

Heritage Inventory

LAKE GEORGE, MOLONGLO VALLEY & BURRA

PALERANG COUNCIL

NEW SOUTH WALES

Volume II



St Thomas Church – Carwoola

April 2009

Suzannah Plowman

Victoria Design & Management Pty Ltd

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: CD1

Name of Item: Telegraph Hill
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s:
Address: 2407 Currawang Road, Currawang
Type of Item/s: House Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: The curtilage is defined by a wire fence enclosing the house and includes surrounding plantings
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP
Statement of Significance: Apart from St Matthias church, Telegraph Hill is the most substantial and intact building surviving from Currawang's heyday as a mining community. The house makes an important contribution to the landscape sited prominently on Telegraph Hill. It appears to have retained many original architectural features and is a good example of a rural vernacular building from the early 1880s. Reasonable to good intactness and integrity. Historic (a), aesthetic (c) and representative (g) heritage significance
Historical Notes: The Sykes family moved to the area during the late 1830s. During the 1870s Stephen Sykes, a descendant of George Sykes, one of the original settlers, settled east of the present house site and when the road was rerouted in 1880 he built Telegraph Hill. The building was originally intended to be an inn but was never used for that purpose.
Designer/Maker/Builder: Stephen Sykes.
Year Started: 1882 Year Completed: Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey pise house comprising two sections connected by a breezeway. The front section, with brick chimneys, has two reception rooms, a centre hall and several bedrooms. The large stone chimney indicates the kitchen block which comprises a kitchen, store and laundry with a garage at the rear. The house has a corrugated iron roof with front verandah and 12 pane windows.
Physical Condition 2009: Fair, appears to be unoccupied.

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INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Telegraph Hill, Currawang

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INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No:
CD2

Name of Item: Hennesey Hill		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Ray Mooney		
Address: 2574 Currawang Road, Currawang		
Type of Item/s: Brick chimney and relics of house foundations Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary:		
Assessed Significance: Local		
Statement of Significance: One of only a small number of structures extant at Currawang, a prosperous mining site for more than forty years at the end of the 19 th century. The chimney has become a landmark on the Currawang Road. Historic (a) and aesthetic (c) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The house belonged to the Hennesey family but little is known of its history. The chimney is all that is left of a brick house demolished by Jim Galvin during the late 1940s, when he bought the property, so that itinerants couldn't camp there. It would appear that there was a small group of buildings in that location.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1870
Physical Description: Brick chimney and scattered brick relics indicating a house site.		
Physical Condition 2009: Unstable, poor condition		

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INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Henesey's Hill, Currawang Road, Currawang

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Item No:
CD3

Name of Item: Baxter's House		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Andrew & Sue Rowlands		
Address: 2667 Currawang Road, Currawang		
Type of Item/s: House Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: 10 metres around house		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Baxter's House is one of the oldest places in the district and is evidence of the earliest white settlers. Historic (a) heritage significance		
Historical Notes: Although undated, the house appears to be one of the oldest in the Currawang area, most probably predating the Currawang mining operations.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1860
Physical Description: Baxter's House is a solidly built, 10m x 7m, four room house with central hall and two chimneys. The external walls were constructed of random rubble and then rendered with ashlar lining. The internal walls were lathe and plaster but have virtually completely collapsed. A modern house stands behind Baxter's and at the time of the site visit building works were proceeding on a large extension. Apparently about 40m to the north-west are the remains of another small hut site and a brick lined wall, although these were not sighted.		
Physical Condition 2009: Derelict		

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INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Baxter's House, Currawang

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

ITEM NO: CD4

Name of Item: Currawang House		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Ray Mooney		
Address: 2574 Currawang Road, Currawang		
Type of Item/s: House		
Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: State – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The land where Currawang House stands is one of the oldest lands grant in the Goulburn district. Although undated, the complex is one of the earliest in the Currawang district, possibly dating back to the 1830-1840s and likely to have been the home of George Cooper. The Cooper family were some of the earliest settlers in the Currawang district and were important benefactors of the community. The complex was occupied during Currawang's main period of mining prosperity, and there are reports of wheat and butter having been produced for the miners. Historic (a), associational (b) aesthetic (c) and rare (f) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: Currawang House is located about 700m west of the village of Currawang. Evidence suggests that this was the home of George Cooper and as such would date from the late 1830s -early 1840s. It is noted that in Robert Cameron's study on the Cooper family it is stated that "George Cooper moved to a separate property at Currawang in 1834. The property was 1 mile square and was worked by convicts. He later grew wheat and produced butter for the Currawang miners." This would almost certainly have been the property now known as Currawang House. Much of the Currawang House farm complex would date from the same period. Jim Galvin bought the property and lived there until about 1959.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1840
Physical Description: Two room brick house with central hall. Exterior walls rendered, cgi roof over battens for shingles and verandah all around. Some floors have been removed, cedar windows and doors badly damaged and the verandahs have collapsed. The doors are six paneled, typical Georgain style, the front door has side lights. The windows are unusual having 5 panes vertically and 4 panes horizontally, the margin windows are fixed and the centre is a casement, again indicating a building date c1840. Each room has a fire place and there are relics of wallpaper from various eras, a fireplace surround and dados. Other remains include two brick wells, one for rainwater and one for river water, a dairy, and piles of bricks which indicate the remains of a kitchen, and laundry. An elaborate stone pig sty with feeding trough stands some 100 metres from the house.		
Physical Condition 2009: Derelict		

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INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Currawang House, Currawang

