

THESES, SIS/LIBRARY
R.G. MENZIES BUILDING NO.2
Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200 Australia

Telephone: +61 2 6125 4631
Facsimile: +61 2 6125 4063
Email: library.theses@anu.edu.au

USE OF THESES

**This copy is supplied for purposes
of private study and research only.
Passages from the thesis may not be
copied or closely paraphrased without the
written consent of the author.**

COLONIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

IN THE

EASTERN RIVERINA

J. H. WINSTON-GREGSON

SUBMITTED FOR THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
CANBERRA

FEBRUARY 1982

The research for this thesis is my own work
except for contributions acknowledged in the
text.

J. H. Winston-Gregson
J. H. Winston-Gregson

1 February 1982

Very little is known about the small rural and country town community in New South Wales during the nineteenth century, though in its relative backwardness or progressiveness appear to lie important explanations of the detailed course of regional development.

Jeans, D. N. 1972
*An Historical Geography of New
South Wales to 1901*

If we wish to celebrate something really positive, therefore, it is probably to be sought in the realm of settlement and landscape history ... it will concern the numberless, nameless ordinary folk who lived, worked, loved, sometimes fought and always died in utter obscurity: history's great silent majority.

Morris, R. 1981
Fanfare for the Common Man,
Popular Archaeology 2(7): 33

CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgements	1
1. The Research Background	4
2. Documentary Sources	10
3. Sources of Interpretation	20
4. Field Archaeology	34
5. The Cadastral Map and the Location of Former Settlements	50
6. Garryowen	63
7. Lower Tarcutta	76
8. Kyeamba	106
9. Hillside	129
10. Little Billabong	153
11. Site Interpretation	172
12. The Bridge Hotel at Garryowen	205
13. Conclusions	222
Bibliography	225
Appendix I : Site Reports	236

FIGURES

	Page
1. The Study Area	3
2. Billabong and Garryowen	65
3. Lower Tarcutta	77
4. Kyeamba	107
5. Kyeamba Vineyard	114
6. Hillside	131
7. Site HS1, the original Hillside homestead	133
8. Land Selection at Hillside 1866 to 1886	137
9. Site HS6, Hillside homestead, formerly the Australian Arms	140
10. Site HS13, the Hillside cemeteries	149
11. Little Billabong	154
12. Woolpack Inn: collection grid and surface features	178
13. Woolpack Inn: distribution of 15 reconstituted grid units	183a
14. Woolpack Inn: grid squares exceeding a mean standard deviation for brick, ceramic, glass	196
15. Woolpack Inn: grid squares exceeding a mean standard deviation for weight:lab. count	198
16. Bridge Hotel: collection grid and surface features	208
17. Bridge Hotel: grid squares exceeding an artefactual mean standard deviation	213
18. Bridge Hotel: MacNeil's sketch plan	214

PLATES

		Page
1.	The junction of an 1877 stock route with a modern boundary, site KY6	36
2.	Lower Tarcutta from the air	36
3.	The Woolpack Inn from the air, site HS5	41
4.	Garryowen from the air	41
5.	The Tarcutta Inn of 1859	81
6.	The Kyeamba brick kiln, site KY13	126
7.	Hillside coaching station: the blacksmith's forge, site HS6	145
8.	Hillside coaching station: the barn, site HS6	145
9.	Hillside coaching station: the stable and coach house, site HS6	145
10.	Little Billabong Church in 1938, site LBB14	163

TABLES

		Page
1.	Age distribution at Lower Tarcutta cemetery	83
2.	Number of mines in operation at Lower Tarcutta 1879 to 1900	90
3.	Portion allocation near Lunt's Vale 1858 to 1883	138
4.	Woolpack Inn: comparison of field tally with laboratory count	185
5.	Woolpack Inn: comparison of field tally with 15 reconstituted grid units	189
6.	Woolpack Inn: chart of mean standard deviation per material type	194
7.	Woolpack Inn: frequency of grid squares in excess of an artefactual mean standard deviation	200
8.	Bridge Hotel: chart of mean standard deviation per material type	210
9.	Bridge Hotel: frequency of grid squares in excess of an artefactual mean standard deviation	211

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The proposal to base this research in the Riverina came from Dr. David Denholm who is a ready source of good ideas. The research was made possible by the generous offer from the Riverina College of Advanced Education of a Fellowship. The contribution made by the RCAE staff and students is hard to measure. I am especially indebted to the clear memory and the unstinted labour of John Winterbottom of RCAE Archives.

The Department of Prehistory and Anthropology, Faculty of Arts, ANU, offered every needed support including funds for aerial photography and willing undergraduates. Ken Heffernan's zeal enlivened many days of fieldwork. Karen Edwards printed all the photographs. Ms. V. Lyon of the Geography Department turned my sketches into illustrations.

The Geology Department of ANU kindly offered me a desk and delicate equipment to analyse the surface collection. The collection and related field notes will be deposited with the Archives of the Riverina College of Advanced Education.

Research materials were cheerfully provided by the staff of the New South Wales Department of Education, the Department of Mines, the Lands Department and the Office of the Crown Registrar. The staff of the Wagga Wagga Lands Board also made a number of suggestions on how best to decode the Board's early filing system, which is a study in itself.

I am grateful for permission to use material held by the Archives Office of New South Wales, Australia Post and the Mitchell Library. The continuing courtesy of Mr. Vann Cremer of the Australia Post Historical Section, and of the staff in the Canberra Office of the Division of National Mapping are much appreciated.

Mr. Ian Farrington took on the strenuous rôle of supervisor. His energy and enthusiasm have been a constant influence.

CHAPTER 1

THE RESEARCH BACKGROUND

The research which will be described is an exercise in colonial archaeology conducted over some 350 square kilometres in the eastern Riverina of New South Wales. The term colonial archaeology is used in preference to historical archaeology since it is more expressive of nineteenth century Australia which is the period on which the research is focussed. Inevitably the research period carried over into the twentieth century, life did not stop in 1900, so a terminological distinction has not been enforced. Both terms will be encountered in Chapter 3 which discusses conceptual sources and the research philosophy.

The study area is shown on Figure 1. It is undulating country with low, rounded hills and flat, but narrow, valleys. There is a watershed between Kyeamba and Hillside so that the Tarcutta and Kyeamba creeks flow to the north-west but the Little Billabong and Billabong creeks flow to the south-west. The study area is at the junction of the Riverina plains with the South Western Slopes (Sale 1967: 1). It lies between the 60 cm and the 70 cm isohyets (Sale 1968: 4). It was once thickly timbered but except for Crown reserves the trees have been largely cleared. Clearing for pasture improvement has promoted erosion. The headwaters of Kyeamba Creek have averaged an annual degradation of 8 cm since undermining a road culvert (KY16) in 1938.

Settlement began in the study area between 1832 and 1836 (Buxton 1967: 15-16; Swan 1970: 2). At the same time the major land routes between Sydney and Melbourne and westward to Adelaide came into being. The initial research objective was to examine a hypothesis which envisaged a symbiotic infrastructure of commerce, transport and service nodes expressed by inns. The ultimate aim was to create an interpretative device which could be applied to sites along other land routes. The research points of Lower Tarcutta, Kyeamba, Hillside and Little Billabong were known to local informants as having been the sites of hotels. The proposed hypothesis was derived from archival and secondary sources which projected a quite specific understanding of the mode of settlement in the Riverina. Once in the field and away from the vision of the documentary sources, it became apparent that the research objective, although feasible, was inadequate to the extensive archaeological data. The hotels were not archaeologically discrete units, each had been part of a larger nucleus of settlement. The isolated pub with a bullock dray at the door existed only in the literature. Furthermore, what appeared to be deserted villages did not equate with the understanding already gained of Riverina settlement. The research therefore evolved into a study of service nodes and the spread of rural settlements. A second theme examines research principles and techniques in colonial archaeology to produce two predictive models. The first model follows a discussion of documentary sources. It demonstrates a means of predicting the location of a previous settlement. The second model follows conveniently as a suggestion for

archaeological strategies in surface collection analysis and excavation.

The two models are separated in the text by a reconstruction of the settlements which were found and studied. The thematic concern with research strategies rather than artefact typology is expressed in these reconstructions by an endeavour to reveal the historical processes which underlie the archaeological sites. Some of the terms used in the reconstructions to denote a facet of nineteenth century land administration need a preliminary explanation. A note on the two major land routes also follows.

Firstly, the *Nineteen Counties* and the *Limits of Location*. These were administrative creations of 1829 intended to control the spread of settlement by drawing a line on a map. Land was supposed to be occupied only within nineteen counties subdivided into shires and parishes. The outer edge of the counties became the Limits of Location, beyond which people were outside the protection of the law. This must have been a considerable inducement to enterprising spirits in a penal colony. The system underwent several modifications during the 1830s and 1840s including the addition of a further nine counties and the introduction of an annual license to depasture stock in proclaimed Squatting Districts beyond the Limits of Location. Itinerant Commissioners for Crown Lands were appointed to issue the licence and to report on land use.

The *Order-in-Council* of 1847 abolished the Limits of Location. It embodied the Imperial Waste Lands Occupation Act of 1846 which established a new system of Land classification: settled, intermediate and unsettled. The study area was 'intermediate' which meant that pastoral leases were available for an eight year term so that some security of tenure was now possible.

The *Crown Lands Acts* (1861), also called the *Robertson Land Acts*, conceded the right to any person to select from 40 to 320 acres of Crown land to create a freehold property. Freehold would be granted subject to the payment of £1 per acre, or indefinite annual payments of 5% interest, improvements to the value of £1 per acre and residence for three years. The Acts also provided other means of gaining freehold as well as allowing selection before survey to accelerate land alienation. The result was mayhem and the Robertson Land Acts have been the subject of controversy ever since. Buxton gives an excellent analysis of their effect on the Riverina as a whole (op. cit.: 127-189). Many of the dubious techniques to gain control of land, which Buxton describes, and some of the people involved, recur in the study area. The Robertson Land Acts remained in force for over twenty years without major amendment, so that their effect is pronounced. Mention of them will be frequent since they created a new type of settler, the free selector. The earlier settlers were either tradesmen (publicans, store-keepers) or squatters.

The word *squatter* is often used as a synonym for the grand old man in the good old days. Pioneer can have the same attribute. As far back as 1935 Roberts was trying to resist romanticism by discussing the somewhat opprobrious implications of 'squatter' in Australian history. The fact that scholarly works such as Clark (1963, 1979) and Buxton (1967) find it necessary to present an iconoclastic view suggests that the romantic view is generally more palatable, however unrealistic. The majority of secondary sources and a number of primary sources consulted on the Riverina adopted the softer view. This research has not attempted to resolve the difference between historians. The term 'pioneer' is used in its literal sense; a squatter means a broad acre pastoralist mostly reliant on leasehold for land tenure. The phrase 'the good old days' confers qualitative and moral distinctions which will not be debated. However, the statistics should be acknowledged that 34% of patients admitted to Deniliquin Hospital in 1859 had venereal disease and a further 5% had scurvy (Buxton 1967: 85).

Two other expressions will appear often: the *Port Phillip Road* and the *Great South Road*. The Port Phillip Road is a convenient term for the track between Sydney and Melbourne that developed during the middle 1830s. It was the product of use rather than design. Butler's map from 1838 is the earliest known and Atkinson gives credit to Perry, the Acting Surveyor General, for instituting the survey (Atkinson 1981: 2). The Port Phillip Road was given no engineering in the study area.

The *Great South Road* was a planned line of route between Sydney and Melbourne. One of Surveyor Townsend's prime functions in the late 1840s was to establish a new line of route through the Murrumbidgee District, which includes the study area (Townsend, *papers* AONSW). The Great South Road really came into being with the passage of the Main Roads Bill in 1858 which empowered expenditure by the state on metalling, culverts and bridges. The Great South Road followed very nearly the same line of route as the Port Phillip Road through the study area.

Node, *settlement* and *village* have distinct meanings for geographical, demographic and for statistical purposes. *Node* is used throughout the research in its geographical sense "a spatially associated congregation of settlers who retail at least a minimum bundle of goods" (Webber, 1974: 110). *Settlement* and *village* have the additional connotation of a congregation of consumers who can also provide a range of goods and services through agriculture and day labour. None of the terms has been limited to a given size of population or area.

CHAPTER 2

DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

The documentary sources which relate to the study area are mostly primary material obtained through the Archives Office of New South Wales (AONSW), the Mitchell Library in Sydney, and the Archives of the Riverina College of Advanced Education in Wagga Wagga (RCAE). In addition, privately held papers came to light in three of the settlements. There are also a few secondary publications.

The primary material includes official reports, travellers' reports, both manuscript and published, reminiscences, newspapers, maps, photographs and that irreplaceable social document the *New South Wales Government Gazette*.

The leading official reports from the area which are useful to a colonial archaeologist are as follows: the daily *Itineraries* of Land Commissioner Henry Bingham (AONSW) which intermittently summarise leaseholds in the County of Murray for the period 1839 to 1847; Mining Inspectors' reports held by the NSW Department of Mines; reports by Lands Board officials after 1884 (RCAE Archives) which cover virtually the whole of land administration for a given area; reports by surveyors and Lands Department officials either to the Colonial Secretary (AONSW) or to the NSW Department of Lands (Crown Registrar's Office).

There are problems with each of these report types, each of them survives only as a fragmentary collection. Bingham's *Itineraries* need to be treated with circumspection as internal discrepancies and differences with other sources suggest that he may not actually have travelled with the vigilant fervour that he reported to his masters in Sydney. Researching through the convoluted and dispersed records of Crown Lands administration is exasperating work but it can be very rewarding (Buxton: 1969). In broad terms the sequence of administration in the study area began with the itinerant Land Commissioner whose functions subsequently devolved to Lands Offices established in the larger towns. Both the Land Commissioner and the staff of the Lands Offices were directed from Sydney. The Crown Lands Act of 1884 decentralised administration by creating regional Lands Boards. The study area lay within the ambit of the Wagga Wagga Lands Board. The Lands Boards had interest in any activity which affected Crown Land. Their surviving records are a remarkable expression of rural social dynamics clearly showing fluctuating fortunes, lines of political and economic influence, technological innovation and agricultural practice. The RCAE Archives hold over 200 boxes of this information.

There are three major limitations to the research value of the Wagga Wagga Lands Board records. Firstly, it would seem from its remains that the filing system was at best eccentric and often chaotic with each inward correspondence often causing a new file internally cross-referenced at most

three times by correspondence content. The files were almost invariably accessed i.e. titled, after the author of the correspondence (rarely by subject and never by the simple identification code of the land to which it related). Cohesion was achieved through a separate index, accessed by Parish and Portion number, listing the names of the sequential leaseholders of every portion within the Lands Board district. Correspondence including plans and reports could be found for each land portion, road reserve, etc., by researching all files for each leaseholder of a given portion. Names like Smith or Williams lend spice to the research as do the names of large pastoralists who lease hundreds of portions.

The second limitation is that the Lands Board's interest in a piece of land ceased when freehold title was granted. This may have occurred at any time after 1884. Not only does the record abruptly cease, although later title holders and encumbrances can be traced through the Crown Registrar's Office, but also at the moment of freehold the leaseholders' index by portion became an obsolete encumbrance to the bureaucracy as did the separate correspondants' index giving the file numbers relating to the portion.

The third limitation exceeds the ruin of the indexes. It is the penurious habit of re-using obsolete files by removing folios to write on the reverse when paper was needed. The contents of a file may thus be distributed in as many directions as there were once folios. The reverse of a folio

is thus often as instructive to the researcher as is the face. A note from a former Wagga Wagga Lands Department officer says

"My successor, the late William Orr, deemed it his duty to occasionally 'take stock' like a shopkeeper and destroy old documents not required for reference in current work"

(Bolton to Andrews, 12 September 1912, Andrews Papers, Mitchell Library).

Nonetheless some illuminating information was garnered. Subsequent references prefixed LB, such as LB 24/355, are specifying a Lands Board file accessible through the RCAE archives.

The greatest single primary source is the reports of surveyors, whether in manuscript in AONSW or in plan form at the Office of the Crown Registrar. Fortunately, among the manuscripts are reports by Thomas Townsend whose planning vision and painstaking accuracy were rewarded in 1850 by promotion (when he was actually working in the field at Kyeamba) to the post of Deputy Surveyor General. The great majority of surveyors' reports and field books have vanished but many salient points such as vegetation, capital improvements, changing leaseholders, even file numbers are commonly annotated on related portion plans.

Travellers' reports of the study area come in various forms. Randell (1980) has just published Mollison's 1837

Overlanding Diary; the *Australian Town and Country Journal* employed a roaming correspondent in the 1870s as did other newspapers at various times. Bean (1910) republished his own articles written for the *Sydney Morning Herald* as *On the Wool Track*. J.D. Lang (1847, 1853) described in some detail his journeys through and around the study area as did the Reverend Westwood (1865) and Cornish (1880). Reports of this type are principally valuable for their incidental observations of detail rather than their generally hyperbolic statements designed to impress the reader and, in some cases, to sell more newspapers. Itinerants are arguably the least informed witnesses but trusting, perhaps, in the reader's equivalent ignorance the travellers' reports include much of the banality of nineteenth century Riverina to the great profit of research today.

The study area crops up in a number of reminiscences such as those of Peck (1942) and of MacAlister (1907) which cover a larger region. Among the most valuable information occurs in the minutes of two Parliamentary Enquiries into establishing a railway between Wagga Wagga and Tumberumba (1902 and 1911) when free selectors and the sons of the first settlers gave evidence. There are also unpublished reminiscent papers with the Palmer family of Kyeamba for example and Dr. Andrew's notes in the Mitchell Library.

When they can be found, the nineteenth century regional newspapers are an unfailing source of diverse information. The principal newspapers for the study area are the *Albury Banner*;

the *Border Post*, also published in Albury; the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*; the *Wagga Wagga Express*; the *Germanton Times and Tumberumba Advocate* published in Holbrook. As a rule these newspapers were a compound of scandal and vitriol with an admixture of News from Home, court proceedings, trauma stories, advertisements and local items. They provide a vigorous insight into the society whose settlements are under study. Their rôle as a social document goes beyond the common appearance in minor histories as anniversary sheets of births, deaths and bridge openings. It is most unfortunate that few editions have survived. Beyond the RCAE Archives it is necessary to follow Buxton (1967 and 1969) in hunting for isolated copies in odd corners of the Riverina. The Mitchell Library and the National Library hold very little.

Maps of the region are comparatively plentiful. In addition to the portion plans referred to above, which are available from the Crown Registrar's Office, current parish maps are sold by the NSW Department of Lands. Earlier editions of these are held by the Archives Office of New South Wales (AONSW). The use of these maps is discussed in detail in Chapter 5.

The LaTrobe Library in Melbourne holds Butler's 1838 map of the Port Phillip Road. The Mitchell Library in Sydney holds the following general works: Schulze, 1889: *Land Board District of Wagga Wagga*; Townsend, c1848: an incomplete survey for the Great South Road Albury to Kyeamba; Townsend,

1850: *Murrumbidgee Squattage District and Proposed Reserves*. The Archives Office of New South Wales in Sydney holds various editions of County maps such as *County Wynyard* for 1861 and 1873 as well as the NSW Department of Lands' 1890 *Map of New South Wales Railways Showing Coach and Other Routes*. Plans of small areas and individual reserves are also available at the Mitchell Library and in AONSW. These plans are now obsolete, as a result of the revocation of the reserve for instance, but many of them remained in use for decades in the process of land administration. Consequently they are extensively annotated. For example AONSW map no. 848 is a plan of Billibung Reserve drawn originally in November 1848 and in continual use by the Surveyor General until 2 November 1889. There is an obvious danger in using such cross-hatched material. Carnegie (1973:188) queries

"A map of Townsend's survey plans of 1848-1850 November clearly shows two inns at Little Billybong, one marked 'Massie's Woolpack Inn' and the other 'Ford's Inn'. Was the traffic heavy at that junction before gold was discovered at Kiandra?"

In fact Townsend drew only the Woolpack Inn. 'Ford's Inn' is a later annotation written in a different hand next to Townsend's symbol for a cultivation paddock to clarify the identity of the land claimant as distinct from the hotel licensee. Furthermore this was not the inn at the Kiandra via Tumberumba road junction at Little Billabong. Nor does Townsend show it as such. In 1858 ten years after Townsend's survey,

Henry Adams, who was Ford's successor, briefly called his hotel *The Little Billybong* naming it after the nearest creek, from which the parish also took its name, spelt Little Billabung. The *Little Billabong Hotel* at Little Billabong on the road junction was actually six kilometres away and some twenty years separate in time (refer Townsend's map ML.A1/M. 156.1427; Little Billabung Parish Portion 1 plan number M 73-1457; Return of Publicans' Licences 1847 to 1861, 1884 to 1900).

The principal function of general area maps to the colonial archaeologist is not simply in locating names from other contemporary sources, but in showing the actual lines of communication and often in depicting the services available at certain nodes along those lines. The socio-economic implications are obvious, although it would be rash to pursue strictly the ranked order of functions advocated by Christaller (1933) since these settlements of a few huts were rather less structured and orderly than the long established villages of Southern Germany living under National Socialism. A sequence of such maps, with gazeteers and material from the archives of Australia Post, for instance, creates an informative continuum. Maps such as Schulze (1889) also reveal the continually shifting boundaries of administrative divisions which otherwise distort the sparse statistical information available.

The use of aerial photographs to supplement cartographic information and field observation is discussed in Chapter 4. An

apparently unique photograph of the Wagga Wagga Free Punt, 1872, was discovered among some privately held Smith family papers (Mr. A. Smith, Wagga Wagga) but otherwise the amount of novel or interpretatively useful photographic material was negligible. Given the quantity of private papers unearthed however, it seems likely that as with newspapers there may yet be fruitful material lurking in ceilings and sideboard drawers.

There are no secondary sources which deal with the study area at any length. Sale (1967) has already been cited on the physical geography. R.H.T. Smith undertook an economic transport geography of southern New South Wales 1860-1930 but he virtually ignored road transport before 1901 (op. cit.: 15-23) and anticipated the demise of river transport by about twenty years (op. cit.: 12 c.f. Shaw 1960: 16 and Department of Main Roads, n.d. *The Sturt Highway*, 8).

Mining began in the study area and in the near region in the 1870s. The Kiandra rush in the Snowy Mountains to the east occurred in 1861. Mining continues; even Australia's largest mineral exploiters, Esso-BHP and MIM Holdings, make periodic forays. In fact, MIM Holdings recently described a gold deposit near Adelong as the best prospect in a year of rich mineral discoveries in Australia and New Guinea (*Australian Financial Review* 27 August 1980). Unfortunately the basic research is rarely published so that there is no unified geological or related economic study helpful to an archaeologist

or other non-specialist. This may explain why mining has been overlooked previously as a regional enterprise.

The study area has received some attention from historians. It is fortunate to lie within the area of Buxton's informed study of *The Riverina 1861-1891* (1969) as well as being at the periphery of Swan's *History of Wagga Wagga* (1970) so that it has twice caught a trained eye. There are several histories of Wagga Wagga which reflect on the study area to some degree as do Dr. Andrew's turn of the century writings on Albury and the border region. W.A. Bayley (1951, 1954, 1959) has summarised the contents of the local newspapers on behalf of several Riverina Shire Councils so performing a valuable service because early newspapers have become hard to find. There is also a number of anecdotal references to the study area in Carnegie's work on Holbrook, *Friday Mount* (1973), and Morgan *The Bold Bushranger* (1975).

As Riverina settlements age, centenaries and family reunions are becoming more common. This has engendered some very informative private publications which make a nice counterpoint to earlier regional promotional material like Robertson, 1914, *The Progress of Wagga Wagga and District*. In addition to such limited edition material there are specialised departmental studies such as Fletcher and Burnswoods', 1977, *Government Schools 1848-1976*, or the New South Wales Department of Main Roads', 1976, *The Roadmakers*, and unpublished papers by Australia Post Historical Section.

CHAPTER 3

SOURCES OF INTERPRETATION

There is no published source in Australian archaeology which is directly related to either the study area or to the objectives of this research. However there is a considerable body of publications from various fields concerned both with settlement features on a large scale and with particular research problems such as identifying how settlement originated.

In 1974 Williams published an important review of the landscape development of South Australia paying attention to townships and rural colonisation. South Australia, however, was an experiment in the Wakefield system of colonisation which enforced absolute government control of settlement. Consequently, *The Making of the South Australian Landscape* is properly structured on the actions of government. The sequence of settlement, for instance, is based on the proclamation of cadastral units and the survey of township sites (op. cit.: 22). This is a path well trodden by historians and historical geographers in New South Wales although the administration of that colony was quite dissimilar. The sometimes tacit acceptance that settlements exist as though created by fiat is a curious feature of some settlement studies. Jeans (1967, 1975), while discussing the rôle of the Colonial Secretary in London attempting to impose 'a geography of settlement' on the most distant colony, has stressed the importance of centralised

control and has illuminated the concepts at work in Australia's first century of planning.

As far as most major towns are concerned, from the 1810 creation of Governor Macquarie's five towns onwards (HRNSW vol VII: 469) the impress of government is patent. The same is true of early settlements like Port Essington (Allen 1969) and Fort Dundas (Crosby 1976). However, government action was not necessarily always the first step in the Riverina. There was private enterprise both at Wagga Wagga and Albury before their proclamation as town sites. Tumut was a thriving community with a surgeon, twelve tradesmen and a private toll-bridge before it was ever surveyed and proclaimed (Townsend to Surveyor General 18 September 1848, AONSW 2/1583.1).

There is sometimes an apparent reluctance to pose the question of why settlement occurred at A or alternatively why it did not occur at B. A government decision is not always adequate proof. The popular movement of the 1820s and the 1830s which settled the New South Wales inland (Roberts 1935) was accomplished in defiance of government attempts to make land occupation an orderly process. The sequence of seven major regulatory attempts beginning with the 1826 Limits of Location and culminating in the 1847 Orders-In-Council are a cumulative confession of failure. Thus Governor Bourke in 1836, being unable to inhibit the spread of settlement, was forced to introduce a ten pounds license on settlers 'beyond the limits' which generated a certain revenue while

superficially maintaining Crown ownership of the land. As Clark points out with characteristic flamboyance, it was a tenuous form of control

"... the dens of thieves, the cattle duffing, the gully raking, swell coves winking the eye at the low vices of their workers, the shooting and poisoning of aborigines, the spearing of cattle, and bush-rangers making raids on settlers' houses went on undiminished"

(Clark, 1979: vol 3, 165).

The situation is summarised by an Act of Parliament called "An Act to continue and amend an Act entitled, An Act to Restrain the Unauthorised Occupation of Crown Lands, 2 Vic., no. 19, 2 October 1838". Yet somehow, in the face of brigandry and official disapproval, nodes of settlement did develop. It is very significant that when Police Districts were established in 1840 they were drawn without regard to the boundaries of counties but reflected the patterns of settlement (Jeans 1967: 249). The same is true of most public reserves recommended by Surveyor Townsend (op. cit.) for the Murrumbidgee District.

A common explanation for settlement nodes could be called the creeks and crossings model. The model proposes that urbanism comes about through a localised influence of geographical features on commerce; notably interruptions to traffic caused by creek crossings and road junctions. It draws with uncertain propriety upon a principle of economic geography as expressed by King

"From the evidence of service towns and villages (past and present) it seems that commerce and transport in one form or another were the prime generating forces of urban growth in the Hunter Valley - as in Australia generally. This has been shown for instance, in the growth of the early river ports and in the rise of the original village of Cessnock at a staging-post on the Wollombi-Maitland road"

(King, 1963: 88).

The principle is that commerce and transport can generate income to invest in urban growth. King does not suggest that they will create the initial impulse to settlement but a service infrastructure such as staging-post may well act as a catalyst. Such an infrastructure expresses limits of technology rather than geographical chance. Walter Christaller specifically denies that urban genesis has a geographical origin

"Neither the number, nor the distribution, nor the sizes of towns can be explained by their location in respect to the geographical conditions of nature"

(Christaller 1933: 2).

Christaller is quoted with circumspection. In the first instance, as noted earlier, his research conditions were not typical of the Riverina at any time and secondly, his work had engendered a vast body of commentary not all of which heeds his specific disclaimers against considering historical process and political influence. Nevertheless his insistence on a creative force other than geographical accident is an important principle.

The creeks and crossings model yet thrives both in minor works and in serious studies:

"It is not a peculiarity - it is natural - that towns are usually commenced near a river... "

(Robertson 1924: 2).

"They usually found themselves at crossroads or river crossings"

(Bayley, 1959: 23).

" ... most towns began at crossing-places marked by explorers, overlanders or settlers moving stock to new areas. A punt, store, grog shanty or inn, and blacksmith's shop followed."

(Buxton 1967: 56).

Swan suggests that Wagga Wagga developed because it was on a comparatively easy route to Port Phillip and there were several negotiable fords (op. cit. 1969: 33). The model dominates interpretation of the Riverina. Yet if the model is appropriate for Wagga Wagga then the settlements studied in this research should have boomed, or at least survived, since the same conditions effectively still pertain.

In some instances, geographical accident can contribute to a need around which a micro-economy develops. The quotation immediately above from Buxton (1967: 56) encapsulates the origin of Albury where the initial economic stimulus was provided by traffic on the Port Phillip Road employing a punt to cross the Murray River. However, this is not adequate to explain the genesis of the majority of settlement nodes, still

less those which have disappeared. Obviously a separate creative force needs to be identified. Buxton provides a further clue to settlement origins through his perception of a pattern of settlement emerging by 1850 as a patchwork of neighbouring squatters' water frontages along rivers, creeks and gullies (op. cit., 1967: 15-18).

The lines of communication, which incidentally create the creek crossings and cross roads, were laid down and used by the pastoral squatters. In this respect 'The Major's Line' is perhaps prone to over-emphasis as Jeans noted (ibid., 1972: 145). There were already squatters on the Murrumbidgee when Major Mitchell explored the country (Peck 1942: 258; Swan 1970: 2) and at least two of the settlements researched were established before Mitchell's report was published. The fundamental interpretative mechanism is the role of the squatter. Within the study area nodes of settlement began and lapsed under the aegis of the squatter. Pastoralists established four of the five hotels which were the nub of the settlements studied and although the market forces which sustained settlement were largely beyond the squatters' control, it will be seen that the decline of close settlement, or its inability to adapt to the developing colonial economy, is almost directly attributable to local pastoral interests manipulating the ever changing land laws. Violence and perversion of administration also can be inferred and in two instances demonstrated. The energy and cupidity of the defiant squatters jostling along the waterways provide the creative force to clarify the

archaeological remains as will be seen in the chapters that describe in detail the settlements studied. This understanding of the squatters' role is not unique. Even in South Australia where township creation was an active government policy, Williams remarks on the over-riding influence of pastoral interests

"when townships were surveyed the pastoralists bought up the town allotments and eliminated the disruptive elements of the pub, and particularly of the small-scale farmer and the shopkeeper"

(Williams, 1974: 344).

The historian Waterson introduces his study of the Darling Downs in Queensland with a description of the "powerful squatting oligarchy which dominated every phase of human endeavour". (Waterson, 1968: 9).

The perception of the squatter as a manipulating force in settlement patterns is reflected in the method described in Chapter 5 for the location of deserted settlements. It builds upon earlier publications such as Bate (1970) and Jeans (1967, 1972, 1975) which provide a stimulus toward considering archaeologically the place of incipient urbanism in the spread of rural settlement. It may be suggested that an archaeological treatise should derive its guide from the generous body of archaeological thought and experience built up in this century. Yet the novelty of the research type needs to be considered.

Very little of the published theory and practice concerns historical, or, in Australia's case, colonial archaeology. It was clear from the papers presented to the 1979 Conference of Regional Historians at RCAE (unpublished) and to the 1981 Australian Society for Historical Archaeology Conference (in press) that historians and historical geographers are continuing to develop a more broadly based and humanist approach to settlement and landscape studies than is generally practised in colonial archaeology which has a focus on single sites and their artefacts (vide the emphasis on bottle and clay pipe design in the ASHA Newsletter 1975 to 1981). Archaeological research on the penal settlements at Norfolk Island and Port Arthur is well established as are research and rescue work on individual buildings on the mainland. The latter is increasingly performed under contract and is therefore not published. Allen (1969) and Crosby (1976) have studied military outposts on the north coast of Australia, but examining the freely created settlements of the ordinary populace is something of a novelty. A similar situation exists in the field of architectural studies where informed comment could be immensely valuable to both site and regional studies (e.g. Sumner and Oliver, 1978), enabling buildings to be analysed beyond the point of simply identifying changes of style (Winston-Gregson, 1979). Miles Lewis (1977) is perhaps the first architectural historian to view seriously aged country buildings or "rural vernacular" as representing considerably more than a picturesque, decaying, curiosity:

" ... we are looking not simply at technical variations and improvements,

but at a fundamental part of
colonial culture ... "

(op. cit.: 2)

Although this attitude can be seen in recent architectural studies like Freeman (1980 and 1981) it has yet to find a secure footing in the literature of colonial archaeology. Indeed historical archaeology generally, when seen as a sub-discipline of archaeology, has spent some years in a stage of naïve definition. Special concerns such as the Medieval Village Research Group have been active since the 1950s. In 1955 Hoskins, a Professor of Local History, stimulated a wider interest with *The Making of the English Landscape* which has led to a school of landscape appreciation expressed in such works as Aston and Rowley *Landscape Archaeology* (1974) and Williams *The Making of the South Australian Landscape* (1974). More recently, Jeans and Spearritt (1980) have argued for the recognition and the preservation of the cultural landscape in New South Wales. In America however, Fontana has defined the practice of historical archaeology as

" ... archaeology carried out in sites which contain material evidence of non-Indian culture or concerning which there is contemporary non-Indian documentary record"

(Fontana, 1965: 61).

This presents historical archaeology as an amorphous phase in human development ranging in America from Viking sites on the

east coast to Franciscan missions in Texas. In Australian terms it would place non-Aboriginal Macassan sites with Toongabbie Stockade. 'Non-Indian archaeology' is not a very explanatory description of the distinctive function, nature, or capacity which is necessary to support a definable entity.

Attempts to adapt the philosophies of what has so far been the predominantly prehistoric discipline of archaeology are as fraught with difficulty as is employing the concepts developed in other disciplines (vide Pearce, 1973, commenting on the statistical analysis of backed blades which provoked Wright, 1974, to discuss statistical use and abuse in archaeology). In a paper on the methods and problems of settlement archaeology Ritchie draws on papers by Taylor (1970 published in Ucko et al., 1972) and Finley (1971, 'Archaeology and History') and David Clarke's (1968) *Analytical Archaeology* to make the pessimistic observation

"If it is impossible to establish geographical and topographical patterns of settlement because of lack of information, it is certainly quite impossible to attempt a settlement pattern in the anthropologist's sense of socio-cultural systems ... If we accept that we cannot hope to establish any real pattern of settlement, the alternative is to examine the types of individual settlements."

(Ritchie, 1971: 91).

Such an approach would seem to be leading towards the creation of a category of Round Hut Villages in the typological mould of

the Danubian Beaker Folk dismissed by Childe in 1956. Allen (1975), untrammelled by research fragmentation such as Taylor (1970) 'The study of settlement patterns in pre-Saxon Britain', takes a more positive stand in this definition

"Historical archaeology is here defined as the combined use of a wide range of data sources and research techniques to interpret the material cultural remains of man in this country since the beginnings of recorded history"

(Allen, 1975: 63).

Indeed the counter to Ritchie is the fact that Australia has no lack of information. To the contrary, Australian colonial history is so well documented that historically oriented models are necessary to cope with the mass of raw data and commentary. The alternative in Australia would be to accept without challenge the preconceptions of another discipline, and its less disciplined followers in local history, which is largely unaware of archaeological resources. However Allen is cautious of an independent function for historical archaeology, suggesting merely

"... the purpose of historical archaeological research is historical elucidation on a wider front than can be achieved from documentary sources alone"

(ibid.)

Allen has earlier expressed the fear that historical archaeology may become little more than a humble historical

illustrator so that in an extreme form

3

"If tourism is to remain the *raison d'être* of historical archaeology then the result will often be halfway to Disneyland ... "

(Allen, 1969: 415).

Australian history and the taste for tourism are perhaps not so overwhelming as Allen fears, at least not in relation to the common people of the nineteenth century who have been hitherto generally herded into census tables. Thoughtful reappraisals appear in publications like *The Push From The Bush* which examines the year 1838. As Martin Biddle argues, historical and archaeological sources can be seen as complementary

"The documents are primarily evidence of the state of mind of the person who wrote them; they record for the most part political, legal, financial and administrative matters, both secular and ecclesiastical. They do not record the facts of daily life, the plan and character of the town, of its streets, houses, shops, churches, palaces and defences; they do not record except incidentally, the historical processes of origin, growth and decline as these would appear in the changing fabric of the town. Archaeology provides precisely this material setting and physical evolution."

(Biddle, 1968: 110).

Archaeology goes beyond illustration at this point through even the correction of documentary sources into the revelation of aspects of an earlier society which may otherwise be unexplained or unsuspected.

The province of the archaeologist is the landscape. Its every component, however tiny or isolated in a laboratory is liable at some time to archaeological enquiry. In his breadth of vision the historian Hoskins advocated

"The English landscape itself, to those who know how to read it aright, is the richest historical record we possess. There are discoveries to be made in it for which no written documents exist, or have ever existed"

(Hoskins, 1973: 14-15).

Yet it would be myopic in the Australian historical context of two hundred years of drastic change to ignore the comparative wealth of primary documents with their accompaniment of interpretation and commentary. The object of colonial archaeology should be to attain a standard of fluency in documentary and landscape materials interpretation proper to understanding a developing civilisation. The logos is neither a phase in human development nor an acolyte to typology, but a critically appreciative union of documentary sources and archaeological material. That union is attempted in the reconstruction of the settlements and in the site reports at Appendix 1. As a step towards it, an historical interpretation has already been outlined in this Chapter which differs from the customary explanation of settlement in the Riverina. However, it is material remains (including earthworks) which give insight to the greater part of colonial Australia. The following Chapter describes in detail the archaeological techniques which led, in conjunction with selected documents,

beyond historical reconstruction to a small understanding
adequate to demonstrate two predictive models for the location
and the interpretation of colonial material.

CHAPTER 4

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY

The sources of information on the study area and the interpretative concepts which are available through other disciplines have been discussed in the preceding chapters with a note on the guiding philosophy of the research. Broadening the scope of the research as described in the Introduction implies the use of a number of quite complex field techniques. These require elaboration to establish the basis on which the statements in subsequent chapters will be made. As general headings the techniques can be divided into area reconnaissance, aerial photography, field walking, site recording and artefact collection.

1. Area Reconnaissance

This is a process of relating the research aim to the physical environment. The general purpose is to confirm the topography and other features suggested by maps while identifying places of potential archaeological interest and developing a network of local informants. The initial research was concerned with hotels and communications so that the countryside was searched first for relict roads, stock routes and bridle paths. Any one of these may have evolved into a farm track for part of its length and segments of roads in particular are likely to have been noted at some time on an edition of a parish cadastral map.

A relict road may display either metalling or minor engineering such as a cutting or an embankment. It is best identified as a feature in the landscape by a vegetation change, such as a gap in timbered country (Plate 1) or a line of trees following the road reserve across a cleared paddock (Plate 2). When the land is fully pasture improved the road is seen as a change in grass colour or as a stripe of capeweed *Arctotheca calendula*. The Port Phillip Road (KY8) was found in this way at Kyeamba. Where a former road crosses a paddock boundary it is sometimes reflected in the position of a gate or as a brief change in the horizontal line of a fence (Plate 1). Creek crossings are marked by an incised approach, sometimes leading to bridge piles as at Garryowen (GO 1), a culvert as at Kyeamba (KY 16) or a line of stones.

Stock routes are up to 500 metres wide but have similar characteristics to roads. A road or track is often incorporated (Plate 1) so that the few remaining functioning stock routes may be recognised as a broad, timbered, verge to a country road linking holding paddocks labelled Travelling Stock Reserve, Camping Reserve, Water Reserve, or a combination of titles.

Bridle paths are very rarely marked as such on maps but they are easily identified as a grassy depression roughly one metre wide which takes the easiest line of country between two points. Bridle paths are often still used by stock and feral animals and are therefore kept open. They are scarcely used by

PLATE 1



Junction of 1877 stock route and property boundary.
Note dip in fence, gap in trees, centre right.
site EY6: south east 4/3/80

PLATE 2



Lower Tarcutta from the air, facing north east.
A=Adelaide Road; B=Tarcutta Creek; C=1891 Wagga Wagga Road.
photo D. Jervis 19/12/79

native animals except wombats and are quite different to a wallaby pad which is narrower, zig-zags and includes obstacles like rocks and gullies. A bridle path has no engineering improvements but is often indicated at boundaries by a fence change or a narrow gate.

It has been found that tracing land routes by four wheel drive vehicle and by trail bike is very efficient since the ground is covered quickly allowing a rapid appreciation of topography and site distribution. Furthermore as functional descendants of the dray and the hack the vehicles greatly sharpen the selective faculties to discern a probable line of route. However some care is needed since the trees, fences and gates referred to are sometimes no more than stumps and post holes or wire embedded in a living tree. Gate post and strainer posts leave a larger scar than ordinary fenceposts and have different spacing. An apparently isolated post hole should never be ignored since it may mark a gap in a long decayed brush or windfall fence made by felling trees to create a barrier. Modern star picket fences leave a similar trace.

2. Aerial Photography

Aerial photography immediately followed the vehicular reconnaissance. The intention was to correlate features on the photographic print with the preliminary field notes to see if an interpretative model could be developed which would indicate other sites. Two categories of photograph were used, the high altitude, vertical, prints used in cartography and low-level,

oblique, photographs of the type published by McBryde (1974) and advocated by Connah (1978). Vertical aerial survey photographs are available from the Division of National Mapping singly, in continuous runs or as stereoscopic pairs. The study area has been photographed at irregular intervals between 1944 and 1976 which allows a sequence of photographs through time to be printed for comparison. The basic print is 230 mm square and can be enlarged up to three times without a severe loss of definition. Enlargement up to five times magnification is available. Some photographs taken after 1960 are available in colour.

There are several disabilities to the application of aerial survey material. Firstly it was never intended for archaeological use. Secondly, the archaeological user has no control over the quality of the negative nor of the print which is made by a contractor on behalf of the Division of National Mapping. In addition, despite the careful attention of National Mapping staff, occasional gremlins will reverse the order of negatives or invert the compass rose. The important title strip is always omitted from enlargements (Nat. Map. leaflet 8). The photographs are exposed at an altitude of five to six thousand metres in direct sunlight, normally between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. so that although houses and railways are clear, uncluttered by shadow, minor relief such as fallow plough lands and collapsed stone hearths is very hard to see even when its location is known.

Despite these problems, the photographs are readily available and since they are normally good quality they can be used to advantage in two ways. Firstly a sequence of photographs through time can offer important information about changes occurring around an identified site. The most comprehensive source for the vanished dairy farm LB 10 is a 1944 aerial photograph (Germanton, map 701, run 2, print 16327). Secondly, aerial photographs show boundaries and tree cover much more clearly than a ground level perspective. These features are the product of land management and are consequently directly applicable to the problems of recognising and gauging the extent of settlement. It is possible to distinguish on the basis of crown height and tree composition between a natural stand of eucalypt and a patch of regrowth. Either one may indicate human activity. A clump of undisturbed eucalypt can indicate a relict stock or timber reserve on an old print while regrowth suggests an abandoned small holding. An exotic planting like an orchard is readily identifiable by its regular shape and height although an abandoned orchard or garden is difficult to detect once it has shrunk to a few straggling plants. The key to deciphering aerial survey photographs for this sort of information is to note extremes of regularity, e.g. fencelines, and irregularity e.g. regrowth, rather than hunting for individual shadows. The Great South Road at Kyeamba, for example, remains on the cadastral map as a relinquished land resumption across Portion 2. There is no trace of it on the ground but it is discernable as a straight line through trees in a 1961 aerial photograph (NSW 1065/5058 Tarcutta Run 7).

The experiment with low-level, oblique, aerial photography also made a positive contribution. The photographs were taken in the middle to late afternoon at high summer. The aeroplane was a Cessna 172, a small, four seater, high wing monoplane. The pilot was a cropduster experienced at hedge hopping and willing to make steep turns and side slips beneath five hundred metres altitude in the absence of Transport Australia Inspectors. The camera was a hand-held, motorised, 35 mm SLR Nikon FE using 50 mm and 135 mm lenses. The film was 125 ASA panchromatic. A K2 red filter was used to heighten contrast.

The photographic subjects centred on the hotels at Lower Tarcutta, Kyeamba, Hillside, Little Billabong and Garryowen and on their immediate vicinity, in particular the roads and earthworks seen at Lower Tarcutta during the area reconnaissance. There is permanent surface water at each of the hotel sites so that summer vegetation is not uniformly barren. It was hoped that the superior definition of relatively close photography would enable differential growth of grasses and cereals to be observed and related to features recorded at ground level. The attempt gave mixed results. The best (Plate 3) revealed the *Woolpack Inn* of 1847, which at the time of photograph in December 1979 was not visible at ground level. The most disappointing (Plate 4) was frustrated by wind damage to the crop. Plate 2 is a typical result where the glare from dry grass highlights the dark and informative lines of trees but conceals most sub-surface features. It can be seen that the



PLATE 3 The Woolpack Inn from the air, facing south.
 Note pale grass about A.
 HS5 photo.D.Jervis 19/12/79



PLATE 4 Garryowen from the air, facing south.
 G01 photo.D.Jervis 19/12/79

oblique perspective tends to smooth major topographic features which can dominate ground level vision while emphasising small, abrupt, features like trees and chimneys. In addition, the facility of being able to see features in an axonometric projection gives an immediate sense of site identity. Thus the ability to see over the top of an obstacle to ground sight will promptly distinguish between trees as a paddock boundary and as a relict road reserve. To some extent this can be accomplished by vertical photography but an oblique photograph does not require stereoscopy to give a three dimensional sense. It is also much easier to recognise exotic plants which are a reliable guide to site location (discussed below).

Some of the results of the flight were immediately useful. Others, such as identifying the problem of glare, give prospects of improving results through technical refinements like using different filters or following McBryde (op. cit.) into the use of infra-red sensitive film. It is possible that in Australia it may be wise to fly in late winter. At this season the light is softer, the summer grass has been eaten and exotic plants like deciduous trees and shrubs will be most obvious. Connah (op. cit.) has flown at this season with encouraging results.

3. Field Walking

Site observation occurs throughout the processes described above supplemented by information gathered from

documents and local informants. However, there is no comprehensive substitute for actually walking the study area. The largest area walked was about ninety square kilometres around Lower Tarcutta where it seemed important to examine the whole of the mining area. The other settlements averaged about thirty square kilometres fieldwalk each but conversely they had a greater number of complex sites requiring detailed attention.

The field walk areas were determined by the area reconnaissance which disclosed topography and potential sites. The purposes of field walking are to confirm the results of area reconnaissance, to locate sites noted in documents or suggested by informants, to search the area for other sites and to construct a record of all sites. The field walk areas were divided into zones convenient to one day's walking. These varied according to topography, vehicular access, vegetation density and the number of the field crew. The latter varied from one experienced assistant up to three but most of the field walking was done alone. The field assistants walked in line abreast at up to 50 metres distance from each other in open country. A perceived archaeological feature was recorded at once by the whole team in concert. All features were examined at least twice. A field walk of this type is not site specific e.g. roads and paths only, but any recognised feature of archaeological potential such as soil marks, relict fences, exotic plants, is likely to be recorded. The survey is selective only in that obviously natural features are not recorded. The aim is to describe the often elusive imprint of artificiality

upon the landscape. Such an exhaustive approach is cumbersome in comparison to stratified sampling but it has the advantage of being very thorough in areas where the archaeological potential is largely unknown. Whenever possible each day's walking included a known site such as a hut marked on an early map and a feature recorded on a previous day. This enabled a continuing programme of validating both non-archaeological material and previous field walking. It also kept the field crew alert to the appearance of the features sought.

The term 'features' covers four broad categories: earthworks, structural remains, vegetation changes and artefact scatters. An earthwork can range from minor soilmarks to a mineshaft. It includes common items like ditches, dams, embankments, cuttings, spoil heaps, and ridge and furrow ploughing. The latter receives considerable attention in the overseas literature (such as Bowen 1970; Aston and Rowley 1974) but is rarely remarked upon in Australia (Twidale 1971). It is quite common in NSW and is useful when examining settlement activity (Winston-Gregson 1978: 68-70).

Structural remains differ from earthworks in that they incorporate material which is introduced to the site such as brick, stone, timber or metal. A buried wall or a metalled path is a structural remain. The question of whether a post hole is an earthwork or a structural remain causes no alarm but is a reminder to the field crew that an imprint is as valuable as a complete artefact.

Residences are the most common form of structural remain. A collapsed hearth or chimney flue is often the most prominent feature. If they can be determined, the chimney materials and the position of the hearth, or hearths, on the floor plan of the residence can have some interpretative value in relation to the age and status of the residence (Winston-Gregson 1978: 53-56). The relative use of local stone, ashlar, sandstock brick and continuously fired brick indicate the natural resources, the expertise and the funds available at the time of construction. Similarities of style between sites should also be noted, for instance sites KY1, KY7 and KY14 at Kyeamba.

Vegetation changes have been profitably observed by field archaeologists for many years. At Lower Tarcutta it was found that the safest way to locate mine workings in the tall grass was by looking for thistles. Differential plant growth is also well known (Evans and Jones, 1977). It is particularly important to watch for exotic plants, that is, introduced species. Although the study of colonial gardens has barely begun, the habit of surrounding the homestead with exotic plants is well known (Tanner, 1979) so that a single plant like *Lilium* or *Kniphofias* is often a reliable guide to a site. A lily flowering in a wheatfield near Kyeamba enabled the discovery of KY11 which was otherwise unknown until folk-memory was prodded. Fruit trees are also important. Quince, *Cydonia oblonga*, suckers prolifically to form a distinctive clump about two metres high. Apples, pears and stone fruit take on the outline of *Quercus robur*, the Common Oak, before collapsing in a rounded,

deciduous, tangle quite unlike any native plant. There appears to have been some status attached to large, or brightly coloured trees. An early driveway to Kyeamba Station and also a small meadow at the original Hillside Station are both decorated by the genus *Populus*. The 1890 Hillside Station is dominated by *Ulmus sinensis*. Lesser establishments are more likely to display a variety of *Prunus*. Francis Diebert however planted *Pinus* around his unlicensed shanty (KY9); they must have been a wonderful landmark for thirsty travellers. The American Wattle *Robinia pseudoacacia* deserves close attention. A non-deciduous shade tree with prolific white flowers, it is frequently associated with stock yards. Virtually nothing structural has survived of the first Lower Tareutta Police Paddock (LT1), which perhaps dates to the 1840s, but the *Robinia* are visible from several kilometres away.

4. Site Recording

Making a record of each site was solely the responsibility of the author although field assistants performed some of the measuring. The site records are reproduced in Appendix 1. They describe the material remains of each site, the landmarks by which it can be found and any historical background. Each site record includes a sketch plan and is cross-referenced to both the parish cadastral map and to the Central Mapping Authority 1: 25 000 topographic series. All sites were recorded over a series of visits to ensure maximum recognition of site detail. As a rule a site begun in 1930 or later was not recorded except to clarify a relict earlier feature.

In the majority of cases the sketch plan was made by tape and compass. The system has two drawbacks. Firstly a magnetic compass is liable to unpredictable deviation because of localised magnetic fields e.g. fences and minerals, secondly it is difficult to reproduce a curve or a linear irregularity. The latter point is important since it cannot be assumed that any earthwork or structural feature is regularly shaped. However, with careful application the problems are outweighed by the advantages that the equipment is inexpensive, lightweight, rugged and can be used single handed. By comparison even a simple dumpy level is labour intensive, relatively slow to set up and requires tender carriage.

Tape and compass survey is conducted on a rectangular site, for example, by taking a compass bearing and measuring the distance from point A to points B, C, D. A tape laid A/B, B/C, C/D, D/A is used to plot intermediate features in relation to the major points. The system is sufficiently accurate to decipher the extent of a site and to plot perceived characteristics. Sites surveyed in this fashion ranged from hut outlines through Lunt's collapsed wattle and daub house with its garden (HS11) to the earthworks of Gold Lease 55 (LT10). Tape and compass were also used to quickly delineate the 1847 vineyard at Kyamba (KY14). This important site was then more accurately surveyed with a theodolite and two experienced field assistants. The initial delineation had plotted exotic plants and related soil marks to reveal the outline of the vineyard. The theodolite survey took advantage of oblique sunlight over several evenings

to record the ploughed in terraces and the superimposed marks of later developments (refer to Chapter 8 and Figure 5).

Two complex sites at Hillside were used to provide undergraduate training in field surveying. The first site was the 1873 cemetery (HS13). The cemetery is an oblong nearly 85 metres by 39 metres aligned to grid north. A theodolite was set up and the undergraduates took it in turns to practise. At the same time tapes were laid east to west at two metre intervals as a series of parallel datum lines from which perpendicular measurements were made to soil marks. Both methods required the undergraduates to recognise soil marks although the author retained the responsibility of nominating the marks to be plotted. The theodolite survey suffered from a continually varying degree of operator error so that the result is not reproduced. However tape measures are less sensitive instruments and Figure 7 is a faithful reproduction of the site, which appears as two superimposed graveyards (later confirmed by documentary sources, see Chapter 9).

The second training site was the original Hillside homestead of about 1850 (HS1). The same undergraduates were involved and again two surveying methods were used: theodolite and tape and compass. The site is a group of earthworks, structural remains and exotic plants distributed over about five hectares of sloping ground. The site as a whole is beyond the scope of tape and compass so that the ground plan (Figure 10) was produced by a single team using the theodolite under experienced supervision.

5. Artefact Collection

The survey of the study area was conducted with the minimum possible disturbance of sites. Two experimental grids were laid out, one at Hillside and one at Garryowen. The grids and the results of the experiments are described in detail in Chapters 11 and 12. The artefacts collected have been deposited with the RCAE Archives.

CHAPTER 5

THE CADASTRAL MAP AND THE LOCATION
OF FORMER SETTLEMENTS

This Chapter seeks to demonstrate a means of locating deserted settlements through the analysis of limited documentary resources. The recognition of the need for such a technique evolved from dissatisfaction with the creeks and crossings model discussed in Chapter 3 as a means of linking documentary evidence with the landscape.

The facility of using documentary evidence is a distinguishing feature of historical archaeology. Documents can generate precise results although their historical bias may be unclear and the survival of any document is fortuitous. When a document has been retrieved the interpretative and predictive values remain dependent upon the analytical skill of the reader. Yet written resources may not be despised for they are the product of the society which one is researching. The potential weakness of historical archaeology lies not in any disparity of archaeological and documentary data but in their attempted union. Wright (op. cit.) has addressed this problem in relation to the use of statistics in prehistory and the me. Difficulty arises in the use of ethnography in the reconstruction of prehistory. Unverifiable assumptions can be made, for the link between documents and the landscape occurs in the perception of the archaeologist. It is suggested that such

perception is both easier to accomplish and more demonstrable with a predictive model as a guide than as a random wish.

Five interpretative guidelines were selected from uniform documentary evidence to be characteristic of the Lower Tarcutta, Kyeamba, Hillside and Little Billabong settlements. They are

- . a concentration of portions with low numbers
- . a concentration of portions of small area
- . a junction of land routes
- . a major topographical feature
- . a major homestead.

When structured as a predictive model, the five guidelines are intended to clarify and refine both the field work area and the archival targets while reducing the need for wide ranging preliminary historical research. The model was devised as an archaeological survey technique rather than as a method of historical investigation, although it encourages a deliberate approach to archival material. The essential design criterion was that the model should be easy to apply in the field. Consequently the resource base should be readily available, which is a problem with documents, and convenient to use without the risk of interpretative controversy. Similarly, the model itself should not require mental gymnastics. The cadastral map was selected as the resource base.

Cadastral maps cover the whole of Australia. In New South Wales cadastral maps are supplied by the Department of Lands where they are a fundamental administrative tool. Although the latest issue of 1: 25 000 contour maps prepared by the Central Mapping Authority of New South Wales has a cadastral overlay, it lacks the extensive interpretative notes of the Department of Lands issue of rural maps which display in monochrome the land boundaries and principal topographical features of a parish, a shire or a county. The cadastral map enables an immediate discernment of land allocation within an administrative area. The regional Lands Board Offices, which are responsible for land allocation, maintain a local master copy which is publicly available and is periodically issued as a new edition of the land cadastral map. The one for Tarcutta Parish, for instance, is now in its seventh edition. A cadastral map is a cumulative data resource and deserves the closest attention in colonial research.

Parish Portions

The size, shape, alignment and number of parish portions are significant interpretative features which underpin the predictive model for settlement location.

A rural area is drawn as a jigsaw of numbered portions within a parish. An urban plan by contrast shows numbered 'sections' within 'blocks' separated by streets, there is no likelihood of confusing the two map types. The parish portion is a basic unit of rural land alienation and it may vary in

size from a few hundred square metres to thousands of hectares. Portions are predominantly quadrangular and aligned to the cardinal points. They are numbered sequentially within parishes in the order in which claims are received to alienate land from the Crown. Until freehold is granted, all land is vested in the Crown.

In the early and middle nineteenth century before freehold became widespread in New South Wales there were endless disputes between pastoral leaseholders over run boundaries. The necessary adjudication was a function of the peripatetic Land Commissioners. Following the passage in 1861 of the Robertson Land Acts which facilitated freehold, the need became critical for accurate survey to substantiate land apportionment, particularly as the Act was designed to encourage small holding and an enlarged rural population.

Unlike South Australia, New South Wales permitted land to be selected and settled by small holders before it was properly surveyed. Whereas it had been possible for Townsend in 1847 to explore the pastoral runs of the Riverina to select suitable sites for villages and to plan a hypothetical town for Wagga Wagga, by the 1870s District Surveyors were scarcely able to keep pace with development. Consequently there is a tendency for the first portions allotted in a parish to display irregular boundaries, being those parts of the squatter's leasehold which the squatter moved at once to protect against the inroads threatened by free selection. Portion 5 Kyeamba

Parish for example is an enclave isolated within Murraguldrrie Parish. Anomalies also occur when land claims approach the fringe of a pastoral run. A long, wandering, or oblique boundary particularly between large portions (i.e. over 300 hectares) is almost certainly a relict boundary of a pastoral leasehold which can be confirmed from run descriptions published in the *NSW Government Gazette*. The number of such a portion is normally over 60, representing the pastoralist pre-empting selection of the outskirts of the run, having given first attention to the more desirable areas. Part of the Toonga run boundary is thus fossilised in Coreinbob Parish as a line running south west for six kilometres, beginning near Lower Tarcutta. Anomalies of this nature reflect an active policy of land acquisition. They do not in themselves indicate the presence of a relict settlement (rather, its antithesis) but they may be the result of local competition for land.

A selector was required to purchase his land from the Crown, usually at around one pound per acre. The purchase was conditional *inter alia* upon a further investment in land improvements such as fencing and ringbarking. The size of a selected holding was thus limited both by statute (a maximum initial purchase of 640 acres) and by the purse. Consequently a free selection portion is usually small, commonly 100 acres (40 hectares) or less. It is also regularly shaped since the land allotted must be accurately measured. The boundaries roughly established by the selector were invariably corrected by the surveyor to equate with a rectangle aligned to the

cardinal points. By contrast to relict pastoral leasehold features, the hallmark of land taken up as a free selection is regularity of shape and smallness of area so that a group of such portions is very suggestive of a community of small holders.

There are traps however. The 1861 Crown Lands Acts remains notorious for the multiplicity of ways in which they could be circumvented. Where no features such as a public reserve are evident on the cadastral map other than a simple grouping of similar portions, the group is more indicative of a pastoral leaseholder employing dummies to safeguard his run, especially if the land was allotted in a parcel so that neighbouring portions have consecutive numbers. If the portion numbers are moderately high, say beginning at 40 in a small parish of 100 portions, the group may represent the formation of a new property. In either case, there may be a few hut sites or a stockyard to greet the eager archaeologist but not a settlement.

Reference to portion numbers is important. It is unusual for a portion to be significantly altered once it has been established and the allotted number is almost immutable. The practice of amalgamating title deeds within the Crown Registrar's Office does not influence the administration of the land. Since the sequence of numbering is linked to the initiation of land alienation claims, it is possible to isolate the areas which attracted early attention from later infill

claims. The relative 'earliness' or 'lateness' of numbers must be seen in the context of the size of the parish, which may contain several hundred portions. The interpretative key when seeking a potential nucleation of settlement is a bunching of roughly consecutive numbers. Obviously a sequence of low numbers, say between 10 and 30, in a small area could indicate an early village but unless the village were to be created in a rush and then remain static one could reasonably expect a sprinkling of higher numbers, so that the eight portions at the core of Lower Tarcutta village range from 1 to 121, at Kyeamba the seven central portions, divided by a parish boundary, range from 1 to 66. When possible, portion numbers should be balanced against portion dates and the dates of nearby reserves.

Where there is room on the map, the year in which a portion was selected in the nineteenth or very early twentieth century will be shown with the nature of the title and the name of the claimant. This is not an infallible guide to delineating close settlement but ironically in two ways can depict its failure. Firstly, a swatch of portions bearing a single name is necessarily either a speculator or a pastoralist (vide the names Greene, McLaurin and Ross on hundreds of adjoining portions in Billabung, Carabost, Holbrook and Little Billabung parishes). Secondly, the details shown relate to the last claim lodged, whether or not lapsed, so that a temporal sequence in one name, irrespective of the individual portion numbers, may represent a pastoralist reasserting his interest in an area abandoned by

selectors who failed to complete freehold (vide the semicircle of title claims around the Luntsvale enclave in Little Billabung Parish made by the Ross family 1900-1903).

Each portion has a separate plan number which can help to clarify the sequence of land alienation claims. The majority of portion plans are indexed by a serial number prefixed by the initial letter of their county, e.g. W for Wyndham. The plan number reflects the sequence in which plans are registered. This is not always the same as the sequence of portion numbers since an amended plan may be registered when an earlier alienation claim has lapsed. Since this will not affect the parish portion number any disconformity of plan number is interesting. The plan number for land claims made in the study area is prefixed by the letters G for Goulburn, M for Murray, W for Wyndham. Counties Goulburn and Wyndham replaced County Murray in the study area about 1855 and the letter M was no longer used. It is therefore an infallible guide to an early land claim, generally one made by a large pastoralist so it often marks the site of a squatter's homestead.

Land Routes and Other Reserves

The presence, or the absence, of public reserves should be noted. It is axiomatic that every portion must be accessible to the beneficial title holder. Consequently, early editions of cadastral maps show myriads of little lanes tacking around the edge of portions, sometimes branching, only to end abruptly after a few more boundaries. These road reserves are an

arbitrary imposition without regard to topography or practicability. As a rule, the farmer pays a peppercorn rent to incorporate them in his paddock. Reserves, which are demonstrably redundant may be gazetted closed so that their disappearance from successive cadastral maps illustrates the growth of a united property where there is no competition for access. Conversely, the continuance of a road reserve suggests activity; this is particularly the case if the reserve crosses a large part of the map or has only one visible terminus. Similarly, if a road reserve crosses a portion or separates portions of uneven shape, or has curves instead of right angles then it almost certainly follows a track which was extant at the time of survey, denoting traffic, although the reserve may since have been gazetted closed.

There are many other types of reserve which change through time both in nature and in extent. The disappearance of travelling Stock Routes from cadastral maps of the eastern Riverina is a clear statement of changing practices in primary industry: a reliance on wheeled transport, silage provision, the expansion of cereal crops and the virtual cessation of seasonal leases of mountain pasture. The majority of stock routes are now firmly in the realm of the colonial archaeologist. Along with the stock routes have gone the associated Camping Reserves and Camping and Stock Reserves. Like former Timber Reserves and Water Reserves, these are generally marked in the field by a high proportion of trees and native grasses since it is only in recent decades that they

have come into private hands. They are marked on the cadastral map either by a relict hectare, appropriately labelled, or by an unusual portion boundary. As instruments of commerce they deserve attention in the quest for former settlements.

The map will sometimes show a Recreation Reserve, Village Reserve or Camping and Village Reserve. Although these can represent degrees in the establishment of a settlement, their appearance on a current cadastral map need not indicate a vanished settlement. In the case of Garryowen (see Chapter 6) the Village Reserve, still shown, is quite separate from the former settlement. As ever, relict reserves deserve attention: Townsend's 'Tarcattah' reserve of 1847 (Gazetted 1852) is seen as a large square between portions 22, 40, 65, 79, in Tarcutta Parish and encloses most of what ultimately became Lower Tarcutta although it was being altered to other reserve types and leases within a decade of gazettal.

The date given for a public reserve should be treated with circumspection since it will be the date of most recent gazettal which may record a change of shape, area or type rather than inception. These essential interpretative details are not available in the field and cannot be reliably inferred from the map although the date when a reserve is cancelled may be given, suggesting redundancy through population shift or economic or technological change depending on the type of reserve.

The interpretative key to the location of a vanished settlement lies partly in tracing the outline of redundant reserves, in particular the junction of road reserves, to be seen either as anomalous portion boundaries or as an identified reserve.

Small Portions

Continuing the theme of reserves and special land uses, there may be land set aside for official purposes such as police reserves (and a paddock for the Police horses), a school reserve or a restricted use such as mining. The three are often found together on archival maps but tend to be cartographically ephemeral. The occasional allocation of land as a Small Portion for use by a school, police or a church will however be represented on all subsequent cadastral maps, long after the land has reverted to sheep. Small Portions rarely exceed a hectare and are always separately catalogued on the parish cadastral map legend. Although the catalogue may not give the original land function but rather the date of reversion (which is itself useful) and only a minority of 'official purpose' sites attained Small Portion status, such a feature obviously deserves attention as a former administrative locus.

Topographical Features

Cadastral maps show major topographical features like water courses and mountains but not contours. The information is generalised but is useful in helping to delimit those areas most suited to close settlement such as flat land near perennial water (but not a swamp).

The study area is undulating and well watered. Quite a number of topographical features therefore appear on the parish cadastral maps which may explain the coincidence of such features with settlements. However, the proximity of a topographical feature is a valid criterion within the study area.

Major Homesteads

This criterion represents within the predictive model the importance of the squatter in determining settlement distribution. The presence on the cadastral map of a station bearing the same name as the parish or the shire, especially if it is situated on a very early portion number, say between 1 and 6, is a sure indicator of a long established property which was sufficiently influential to catch the attention of the Lands Department. Major Mitchell, who was Surveyor General until 1856, instructed his department to give Aboriginal names to topographic features but administrative creations such as shires and parishes commonly reflect local white influence. Thus Mate Parish near Tarcutta was named for Thomas Mate who was the local Member of the Legislative Assembly from 1860 to 1869 and was the owner of numerous stations. It is worth noting in this respect that parish details sometimes were not formally united for some years after survey began. For instance portion surveys began at Eyeamba in 1858 but Portion 1 was not adopted onto the Parish Map until 1896 (Lands Dept. plan no. 83-1457). Under such delayed circumstances the name of a natural feature may be preferred as in Tarcutta, or Little Billabung, which are

both named after a major watercourse. It will often be found that a similar spelling was used by an early, or original homestead, e.g. Kiamba, Tarcattah, Little Billybung which may be no longer marked on the cadastral map.

All of the above needs to be considered when reading a cadastral map but a distillation of the major criteria is an adequate field guide to places of archaeological interest. As stated earlier, when more than one potential village site occurs on a map, the relative potential of those sites can be ranked according to the number of criteria met. The essence of predicting the location of a deserted settlement lies in the correct interpretation of the relationship between portions, reserves and topography as an expression of the quest for land ownership. This theme will be expanded upon in following chapters which describe the individual settlements. However it is circular to demonstrate a predictive model on the data from which it is derived. Accordingly, the model is demonstrated in the next chapter as an archaeological field technique applied to finding a previously unknown site.

CHAPTER 6

GARRYOWEN

The cartographically locational criteria described in Chapter 5 were tested as an archaeologically predictive model along the line of the Great South Road. There is a village street plan marked on the cadastral map immediately to the north and to the south of the main study area at Mundarlo and at Garryowen. It had been established during area reconnaissance that both lay alongside the Great South Road but that there was virtually no other archaeological material. The remains of the populated village of Mundarlo stand seven kilometres north of the planned village site. It was therefore decided to apply the predictive model to the area of both village street plans to see whether the location of actual settlement would be indicated. In the event it was learned that architectural research was being conducted at Mundarlo (P. Freeman pers. comm.) so the experiment concentrated on Garryowen near Holbrook.

There has been active settlement around Holbrook since 1837 when John Purtell named the Ten Mile Creek on which the town stands (Andrews 1920: 52). Since then this test area has been subjected to similar influences as the main study area. For example the same familiar squatters' names occur: McLaurin, Kate, Ross, Williams. The entrepreneur Gabbett, who opened the hotel at Lower Tarentia, was in a partnership that formed the property around which the test was conducted. The focus of

interest was the street plan labelled Garryowen midway between Little Billabong and Holbrook (Figure 2) but there was a second facet to the problem of testing village location. The historian for the Holbrook area, Carnegie, specifically equates Garryowen with the village of Billabong

"Billabong was a small Government village on the Billabong Creek, seven miles east of Holbrook. A publican, Lawrence Garry, held the licence for an inn there in 1861, known as The Coach and Horses, and the name of the village of Billabong evolved into Garry's Own, to be later renamed Garryowen. There is today no village there, in contrast to Holbrook which has had an expanding population from 1838 to the 1940s."

(Carnegie 1973: 121 below).

There are subsequent references by Carnegie to settlement activity at Billabong such as a Police Station (op. cit.: 218) and "Billabong evidently had two hotels" (op. cit.: 192). Appendix D of Carnegie's book (op. cit.) draws on Sampson's 1867 *National Directory* to list nineteen residents at Billabong. Yet Billabong is again described as "the gazetted, but unbuilt upon, village of Garryowen" (op. cit.: 153) which scarcely agrees with there having been a Police Station, two hotels and sundry residents.

The locational model was put into effect to try to locate Billabong without any further documentary research. It should be stressed though that the purpose was to test a locational model not to cast a reflection on the only published history of the area.

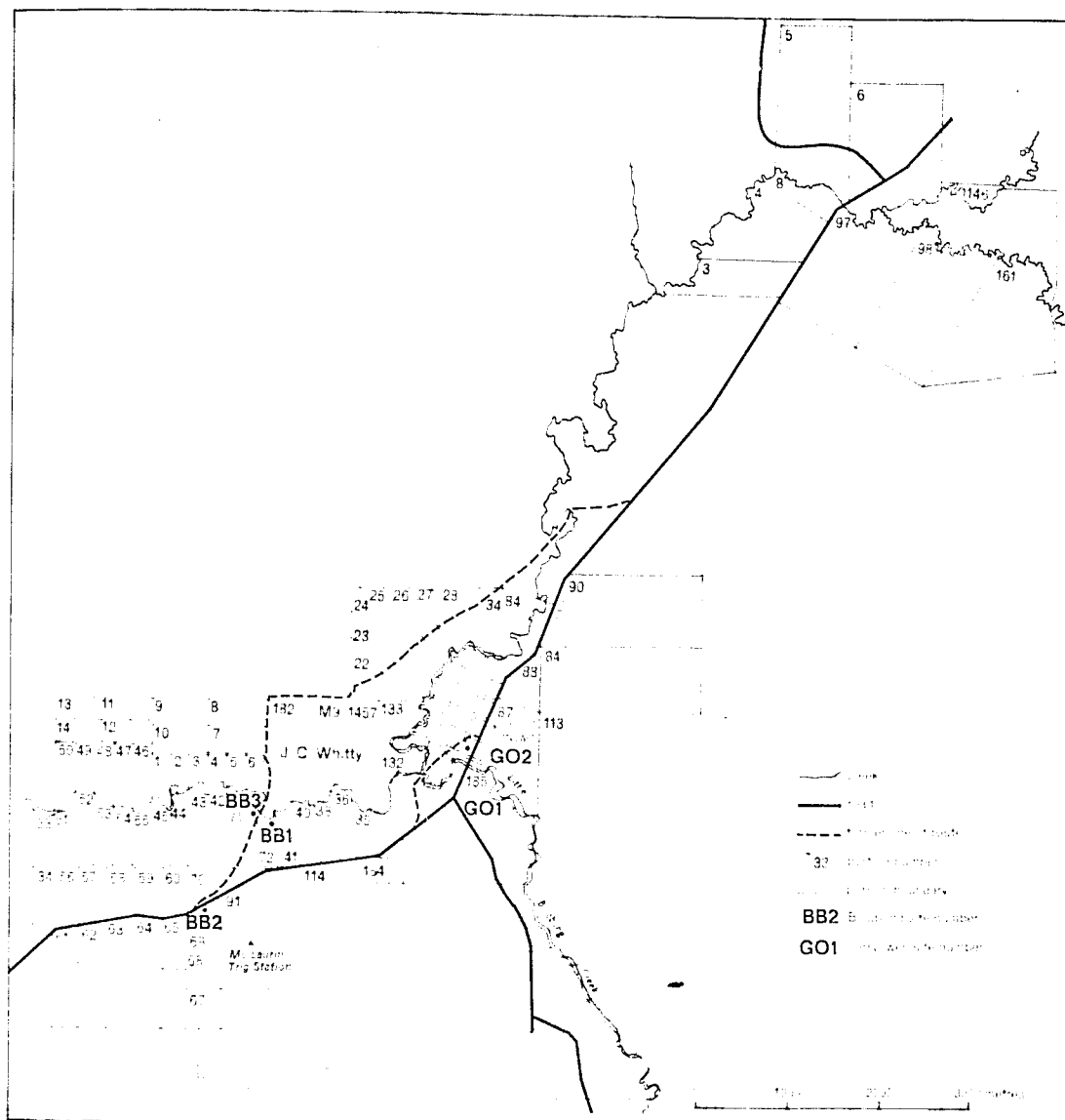


Figure 2: Billabong and Garryowen

Figure 2 shows that Garryowen village was laid out at a creek crossing and at the junctions of what is now called the Hume Highway with the Yarra Yarra Road and the Mirrabooka Road. There are three homesteads within two kilometres but none of them is reflected in the shire or parish name. Thus Garryowen meets *prima facie* only two of the five criteria proposed in Chapter 5. With the exception of a block of twelve small area portions taken up by Anne Greene immediately north of Garryowen, the surrounding portions have high numbers ranging from 84 to 185 in a parish which has only 186 portions. Finally, the only Small Portion is the Cromer Public School of 1918. The model clearly suggests that Garryowen is not the place to expect the remains of a nineteenth century village.

Aerial photography was unhelpful (Plate 4) but field-walking revealed that Garryowen was never an active village. The piles of a bridge were found (GO1) and the site of the Bridge Hotel (GO2; see Chapter 12) but nothing else. Obviously Billabong had stood elsewhere.

There is an alternative location six kilometres north at Noonbah (Figure 2). Here, in the Parish of Forest Creek, the Great South Road crossed the Four Mile Creek. There is a road junction leading ultimately to Wagga Wagga, a Small Portion and the first six portion numbers. Noonbah homestead and two other homesteads lie within two kilometres of the Small Portion on the main road. *Prima facie* five criteria are met.

However there are three points of difficulty. Firstly, the early portion numbers are consecutive across neighbouring blocks which surround the confluences of three major creeks. They are therefore on prime alluvial land. Secondly, the blocks are large, ranging between 115 and 321 acres which is excessive for genuine free selection where 40 to 100 acres is common. Thirdly, there is the multiplicity of homesteads none of which is reflected in the parish or shire name. This is the crucial point. The early portions were all taken up to protect a pastoral run. It was ultimately subdivided into three stations which were served by a church on the single Small Portion. There was not a village at this location. The church was isolated from any other close settlement feature, so that Noonbah, like Garryowen, must be reduced in rank to a creek crossing and a road junction.

A third possibility lies about three kilometres south west of Garryowen. At this point over thirty portions congregate around the junction of the present Hume Highway with a series of minor road reserves. One of the road reserves has a crossing marked on the Billabung Creek, immediately south of which the Hume Highway follows the line of the Great South Road around the McLaurin Trigonometric Station. The portions are all small in area, between 18 and 44 acres, except for a couple south of the highway which run up onto the Cookook Range. The portion numbers are not particularly low and no major homestead is immediately apparent. However attention is drawn to the plan number of portion 182 which, at 334 acres, dominates

the locality. Plan numbers are discussed in Chapter 5. In this case the code M9 indicates an early Murrumbidgee Pastoral District registration by J.C. Whitty. Carnegie (op. cit. 1973: 154) refers to Whitty's 1854 pre-emptive purchase on his Billy Bong run " ... on request paid the sum of £344 for the like number of acres." The sum quoted is a misprint for £334 (AONSW 2/1718). Under the Order-in-Council of 1847 a pre-emptive purchase of this nature necessitated a homestead. It will be noted too that the Billy Bong run in its various spelling permutations coincides with the Parish name.

The vicinity of Portion 182 meets four of the five criteria in that it displays on the cadastral map a cluster of small area portions, pronounced geographical features, road junctions and an early major homestead.

The area was checked in two ways. Firstly by field walking to look for superficial remains. Secondly, by a specifically targetted documentary search which was supplemented by local informants.

Archaeologically the area has been greatly disturbed by agriculture. However a simple field walk guided only by a compass and the Billabong Parish cadastral map revealed three important features in the space of a kilometre. Firstly, although the Billabong Creek is actively eroding its banks, there is the incised scar of a well used crossing at the top of the south bank in a position corresponding to the road and

crossing reserve shown on the map. Secondly, about two hundred metres south east of the eroded crossing, there is a scatter of granite blocks in the alluvial soil paddock. Thirdly, a kilometre to the south west and alongside the Hume Highway there are structural remains. The site has been bulldozed to create a fire break and two tanks dug but the former accommodation paddock for horses delineated by exotic trees and the great quantity of bottle glass make it clear that this was a hotel.

Since the aim of the exercise was to discover Billabong village the Billabong homestead itself did not receive formal scrutiny. The authenticity of the homestead, however, is beyond question. It stands on the north bank of the Billabong Creek, as a short line of vertical and horizontal slat buildings leading westward to other buildings of stone, brick and brick veneer, all grouped tightly together to form an unusually complete sequence of style and materials.

The documentary search was conducted after the field-walk and at an equivalently specific level based on the keywords Billabong and Garry. The sources were taken from those discussed in Chapter 2. They gave a surprising amount of information. Aside from Bingham's confirmation that Jasper Whitty was in occupation by 1847 (vide his *Itineraries*) and anecdotes such as Gormly's recollection that the winner of the 1868 Wagga Wagga Ten Mile Horse Race was bred on the Billabong station by the Greene brothers (Gormly 1921: 193), the nineteenth

century gazetteers such as those of Baillière (1866) and Meyer (1867) provide a short description and population for Billabung village while that of Hanson (1892: 26 and 188) distinguishes between Billabung and Garryowen as being separate localities. Baillière describes Billabung thus:

"... It lies on the Billabung Creek, and on the main road from Sydney to Albury, 42 miles N.N.E. of the latter place, and 7 miles E. of the township of Germanton. The communication with both places, and with Sydney, being by mail coach. The population numbers about 50 persons, chiefly engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits".

(Baillière, 1866: 44).

Seven miles along the line of the Great South Road places one almost exactly at the point marked by Townsend c1848 as "Billabong, Whitty's Head Station" around which he planned the Billabung Reserve, R91, (refer also Townsend, 1850, Map of Murrumbidgee Squatting District and Proposed Reserves). A plan "8 Portions of Land in Billabung Reserve" (AONSW 828) drawn in 1848 with minor annotations to 1889 shows both the track to Sydney crossing Billabung Creek at the ford located during field walking and a police station at the point where the granite blocks were found. The 1858 'Plan of 60 Portions of Land in Billabung Reserve' (Crown Registrar 6-1475) corroborates the identifications, showing three buildings at the Police Station, and carries intense annotation of land transactions up to 1950. The records of Publicans' Licenses for 1858 to 1881 accord with Baillière's note (1866: 219) that there were

two hotels on the main road north of Germanton, Gall's and Garry's. However, they were not both at Billabong which had only one hotel. Again the records confirm the archaeological information. This was further corroborated by two local informants who insisted that Garry's 'Coach and Horses' hotel stood near Wangoola (the modern name for Billabong homestead) and not at Garryowen, where there are the remains of only one building (C. MacNeil and C. Jones pers. comm. 18/1/80). Since Mr. MacNeil is the last known occupant of Garryowen he speaks with some authority. Even without the statements received, the documents make it clear that Billabong and Garryowen were separate creations.

There are three developmental aspects to note: the line of route, the Police Station and the hotels. The line of route between Sydney and Melbourne is shown initially as dividing opposite the Billabong hotel site to give a choice of creek crossings at either Billabong or what is now Garryowen. By 1859 the present line used by the Hume Highway was reserved so that the Billabong crossing was no longer the recognised route and the Garryowen crossing became the most important. The Police Station and horse paddock were placed in the vee of the route divergence about 1000 metres from the hotel at Billabong. The creation of a Post Office at Ten Mile Creek, alias Germanton, alias Holbrook, in 1857 (Australia Post, Historical Section, records) and the road re-alignment removed the tactical advantage of the location so that in 1862 the Police moved to Germanton. This left only the hotel as a

service point. The active nature of the Police presence is attested by the fate of the stables which were obviously well maintained for they were re-erected at Ten Mile Creek (Carnegie, 1973: 219). The paddock was later incorporated into Billabong Station.

Two hotels are listed in the Billabong area: Lawrence Garry's *Coach and Horses* which operated from 1858 to 1879 and Edward Gall's *Traveller's Rest* which had a shorter life from 1866 to 1872. The *Traveller's Rest* later became the *Bridge Hotel* and was run by Lawrence Garry from 1879 to 1881.

The name Garryowen, if it is connected with Garry at all, may owe nothing to his activity as a publican since his licence had apparently lapsed before the village of Garryowen was proclaimed in 1885. Rather, it may reflect his rôle as a land speculator since the majority of land sales at Billabong from 1859 to 1869 and later at Garryowen were in his name. Williams noted the practice of land speculation in South Australia and quotes a contemporary source

"Young men of spirit were not satisfied to retire into the bush and look after a flock of silly sheep when it was possible to buy a section of land at £1 an acre, give it a fine name as a village, sell the same thing at £10 an acre, for a bill the bank would discount, and live in style at the Southern Cross Hotel."

(Sidney, S., 1852 *The Three Colonies of Australia: New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia* quoted in Williams, 1974: 338).

There is also recent evidence for land speculation around the study area. Humula village, for instance, was proclaimed in 1885, the same year as Garryowen. It stands 17 kilometres east of Kyeamba. The Staff Surveyor at Wagga Wagga noted in 1914

"It appears to me that the recent demand for town lots was pure speculation as there appears to be no houses being erected as the result of those sales."

(Turner to District Surveyor 21/11/1914; LB21-6001).

The village was a poor investment by Garry. With only three exceptions the whole of Garryowen and the surrounding portions were purchased either by Garry himself or by the representatives of the pastoral Billabong and Yarra Yarra Stations. The pastoral influence effectively prevented settlement in precisely the manner observed by Williams (1974: 344 cited in Chapter 3 above). Indeed there is an example immediately north of Garryowen, literally across the creek, where Ann Greene in the 1860s had acted as dummy for the Greene brothers of Billabong Station by entering a claim for every small area portion which had been surveyed for farmlets along the former Sydney road.

The sub-division of Garryowen exists only on paper. The reason for its proclamation remains obscure. An informant volunteered the suggestion that the notification of Garryowen Village Reserve was engineered by interests anxious to consolidate the Billabong Reserve as a pastoral holding by

offering an alternative village location which, in its turn, was promptly annexed for broad acre farming. This suggestion has not been validated but it appears to fit rather neatly the documentary observations, of which the informant was unaware.

Once the existence and the location of the Billabung service node were established, the research stopped since it was unnecessary to the demonstration of the locational model to fully research the history of the village and the position of every building. There are indications though that at one stage Billabung was a viable and independently minded community which fought against its loss of services. James Feeney, who impudently selected land immediately alongside the Billabung homestead portion, repeatedly urged the Colonial Secretary to encourage settlement there and to remove the Post Office and pound from Ten Mile Creek (letters of 1858 quoted in Carnegie 1973: 200-201). Like Nugent near Lower Tarcutta and Lunt at Hillside, Feeney was the subject of legal harassment. Lawrence Garry in partnership with Sheehan of Lower Tarcutta, successfully tendered for the Albury to Yass mail run in 1857. For the next four years Sheehan ran the coach from Goulburn to Tarcutta and Garry from Tarcutta to Albury (Clouston 1924: 41). Unhappily they came to grief in 1861 when their new coach was smashed in an accident after only four days of use (Albury Leader 8 November 1861). The six times per week service was taken over by Cobb & Co. (Australia Post, Historical Section, Records) but the Coach and Horses hotel continued until 1879 when Garry moved briefly to the Bridge Hotel at Garryowen.

In reviewing the operation of the locational model it is recognised that attention was drawn to Billabong Village by the anomaly in Carnegie's reconstruction. However the historical result, which was left deliberately incomplete, was entirely dependent upon the archaeological method. It would be possible to partially resolve the historical anomaly on documentary grounds, but only field archaeology can confirm the existence of a site and make a positive statement that the two hotels, for instance, were quite separate. Further, it was the application of the locational model that focussed attention upon the key words Billabung and Garry, which, like Whitty, are prominent on the cadastral map at the point indicated by the archaeological model but otherwise vanish in the documentary tide of dates, names and estimated distances. The service node of Billabung Village could have been found without reference to local history. It is stressed again that the test was not in any way an attempted reflection upon an earlier publication. Even so, it is fair to suggest that the independence of technique and result go some way to counter Allen's fear cited in Chapter 3 of archaeology becoming a tame illustrator for historians.

CHAPTER 7

LOWER TARCUTTA

The settlement of Lower Tarcutta occurred in the mid nineteenth century as part of a movement to fill the gaps between settlement nodes already extant beyond the Nineteen Counties. The village stood beside two obstacles to traffic, a steep hill and a major creek crossing, at the junction of two of the major routes in the colony: the Port Phillip Road and the Adelaide Road.

As a settlement in the late nineteenth century it displayed the three necessary amenities of a pub, a lock-up and a racecourse. It also had a school and a post office. Today there are two occupied houses a kilometre apart and a cemetery hidden in a paddock. Other than three incidental references to the hotel, one of them incorrect - and some valuable paragraphs in Davies (1970: 11-12) - the settlement tends to be ignored by historians. Indeed, it would be scarcely visible to the historian: documentary sources are sparse and disparate as even the name of the locality varies.

