City Council Area. The following places should be nominated to the NSW State Heritage Register and the Register of the National Estate [RNE].

* already on WWCC Draft Rural DCP 1988

BIG 01	Big Springs*	{	Big Springs
BIG 02	Big Springs woolshed and yards {	Big Springs	
BOO 03	Book Book Station gardener's cottage	{	Book Book
BOO 04	Book Book Station homestead and entrance gates	{	Book Book
BOO 05	Book Book Station woolshed complex	{	Book Book
BOR 02	Borambola*		Borambola
BOR 06	Old Borambola*		Borambola
GRE 01	Gregadoo Station complex		Gregadoo
HUM 12	Former boxing ring		Humula
KYE 02	Kyeamba South homestead		Kyeamba
KYE 03 – KYE 09 Kyeamba Station*			Kyeamba
KYE 12	Port Phillip Road [south of Kyeamba Station]*		Kyeamba
MAN 01	Lutheran Church cemetery		Mangoplah
MAN 05	Mangoplah Station complex		Mangoplah

MAT 01	Deepwater homestead and shed complex	{	Matong
MAT 02	Deepwater woolshed and well	{	Matong
TAR 08	St Mark's Mate Memorial Church		Tarcutta
TAR 09	St Mark's Mate Memorial Church graves		Tarcutta

The following places should be entered on the Wagga Wagga City Council LEP Schedule Items of the Environmental Heritage.

ALF 02	The Shanty	Alfredtown
ASH 01	Best family cemetery	Ashmont
BEL 01	Belfrayden silos	Belfrayden
BIG 03	Cox cottage ruin	Big Springs
BIG 04	Livingstone Gully School [former]	Big Springs?
BOM?	Bomen Railway Station	Bomen
BOM ?	Bomen Stationmaster's Residence	Bomen
BOO 06	Book Book tennis court	Book Book
BOR 01	Tarra Wingee and outbuildings	Borambola
BOR 03	Borambola Hall	Borambola
BOR 04	Borambola Park outbuildings	Borambola
BOR 05	Borambola woolshed	Borambola
BOR 07	Tennis courts and clubhouse	Borambola
BOR 08	Bungarabee	Lower Tarcutta
BRU 01	Brucedale hall and tennis courts	Brucedale
BRU 04	Hopevale	Brucedale
BRU 05	Pine Ridge cottage	Brucedale
BRU 06	Shepherds concrete silos	Shepherds
BUR 01	Burrandana Siding building	Burrandana
BUR 02	Burrandana school site and tennis court	Burrandana
BUR 03	Burrandana hall and tennis court	Burrandana
CAR 01	Wattle Vale	Cartwrights Hill
CHA 02	Former cannery	CSU
CHA 03	Olive trees	CSU
CHA 04	Former Experiment Farm manager's residence	CSU
COL 01	Roman Catholic Church	Collingullie
COL 03	St Margaret's Uniting Church	Collingullie
COL 04	Berryjerry homestead	Collingullie
COL 05	Yarragundry woolshed	Collingullie
COL 06	Sarsfield Park	Collingullie
COL 07	Collingullie Hall	Collingullie
COL 08	Collingullie School	Collingullie
COL 09	Timber bridge	Collingullie
COL 10	Pine tree and fence post	Collingullie
CUR 01	Currawarna Public School	Currawarna
DOW 01	Downside hall and recreation ground	Downside
DOW 02	St Stephen's Uniting Church	Downside
DOW 03	Downside shooting range	Downside
EST 01	Estella house, outbuildings and stables	Wagga Wagga
EUB 01	Timber and slab building on Riverslie	Euberta
EUB 02	Euberta community centre [fmr school]	Euberta
EUB 03	Euberta hall, tennis courts and recreation reserve	Euberta
EUB 04	Rathmount	Malebo

EUB 07	Malebo School [former]	Malebo
EUN 01	Hareenyha East woolshed and shearers' quarters	Eunonyhareenyha
EUN 02	Hareenyha slab shed	Eunonyhareenyha
EUN 03	Eunonyhareenyha cottage and 1920 cottage	Eunonyhareenyha
FOR 02	Timber railway bridge	Forest Hill
GAL 01	Arajoel Siding grain silos	Arajoel
GAL 02	Hill Plain blacksmith's shop	Galore
GAL 03	Wagingoberembee graves	Galore
GAL 04	Wagingoberembee log shed	Galore
GAL 05	Church of St Michael's and Angels	Galore
GAL 06	Galore Siding	Galore
GAL 08	Galore Hall and tennis courts	Galore
GAL 09	Arajoel Homestead complex	Galore
GAN 01	Ganmurra bridge	Ganmurra
GAN 02	Glen Eith Park stables	Kockibitoo
GAN 03	Kockibitoo School [former]	Kockibitoo
GAN 04	Mangain Reserve shooting range	Mangain
GRE 02	Stone ruin	Gregadoo
GRE 03	Ivydale	Gregadoo
GRE 04	Ivydale woolshed	Gregadoo
GUM 02	St Ninian's Church	Gumly Gumly
HUM 01	Federation timber residence	Humula
HUM 02	Humula recreation ground and meeting room	Humula
HUM 03	Humula recreation ground entrance gates	Humula
HUM 09	Railway bridge	Humula
HUM 10	Humula Station	Humula
HUM 11	Humula Station woolshed and fittings	Humula
HUM 14	Humula Hall	Humula
HUM 15	Humula post office	Humula
HUM 16	St Therese Roman Catholic Church	Humula
HUM 17	Union Church	Humula
HUM 20	Humula Galvin Tennis Club	Humula
HUM 21	Humula Public School	Humula
HUM 22	Cheney graves	Humula
HUM 23	Shockeroo Homestead	Humula
HUM 27	William John Nugent grave [relocated]	Umbango
HUM 28	Nugent fences	Umbango
HUM 29	Wooden gate [Umbango village]	Umbango
KAP 01	Kapooka railway bridge	Kapooka
KYE 01	Kyeamba Police residence/Angel's residence	Kyeamba
LAD 01	Concrete silos	Ladysmith
LAD 02	Church of Our Lady	Ladysmith
LAD 03	Stationmaster's residence [former]	Ladysmith
LAD 04	St Saviour's Anglican Church	Ladysmith
LAD 05	School residence [former]	Ladysmith
LAD 06	General store and residence	Ladysmith
LAD 07	Ladysmith Memorial Hall	Ladysmith
LAD 08	Railway station, shed, points and siding	Ladysmith
LAD 09	Lothlorien	Ladysmith
LAD 10	Methodist Church	Ladysmith
LAD 11	Public School	Ladysmith
LAK 01	Allonby	Forest Hill