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: CD5

Name of Item: Willeroo		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: George & Erica Gundry		
Address: Collector Road, Tarago		
Type of Item/s: Homestead and outbuildings Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The Willeroo property was first selected by the Cooper family, possibly the earliest settlers in the district. Since the Coopers it has been owned by the Osborne family another significant pastoral family with a long association with Lake George. One building remains from the Cooper era and other outbuildings and homestead are a good example of a substantial rural complex from the early 20 th century. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c) and representative (g) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The Coopers are said to have been the first settlers at Lake George and received a land grant in 1825, now known as Willeroo. James Cooper built a stone cottage where he lived with his nephew Francis Cooper who helped manage the station. In 1894 Cowley Cooper sold to Pat Hill Osborne who died in 1902. In 1905/8? his second son, Pat Hamilton Osborne, demolished the old stone Cooper homestead, leaving the brick kitchen block, and used the stones to construct a number of outbuildings including a large two storey stables with grooms quarters above, a garage with quarters and various smaller stores and dairies. At the same time Osborne constructed a single storey brick homestead. He married in 1910 and in 1915 the homestead was extended. The Osborne family bred thoroughbreds at Willeroo and in the late 1940s after World War II some 6,000 acres was resumed for soldier settlement. The property is still held by Osborne descendants.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started: 1905, 1915	Year Completed:	Circa:
Physical Description: Large single storey brick homestead with rendered walls and Colorbond roof. Substantial two storey stable block built of stone with brick quoins and garage/workshop and other outbuildings constructed in a similar style. Concrete dairy, timber shearers' quarters. Outbuildings have painted cgi roofs.		
Physical Condition 2009: Generally good except the old Cooper kitchen block which is in very poor condition.		

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Willeroo, Tarago

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Ivanhoe, Currawang

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Item No: CD7

Name of Item: Pylara		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Veolia Pty Ltd		
Address: Collector Road, Currawang		
Type of Item/s: Homestead Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Garden fence		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Pylara illustrates the austerity which WWII brought to the nation and the attendant philosophies of solidity and practicality which had infiltrated architectural design. The homestead was built at a time when little building work was taking place owing to labour and material shortages. Pylara is a good and unusual example of architectural design and building during World War II. Historic (a), aesthetic (c), research (e) and rare (f) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The property was originally part of the Willeroo property taken up by Robert Cowley Cooper, one of the earliest settlers in the Lake George district. Cooper sold the Willeroo portion to PH Osborne and moved into one of the old two room slab huts on Pylara in the late 1890s. In 1919 the next owners erected a Hudson Ready Cut cottage which with exentions became the homestead which burnt down due to an electrical fault in 1944. The new Pylara was built between 1943 and 1945 by Guy Antill Pockley. Plans were drawn up by architect HH Massie who did a lot of work for the CBC. Owing to shortages caused by WWII only part of the building was erected. By the end of 1945 work was nearly complete. The builder was A McDonald, a Sydney builder. In 2001 the property was bought by Veolia Environmental Services, a waste disposal company, and the homestead is now used as a conference centre		
Designer/Maker/Builder: HH Massie, architect, A McDonald, builder		
Year Started: 1945	Year Completed: 1946	Circa:
Physical Description: Substantial single storey face brick residence set in mature gardens. Timber windows and cgi roof.		
Physical Condition 2009: Good		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Pylara, Currawang

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Hoskinstown Memorial Hall

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Former Hoskinstown School

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Item No:
Ht3

Name of Item: Hoskins Place		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s:		
Address: 1692 Hoskinstown Road, Hoskinstown		
Type of Item/s: Residence Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The house is one of only a few Victorian buildings surviving in the village. Built of local granite it has an attractive appearance and displays many. Contributes to the streetscape. Historic (a) and aesthetic (c) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The land was transferred to the Daniel family in 1910 and the cottage built about 1914. The house was constructed of pink granite quarried from the back of the property. The place was used as a laying-in hospital during the 1930s. In the 1980s a bathroom and northern wing were added to the house.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started: 1914	Year Completed:	Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey stone cottage with cgi hipped roof and bullnose front verandah.		
Physical Condition 2008: Good		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Hoskins Place, Hoskinstown

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Item No:
HT4

Name of Item: The Victoria Hotel		
Previous/Other Names: Hoskinstown Hotel		
Owner/s:		
Address: 1753 Hoskinstown Road, Hoskinstown		
Type of Item/s: Residence/hotel Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The oldest surviving building in Hoskinstown which played a key role in the establishment of a community at that location. The pleasing cottage design makes a contribution to the village streetscape. Historic (a) and aesthetic (c) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: Hoskinstown, originally known as Blackheath, developed as a staging post along the route to the Araluen goldfields. AS Livingston held the first licence for Hoskinstown Hotel in 1873 which became the Victoria Hotel in 1876. The original hotel was the existing stone building and later weatherboard buildings were attached. About 1950 the weatherboard outbuildings were demolished leaving just the main hotel building which contained the bar.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started: 1873	Year Completed:	Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey building constructed of local granite with front corrugated iron gable roof and front verandah.		
Physical Condition 2008: Good		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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The Victoria Hotel, Hoskinstown

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Item No:
HT5

Name of Item: Former Post Office		
Previous/Other Names: Hoskinstown Post Office		
Owner/s:		
Address: 1712 Hoskinstown Road, Hoskinstown		
Type of Item/s: House Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: One of the earlier buildings in Hoskinstown, the house contributes to the streetscape and is significant as the last post office in the village. Historic (a), aesthetic (c) and social (d) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: Early 20 th century weatherboard cottage which was the site of the last post office in Hoskinstown.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey weatherboard clad cottage with cgi painted roof. The house is formed by two buildings with gable roofs, set at right angles.		
Physical Condition 2008: Good		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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1712 Hoskinstown Road, Hoskinstown