Settlement around Lower Tarcutta began with William Guise's Cunningsdroe station at the confluence of Tarcutta Creek and the Murrumbidgee. Peck (1942: 258) suggests that Guise arrived in 1831. Thomas Mate in 1837 established his Umultbee run about 40 kilometres upstream of Guise where the Port Phillip Road (at that time unsurveyed and untitled) deviated from

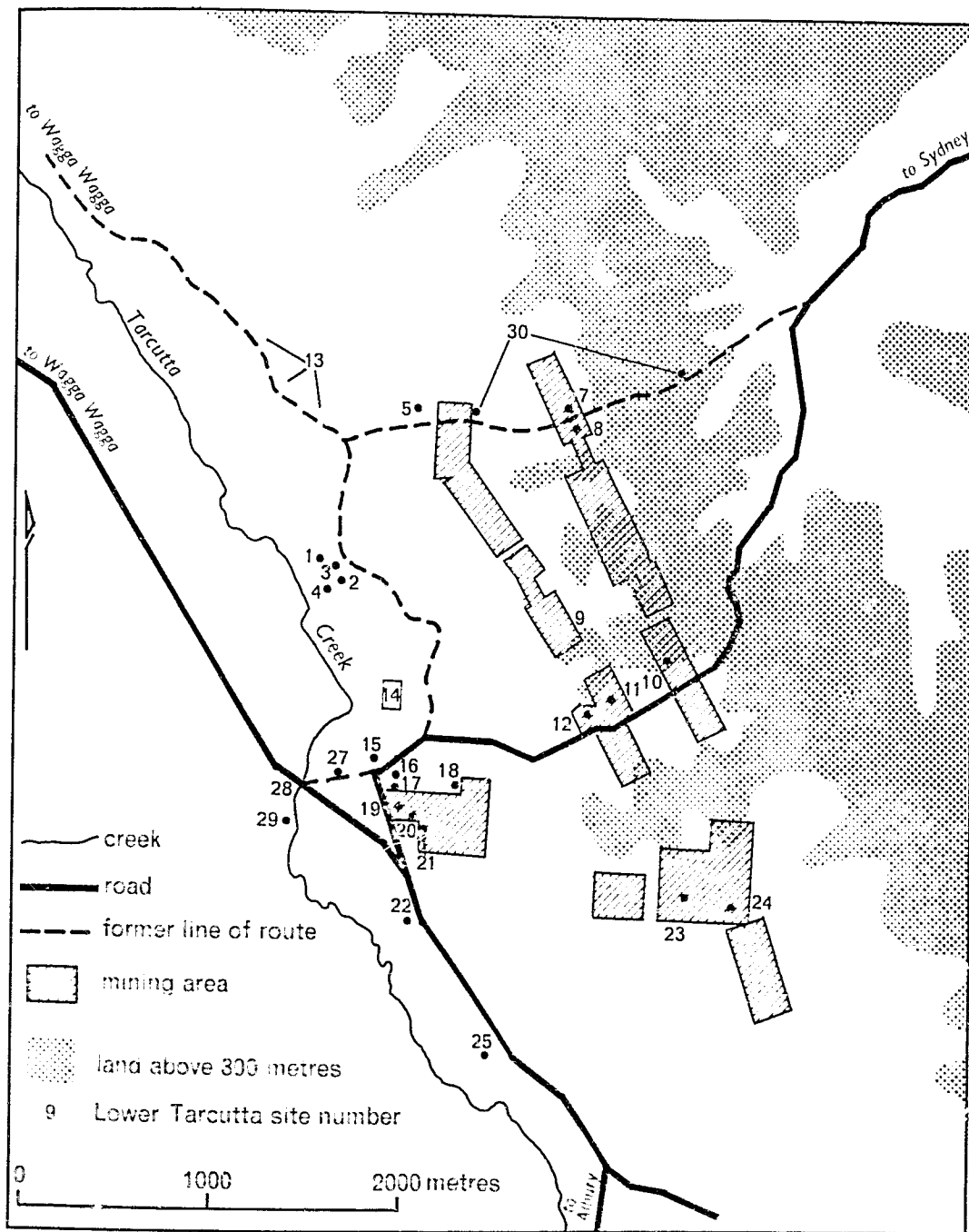


Figure 3: Lower Tarcutta

Tarcutta Creek around Umultbee Swamp. Between Mate and Guise lay Jones' Tongreen (Toonga) Run. There were immediate bickerings over boundaries which may have temporarily inhibited further settlement at Lower Tarcutta, for example Guise demanded sole occupation rights. It was on Toonga run that R.S. Gabbett opened his inn (Bingham, *Itineraries* 13 April 1847). By that date John Vincent had been operating for two years an inn on Jones' behalf at Mundarlo on the other side of Tarcutta Hill (Bingham op. cit. 5 March 1845) and Mate had been licensed at Umultbee since 1839 (Licensee lists AONSW) where he also had a store. Commerce was thus away to a flying start.

Gabbett sold the inn almost at once to J.G. Church (c.f. Townsend's 1848 map of the Murrumbidgee Pastoral District) who applied to purchase one hundred and sixty-two acres (64 ha) around the hotel. He may have been prompted by Townsend who recommended a square mile public reserve centred on the hotel.

"At foot of Tarcutta Hill At the Inn known as Gabbuts. One Section. A rough bush Inn, Stable do. have been built here. Value about £80."

(Townsend to Surveyor General 24 August 1848, Papers, AONSW, 2/1583.1).

In a subsequent letter Townsend recommended a large reserve at Canningaroo as the beginning of a major deviation to shorten the overland route which would go south west to Howlong on the Murray. " ... the present road is not only very circuitous but ill-chosen - there being three deep creeks to cross which

are subject to high floods, generally two or three times during the year viz:- the Adelong, Hillas' and the Tarcutta besides minor gullies ... and a very bad range called the Tarcutta Hill over which a team seldom passes without some serious accident." (op. cit. 18 September 1848). The letter carries approving annotations in Spanish (Major Mitchell and some staff served with Wellington in the Peninsula War) but the plan was not implemented; instead the Tarcutta Reserve was gazetted R19 on 16 March 1852.

In 1850 George Forsyth and his brother opened a store at Lower Tarcutta (Swan 1970: 61). Although Church's land claim was surveyed on his behalf in 1853 (Registered Plan 4. 1457) the land was actually acquired in 1854 by Forsyth. Shortly after, George Forsyth moved to Wagga Wagga leaving the hotel and store in his brother's hands. It is a striking coincidence that Guise, Forsyth and Mate should have begun their commercial ventures almost as neighbours on the Tarcutta Creek. Each became well-known as a successful business man. Mate remained at Umultbee and became one of the big men of the Riverina, appearing in many reminiscences ('the largest building in Albury' ... 'the heaviest dray load from X to Y') even achieving a two column entry, of uncertain accuracy, in the 1974 *Australian Dictionary of Biography*. The diversity of his business interests, ranging from pastoralism to bonded warehouses at Wagga Wagga and Albury, is aptly recalled by Peck "For many years ... Mate's big four-horse supply waggons were a feature of the Upper Murray roads" (1942: 265).

Certainly he was shrewd, buying local produce on a half cash half goods basis at his giant Albury store (Buxton 1967: 200 quoting an interview with a retired small holder). The proximity of such a competitor may have induced George Forsyth to move to Wagga Wagga.

The Tarcutta region is irrevocably in Mate's shadow but although he acquired the Toonga run at an early date he seems not to have exerted a capriciously baneful influence on the village of Lower Tarcutta, even when his own settlement of Umultbee was at such an ebb that the Post Office, once the vital exchange point for overland mail bags between Sydney and Melbourne, was threatened with closure in 1878.

There is no prospect of getting a married man to go to such a miserable place as Tarcutta. The station brings in no revenue ... "

(Australia Post records, courtesy of Historical Officer).

Indirectly however, his views and behaviour as a squatter were decisive.

Archives and field observation suggest that Lower Tarcutta was quietly prosperous during the 1850s and 1860s, developing a blacksmith and Mounted Police depot (LT1) as well as the inn and store. Plate 5 is an invaluable statement of the *status quo* in 1859. The Inn, as advertised, was purchased by Alexander Bannatyne (licensee lists AONSW) who remained two

TO CAPITALISTS, SPECULATORS,
PUBLICANS, STOREKEEPERS,
AND OTHERS DESIROUS
OF MAKING A
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

E. A. TOMPSON has received instructions
from the Proprietor, Alexander David-
son, Esq., to offer by private sale, that

VALUABLE FREEHOLD

PROPERTY,

situate at

LOWER TARCUTTA

and at present in the occupation of

Mr. SAWYER.

THE LAND comprises 164 acres, a pro-
emptive purchase from the Crown, with front-
age to the Tarcutta Creek, a running stream
of purest water, having its source in the
principal western spur of the Australian Alps,
and never known to be dry. The creek
presents great facilities for the operation of a
water mill, which would pay well under
proper management. The soil of this property
is good, and well adapted for the growth of the
vine, which thrives admirably throughout the
district, and yields a splendid sample of red
wine.

Wagga Wagga Express

15 October 1859

UPON THIS PROPERTY STANDS

THE TARCUTTA INN

IN FULL TRADE,

at present licensed to Mr. Sawyer. These
premises are substantially built and com-
fortably finished, and the house is known as
one of the best between Gundagai and Albury.
It is situate by the road side, on the great
Melbourne thoroughfare, and the mails pass
and repass regularly three times a week. The
main road from Adelaide by Balranald, and
through the great pastoral country of the
Lower Murrumbidgee by Wagga Wagga,
joins the Melbourne road within twenty yards
of the Tarcutta Inn. This road also brings
the Deniliquin traffic via Wagga Wagga to
the same point. The property is situate
within an easy distance of the Tumut and
Adelong diggings, and these circumstances
combined with the fact of its being on the
Great South Road, connecting the cities of
Sydney and Melbourne, must make it evident
to any person that the natural position of the
property is a most important and valuable
one.

Adjoining the Inn, there is also a

GENERAL STORE

in full operation, and a

A DWELLING HOUSE

ATTACHED.

It is needless to remark upon the advantages
of a store in connexion with a public house.
The nearest places of business are 25 miles
east, 26 miles west, 10 miles north, and 7
miles south, so that the two places of
business command a large area of country,
well peopled and densely stocked.

A BLACKSMITH

works on the premises, and it would be open
to a purchaser to "buy him up" on terms,
although he is a man "not to be sold." The
establishment of a good smith on such a place
adds greatly to the business of the premises,
and which may be easily understood. The
blacksmith is a "Cole" himself which is
another great consideration.

There are the necessary Out-buildings on
these premises. A large Garden well paled
in, attached to the Dwelling House, and a
fenced Grazing Paddock, which embraces a
portion of the Tarcutta creek, and is, there-
fore, plentifully supplied with water.

Terms, to a "good mark" will be easy
and liberal, and may be ascertained on
application to the advertiser, who confidently
affirms the present offer of the Tarcutta Inn,
Store, Premises, and Land, to be one of the most
advantageous investments presented to the
public in this neighbourhood. The property
will be sold subject to the present tenant's
lease to the 30th June next. The Public-
house and store fittings go with the premises,
but the furniture and articles of trade are the
property of the tenant.

Australian Warehouse,
September 13, 1859.

years before moving closer to Wagga Wagga. He must have retained some regard for Lower Tarcutta since he was buried there at the age of 74 in 1899 beside his son, drowned in 1897 aged 25, and near the five Forsyth children.

The cemetery (LT14, reserved in 1853) has 36 names on 12 headstones and at least thirty unmarked graves. The dated burials span the period from 1854 to 1922. The three decades between 1854 and 1883 show a wide range of age at time of death: from a few weeks through middle age to advanced years, representing a settled, family community. Thereafter the distribution alters sharply, the most youthful burial after 1894 being 61 years. Adolescence, young adulthood and middle age have a consistently low representation implying that childhood's survivors either enjoyed a long life (barring accidents) or left the area. Table 1 depicts an ageing community. Eleven families are named on the headstones but only as first generation parents and short-lived children: surviving children moved away, there are no grandchildren. The socio-economic reasons will be discussed later but to an archaeologist the effect is evident in the lack of house sites: there are few residential remains much older than 1890.

The social influence on the archaeological record is compounded by physical interference. The hotel (LT15) with its associated structures was entirely rebuilt in the late nineteenth century as a simple sandstock structure combining Georgian neatness with a typically Victorian asymmetric floor

TABLE 1

Age Distribution at Lower Tarcutta Cemetery

Age	≤15 years	16-45 years	46+ years
Year of Burial			
1854-1863	6	2	1
1864-1873	5	1	1
1874-1883	4	2	0
1884-1893	3	1	1
1894 on	0	2	6

n.b. 1 undated headstone

plan. The design and materials suggest a late 1880s construction. There are no relevant records for the period 1882 to 1894. However the hotel is known to have been under different management after 1881 (AONSW Lists of Publican's Licences). By 1895 the name had been changed to *The Squatter's Arms* - according with a substantial building and tactfully reflecting the outcome of the struggle for free selection in the area. The hotel was burned to a shell in 1921, at which time the license lapsed. It was rebuilt as a farmhouse with the associated work buildings and, latterly, a swimming pool. Elsewhere, even within the confines of the village between the school (LT18) and the second general store (LT19) the ground has been turned over by miners operating between the late 1860s and about 1930, with a small renaissance in 1974. The village has also been spoiled for the archaeologist by bottle hunters (LT19) so that identifying and deciphering the palimpsest of remains presented a challenge.

The dominant feature of the landscape is mining. The ore sought was gold, in quartz reefs extending from Tumbarumba, Adelong and Shephardstown to Lower Tarcutta. The NSW Department of Mines (Investigation Branch) has current records of thirty-nine mining ventures. These records may be incomplete since there are inconsistencies between documents and also the major works described in the Mining Inspector's reports surviving in the departmental archive are not listed. Nonetheless, the records were most useful.

Nearly two hundred separate earthworks connected with mining were recorded during field walking. These varied from small pits and costeans, which are shallow test trenches driven across the reef, to large shafts and adits. The majority are clustered in and around the declared mining tenements and leases which appear as small rectangles on some editions of the parish map. Detailed recording of every costean and mullock heap did not come within the ambit of the time available or the research purpose but as far as possible the extent and nature of major workings was noted (e.g. LT6, LT10). The spread of the workings has been plotted in Figure 3, showing the prospected areas in three lines parallel to the east bank of Tarcutta Creek where the land rises quickly 180 metres in a series of abrupt east/west spurs from the Tarcutta Ridge. The spurs, across which the reef prospecting occurred, comprise hillocks at nearly the same height as the Tarcutta Ridge and linked by high shoulders falling steeply to the valley bottom. Thus Gold Leases 55 and 56 have an average gradient of twenty-four degrees by calculation on the contour map but the main rise of the spur to Tarcutta Hill was measured in the field as being nearly forty degrees from the horizontal. The most popular point was some 1500 metres north-west of Tarcutta Hill at White's Reef, on a low undulation at the end of a long spur, but workings were found in the most unlikely places including in the middle and at the top of the slope just mentioned.

Lower Tarcutta was proclaimed to be an extension to the Mt. Adrah Goldfield 3 September 1880 in the wake of

successful prospecting, 'Peter Minahan and Party' had already been granted Gold Lease 52 and at least four other parties were already mining (as distinct from prospecting) in the area of Tarcutta Hill. The previous year, the Chief Inspector of Mines, Adelong Division, had reported

"Attention has been given to several outlying districts, in all of which gold in payable quantities has been found. At Lower Tarcutta ... there has been a small rush, but never more than fifty men have been working at any time. A prospecting claim was taken up by Collier and Chesson; they had a trial crushing of 2 tons of quartz, the yield being 23dwts. The reef runs north and south in one direct line for miles. Three claims north and three south of the prospecting claim were applied for; a second crushing of 16 tons only yielded 3½dwts ... The prospectors, not feeling satisfied, are now getting stone, looking well, from the hanging wall, and will have a third trial. Should this come out well, it is in contemplation to erect crushing machines, which, I am convinced, would pay ... These ranges were prospected about twelve years since, and the books at the machine (Wilson and Co's) show a return of 15dwts.; this would not pay for carting a distance of 21 miles. About 4 miles from these claims a party are at work; they have come upon a small leader; it is about 1½ inch, and shows gold all through."

(NSW Mining Report, 1879).

Collier and Chesson's claim was probably LT7, which has a line of adjoining claims, north and south, and had an old hut and shaft when first surveyed by the Mining Department in 1885. Field work recovered the hut site and a dray route, neatly

embanked near the shaft head, leading north-west over the Tarcutta Range toward Adelong, joining the Great South Road near Deltroit. A bridle trail leads west and south to Lower Tarcutta via the Adelaide Road. The obvious disparity between the tracks (width, gradient, entrenchment) was later clarified by the Chief Inspector's reference, above, to carting vein rock to Adelong for crushing. The claim remained in work with an adjoining mine (LT8) until 28 December 1900, and in its last five years the ore would have been taken by pack-horse down the steep bridle trail to a stamper battery established by the joint proprietor, John Best, near Tarcutta Creek (LT4).

In 1882 B.O. Holtermann opened Mining Permit 122 about 1600 metres due south of Tarcutta Hill. Holtermann is well-known for his association with the Gulgong and Hill End reefs (Burke: 1973). By 1882 he was ostensibly retired from mining and was campaigning for a seat in the Legislative Assembly (Burke, 1973: 29-30) but he showed his customary perspicacity in this last venture, for although the Permit was withdrawn upon his death in 1885 the immediate vicinity remained in work throughout the 1890s, as late as 1931 was still operated as part of the Golden Queen Mine (closure date unknown) and in 1974 was again the subject of prospecting (Department of Mines records).

According to the fragmentary records mining activity near Lower Tarcutta was more or less continuous for twenty years between 1880 and 1900 with White's Reef receiving most attention. At least six successive claims were lodged there in three years

(1885-1888), an area of roughly two hectares where even the oldest survey, 29 October 1885, in departmental records shows an already extant shaft and hut. Today there are seven conical pits and six rock cut vertical shafts in the space of three hundred metres. All of the shafts have been used as middens for modern farm house rubbish and the oldest, William White's (LT6, shaft 7), is sufficiently large to have had an old 3 tonne truck dropped down it. The conical pits, of which there is a large number around Lower Tarcutta, are understood by the Wagga Wagga Department of Mines Inspector (pers. comm.) as shafts sealed by the internal timber framing and overhead shear legs slumping and trapping the gravel which erodes from the surrounding collar of mullock. Certainly some of them ring hollow if incautiously stood on. None of the workings anywhere are fenced off or marked save by abnormal plant growth e.g. a thistle clump, or an animal pad deviation. This gave rise to some memorable incidents in high grass or deep shadow with an inexperienced field team.

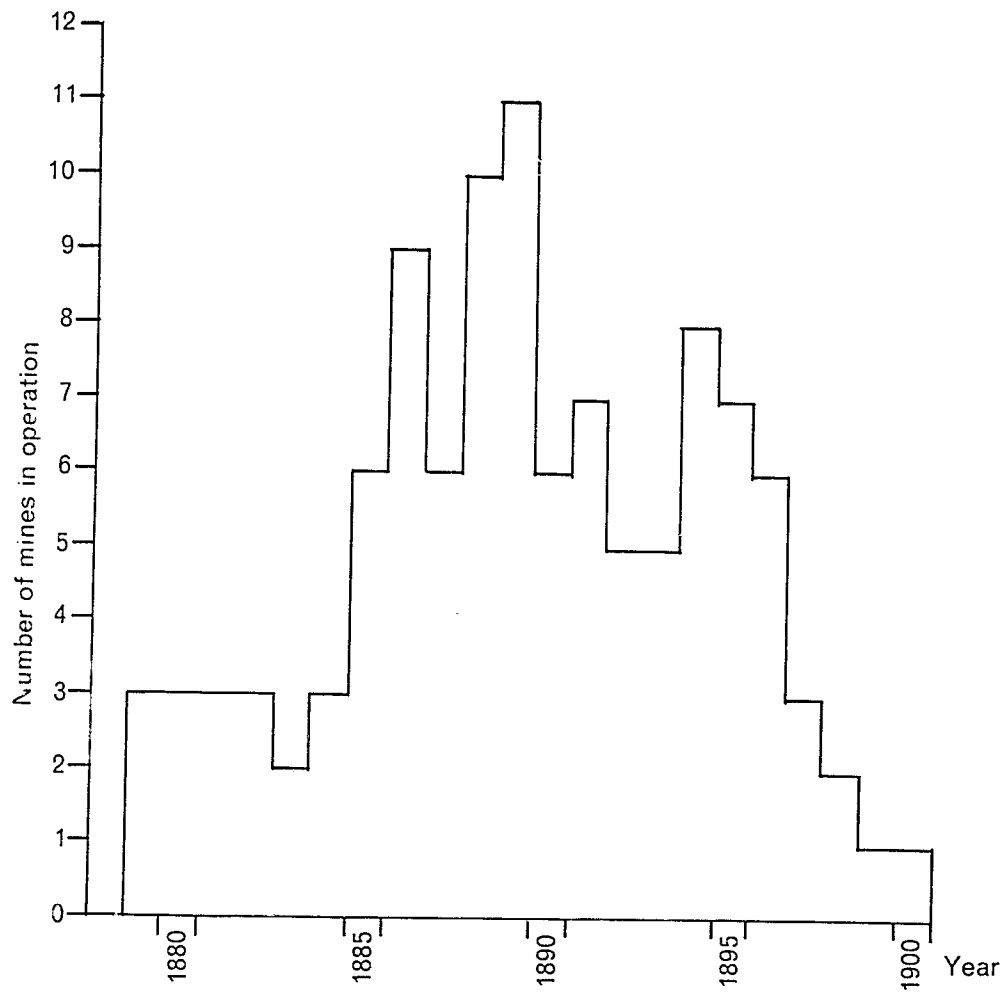
The 1879 report quoted above concludes with a reference to a $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch vein 4 miles from Lower Tarcutta. This isolated outcrop in Yabtree Parish remained in production until at least 1906 at which time it was the largest and most productive mine between Gundaroo, near Yass, and Holbrook. By 1906 the mine had explored a 300 feet (91 m) lode at 160 feet (48 m) depth producing in that year 300 ounces of gold from 100 tons of ore (Mine Records of Henry Hooke 30 June 1906, NSW Department of Mines). The previous year 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons yielded 170

ounces of gold valued at £701 (NSW Department of Mines, Annual Report 1905). Mining was clearly at a low ebb in the early 1900s but the information is very useful since the mine was small and unmechanised: Hooke records six men and a windlass. The neighbouring Lower Tarcutta mines were similarly hand powered and shallow. The least known shaft depth is 12 metres at the Golden Queen Mine. The deepest shafts visible at LT10 and LT23 are conservatively estimated to be over 30 metres from surface to gallery and the collapsed part of the adit of LT8 is measured at 22 metres but none of these is very large.

Table 2 illustrates the number of mines in operation at Lower Tarcutta from 1879 to 1900. Thirty-nine claims are recorded for twenty-four mines whose boundaries changed slightly with renewed claiming (a renewal claim was often due to a partnership change). The records do not cover all the mining traces discovered by field walking (a shortfall of 17% by area) nor are the records complete for each claim so that years of activity may have been overlooked for any one mine. Each of the mining areas recorded by the NSW Department of Mines has today at least one shaft, adit or major pit; adjoining Gold Leases 55 and 56 (LT 6) muster five adits and seven shafts although records only exist for three years. Table 2 is therefore a summary of minimum numbers.

If the mine run by six men recorded by Hooke in 1906 is taken as a model, which is reasonable since it exploited the same reef by the same method i.e. shaft and drive without

TABLE 2



Number of Mines in Operation at Lower Tarcutta

1879 to 1900

powered assistance, the minimum mining population between 1885 and 1896 was thirty men with a peak of sixty-six in 1889, which is equivalent to a small town in the 1891 census categories. In addition there would be camp followers, wives, children, dray men for carting the ore and itinerant prospectors (note that although the 1879 report quoted above mentions only one serious prospecting claim the "small rush" comprised up to fifty men), all of whom had to be fed and housed.

Under his alias of Boldrewood, T.A. Browne - who was Police Magistrate and Goldfields Commissioner for Gulgong, Hill End and later the Albury fields - suggested that the protracted nature of reef mining led to a more settled population (Boldrewood 1890:91-92). Although Lower Tarcutta is not in the same league as the 1000 feet deep leads of Hill End there is evidence to support his observation in that half of the claims recorded are linked with or actually are Mining Tenements (which necessitates a residence) or are Private Gold Leases whereby the land holder mines his own property. The houses, or huts, did not form a cohesive group but were scattered across the gold field according to lease location. The records show that three of the four Mining Tenements (to which eleven other claims were linked by six common claimants and partnerships) had a residence at the time of original survey as did two of the four Private Gold Leases. Another five miner's hut sites were found during archaeological field survey and a substantial number of small artificially flattened areas resembling a tent or bark hut site. Although half the recorded claims were held at various

times by only six people this does not imply a population of half a dozen. The Regulations under the Gold Fields Act of 1866 (and 1875 et seq.) stipulate "All prospecting claims must be effectively and continuously worked." The extensive earthworks and the hut or camp sites found all over the field indicate that the principle was upheld, possibly through the use of hired labour.

Since a mining lease is not available for food production, a mining community is wholly dependent upon local and itinerant suppliers for goods and services - even for pick sharpening. The value of the gold produced and the wages generated by the Lower Tarcutta field are not known. Although it was a small field and apparently subject to fluctuation of activity (Table 2), it must have had some economic and social influence. To some extent this can be assessed through the actions of civil administration.

Schooling had begun at Lower Tarcutta in 1873 as a halftime school (i.e. half day only) sharing the teacher with Mulbee, or Upper Tarcutta as it was becoming known (Fletcher and Burnswoods, 1977 n.p.). The schools had 16 and 13 pupils respectively and each had an innkeeper as Secretary to its Local Board (Davies, 1973: 11). The inference relating to population trends drawn earlier from the archaeological record and headstone data is supported by the closure of the school at the end of 1877 when the first generation of school age children had been educated. The few then reaching school age

or part way through their studies were catered for by itinerant tutors (*Australian Town and Country Journal* 30 March 1878). The new gold field wrought a quick change: a Provisional School, i.e. full time, was declared in April 1880 (Fletcher and Burnswoods 1973: n.p.). A Schools Inspector reported in 1881 that there were 30 pupils (nearly double the 1873 attendance) but that the school was dependent for continuance on the local gold mines (quoted in Davies op. cit.). In fact the school (M118) was granted Small Portion 33 on 24 June 1890 and an adjoining 2 acres (0.8 ha) as a playground cum horse yard in 1892. The school was closed in 1911 so that its fortunes almost exactly paralleled the gold field. The school building is described in Davies (op. cit.) as

"... sawn hardwood with a shingled roof and a boarded floor. The schoolroom was 30 ft. by 14 ft. with accommodation for 30 children. A room was also provided for the teacher."

The residual soil mark is approximately one third of that size, probably because of modern intensive pasture improvement.

The Post Office also follows the pattern of the gold field. A Receiving Office was created, probably at the hotel, in 1881 and was elevated to be a full Post Office on 6 June 1892. Esprain Rodd's salary was duly doubled to £10 (Australia Post Historical Section Register 5-1255). Mrs. Charlotte Jackson was in charge for the next eleven years with semi annual

increments to £20. This suggests that despite its sudden growth the Post Office matured quickly and was not the place for an ambitious Postmaster. The Post Office closed in 1906 (op. cit. 5-1255).

The Police involvement with Lower Tarcutta is unclear. The folk memory of a distant field as 'the Police Paddock' (G. Earsman 13/1/80 pers. comm.) was confirmed when a scatter of stones in an *R. pseudoacacia* clump (LT 1) was identified by an adjoining portion plan from 1873 as being within an old Police Paddock. LT1 is 1100 metres north of the former *Tarcutta* Inn, alongside the Adelaide road on a terrace overlooking Tarcutta Creek. The year of origin is unknown but the station is strategically located at the junction of the overland routes between the three cities that became the colonial capitals of south-eastern Australia. The same routes gave access to a vast area. This suggests that Lower Tarcutta may have been an early location soon after the first four outposts of 1838 between Sydney and Melbourne.

By 1873 however, the position was obsolete. The Adelaide route is no longer shown as a functioning major road (see below) and a new Police Paddock was gazetted on 21 May 1874 as portion 40 immediately south of the hotel. The location of the police station at this period is unrecorded and nothing definitive was found in the field. However there is a folk memory that the 1904 house at LT22 was built on the site of a Police Station. (C. Jones, pers. comm. 30/1/80). This is

possible since it is adjacent to Portion 40. In 1881, coincident with the rise of the gold field, Small Portion 7 was gazetted as the site for a Police Station next to the school and overlooking both the hotel and the junction of the Sydney road with the new Wagga Wagga Road.

Police records in the Mitchell Library (N.S.W. Police Distribution 1863-1883) list mounted police at 'Tarcutta' for twenty years with the addition of a foot constable in 1867 and 1868. There are two complications: firstly Lower Tarcutta and Umultbee shared nine names between 1840 and 1940, five of which including 'Tarcutta' were interchangeable; secondly, there are two lists for 1863-1883 which have the same title but differing content. The second list allocates a foot constable continuously from 1865 to 1883 but discontinues mounted police after 1868. Since this is inconsistent with reserving a paddock for police horses in 1874 it may be assumed that Lower Tarcutta and Umultbee had separate establishments about ten kilometres apart. There is support for the assumption in the Post Office records for Tarcutta (Umultbee) which note that in 1884 a post office was to be constructed "adjacent to the proposed Police Station" (Historical Officer's typescript history p. 22). The Tarcutta (Umultbee) Police Station and Post Offices are extant and cannot be confused with the nearly contemporary Small Portion 7 at Lower Tarcutta. The Police Station at Tarcutta (Umultbee) is a substantial building and it may have been designed to centralise police operations. In this case a station on Small Portion 7 would have had a short life. The plan of Portion 33 drawn in

1889 to show the school (Crown Registrar W3460.2119) also shows Small Portion 7 as being in use for "Police Purposes".

Unfortunately the Small Portion has been part of a larger paddock since 1928 and all surface features have been lost to pasture improvement.

The most immediately apparent earthworks at Lower Tarcutta are the relict roads. They may be simply categorised as the Sydney road, the Adelaide road and the Wagga Wagga road.

The Sydney and the Wagga Wagga roads have both changed their route several times at Lower Tarcutta. The line of the Port Phillip Road was followed exactly by the Great South Road between Tarcutta Hill and Umultbee. Newell, a former Department of Main Roads Commissioner remarks pithily

"... the early transport system belongs, with few exceptions, to the domain of pioneering romance and not to engineering Specifications were fragmentary if any at all were used."

(Newell, 1938: 42).

The proclamation of the Sydney road as Main Highway 17 by virtue of the 1858 Roads Act was administratively significant because maintenance costs were now met from consolidated revenue instead of relying on local councils but improvements were slow. In a typical outburst the *Wagga Wagga Express* decried

"...the culpable dilatoriness which has left the 'Great Southern Road', as it is ironically called, a dust heap in summer, and a mud pond in winter ... The actual wonder is, not that occasionally there should be unavoidable delays in the delivery of letters and papers, but that there should be found men of capital willing to risk it by taking contracts."

(op. cit. 4 June 1859).

More telling, because of their pathetic pride, are reports in 1865 by the Department of Public Works (which had 38 employees) that the main creeks between Adelong Crossing north of Lower Tarcutta and Albury had been bridged and the road cleared of tree stumps as far as Little Billabong.

Road metalling reached Lower Tarcutta about 1870 marking the discontinuance of the Adelaide Road and the institution of the Wagga Wagga road. This crossed the Tarcutta Creek at a ford near the hotel then followed the south-west bank until rejoining the line of the Adelaide road after the older route had crossed Tarcutta Creek near Borambula, some twenty kilometres away from Lower Tarcutta. There is no secure date for the road metalling but it clearly differentiates the sequence of route in the field. The 1891 plan of Portion 66 (Crown Registrar W3595.2119) refers to metal on the Sydney and the Wagga Wagga roads and stretches are extant but there is none on the Adelaide road.

The Sydney road was moved a hundred metres south of a small creek on Portion 1 when it was metalled but the descent of Tarcutta Hill remained a near straight line preceded by a double hairpin bend on the crest. An un-metalled terrace is clearly visible north of the creek (vide LT12). Modern road-works have introduced more bends on the hill and have slightly amended the line along the creek (vide LT11) but the greatest changes have occurred within Lower Tarcutta itself. Until the Great South Road was metalled it lay about 200 metres east of the hotel. This old route is now an active gully some thirty metres wide at its mouth (vide LT17, a brick lined well in the gully). The tree lined gully is evident on Plate 2. It seems probable that incipient gullying caused the road to be relocated when minor engineering i.e. road metalling, was instituted. The new junction with the Wagga Wagga road beside the hotel was metalled and the Tarcutta Creek was bridged (LT28) by 1891 at the latest, although the line had not been formally reserved (Portion 66 op. cit.). Such a practice is improper but not unusual. The routes remained unchanged until well into the twentieth century, the Wagga Wagga road being macadamised (LT27) as far as Tarcutta Creek to reduce flood damage. In 1966 the Sturt Highway (of which this was a part) was re-aligned to avoid the junction in Lower Tarcutta, leaving the old macadamised segment as a scar on the paddock (Plate 2). Thirty years earlier, the Tarcutta Deviation had routed the Hume Highway through the notorious 'cuttings' onto its present line south of Gundagai so that Lower Tarcutta was finally removed from the traveller's ken. The old Sydney road remains as an idiosyncratic

gravel back road. In addition to the hazardous Tarcutta Hill, at LT11 it passes within a metre of a mineshaft.

The Adelaide road (LT13) is partly in use as a public road and remains practicable between Lower Tarcutta and Borambula. It is clearly defined by cuttings, embankments and lines of trees. It is hard to gauge the local significance of the road. Overlanding stock to Adelaide was pioneered by Joseph Hawdon in 1838. The road is roughly on the same line and according to contemporary accounts such as the petitions for additional police quoted in Swan (1970: 33ff) was heavily used to bring stock to the back country. It was also the means of supply for the burgeoning settlement of the Riverina. The latter function must have lapsed however when the three month dray trip to Sydney from Balranald for example, was replaced by goods brought, freshly in a few days, from Adelaide by river boat. The 'Albury' reached Wagga Wagga in November 1858 (Shaw 1960: 16) and within three years over thirty boats were at work (Buxton 1967: 33). The postal service remained with up to six coaches a week between Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga, often operated by a Lower Tarcutta resident (Australia Post Historical Section Records), but the road seems to have given little more stimulus to the village until it became the route for the goods and services of Lower Tarcutta to reach the miners at White's Reef. Later it became a farm track giving access to LT5 until it was finally gazetted closed in 1968, long after the village had disappeared.

It is arguable that this was not a case of the symbiotic relationship implicit in the creeks and crossings model. The roads predated and outlasted the village and were not dependent upon the village for generating traffic (the mail coach started from Umultbee) except for the temporary instance of the gold mining. On the other hand, the village, which began with an inn tapping traffic, soon lost that function insofar as it pertained to the Adelaide road, and with the 1868 advent of rail traffic via Wagga Wagga began to lose it altogether (vide the Post Inspector's 1878 description of neighbouring Umultbee, above, as a miserable place). The two decades of mining enabled the village to generate its own trade but when the mining stopped the village ceased, both as a trading entity and as an administrative locus. Lower Tarcutta was unable to sustain itself as an agricultural community in the early ~~twentieth~~ century - so repeating the incipient decay of the 1870s - and disintegrated independently of major route changes.

The agricultural failure is clearly stated in the archaeological record. An occasional relict fenceline hints at a free selection which can be confirmed from portion plans (e.g. LT2). However these are sparse, even though nearby Hillas Creek and other locations similar to the Tarcutta Creek at one time supported quite dense agricultural and market garden populations (Parliamentary Standing Committee On Public Works, 1992: 6-7, 49-50, 52, 58-59). The reasons are threefold. Firstly, the extensive mining activity effectively prevented

farming for twenty years while blotting out earlier traces; secondly, there is the implacable hostility of Thomas Mate to free selection anywhere on his sheep runs. The squatter's reaction will become a familiar tale at each of the villages studied so it need only be outlined here. Initially Mate campaigned successfully for election on limited franchise to the Legislative Assembly, specifically to thwart the passage of the Robertson Land Acts. The attempt failed so he turned his attention to inhibiting the implementation of the Acts. He instituted a test case against a Mr. Nugent, pursuing the unfortunate selector even to the Supreme Court. Constant related suits for damages and costs brought Nugent to ruin, for in addition to repeated journeys to Sydney there were heavy legal expenses. A single case cost Nugent £177 (AWA 2 April 1870). The dispute excited regional sympathy but popular collections for Nugent were unavailing. Today there is a marked residual bitterness among informants. Whatever the truth of the story, which was not researched, that Mate purchased Nugent's debts to enforce his penury, Mate's pastoral leaseholds were strikingly free of small selectors until after his death.

Conversely, speculation was the third factor which underlay the failure of Lower Tarcutta as an agricultural community. The Donnelly brothers of Borambula created a large pastoral firm around the turn of the century with interests throughout the Riverina. They were ruined ultimately by unwise dealings beyond the Darling River (Peck 1942: 328) but in the meantime Lower Tarcutta had been surrounded on three sides by

Donnelly holdings to within 1000 metres of the hotel. In the 1890s several people with mining interests began turning to agriculture in that small area and spread south-east along the Tarcutta ridge. The number of people was limited by the land available and perhaps also because they were encroaching on hereditary Mate country. William Mate, an heir of Thomas, made some illuminating remarks about selectors to a Parliamentary Enquiry (Parliamentary Standing Committee On Public Works 1902: 41).

The remains of the late attempt at settlement are comparatively plentiful in the form of short fence lines which represent the small area portions shown on the cadastral map. Some of the fences have decayed to post holes but others remain beneath modern additions as three or four rows of plain 8 or 10 gauge wire threaded through hand drilled holes in split timber posts. This is the earliest form of wire fencing. According to plan annotations it had become widespread in the Riverina by the late 1880s. Peck (1942: 327) recalls that the Lower Tarcutta area was once famous for bullocks. This may explain why a number of the fences recorded on portion plans have timber top rails in addition to the wire, e.g. Portion 80 surveyed 6 March 1900 (Crown Registrar W4061.2119).

There are also two abandoned dairy farms, LT20 and LT29. They are notable for the use of hand mixed concrete as a major structural element. However, this characteristic is most pronounced at LT22 where the walls and floor are entirely

concrete. It is clear from the texture that the concrete was mixed on the spot with creek sand, using creek pebbles as screenings, then poured by the barrowload between formwork. LT22 was built in 1904 and must be a very early example of an all concrete structure. It is tempting to see this use of poured concrete, with its essential admixture of local materials, as a technological derivation of earth walls. They share the characteristics of being readily available, very cheap, and are easily worked by unskilled hands into a malleable material that dries to form a durable building. Architect historians who revere the inspiration of Le Corbusier "The greatest single genius of the century" (Martienssen 1976: 10) may find the concept plebeian.

The dairy farms were the last attempt at a non-pastoral industry. By 1920 the general store, the Police Station, the school, the Post Office and the hotel were all closed, which left Lower Tarcutta without a focal point. The village had effectively ceased. However, it still displays to the archaeologist some interesting features in addition to those already mentioned.

The most intriguing group of "structural" remains occurs on Portion 65, 800 metres north of the hotel along the Adelaide road. Sites LT1 to LT4 stand within 100 metres of one another on the edge of a steep bank overlooking Tarcutta Creek. The four sites represent a Mounted Police Depot, two selectors' homes, two mining claims and an ore stamper. There is very

little left of the Police Station save some fence traces and the access track to the horse paddock but the two selectors' homes clearly demonstrate developments in design and materials.

The earlier one is LT2, Thomas Dalton's of 1876. It is a single, oblong, structure with a verandah along the west wall. The building itself has disappeared, leaving a raised stone platform with a flag floor and an axial stone hearth. The verandah was timber. This is the classic selector's hut: two rooms and a single chimney all made from local materials. Site LT1, William Dove's home, was constructed in 1896. It clearly displays changes in technology and resources. Two soil platforms are marked by fragments of sandstone brick and roofing iron, and they are surrounded by exotic plants. Everything at this site has been introduced except for fence posts and stone edging to the plant beds. The most modern material is a scatter of cement mortared kiln fired brick on LT3. This was a miner's shed in 1888 but since Dove did not achieve freehold until 1933 it is to be expected that materials would continue to be introduced. The lack of comparative material on LT1 may be explained by Dove taking up residence in the former general store (LT19) near the hotel after about 1920, so that his first residence was abandoned. Since there is no folk memory of LT1 as having been a residence it is presumed that Dove was responsible for its demolition.

The stamper battery is unique in Lower Tarcutta. There is no machinery on the site but the combination of two stepped

platforms, a reinforced loading bay (for the ore) and the stone base for a boiler are very suggestive. The records of the NSW Department of Mines (plan P1426) confirm the function of the site. They also explain why there is no tailings heap: the location of the battery was disputed between two mining ventures, one of which had the misfortune also to have its Mining Tenement number duplicated elsewhere in the field. At the same time, 1896, Thomas Dalton's conditional purchase title to Portion 65 had been forfeited, revived then forfeited again and taken up by William Dove. It may have been Dove who inspired the Wagga Wagga Deputy Surveyor to enter the fray by claiming that Portion 65 in any case was not available for mining, although it had been going on since 1888. After six months of this, permission to operate the stamper was withdrawn on 10 March 1897.

Lower Tarcutta may lack the aura of association with historic events but, in its small way, with its ordinary people, it was a lively place. There is much to be learned from its remains.

CHAPTER 8

KYEAMBA

The key to deciphering the remains of Kyeamba lies in the pattern of its roads. Both the line of the roads and the location of the village have shifted through time. Although the alterations to the village and to the roads were made independently, the roads both relict and functional clearly differentiate 'old' from 'new' Kyeamba.

The earliest colonial settlement was made by John Smith. A Devonshire man, he is reputed to have stayed for six or nine months with Thomas Mate at Umultbee (Palmer, *papers*), where he built Mate's store and public house (Carnegie 1973: 138) before moving south to the headwaters of Kyeamba Creek. Depasturing Licence 130/38 of 28 May 1838 is made out to John Smith of Cayamba (AONSW 4.91). The lease is also noted on Butler's 1838 map of the Phillip Road. Smith soon got into financial difficulty. He was rescued from insolvency by Thomas Walker and Co. of Sydney (NSW *Government Gazette* 27 October 1843) and he remained the company's superintendant at Kyeamba until 1868 when he repurchased the station.

Kyeamba remained in Smith family hands until it was acquired by the Palmer family in 1948 (N.S.W. Title Register 5592 f152). The Palmers are still in occupation. Station ownership has therefore been quite stable and the station has been literally a pivot around which closer settlement has swung.

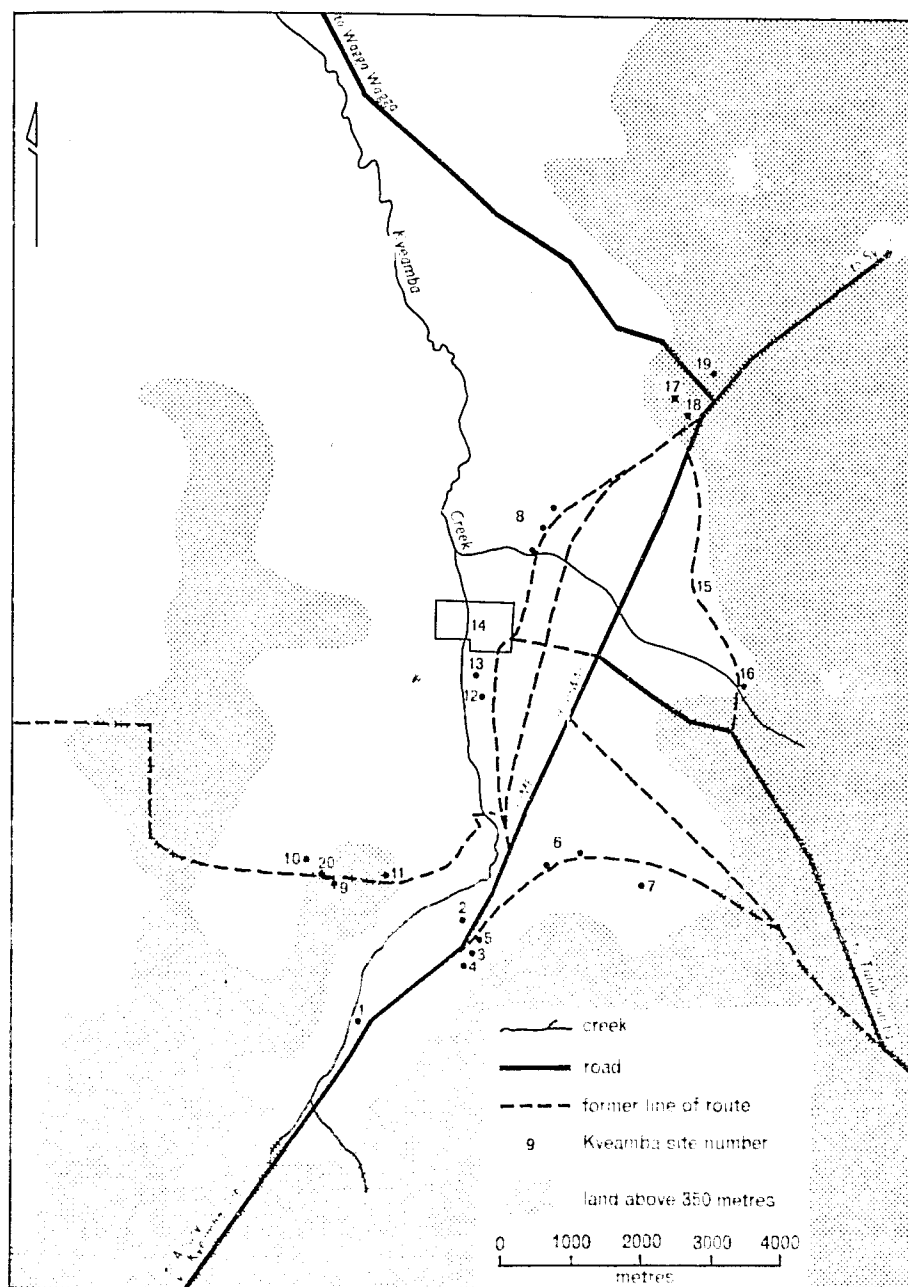


Figure 4.

Kyeamba

The period of greatest archaeological interest is the century of Smith occupancy. The Port Phillip Road (KY8) ran within a few metres of John Smith's homestead. In the year of his insolvency he licensed the building as an inn, with J. Johnstone as the publican, and moved to a new stone building three kilometres north (KY14). Bingham (op. cit.) records the establishments separately after November 1843. About 1847 the inn was reconstructed as a handsome double pile granite ashlar building which still stands.

The inn was well known and respected. At a time when hoteliers commonly changed their scene of business every year (vide the Returns of Publicans' Licenses, AONSW and NSW Government Gazette, the inn at Kyeamba is remarkable for having had only three licensees in the twelve years 1866 to 1878. There were only eight licensees in total between 1843 and the inn's closure in 1879. The inn was variously called *Traveller's Joy*, *Traveller's Inn*, *Traveller's Rest*. It is a mark of the inn's reputation that the new publican of the *Border Inn* at Maraket on the Murray advertised himself as a former licensee of the *Traveller's Inn*, Kyeamba (*Border Post* 16 October 1861). The bushranger Morgan was active at Kyeamba from 1862 to 1865 and inevitably the hotel features in the tales. Morgan is credited with a murder and at least three robberies in the immediate vicinity. Although the suggestion that the hotel's dormer windows were a look-out is impracticable, it is significant that the economic activity around Kyeamba drew Morgan's repeated attention despite the presence of a manned Police Station.

The Smith family seem to have been careful to preserve a distinction between themselves and the inn. The stone home-
stead was spatially separate and except for 1868 the inn was
invariably run by a manager who was also the licensee (Return
of Publican's Licenses op. cit.). After John Smith's death in
1879 the license was allowed to lapse but in its heyday the
hotel had a regional importance. The hotel's most interesting
rôle, unremarked in every secondary reference, is that it was
the first outlet for the Kyeamba vineyard.

The Kyeamba vineyard was an integral part of an
extensive and important industry in the eastern Riverina and
upper Murray. Shortly after his arrival at Kyeamba, John Smith
experimented with vine cuttings obtained from Sir William
MacArthur (Palmer, *papers*: Smith to Mead, August 1959, drawing
on an 1873 memoir by J.T. Fallon). Undeterred by financial
difficulties and perhaps even stimulated by them, Smith
introduced three German vigneron and their families to Kyeamba
in 1847. Commissioner Bingham (op. cit.) recorded four acres
of vines under cultivation on 14 April of that year. The
innovation was outstandingly successful. The original vigneron,
Rau, Schubach and Frauenfelder, fulfilled their three year
contract and moved to Albury where they planted cuttings taken
from Kyeamba. The Kyeamba cuttings flourished and were
propagated in the Ovens and Rutherglen districts of Victoria,
where

"The first vines in the north-east
were planted in the mid-1850s by

Lindsay Brown, the cuttings being obtained from German vigneron across the Murray at Albury."

(Pope, 1971: 22).

Kyeamba cuttings also were taken north to stock MacLeay's Lake Albert vineyard near Wagga Wagga (WWA 9 December and 19 December 1868). Viticulture became widespread. Baillière's 1866 Gazetteer noted that it was "attracting much attention in the district" around Holbrook (op. cit.: 219). Within a decade of the Kyeamba cuttings being planted at Albury the Murray Valley Vineyard Association had been formed with a paid up capital of £12,000 and with John Smith as one of the provisional directors (*Border Post* 4 January 1860).

The industry enjoyed a dramatic rise. In 1868 the *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* copied an article from the *Albury Banner*

"Mr. Fallon's New Cellar

The cellar now being excavated in Kiewa street will be 200 feet long by 60 feet wide, and 10 feet deep; over the cellar there will be a solidly built brick building of the same area as the cellar underneath and with an elevation of 17 feet above the level of the ground - the roof being of galvanised iron. The cellar will afford ample space for 200 casks of 1000 gallons each - 7 feet being allowed for each cask, and 28 casks being ranged down each wall, with other rows of casks down the centre of the cellar ... the upper room ... will accommodate as many casks as the cellar below."

(WWA 30 December 1868).

Fallon's warehouse represents a substantial investment but it was only one of a number in Albury and there were others at Wagga Wagga. Much of the Riverina wine was sent to Melbourne. Victoria imported 326,000 gallons in 1877 (Pope 1971: 25). By then however the boom was nearly over.

The plant-louse *Phylloxera* had been spreading since the 1860s. John Smith uprooted and burned forty vines as early as 1868 (WWA 30 December 1868). In addition, Pope argues convincingly that by the mid 1880s the market was beginning to collapse in the face of excess production and declining quality,

"... when phylloxera destroyed the vines vigneronns did not hasten to replant."

(op. cit.: 35).

Even so the vintner's influence lingered. Hanson's 1892 *Geographical Encyclopaedia* remarks of Albury

"The vine is successfully cultivated here, and the vigneronns of the district occupy a European reputation for their wine producing excellencies."

(op. cit.: 3).

The Kyeamba vineyard went out of production in 1879 for family reasons discussed below, but wine production continued in the near vicinity well into the twentieth century. Vines were being grown at Book Book eight kilometres distant in 1911

(Parliamentary Standing Committee On Public Works, 1911: iv) and until the 1930s Frederick Diebert maintained a vineyard and unlicensed wineshop (KY9) next door to Kyeamba Station. There was a sister establishment at Tantanoola just outside Book Book until 1926 (W. Breadon pers. comm. 4/2/80).

John Smith's enterprise had a remarkably widespread effect. The *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* recognised his achievement and printed a description of his vineyard

" ... The vineyard contains about 12 acres ... Many of the vines are more than twenty years old; for to Mr. Smith belongs the proud honour of having been the pioneer of wine growing in this part of the world ... The vineyard is protected on three sides by rows of fruit trees, and loaded with fruit, and on the fourth side by a magnificent belt of willows. Opposite the house, is a grove of English trees, the oak, the elm, the ash, the birch ... The cellar proper is an immense place ... and filled with great casks and puncheons ... Above the cellar is an upper storey where the wines are fermented."

(WWA 9 Dec 1868).

This thriving establishment was not closed because of economic reasons but because John Smith's heir disapproved of alcohol and drunkenness. In 1879, upon his accession to the property which he had been largely running since 1864, Alick Smith closed the hotel and vineyard. He drove a plough through the vineyard and much later, in 1904, he remembered to empty the hogsheads into Kyeamba Creek, causing a temporary derangement among the

station pigs (Palmer, *papers*. Smith to Mead, August 1959). By 1980 the vineyard was so thoroughly forgotten that even the station owners did not know that it had stood barely 100 metres from their house.

The vineyard was rediscovered by observing exotic plant growth and soil marks. Four olive trees, *Olea europaea*, planted to form a right angle on a hillside overlooking the homestead provided the first clue. Downslope, on a small flat with a spring beside the Kyeamba Creek, the soil had once been mounded into seventeen parallel rows about 15 cm high and perpendicular to the creek. Near the centre of the flat a plum, *Prunus domestica* and three pear trees, *Pyrus communis* are overgrown by grape vines. The flat is flanked to the south by fig, *Ficus carica* and damson, *Prunus insititia*, to the north is a single persimmon *Diospyros virginiana*. Another clump of tangled vines was observed 80 metres eastward beside a relict orchard. Forty metres north of this point and parallel to the orchard is a grove of elm trees. Between the elm trees and the orchard are continuous soilmarks consistent with shallow terraces, or terraces that have been ploughed flat.

As has been described in Chapter 4, the features were plotted with a theodolite over several evenings so that the comparatively soft, oblique, sunlight would emphasise the soil marks. This technique nearly doubled the area originally observed, to reach approximately four acres. It is possible that these are the original four acres noted by Bingham in 1847.

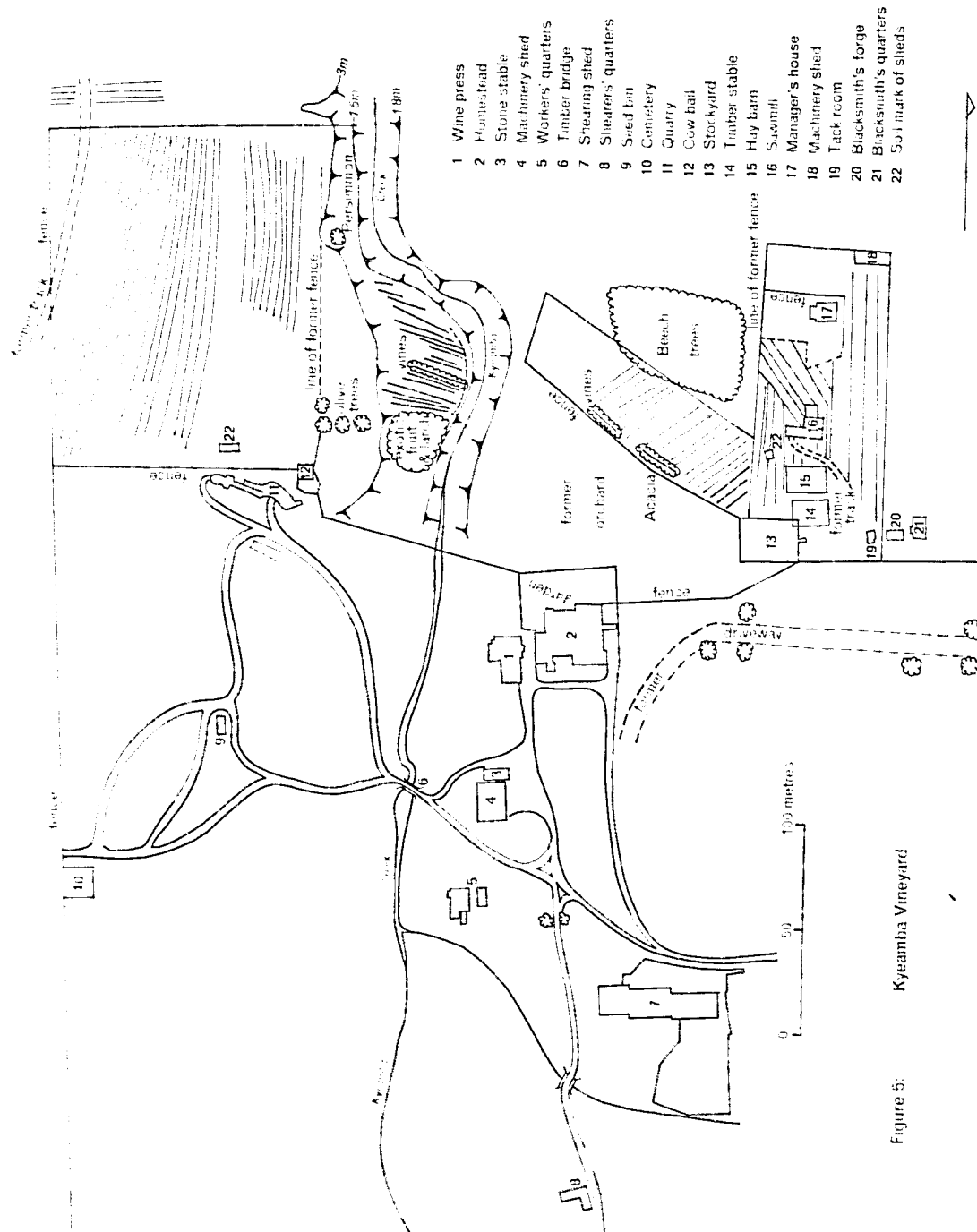


Figure 5:

The location of the other eight acres is not known although the gently sloping land to the north and east of the features plotted on the east bank of the creek seems a likely prospect. This land, however, has been thoroughly pasture improved. The survey of the vineyard, showing the overlay of later buildings at the east end, is reproduced as Figure 5.

There are five distinct phases evident in the earth-works and the structural remains associated with Kyeamba Station. The destruction of the vineyard marks an important divide. John Smith's original homestead, which became the *Traveller's Inn* was presumably timber. Thereafter he built in more durable materials. The *Australian Town and Country Journal (ATCJ)* of 1872 refers to the vineyard but paradoxically goes on to describe a "recently completed" stone residence and outhouses, kitchen stores and wine cellars. In addition the hotel is described as "... formerly Mr. Smith's private residence." (ATCJ 30 March 1872. At first this does not agree with other records until the buildings themselves are examined. The dates of 1843 for the stone homestead (KY14) and 1847 for the stone hotel (KY1) are fixed by reference to Bingham and the licensing lists. The hotel (KY1) is actually a larger and more sophisticated structure than the stone core of the homestead (KY14). In turn it is surpassed by the winepress which incorporates sandstock brick, for the first time, in the cellar floor and pillars. The resolution of the ATCJ's confusion is simple. The original hotel was indeed John Smith's first residence but it was replaced to coincide with the expansion of the vineyard.

Logically the winepress must also be coincident with major wine production. According to John Smith, the first year of real production was 1850 (letter to the *Border Post* 24 March 1860). This sequence of 1843 homestead, 1847 hotel and 1850 winepress supports the structural interpretation. Over the next twenty years both the homestead and the winepress were extended to meet changing needs. Five structural phases are proposed in the site report on the homestead. The second phase at the homestead is marked by the creation of a south wing predominantly in sandstock brick. The materials correspond to those used in the west wing of the winepress. The west wing is a distillery built of stone with sandstock brick surrounds to the doors and windows. Distilling began in the late 1860s at Kyeamba and it is almost certainly these additions to the homestead and winepress, the last to use stone, to which the ARSJ refers.

Alick Smith's inheritance marks the third change in general building style. The materials are still locally derived but they are more intensively processed than is quarried stone. Enlargements to the homestead (homestead phases three and four) were now entirely in sandstock brick, probably baked in the nearby station kiln (KY13). Outbuilding construction also changed. A steam powered timber mill was erected on the eastern terraces of the former vineyard. The sawn timber was used to create a group of utilitarian structures such as a blacksmith, stables, shearers' quarters and stockyard. Some of these were built near to the sawmill and they clearly

interrupt the earlier terraces (Figure 5). The buildings are associated with pastoral functions and they represent the radical change in property management instituted by Alick Smith.

Sandstock and sawn timber are followed in the early twentieth century by concrete and by a steadily increasing reliance upon introduced materials. The reliance was absolute by about 1930.

As may be expected, the fortunes of the Kyeamba vineyard, which are so plainly stated in the fabric of Kyeamba station, had an equally strong influence on Kyeamba village. John Smith not only employed skilled vignerons he is also said to have employed Chinese gardeners in 1840 (Swan, 1970: 25). It is obvious from his buildings that he retained skilled masons. Carnegie (1973: 139) describes him as a millwright and engineer so he may have designed his own buildings. He was certainly ambitious. In 1839 there were 26 people resident at Kyeamba. This figure rose to 72 in 1843 and to 82 employed on his station alone in 1847 with 70 acres under cultivation (Bingham op. cit.). It is no wonder that he got into financial difficulty. It says much for Smith that he could persuade Thomas Walker & Co. not only to rescue him but to enlarge the investment. For comparison, Bingham had recorded 50 residents at Umultbee and 12 at Tarcutta on the previous day in 1847. The vineyard was labour intensive and it would eventually triple in size. By 1871 there were 1,000 people here in an area of 300 square miles. This compares

favourably with neighbouring Tarcutta which had 400 people in 500 square miles (N.S.W. Police: Distribution of Police Force 1863-1885).

The first establishment to join the *Traveller's Rest* at Kyeamba was a Mounted Police Depot (KY2). It is not known when the Depot opened but it remained manned until 1875 when the police presence was reduced to a single foot constable (N.S.W. Police: Distribution of Police Force 1863-1885). The Mounted Police Depot exists now as a scatter of stone footings and sandstock brick on the west bank of Kyeamba Creek just north of the hotel but there is a well preserved Police Station (KY3) two hundred metres to the east. Site KY3 must date to around 1875 when the Mounted Police were removed. It is a vertical slab building with a hip roof and it once had an elegant granite ashlar flue at each end. The police presence ceased in 1895 but the building remained occupied as a farm house until the late 1950s. In 1965 it was converted into a woolshed (N. Angel pers. comm. 21/1/80).

The postal service was also attracted to Kyeamba. The telegraph line from Sydney to Melbourne, via Albury, was completed in 1858 and a station was erected at Kyeamba in 1862. A Postal Receiving Office was opened in 1877 and promoted to full Post Office in 1885. The Post Master's salary of £150 reflected the importance of Kyeamba as the major telegraph line maintenance station between Gundagai and Albury. A substantial building was erected for the Post Office in 1891. Thereafter

the Post Master was charged £30 a year "for quarters" (Australia Post, Historical Section, register 4-917). The building (KY5) stood on Portion 41 of Murraguldrie Parish and there is an excellent survey from 1902 which shows even a spring and picket fence (Crown Registrar plan W4261.2119). The Post Office was relocated in 1908 (see below) and KY5 must have been demolished soon after since there is no folk memory of it. The site is marked by a tall *Robinia pseudoacacia*, nearby is a granite hearthstone and an extensive potsherd scatter. There are no visible soil marks.

The future of Kyeamba village must have seemed assured at the time of John Smith's death in 1879. The village was a well known staging point on the inter-capital road and there was a large area population well served by the civil administration. Yet a decade later the population had shrunk to 62 people, most of them living at Kyeamba Station (N.S.W. Census of 1891). There are two reasons for the collapse.

Firstly, free selection at Kyeamba was a total failure. Seventy portions were surveyed in Kyeamba Parish up to the year 1900. Fifty-five of these portions were taken up by the Smiths, either directly, or through a bank. Twelve of the remainder were surveyed at Book Book village, mostly to form one property. A sixty acre portion was selected near the Traveller's Rest by S.W. Lee in 1870 but he never attained freehold. A collapsed granite chimney (KY10) represents the only known selector's homestead at Kyeamba. It was built in 1872 by James

Armstrong on Water Reserve 1852 which was especially re-gazetted as a Homestead Selection Area. Kyeamba village lies partly in Mu raguldrie Parish, the whole of which up to 1900, except for public areas, was retained by Kyeamba Station. The squatting interest was overwhelming.

The second reason is Alick Smith's decision to close the hotel and destroy the vineyard. The effect must have been traumatic for these were the only sources of employment at Kyeamba. The only other nodes of activity were Armstrong's selection, the Police Station and the Post Office. After 1879 there was no local commerce, no real prospect of employment and no independent access to land. It is little wonder that the population figures collapsed. The Small Portion reserved for a church was never used:

Paradoxically, a school was opened in 1892 (Fletcher and Burnswoods 1977: n.p.). It has 15 pupils (Hanson op. cit.: 336) but this need not be taken to represent a large adult population. A contemporary obituary observes for a Wagga Wagga family:

"Then there were the Angels living here almost from time immemorial. Mr. A. Angel had 11 children, Mr. Wm. Angel 14, Mr. Richard Angel 13 and Mr. John Hurst, a son-in-law had 14 children also. They had here a family of 52 children reared in the neighbourhood and only three deaths."

(W.A. 2 May 1891).

Note that the obituary credits four patriarchs with producing 52 children. The obituary, incidentally, was for a Mrs. Angel. The Angels were descended from Henry Angel, one of Hamilton Hume's explorer servants. A branch of the Angel family and the Palmers are today the only inhabitants of Kyeamba. The school petered out after 1896, there were simply no more children. The site, KY4, is now a stockyard.

At the beginning of the chapter attention is drawn to the importance of roads as the key to distinguishing between 'old' and 'new' Kyeamba. Figure 4 illustrates the road pattern. The Port Phillip Road (KY8) which was surveyed by Townsend in 1818 as far as Kyeamba and its north-east branch to Tumbarumba (KY6) focused on Kyeamba station and the Village Reserve. It is possible that the police were initially attracted to Kyeamba because of its original strength as a nodal point of communication between the main road, the high country and west through McClure's Gap to the Billabong Plain. However, there is no further record of either of Townsend's roads although both may be discerned in the field as a soil mark. By 1853 the Great South Road followed a straighter line, several hundred metres east of Kyeamba homestead, between Kilgowlah Gap and Kyeamba Village. A driveway lined with poplars some of which still stand, joined the homestead to the road at which point a track went due east towards Tumbarumba and Humula. In 1869 a "New Line of Road to Albury" was open between Alfred Town, near Wagga Wagga, and Kilgowlah Gap (quoted from an advertisement for the Prince Alfred Hotel, WGA 27 January 1869) superseding

the track which entered Kyeamba station from the north-west (but which, like the Port Phillip Road, KY6, is still in use as a farm track). At about this time the south-western exit from Kilgowlah Gap towards Tumbarumba must have been created and Kyeamba became separated from cross-traffic, save for the minor McLure's Gap track from Westby. A stock route (T.S.R. 1769) was gazetted 27 June 1877 along the line of route between Kyeamba station and Tumbarumba to give access to the mountain summer pastures.

The situation remained more or less static until the turn of the century with traffic focussed on Kilgowlah Gap and Kyeamba village quietly declining. The present line of highway was adopted in 1903.

Between 1900 and 1910 'new' Kyeamba emerged at the junction near Kilgowlah Gap. It was not a community but purely a service node. The Post Office moved here in 1908 and oscillated between Portion 7 (KY18) and John Bell's inn (KY19). The inn was built in 1908 and in 1981 it still stood, a grey, weatherboard structure with pressed metal ceiling sheets curiously used to shield the internal walls. The inn was not granted a licence and it became at once a farmhouse. During the Second World War a local cartage contractor established a small holding with a general store and garage (KY18). This was sufficiently successful to be purchased by an interstate haulage company who gouged large terraces in the hillside as a semi trailer park. Development halted when an oil company

purchased the site and the surrounding land, then closed the station upon the resignation of the manager (the original entrepreneur). The land remained derelict for years until forfeited to the Crown on 20 September 1974 (LB56/485). A small grey box, the automatic telephone exchange will be the only relic of 'new' Kyeamba when the Hume Highway is re-aligned in 1983.

There is a useful reminder to be drawn from the remains at Kyeamba on the need for colonial era settlers to be largely self-sufficient. There is no need to underline the rôle of the squatter as played by John Smith and his son. The point to be made is purely archaeological and it relates to building materials.

Some attention is given above to distinguishing stages in the creation of Kyeamba station by examining the building materials, specifically, stone, brick and timber. It is important to remember that these materials were locally obtained and processed. The stone quarry, the clay pit, the brick kiln and the sawmill were all found to be within 500 metres of the Kyeamba station homestead. The quarry comprises two sharply edged granite terraces on a low hill immediately west of the homestead. There are linear grooves on the exposed rock faces. The terraces are linked by a path and a ramp descends past a deep adit trench 15 metres long. There are a number of small pits and platforms. The stone was almost certainly used to construct the *Traveller's Rest*, the station homestead and the winepress. It probably supplied also the ashlar for the Police

Station. The last all-stone construction was a cottage built for John Smith's son George in 1866 when he began claiming land to protect the station holdings east of the Great South Road. The house (KY7) lost its roof and all other timber fittings including the floor during the 1950s but the stone walls are intact. The design is very similar to the stone core of the Kyeamba station homestead but the workmanship is superior. It continues the progression noted between other buildings.

Whereas the homestead has roughly finished walls with only a slight decorative touch, the double pile *Traveller's Rest* has a facade patterned by grading the size of stones, a feature which also occurs in the winepress walls. The winepress also features ashlar at the door and windows. George Smith's cottage displays all of these decorative features in each wall and not merely as a facade. When intact, it must have been an elegant building for even the stone colours are carefully matched.

A small amount of sandstock brick was used to line the hearth and the oven of KY7. This is the first dated use of the material at Kyeamba although it occurs at other sites such as the Mounted Police Depot. After 1866, brick and timber are the dominant materials throughout Kyeamba until the end of the century. The brick is clearly divided between low-fired sandstock and introduced machine made commons. The latter occur in large quantities in the outer, i.e. newer, sections of Kyeamba homestead labelled 'phase 3' on the site report. The low-window floor plan of phase 3 and the brick-laying pattern of flemish

bond using hand-pressed bricks around openings suggests an 1890s construction. The dating is by comparison with other buildings of a known age near the study area. Architectural texts, such as Freeland (1972) or Tanner, Cox *et al* (1975), are useful for recognising stylistic traits but they are not appropriate to fully establishing the date of any given building.

The origin of the introduced bricks is unknown but the sandstocks were produced at KY13, south of the homestead. The erstwhile kiln is not a structure but is a clay pit dug into the bank of the Kyeamba Creek next to three circular soil marks. There is a scatter of rejected bricks. The soil marks are visible in summer as three bright green circles of turf amidst the habitual, long, sere, grass stems of summer pasture. The circles (Plate 6) are taken to be shallow pits in which calow bricks were fired by heaping them with timber beneath a turf mantle. After firing the bricks were removed, leaving a concentration of nutrient rich ash.

The importance of the sawmill in relation to the earth-works and structures of Kyeamba station has already been discussed. The building has been demolished but the site is clearly visible as an interconnected series of soil platforms and wall scars. It may seem unnecessary to elaborate archaeologically upon the need for a remote settlement to be self-sufficient. The notion is essential to the vision of the hardy pioneer:

PLATE 6



on verba brick film.

July 1/30

"... the daily struggles and triumphs of the battling breed who succeeded in drawing upon the dormant riches of the new land."

(Walker, 1978: 3).

In fact it is uncommon to find the extraction and processing points for three major structural materials which are not only grouped closely together but are sequentially expressed in neighbouring buildings. Kyeamba is unique within the study area in this respect.

Kyeamba also illustrates the basis of the predictive model for settlement location. The five criteria are a major homestead, a road junction, a major topographical feature, low portion numbers and portions of small area. The homestead and roads at Kyeamba need no further elaboration. It will be seen also on Figure 4, that the original village stood at the foot of Mount Burngoogee beside Kyeamba Creek where the valley narrows and rises to Kyeamba Gap. The early twentieth century service node had a similar setting at Kilgowlah Gap. The distribution of portion numbers is an unmistakable statement of pastoral dominance. The numbers begin on the land around John Smith's buildings then proceed along the water courses of the valley. With the sole exception of S.W. Lee on portion 8, the first thirty-five portions in Kyeamba Parish bear the name of John, Alick, or George Smith or their mortgagors. The clue to the village location is provided by the Small Portions which represent the service points. The study of Kyeamba first

suggested that Small Portions could be substituted for another criterion. There is a group of Small Portions also at Lower Tarcutta and at Little Billabong.

CHAPTER 9

HILLSIDE

Figure 6 shows Hillside to be in a similar location as Kyeamba. It stood near to the head of a valley, close to a pass, Kyeamba Gap, and at the headwater of a major creek, the Little Billabong. The nucleus of the settlement remains essentially comprise two hotel sites, a cemetery, a school and a few houses astride the Hume Highway. One of the hotels (HS8) was also a coaching station which, with the cemetery, visually dominates the remains in the field. The hotel and coaching station has been a pastoral homestead since about 1890. It poses two problems to the colonial archaeologist. Firstly, to unravel the development of the hotel and its transformation into a homestead and secondly to resolve the curiosity that a property called Hillside should stand on the floor of a valley.

The origin and the development of the hotels encapsulate the development of Hillside as a whole. Settlement began in 1847 with Thomas Ford. He built an hotel and claimed a leasehold of 320 acres. It was noted by Commissioner Bingham (op. cit.) on 14 April 1847 as "New Inn, Port Phillip Road" and was recommended by Surveyor Townsend on 24 August 1848 as the centre of a public reserve

"At Little Billabong - Ford's Inn - a reserve of one Section. There is an inn, stable on the property of Thomas

Ford the claimant of the run, value about £60."

(Townsend to Surveyor General AONSW 2/1583.1).

Ford called his establishment the *Woolpack Inn* (HS5). This was the first of two hotel sites at Hillside, HS6 being the second. The site HS5 is shown in Plate 3 and is described in detail in Chapter 11 as part of an experiment in surface collecting. The hotel was actually run by Massie (see Chapter 2) and then licensed to Edward Geary from 1850 to 1853. Henry Adams purchased the hotel and 50 acres of land in 1858 (Crown Registrar plan M73-1457). In 1860 he changed the name to the *Australian Arms* but almost at once he changed the name back to the *Woolpack Inn* and put it up for sale.

" ... It contains twelve large rooms, the whole of which are well furnished with every requisite, also a large stone cellar, together with a six-stall stable, coach house, and harness room attached. Kitchen, storehouses, large room and pantry. The kitchen is well supplied with every utensil necessary. There is also a good kitchen garden, adjoining the hotel. The proprietor has commenced building a first-class store stoor, a fourth of which is already completed, and there is sufficient stone on the ground to finish it."

(*Border Post* 25 May 1861).

The purchaser was James Keighran who restored the name *Australian Arms*. At this point the fate of the building becomes obscure for there are no further references to it among the Publican's

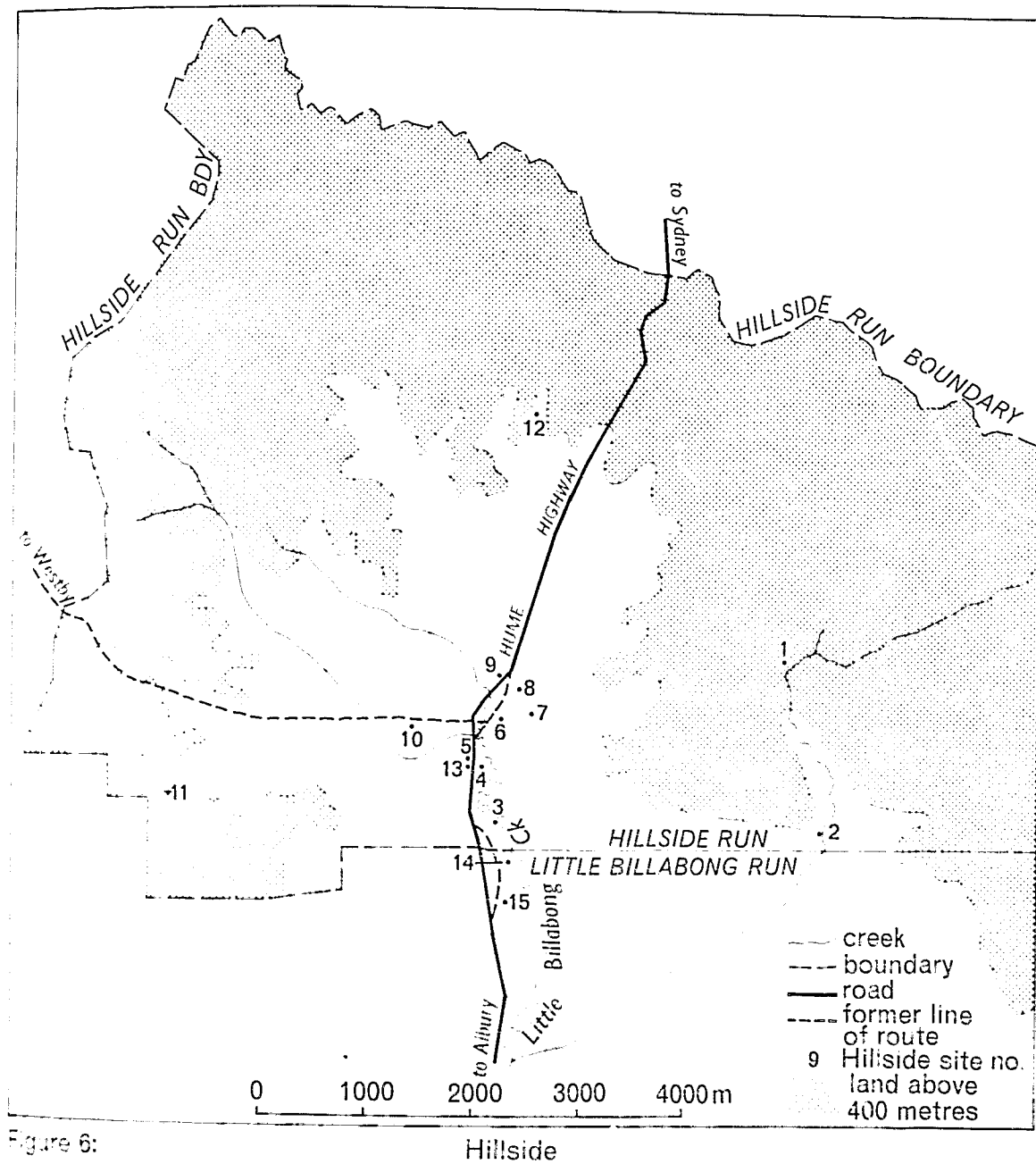


Figure 6:

licenses. James Keighran is next heard of in 1874 as the licensee of the *Traveller's Rest* at Dickson's Swamp (now Woomagarrin) many kilometres south. Henry Adams, after proposing himself as a prospective storekeeper and Post Master at Tareutta (Australia Post, Historical Section, 1-75), is once again resident at Hillside in 1866 (Baillière, 1866: 301) but the last specific reference to the hotel is in 1865 (Crown Registrar plan G108.1475). It is possible that Keighran remained there for a while as licensee, without a surviving record, but an 1871 survey of the neighbouring portion 18 does not mention the building which would otherwise have served as a datum (refer Chapter 11). A small quantity of molten glass on the site suggests that the building suffered from fire. Clearly it did not long survive the loss of license.

Large scale pastoralism, as distinct from the few acres farmed around the *Woolpack Inn*, began with Frederick Manning who established himself three kilometres east of the hotel on a slope overlooking the east branch of the Little Billabong Creek. It is not known when Manning arrived but presumably it was after 1847 since he is not mentioned by Bingham (op. cit.) whose records stop in April of that year. It is significant to the development of the area that Manning called his property Hillside. Manning's homestead is HS1. Figure 7 shows it at apogee, closely corresponding to a survey drawn in 1890 (Crown Registrar plan G2868.1475). An earlier map from November 1870 (Crown Registrar plan G658.1475) shows a simpler establishment of house, garden, log fencing and a

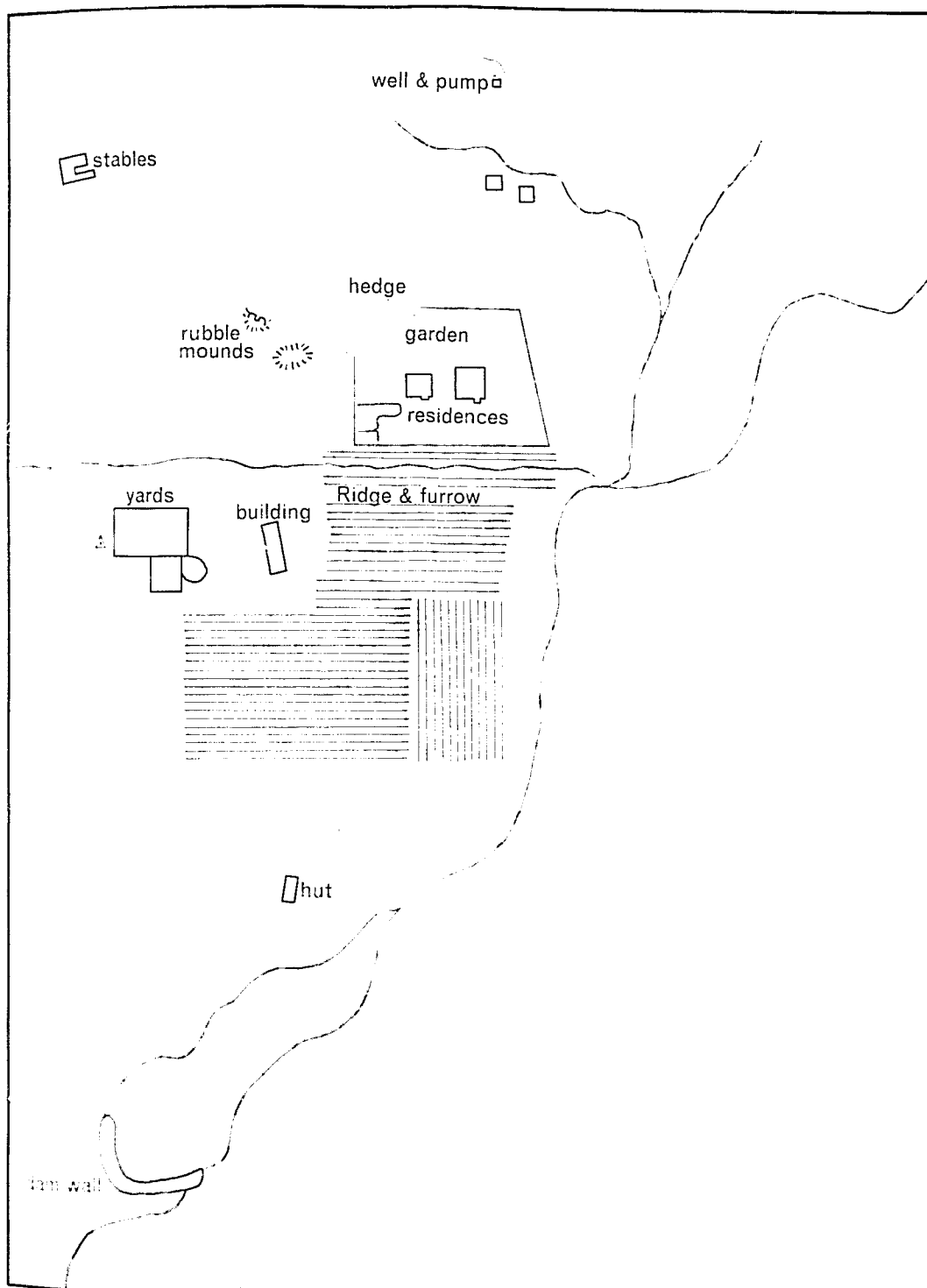


Figure 7: Site HS1, original Hillside homestead

washpool for the sheep where the dam was later built. The *Australian Town and Country Journal* politely described it as

"... a comfortable little sheep station of about 12000 acres."

(ATCJ 9 March 1872).

The site is an extensive complex of structural remains, earth-works and exotic plants. The 1890 survey was extremely useful for identifying the function of the various remains. The garden noted in 1870 is visible as a series of linked soil marks and three superb poplar trees, *Populus nigra italica*. There is also an area of ridge and furrow ploughing which runs up-slope. It displays an identical erosion pattern to that illustrated by Twidale (op. cit.). The site was apparently well preserved until the 1950s when it was stripped of usable material and bulldozed (A. Locke pers. comm. 18/5/80).

The Crown Lands Acts of 1861 did not become operative immediately in the study area (Buxton 1967: 18). This allowed the squatters several years in which to observe the inroads made on pastoral holdings by free selectors. Manning had spread his homestead buildings over several hectares and he apparently held a proportionate view of his pastoral requirements. When Thomas Lunt selected 41 acres opposite the old *Woolpack Inn* in 1864 he precipitated a bitter struggle.

It is not known whether Manning made any overt moves against Lunt in the middle 1860s but by 1869 the dispute was

open. In the intervening period Lunt had selected another portion and a second man, Fred World, had taken two more, again on the creek flats close to the old *Woolpack Inn*. Following the example of Thomas Mate at Tarcutta, Manning resorted to the law in concert with his neighbours. Early in 1869 thirteen odd sheep appeared in Manning's stockyard. They were a distinctive breed from Humula, an adjoining station, and they carried the brands of both Humula station and Thomas Lunt, who had previously purchased some Humula sheep. James Wilson the manager of Humula station claimed the sheep as his own and charged Lunt with sheep stealing.

The case has two intriguing features. Firstly, the sheep were never in Lunt's possession. Secondly, only thirteen sheep were involved but no fewer than three squatters gave evidence; even Wilson's book-keeper was subpoenaed by the prosecution. The squatters were Mate's brother-in-law Charles Bardwell, Manning and W.H. Williams. Bardwell, Wilson, Manning and Williams ran adjoining properties stretching from Oberne, near Tarcutta, south almost to Holbrook. The charge aroused considerable attention. The *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* of 10 April 1869 published a pained letter from one of the Magistrates rebutting an editorial (no longer extant) of the *Express* which had fulminated against the "utterly senseless and unsatisfactory" conduct of the case. The *Express* was apparently curious as to why an estimated £200 had been spent to arraign a selector over a matter of thirteen sheep. The case was indeed poorly conducted. The improbability was never canvassed of Lunt stealing a

distinctive breed of sheep then allowing the animals to roam into Manning's hands without even altering the simple Humula brand (ear notches and a bell shape in the wool). The magistrates would not admit the relevance of the fact that the sheep were never claimed to be in Lunt's possession. Further, the denial by the prosecution that Humula had sold any sheep to Lunt was at best disengenuous for Lunt had bought his Humula sheep through Henry Adams. The *Wagga Wagga Advertiser* reported the case at length on 7 April 1869 and a spirited correspondence followed, especially after Lunt was sentenced to twelve months hard labour.

There seems little doubt that the affair was arranged to demonstrate the ability of squatters, acting in unison, to deal firmly with free selectors. Carnegie goes so far as to produce hearsay evidence that W.H. Williams had bribed the selector Fred World £50 to apply Lunt's brand to the sheep (op. cit. 1975: 55) which were then 'found' in Manning's stockyard. Like Nugent of Tarcutta however, Lunt was not easily intimidated. Upon his release in 1870 he returned to Hillside and immediately selected more land. Edward Dunn also selected fifty acres there. Fred World moved to a 320 acre purchase on Williams' run.

