



Aerial Photo showing former Queanbeyan City Council circa 2005 outlined in pink X line, and enlarged QCC area following inclusion of part of former Yarralumla Shire, outlined in dotted yellow line.

Queanbeyan Heritage Survey - 2010

Prepared by Pip Giovanelli

For Queanbeyan City Council

July 2010

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1 INTRODUCTION

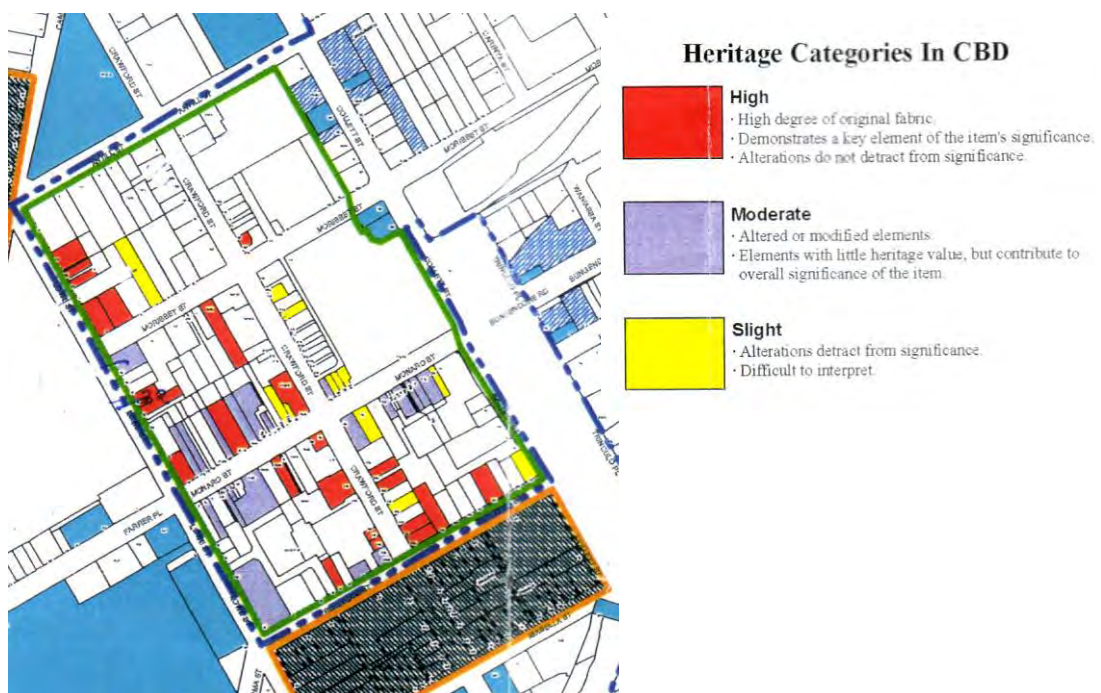
1.1 Background

Queanbeyan City Council is preparing a Comprehensive LEP and requires its heritage schedule to be upgraded as part of that process.

The CBD (bounded by Antill, Collett, Rutledge and Lowe Streets) was surveyed in the past but only 5 heritage places had been entered in the LEP (Burns Mill at 55 Collett St, Byrnes Mill at 57 Collett St, Hibernia Lodge at 69 Collett St, Presbyterian Church at 2 Morisset St and Furlong House at 15 Morisset St).

Since the previous survey, part of the former Yarralumla Shire has been incorporated into the QCC area. There had not been a previous heritage survey of this area. The 2010 study has addressed this to an extent, however some further site investigations need to be undertaken before some of the places identified in the desktop survey can be recommended for inclusion in Queanbeyan's heritage schedule.

The 2010 survey has also identified a few significant places in the town that had previously been overlooked. Additionally, several places appear to be below threshold and these have been recommend for removal from the heritage schedule.



Results of a previous survey showing places of high, medium and low significance. The places have been re-assessed as part of this study

1.2 Purpose of the study

To identify and recommend additional heritage places for including in Council's heritage inventory.

1.3 Structure of the report

This study identifies heritage places within:

- Queanbeyan CBD,
- The expanded area of Queanbeyan Shire following amalgamation with parts of the former Yarralumla Shire, and
- Some additional places outside the CBD that have not been previously identified.

The study also includes some places recommended for removal from the heritage schedule.

A summary table is followed by a Place by Place inventory

For each place, information has been arranged as follows:

Name
Address
Description
History
Statement of significance
Other comment if relevant
Photos

1.4 Authorship

This report has been prepared by Queanbeyan City Council's heritage adviser Mr Pip Giovanelli. Some additional research has been provided by Brendan O'Keefe and members of the Queanbeyan and District Historical Society. Existing reports and publications have also been referenced and in some instances their information has been included in the assessments.

1.5 References

Lea-Scarlett, Errol, *Queanbeyan District and People*, Queanbeyan Municipal Council 1968

Navin Officer Heritage Consultants P/L, *North and South Tralee Residential Development, Cultural Heritage Review*, Unpublished report for the Village Building Co. May 2010.

O'Keefe, B; *Limeburners of the Limestone Plains and Beyond, 1833 – 1943*, Canberra Historical Journal, New series No 34, Sept 1994

Sheedy, PB and Percy EA, *Moneroo to Monaro - History of Monaro Street Queanbeyan 1830's – 1995*, Queanbeyan City Council 1995.

2 SUMMARY TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 The following places to be recommended in the LEP heritage schedule

ALBERT STREET	
House	5 Albert Street – [Lots 11 and 12 FP38054]
CARINYA	
The Grotto	The Riverside Oval, 14 -22 Carinya St [Lot 1 DP835901]
House	23 Carinya St [Lot 1 DP220459]
CRAWFORD	
Cassidy House	151 Crawford Street – Pt Lots 11(B) and 12(B) V04908 F0239 [Lot 11 DP715626]
Victorian Georgian cottage	182 Crawford [Lot 1 DP556014]
'Wright Building'	200 Crawford [Lot A DP157292]
School of Arts building (former) Queanbeyan City Council Chambers	251 Crawford [Lot 2 DP735700]
Masonic hall SHI 2290 104	258 Crawford St [Lot 3 DP507909]
Federation Period House Baker, Dean and Nutt offices SHI 2290 414	260 Crawford St [Lot A DP389447]
Fire Station (Former) SHI 2290 085	261Crawford [Lot 2 DP806157]
Dutton's cottage Shi 2290 415	263 Crawford [Lot 2 DP806157]
Weatherboard Cottage SHI 2290 416	274 Crawford [Lot B DP157512]
Weatherboard Cottage SHI 229 0417	276 Crawford [Lot C DP157512]
GLEBE AVENUE	
House	36 Glebe Avenue [Lots 28 and 29 DP13963]
ISABELLA STREET	
Avenue of Memory	Isabella Street

Falklands	5 Isabella Street
Thai lime Restaurant The Manor (Check) SHI 2290 048	Corner Lowe and Morisset 24 Lowe St [Lots 3 and 4 DP14686]
MCINTOSH STREET	
Weatherboard Cottage	29 McIntosh Street [Lot 49 DP 12658]
MONARO STREET	
Raine and Horne Real Estate (former Temperance Hall) SHI 2290 443	6 - 8 Monaro St [Lot 2 DP745806]
Shop	9- 11 Monaro St [Lot 6 DP239955]
Shop (Oz property Services and Real estate sales and rentals)	27 - 29 Monaro Street
Tourist Hotel	31 – 43 Monaro Street [Lot 10 DP530627]
Black's Chambers	45 -53 Monaro St [Lot 16 DP543424]
Dudley Building	55 – 59 Monaro St [Lot 14 DP816328]
Royal Hotel SHI 2290 093	85 – 93 Monaro St [Lot 1 DP624770]
Fallick's Building SHI 2290 438	95 – 99 Monaro St [Lot 1 DP131589]
Federation Free Style Shops SHI 2290 453	130 – 134 Monaro [Lots 1A DP162360, Lot 1 DP 778814 and Lot 2B DP162361]
Inter-War Style Shop (Spackman Real estate) SHI 2290 455	138 – 140 Monaro [Lot 3 DP32660]
Former Bradbury's Brewery site SHI 2290 457	146 – 154 Monaro [Lot A DP38752]
RUTLEDGE STREET	
Federation Period House SHI 2290 425	18 Rutledge St [Lot 1 DP710825]
Hereford house SHI No 2290418	32 Rutledge St [Lot 5 DP551214]
PLACES IN THE EXPANDED QCC AREA	
Wanna Wanna Homestead	149 Wanna Wanna Road, Carwoola

	[Lot 16 DP259432]
Mason Brothers' Brickworks, Carwoola	In the Captain's Flat Road Reserve, 1.8 km from the turnoff from the King's Highway, adjacent to Lot 4 DP821756 on the left-hand side
'Burbong' homestead	6547 Kings Highway, Carwoola [Lot 1 DP956848]
'Sunset'	141 Googong Dam Road Googong [Lot 2 DP255492]
'Mount Campbell'	1260 Old Cooma Road Googong opposite Little Burra turn off [Lot 18 DP270301]
St Paul's Church of England	1290 Old Cooma Road, Googong [Lot 1 DP151940]
Green Gables homestead and woolshed	1866 Old Cooma Road, Royalla [Lot 22 DP556417]
Marchiori's lime kiln and quarry	South East corner of Jumping Creek, [Lot 1 DP711905]
Moses Morley's Lime burning kiln	Now on the CSR Readymix site south of Queanbeyan [Lots 103 and 104 DP754881] 501 Cooma Road, Googong
Environa	Tralee area

2.2 The following places are recommended for removal from the Heritage Schedule

Cottage	31 Fergus Road
Environa (Tralee Homestead Complex) H2 Open Air Sports Track	Directly to the east of the Fraser park Raceway Complex
Environa (Tralee Homestead Complex) H5 Shed ruins	On the south bank of Jerrabomberra Creek
Environa (Tralee Homestead Complex) H8 Sheep Dip	200 metres to the north east of the Tralee Homestead Complex
Environa (Tralee Homestead Complex) H9 Tralee landing ground	Directly to the south-east of the Tralee Homestead Complex

2.3 Places requiring further research or site investigation

Post Office	1-7 Monaro St
Former Oddfellows Hall (Elders Real Estate)	20 – 22 Monaro St
'Calabash' formerly part of 'Wanna Wanna'	162 Wanna Wanna Road
Argyle Cutting Public School and makeshift township site	Northeastern corner of Portion 132 Parish of Carwoola, between the King's Highway and the railway line.
Sites of the Googong Public School	On the western side of the Cooma Road
'Copperfield'	
Wellsvale', formerly 'Googong'	East of Cooma rd
Current 'Googong' property	East of Cooma Rd
'Red Hill', later 'Spion Kop'	three or four miles up the river from the Feagan's place at 'Googong', towards Burra
Flannel Tree Public School site	One acre reserved within Portion 122 Parish of Carwoola
Scabbins Flat brickworks	
'Rob Roy'	
Glengarve' property of Kenneth McDonald	
John and William Gibbs Limekiln	Jumping Creek
Several houses	29, 24, 7, 1, 2 O'Hanlon St
Establish Character statements for places around McIntosh Street and O'Hanlon Rd	
Develop character statements for the blocks bound by Moore, Derrima, Crawford and Campbell streets.	

Inventory of places

ALBERT St

Name

Brick House

Address

5 Albert Street – Lots 11 RP1054 [later FP38054]

Description

Exposed brick walls with rounded corners at the front. A flat roof is concealed behind the brick parapet. The front door is centrally located and there are three part windows either side. A cast concrete awning is supported on round steel posts.

History

The allotment on which the house stands was once part of Robert Campbell's vast Duntroon Estate. After Campbell's death in 1846, the property was inherited by his fourth son George. In the period 1851-54, George Campbell subdivided what was known as the Garryowen section of the estate on the western edge of Queanbeyan into farm allotments.¹ In 1851, William Lenane, snr, and his wife Bridget acquired allotment no. 7, a farmlet of five acres in extent.²

After Bridget Lenane's death in August 1892, the Garryowen farmlet and a cottage standing on it were inherited by her son, William Lenane, jnr. The cottage is not the house that now stands at 5 Albert Street; rather, it probably fronted Campbell Street. The wife of William Lenane, jnr, Alice, died in December 1917 and he himself died in July 1931. In the early 1930s, the property was used as the venue for greyhound races until a proper coursing track was constructed on the showground in 1933.³

The whole five-acre farmlet was purchased by William Edward Hopkins soon after World War 2. In 1947, Hopkins subdivided the land into 32 residential allotments with a street down the middle running from Campbell Street to Stornaway Road. He called the subdivision the Lowden Estate and the street was named Albert Street after his son, Albert George Hopkins, who died at Sandakan in Borneo in 1945 while a prisoner-of-war of the Japanese. At the time of the subdivision, there were structures standing on Lots 13, 14 and 15, but not on Lot 12.⁴

Lots 11 and 12 of the Lowden Estate were purchased in May 1948 and November 1947 respectively by a Queanbeyan greengrocer, Muras Emin Constantinidis (also known as Minas Emmanuel Constantinidis). At the time of the purchase, neither lot had been built on. Constantinidis and his wife Calliope erected a house on Lot 12 in 1953.⁵ This is the residence that currently stands at 5 Albert Street.

Muras and Calliope Constantinidis sold the property to Michele and Raffailo Innaimo of McKeahnie Street in July 1961. Nothing further is known of Muras and

¹ P.B. Sheedy, *Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan*, Queanbeyan, 1998, p. 1.

² Their fourth child, John, was born at Garryowen in 1851 (Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, p. 181).

³ Sheedy, *Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan*, pp. 18, 19; Lea-Scarlett *et al.*, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 3, 1985, pp. 309, 389; Brendan O'Keefe, 'Queanbeyan Showground History', p. 16, in Cox Architects and Planners and Brendan O'Keefe, 'Queanbeyan Showground Heritage Study', 2 vols., vol. 2, 5 February 1998.

⁴ Sheedy, *Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan*, p. 2; Registered Plan 1054, later FP38054, 28 July 1947, QCC.

⁵ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuations 1943 to 1948, p. 148, assessment nos. 3884 and 3885; Queanbeyan Valuation Book 1949-54, p. 98, assessment nos. 1451 and 1452.

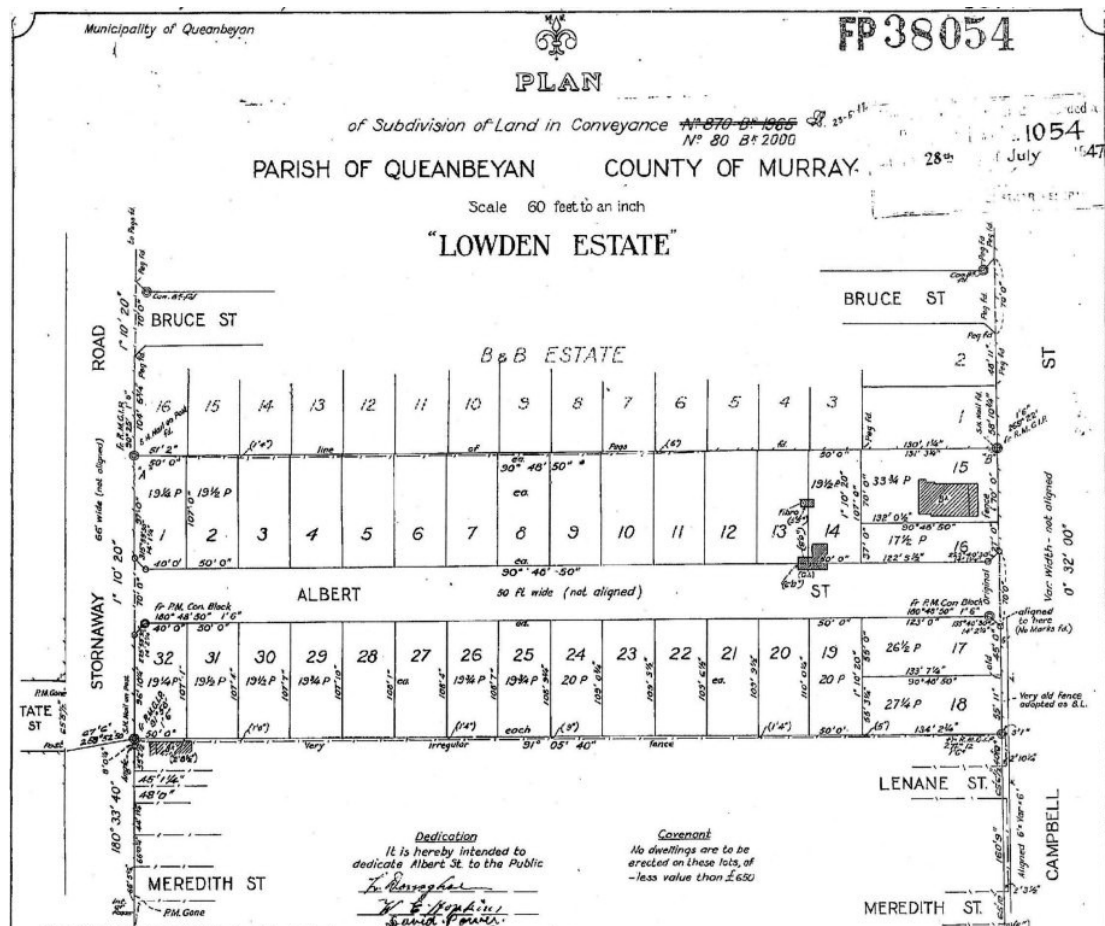
Calliope Constantinidis. Michele Innaimo sold his share of the property to Raffailo Innaimo in April 1966 and, in the following year, Raffailo is recorded as living at 5 Albert Street. In August 1971, he sold the property to Ellen May Blundell (*née* Taylor), the widow of Herbert Frank Blundell. Unfortunately, Mrs Blundell died in the same month that she purchased the property. As she was residing at 5 Albert Street at the time of her death, it is possible or even likely that she had been renting the house for some time before she bought it.⁶

Although this building was erected comparatively recently, no Building or Development Application and no plans and specifications appear to have survived for it. Consequently, the names of the architect / designer and the builder are not known.