LAK 02	St Peter's Anglican Church	Lake Albert
LAK 03	The Club	Lake Albert
LOC 01	Bullenbong private cemetery	Bullenbong
LOC 02	Brookdale hall and tennis courts	Brookdale
MAN 03	General store and residence	Mangoplah
MAN 04	Mangoplah silos and grain storage shed	Mangoplah
MAN 06	Mangoplah Hall	Mangoplah
MAN 07	Mangoplah Public School	Mangoplah
MAN 08	Mangoplah PS former teacher's residence	Mangoplah
MAN 09	Scots Uniting Church	Mangoplah
MAN 10	Mangoplah Hotel	Mangoplah
MAN 11	Store [former] and residence	Mangoplah
MAN 13	St Michael Archangels Roman Catholic Church	Mangoplah
MAN 15	Kilmonin	Mangoplah
MAX 01	Gillamagong	Maxwell
MAX 02	Fleetwood and almond orchard	Sandy Creek
MAX 03	Little Sandy Creek slab cottage and woolshed	Sandy Creek
MOO 01	Moorong Station ruins	Moorong
MOO 02	Tobacco kiln	Wagga Wagga
OBE 02	Janey Harvey's cottage and outbuildings	Oberne
OBE 03	Milk can collection box	Oberne
OBE 06	Oberne Hall	Oberne
OBE 08	Oberne tennis courts and school site	Oberne
OBE 09	Dellhaven	Oberne
OBE 11	St Albans Lucas Memorial Church	Westbrook
OBE 13	Westbrook PMG building	Westbrook
OUR 03	Oura Station homestead	Oura
OUR 04	Scots Church	Oura
PUL 04	Pulletop Station manager's cottage [former chapel]	Pulletop
PUL 05	Cressy Park	Pulletop
PUL 06	Knox Union Church	Pulletop
PUL 07	Wandoo stone cottage	Westby
PUL 09	Westby railway station and turntable site	Westby
PUL 11	Wingelo yards	Westby
PUL 12	Stone ruin	Westby
TAR 01	Tennis courts	Keajura
TAR 02	St Columba's Presbyterian Church	Tarcutta
TAR 03	Inflammable liquid store	Tarcutta
TAR 05	Cynthia Street corrugated iron cottage	Tarcutta
TAR 06	Cynthia Street slab cottage	Tarcutta
TAR 11	Tarcutta school and residence [former]	Tarcutta
TAR 13	Hambledon outbuildings	Tarcutta
TAR 15	Tarcutta Railway Station complex	Tarcutta
TAR 16	Tarcutta Railway Station complex and former shop	Tarcutta
TAR 18	Elizabeth Nugent grave on 'College Creek'	Tarcutta
TAR 20	Toonga shearers' quarters	Tarcutta
TAR 21	Wynyard woolshed	Tarcutta
TAR 22	Chinese clearing site	Tarcutta
TAR 25	Tennis courts, Breaden Sportsground	Tarcutta
TAR 26	Sydney Street corrugated iron shop [former]	Tarcutta
TAR 29	Post office [former]	Tarcutta
TAR 30	Sydney Street house and forme store	Tarcutta
TAR 33	St Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church	Tarcutta
TAR 34	Tarcutta Hotel	Tarcutta
TAR 35	Tarcutta Memorial Hall	Tarcutta

TAR 36	Tarcutta Store/Cafe	Tarcutta
TAR 39	Sydney Street commercial building [former CBC bank]	Tarcutta
TGA 02	Flowerdale School	Flowerdale
TGA 03	The Gap hall site and tennis courts	The Gap
TGA 05	Kittegora school site	Tooyal
TGA 07	Moreton Bay fig	The Gap
TRO 01	Bonna Vista	The Rock
URA 03	Old Calmsley	Pearson
URA 04	Wyadra grave site	Pearson
URA 06	Uranquinty cemetery	Uranquinty
URA 08	Liquid Explosives Store and Explosives Store	Uranquinty
URA 10	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	Uranquinty
URA 11	Uranquinty Hotel	Uranquinty
URA 12	Uranquinty General Store [former]	Uranquinty
URA 13	Uranquinty General Store mail boxes	Uranquinty
URA 14	St Cuthbert's Church of England Church	Uranquinty
URA 15	Trinity Lutheran Church	Uranquinty
URA 17	Ganawarra, Pearson Street	Uranquinty
URA 18	Memorial Avenue, Pearson Street	Uranquinty
URA 19	Uranquinty Hall	Uranquinty
URA 20	Uranquinty silos	Uranquinty
URA 21	Uranquinty School	Uranquinty
URA 22	Wise grave	Uranquinty
YAR 01	Pomingalarna	Wagga Wagga
YAR 02	Yarragundry School [former]	Yarragundry
YAR 03	Cottage and pise outbuilding	Yarragundry