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Item No:
HT6

Name of Item: Hoskinstown Railway Station		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s:		
Address: Hoskinstown		
Type of Item/s: Railway station Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary:		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Relevant to the development of mining at Captains Flat and indicative of the importance of rail transport for hauling ore to markets. Historic (a) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The line to Hoskinstown Railway Station was the first stage between Bungendore and Captains Flat, built specifically to haul ore from the Captains Flat mines. While the railway was being completed ore was transported by road from Captains Flat to Hoskinstown and there loaded onto trains. The station was not manned and there was never a station building although several other sheds were constructed for storage and fettlers' materials. The railway station had a positive impact on the growth of the village.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa:
Physical Description: A timber platform constructed and corrugated iron shed with skillion roof.		
Physical Condition 2008: Fair		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Hoskinstown Railway Station
Julie Kamprad

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Item No: IS1

Name of Item: Molonglo Observatory Synthesis Telescope (MOST) Previous/Other Names: Molonglo Radio Observatory		
Owner/s: The School of Physics, University of Sydney		
Address: Hoskinstown Road, Bungendore		
Type of Item/s: Radio telescope Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Illustrates scientific and technical developments in the later part of the 20 th century. Research (e) and rare (f) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The Astrophysics Department at the University of Sydney was formed in 1962 to build the Molonglo Radio Observatory, a Mills Cross-type telescope with arms 1.6 kms long. Construction of the original telescope was started in 1960 by Professor Bernard Mills. Following the opening of the telescope in 1965 it began a program to map the entire sky at a frequency of 408 MHz. The project was completed in 1978. By mid 1981 the east-west arm of the Cross had been converted to the Molonglo Observatory Synthesis Telescope which operated at a higher frequency 843 MHz. More recently a conversion during the 1990s enabled the telescope to conduct a very sensitive survey of the southern sky between 1997 and 2006.		
Designer/Maker/Builder: Professor Bernard Y Mills		
Year Started: 1965	Year Completed: 1986	Circa:
Physical Description: Long metal arms with rotating parts		
Physical Condition 2008: Good		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



**Molonglo Observatory Synthesis Telescope
The School of Physics, University of Sydney**

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: IS2

Name of Item: Foxlow Bridge		
Previous/Other Names: De Salis Bridge		
Owner/s: Palerang Council		
Address: Hoskinstown Road, Hoskinstown		
Type of Item/s: Bridge Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary:		
Assessed Significance: Local - recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The Foxlow Bridge is significant for its association with bridge engineer Percy Allan and is tangible example of his innovative design. It was also important in the development of the area for allowing a permanently open road between Captains Flat and Hoskinstown. It is a landmark in the district and is one of only a small number of Allan truss bridges extant in NSW. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c), research (e) and rare (f) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The first bridge over the Molonglo River was constructed in 1875 to link Hoskinstown and Captains Flat. The present bridge was built in about 1904 to the design of Percy Allan, noted government bridge designer. Allan came to attention after he modified the design of the McDonald truss bridge. Allan truss bridges were built from 1893 to 1929. The main difference was that the trusses were constructed with two parallel half trusses bolted together to facilitate maintenance. 105 were built in NSW and there are 37 surviving.		
Designer/Maker/Builder: Percy Allan		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1904
Physical Description: Two span timber truss bridge, painted white.		
Physical Condition 2008: Good		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Foxlow Bridge

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: IS3

Name of Item: Millpost Limekiln		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: David Watson		
Address: 312 Millpost Lane, Bungendore		
Type of Item/s: Limekiln Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The operation of the Millpost limekiln is indicative of the extensive building development in the area at the end of the 19 th century when Bungendore and Queanbeyan were becoming established towns. A good example of an early period D type lime burning kiln. Historic (a) and research (e) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: Believed to have operated from the 1880s to at least 1919. There is evidence at the site of huts, a dam and quarries. To the west of the kiln are the brick remains of a house and to the east a large dam and a long narrow quarry. Millpost is a D type kiln, the commonest type of kiln found in NSW in the 19 th and early 20 th centuries. A D shape is usually built into a hill with a straight wall at the front. At the base of the kiln are usually two or three fire boxes with arched tops, Millpost has two.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1880
Physical Description: The Millpost kiln is a D type kiln built of bricks in a hexagonal shape with two draw holes at the base. The brick walls are supported by stone packed buttresses and two sets of angled timber posts with horizontal and vertical supports. A low mound has been built up to form a loading ramp. Relics of a brick chimney together with scattered stones and ricks indicate a building or buildings.		
Physical Condition 2008: Fair, timbers have been placed in a buttress fashion, apparently to stop the front wall leaning out.		

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Millpost Limekiln

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Item No: IS4

Name of Item: Johnstons Battery, Gundaroo Goldfields		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Rod & Betty Hewitt-Cook		
Address: 21 Schofield Road, Bungendore		
Type of Item/s: Mining relic Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Johnston's was one of the richer mines in the area and the boiler, part of the Huntington Mill, is the most substantial relic left from the 1890 period of mining. Historic (a) and research (e) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: In August 1894 newspapers reported that people were leaving Gunning for the Bywong reefs. Johnston's was one of the five working mines in the area at the end of the 19 th century and there were reports of favourable finds and that a Huntington Mill was being erected there. It is believed that the battery part of the mill was removed some years ago and used to construct a replica battery at nearby Bywong mining town.		
Designer/Maker/Builder: Huntington		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1890
Physical Description: The main feature is the large cast iron boiler. There is also a cement slab with bolts set in it where the battery and engine were located and a dam further down the hill.		
Physical Condition 2008: The boiler is rusted and overgrown.		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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**Boiler from Johnston's Huntington Mill
Chris Fowler**