Significance

A late example of the functionalist style that is also evident in the Cassidy house in Crawford Street. Built in 1953, this place is more conservative than earlier examples of the style, notably in the symmetrical placement of windows and doors, and the fact that it does not incorporate corner windows. Rounded corners are seen in the so called "Ocean Liner" style, although this building does not belong to that class. This is an unusual and idiosyncratic building that is well composed and architecturally resolved. It has stripped ornamentation, interesting form, is in good condition and has high integrity.

Photos



Plan of Lowden Estate subdivision 1947, showing buildings on Lots 13, 14 and 15, but nothing on Lot 12

⁶ Department of the Valuer General, N.S.W. – Valuation Lists, Queanbeyan, 1961 and 1967, valuation no. 86 in each case; Lea-Scarlett *et al.*, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 1, 1982, p. 39.



COLLINS STREET

Name

House

Address

22 Collins Street – Lot 3 Section B DP13427

Description

An attractive single-storey bungalow with distinctive period features, round verandah posts and a corrugated iron roof. The building appears to be in very good condition.

History

Like 5 Albert Street, the allotment on which this house stands once formed part of Robert Campbell's Duntroon Estate. On 30 October 1906, approximately 14,000 acres of the estate which were located on the edge of Queanbeyan and had been divided into sixteen blocks were put up for auction at the Protestant Hall in Crawford Street. Richard Moore bought seven contiguous blocks comprising portions 27 to 33 inclusive in the Garryowen area. The future allotment at 22 Collins Street was part of Portion 29 of the Duntroon Estate.⁷

Richard Moore died on 1 September 1923 and, under the terms of his will, the executors of his estate – his five surviving sons – began to sell off his property assets in Queanbeyan and elsewhere. They subdivided the blocks he had owned in the Garryowen area into residential allotments and sold them off at a series of auction sales. What eventually became 22 Collins Street comprised Section B Lot 3 of Moore's No. 2 Subdivision. The subdivision, consisting of 219 lots, was put up for auction on 5 September 1925 and met a ready market. Collins Street was named by one of the executors, Albert Moore, after the Australian Test cricketer, Herbert Collins.⁸

Either at the time of the auction or, more likely, a few years later, Section B Lot 3 was purchased by James and Johanna Lawler from Burra. Electoral rolls first show them resident in Collins Street in 1930, while they first appear there in Queanbeyan Council records in the following year.⁹ This strongly points to the house that still stands at 22 Collins Street as having been erected in 1930-31. The first specific reference to a house on the allotment occurs in 1937,¹⁰ but this is only because Council rate and valuation books have not survived from the late 1920s to this time.

Born in 1868, James Lawler was the son and namesake of James Lawler, an emigrant from County Clare who had worked on the Woden property of Dr James Murray. He had later selected land in the Burra Valley and, adding to the property over the years, built it into a 'substantial and viable holding' that he called 'Rock Forest'. After his father's death in 1894, James Lawler, jnr, succeeded to the property. In 1915, he married Johanna Kelly, daughter of John and Bridget Kelly of Michelago. At the time that James Lawler, jnr, bought the allotment in Collins Street, he was in his early sixties and it would seem that the comfortable home he and his wife built were intended for their retirement. He called his home 'Rock Forest' after his birthplace and home of more than six decades at Burra.¹¹ The

⁷ Bruce Moore, *The Moore Estate: Sixty years of development in the City of Queanbeyan*, Pearce ACT, 1984, pp. 8, 10; *Sydney Morning Herald*, 22 September 1906, p. 25.

⁸ Moore, *The Moore Estate*, pp. 13, 15, 17.

⁹ Municipality of Queanbeyan Sanitary Contractor's Daily Work Book 1931, p. 41, no. 981.

¹⁰ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuation and Rate Book for the Years 1937-38-39, p. 48, assessment no. 1046.

¹¹ Bruce Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, Pearce ACT, 1981, pp. 27, 32, 92-3; Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, pp. 165, 175; Department of the Valuer General, N.S.W. – Valuation List, Queanbeyan, 1954, valuation no. 797.

building was almost certainly architect-designed, but unfortunately no Building Application, plans or specifications for the building have survived. Moreover, as James and Johanna Lawler had no children, no information is available about the designer and builder of the house.

On 12 October 1939, Lawler bought the adjoining Lot 2 from a man named Strazzabosia. This person had bought the lot around the same time as Lawler, but had not erected any structure on it.¹²

James and Johanna Lawler died within three weeks of one another in 1958. After their deaths, the property was purchased by D.W and N.M. Houston. It was later owned by Mr P.S. and Mrs M.A. Butler, and later still by Trevor Douglas Ozanne and Anne Elizabeth Ozanne.¹³

Significance

The house is a good example in Queanbeyan of an Inter War bungalow and one that was built by a local farmer as a home in which he and his wife could retire. The place demonstrates the fact that Queanbeyan not only served the growth of Canberra, but also continued to serve its local rural population.

The house is aesthetically significant and has good form and attractive detailing, and is in very good condition.

Photos



¹² Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuation and Rate Book for the Years 1937-38-39, p. 48, assessment nos. 1045 and 1046.

¹³ 'Obituaries: Johanna Lawler and James Lawler', *Queanbeyan Age*, 1 August 1958, p. 4; QCC property card for 22 Collins Street; Queanbeyan City Council Valuations 1981.



OBITUARIES

Johannah Lawler and James Lawler

The death occurred at her home in Collins Street on Friday of Johannah Lawler, aged 79, widow of the late James Lawler, who passed away only three weeks ago.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Lawler were members of well-known pioneering families of the Michelago and Burra districts and resided in those areas before they came to live in Queanbeyan about 20 years ago.

Mrs. Lawler was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly of Mt. Cassidy, Michelago, and was born at Michelago.

She was married in Sydney and came with her husband to Rock Forrest, Burra, where they made their home.

Mr. Lawler carried on a grazing business at Rock Forrest until his retirement and the property is still conducted by members of the Lawler family.

There were no children of the marriage but Mr. Lawler is survived by one brother, John, of Michelago.

Mrs. Lawler is survived by sisters Maggie (Mrs. McKenzie, Queanbeyan), Kathleen (Mrs. Collings, Sydney), and brothers Ernest (Sydney), Alban (Canberra) and Michael (Queanbeyan).

The interments took place in the Michelago cemetery after Requiem Mass had been solemnised in the Catholic Church, Michelago, by the Rev. Fr. Brohan.

CARINYA STREET

Name

The Grotto

Address

Carinya St, Queanbeyan

Description

The structure consists of a semi-cylindrical reinforced-concrete shell that has been covered in split granite rocks. The entry is made from timber and glass and the inside painted light sky blue.

History

Sections of the Italian community acquired a plaster effigy of Mary from Sicily and had it transported to Queanbeyan. The Grotto was constructed to hold the effigy, which is paraded around the town once each year.

Statement of significance

This structure was built using volunteer labour specifically to house a religious effigy. As a consequence the building has high social value for a particular Italian community within Queanbeyan.

Other comment if relevant**Photos**



Name

House

Address

23 Carinya Street (formerly 53 Molonglo Street) – Lot 1 DP220459

Description

23 Carinya St is a brick house with corrugated iron roof. Brickwork is laid in stretcher bond on a stone footing. The two gabled sections on the front and side walls have been rendered in rough cast render and include small timber vents. The windows are timber-framed doubled-hung sashes with two panes in the upper sash. The timber barge boards on the gables meet at a small but attractive finial and there is an attractive brick chimney toward the rear. The former verandah has been enclosed in more recent times. Overall the condition appears to be good.

History

The cottage stands on the original Section 10 Lot 11 of the Town of Queanbeyan, on the southern corner of Carinya and Antill Streets. Along with the neighbouring Lots 10 and 12, the lot was first purchased by Hayward Lever, who was at various times the Poundkeeper, Postmaster and Bailiff in Queanbeyan. During the 1860s, Lever operated the town's pound for straying stock on Pound Hill on the opposite side of the Queanbeyan River. There is no evidence that Lever erected any buildings on Section 10 Lot 11. He died on 3 August 1879.¹⁴

By 1899, Lots 10, 11 and 12 of Section 10 had come into the possession of James Byrne, son of Martin Byrne (1815-1892), original licensee of the Royal Hotel and builder of Byrne's Mill. James Byrne was then the manager of his late father's mill. At that time, the three adjoining lots were simply described as 'unoccupied' and as 'unenclosed land', with no buildings on them.¹⁵ In the period 1905-07 the lots, though still unenclosed and without a building on them, were occupied by William Davis Harris, a horse trainer.¹⁶ In the meantime, James Byrne had left Queanbeyan in 1902 to take up a permanent position in Sydney. By 1911, the three lots he had owned in Section 10 had passed to his older brother, Martin Byrne, jnr, who had succeeded to the licence of the Royal Hotel.¹⁷

A house is recorded as standing on the allotments in 1914. Although the reference does not specify the allotment on which the house stood, it is clear from later rate records that it was on Lot 11. It is virtually certain that this is the building that still stands at 23 Carinya Street. It was thus erected sometime between 1907 and 1914, and it is highly likely that Martin Byrne, jnr, built it.¹⁸

What is not clear is whether Martin Byrne, jnr, and his wife, Frances Mary (*née* Chapman) or any other members of the Byrne family ever occupied the building. Byrne and his wife ran the Royal Hotel until they disposed of the business in 1923. They then lived in the old Millhouse for a short time before moving into their 'comfortable home' in Morisset Street.¹⁹ Unless Martin and Frances Mary Byrne resided on-site at the Royal Hotel prior to 1923, it is possible that they lived at the house on Section 10 Lot 11. The house looks rather well built to have been erected simply as a rental proposition.

In the 1920s and early 1930s, the address of the allotment was variously given as Antill Street or Molonglo Street. In 1933, it was recorded as 53 Molonglo Street.

¹⁴ Lea-Scarlett, *Queanbeyan District and People*, p. 156; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 215; 'Plan of the Town of Queanbeyan', 1887; E.J. Lea-Scarlett, R.L. Cross and P.B. Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 2, 1984, p. 227.

¹⁵ Borough of Queanbeyan Rate Book 1899-1904, assessment no. 218.

¹⁶ Borough of Queanbeyan Rate Book 1905-1907, assessment no. 218.

¹⁷ Municipality of Queanbeyan Rate Book 1911-12-13, p. 7, assessment no. 128.

¹⁸ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuation Book 1914-1916, p. 7, assessment no. 129.

¹⁹ 'Obituary: Mrs. Frances Mary Byrne', *Queanbeyan Age*, 19 July 1938, p. 2.

The property retained this address until about 1963, when it gained its current address of 23 Carinya Street. The front verandah was enclosed in 1944.²⁰

Frances Mary Byrne, who was a sister of Sir Austin Chapman, the federal member for Eden-Monaro from 1901 until his death in 1926, died on 15 July 1938. Her husband, Martin Byrne, jnr., died on 19 August 1941.²¹ Following the death of the latter, the Section 10 allotments, including Lot 11, were inherited by their unmarried daughter, Monica Mary Byrne. She formally acquired the property on 30 November 1944.²²

Monica Mary Byrne, who was resident in her parents' home in Morisset Street, soon placed the management of the property in the hands of a local solicitor, E.E. Morgan, and later the real estate agent, Alec Evans. It is a good indication that she did not live in the house, but leased it out to tenants. She in fact moved to Manly and lived the rest of her life there.²³

After the death of Monica Mary Byrne in 1968, the property was purchased by Frangiskos Stilianos Korres of 50 Lorn Road at the beginning of June 1973.²⁴ Korres sold the property on to Constantine Kyriakakis and Mrs Efterpi Kyriakakis, also of 50 Lorn Road, on 31 March 1976. Mr and Mrs Kyriakakis moved to Punchbowl in Sydney in the early 1980s.²⁵ It appears that neither Korres nor Mr and Mrs Kyriakakis resided at 23 Carinya Street, indicating that the cottage continued to be let out as tenancy.

Statement of significance

The place is historically significant for having been built between 1907 and 1914 by Martin Byrne Jnr, the son of Martin Byrne who erected Byrne's Mill, one of Queanbeyan's more prominent historic buildings. Thus the place has important associations with Queanbeyan's history and its notable residents. It is also significant that it was built prior to the construction of Canberra, as many of Queanbeyan's pre Inter-War buildings have unfortunately been lost.

Externally the building has high integrity, with its exposed brickwork in good condition, as are most of its other period details. The verandah enclosure is not significant.

Other comment if relevant

Recommend listing

²⁰ QCC property card for 23 Carinya Street.

²¹ Lea-Scarlett *et al.*, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 3, 1985, p. 282.

²² Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuations 1943 to 1948, p. 14, assessment no. 209.

²³ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuations 1943 to 1948, p. 14, assessment no. 209.

²⁴ Department of the Valuer General, N.S.W. – Valuation List, Queanbeyan, 1967.

²⁵ Queanbeyan City Council Valuations, 12 February 1976 and 2 March 1981.





CRAWFORD STREET

Name

Cassidy House

Address

151 Crawford Street – Pt Lots 11(B) and 12(B) V04908 F0239

Description

This is a cubist or rectilinear house constructed from light coloured bricks with metal framed windows that wrap around the corner. The high brick parapet has a prominent protruding brick capping and hides the flat roof behind. The house remains remarkably similar to the drawing that was submitted with the development application in 1940.

History

The house stands on the original Section 24 Lot 11 which was first purchased by John James Wright. The allotment was later subdivided into Lots A and B, with Lot A on the corner of Crawford and Antill Streets and Lot B adjoining it to the south. The house stands on Lot B.

On 26 March 1940, Section 24 Lot 11 (B) was bought by Mrs Harriclia Cassidy, wife of Nicholas or Nick Cassidy (originally Kasimatis or sometimes Cassimatis), proprietor of the Paragon Cafe in Monaro Street. At the time of the purchase, there was no building on the allotment.²⁶ On 23 May 1940, Mrs Cassidy submitted a Building Application to Queanbeyan Council to erect a 'detached brick dwelling' with three bedrooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom and verandah. The application was accompanied by architectural plans, but they are unsigned and there is no other record as to who designed the building. As the plans were copied for the application by a firm in Castlereagh Street, Sydney, it suggests that the house was designed by a Sydney-based building company or perhaps architect.²⁷

Queanbeyan Council approved the plans a week after their submission. The building contractor was Henry (Harry) Johnson, a well-known Canberra builder who had been a senior foreman on the construction of Old Parliament House and, before that, the foreman on the erection of Westlake Cottages. He was also the contractor for the first terminal building at Canberra airport and built many cottages and workshops at Captain's Flat.²⁸

Nick and Harriclia Cassidy's son Theo, who still lives in the family home at 151 Crawford Street, believes that the house was erected in 1940.²⁹ However, following the purchase of the allotment in that year, the figures for the property's Unimproved and the Improved Capital Values remained the same until 1942 inclusive. This suggests that the house had not been completed up to that time; construction may have been delayed by wartime shortages of materials. The house was definitely completed in 1943, for in that year the rate books for the first time record a house standing on the lot.³⁰ Some confirmation that the house was finished at this time is provided by the Commonwealth electoral rolls for 1944. They show Mrs Harriclia Cassimatis in residence at 151 Crawford Street at that time, but she is not shown as living at this address in the immediately preceding rolls, those for 1941 and 1943.

²⁶ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuation and Rate Book for the Years 1940-41-42, p. 18, assessment no. 344.

²⁷ Queanbeyan Municipal Council, Building Application no. 26/40, 23 May 1940.

²⁸ Alan Foscett, Phil Johnstone and David Andrew, *On Solid Foundations: The building and construction of the Nation's Capital 1920 to 1950*, Canberra, 2001, p. 51.

²⁹ Theo Cassidy, personal communication.