Figure 8 and Table 3 show the contest for land ownership which was pursued for twenty years between Lunt and Manning. Lunt concentrated his energies around his original

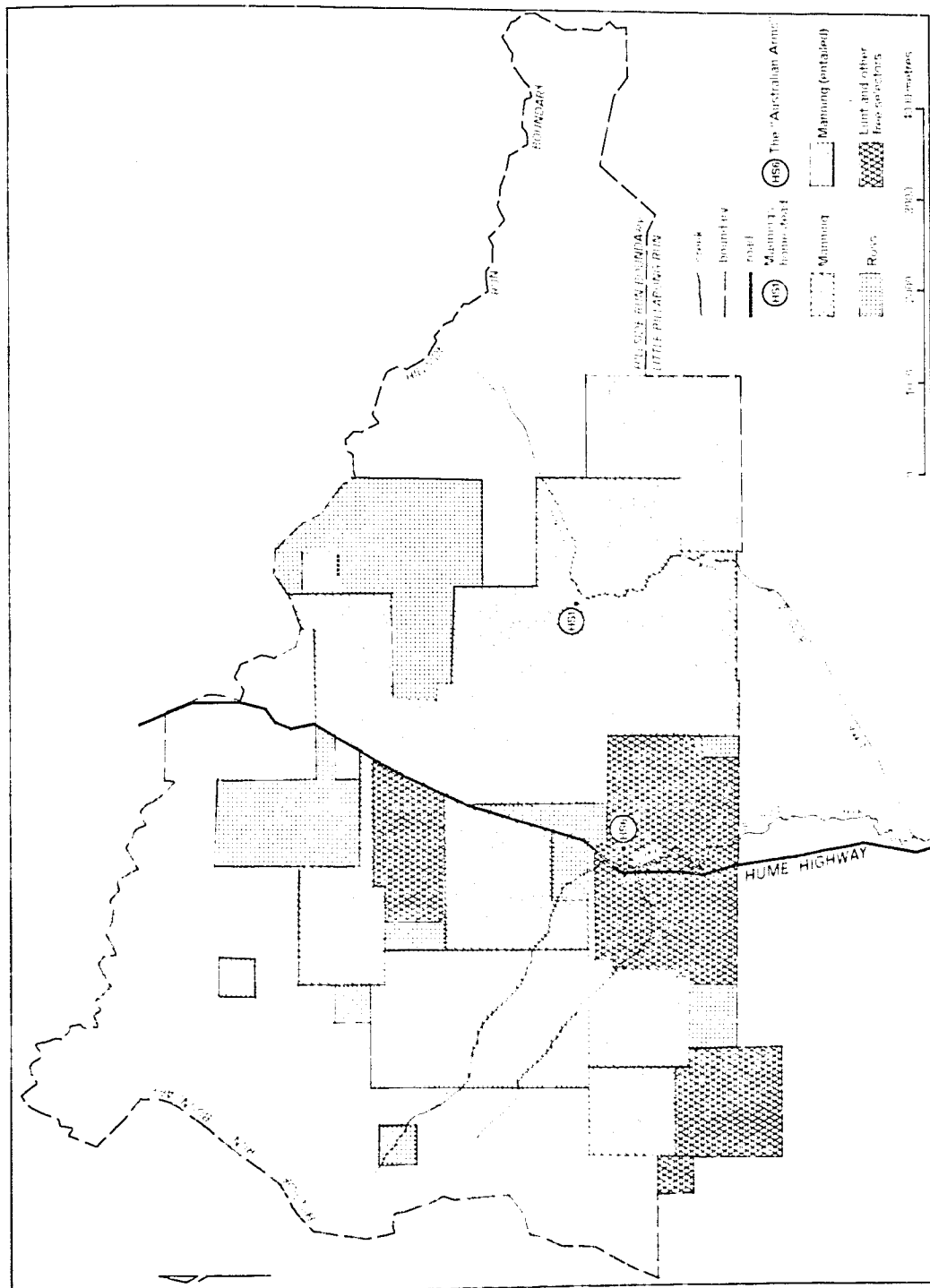


Figure 8:
Land Selection at Hillside 1866 to 1886

TABLE 3

Portion Allocation Near Lunt's Vale
1858 to 1883

Portion	Year	Name	Portion	Year	Name
1	1858	Henry Adams	42	1875	H. Tugwell
2	1864	Thomas Lunt	43	1875	David Lunt
3	1866	Thomas Lunt	44	1875	George W. Lunt
8	1869	Fred. World	45	1875	<i>F.G. Manning</i>
9	1869	Fred. World	46	1875	<i>F.G. Manning</i>
10	1870	<i>John Manning</i>	61	1875	<i>F.G. Manning</i>
11	1870	<i>F.C. Manning</i>	63	1883	<i>F.G. Manning</i>
12	1870	George W. Lunt	64	1883	Ross
14	1870	Thomas Lunt	65	1883	Ross
15	1870	<i>G.H.G. Manning</i>	66	1883	Ross
16	1871	Church of England	67	1883	<i>Buchanan & Mort</i>
17	1871	Church of England	68	1883	<i>F.G. Manning</i>
18	1870	Edward Dunn	69	1883	Ross
19	1870	Edward Dunn	70	1883	Ross
20	1870	Fred. World	72	1883	<i>A.W. Manning</i>
21	1871	James Henry Lunt	73	1883	<i>F.G. Manning</i>
22	1871	Robert Lunt			
25	1873	Robert Lunt			
26	1873	A.J. Lunt			
27	1874	<i>John E.G. Manning</i>			
28	1874	<i>Alex Manning</i>			
29	1874	H. Tugwell			
30	1874	<i>A.G. Manning</i>			
31	1874	<i>F.G. Manning</i>			
32	1874	<i>A.W. Manning</i>			
39	1874	Thomas Lunt			
40	1874	James Henry Lunt			
41	1874	<i>F.G. Manning</i>			

n.b. *Italic* = pastoralist or
mortgagor

Source: Crown Registrar's Office,
records for Parish of
Little Billabung, County
Goulburn

selection until by 1873 Lunt and his family held nine adjoining portions totalling 526 acres (Crown Registrar, records). At the same time the Church of England appropriated two Small Portions for a church and parsonage (Crown Registrar plan G238-1984) and the graveyard (HS13) was resurveyed and dedicated as Lunt's Vale Cemetery (Crown Registrar plan MS 1498 W92). 1873 is also the year when the second hotel, the *Australian Hotel* at HS6 is first mentioned. The licensee was Thomas Lunt.

The structure deserves special mention as one of the dominant remains at Hillside. At the time of research in 1980 the building was over one hundred years old and was in the process of acquiring its fifth owner. The building has been roughly doubled in area by extensions so that the original core is almost entirely concealed. There are nine combinations of style and material in the window and door surrounds, for instance. Figure 9 delineates the *Australian Arms* within what is now Hillside homestead. The building elements are distinguished on the basis of materials and assembly technique especially the brick bond. The inspection and plan were made at ground level without examining the attic for exposed wall tops and ceiling timbers. The brick bonds observed were Flemish, which is a row of alternating header and stretcher built into every seventh row of the kitchen walls, Colonial 3, Colonial 5 and Colonial 7. Colonial bond is stretcher bond interspersed with a row of headers at given vertical distance, in this case every third, fifth or seventh row. Colonial bond began as a more economical means of constructing double brick walls than the earlier

British bond which has vertically alternating rows of header and stretcher. British bond is very strong and ties the wall together very securely. It is seen more often in banks and railway bridges than in houses. Colonial 3 is the earliest form of Colonial bond. As confidence increased and the quality of brick and mortar improved the rows of headers moved further apart until they were at only the top and the bottom of the wall. This appears to have happened around the turn of the century in the study area. There is a neat sequence of brick bonds along the main street of Holbrook and in parts of Wagga Wagga.

The origin of the bricks used in HS6 is unknown but there is a large clay pit (HS3) 600 metres to the south. The bricks in the kitchen walls are a coarse, unevenly fired, material which suggests local manufacture although no kiln was found. Elsewhere in the walls (except for Colonial 3 which has been rendered) the bricks are finer, an even colour and hard. Some bear the mark of a wire clay cutter. They are certainly introduced.

Like 1869, 1873 was a watershed in the development of Hillside. Stimulated by Lunt's determination, Manning retaliated with an extraordinary string of land purchases. In 1870 he had been content to purchase three small portions scattered about his lease to secure his grazing rights, but in 1874 he adopted an aggressive policy of purchasing land beside Lunt and other free selectors to prevent their expansion. The Crown Lands Alienation Acts of 1861 endeavoured to prevent this

type of behaviour by making purchases conditional *inter alia* upon improvements to the land, residence on the land and by limiting the acreage which could be held by an agreement to purchase. Neither Lunt nor Manning appears to have used devices such as Conditional Purchase for Mineral Purposes but both made liberal use of family names to evade the acreage limits. The size of the house and garden on portion 44 (HS11) suggest that some of the Lunt purchases may have been genuinely independent farmlets and Figure 8 shows that portion 44 is separate from other Lunt holdings, but the same cannot be said for Manning. It is hard to envisage the tiny hut (HS2) on portion 15 as anything more than a stockman's shelter. In fact there is still at Hillside a hut on wheels which closely resembles the notorious portable residence (see for example Buxton 1967: 159) which could be moved between paddocks in anticipation of an inspection by the Lands Board.

Manning's new policy cost him dearly. He had to purchase at least two portions alongside every free selection in order to maintain a wall. His success in containing settlement is evident in Figure 8 but while confronting Lunt he was unable to adequately protect his back country. It can be seen that by 1875 he was beginning to use mortgagors to protect his flanks. By 1883 about one third of his titles were entailed and he was unable to resist further encroachment. In that year the Ross family purchased land on the exposed west, north and east faces of Manning's aggregate of purchases so confining him, as he had done to Lunt, and separating him from nearly half of his run

(Figure 8). The Ross' also purchased the few remaining acres around Lunts Vale. Manning's position was untenable and in 1885 he sold out to Janet Ross.

Mrs. Ross was the matriarch of an extraordinarily successful pastoral family which appeared near Holbrook in 1867. By 1890 the Ross' had leasehold or conditional purchase title to virtually the whole 45 kilometre road frontage between Holbrook and Kyeamba Gap, mostly on the west side of the road, and extending to a depth of up to fifteen kilometres (Ross, 1967: 16, 26). Lunt was now confronted by a rather different calibre of opposition.

Lunt had continued to purchase land up to 1875 but thereafter he concentrated on developing the *Australian Hotel* as a source of income independent of pastoral interference. The 1879 closure of the *Traveller's Rest* at Kyeamba must have been a noticeable benefit. It was probably for this reason that the *Australian Hotel* became a coaching station. The consequent rise in status and business caused the hotel to be proclaimed a Postal Receiving Office in 1882 (Australia Post, Historical Section 5-1535). Lunt advertised that his hotel

" ... offers a fair accommodation to anyone favouring the house, both for man and horse. Cobb & Co's Coaches start from the Hotel for Tumbarumba every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday."

(*Germanton Times and Tumbarumba Advocate* 18 July 1884).

The coaching station is a remarkable group of timber buildings adjacent to the hotel. There is a blacksmith, a barn, stockyard and a combination stable and coach house. The blacksmith has been partly sheathed in corrugated iron and twice extended as a machinery shed but beneath the additions it retains its integrity as a structure. The roof was formerly bark but the walls still are vertical slab with large, unglazed, openings for ventilation. The hearth and flue are cement mortared sand-stock. Even the fuel store is intact and there is a deep layer of charcoal on the floor although the smithy has obviously been used as a lumber room for decades.

The barn is an unusual building. Although it is now sheathed in corrugated iron it was constructed without the use of metal. The rafters and purlins, for instance, are lashed with hide. The core of the barn is a hollow oblong 15 metres by 13 metres with a double door at each end, one of which opens onto the stockyard. The ridgepole is about 10 metres from the ground. A skillion runs the length of the barn on both sides. The upper skillion plates, and the high roof plates, rest in natural tree forks. The outer skillion walls are vertical slab resting in hollowed plates. There is a chaff cutting room immediately alongside the barn.

The stockyard is now much altered so that only a few four rail posts remain without an apparent linear relationship.



PLATE 7 Hillside coaching station: the blacksmith's forge.
HS6:sw:18/3/80



PLATE 8 HS6 : the barn



PLATE 9 HS6 : the stables & coach house

The stable and coach house was also built without using metal except as door hinges. It is double pile with timber slab walls, a bark ceiling and a hay loft covered by a shingle roof. The design is curious. The vertical load-bearing walls, when seen in plan, are shaped as a + inside the building. Starting from the bottom left corner and going from left to right there are three stables with a common feed trough, a major wall, then two tack-rooms with timber floors. The right hand end, including the top right corner was originally four loose boxes and a covered buggy park with two stables backing onto the tack-rooms. The top left segment was the coach house. The solid walled stables form less than half of the length and the breadth of the building. Consequently the roof line is broken so that the ridge can be placed above the main wall intersection. The thrust of the roof is therefore uneven. The floor plan makes no allowance for sideways thrust and there is no appropriate roof truss built in so that the building has slumped badly. However, in company with the other structures it constitutes the best preserved rural coaching station in the author's experience and is an outstanding example of what some are pleased to call vernacular architecture (refer to site report HS6 for plans).

There were also two schools at Hillside. The school-room shown in Figure 9 was private to the Ross family but there is an intact public school thirty metres north of the Australian Hotel in a 250 square metre enclosure. It was built as a vertical slab single room with a brick chimney at one end

and a verandah on the north and south faces. There was once a pony hitching rail. The building appears to have been slightly modified in the early twentieth century and used as a residence but it is substantially untouched. Fletcher and Burnswoods (op. cit.) do not list a school at Lunts Vale but they record one for Forest Vale. Forest Creek is a parish which lies 2.5 kilometres to the south-west. It is possible that the names have become mingled. The dates of 1874 to 1887 for 'Forest Vale' school neatly match the apogee of Lunts Vale.

The arrival of the Ross family in 1885 sealed the future of Lunts Vale. There is no suggestion of malice on their part. Lunts Vale was tiny in comparison to the major properties which they were in the process of acquiring but they were assiduous in buying up mortgages and in seizing on incomplete purchases which had become forfeit through a breach of condition. Throughout the late 1880s Lunt's boundaries were steadily shrinking. In 1890, after a decade of struggle with the railways in the Riverina, Cobb & Co. withdrew from the study area. The Postal Receiving Office was also withdrawn (Australia Post, Historical Section, 5-1535). The hotel was thus deprived of two steady sources of revenue. Carnegie suggests that Lunt's enclave lasted "for several years" after 1885 (op. cit. 1973: 193 below) but by the early 1890s he had left and Lunts Vale died. The hotel was closed, occupied by the Ross' and called Hillside Station. Manning's homestead was abandoned. By 1900 the whole of Lunts Vale was Ross freehold or subject to Ross purchase as part of Hillside. Lunt's name occurs on modern

cadastral and topographic maps as Lunt's Creek and Lunt's Sugarloaf. Neither one is in Lunts Vale which is nowhere acknowledged. There is a vague local memory of Lunt's Paddock which is portion 44. The eradication of this remarkable man has been as thorough as the prevention of settlement.

The Lunts Vale cemetery, HS13, has been mentioned in Chapter 4 as an exercise in the survey of earthworks. It is visible from the Hume Highway as two small iron-railed enclosures immediately south of Henry Adams' *Woolpack Inn*. Figure 10 clearly shows that there were two cemeteries, one at an angle to the other. This interpretation is confirmed by portion surveys from 1858 and 1871 (Crown Registrar plans M73-1457 and G707-1475) which show a burial ground beside Henry Adams' garden and aligned from north-west to south-east. The present alignment of north to south was imposed in 1873 (op. cit.). It is reflected in the alignment of graves at the north end of the cemetery. Apart from these plans no records are known to have survived. Nothing was found in diocesan archives and there are only three headstones.

Although as much as a third of the earlier graveyard has been lost to ploughing there may be as many as 140 graves in 90 plots in the remaining two thirds. Unless Henry Adams' ale was a particularly virulent brew this is an astonishing total for such a small settlement in the short time between 1847 and 1873. It suggests that Hillside was a node for a large area. For comparison, there are 67 known and conjectured burials at Lower

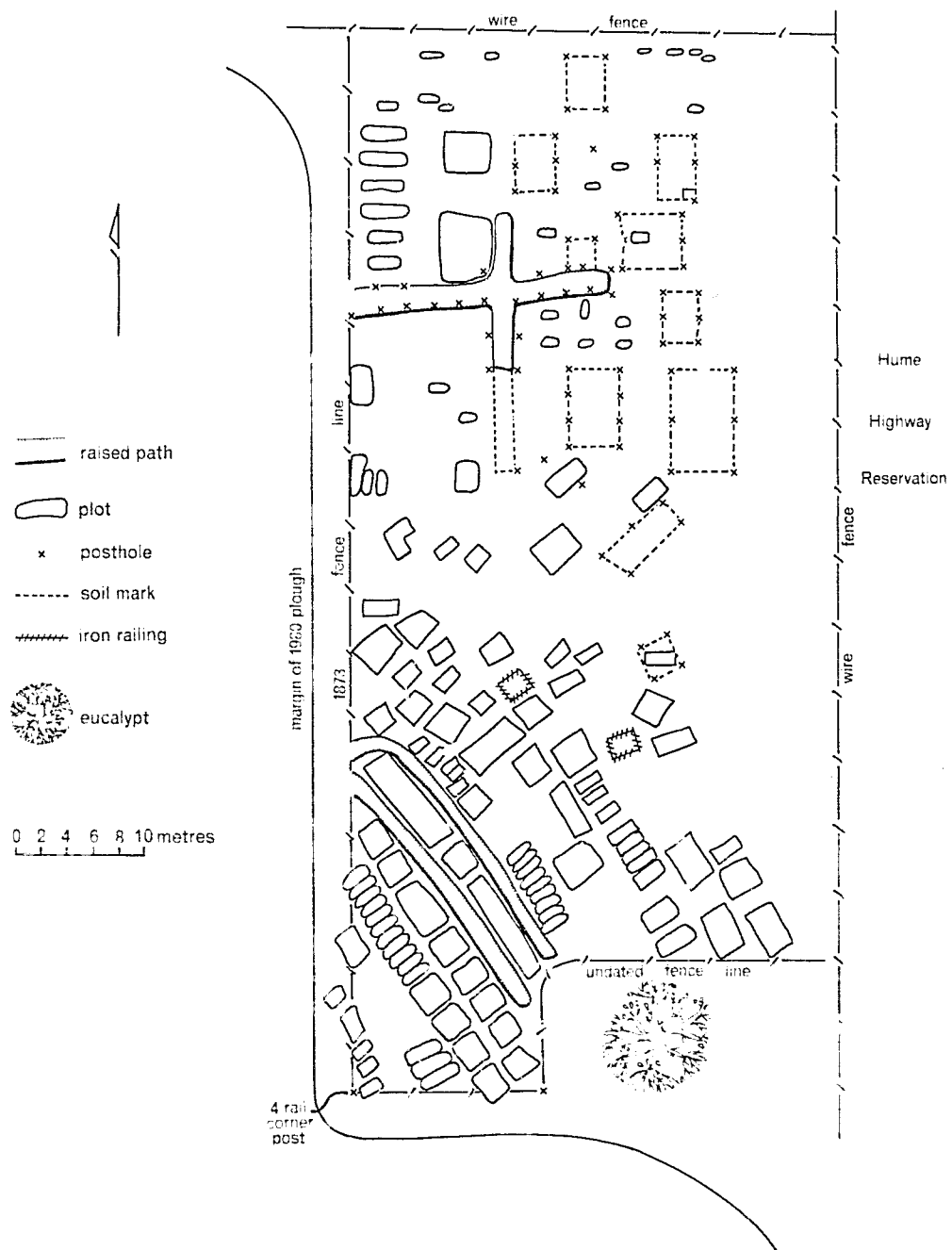


Figure 10:

Site HS13, the Hillside cemeteries

Tarcutta (1854 to 1922) and 37 plots in the Lunts Vale cemetery (1873 to 1924).

Hillside was proclaimed within the Tumbarumba Goldfield on 15 July 1899 (*N.S.W. Government Gazette*). The N.S.W. Department of Mines Metallogenic Series for Wagga Wagga still shows three gold and silver mines (Sheet 51/55-15, 1977) but there has been no mining in the area since 1935 and the erstwhile mine no. 191 on portion 15 is three costeans and a small pit. Mine number 193 is a little more substantial, it displays two rock cut shafts (LBB1). The only major working occurred at mine number 192 on portion 93 near Manning's homestead HS1. The reef was discovered in 1909 by Riley and Tunbridge and the major work was begun in 1910 by W.A. Forsythe and party. There was very little activity until 1934 when Billabong Gold NL was formed to work the mine which Thomas Brady had re-opened in 1932. Contemporary surveys show three dams, several sheds, a battery, spillway and tailrace around the 100 foot shaft (N.S.W. Department of Mines, plan P7257). The company prospectus called for a capital of £22,000 (N.S.W. Department of Mines accession no. 2418) which vanished within a year. The *Sydney Morning Herald* reported that the company was seeking other mining options (*S.M.H.* 29 July 1935) none of which seem to have prospered. The mine is particularly well documented, it is therefore most unfortunate that the landholder denied its existence and refused access. Two small adits and some costeans for which there is no documentation were found 3.5 kilometres north of the Woolpack Inn close to a small hut and garden (HS12). The hut is not a

selector's home since the land has always been held by either Manning or Ross until well into the twentieth century. Equally it is too elaborate to be a dummy residence (compare HS2). It is therefore understood to be a mining tenement for which no record survives.

The road system at Hillside is quite simple. The line of the Hume Highway is virtually identical to the Great South Road and to the Port Phillip Road. A minor deviation occurred in 1938 when the Little Billabong Creek crossing was moved 600 metres north. This has left the old line of road as a broad hump sweeping across the lawn of HS6 past the front door of the *Australian Arms* with a sharp right turn up a lane into the coach yard. The creek crossing was a stone lined ford, now completely hidden by *Rubus fruticosus*.

Two other routes are known. The first left the Great South Road close to the *Australian Arms* ran between the Conditional Purchases of Arthur Lunt and Fred World (Crown Registrar plan G1002-1475) before heading north-west to follow Ford's Creek into Westby and Pullitop. Near Westby it was joined by a track from Kyeamba. It survives as a farm track in the study area and is clearly visible as a parallel line of trees for 15 kilometres beside Ford's Creek in Westby Parish. The second route is that taken by the *ATCJ* correspondent in 1872 (op. cit.) between Manning's homestead and Little Billabong, along the creek bank past HS2. This route also remains practicable as a farm track between HS1 and HS2 although it was never a public road.

Hillside meets all of the five criteria of the locational model even though the major homestead does not bear the name of the parish. Above all, through Figure 8 it provides a perfect illustration of a cluster of small area portions, with low numbers, as a nucleus of settlement within a pastoral holding.

CHAPTER 10

LITTLE BILLABONG

Little Billabong and Hillside are so close together when travelling by car or looking at a large scale map, that they appear to be residual elements of a single linear settlement. Such is not the case. Although Little Billabong has been socially intermingled with Hillside, the settlements developed quite separately.

Settlement is known to have begun in 1848 when Thomas Mitchell established the Little Billabong Run around the base of an oddly shaped hill now called Lunt's Sugarloaf (*N.S.W. Government Gazette* 18 September 1848).

Townsend (op. cit. 1848) noted 'Mitchell's Head Station' on the Tumbarumba road 2.6 kilometres east of its junction with the Port Phillip Road. A newspaper correspondent passed through in 1872 and remarked on a plot of vines (*ATCJ* 30 March 1872) but Little Billabong Station has otherwise escaped attention. Nonetheless, until its abandonment about 1890 it was a political and economic focal point.

Unfortunately the site (LBB3) has become part of a fire break so that its archaeological value is somewhat reduced. However, a broad area excavation could make a worthwhile study of plough drift among artefacts by using the least

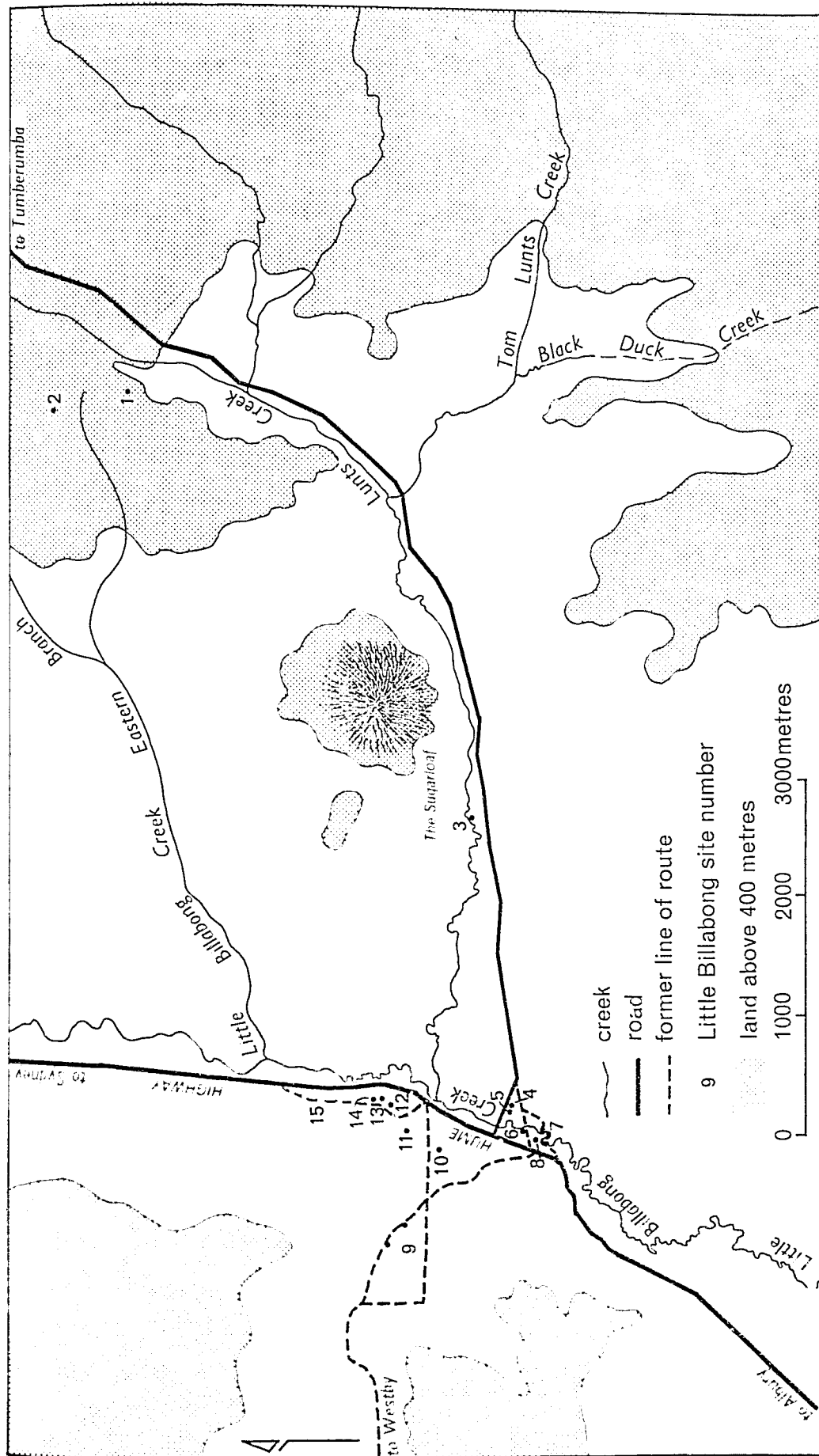


Figure 11: Little Billabong

disturbed areas as a control. The site is visible six metres north of the Tumbarumba road reserve, as a scatter of granite and shale hearth stones interspersed with glass and potsherds. There are small earthworks resembling a series of ponds 32 metres north. The vines were not found.

Mitchell, the original owner soon sold the run to Reuben Sherwin, who also left after a short time. Sherwin left in 1855 and the run passed to William Henry Williams, who is the last known occupant of LBB3. A small collection of letters relating to Williams' family and property (Crowe, papers in private hands) casts an informative light on the lives behind the potsherds.

Williams came from a family based in Gundaroo, near Yass, and he had family links to both Coulburn and Sydney. The family had some legal background but was predominantly engaged in unskilled rural pursuits. The move to Little Billabong was a major initiative chronically beset by financial irregularity and uncertain title. Even when Mrs. Mitchell sold the run to Reuben Sherwin she had apparently retained the lease document (letter, W. Grantham, Albury land agent, to Williams, 1 Dec 1855) so that there was continuing doubt as to what Williams was purchasing from Sherwin (ibid., 16 Jan 1856). Sherwin himself had departed for the Bendigo goldfield but first he stated his view of the sale

"Mr. William Williams

Melbourne
September 10
1855

Sir I am willing to comply with the letter you rote to my/the number of stock on it is 8 bullocks and a dray and 7 head of cattle on the 4 mile creek branded J-W Joins/I don't now the brand of the Bullocks/there is seven acres of wheat on the station out of that you have to return 30 bushells of wheat to John Chaney/with respect to the transfer if you dont think my letter sufficient I will apply an attorney to draw it out when you pay the sum of 250£ to Mr. Evans by receiving a reseat of all dues and demands and send the receat down to my and send a draught down for the other 250£ payable on one of the banks in Melbourne/I authorise you to take possession of the goods and chattles of Little billibung station

I am your
Reuben Sharwin"

(for 'my' read 'me'; sign / is a suggested punctuation).

The fat stock were presumably the subject of a separate agreement, leaving subsistence resources of working bullocks, dray, dairy(?) cattle and wheat as part of the station. Sherwin later sought another £100 for horses. The Four Mile Creek is about eight kilometres south of the homestead where it formed the run boundary with the next property.

Williams' first problem was not, as might have been expected, finding £500 (which he did not possess in his bank account) nor even wondering how much wheat would be left for the coming year after paying Sherwin's debt of thirty bushels, instead he had to wrest possession from Mrs. Sherwin. His agent's laconic advice was "give her notice to leave the

Station immediately and upon a recurrence of her violence, apply to a Magistrate." (ibid., 1 Dec 1855). Legal difficulties beset Williams for over a year in a clear expression of both the impotent centrality of government discussed in Chapter 3 and of the pervasive influence of the larger, successful, squatters.

The pastoral licence for the Little Billabong Run had to be issued in Sydney upon the recommendation of Crown Lands Commissioner Mr. Lockhart who was based in Tumut. It took eleven months and two false starts to implement this basic gesture of suzerainty. Meanwhile, and for some time after, Williams was vainly trying to complete the sale. Thus a member of the land agent's staff wrote to Williams

" .. Since you were here, the deed went down to Sydney, back again here, the Registrar objecting to the deed as it was executed in Melbourne, before an attorney there - then to Melbourne when it was found that the Attorney had left Melbourne; we then endeavoured to get Sherwin to execute it over again, this he would not do - without he got the money; and it has since been to Ballarat and Bendigo where it was made all right by Mr. Ward the Solicitor who first attested it. - It has been one of the most crooked affairs I have ever had to deal with."

(J.C. Pierce to Williams, 20 Sept. 1856).

It was not easy to join the ranks of the squatters and more difficulties were in store. Sherwin had agreed to accept payment over a period of time (Grantham to Williams 1 December

1855) but as the negotiations became protracted he apparently required a lump sum. Thomas Mate of Tarcutta also became involved in this. Pierce sent Williams another sardonic revelation.

"Dear Sir

At last Sherwin has got the money - I have been engaged this morning for upwards of four hours, before I could get the various parties who have been mixed up in this affair to come to a settlement - it was almost impossible to fancy the difficulties that Mate & Co's past and present Agents threw in the way of a settlement the fact being that Watson had had the use of the money and did not like to relinquish it."

(ibid., 27 Dec. 1856).

Williams never escaped the grasp of men with larger resources. He even had to cart his wheat to Albury to be ground at McLaurin's Fanny Ceres steam mill (Crowe, papers, receipt of 19 December 1857). It was McLaurin who ultimately purchased the run from Williams, thereby achieving a continuous twenty-five kilometre frontage to the Great South Road north of Holbrook. The alternatives to the Fanny Ceres were a water powered mill at Oberne which had been established by Thomas Mate's pastoralist brother-in-law (Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works, 1902: 49) or the Nixon's mill at Wagga Wagga (Swan 1970: 23, 64). Mate regained his hold in 1861 when Williams negotiated a loan using the deeds of his father's grant on the Yass River at Gundaroo (Crowe, papers Williams to Mate 23 Jan 1861).

The loan may have been used to establish a hotel. Carnegie (1975: 54) describes Williams as the publican of the Little Billabong Hotel but the licensee was actually his brother-in-law William Rial (*N.S.W. Government Gazette op. cit.*). Williams signed himself 'squatter' on two occasions when acting surety for a Postmaster (Australia Post Historical Section, records) and described himself as a squatter in the Lunt sheep stealing case (see Chapter 9).

At this time the hotel was called the *Traveller's Joy*, which was a fairly common title, perhaps drawing on Kyeamba (refer Chapter 7). The location could not be verified because of modern construction work but an informant identified a place on the east bank of the Little Billabong Creek close to the former Tumbarumba road (Figure 11) saying that it had also served as a general store and post office until 1925 (J. Macneil pers. comm. 18/1/80). This recollection is supported by the Post Office records which disclose the same surnames during the 1890s and early 1900s for the Postmaster and his Assistant as occur in the Return of Publican's Licenses 1884 to 1900. The Post Office was created in 1874. It was run first by Plunkett and then by Kirby until 1891 when Mrs. Emily Williams took it over for two months. William Henry Williams may have owned the building after the death in 1867 of his partner and brother-in-law William Rial.

In the beginning Little Billabong was shaped to a considerable extent by family relationships. W.H. Williams'

northern property boundary ran beside Lunts Vale (Figure 11). Williams is said to have married Mary Dean the sister of Lunt's wife. A child's scrawl of names across a poem in the Crowe papers includes "Mrs. Williams Esq Mary Williams". Williams' south boundary, Four Mile Creek, is also called Dean's Creek. John Dean acted in concert with Williams to select the best portions of the Little Billabong run, for despite his relationship to Thomas Lunt, Williams never allied himself to the cause of free selection. He spent the years 1865 to 1870 instituting the purchase of land within a three mile radius of his homestead in the names of himself and his family. Like Manning, Williams also 'selected' small areas on the outskirts of his run.

The first independent selectors appeared between 1875 and 1880. Fred World, Crowe, Plunkett and Clark selected land at the extreme west of Williams' run, beside the Great South Road. They were the progenitors of Little Billabong as a community. To the east of Williams' homestead T. J. Hudson selected three portions. It is at first difficult to assess Hudson's rôle as a selector. It is possible that T.J. Hudson and his brother E.W. Hudson were genuine free selectors, but they never completed a purchase. Furthermore, Williams seems to have made virtually no attempt to restrain them so that by 1888 nearly one fifth of his run bore the name of Hudson on the conditional purchase documents. By comparison, Williams was careful to prevent Crowe, Plunkett et al. expanding their holdings from the rough, hilly, country beside the Great South

Road down onto the rich creek flats closer to his homestead. Indeed the advent of free selectors inspired Williams to renew at least six land claims which he had allowed to lapse.

Geography provides a clue to the Hudson's activities in that there are four creeks on the western side of Williams' run. Tom Lunt's Creek and Vokin's Creek both had a portion taken up along their banks by independent selectors. Williams promptly matched the selections to prevent their expansion. The other two creeks were entirely taken up by the Hudsons. They also took up land alongside the other selectors and at the confluence of the four creeks and along the major creek thus formed, as far as the portions held by Williams himself. It seems likely that Williams had recognised the weakness of Manning's strategy at Hillside (see previous chapter) and employed dummies instead.

The pattern of settlement established by Williams has never varied. Genuine free selectors have been largely confined to a small pocket astride the Great South Road, bounded to the east by the Little Billabong Creek and to the west by a low ridge which marked the beginning of Ross family country (see previous chapter). The pocket of land which is roughly three square kilometres in area, is bisected by the Great South Road which joins a track to Westby and the Tumbarumba road at this point.

The tiny settlement derived trade from three sources. Firstly, from traffic using the services of the hotel and the Post Office. Secondly, from the hire of labour. It was commonplace for a small holder's income to be substantially derived through shearing, fencing, or ploughing for a squatter. Thirdly, the Four Mile Creek Goldfield was proclaimed in 1875. The first two are directly linked to squatting interests at Little Billabong so that there is a clearly expressed period of Williams' dominance between 1856 and 1889. The period is marked by the creation of the major homestead, the hotel and Post Office, also by the virtual exclusion of settlers i.e. nil remains, and curiously, by the erection of a church.

The church (LBB14) was a single nave, neo gothic structure of machine fired brick on granite ashlar footings. The roof was corrugated iron. A porch gave access to the east end (Plate 10). The origin of the bricks, some of which are hand pressed, is unknown. Albury, Tumut and Wagga Wagga had commercially operated brick kilns at this time and the first edition of the *Germanton Times and Tumbarumba Advocate* in 1884 refers to a local brick making plant. It is also known that two and a half million bricks were forwarded to the Riverina from Lithgow (Lithgow Regional Library n.d. II, 79) although it seems more likely that these were used for building railhead hotels in the 1880s. In 1878 the church was dedicated as St. Paul's, Churchmount, Little Billabong (Wyatt 1937: 284). It was presumably intended to serve both Little Billabong and Lunt's Vale a little to the north where the cemetery had been rededicated in 1873.



1938

photo. C. Crowe

PLATE 10 Little Billabong Church; LBB14



1981

No diocesan records have become available for the church but the gaunt ruin is eloquent of the failure of closer settlement. Adjacent land reserved for a parsonage was never used for that purpose. For although Wyatt remarks of the church

"Its situation is awkward of access for older people and remote from any houses."

(op. cit. 1937: 284).

it was actually built alongside the former Port Phillip Road (LBB15) near the nub of settlement. It was surrounded by James Weston's 1876 free selection and it overlooks to the south the huddle of selectors' portions along the Little Billabong Creek. The location of the church, remote on a hill top without obvious access and difficult to see from any line of route used in the last 140 years, is the key to understanding the pattern of settlement. The pattern was established not because of the supposed attraction of a creek crossing or a road junction (the 1878 creek crossing LBB7 was a kilometre from the church) but because a nexus of property boundaries and roads had created the only land available to selectors. Little Billabong is a rare example of a *post facto* survey being unable to realign free selections into neat rectangles, although in 1922 a future Deputy Surveyor General contrived to amalgamate portions 84 and 118 into an elegant isosceles triangle.

As long as Williams controlled land, employment and commerce, the settlement prospects were slight but real. Williams' account book exists in fragments between late May and early September 1856 (Crowe, *papers*). These early entries illustrate the importance to the local rural economy of even a struggling squatter. In 1856 Williams was still trying to obtain title but during the first nine days recorded Williams spent over sixty-six pounds on services and in July 1856 he made payments to fifteen creditors. Some of them must have been local labour since only a couple received sums like eighteen or thirty pounds which are concomitant with a carrier's fee.

Unfortunately the first phase of settlement at Little Billabong ends with Williams' ruin. His title to the land used as collateral for the 1861 loan and for subsequent loans was apparently disputed, along with two decades of rent from the land and other matters of inheritance. Williams' mother's first marriage had been to a scion of Clan Campbell and there is an ominous letter from Scotland discussing the best means of seeking reparation from Williams without causing a scandal (Crowe, *papers*, Campbell to Aunt Adelaide, n.d.). The sums were not large but they were sufficient to sink Williams' endeavour to become a squatter. In 1889 James McLaurin began purchasing the run at a mortgagee sale (Crown Registrar, records).

The second phase is one of stagnation which lasted until the early 1900s. The Ross family had successfully eliminated

Lunts Vale by about 1890 (refer Chapter 9) and there was no attempt at free selection either there or at Little Billabong during the 1890s. McLaurin apparently demolished Williams' homestead almost at once and relocated the station home in a shallow, concealed, valley two kilometres further north. The 'new' homestead, where his son James McHardy McLaurin lived, is not currently available for research but beneath modern restoration and improvements there appears to be a late Victorian single storey villa which would correspond to the time of McLaurin's land purchase.

At the heart of settlement, *The Little Billabong Hotel*, as it was called in 1884, remained in operation and in private hands (Return of Publican's Licenses op. cit.). When the hotel first opened in 1861 William Rial had indulged in a controversial experiment with horse racing, presumably on the creek flats near the hotel (*Border Post* 16 to 28 February 1861). It is not known whether the race meetings continued into the 1880s but the hotel prospered. It was on the mail run to Tumbarumba even after Cobb & Co. withdrew their frequent passenger service in 1890 (Australia Post Historical Section 3-760).

Mining continued at a desultory pace throughout the 1890s (N.S.W. Department of Mines, *Annual Mining Reports*). As at Lower Tarcutta (see Chapter 7), mining did not directly contribute to closer settlement but it did generate local commerce. Mining may also have provided temporary employment

to selectors as hired hands. The *Annual Mining Report* for 1895 refers to a party "working on the Old Sam Claim on The Four Mile Gold-Field" (op. cit. 22). Little Billabong lay midway between the alluvial gold and tin deposits at Westby and the reef gold at the Four Mile roughly twelve kilometres distant. Records are almost non-existent and, apart from isolated costeans, pasture improvement and cereal cropping have obliterated mining traces on the plain within four kilometres of the village, but the activity was evidently sufficient to justify the continuation of Little Billabong as a service node.

In 1899 boundaries were amended to include Little Billabong within the Tumbarumba Gold Field. Shortly after, James Quinlan removed the hotel in 1905 to site LBB8 on the west bank of the Little Billabong Creek. The original building was retained as a general store. There is not a great deal left of the newer building which was burned down in the late 1950s. The site has been bulldozed and subsequently turned over by bottle-hunters. A concrete lined well with tank stand remain *in situ* as do some exotic shrubs. A floor plan is discernible.

In its heyday the hotel stood beside the original track to Tumbarumba close to where it crossed the Little Billabong Creek (LBB7). In 1929 the road was moved 500 metres north of the hotel, the creek was straightened and a substantial bridge was erected (LBB6). The hotel remained in operation however and an aerial photograph from 1944 (Germanton, map 701, print 16369) clearly shows the building and the old line of route.

As an indication of the population in the area at the start of the second phase, a provisional school was opened in 1897 (Fletcher and Burnswoods, 1977: n.p.). A school house (LBB12) was built near the church in 1903. It remained there until 1918 when it was removed to Small Portion 112 midway between Little Billabong and Carabost. The location of the schoolhouse is visible as a shallow terrace with a stone edging near the top of Churchmount. A series of post holes delimits the schoolyard which slopes quite steeply towards the present Hume Highway. As with the church, access was gained along the Port Phillip Road (LBB15) which is seen as a terrace on the hillside.

The school had a population catchment area of approximately 140 square kilometres within a line drawn midway between Little Billabong and the nearest contemporary schools. Not all of the children within that area would have attended. Some of those who went to school would have been sent to Sydney or Melbourne. Alternatively there was the private schoolroom at Hillside (HS6). Except for two years of reduced status (1897 and 1912) the minimum enrolment required at Little Billabong by the 1880 Public Instruction Act was twenty children aged between six and fourteen years. The reduction to half time status in 1912 and the temporary closure 1913-1917 prior to removal towards Carabost indicate that the settlement of Little Billabong was a phenomenon rather than a continuing or self-regenerating process. The same is evident in the archaeological record for although the hotel license was renewed annually

until after the Second World War, by 1914 the major home-
stead (LBB3) was long deserted, the school was abandoned and
the church was derelict. No house site is known to date
between 1899 and 1914. Mining, also, had ceased (*Annual Mining
Report* 1911: 15, 1914: 15).

Little Billabong experienced a slight renaissance after
the First World War. It became a satellite of Holbrook. The
small holdings provided a nucleus for dairying, which was made
practicable by the beginning of modern transport. Although the
school had moved away, Little Billabong otherwise continued its
community service functions. The Post Office was maintained by
a small holder, Mr. J. Graham, the church was restored and
rededicated as St. Thomas' (Wyatt 1937: 284) and in the mid
1920s a community hall (LBL4) was built. A recreation reserve
was gazetted nearby, 9 June 1922.

The economic basis was tenuous however. Closer settle-
ment had been encouraged by breaking up the stock reserves
around Little Billabong (vide Parish map) but in three cases
which are documented on Lands Board files of the 1920s the
small holder gave his principal occupation as 'labourer'.
Little Billabong vanished in the shadow of the great Depression.
For example, March 1929 Charles Campbell asked that the
residence condition be lifted from his lease of portion 84
since he could find 'no employment in the immediate locality'
(LB39-214). The lease was sympathetically altered to 'Grazing
and Vegetable Garden' enabling Campbell's partner, Charles

Woodland, to carry on. The site (LBB5) was still used in 1981 by a Holbrook family as a week end farmlet. The church went out of use in 1929 (Wyatt 1937: 284) and shortly afterwards it was incorporated within the Hillside Station lease (Crown Registrar plan G4094-1475). The Post Office ceased about the same time (Australia Post, Historical Section 3-760) and the hotel passed out of local hands (Crown Registrar Portion 60 Parish Carabost, title deeds).

This third and final phase is archaeologically dominant. Little Billabong between 1861 and 1900 was primarily a service node for a shifting population of selectors and miners who have left only the most fragmentary earthworks and hearth stone scatters. Crowe's hut on portion 56 (HS14) is a typical example which is represented by only two pieces of glass and a half dozen granite stones scattered across thirty metres by ploughing. The majority of the surviving residential sites belong to the period 1900 to 1930. House sites such as LBB11 are distinguished by the predominance of introduced materials, especially bricks and corrugated iron, a quantitatively greater surviving population of metal and organic detritus and large quantities of brown bottle glass. These sites are found only near the service node. They were in any case concentrated at that point and elsewhere agriculture has removed even the mining traces.

The contribution of Little Billabong to the predictive model described earlier is that whereas the other settlements

were offering clear archaeological and historical statements, Little Billabong generated problems. It was obviously a service node, but where were the people that it serviced? A ruined church demands a former congregation. Little Billabong indicates the value of archival research for without the plans and title deeds obtained from the Crown Registrar it would not have been possible to separate the developmental phases within the archaeological record except in the most general terms. In particular the documents enabled a distinction between an aggregation of genuine free selectors and a dispersed population of two or three surrounded by dummies. This underlined the importance of using other locational criteria in addition to portions of small area and low number.

CHAPTER 11

SITE INTERPRETATION

The analysis of colonial settlements has focussed so far upon elucidating from the landscape and from the literature. The settlements concerned were never formally laid out so that the term settlement has not been constrained by fixed area boundaries nor by an exclusive definition. The concept of a settlement has been as flexible as the nuclei themselves, that is a cartographically perceptible group of small holdings engaged in a distinctive economic activity, such as mining or dairying, about a service node. The settlements are an aggregate of sites in close proximity to each other such as a house site, a hotel site, a Post Office site. As a concept it is sufficient for historical explication but it is not adequate for the rigorous archaeological enquiry of excavation.

It is a fundamental archaeological pursuit to define a site by determining its nature and its bounds. The aim is not always satisfactorily completed, save by excavation, unless the feature is above ground like a wall or a carved tree. In the cases of plough lands or cemeteries or mines, where the site may be identified as an earthwork its boundaries are as clear as the soil and vegetation disconformities which constitute the site. Where the feature is a structural imposition on the landscape such as a school, site definition becomes more difficult after the structure has been removed. The site is then not a structure but its imprint and detritus.

The nature of a structural site can often be documented or is otherwise inferred from the artefactual remains since there is little chance of confusing the general domestic litter of a house site with the distinctively univalent nature of detritus at an hotel. The latter will be represented by a myriad of green bottle glass and many patterns of crockery whereas a homestead will have a localised dump, often removed from the house in a gully or behind a rock, with sauce bottles predominating, which on the Danube model could lead to thoughts of a migratory Condiment Folk. A shearing place or shepherd's hut is marked by whisky and patent medicine bottles - which raises curiosity about animal husbandry, since it scarcely fits the common picture of tea, tobacco and damper as the shearer's staple.

Where a series of wall scars or fence lines remain on the soil surface to form a plan on the ground the nature of a site like a stockyard is often as clear as its bounds. Yet such clarity is exceptional. Potsherds and structural fragments may seem to be no more than an incoherent scatter. The nature of such a site may be suspected or even documented but the structural locus is not immediately apparent.

The study of surface scatters to precisely locate buried features has received attention in archaeological literature. Facets of the problem particularly the post-depositional movement of artefacts have been discussed by Glynn Isaac in a paper written in 1968 on the movement of stones

by water and also by Turnbaugh (1978) in a paper on the impact of stream flow phenomena. Rick (1976) has studied the influence of downslope movement on spatial analysis of stone and bone and Roper (1976) has reported in general terms on an instance of lateral displacement through ploughing.

In 1963 a team conducted an experiment at Hatchery West where the site was ploughed and mechanically stripped before excavation. The archaeologists, however, were unable to relate the surface material to the cultural interdigitation which was excavated. They reached the pessimistic conclusion:

"We conclude from this analysis and discussion that without a program of stratified sampling and/or prior knowledge of the culture history of a site that densities of items cannot be used as a guide to excavation. Densities of items by themselves will tell us nothing of the distribution of features on the site, nor of the functional variability represented."

(Binford et al., 1970: 71).

That conclusion though is not binding. Firstly the results are incomplete even though they were republished seven years after the event. Secondly, the researchers appear to have been previously unsure of what, if anything, lay beneath the surface which they ploughed and stripped. There was no prior basis on which to build an experimental relationship between surface scatter and buried feature. Alternatively Kedman and Watson, publishing in the same year, reached the opposite

conclusion, asserting that

"the systematic sampling of a large area of a site, or preferably, of the entire site, will allow prediction of what excavation would yield in one area vis-a-vis what they would yield in another."

(Redman and Watson, 1970: 285,).

They experimented on a Turkish tell using an augur to test their predictions. While not as thorough as full excavation, an augur is capable of accurate delineation of buried features (Deagan 1981: 626-634). Redman and Watson claim a good correlation between the augur results and their surface predictions.

The discovery and mapping of John Smith's vineyard (KY14) and the overlapping cemeteries at Hillside (HS13) demonstrate that field archaeology can refine the concept of a settlement area to specific, delineated, earthwork sites that are as discrete as a standing building. In the face of contradictory statements in the literature the challenge was therefore to devise an interpretative mechanism capable of defining an excavatable site from a scatter of artefacts. Redman and Watson express their purpose as

"... not simply to discover the range of variation in cultural debris from each site, but to discover any distributional patterns present... then to formulate testable hypotheses

concerning the subsurface content of the sites."

(op. cit. p. 280).

The same approach was adopted in the research area as a logical progression from the work already conducted there. In simple terms, if Model 1 (Chapters 5 and 6) can draw the archaeologist to the correct paddock, can a second model lead the potential excavator to the correct place within the paddock using potsherds as a guide?

The site selected for experiment was the 1847 *Woolpack Inn* (HS5) at Hillside. The site was originally located from the air (Plate 3) but nothing substantive was visible at ground level until the paddock was fortuitously ploughed. The site lies on flat ground beside the present Hume Highway, immediately west of the line of the Port Phillip Road and the Great South Road. The Lunt's Vale Cemetery (HS13) lies immediately south, separated from the *Woolpack Inn* by the width of a fence. The headwater of the Little Billabong Creek flows eastward across the paddock at the base of a two metre high sloping bank sixty metres north of the site. There is no reason to believe that the site has ever been flooded. Permanent surface water has occurred subsequently to land clearance. When the hotel was surveyed in 1858 it relied on a well ninety feet deep (Crown Registrar, plan M73-1457).

The hotel is known to have operated between 1847 and 1861 and the building may have been privately occupied during

the 1860s (see Chapter 9). Except for the stone cellar and incomplete stone store referred to in an 1861 advertisement (op. cit.) the building was almost certainly made from timber since it occasioned no special remark by Commissioner Bingham, Surveyor Fisher or other visitors. The site seems to have been first ploughed after the cemetery was realigned in 1873 but before a fence was introduced between the cemetery and the ann, running due west for ninety metres. A modern fence follows this alignment, parallel to the post holes of an early wire fence which was probably introduced by the Ross family after they acquired the paddock in 1900 (Crown Registrar, plan G707-1475). According to papers discovered at Hillside but not released to archive, the Ross' used the paddock for stock management for the first half of the twentieth century. More recently it has been sown periodically with cereals. The frequency and intensity of pasture improvement are unknown. At the time of research there was no folk memory of the hotel buildings nor of the hotel's location.

The area marked out for surface collection was 1.92 hectares. The area overlapped both the cemetery and the creek bank (Figure 12). The area was divided into a grid of ten x ten metre squares aligned parallel to the Hume Highway reserve which runs to True North at this point, and to the paddock fence which forms an exact right angle with the road reserve. Ammerman and Feldman suggest that random variation in surface material tends to increase inversely with square size (1978: 735). It was felt that a ten metre grid was adequate for the

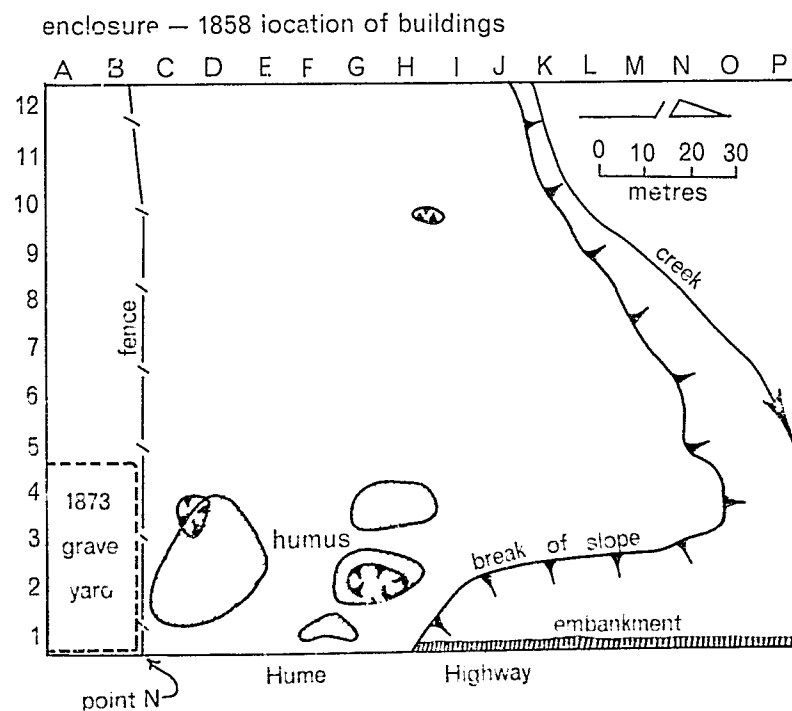
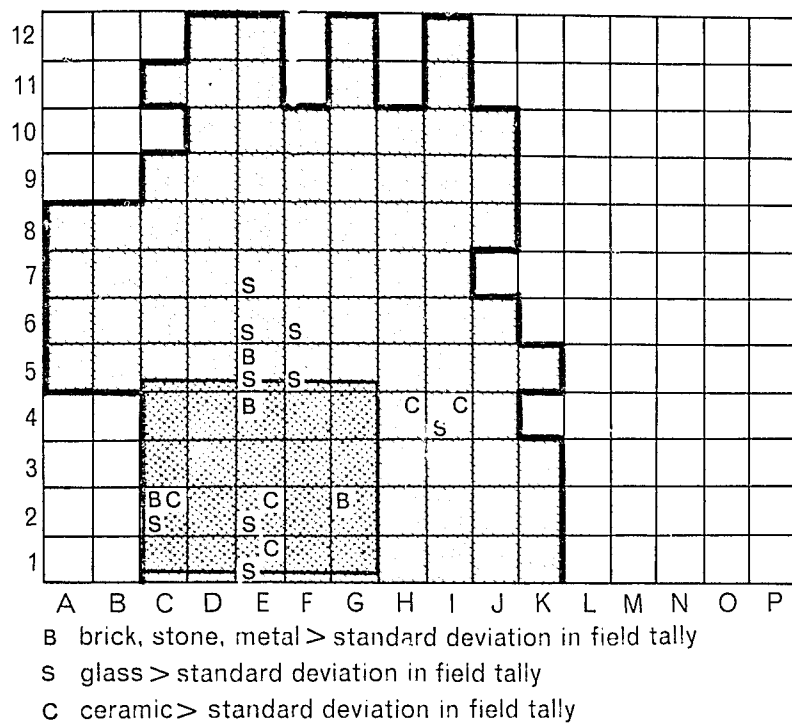


Figure 12: Woolpack Inn : collection grid and surface features

Woolpack Inn. Squares which were perceived in the field to have a comparatively rich deposit overall or at one point were sub-divided into quadrants intended to give a better appreciation of the shape of the concentration. The decision on when to sub-divide a grid square was delegated to the field walkers whose interest and concentration were sharpened by the responsibility.

Each grid square and quadrant was collected and bagged separately. At the same time the fieldwalkers were responsible for maintaining a record of the number of artefacts collected from each grid under the headings: Brick, Ceramic, Glass, Metal, Stone, Other. These headings highlight durable structural materials and provide for the abundant bottle glass which is the feature of an hotel site. It was hoped that the subsequent analysis of washed artefacts would enable an hypothetical distinction between tap-room, residence and midden by separating bottle, tumbler and window sherds. The 'Ceramic' figures inevitably included some pottery but the fieldwalkers were instructed to annotate pottery separately under 'Other' when they were sure of the artefact. Again this sharpened concentration and acted as a check on their accuracy. The heading 'Other' covered items like clay pipes and leather straps, each one identified under the general column heading. Brick and Stone presented some difficulty. Brick which has been lightly fired reverts to its clay base when the fired surface is mechanically or chemically penetrated so that the brick is transformed to nodules and dust. It was assumed that

any brick present on the site would be in that condition as a result of plough damage and over a century of chemical erosion in the soil. Fieldwalkers were instructed to collect nodules and to report any perceived concentrations of brick dust for record on the field plan. In the event scarcely any brick was encountered. There are no stone outcrops in the paddock so that any stone was potentially introduced for a structure. Fieldwalkers were instructed to ignore stones with a minimum dimension of less than 5 centimetres so that naturally occurring pebbles were excluded from the tally. The stone was not collected since a structural function could not be demonstrated for any stone which had not been shaped. No such stone was encountered and very little stone was seen except where it had been thrown along the fence clear of the plough track.

The field plan referred to above recorded soil colour and changes in surface height in relation to the grid for subsequent comparison with the surface collection results. The plan was made independently of the surface collection so as not to unduly influence the fieldwalkers. The plan is reproduced as Figure 12 (ii).

Although the site selection was fortuitous in response to external forces, the surface collection was controlled. The collection was postponed until rain had washed dust from the freshly ploughed artefacts making them easier to see. The grid was then marked out. Orientation is easily lost when

concentrating on the ground surface so coloured twine was laid east to west and plain twine from north to south. The field crew apparently found this helpful. Each grid square was collected twice by a team of three people working in concert. The three field walkers were science undergraduates from the Riverina College of Advanced Education. They had no previous archaeological experience and were therefore relatively free of preconceptions as to what colonial era artefacts look like when smashed and, what ought to be collected. Their collection technique was therefore exhaustive without apparent selectivity. Any incipient tendency for selective collection was inhibited by the need to keep a tally of artefact categories so that the target of quantity explicitly over-rode the qualitative attractions of a particular ceramic pattern for instance. The tally headings also kept in the attention of the field walkers the variety of material which could be expected in any grid square.

The construction in the field of a tally of the artefacts was an integral part of the experiment. It was envisaged that should a relationship between surface scatters and former structures be demonstrated it would be important to see whether an artefact tally made on the spot would be an adequate guide to artefact numbers and distribution without resort to cleaning and analysis in the laboratory. This is an important consideration since in the context of the experiment the surface collection is seen as a guide to the aim of pinpointing a structure, it is not an end in itself.

Ultimately it would be desirable to make an artefact tally without disturbing the artefacts; an experiment to this end was later conducted at Garryowen (Chapter 12).

As the artefacts at the *Woolpack Inn* were collected and counted, they were put into bags labelled either by the grid square or by the grid square and the quadrant of the grid square from which they came, e.g. 6A or 2C(iii). It was intended that the artefacts should be cleaned, recounted and weighed by square then

- . compared to the field tally of numbers to assess the reliability of that tally
- . analysed to establish the distribution characteristics of type, weight, number.

A pattern, or patterns, emerging from the second analysis would give rise to the hypothetical location of structures which could be tested by excavation. If the excavation results were positive for the grid squares suggested by artefact characteristic and conversely negative for areas where no structure was hypothesised, a further hypothetical relationship could be tested for the different artefact types to establish a ratio of artefact quantity and comminution against distance from the presumed artefact source. The history of site disturbance by ploughing must be recognised as an uncontrollable variable but if otherwise viable, the hypothesis may assist with structural location at grassy sites where the surface scatter is difficult to assess.

While in the laboratory awaiting cleaning the collection was apparently put to practical use as a footrest and step up to higher shelves. 101 productive grid squares were represented by 173 bags. Most of the bags were crushed and many had split. 96 of the bags represented the 24 grid squares which had been collected in quadrants, the quadrant bags for square 2C only were substantially intact. A handful of released artefacts had been put into a bag with a meaningless label (1LFGH).

The surface collection was saved from ruin by the field tally and the fact that the artefacts were triple wrapped. The collection from each grid square had been sealed in labelled bags then put into a larger bag also separately sealed and labelled by grid square. The latter had been put in roughly even quantities into three marked containers for travel and storage. Only the innermost bags, including the quadrant bags, were destroyed. 50 of the larger bags retained their contents even though split so that by careful removal from the outermost container nearly half of the 101 grid square collections remained discrete. 51 grid square bags and all inner quadrant bags however had to be amalgamated with one or more neighbouring bags. After washing and sorting there were only 65 grid units represented. Figure 13 shows the grid squares which were amalgamated. Quadrant bags were amalgamated into a single unit labelled for the grid square from which they came except 2C which could be still divided in two by joining quadrants i and iv, and ii and iii.

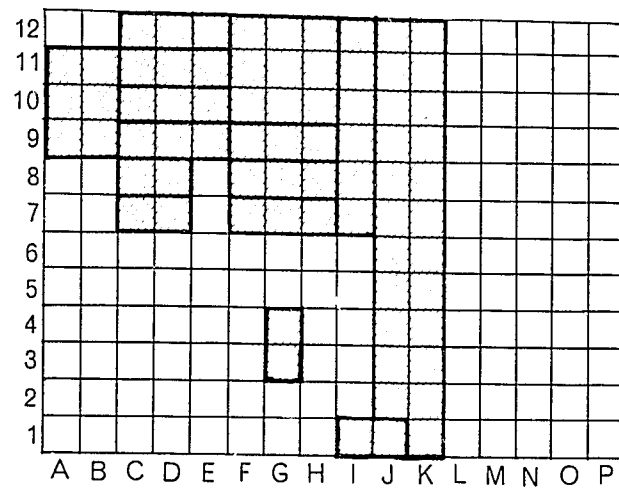


Figure 13: Woolpack Inn : distribution of 15 reconstituted grid units

The field tally which had been designed to indicate the reliability of the field crew was reversed to check the reliability of the reconstruction of the collection in the laboratory. It was tested first against the 50 remaining discrete squares (including the 24 which had been collected in quadrants) to assess the reliability of the tally against material of known provenance.

The test compared the quantity of ceramic and glass recorded in the field with the quantity counted in the laboratory. The population of iron and brick was too small to be sensible. Table 4 summarises the comparison. It will be seen that there is commonly a discrepancy between the field tally and the laboratory count per grid square. 60% of ceramic totals and 80% of glass totals per square disagree. This should be offset against the size of the actual discrepancy in total artefact numbers, e.g. 4 fragments of glass in a population of some 3000, achieved through the nearly exact balance of underestimation and overestimation. Except insofar as a field crew under careful control can be expected to produce consistent results, even in error, such a balance must be seen as fortuitous and treated with caution. However the consistency is still visible at the level of individual squares where the greatest mean discrepancy is 6 glass artefacts or less than three ceramic sherds in any square having less than 100 artefacts of the type in question. In more densely populated squares where the discrepancies can be meaningfully expressed as a percentage the figure remains

TABLE 4

Woolpack Inn: Comparison of Field Tally
with Laboratory Count for 50
Provenanced Grid Squares

	Ceramic	Glass
Field Tally		
. total artefacts	819	3003
Lab. Count		
. total artefacts	799	2999
Variation		
. as % of lab. count	2.5%	0.133%
Grid Squares Overestimated		
. total grid squares	17	16
. artefact population 1 to 99	17	12
. mean artefact overestimation per grid square	2.76	6.08
. artefact population 100 +	-	4
. mean artefact overestimation per grid square	-	13.25
Grid Squares Underestimated		
. total grid squares	13	24
. artefact population 1 to 99	13	21
. mean artefact underestimation per grid square	2	3.57
. artefact population 100 +	-	3
. mean artefact underestimation per grid square	-	16
Grid Squares in error		
. total grid squares	30	40
. artefact population range per grid square	2 to 58	5 to 311

small. For instance there is a discrepancy of 6.1% between the field tally of 330 glass artefacts for grid square 6F and the laboratory count of 311 glass artefacts.

There is a tendency to overestimate the ceramic population per grid square. Seventeen grid squares are in error with a mean overestimation of 2.76 artefact fragments. The tendency is reflected in the total field tally. In spite of this the ceramic figures are more accurate per grid square than is glass. The total tally figures, where glass is comparatively superior, are distorted by grid squares 2H and 4H which have a combined ceramic shortfall of 13, representing half of the ceramic shortfall for all grid squares. On a comparison of grid squares in the population range 1 to 99, glass has an almost identical number of grid squares in error (16) as does ceramic (17) but shows more than double the mean variation from the laboratory count. The difference is still more marked when error by underestimation is considered. Here, glass has almost double the number of grid squares in error (24) as does ceramic (13) and nearly double the mean underestimation for grid squares in the same population range. Again the actual numbers in question, e.g. 3.57 artefacts per grid square, should be seen in relation to the total population. It would be fallacious to condemn the exercise on such a basis especially if, as seems probable, the excess glass counted in the laboratory for 24 of the 50 provenanced grid squares actually represents the fragmentation of large pieces of glass while in transit and in storage. As an analogy only five out of

forty-two brick nodules survived storage intact. The ceramics appeared to be more resistant to damage, comparatively few fresh breaks were seen during processing.

The conclusions drawn from Table 4 are:

- (i) despite a high incidence of minor errors the field tally is a reliable instrument for determining the surface population.
- (ii) the ceramic population is more likely to be accurately recorded and is more durable off the field.

Given that the primary indicator of an hotel site is bottle glass it is ironic that the hypothesis deriving from the above is that ceramic sherds can function better as a guide to a sub-surface structure.

Before testing the hypothesis, the figures for the 15 amalgamated grid units, representing 56 grid squares, were compared with the field tally for the relevant areas. The amalgamation had been conducted independently of the field tally lest unknown tally errors compound the uncertainties of reconstituting split bags. In the event they coincided quite well, achieving similar discrepancy figures as the provenanced material although at a reduced level of discrimination.

Table 5 summarises the comparison. Once again the mean variations are very small in relation to the total population. Also ceramic shows a lesser mean variation by grid unit than does glass and has a fewer number of grid units in error. As might be expected from material which has been abused after collection the glass has a relatively high number of grid units where the field tally underestimates the number of fragments counted in the laboratory. In the same pattern as Table 4, there is a tendency for the ceramic sherds to be overestimated.

Although Table 5 suggests that the reconstitution of the disturbed collection into grid units was achieved with some accuracy the yardstick is the field tally, which itself relies for status on less than half of the area collected. It was felt that this was one step too far from demonstrable reality to institute the destructive process of excavation. The hypothesis that a buried structure can be located from the analysis of surface scatters was therefore tested in a different way.

Analysis of quantities within the surface collection have indicated so far that a controlled field tally can quite accurately depict the nature and distribution of a surface scatter and that if the artefacts are actually collected the tally figures for ceramic sherds are more reliable than glass. A system was established to test both these conclusions and the primary hypothesis.

TABLE 5

Woolpack Inn: Comparison of Field
Tally with 15 Reconstituted
Grid Units

	Ce mic	Glass
Field Tally		
. artefact total	112	604
Lab. Count		
. artefact total	109	613
Variation		
. as % of lab. count	2.75%	1.47%
Grid Units Overestimated		
. total grid units	4	4
. artefact population 1 to 50	4	4
. mean artefact overestimation per grid unit	2	3
Grid Units Underestimated		
. total grid units	3	7
. artefact population 1 to 50	3	6
. mean artefact underestimation per grid unit	1 66	2.66
Grid Units in Error		
. total grid units	7	11
. artefact population range per grid unit	1 to 44	5 to 276

n.b. grid unit 7C/D has a glass population of 276 artefacts which is underestimated by 1.8% by the field tally (5 artefacts).

The method was to represent diagrammatically the surface collection data in the same form as the plan of surface features which had been prepared independently. Additional information was sought from the surface collection in the form of a weight:quantity ratio, which would not normally be ascertainable in the field. This was also represented diagrammatically. Conclusions were drawn from the relationships apparent between artefact type, quantity, weight, weight:quantity ratio, both in the distribution of these categories on the plan and by comparing their distribution in relation to surface marks. An hypothetical structural location was inferred and tested against an 1858 survey of the *Woolpack Inn*. That survey uses the same eastern boundary as the surface collection grid and clearly shows the location of the inn.

Nineteenth century surveys are not infallible (Loudon, 1961). When government surveyors were meeting the pressure of demand at the height of free selection it became a commonplace for creeks to be shown as flowing uphill. The 1858 survey which shows the *Woolpack Inn* (Crown Registrar plan M73-1457) precedes free selection. It is the original portion survey for Little Billabung Parish. Accordingly it established the datum to which every subsequent portion, or reserve, survey azimuth can be traced. There is no record of the plan having required amendment. It is particularly significant to establishing the continuing accuracy of the plan that the east boundary of the portion is contiguous with the road reserve, E19536.1603r, occupied by the Hume Highway. The boundary is

subject therefore to independent verification by the Department of Main Roads. Major work was conducted on the highway in 1956 (plan deposited with Crown Registrar) and the common fence was replaced in 1978. Neither event caused an amendment to the plan nor to the line of the boundary fence.

The 1858 plan was unusually detailed showing features like buildings, fencing, a garden and graveyard extending up to 10 chains or 201 metres, beyond the portion boundaries. Subsequent surveys by two different surveyors of neighbouring portions 2 and 18 (Crown Registrar plans G108.1475 and G707.1475) drawn in 1865 and 1872 respectively, confirm the location of some of the fencing, the graveyard and of the inn itself. The inn is reproduced because it was used by Surveyor Fisher in 1858 as the datum for establishing the east boundary N-O and the southern boundary N-Q. Point N is described as a "stake (bearing) east (from) corner of house 20 (links)." There is a Department of Main Roads survey marker on the ground in a position corresponding to point N. Twenty links are 4.02 metres. The location of the south-east corner of the Woolpack Inn is thus certain.

The collection grid was established to overlap the south boundary N-Q by 20 metres so that point N is at the east junction of squares B1 and C1 (refer Figures 12 and 14).

The figures in the preliminary analyses of ceramic and glass given above in Tables 4 and 5 indicate that 88% of

the ceramic population and 83% of the glass population lay in what have been termed the provenanced grid squares. The return by weight is 86% and 88% respectively. Although the 15 unprovenanced grid units include about half of all the productive grid squares (see above) the actual collection from the unprovenanced grid squares was small, between 12% and 17% of the entire collection by weight or by number. Rather than introduce the 15 unprovenanced grid units of differing areas into the analysis of artefact distribution, the provenanced grid squares provide an adequate sample both in relative terms and in real terms, e.g. over 25 kilograms of glass. It should be noted however, that some grid units like 3G/4G interrupt the continuity of the provenanced grid squares.

It has been noted already that the population of both brick and stone was slight. The same is true of metal. Accordingly all potentially structural materials were combined (refer Table 6 below). Although the metal artefacts had survived to be cleaned, counted, and weighed in the laboratory, the field tally became the data source for all the assumed structural materials. Fencing wire and horseshoe fragments noted by the fieldcrew and/or identified in the laboratory were excluded but all stone and brick were included in the calculations.

The data for structural materials, ceramic and glass artefacts were examined to establish for each one of them the standard deviation about the mean of each of four numerical

categories: field tally, laboratory count, weight:lab.count ratio. The calculations were carried to four decimal places. The results are summarised in Table 6. The similarity between the field tally and the laboratory count is again evident, even at the end of a chain of calculation. Elsewhere however there is a considerable variety among the populations involved and in the results produced. Thus the ceramic artefact weight:lab. count ratio has the smallest population, i.e. the sum of ratios for 47 grid squares, but it produced the highest number (15 out of 47, or 32%) of grid squares with a greater than standard deviation from the mean population per square. Glass artefacts produced a similarly high figure in the same test, suggesting that a weight:quantity ratio is not applicable to closely defining structural location in a surface collection without the additional step of establishing levels of statistical significance to variations from the mean standard deviation.

There is also a large variation in the range of populations, some of which could be seen as excessive, leading to a mean standard deviation of better than half a kilogram in the glass-by-weight category. The upshot however is remarkably uniform. With the exception of the weight:lab.count ratio, the tests on structural materials and ceramic artefacts consistently indicated 10% of the grid squares analysed as being in excess of the mean standard deviation. In the same data categories (2, 3 and 4 on Table 6) glass artefacts indicated between 14% and 16% of grid squares as exceeding a single mean standard deviation.

TABLE 6

Woolpack Inn: Chart of Mean Standard
Deviation per Material Type

Material Type	Brick etc.	Ceramic	Glass
Data Category			
1. No. of grid squares analysed	39	47	50
2. Field tally (total artefacts)	202	819	3003
. artefact population range	1 to 17	1 to 77	1 to 330
. mean population	5.4594	17.4255	60.06
. standard deviation about the mean	4.2208	18.2716	69.665
. grid squares > s.d.			
total number	4	5	7
as % of grid squares analysed	10.25%	10.64%	14%
3. Laboratory Count (total artefacts)	-	799	2999
. artefact population range	-	1 to 78	1 to 311
. mean population	-	17	59.98
. standard deviation about the mean	-	17.71	69.1056
. grid squares > s.d.			
total number	--	5	7
as % of grid squares analysed	-	10.64%	14%
4. Weight (total weight in grams)	-	2665.9	25372.7
. range in grams	-	1 to 362.5	7 to 2073
. mean weight	-	56.72	507.454
. standard deviation about the mean	-	70.9085	501.2355
. grid squares > s.d.			
total number	-	5	8
as % of grid squares analysed	-	10.64%	16%
5. Weight:Lab. Count (grams)	-	147.44	535.37
. range in grams	-	1 to 6.71	1.4 to 34.33
. mean weight	-	3.137	10.7074
. standard deviation about the mean	-	1.64	6.9923
. grid squares > s.d.			
total number	-	15	11
as % of grid squares analysed	-	31.91%	22%

The results of the standard deviation analyses were plotted onto three plans of the surface collection grid (Figure 14), one plan for each material type. Looking firstly at ceramic artefacts it will be seen that the field tally, the laboratory count and the analysis by weight are exactly complementary. The same grid squares are identified as exceeding the standard deviation about the mean for each data category. The distribution of the weight:lab. count ratio is different. Fifteen grid squares were plotted but only grid square 4I is also identified in another category. The other fourteen range up to the equivalent of 70 metres on the ground distant from the nearest grid square identified by another category.

The field tally and the laboratory count are also complementary for the material type glass. Data category 4, weight, differs slightly. It omits grid square 6E and it introduces two others, 2C and 4I. These last two grid squares are also the only instances of coincident identification by the weight:lab. count ratio.

The distribution plan of structural materials is particularly interesting. Four grid squares are identified as exceeding the standard deviation of the field tally. Each of the grid squares is wholly or partly within the area marked on the 1858 portion survey. The survey shows three oblong buildings of different sizes and a small circle, which may represent the well, grouped around the inn within an area

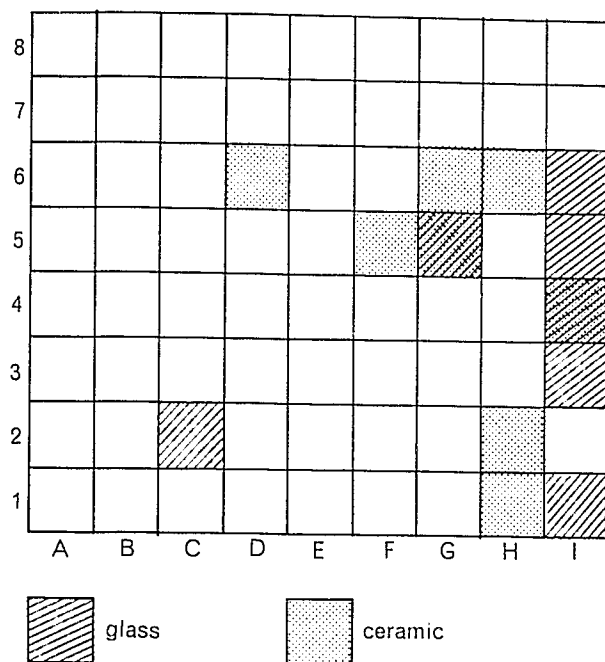


Fig. 14 (i) Grid Squares > standard deviation above the mean

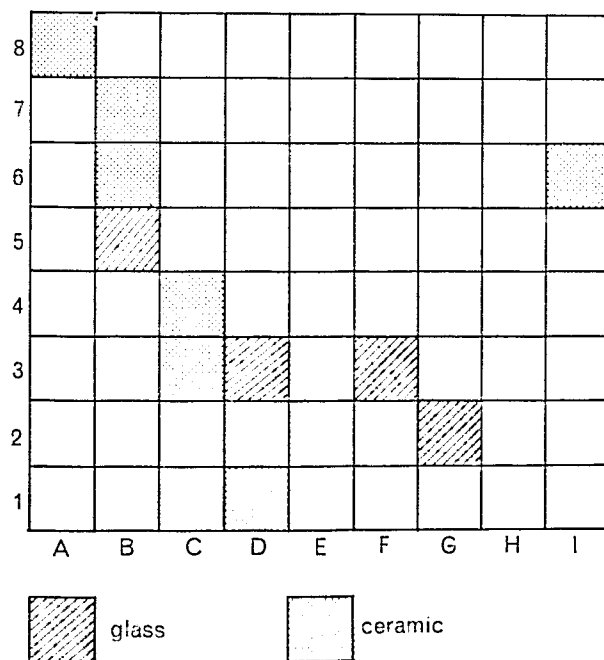
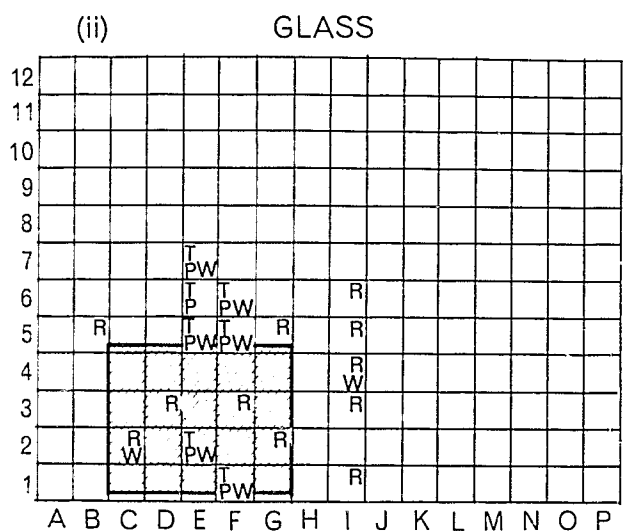
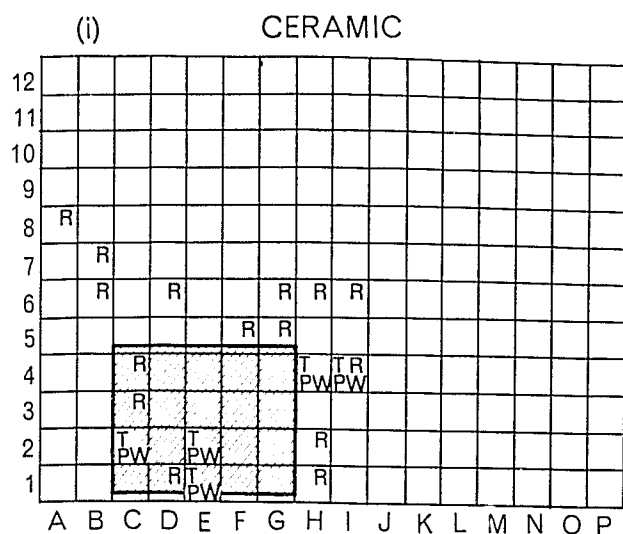


Fig. 14(ii) Grid squares > standard deviation below the mean

Figure 14 : Woolpack Inn : grid squares exceeding a mean standard deviation for brick, ceramic, glass

equivalent to 40 x 50 metres. This has been extrapolated to the plan of the surface collection grid and is shown as a shaded area on Figure 14.

Before discussing the relationship of the extrapolated building area to the analysis as a whole, the anomalous behaviour of data category 5, the weight:lab. count ratio, deserves attention. This ratio identifies the grid squares with sherds which are lighter or heavier than the average range. Eight of the eleven grid squares so identified in the material type glass were commented on in the field book, e.g. "much large glass" (1I) "3 big bases (2C) or "glass all tiny" (3D). It is possible that the ratio of weight to population could reveal the effect of ploughing on the dispersal and fragmentation of artefacts. It is notable on Figure 15 that the grid squares identified by data category 5 in both ceramic and glass tend to plot around the other grid squares and at the periphery of the extrapolated building area. When a distinction is drawn (Figure 15) between grid squares above and below the mean standard deviation there is an obvious trend for the heavier material to lie at the north of the grid and outside the extrapolated building area. Lighter material does the opposite. This may reflect two ploughing régimes. If ploughing is assumed to be the cause of displacement then the material found in rows A and B must have been redeposited there before say, 1930 when a fence was erected between rows B and C. The fence would have prevented the continued introduction by plough of detritus from the inn so that as heavy material was fragmented by mechanical



$P \geq$ mean standard deviation of artefact population
 $R \geq$ mean standard deviation of weight : lab. count ratio
 $T \geq$ mean standard deviation of field tally
 $W \geq$ mean standard deviation of artefact weight
 enclosure 1858 location of buildings

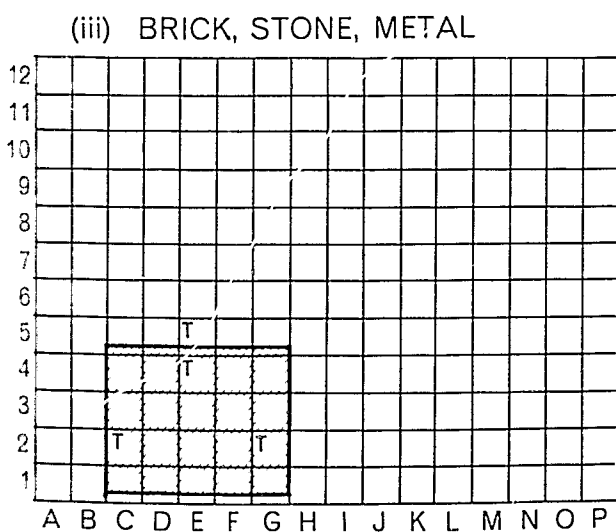


Figure 15: Woolpack Inn : grid squares exceeding a mean standard deviation for weight : lab. count

damage it was not replaced. The location of the inn at the corner of the paddock inhibits the creation of a linear displacement gradient but it is apparent that the heavier material lies alongside the extrapolated building area. If it is assumed that ploughing has been conducted in both clockwise and counter clockwise directions, then the distribution suggests that larger and heavier material is displaced least. Grid square 2C, which is the only grid square to be above the mean standard deviation in either material type and to be within the extrapolated building area is beside the known location of the south-east corner of the inn. A contrary interpretation notes that with the exception of material south of the fence, which may be seen as a special case, all but one of the grid squares below the mean standard deviation of either material lie within the extrapolated building area. Accordingly it is small material that travels least, perhaps being less prone to entrapment by the tines of plough and harrow. The concentration of small material may be due however to localised crushing of larger artefacts rather than to an aggregation of independent fragments since at this point on the collection grid the plough must curve through a ninety degree turn. For reasons discussed earlier the resolution of this dilemma is beyond the scope of the material available from the site for analysis.

Figure 12 combines the plots in Figure 11 of each material type for the Data Categories 2, 3, 4 of Table 6, i.e. field tally, laboratory count, and weight analysis. Twelve grid squares are plotted against the extrapolated building area.

TABLE 7

Woolpack Inn: Frequency of Grid Squares
In Excess of an Artefactual Mean
Standard Deviation

Frequency	:	6	5	4	3	2	1
Grid Squares:		1E		2C	4H	6E	2G
		2E		4I	6F		4E
				5E	7E		
				5F			
		—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	:	2	0	4	3	1	2:12

Eight of the grid squares are within, or adjoin, the area. The four outlying grid squares are contiguous with the eight inner grid squares. Table 7 shows the number of occasions that each grid square exceeded a mean standard deviation established within the categories field tally, laboratory count, weight, for the material types brick etc., ceramic, glass. Since brick etc. has only a field tally population, there were a total of seven mean standard deviations.

Ten of the twelve grid squares listed are indicated by a multiple result. The two exceptions are identified by structural material which could only be tested in one way. The correlation between the squares identified statistically and the building area extrapolated from a reliable survey is therefore offered with some confidence. It will be noted that the grid squares occur not as a block but in groups which is what might be expected if they represent a cluster of separate buildings. A refinement is possible by studying the distribution of material types. As stated above, grid square 2C is alongside the only known structural location. The grid square is identified by all three material types. It was suggested earlier that ceramic may be a more reliable guide to building location than the more prolific glass. All five grid squares identified by ceramic analysis are coincident with glass (grid square 4F ceramic only, is contiguous with 4I, identified by both ceramic and glass). However the reverse is not true. Four grid squares at the west of the extrapolated building area are identified by glass alone. It is possible that these represent not a building but a bottle dump.

Proof for an archaeologist must come from the ground itself. Figure 12 ii is a plan of the soil marks at the site, drawn independently of the surface collection. The plan was drawn while the plough was fresh and the soil colours were bright. Rows 1 and C were only partly ploughed because of their proximity to the paddock boundary, so that only about one third of square 1C in the corner was turned over. The four discrete patches of humus may actually be only three if two are linked between 1C and 1F. Since there is no soil elsewhere in the paddock which is at all similar to the dark brown colour and the soft texture of these patches they should have significance as locational indicators. They could be reasonably interpreted as the remains of decayed timber buildings. The humic patches in squares 2G, 2H and between squares 4G and 4I extend beyond the extrapolated building area but this could be the result of soil displacement by ploughing as well as conservative extrapolation (the area 40 x 50 m was rounded to the lower decade).