APPENDIX 4

WAGGA WAGGA CITY COUNCIL
HERITAGE STUDY • 2000

Listing Recommendations

APPENDIX 4.1

Recommendations for individual
[place] listings / omissions

ALF 01	Old Glandore Homestead and outbuildings	Alfredtown	Rural DCP
ALF 02	The Shanty	Alfredtown	LEP
ASH 01	Best family cemetery	Ashmont	WWCC LEP
BEL 01	Belfrayden silos	Belfrayden	LEP
BIG 01	Big Springs [1988 DCP homestead and outbuildings] {	Big Springs	SHR/RNE
BIG 02	Big Springs woolshed and yards {	Big Springs	SHR/RNE
BIG 03	Cox cottage ruin	Big Springs	LEP
BIG 04	Livingstone Gully School [former]	Big Springs	LEP
BOM 01	Bomen Railway Station	Bomen	WWCC LEP
BOM 02	Bomen Stationmaster's Residence	Bomen	LEP
BOM 03	Brooklyn	Bomen	No action
BOO 01	Book Book Public School site	Book Book	No action
BOO 02	Book Book Station early homestead site	Book Book	No action
BOO 03	Book Book Station gardener's cottage {	Book Book	SHR/RNE
BOO 04	Book Book Station homestead and entrance gates {	Book Book	SHR/RNE
BOO 05	Book Book Station woolshed complex {	Book Book	SHR/RNE
BOO 06	Book Book tennis court	Book Book	LEP
BOO 07	Hayshed	Book Book	No action
BOR 01	Tarra Wingee and outbuildings	Borambola	LEP
BOR 02	Borambola [1988 DCP]	Borambola	SHR/RNE
BOR 03	Borambola Hall	Borambola	LEP
BOR 04	Borambola Park outbuildings	Borambola	LEP
BOR 05	Borambola woolshed	Borambola	LEP
BOR 06	Old Borambola	Borambola	SHR/RNE
BOR 07	Tennis courts and clubhouse	Borambola	LEP
BOR 08	Bungarabee	Lower Tarcutta	LEP
BOR 09	Lower Tarcutta settlement site	Lower Tarcutta	Rural DCP
BOR 10	Stone culvert	Lower Tarcutta	Rural DCP
BOR 11	Lower Tarcutta cemetery	Lower Tarcutta	Rural DCP
BOR 12	Remains of former Adelaide Road	Lower Tarcutta	Rural DCP
BRU 01	Brucedale hall and tennis courts	Brucedale	LEP
BRU 02	Brucedale Public School [former]	Brucedale	Rural DCP
BRU 03	Holy Family Chapel	Brucedale	Rural DCP
BRU 04	Hopevale	Brucedale	LEP
BRU 05	Pine Ridge cottage	Brucedale	LEP
BRU 06	Shepherds concrete silos	Shepherds	LEP
BUL 01	Bulgary Provisional School [former]	Bulgary	No action
BUR 01	Burrandana Siding building	Burrandana	LEP
BUR 02	Burrandana school site and tennis court	Burrandana	No action
BUR 03	Burrandana hall and tennis court	Burrandana	LEP
CAR 01	Wattle Vale	Cartwrights Hill	LEP
CHA 01	Cobb elevator and granary building foundations	CSU	Rural DCP
CHA 02	Former cannery	CSU	LEP
CHA 03	Olive trees	CSU	LEP
CHA 04	Former Experiment Farm manager's residence	CSU	WWCC LEP
COL 01	Roman Catholic Church	Collingullie	LEP
COL 02	Collingullie playground sign	Collingullie	No action
COL 03	St Margaret's Uniting Church	Collingullie	LEP
COL 04	Berryjerry homestead	Collingullie	LEP
COL 05	Yarragundry woolshed	Collingullie	LEP

COL 06	Sarsfield Park	Collingullie	LEP
COL 07	Collingullie Hall	Collingullie	LEP
COL 08	Collingullie School	Collingullie	LEP
COL 09	Timber bridge	Collingullie	LEP
COL 10	Pine tree and fence post	Collingullie	LEP
COL 11	Selector's cottage on Piney Grove	Uranquinty	No action
CUR 01	Currawarna Public School	Currawarna	LEP
CUR 02	Currawarna Community Centre	Currawarna	No action
CUR 03	Currawarna Cemetery	Currawarna	Rural DCP
DOW 01	Downside hall and recreation ground	Downside	LEP
DOW 02	St Stephen's Uniting Church	Downside	LEP
DOW 03	Downside shooting range	Downside	LEP
EST 01	Estella house, outbuildings and stables	Wagga Wagga	LEP
EUB 01	Timber and slab building on Riverslie	Euberta	No action
EUB 02	Euberta community centre [former school]	Euberta	LEP
EUB 03	Euberta hall, tennis courts and recreation reserve	Euberta	LEP
EUB 04	Rathmount	Malebo	LEP
EUB 05	Windy Hill pise house	Malebo	No action
EUB 06	Malebo park pise house, well and sawmill [RNE?]	Malebo	No action
EUB 07	Malebo School [former]	Malebo	LEP
EUN 01	Hareenyha East woolshed and shearers' quarters	Eunonyhareenyha	LEP
EUN 02	Hareenyha slab shed	Eunonyhareenyha	LEP
EUN 03	Eunonyhareenyha cottage and 1920 cottage	Eunonyhareenyha	LEP
FOR 01	Cowell and Saxon family graves	Forest Hill	Rural DCP
FOR 02	Timber railway bridge	Forest Hill	LEP
FOR 03	RAAF Base gatehouse	Forest Hill	LEP
GAL 01	Arajoel Siding grain silos	Arajoel	LEP
GAL 02	Hill Plain blacksmith's shop	Galore	LEP
GAL 03	Wagingoberembee graves	Galore	LEP
GAL 04	Wagingoberembee log shed	Galore	LEP
GAL 05	Church of St Michael's and Angels	Galore	LEP
GAL 06	Galore Siding	Galore	LEP
GAL 07	Roman Catholic Church	Galore	No action
GAL 08	Galore Hall and tennis courts	Galore	LEP
GAL 09	Arajoel Homestead complex	Galore	LEP
GAN 01	Ganmurra bridge	Ganmurra	LEP
GAN 02	Glen Eith Park stables	Kockibitoo	LEP
GAN 03	Kockibitoo School [former]	Kockibitoo	LEP
GAN 04	Mangain Reserve shooting range	Mangain	LEP
GRE 01	Gregadoo Station complex	Gregadoo	SHR/RNE
GRE 02	Stone ruin	Gregadoo	No action
GRE 03	Ivy Dale	Gregadoo	LEP
GRE 04	Ivy Dale woolshed	Gregadoo	LEP
GUM 01	Gumly Gumly homestead	Gumly Gumly	No action
GUM 02	St Ninian's Church	Gumly Gumly	LEP
HUM 01	Federation timber residence	Humula	LEP
HUM 02	Humula recreation ground and meeting room	Humula	LEP
HUM 03	Humula recreation ground entrance gates	Humula	LEP
HUM 04	Chinaman's Hill	Humula	No action
HUM 05	Carabost Creek Chinese mine sites	Humula	No action
HUM 06	Cottage	Humula	No action
HUM 07	Humula Hotel ruin	Humula	No action
HUM 08	Tin Shed Hotel ruin	Humula	No action
HUM 09	Railway bridge	Humula	LEP
HUM 10	Humula Station	Humula	LEP
HUM 11	Humula Station woolshed and fittings	Humula	LEP