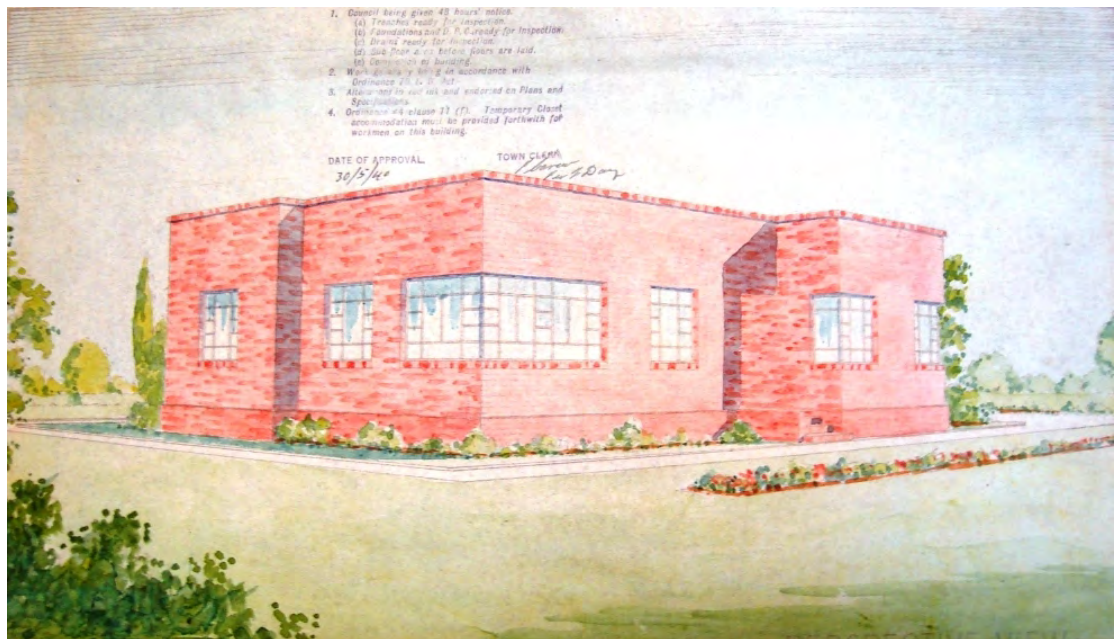
³⁰ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuation and Rate Book for the Years 1940-41-42, p. 18, assessment no. 344; Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuations 1943 to 1948, p. 24, assessment no. 346.

A garage was built on the property later, and Theo Cassidy thought that this was built by Jack Whelan. Council rate records indicate that a garage was standing on the property by 1961, but it was not there in the previous records dating from 1958.³¹

After 57 years residence in Queanbeyan, Nick Cassidy died at the age of 76 on 24 November 1981. An emigrant from the Greek island of Kythera, he had become a prominent member of the community in Queanbeyan through his success in business and his contribution to community welfare. As one of 'the five pioneers' of the Greek Orthodox Christians in Queanbeyan, he had played a leading part in the late 1940s in the establishment of the Greek Orthodox Community and Church of Canberra and District Incorporated.³² His widow, Harriclia, still lives in Queanbeyan.

Significance

This is possibly the only example of the pure cubist form of the Inter-War Functionalist architectural style in Queanbeyan. The style evolved during the 1930s in Australia and followed the evolution of modernism in Europe. Canberra Architects working in this style included Moir and Sutherland who designed a series of houses in Evans Crescent (Griffith ACT). Other Canberra examples include a surviving cottage and the Forest Fire Station precinct designed by Government Architect Cuthbert Whitely. The style petered out during the war and was replaced by more conservative post-war austerity housing. The Cassidy's house is a very good example of the style, and rare within the Queanbeyan context.



Perspective Drawing from the plans for 151 Crawford Street, May 1940

³¹ Department of the Valuer General, N.S.W. – Valuation List, Queanbeyan, 1958, valuation no. 1029; Department of the Valuer General, N.S.W. – Valuation List, Queanbeyan, 1961, valuation no. 1065.

³² 'Obituary: Nicholas Cassidy Community Leader', *Queanbeyan Age*, 25 November 1981, p. 11; Susan Mary Withycombe, *Town in Transition: Queanbeyan 1945-1985*, Queanbeyan, 1985, pp. 107, 121.



Name

Victorian Georgian cottage

SHI 2290 411

Address

182 Crawford

Description

It is interesting to note that the side elevation is similar to a number of 19th century buildings constructed on the wider Duntroon estate, Blundells cottage being one.

The front wall has been laid in Flemish bond and the joints tuck pointed. The timber posts and brackets appear to be original. It is likely that the brick balustrade was added later and the base of posts cut off.

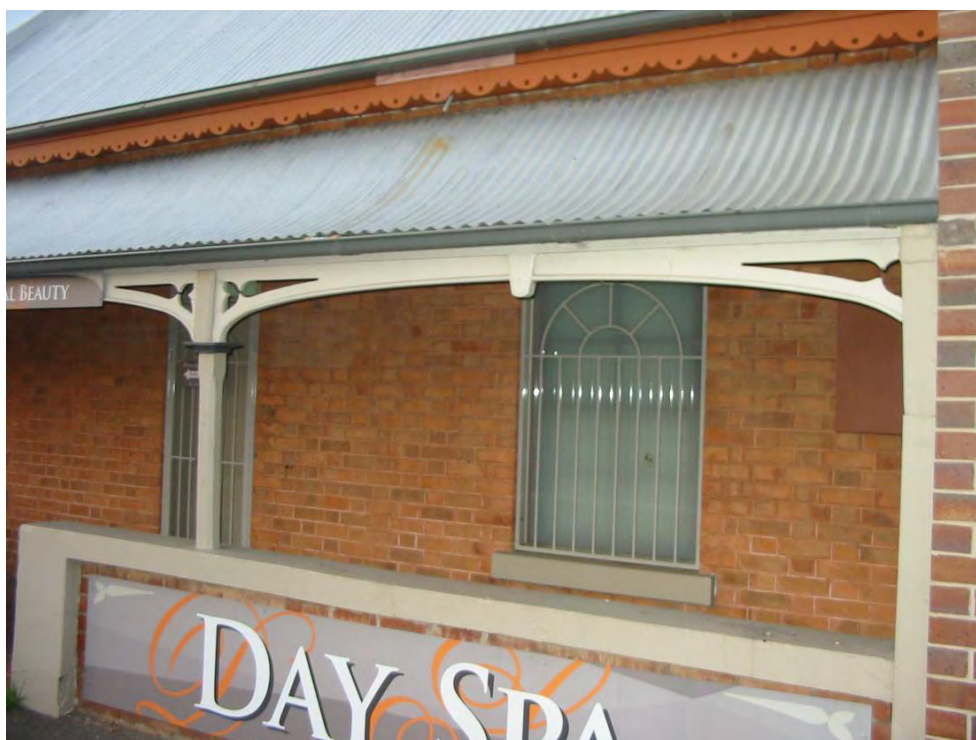
History

As per citation

Statement of significance

Also significant for having been built by Sanders Helman, a carpenter from Duntroon. The building has potential to assist in understanding the range and source of building styles evident in the Queanbeyan and the Canberra region prior to 1900. The original form and surviving materials are particularly significant.





Name

'Wright Building'

SHI 2290 412

Address

200 Crawford

Description

A brick building that has been rendered and painted. Shopfronts, an awning and two aluminium windows at first floor level have been added. Additions have also been made to the south side and rear. The roof over the original section of the building retains its hipped form with corrugated iron cladding. In spite of the alterations, the building's distinctive Georgian form remains evident.

History

The building stands on part of the large original Lot 18 of Section 8 of the Town of Queanbeyan, on the corner of Crawford and Morisset Streets.

The information from the title deeds about 200 Crawford Street (Section 8 part Lot 18) indicates that the Lot was first advertised for sale on 13 July 1839 and was presumably bought by John James Wright at that time. By 1851, the Lot was owned by John Stirling who sold it on 22 Feb 1851 to Joshua Frey Josephson. He in turn sold it to Martin Byrne of later Byrne's Mill fame on 20 Feb 1854. It would seem that no structures had been erected on the allotment by 1862.³³ Byrne sold it David Parker, tinsmith of Queanbeyan, on 7 May 1866 for £127. Parker divided the allotment into equal halves of 1 rood each and mortgaged the corner lot to Owen Friend, an ironmonger of York Street, Sydney, on 8 December 1877. By this time, Parker was living at Rushcutter's Bay. He mortgaged the other 1-rood allotment to Walter Friend, also an ironmonger of Sydney, on 28 August 1878. This is the allotment on which 200 Crawford Street stands (*ie*, the Wright Building). After the mortgages were discharged, Parker sold the whole of Section 8 Lot 18 to Mary Ann Wright on 13 March 1884 for the sum of £467.

Although the deeds from Byrne onward refer to premises on the allotment, the deeds do not describe them at any stage. Byrne may well have erected some sort of structure(s) on the lot – though the 1862 map suggests otherwise – but it is highly unlikely that he was responsible for erecting the so-called Wright Building. The date for Mary Ann Wright's purchase of the property – 13 March 1884 – looks to be too late for her to have erected the building, especially considering that the building is virtually identical to one that was erected by Thomas Wilson, blacksmith, in Monaro Street in 1869. Moreover, when Qbn was incorporated in 1885, the building was already standing and tenanted.

All of this suggests that the Wright Building was actually erected by David Parker. He is recorded as residing in Crawford Street in 1867 and, like his pals Owen and Friend in Sydney, seems to have moved into speculation in land.

When Queanbeyan was incorporated as a municipality in 1885, the allotment, with the building now standing on it, was owned by Mary Ann Wright (*née* Clarke). She was the wife of John James Wright, the town's first parliamentary representative and its first mayor, and was reputedly a shrewd businesswoman in her own account. It was as a result of Mrs Wright's ownership of the building that it became known as the 'Wright Building'. However, it is not at all clear whether she was the owner when the building was erected or whether she had purchased it from someone else who was responsible for its construction. In 1885, the

³³ 'Plan of the Town of Queanbeyan', 1887; George Briand, 'Plan of Queanbeyan, County of Murray', 1862.

building was occupied by William John Cane who became the licensee of the Globe Hotel – now Walsh's Hotel – in 1890.³⁴

An uncatalogued photograph held by Queanbeyan City library shows the building in the early 1920s (see photos). At that time, the exterior brickwork had not been covered with render. The unrendered condition of the building allows it to be compared to another building, now demolished, that was erected in Monaro Street in 1869. It was owned by Thomas Wilson, a local blacksmith of some means who was later elected an alderman of Queanbeyan's first municipal council. In early 1870, Wilson leased out the building to be used as the town's post office, a function it served until 1880. A photograph of Wilson's building shows that it was all but identical to the Wright Building, strongly suggesting that it was built by the same builder.³⁵ The similarity of the two buildings also suggests that they were built around the same time. The Wright Building thus probably dates to the period of the late 1860s – early 1870s. As its construction predates the formation of Queanbeyan Council, the identity of the property's owner when the building was erected and the approximate date of its construction could probably only be ascertained by an examination of Old System title deeds at the Land Titles Office in Sydney.

As to the identity of the builders, it is likely that, if they were local contractors, it was either James Hutchison and his son John or Thomas Samuel Jordan, son of the builder Daniel Jordan who had died in 1863. Of these James and John Hutchison are the more likely. They were well-established in the area and were able to take on large projects, including notably the Severne Mill which James Hutchison built in 1855. Interestingly, it was purchased by John James Wright in 1861.³⁶

Mary Ann Wright moved to Sydney in about 1891, but retained ownership of the Wright Building until at least 1907. During the long period that she owned the premises, she leased it to a series of tenants, apparently as a residence.³⁷ By 1911, the property had been purchased by Nurse Mary Johnston (*née* Eva), wife of John Johnston and mother of Ancel Kildmore Johnston, who later became a very prominent citizen of Queanbeyan. John and Mary Johnston and their son moved to Queanbeyan from Williamsdale in March 1908 and took up residence at the house that is still standing at 75 Campbell Street. In May 1910, Mary Johnston, who was a trained midwife, registered the home as a lying-in hospital. Known as 'Yvonne', the hospital continued in operation until November 1944. Mary Johnston died on 1 January 1948.³⁸

Sometime before 1943, Mary Johnston disposed of the Wright Building. During her long ownership of it, she had used it as an investment property, leasing it out to tenants.³⁹ Her grandson, Peter Johnston, has no knowledge of what purposes the building served or who resided in it while Mary Johnston owned it.

³⁴ Rex L. Cross, *Bygone Queanbeyan*, Queanbeyan, revised edition, 1985, pp. 23, 55; Errol Lea-Scarlett, 'Some women who helped to shape local history', in Rex Cross and Bert Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, Queanbeyan, 1983, p. 201.

³⁵ Errol Lea-Scarlett and Tim Robinson, *First Light on the Limestone Plains: Historic Photographs of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, Sydney, 1986, pp. 70-1; Errol Lea-Scarlett, *Queanbeyan District and People*, Queanbeyan, 1968, pp. 103-4; Cross, *Bygone Queanbeyan*, revised edition, p. 23.

³⁶ Lea-Scarlett, *Queanbeyan District and People*, p. 48.

³⁷ Peter Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan: from the district to the Australian Capital Territory 1820-1930*, Canberra, 2001, p. 50; Borough of Queanbeyan [Valuation Book] 1905-1907, assessment nos. 188 and 189.

³⁸ Municipality of Queanbeyan Rate Book 1911-12-13, p. 9, assessment nos. 170 and 171; Ancel Kildmore Johnston, *Ancel Johnston: Townsman*, Queanbeyan, 1981, pp. 2, 8, 9; Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, p. 94.

³⁹ Old Queanbeyan rate books confirm that Mary Johnston leased out the buildings to tenants. See Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuation Book 1920-1922, pp. 12-13, assessment nos. 194 and 195.

By 1943, the building was owned by a plumber named William Joseph Heffernan. He sold the property to Esmond Motors Limited, garage proprietors, in March 1947. Esmond Motors was the company founded by John Esmond, Mayor of Queanbeyan in the period 1935 to 1939. In July 1947, less than four months after Esmond Motors bought the property, the company subdivided it into Lot A and a larger Lot B. The Wright Building occupied Lot A, while a service station development occupied Lot B. In December 1947, Esmond Motors sold both lots on to Leonard Roy Corey, a retired grazier.⁴⁰

Corey sold Lot A containing the Wright Building to Satiri and Jon Kitsoi, farmers, in January 1952. By this time, the building had been divided up into a series of flats. Satiri and Jon Kitsoi later moved to the Murwillumbah area and, in April 1958, they sold the property to George Fajka, a hairdresser. This may have marked the point at which a hairdressing salon first occupied the building, a function that continues to this day. In any event, the lower storey of the building was converted for commercial as opposed to residential uses from about this time onward.⁴¹

Statement of significance

It is possible this building dates to the mid to late 1860s. It was certainly in existence before 1885 and is one of the older surviving buildings in Queanbeyan's CBD. It was associated with many notable residents in the town and consequently has a high degree of historic association. Although modified at its shopfront, the overall Georgian form of the building has very good integrity. It has attractive proportions and was virtually identical to the former Thomas Wilson's building. It would have had high quality exposed brickwork, multi-paned windows and brick arches over the openings.

The building can greatly add to an understanding of Queanbeyan's history and urban development and is considered to be an important survivor from the town's formative period.

This building is of sufficient significance and integrity to warrant retention.

Other comment if relevant

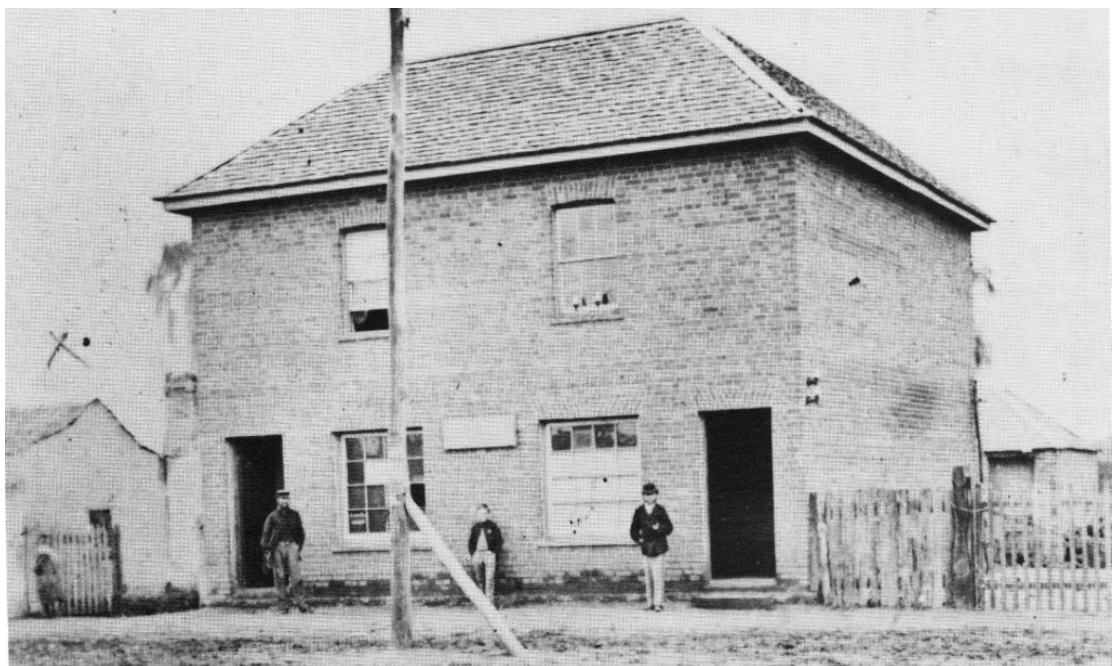
Enter the above data to the SHI

⁴⁰ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuations 1943 to 1948, p. 12, assessment no. 166.