Three pits about 30 centimetres deep are shown. They are also visible on the aerial photograph (Plate 2). The pit at 10H coincides with a small enclosure on the edge of a paddock marked on the 1858 portion survey. The pit at the junction of 3C with 1D is nearly circular. It coincides with a round mark on the 1858 survey. Either this, or the pit at 10H, could have been the ninety feet deep well referred to by Surveyor Fisher. A long, oval, depression within the humus in squares 2G, 2H,

could be the cellar mentioned in the advertisement of 1861 (op. cit.). The relationship between the grid squares plotted on Figure 12 and the soil marks is clear. The grid squares fall into two types: those which overlap the humic patches and those which are separate. Half of the grid squares overlap humus, including all of the grid squares indicated by the ceramic data. If the humic patches are understood as decayed building sites then the reliability of ceramic sherds as an indicator is secure. However, all of the remaining grid squares, i.e. the other half of the population, form a single group isolated from any perceived soil mark. An excavator guided solely by soilmarks or by soilmarks in conjunction with sherds would certainly overlook this location. Although four of the six grid squares here are identified only by glass analysis (thus the earlier suggestion of a bottle dump) the other two are identified by structural materials. Brick, stone and metal are all represented in both grid squares (4E, 5E) supported by glass in 5E. Grid squares 4E and 5E are both within the extrapolated building area. Earth walls are a distinct possibility (vide nearby site HS11) if an explanation is needed for the lack of perceived humus.

The conclusions drawn from the analysis of the surface collection are fourfold:

1. the concurrence of soil marks, contemporary survey and collection analysis indicates that a surface collection can isolate discrete, buried, features

2. the distribution of materials across a site can indicate the nature of separate buried features not otherwise visible
3. the inference drawn from Table 4 that a properly constructed field tally is an adequate basis for analysis is supported by the repetitive results from separate tests on other Data Categories. A surface collection and laboratory analysis therefore should be unnecessary to the isolation of discrete features
4. the weight:quantity ratio is not immediately applicable to isolating discrete features but it has a potential application to ascertaining the influence of plough dispersal.

Since conclusions which are drawn from the same material that suggested the hypothesis may be peculiar to that material, the findings were checked in the field at Garryowen.

CHAPTER 12

THE BRIDGE HOTEL AT GARRYOWEN

The village of Garryowen has been discussed in Chapter 6. Field walking revealed only one artefact scatter which could be identified as Lawrence Garry's *Bridge Hotel*. The hotel was licensed first by Edward Gall then by Garry between 1866 and 1881 (Return of Publican's Licenses op. cit.). It later became the home of a sharefarmer. It was demolished in 1920 (C. MacNeil pers. comm. 18/1/80).

The site shares five characteristics with the *Woolpack Inn*. It was a short-lived mid-nineteenth century hotel adjacent to the Great South Road but isolated from other structures. The hotel stood close to a creek but the site is not known as being liable to flood. The building was demolished and the site has been subject to ploughing for about fifty years. The demolition of the *Bridge Hotel* is known. It is inferred at the *Woolpack Inn* from the marked lack of structural material on the surface but which could have been useful to fill the cellar and the deep well (Crosby 1981; Winston-Gregson 1979). The history of the two sites after abandonment appears to have been similar. They were both part of the Ross family holdings and subject to the same land regime of cereals alternating with stock. The whole of the ploughing history of the *Bridge Hotel* and the majority of *Woolpack Inn* occurs in the era of mechanisation. The Ross family were technically innovative and owed much of their early

prosperity in the late 1860s to the introduction of mechanical wheat strippers (Ross 1967: 19-20).

There are four important differences between the sites

- . the *Bridge Hotel* remained in use as a farm until 1920
- . the *Bridge Hotel* structural fabric is known
- . a brick lined well is a clear guide to the *Bridge Hotel*
- . there is no known, reliable, survey of the *Bridge Hotel*.

The change of function of the *Bridge Hotel* after 1881 means that structural and material culture changes may have been implemented so that the surface material may not accurately reflect the nature of any buried features. However the *Woolpack Inn* probably underwent a similar transformation for an unknown period after 1861 (refer Chapter 9) so that if functional change is a problem it is to some extent common between the sites.

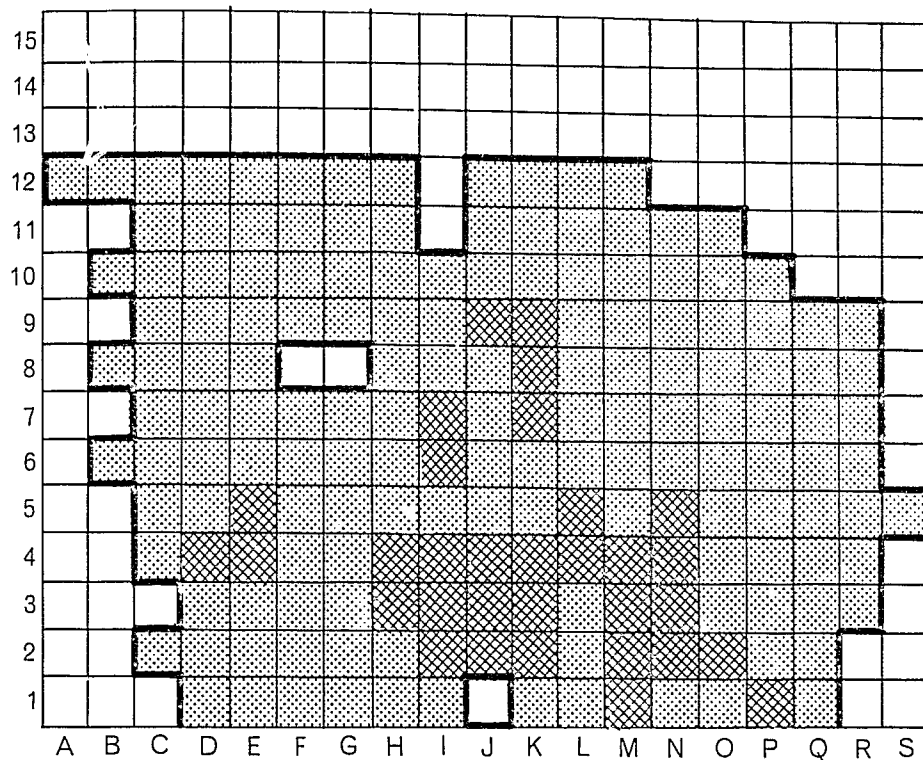
The *Bridge Hotel* was described as a timber building "with a tin roof, hessian ceilings, newspaper on the walls and a brick chimney". It had a separate brick kitchen (C. MacNeil, pers. comm. 18/1/80). The absence of a survey plan showing the building was largely overcome by a sketch plan drawn by Mr. MacNeil (Figure 18) using the brick lined well as a locational guide.

The site was chosen to replicate part of the *Woolpack Inn* experiment and test two of its conclusions

- . that surface material, i.e. artefacts, can isolate, discrete, buried features
- . that a properly constructed field tally is an adequate basis for analysis.

An area of 2.85 hectares was laid out in a ten metre grid. The techniques of marking out and labelling the grid were identical to the *Woolpack Inn* as were the responsibilities of the field crew except that no surface material was collected from the *Bridge Hotel*. A more experienced field crew was used who could recognise material on the ground.

The grid was established parallel to and immediately west of the Hume Highway reserve where it crosses the Yarra Yarra Creek. The abrupt 3 to 4 metre high creek bank effectively forms the south boundary of the grid (Figure 16). Two older creek terraces rise a further 1.5 metres and 1.2 metres across the grid in a north-easterly direction. In the extreme south-west of the grid is the ramp descending to the site of the 1852 bridge across the Billabong Creek (G01). The grid is bisected by a farm track which has been sporadically surfaced with loose stone. This distorted the material count in some squares. Because the paddock lies fallow between crops scattered trees have been left as shade for stock. A large *E. melliodora* stands within the grid but should not be confused with the trees



productive
 exceeds standard deviation

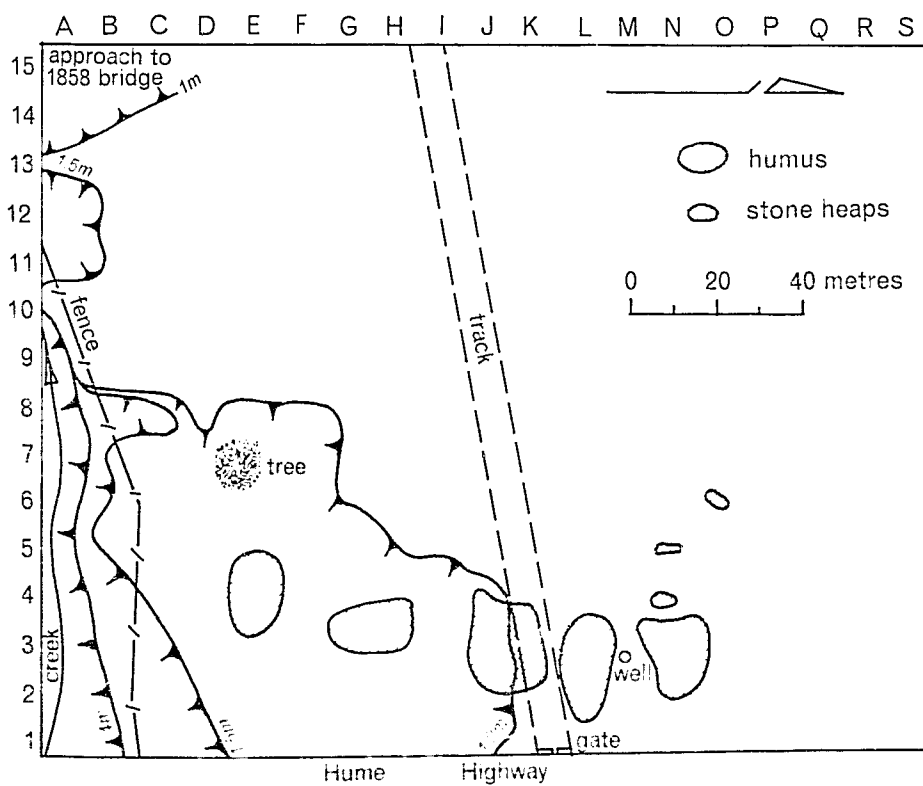


Figure 16: Bridge Hotel : Collection grid and surface features

referred to in Chapter 4 as site indicators. There are three piles of rubble to the north of the grid. They are not structural but were created by cleaning machinery tines of glass, stone, plastic, baling wire etc. There is a similar collection around the well. These were not included in the analysis of artefacts.

The result of the field tally was analysed in the same way as the *Woolpack Inn*. Five material types, brick, ceramic, glass, metal, stone, were separately assessed to establish standard deviations from the population norm. Grid squares in excess of the standard deviation for any material were marked on a plan of the grid. Table 8 summarises the numbers involved. 284 grid squares were searched, 179 of them produced surface material for analysing and 32 exceeded one or more standard deviations (Table 9).

It can be seen from Table 8 that the total material population is nearly double the *Woolpack Inn* and is more evenly distributed between material types. The preponderance of glass is much reduced, probably reflecting the early change of function at the site. Again, the total recorded population of metal artefacts is small, as is its population range. Except for metal, the *Bridge Hotel* has a more even population range per grid square within material types than the *Woolpack Inn*. The figure 1 to 212 for brick is misleading since only one grid square (2J) exceeded 104 brick nodules. Recalculating the standard deviation without 2J did not alter the plotted

TABLE 8

Bridge Hotel: Chart of Mean Standard
Deviation per Material Type

Material Type	Brick	Ceramic	Glass	Metal	Stone
Data Category					
1. Grid Squares Analysed					
. total grid squares	99	101	117	59	149
2. Field Tally					
. total artefacts	1365	1157	1722	105	1572
. range per grid square	1 to 212	1 to 90	1 to 118	1 to 7	1 to 94
. mean	13.7878	11.4554	14.7179	1.779	10.5503
. standard deviation	28.888	18.1083	25.58	1.3959	14.6691
. grid squares > s.d.					
- total grid squares	10	12	12	7	17
- as % of grid squares analysed	10.1%	11.88%	10.26%	11.86%	11.41%

TABLE 9

Bridge Hotel: Frequency of Grid Squares
In Excess of an Artefactual Mean
Standard Deviation

Frequency :	5	4	3	2	1
Grid Squares :	2J	3J	4I	1M	1P
		4N	4J	2K	2I
				2M	2O
				2N*	3H
				3K	3I
				3M	4I
				3N*+	4M
				4D	5E
				4E	5L
				4K	6I
				4L	7I
				5N	7K+
					8K
					9J
					9K
Totals	1	2	2	12	15:32

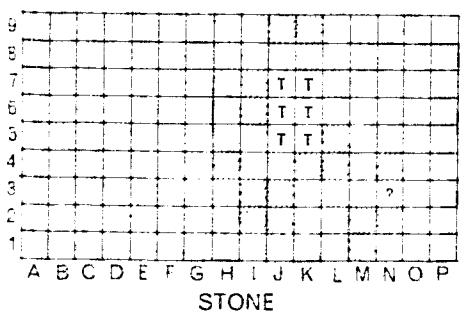
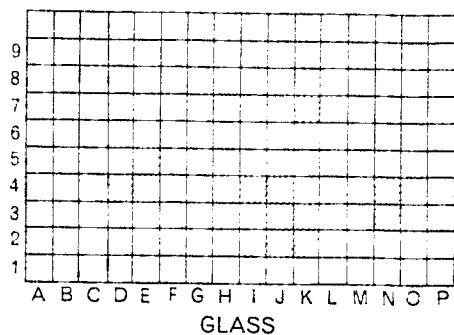
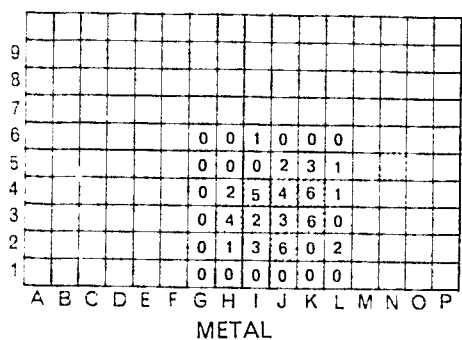
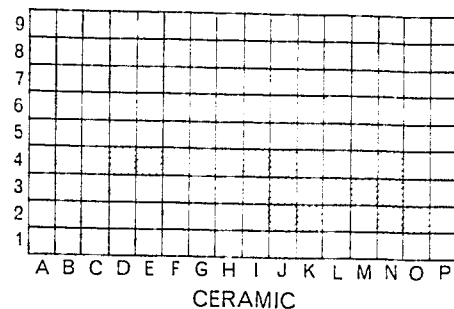
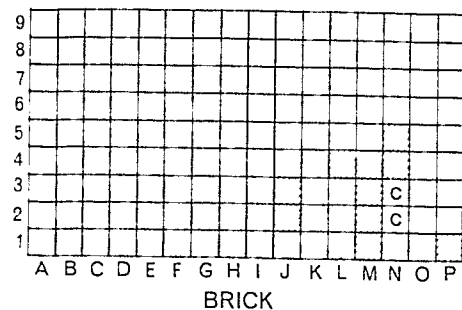
* : brick not analysed

+ : stone not analysed

distribution of grid squares so it was retained. The relatively even total population and population range figures are reflected also in the number of grid squares which exceed a standard deviation. The result for each material type is a uniform 10% to 12% of productive grid squares although the number of grid squares which were productive of a given material ranges from 59 to 149. A small distortion occurred when eight grid squares were omitted from some analyses. Grid squares 2N and 3N had a continuous surface of decayed brick, densely mixed in 3N with stone and humus. The effect was not so much a surface scatter as an upper stratum which was beyond reasonable counting in these materials. The two grid squares exceeded the standard deviation in other materials so that the consolidated result (Figure 16) is not deficient. In six other grid squares (5J, 5K, 6J, 6K, 7J, 7K) track metalling prevented a stone count.

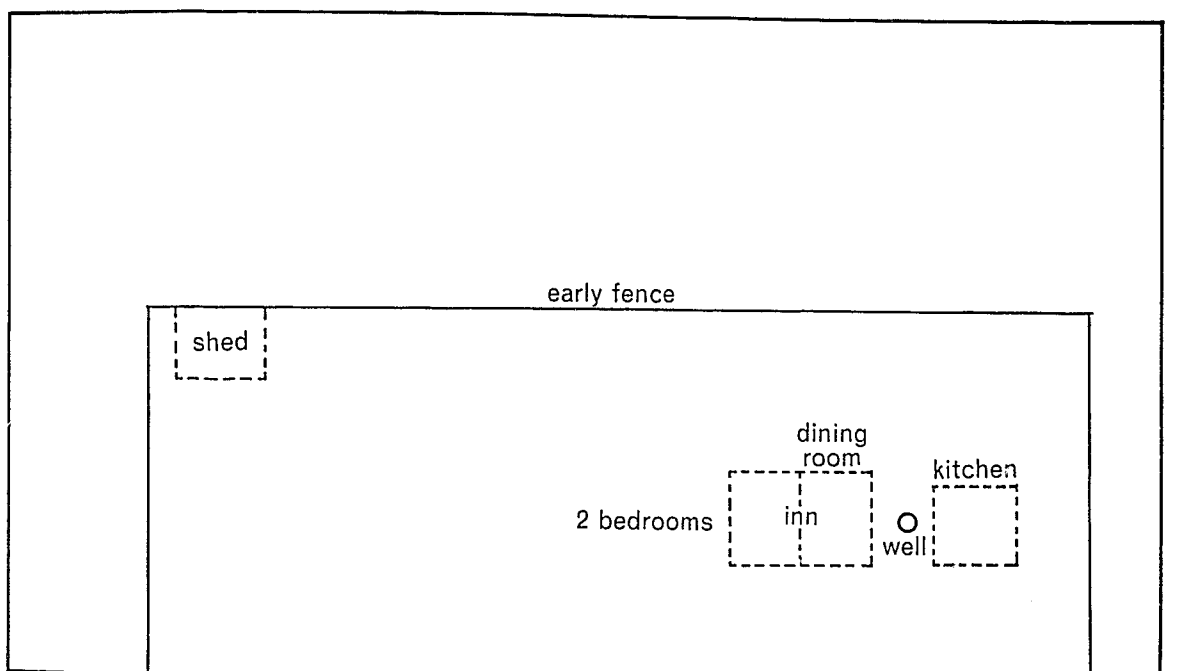
The percentage of productive grid squares to be plotted closely corresponds to the *Woolpack Inn* (Tables 7 and 9). It demonstrates a numerically consistent response to the analysis of surface populations by mean standard deviation even though the unprocessed figures are markedly different.

Figure 17 shows the distribution of the grid squares which exceed a standard deviation plotted according to material type. Brick is mainly grouped around rows M and N. There is a second group in row J. The two groups include the crushed brick in 2N, 3N and the peak population grid square 2J. The isolated grid square 1P lies on the east boundary of the grid.



- C crushed brick
- T metallised track
- ? beyond counting
- 0.4, etc. metal artefact population

Figure 17: Bridge Hotel : grid squares exceeding an artefactual mean standard deviation



(approximate; after Mr J. MacNeil p.c. 18.1.80)

Figure 18:

Bridge Hotel : c. 1920 Sketch Plan

It has a brick population of 50 pieces. It is not significant in any other material. The grid squares alongside 10 and 1Q have a brick population of 18 and 5. Grid square 1P probably represents a loose brick thrown to the fence and later crushed during ploughing and harvesting.

The ceramic diagram shows three discrete clusters. There are two adjacent grid squares on the middle creek terrace at 4D, 4E. Thirty metres north a group of five grid squares coincides with the peak brick population around row J. A third group, close by, overlaps the second major brick cluster in rows M and N. Glass shows an almost identical distribution to ceramic except for square 7K. Like grid square 1P in brick this is an isolated phenomenon. Its glass population is 54. The highest neighbouring glass population is 6, less than half of the grid mean (14.7179), which suggests that grid square 7K is not in itself a source of glass like a bottle dump. It may represent only a single smashed bottle. It is not significant to any other material.

Metal forms a hollow cluster around row J, trending to the south. A single grid square at 5N overlaps with brick and is next to glass and ceramic grid squares. There is a curious gap at 3I, 3J. Grid Square 3I exceeds the standard deviation only in stone. Alternatively grid square 3J is significant to all materials except metal. Both grid squares have a metal population in excess of the grid mean (1.7796) but not above the mean standard deviation. This suggests that mean standard

deviation analysis may be too elaborate for a material with a small population and a limited population range. A frequency chart is perhaps more appropriate. The incidence of metal in actual numbers is marked on Figure 17 around the main metal cluster in the area bounded by 1G, 6G, 6L, 1L where it can be seen that the standard deviation test quite accurately reflects the distribution which begins abruptly in rows J and K, tapering to the south. There is virtually nothing in the peripheral grid squares.

The diagram for stone displays three irregular groups separated by the track. The groups tend east to west, contrary to the distribution of the other materials which clearly trend north to south. The discrepancy may be due to a failure to distinguish in the field between structural material from the *Bridge Hotel* and introduced track metal spread by ploughing and harvesting. The 'metal' of farm tracks is often rubble or unconsolidated screenings and mortar left over from minor construction work, such as gate post bedding which is sporadically dumped into an awkward rut. The distribution of stone in this case needs to be treated with caution. The spread of stone westward along rows I, J, K is undoubtedly a feature but it is probably superficial rather than buried.

The separate material type charts of Figure 17 appear in combination as Figure 16. Grid squares exceeding a mean standard deviation are plotted in the context of all productive grid squares over the total grid. Except for the western group

of grid squares identified by stone (see also the comment above on the glass content of 7K) there is a pronounced north to south trend spread over two groups. Firstly there is a small cluster of glass and ceramic around grid square 4E. This is quite separate from the major block between rows H and P. The larger block has an irregularity like a waist between two nucleated clusters. The grid squares 2L and 3L are not significant to any material. They are above the grid mean for brick and ceramic but have comparatively little stone, glass or metal. In all 32 grid squares are marked as exceeding a mean standard deviation in one or more material types. It may seem extravagant to propose an area of 3200 square metres as a guide to the structural location and potential excavation of the *Bridge Hotel* until it is considered that this reduces the area of the site, as defined by its total artefact scatter, by over 82%. Further, the grid squares identified at both the *Bridge Hotel* and the *Woolpack Inn* are not an amorphous blob but occur in separate clusters which can be further discriminated between on the basis of material composition. The grid squares identified at the *Woolpack Inn* were shown to agree with the known building location.

Figure 18 offers a sketch plan of the *Bridge Hotel* for comparison with the statistical projection. The plan has been extrapolated from a sketch made by the last occupant of the building. It should be noted that the structures are not drawn to scale and their location is approximate, drawn in relation to the well, the highway and the creek. The sketch is

therefore an indication rather than a firm statement but the correlation with the glass and ceramic distribution is encouraging.

Figure 16 shows the surface features visible when the grid was established. In addition to the track and the well there are five soil marks similar to those labelled humus at the *Woolpack Inn*. The soil in these patches is soft and very dark brown to black in colour. The patches are comparatively rich in artefacts. They are all overlapped by grid squares exceeding a mean standard deviation. Two of the patches are separated by the track. They could in fact be one, larger, accumulation separated by an overlay of introduced material. The humus patches have the same pronounced north to south trend of the grid squares marked on Figure 16. There is no correlation with the western grid squares identified by stone. Instead there is an intriguing correlation with the hotel and the kitchen marked on the sketch plan. The 'shed' is perhaps too far south. The humus patch at 3G and 3H has no counterpart on the sketch plan but recurs in the plot of metal squares. Grid square 3G is not identified in any statistical analysis conducted. It is below the grid mean for all material types except glass. As well as metal, grid square 3H is above the grid mean for glass and slightly above for stone but it has almost no brick or ceramic content. The grid squares are taken to represent a timber outhouse or a fowl run.

A curious feature occurs around grid squares 3J and 3K where a terrace edge crosses a humus patch. It also cuts across

the major block of grid squares identified as being in excess of a mean standard deviation for all materials. It is unlikely that a building would be constructed across such a pronounced break of slope. Either there has been downslope displacement of a high order such as a collapsed wall and chimney (212 brick nodules were found in grid square 2J) or else two structures are represented whose superficial distinction had become blurred. Grid square 2J could have been a brick lined cellar matching the well for instance.

The essence of Figures 16 to 18 is the level of agreement displayed between the distribution of the different materials, the field tally as a whole and the plan of soil marks. In addition the description of the building fabric and the building sketch plan agree exactly with the distribution of surface material near the well, for example grid square 4L with 104 brick fragments or grid squares 2N and 3N where the brick was beyond counting.

There are anomalies which raise problems of interpretation that the surface material data are not necessarily able to resolve when seen in isolation from the site. Grid square 7K can be explained on glass numbers but it is necessary to be aware of introduced material when considering stone. Similarly, if the building location is inferred by ranking the grid squares in accordance with the frequency of artefactual mean standard deviations which they exceed (Table 9), then grid square 3H, for example, would receive minimal attention. Yet

an excavator who relied on soil marks would probably give grid square 3H a high priority. It seems to be important to consider the physical characteristics of the site when attempting to project the location of buried features onto a plan of artefact distribution. As a further example, the terrace edge between rows J and K is quite neatly reflected in the distribution of glass along the top with brick and stone at the bottom but foreknowledge of the terrace is essential to the recognition of the improbability of a unified structure at that point.

The conclusions to be drawn from the *Bridge Hotel* material generally support the findings of the *Woolpack Inn* experiment in that Redman and Watson's (op. cit.) belief in the utility of surface scatters can be sustained. There are two modifications to the conclusions drawn from the *Woolpack Inn*. Firstly, the proposition that one material type is more reliable than another, e.g. ceramic versus glass, had no reflection in the *Bridge Hotel* material. Secondly, it is evident that surface material data cannot be viewed in isolation but must be seen in terms of its physical context. However it is not necessary to follow Binford's (op. cit.) insistence on foreknowledge of the culture history of the site. The little history known for either site was employed as comparative data not as primary information to modify the analysis. In fairness to Binford it must be said that in archaeological terms both sites are very recent and are most unlikely to display an interdigitation of strata from different cultures but there was

deliberately no attempt to differentiate through artefact seriation the significant functional changes which are believed to have occurred. Despite that decision the location of the buried structures is quite clear.

The consistently localised patterns of material distribution at the *Bridge Hotel* site repeated the results of the *Woolpack Inn*. At both sites there was also a close agreement with independent data compiled from other sources. These findings are taken to demonstrate that surface artefacts will locate buried features in disturbed ground after simple quantitative analysis. In addition the parity of results between analysis of the field tally and laboratory count of the *Woolpack Inn* material was reflected in the material distribution patterns achieved at the *Bridge Hotel* using only a field tally. This demonstrates that it is not necessary to disturb the surface material all across a site by amassing a collection in order to discover the location of buried features.

CHAPTER 13

CONCLUSIONS

The research has pursued two themes: the reconstruction of four localities to disclose the forces behind the spread of service nodes and rural settlement, and an examination of the principles and techniques necessary to this style of archaeology.

Research began with archival material which conceals traps for the unwary amidst really valuable information. The predictive locational model in Chapter 5 therefore reduces the colonial archaeologist's reliance upon archives while highlighting the adaptability of some of the material available. Martin Biddle's views (op. cit.) are endorsed on the compatibility of documents and archaeological material. Each will cast light on the other. The settlement reconstructions in Chapters 7 to 10 demonstrate the feasibility of uniting a variety of source material. They also demonstrate the enhanced potential for independent interpretation which underlay the locational model.

The model for settlement location was generated by the reconstruction of four settlements in which it was apparent that socio-economic forces were at least as important as administrative action and geographical accident in the creation of service nodes and the shaping of settlement.

The use of five criteria in the model and the ability to use alternative criteria indicate that no single factor

explains the location of a service node and settlement. On the other hand the absence of certain criteria, as at Garryowen and Noonbah, can suggest why there is not a village at a given point. The importance has been established of the association on a cadastral map between a major homestead, low portion numbers and portions of small area. The apparent need for a marked topographical feature may be a function of the geography of the study area where such features are common. The need for a road junction may also be queried. It could be argued validly that the whole study area functions as a cross road for it is bisected from North to South by the land route between Sydney and Melbourne. Its position at the foot of the South Western Slopes between the two great rivers of New South Wales, the Murrumbidgee and the Murray enforced a concentration of land routes running from east to west through the study area between the Riverina plains and the mountains. Each of the settlements studied displayed at least one such route, whether as a road or as a stock route. The validity of topography and lines of external communication as criteria for locating settlements when reproduced on a cadastral map needs to be re-assessed in a different terrain.

As far as the study area is concerned however, all of the criteria are reliable.

The early concern of the research was to develop the succinct use of documents for archaeological purposes. This was matched by an endeavour to develop the archaeological

contribution toward meeting the purpose expressed for colonial archaeology of seeking to understand the colonial period.

'Understanding' is seen as a comprehension of the nineteenth century which goes beyond a list of events and a bottle seal typology while still needing both. If the historical establishment and its antithesis, in the form of the vested interests who promote fantasies for innocent tourists, are seen as a threat (Allen, op. cit.) then it is up to the archaeologists to substantiate their own place. The author does not entirely subscribe to the opinions attributed to Allen but considers that, in particular, colonial archaeology is more likely to be the *l'ête noir* of the tourist promoters. However this does not alter the need to substantiate the worth of colonial archaeology as disciplined research. Considerable attention has been given therefore to field technique, culminating in the experiment with surface collections. Techniques such as low level, oblique, aerial photography will increase their contribution with further refinement. It is hoped that sufficient progress has been made to encourage more work.

BIBLIOGRAPHYMANUSCRIPTS

- Andrews, A. Papers relating to Albury deposited with Mitchell Library, Sydney.
- Bingham, H. Itinerary of Henry Bingham Esquire, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the District beyond the Limits of Location; County of Murray. Deposited with Archives Office of New South Wales.
- Crowe, C. Papers relating to W.H. Williams. In private hands.
- Palmer, D. Papers relating to Kyeamba vineyard. In private hands.
- Ross Hillside Station records c1912-1950. Deposited with RCAE Archives also partly in private hands.
- Smith Papers and photograph albums relating to eastern Riverina. In private hands.
- Townsend, T.S. Correspondence with the Surveyor General 1848. Deposited with Archives Office of New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

Department of Mines 1879-1935 *Annual Reports*

_____ 1906 unpublished Mine Records of Henry Hooke, The Chief Inspector of Mines. Deposited with Department of Mines.

New South Wales Police 1863-1883 *Distribution of the Police Force*. Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. Deposited with Mitchell Library.

PERIODICALS

Albury Banner

Australian Financial Review

Australian Town and Country Journal

Border Post

Gerramanton Times and Tumberumba Advocate

New South Wales Government Gazette

Pastoral Review

Sydney Morning Herald

Wagga Wagga Advertiser

Wagga Wagga Express

ANONYMOUS PUBLICATIONS

- 1864 Bradshaw's Almanac Woolley, Sydney.
- 1892 Australian Men of Mark Maxwell, Sydney.
- 1938 Alphabetical Index to Country Localities in New South Wales Book Publishers Pty. Ltd., Sydney.
- 1948 Historical roads of New South Wales: the Hume Highway Main Roads 13(4): 122-126.
- 1951 Old coaching days in New South Wales Main Roads 17(2): 40-45.
- 1954 Historical roads of New South Wales: the Sturt Highway Main Roads 20(1): 4-13.
- 1976 The Roadmakers Department of Main Roads, Sydney.

PUBLICATIONS

- Allen, F.J. 1969 Archaeology and the History of Port Essington Doctor of Philosophy thesis deposited with Australian National University.
- _____ 1975 Report of the conference on historical archaeology and the National Estate. Australian Archaeological Association Newsletter no. 2: 62-97.
- Andrews, A. 1912 The History of Albury 1824 to 1895 Adams Cooper Adams, Sydney.
- _____ 1920 The First Settlement of the Upper Murray 1835 to 1845 Sydney.
- Ammerman, A.J., M.W. Feldman 1978 Replicated Collection of Site Surfaces. American Antiquity Vol 43 no. 4: 734-740.
- Aston, M., T. Rowley 1974 Landscape Archaeology David and Charles, Vancouver.
- Atkinson, A. 1981 The government of time and space in 1838. The Push From the Bush 9: 1-19.

- Bach, J.P.S. 1954 *Land & Sea Communications between Sydney & Melbourne 1837-1864* unpublished Master of Arts thesis deposited at Sydney University N.S.W.
- Baker, A.R.H. 1972 *Progress in Historical Geography* Wiley-Interscience, New York.
- Bartley, N. 1896 *Australian Pioneers and Reminiscences* Gordon & Gotch, Brisbane.
- Barton, B. 1978 The Creation of Centrality. *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* 68, 1: 34-45.
- Bate, W. 1970 The Urban Sprinkle: Country Towns and Australian Regional History. *Australian Economic History Review* 10, 204-217.
- Bayley, W.A. 1951 *Days of Our Century in Crookwell Shire* Crookwell Shire Council.
- _____ 1954 *Border City* Albury City Council.
- _____ 1959 *Billabidgee, History of Urana Shire* Urana Shire Council.
- Bean, C.E.W. 1970 *On The Wool Track* Angus and Robertson, Melbourne.
- Biddle, M. 1968 Archaeology and the history of British towns. *Antiquity* 42: 109-120.
- Binford, L.R., S.R. Binford, R. Whallon, M.A. Hardin 1970 Archaeology at Hatchery West. *American Antiquity* 35(4): 1-91.
- Bird, R.J. 1976 *Adelong, Glimpses of the Past* Stewart Press, Sydney.
- Boldrewood, R. 1890 *The Miner's Right* facsimile 1973, Sydney University Press.
- Bowen, H.C. 1970 *Ancient Fields* S.R. Publishers, Yorkshire.
- Braden, L. 1974 *Bullockies* Seal Books, Melbourne.
- Bradley, W. 1979 *A History of Humula its School and District* Humula Centenary Committee.
- Bridle, J. 1979 *Talbingo* Tumut and Adelong Times.
- Brennan, M. 1907 *Reminiscences of the Goldfields* Brooks and Co., Sydney.
- Burchardt, A.F. 1979 The origin of the road and city network of Roman Pannonica. *Journal of Historical Geography* 5,1: 1-20.

- Burke, K. 1973 *Gold and Silver* Heinemann, Melbourne.
- Buxton, G.L. 1967 *The Riverina 1861-1891* Melbourne University Press.
- _____ 1969 Land settlement in New South Wales: some research problems. *Australian Economic History Review* 10: 128-137.
- Campbell, J.F. 1929 Squatting on Crown Lands in New South Wales. *Royal Australian Historical Society Journal* 15: 93-120.
- _____ 1931 Squatting on Crown Lands in New South Wales. *Royal Australian Historical Society Journal* 17: 43-87.
- Carnegie, M. 1973 *Friday Mount* Hawthorn, Melbourne.
- _____ 1975 *Morgan the Bold Bushranger* Angus and Robertson, Melbourne.
- Chartkoff, J.L. 1978 Transect internal sampling in forests. *American Antiquity* 43(1): 46-53.
- Childe, V.G. 1956 *Piecing Together the Past* Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.
- Chisholm, M. 1966 *Rural Settlement and Land Use* Hutchinson University Library, London.
- Christaller, W. 1933 *Central Places in Southern Germany* (translated Baskin C.W. 1966) Prentice-Hall, New Jersey.
- Clark, C.M.H. 1968 *A Short History of Australia* Mentor, Tudor Distributors, Sydney.
- _____ 1979 *A History of Australia* vols I-IV Melbourne University Press.
- Clarke, F.G. 1977 *The Land of Contrarities* Melbourne University Press.
- Clouston, T.B. 1924 *Tamut Centenary Celebrations* Direct Publicity Co., Sydney.
- Connah, G. 1978 Aborigine and settler: archaeological aerial photography. *Antiquity* 52(205): 95-99.
- Conzen, M.P. 1975 A transport interpretation of the growth of urban regions: an American example. *Journal of Historical Geography* 1, 4, 361-382.
- Cornish, H. 1880 *Under the Southern Cross* facsimile, 1975, Penguin.

- Cottrell, F. 1955 *Energy & Society* McGraw Hill, New York.
- Cox, P., H. Tanner 1979 *Lanyon Management Plan* unpublished report to the National Capital Development Commission.
- Crawford, A. 1925 *Eighty Five Years in Australia* Sands, Sydney.
- Crosby, E. 1976 *Survey and Excavation at Fort Dundas, Melville Island, Northern Territory, 1975* Occasional Paper no. 1, Australian Society for Historical Archaeology, Sydney.
- _____ 1980 *Duntroon Dairy* unpublished report to the Department of the Capital Territory.
- Davies, R. 1973 *Tarcutta School's Centenary* Tarcutta School's Centenary Celebrations Committee.
- Deagan, K. 1981 Downtown survey: the discovery of sixteenth century St. Augustine in an urban area. *American Antiquity* 46(3): 626-634.
- Dixon, D.F. 1972 Origins of the Australian petrol distribution system. *Australian Economic History Review* 12: 36-51.
- Earle, C.V. 1977 The first English towns of North America. *Geographical Review* 67, 1: 34-50.
- Evans, R. and R.J.A. Jones 1977 Crop marks and soils at two archaeological sites in Britain. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 4: 63-76.
- Fauchéry, A. 1857 *Letters From a Miner in Australia* translated Chisholm, A.R. 1965 Georgian House, Melbourne.
- Fletcher, J. and J. Burnswoods 1977 *Government Schools of New South Wales 1848-1976* New South Wales Department of Education.
- Fontana, B.L. 1965 On the meaning of historic sites archaeology *American Antiquity* 31: 61-65.
- Ford, W.F. 1851 *Ford's Australian Almanac* Ford, Sydney.
- Freeland, J.M. 1972 *Architecture in Australia* Pelican.
- Freeman, M.J. 1975 The stage-coach system of South Hampshire 1775-1851. *Journal of Historical Geography* 1, 3: 259-281.
- Freeman, P. 1980 *The Woolshed: A Riverina Anthology* Oxford University Press.

- Freeman, P. 1981 *The Homestead: A Riverina Anthology* Oxford University Press.
- Graham, M. n.d. *Printed Ceramics in Australia* Occasional Paper No. 2, Australian Society for Historical Archaeology, Sydney.
- Gormly, J. 1921 *Exploration and Settlement in Australia* Ford, Sydney.
- Hanson, W. 1889 *The Pastoral Possessions of New South Wales* Gibbs Shallard & Co., Sydney.
- _____ 1892 *Geographical Encyclopaedia of New South Wales* Government Printer, Sydney.
- Harrington, J.C. 1955 Archaeology as an auxiliary science to American history. *American Anthropologist* 57: 1121-1130.
- Henderson, J.M. 1971 The utilization of agricultural land: a theoretical and empirical enquiry. In Smith et al.
- Hietala, H.J., D.E. Stevens 1977 Spatial analysis: multiple procedures in pattern recognition studies *American Antiquity* 42(4): 539-559.
- Hodder, B.W. and R. Lee 1974 *Economic Geography* Methuen, London.
- Hogg, A.H.A. 1980 *Surveying For Archaeologists and Other Field-workers* Croom Helm, London.
- Hoskins, W.G. 1973 *The Making of the English Landscape* Penguin.
- Hudson, K. 1963 *Industrial Archaeology* Baker, London.
- ICOMOS 1978 *Australia ICOMOS Proceedings: The Tide of Australian Settlement - Conservation of the Physical Evidence* ICOMOS.
- Jeans, D.N. 1967 Territorial Divisions and the Locations of towns in New South Wales 1826-1842. *Australian Geographer* 10: 243-255.
- _____ 1972 *An Historical Geography of New South Wales to 1901* Reed Education, Sydney.
- _____ 1975 The impress of central authority upon the landscape: south eastern Australia 1788-1850. In Powell, J.M. and M. Williams.
- Jeans, D.N., P. Spearitt 1980 *The Open Air Museum* Allen and Unwin, Sydney.

- Jenkins, J. 1869-1894 *Diary of a Welsh Swagman* (Evans, W. ed. 1977) Sun Books, Melbourne.
- Jesson, M. and D.Hill (eds.) 1971 *The Iron Age and its Hill-forts* University of Southampton.
- King, C.J. 1957 *An Outline of Closer Settlement in New South Wales* New South Wales Department of Agriculture.
- King, H.W.H. 1963 *The Urban Pattern of the Hunter Valley* The Hunter Valley Research Foundation, monograph no. 17.
- Lang, J.F. 1853 *Phillipsland* Lang, Glasgow.
- _____ 1862 *Notes of a Trip to the Westward and Southward in the Colony of New South Wales* Hanson & Bennett, Sydney.
- Lewis, M. 1977 *Victorian Primitive* Greenhouse Publications, Melbourne.
- Lithgow Regional Library (ed.) n.d. *Lithgow Pottery: A Source Book Parts 1 and 2* Occasional Paper nos 4 and 5, Australian Society for Historical Archaeology, Sydney.
- Livermore, J.F. 1970 *Internal Migration, Population Trends, and the Regional Influence of Towns in the Albury-Wodonga and Wagga Wagga Area.* unpublished Master of Arts thesis deposited at the Australian National University.
- Loudon, R.J.E. 1961 *The History of the Canberra District in Maps*, typescript, Canberra and District Historical Society.
- MacAlister, C. 1907 *Old Pioneering Days in the Sunny South*, facsimile 1977, Library of Australia.
- McBryde, I. 1974 *Aboriginal Prehistory in New England* Sydney University Press.
- McCarty, H.H. 1971 A functional analysis of population distribution. In Smith et al.
- Martienssen, H. 1976 *The Shapes of Structure* Oxford University Press.
- Meyer, W.J. 1867 *Walter Samson & Co's New South Wales National Directory* Meyer, Sydney.
- Mitchell, T.L. 1856 *Report upon the Progress made in Roads and in the Construction of Public Works in New South Wales 1827 to June 1855* Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

- Mollison, A.F. 1837 *An Overlanding Diary*, Randell, J.O. ed 1980, Mast Gully Press, Melbourne.
- Morgan, W. 1973 *The Elements of Structure* Pitman, London.
- Muller, E.K. 1977 Regional urbanization and the selective growth of towns in North American regions. *Journal of Historical Geography* 3, 1: 21-39.
- Newell, H.H. 1938 *Road Engineering and its Development in Australia 1788-1938* New South Wales Department of Main Roads.
- Odell, G.H. 1980 Toward a more behavioral approach to archaeological lithic concentrations. *American Antiquity* 45(3): 404-431.
- Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works 1902 *Report Together With Minutes of Evidence Relating to the Proposed Railway from Wagga Wagga to Humula* Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
- 1911 *Report Together With Minutes of Evidence and Plan Relating to the Proposed Railway from Wagga Wagga to Tumberumba* Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.
- Pearce, R.H. 1973 Uniformity of the Australian backed blade tradition. *Mankind* 9(2): 89-95.
- Peck, H.H. 1942 *Memoirs of a Stockman* Stockland Press, Melbourne.
- Pike, D. (ed.) 1974 *Australian Dictionary of Biography* vol 5 Melbourne University Press.
- Pope, D. 1971 Viticulture and Phylloxera in north eastern Victoria 1880-1910. *Australian Economic History Review* 11: 21-38.
- Powell, J.M., M.Williams(eds) 1975 *Australian Space Australian Time* Oxford University Press.
- Redman, C.L., P.J. Watson 1970 Systematic, intensive surface collection. *American Antiquity* 35(3): 279-292.
- Riek, J.W. 1976 Downslope movement and archaeological intrasite spatial analysis. *American Antiquity* 41(2): 133-144.
- Ritchie, A. 1971 *Settlement Archaeology - methods and problems*. In Jesson and Hill (eds) 1971.
- Roberts, S.H. 1935 *The Squatting Age in Australia 1835-1847* Melbourne University Press.

- Roberts, S.H. 1968 *History of Australian Land Settlement 1788-1920* Macmillan, Melbourne.
- Robertson, J.E. 1914 *The Progress of Wagga Wagga and District* Robertson, Wagga Wagga.
- Ronald, R.B. 1960 *The Riverina People and Properties*, Cheshire, Melbourne.
- Roper, D.C. 1976 Lateral displacement of artefacts due to plowing. *American Antiquity* 41(3): 372-375.
- Ross, A. 1967 *The Ross Family 1719-1967* Ross, Holbrook.
- Rutherford, J., M. Logan, G. Missen 1967 *New Viewpoints in Economic Geography* Martindale, Sydney.
- Sadleir, J. 1913 *Recollections of a Victorian Police Officer*, facsimile 1973, Penguin.
- Sale, C.J. 1967 *An Introductory Geography of the Riverina (Part 1)* Institute of Riverina Studies, Wagga Wagga.
- _____ 1968 *An Introductory Geography of the Riverina (Part 2)* Institute of Riverina Studies, Wagga Wagga.
- Shaw, J H. 1960 *The Urban Evolution of Wagga Wagga*, University of New England.
- Smith, R.H.T. 1962 *Commodity Movements in New South Wales* monograph, Department of Geography, Australian National University.
- _____ 1964 The development and function of transport routes in southern New South Wales 1860-1930. *Australian Geographical Studies* 2: 47-65.
- Smith, R.H.T., E.J. Taaffe, L.J. King (eds) 1971 *Readings in Economic Geography: The Location of Economic Activity* Rand McNally & Co., Chicago.
- South, S. 1979 Historic site content, structure, and function. *American Antiquity* 44(2): 213-237.
- Sumner, C.R., J. Oliver 1978 Early North Queensland housing as a response to environment. *Australian Geographer* 14, 1: 14-21.
- Swan, K.J. 1967 *The First Fifty Years of the Development of Communications in the Riverina 1830-1880*. Riverina Source Materials no. 2, Institute of Riverina Studies, Wagga Wagga.

- Swan, K.J. 1970 *A History of Wagga Wagga City of Wagga Wagga*.
- Tanner, H., P. Cox 1975 *Restoring Old Australian Houses and Buildings* Macmillan, Melbourne.
- Tanner, H. 1979 *The Art of Gardening in Colonial Australian* Australia Gallery Directors Council.
- Taylor, C.C. 1974 *Fieldwork in Medieval Archaeology* Batsford, London.
- Taylor, G.R. 1966 *The Transportation Revolution 1815-1860* Holt Rinehart Winston, New York.
- Tipping, M., W. Perry 1965 *Report of the First Victorian Historical Conference* Royal Historical Society of Victoria, Melbourne.
- Trigger, B. 1978 *Time and Traditions* Edinburgh University Press.
- Turnbaugh, W.A. 1978 Floods and archaeology. *American Antiquity* 43(4): 593-606.
- Twidale, C.R. 1971 Farming by the early settlers on ridge and furrow. *Tools and Tillage* 4: 205-223.
- Ucko, P.J., R. Tringham, G.W. Dimbleby (eds) 1972 *Man, Settlement and Urbanism* Duckworth, London.
- Varman, R.V.J. n.d. *The Marseilles or French Pattern Tile in Australia* Occasional Paper no. 3, Australian Society for Historical Archaeology, Sydney.
- Walker, M. 1978 *Pioneer Crafts of Early Australia* Macmillan, Melbourne.
- Waterson, D.B. 1968 *Squatter, Selector and Storekeeper* Sydney University Press.
- Webber, M.J. 1974 Association between population density and the market areas of towns. *Geographical Analysis* 6, 2: 109-134.
- Wells, W.H. 1848 *A Geographical Dictionary or Gazetteer of the Australian Colonies*, facsimile 1970, The Council of the Library of New South Wales.
- Whitworth, R.P. (ed) 1846 *Baillière's New South Wales Gazetteer and Road Guide* Baillière, Sydney.
- Wiley, G.R., P. Phillips 1955 Method and theory in American archaeology II: historical developmental interpretation. *American Anthropology* 57: 723-819.

- Williams, M. 1966 Delimiting the spread of settlement: an examination of evidence in South Australia. *Economic Geography* 42: 336-355.
- _____ 1974 *The Making of the South Australian Landscape* Academic Press, London.
- Winston-Gregson, J.H. 1979 Lanyon Historic Site Archaeological Report. In Cox, Tanner 1979.
- _____ 1979 *Lanyon Excavation Report* unpublished report to the Department of the Capital Territory.
- Wright, R.V.S. 1974 Significance tests and archaeological importance. *Mankind* 9(3): 169-174.
- Wynn, G. 1977 Discovering the Antipodes. *Journal of Historical Geography* 3(3): 251-265.
- Wyatt, R.T. 1937 *The History of the Diocese of Goulburn* Bragg, Sydney.

APPENDIX 1

SITE REPORTS

The site reports are field notes reproduced in legible form. They depict the archaeological material from which came the discussion of deserted settlements and colonial archaeology. The report sheets were designed to present a synopsis of features from which analysis and synthesis could proceed. The site reports therefore are essentially raw data; each one is a record of site perception and supplementary research. Work at a regional level can produce a large quantity of information in a short time. However, the site reports present in an orderly format a variety of material which has been integral to the discussion. Their reproduction is important to the archaeological context.

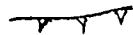
Eighty five sites were recorded in the study area. The majority of sites generated a one or two page report. Field notes were structured to progress from locational data, both cadastral and topographic, through a summary of the site material to notes on the cultural context of the site.

The site reports are individually distinguished by a code which comprises the initials of the settlement to which the site belongs and a site number within the settlement. The settlements are arranged alphabetically:

BB:	Billabong
GO:	Garryowen
HS:	Hillside
KY:	Kyeamba
LBB:	Little Billabong
LT:	Lower Tarcutta

Each site report has a sketch of the site. The detail shown varies with the nature of the site and the scale of the sketch. A scale is always given. Interpretative and locational notes are

added where necessary. There are recurrent traits in the sketches, e.g. structural features like walls are lined more heavily than natural features also some symbols are common:



break of slope

H

hearth



post

O

post hole



tree



window



door



gate



stone edge

SITE: BB 1

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Holbrook

PORTION: 72

ITEM: Police Station

GRID REFERENCE: 366 527

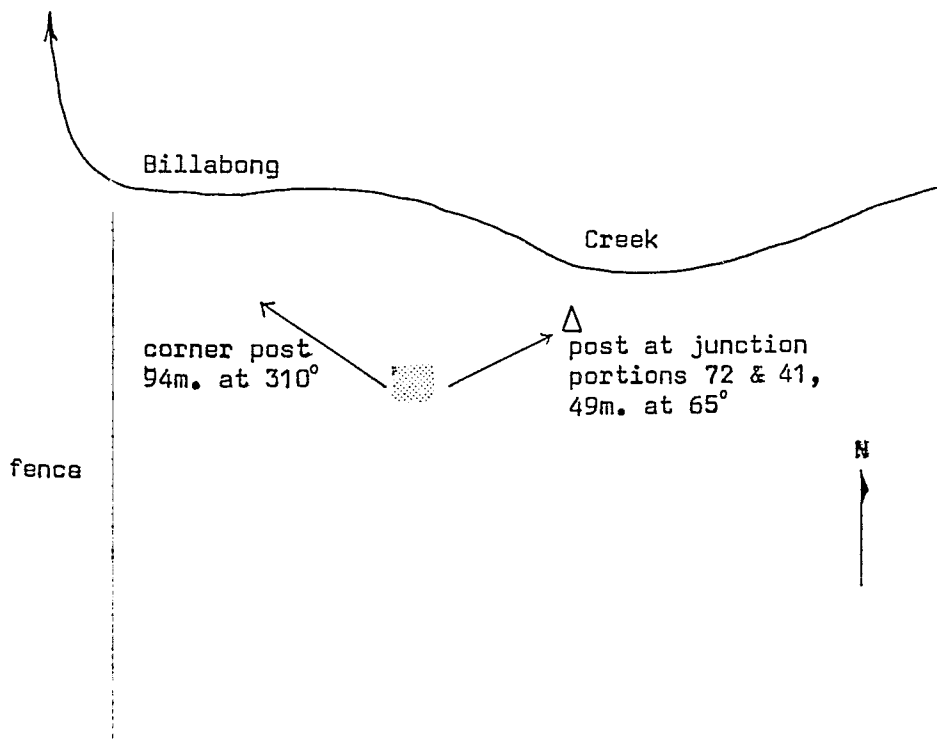
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Holbrook 8326-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: McLaurin Hill: 182°
Billabong Creek 42 metres at 2°

MATERIALS: A scatter of 11 pieces of granite (irregularly shaped, largest demension approximately 15 cm) in a paddock which displays no other stones.

BACKGROUND: A police station and paddock were noted on an 1858 map of 60 portions in the Billabong Reserve (Lands Department 6-1475). The paddock lay in the V of the Great South Road where it split to cross Billabong Creek at two points. The actions of large landholders inhibit ed close settlement so that the community at Billabong became dis rsed. The Police Station was moved holus bolus to Germanton - now Holbrook - in 1862 and the paddock incorporated in Billybong Station - now Wangoola - (NSW Police: Return showing the distribution of the police force on 1 December 1863) although the Billabong community remained for at least two decades.



SITE: 88 2

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Holbrook

PORTION: 69

ITEM: Hotel site

GRID REFERENCE: 358 520

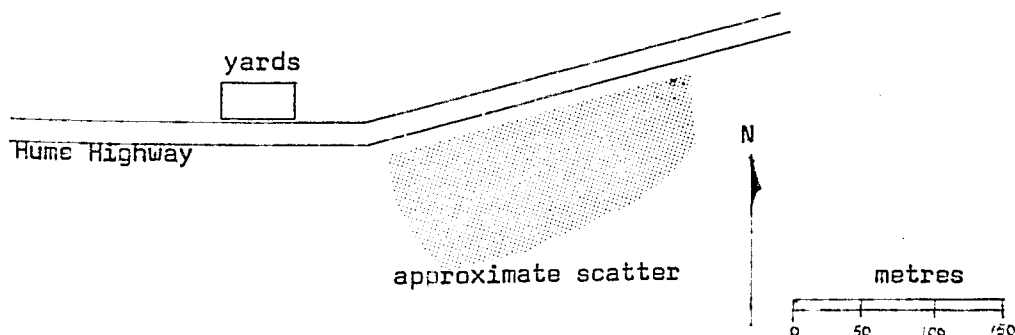
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Holbrook 8326-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Tugga Hill: 336°
McLaurin Hill: 110°

MATERIALS: Extensive scatter (200 m x 80 m) of glass, pottery, ceramic, sandstock brick and granite.

BACKGROUND: This was Lawrence Garry's Coach & Horses Hotel serving the Billabong community from 1858 to 1879. He purchased a large amount of land between Cromer Hills and Billabong Creek at auction on 5 September 1859. This site is centrally placed and at a junction in the Great South Road where it bifurcates around the Billabong settlement. Although the building has been bulldozed beyond recovery to create a double firebreak and two small tanks, the site was known to a Holbrook informant as 'Garry's Hotel' (Mr A Jones pers. com. 18 January 1980). It still displays two large pine trees, a clump of Robinia pseudo-acacia, a mulberry and a relict paddock lined by fig and pear.



SITE: 88 3

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Billabung

PORTION: 71

ITEM: Creek Crossing

GRID REFERENCE: 365 529

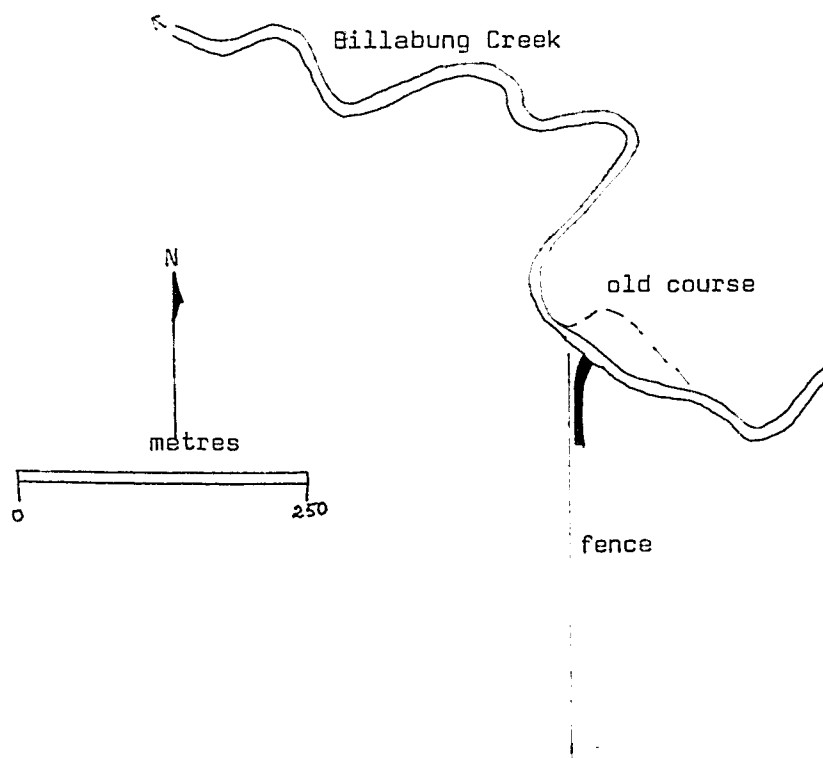
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Holbrook 8326-I-3

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: McLaurin Trig: 180°

MATERIALS: Unsurfaced track incised into right bank.

BACKGROUND: Noted by T S Townsend in 1848 and again on an 1858 plan of Billabung Reserve (GG-1476). The Port Phillip Road crossed Billabung Creek at this point or the Yarra Yarra branch at Garryowen (GG 1). The Great South Road used only the Garryowen crossing after 1859. The Billabung crossing is no longer passable having been washed away on the left bank and deeply undercut on the right bank.



SITE: GO 1

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Billabung

ITEM: Bridge

PORTION: Block 17,
Village of Garryowen.

GRID REFERENCE: 387 532

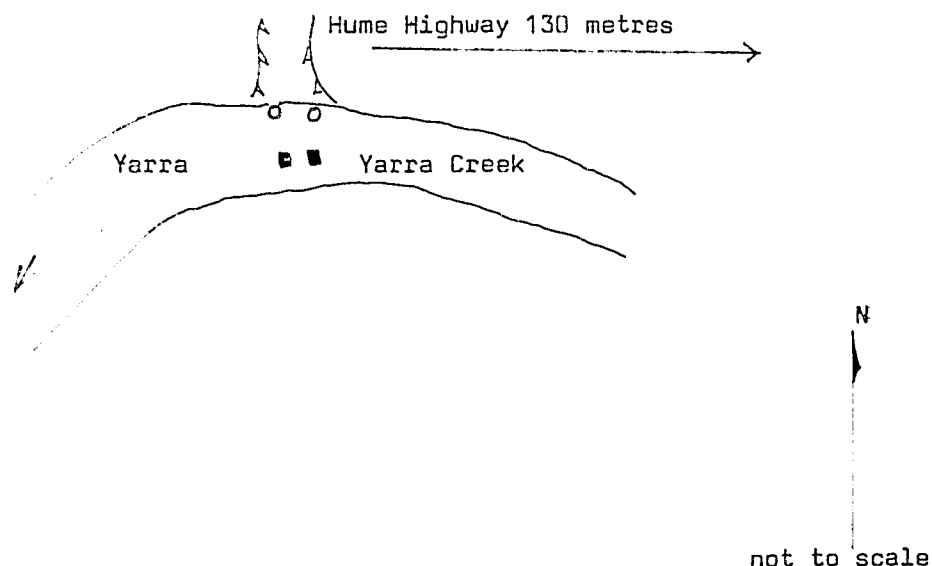
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 160°

(CMA 1:25,000) Holbrook 8326-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Hume Highway metres upstream.

MATERIALS: Two timber stumps in creek bed with duplicate
holes in left bank at base of an incised ramp.

BACKGROUND: The line of route was reserved in 1859 and the
bridge was built in 1865. Previously the Yarra Yarra Creek had been
crossed at two points nearer to its confluence with the Billabung
Creek (Townsend 1848). Neither of the earlier crossings is extant.
The 1885 Garryowen Village plan provides for a replacement bridge on
the line of the present Hume Highway.



SITE: GO 2

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Billabong

ITEM: Bridge Hotel

PORTION: Block 15,
Village of Garryowen.

GRID REFERENCE: 388 533

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Holbrook 8326-I-S

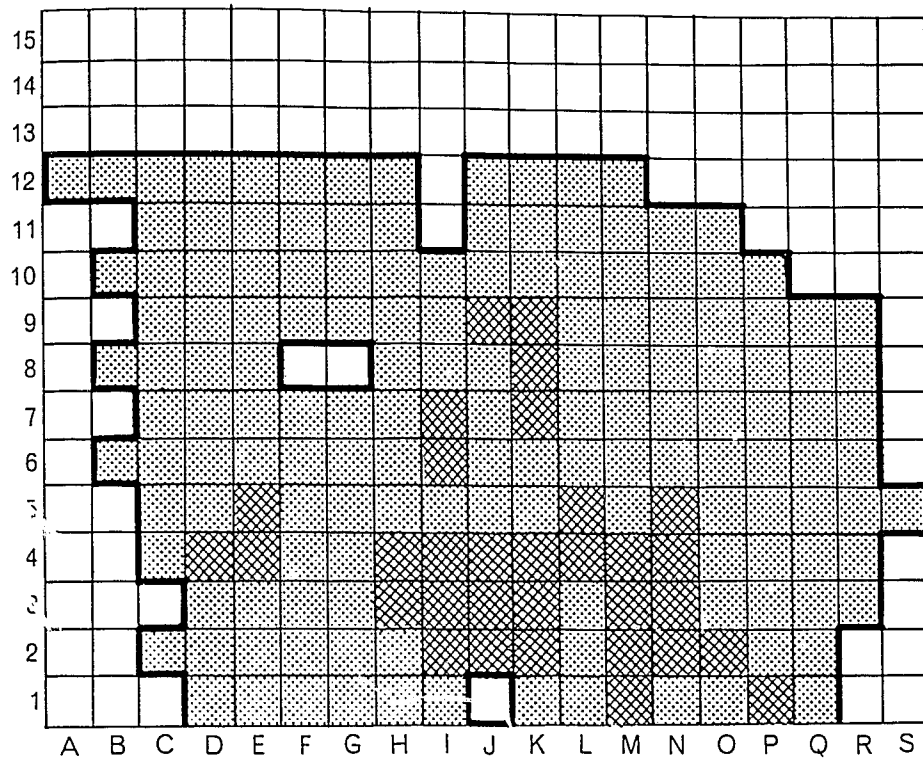
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Adjacent to Hume Highway, metres north of
Yarra Yarra Creek.

MATERIALS: Extensive scatter of brick, ceramic, glass, metal,
stone; one brick lined well.

BACKGROUND: Operated as a licensed hotel 1866 to 1881. There-
after it was a farmhouse until demolition in 1920. The last occupants
were Mr C MacNeil and his parents. The site has been ploughed frequently
since demolition.

List of Licencees:

E Gall 1866-1868 (house name Traveller's Rest)
G Bates 1869-1871
W G Banks 1872-1877
J Walker 1878 (house name Bridge Hotel)
L Garry 1879-1881



productive
 exceeds standard deviation

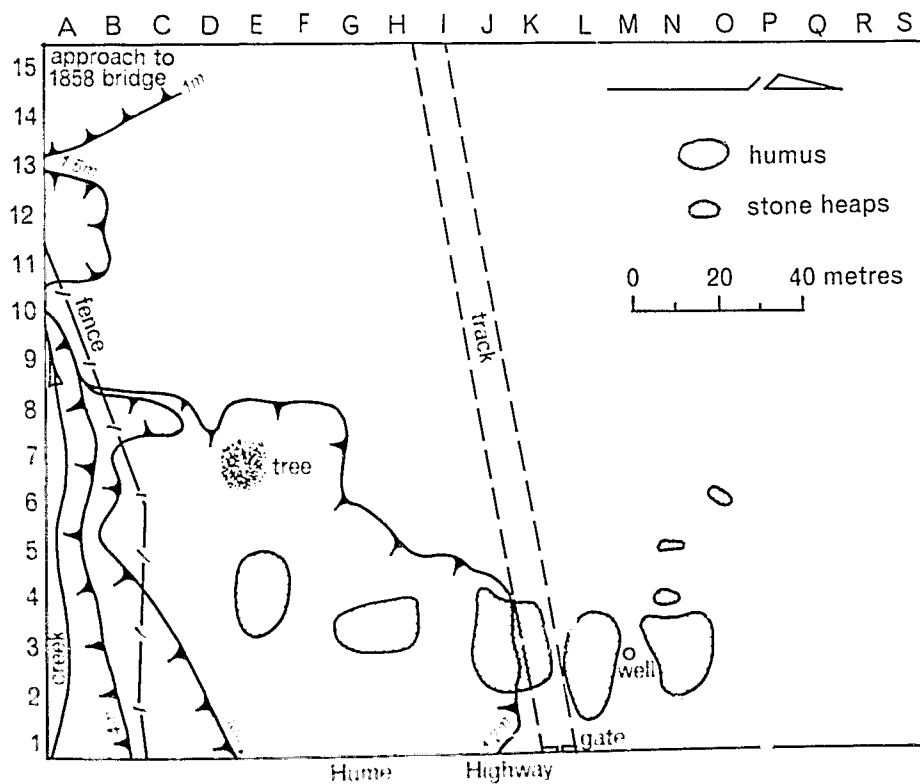


Figure 16: Bridge Hotel : Collection grid and surface features

SITE: HS 1

PAGE: 1 of 2

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 90

ITEM: Manning's Hillside Station

GPID REFERENCE: 515 662

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: at the headwater of Little Billabung Creek,
East Branch; see page 2.

MATERIALS: Soil marks, stone scatters, exotic trees, three
hearths, a well, an earth dam, ridge and furrow ploughing.

BACKGROUND: Frederick Manning settled here after 1847. He was
bought out by the Ross family in 1885 after he had waged an intense
battle against free selectors on the Hillside property. The homestead
was deserted after 1890 although used sporadically as workers' quarters.
The site was bulldozed and cleared in the 1950's.

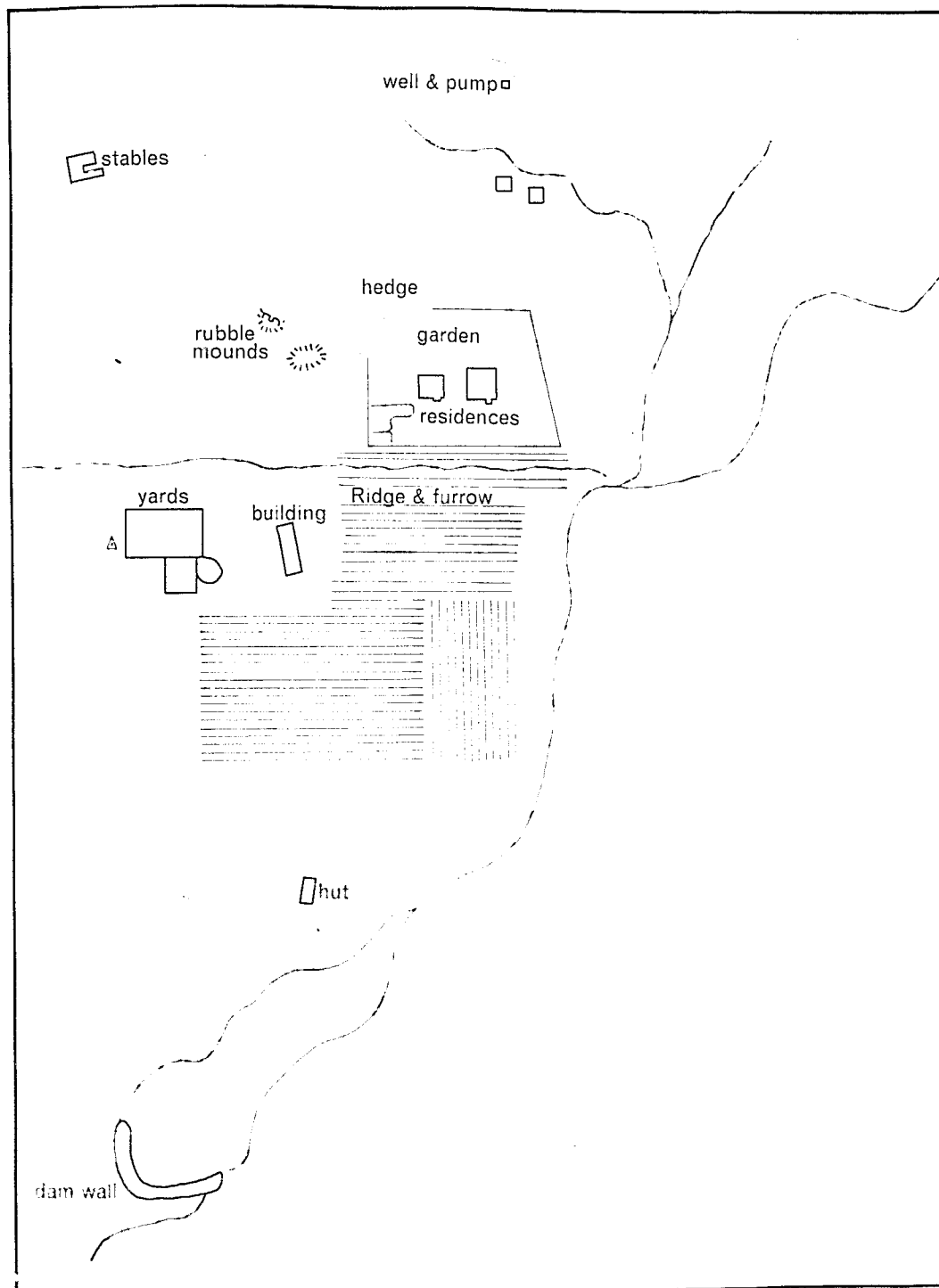


Figure 7: Site HS1, original Hillside homestead

SITE: HS 2

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 15

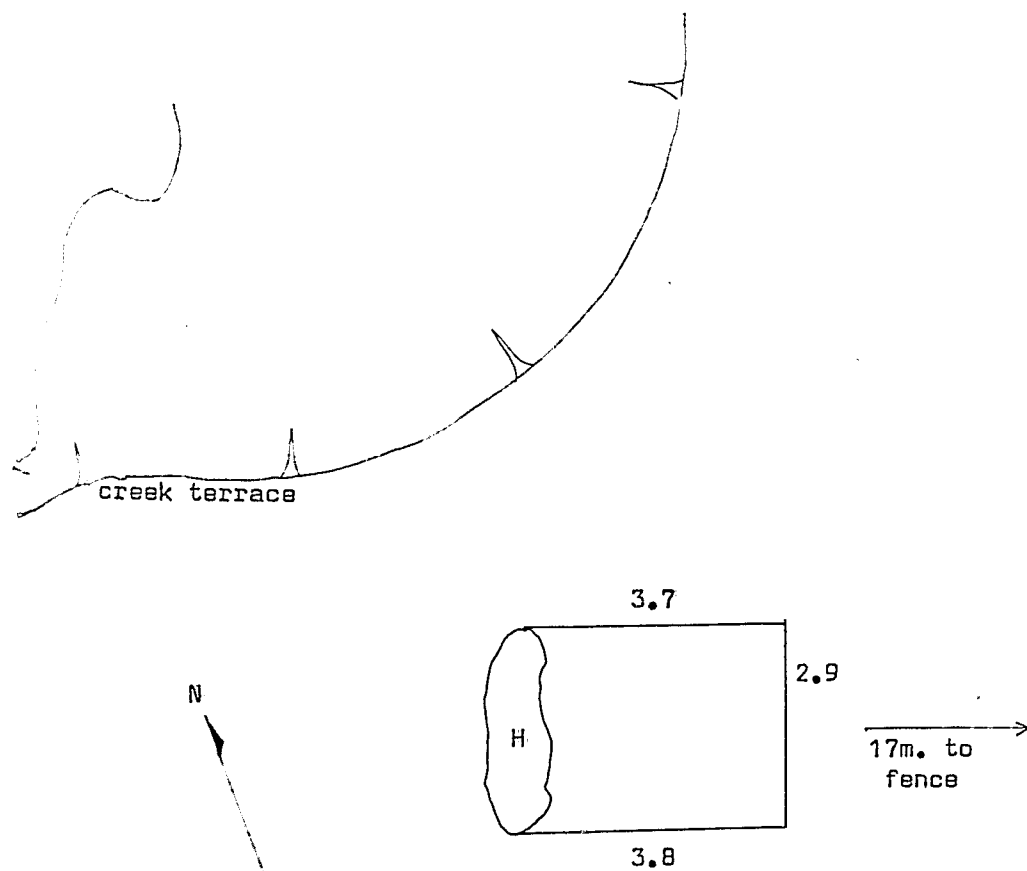
ITEM: Hut site

GRID REFERENCE: 518 648 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 292°
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 512 652: 297°
Peak at 542 642: 77°

MATERIALS: Collapsed shale hearth and four postholes delineating a 3 cm high mound in a very small, overgrown, clearing 17 metres from a relict fenceline. There is no evidence of exotic planting.

BACKGROUND: The hut stands on a steep bank overlooking a river terrace in a narrow valley. The lack of development and difficulty of access suggest that this was a mid-nineteenth century stockman's hut for Manning's Hillside Station (site HS 1). Stock could be conveniently held on the creek terrace overnight.



SITE: HS 3

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 12

ITEM: Clay pit

GRID REFERENCE: 485 653

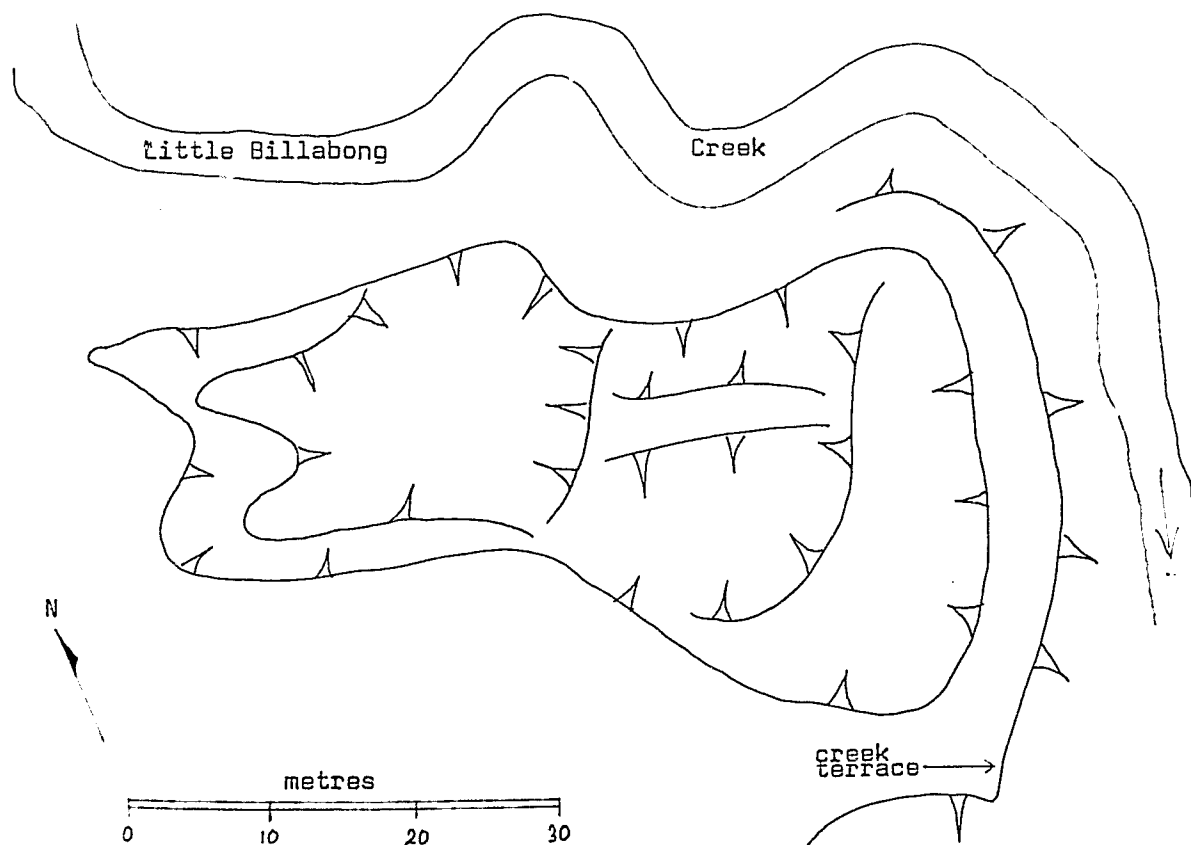
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 300°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 465 645: 240°
Peak at 509 655: 70°

MATERIALS: Large contoured pit dug into the wall of a creek terrace.

BACKGROUND: The pit comprised four platforms and two ramps dug to a depth of four metres into the right bank of the Little Billabong Creek. It is a potential source of brick clay for Hillside homestead (site HS 6). The surrounding paddock is sown to wheat, concealing any brick clamps, kilns or operational detritus.



SITE: HS 4

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 18

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 485 657

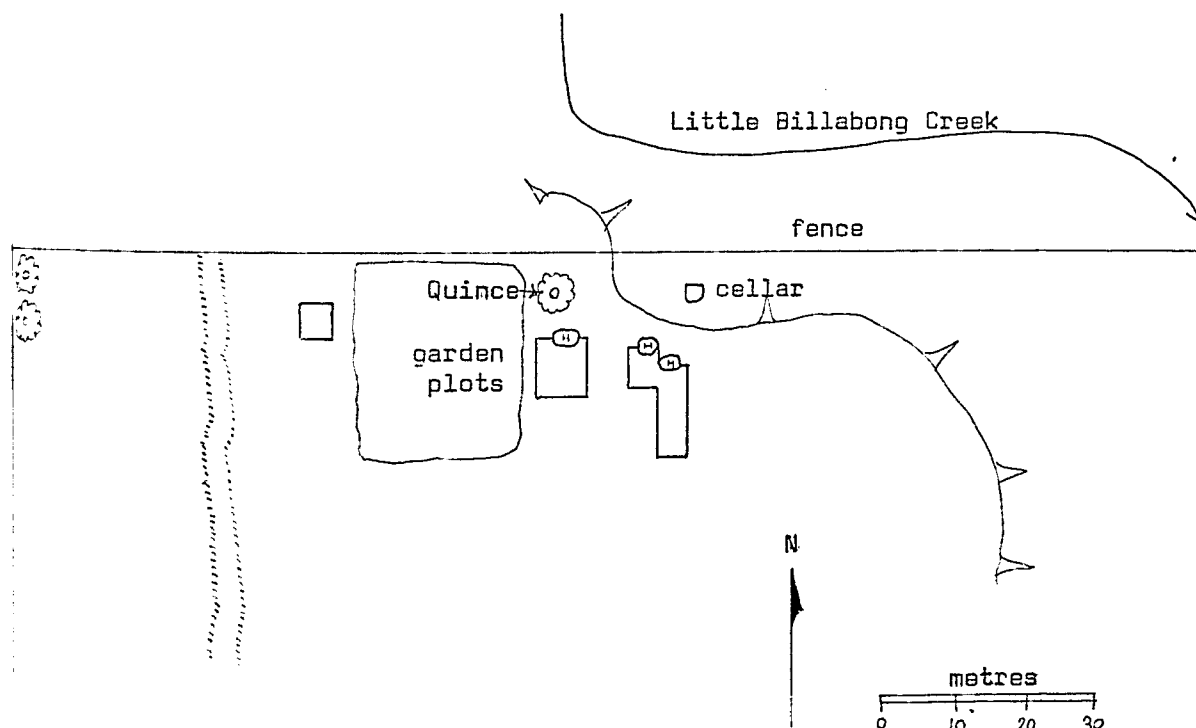
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 110°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Sugarloaf: 134°
Peak at 509 655: 85°

MATERIALS: Quince tree, pit (?cellar) and soil marks; three mounds of wire cut sandstock brick (diamond frog) and granite rubble. A gateway to the Hume Highway is flanked by two Robinia pseudoacacia.

BACKGROUND: Carnegie's suggestion (1973: 188) that this is an 1840's hotel is not supported by the ground plan, nor by the materials which suggest an 1890's house. The annotation "Ford's Inn" on Townsend's 1848 map (Mitchell Library A.I. M. 156-1427) is not in Townsend's script and relates to a feature marked on a separate survey of neighbouring portion 1 as a fenced cultivation paddock. There is no extant dwelling marked on an 1871 portion 18 plan but the site is remembered as a deserted cottage in the late 1920's (J MacNeil pers. com. 18 January 1980).



SITE: HS 5

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 1

ITEM: Woolpack Inn

GRID REFERENCE: 484 658

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 130°
Peak at 509 655: 86°

MATERIALS: Soil marks, scatter of potsherds.

BACKGROUND: Built by Thomas Ford in 1847. Run by Massie then by Edward Geary, sold to Henry Adams in 1858. It was timber with a stone cellar and a deep well. Adams sold to J Keighran in 1861 but was apparently still resident in the area in 1865. This was the original building at Hillside. In 1873 the licence was transferred to HS 6. The date of demolition is unknown but there is no reference to the building after 1865.

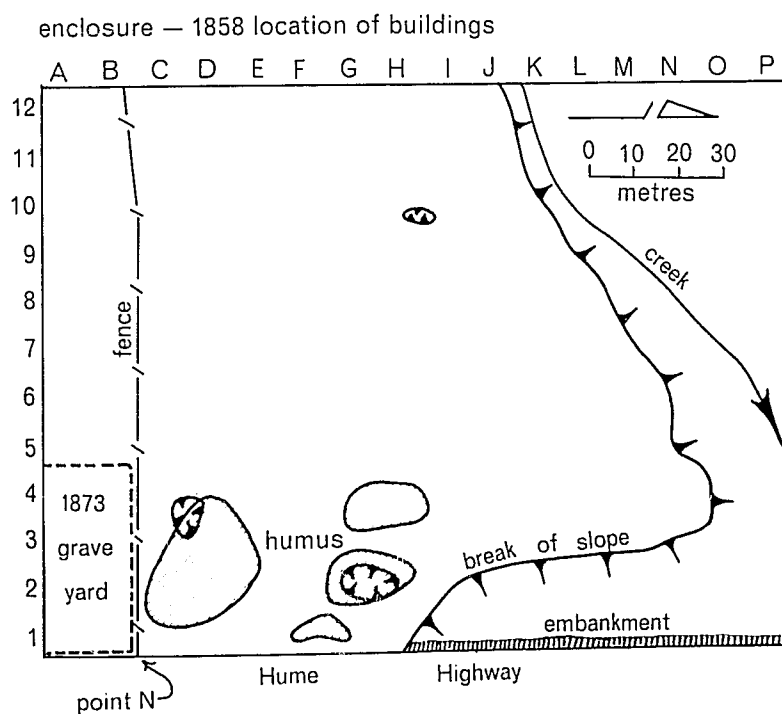
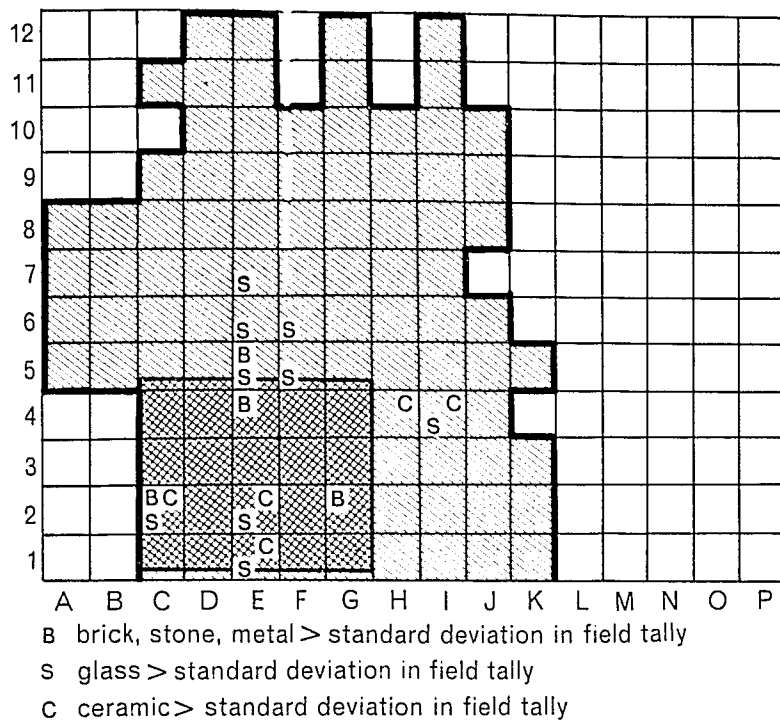


Figure 12: Woolpack Inn : collection grid and surface features

SITE: HS 6

PAGE: 1 of 11

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2

ITEM: Homestead

GRID REFERENCE: 487 662 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 28⁰

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page

MATERIALS: Brick walls; floors of timber or concrete; some internal walls rendered or painted; ceilings plaster; roof corrugated metal; fibro extensions; timber schoolhouse.

BACKGROUND: Four major phases of construction (see page 2)

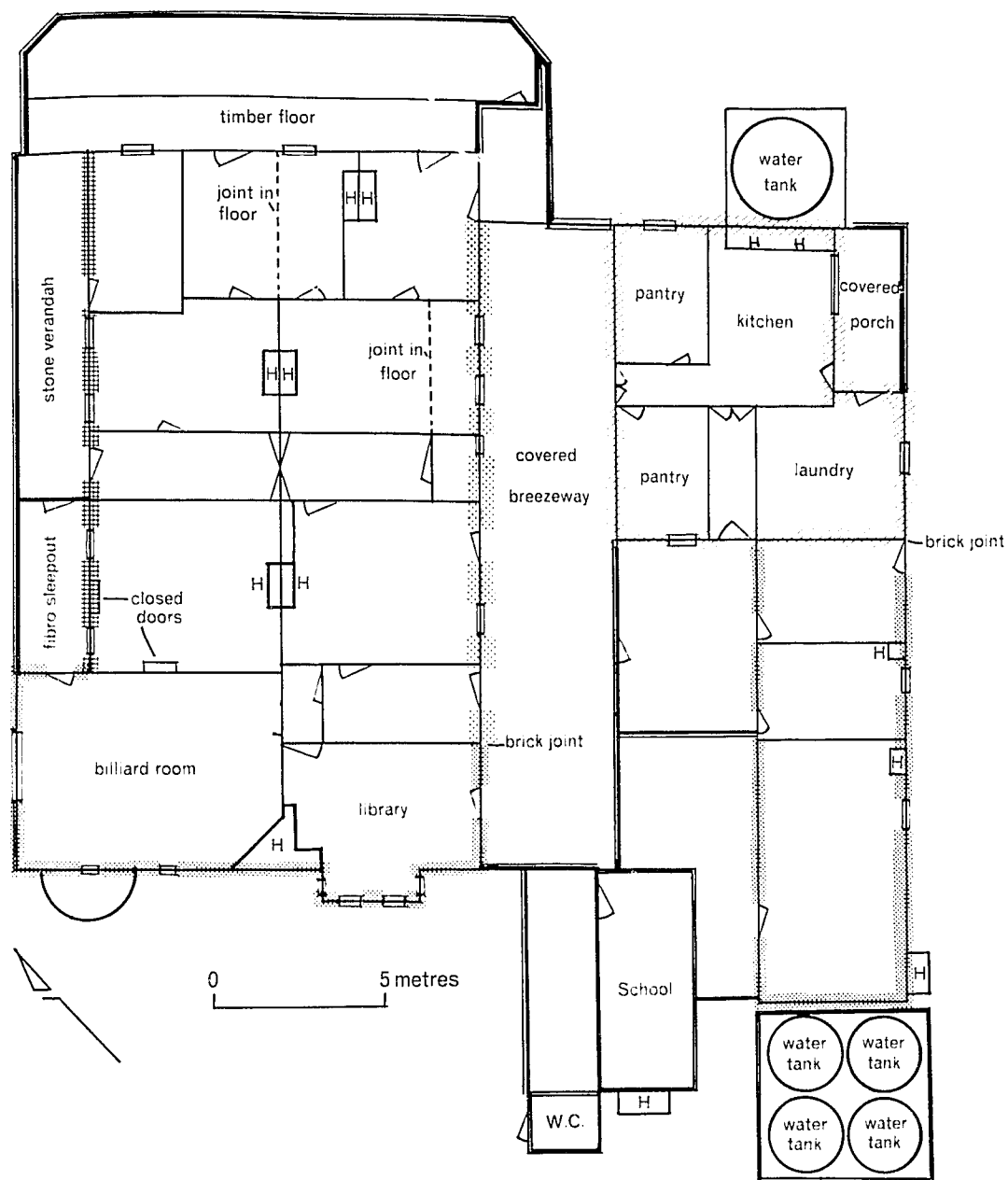
(i) Thomas Lunt's Australian Arms of 1873 was built in colonial 3 brick bond with a detached kitchen in flemish bond.