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: IS5

Name of Item: Mulloon Copper Mines & Smelter		
Previous/Other Names: Long Swamp		
Owner/s: Mulloon Creek Natural Farms		
Address: 3585 Kings Highway, Bungendore		
Type of Item/s: Mining relics Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Property Boundary		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The smelting complex is one of the oldest industrial enterprises in this region of NSW. There are numerous relics scattered over a wide area indicating mining activities and the mining community. The Mulloon site has substantial technological value. Historic (a) and research (e) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The Mulloon Mines are located over a wide area of rugged terrain in the vicinity of Mulloon Creek. There are three main mining sites. Relics include an old woolshed which was built around some of the remains of the Scott family homestead dating from the 1860s. The homestead was thought to have also been a hotel and post office. Other relics such as shafts and hut sites are believed to date from the 1890-1920 mining period. The most significant relic is the smelter dating from 1874. The smelter was fed by a ground level flue and had no chimney stack.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started: 1860s	Year Completed: 1920	Circa:
Physical Description: Several stone walls remain of the original Scott family homestead. Near the creek there are four deep mine shafts built up by large stone embankments as well as three hut sites, an outside oven and a number of artefacts. The smelter is a 6m square stone building with walls 4m high. The smelter is divided in two by a brick wall 1.5m high. Other relics are a forge, ore buckets and general mining debris. Two huts sites are nearby.		
Physical Condition 2008: Over grown with tea tree but otherwise in fair condition.		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Mulloon smelter site
Lost Mines Revisited – Barry McGowan p 97

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
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Alchin Shaft in foreground
Pop Shepherd's House 1941-1964 background

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: IS7

Name of Item: Currawang Mine		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Ray Mooney		
Address: 2574 Currawang Road, Currawang		
Type of Item/s: Mine site Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Currawang was a prosperous, active and substantial 19 th century mining community over a period of at least seventeen years. The mining operations had a substantial social and environmental impact on the surrounding district. Currawang was for a short period the largest copper mining complex in New South Wales. Historic (a) and research (e) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The main period of mining at Currawang was between 1865 to 1882 at which time it was the largest copper producer in NSW. Copper was first found at Currawang in 1853 and by 1865 there were reports of 60 to 70 men working there. A community was established with a church, school, shops while at the same time mine infrastructure was developed. The main problem which beset the operations was the scarcity of wood for the furnaces which some reports state had been brought from as far away as Mittagong. It was primarily the lack of wood which caused operations to cease in 1882. The mines were briefly reopened in 1897 and 1907. Woodlawn took over the leases in 1987 and their activities have obliterated most of the previous mining relics.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa:
Physical Description: There are few relics of mining activities except the large spring fed dam and wetlands, which were constructed as part of reclamation works and behind which can be seen the hill where the main adit to the underground mines was. Most of the area has been reclaimed for pastoral purposes and ploughed up.		
Physical Condition 2009: Little evidence of mining activities.		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Currawang Dam with adit in middle distance

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: IS8

Name of Item: Burbong Railway Bridge		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Rail Access Corporation		
Address: Kings Highway, Burbong, Queanbeyan		
Type of Item/s: Railway bridge Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Railway corridor		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The Burbong bridge is a significant component of the historic railway to Cooma which arrived there in 1888. It is an impressive structure in the rural landscape and its method of construction was technically innovative. The Warren deck trusses, introduced in 1926, are one of only four such examples extant in NSW. Historic (a), aesthetic (c) and research (e) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: The Burbong railway bridge was built in 1886/7 using laminated ironbark arches in an effort to contain costs. The railway track to Queanbeyan was completed in 1887 and went on to Cooma in 1888. Even though the trusses were of ironbark water penetrates the laminates causing rot and in 1926 the original timber trusses were replaced with Warren deck trusses and the original brick piers modified to take the new trusses. While the work was being undertaken a temporary trestle bridge was erected and later demolished. The line to Cooma was closed in 1988 and the train now only travels as far as Canberra. A similar bridge was built over the Queanbeyan River and that bridge also had to undergo major renovations in the 1920s, including installing Warren deck trusses.		
Designer/Maker/Builder: Engineering Staff, Way & Works Branch NSWGR		
Year Started: 1886	Year Completed: 1926	Circa:
Physical Description: Railway bridge comprising steel Warren deck trusses set on rendered brick piers.		
Physical Condition 2009: Good		

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*



Burbong Railway Bridge over the Molonglo River

*PALERANG COUNCIL HERITAGE STUDY
INVENTORY DATA SHEETS – APRIL 2009*

Item No: IS9

Name of Item: Lake George Trigonometrical Baseline
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s:
Address: Lakelands & Turalla, Lake George, Bungendore
Type of Item/s: Trig stations Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries
Assessed Significance: State – recommended LEP
Statement of Significance: The Lake George Trigonometrical Base-Line is one of a number around the state from which surveys are calculated. Its earliest existence is evidence of the first white explorers to Lake George and the following efforts to establish the trig points and line demonstrate the development of the young colony. They are some of the most historic trig points in NSW and the north point one of the most substantial in the state. Historic (a), associational (b), research (e) and rare (f) heritage significance.
Historical Notes: Lake George was selected as an appropriate place for a baseline owing to its flat terrain allowing accurate measurement and visibility from terminal to terminal. Four attempts at establishing a base line have occurred at Lake George. The first was in 1828 by Thomas Mitchell, although no evidence has been found. The second was established by Government Astronomer GR Smalley in 1867 which is believed to have been marked by five stone pillars. That line was inundated and in 1870 the Surveyor General PF Adams commenced the third base line which was also inundated. A fourth attempt, further away from the lakebed, was made in 1873 when the north pillar was built and the baseline measurements were finally completed in 1884.
Designer/Maker/Builder:
Year Started: 1828 Year Completed: 1884 Circa:
Physical Description: The north pillar, on Lakelands, is a 3m tall tower built of granite surmounted by a concrete theodolite mount. The south point, on Turalla, is a concrete theodolite mount, set at ground level about 1m high and surrounded by a pile of stones.
Physical Condition 2009: Good