⁴¹ Municipality of Queanbeyan Valuation Book 1949-54, p. 13, assessment no. 173; Department of the Valuer General, N.S.W. – Valuation List, Queanbeyan, 1954, valuation no. 928.



***Crawford Street with Wright Building second from left in the early 1920s
(Queanbeyan City Library)***



***Thomas Wilson's Building, Monaro Street, erected in 1869 and functioned
as Queanbeyan's Post and Telegraph Office 1870-1880 (From Errol Lea-
Scarlett and Tim Robinson, First Light on the Limestone Plains, p. 71)***



Wright building in 2010

Name

School of Arts building (former)

Queanbeyan City Council Chambers

SHI 2290 034

Address

251 Crawford

Description

History

Statement of significance

Other comment if relevant

Use existing SHI listing



Name

Masonic hall
SHI 2290 104

Address

258 Crawford St

Description

History

Foundation stone laid 17 Nov 1924

Statement of significance

ADD:

Also significant for having been designed by James W Sproule who designed the Council Chambers opposite. As a community building of long standing, it is likely that the hall has high social value.

Other comment if relevant

Use Shi data and add above comment



Name

Federation Period House
Baker, Dean and Nutt offices

Address

260 Crawford St

SHI 2290 414

Description

A red brick and terra cotta tiled roof with exposed rafter ends. The main roof is hipped, and the front projecting room roofed with a gable. The gable is filled in with sheet material and broad timber battens. The front bay window is constructed of an attractive arrangement of double-hung sash windows, with four panes in the upper sash. The verandah has been filled in with more modern panes of glass.

History**Statement of significance**

A good example of a Federation period brick house that has been sympathetically extended to the rear. The place also makes a valuable contribution to Crawford Street's historic character. The front building with its original form and finishes comprises the place's significant attributes.

Other comment if relevant

Name

Fire Station (Former)

SHI 2290 085

Address

261 Crawford

Description

History

Damaged by fire also in 2010.

Statement of significance

Other comment if relevant

Asbestos tiles proposed for replacement with non toxic tiles in 2010 when roof is rebuilt following the fire.



Name

Dutton's cottage

Shi 2290 415

Address

263 Crawford

Description

Amend description re pots and unique.

A single storied Georgian styled cottage with corrugated iron gabled roof and corbelled chimneys either end. Terracotta chimney pots may have been added later. Bullnosed verandah, with additions to southern side possibly added later. Date of Victorian lace is not clear. Formerly tuck-pointed on front brickwork.

History

Add:

Henry Francis Downey (1858 – 1940) lived in Dutton Cottage with his wife Mary Ann Leach for a while. Downey was an alderman of the municipal council 1894-98 and 1901-06.

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Replace shi description



South elevation



Valance at northern end of verandah

Name

Weatherboard Cottage

Address

274 Crawford
SHI 2290 416

Description

History

Statement of significance

Other comment if relevant

Use SHI Data



Name

Weatherboard Cottage

Address

276 Crawford
SHI 229 0417

Description

A timber framed corrugated iron roofed cottage with wide shiplap weatherboards. It has a pressed-metal gable on the projecting front room, with curved hood to the timber window. The verandah roof iron is a bullnosed profile. All windows are the original timber framed double hung sashes with two large panes per sash.

History**Statement of significance**

An example of an early twentieth century cottage that gains added significance for its contribution to the strong historic character of this part of Crawford Street. It further strengthens the significance of the adjacent timber cottage at 274. It has aesthetic value for its scale, form, patina, character and traditional palette of materials.



GLEBE AVENUE

Weatherboard House

36 Glebe Avenue

Description

A circa 1930's/40's weatherboard house with terra cotta roof tiles. The house is set on a high brick footing in front of which is a stone faced verandah wall. The weatherboards are mitred at their corners and the lower two boards flair outwards where they sit over the footing, both features that demonstrate attention to detail and quality construction. The timber windows have horizontal glazing bars and there appears to be a generous floor to ceiling height internally. The overall proportion of the house and the generous roof pitch give the building a commanding presence. The enclosed entry alcove in front of the front entry door is not part of the original design and detracts from the building's overall proportions.

The front fence comprises high brick piers with decorative metal infill panels that are similar to those on the verandah, suggesting they were erected at about the same time. The fence, railings and verandah also contribute to the building's overall character.

History

Built in the mid 20th century

Significance

The place is significant for its attractive form, proportion and detailing. It is a good example of a mid 20th century weatherboard dwelling. Its values are enhanced by its proximity to the showground. Architecturally the building works well with the timber framed cottage to its west at 38 Glebe Avenue and that on the corner of Glebe Avenue and Donald Road, which is also timber framed. The large block size provides this building with an appropriate curtilage.



ISABELLA STREET

Name

Avenue of Memory

Address

Isabella Street

Description

Up to 30 scarlet oak and desert ash trees planted either side of Isabella Street, (and possibly around the corner in Crawford Street) as an avenue of memory to soldiers from the local school who died in WW1.

History

On the first of July 1936, students of the Queanbeyan Intermediate High School (as it was then known) planted 30 trees in Isabella Street as an Avenue of Memory to 28 ex pupils of Queanbeyan Public School who lost their lives in WW1. One tree was also dedicated to former long-serving headmaster James Ridley who had been headmaster when most of those who died had been students. The Avenue of Memory had been initiated by Frank Gallagher who had arrived in Queanbeyan as the new headmaster in 1933 and followed an unsuccessful memorial that had been planted in the school grounds.

The Avenue of Memory was supported by Queanbeyan Council and the Legacy Club. The trees were obtained from the Capital Territory's nursery at Yarralumla as advanced stock, and the two species were planted such that they alternated along each side of the street.

Significance

Only some of the former trees survive, and there have been additional back plantings of Kurrajong species, however the memorial planting has social significance for former members of the community. The avenue of trees also has some aesthetic value, although this has been weakened by the on-going loss of trees and the incremental expansion of parking spaces along the street.

The surviving individual trees are significant for their commemorative associations. The concept of the avenue is also significant for historic, aesthetic and social reasons



The 28 ex-pupils of Queanbeyan Public School who lost their lives in WWI and who were commemorated by the avenue of trees in Isabella Street were:

Beatty, Alexander	Hincksman, Clem	Penney, William
Beatty, Harry	Mayo, E F	Richardson, Alfred
Bingley, Stan	Mayo, J C	Robertson, Harry
Chopping, D	McInnes, H	Robertson, Monty
Dornbusch, Ernest	Maxwell, Thomas	Roffe, E
Dunlop, Norman	Meech, Alfred	Thompson, C
Feagan, Alex T	Moore, Walter	Walker, Lancelot
Feagan, William	Moriarty, Harry	Tynan, William
Ford, Andrew	Morton, William A	
Gregory, Joe	Nugent, George	

The trees were planted by Mrs J. Mayo; Mrs J.A. Shaw; Mrs Chatfield; Mrs G.C. Hook; Mrs W. Webber; Miss M. Walker; Miss M. O'Neill; Mr Jack McInnes; Mr E. Robertson, jun; Mr Clarrie Hincksman; Mr A. Fallick; Mr M. O'Rourke; Mr C.T. Campbell; Mr G. Harrigan; and Mr George McInnes.

Name

Falklands

Address

5 Isabella Street

Description

A rendered house with generous windows to the north and a terra cotta hipped roof. Distinctive features include the bay window and decorative leadlight in the upper panes of the windows. Also prominent is the stepped rendering treatment that can be seen around the base of the house, as keystone above the door-way and on the masonry fence columns.

History

Plans and specifications for the house at 5 Isabella Street were prepared by Ken Oliphant in March 1936 for Mrs Katherine Cranswick and presumably her husband Wilfred. He ran a stock and station agency, wool-skin buying business and hardware store in the town. The house was probably erected during that year.

Significance

The house is significant as an example of an architect's work in Queanbeyan, and hence of the more robust and higher quality housing being built in the town. It is also significant for its consistent use of stepped decoration in the rendering. This includes the fence. Other significant details include the bay window with decorative leadlight and the prominent chimney.

Other comment

Modifications to the original design are not significant. This may include the infill door and window at the eastern end, and at the western end.





Name

House

Address

11 Isabella St

Description

Includes some of the same decorative features as No 5 Isabella Street, which was also designed by Oliphant. Note in particular the rendered keystone feature over the front window. Other distinctive features include the stepped brickworks, particularly at the eaves, stuccoed walls, rendered architraves, bay shaped entry porch, multi-paned bay windows and terra-cotta tiles. The rendered brick fence is also part of the original design.

Overall the building has very high integrity.

History

The house at 11 Isabella Street was probably built around the same time as 5 Isabella Street. Electoral records show that Victor Sagacio and his wife were in residence there in 1939, but not in 1938. This indicates a construction date of 1938/39. It was certainly standing by 1943 and was still owned by Victor Sagacio, a well-known local builder and brick maker. His brickyards were located 'above the Riverside Cemetery towards the railway station and he built the shops adjacent to the post office (9 – 11 Monaro St) as well as the current shops adjacent the leagues club on the former brewery site. Sagacio was probably the person for whom the house at 11 Isabella Street was designed.

Significance

This is a well designed building by an architect (Oliphant) who was active in Queanbeyan in the 1930s, and demonstrates quality design attributes and details of the time. The building has notable design similarities with its neighbour at No 11 Isabella Street and each building reinforces the significance of the other.



LOWE ST

Name

Thai lime Restaurant
The Manor (Check)

SHI 2290 048

Address

Corner Lowe and Morisset
26 Lowe St (Check

Description

History

Statement of significance

See existing citation



Name

Post war period house

2290 428

Address

32 Lowe St

Description

History

Statement of significance

Other comment if relevant

Further investigation.

It lacks strong architectural and streetscape value. I consider it is medium only unless there are strong historical or social values



MCINTOSH STREET

Name

Weatherboard Cottage

Address

29 McIntosh Street

Description

A weatherboard cottage with a corrugated iron roof that extends over the verandah, and a projecting front room with gabled roof facing the street. The verandah extends across the front and down the side of the house and has timber posts, railings and brackets. The projecting front room has paired timber windows with a corrugated iron awning. The form and detailing of the house are attractive and give it aesthetic value. This is enhanced by the building's elevation above the road.

The front fence appears to be original. The primary posts either side of the gate are approximately 200 x 200 mm with chamfered corners. The secondary posts are about 100 x 100 mm and all posts are capped with a distinctive pyramid. Timber rails between the posts support woven wire netting. Vehicle and pedestrian gates are traditional metal with decorative scroll work at their top and woven wire infill panels. Surviving fences and gates of this kind are increasingly rare. The location of the gate in relation to the house is unusual as typically gates and driveways align with the side access and garage.

History

The history of the site has not been established, however the building probably dates to the early 20th century

Significance

The building and fence have high aesthetic value and very good historic character. The front fence is rare and a very good example of its type.





MONARO STREET

Name

Post Office

Address

1-7 Monaro St

Description

History

Built 1972

Statement of significance

This is an interesting addition to the diversity of styles in Queanbeyan, and a reasonably good example of a 1970s style (built 1972). However, it is not part of Queanbeyan's initial historic (19th C) or Inter war growth phases.

Other comment if relevant

Don't list at this stage



Name

Raine and Horne Real Estate (former Temperance Hall)
SHI 2290 443

Address

6 - 8 Monaro St (check, S 23 Lot 20)

Description

A building with heavy black cladding panels above the awning in 2010. When constructed it had a high pitched central dome and two flanking wings that were for use as shops etc. The hall was described as beautiful, with a full sized stage and dressing rooms. It was always in demand for concerts, bazaars and balls.

History

Built as the headquarters of the Sons and Daughters of Temperance, a society founded in Queanbeyan by Robert Sindel In 1871. The building was opened on 3 October 1878. It was built by Messrs Thomas Jordan and Nathan Moses Lazarus who also prepared the plan from rough drawings furnished by the building committee (Sheedy p 108)

Statement of significance

It is believed that the historic 19th century hall remains extant within the existing modern clad building.

Delete the last sentence from the shi statement of significance. The site should be listed based on community comments that much of the original building remains beneath the cladding.



Temperance hall is on the far right of photo



Temperance Hall with modern cladding to exterior



Name

Shop

Address

9- 11 Monaro St

Description

Built in 1936 with some Art Deco treatments in the tight stepping to the corner columns and in the central part of the parapet. The tilted capping is probably made from half-round terra cotta pipes, which was a popular feature that has links to Spanish Mission styling. (There are some very good examples of this style in Goulburn). The windows have been modified, as has the shopfronts. Nevertheless this is a good addition to Monaro Street and would respond well to a suitable paint treatment.

History

For an early history of this site see *Maneroo to Monaro* pp82–84.

The existing building was constructed by Victor Sacagio in 1936 and then sold to Henry Notaras in 1939. In 1954 the property was purchased by Clement Lees, butcher who sold to George Evanthia Peios in 1970, who were still the owners in 1995. Numerous businesses have been conducted in each of the two shops over the years. (Sheedy p84)

Statement of significance

The proportions of the façade, and in particular the intact detailing of the upper parapet lend this building good aesthetic value. The building is important for its association with the Inter War development phase of Queanbeyan, a time when the town went through rapid development associated with the construction of Canberra. The façade makes an important contribution to the character of Monaro Street, the more so because of its location at the end of the Monaro Street row of Inter War shops

Other comment if relevant

This building would respond well to restoration.





Name

Former Oddfellows Hall (Elders Real Estate)

Address

20 – 22 Monaro St

Description

History

Statement of significance

Other comment if relevant

Below threshold



Name

Shop (Oz property Services and Real estate sales and rentals)

Address

27 - 29 Monaro Street

Check this is allotment 4/24

Description

The façade above the awning is Inter War Classical Revival, distinguished by horizontally banded columns at either side, with multi-paned sash windows (are these original). Either side of the windows is a small mock column with base and capital. There is strong horizontal banding at the cornice and to a lesser extent at the top of the parapet. This is a more conservative façade (than say art deco) and may relate to the original owner/business.

History

Original owner of allotment 4 was Robert Collins. John Bull began a store on this site in 1876. Hayes and Russel acquired the land and building in 1898 and held it until 1941. Date of construction of Number 27 -29 not established but from style would appear to be in the mid to late 1920s. The building housed Frawley Brothers up to about 1988, after which it was purchased by Leggett's Real Estate Agency.(Sheedy p76)

Statement of significance

The building makes a valuable contribution to the set of above-awning facades along Monaro Street. It is associated with Queanbeyan's Inter War development phase.



Name

Tourist Hotel

Address

31 – 41 Monaro Street

Description

Add: *front wall tiles are said to have been specially imported from Italy*

History

Change: 1972 to 1872

Statement of significance

Enter in LEP



Name

Black's Chambers

Address

47 -51 Monaro St
Lot 6/24

Description

A two-storey brick building containing three shops below the awning. Above the awning are three sets of windows each containing three multi-paned sashes. There is a shallow pediment at the parapet and some distinctive horizontal banding in the render.

History

Allotment originally owned by Michael Doyle. The site was used subsequently for many commercial purposes and had several owners. In 1905 Wilhelmina Caroline Black had acquired all the shops on the site, one of which was operated as her husband's, Charles Black's, oyster shop. Charles Black was a native of Germany and was for many years the town crier. He died in 1918. Wilhelmina Black continued her business of "tobacco, tobacco products, fancy goods and stationery, ladies haircutting and combings, and first class refreshment rooms" and died in July 1951. Their daughter, Pauline Murphy continued the business until her retirement in 1964. Their son Emil Gustav (Doc) Black had a music business in the complex until c 1939. (Sheedy p68)

The existing building replaced the earlier premises in 1927. It was a large two-storey building with ground floor shops and family residence above.

Statement of significance

A fine Inter War façade in a slightly reserved classic revival tradition dating from 1927. In good original condition above the awning, it makes a valuable contribution to the streetscape.

The Black's had a long association with this site, both before and after construction of this building, which has both historic and aesthetic value.



Name

Dudley Building

SHI - already included - check

Address

57 – 59 Monaro St

Description

The building has remarkably good integrity notwithstanding shopfront modifications below the awning. The façade above the awning retains all of its historic detailing and makes a very good contribution to Monaro Street. The side elevation, which is also visible from Monaro Street, retains its red face-brick wall with very little alteration. Similarly the rear elevation retains its exposed face-brick and timber casement windows, all of which is capped by a hipped galvanised iron roof.

A new structure immediately to the rear (north) of the historic building has no heritage value. Between this newer structure and the carpark is a former nursery that dates to the 1960s and also has no heritage value.

History

The Dudley connection dates back to 1888, when George Thomas and Mary Ann were tenants of the former property on the site, and continued until the Dudley sisters sold the current building in 1959. The construction of this building is historically associated with growth of Queanbeyan during the time that early Canberra was being built, as its construction date of 1927 coincides with the year that the Provisional Parliament House was opened.