(ii) The east (rear) wall of the inn was rebuilt in colonial 7 bond and the inn was extended slightly to the north and south.

(iii) The inn became Hillside homestead about 1890 and had major domestic extensions in colonial 5 bond.

(iv) A timber schoolroom and fibro infill.

The concrete floor of the breezeway immediately wouth of the pantry is collapsing which suggests that this point was the inn's cellar. The billiard room stands partly over a large cistern.



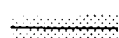
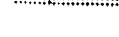
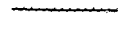
-  Colonial 7 Brick Bond
-  Colonial 5 Brick Bond
-  Rendered Colonial 3 Brick Bond
-  Flemish Brick Bond
-  Timber
-  Fibro
-  H Hearth

Figure 9: Site HS6, Hillside homestead, formerly the Australian Arms

SITE: HS 6

PAGE: 3 of 11

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2

ITEM: Meatsafe and coolroom

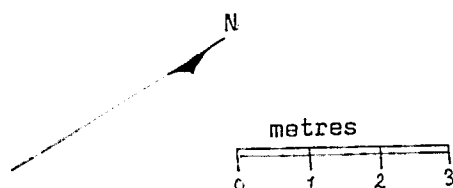
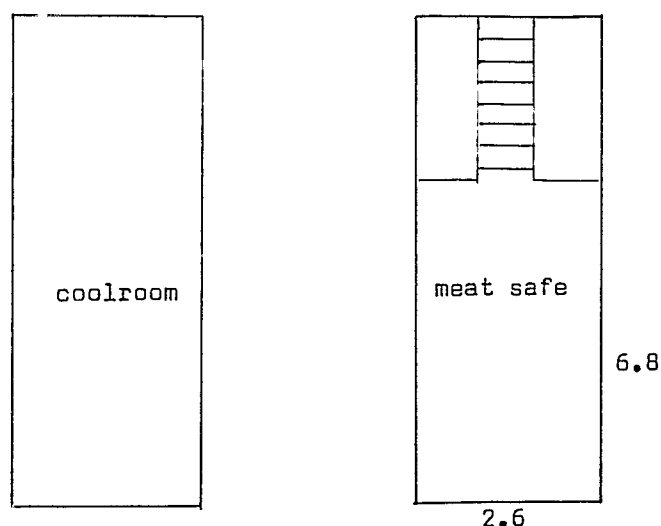
GRID REFERENCE: 487 662 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 123°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page

MATERIALS: Brick laid in stretcher bond with concrete mortar;
concrete floor; roof and ceiling are corrugated metal on a sawn timber
frame.

BACKGROUND: Two early twentieth century cellars, 2.3 metres deep
with walls rising 1.3 metres above ground level. The meatsafe is in fair
condition but the cool room is filled with rubbish and has suffered
severe tree root damage.



SITE: HS 6

PAGE: 4 of 11

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2

ITEM: Garage

GRID REFERENCE: 487 662 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 332°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page

MATERIALS: Machine made brick laid in colonial 7 bond with concrete mortar; windows and doors have a concrete pelmet and sill; gables are pressed metal; roof is corrugated metal on pole and machine sawn timber frame. It is a plain rectangle, 6.9 metres by 10.2 metres.

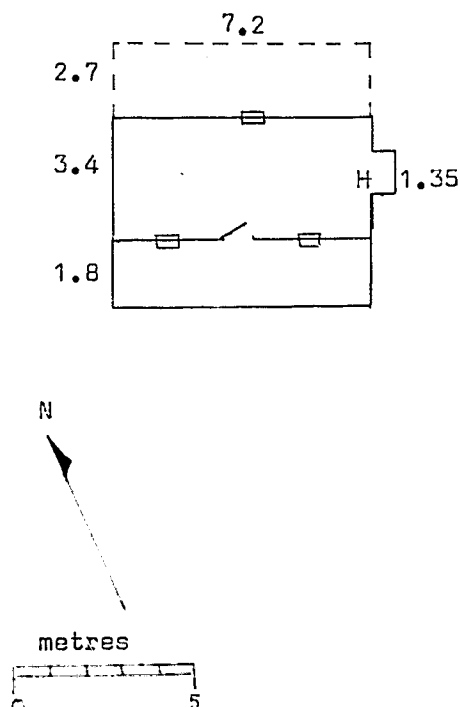
BACKGROUND: The first motor cars appeared in the area in 1910 (C MacNeill pers. com. 18 January 1980) but there is no record or folk memory associated with the building.

SITE: HS 6
PAGE: 5 of 11

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2
ITEM: School
GRID REFERENCE: 487 662 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 121°
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page

MATERIALS: Vertical slab walls with three external coats of lime-wash, lined with plaster and lath and a bark ceiling. Roof possibly bark now corrugated metal, which was fitted after the loss of the north verandah. South verandah is timber, partly shaped by circular saw. Hearth flue is sandstock brick in lime mortar.

BACKGROUND: No clear record but it may be Fletcher and Burnswoods' (op cit 1977) 'Forest Vale' school of 1874 to 1887. The building seems to have been lived in during the early twentieth century; the door is pillaged and bears a sign 'no. 8'. The school yard is evident in the fence layout (see page 11).



SITE: HS 6

PAGE: 6 of 11

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2

ITEM: Forge and machinery shed

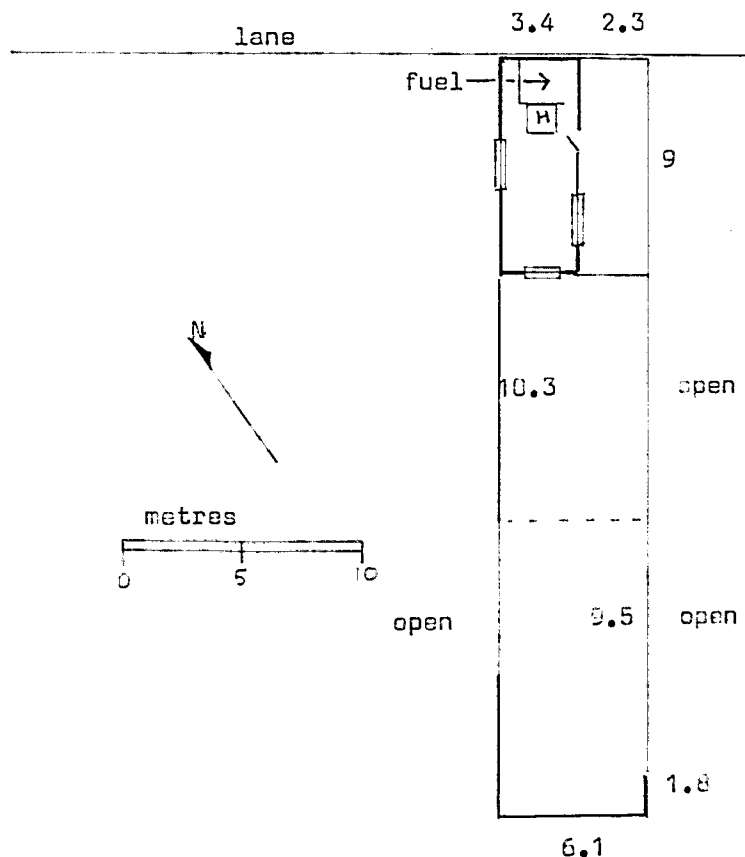
GRID REFERENCE: 488 662 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 36°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page

MATERIALS: Forge is vertical timber slab once limewashed with black posts and plates. Earth floor, no ceiling, possibly bark roof now corrugated metal. Large unglazed vents in walls. Hearth has been rebuilt in sandstock brick on a granite base. The east face is a covered lean-to giving onto a sliprail horse pen now metal clad as a machinery shed. The shed has been further extended to the south using corrugated metal on rough timber.

BACKGROUND: The forge serviced the mail coaches which stopped at the Australian Arms c 1873 to 1890. It is exceptionally well preserved.



SITE: HS 6

PAGE: 7 of 11

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2

ITEM: Barn and chaff cutter

GRID REFERENCE: 487 662

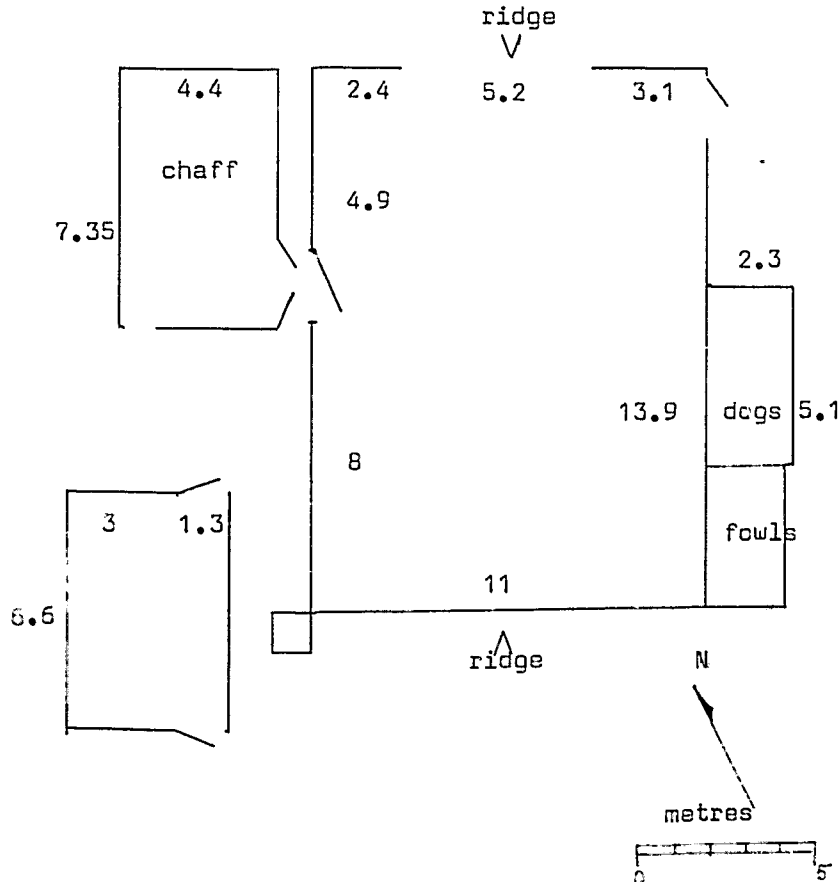
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 205°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page

MATERIALS: Barn is corrugated metal on rough poles lashed and wired. Purlins are tied with bark and hide. North wall is vertical slab, the gables are shielded with palings. Roof plates rest in 10 natural forks. The east skillion is recent. A door in the west wall gives access to the chaff shed which is corrugated metal on an axe-smoothed frame with a timber floor. The engine room to power the chaff cutter is corrugated metal on a machine sawn timber frame with a concrete floor.

BACKGROUND: The barn was built to service the mail coaches from c 1873 to 1890. It was probably once bark clad. The western interior is fire blackened. The structure is in fair condition. The chaff room is contemporary but the engine shed is much more recent.



SITE: HS 6

PAGE: 6 of 11

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2

ITEM: Cow bail

GRID REFERENCE: 487 662

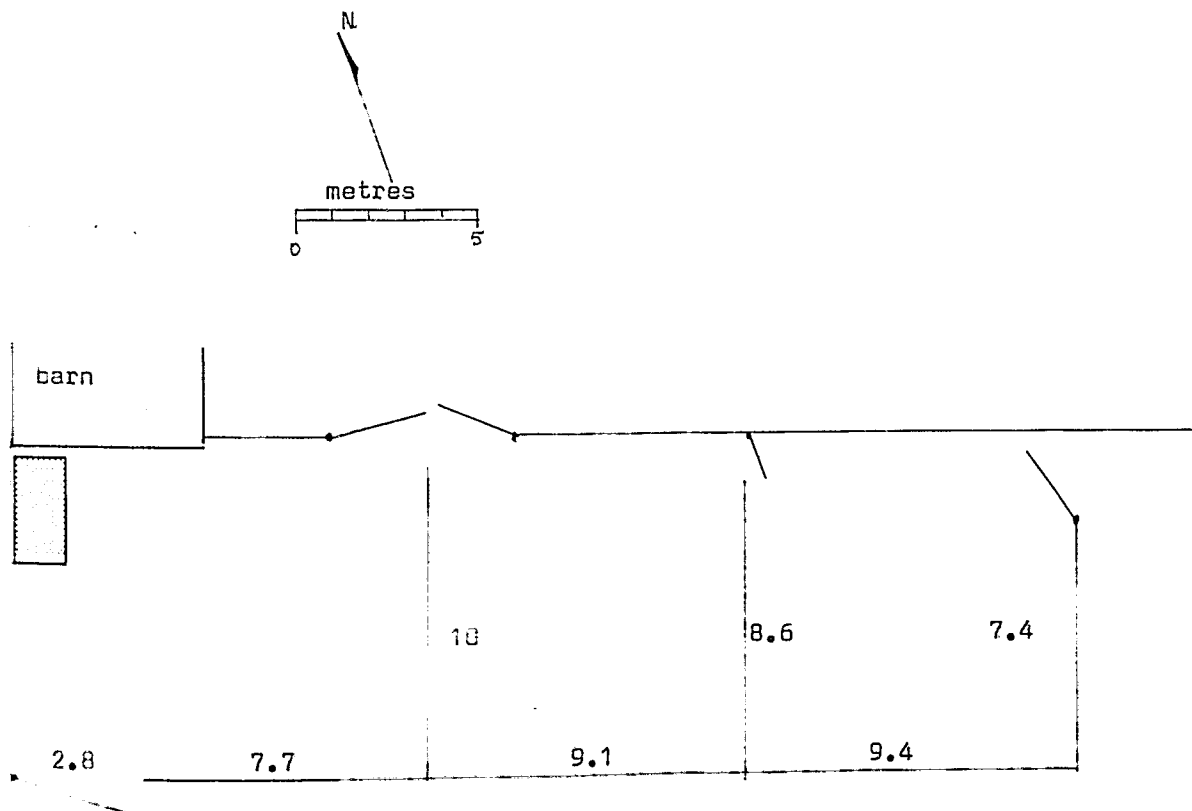
SITE'S LONG AXIS: bail 21°
yard 290°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8427-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page

MATERIALS: The bail is a concrete slab and corrugated metal roof on mixed timber frame. The yards were post and 4 rail extended and re-shaped by machine cut post and 5 rail wired together.

BACKGROUND: The cow bail and yards are a modern, domestically oriented, imposition on earlier yards connected with the mail coaches. Fresh teams may once have been held here.



SITE: HS 6

PAGE: 9 of 11

COUNT Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 2

ITEM: Stable

GRID REFERENCE: 488 663

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 19°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page 11.

MATERIALS: Hand split slabs, some poles axed square, machine cut timber in the south east extension; bark ceiling; some timber floors; roof is corrugated metal on pole rafters.

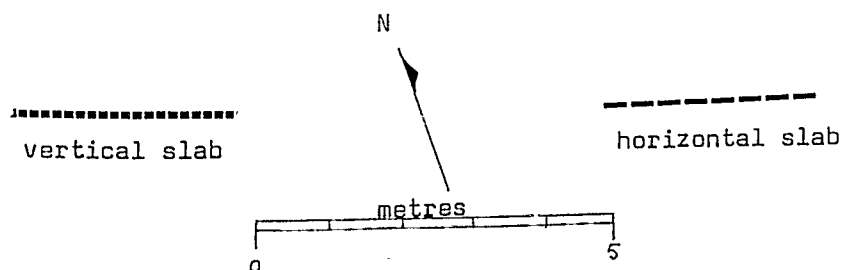
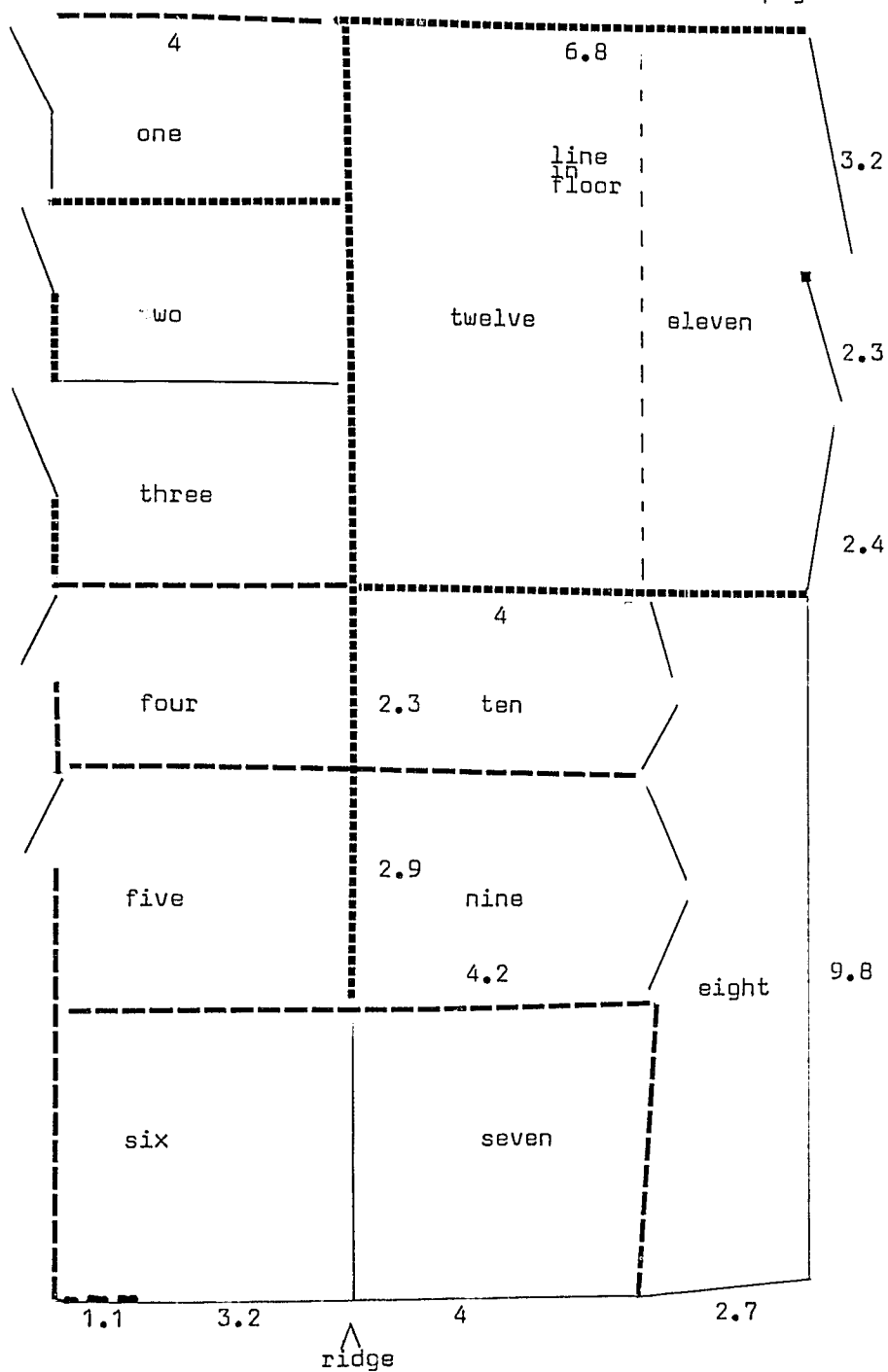
BACKGROUND: A complicated structure which was at once a stable, loose box and coach house. It is contemporary with the barn (page 7) and the forge (page 6). It is now disused and the walls have slumped. There are twelve areas:

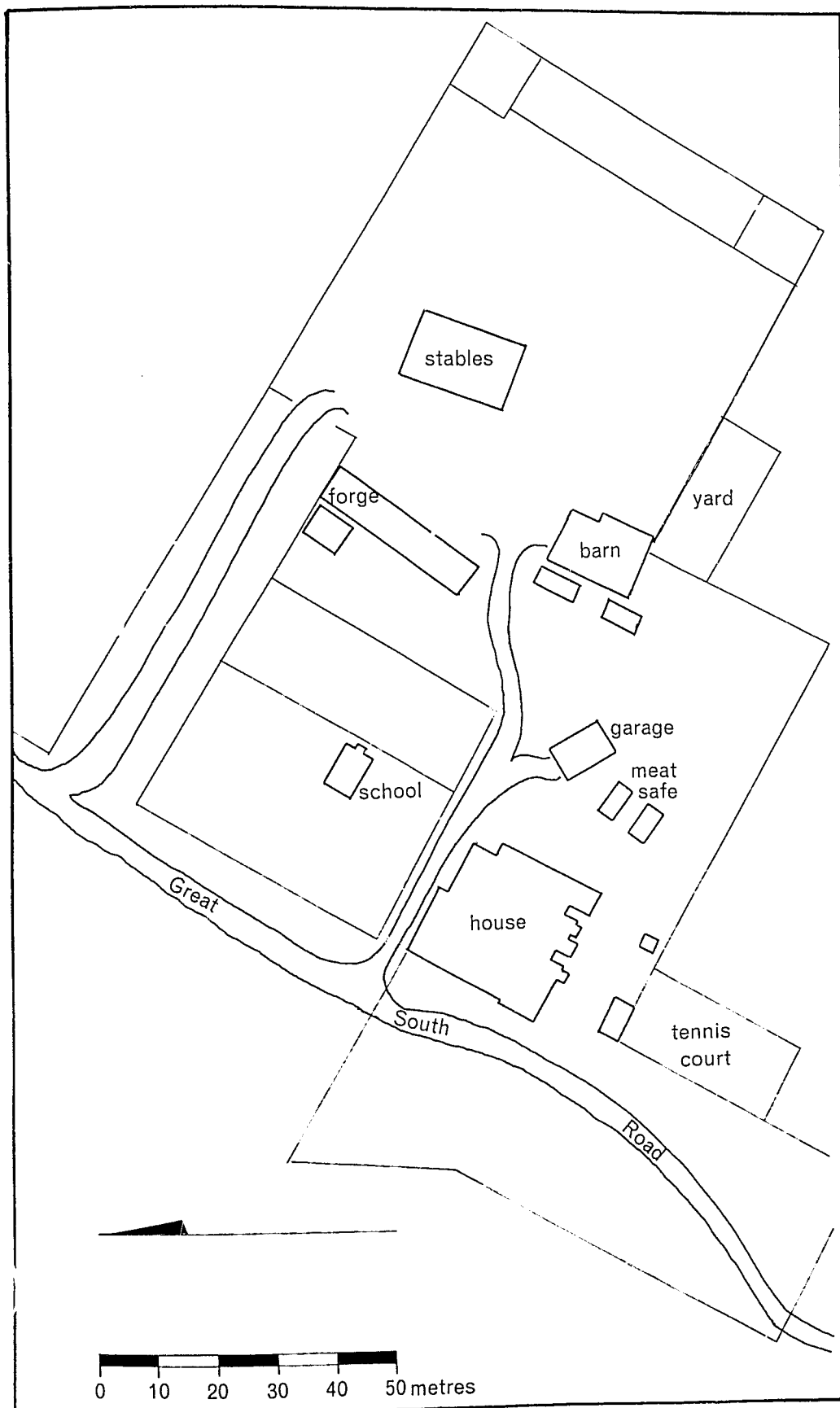
1. Stable; vertical slab interior; north wall horizontal slab; west face is a 3 rail barrier and gate; earth floor.
2. Stable; vertical slab north wall overlain by a 5 rail barrier.
3. Stable; see '2'; south wall horizontal slab.
Note '1', '2' and '3' have a common feed trough.
4. Tack room; all walls horizontal slab except vertical slab east wall; floor is timber stumps set vertically in the earth.
5. Tack room; see '4'; floor is timber planks.
- 6, 7. Four loose boxes reshaped as a machinery bay bifurcated by residual 3 rail barrier; east and west walls horizontal slab; no ceiling.
8. Unroofed pole skillion.
- 9, 10. Stables with double doors; north and south walls horizontal slab except north wall (10) which is machine cut vertical slab; west walls are vertical slab.
11. Coach house; no ceiling; north wall vertical slab.
12. Store; all walls vertical slab; ceiling and east wall lost.

The mixture of vertical and horizontal slab is very odd. It is possible that the building was begun in vertical slab and later subdivided using horizontal slab.

ridge
V

MS 6
page 10 of 11





Hillside Homestead HS6

SITE: HS 7

PAGE: 1

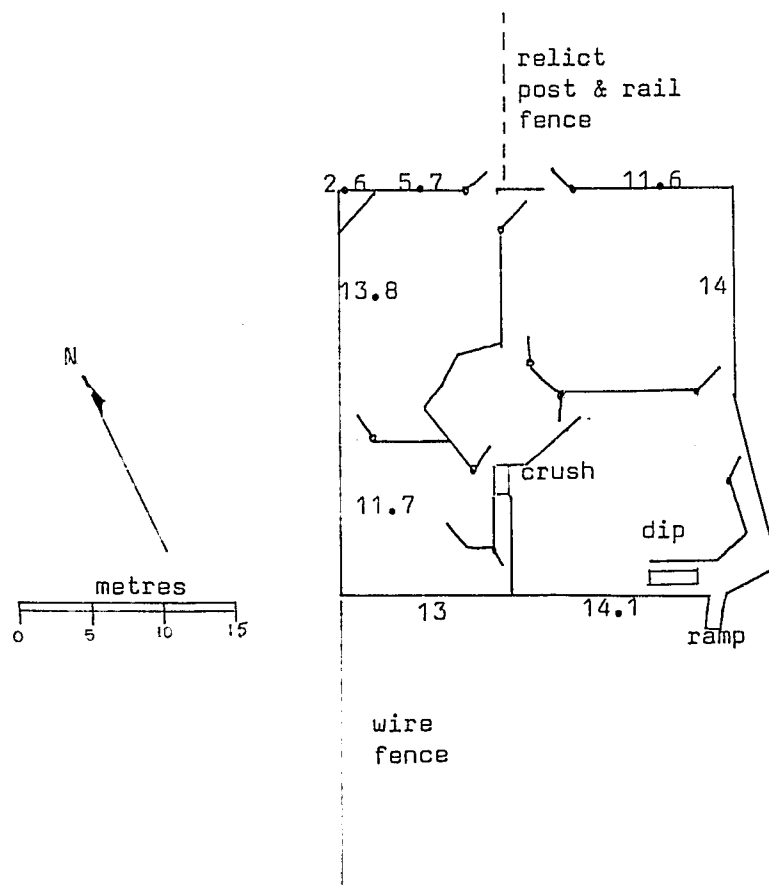
COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 2
ITEM: Stockyard.

GRID REFERENCE: 489 663 SITE'S LONG AXIS: Ramp: 210°
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N Dip: 123°
Crush: 213°

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: From dip:
Peak at 519 655: 100°
Peak at 645 459: 226°

MATERIALS: Mortised post and five rail partly renewed by wired poles, wholly lined with ringlock. Some wooden gates replaced by steel. Crush is steel set in concrete. Dip is concrete. Ramp is timber revetted earth. Where extant the iron fittings have the same detailing as HS 6 coaching station. Yard is sheltered by Robinia pseudoacacia.

BACKGROUND: First surveyed 17 February 1865 (plan G 108-1475). Thomas Lunt's earliest known improvement. Probably rebuilt as a cutting and holding yard for coach horses c 1873 but not subsequently changed except by addition of crush, dip and ramp. Very good order, was previously linked to the coaching station 120 metres distant by a post and four rail fence which enclosed a holding paddock of about four hectares.



SITE: HS 8

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 16

ITEM: Hut

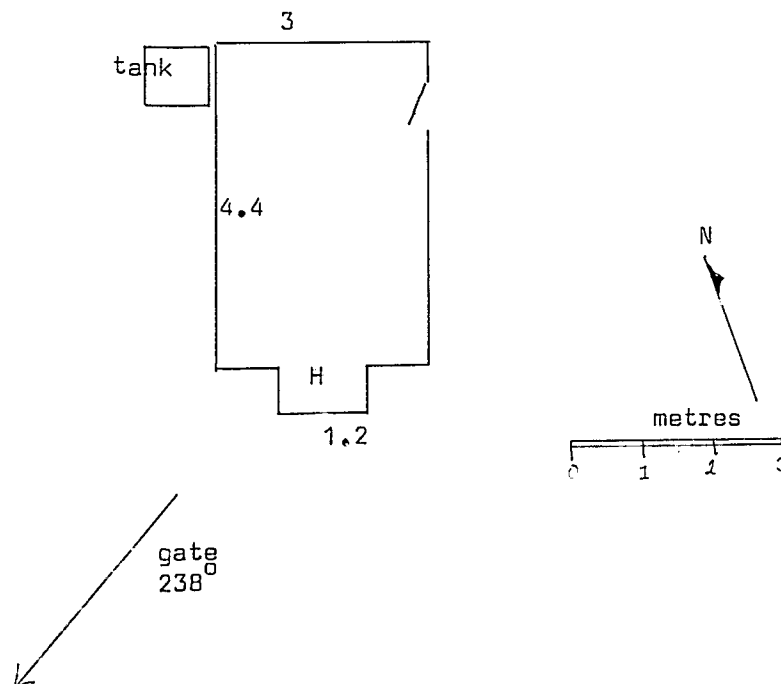
GRID REFERENCE: 489 665 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 200°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 519 655: 102°
Electricity pole 2964 15 metres at 125°

MATERIALS: Corrugated metal on sawn timber frame, sheet metal lining, cement mortared sandstock hearth and flue, skillion roof, tongue and groove timber floor.

BACKGROUND: The portion was reserved for the Church of England in 1871 when the Lunt's Vale community was growing. The surrounding land was among the early purchases to secure it for pastoralism. When the Ross family purchased Hillside run and occupied HS 6, Portion 16 and its environs were turned into a private golf course. Site HS 8 was the 'Club House'. There are still sand bunkers in the paddock. The hut has been equipped with a basin, bed and table. A number of empty beer and spirit bottles and a 1968 calendar suggest that the hut has been used as a worker's accommodation. The golf links are believed to have gone out of use in the 1950's (A Larcombe pers. com. 5 February 1980).



SITE: HS 9

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 27

ITEM: Hut site

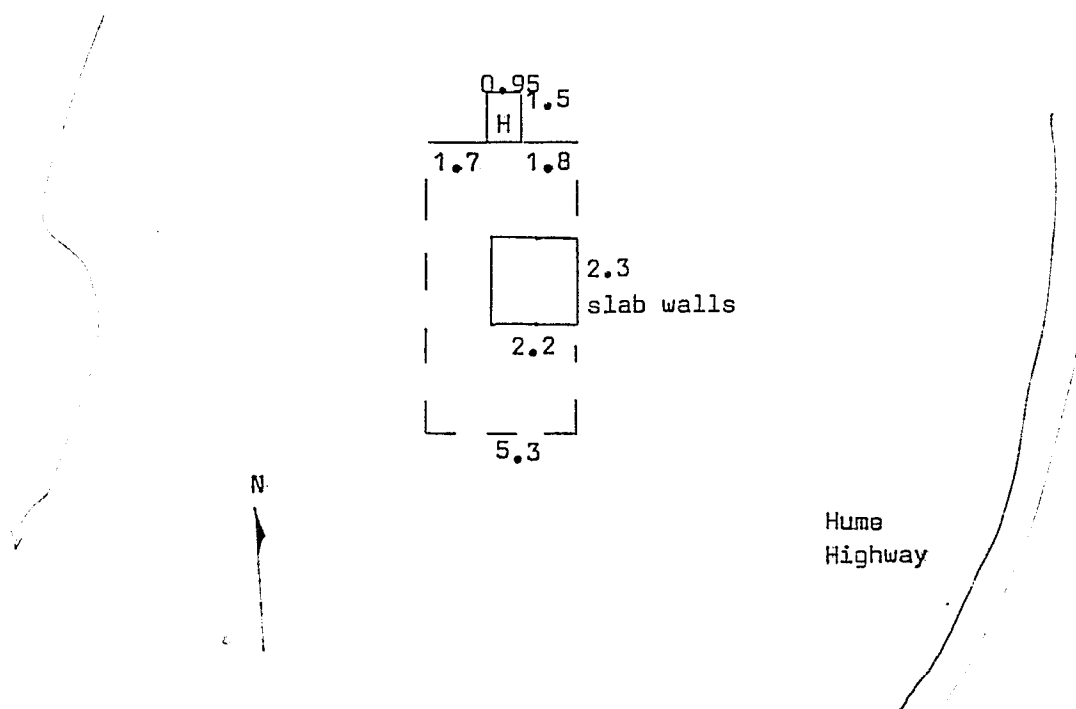
GRID REFERENCE: 488 666 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 5°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Hume Highway 40 metres at 90°
Creek 37 metres at 275°

MATERIALS: Hearth of sandstock brick in lime mortar on a granite base, partly rebuilt; vertical slab walls much reduced. Hearth bricks are identical to those used in Hillside homestead (site HS 6).

BACKGROUND: First surveyed 30 October 1874 (value less than £30) as part of the Manning family holdings and probably built for dummying purposes. The Manning homestead was site HS 1. James Ross acquired freehold 31 March 1903. The hut is much disturbed and is now integral with a 1950's sheepyard.



SITE: HS 10

PAGE: 1 of 2

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 26

ITEM: Shearers' quarters

GRID REFERENCE: 480 662

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 10°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Woolshed 63 metres at 360°

Peak at 509 655: 97°

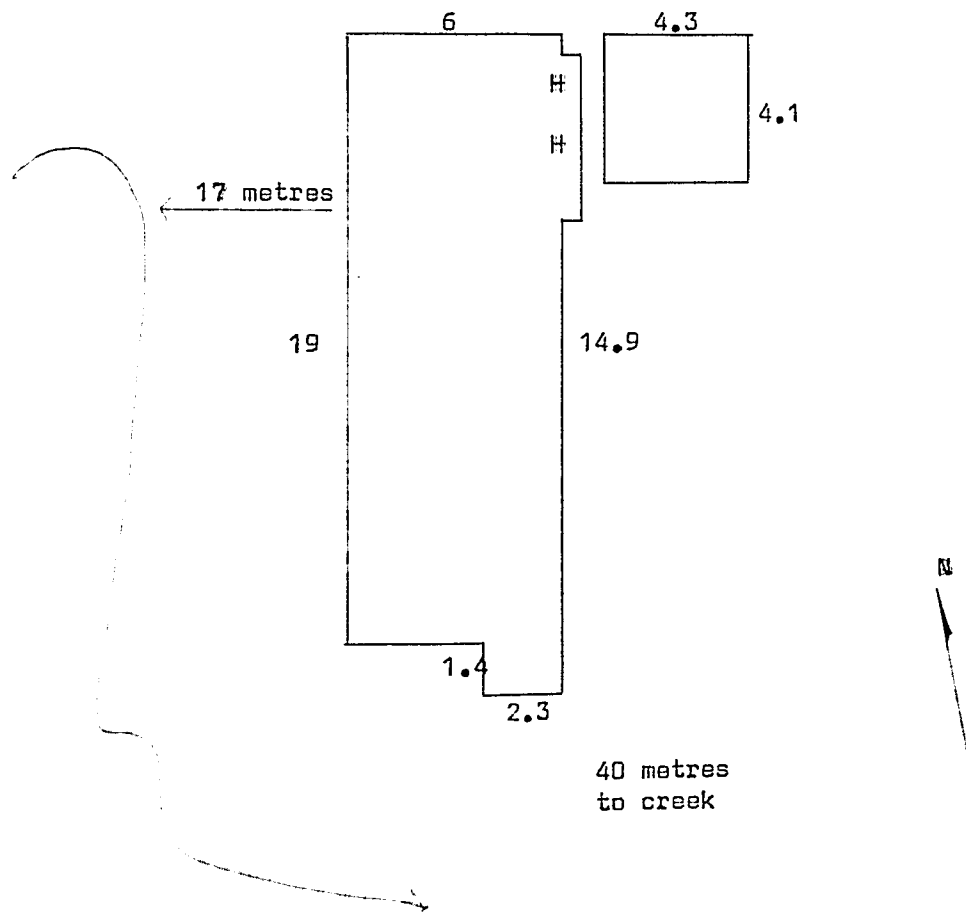
Peak at 465 645: 210°

MATERIALS:

Cement mortared machine made brick hearths,
corrugated metal-clad machine sawn timber frame.

BACKGROUND:

Constructed with the woolshed in 1931
(K Mercer pers. com. 18 May 1980).



SITE: HS 10

PAGE: 2 of 2

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 26

ITEM: Woolshed and yards

GRID REFERENCE: 479 662

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 274°

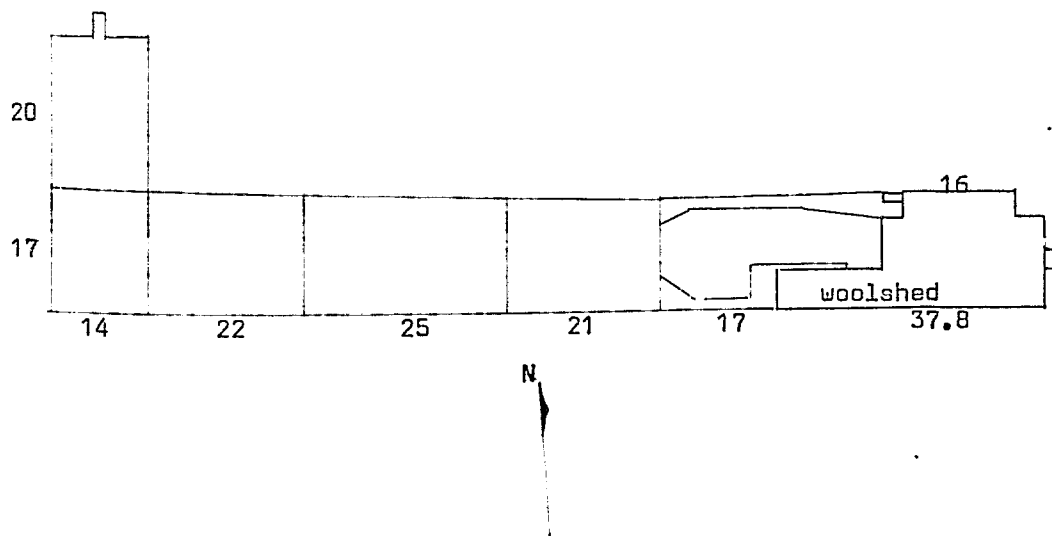
(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 509 655: 92°

MATERIALS: Shed is corrugated metal on pole and machine sawn timber frame. Yards are mostly pre cast concrete strainers with star-croppers linking plain wire or metal channel panels.

BACKGROUND: Erected for £130 in 1931 (K Mercer pers. com. 18 May 1980). The yards have been completely rebuilt, probably in the 1950's.



SITE: HS 11

PAGE: 1 of 3

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 44

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 456 660

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 91°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 509 655: 85°

MATERIALS: Base of wattle and daub wall; scatter of glass and sandstock brick (no frog); fragments of galvanised sheeting.

BACKGROUND: There is no folk memory of this vestigial site but a hut was valued at £15 on this portion in 1876 for George William Lunt. The neighbouring portion was taken up by D Lunt. The site is in an area called locally 'Lunt's Paddock'. It is the only building of this design known at Hillside.

SITE: HS 11

PAGE: 2 of 3

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 44

ITEM: Hut and garden

GRID REFERENCE: 456 660 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 180°

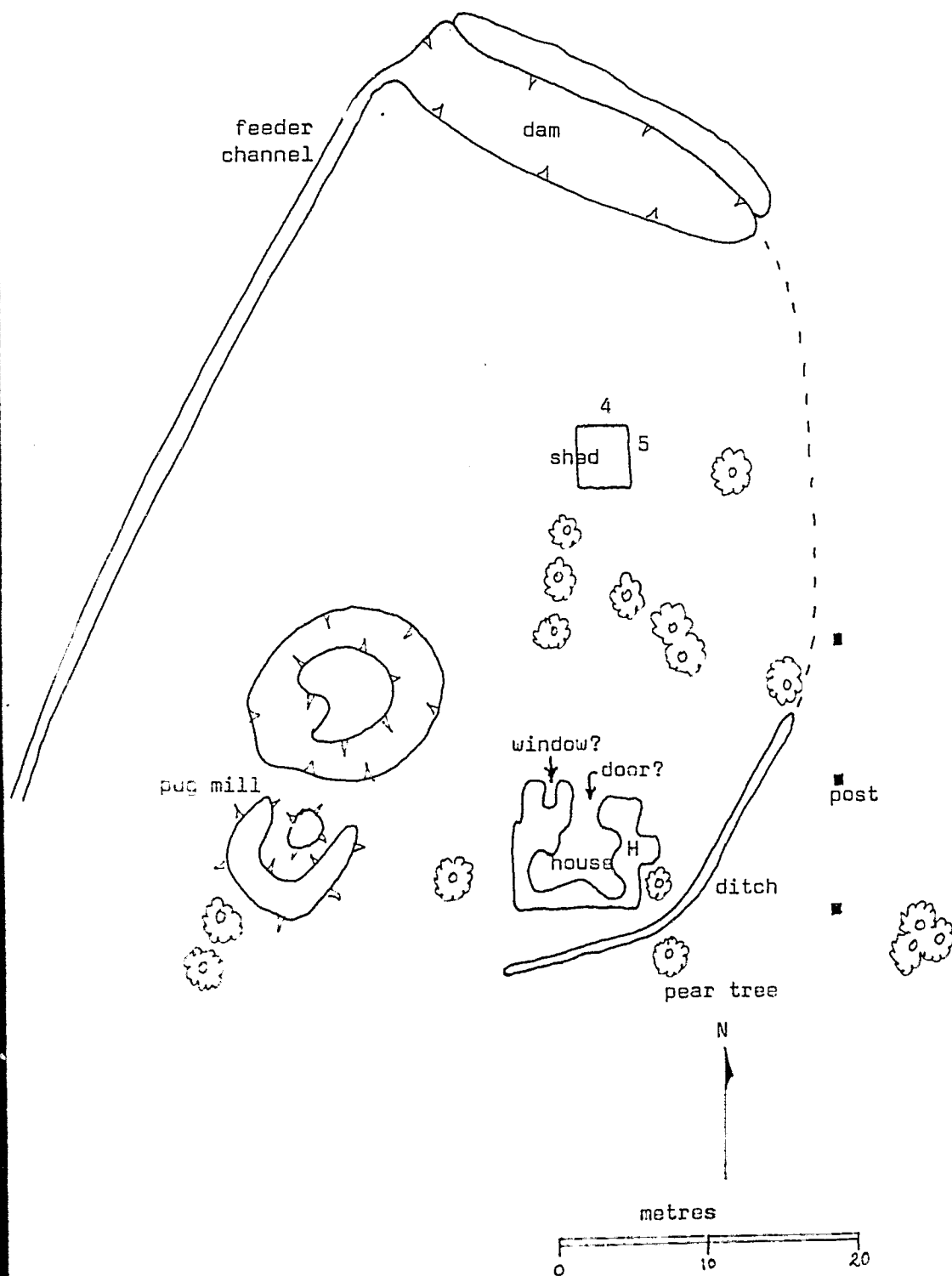
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS:

MATERIALS: Soil platform of a shed; excavated ring and associated waste dump; dam with feeder channel; ditch and three postholes delineate garden containing 16 Robinia pseudoacacia and 1 pear.

BACKGROUND: The garden is laid out in an orderly fashion displaying thought and labour eg the dam feeder is over 200 metres long. However, there is no longer any sign of vegetable or flower beds. The excavated ring and its waste dump may have been the pug making site for the house walls.

wire fence



SITE: HS 12

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Boulbourn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 10

ITEM: Hut site

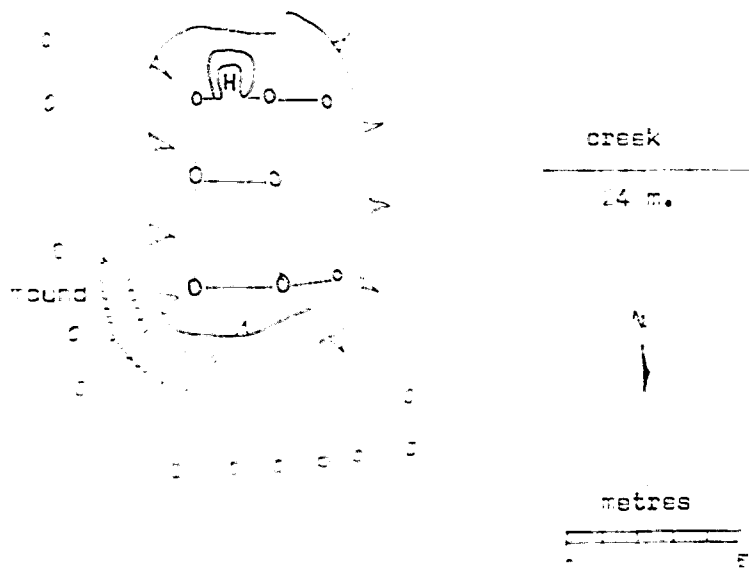
GRID REFERENCE: 498 690 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 2°

(OMA 1:25,000) Darabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS BEARINGS: Coolabah Homestead: 150°
Peak at 509 655: 148°

MATERIALS: Soil platform indented into steep hillside at its junction with a narrow creek terrace. Pisé chimney base; scatter of stone and sandstock bricks; traces of fencing.

BACKGROUND: A sheltered location close to permanent water; considerable labour has been invested. The site is astride a gold lode and therefore surrounded by pits and costains. There are two small spit mines upstream. No documentary provenance could be established for either the hut or mines. Portion 10 is a narrow portion less than 140 m wide created by the pastoralist fencing as a barrier to the spread of free selection. It is possible that the boundary page were incorrectly located and that HS 12 is the home of the free selector Herbert Tugwell who took up the neighbouring Portion 10 in 1874. Alternatively, it may be an unrecorded mining tenement.



SITE: HS 13

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 18

ITEM: Lunt's Vale Cemetery

GRID REFERENCE: 484 658 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 360°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS:

MATERIALS: Soil marks; two cast iron grave enclosures with headstones; one smashed headstone; a four rail corner post.

BACKGROUND: A graveyard was marked on the 1858 survey of the Woolpack Inn, HS 5, (plan B 73-1457) and again in 1871 (plan G 707-1475). This graveyard is in the southern half of the present cemetery and ran at a tangent to its axis; its north west extension is lost to ploughing. The present cemetery was dedicated in 1873 when free selection was at its height in Lunt's Vale and nearby Little Billabong. The graveyard and cemetery show 141 grave mounds. Burials took place between 1847, when the area was settled, and 1922 (C MacNeil pers. com. 18 January 1990).

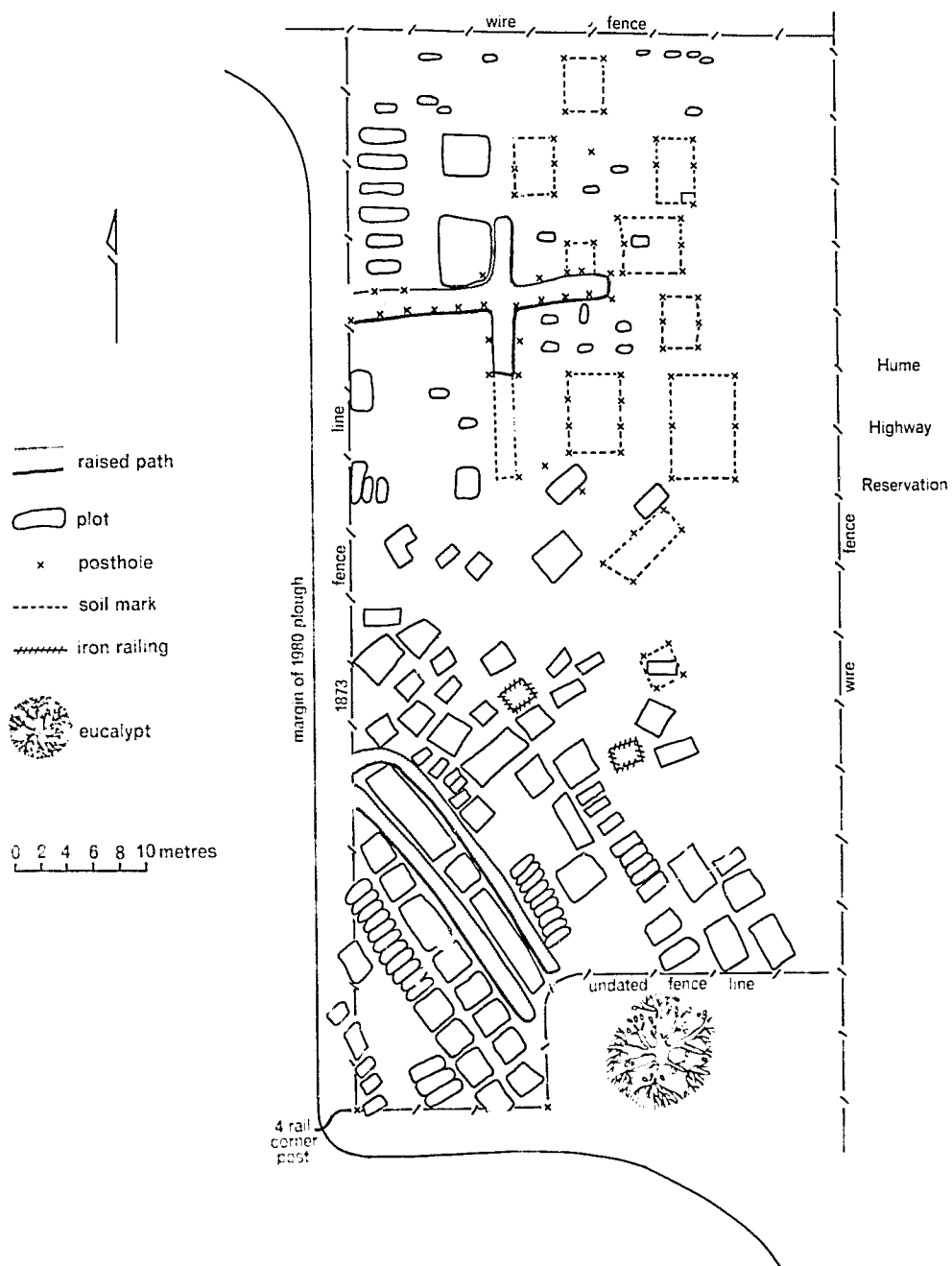


Figure 10:

Site HS13, the Hillside cemeteries

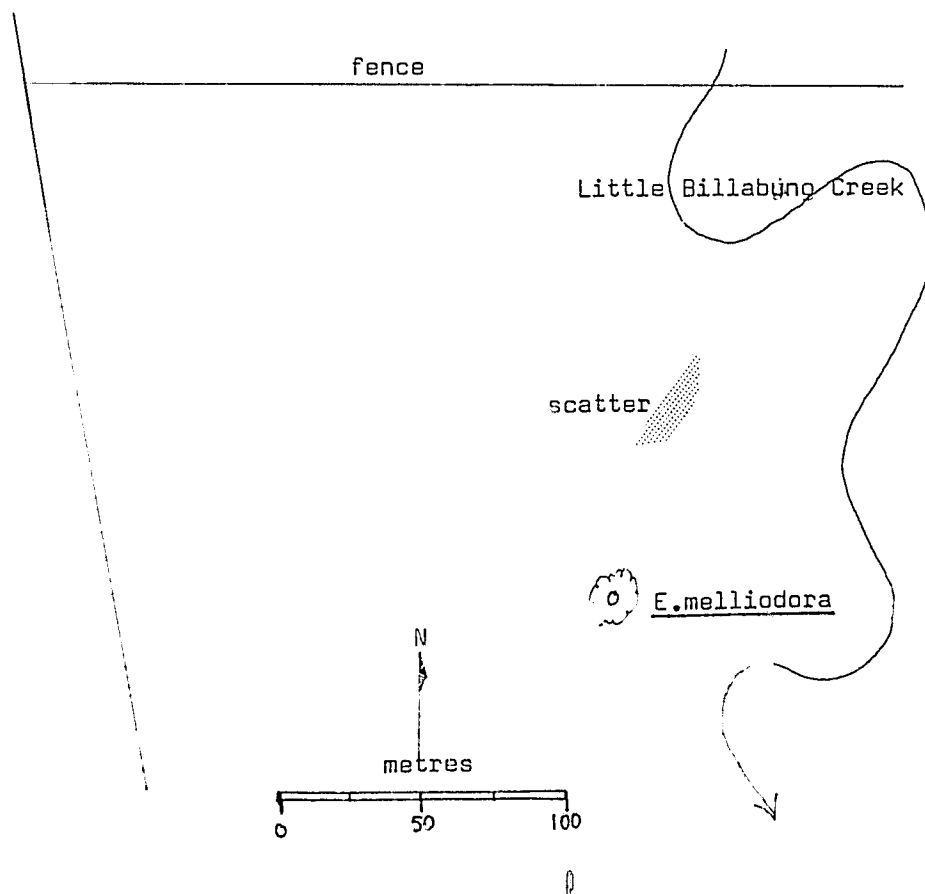
SITE: HS 14

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 56
ITEM: Hut site
GRID REFERENCE: 486 648 SITE'S LONG AXIS:
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 123°
Tower at 536 685: 42°
North west corner of paddock: 300°

MATERIALS: Four ashlar blocks beneath a tree (plough clearance),
a scatter of 15 granite, quartz and quartzite stones, also 2 pieces of
glass on a terrace 40 metres from Little Billabung Creek.

BACKGROUND: An Improvement Purchase (hut £20, grubbing £100)
made in 1877 by W H Williams to secure the boundary of his pastoral run
with the Lunt family's selections. The portion also isolated Plunkett
and World who had selected land on Williams' run close to Lunt's Vale
(refer plan G 2048-1475). The hut itself has been ploughed beyond
superficial recovery.



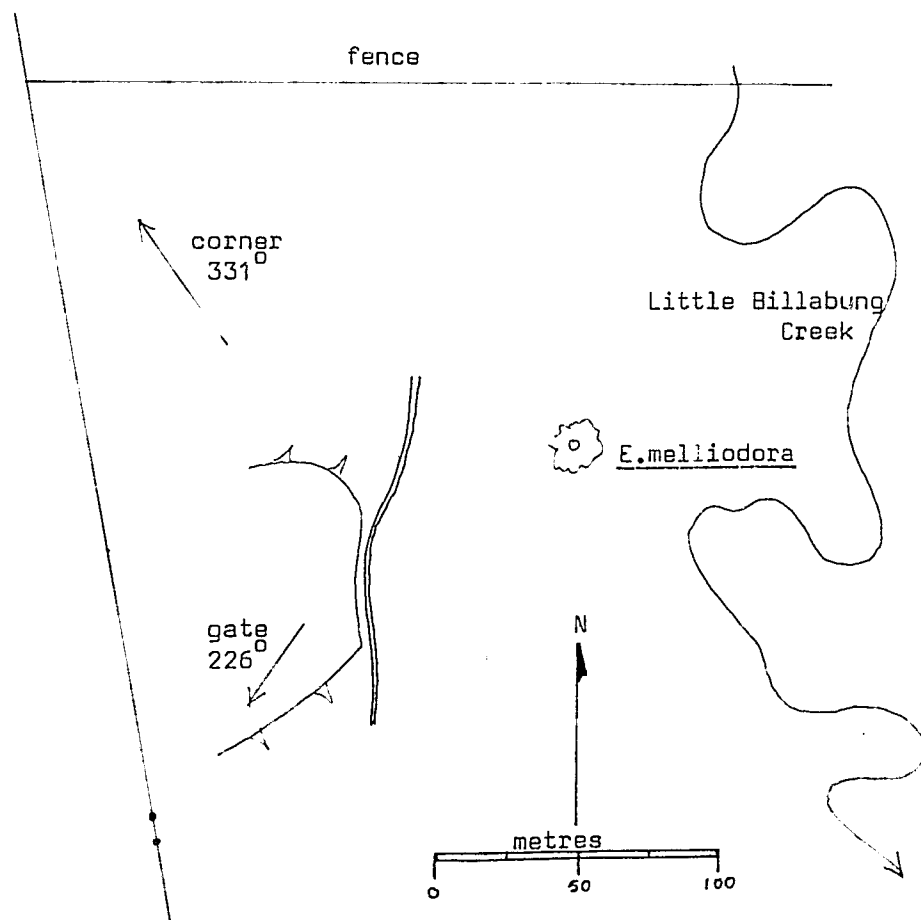
SITE: HS 15

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 56
ITEM: Road
GRID REFERENCE: 485 647 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 350°
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 122°
Tower at 536 685: 41°

MATERIALS: Terrace with soil discolouration

BACKGROUND: Possibly the continuation of an isolated segment of road shown by Townsend c 1848 between Little Billabong junction and Henry Adam's Woolpack Inn (HS 5). It is vestigial, and visible for only 125 metres in a ploughed paddock.



SITE: KY 1

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 1

ITEM: Traveller's Rest Hotel

GRID REFERENCE: 529 741

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 198°

(CMA 1:25,000)

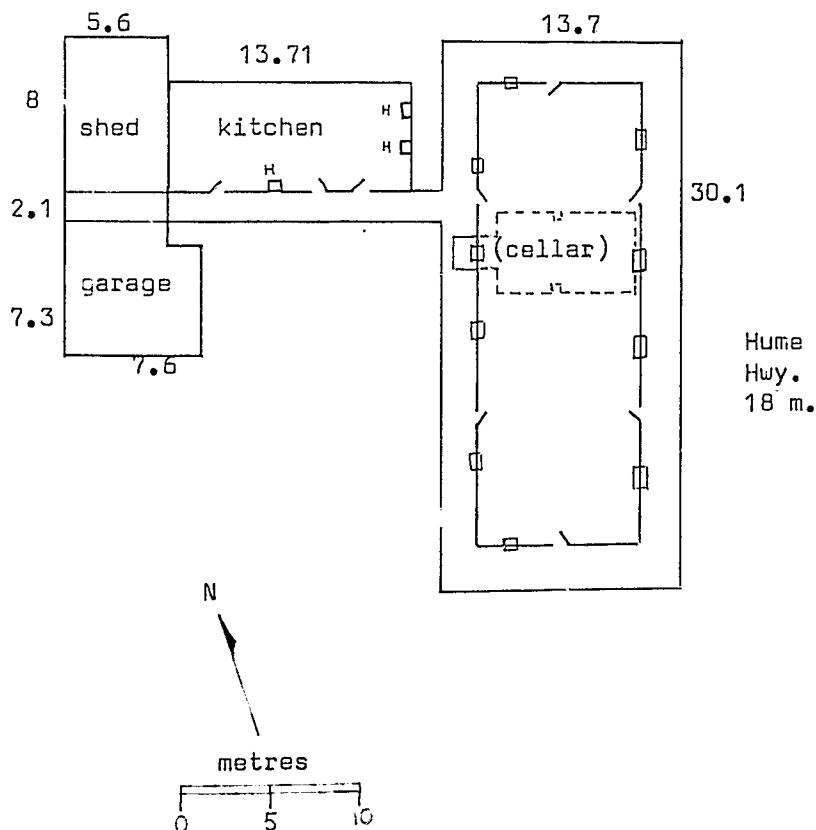
Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 110°

Hume Highway 18 metres at 90°

MATERIALS. Granite block walls; roof is corrugated metal over shingles on sawn timber purlins. Verandah floor is concrete. Kitchen is the same construction. Carport and shed are concrete.

BACKGROUND: Built by John Smith in 1847 to replace his timber hotel and first homestead of 1839. The stone was probably quarried at KY 14. The hotel was the first outlet for the Kyeamba vineyard and was a haunt of the bushranger Daniel Morgan 1863-1865. The licence lapsed after 1879. The building was deserted 1917-1922 (graffiti on upstairs walls) but otherwise has always been occupied.



SITE: KY 2

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 6

ITEM: Mounted Police HQ

GRID REFERENCE: 538 748

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 210°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-3

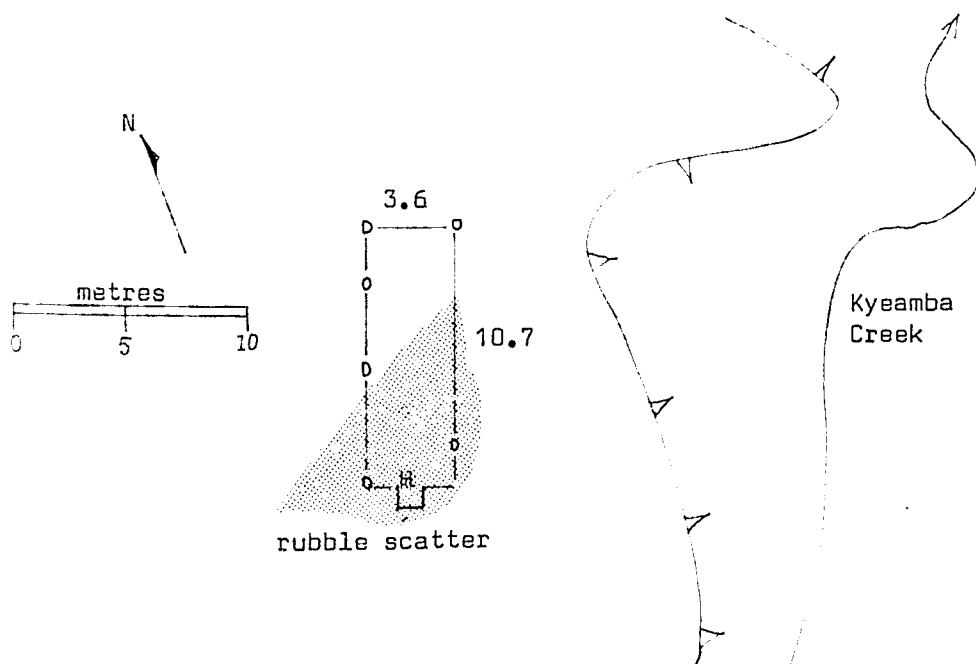
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 140°

Minor peak 533 749: 278°

MATERIALS: Platform (disturbed by ploughing), scatter of granite and sandstock brick.

BACKGROUND: Noted on Surveyor Parkinson's plan of Portion 1 (13 March 1858). Hut (value £3) and stables are noted on 1902 survey of Portion 6, which was granted to A. Smith in compensation for land resumed for State Highway No. 2. Stables are now beneath the Hume Highway.

The NSW Police Return for 1 December 1863 (PL: 1352.2/W) listed two mounted constables at "Kyambla". In 1865-6 the station was staffed by a Senior Constable (mounted) and a 'foot' constable; thereafter a single mounted constable. KY 2 has its origins in the 1838 distribution of Police along the Port Phillip Road (Andrews 1912) but there is no record of when the headquarters were transferred to KY 3.



SITE: KY 3

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Murraguldrie

PORTION: 42

ITEM: Kyeamba Police Station

GRID REFERENCE: 537 744

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 221°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

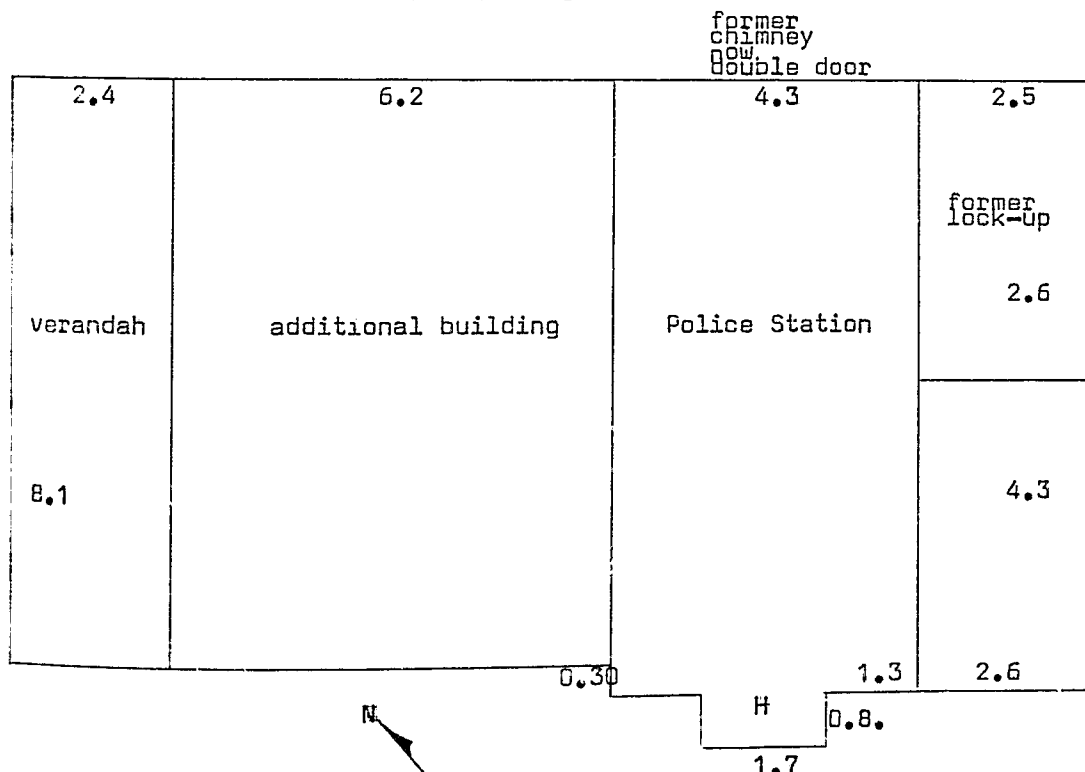
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 127°

Hume Highway 45 metres at 300°

MATERIALS: Cottage has a granite ashlar chimney, a hipped roof of corrugated metal over shingles and softwood weatherboard cladding over horizontal slab walls. The east extension has a corrugated metal gable roof and softwood weatherboard cladding on a timber stud frame.

BACKGROUND: (See also KY 2). The area is noted as a police paddock on a 6 May 1877 plan of adjacent Portion 9, but the age of the cottage is uncertain, it may be contemporary with neighbouring site KY 5 (1862). The station is listed in the Murray Police District Returns 1863-1883 and remained staffed until 1895.

The building was valued at £20 in 1902 and was the schoolmaster's cottage (see KY 4) until 1915. It was leased by S. Oakman in 1916 and continuously inhabited until 1965. The lock-up was removed and the building extended in 1961 (N. Angel pers. com. 21 January 1980). In 1965 the north chimney was replaced by a barn door and the building converted to a store and sheep pen (N. Angel). It is in fair condition.



SITE: KY 4

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Murraguldrie

PORTION: 42

ITEM: Kyeamba School

GRID REFERENCE: 537 744

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

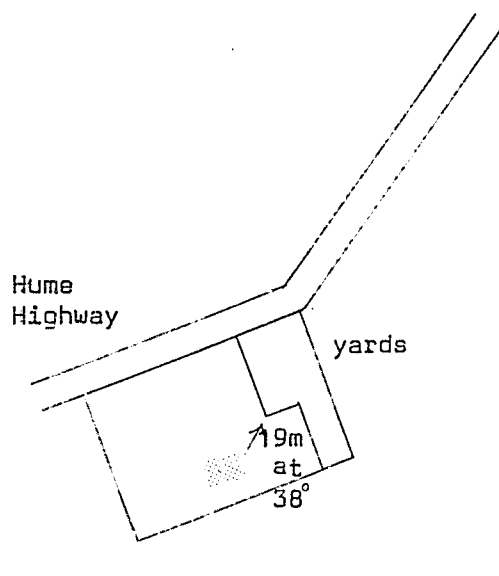
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Minor peak 542 738: 132°

Minor peak 532 749: 310°

Hume Highway 50 metres at 300°

MATERIALS: three granite blocks, six fragments of machine made brick, two glass shards, five fragments of roofing iron, one hand made axe head.

BACKGROUND: Portion was measured for public school purposes 23 April 1902. The school, fencing and two w.c.'s were valued at £10, £12 and £3 respectively. There is no folk memory. Site has been ploughed and is now a cattle holding yard, it is too disturbed to make a ground plan. There is a formless scatter of granite blocks 30 metres distant in the road reserve. House to House, i.e. itinerant, schooling began in 1888 and a provisional school was established in 1892 (Fletcher & Burnswoods: 1977) when Hanson (1892: 366) gives the school population as 15. The teacher, Miss Galvin, previously organised a school fete (Wagga Advertiser 31 January 1891) with picnic and prizegiving. The public school began in 1901 but was reduced to half-time in 1909. After a brief renaissance it closed in 1915.



SITE: KY 5

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 41

ITEM: Post Office

GRID REFERENCE: 535 746

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

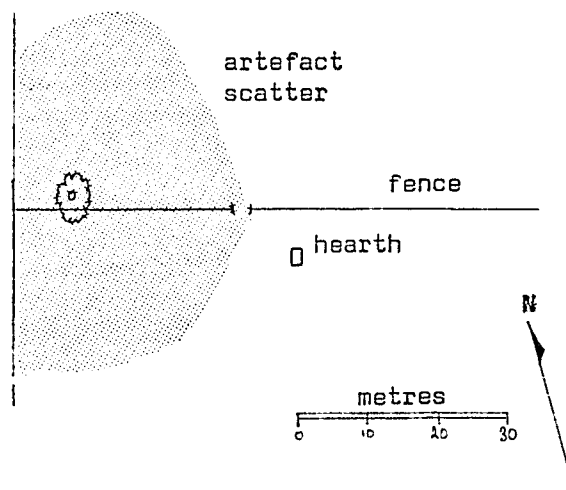
(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 137°

Adjacent Hume Highway

MATERIALS: Extensive scatter of glass and ceramic; three granite slabs (hearth?); scatter of granite and brick fragments.

BACKGROUND: Portion plan of 7 January 1902 shows Post Office, kitchen, garden, stables, two rail fence, shed, paling fence and a picket fence fronting the highway. The site is not visible on aerial photographs and the area has been repeatedly ploughed since 1947 (N. Angel pers. com.) so that the remains are now dispersed. The telegraph line from Melbourne to Sydney, via Albury was completed 29 October 1858 and the Town & Country Journal of 30 March 1872 remarked on the curiosity of "a Telegraph Office (under the management of Mr E. Chapman) but no Post Office at Kyamba". Hanson (1892: 237) describes it as a postal receiving office. Australia Post Registers (vol 4 folio 917) show that the station was erected in 1862 and functioned as a mail receiving office from 1877 to 1885 when it became a full Post Office. By 1896 the Post Master's salary was £190 p.a. (less £30 for quarters). In 1908 the Post Office was moved to site KY 19.



SITE: KY 6

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH:

PORTION: 64

ITEM: Humula road

GRID REFERENCE: 540 746

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

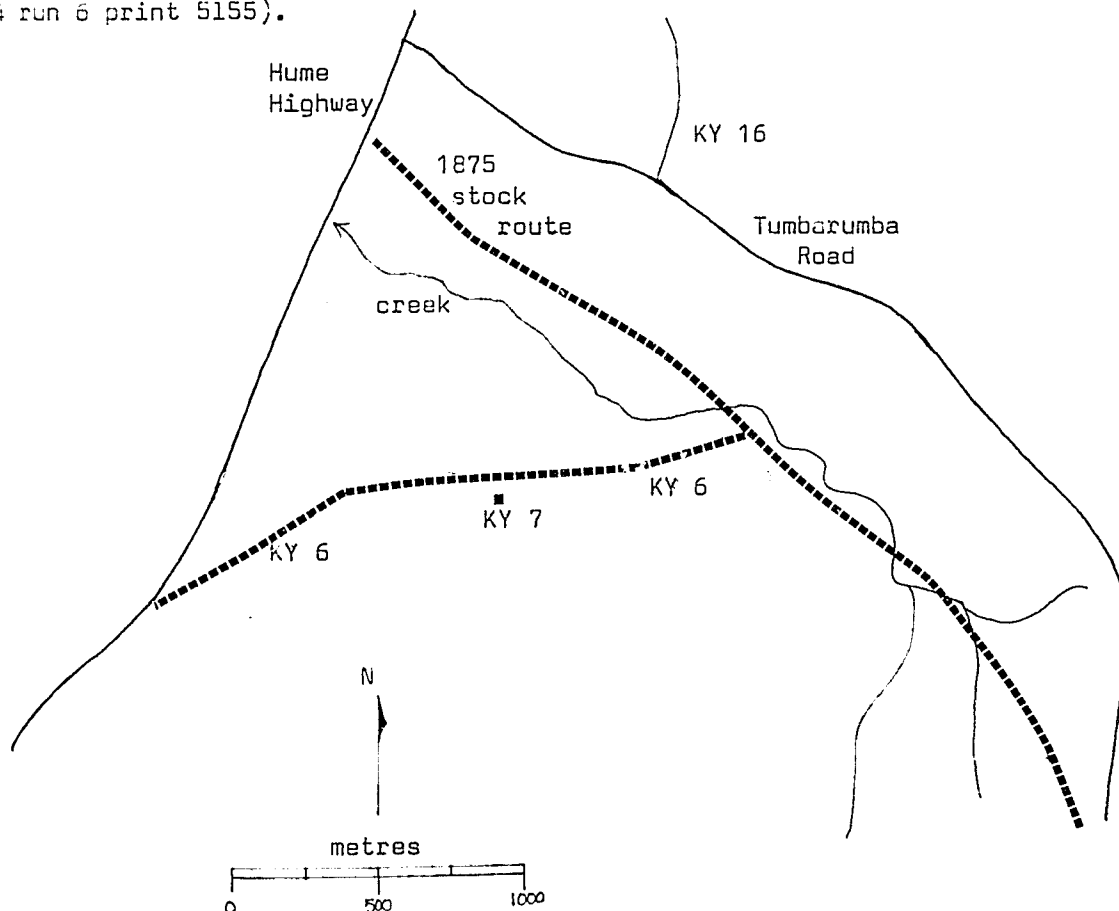
(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 155°

Junction Hume Highway/Tumbarumba road 28°

MATERIALS: Terrace, width up to 4 metres.

BACKGROUND: Noted by T.S. Townsend in his 1848 survey of the Port Philip road (M.L. A1.M.156.1427) but not subsequently recorded. Absence of shade or signs of a reserve suggest that road was never formalised and went out of use before the paddock was cleared. There is no apparent metalling. Merges with later track at 540 746 but has eroded away 250 metres south west of that point although still visible on 1950 aerial photograph as joining the Hume Highway at 536 746 (Tarcutta film SVY 664 run 6 print 5155).



SITE: KY 7

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 5

ITEM: Cottage

GRID REFERENCE: 550 746

SITE'S LONG AXIS: Kitchen 197°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

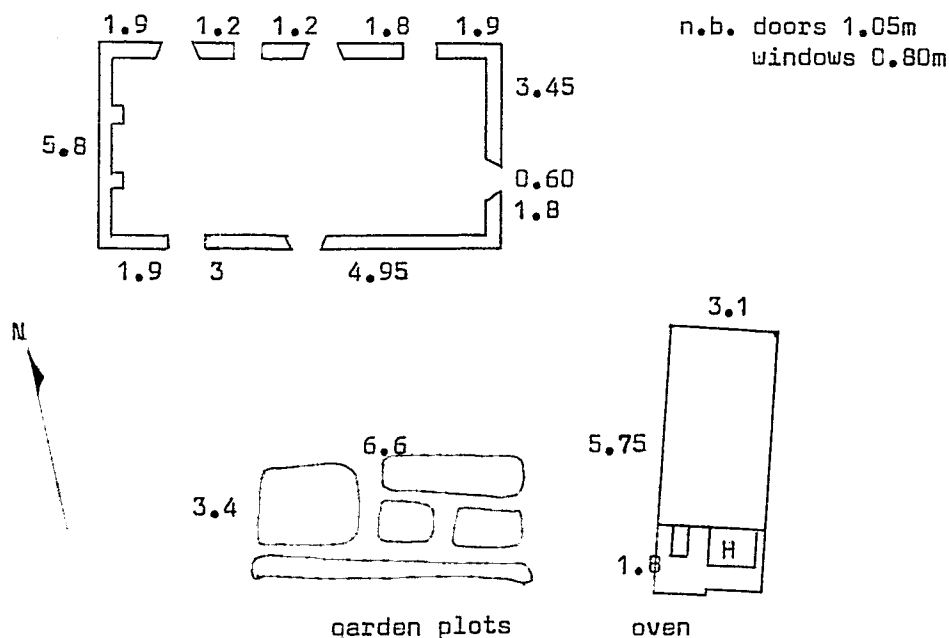
House 283°

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 173°

Peak 564 773: 18°

MATERIALS: House - lime mortared ashlar granite walls; doorways drilled to accept pegs for retaining timber architraves and floor; north facing window surrounds drilled for sash frames; brick lined stone hearth drilled for timber surround and mantel; interior rendered and whitewashed; exterior partly rendered and tuck pointed; all lintels stone exterior, timber interior; roof formerly shingled and hipped. Kitchen - timber with concrete floor; hearth and oven are lime mortared granite with separate flues. Oven is brick lined.

BACKGROUND: Portion 5 was a Conditional Purchase in 1866 by George Smith (son of John Smith of Kyeamba Station). Freehold was granted 31 May 1888 to Alexander Smith who inherited Kyeamba Station in 1879. House was deserted at change of property in 1949 (A. Palmer pers. com. 31 January 1980) but the kitchen was occupied by Mr Wensley who supported 10 children by rabbiting (N. Angel pers. com. 26 April 1980). Wensley burned house shingles for fuel (A. Palmer). All timber has disappeared except lintels. Bricks are evenly baked of poorly crushed clay. House walls are bowed, mortar is eroding, the south doorway has collapsed. Kitchen flues and hearth are partially collapsed. Stonework is very similar to sites KY 1 and KY 14. The house and its former stockyard at 547 745 are overgrown by *Robinia pseudoacacia*.



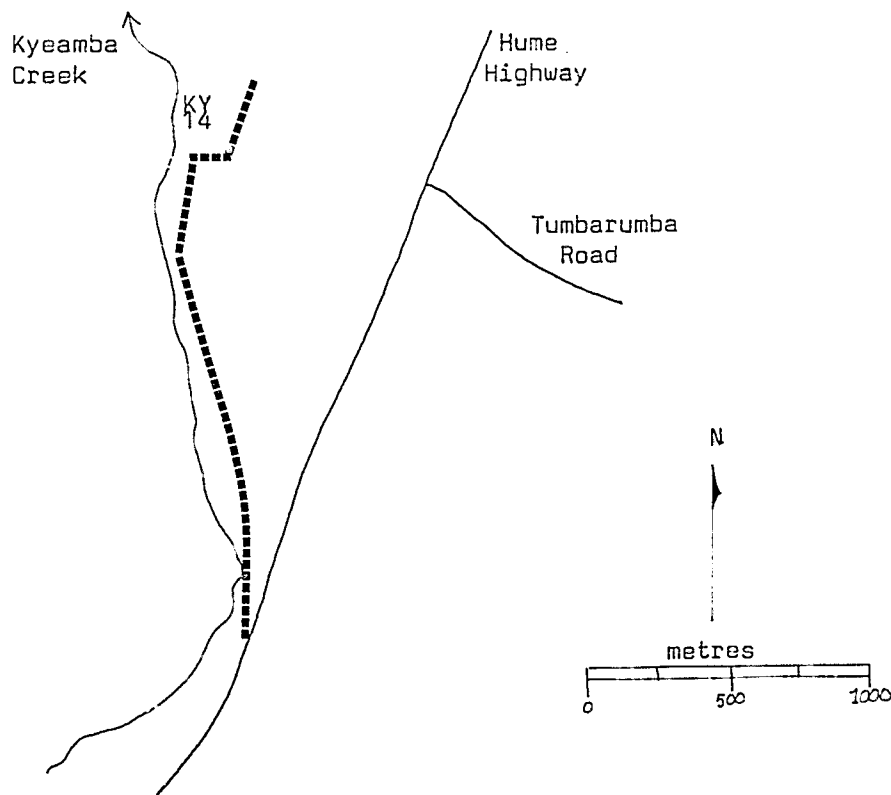
SITE: KY 8

PAGE: 1 of 2

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba PORTION: 2, 3
ITEM: Port Phillip road(south of Kyeamba Station)
GRID REFERENCE: 541 753 to 542 766 SITE'S LONG AXIS:
(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Parallel to Kyeamba Creek, approximately 60
metres east of creek bed.

MATERIALS: Slight terrace, vegetation change. Terrace is approximately 5 metres wide and blurred by ploughing.

BACKGROUND: The most northerly section of the Port Phillip road to be surveyed by Townsend before his appointment as Deputy Surveyor General. Notification was delivered to him at Kyeamba Station and the survey was never completed. In 1917 the route from Sydney to Melbourne was formally aligned away from this route but portion plans indicate that the present line was already in use by 1877. The terrace is very faint although used as a farm track between Kyeamba Station and 542 764 - this segment is marked on the CMA map. The south end of the road disappears in a travelling stock and camping reserve at the point where it would have diverged from the present line of road.



SITE: KY 8

PAGE: 2 of 2

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2, 26

ITEM: Port Phillip Road

GRID REFERENCE: 542 766 to 557 777.

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

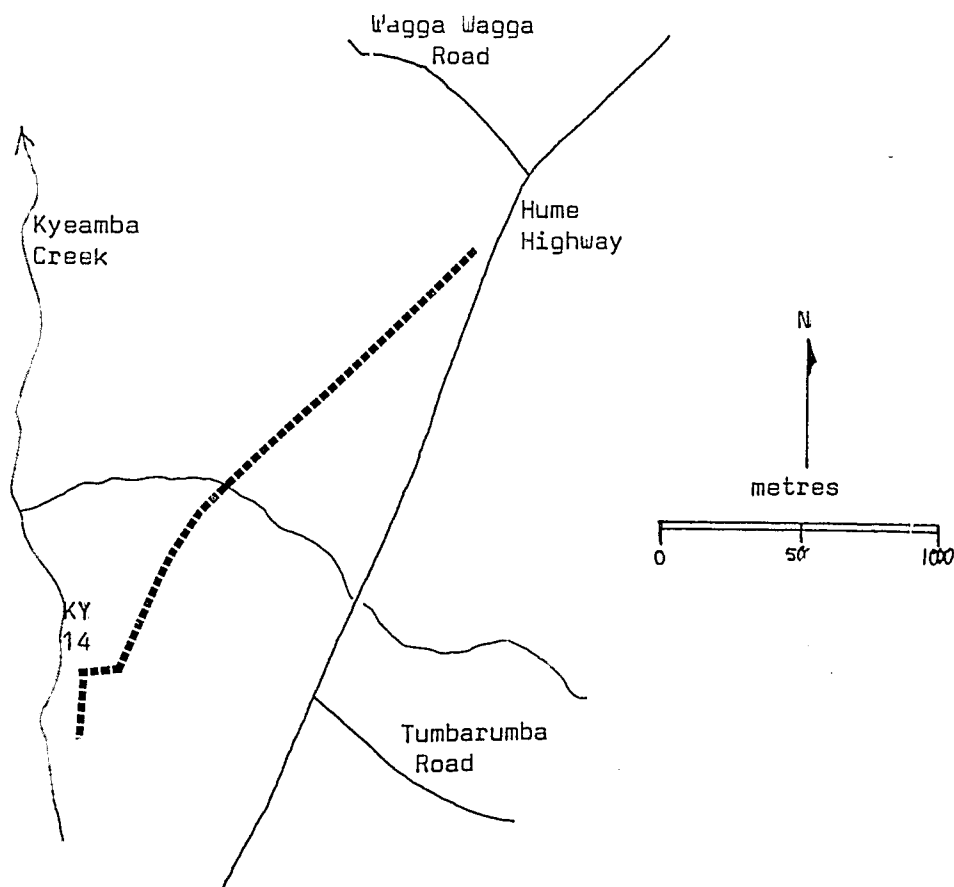
(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-5

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Between Kyeamba Station, KY 14, and KY 18 at Kilgowlah Gap.

MATERIALS: Slight terrace, vegetation changes.

BACKGROUND: No record known. The section between KY 14 and the east branch of Kyeamba Creek at 548 772 is very faint. Between there and KY 18 it runs through a former Timber and Stock Reserve and is more pronounced. This section was incorporated into the Great South Road and has been braided by tracks serving the quarry KY 17. The northern section has therefore had intermittent use from about 1835 to 1945.



SITE: KY 9

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 90

ITEM: Vineyard & wine shanty

GRID REFERENCE: 531 752

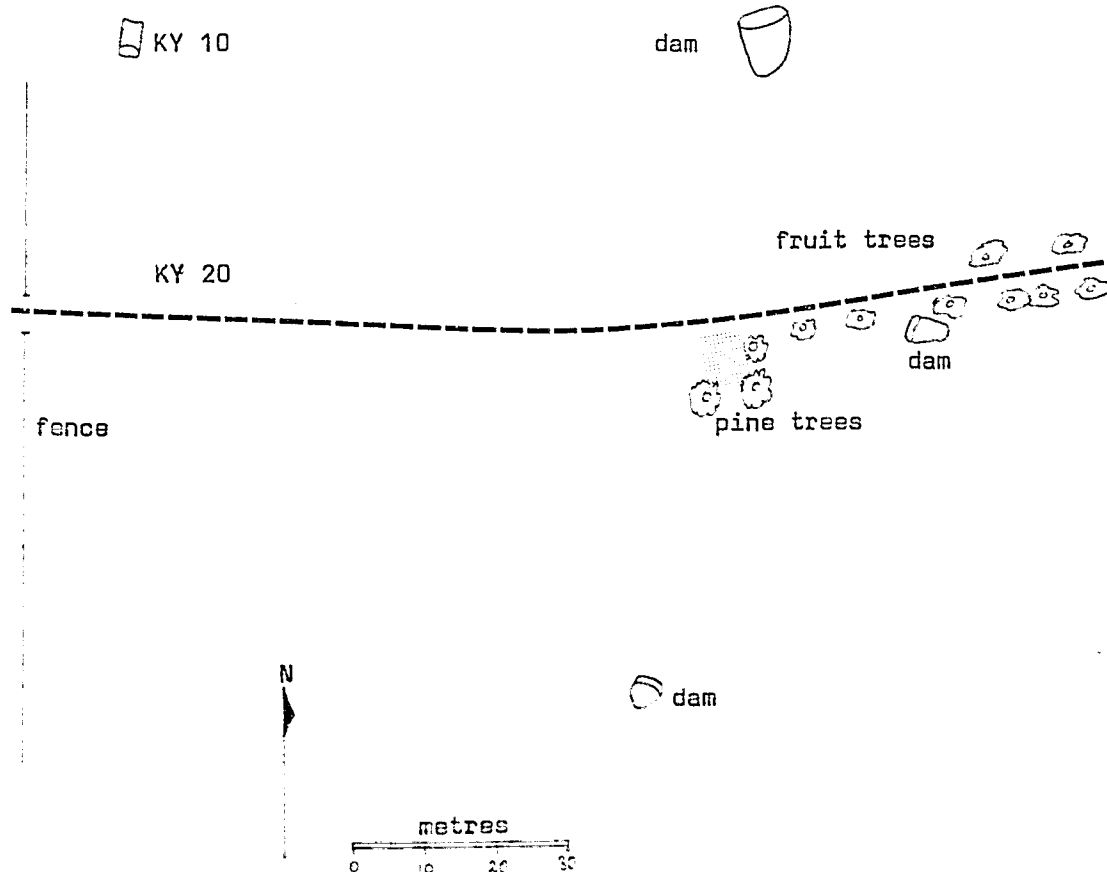
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 138°
Peak 565 772: 48°

MATERIALS: A line of deciduous fruit trees leading to a conifer clump (shanty site), glass, derelict dray, three dams - one enlarged, one full of barrel hoops and machinery.