HUM 12	Former boxing ring		Humula	SHR/RNE
HUM 13	CWA Rooms [former]		Humula	No action
HUM 14	Humula Hall		Humula	LEP
HUM 15	Humula post office		Humula	LEP
HUM 16	St Therese Roman Catholic Church		Humula	LEP
HUM 17	Union Church		Humula	LEP
HUM 18	Humula Cemetery		Humula	Rural DCP
HUM 19	Possum Plain woolshed		Humula	No action
HUM 20	Humula Galvin Tennis Club		Humula	LEP
HUM 21	Humula Public School		Humula	LEP
HUM 22	Cheney graves		Humula	LEP
HUM 23	Shockeroo Homestead		Humula	No action
HUM 24	Federation timber cottage		Humula	No action
HUM 25	Butcher shop		Humula	No action
HUM 26	Murraguldrie Public School site		Murraguldrie	No action
HUM 27	William John Nugent grave [relocated]		Umbango	LEP
HUM 28	Nugent fences		Umbango	LEP
HUM 29	Wooden gate [Umbango village]		Umbango	LEP
KAP 01	Kapooka railway bridge		Kapooka	LEP
KAP 02	Nissen hut		Kapooka	No action
KYE 01	Kyeamba Police residence/Angel's residence		Kyeamba	LEP
KYE 02	Kyeamba South homestead		Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 03	Kyeamba Station cemetery	{	Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 04	Kyeamba Station homestead	{	Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 05	Kyeamba Station seed bin	{	Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 06	Kyeamba Station stable and machinery shed	{	Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 07	Kyeamba Station vineyard	{	Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 08	Kyeamba Station wine press and cellar	{	Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 09	Kyeamba Station workmen's quartes	{	Kyeamba	Rural DCP
KYE 10	Vineyard and wine shanty site [Koinglo West]		Kyeamba	No action
KYE 11	Kilgowla Old Post Office site		Kyeamba	No action
KYE 12	Port Phillip Road [south of Kyeamba Station]		Kyeamba	SHR/RNE
KYE 13	Twisted chimney		Kyeamba	No action
LAD 01	Concrete silos		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 02	Church of Our Lady		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 03	Stationmaster's residence [former]		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 04	St Saviour's Anglican Church		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 05	School residence [former]		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 06	General store and residence		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 07	Ladysmith Memorial Hall		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 08	Railway station, shed, points and siding		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 09	Lothlorien		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 10	Methodist Church		Ladysmith	LEP
LAD 11	Public School		Ladysmith	LEP
LAK 01	Allonby		Forest Hill	LEP
LAK 02	St Peter's Anglican Church		Lake Albert	LEP
LAK 03	The Club		Lake Albert	LEP
LOC 01	Bullenbong private cemetery		Bullenbong	LEP
LOC 02	Brookdale hall and tennis courts		Brookdale	LEP
MAN 01	Lutheran Church cemetery		Mangoplah	SHR/RNE
MAN 02	Lutheran Church site		Mangoplah	No action
MAN 03	General store and residence		Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 04	Mangoplah silos and grain storage shed		Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 05	Mangoplah Station complex		Mangoplah	SHR/RNE
MAN 06	Mangoplah Hall		Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 07	Mangoplah Public School		Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 08	Mangoplah PS former teacher's residence		Mangoplah	LEP