Statement of significance

Dating to the Inter war period (1927). An interesting and well-composed façade with added impact due to the elevated parapet, so that it sits higher than Black's Chambers next door (which was built the year before Dudley's Building). The place has good architectural integrity.

Because of its overall integrity the whole of the 1927 building is considered to be significant and should therefore not be demolished, although modifications could continue to be made to the shopfronts below the awning fronting Monaro Street. The shopfronts below the awning are not considered significant.

A new structure immediately to the rear (north) of the historic building has no heritage value. Between this newer structure and the carpark is a former nursery that dates to the 1960s and also has no heritage value.

Other comment if relevant

The new structure and nursery at the rear could be demolished and redeveloped. A new structure could be connected to the rear of Dudley's Building, providing that it was done with sensitivity and in a manner that did not compromise the significant building. The alleyway between Dudley's and Moore's buildings should not be built upon.



Name

Royal Hotel
SHI 2290 093

Address

85 – 93 Monaro st

Description

History

Add: the architect was W Henry Lumley

Statement of significance

Other comment if relevant

Enter in Heritage schedule



Name

Fallick's Building

Address

95 – 99 Monaro St
SHI 2290 438

Description

There are two components to the façade: the corner art deco elevation and the more traditional façade facing into Crawford St.

History

Edit existing history

Also add:

The section of the building on the corner of Monaro and Crawford Streets was designed by Ken Oliphant in late 1936 or early 1937. The existing building on the site, the Carrington Building, was demolished in January 1937 to make way for the new structure. It was to contain two spacious shops on the ground floor with four offices above, and was to accommodate the Fallicks' stationery business. Taylor was again the builder, using bricks from the Canberra brickworks. The Fallick family commenced operations in the building on 17 July 1936.

The back half – or Monaro Street frontage – of Fallick's building at the corner of Monaro and Crawford Streets was designed by (William) Henry Lumley. It was for the Fallick family, who were proprietors of the 'Queanbeyan Age' and owners of a local stationery business. The building was erected in 1926-27 by the local builder S.J. Taylor and was completed in the middle of the latter year.

Statement of significance

add

Designed by architect Ken Oliphant. The significance also includes the rear section fronting Crawford St, that was designed by Lumley.





Rear section designed by Lumley

Name

Federation Free Style Shops
Currently Vinnies, Manicure and Tatoo shop
(amend name as indicated)

SHI 2290 453

Address

130 – 134 Monaro

Description

The style is Federation Free (delete *classical*)

History

OK

Statement of significance

The style is Federation Free (delete *classical*)



Name

Inter-War Style Shop

(Spackman Real estate)

SHI 2290 455

Address

138 – 140 Monaro

Description

ok

History

In 1923 the rate books show that this property was owned by the estate of John Malcolm McIntosh who died in Sydney in 1922. The present building was constructed circa 1924/25 at which time the land was owned by William Phillip Bluett. A café was opened in the new building by J Malanos and Prodis.

In 1936 the ownership passed from Bibb and Monck to Miss Muriel Reid of Tallaganda who sold to Elias Southwell in 1946, then Hiscock's Holdings P/L in 1973, Giannaras in 1988 and David Madew in 1993.

Statement of significance

Constructed in 1924, the building has played an active role in the history of commerce in Queanbeyan's main street. It was constructed in the town's significant Inter War phase and has architectural styling reflecting that period. A very attractive parapet contributes to Monaro Street's skyline. It and the building at 134 Monaro St nicely frame the laneway with suitably styled and scaled structures.

The place has historic, aesthetic and streetscape value.



Name

Former Bradbury's Brewery site
SHI 2290 457

Address

146 – 154 Monaro

Description

Delete *Brick Shop with iron roof*

History

This is the third significant building on the site, the earliest being the brewery, then a group of shops from about 1924 until 1939, when this building was constructed by Vic. Sacagio as a group of four shops. There have been numerous tenants since.

Statement of significance

Historically significant for the role the building has played in the commerce of Monaro Street for most of the twentieth century. The building also has aesthetic value due to the distinctive gables, rendered walls and terra cotta roofing.



MORISSET STREET

Name

St Stephen's Presbyterian Church

Shi 2290 384

Address

2 Morisset Street

Description

Church, hall, mature trees and garden setting.

History

Statement of significance

The place including its setting is of high local significance for historic, aesthetic and social value reasons.

The significance also includes the community hall at the rear of the block



Church



Hall

Name

Presbyterian Manse

Address

Morisset St

Description

A late Victorian brick dwelling with hipped and gabled corrugated iron roof. The building includes timber bracketed eaves, decorative barge boards, projecting square-bay window and timber verandah posts with ornate brackets.

History

The work of James Barnet, New South Wales Colonial Architect from 1865 to 1890, is well represented in the general Canberra region. He designed the Court Houses at Tumut (1875-76), Yass (1880), Young (1884), Goulburn (1885-87), Cooma (1888) and Junee (1890), as well as the Post Offices at Goulburn (1881) and Yass (1884).⁴² The buildings he is known to have designed are almost all public structures or, in other words, government buildings; his known corpus of works includes no surviving private domestic structures.

There is, however, one private domestic building that can definitely be assigned to him. This is the handsome St Stephen's Presbyterian Manse in Queanbeyan. It stands in Morisset Street, where it forms a unique and harmonious combination with St Stephen's Church which was designed by the Reverend Alberto Dias Soares and erected in 1872-74.

The manse is one of very few private or non-government buildings that Barnet designed during his long career in NSW. Before he entered government service, he was the architect for a couple of houses in Phillip Street, Sydney, some shops in Sussex Street and the Chalmers Presbyterian Church in Chalmers Street, Surry Hills. Of these, only the church now survives. Known today as the Welsh Presbyterian Church, it and St Stephen's Manse are the only remaining examples of Barnet's work as an architect of private buildings.⁴³

Barnet designed the manse free of charge for the Reverend Robert Alexander Steel, MA, his wife Amy and their family in 1881. Amy Steel was Barnet's eldest daughter. When the Reverend Steel was appointed to the Queanbeyan charge in May 1881, there was no manse in the whole charge nor even any other suitable premises in the town for him and his family to occupy. They were forced to put up in Bungendore until a manse was provided for them in Queanbeyan. For this purpose, the church formed a Manse Building Committee soon after Steel's appointment.⁴⁴

Barnet produced plans and specifications for the manse by September 1881. It comprised a six-room brick cottage on a stone foundation, with an attached kitchen and 'Servant's Room'. No early start was made on construction, however, because the Building Committee was unable to raise sufficient funds. Probably in a bid to cut the costs of construction, the committee approved some unspecified modifications to the plans. In the end, it was to be more than twelve months before the committee members felt that they had just enough money in hand to

*Thanks to the Reverend Andrew McConaghy, Minister of St Stephen's, for enabling the author to inspect the interior of the manse.

⁴² Peter Bridges and Don McDonald, *James Barnet Colonial Architect*, Sydney, Hale and Iremonger, 1988, p. 132; Chris Johnson, Patrick Bingham-Hall and Peter Kohane, *James Barnet: The Universal Value of Civic Existence*, Balmain, Pesaro, 2000, p. 42.

⁴³ Johnson *et al.*, *James Barnet*, p. 26; Bridges and McDonald, *James Barnet Colonial Architect*, pp. 28, 29.

⁴⁴ *Queanbeyan Age* [hereafter *QA*], 27 March 1883, p. 2; *The Presbyterian and Australian Witness* [hereafter *P&AW*], 4 June 1881, p. 5; *Goulburn Evening Penny Post* [hereafter *GEPP*], 24 May 1881, p. 4.

call for tenders. Inevitably, of those contractors who submitted tenders, the committee chose the cheapest.⁴⁵

It was not a wise option. Within three months, it became clear that the successful tenderer, a builder from Woodhouselee near Goulburn, was unable to fulfil the contract. In fact, he had not even made a start. At this impasse, the committee turned to a trusted local contractor, John Kealman. Although his final price of £650 was well above the £509 quoted by the failed Woodhouselee tenderer, Kealman and his work were well known to church members. Not only was he was a member of the church's congregation, but in the 1870s he had carried out the carpentry for St Stephen's and had even designed, built and donated the pulpit to the church.⁴⁶

Kealman was well credentialled and equipped to perform the work. After working as a carpenter on George Campbell's Duntroon property in the 1860s, he had learned how to make good quality bricks and moved into the building trade as a contractor in his own right. In 1875, he built the original St John's Presbyterian Church in Bungendore and, in 1876-78, rebuilt the spire of St John's Church in Canberra. A string of government contracts soon followed. He constructed additions to the Queanbeyan Court House and Gaol in 1877 and 1878 respectively, and erected the Bungendore Public School in 1879, the Queanbeyan Post Office in 1879-80, the Gundaroo Court House in 1882-83 and the Sutton Public School in 1882-83.

To enhance his business and the quality of his work, Kealman had established an imported brickmaking machine on the Garryowen Estate in Queanbeyan in 1879. This enterprise, the first of its kind in southern New South Wales, produced 4,000 high-quality bricks per day. Kealman would have used these bricks in the construction of the manse.⁴⁷

It was distinctly in Kealman's favour, too – and a reassurance to the Manse Building Committee – that Barnet was familiar with and approved of his work. During a visit to Queanbeyan in October 1881, Barnet had carried out a careful inspection of the construction of further additions to the Court House, for which Kealman was the contractor. On completing the inspection, Barnet expressed complete satisfaction with the standard of workmanship.⁴⁸ Indeed, Barnet probably had previous acquaintance with Kealman's work. Kealman had erected the Queanbeyan Police Barracks or Police Sergeant's Residence – now the Queanbeyan Historical Museum – in 1875-76 and the town's Post Office in 1879-80, both of which Barnet may have designed or at least would have been closely associated with.

Kealman signed the contract to build the manse in January 1883 after 'certain deviations from the plans' had been agreed upon.⁴⁹ It is likely that the purpose of these 'deviations' was to lower costs. One such deviation may have comprised the laying of Kealman's bricks in colonial bond on the less visible western side and rear of the building, in contrast to the use of English bond on the front and eastern sides. This strategy would have reduced the number of bricks and hence the cost of the construction.

The work of construction commenced in February 1883 and proceeded rapidly. The foundation stone of the building was laid at a ceremony on 22 March 1883 and, in May, work had advanced to the point where Kealman was able to roof in both the main building and the kitchen attachment. But a shortage of funds

⁴⁵ *GEPP*, 29 September 1881, p. 4; 1 November 1881, p. 4; *QA*, 26 September 1882, p. 2; 17 October 1882, p. 3; 14 November 1882, p. 2.

⁴⁶ *QA*, 30 January 1883, p. 2; 27 March 1883, p. 2; *P&AW*, 31 March 1883, p. 5; Jan Armour, *And This Stone: The Story of St. Stephen's Presbyterian Church, Queanbeyan*, Queanbeyan, 1974, p. 27.

⁴⁷ *QA*, 18 June 1879, p. 2; 9 August 1879, p.2.

⁴⁸ *GEPP*, 13 October 1881, p. 4.

⁴⁹ *QA*, 27 March 1883, p. 2.

threatened the completion of work. At the end of June, the Building Committee remained £200 shy of the figure required. Steel, thereupon, decided to launch an appeal for funds from the wider Presbyterian community. Through weekly advertisements in *The Presbyterian and Australian Witness*, he entreated Presbyterians in Sydney and other parts of the colony to make gifts of work or money so that a fund-raising 'Sale of Work' could be held in late September. The appeal was evidently successful. The manse was completed in November, enabling Steel and his family to take up residence from their temporary refuge in Bungendore.⁵⁰

A photograph dating from *circa* 1886 shows the manse just a few years after its completion. Apart from the white picket fence which has been replaced by a brick fence, the front aspect of the building is unchanged. The roofline, chimneys, bay window, verandah, unrendered brickwork, awning over the windows on the eastern side and even the bargeboards remain today exactly as they were when the manse was erected. The interior of the building also remains largely intact. It retains original fireplaces, architraves, some pressed metal ceilings, and mantelpieces donated by Hudson Brothers Timber Merchants of Sydney in 1883.⁵¹

While the original roof has been replaced by a new CGI roof, the principal change to the manse has been the building of an extension onto the eastern side of the structure at its rear. Now largely hidden by shrubs, the extension was built to match the original brickwork and window details. It may have been erected in the late 1880s or early 1890s, perhaps by Kealman, to accommodate the Steels' growing family. They eventually had seven children.

Although as a private dwelling the manse is a departure from government buildings that Barnet designed, in some degree it resembles some of the smaller official structures that either he personally or the Colonial Architect's Office designed in the 'house style' he had established. These structures included police barracks and quarters for staff of lighthouses. Nevertheless, where these buildings embody the sober and solemn quality that Barnet intended for official structures, the manse exhibits a rather more homely, genial and welcoming character while still retaining an air of dignity and respectability. This Barnet achieved without resorting to the use of Picturesque and other new-fangled architectural ornamentation to which, by temperament and professional inclination, he was in any case vehemently opposed.⁵²

Statement of significance

The manse is unique as the lone surviving example of the very few private residences that James Barnet ever designed in New South Wales. With the Welsh Presbyterian Church in Sydney, it is one of only two extant private architectural commissions that he executed. The position of the manse next to the Soares-designed St Stephen's Church, moreover, is a unique architectural association. For all that, the manse is virtually unrecognised as a Barnet work. The manse and, for that matter, the Welsh Presbyterian Church deserve greater recognition as rare representatives of Barnet's work in the private domain, displaying his abilities in a sphere outside the government structures he usually designed.

Other comment if relevant

This is an excellent building that should be listed in its own right (and including its garden setting).

⁵⁰ *QA*, 6 February 1883, p. 2; 27 March 1883, p. 2; 8 May 1883, p. 2; *P&AW*, 5 May 1883, p. 5; 30 June 1883, pp. 5, 6; 3 November 1883, p. 5; *Goulburn Herald*, 29 November 1883, p. 2.

⁵¹ *P&AW*, 31 March 1883, p. 5.

⁵² Bridges and McDonald, *James Barnet Colonial Architect*, pp. 13, 51-2, 54-5.



RUTLEDGE STREET

Name

Federation Period House

SHI 2290 425

Address

18 Rutledge St

Description

History

Statement of significance

Other comment if relevant

Use Data from SHI



Name

Hereford house
SHI No 2290418

Address

32 Rutledge St

Description

This is a good example of an Inter War bungalow that appears to retain much of its original detail, even down to the fence panels. Distinctive features include wide sweeping roof, gables facing street, pressed metal infill to gables, elaborate window and door joinery, exposed rafter ends, decorative verandah brackets, rendered verandah wall with capping, rough cast render infill panels and terra cotta chimney pots.

History

Built in 1921 for George McKeahnie. A number of bricks from Bradbury's Brewery in Monaro Street were used to build "Hereford House". McKeahnie had acquired the brewery in 1920 and had it fully demolished in 1924. George Nano later moved into the house and lived there until his death in 1994 at the age of 96 years.

Statement of significance

The building is in very good condition and is in an important part of Rutledge Street, facing the church. The building enhances the overall character of the street. It is a substantial residence and reflects its association with George McKeahnie, one of Queanbeyan's established citizens of the day.

It has historic and aesthetic value, high integrity, including front fence, is a good example of its type, has historic associations with George McKachnie, and makes a valuable contribution to the Rutledge streetscape.

Other comment if relevant

Meld this data with the existing database





PLACES IN THE EXPANDED QCC AREA

Name

Wanna Wanna homestead , garden and outbuildings group

Address

149 Wanna Wanna Road, Carwoola

Description

SLAB HUT - slabs with mud daub and wooden pegs, corrugated iron roof, board floor and recently dry-paved area on original dirt floor. Remnants of hand painted wallpaper and Queanbeyan Age newspapers as wallpaper. Remnants of gauze lining on ceiling. Massive stone fireplace with evidence of external bread oven. Sited in garden surrounded by old pines including *Pinus pinata* and Cypress, overgrown *Buxus* border and suckering *Robinias*

PISE STABLE - rendered pise externally, original internally, corrugated iron roof. Hand made wooden troughs. Sited in paddock with adjacent hitching rails.

HOMESTEAD - central portion of clay bricks from pit along creek, tallow-wood verandahs on 3 sides and built in on fourth. Plain timber posts. Galvanised iron roof. Tallow-wood floors. Oak-bench servery with original sink, wall tiles and fittings. Kitchen and laundry/buttery of "Canberra brick". Four oven AGA stove. Strapped ceilings.

GARDEN - original drive lined by senescent *Pinus radiata*; homestead gravel turning circle, wisteria walk leading to hand made ant-bed tennis court; kitchen garden and orchard adjacent to homestead. Many of the original plantings still surviving including windbreak of *Cupressus torulosa*; Italian Cypress, massive holly and *Berberis* and suckering lilacs. Courtyard retaining wall dated 1936.

History

In 1859, Samuel Taylor of Ammersham in Sussex, a free settler who had worked as a labourer on the Queanbeyan bridge, selected at Wanna Wanna on the Captain's Flat road. The land which he took up had originally been part of Carwoola and in all probability totalled only a few hundred acres. There were at least three children in the Taylor family when they arrived at Wanna Wanna, all of them under seven years old. Despite the fact that their accommodation was a rudimentary slab hut, a further six children were born over the next ten years. All nine reached maturity, though one, Jane, died at the age of sixteen.