BACKGROUND: Early twentieth century vineyard established by Frederic Carl Diebert on a former water reserve. Unlicensed, unpublicised and away from the main road but apparently well known. Probable supplier for another shanty on Tantanoola Station on the wagga/Kyeamba (Tumbarumba) road. Deserted by 1947 (A. Palmer pers. com. 31 January 1980) and converted to a wheatfield in 1949 (N. Angel pers. com. 28 January 1980). There is no trace of the shanty itself.



SITE: KY 10

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 90

ITEM: Hut site

GRID REFERENCE: 531 754

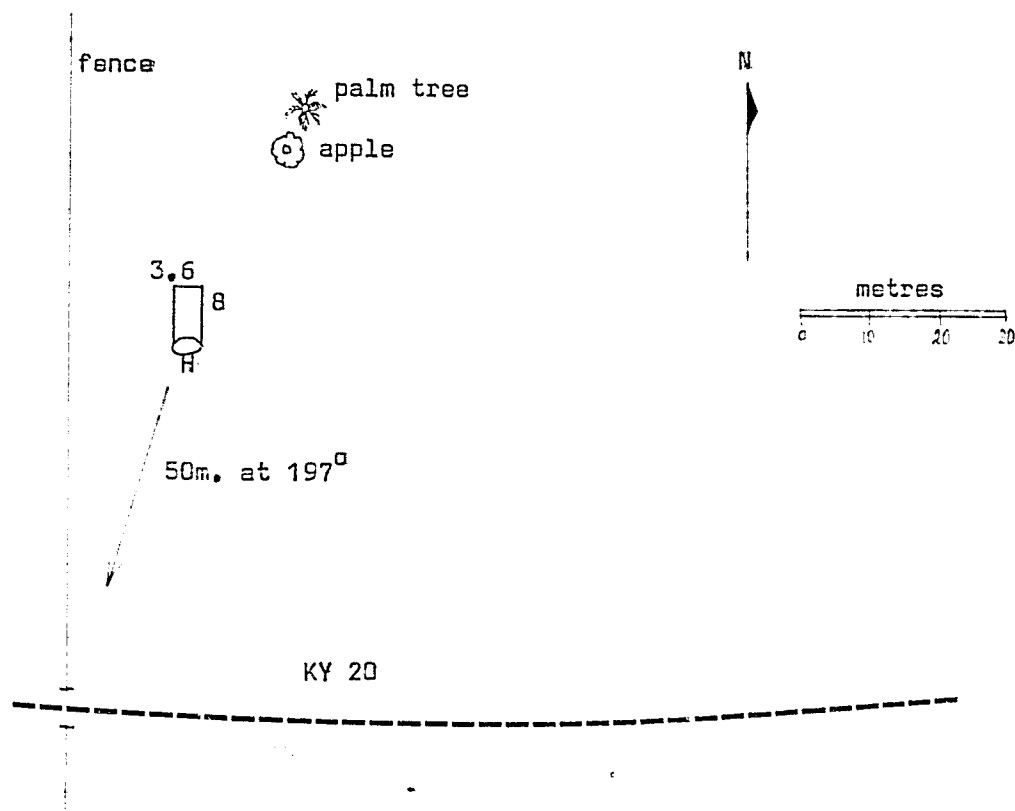
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 180°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 133°
gate : 197°
fence 20 metres at 275°

MATERIALS: Collapsed granite chimney, some machine made bricks
without a frog.

BACKGROUND: Probably the home of 1872 selector James Armstrong in
whose favour water Reserve 1052 was gazetted for Homestead Selection.
A broken pump handle on the site suggests a well, which was not located.



SITE: KY 11

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 90

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 532 753

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 89°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 135°

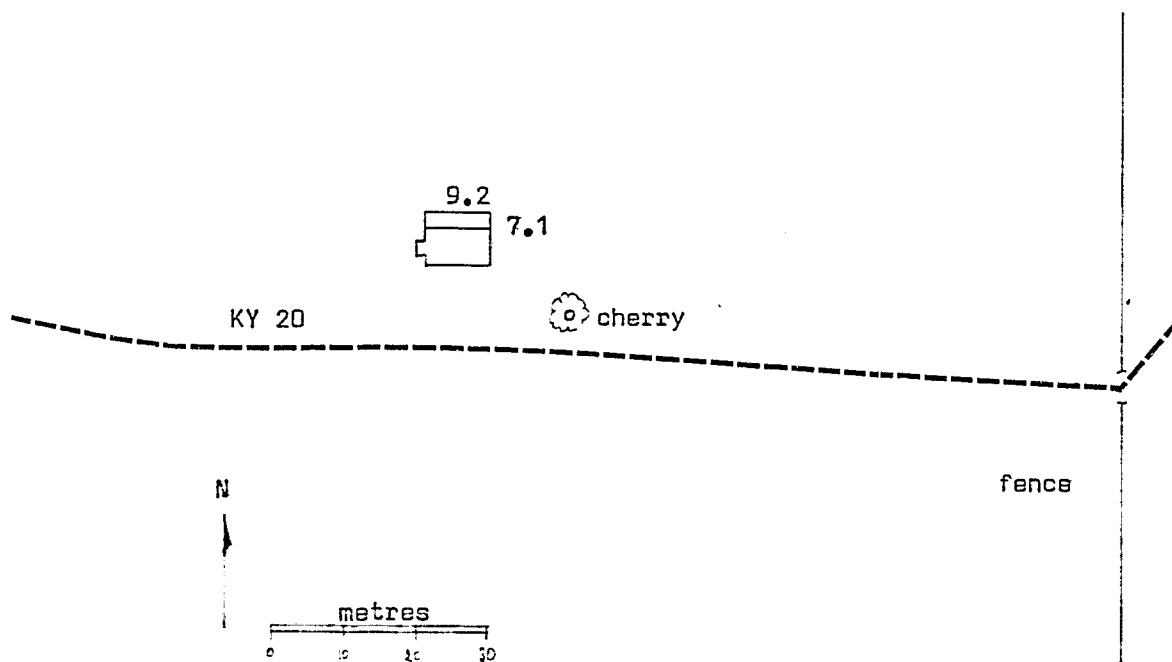
Peak 565 772: 48°

Site KY 9: 150 metres at 253°

Gate: 100 metres at 101°

MATERIALS: Soil platform with collapsed granodiorite hearth and scatter of machine made bricks; galvanised iron tank; clumps of lilies.

BACKGROUND: Probably Diebert's home (see site KY 9), it had corrugated metal walls lined with linoleum and was inhabited until demolition in 1965 (N. Angel pers. com. 2 February 1980).



SITE: KY 12

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Blacksmith shop

GRID REFERENCE: 541 758

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

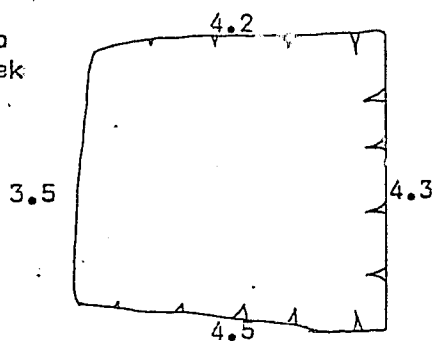
(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 157°
Mt Kilgowlah: 25°
Dam at 544 760: 70°

MATERIALS: Inset platform, two pieces of granite.

BACKGROUND: Noted by T.S. Townsend (MC.A1.M157.1427) on 25 October 1849. There is no folk memory or other record. The outline is speculative, blurred by ploughing, but a platform is quite clear.

25 metres to
Kyeamba Creek



8 metres to track

KY8

N

metres

0 1 2 3

SITE: KY 13

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Brick kilns and clay pit

GRID REFERENCE: 541 764

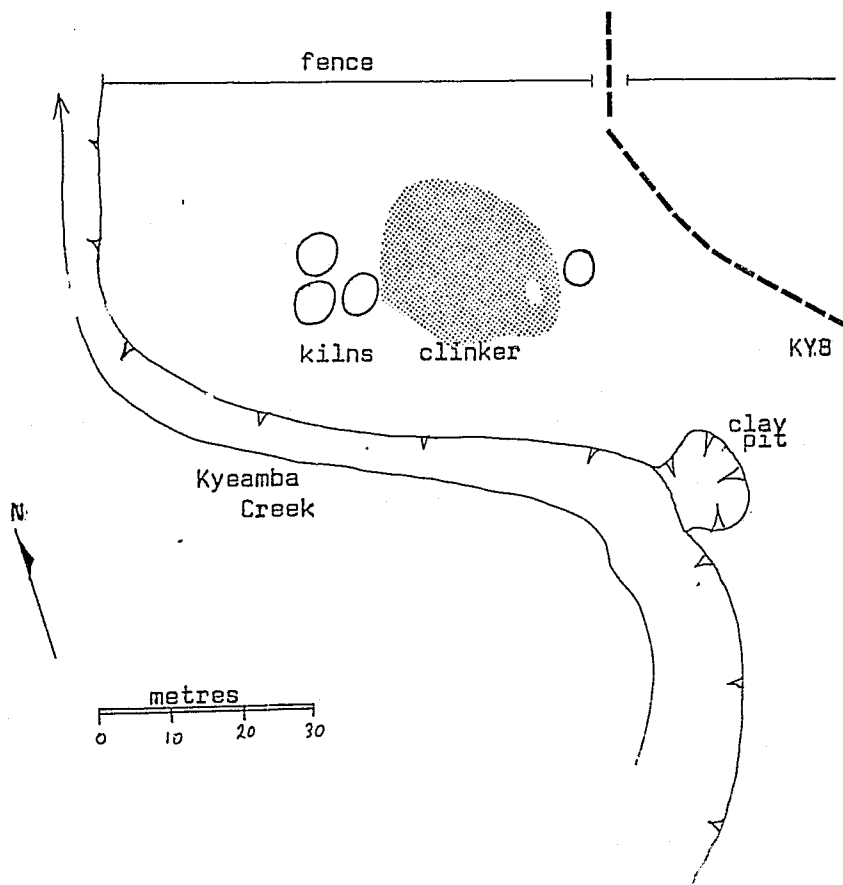
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-111-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 163° from gate
Mt Kilgowlah: 35° from gate

MATERIALS: Soil marks, clinker scatter.

BACKGROUND: Folk memory of "Fitzgerald's brickworks on the creek" attributed to C19 Smith occupancy of Kyeamba Station. Is not marked on Townsend's map of the Port Philip road c 1849 (ML.A1.M157.1427). Site is vestigial, the kilns are marked by a vegetation change (bright green ovals, roughly 6 m in diameter, ringed with weed). The clay pit is c 1.3 m deep. It is noteworthy that the main Kyeamba homestead (K. 14) one kilometre north has major sandstock extensions to the 1840's core and was described as "newly completed" in 1872 (Town & Country Journal 30 March 1872). Site KY 13 is an obvious source for the bricks.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 1 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Wine press and cellar

GRID REFERENCE: 542 768

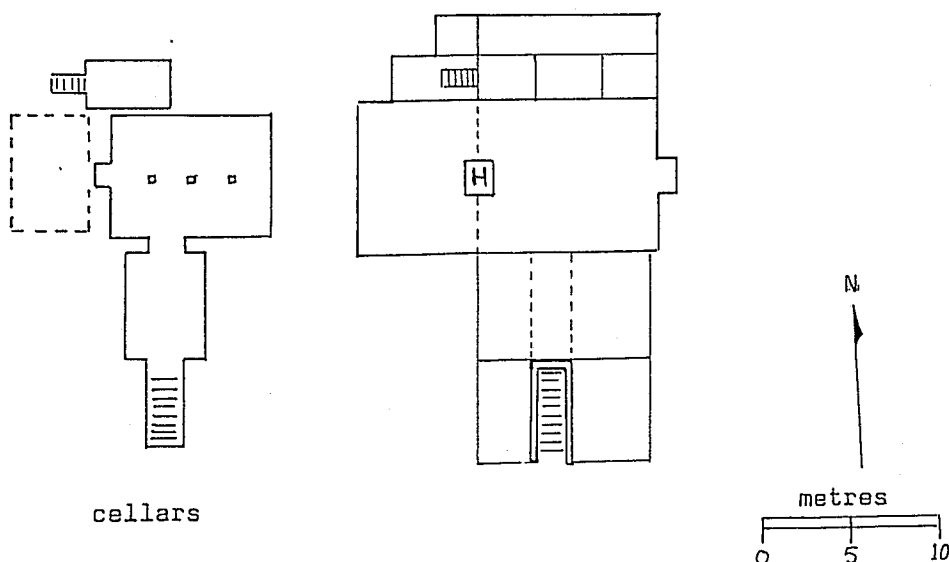
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 93°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page 22

MATERIALS: Granite ashlar in mud mortar (pointed with cement mortar), timber floor and bark ceiling; sandstock brick inserts around door and windows of west extension which has a tongue and groove floor and ceiling. South wing timber floor and stone cellar entrance now encapsulated in concrete floored lean-to workshop (corrugated metal roof, fibro walls, steel and timber frame). North extension is a 3 room clapboard dormitory with timber floor and corrugated metal hip roof over shingles. The dormitory verandah has been extended by a weatherboard room with rendered concrete floor, and a wire chicken run. The well nearby is stone lined. The main cellar is whitewashed with a sandstock floor and 3 sandstock pillars; access to the west wing cellar is bricked up. The west cellar and meat cellar (beneath the dormitory) are filled with mud.

BACKGROUND: The winepress was constructed c 1850 coincident with the major expansion of John Smith's vineyard. The western extension was a distillery "newly completed" in 1872 (Australian Town & Country Journal 30 March 1872) although brandy had been produced since at least 1868 (Wagga Wagga Advertiser 9 December 1868). The southern extension is a 1950's machine workshop but there is the scar of a small gable roof wing with a timber floor above the cellar. Dormitory construction suggests 1890's. The winepress and distillery closed in 1879.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 2 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Vineyard

GRID REFERENCE:

542 769

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page 22

MATERIALS:

Lands, exotic trees (Prunus, Pyrus, Olea) and seven vines.

BACKGROUND:

John Smith cultivated 4 acres of vines in 1847 (Bingham's Itinerary) and employed 3 German vigneron until 1851. The vineyard grew to 12 acres and supplied root stock to Albury, the Ovens Valley and to Wagga Wagga. It produced prize winning wines, also brandy. The vines were uprooted and the terraces were ploughed after Smith's death in 1879. The site was re-discovered in 1980.

SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 3 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Homestead

GRID REFERENCE:

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 350°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: see page 22

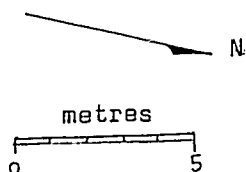
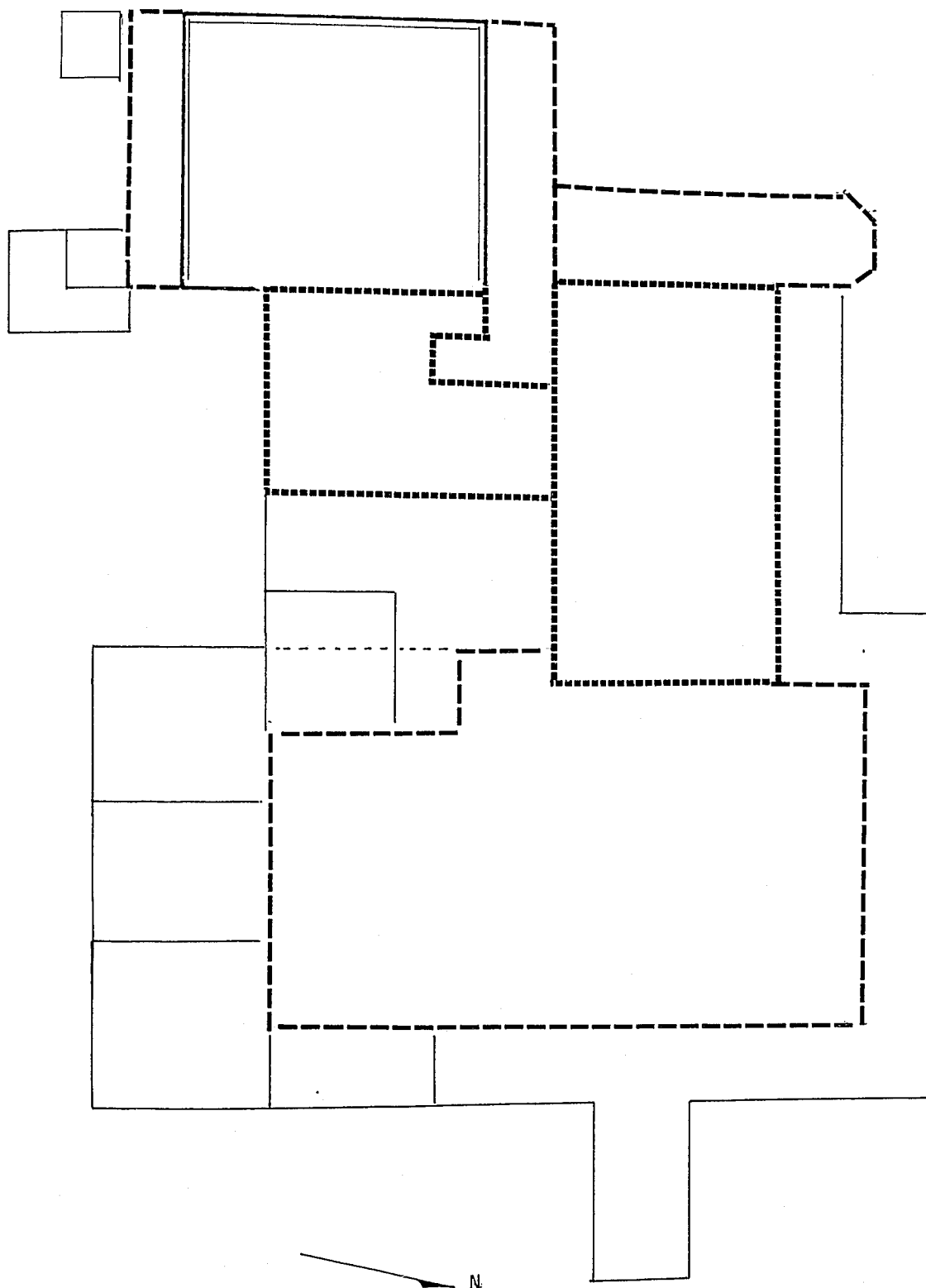
MATERIALS: Granite core with extensions in brick, fibro and concrete. Interior walls painted or rendered or plaster sheet. Ceilings are plaster. Floors are flag or tongue and groove or cement. Roof is corrugated metal.

BACKGROUND: Five construction phases (see page 4):

- (i) Granite core of 1843.
- (ii) South wing in sandstock brick pre 1872.
- (iii) Large east wing and small bow-window west wing laid in flemish bond (west face in colonial 3 to blend with south wing); two south facing verandahs c 1890.
- (iv) Concrete verandah on three sides; replacement of phase (iii) verandah at centre south by fibro infill; erection of meat safe and oven in brick stretcher bond c 1920-1930.
- (v) Detail modifications eg new tank stand and introduction of plastic paint on wall surfaces which has induced severe rising damp in phase (i) and (ii) areas, post 1948.

LEGEND FOR ILLUSTRATION.

phase one	
phase two	=====
phase three	-----.
phase four	=====
phase five	=====



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 5 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Stable and machinery shed

GRID REFERENCE: 542 767

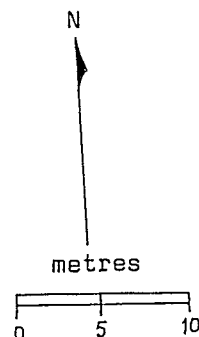
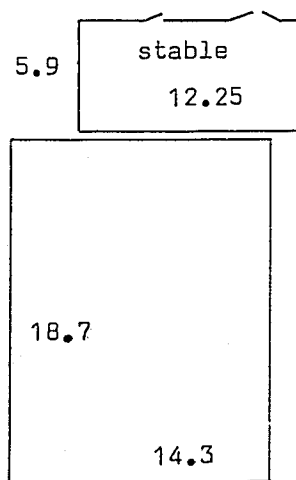
SITE'S LONG AXIS: Stable: 94°
Shed: 358°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page 22

MATERIALS: Stable is tuckpointed granite ashlar with corrugated metal roof, weatherboard gables and a stone floor. Shed is all steel with rendered concrete floor.

BACKGROUND: Shed was built in 1972 to replace a timber buggy house (A Palmer pers. com. 15 April 1980). An undated sketch possibly c 1890 shows a smithy at this point and a shingle roof on the stable. Both stable and machinery shed are in good order. The stable is most likely an early 1840's structure contemporary with the stone-walled core of the main homestead.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 6 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Workmen's Quarters

GRID REFERENCE: 541 767

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 177°

(CMA 1:25,000)

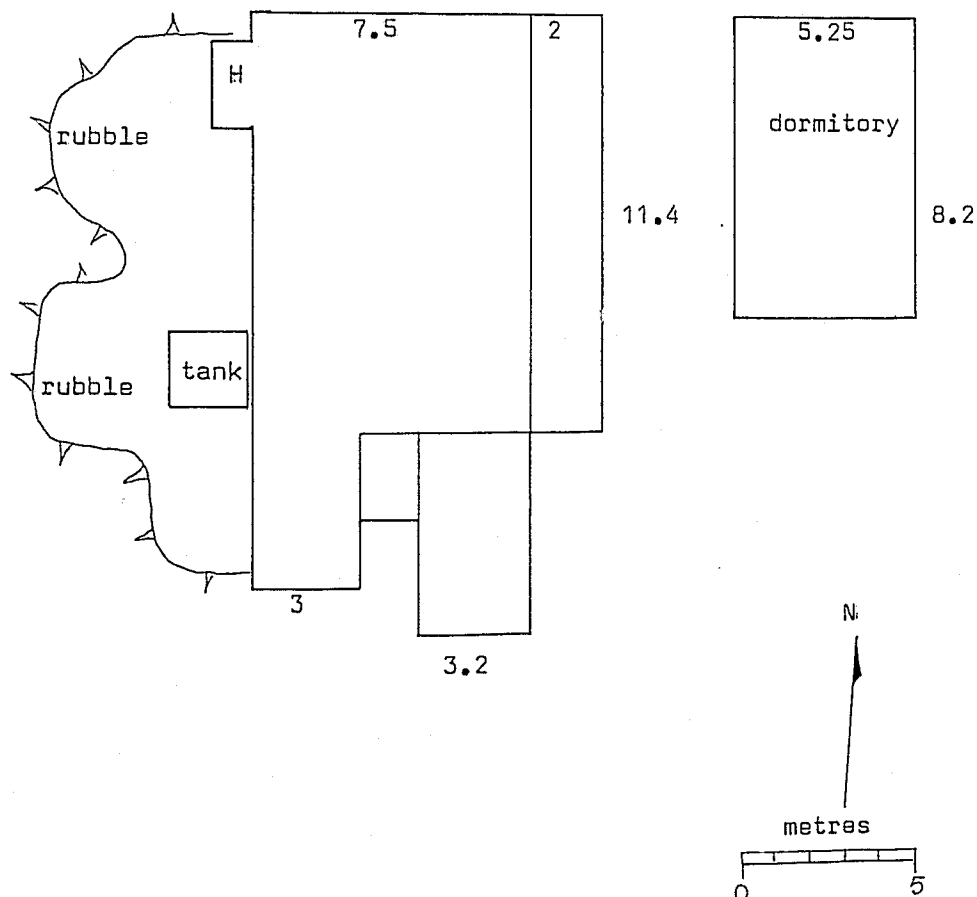
Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 531 769: 281°

Creek junction: 28 metres at 343°
see page 22

MATERIALS: Dormitory is a 3 room fibro prefab. Living area is weatherboard on machine cut timber frame, with concrete rendered sandstock floor (verandah not floored) and cement mortared sandstock wall flanking the hearth. Building extended at south east by fibro wet area.

BACKGROUND: Fair condition, living area is 1880's and stands on the site of an earlier building which had two granite hearths. The building is one of Alick Smith's innovations.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 7 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Bridge over Kyeamba Creek

GRID REFERENCE: 541 767

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 125°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 531 769: 272°

Wine press: 58°

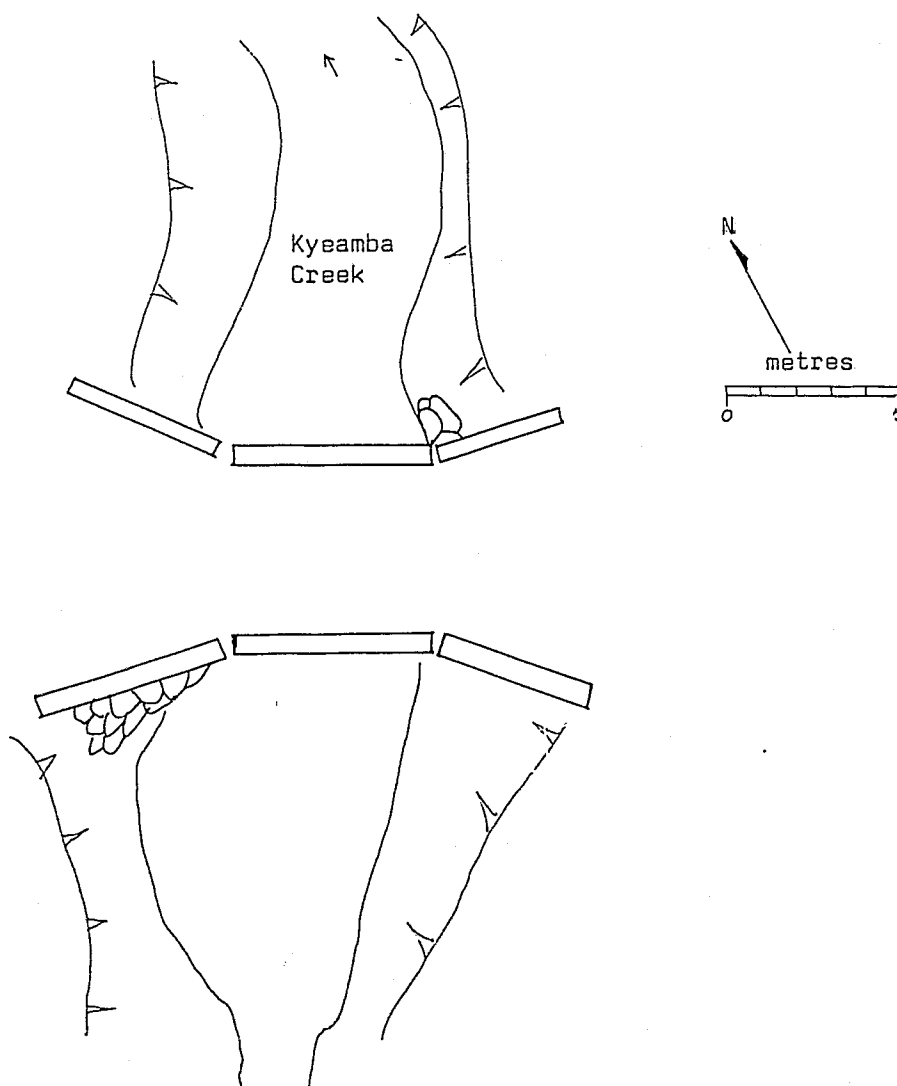
see page 22

MATERIALS:

Tree trunks restrained by iron straps, stone buttress upstream.

BACKGROUND:

The bridge is a simple but solid construction on a line of route that has been in use since Kyeamba was established. The current bridge was built in 1961 (A Palmer pers. com. 28 May 1980).



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 8 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Woolshed and Yards

GRID REFERENCE: 542 766

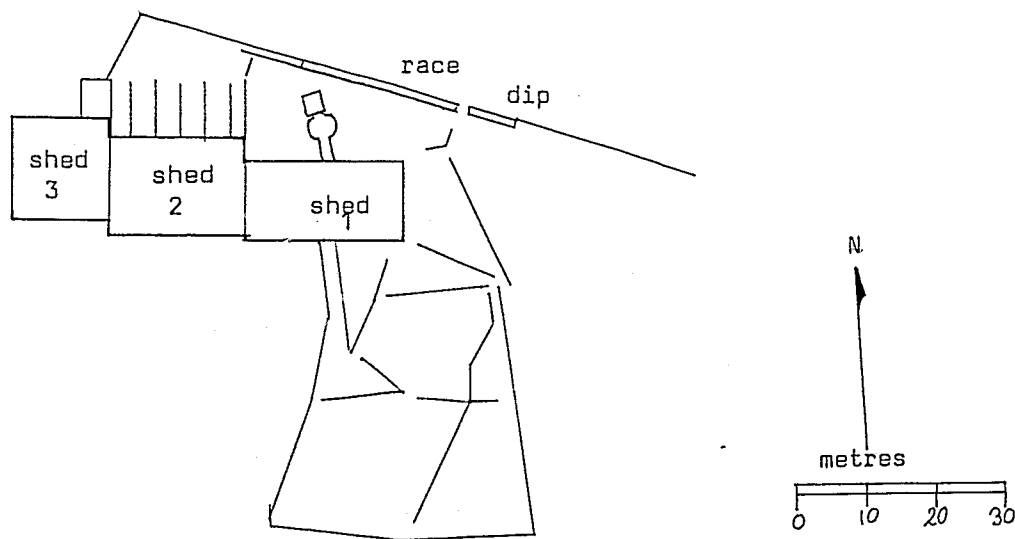
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 87°
(race: 103°)

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: see page 22

MATERIALS: Shed 1 has machine cut timber floor and frame, Shed 2 has a pole frame, both sheds have corrugated metal roof and weatherboard walls. Shed 3 is all steel with a tongue and groove timber floor.

BACKGROUND: The older part was almost certainly built by Alick Smith when he converted Kyeamba Station to a completely pastoral enterprise after 1879. It is essentially a covered pen with the shearing conducted in the middle shed. The third shed is a store and press. The yards were last extended by a concrete dip and race in 1964 (A Palmer pers. com. 28 May 1980).



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 9 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Shearers' quarters

GRID REFERENCE: 541 765

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 262°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

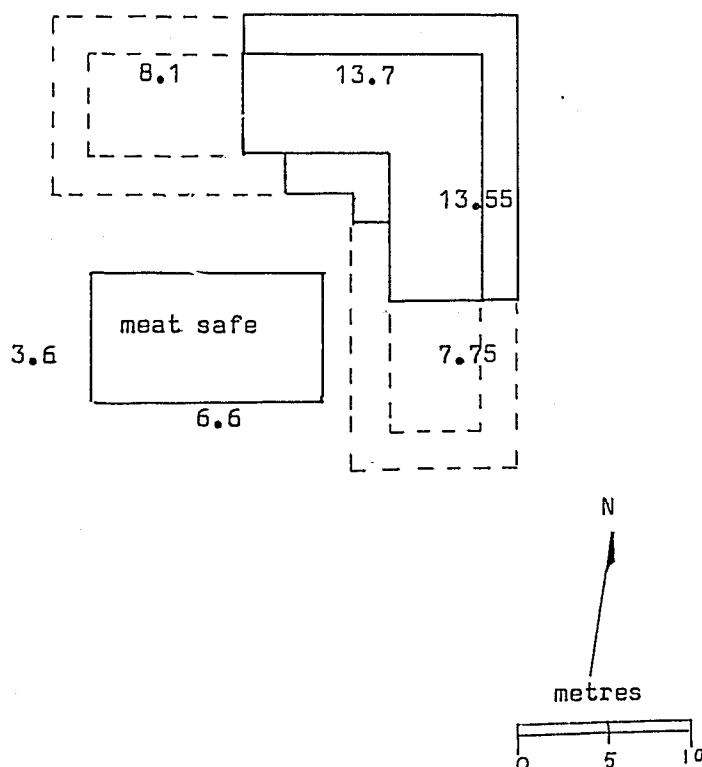
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 163°

Mt Kilgowlah: 32°

Port Phillip Road: 19 metres at 90°
see page 22

MATERIALS: Machine cut timber frame, weatherboard clad, fibro internal partitions; corrugated metal roof and verandah - no floor to verandah; internal floor is cement rendered brick.

BACKGROUND: Fair condition, has been shortened to 4 bedrooms in the west wing, a central living area and bath in the south wing. The timber construction matches buildings eg smith and tack room, from 1880's. Earliest locatable newspaper on the walls Australian 26 September 1931. The building was shortened in the 1950's (A Palmer 28 May 1930).



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 10 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Seedbin

GRID REFERENCE: 540 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 339°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 168°

Mt Kilgowlah: 45°

see page 22

MATERIALS: 36 steel plates (4 mm thick) bolted and welded together resting on a handmixed concrete platform; corrugated metal roof on a timber frame. It is a plain rectangle, 4.6 metres by 9.2 metres.

BACKGROUND: A nineteenth century prefabricated water tank introduced from the western Riverina about 1949 and converted to be a seed bin (A Palmer pers. com. 28 May 1980).

SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 11

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Cemetery

GRID REFERENCE: 539 767

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 157°
Mt Kilgowlah: 34°
see page 22

MATERIALS: Four granite headstones, two four rail fenceposts,
large rhododendron.

BACKGROUND: First recorded in 1853 with the note 'about 20 people
buried in area shaded'. It is now vestigial although still marked on
parish maps.

INSCRIPTIONS

1. "In Loving Memory of our dear mother ISABELLA JANE SMITH (nee) MAIR
born at Tooma 22nd June 1859 Died 7th February 1924. 'At Rest'".
2. "In Memory Of JOHN SMITH died 23 rd August 1879 Also ANNE WILDE his
wife. Died October 19th 1886 aged 81 years. They landed in Sydney in
1832 and were pioneers of Kyeamba having settled here in 1837".
3. "Erected in memory of THOMAS SMITH who died 2nd August 1855 Aged 20
years. Four brothers who died in their infancy".
4. "Erected To the Memory of ALICK son of JOHN & ANN SMITH born at
Kyeamba on February 19th 1848 died at Wagga on January 14th 1919 aged
71 years".

Headstones 2 and 4 are polished pink granite carved in the same script and
appear to be recent nb Ann/Anne. A teacher and twenty schoolchildren are
believed to have been buried here after an influenza epidemic in the early
twentieth century (A Palmer pers. com. 31 January 1980).

SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 12 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Quarry

GRID REFERENCE: 540 769

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 69°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

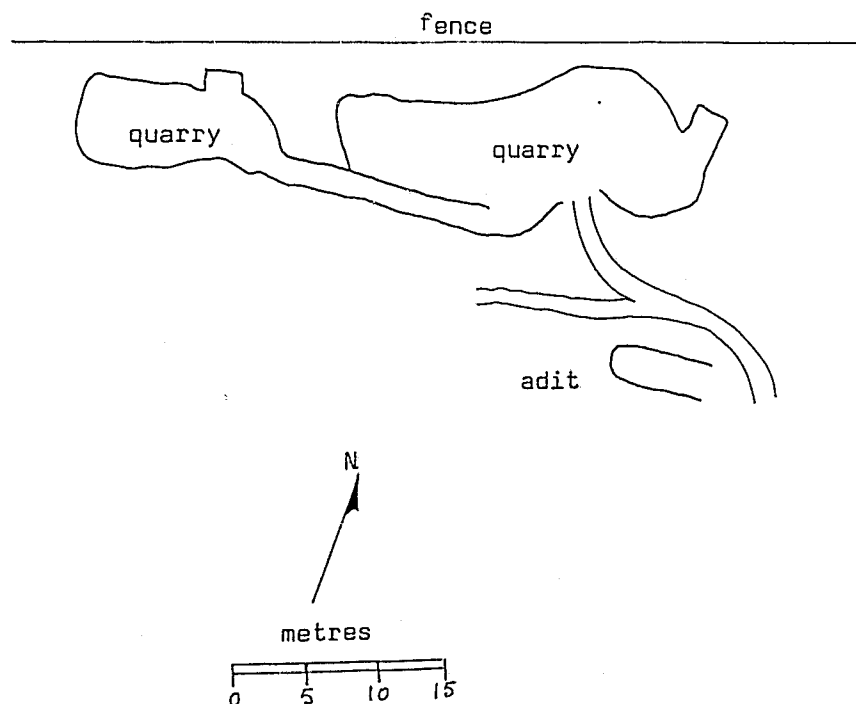
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 157°

Peak at 565 772: 68°

see page 22

MATERIALS: Clean edged granite terraces, linear grooves on exposed rock surfaces, access track.

BACKGROUND: Probable source for homestead, stable and winepress. No other quarries were found in the area so this one may also have supplied material to site KY 1 (1848), KY 3 and site KY 7.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 13 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Cowbail

GRID REFERENCE: 541 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 161°

Peak at 565 772: 74°

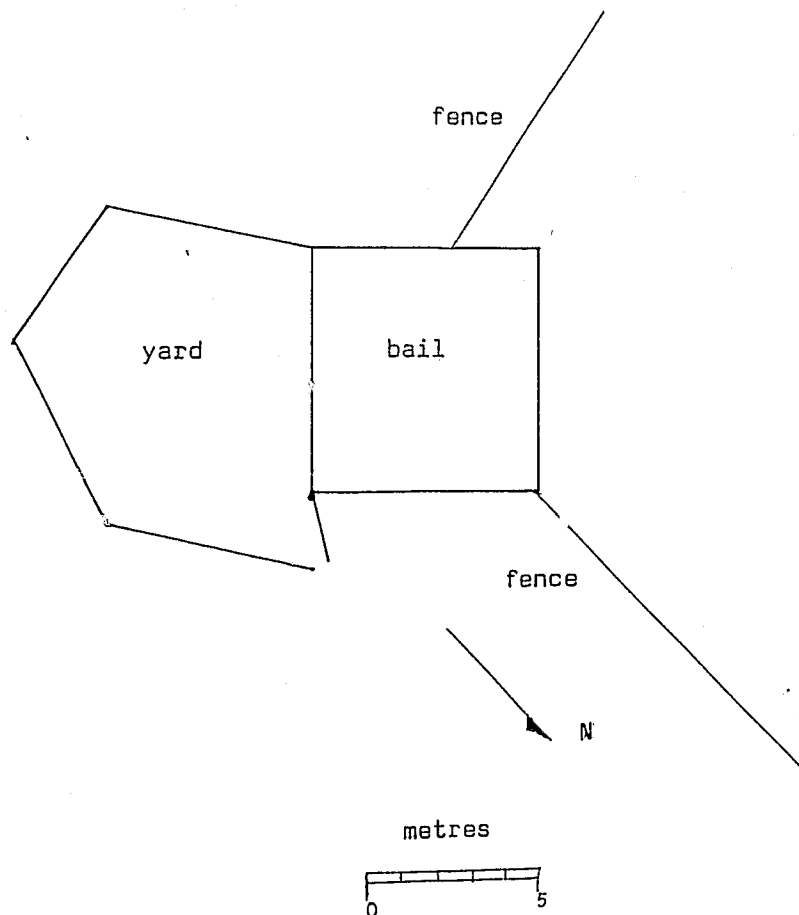
See page 22

MATERIALS:

Pole construction; roughly formed tree trunk bearers resting on an exposed rock sheet. Sides and partitions are mortised 3 rail, east bail is partly floored with cement rendered sandstock brick. Roof and 2 sides are clad in corrugated metal.

BACKGROUND:

Length of service is unknown but the use of the vineyard as a dairy paddock must post date 1879. The structure is in good order, the chock and loy yard having been recently rebuilt.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 14 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Stockyard

GRID REFERENCE: 543 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS: Ramp 267°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

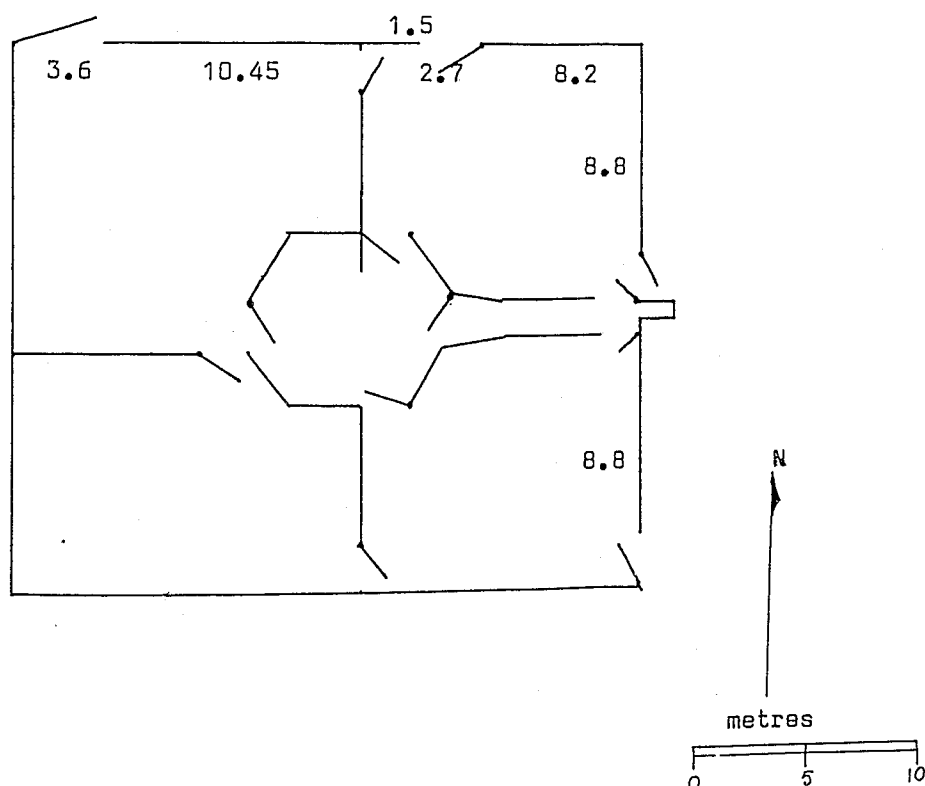
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 137°

Kilgowlah east: 21°

see page 22

MATERIALS: Steel rails, concrete ramp, yard surfaced with river sand and crushed brick.

BACKGROUND: Recent construction, in use.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 15 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Stable II

GRID REFERENCE: 543 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 360°

(CMA 1:25,000)

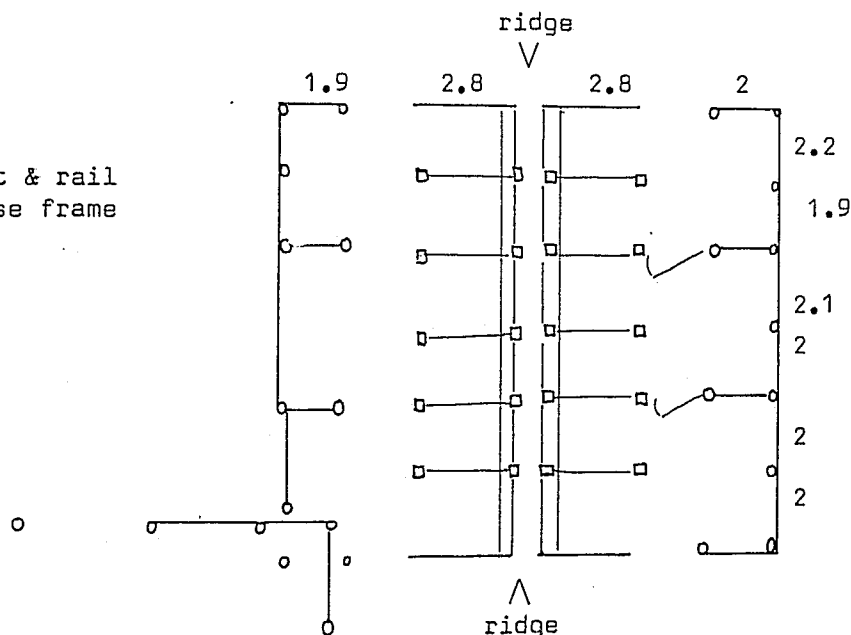
Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 165°
Peak at 565 772: 72°
see page 22

MATERIALS: Post and 3 rail exterior at east and west, enclosing the frame of an incomplete weatherboard building with its roofline broken to cover the post and rail areas. Internal gates and galvanised sheet metal feed troughs are fitted.

BACKGROUND: A post and rail horse yard converted c 1880's into covered loose boxes by the addition of a house frame having twelve compartments and a central passage. Is now used for storing timber.

note:
○ = post & rail
□ = house frame



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 16 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Hayshed

GRID REFERENCE: 543 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 82°

(CMA 1:25,000)

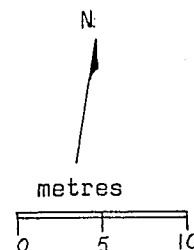
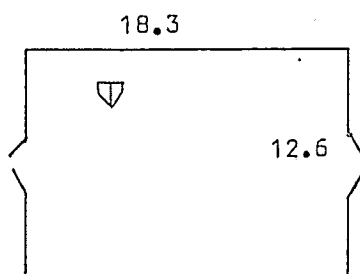
Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 160°
Peak 565 772: 62°
see page 22

MATERIALS: Mixed frame of poles and machine cut timber, clad in corrugated metal; dormer entrance on north face; no ceiling or floor.

BACKGROUND: Good order, same construction as equipment shed
(see page 5).

fence



COUNTY: Wynyard
ITEM: Sawmill

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

GRID REFERENCE:
(CMA 1:25,000)

543 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 270°

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS:

Mt Ratler: 162°

Peak at 565 772: 33°

Hayshed 25 metres at 180°

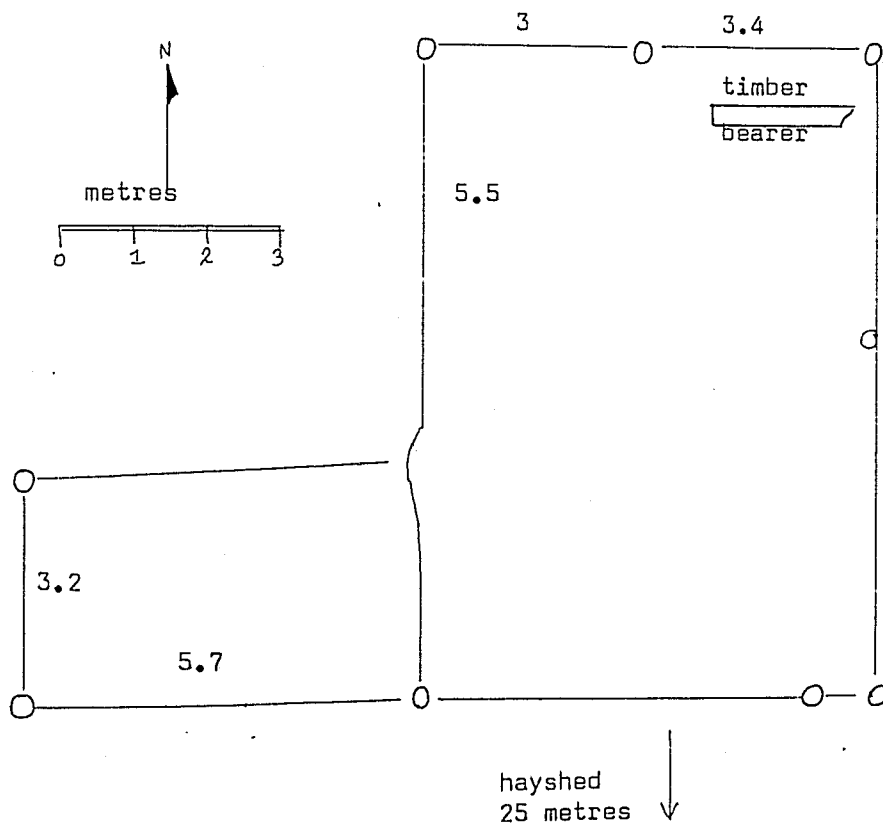
see page 22

MATERIALS:

Two soil platforms, 9 postholes and a timber bearer.

BACKGROUND:

The soil marks disrupt the line of terraces of the 1847 vineyard. The sawmill was an innovation by Alick Smith. It is believed to have prepared the materials for the buildings on pages 6, 8, 9, 15, 21, and the dormitory attached to the winepress.



SITE: KY 14
PAGE: 18 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Manager's House

GRID REFERENCE: 542 769

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 178°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 155°

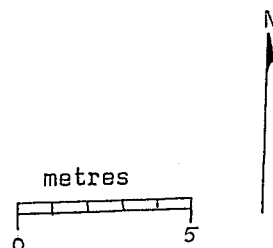
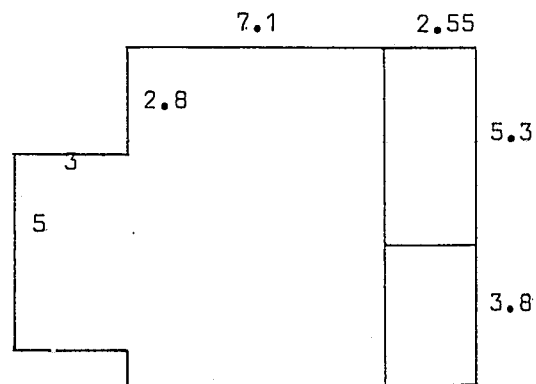
Peak at 565 772: 66°

Adjacent power pole 2346

see page 22

MATERIALS: Weatherboard on machine sawn timber frame, internal partitions and ceilings tongue and groove, concrete floored verandah partly enclosed, corrugated metal gable roof, modern c 1950 rendered concrete wet area at west.

BACKGROUND: Good order, garden is now reduced but formerly intruded upon vine terraces, which suggests that the building -and others like it eg Smith group - post date the cessation of wine making in 1879.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 19 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Equipment shed and fowl run

GRID REFERENCE: 544 769

SITE'S LONG AXIS: Shed 284°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

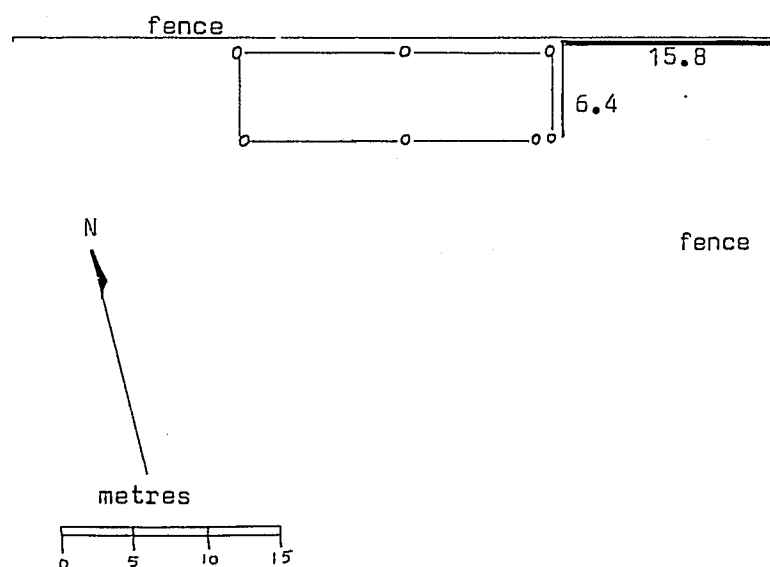
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 170°

Peak at 565 772: 80°

See page 22

MATERIALS: Shed is corrugated metal on mixed frame of poles and machine sawn timber. Fowl run comprises former telegraph poles studded with nails for retaining wire.

BACKGROUND: Shed is in good condition and relates to the hayshed (see page 16). Fowl run is vestigial and relates to late occupancy of the nearby residence (see page 18).



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 20 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Blacksmith group

GRID REFERENCE: 544 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS: Tack room: 91°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

Smith: 90°

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Kilgowlah: 27°

Residence: 358°

Peak at 565 372: 65°

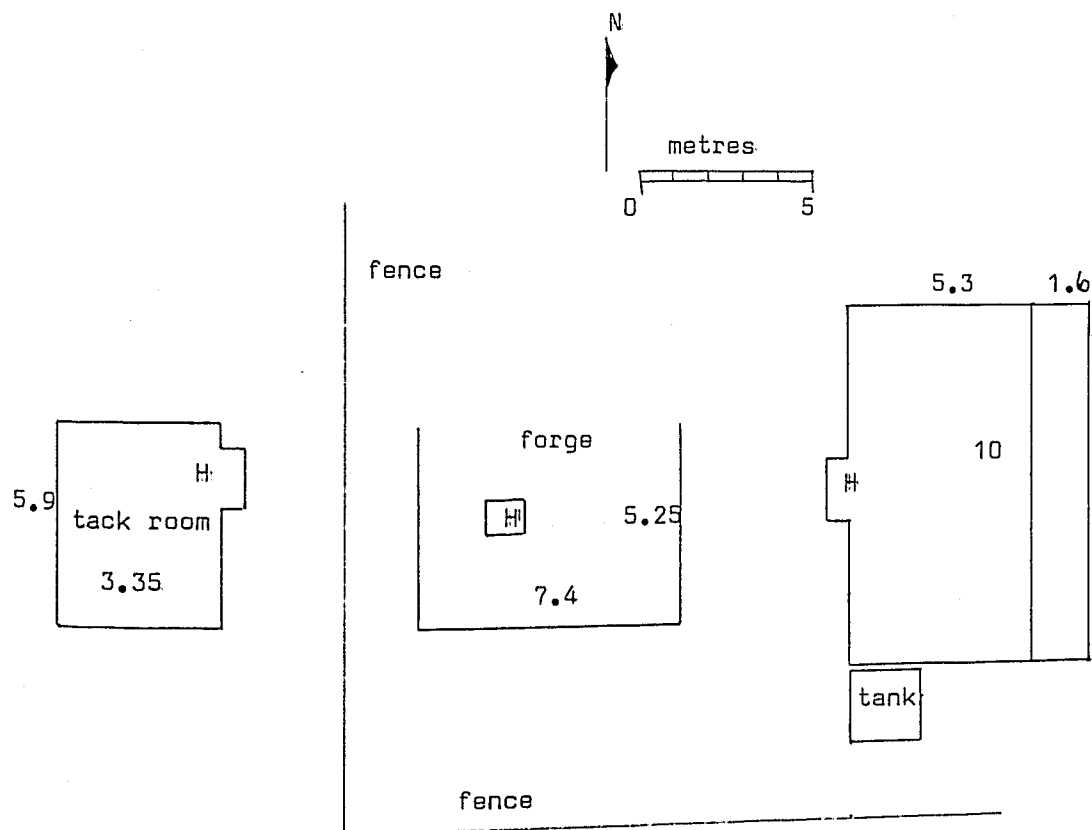
see page 22

MATERIALS: Tack room: weatherboard on machine sawn timber frame (rose head forged nails), timber floor, walls lined with tongue and groove oregon. Hearth is cement mortared machine made brick.

Smith: as above but open on one side, has no lining or floor, wall plates rest on brick.

Residence: as for tack room but internal lining and partitions are fibro; verandah has timber floor.

BACKGROUND: Part of the 1880's constructions but not used regularly since the 1940's. Tack room timber is sound but hearth and flue have collapsed. Smithy is in poor condition, hearth has collapsed but flue is intact and bellows are in situ. Residence is in poor condition.



SITE: KY 14

PAGE: 21 of 22

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 2

ITEM: Shed soil marks

GRID REFERENCE: 540 769 and 542 768

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page 22

MATERIALS: Two small platforms, one near the cow bail is congruent with the vineyard terraces, the other near the sawmill cuts across a terrace.

BACKGROUND: No record or folk memory.

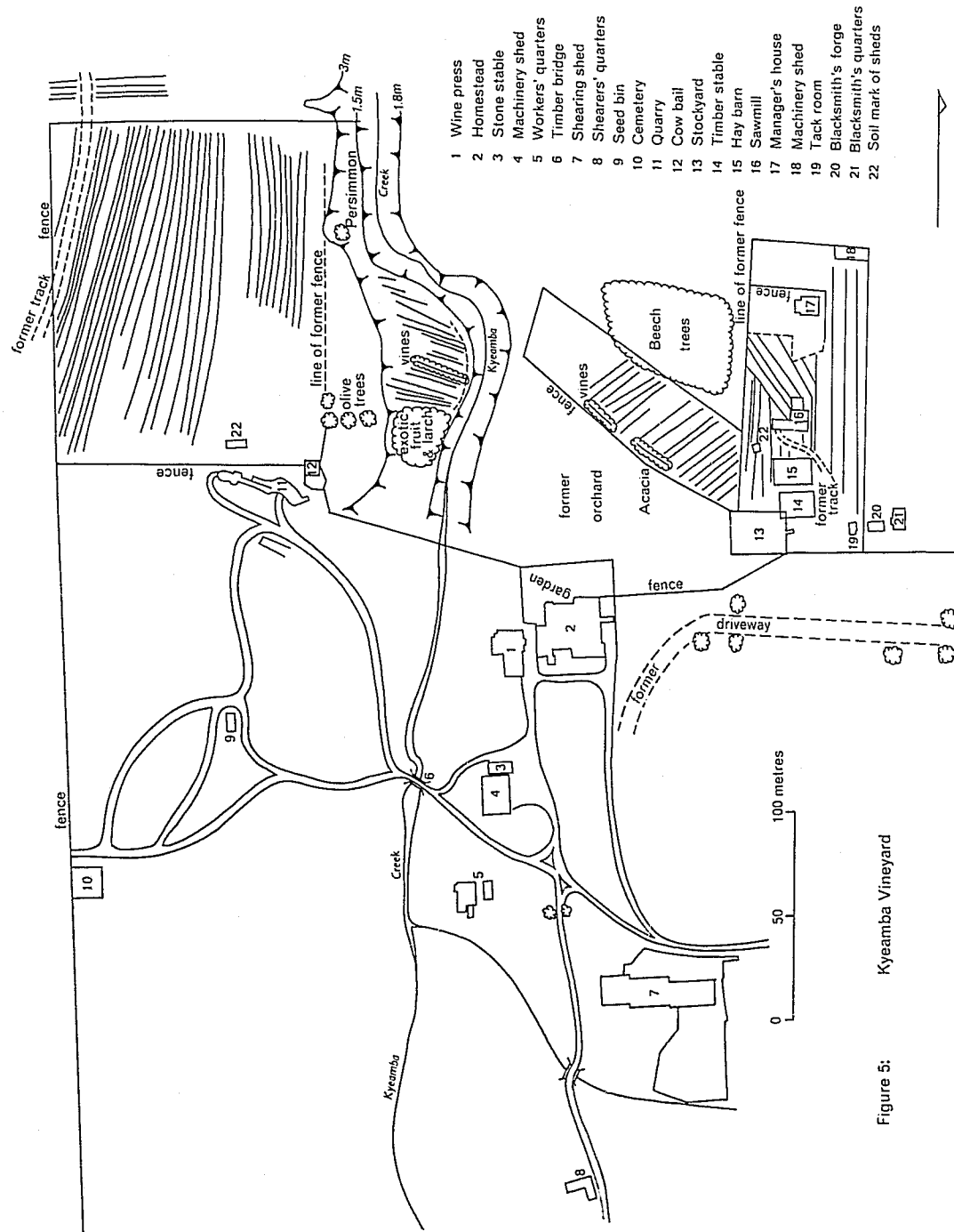


Figure 5: Kyeamba Vineyard

SITE: KY 15

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Murraguldrie

PORTION: 48

ITEM: Disused Tumbarumba road

GRID REFERENCE: 559 779 to 558 757

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 186°

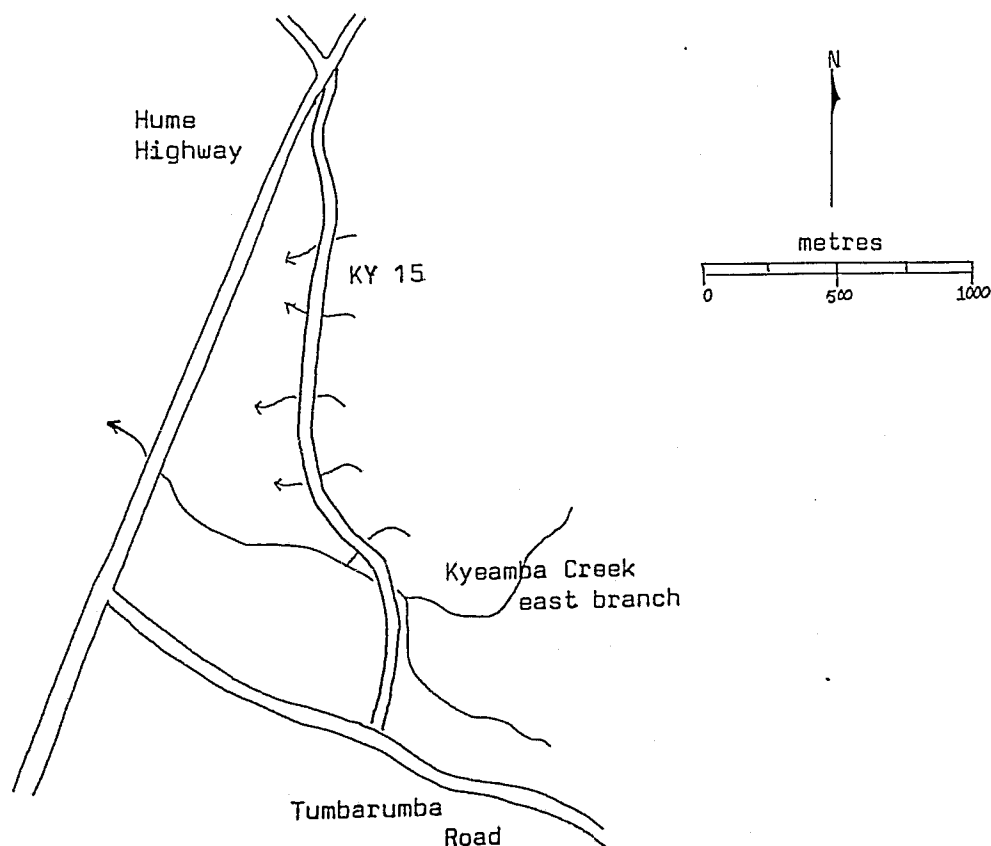
(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Begins 100 m south of junction Wagga road/Hume Highway, joins present Tumbarumba road at 558 757. Visible from the air as a line of trees and readily deduced on parish maps from the shape of Portions 14, 43 and 51.

MATERIALS: Terrace, 5 m wide (variable) metalled with broken granite, discontinuously lined by Box trees (*D. Melliadora*). Crosses five culverts (one timber, four of stone buttressed concrete pipe) and a bridge.

BACKGROUND: Public road from Wagga Wagga to Tumbarumba via Kyeamba junction. Origin is uncertain but a line of route existed by 1869 when a variation of route at Alfredtown is recorded (Wagga Wagga Advertiser 27 January 1869). It was metalled by June 1908 (note on plan of Kyeamba Portion 39) although superseded by the present line of road. It was gazetted closed 14 January 1903 but was not abandoned until after bridge collapse in 1939 (M O'Connor pers. com. 22 April 1980). The reserve was gazetted to G M Angel 20 January 1956. It remains traversable for most of its length of 2.3 km. It was one of several routes between Kyeamba and Tumbarumba (see KY 6, KY 14).



SITE: KY 16

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Murraguldrie

PORTION: 48

ITEM: Creek crossing

GRID REFERENCE: 558 763

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

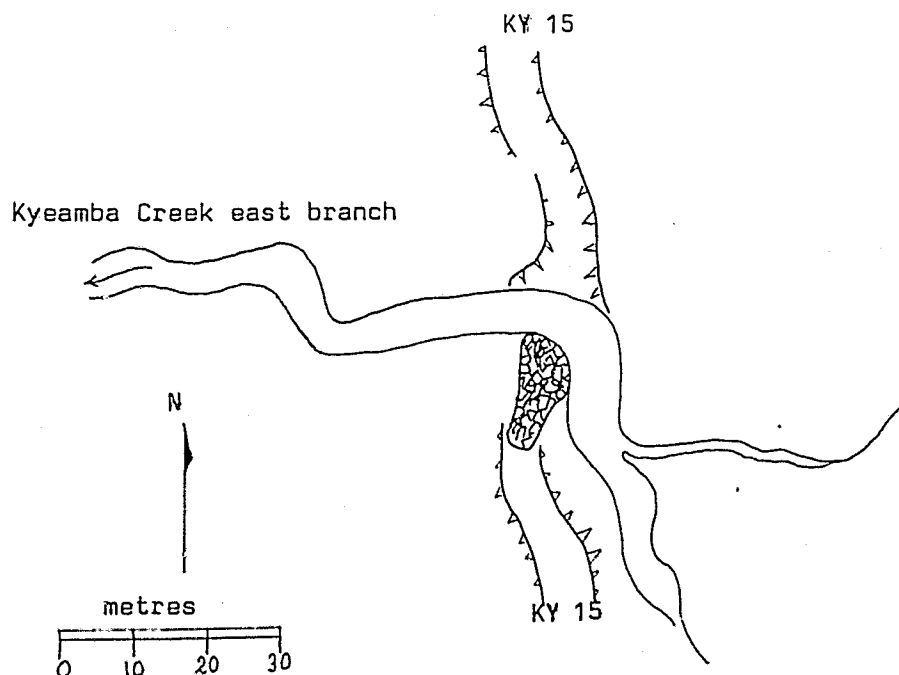
(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 187°

MATERIALS: Truncated road platform and collapsed pier of mortared granite. It was originally built as a rubble filled timber frame and road bed.

BACKGROUND: Single pier constructed (date unknown) after an earlier unmetalled crossing, upstream, had eroded. Remembered as a low level crossing at the nick of an 8 feet (2.5 m) deep gully in 1936. (M O'Connor pers. com. 22 April 1980). Continued erosion caused collapse in 1939; gully is now c 6 m deep. The cement mortared spring and arch lie in the gully bottom, the rubble approach survives on the south bank.



SITE: KY 17

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: TSR 106805

ITEM: Quarry

GRID REFERENCE: 557 779

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

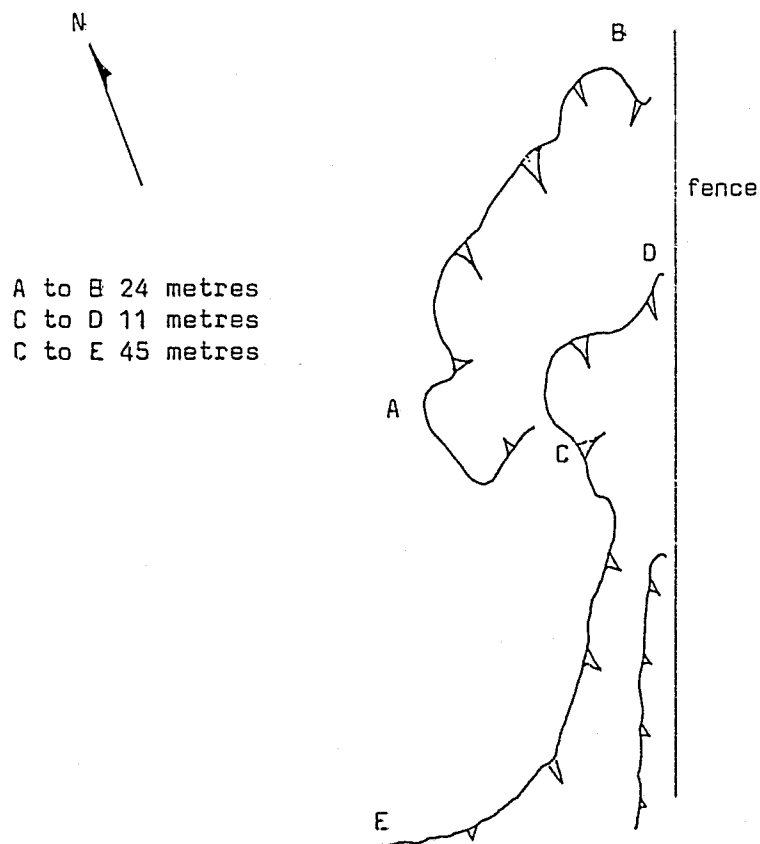
(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 180°
Mt Kilgowlah: 29°

MATERIALS: Two incised terraces, c 2.8 metres deep.

BACKGROUND: Site quarried for road metal by Kyeamba Shire during the 1930's and 1940's (M O'Connor pers. com. 22 April 1980). Access from the south over-rides the Port Phillip road (KY 8).



SITE: KY 18

PAGE: 1 of 4

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 58

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 559 779

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Kilgowlah: 25°

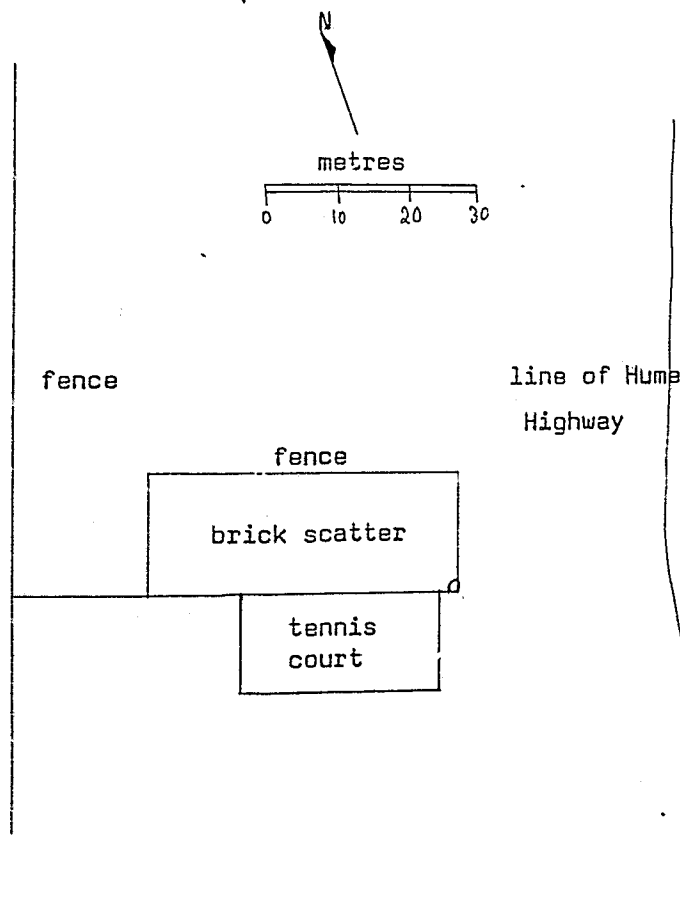
Minor peak at 561 777: 165°

MATERIALS:

Brick piers, asbestos sheet, corrugated iron,
timber gables.

BACKGROUND:

R W Bye built a residence here in 1953 (L.B. 56/484) which became the manager's house for Collier's (later Shell Oil) petrol station in 1956. A survey on 16 December 1953 noted a fibro cottage, valued in 1956 at £2500. The site was deserted by 1965 and cleared in 1971. The site was further bulldozed 1980 and will be obliterated by Hume Highway extensions in 1983.



SITE: KY 18

PAGE: 2 of 4

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 7

ITEM: Petrol Station

GRID REFERENCE: 558 778

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 23°

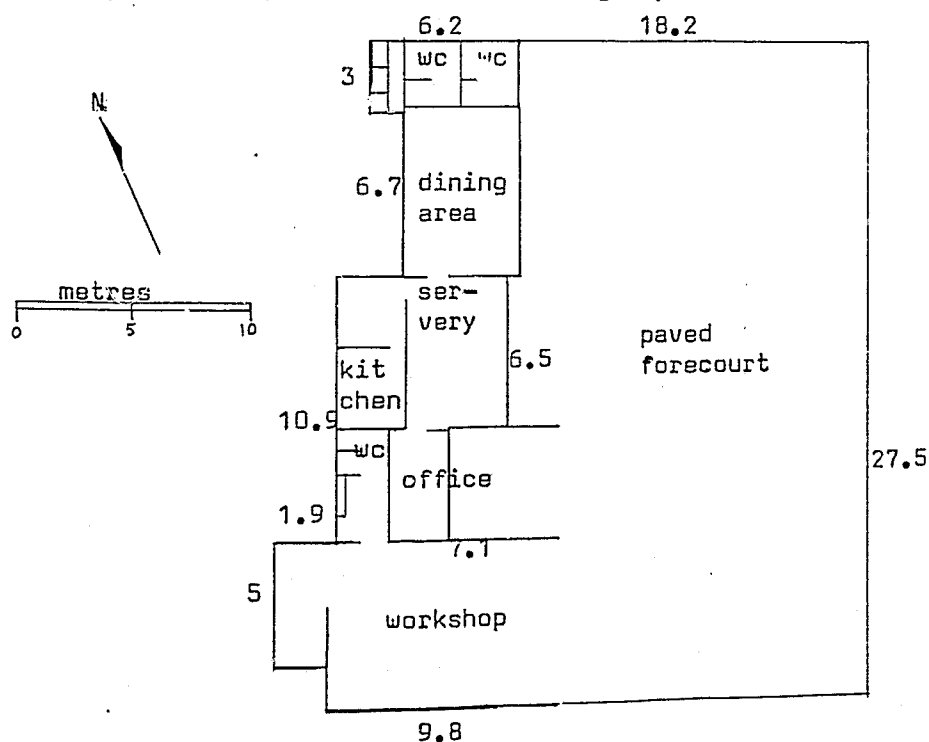
(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 180°
Mt Kilgowlah: 25°

MATERIALS: Concrete base and forecourt, brick footings with threaded steel ties for prefab walls; glazed earthenware pipes, linoleum tiles.

BACKGROUND: Portion 7 was reserved for a Post Office 31 December 1908; PO actually operated from site LY 19, so Portion 7 was sold to R A Fitzgerald as part of an agricultural small holding (Gazette 1 September 1912). R W Bye was appointed Kyeamba Post Master in 1943 and ran the PO and a manual telephone exchange from a new cottage on Portion 7. This was replaced by a truck park, workshop, petrol bowlers and dormitory built by Collier's Interstate Transport in 1954. The bowlers and workshop had been installed by Bye (who ran a local trucking business) in 1947. The whole was valued at £2350. Shell Oil Co. acquired the site in 1956 and erected the building whose remains are now visible. (sources L.B. 56/584 and 56/585). The site has been a DMR gravel dump since 1971 and will shortly be incorporated in the Hume Highway.



SITE: KY 18

PAGE: 3 of 4

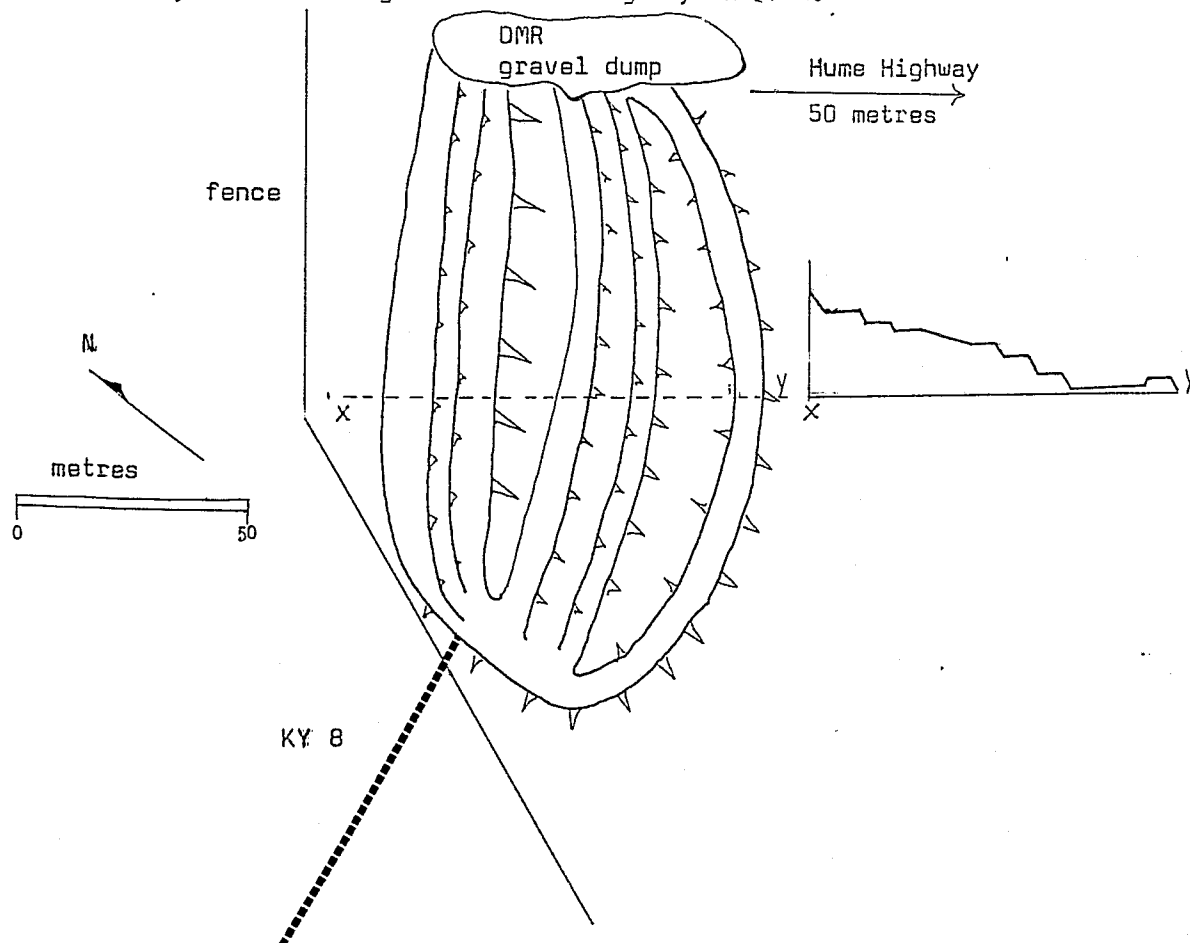
COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba
ITEM: Truck park
GRID REFERENCE: 558 778
(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS:

PORTION: 58
(formerly 30)

SITE'S LONG AXIS:
curved, chord on terrace
6: 240°

MATERIALS: Earth terraces, partly metalled; macadamised
perimeter track; glazed earthenware pipes for drainage towards dam.

BACKGROUND: Site overlies the Port Phillip road (KY 8). Parking
bays were constructed by Collier's Interstate Transport in 1954 in anticipation of being granted a perpetual business lease. This was refused and the entire holding was purchased by Shell Oil Co. in 1956. The parking bays were valued at £496 on 11 July 1956 but apparently were not used after this time (sources L.B. 56/484, 56/485). Terraces will be obliterated by the widening of the Hume Highway in 1963.



SITE: KY 18

PAGE: 4 of 4

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

ITEM: Water tank bases

PORTION: 58

GRID REFERENCE: 559 779

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 30°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mt Ratler: 183°
Mt Kilgowlah: 28°

MATERIALS:

Rendered concrete platform with seven raised circles.
Platform is 18.5 m. by 3.1 m. It is at 'X' on page 3

BACKGROUND:

Erected as water supply for truck park; tanks
removed 1971 (L.B. 56/585).

SITE: KY 19

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 39

ITEM: House

GRID REFERENCE: 560 781

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 39°

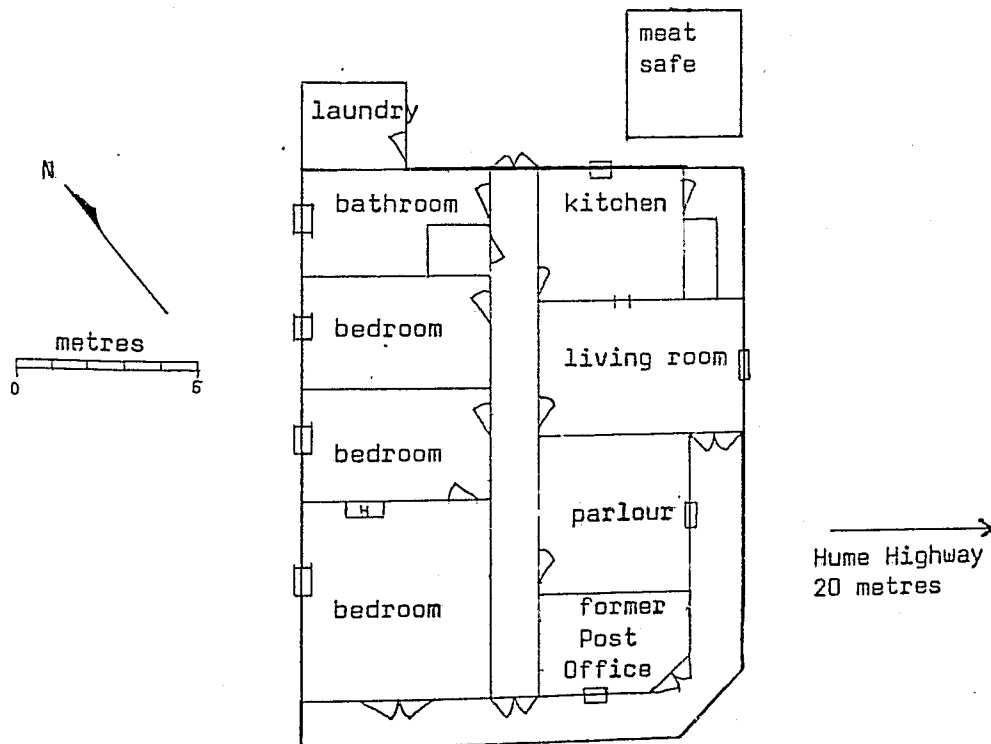
(CMA 1:25,000)

Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Adjacent northwest corner of junction
Wagga road and Hume Highway.

MATERIALS: Weatherboard clad machine sawn timber frame; corrugated metal roof; round timber piles; tongue and groove oregon floor and ceiling; pressed metal internal walls in two patterns (separated in living/dining by timber dado); half timber walls in bedrooms; kitchen and wet area asbestos lined. Chimneys are machine made brick on a mortared granite base (timber revetting beneath kitchen hearth). Verandah is concrete rendered brick with metal pipe stanchions. All west and south facing window glass is stencilled in bird and flower patterns.

BACKGROUND: Erected as a hotel in 1908 by J J Bell but licence not granted. Until about 1941 was the midday halt for the Tumbarumba mail coach. Still functions as terminus for school buses. Post Office and telephone exchange 1908-1941 in alternation with KY 18. Occupied and in good order; exceptional detailing, almost no modification in 70 years. Will be demolished during widening of highway in 1983.



SITE: KY 20

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Kyeamba

PORTION: 90, 128

ITEM: Westby Road

GRID REFERENCE: 542 752

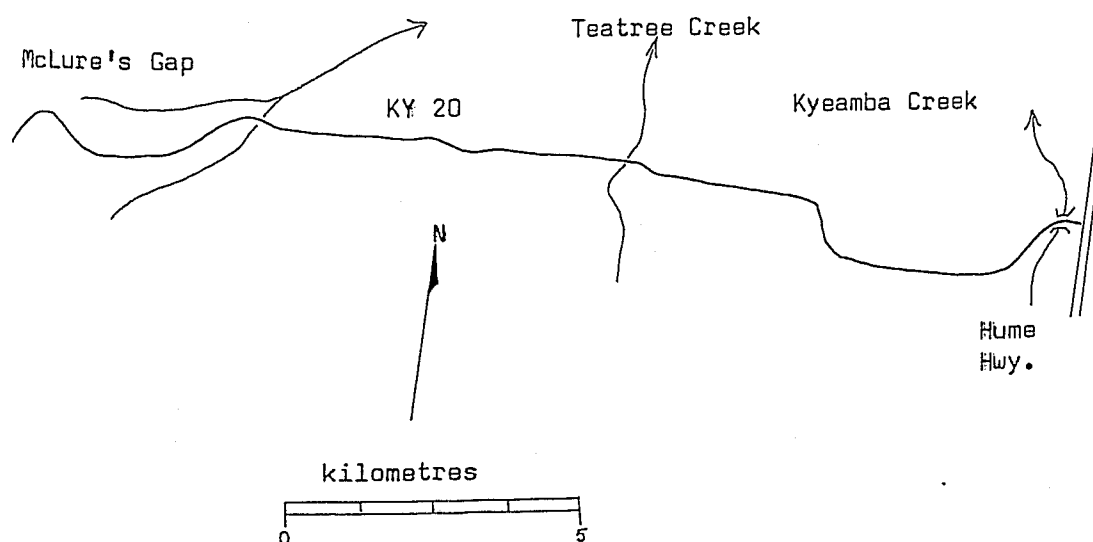
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 270°

(CMA 1:25,000) Kyeamba 8427-III-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Begins as entry to 'Koinglo West'.

MATERIALS: Unsurfaced terrace, partly tree-lined, timber bridge across Kyeamba Creek.

BACKGROUND: Origin is unknown but the track is evident by the late middle nineteenth century. It was not recorded by Townsend in 1848. It connects the Billabong Plain to the Snowy Mountains summer grazing via Westby, Kyeamba and Tumbarumba. It also gives access to the Westby tin and goldfield and to the former Pulletop rail head. Diebert's unlicensed wine shack (KY 9) stood beside it from 1917 to the early 1930's. The route is clearly marked by trees west of McClure's Gap. It remains in use as a property access track.