MAN 09	Scots Uniting Church	Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 10	Mangoplah Hotel	Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 11	Store [former] and residence	Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 12	Mangoplah cenotaph	Mangoplah	No action
MAN 13	St Michael Archangels Roman Catholic Church	Mangoplah	LEP
MAN 14	Mangoplah Recreation Ground	Mangoplah	No action
MAN 15	Kilmonin	Mangoplah	LEP
MAT 01	Deepwater homestead and shed complex {	Matong	SHR/RNE
MAT 02	Deepwater woolshed and well {	Matong	SHR/RNE
MAX 01	Gillamagong	Maxwell	LEP
MAX 02	Fleetwood and almond orchard	Sandy Creek	LEP
MAX 03	Little Sandy Creek slab cottage and woolshed	Sandy Creek	LEP
MOO 01	Moorong Station ruins	Moorong	No action
MOO 02	Tobacco kiln	Wagga Wagga	LEP
OBE 01	Galvin graves	Oberne	Rural DCP
OBE 02	Janey Harvey's cottage and outbuildings	Oberne	LEP
OBE 03	Milk can collection box	Oberne	LEP
OBE 04	Bardwell family graves	Oberne	Rural DCP
OBE 05	Grandpa's Hill and Chinaman's Creek	Oberne	No action
OBE 06	Oberne Hall	Oberne	LEP
OBE 07	Oberne House ruin	Oberne	Rural DCP
OBE 08	Oberne tennis courts and school site	Oberne	LEP
OBE 09	Dellhaven	Oberne	LEP
OBE 10	Oberne Valley cultural landscape	Oberne	No action
OBE 11	St Albans Lucas Memorial Church	Westbrook	LEP
OBE 12	Westbrook Public School site	Westbrook	No action
OBE 13	Westbrook PMG building	Westbrook	LEP
OUR 01	Numeralla Park	Oura	Rural DCP
OUR 02	Oura community centre and tennis courts	Oura	No action
OUR 03	Oura Station homestead	Oura	?
OUR 04	Scots Church	Oura	LEP
OUR 05	Brick cottage	Oura	No action
OUR 06	Pise cottage	Oura	No action
PUL 01	Mud brick ruin	Pulletop	No action
PUL 02	Pulletop Siding	Pulletop	No action
PUL 03	Pulletop Station homestead ruin	Pulletop	No action
PUL 04	Pulletop Station manager's cottage [former chapel]	Pulletop	LEP
PUL 05	Cressy Park	Pulletop	LEP
PUL 06	Knox Union Church	Pulletop	LEP
PUL 07	Wandoo stone cottage	Westby	LEP
PUL 08	Railway cutting	Westby	No action
PUL 09	Westby railway station and turntable site	Westby	LEP
PUL 10	Westby school site and pise cottage	Westby	No action
PUL 11	Wingelo yards	Westby	LEP
PUL 12	Stone ruin	Westby	LEP
ROW 01	Rowan	Wagga Wagga	Rural DCP
TAR 01	Tennis courts	Keajura	LEP
TAR 02	St Columba's Presbyterian Church	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 03	Inflammable liquid store	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 04	Tarcutta Public School	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 05	Cynthia Street corrugated iron cottage	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 06	Cynthia Street slab cottage	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 07	Cynthia Street slab and timber shed	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 08	St Mark's Mate Memorial Church	Tarcutta	SHR/RNE
TAR 09	St Mark's Mate Memorial Church graves	Tarcutta	SHR/RNE
TAR 10	Tarcutta Cemetery	Tarcutta	No action

TAR 11	Tarcutta school and residence [former]	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 12 D	Hambledon Homestead	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 13	Hambledon outbuildings	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 14	Tarcutta Inn [former]	Tarcutta	Rural DCP
TAR 15	Tarcutta Railway Station complex	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 16	Tarcutta Railway Station complex and former shop	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 17	Tarcutta House	Tarcutta	Rural DCP
TAR 18	Elizabeth Nugent grave on 'College Creek'	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 19	Toonga Homestead	Tarcutta	Rural DCP
TAR 20	Toonga shearers' quarters	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 21	Wynyard woolshed	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 22	Chinese clearing site	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 23	Edwards Siding, bridge and abandoned railway line	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 24	Split log fence	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 25	Tennis courts, Breaden Sportsground	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 26	Sydney Street corrugated iron shop [former]	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 27	Sydney Street butcher shop	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 28	CWA Hall	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 29	Post office [former]	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 30	Sydney Street house and forme store	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 31	Police Station	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 32	Sydney Street slab house	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 33	St Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 34	Tarcutta Hotel	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 35	Tarcutta Memorial Hall	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 36	Tarcutta Store/Cafe	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 37	Sydney Street timber store	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 38	Truckies' memorial	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 39	Sydney Street commercial building [former CBC bank]	Tarcutta	LEP
TAR 40	Brooklyn woolshed	Tarcutta	No action
TAR 41	Umbango Siding	Umbango	No action
TGA 01	Cottee recreation reserve	Cottee	No action
TGA 02	Flowerdale School	Flowerdale	LEP
TGA 03	The Gap hall site and tennis courts	The Gap	LEP
TGA 04	Tooyal recreation ground	Tooyal	No action
TGA 05	Kittegora school site	Tooyal	No action
TGA 06	Concrete ruin	The Gap	No action
TGA 07	Moreton Bay fig	The Gap	LEP
TRO 01	Bonna Vista	The Rock	LEP
TRO 02	Briscoe grave site [out of area]	The Rock	No action
TRO 03	Railway gate	The Rock	No action
TRO 04	Old Trunk Road	The Rock	No action
URA 01	School site	Mundowey	No action
URA 02	Kildare cottage	Pearson	No action
URA 03	Old Calmsley	Pearson	LEP
URA 04	Wyadra grave site	Pearson	LEP
URA 05	Water tower	Uranquinty	No action
URA 06	Uranquinty cemetery	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 07	Cenotaph	Uranquinty	No action
URA 08	Liquid Explosives Store and Explosives Store	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 09	Uranquinty Reserve	Uranquinty	No action
URA 10	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 11	Uranquinty Hotel	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 12	Uranquinty General Store [former]	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 13	Uranquinty General Store mail boxes	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 14	St Cuthbert's Church of England Church	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 15	Trinity Lutheran Church	Uranquinty	LEP