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Lake George North Pillar – Lake George Baseline
Alex Petrow

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Item No: LG1

Name of Item: Ashby		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Richard & Mary Johnston		
Address: 175 Tarago Road, Bungendore		
Type of Item/s: Homestead and outbuildings, tree plantings Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: State – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Ashby is one of the district's earliest buildings and is associated with pioneer pastoralist Richard Brooks and John Dwyer who was Bungendore's first property developer. The vernacular style building demonstrates the architectural balance of the Georgian period and stonemasonry techniques from a previous era. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c) and research (e) heritage significance.		
Historical Notes: Ashby was built during the late 1830s on land originally granted to Captain Richard Brooks. His daughter Maria inherited 1,250 acres in 1833 and following her marriage to Lt Henry Zouch, police magistrate, in 1836, the couple built the stone house. In 1860 John Dwyer, son of Irish rebel hero Michael Dwyer (the "Wicklow Chief"), purchased the Ashby from the Zouches and in 1882 he divided the block into small farms and allotments. A relative of Dwyer's purchased lots 1 and 2 which included the homestead. Elm trees are believed to date from the time of the Zouches. An extensions designed by architect Bert Read were undertaken in 1975.		
Designer/Maker/Builder: Bert Read 1975, Richard Johnston 2001 & 2008		
Year Started: c1837	Year Completed: 2008	Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey random stone homestead with symmetrical end gables and central verandah exhibiting many features of Old Colonial Georgian vernacular architecture. Carport, sunroom and bedroom wings matching the original roof pitch, were added in 1975. Further additions at the rear were designed and built by Richard Johnston in 2001 and 2008. The fenced homestead site is approx. 2		

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hectares and includes the outbuildings, orchard and elm grove along driveway. The visual curtilage extends to the west over the Turrallo Creek floodplain.

Physical Condition 2009: Good

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Ashby, Bungendore

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Item No: LG2

Name of Item: Currandooley		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Pat & Sally Osborne		
Address: Currandooley Road, Bungendore		
Type of Item/s: Homestead, barn, stables, outbuildings, cottage, shearing shed, plantings, cemetery		
Area/Group/Complex: Currandooley Farm Complex		
Curtilage/Boundary: Property boundaries		
Assessed Significance: State – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: Currandooley has belonged to the same family for more than 140 years. It represents a time of prosperity and development in NSW's rural areas and the aspirations at the time of successful landholders. Designed by renowned Sydney architect Ferdinand Reuss, the French style architecture and the extent of stonework for all major outbuildings are unusual and rare features for rural Australia. The impressive two storey homestead is set amongst old plantings of elms and pines and the whole complex presents a particularly attractive image on arrival in the forecourt. Despite the previous fire there is a high degree of intactness and integrity especially architecturally. Overall a high degree of original intactness and integrity. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c), research (e) and rare (f) heritage significance .		
Historical Notes: The property was originally taken up by William Lithgow in 1825 and after his death in 1864 it was sold to Pat Hill Osborne who lived with his family in a house on Deep Creek. The rubble stone walls of the original house are still standing. After several storms and floods Osborne sent his wife and children to England while he arranged construction of a 25 room homestead in the style of a French chateau. The house and the stables and bachelor quarters were completed in 1873 and all were built of granitic gneiss from the property and had shingled roofs. The stone cottage was completed about 1920 as was the butchers shop and dairy. All stonework was carried out by William Follet and his son. All roofs were replaced with Marseilles tiles after a fire in the stables in 1890. The property has remained in the ownership of the Osborne family being handed down through successive generations. About 1994 a fire gutted the homestead burning out the second storey which had to be partially rebuilt although the stone walls remained standing. There is a small private cemetery on the property, the earliest burial 1902, consecrated about 1910 by Bishop Barlow, and the last burial 1970. The woolshed was built in 1878 and a Wolseley shearing machine installed in 1888, the same year Wolseley installed machines at Toganmain and the first year shearing was done mechanically.		
Designer/Maker/Builder: Ferdinand Reuss, Prussian architect. OW (?) Chisholm designed sunroom 1930s. Prof. Leslie Wilkinson remodelled front verandah 1950s. William Follet, stonemason. Laid Corby remodelled the shearing shed in 1950s.		
Year Started: 1872	Year Completed: 1950s	Circa:

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Physical Description: Substantial two storey homestead, large barn, stables, cottage and other outbuildings all constructed of granitic gneiss with Marseilles tile roofs. There are 11 headstones in the cemetery, mostly members of the Osborne family. Corrugated iron shearing shed and concrete dam built in 1930s.