SITE: LBB 1

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 119

ITEM: Mine

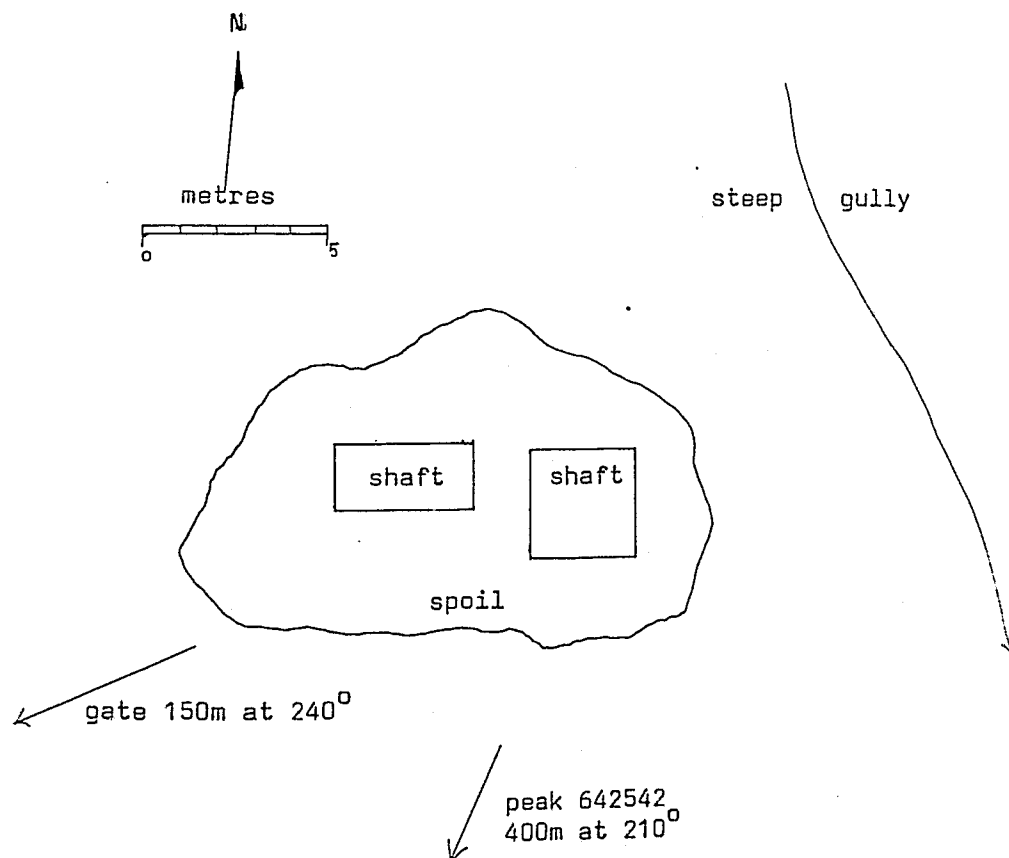
GRID REFERENCE: 543 643 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 85°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 509 655: 290°
Mine is on the edge of a saddle on the
north east flank of peak 542 642.

MATERIALS: Two rubbish filled shafts with a collar
of broken granite.

BACKGROUND: A small operation with no trace of the stamper
battery noted on the 1956 Parish Map - possibly a confusion with the
workings of Billabong Gold N.L. (PGL 2) on Portion 93 (not recorded,
access refused).



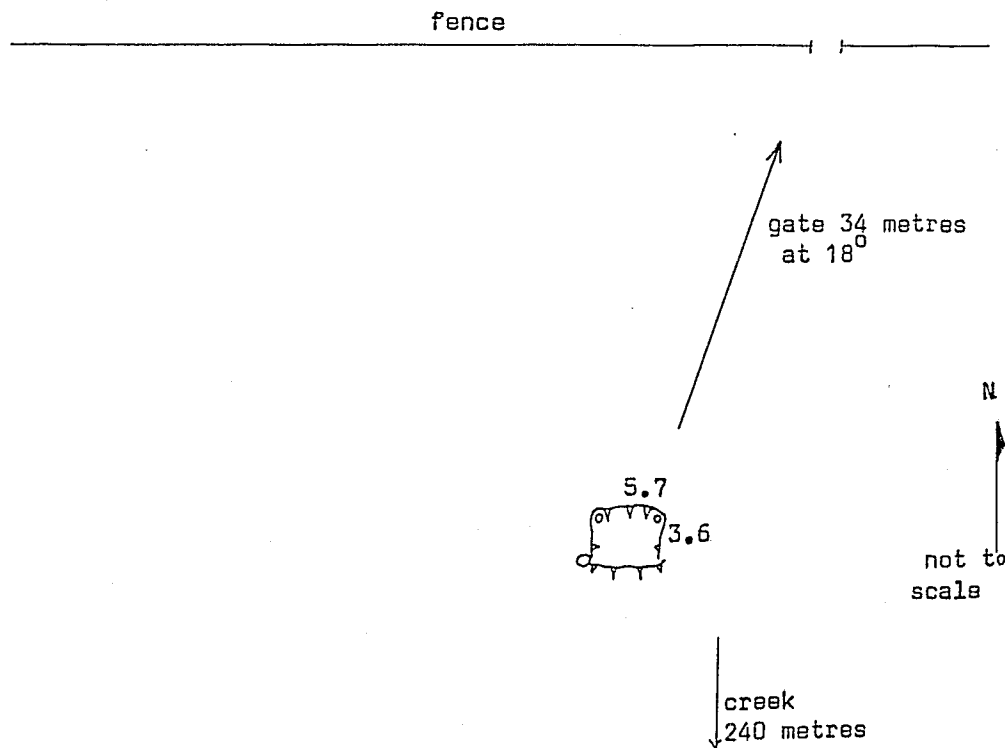
SITE: LBB 2

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 119
ITEM: Platform
GRID REFERENCE: 535 641 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 2°
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 218°
Peak at 509 655: 286°

MATERIALS: Soil platform on a gentle, south facing slope near head of valley. Platform is incised into slope at rear and raised 15 cm at front. There is one clear pasthole.

BACKGROUND: No record or folk memory.



SITE: LBB 3

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Carabost

PORTION: 1

ITEM: Site of Mitchell's Station (Little Billabong)

GRID REFERENCE: 501 613

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 90°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Sugarloaf: 40°

Tumbarumba Road 24 m at 180°

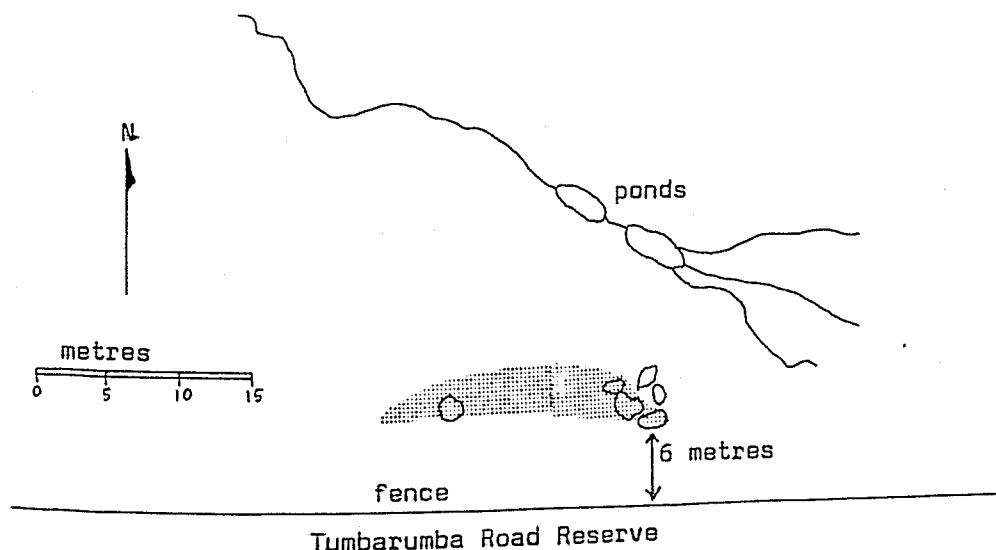
Road culvert: 250°

MATERIALS:

Scatter of granite and shale interspersed with broken glass and transfer printed ceramics.

BACKGROUND:

Noted on T S Townsend's survey for the Great South Road c 1848 (M.L. A.1 M.156.1427). Lease passed from Mrs Mitchell to Mr Sherwin, then, via a financial involvement of T H Mate, to William Henry Williams (Crowe family papers). Design of present station home-
stead (not recorded, permission withheld) 3 km north of this site, suggests that this site was abandoned when the station became a McLaurin property in the 1890's. No folk memory or portion plan survives. Site is vestigial, having been ploughed as a firebreak. The whole paddock has been ploughed for pasture improvement. There is no sign of the small vineyard recorded by the Australian Town & Country Journal in 1872.



SITE: LBB 4

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung

PORTION: 84 (R 55491)

ITEM: Public Hall and tennis courts

GRID REFERENCE: 480 613

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 348°

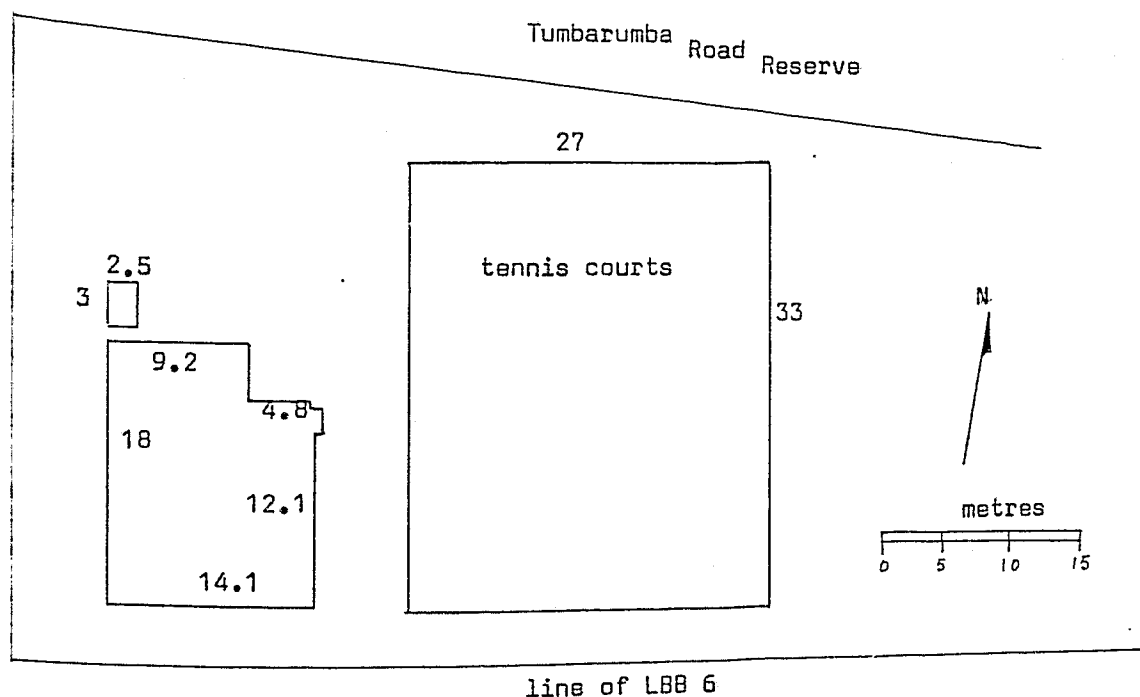
(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: At the nexus of road diversion,
Lunt's Sugarloaf: 70°

MATERIALS: Hall is corrugated iron balloon frame on concrete piers with cement mortar brick chimney; gravel tennis courts are surrounded by chicken wire attached to 5 m timber posts.

BACKGROUND: The hall was constructed by voluntary labour 1926-1927 and the timber floor fitted by a professional carpenter (J MacNeill pers. com. 8 January 1980). The hall is in good order but the tennis courts have not been used for many years. In conjunction with the hall a Public Recreation Reserve was proclaimed nearby on Portion 7 and a cricket pitch installed. The reserve became marshy and was abandoned after major roadworks in 1968.



SITE: LBB 5

PAGE: 1 of 3

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 84

ITEM: Small holding

GRID REFERENCE: 479 613

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

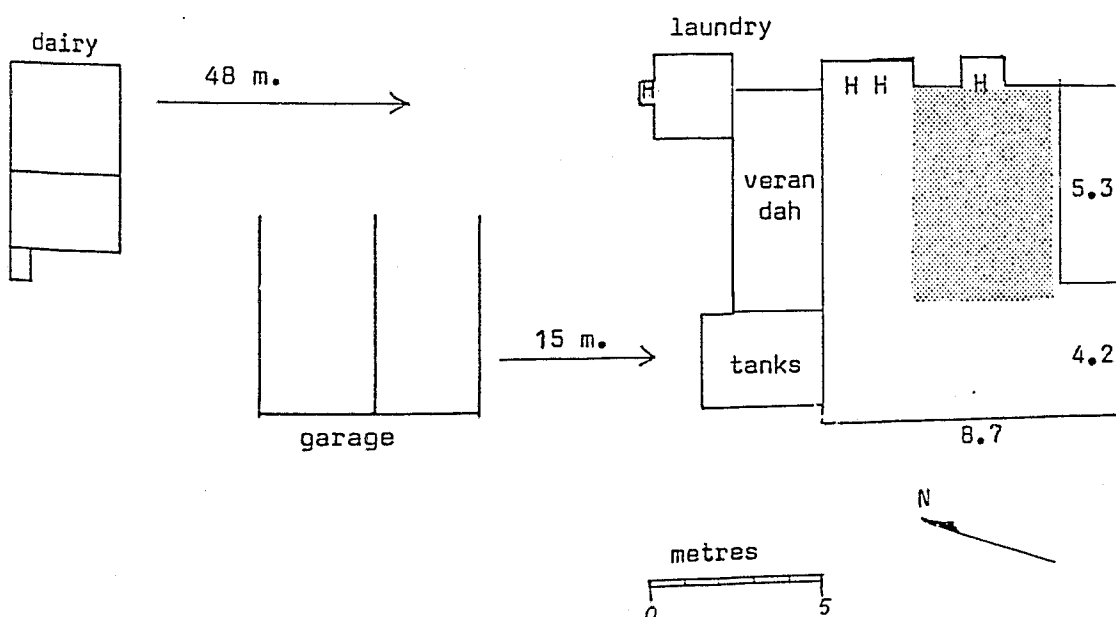
(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: East bank of Little Billabong Creek
Lunt's Sugarloaf: 60°

MATERIALS: A triangular portion of creek flat (6 acres; 2.4 hectares) with numerous soil marks and several structures.

BACKGROUND: At various times this has been a stock reserve and creek crossing, a dairy farm a general store and Post Office and a weekend small holding. The dairy, store and Post Office were established in 1926 (Special Lease 26.12) when the earlier store and Post Office in Rial's inn burned down. The store and Post Office are visible as the nucleus of the dwelling (dotted on sketch). The farm was burned out in 1952 and little of it remains. The portion is now a weekend farmlet for a Holbrook based owner.



COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 84

ITEM: Cowbail

GRID REFERENCE: 479 613

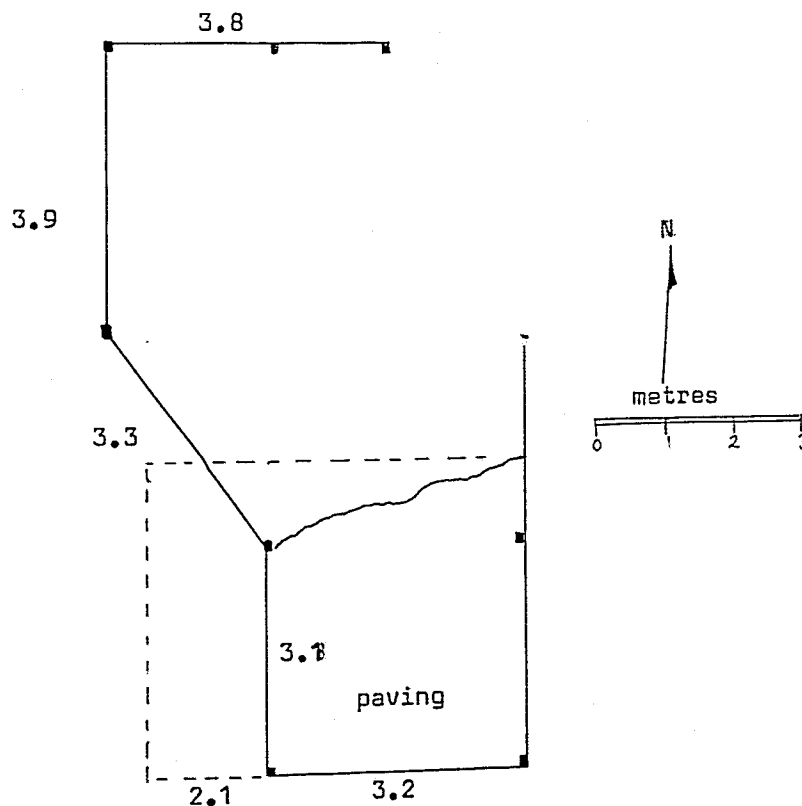
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 174°

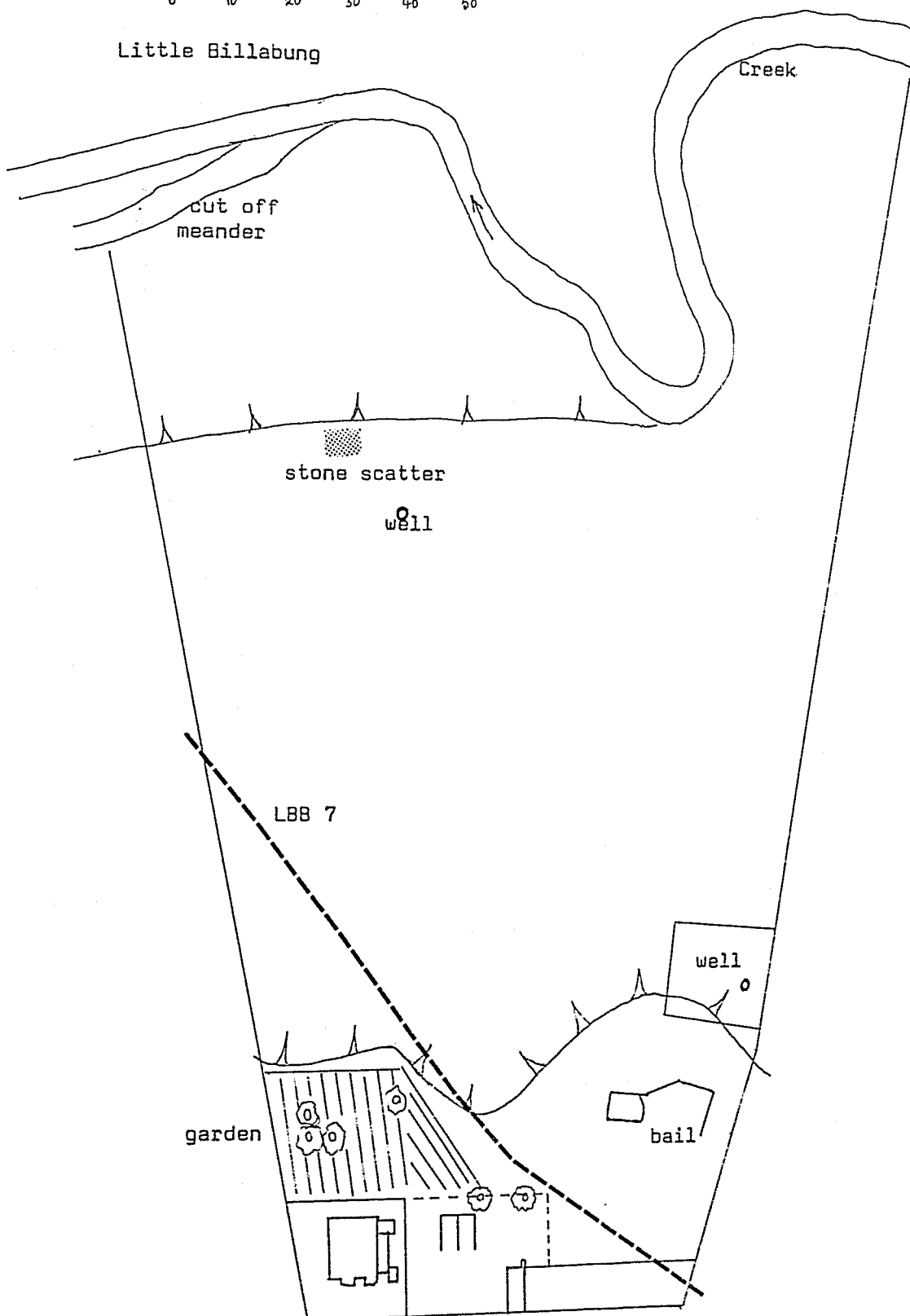
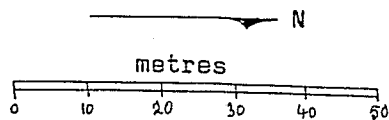
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 68°
House 45 m at 161°

MATERIALS: Floor is lightly fired machine made brick surfaced with bitumen then resurfaced with concrete. Bail is a mixture of poles and machine cut timber clad in corrugated metal.

BACKGROUND: Dairy farm was established 1926 (Special Lease 26.12) and surveyed 5 February 1940 following Conditional Purchase application 39.1 (Messrs Campbell and Woodland, file LB 39.214). The farm was burned out in 1952; the bail is in fair condition and is one of the few remnants of the farm.





SITE: LBB 6

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung

PORTION: Road Reserve
284

ITEM: Road and Bridge

GRID REFERENCE: 477 613

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 75°

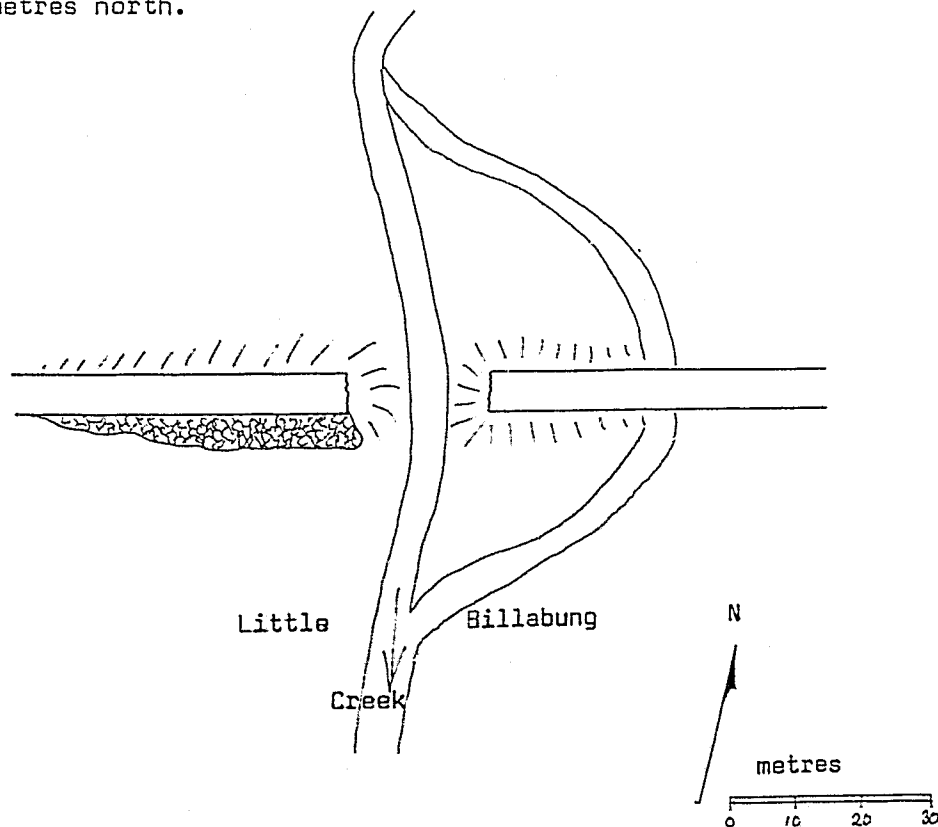
(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 65°

MATERIALS: Bitumen road surface on raised bed having a stone retaining wall on the south side. Timber stumps remain of the bridge.

BACKGROUND: The Little Billabung Creek was diverted to avoid a sharp bend when the road and bridge were constructed about 1929. This was the second creek crossing, the first had been south of Rial's inn (see LBB 7). The bridge was abandoned in 1965 and the road was moved 500 metres north.



SITE: LBB 7

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 60

ITEM: Road and bridge

GRID REFERENCE: 475 612

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

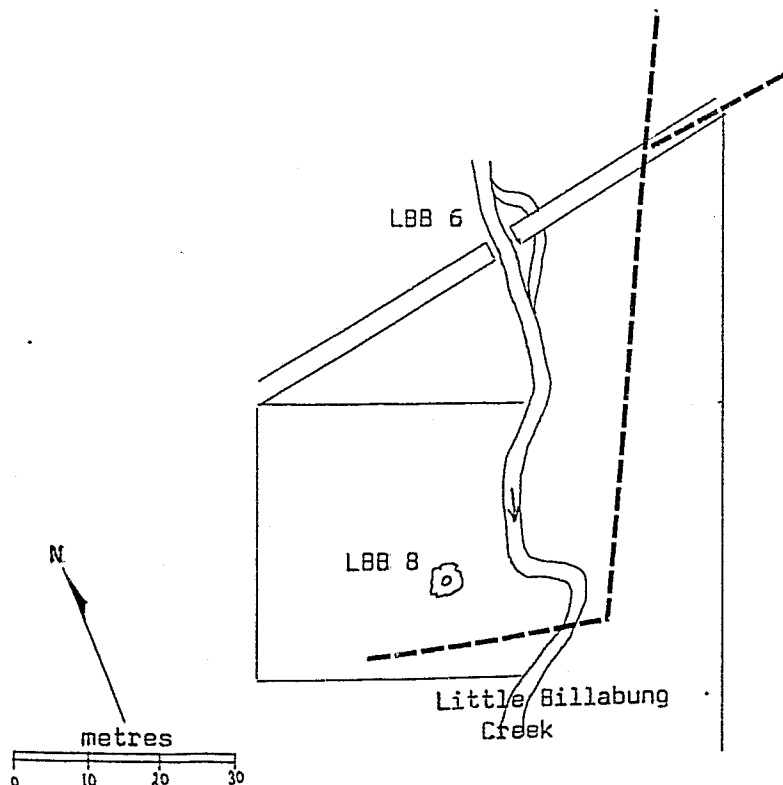
(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 503 595: 210°
Sugarloaf: 165°

MATERIALS: The road is a discontinuous soil mark. The bridge has one post remaining.

BACKGROUND: The road ran east past LBB 8 to the bridge then north to LBB 5 where it forked to Tumberumba or into McLaurin's 1890's homestead. The creek crossing was noted by Townsend c 1848 and appears in subsequent portion plans. The route was discontinued in the 1920's.



SITE: LBB 8

PAGE: 1 of 2

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 60

ITEM: Little Billabung Hotel

GRID REFERENCE: 476 612

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 284°

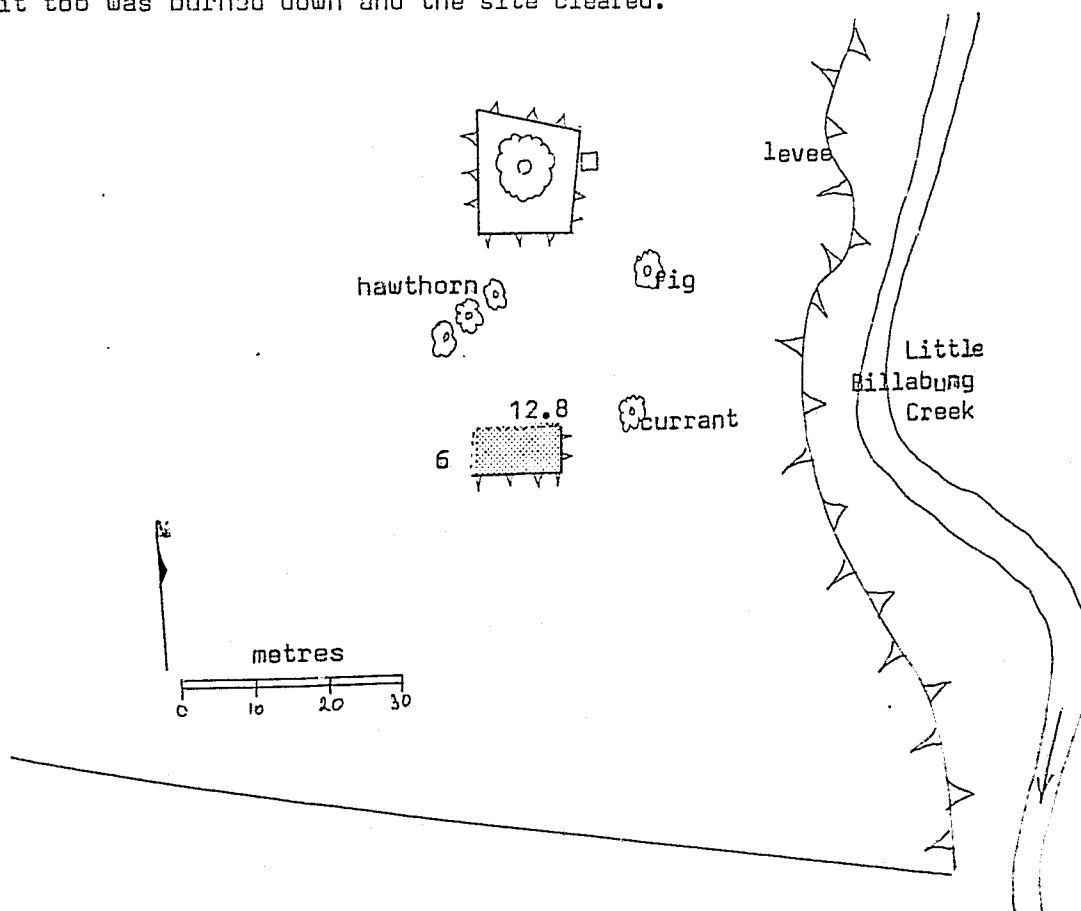
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-W

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 469 613: 262°

Minor peak at 503 595: 112°

MATERIALS: Low earth mound with displaced stone footings and broken brick in a semi circle of exotic shrubs.

BACKGROUND: The Portion was leased 29 May 1905 for an Inn, presumably to replace Rial's inn of 1861 which stood across the creek and now functioned as general store and Post Office (burned down 1926, now built over). The lease was surrendered in 1920 and the land purchased by J T Guinlan. The hotel continued to function until 1964 when it too was burned down and the site cleared.



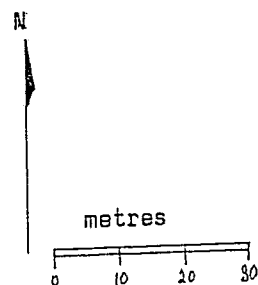
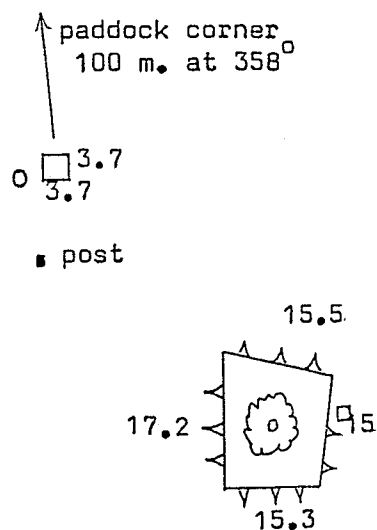
SITE: LBB 8

PAGE: 2 of 2

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 60
ITEM: Mound, well, tank stand, pump stand.
GRID REFERENCE: 613 476 SITE'S LONG AXIS: n.a.
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: See page 1

MATERIALS: Wooden tank stand; concrete lined well 1.2 m in diameter, water at 2 m depth; concrete pump stand; timber fence post; rubble mound c 1 m high bulldozed around a yellow box tree (*E. melliadora*).

BACKGROUND:



SITE: LBB 9

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung

PORTION: 115

ITEM: Pulletop Track

GRID REFERENCE: 475 617

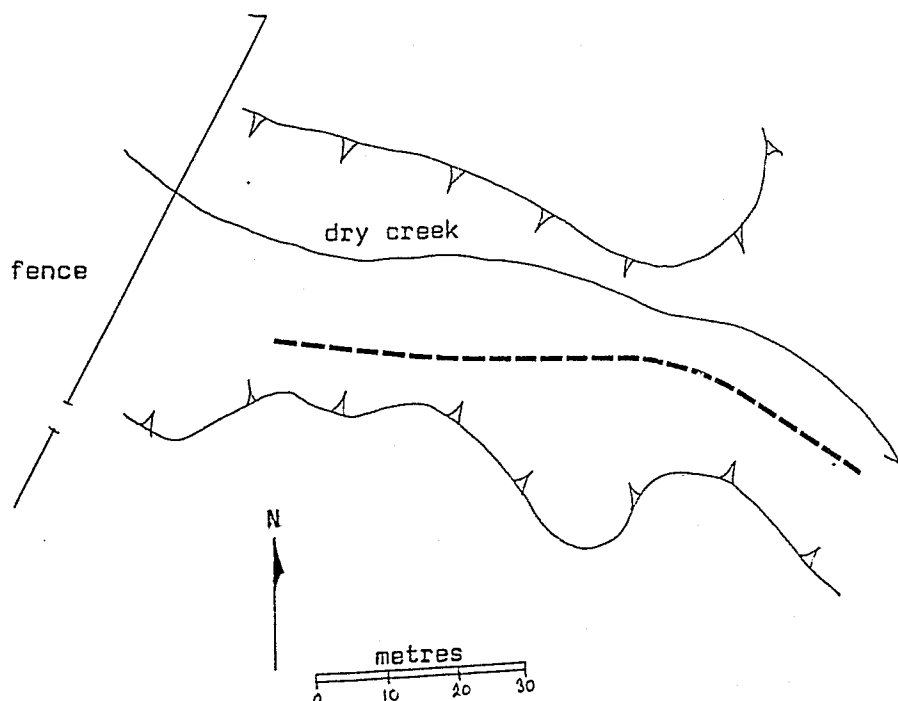
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 100°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Junction of the Hume Highway with Tumbarumba road
: 115°

MATERIALS: Dark stripe of grass and an uneven platform at the base of a slope.

BACKGROUND: Forerunner to the Westby Lane ultimately giving access via Pulletop to Wagga Wagga. It relates to the line of the Port Phillip Road which, according to Townsend c1848, diverged from the present line of highway between this point and Hillside. The track was recorded 13 May 1898 (plan of Portion 7) but lapsed with formalisation of boundaries and road reserves. This is the only discernible fragment. The track was not metalled and is last recorded on the 1909 survey of Portion 60, Little Billabong, by which time it was already obstructed by wire fences.



SITE: LBB 10

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung

PORTION: 114

ITEM: Dairy

GRID REFERENCE: 476 619

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 212°

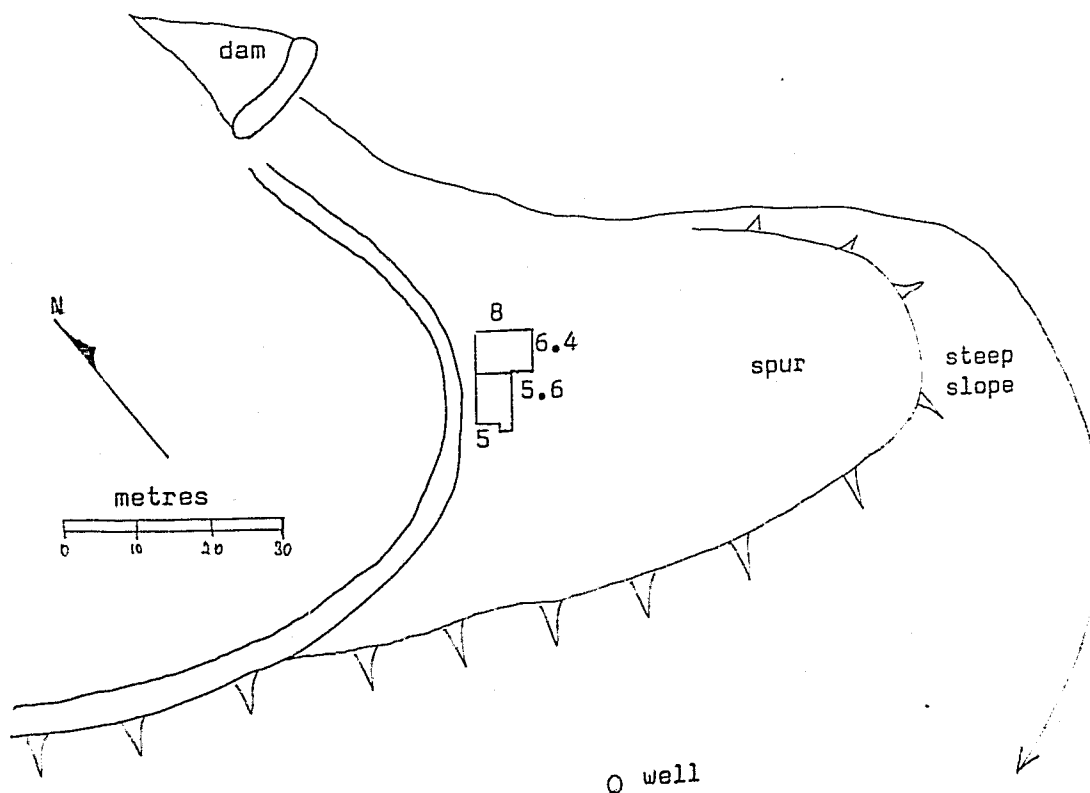
(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 77°

Minor peak at 503 595: 130°

MATERIALS: Dairy has fibro walls on timber frame with corrugated metal roof; concrete floor; brick based 'laundry copper' having granite base to flue; cast concrete bases for machinery. The well is brick lined. There are also an unmetalled track and an earthwall dam (now silted)

BACKGROUND: Although clearly visible on a 1944 aerial photograph (Germanton map 701, run 2, print 16327), the bulk of the farm is completely lost. The remains are in poor condition and partly pillaged. Mr R Sheather (pers. com. 21 May 1980) recalls the farm being operated by 'Snowy' Grahame, a mail man. There is no record or folk memory of the cessation of dairying or the removal of buildings and fittings. The dairying lease was granted in 1921 to Joseph Grahame who built a house and fencing and applied for Conditional Purchase, giving his occupation as "Maintenance Man" (LB 23/4288).



SITE: LBB 11

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabung PORTION: 102

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 478 621

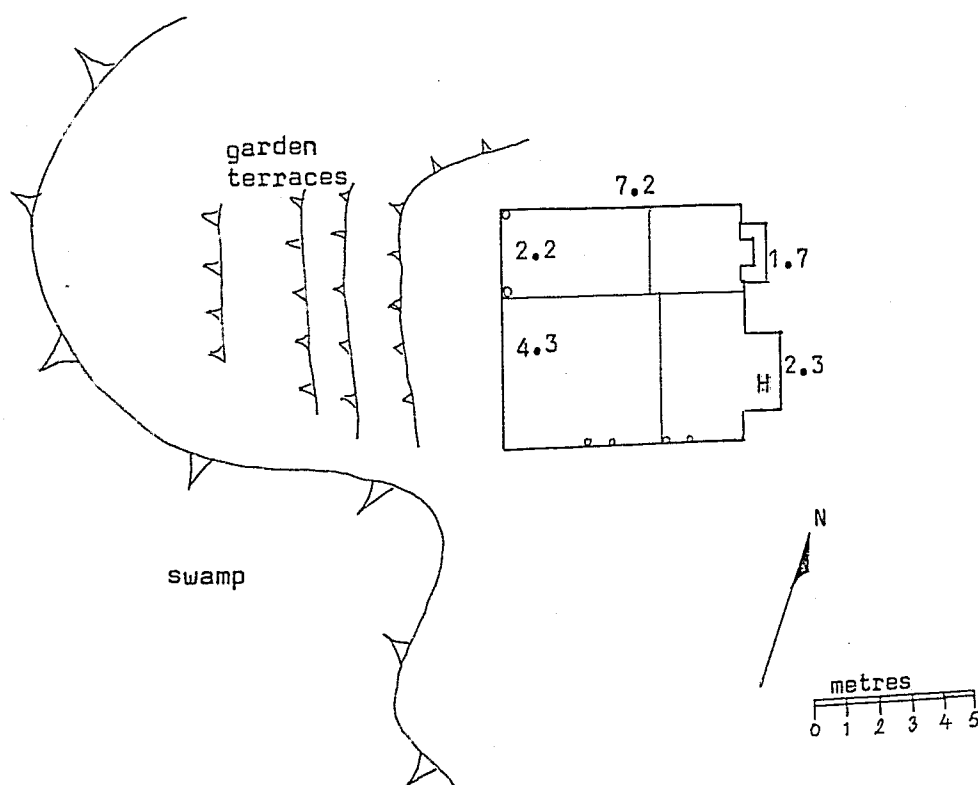
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 69°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 459 645: 311°
Gate on Westby lane: 184° about 180 m.

MATERIALS: Two collapsed hearths, one having a granite base; scatter of machine made bricks, lightly fired having no frog, also a scatter of iron and bottles; twin platforms.

BACKGROUND: A vestigial site on a west-south-west facing slope on the margin of a swamp. Mr R Sheather (pers. com. 21 May 1980) recalls a Donnelly family occupying the house in the 1930's but there is no extant record. The portion was leased by J T Quinlan (see LBB 8) from 1907 to at least 1931 without a known building. The land was part of Hillside station after 1938 (LB 39/214).



SITE: LBB 12

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 37

ITEM: Hut platform of Little Billabong Public School

GRID REFERENCE: 481 623

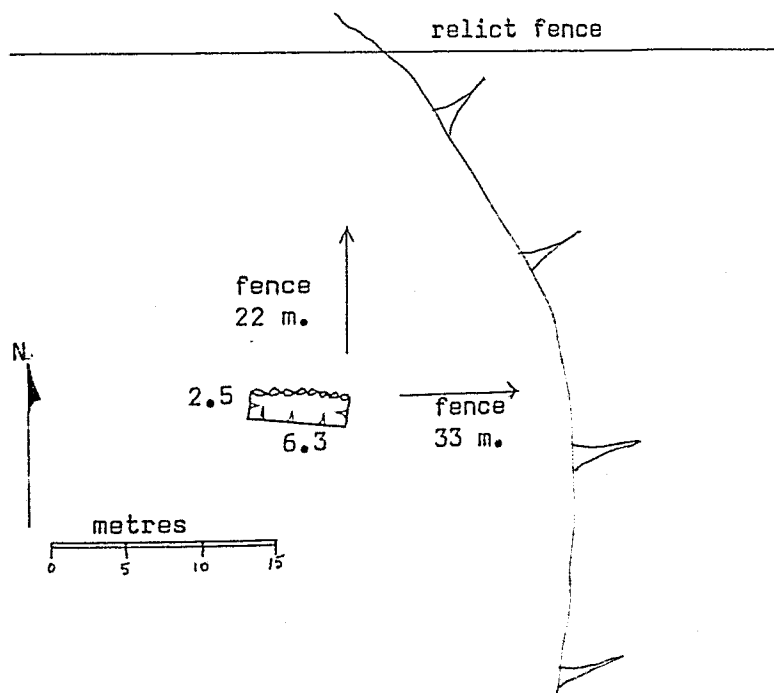
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 93°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 84°
Site LBB 10: 215°
Peak at 465 645: 314°

MATERIALS: Stone edged platform 15 m north of hilltop.

BACKGROUND: Schooling began in 1877 and the schoolhouse was built in 1903. It was removed to Portion 112, Parish of Carabost in 1918 (Fletcher & Burnswoods, 1977).



SITE: LBB 13

PAGE: 1 of 2

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 56

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 481 624

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 174°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

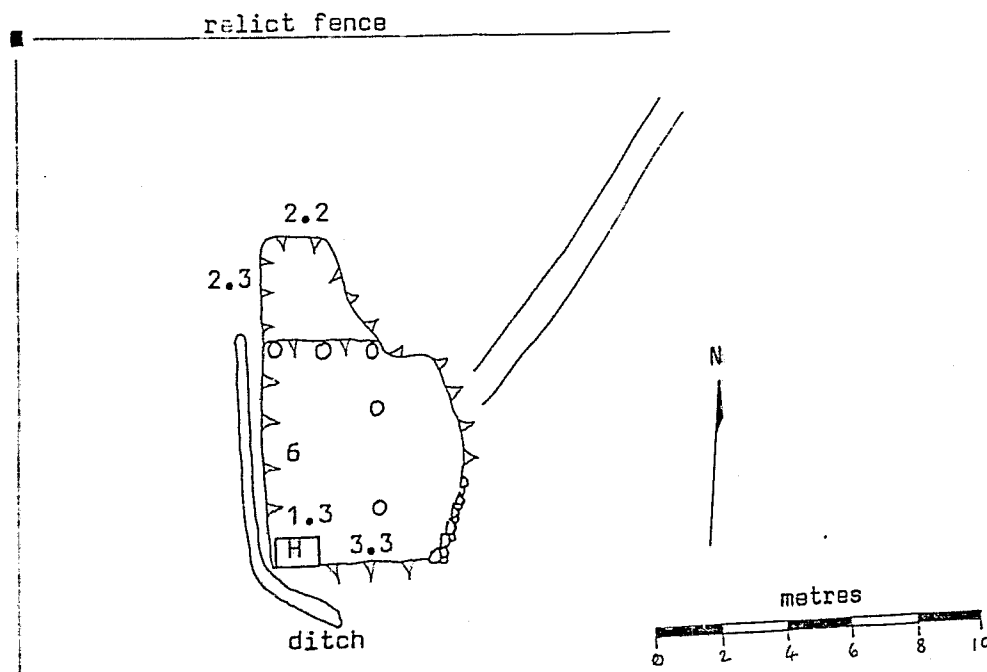
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 84°

Site LBB 12: 10°

Near crest of a steep, west facing slope, above
Hume Highway.

MATERIALS: Indented platform edged with granite stones; hearth base
of machine made brick.

BACKGROUND: In 1930 Eric O'Brien applied for residential lease of
"a small block of Crown Land which was once used as a School yard"
(see LBB 12). He also enclosed the neighbouring small portions 36
(reserved for Church of England Parsonage) and 37 (reserved for a school
1903). In 1933 the Department of Education insisted on retaining 37. In
1938 O'Brien sold his lease to Gordon Ross of Hillside and returned to
itinerant labouring. Shortly after, title to the small portions was
also sold to Ross. (LB 39/214)). This was the last attempt at settlement
in Little Billabong.



SITE: LBB 13

PAGE: 2 of 2

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong

PORTION: 36

ITEM: Stable

GRID REFERENCE: 482 624

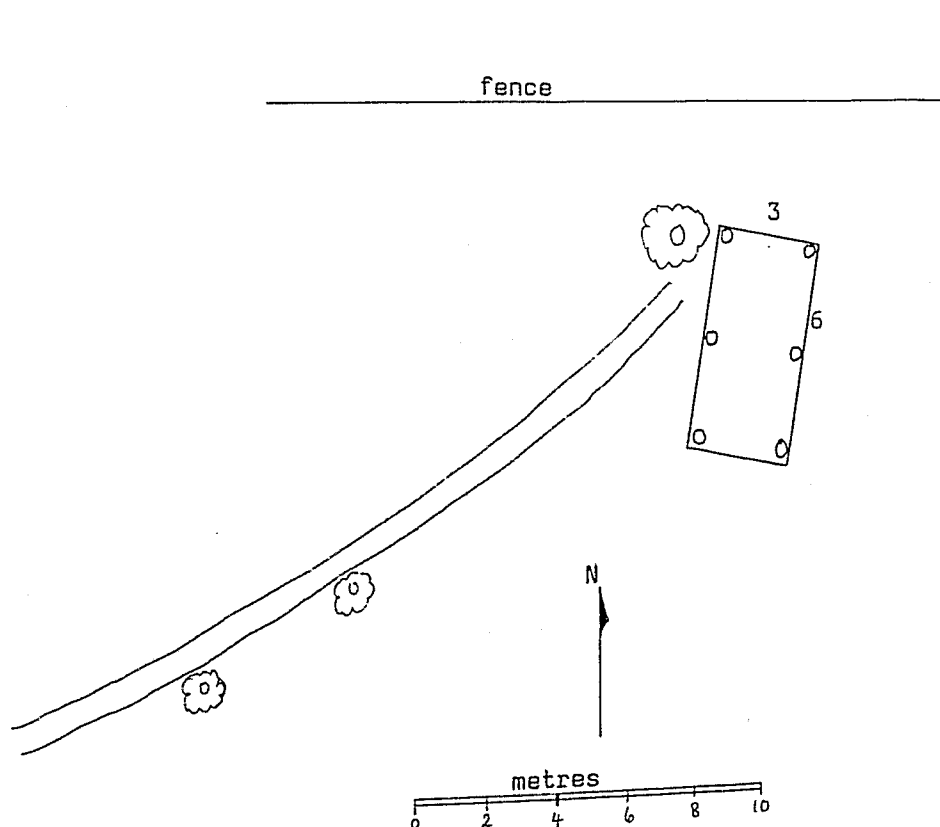
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 10°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Located almost exactly in the north east corner of the portion as formed by the 1968 road reservation. Bearing to the house platform is 50° .

MATERIALS: Platform indented 5 cm; 6 postholes; two decayed poles, prostrate, wire bound. Curving path, c 1 m wide climbs slope to house, may have been tree lined.

BACKGROUND:



SITE: LBB 14

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong

PORTION: 35

ITEM: Little Billabong Church

GRID REFERENCE: 482 624

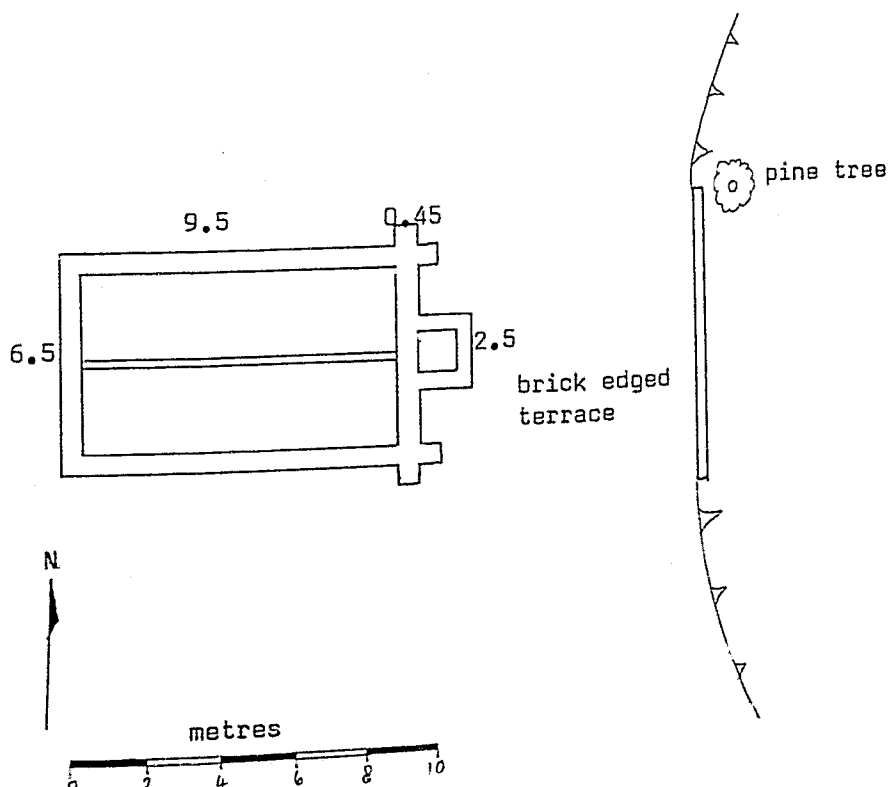
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 87°

(CMA 1:25,000) Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Lunt's Sugarloaf: 84°
Peak at 655 509: 30°

MATERIALS: Granite footing with decorative shoulder of handpressed bricks. Walls were machine made brick, lime mortared and concrete rendered. Windows and timbers are missing. Six sheets of corrugated metal and three steel tie rods remain.

BACKGROUND: Built 1877 and dedicated in 1878 as St Paul's. Restored in 1915 and re-dedicated as St Thomas'. Disused after 1928 (Wyatt R T 1937). Sold to Hillside Station in 1949. Probably built to serve Little Billabong and Hillside, then called Lunt's Vale (see H5 13). A parsonage was not built, although land was reserved on portion 36. The Minister journeyed from Holbrook.



SITE: LBB 15

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Goulburn PARISH: Little Billabong PORTION: 102

ITEM: Port Phillip Road

GRID REFERENCE: 480 622

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

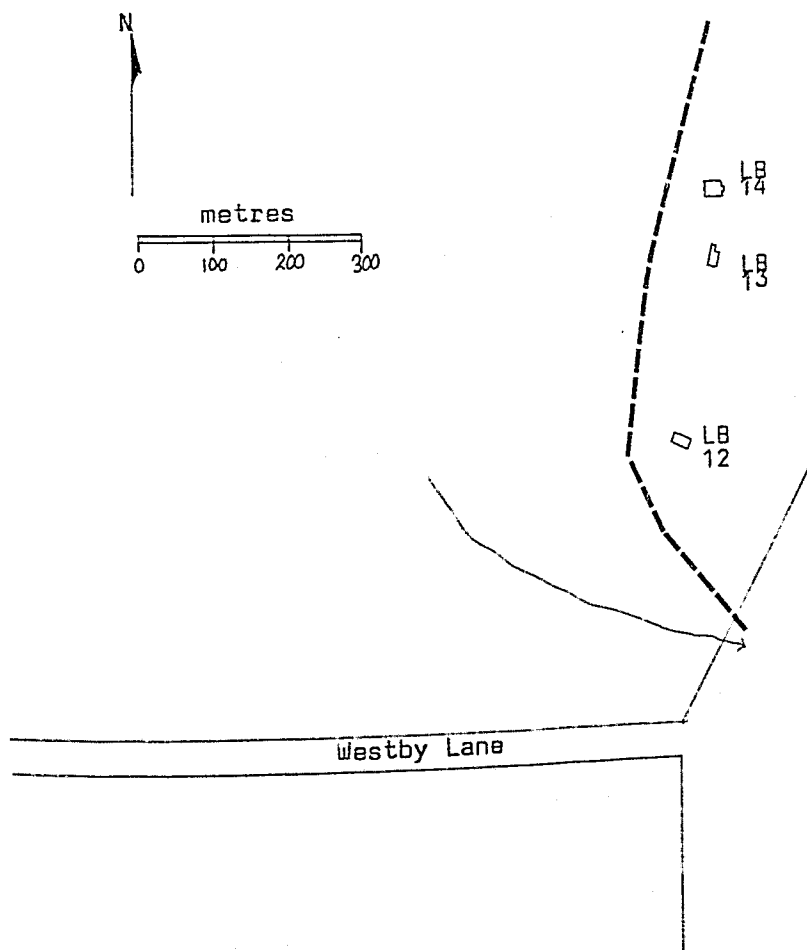
(CMA 1:25,000)

Carabost 8426-IV-N

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Leaves the Hume Highway at a culvert 20 metres north of the Westby Lane; curves north ward around west side of churchmount, disappears about 200 metres north of LBB 14.

MATERIALS: Terrace in slope.

BACKGROUND: Noted by Townsend in 1848, no other record but obviously used as access to the church LBB 14 and the school LBB 12 between 1877 and 1928.



SITE: LT 1

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 65

ITEM: Hut site

GRID REFERENCE: 682 064

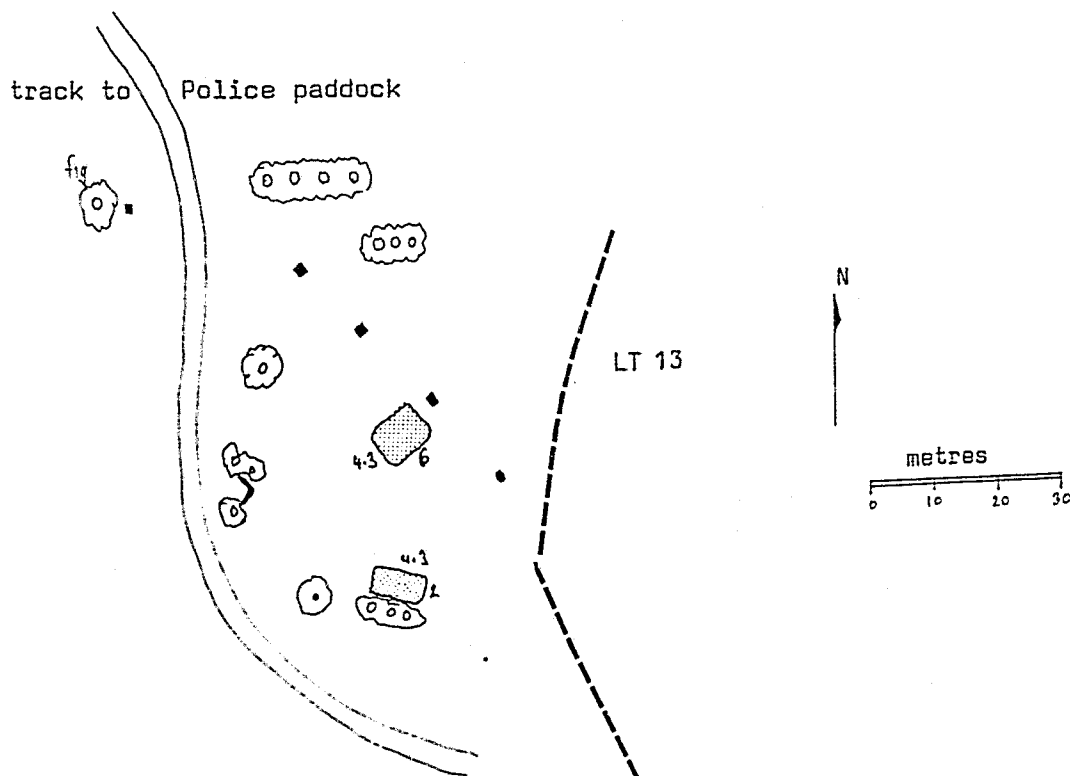
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 133°

(CMA 1:25,000) Coreinbob 8427-IV-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 663 051: 187°
Peak at 685 066: 97°

MATERIALS: Five two rail fence posts; the tip of a ploughshare; fragments of roofing metal; relict track with gate; two platforms marked by sandstock brick fragments and rectilinear rock patterns; one fig tree Ficus carica; fifteen Robinia pseudoacacia.

BACKGROUND: An 1873 portion plan (Crown Registrar 374-2119) confirms folk memory that this was a Mounted Police Depot. Thomas Dalton selected the land in 1876 (LT2). William Dove acquired title in 1896 and is shown as living at this site (NSW Department of Mines P 1426). The relict track noted above leaves the Adelaide road near LT 2 and descends a long slope to the meadows of Tarcutta Creek where the Police Paddock stood. It is marked on the portion plan of 1877 (C.R. 1095-2119).



SITE: LT 2

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 65

ITEM: Building platform

GRID REFERENCE: 685 063

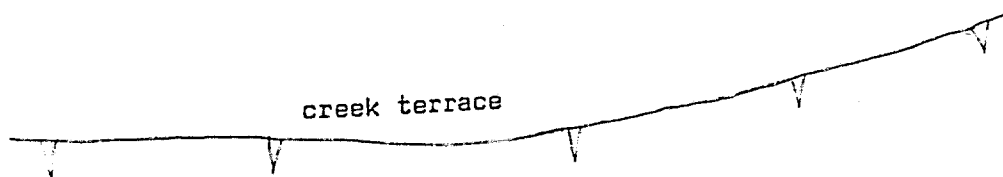
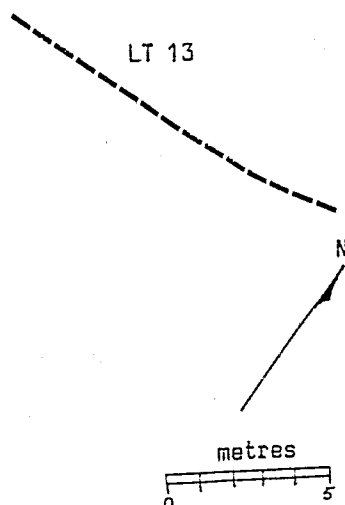
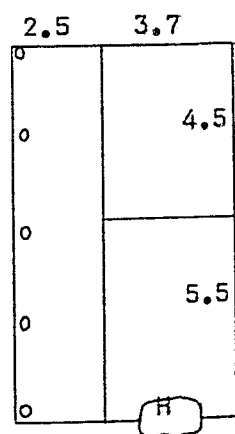
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 141°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 622 051: 225°
Peak at 699 059: 96°
beneath power line

MATERIALS: Raised earth and stone platform on a terrace overlooking a small creek; collapsed stone hearth.

BACKGROUND: The portion was selected in 1873 by Thomas Dalton. He retained it until 1895. The hut was occupied for 6 months in 1896 to 1897 by E G Best who ran a gold stamper (LT 4). The simple floor plan and solid construction suggest that this was Dalton's homestead. There are fragments of a four rail mortised fence along the creek and for thirty metres east of the house.



SITE: LT 3

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 65

ITEM: Building platform

GRID REFERENCE: 685 061

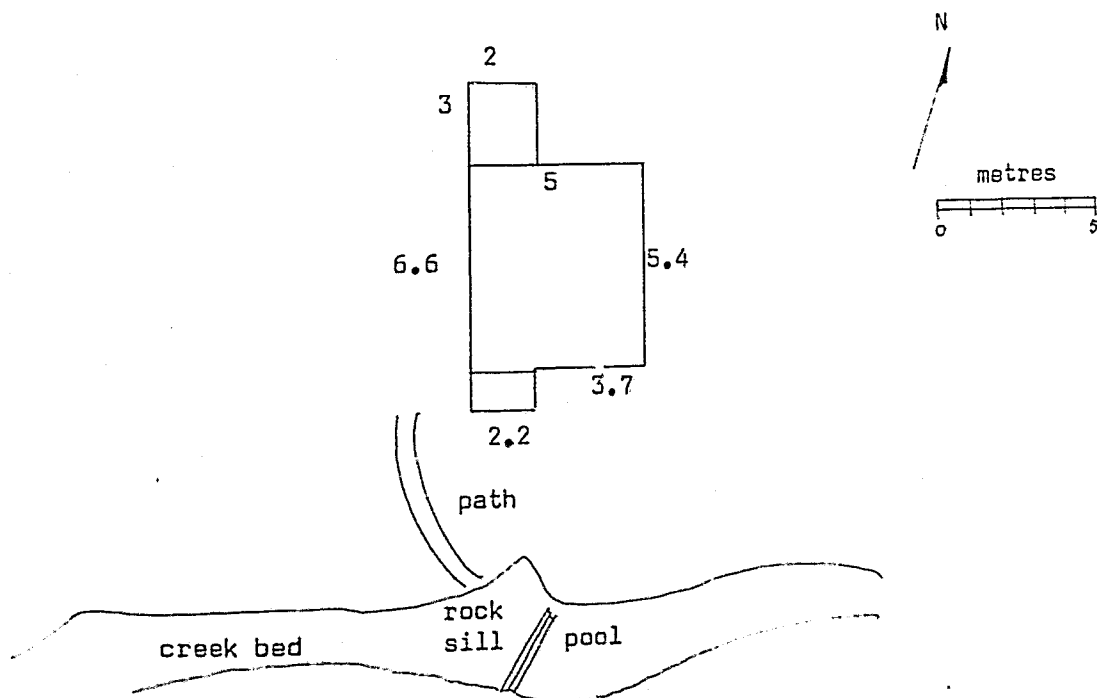
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 156°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adra. 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 622 051: 224°
Peak at 688 064: 94°

MATERIALS: Indented soil platform on the edge of a steep bank. There is a scatter of cement rendered machine made bricks around the hearth. A path descends to a pool in the creek and reaches LT 4 via a rock sill.

BACKGROUND: There is no folk memory. An 1888 survey (NSW Department of Mines M 939) shows a shed here valued at £50. The bricks presumably were introduced by William Dove, the last known occupant of the portion.



SITE: LT 4

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 65

ITEM: Ore Stamper

GRID REFERENCE: 685 062

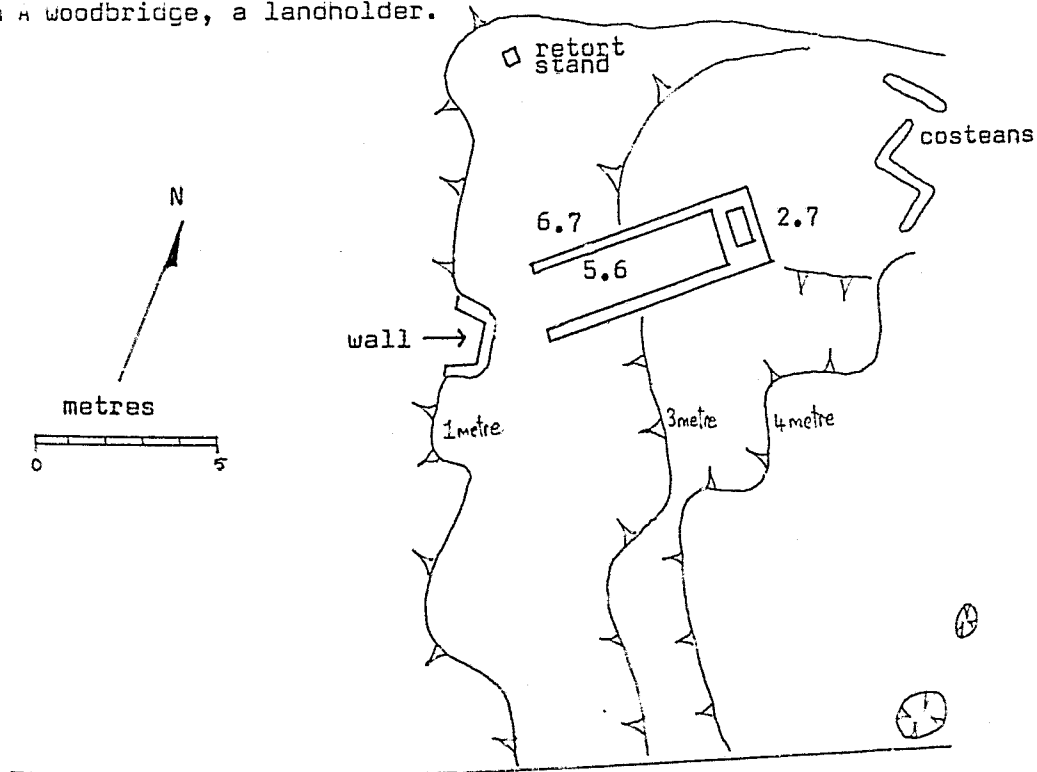
SITE'S LONG AXIS: Boiler hearth:
37°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 663 051: 227°
Peak at 699 059: 128°

MATERIALS: Boiler hearth, flue and retort base are lime mortared stone. The flue is 150 cm deep. Loading bay has a stone retaining wall. Also two costeans and a pit. The platforms are not natural.

BACKGROUND: The only stamper battery known for the Lower Tarcutta goldfield. It was operated by the Best brothers 1897-1898 on Private Gold Lease but permission for a special Machinery Lease was refused 22 March 1898. There was a longstanding confusion about overlapping boundaries of PGL 3 and Mining Tenement 2, compounded by the Wagga Wagga District Surveyor claiming that the land was not available for mining purposes. The pit and costeans almost certainly relate to Dalryell's MT 2 of 1888 (NSW Department of Mines records ; 1426, 7939). John Best continued mining about the field until 1900 in partnership with a Woodbridge, a landholder.



SITE: LT 5

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 96

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 688 071

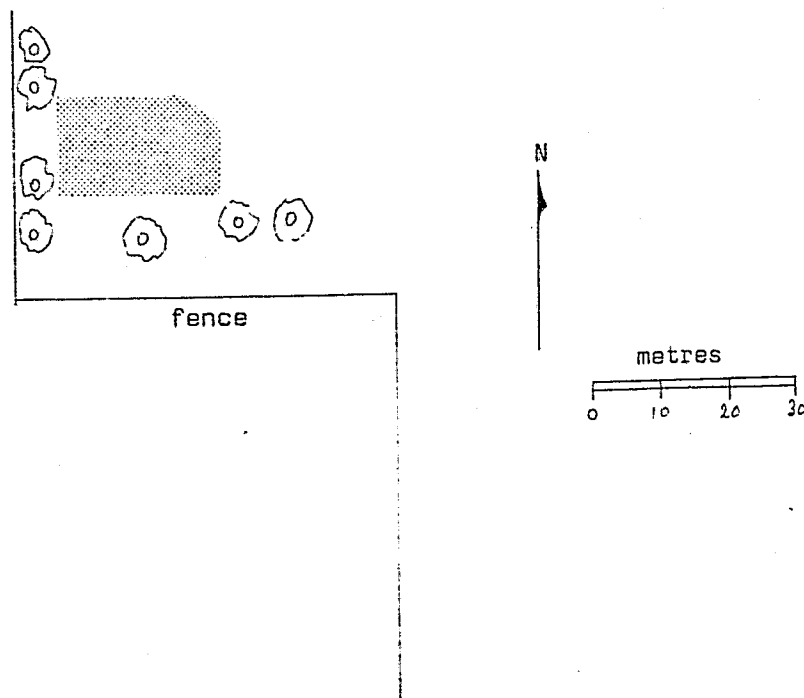
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 622 051: 217°
Peak at 592 076: 338°

MATERIALS: Scatter of modern bricks, iron ship's tank, seven
Robinia pseudoacacia.

BACKGROUND: The house stood on a small rise in a very isolated location. It is known locally as 'Clark's' and was demolished in 1965 upon the death of the owner (C Jones, pers. com. 30 January 1980).



SITE: LT 6

PAGE: 1

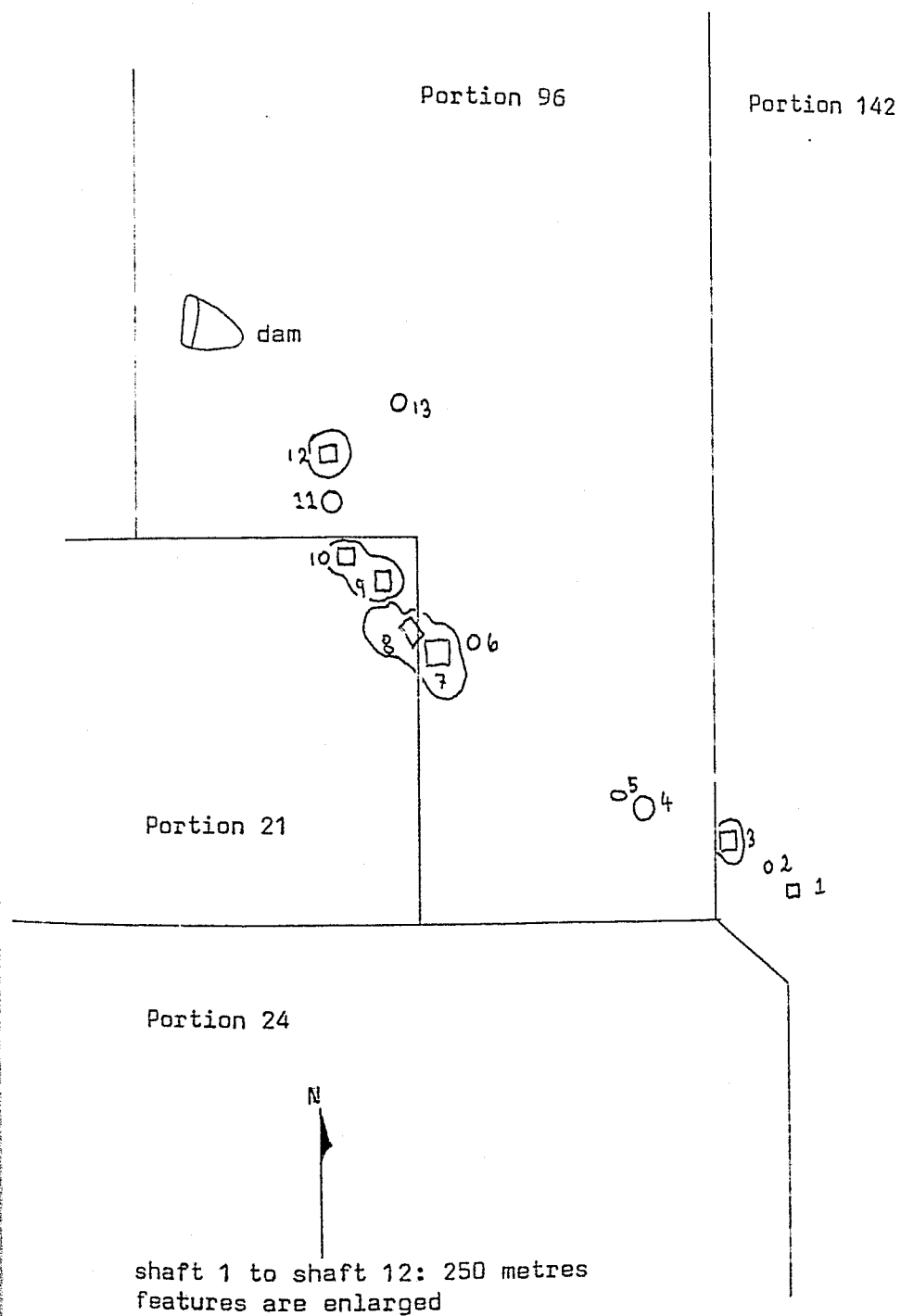
COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta PORTION: 21, 96, 142.
ITEM: Gold Mines MT 1, GL 3, GL 73, GL 120.
GRID REFERENCE: 690 065 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 125°
(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 695 068: 110°
Mines run across the boundaries of the three portions
Peak at 696 049: 153°

MATERIALS: Six pits, seven shafts in a 200 metre line.

BACKGROUND: This was White's reef, an early working (1884 to 1889), also one of the most intensively mined and repeatedly claimed parts of the Lower Tarcutta goldfield. A hut site for the original Mining Tenement could not be found.

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Shaft, 4 x 3 m, back filled to 2.5 m depth.
2. Pit, 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.25 m.
3. Shaft, 2.5 x 2.5 m filled with domestic rubbish, also 1 m high mound.
4. Pit, 4 x 4 x 1 m.
5. Pit, 2 x 1 x 0.50 m.
6. Pit, 3 x 2 x 1 m.
7. Shaft, 4 x 4 m, rubbish filled (including truck body) to 5 m depth, also 2 m high mound.
8. Shaft, 4 x 2 m, unknown depth, 3.5 m high mound.
9. Shaft, 2 x 3 m, rubbish filled, 2.2 m high mound.
10. Shaft, 3.5 x 3.5 m, rubbish filled, 2 m high mound.
11. Pit, 3 x 3 x 0.15 m.
12. Shaft 2.5 x 2.5 m, rubbish filled, 1.5 m high collar.
13. Pit, 3 x 3 x 0.20 m.



SITE: LT 7

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 142

ITEM: Gold Mine MT 7

GRID REFERENCE: 695 071

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 144°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 698 075: 32°
Peak at 663 051: 226°

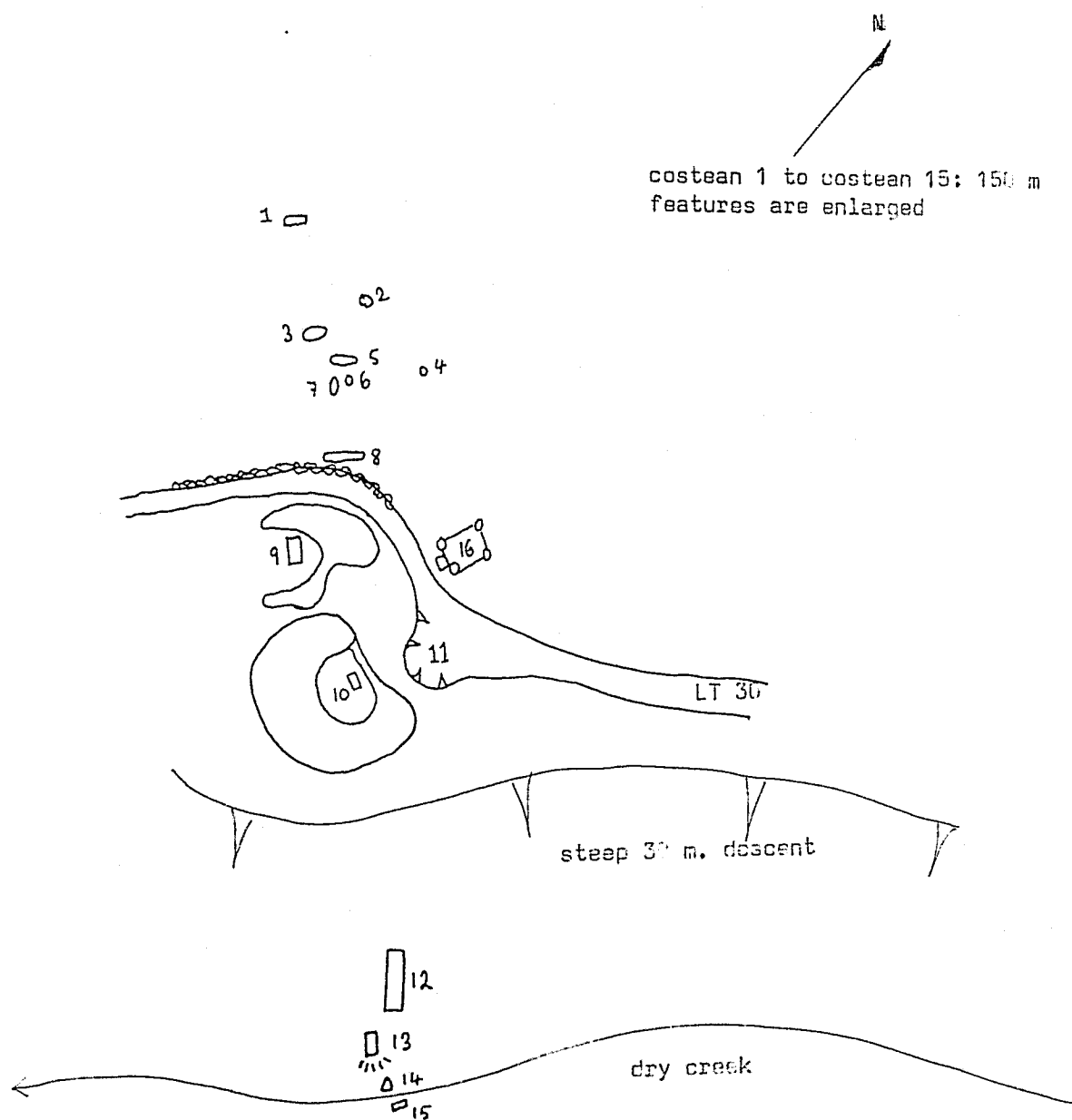
MATERIALS: Soil marks, incised terrace, hut platform, five costeans, four pits, two shafts, three adits.

BACKGROUND: Work was begun in 1886 by Taylor & Co. and was apparently continued by John Best until 1900. The lease was renewed in 1974 by P R Degeling.

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Costean, 2.5 x 0.50 x 0.28 m.
2. Very small pit, 0.75 x 0.10 m.
3. Pit, 2.3 x 2.5 x 1 m.
4. Costean, 1.5 x 1 x 0.30 m.
5. Costean, 2.5 x 0.50 x 0.30 m.
6. Pit, 1.4 x 1.6 x 0.20 m.
7. Oval pit, 2 x 2.5 x 1.2 m.
8. Costean, 2.5 x 0.70 x 0.30 m.
9. Shaft, 1.8 x 2.9 m, depth unknown, some timbers in situ, 2 m high mound on 3 sides.
10. as for '9' but no timbers.
11. Incised terrace, probably for loading drays with ore to be crushed.
12. Collapsed adit, 15 x 2.8 x 4 m.
13. Adit, 5 x 1.2 x 1.4m, detritus used to build small platform.
14. Adit, 4 x 1.5 x 2 m, 1.8 m above creek bed.
15. Costean, 1.5 x 0.75 m.
16. Hut platform, 4 postholes, stone hearth base.

At this point LT 30 changes from a dray route to a
bridle path, edged with stone as it passes shaft '9'.



SITE: LT E

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 142

ITEM: Gold Mine MT 2

GRID REFERENCE: 695 070

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 150°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

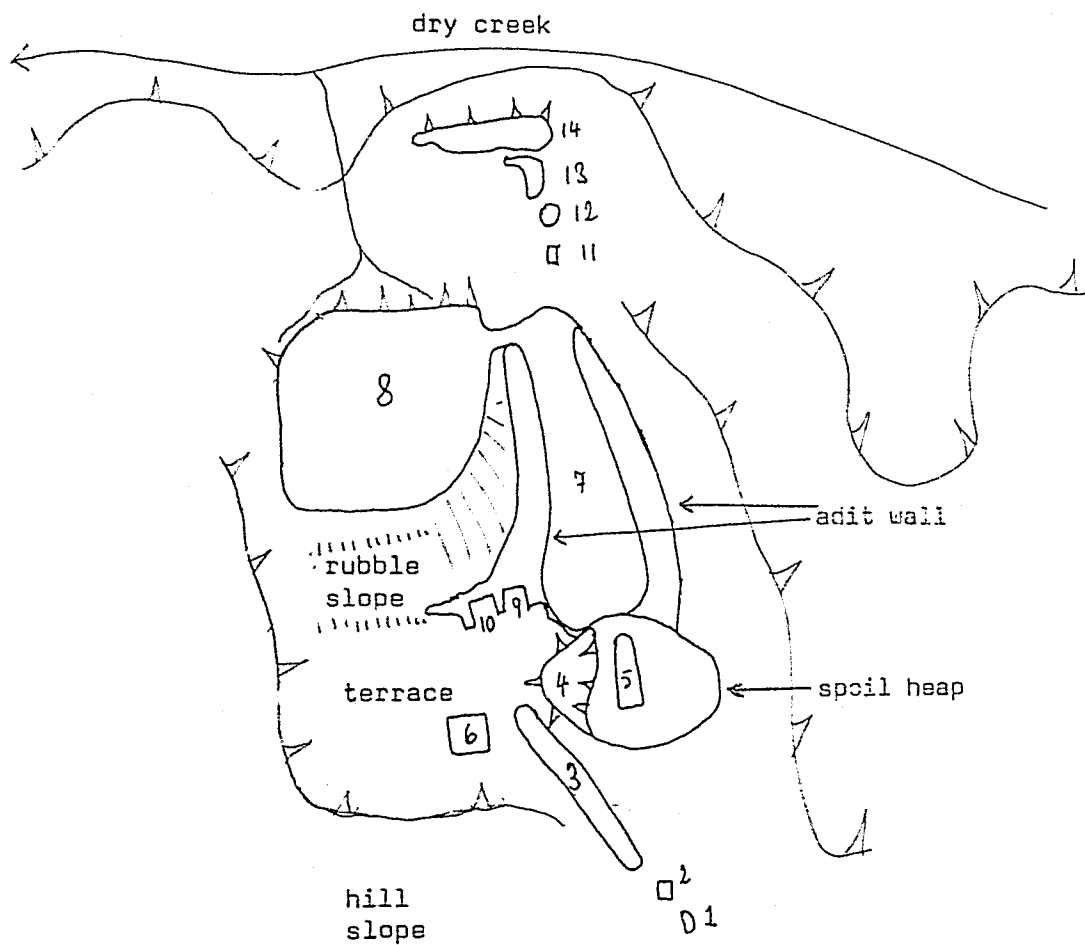
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: LT 7 shaft 10: 324°
Peak at 69C 075: 11°

MATERIALS: Four pits, four adits, 2 revetted incised terraces,
three tent platforms, large rubble mound.

BACKGROUND: One of the oldest and longest lived mines (1885 to 1900). It was opened by Brown and Brown, changed to John Best and Alfred Goodridge in 1891 and remained with John Best after 1895. A renewed claim was entered in 1974 by P R Degeling. It is remarkable for the number of occupation sites.

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Oval pit, 2 x 1.8 x 1.10 m, 80 metres below crest of ridge.
2. Pit head, 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.8 m.
3. Adit, 17 x 4 x 5 m.
4. Revetted, incised terrace.
5. Adit, 7 x 3 x 5 m, timbered and penetrable for another 6 m to rockfall.
6. Tent site, a square of stones 2 x 2.2 m with a ring-barked sapling at centre for tent peak support.
7. Adit, 22 x 10 x 4.7 m.
8. Detritus mound.
9. as for '6', tree alive.
10. as for '6', tree alive.
11. Pit 1.5 x 1 x 0.50 m.
12. Pit 2 x 1.3 x 0.80 m.
13. Adit, 4 x 2 x 1.8 m.
14. Revetted mound and terrace, 6.4 x 2.3 x 1 m high.



N
pit 1 to terrace 14: 100 metres
features are enlarged

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta PORTION: 65, 80, 142.

ITEM: Gold Mines GL 72, 75, 78

GRID REFERENCE: 693 063 to 694 060 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 350°
(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Mines cut across the east end of Portions 65 and 80 between two ridges.

Peak at 663 051: 240° (from feature 1)
Peak at 696 049: 151° (from feature 1)

MATERIALS: 34 pits, 16 costeans, 15 shafts, 5 adits, a well, two hut sites.

BACKGROUND: A continuation of White's reef, very extensively worked but almost undocumented.

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Costean, 5 x 0.80 x 0.65 m.
2. Pit, 1.5 x 1.6 x 0.20 m.
3. Costean, 5 x 1 x 0.10 m leading to a pit 2.5 x 2.5 x 0.30 m.
4. Pit, 1.5 x 1.4 x 0.15 m.
5. Costean, 2.8 x 0.60 x 0.10 m.
6. Adit, 8 x 2.3 x 1.4 m.
7. Pit, 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.12 m.
8. as for '7'.
9. Costean, 2.3 x 0.50 x 0.17 m.
10. Costean, 1.8 x 1 x 0.23 m.
11. Shaft, 2.3 x 1.7, filled with domestic rubbish.
12. Costean, 3.1 x 1 x 0.30 m.
13. Costean, 2 x 0.80 x 0.60 m.
14. Shaft, collapsed, 3.3 x 2 x 3 m.
15. Pit, 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.25 m.
16. as for '15'
17. as for '15'
18. Steep adit, 5.8 x 2.3 x 3 m.
19. Pit, 1.8 x 2 x 0.60 m.
20. Pit, 1 x 1 x 0.30 m.
21. Pit, 1 x 0.40 x 0.10 m.
22. Costean, 5 x 1 x 0.50 m.
23. Costean, 8 x 1 x 0.50 m.
24. Pit, 1.8 x 1.7 x 0.50 m.
25. Costean, 5 x 1.4 x 2 m.
26. Costean, 9 x 1.8 x 1.4 m leading to collapsed shaft 2 x 2 x 1.7 m.
27. Costean, 5 x 1 x 0.30 m leading to pit 2 x 2 x 0.40 m.
28. Shaft, 2 x 2 m, water at 7 m depth, air adit 8 x 2 x 1.8 m.
29. Shaft, 2.5 x 1.8 m, water at 7 m depth.
30. Shaft, 2 x 2 m, depth unknown, collar 1 m high, timbers in situ.
31. Shaft, 2.3 x 1.4 m, depth unknown.
32. Pit, 1 x 1.5 x 0.70 m.
33. Adit, 10 x 2 x 1.7 m.