URA 16	O'Connor Street weatherboard cottage	Uranquinty	No action
URA 17	Ganawarra, Pearson Street	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 18	Memorial Avenue, Pearson Street	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 19	Uranquinty Hall	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 20	Uranquinty silos	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 21	Uranquinty School	Uranquinty	LEP
URA 22	Wise grave	Uranquinty	LEP
YAR 01	Pomingalarna	Wagga Wagga	LEP
YAR 02	Yarragundry School [former]	Yarragundry	LEP
YAR 03	Cottage and pise outbuilding	Yarragundry	LEP

APPENDIX 4.2

Places already on WWCC Draft Rural DCP 1988

ALF 01	Old Glandore homestead and outbuildings	Alfredtown
BIG 01	Big Springs homestead and outbuildings	Big Springs
BOR 02	Borambola	Borambola
BOR 06	Old Borambola	Borambola
BOR 09	Lower Tarcutta settlement site	Lower Tarcutta
BOR 10	Stone culvert	Lower Tarcutta
BOR 11	Lower Tarcutta cemetery	Lower Tarcutta
BOR 12	Remains of former Adelaide Road	Lower Tarcutta
BRU 02	Brucedale Public School [former]	Brucedale
BRU 03	Holy Family Chapel	Brucedale
CHA 01	Cobb elevator and granary building foundations	CSU
CUR 03	Currawarna Cemetery	Currawarna
FOR 01	Cowell and Saxon family graves	Forest Hill
HUM 18	Humula Cemetery	Humula
KYE 02	Kyeamba South homestead	Kyeamba
KYE 03 – KYE 09	Kyeamba Station	
KYE 12	Port Phillip Road [south of Kyeamba Station]	Kyeamba
MAN 05	Mangoplah Station complex	Mangoplah
OBE 01	Galvin graves	Oberne
OBE 04	Bardwell family graves	Oberne
OBE 07	Oberne House ruin	Oberne
OUR 01	Numeralla Park	Oura
ROW 01	Rowan	Wagga Wagga
TAR 14	Tarcutta Inn [former]	Tarcutta
TAR 17	Tarcutta House	Tarcutta
TAR 19	Toonga Homestead	Tarcutta

APPENDIX 4.3

Places recommended for inclusion within NSW State Heritage Register SHR] and Australian Heritage Commission Register of the National Estate [RNE]

* already on WWCC Draft Rural DCP 1988

BIG 01	Big Springs*	{	Big Springs
BIG 02	Big Springs woolshed and yards	{	Big Springs
BOO 03	Book Book Station gardener's cottage	{	Book Book
BOO 04	Book Book Station homestead and entrance gates	{	Book Book
BOO 05	Book Book Station woolshed complex	{	Book Book
BOR 02	Borambola*		Borambola
BOR 06	Old Borambola*		Borambola
GRE 01	Gregadoo Station complex		Gregadoo
HUM 12	Former boxing ring		Humula
KYE 02	Kyeamba South homestead		Kyeamba
KYE 03 – KYE 09	Kyeamba Station*		Kyeamba
KYE 12	Port Phillip Road [south of Kyeamba Station]*		Kyeamba
MAN 01	Lutheran Church cemetery		Mangoplah
MAN 05	Mangoplah Station complex		Mangoplah
MAT 01	Deepwater homestead and shed complex	{	Matong
MAT 02	Deepwater woolshed and well	{	Matong
TAR 08	St Mark's Mate Memorial Church		Tarcutta
TAR 09	St Mark's Mate Memorial Church graves		Tarcutta

APPENDIX 4.4

Places recommended for inclusion/retention within
Wagga Wagga City Council LEP

ALF 02	The Shanty	Alfredtown
ASH 01	Best family cemetery	Ashmont
BEL 01	Belfrayden silos	Belfrayden
BIG 03	Cox cottage ruin	Big Springs
BIG 04	Livingstone Gully School [former]	Big Springs
BOM 01	Bomen Railway Station	Bomen
BOM 02	Bomen Stationmaster's Residence	Bomen
BOO 06	Book Book tennis court	Book Book
BOR 01	Tarra Wingee and outbuildings	Borambola
BOR 03	Borambola Hall	Borambola
BOR 04	Borambola Park outbuildings	Borambola
BOR 05	Borambola woolshed	Borambola
BOR 07	Tennis courts and clubhouse	Borambola
BOR 08	Bungarabee	Lower Tarcutta
BRU 01	Brucedale hall and tennis courts	Brucedale
BRU 04	Hopevale	Brucedale
BRU 05	Pine Ridge cottage	Brucedale
BRU 06	Shepherds concrete silos	Shepherds
BUR 01	Burrandana Siding building	Burrandana
BUR 02	Burrandana school site and tennis court	Burrandana
BUR 03	Burrandana hall and tennis court	Burrandana
CAR 01	Wattle Vale	Cartwrights Hill
CHA 02	Former cannery	CSU
CHA 03	Olive trees	CSU
CHA 04	Former Experiment Farm manager's residence	CSU
COL 01	Roman Catholic Church	Collingullie
COL 03	St Margaret's Uniting Church	Collingullie
COL 04	Berryjerry homestead	Collingullie
COL 05	Yarragundry woolshed	Collingullie
COL 06	Sarsfield Park	Collingullie
COL 07	Collingullie Hall	Collingullie
COL 08	Collingullie School	Collingullie
COL 09	Timber bridge	Collingullie
COL 10	Pine tree and fence post	Collingullie
CUR 01	Currawarna Public School	Currawarna
DOW 01	Downside hall and recreation ground	Downside
DOW 02	St Stephen's Uniting Church	Downside
DOW 03	Downside shooting range	Downside
EST 01	Estella house, outbuildings and stables	Wagga Wagga
EUB 01	Timber and slab building on Riverslie	Euberta
EUB 02	Euberta community centre [fmr school]	Euberta
EUB 03	Euberta hall, tennis courts and recreation reserve	Euberta
EUB 04	Rathmount	Malebo
EUB 07	Malebo School [former]	Malebo
EUN 01	Hareenyha East woolshed and shearers' quarters	Eunonyhareenyha
EUN 02	Hareenyha slab shed	Eunonyhareenyha
EUN 03	Eunonyhareenyha cottage and 1920	