Physical Condition 2009: Good

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Front facade -Currandooley Homestead



Rear façade - Currandooley Homestead



Currandooley Stables

Victoria Design & Management Pty Ltd

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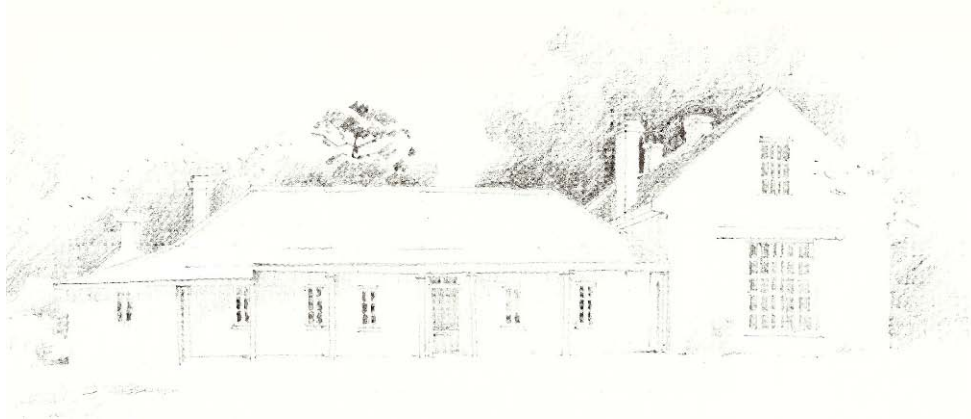


Currandooley Outbuilding



Currandooley Outbuilding

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Turalla
Homesteads of Southern NSW
Maurice Cantlon p 78



Turalla Cemetery
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Winderadeen, Collector

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Item No: LG5

Name of Item: Werriwa
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s: Steve & Debbie Conroy
Address: 660 Tarago Road, Bungendore
Type of Item/s: Homestead, garden, cottages, & outbuildings Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP
Statement of Significance: An interesting example of the evolution of a homestead from the 1880s to the late 20 th century. Association with some of the main 19 th century pastoral families of the district. The buildings demonstrate architectural trends over a century as well as stonemasonry skills and joinery craftsmanship. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c) and research (e) heritage significance.
Historical Notes: In 1880 when Nathaniel Osborne married Catherine Gordon, from Manar near Braidwood, Pat Hill Osborne of Currandooley offered to sell the couple a piece of his land and it was there they built the Werriwa homestead in about 1882. It was a four room house with wide main hall and a kitchen at the back, constructed of stone from the property. In 1906 their son, Deuchar Gordon, contracted architect MB Halligan, Sydney, to add two main rooms and a front hallway. This was followed by further additions in 1918, consisting of storerooms, dairy, staff quarters, and 1927 further rooms and a large timber verandah. The house was all constructed of stone which came from a rocky outcrop in the paddock a few kilometres from the house. During the 1990s parts of the large 1927 verandah were enclosed and a sunroom built off the kitchen.
Designer/Maker/Builder: MB Halligan, architect
Year Started: 1882, 1906, 1918, 1927 Year Completed: 1990s Circa:
Physical Description: Substantial single storey homestead built of limestone with brick detailing, in some cases rendered. Enclosed verandahs, cgi roof, attached staff quarters. House set in attractive gardens with mature trees and stone walls. Interior features quality cedar joinery, wide hallway and spacious rooms. Stone stables and farm cottage. Weatherboard staff cottage.
Physical Condition 2009: Good

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Werriwa, Bungendore

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Item No: LG6

Name of Item: Douglas
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s: Duncan Osborne
Address: 565 Lake Road, Bungendore
Type of Item/s: House, outbuildings & garden Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: Garden fence
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP
Statement of Significance: Douglas is significant evidence of the aspirations of the local community in the 1880s for Lake George to become a tourism destination. The house displays colonial vernacular architectural features and is distinguished by good quality joinery and unusually refined finishing of exterior pise walls. There is a high degree of original intactness and integrity. The listing includes mature plantings. Historic (a), aesthetic (c), research (e) and rare (f) heritage significance.
Historical Notes: In 1883 John McMahon and Daniel Leahy built Douglas, a 20 room guesthouse, on the western shores of Lake George and the steamer, Pioneer, was contracted to take visitors sightseeing around the lake. In 1891 Leahy sold Douglas to W Wakely who continued the venture for a short time but sold to David Campbell in 1892. Eventually the house was sold again in 1894 following the death of Mrs Campbell. The lake eventually dried up for an extended period, eradicating any new ideas of tourism ventures and since then Douglas has remained a private residence. The house, with its elevated location and large windows, was designed to provide guests with sweeping views across Lake George.
Designer/Maker/Builder: John McMahon & Daniel Leahy
Year Started: 1884 Year Completed: 1884 Circa:
Physical Description: Douglas is a partly two storey house that takes advantage of its hillside location which allows six rooms along the front, under the main verandah. The walls, interior and exterior, are pise, the roof painted cgi. The pise walls are decorated with quoins and are finished to resemble ashlar stonework with rusticated joints, an unusual refinement for a pise building. Verandahs encircle the house protecting the pise walls. The house features good quality painted joinery, probably cedar. Sash windows of the main rooms have margin glazing and fan lights, as do the front and back doors at each end of the wide main hall. Other windows are large 12 pane sash and the six rooms at the lower level have French doors. A stone and brick kitchen block and a pise billiard room create a courtyard at the rear. There are also pise stables. The complex is set amongst lawns with some significant mature plantings.
Physical Condition 2009: Good

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Douglas, Bungendore, with kitchen block at right