The Taylors' hut was not one which they built themselves, though they undoubtedly improved it, but one of a number dotted throughout the district. The later examples are usually said to have been built by miners, but the hut at Wanna Wanna, still extant and in good condition – it is in use as a guest cottage – dates from around 1830 (eg. wooden pegs, not nails, were used in its construction). It is believed originally to have been a Carwoola shepherd's hut. Almost all – possibly all – of the other local examples have since burnt down or been otherwise destroyed.

Circa 1875, a pise stable was built, with a side room where Barnardo's boys were reputedly housed for a time.

Samuel sold the property to Mr Francis Powell of Bungendore sometime about the turn of the century. Francis Powell gave Wanna Wanna to his son, Alec, on the latter's return from the First World War. The Powells owned the large Turalla and Clare properties near Bungendore. Alec built Wanna Wanna into a substantial undertaking of some 3,500 acres. He married Florence Finch of Greenwich and brought his new bride to his farm. The story goes that Florence took one look at the slab hut and refused to live there, returning to Sydney until Alec built the present homestead (1920-22). But when Florence did come to Wanna Wanna to live, she laid out the framework of the gardens which continue to delight visitors and family alike today. The homestead itself has been altered

over the years, but still retains its core – built of home-made, local sandstock/clay bricks (complete with possum and cat paw marks) – and its unmistakable 'Southern Tablelands vernacular' style. Only 32 acres of the original block are not subdivided.

In 1932, Wanna Wanna stretched virtually from the intersection of the Wanna Wanna road with the Captain's Flat road, on both sides of the latter as far as Stoney Creek and back along Wanna Wanna road to what is now Taliesin (sold in 2003 for sub-development). The only exceptions to his holdings were 140 acres held by James Samuel Taylor, son of the original Samuel, and 300 acres immediately across the Captain's Flat road from Taylor's land (most of which was granted in February 1993 to descendants of the Ngunnawal tribe).

It seems likely that Alec was wounded or perhaps gassed in the war, for his health was never good and he died young. So it was left to Florence to run the farm and raise her son and daughter. She proved more than equal to both tasks and the district abounds with tales of 'Florrie' and her legendary toughness. Yet it wasn't all work: the children (both at boarding schools) brought friends home for the school holidays and Wanna Wanna tennis parties attracted carriage and wagon-loads of young people from the Royal Military College, as well as from other properties such as Woden and Tuggeranong. Florence was a cousin of the actor Peter Finch, who spent many school holidays at Wanna – and returned there to jackeroo for a few weeks before filming 'The Shiralee', apparently so he could look the part in the film.

Much of the timber for the construction of the garden fences of the new Canberra was cut from Wanna Wanna. According to the local account, Florence herself used to stand at the gate and tally the log loads on the trucks heading out, to ensure that there was no funny business.

But gradually Florence's health failed and she became more reliant on others. The farm fell on hard times. One of the last managers was a drunkard and is chiefly remembered for letting the sheep in to the homestead gardens. He supposedly shot himself in the manager's quarters, now 'Calabash' farmhouse. Florrie retired to a home in Red Hill in Canberra and died shortly thereafter. Wanna Wanna was subdivided in the early 1970s after a proposal to turn it into a country club with golf course and residential estate was rejected by Yarrawlumla Shire council.

Wanna Wanna's identity has emerged as the name of the locality within the district of Carwoola.

Statement of significance

Wanna Wanna is significant as a local historical place, with unbroken associations with rural living and grazing. It has importance as a historic destination for the local community, and contributes to a local sense of place.

The buildings and grounds have aesthetic value as a pleasing blend of architectural variety and domestic landscape features. Remnant bushland adjacent to the homesteading enhances the setting of the place.

The buildings have importance for their technical features. A range of construction methods and materials reflects diversity of skills, fashions and responses to needs arising over an extended period. The rarity of the shepherd's hut adds to the significance of the place.

Other comment if relevant

Site not accessed at time of this study

Photos

Request owners to provide up to date photographs of significant items during the consultation process.

Name

'Calabash' formerly part of 'Wanna Wanna'

Address

162 Wanna Wanna Road

Description**History**

'Calabash' is the property of David Gray at 162 Wanna Wanna Road. It features the old shearing shed and shearers' quarters from 'Wanna Wanna'. This property was founded by Samuel and Ann (*née* Smith) Taylor. They arrived in New South Wales from their native England in October 1852 and proceeded direct to Queanbeyan. Samuel Taylor worked as a labourer on the original Queen's Bridge across the Queanbeyan River which was opened in August 1858.⁵³

Taylor selected the foundation block of 'Wanna Wanna' in 1874. This was Portion 16 of the Parish of Carwoola, a block measuring 320 acres that straddled the Wanna Wanna Road. He added to the property by selecting Portions 36 and 37 in 1876 and Portion 107 in 1883, each of them of 40 acres in extent. His sons James Samuel and Aaron also made selections in the area.⁵⁴ Samuel Taylor sold 'Wanna Wanna' to Frank Alexander Powell in about 1900. Ann Taylor died in August 1902 and Samuel in January 1909.⁵⁵

Frank Powell was a pastoralist and large landowner in the Queanbeyan-Bungendore areas. He had been a Dividing Commissioner in Queensland and was later an appraiser in the Federal Capital Territory. He died in Bungendore on 1 June 1929.⁵⁶

It is not known when the shearing shed and shearers' quarters were built or which owner was responsible for their construction. As Samuel Taylor was engaged in sheep-farming up until he sold 'Wanna Wanna' to Powell around 1900, it is possible that the buildings were erected during his ownership of the property. Both structures are reputedly in very good condition, with the latter having been converted into the residence for the Gray family.

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Site not accessed at time of this study

For future investigation

Photos

⁵³ Rex Cross and Bert Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, Queanbeyan, 1983, p. 127; 'Death of Mrs. Ann Taylor', *Queanbeyan Age*, 3 September 1902, p. 2.

⁵⁴ Map: Parish of Carwoola, 15 July 1891, Department of Lands Image ID 10229501.

⁵⁵ 'Death of Mrs. Ann Taylor', *Queanbeyan Age*, 3 September 1902, p. 2; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 127.

⁵⁶ Peter Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan: from the district to the Australian Capital Territory 1820-1930*, Canberra, 2001, p. 261.

Name

Mason Brothers' Brickworks

Address

Captain's Flat Road, 1.8 km from the turnoff from the King's Highway, on the left-hand side.⁵⁷ The site extends west from two large excavations, one of which is immediately adjacent to the road. There is a dirt track into the bush from the sealed road at the east end of the site.

Description

The site comprises the extensive remains of the former brickworks including two excavations each about 30 – 40 metres in diameter. Nearby are concrete blocks with metal bolts etc indicative of machinery footings. Timber posts have been cut off at ground level either side of the footings, suggesting a former roofed enclosure. Concrete embankments in the ground may have been a loading dock or retaining wall. Further west is a level area with mounds of earth and brick, and further west still is what appears to have been a road or dam wall across the creek bed also made from earth and old bricks.

History

These brickworks are mainly associated with Walter Henry Mason. Mason was a builder and developer who came to Queanbeyan in 1924. He secured a number of major building contracts in the new federal capital, including the observatory and other buildings at Mt Stromlo and most of the cottages at The Causeway.⁵⁸ He also built the Queanbeyan Hotel in 1926, the bricks for which were manufactured at his brickworks on the Captain's Flat Road.⁵⁹

Mason spent approximately £11,000 in establishing his brickworks, but he admitted in 1928 that they were a 'losing proposition'.⁶⁰ The probable reason for this was that, while he had hoped that the bricks would be used in the construction of buildings for the federal capital, they 'failed to meet required specifications'.⁶¹

Owing to a dispute with Reschs over the construction of the Hotel Queanbeyan, Mason was declared bankrupt in early 1928. As part of the winding up of his business, the brickworks were put up for auction on 17 December 1927. At that time, they were described as including a two-storey galvanised iron building, a weatherboard office, a two-roomed weatherboard cottage, a caretaker's room, a drying shed, three brick kilns and various items of equipment such as brick presses, an elevator and return chute, steam engines, a boiler, a generator and electric lighting plant. There were also approximately 50,000 bricks in stock.⁶² It is not known how much currently remains of the buildings and equipment that made up the brickworks.

Statement of significance

This is an interesting site with ample evidence of the former brickworks still extant. The place is important for having been a major brickworks within the area, even if only for a short period of time. The bricks were used for important buildings in Queanbeyan, including the Queanbeyan Hotel. The place demonstrates building practice of the day, when it was not uncommon for a builder to make the bricks.

⁵⁷ Susan Stanton, *Boom to Bust – and Back Again: Captain's Flat 1883-1983*, Captain's Flat, 1983, p. 85.

⁵⁸ Information from Wal Mason, jnr; Jill Waterhouse, *Canberra: Early Days at The Causeway: A Community History*, Canberra, 1992, p. 130.

⁵⁹ Stanton, *Boom to Bust – and Back Again*, p. 85; transcript of interview of Fred McCauley (*sic*) by Bert Sheedy, 1964, p. 4, McCauley family file, Sheedy Memorial Local History Collection, Queanbeyan City Library [QCL].

⁶⁰ *Queanbeyan Age*, 5 April 1928, p. 1.

⁶¹ Stanton, *Boom to Bust – and Back Again*, p. 85.

⁶² *Queanbeyan Age*, 1 December 1927, p. 2.

Other comment if relevant

Photos



Brickpit



Machinery footing



Brick marked "The Mason"

Name

'Burbong' homestead

Address

Off Kings Highway at the eastern boundary between QCC and Palerang shire

Description

The place comprises a brick dwelling with corrugated iron roof, a vertical slab building at the rear, various outbuildings and some mature trees.

The brick building is built on a stone footing and has six-pane double hung timber sash windows. Several doors and windows open to the front verandah. The doors are of the traditional four panel type. The roof is hipped and has minimal eave. Brick bond includes a row of headers every fourth course or so, indication solid brick construction.

The vertical slab building, which has a brick rear wall, also has a corrugated iron roof. The space between the two buildings has been partly roofed.

History

This was the property found by Luke Colverwell, snr. He was born at Bath in England in 1795 and was transported to New South Wales as a convict in 1812. Colverwell received a conditional pardon in November 1821 and, by 1828, he was working as a stock-keeper for James Richard Styles in the Bungonia and Gundaroo districts. At Gundaroo, he met Mary Danahy (aka Margaret Donahy) who had also been transported as a convict, in 1828. Luke Colverwell and Mary Danahy married in May 1831, though it was to be another eight years before Mary received her conditional pardon.

After their marriage, the couple settled on 'Dirty Swamp' in the Kowen area and began to raise a family. Tragically, their first two daughters, Mary and Eliza, drowned on the family property on 31 December 1837. They were buried in a private family plot that still exists on the property within the borders of the ACT.

By February 1849, Colverwell had amassed land holdings of 3,739 acres on the Molonglo River, and it has been assumed that this included the foundation parts of the 'Burbong' property. Colverwell may have acquired some of this land from James Atkinson. The name 'Burbong' almost certainly refers to the personal name of an Aborigine, 'Burobong', whom surveyor Robert Dixon met on the Murrumbidgee River near its junction with the Yass River in 1829.

Luke Colverwell, snr., died in December 1876, but his descendants continued to live on and work the 'Burbong' property until the present day. They were 'first-class stockmen and shearers' and, in the latter part of the 19th century, bred and raised horses for the Indian Army.

When the village of Burbong was proposed in 1889, Luke Colverwell, jnr., purchased 540 acres of land nearby and, calling the property 'Argyle', erected a home on it. The stone chimney of this house was still standing in 1985.

In 1969, many scenes for the film 'Ned Kelly starring Mick Jagger were shot on the property. The property has also been used for many years as a tourist venue where demonstrations of sheep mustering and shearing are held for overseas visitors.

The date of the 'Burbong' homestead and which particular Colverwells it was associated with are currently not known. Further research is required to answer these questions.⁶³

Statement of significance

⁶³ Rex L. Cross, *Bygone Queanbeyan*, Queanbeyan, revised edition, 1985, pp. 104-6; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 12; online indexes to convicts at the NSW State Archives.

Locally significant

- Historic
- Good example of 19th century rural homestead with outbuildings.
- Setting and curtilage intact
- High integrity
- Good ability to demonstrate a 19th century rural homestead.
- Significant association with the Colverwell's of Kowen Forest, and hence a long time association with early settlement and development of the local area. Strong links to other buildings and children's graves in the Kowen Forest area.



Name

Argyle Cutting Public School and makeshift township site

Address

Northeastern corner of Portion 132 Parish of Carwoola, between the King's Highway and the railway line.

Note: The Argyle Cutting School site is probably just inside the old Queanbeyan City Council boundaries.

Description**History**

The Argyle Cutting Public School was a temporary school that was opened in June 1885 for children of men working on the Bungendore to Queanbeyan railway line. The hilly country in the sixteen miles between the two towns, together with Molonglo Gorge, made the going difficult, with construction gangs having to make a total of 139 cuttings. Twelve men lost their lives while working on the section of the line near Queanbeyan. Progress on the railway work was accompanied by a 'Railway Town' that moved from one location to the next. The town consisted of shanties and tents in which the workers and their families lived and from which butchers' shops, bakeries, sly grog shops and other stores operated.⁶⁴

The school would have lasted a year or perhaps two at the most. Its location, along with the successive locations of the 'Railway Town', are probably now archaeological sites. They might be suitable as training digs for students of archaeology from the Australian National University.

Statement of significance

Further site research required to establish location

⁶⁴ Errol Lea-Scarlett, *Queanbeyan District and People*, Queanbeyan, 1968, pp. 95-7; Cross, *Bygone Queanbeyan*, revised edition, p. 25.

Name

Sites of the Googong Public School

Address**Description****History**

A square block of 160 acres was reserved as a site for the school on 19 April 1872, the block straddling the Cooma Road.⁶⁵ However, this was apparently not the site on which the school originally operated. According to Mrs Mary Grace Rein (*née* McCawley), who attended the school as a girl, the school was first located on the Wellsvale property (which itself was originally called 'Googong' and was owned by the Brown family).⁶⁶ Arthur Swan, who attended the school as a boy, recalled that it was situated 'about a mile and a half' from the Wellsvale homestead 'going south up the flat'.⁶⁷ When the school was moved in about 1912, it was shifted out onto the Cooma Road about two miles from where it had been.⁶⁸ This would have been on the block that had been reserved in 1872.

The school operated from January 1883 to October 1913, with a gap from July 1901 to December 1904.⁶⁹ Mary Rein described the structure as a single-roomed 'slab building with a chimney' that was open to the weather. She said that the parents of the pupils would hold occasional working bees to clean the building up and paint it.

The building is no longer extant and it is not clear on which side of the Cooma Road it stood. Although the building has disappeared, its foundations and other ground-level or subsurface remains may still be present at both of the sites that it occupied.

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Need to inspect the site to see if remains are extant.

⁶⁵ Map: Parish of Googong, 19 February 1921, National Library of Australia [NLA].

⁶⁶ Transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein by Errol Lea-Scarlett, 11 January 1974, p. 3, McCawley family file, Sheedy Memorial Local History Collection, QCL.

⁶⁷ Transcript of interview with Arthur Swan and Bill Hopkins by P.B. Sheedy, 16 June 1974, p. 1, Swan family file, Sheedy Memorial Local History Collection, QCL.

⁶⁸ Transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein, p. 3.

⁶⁹ NSW Department of Education and Training, *Government Schools of New South Wales 1848-2003*, Sydney, 6th edition, 2003, p. 69.

Name

'Copperfield'

Address

On the western side of the Cooma Road

Description**History**

This was the home of John and Margaret (*née* Brown) Swan. John Swan was born in April 1845, the son of pioneers William and Jane (*née* Gatty) Swan. In January 1876, he married Margaret Brown, a daughter of James and Sarah Brown who lived at 'Googong' (later 'Wellsvale').⁷⁰

John and Margaret Swan purchased a number of contiguous blocks of the Parish of Googong on the western side of the Cooma Road. The first of these blocks appear to have been Portion 100 of 500 acres and Portion 101 of 100 acres. They were selected in 1880 and both had frontages to Jerrabomberra Creek, with Portion 100 also having a frontage to the Cooma Road.⁷¹

'Copperfield' was a brick-built cottage with a hipped roof and a skillion extension to the rear. It was photographed by Rex Cross in the early 1980s, at which time it was abandoned and its roof was partly missing.

John Swan died in February 1891 and his wife Margaret in February 1927.⁷²

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Need to locate and inspect site



⁷⁰ Bruce Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, Pearce ACT, 1981, p. 55; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 122; transcript of interview with Arthur Swan and Bill Hopkins, p. 1.

⁷¹ Map: Parish of Googong, 19 February 1921, NLA.

⁷² Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 122; Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, pp. 29, 309.

Name

'Sunset'

Address

East of the Cooma Road on Googong dam road

Description

Stone ruins of the former dwelling. Only the end walls survive, and suggest a rectangular gabled roof structure. There is a brick chimney embedded in the north wall. The south wall appears to be constructed from randomly selected field stone. A clump of exotic and native vegetation stands immediately to the north of the dwelling.