		cottage	Eunonyhareenyha
FOR 02	Timber railway bridge		Forest Hill
GAL 01	Arajoel Siding grain silos		Arajoel
GAL 02	Hill Plain blacksmith's shop		Galore
GAL 03	Wagingoberembee graves		Galore
GAL 04	Wagingoberembee log shed		Galore
GAL 05	Church of St Michael's and Angels		Galore
GAL 06	Galore Siding		Galore
GAL 08	Galore Hall and tennis courts		Galore
GAL 09	Arajoel Homestead complex		Galore
GAN 01	Ganmurra bridge		Ganmurra
GAN 02	Glen Eith Park stables		Kockibitoo
GAN 03	Kockibitoo School [former]		Kockibitoo
GAN 04	Mangain Reserve shooting range		Mangain
GRE 02	Stone ruin		Gregadoo
GRE 03	Ivydale		Gregadoo
GRE 04	Ivydale woolshed		Gregadoo
GUM 02	St Ninian's Church		Gumly Gumly
HUM 01	Federation timber residence		Humula
HUM 02	Humula recreation ground and meeting room		Humula
HUM 03	Humula recreation ground entrance gates		Humula
HUM 09	Railway bridge		Humula
HUM 10	Humula Station		Humula
HUM 11	Humula Station woolshed and fittings		Humula
HUM 14	Humula Hall		Humula
HUM 15	Humula post office		Humula
HUM 16	St Therese Roman Catholic Church		Humula
HUM 17	Union Church		Humula
HUM 20	Humula Galvin Tennis Club		Humula
HUM 21	Humula Public School		Humula
HUM 22	Cheney graves		Humula
HUM 23	Shockeroo Homestead		Humula
HUM 27	William John Nugent grave [relocated]		Umbango
HUM 28	Nugent fences		Umbango
HUM 29	Wooden gate [Umbango village]		Umbango
KAP 01	Kapooka railway bridge		Kapooka
KYE 01	Kyeamba Police residence/Angel's residence		Kyeamba
LAD 01	Concrete silos		Ladysmith
LAD 02	Church of Our Lady		Ladysmith
LAD 03	Stationmaster's residence [former]		Ladysmith
LAD 04	St Saviour's Anglican Church		Ladysmith
LAD 05	School residence [former]		Ladysmith
LAD 06	General store and residence		Ladysmith
LAD 07	Ladysmith Memorial Hall		Ladysmith
LAD 08	Railway station, shed, points and siding		Ladysmith
LAD 09	Lothlorien		Ladysmith
LAD 10	Methodist Church		Ladysmith
LAD 11	Public School		Ladysmith
LAK 01	Allonby		Forest Hill
LAK 02	St Peter's Anglican Church		Lake Albert
LAK 03	The Club		Lake Albert
LOC 01	Bullenbong private cemetery		Bullenbong
LOC 02	Brookdale hall and tennis courts		Brookdale
MAN 03	General store and residence		Mangoplah

MAN 04	Mangoplah silos and grain storage shed	Mangoplah
MAN 06	Mangoplah Hall	Mangoplah
MAN 07	Mangoplah Public School	Mangoplah
MAN 08	Mangoplah PS former teacher's residence	Mangoplah
MAN 09	Scots Uniting Church	Mangoplah
MAN 10	Mangoplah Hotel	Mangoplah
MAN 11	Store [former] and residence	Mangoplah
MAN 13	St Michael Archangels Roman Catholic Church	Mangoplah
MAN 15	Kilmonin	Mangoplah
MAX 01	Gillamagong	Maxwell
MAX 02	Fleetwood and almond orchard	Sandy Creek
MAX 03	Little Sandy Creek slab cottage and woolshed	Sandy Creek
MOO 01	Moorong Station ruins	Moorong
MOO 02	Tobacco kiln	Wagga Wagga
OBE 02	Janey Harvey's cottage and outbuildings	Oberne
OBE 03	Milk can collection box	Oberne
OBE 06	Oberne Hall	Oberne
OBE 08	Oberne tennis courts and school site	Oberne
OBE 09	Dellhaven	Oberne
OBE 11	St Albans Lucas Memorial Church	Westbrook
OBE 13	Westbrook PMG building	Westbrook
OUR 03	Oura Station homestead	Oura
OUR 04	Scots Church	Oura
PUL 04	Pulletop Station manager's cottage [former chapel]	Pulletop
PUL 05	Cressy Park	Pulletop
PUL 06	Knox Union Church	Pulletop
PUL 07	Wandoo stone cottage	Westby
PUL 09	Westby railway station and turntable site	Westby
PUL 11	Wingelo yards	Westby
PUL 12	Stone ruin	Westby
TAR 01	Tennis courts	Keajura
TAR 02	St Columba's Presbyterian Church	Tarcutta
TAR 03	Inflammable liquid store	Tarcutta
TAR 05	Cynthia Street corrugated iron cottage	Tarcutta
TAR 06	Cynthia Street slab cottage	Tarcutta
TAR 11	Tarcutta school and residence [former]	Tarcutta
TAR 13	Hambledon outbuildings	Tarcutta
TAR 15	Tarcutta Railway Station complex	Tarcutta
TAR 16	Tarcutta Railway Station complex and former shop	Tarcutta
TAR 18	Elizabeth Nugent grave on 'College Creek'	Tarcutta
TAR 20	Toonga shearers' quarters	Tarcutta
TAR 21	Wynyard woolshed	Tarcutta
TAR 22	Chinese clearing site	Tarcutta
TAR 25	Tennis courts, Breaden Sportsground	Tarcutta
TAR 26	Sydney Street corrugated iron shop [former]	Tarcutta
TAR 29	Post office [former]	Tarcutta
TAR 30	Sydney Street house and forme store	Tarcutta
TAR 33	St Francis Xavier Roman Catholic Church	Tarcutta
TAR 34	Tarcutta Hotel	Tarcutta
TAR 35	Tarcutta Memorial Hall	Tarcutta
TAR 36	Tarcutta Store/Cafe	Tarcutta