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Item No: MB1

Name of Item: The Briars
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s: R&J Martin
Address: The Briars, Briars Sharrow Road, Hoskinstown
Type of Item/s: Homestead & plantings Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries
Assessed Significance: State – recommended LEP
Statement of Significance: The Briars was one of the earliest grants in the district and the homestead one of the oldest buildings in the district. The 1843 house displays some fine Georgian architectural features particularly the interior and has a high degree of intactness and integrity. The association with William Balcombe contributes to its interesting history. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c), research (e) and rare (f) heritage significance.
Historical Notes: The first owner of the Briars was William Balcombe, whose father was host for a short time to Napoleon on St Helena. The Balcombe family received a grant of 2000 acres in the Molonglo Valley in 1823, being amongst the very first grants in the district. After Balcombe died c 1842 the property was sold to Shanahan. The existing homestead is the third site and incorporates a lathe and plaster cottage c1843. A further four rooms were added in the latter part of the 19 th century. There is a small cemetery on neighbouring land previously part of the Briars. The earliest burial 1853 and the latest 1932, mostly the Shanahan family. A modern part two storey extension was built in 2004.
Designer/Maker/Builder: The Shanahan family
Year Started: 1843 Year Completed: 2004 Circa:
Physical Description: Two houses set 1.6m apart and now joined by small conservatory. The earliest is a four room timber framed lathe and plaster building erected in 1843 comprising two large front rooms, spacious hall and two ante rooms. It has an M roof clad with corrugated iron although originally it would have been shingled. The front verandah is intact, the rear verandah has been incorporated into the greater house. Glass in the hallway doors is believed to be from St Helena and has been verified as French from the 1840s. The interior features intact original good quality stained Baltic pine joinery. It has an M roof clad with corrugated iron although originally it would have been shingled. The front verandah is intact, the rear verandah has been incorporated into the greater house. The later house is built of local rubble stone with chimneys at each end and an M roof. The house is set on an elevated portion of land retained by a stone wall.
Physical Condition 2008: Very good

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The Briars
1843 house at right



Rear of the Briars - later
19th century cottage extension

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Item No: MB2

Name of Item: Carwoola
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s: Rob Purves
Address: 1651 Captains Flat Road, Bungendore
Type of Item/s: Homestead, garden, outbuildings, shearing shed Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries
Assessed Significance: State – recommended LEP
Statement of Significance: Carwoola is an early colonial homestead complex containing a large number of early buildings in an impressive garden setting. The homestead and outbuildings were erected between 1830 and 1850. The architecture of the main building is strong, simple and unpretentious while the outbuildings demonstrate interesting vernacular forms. The site has significant historic values as evidence of early pastoral development and achievement. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c) and research (f) heritage significance.
Historical Notes: Carwoola began as a collection of no longer extant small slab buildings for explorer Edward John Eyre. The property was originally a grant to Henry Gilbert Smith who sold to William Rutledge in the late 1836. In 1839 William's brother Thomas sailed from Ireland to Australia to become manager of the property and William moved to Victoria. In 1849 Thomas married his cousin Martha Foster and it is believed that the homestead was built just before the wedding. The Rutledge extended his holdings over the next 40 years until the 1870s when he controlled about 90,000 acres with Carwoola the main centre for running the pastoral operation and also for rural hospitality. Carwoola was sold to James Maslin in 1907. In 1972 the property was bought by the Darling family and extensive renovations were carried out. A Permanent Conservation Order was placed on the site in 1979.
Designer/Maker/Builder: Thomas Rutledge
Year Started: 1830 Year Completed: 1849 Circa:
Physical Description: Most of the buildings are constructed of local rubble stone, originally white washed. The central main house is a two storied Georgian block flanked on either side by single storey wings which project in front and serve to form the ends of the front single storey verandah. Two stone wings project from the rear of the building forming an enclosed courtyard around which are set a number of other stone buildings such as a hayshed, stables and workmen's cottages as well as a slab hut and stables.
Physical Condition 2008: Good

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Carwoola
NSW Heritage Office



Carwoola Woolshed

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Foxlow
Some Southern Homes of NSW
G Nesta Griffiths p39

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London Bridge Homestead

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Item No:
MB5

Name of Item: London Bridge Arch		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Managed by ACT Parks, Conservation & Lands		
Address: Googong Dam		
Type of Item/s: Natural phenomenon Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Googong foreshores		
Assessed Significance: Local recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: A rare and unusual geological feature. Landscape (c) and scientific (e) heritage significance		
Historical Notes: London Bridge was first recorded by Captain Mark Currie who was led to it by an Aboriginal guide during his travels south towards the Monaro in 1823. The arch was formed by Burra Creek channelling through the limestone rock. It was a useful natural feature for crossing the creek. There are also some limestone caves.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa:
Physical Description: A natural limestone arch over Burra Creek		
Physical Condition 2008: Good		

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London Bridge Arch

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Item No: MB6

Name of Item: Burra Station Homestead
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s: Beat & Lijlia Sidhu
Address: Homestead Road, Burra
Type of Item/s: Homestead Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: Garden fence indicates heritage curtilage
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended for LEP
Statement of Significance: The site of Burra Station Homestead, beside Burra Creek is important in the history of rural development of the district. The station's first owner, William Hutchinson, was a significant force in the early days of the growing colony. The homestead, built for John Macdiarmid, displays architectural features associated with the Federation bungalow style, although it is quite late for that era. Designed by DG Cochran, it still retains its fine architectural detailing. Historic (a), associational (b) and aesthetic (c) heritage significance.
Historical Notes: Captain Currie first discovered Burra Creek in 1823 and subsequently Campbell of Duntroon sent his flocks to graze there. The shepherds lived in huts on the site of the present homestead. Burra Station was then officially taken up by William Hutchinson, a convict, pioneer settler, landowner, banker and government official. The property continued in to be owned by the Hutchinson family until sold in 1870 to John Alexander Badgery. Subsequently in 1916 Finley John Macdiarmid bought the property. The first house, comprising a four room cottage and separate kitchen, built of granite quarried from the property, was erected late 1860s early 70s possibly for Badgery's stockmen. In 1926 Macdiarmid requested architect DG Cochran to draw up plans which incorporated the original house. The new plans added 3 bedrooms, paneled dining and living rooms and verandahs on three sides. During the 1980s a large weatherboard room was added at a time when the homestead was used as a wedding reception centre.
Designer/Maker/Builder: Donald Cochran, architect who worked on the Southern Tablelands from the end of the 19 th century until about 1930. He designed many fine homesteads on the Monaro.
Year Started: 1860s Year Completed: 1926 Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey building with bellcast verandahs on two sides supported by timber columns set on masonry plinths. Large brackets enhance verandah posts, some main doors with side lights have mullioned glazing. Walls are constructed of blue granite quarried on property. Roof is corrugated iron.
Physical Condition 2008: Good. The exterior appears to have a high degree of original intactness.