History

This was the home of John and Sarah (*née* Brown) McCawley. John McCawley was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, who had arrived in the colony in 1856. Sarah was born about 1855, the daughter of James and Sarah Brown of 'Googong' (later 'Wellsville'), who had also emigrated from County Cavan, in 1840. The wedding of John McCawley and Sarah Brown on 12 October 1876 was the first to be celebrated in the then new St Stephen's Presbyterian Church in Queanbeyan.⁷³

John McCawley selected a block of 640 acres on the western bank of the Queanbeyan River in July 1879. This was Portion 97 of the Parish of Googong. In December 1887, he selected three smaller blocks that adjoined Portion 97 on its western side. These were Portions 17 and 18 of 30 acres each and Portion 16 of 27.5 acres.⁷⁴

Initially, McCawley erected a small stone cottage on the bank of the river on Portion 97. The cottage stood on what was the 'river road' to Queanbeyan. Many years later, his daughter Mary Grace, who was born in the cottage, recalled that it was 'completely surrounded by cherry trees' and that her father 'used to grow lots of things on the river bank – corn and hay, pumpkins, melons and everything that was suitable for the home.'⁷⁵ The remains of the cottage are probably now covered by the waters of the Googong Dam or, at least, stand within the Googong Foreshores area.

Mary Grace McCawley was born in 1888 and, when she was still an infant, the family moved into their new house nearer to the Cooma Road. Describing a photograph of this house in January 1974, Mary Grace stated that there was ...

... a small slab building to the right with a bark roof. The central part was built of slab and the third part of weatherboard. The brick chimney belonged to the central part. The central part was the original building, and the other slab building, I suppose. I remember when the weatherboard was built, about 1905, to be a bed-sitting room detached from the rest of the house. My mother [now a widow] lived in that part. On the left-hand end of the main part was the kitchen, the middle part was a bedroom, the right end was the dining room, and then round the back were bedrooms. The slab building on the right was a dairy.⁷⁶

John McCawley was killed when he was thrown from his horse on 25 September 1899. His widow Sarah live on at the family property, 'Sunset', until she died on 15 October 1940. Two unmarried sons of John and Sarah, Robert and Thomas McCawley, continued to farm at 'Sunset' until they died in November 1964 and

⁷³ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 55; E.J. Lea-Scarlett, R.L. Cross and P.B. Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 2, 1984, p. 160.

⁷⁴ Map: Parish of Googong, 19 February 1921, NLA.

⁷⁵ Transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein, pp. 1, 5.

⁷⁶ Transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein, p. 5.

June 1970 respectively. The property was then inherited by a nephew, Arthur Yates.⁷⁷

Significance

A rare surviving stone ruin from the 19th century that was associated with early settlement of the area. The building was the home of John and Sarah (*née* Brown) McCawley, the latter being the daughter of James and Sarah Brown of 'Googong' (later 'Wellsvale').
Locally significant.



⁷⁷ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 55; transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein, pp. 2, 6; Lea-Scarlett *et al.*, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 2, pp. 160, 194.

Name

'Wellsvale', formerly 'Googong'

Address

East of Cooma rd

Description**History**

The property that originally bore the name 'Googong' first formed part of Robert Campbell's 'River Station', which he acquired in or shortly after December 1835. About 1842, he leased the property to Dr James Murray of 'Woden'. The name 'Googong' is first mentioned in the baptismal register of Christ Church, Queanbeyan, in April 1848.⁷⁸

The 'Googong' property really owes its foundation to James and Sarah (*née* Courtney) Brown who emigrated from County Cavan, Ireland, in 1840. A blacksmith by occupation, Brown was initially employed by Thomas Macquoid on 'Wanniassa' and was later an overseer for Andrew Cunningham at 'Congwarra' and 'Lanyon'. By March 1865, he and his family were resident at Lobb's Hole near Williamsdale, at which time he had the distinction of being held up by Ben Hall's gang. He later moved into Queanbeyan onto a five-acre farmlet he had purchased in the 1850s.⁷⁹

Brown first took out a ten-year lease on the 'Googong' property and added to it with purchases in the area. By the time of his death in October 1883, he had acquired property amounting to 2,876 acres. His wife Sarah died in September 1889. The 'Googong' property was bought by the Gibbs family in 1899 and later, in the early 1920s, it was sold to William Joseph Wells. It was Wells who dropped the name 'Googong' and replaced it with 'Wellsvale'.⁸⁰

(According to James Brown's grandson, Arthur Swan, the name 'Googong' was pinched by John Albert Studdy or John Caragh Gorman for the nearby former holdings of William Feagan on the western side of the Queanbeyan River. Studdy purchased the holdings in 1903 and sold them to Gorman in 1920. All of this, however, is rather at odds with another source that indicates that the current 'Googong' property had acquired this name by 1885.)⁸¹

Significance**Other comment**

Further inspection required

No current Photo

⁷⁸ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 54.

⁷⁹ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 55; P.B. Sheedy, *Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan*, Queanbeyan, 1998, pp. 1, 2, 20; Lea-Scarlett *et al.*, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 2, p. 118.

⁸⁰ 'Oldest Living Person: Born in Queanbeyan', *Queanbeyan Age*, 4 October 1938; Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, pp. 55, 72; Lea-Scarlett *et al.*, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 2, p. 118; Sheedy, *Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan*, p. 20.

⁸¹ Transcript of interview with Arthur Swan and Bill Hopkins, p. 1.; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 26; Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, pp. 56, 72; letter, Bert Sheedy to Miss Maureen Batty, 4 March 1992, in Beatty family file, Sheedy Memorial Local History Collection, QCL.

Name

Current 'Googong' property

Address

East of Cooma Rd

Description**History**

This formed part of Robert Campbell's 'River Station' which he acquired at the end of 1835 or slightly later. Around 1842, Campbell leased the property to Dr James Murray. The stone cottage that stands or stood on the property dates from Campbell's period of ownership.

In October 1859, John Feagan purchased two parcels of land totalling 105 acres at what he called 'Little River' near 'Gugong' [Portions 10 and 11 of the Parish of Googong]. Feagan was a native of County Fermanagh, Ireland, who had immigrated to New South Wales with his wife Ann and their three children in October 1841. After working as a labourer on properties in the Bungendore and Braidwood districts, Feagan decided to try his luck on the Mongarlowe goldfields. He was evidently successful either at finding good quantities of payable gold or of making money from a hotel he allegedly ran on the diggings. Whatever the case, he accumulated sufficient wealth to make significant purchases of land.

Shortly after his 1859 purchase, Feagan bought two further blocks of land in the Googong area in February 1860. In October 1862, he purchased 1,209 acres of 'River Station' direct from Charles Campbell [Portion 3 Parish of Googong]. According to family tradition, Campbell quoted a price for the land to Feagan that he thought would be well beyond his means. But to Campbell's surprise, Feagan produced the required amount on the spot either in the form of gold he had found at Mongarlowe or in cash acquired from his successful gold-seeking or running of a pub on the goldfields. The land he bought from Campbell included the original stone cottage that stood on the 'River Station' property.⁸²

After Feagan purchased the land and its homestead from Campbell, he and his family moved into it. Feagan family tradition maintains that the stone cottage had actually been built by James Brown, rather than the Campbells, during the ten years that Brown leased the property from the Campbell family. Feagan added what became known as 'the big room' at the end of the house. It was reputedly a 'fine well-proportioned room, large enough to hold a gathering of a large family.'⁸³

Ann Feagan died in September 1867 and her husband John in October 1880. Their property was inherited by their only son William. He substantially increased the family holdings and also acquired three properties in Monaro Street, including the Commercial Hotel. Feagan sold his 'Googong' property to his nephew John Albert Studdy in 1903. He and his wife then retired to Goulburn where they died in 1919 and 1921 respectively.⁸⁴

When Studdy acquired the property, he built a weatherboard cottage in about 1904-05 for him and his family to live in. This was 'higher up' than the old stone cottage. The stone cottage itself was occupied by Con and Maria (*née* McInnes) Goiser who worked for Studdy on the property. After John Caragh Gorman bought the property, the Goisers vacated the cottage in 1923 and moved into

⁸² Heather Feagan, 'John and Ann Feagan: A Short History', 24 March 1988, p. 1, in Feagan family file, Sheedy Memorial Local History Collection, QCL; Sheedy, *Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan*, p. 17; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 26; Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 56.

⁸³ Feagan, 'John and Ann Feagan: A Short History', p. 1.

⁸⁴ Lea-Scarlett *et al.*, *Queanbeyan Pioneer Cemeteries*, vol. 2, p. 219; Feagan, 'John and Ann Feagan: A Short History', p. 2; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 26; letter, Sheedy to Batty, 4 March 1992, p. 3; Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 56.

Queanbeyan. Gorman re-named the old stone building 'Beltana'. The building was occupied by his son Neville Gorman and his family up until the property was resumed by the Commonwealth for Googong Dam in the mid-1970s. Neville Gorman's family simultaneously had occupied another residence that had been built by his father after his acquisition of the property. The Gorman family named this new residence 'Googong' and it, too, was supposedly resumed by the Commonwealth.⁸⁵

There are or were some other buildings that were associated with 'Googong', the status of which is not currently known. One of these buildings was a hay shed which was in existence by 1926.

In an interview in 1974, Mary Grace Rein (*née* McCawley) said that she could not remember ...

... any other small cottages in sight of [the old stone cottage]. There were no places on the hillside opposite, where the three creeks come down. The only one I know is the place where I think people by the name of Palmer lived. It was a well-built place. I used to swim there, in the river alongside ...

She described the Palmers' place as 'a stone cottage just a couple of hundred yards to the left if you stood on the verandah of the [old stone cottage], closer to the river ...' She thought that the Palmers were employees of William Feagan.⁸⁶ This stone cottage may have been the same one that is reported to have been built by Daniel Montgomery, a blacksmith and stonemason from the Braidwood district. This structure was described as standing 'on the western side of the Queanbeyan River, just below the Old River Station occupied by William Feagan.' At some unspecified date, the 'foundation stone' of this cottage or hut was taken and re-erected at the residence of Neville Gorman's mother, probably the new 'Googong' homestead. This suggests that the stone cottage or hut had fallen down or been demolished.⁸⁷

Yet another or again possibly the same stone cottage was occupied by the widower Thomas Beatty and his four sons from about 1846 until Beatty's death on 30 December 1879. The cottage or hut was situated on 34 acres of Crown Land 'opposite the River Station homestead.' The land was sold in 1856 and changed hands a few times before it was purchased by John Feagan in 1867; Beatty's eldest son, John, had married one of Feagan's daughters, Elizabeth, in 1851. The hut was reportedly in ruins in 1972.⁸⁸

Significance

Other comment

Further inspection required

Photo

No current photo

⁸⁵ Sheedy, *Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan*, p. 17; Cross and Sheedy, *Queanbeyan Pioneers – First Study*, p. 46; transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein, pp. 3-4.

⁸⁶ Transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein, pp. 4, 5.

⁸⁷ Letter, Sheedy to Batty, 4 March 1992, p.1.

⁸⁸ Feagan, 'John and Ann Feagan: A Short History', p. 2; Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 55; letter, Sheedy to Batty, 4 March 1992, p.1.



*The original 'River Station' or 'Googong' homestead about 1945
(From Sheedy, Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan, p. 17)*



*The original 'Googong' property in 1926, with the hay shed next to the
white 'X' (From Sheedy, Brief Overview of Garryowen Queanbeyan, p. 17)*

Name

'Red Hill', later 'Spion Kop'

Address**Description****History**

This was the property of John Beatty, son of Thomas Beatty, his wife Elizabeth (*née* Feagan) and their children. The property is particularly associated with two of John Beatty's sons, Tom and Bill, both of whom remained bachelors throughout their lives. John Beatty and / or his sons Tom and Bill took up selections on the western side of the Queanbeyan River. First named 'Red Hill', the property was located about five miles from the 'Sunset' property or three or four miles up the river from the Feagan's place at 'Googong', towards Burra.⁸⁹

Tom and Bill Beatty both served in the Boer War. After their return from South Africa, Bill re-named the property 'Spion Kop' after the site of an engagement in which he had taken part during the conflict. Bill and two other unmarried brothers, Jack and Jim, lived at 'Spion Kop' until their deaths in 1941, 1953 and 1951 respectively.⁹⁰

It is not known what remains of the property today and, at the time of writing, even its location is uncertain.

Significance**Other comment**

Further inspection required

⁸⁹ Feagan, 'John and Ann Feagan: A Short History', p. 4; transcript of interview with Mrs Mary Grace Rein, p. 4.

⁹⁰ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, pp. 56-7, 88.

Name

'Mount Campbell'

Address

West of the Cooma Road at Little Burra

Description

Mt Campbell is a single-storey house that appears to be constructed from weatherboard with a corrugated iron roof and probably built in stages. The house is set amongst introduced vegetation including poplars and pines. The land was subdivided circa 2000 and there is now a modern residential subdivision to the north.

History

The 'Mount Campbell' property was established by Charles Campbell in the 1830s as an outstation of 'Duntroon'. As the Campbells had decided early on that it was better to employ free immigrants rather than convicts on their properties, Charles Campbell appointed Ewen Cameron to be overseer (or manager) of the 'Mount Campbell' station soon after he and his family arrived from Scotland in October 1836. This implies that a homestead had been erected on the property by this time.⁹¹

In 1843, Campbell moved Cameron to take charge of 'The Waterholes' property at Michelago. In his place as overseer of 'Mount Campbell', he appointed John Gibbs who had arrived from his native England in September 1838. Gibbs moved onto his own property at Primrose Valley in the 1850s and his son James succeeded him as overseer at 'Mount Campbell'. Following the passage of the Free Selection Act in 1861, James and one of his brothers, Edward, began to take up land around the church glebe at 'Mount Campbell' either through selections or outright purchases. Edward later moved on to become the licensee of the Little Tinderry Run, but was residing at Primrose Valley when he died in June 1870. James, meanwhile, had become the largest resident landowner in the 'Mount Campbell' area and eventually acquired the homestead itself.

After James Gibbs died in February 1902, the 'Mount Campbell' property was inherited by his son Edward Thomas Gibbs and his wife Eliza (*née* McLaughlin). Edward Thomas died in November 1931, but his widow lived on until January 1975. It was during her residence on 'Mount Campbell' that the 'Roselawn' homestead was erected nearby. This occurred sometime during the 1930s and it became Eliza's residence. The property today is notable for its garden and is often open for inspection under the 'Open Garden' scheme.

In the meantime, 'Mount Campbell' had passed to Edward Thomas and Eliza Gibbs' son, James William. He predeceased his mother, dying in October 1973. The property, however, appears to have remained in the hands of the Gibbs family.⁹²

Significance

Significant for its long and historic association with European settlement and subsequent pastoral activity of the area. Mount Campbell's associations go back to Charles Campbell in the 1830s when the place was initially established as an outstation of Duntroon.

Other comment

There is a property "Roselawn" across the road from the church. It is relatively modern, but may include an historic chimney in the garden.

⁹¹ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, pp. 5, 7, 13; Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, p. 37.

⁹² Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, pp. 13, 54; Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, pp. 114, 115.



Mt Campbell homestead



Name

St Paul's Church of England

Address

Cooma Road, Little Burra

Description

A small stone church with steeply pitched roof, set within grassed surrounds, defined by old post and rail fence and mature trees.

Roof may be asbestos sheet tiles. There is a partially demolished stone addition to the rear part off the altar.

History

From the time of his appointment as the pioneer rector for the whole of southeastern NSW in July 1838, the Reverend Edward Smith conducted monthly services at the Campbell family's 'Mount Campbell' property. The services were held in the home of the Campbells' overseer, John Gibbs. George Campbell of 'Duntroon' made a gift of 210 acres as a glebe to endow a church, but it was James Gibbs of 'Mount Campbell' who donated land on which a church could be erected.

In 1857, the Reverend Smith was succeeded by the Reverend Alberto Dias Soares, who was also a trained architect and civil engineer. Soares continued his predecessor's custom of holding services in the residence occupied by the Gibbs family at 'Mount Campbell'; a room in the house was made available especially for the services. Soares, however, wanted to build a proper church. He called a meeting of parishioners where he secured support for his plan. His brother, Gaulter, who was also studying for the ministry, set about fundraising in the district. Eventually, sufficient funds were gathered to enable the foundation stone of St Paul's to be laid by Gaulter Soares on 14 December 1867. His brother was the architect of the church and served as clerk-of-works during its construction.

The church was opened and dedicated by Bishop Messac Thomas on 23 May 1868. It was entirely free of debt. The first wardens of the church were locals John Gibbs, John Beatty and William Feagan. In 1887, a small vestry was added to the church, and later commemorative east windows were installed in memory of Rebecca Symonds who died in March 1891 at the age of 40. In 1924, Richard Moore of Culbookie, a warden of the church, 'completely renewed the floor of the church, bearing the cost and doing the work himself.' After a hundred years, the church's original shingle roof had deteriorated and was leaking. The replacement of the shingles with metal sheeting was wholly funded by descendants of Richard Moore.⁹³

Significance

Designed by Reverend Alberto Dias Soares and built by his brother Gaulter with funds raised by the local community. Foundation stone laid in 1867 and the church opened in 1868. The building has high local historic value for its association with the provision of religious service in the area, plus long and enduring social and community values. It is particularly attractive, being constructed from local stone. The protective band of trees creates an appropriate backdrop, and its historic character is further enhanced by the remains of the old post and rail fence that defines the garden.