TAR 39	Sydney Street commercial building [former CBC bank]	Tarcutta
TGA 02	Flowerdale School	Flowerdale
TGA 03	The Gap hall site and tennis courts	The Gap
TGA 05	Kittegora school site	Tooyal
TGA 07	Moreton Bay fig	The Gap
TRO 01	Bonna Vista	The Rock
URA 03	Old Calmsley	Pearson
URA 04	Wyadra grave site	Pearson
URA 06	Uranquinty cemetery	Uranquinty
URA 08	Liquid Explosives Store and Explosives Store	Uranquinty
URA 10	St Patrick's Roman Catholic Church	Uranquinty
URA 11	Uranquinty Hotel	Uranquinty
URA 12	Uranquinty General Store [former]	Uranquinty
URA 13	Uranquinty General Store mail boxes	Uranquinty
URA 14	St Cuthbert's Church of England Church	Uranquinty
URA 15	Trinity Lutheran Church	Uranquinty
URA 17	Ganawarra, Pearson Street	Uranquinty
URA 18	Memorial Avenue, Pearson Street	Uranquinty
URA 19	Uranquinty Hall	Uranquinty
URA 20	Uranquinty silos	Uranquinty
URA 21	Uranquinty School	Uranquinty
URA 22	Wise grave	Uranquinty
YAR 01	Pomingalarna	Wagga Wagga
YAR 02	Yarragundry School [former]	Yarragundry
YAR 03	Cottage and pise outbuilding	Yarragundry

APPENDIX 4.5

No action required to be taken

BOM 03	Brooklyn	Bomen
BOO 01	Book Book Public School site	Book Book
BOO 02	Book Book Station early homestead site	Book Book
BOO 07	Hayshed	Book Book
BUL 01	Bulgary Provisional School [former]	Bulgary
COL 02	Collingullie playground sign	Collingullie
COL 11	Selector's cottage on Piney Grove	Uranquinty
CUR 02	Currawarna Community Centre	Currawarna
EUB 05	Windy Hill pise house	Malebo
EUB 06	Malebo park pise house, well and sawmill [RNE?]	Malebo
FOR 03	RAAF Base gatehouse	Forest Hill
GAL 07	Roman Catholic Church	Galore
GUM 01	Gumly Gumly homestead	Gumly Gumly
HUM 04	Chinaman's Hill	Humula
HUM 05	Carabost Creek Chinese mine sites	Humula
HUM 06	Cottage	Humula
HUM 07	Humula Hotel ruin	Humula
HUM 08	Tin Shed Hotel ruin	Humula
HUM 13	CWA Rooms [former]	Humula
HUM 19	Possum Plain woolshed	Humula
HUM 24	Federation timber cottage	Humula
HUM 25	Butcher shop	Humula
HUM 26	Murraguldrie Public School site	Murraguldrie
KAP 02	Nissen hut	Kapooka
KYE 10	Vineyard and wine shanty site [Koinglo West]	Kyeamba
KYE 11	Kilgowla Old Post Office site	Kyeamba
KYE 13	Twisted chimney	Kyeamba
KYE 14	Brooklyn woolshed	Umutbee
MAN 02	Lutheran Church site	Mangoplah
MAN 12	Mangoplah cenotaph	Mangoplah
MAN 14	Mangoplah Recreation Ground	Mangoplah
OBE 05	Grandpa's Hill and Chinaman's Creek	Oberne
OBE 10	Oberne Valley cultural landscape	Oberne
OBE 12	Westbrook Public School site	Westbrook
OUR 02	Oura community centre and tennis courts	Oura
OUR 05	Brick cottage	Oura
OUR 06	Pise cottage	Oura
PUL 01	Mud brick ruin	Pulletop
PUL 02	Pulletop Siding	Pulletop
PUL 03	Pulletop Station homestead ruin	Pulletop
PUL 08	Railway cutting	Westby
PUL 10	Westby school site ad pise cottage	Westby
TAR 04	Tarcutta Public School	Tarcutta
TAR 07	Cynthia Street slab and timber shed	Tarcutta
TAR 10	Tarcutta Cemetery	Tarcutta
TAR 12 D	Hambledon Homestead	Tarcutta
TAR 23	Edwards Siding, bridge and abandoned railway line	Tarcutta

TAR 24	Split log fence	Tarcutta
TAR 27	Sydney Street butcher shop	Tarcutta
TAR 28	CWA Hall	Tarcutta
TAR 31	Police Station	Tarcutta
TAR 32	Sydney Street slab house	Tarcutta
TAR 37	Sydney Street timber store	Tarcutta
TAR 38	Truckies' memorial	Tarcutta
TAR 40	Umbango Siding	Umbango
TGA 01	Cottee recreation reserve	Cottee
TGA 04	Tooyal recreation ground	Tooyal
TGA 06	Concrete ruin	The Gap
TRO 02	Briscoe grave site [out of area]	The Rock
TRO 03	Railway gate	The Rock
TRO 04	Old Trunk Road	The Rock
URA 01	School site	Mundowey
URA 02	Kildare cottage	Pearson
URA 05	Water tower	Uranquinty
URA 07	Cenotaph	Uranquinty
URA 09	Uranquinty Reserve	Uranquinty
URA 16	O'Connor Street weatherboard cottage	Uranquinty