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**Burra Station Homestead
John McDiarmid c1960**

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Item No: MB7

Name of Item: Burra Station Boundary Marker		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Peter & Ingrid Hawker		
Address: Mount Burra, 114 Keewong Lane, Burra		
Type of Item/s: Dry stone wall Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Property boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The wall is a symbol of the district's rural past and has association with the Hutchison and Badgery families, well known rural families. It is an example of fencing popular in the mid 19 th century, prior to the wide spread introduction of wire fencing. It demonstrates customs and skills from a previous era and is physical evidence of the pattern of rural settlement. It is one of the few examples of dry stone walls in the district which was not dismantled during the 20 th century rabbit plagues. The wall, although in some disrepair, has a high degree of intactness and integrity. Please refer <i>Burra Station Boundary Marker: Dry Stone Wall, Burra, NSW</i> Lindsay M Smith 2008. Historic (a), associational (b), aesthetic (c), rare (f), representative heritage values.		
Historical Notes: Burra Station was originally taken up by William Hutchinson, a convict, pioneer settler, landowner, banker and government official. The property continued in to be owned by the Hutchinson family until sold in 1870 to John Alexander Badgery. Subsequently in 1916 Finley John Macdiarmid bought the property. It is believed that the marker wall was built during the ownership of the Hutchinson family c 1863.		
Designer/Maker/Builder: Anglo Celtic migrants		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1863
Physical Description: the wall is approx 1.1m high and about .75m at the base tapering to .30 at the top. The wall is formed of irregular stones, gathered locally with the larger stones at the base. Timber posts have been built into the wall approx 2.4m apart and would have stood 1.5m high. Each post has two drilled holes most probably for wire. The wall is approx 1km long, possibly longer.		
Physical Condition 2008: Various states of repair. Many top stone shave been dislodged, probably by animals, excessive plant growth and burrowing animals have undermined sections causing some collapse.		

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Burra Station Dry Stone Wall
Burra Station Boundary Marker p14 2008

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Item No:
MB8

Name of Item: Lagoon		
Previous/Other Names:		
Owner/s: Tom Moore		
Address: 37 Lagoon Road, Burra Creek		
Type of Item/s: Homestead Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: The Lagoon homestead demonstrates the evolution of rural dwellings over 100 years. An intact example of an early fibro clad house. Historic (a), aesthetic (c) and research (e) heritage significance		
Historical Notes: Richard Moore landed in Sydney in 1840 and later worked for Robert Campbell at Duntroon. He then moved to Burra and in 1860 his son, James Moore, purchased the Lagoon property. The first house was built of pise and consisted of three rooms with separate kitchen block. The house was added to in 1929 with another two rooms plus front verandah and porch. At the time the whole structure was clad with asbestos cement sheeting. A further four rooms were added during the 1950s. The kitchen block was demolished at a date unknown. Still owned by descendants of James Moore.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started: 1860	Year Completed: 1950s	Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey timber framed homestead with double gable front (back gable indicating 1860s building), verandah and skillion extension. Two brick chimneys. Exterior fibro cladding, interior walls lining boards. Cgi roof.		
Physical Condition 2008: Good		

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Lagoon Homestead - Burra

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Item No:
MB9

Name of Item: Cressbrook		
Previous/Other Names: Urila		
Owner/s: Alex Brown & Linda Kendall		
Address: 562 Urila Road, Burra		
Type of Item/s: Stone cottage Area/Group/Complex:		
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries		
Assessed Significance: Local – recommended LEP		
Statement of Significance: An early example of a modest pioneer home demonstrating the tradition of building extensions as required. Rare and representative. Historic (a) and aesthetic (c) significance.		
Historical Notes: Built during the 1860s by the Naylor family who developed Urila Station into a large pastoral enterprise. Originally a two room stone cottage with timber internal dividing wall with front verandah and large stone chimney. Some years later a third room with stone chimney was added for the school teacher. During the 1940s the cottage was converted into a dairy is now used an animal shelter. The front verandah is no longer standing.		
Designer/Maker/Builder:		
Year Started:	Year Completed:	Circa: 1865
Physical Description: Single storey random rubble cottage with two stone chimneys, three stone walls and fourth wall replaced with steel doors.		
Physical Condition 2008: Fair		

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Cressbrook
Linda Kendall

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Item No:
MB10

Name of Item: Old Burra Schoolhouse
Previous/Other Names:
Owner/s: Sharon Field
Address: 1196 Burra Road, Burra
Type of Item/s: Schoolhouse Area/Group/Complex:
Curtilage/Boundary: Lot boundaries
Assessed Significance: local – recommended LEP
Statement of Significance: A building which is important to the cohesive fabric of the community even though it no longer operates as a school. An example of early 20 th century school design which was popular throughout NSW. Historic (a), aesthetic (c) and social (d) heritage significance.
Historical Notes: The former Burra Schoolhouse, the fourth and last school in the area, was opened in 1927 and a new site adjoining Burra Park. It was a full time school until its closure at the end of 1933.
Designer/Maker/Builder:
Year Started: 1927 Year Completed: 1927 Circa:
Physical Description: Single storey weather board building with rear skillion verandah and cgi roof
Physical Condition 2008: Good

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Former Burra School House