⁹³ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, pp. 13, 54, 61-2, 174; Cross, *Bygone Queanbeyan*, revised edition, p. 179.



View from road



Rear view showing collapsed rear vestry



Garden setting showing remains of post and rail fence

Name

Flannel Tree Public School site

Address

One acre reserved within Portion 122 Parish of Carwoola

Description**History**

Portion 122 comprising 40 acres was owned by W.H. Bradley. From September 1910 to July 1913, the Flannel Tree Public School operated as a half-time school with the Black Creek Public School on the Captain's Flat Road. It then closed, but re-opened in September 1919 to operate on a half-time basis with the Carwoola Public School until its final closure in November 1923.⁹⁴

It is not known if anything remains of this school.

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Further research required

Photos

⁹⁴ NSW Department of Education and Training, *Government Schools of New South Wales 1848-2003*, 6th edition, 2003, p. 64.

Name

Scabbins Flat brickworks

Address

The precise location of the brickworks is not known.

Description**History**

The bricks for the first railway tunnel were made between Scabbins Flat and the railway line. Some 'traces of the workings' were still evident in 1964.⁹⁵

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Further research required

Photos

⁹⁵ Transcript of interview of Fred McCauley, p. 4.

Name

Green Gables homestead and woolshed

Address

Cooma road

Description

A Federation styled single-storey homestead with sweeping hipped and gabled roof extending over the verandah. There is a gablet located in the roof above the entry, strategically aligned with the decorative verandah posts and brackets. The building has exposed rafter ends and traditional Federation styled windows to the front elevation.

The woolshed has a high-pitched hipped roof and both walls and roof are clad with galvanised corrugated iron.

History

Appears to date from circa 1920s and be a good example of type.

Statement of significance

This appears to be one of the more intact rural homesteads surviving from the Federation or Inter-War period in the district, and possibly the best example of its type in the Queanbeyan City area. The house has very attractive details and excellent form and proportion and is set within a well-planned and managed landscaped garden.

Other comment if relevant

Enter in LEP



Shearing shed

Name

'Rob Roy'

Address**Description****History**

This is the former residence of Duncan McIntyre who was a bounty immigrant who arrived at Sydney Cove from Scotland in October 1836. By the next year, he was employed by Charles Campbell as a shepherd on his 'Mount Campbell' property. McIntyre and his family lived at a house they called 'Rob Roy' 'some three or four miles further up the creek.'⁹⁶ It is not clear whether this is meant to be Jerrabomberra Creek or Church Creek. The remains of McIntyre's home were still recognisable in the early 1980s. Its exact location, however, is not known and it is not even clear that it exists within the Queanbeyan LGA. This requires further investigation.

As McIntyre was accidentally killed in January 1844,⁹⁷ the remains of his house would be one of the oldest European structures in the Queanbeyan district.

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Further research required

Photos

⁹⁶ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 13.

⁹⁷ Procter, *Biographical Register of Canberra and Queanbeyan*, p. 209.

Name

'Glengarve' property of Kenneth McDonald

Address

The location of this property is not clear and it is not known if it stands within the Queanbeyan LGA.

Description**History**

Kenneth McDonald arrived in Sydney from Scotland in October 1837. About 1840, he and his wife settled on a property of 1,215 acres on Jerrabomberra Creek, McDonald naming the property 'Glengarve' after his birthplace in Scotland. He erected on the property 'a stone house of considerable size, the stone for which was quarried from the foot of Mt. Campbell.' The house stood 'close to the old Road' which traversed Jerrabomberra Creek.

In March 1869, McDonald advertised his property for sale. He described it at the time as having 30 acres of enclosed cultivation paddocks, a five-room stone cottage, a woolshed and other structures. The property failed to sell, however, and it remained in the possession of the McDonald family until the end of the century.⁹⁸

Statement of significance**Other comment if relevant**

Further research required

Photos

⁹⁸ Moore, *Burra County of Murray*, p. 18.

Name

Marchiori's lime kiln and quarry

Address

South East corner of Jumping Creek. Identified as JCH4 and JCH3 on aerial photograph.

Description

A brick and stone kiln built into the side of the creek embankment. The front of the kiln has two semicircular openings at ground level. The chamber behind is approx 2.4m deep and about 3 m wide to a height of about 2 m. The front wall is about 600 mm thick. The kiln is heavily overgrown with blackberry. A contemporary photograph shows a low structure or wall above and behind the kiln. The remains of pathway lead back up to the quarry approx 100 metres to the south. The quarry is about 60 m long, 15 m wide and about 10 m deep (guestimates only). Off to the side is a large mound of spoil.

History

The subject of lime kilns in the local area has been covered by Brendan O'Keefe in 'Limburners of the Limestone Plains and beyond, 1833-1943', *Canberra Historical Journal*, new series no. 34, September 1994, pp. 16-26. The article includes photographs of the kilns.

Marchiori's kiln was initially established by Italian immigrant F Petralia in 1924-5 who provided lime to the Canberra market as well as Queanbeyan. Petralia sold his limeburning, terrazzo and marble business to a man named Zimmery who in turn sold it to a partnership of Arminio Marchiori, Caprin and another man in 1928. (Marchiori had emigrated from Italy in 1924, settling in Queanbeyan about 1928 with his wife Edvige and son John). The partnership dissolved shortly afterwards and Marchiori ran the limeburning, terrazzo and fibrous plaster business on his own. In the late 1920s Marchiori built a second kiln attached to the northern side of Petralia's original kiln, thus forming a double structure. With the closure of other limeburning operations in the area around 1930, Marchiori became the sole remaining supplier of lime in the Canberra Queanbeyan area. The lime was hauled to the Federal Capital in his 30 hundredweight Chevrolet truck where it was used not only in construction, but as a fertiliser on Canberra's gardens and as a purifying agent in sewerage treatment. The limeburning operation closed in about 1943.

Other lime kilns of interest are:

- The 1860-70s kiln of John and William Gibbs in Jumping Creek Valley.

Statement of significance

Marchiori's lime kiln and quarry are significant for their important association with the construction of both Queanbeyan and the nation's capital in the late 1920s, 1930s and early 1940s. The kiln has technical significance for its ability to demonstrate limeburning techniques in the early to mid twentieth century.

Each of the kilns is considered to be significant and worthy of listing in the local heritage schedule

Other comment if relevant

Only the Marchiori kiln has been surveyed as part of this study.



Marchiori kiln front elevation



A rare photograph of a lime kiln in operation. The kiln is Marchiori's in Jumping Creek Valley in the 1930s. A figure, possibly Marchiori, can just be made out under the rough awning at the front of the kiln. (Photograph courtesy of John Marchiori)

Photo shows the front of the kiln



Lime quarry to south of Marchiori's kiln



Source: NSW Archaeology Pty Ltd Report to C.I.C. "Proposed Jumping Creek Rezoning"
Aboriginal Archaeological Assessment January 2009

Name

White Rocks Lime burning kiln
The 1920s kiln of Charles T. Beazley

Address

White Rocks on the Queanbeyan River

Description**History**

In June 1924 a Mr Shelton employed Charles T Beazley to open up the limestone deposit at the site known as White Rocks on the Queanbeyan River just south of Queanbeyan. Beazley constructed a track to the outcrop, commenced quarrying the limestone and built the double kiln that still stands at the spot. He remained in charge of the operations until at least March 1926. After several owners, the white rocks quarry and kiln closed down in the late 1920's. The limestone was apparently not as good as that obtained from the quarry at Jumping Creek.

Refer Brendan O'Keefe's article for more detail

Significance

Historically and technically significant for its association with the development of the area.

Enter in LEP

The better preserved kiln of the twin lime kiln structure built by Charles Beazley at White Rocks on the Queanbeyan River in 1924. (Photograph by author)

Photo Courtesy of Brendan O'Keefe

Name

Moses Morley's Lime burning kiln

Address

Now on the CSR Readymix site south of Queanbeyan on either Portion 103 or 104 of the Parish of Googong

Description**History**

The kiln operated from 1876-77 through to the early 1900s. The 1880s was a boom period in the growth of Queanbeyan and district and the demand for mortar and lime would have been string. However, competition from external suppliers following the arrival of the railway in 1887 and the onset of the depression in 1890 would have reduced demand for the local product and this was evident by the mid 1890s and it appears that Moses was only burning lime on an intermittent basis in these later years, farming having become his main occupation.

Significance

The kiln is associated with development of Queanbeyan and district and has historic as well as technical significance. The significance includes the remains of the kiln and parts of the walls of a stone hut that he stayed in while burning a load of limestone.



Moses Morley's 1870s kiln on Stringybark Hill south of Queanbeyan. The massive tree trunk supporting the upper part of the kiln's front wall probably helped to stabilise it during the burning process. The front walls of kilns tended to bulge outward with the intense heat. (Photograph by author).

Moses Morley's kiln. Photograph by Brendan O'Keefe

Name

Environa

Address**Description**

The listing includes;

- the line of poplars along the lower eastern boundary, and the axis that they defined.
- the former bandstand
- Parliament Boulevard: the series of stone structures from the gate way at the crest of the hill through to the pillar that supported the bust of Sir Henry Parkes, and the axial way that the stone structures defined.
- Plantings associated with the historic Environa plan, including the two groups of plantings associated with two former proposed urban parks,
- Significant remnant natural vegetation,

History

This grandiose subdivision scheme was the brainchild of H. F. Halloran, surveyor, valuer, auctioneer and town planner. Halloran was active in town planning and land subdivision in the Canberra-Queanbeyan area in the 1920s. He purchased the first residential lease auctioned in Canberra in 1924. He applied to subdivide land at "Carwoola" on Bungendore Hill in 1925, and received approval in May 1925 from Yarrowlunla Shire Council for a subdivision, "Letchworth", just north of "Environa", named after Letchworth Garden City in England. Like Environa, Letchworth was never developed

Environa, approved for subdivision in March-April 1926, was to comprise about 1700 lots, designed for a population of 7000. Its planning bears a marked resemblance to Burley Griffin's design for Canberra, with broad boulevards and sweeping circles and crescents and provision for offices, shops, a hospital, theatres, parks and recreational facilities. The street names proposed all made reference to the planned National Capital across the border. Halloran described it as *...a magnificent subdivision, the design a masterpiece of town planning on beautiful undulating land with far reaching views and overlooking the wonderful city of Canberra itself.*

Halloran's advertising for Environa became the subject of investigation by the Minister for Works and Railways and of questions in the Commonwealth Parliament and the British House of Commons, for giving the impression that the freehold land to be sold was in Canberra, where all land was leasehold, and not in New South Wales. A Federal Minister connected with Halloran's company subsequently resigned. The marketing, sale and development of Environa was terminated by the slow development of Canberra and by the Great Depression.

Although extravagantly promoted in Australia and in England, Environa was never put on the market and no lots were sold. What distinguishes it from other unrealised subdivision schemes is that rustic timber structures and stone monuments were erected and trees planted in projected public spaces and many of them remain, so that part at least of Halloran's vision for his new suburb can be viewed on site.

The structures include four bandstands that were built of tree trunks and undressed timber with metal roofing, of which two survive. One is believed to have been relocated to Tralee homestead.

There are a number of stone structures in Mugga porphyry with decorative inlays of white quartz and dark red jasper. These include The Lobbies, which are a series of ornamental stone walls and columns. The other set of stone structures

define Parliament Boulevard and include a stone arch, two pillars, a rock garden and fernery plus a 12m column once surmounted by a bust of Sir Henry Parkes.

Tree planting was carried out to define a number of projected parks. Deciduous exotic species planted in squares and surviving include cedars (*Cedrus deodara*), English Oaks (*Quercus robur*), London planes (*Platanus* sp) and pin oaks (*Quercus palustris*).

Statement of significance

The layout of Environa is of significance as an example of Garden City Design concepts popular in the early 20th century, and for the marked influence of Burley Griffin's Canberra plan, notably in the curvilinear and radiating street patterns, the open space reserves and in the planning for community facilities.

It is an example of the work of H.F.Halloran, active as a subdivision designer and surveyor in the Queanbeyan and Canberra district in the 1920s. It is the most ambitious of his numerous projects.

Unlike most paper subdivisions which failed to eventuate, Environa shows physical evidence of its designer's intentions: timber structures, stonework, 'tree planting and surveyors' marks which enable the tracing of the design on the ground today.

These structures are not only interesting historically, they have a high degree of aesthetic value individually as well as collectively.

The stone structures and Henry Parkes column imply and define a significant axis that has reference to the use of axes by Griffin in his plan for Canberra. This implied axis should be carried through and incorporated in future plans for the site. The landscape areas or parks are also important urban features that should be incorporated into future designs. The intersection of the axes/ boulevards are defined by stone structures and could equate to the intersecting land and water axes used by Griffin in his plan for Canberra. Environa's axes can be identified on the ground surface in some aerial photographs of the site. At the base of the slope, along the eastern boundary, a line of poplar trees led the eye to the Grandstand on the hill. The row of poplars is significant as a functional part of Halloran's design and its preliminary implementation.

Photos

Include aerial photo that shows the above features



Looking through top arch down the proposed boulevard



Bandstand, with new suburbs beyond



Places Recommended for removal from Heritage schedule

Name

Cottage

Address

31 Fergus Road

SHI Number

2290371

Description

Reason for recommended removal

The place does not appear to have much (if any) heritage or streetscape significance. It is not a good example of a Federation period (c 1890 – c 1915) worker's cottage. The building does not appear to contribute to the town's historic character in any substantial way.

Other comment

There are many better examples of historic worker's cottages in the town, a number of which are individually listed (eg 2 Federal Ave) or included within the Conservation Area.

Photo

Places Recommended for removal from Heritage schedule**Name**

Environa (Tralee Homestead Complex)
H2 Open Air Sports Track

Address

Directly to the east of the Fraser park Raceway Complex

Description

A large excavated and levelled section approximately 5 hectares in area. The excavated track is 2 metres deep, "U" shaped with a level interior the raised lip included a steep pipe spectator fence. It was built as a half mile motor racing circuit in 1978/79 as an attempt to establish a "Truck-O-Rama" competition, but apparently few events were successfully staged (Navin Officer report).

Reason for recommended removal

The site is derelict and is recommended for removal from the heritage schedule in the *Cultural Heritage review of North and South Tralee Residential Development* May 2010 by Navin Officer.

The significance assessment of H2 (in Navin Officer) states: *while the track effectively constitutes a later phase extension of Fraser Park Raceway complex, it does not retain comparable historical status as an operational sporting venue. The track attracted few major events and exhibits no outstanding attributes in terms of form or layout.*

The assessment further states: *The site is of little historical significance and does not fulfil the criteria for either local or state listing*

Other comment

It is recommended that the site be removed from the heritage schedule. The land is likely to be redeveloped as part of major urban expansion.

The site should be photographically recorded prior to its removal/ demolition

Photo

Places Recommended for removal from Heritage schedule

Name

Environa (Tralee Homestead Complex)
H5 Shed ruins

Address

On the south bank of Jerrabomberra Creek

Description

A small scatter of burnt timber stumps and scattered debris.

Reason for recommended removal

Navin Officer state: *The shed is known to have been a simple and modern construct associated with a recent commercial venture. The structural remains are in poor condition and little intact fabric remains standing. The structure's derelict condition is intrusive to any potential heritage significance. It does not fulfil the criteria for either local or state listing.*

Other comment

There is little if any historic information to be gleaned from this site.

It is recommended that the site be removed from the heritage schedule. The land is likely to be redeveloped as part of major urban expansion.

Photo

Places Recommended for removal from Heritage schedule

Name

Environa (Tralee Homestead Complex)
H8 Sheep Dip

Address

200 metres to the north east of the Tralee Homestead Complex

Description

A stone and concrete structure comprising the entry to the dip, the dip itself which has been in-filled, and a concrete and stone apron which would presumably have been a draining surface. The concrete is breaking up and the stones supporting the edges are falling away.

Reason for recommended removal

The structure is in very poor condition and probably beyond meaningful restoration. There is a strong possibility that the site is contaminated from the chemicals used during the dipping process, and remediation would most likely result in demolition of the dip and associated ground. The area may be redeveloped as a school ground. Dips of this type were not uncommon, although becoming rarer these days.

Other comment

It is recommended that the site be removed from the heritage schedule. The land is likely to be redeveloped for school use as part of major urban expansion.

The dip should be archivally recorded prior to its demolition

Photo

Places Recommended for removal from Heritage schedule

Name

Environs (Tralee Homestead Complex)
H9 Tralee landing ground

Address

Directly to the south-east of the Tralee Homestead Complex

Description

An even length of ground running parallel with the entry drive.

Reason for recommended removal

There are no significant features associated with the landing ground. It is no longer used and is not known to have significant historic, aesthetic, technical or social value.

Other comment

Photo