COUNTY:

PARISH:

PORTION:

ITEM:

GRID REFERENCE:

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

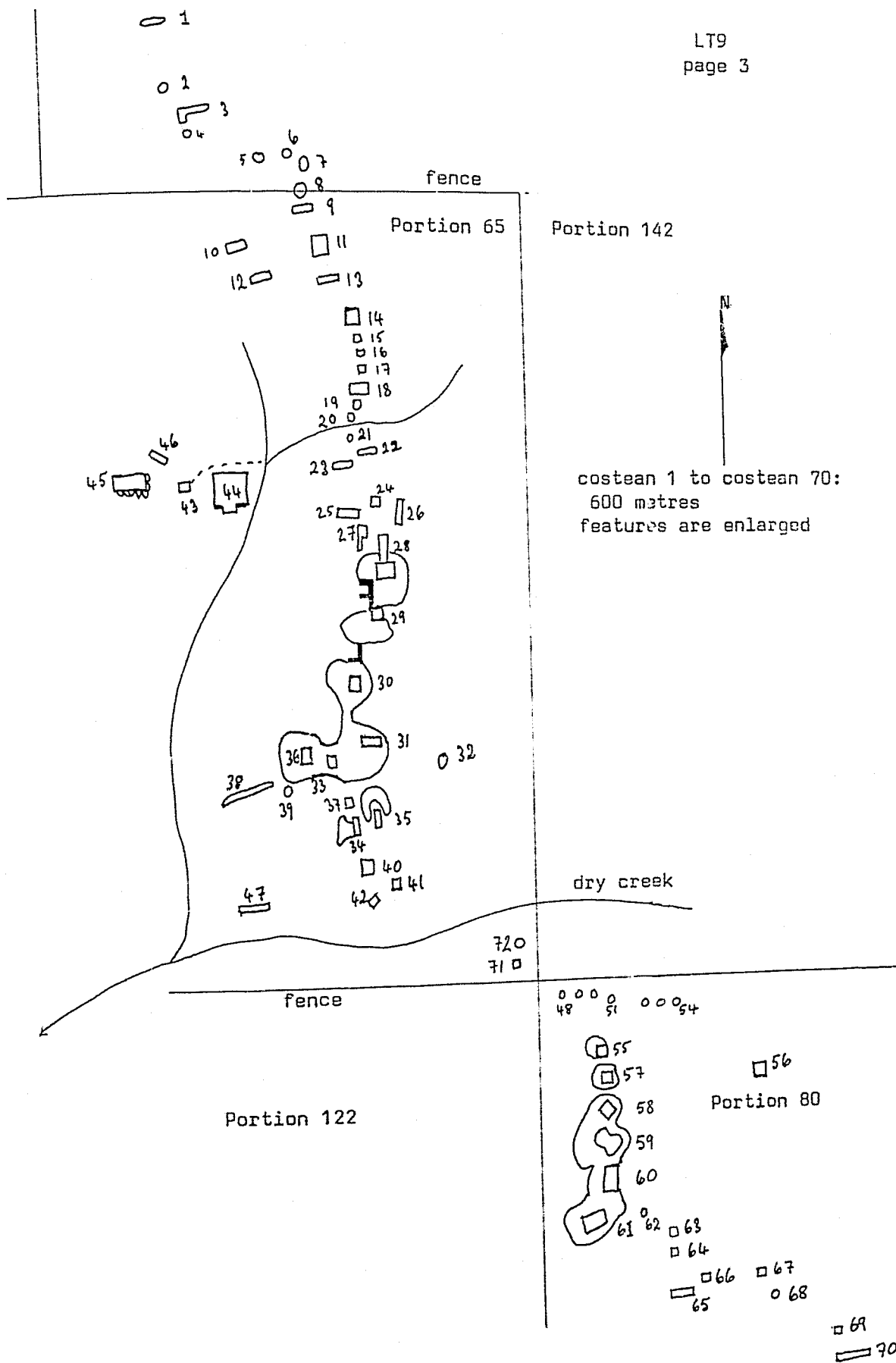
(CMA 1:25,000)

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS:

MATERIALS:

BACKGROUND: LIST OF FEATURES ctd

34. Adit, 3 x 2 x 1 m.
35. Shaft, collapsed, 3 x 3 x 4 m.
36. Shaft, collapsed, 2.5 x 1.9 x 1.4 m.
37. Pit, 1 x 1 x 0.23 m.
38. Costean, 11 x 1 x 0.15 m.
39. Fit, 2 x 2 x 0.30 m.
40. Shaft, collapsed, 3 x 2.4 x 0.95 m.
41. Shaft, collapsed, 3 x 3 x 1.4 m.
42. Air adit to '41', 2 x 1 x 1.3 m.
43. Well, 1.3 x 1.8 m, depth unknown, 3 m from '44'.
44. House site, 3.8 x 4.7 m, stone hearth 1 x 1.3m, soil platform axis 148°.
45. Hut site, soil terrace 3.1 x 53 m, axis 80°.
46. Costean, 3 x 1.7 x 0.18 m.
47. Costean 6.3 x 1.8 x 0.65 m.
48. to 54. Pits, about 1 m diameter, 0.80 m depth.
55. Pit, 3.5 x 3.2 x 1.1 m.
56. Pit, 1.8 x 1.8 x 0.27 m.
57. Shaft, collapsed, 4 x 4 x 1.8 m.
58. Shaft, collapsed, 4 x 3 x 2 m.
59. Shaft, 6 x 6 m, galleries to south and east at 7 m depth.
60. Shaft, 4 x 3 m, galleries to south and east at 8 m depth.
61. Shaft, collapsed, 2.9 x 3 x 3.2 m.
62. Pit, 0.50 x 0.50 x 0.35 m.
63. Pit, 1.8 x 1.8 x 0.25 m.
64. Pit, 1.6 x 1.8 x 0.25 m.
65. Costean, 2 x 0.50 x 0.10 m.
66. Fit, 1.8 x 2 x 0.30 m.
67. Pit, 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.10 m.
68. Pit, 1 x 1 x 0.08 m.
69. Pit, 1.8 x 1.8 x 0.44 m.
70. Costean, 4 x 1.1 x 0.38 m.
71. Pit, 2 x 1.5 x 0.30 m.
72. Pit, 1.8 diameter x 0.50 m deep.



COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 142

ITEM: Gold Mines GL 55, GL 56

GRID REFERENCE: 701 060 to 702 058 SITE'S LONG AXIS:
(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Pit (1) is on north face of ridge, 20 m from the crest, about 100 m east of peak 699 059 at the head of a steep dry gully. All other workings are on the south of the ridge extending down the west face of a spur then extending across the Fundarulo road.

MATERIALS: 7 pits, 12 shafts, 5 adits, 2 terraces, a path, hearth and retort stand.

BACKGROUND: The leases were worked by Alfred Woodbridge from 1886 to 1891. The land rises sharply to the ridge and must have been particularly difficult to mine since the slope between pits 3 and 4 can only be traversed, it is too steep to climb. This may explain why rubble was not mounded but was dumped in old workings.

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Pit, 1.5 x 1.7 x 0.60 m.
2. as for '1'
3. as for '1'
4. Pit, 8 x 3 x 1.5 m.
5. Pit, 1 x 1 x 0.75 m.
6. Shaft, rubble filled, 3 x 3 x 2.8 m.
7. Terrace, incised, 13 x 11 x 4 m, detritus blocks gully.
8. Adit, 6 x 1.5 x 3 m, partly rubble filled.
9. Path
10. Retort stand or crucible hearth for roasting ore, base 1.7 x 2 x 0.22 m, hearth 0.60 m square.
11. Terrace 11 x 6 x 1.5 m.
12. Shaft, rubble filled, 4 x 4 x 2 m.
13. Air adit for '12', 3 x 4 x 4 m.
14. Adit, partly rubble filled 5 x 8 x 4 m.
15. Shaft, 3 x 4 m, timbers in situ, steeply angled, water at about 30 m.
16. Shaft, rubble filled, 3 x 2 x 1 m.
17. Shaft, rubble filled 2 x 2 x 3 m.
18. Shaft, rubble filled, 4 x 3 x 3 m.
19. Shaft, rubble filled, 4 x 4 x 1.5 m.
20. Shaft, rubble filled, 3 x 2 x 1 m.
21. Pit, 2 x 2 x 1 m.
22. Shaft, 3 x 3 m, sockets for timbers, water at 5 m.

SITE: LT 10

PAGE: 2 of 3

COUNTY:

PARISH:

PORTION:

ITEM:

GRID REFERENCE:

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS:

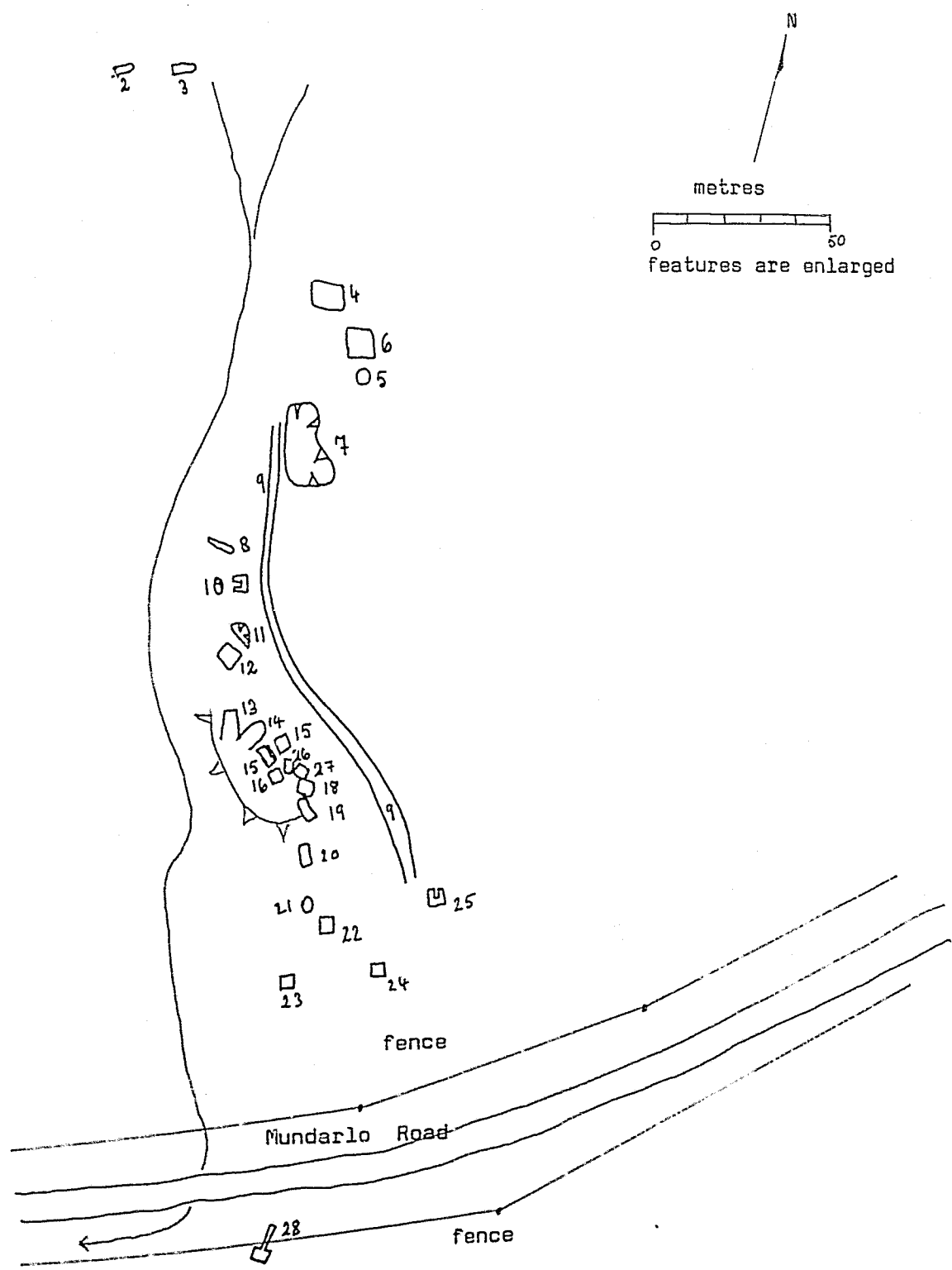
MATERIALS:

BACKGROUND:

LIST OF FEATURES ctd.

23. Shaft, rubble filled, 2.5 x 1.8 x 1 m.
24. Shaft, rubble filled, 3.8 x 1.8 x 1 m.
25. Hearth, 1.7 x 0.95 x 0.36 m, collapsed stone flue scattered 5m down slope.
26. Adit, 3 x 2.5 x 1.5 m.
27. Fit, 2 x 2 x 0.5 m.
28. Adit, 8 x 3 x 3 m, beneath fence immediately south of Mundarlo road, leads to rubble filled shaft 3 x 4 x 5 m.

10



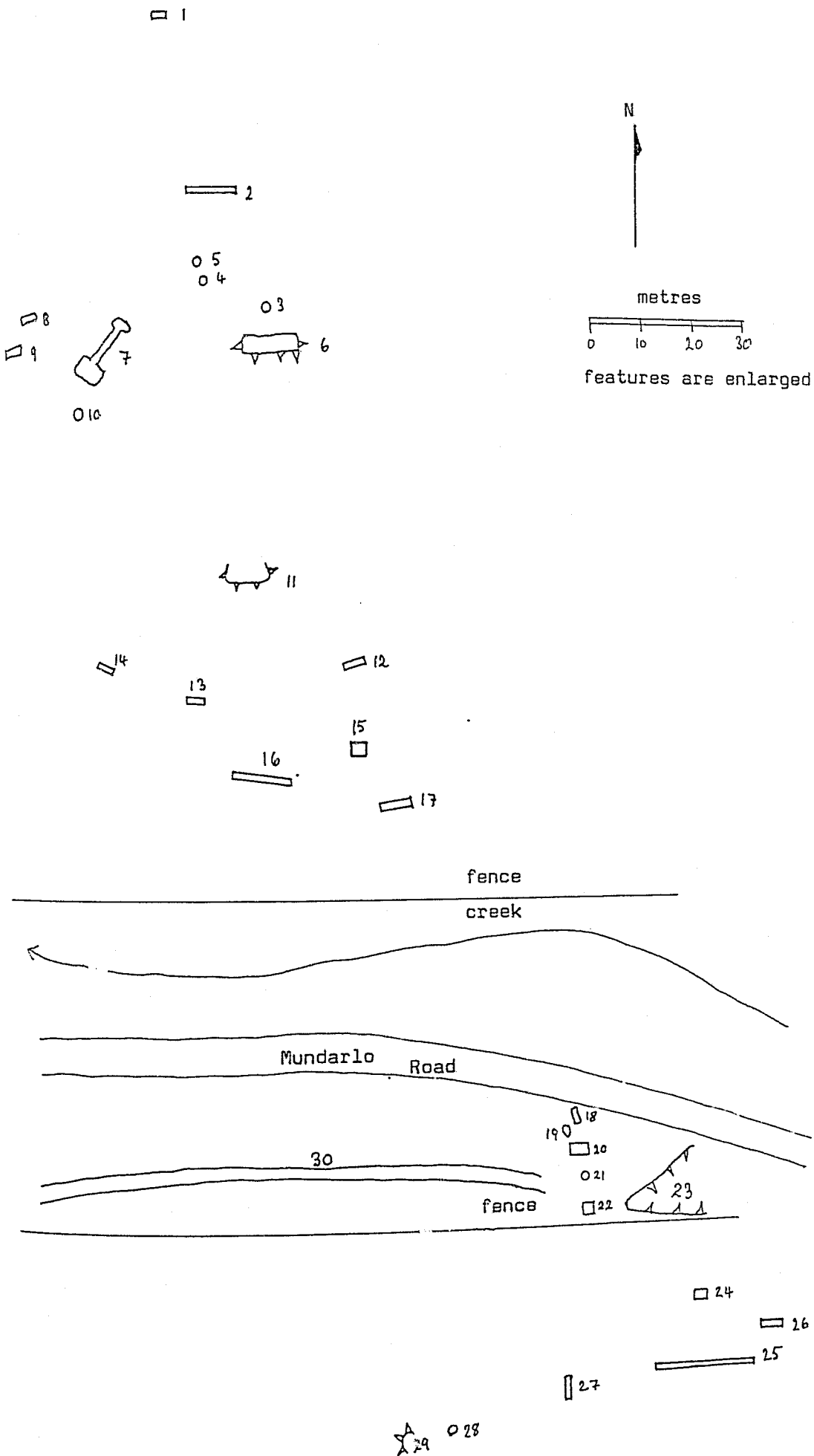
COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta PORTION: 1, 142
 ITEM: Gold Mines
 GRID REFERENCE: 696 055 SITE'S LONG AXIS: 330°
 (CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S
 LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Astride the Mundarlo road near the eastern end of
 Portion 1.
 Peak at 695 049: 160° (from shaft 1)
 Peak at 701 051: 118° (from shaft 1)

MATERIALS: Costeans, shafts, adits, pits, a track.

BACKGROUND: There is no documentation. The workings are mostly shallow, they do not interfere with the Port Phillip Road but at one point they are only a metre from the Mundarlo road which here follows the line of the Great South Road.

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Shaft, 2.6 x 1.7 m, depth unknown.
2. Costean, 8 x 0.40 x 0.50 m.
3. Pit, 1.5 diameter, 0.80 m deep.
4. as for '3'
5. as for '3'
6. Terrace 8 x 2 x 1.8 m high revetment.
7. Costean, 13.8 x 0.50 x 0.50 m, leading to pit 3.1 x 2.2 x 1 m.
8. Costean, 4.8 x 0.60 x 0.40 m.
9. Costean, 3.8 x 0.45 x 0.40 m.
10. Pit, 1.4 m diameter, 0.80 m deep
11. Terrace, 4.7 x 3.1 m.
12. Costean, 5 x 0.30 x 0.25 m.
13. Costean, 4 x 0.30 x 0.30 m.
14. Costean, 3.2 x 0.40 x 0.25 m.
15. Pit, 3 x 3 x 1 m.
15. Costean, 10 x 1.4 x 0.65 m.
17. Costean, 6 x 1 x 0.45 m.
18. Adit, 3.4 x 2 x 2.3 m, timber in situ.
19. Air vent. to '20', 2 x 1.5 x 0.80 m.
20. Shaft, 3.5 x 1.9 m, rubbish filled to 4 m depth, timbers in situ.
21. Pit, 1.7 m diameter, 0.30 m deep.
22. Shaft, 3.1 x 3 m, rubbish filled.
23. Road metal quarry.
24. Shaft, 2.3 x 1.9 m, rubbish filled to 3.5 m deep.
25. Costean, 20 x 0.50 x 0.30 m.
26. Costean, 2 x 1.50 x 0.20 m.
27. Costean, 4 x 0.70 x 0.40 m.
28. Pit, 1 x 0.80 x 0.50 m.
29. Terrace, 2.4 x 0.80 m.
30. Track, 4 x 125 m.



SITE: LT 12

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 1

ITEM: Goldmine - MP 3

GRID REFERENCE: 692 053

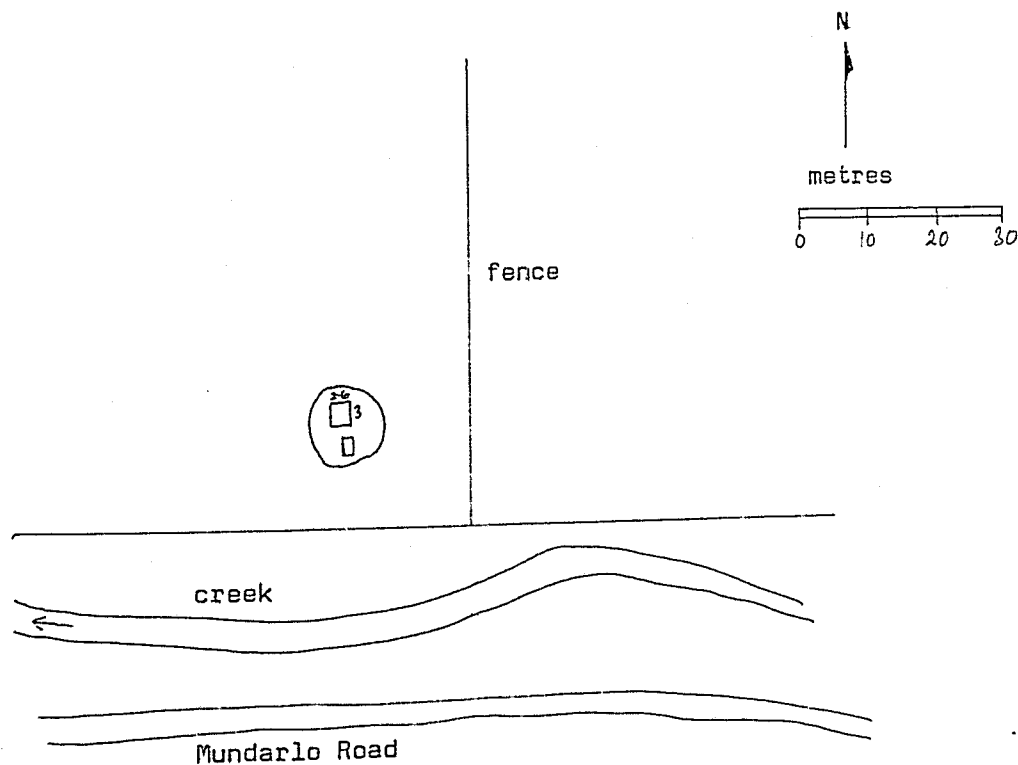
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: 40 metres due north of Mundarlo road at the
south east junction of water Reserve 7 with Portion 1.

MATERIALS: Shaft and vent head, low spoil heap.

BACKGROUND: Mining Permit 3 was taken up by J H Martin 10 May 1893.
It was worked for three years. The lease straddled the Great South Road
and produced three substantial mines. Related workings continue for
several hundred metres north and south of the lease boundary.



SITE: LT 13

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION:

ITEM: Adelaide Road

GRID REFERENCE: Begins 687 055

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

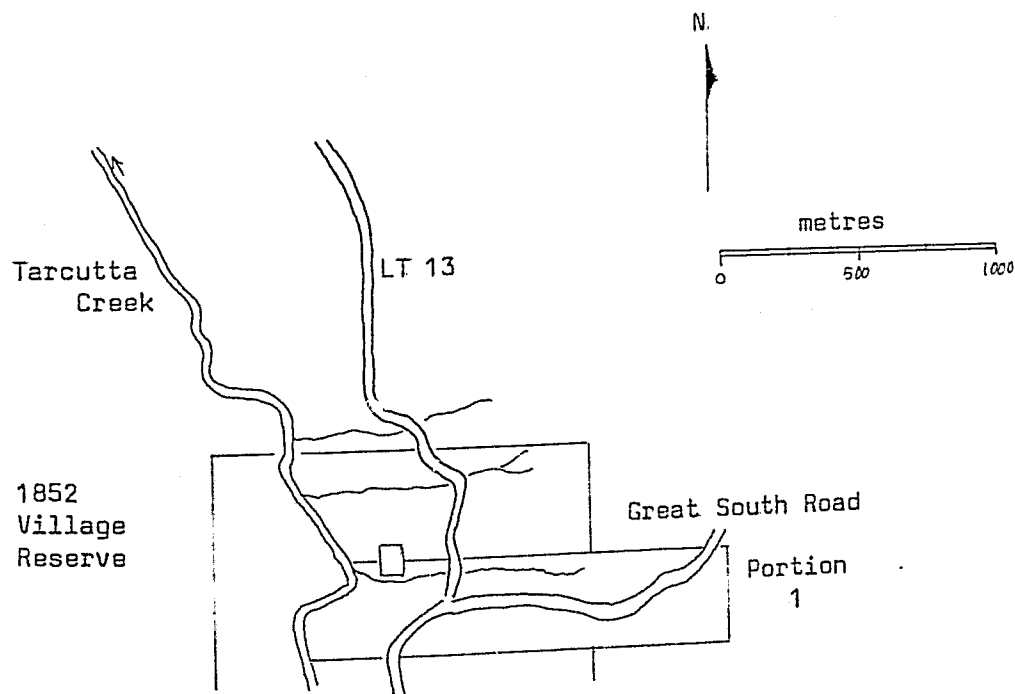
(CMA 1:25,000)

Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: The road starts at a stockyard by two large E melliodora beside the Funderlo road, 180 metres east of Bungarabee homestead (LT 15).

MATERIALS: An unmetalled track with deeply incised creek crossings and a clearly incised terrace on slopes. Lined with eucalypts for much of the route between Lower Tarcutta and Borambola.

BACKGROUND: The line appears to follow the route of Joseph Hawdon to Adelaide in 1838. It was the principal entry to the Riverina from the north east until the line now followed by the Sturt Highway was adopted in the 1830's. The road remained in use as an access to the Lower Tarcutta mines until about 1900. The road was progressively gazetted closed between 1930 and 1968. The first 100 metres to the stockyard remains public.



SITE: LT 14

PAGE: 1 of 2

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 1

ITEM: Cemetery

GRID REFERENCE: 687 058

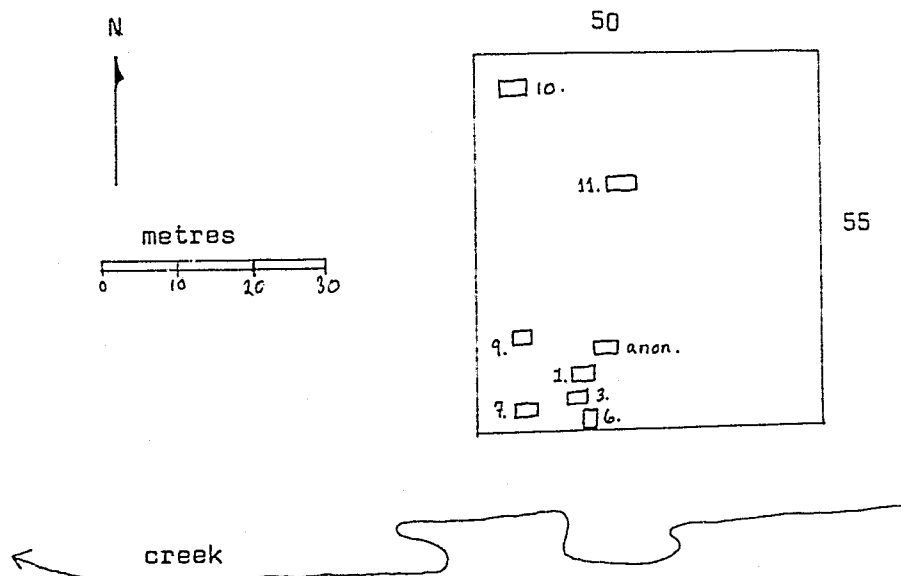
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 622 051: 240°
Peak at 688 064: 349°

MATERIALS: Decayed wire fence surrounding 9 enclosures, most incorporating cast iron.

BACKGROUND: Two acres were reserved for a burial ground in 1853. There are 11 headstones and perhaps 30 unmarked graves. The 33 dated burials range between 1854 and 1879, of which 10 were minors. The high proportion of child deaths may reflect a chronic problem with scarlet fever which became epidemic in 1884 (Davies 1973:9) in Upper Tarcutta. Reserve 35699 for preservation of graves was notified 25 April 1903.



TARCUTTA CEMETARY: PRECIS OF HEADSTONES

1. Jane Gordon d 10 November 1857 aged 80 years
George Forsyth d 17 January 1854 aged 15 months
Thomas James Forsyth 5 September 1861 aged 21 months
A boy and a girl died at birth
William A Gordon d 24 June 1865 aged 14 years
2. Eden Heley 24 July 1881 aged 39 years
Susannah Heley d 26 August 1907 aged 61 years
John V Heley d 12 December 1876 aged 6 years
Mary Heley 24 May 1876 aged 3 years
John Heley 20 December 1877 aged 7 months
Annie Heley 30 December 1886 aged 5 years
3. Alexander Bannatyne 22 December 1899 aged 74 years
Richard Frederick Lachlan (Bannatyne) d 12 November 1897 aged 25
4. John (Fraser) d 2 February 1862 aged 5 years
Wm. Allan (Fraser) 27 December 1868 aged 2½ years
Alexander Ford (Fraser) 11 March 1888 aged 26 years
Catherine Maud (Fraser) d 2 February 1884 aged 5 months
Anne Cross d 18 May 1890 aged 2 weeks
Elizabeth Cross d 18 November 1894 aged 34 years
5. Thomas Chittenden d 5 October 1872 aged 79 years
6. William Chapman 4 January 1827 - 6 April 1899
children: Abigail 14 October 1866 - 20 October 1866
Hart 10 February 1861 - 16 July 1868
Kezia Jane 30 September 1867 - 11 August 1868
Caleb 21 August 1877 - 15 January 1878
7. Mary Cheney 10 June 1879 aged 40 years
Dennis McNamara 15 April 1859 aged 60 years
Mary McNamara 7 February 1860 aged 40 years
8. John McNamara 8 April 1835 - 12 August 1910
9. John Earle 31 January 1864 aged 45
Margaret Earle 17 February 1890 aged 70 years
10. Alfred Woodbridge 21 August 1922 aged 67
Alice Woodbridge 20 August 1918 aged 63
11. Catherine Ryder 30 August 1901

SITE: LT 15

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 1

ITEM: Bungarabee Homestead

GRID REFERENCE: 685 055

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 36°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

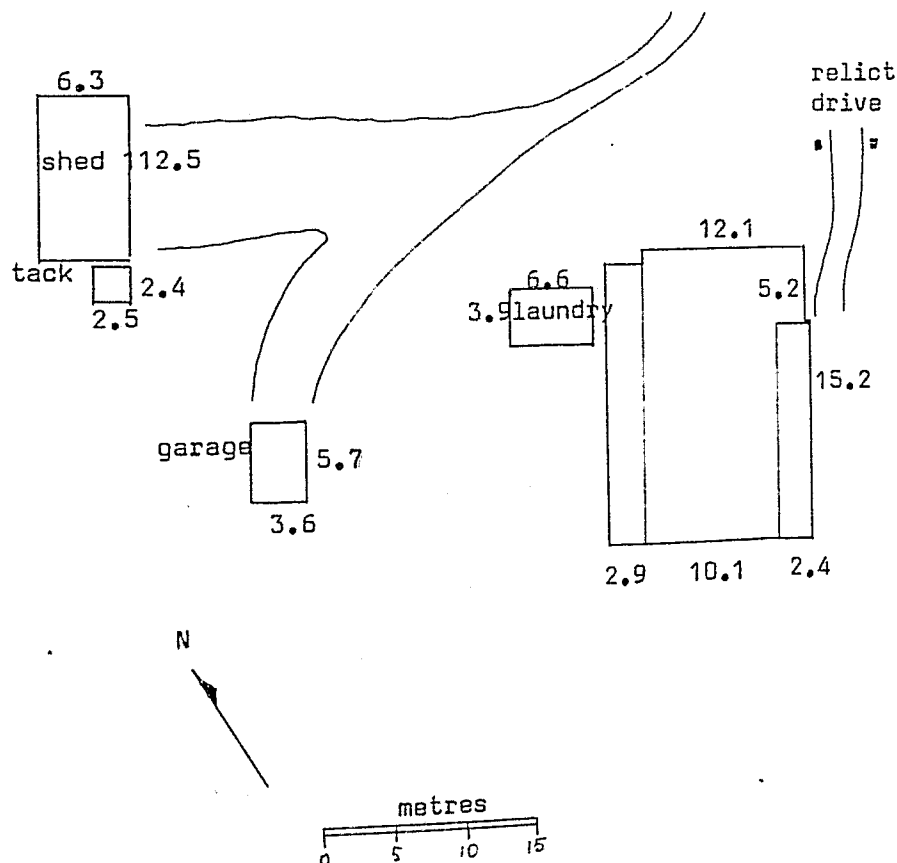
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 699 059: 60°

MATERIALS:

The house is rendered brick with an iron roof and timber floor verandah. The laundry is brick on a stone footing with rendered concrete floor. the tack room (formerly a w.c.) is also brick. The garage is iron on a machine cut timber frame. The shed is all steel with a concrete floor.

BACKGROUND:

A hotel has stood here since Gabbet's Inn of 1847. The license lapsed in 1922 after the hotel was gutted by fire. The shell of the present structure dates to c 1890 when it replaced a timber building (refer site LT 13). The distribution of buildings and yards is quite different to the original design, as surveyed in 1853, and is basically twentieth century.



SITE: LT 16

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 1

ITEM: House

GRID REFERENCE: 686 055

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 51°

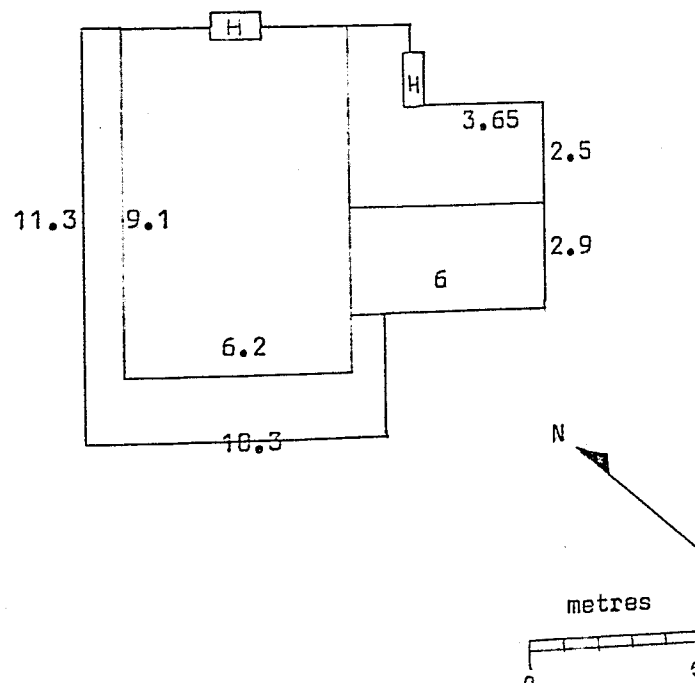
(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 622 051: 247°
Peak at 696 049: 102°

MATERIALS: Softwood chamferboard wall cladding with bullnose verandah and sandstock brick chimney.

BACKGROUND: Began life as part of the Lower Tarcutta Hotel and was dragged to its present position by a bullock team about 1900. It was last occupied in 1972 (C Jones pers. com. 30 January 1980). The house faces the Mundarlo road which has been on its present alignment since 1903 - this agrees with the folk memory of 'about 1900' for the relocation of the house.

fence



SITE: LT 17

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 143

ITEM: Well

GRID REFERENCE: 685 053

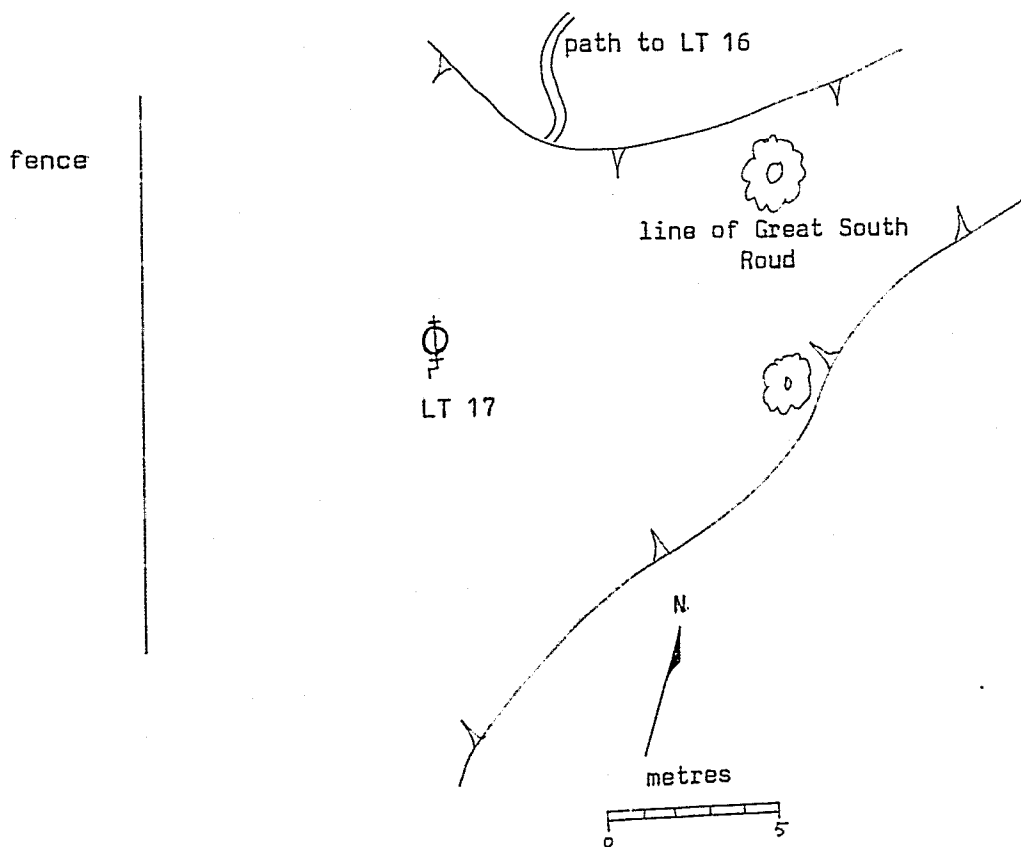
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Tarcutta Creek bridge: 262°
Site LT 16 53 metres at 15°

MATERIALS: Brick lined shaft, timber well head, wire rope
(oil drum as bucket).

BACKGROUND: The well is dug into a dry gully floor and has water at about 3 metres depth. The well is reached by a path from site LT 16. The Great South Road originally followed the gully, which is broad with a flat base and must partly owe its existence to erosion induced by traffic. The well is unlikely to predate 1903 when the road was aligned out of the gully.



SITE: LT 18

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 33

ITEM: School

GRID REFERENCE: 686 053

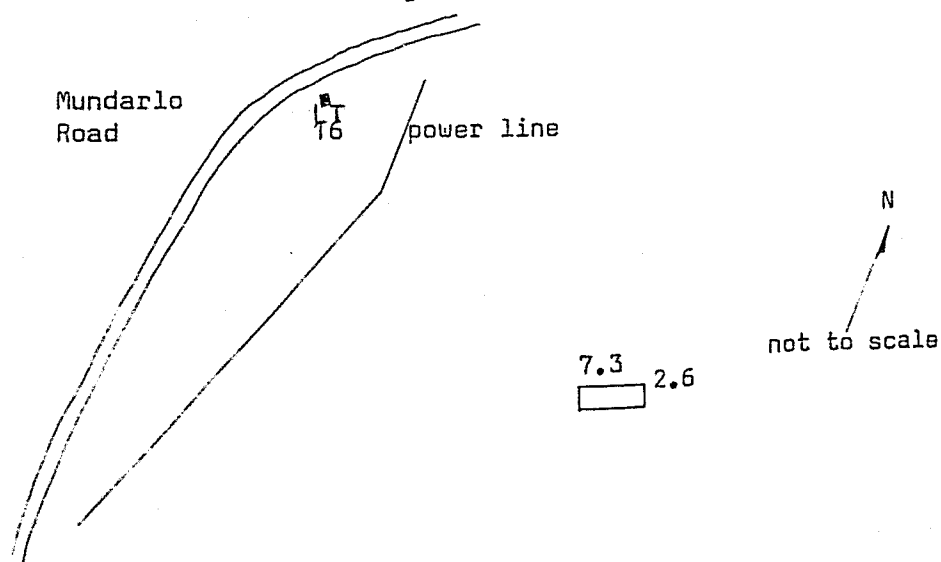
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 63°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 699 059: 53°
Site LT 16 : 302°

MATERIALS: Scattered brick fragments, four postholes, soil platform.

BACKGROUND: The paddock has been top dressed and contour ploughed so that only part of the building site remains. The school opened in 1873 with 16 pupils as a half-time school with Upper Tarcutta. Both schools closed in December 1877 but two roving tutors operated at Lower Tarcutta (Australian Town & Country Journal 30 March 1878) until 1880 when it became a Provisional School with 30 pupils. It closed in 1911 and in 1921 a new school was erected some miles from the village. In the interregnum, schooling was conducted at Mundarlo and at Upper Tarcutta where schooling has been continuous since 1881.



SITE: LT 19

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 120

ITEM: General Store

GRID REFERENCE: 685 052

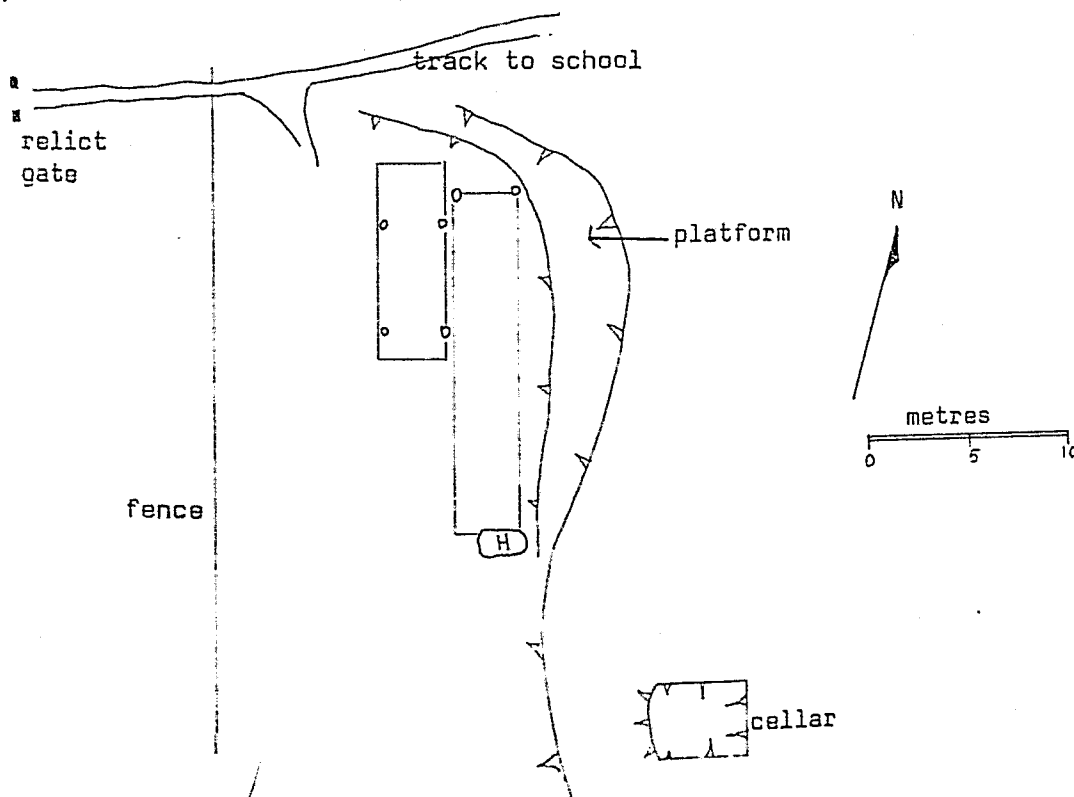
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 160°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Tarcutta Creek bridge: 269°
Peak at 662 051: 253°

MATERIALS: Soil platform on steep hillside, scatter of glass and brick.

BACKGROUND: Erected on land reserved from sale or lease; noted when portion 120 measured for auction sale 12 February 1904. Building was then valued at £30. It was identified as the village store by H Burte (pers. com. 12 February 1980) and C Jones (pers. com. 30 January 1980). Auction records do not survive but portion 120 was acquired by W A Dove (refer sites LT 1 to LT 4). The building was not noted in later 1920's surveys of adjoining portions. The bricks are coarse but evenly fired and machine made; some have a short oblong frog. The site has been disturbed by bottle hurters.



SITE: LT 20

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 134

ITEM: Hut site

GRID REFERENCE: 685 051

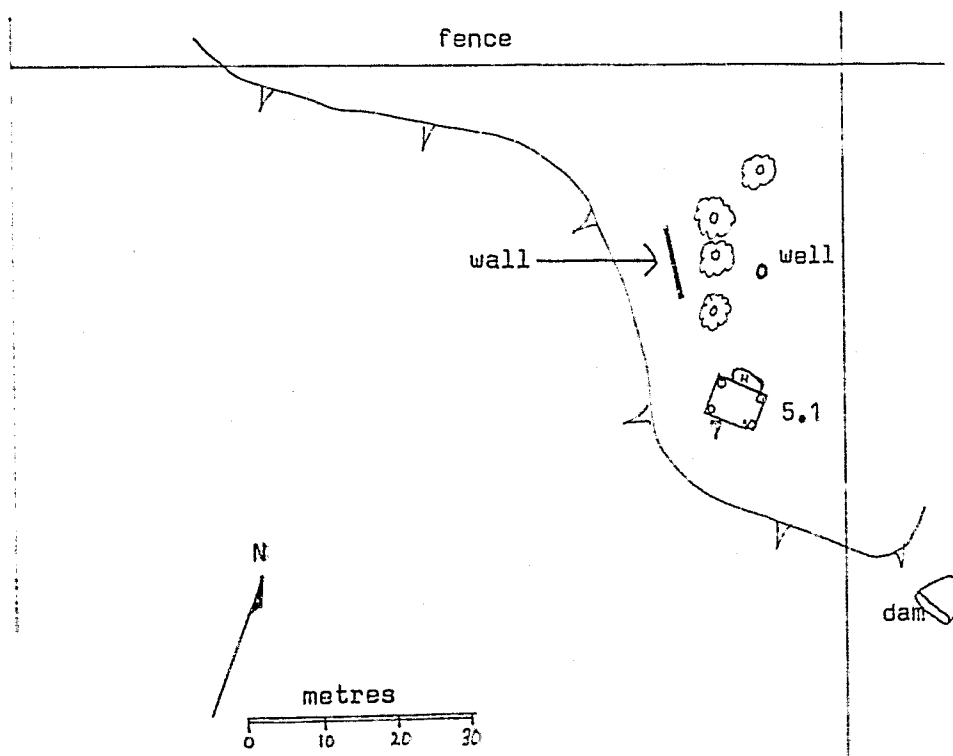
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 140°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 051 663: 260°

MATERIALS: Postholes, rubble hearth mound, possible well,
10 cm high stone wall, four Robinia pseudoacacia.

BACKGROUND: No record or folk memory.



SITE: LT 21
PAGE: 1 of 2

COUNTY: wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 134

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 688 049

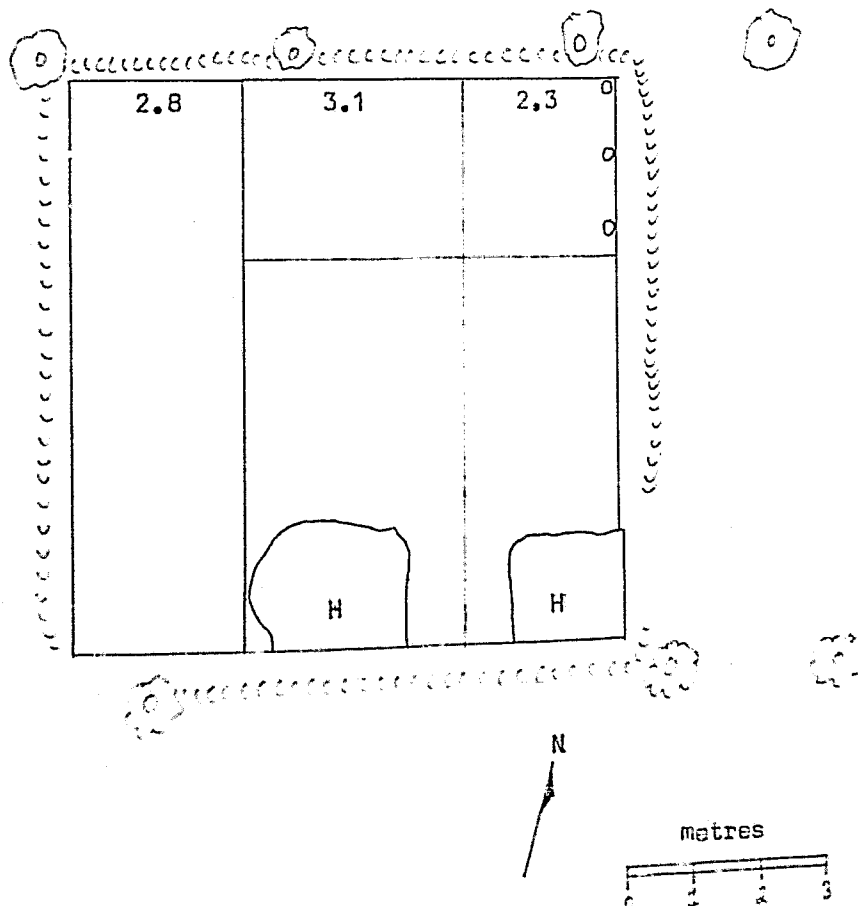
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 164°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 663 051: 265°

MATERIALS: Soil platform with circumferential ditch, two
hearth bases and two lines of Robinia pseudoacacia.

BACKGROUND: Constructed and occupied by Henry Burte 1938.
Demolished November 1949 and all building materials removed (C Jones
pers. com. 30 January 1980, H Burte pers. com. 12 February 1980).



SITE: LT 21
PAGE: 2 of 2

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 134

ITEM: Dairy

GRID REFERENCE: 687 049

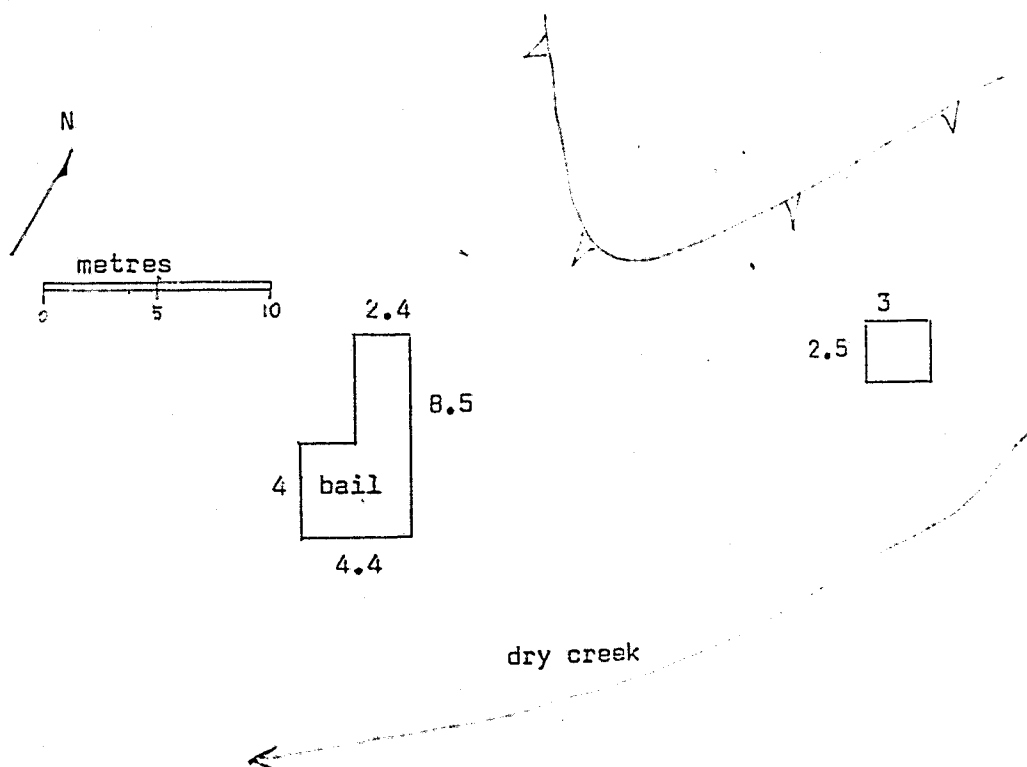
SITE'S LONG AXIS: (Bale) 330°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Bale is 42 m at 10° from house
Peak at 663 051: 262°

MATERIALS: Bale is concrete and timber; the separator room was apparently a prefabricated structure, fibro on machine sawn timber.

BACKGROUND: Refer page 1



SITE: LT 22

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 40

ITEM: Concrete homestead

GRID REFERENCE: 684 048

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 135°

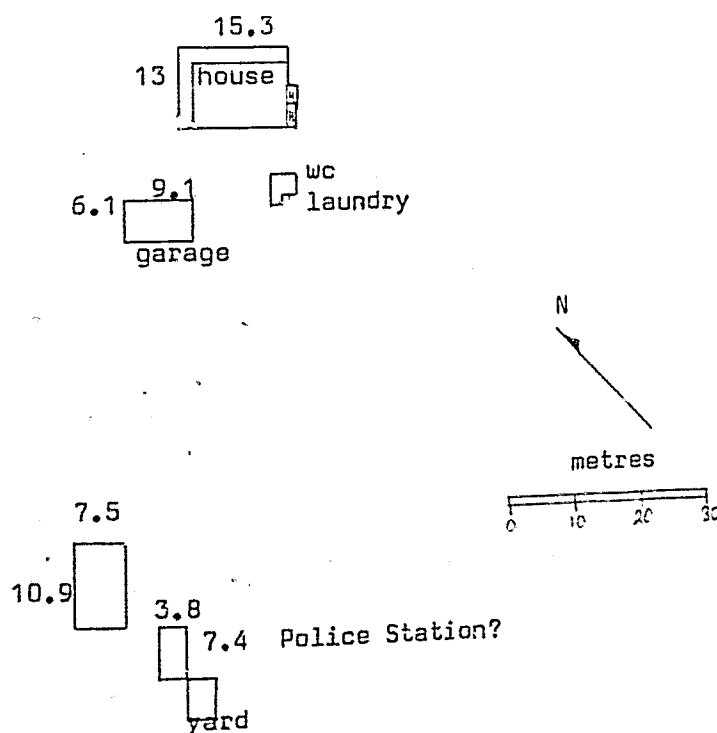
(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-3

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: 23 metres south of Sturt Highway junction
with Mundarlo road.

MATERIALS: Locally mixed poured concrete walls and floor, corrugated metal roof and steel frame verandah. Laundry is fibro and concrete; the garage is concrete block. There is a small axe-cut timber shed with iron hip roof and a large machinery shed (1960), iron on timber.

BACKGROUND: The house is unusual. It was built by Mr Johnson c 1904. It suffers a chronic damp problem. It was extended in 1954 by concrete bricking along the west face and by the erection of a separate garage (F Nugent pers. com. 29 January 1980). It is scheduled for demolition by the NSW Department of Main Roads. The timber shed may be a relic of the 1874 Police Station which apparently stood on this site (NSW Police Force: Distribution 1863-1883; C Jones pers. com. 30 January, 1980).

Sturt Highway



SITE: LT 23

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 135

ITEM: Gold Mine MP 122

GRID REFERENCE: 697 048

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

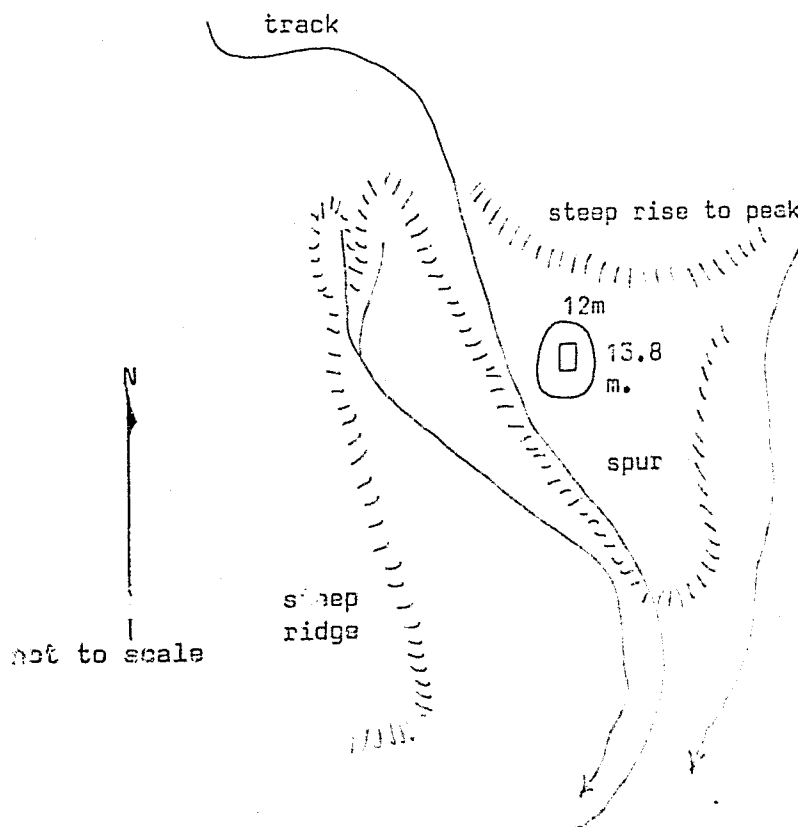
(CMA 1:25,000)

Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: On a steep south-facing slope beside a dry gully and a track leading through a saddle to LT 11.
Peak at 700 037: 158°

MATERIALS: Shaft with large collar of detritus.

BACKGROUND: This is believed to be B O Holtermann's mine of 1822. Holtermann is best known as a pioneer of photography and for his association with the Star of Hope mine at Hill End. This mine was in operation as late as 1934 and since 1974 has been subject to a prospecting lease. The shaft is 2.4 x 1.5 m and about 30 m to water. There is no staging timber but the sockets and shear leg rests are visible.



SITE: LT 24

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard

PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 135

ITEM: Mines MP 1

GRID REFERENCE: 699 046

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 74°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 702 052: 354°

Peak at 696 049: 312°

An isolated and abrupt hillock.

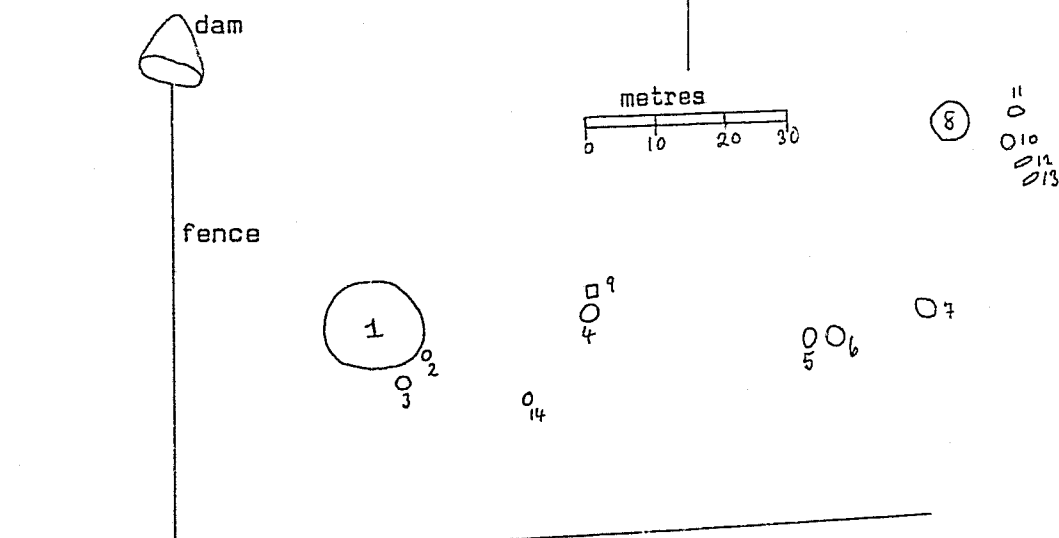
MATERIALS: 11 pits, 2 costeans, a retort stand.

BACKGROUND:

No documentation or folk memory.

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Pit, very large, possibly a collapsed shaft at centre, 13.6 m diameter, 6 m deep, surrounded by 2 m high mound.
2. Pit, $1.4 \times 1 \times 0.30$ m.
3. Pit, $1.8 \times 1.2 \times 0.45$ m.
4. Pit, $3.5 \times 3.5 \times 1.2$ m.
5. Pit, $4 \times 3.8 \times 1.6$ m.
6. Pit, $3.8 \times 3.9 \times 0.78$ m.
7. Pit, $4.6 \times 4 \times 1.1$ m.
8. Pit, $6 \times 5 \times 2$ m.
9. Retort stand, stone base, 1.1×0.82 m.
10. Pit, $2 \times 2 \times 1.3$ m.
11. Pit, $1 \times 0.50 \times 0.10$ m.
12. Costean, $2.3 \times 0.40 \times 0.80$ m.
13. Costean, $2.8 \times 0.30 \times 0.80$ m.
14. Pit, $1.2 \times 1.1 \times 0.12$ m.



SITE: LT 25

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 135

ITEM: Cold Mines MP 2

GRID REFERENCE: 703 045

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 349°

(CMA 1:25,000)

Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Shaft 3 to peak at 702 052: 345°
Shaft 3 to peak at 696 049: 311°
Workings follow the edge of a creek terrace.

MATERIALS: 12 pits, 5 shafts, 2 adits, 6 costeans, 1 mound, a path, a retort stand, a terrace revetment.

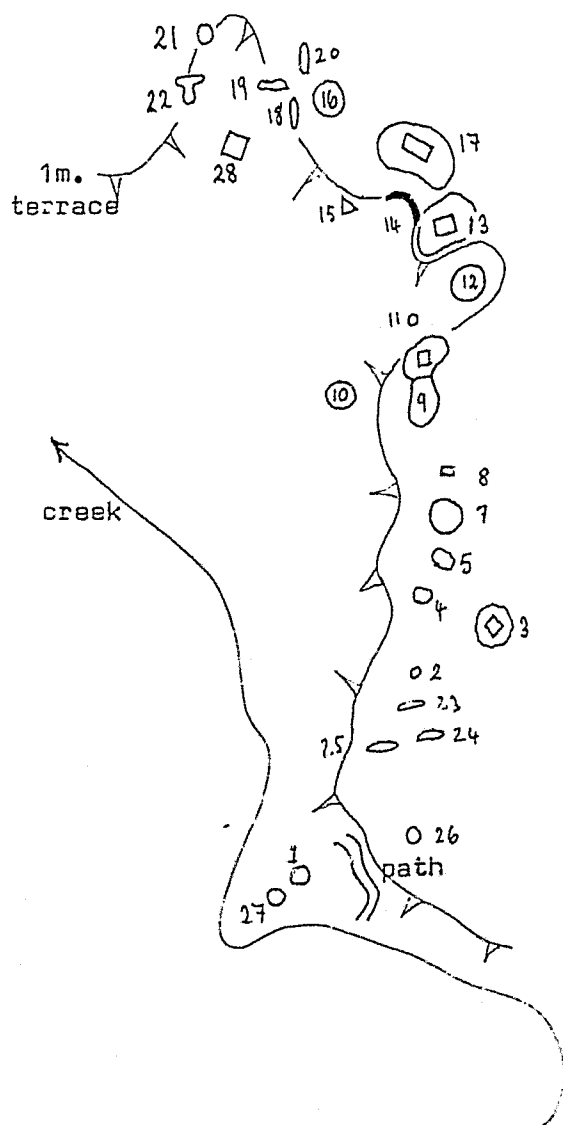
BACKGROUND: Mining Permit no 2 was issued in 1889 to R Howard who relinquished the lease almost at once. A Willson took it up for 14 months 1891 to 1892, then E E Hole worked the claim for 20 months 1894 to 1895. The permit was renewed in 1974 and was worked for about a year (P Nugent pers. com. 11 February 1980).

LIST OF FEATURES

1. Pit, 4 x 4.1 x 2.1 m.
2. Pit, 2 x 1.9 x 1.1 m.
3. Shaft, 2.8 x 2 x 12 m.
4. Pit, 1.5 x 1.5 x 0.38 m.
5. Pit, 4 x 4 x 1.6 m.
6. Shaft, collapsed, 7 m diameter, 3 m deep.
7. Shaft, collapsed, 3.8 m diameter, 2 m deep.
8. Air vent for '7', 1 x 0.50 x 1.3 m.
9. Adit, 13 x 4 x 2 leading to shaft, 2 x 2 m, rubble filled.
10. Mound, 3.9 m diameter, 1.7 m high.
11. Pit, 1 x 1 x 0.28 m.
12. Large pit, 7 m diameter, 4.6 m depth, collar of spoil 13 m diameter.
13. Shaft, 2.3 x 2 x 4 m, timbered with corrugated metal lining.
14. Revetment, 4 x 1.2 m.
15. Pit, triangular, 2 x 2 x 2 m, 0.45 m deep.
16. Pit, 5 m diameter. 3 m in depth.
17. Shaft, 2.8 x 1.7 m, water at 10 m, timbers in situ.
18. Costean, 4.8 x 1 x 0.30 m.
19. Costean, 4 x 1 x 0.40 m.
20. Costean, 4.5 x 0.90 x 0.30 m.
21. Pit, 2 m diameter, 0.95 m deep
22. Pit, 2.5 x 1.8 x 0.23 m.
23. Costean, 3 x 0.25 x 0.50 m.
24. Costean, 3.4 x 0.25 x 0.40 m.
25. Costean, 2.8 x 0.40 x 0.55 m.
26. Pit, 2.3 x 2.2 x 1 m.
27. Pit, 2.4 x 2.3 x 0.80 m.
28. Retort stand, stone base, 1.1 x 0.73 m.



pit 1 to pit 21: 150 m.
features are enlarged



SITE: LT 26

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wyndham PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 22

ITEM: House site

GRID REFERENCE: 686 044

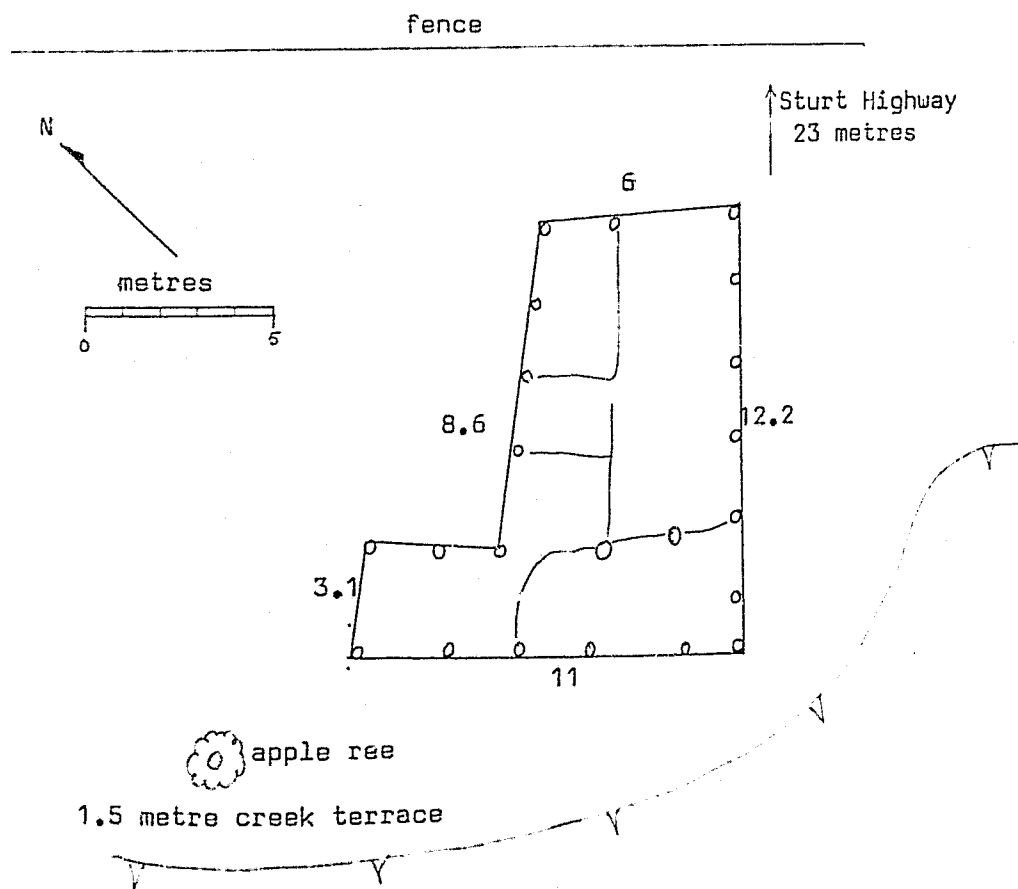
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 48°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Sturt Highway 23 metres at 48°
Mundarlo road junction 400 metres north west

MATERIALS: Postholes, platform, fragments of sandstock brick.

BACKGROUND: Homesite of Mr Beaver, a gold miner and the grandfather of local informant Claude Jones (C Jones pers. com. 30 January 1980). During the 1890's, Beaver was also the licensee of the Royal George Hotel, Wagga Wagga (Wagga Wagga Advertiser 2 January 1892; Mrs Paton nee Jones pers. com. 4 February 1980) and may have been previously the licensee of the Lower Tarcutta Inn.



SITE: LT 27

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 66

ITEM: Road bed

GRID REFERENCE: 681 054

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 70°

(CMA 1:25,000) Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

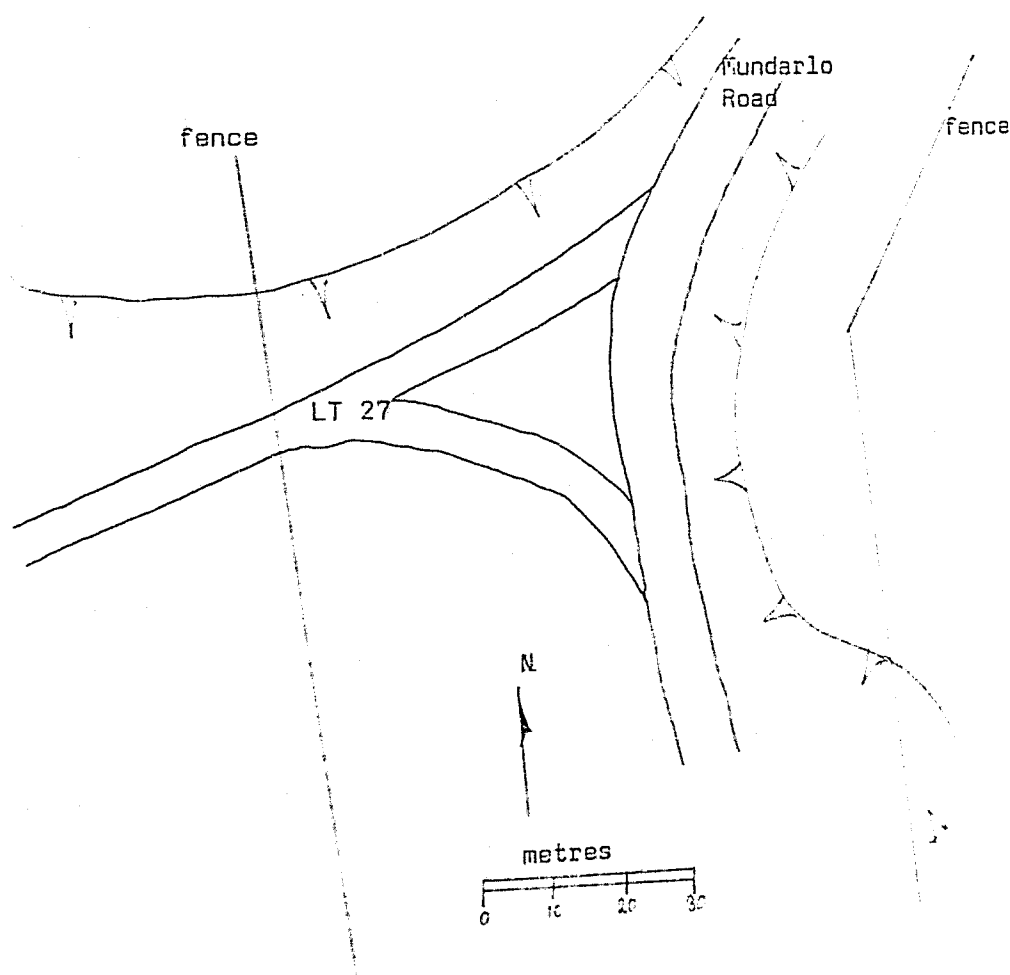
LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: From junction with Mundarlo road
peak at 663 051: 251°

MATERIALS:

Road bed is river pebbles set in tarmac over bitumen.
The reserve has been ditched and is lined with trees.

BACKGROUND:

The road was fenced and metalled by 1891 although marked only as a 'proposed reserve'. It has been resurfaced at least once as flood protection and was finally gazetted closed 11 November 1955 when it was replaced by the present high level bridge and approach.



SITE: LT 28

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 66

ITEM: Bridge over Tarcutta Creek

GRID REFERENCE: 679 054

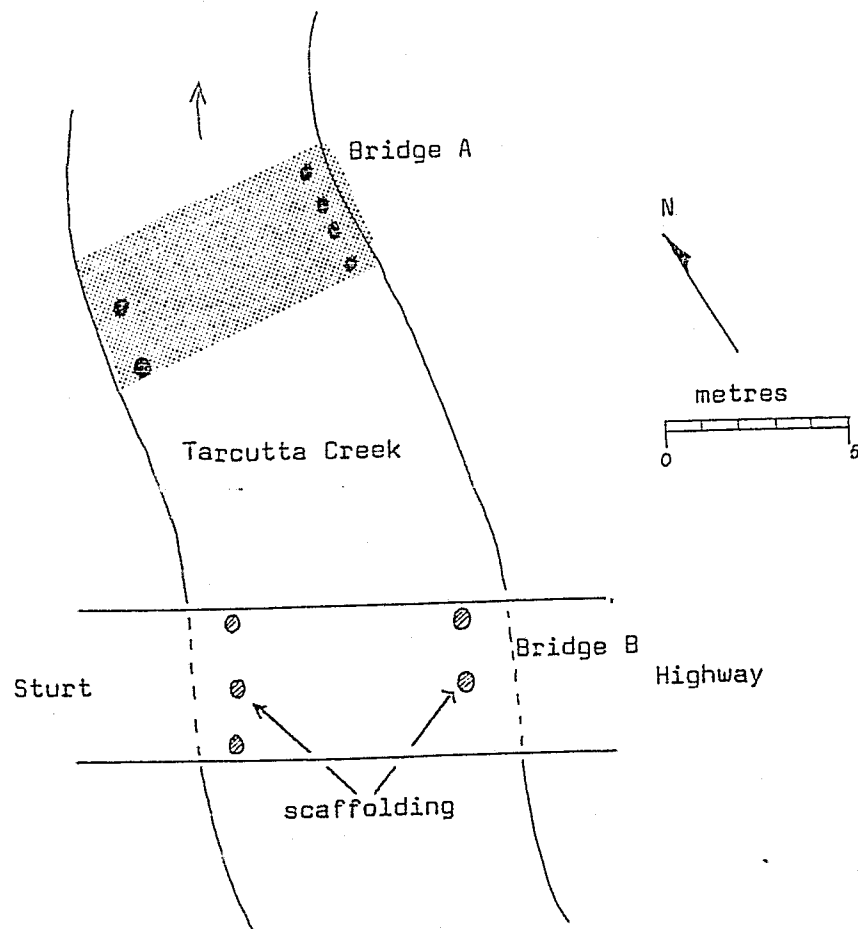
(CMA 1:25,000) Coreinbob 8427-IV-S

SITE'S LONG AXIS: Bridge A: 282°
Bridge B: 311°
Scaffold: 307°

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 699 059: 62°
Peak at 696 049: 98°

MATERIALS: A. Timber posts up to 30 cm diameter
B. Stressed concrete
Scaffold of timber posts

BACKGROUND: Bridge A was extant in 1891 (portion plan) and was preceded by a ford (now lost) 300 metres downstream. Bridge B, a high level bridge 4 m above the creek, was constructed in 1944 using timber scaffolding.



SITE: LT 29

PAGE: 1 of 4

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 123

ITEM: Farm and Post Office

GRID REFERENCE: 678 052

SITE'S LONG AXIS: 104 °

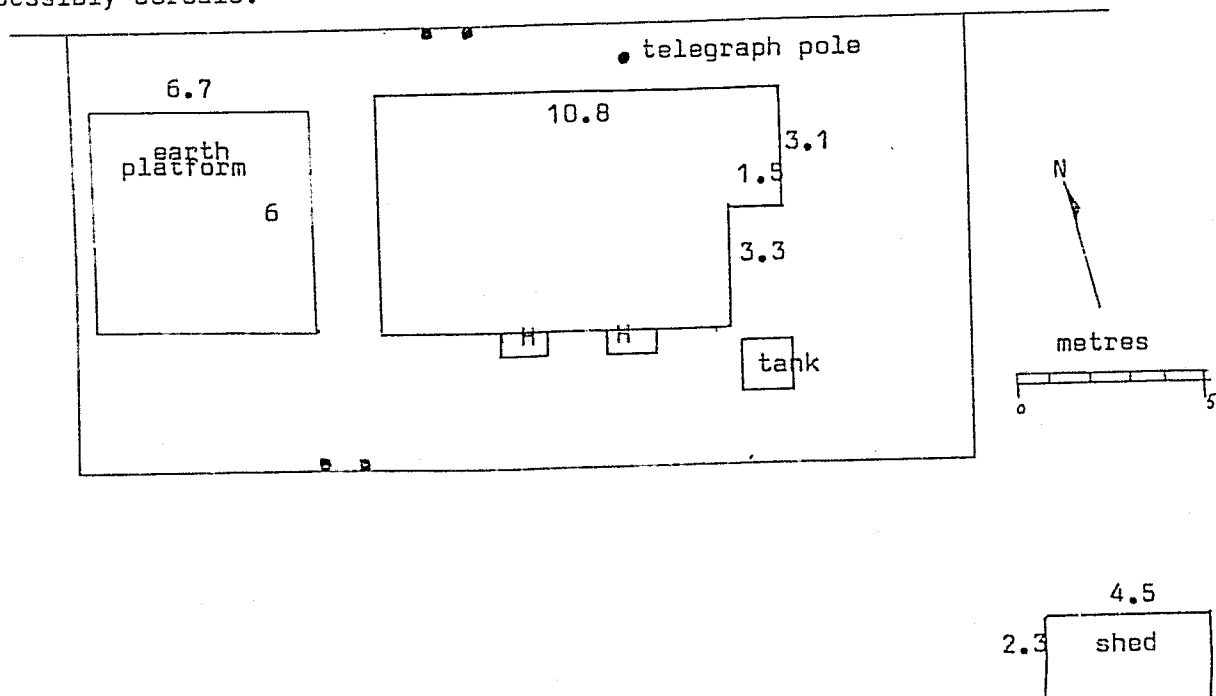
(CMA 1:25,000) Coreinbob 8427-IV-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Tarcutta Creek bridge: 20°
Peak 663 051: 253°

MATERIALS: Concrete platform laid on machine made brick; separate earth platform; charred telegraph pole; small two room shack built of pillaged vertical slabs and iron roof.

BACKGROUND: The Post Office was operated in conjunction with a dairy farm and provided telephone facilities only. It was burned down in 1957 and the farm was abandoned (G Earsman pers. com. 13 January 1980; P Nugent, C Jones, pers. com. 30 January 1980). Lower Tarcutta had a mail receiving office from 1881 and a Post Office from 1892. It was discontinued in 1906 and there is no record of the site (Australia Post Historical Section, records).

The site is one of the few survivors of the mixed farming practiced on small holdings alongside the major creeks in the wagga wagga region. Evidence to the various Parliamentary railway enquiries suggested that cash cropping began on Hillas Creek in the 1870's and that rail transport was regarded as essential to promoting a closer settlement based on mixed farming. This farm was serviced by rail at Tarcutta. It produced pigs, dairy food, fruit, vegetables and possibly cereals.



SITE: LT 29

PAGE: 2 of 4

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 125

ITEM: Animal pen and shed

GRID REFERENCE: 678 051

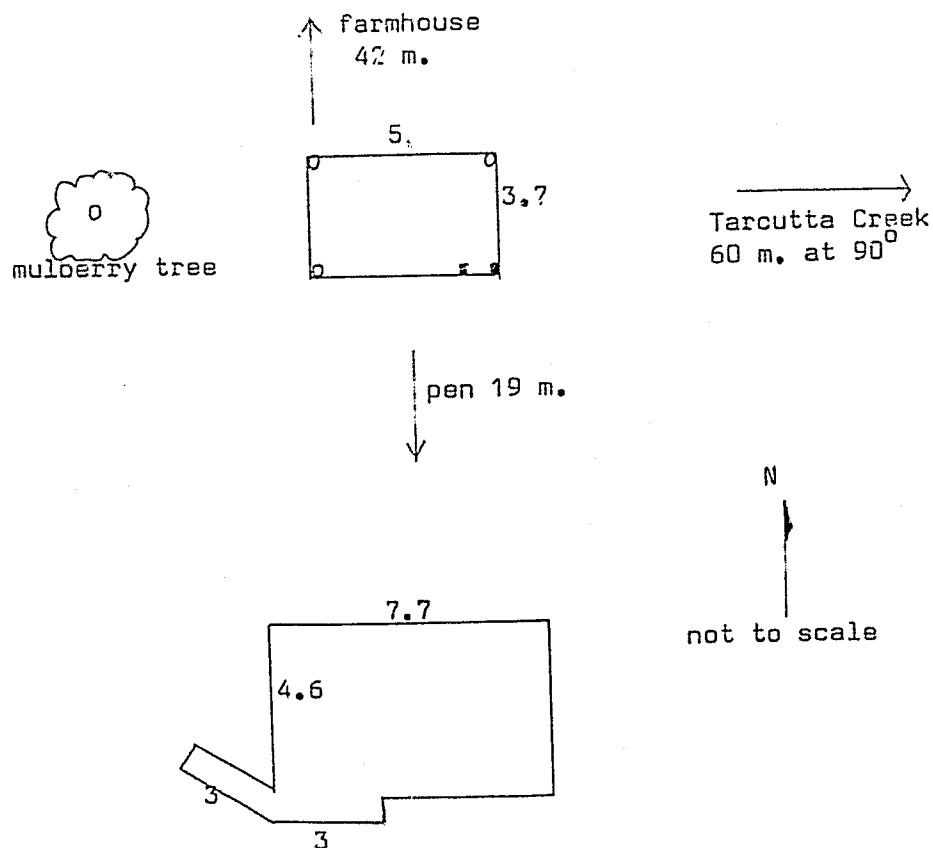
SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000) Coreinbob 8427-IV-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Peak at 663 051: 253°
Peak at 699 059: 57°

MATERIALS: Railway sleepers, rough timber

BACKGROUND: The pig pen and shed are in poor condition, the shed having lost all its cladding. The adjacent mulberry tree is a marker for the site.



SITE: LT 29

PAGE: 3 of 4

COUNTY: wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 125

ITEM: Coolroom

GRID REFERENCE: 677 052

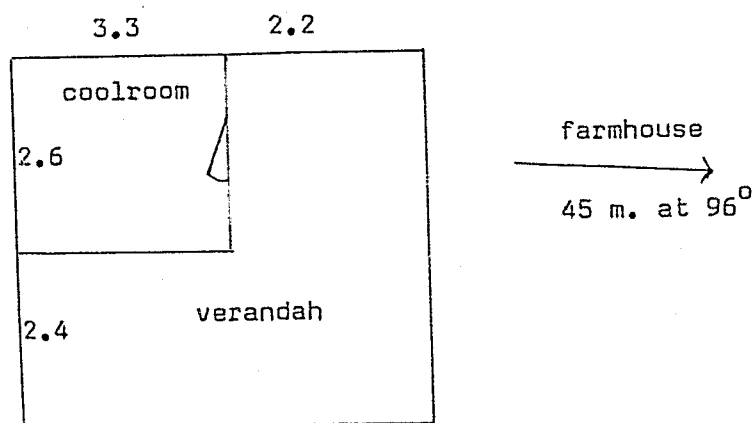
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 125°

(CMA 1:25,000) Coreinbob 8427-IV-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Farm house 45 metres at 96°

MATERIALS: Poured concrete walls, iron roof and verandah on rough timber frame; sawn timber ceiling, concrete floor.

BACKGROUND: The construction technique and locally mixed materials are similar to site LT 22. The timber verandah was added in 1957 as temporary accommodation after the house (sheet 1) was burned down (H Burte pers. com. 12 February 1980).



N

metres
0 1 2 3

SITE: LT 29
PAGE: 4 of 4

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

PORTION: 125

ITEM: Yard with bale; shed.

GRID REFERENCE: 677 052

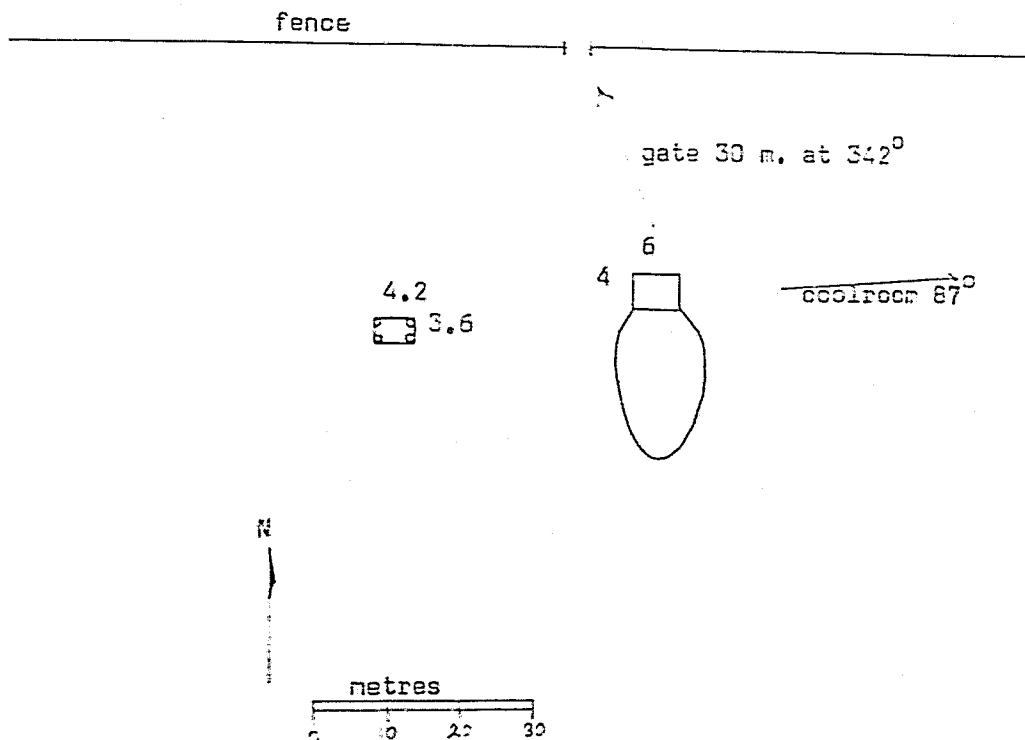
SITE'S LONG AXIS: 173° (yard)
270° (shed)

(CHA 1:25,000) Coreinbob 8427-IV-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: Coolroom: 54 metres at 87°

MATERIALS: Post and two rail yard, bale has a concrete floor.
The shed is four post holes outlining a soil mark.

BACKGROUND:



SITE: LT 30

PAGE: 1

COUNTY: Wynyard PARISH: Tarcutta

ITEM: Dray route and bridle path

PORTION: 17, 79, 96,
142.

GRID REFERENCE: 685 072 to 709 076

SITE'S LONG AXIS:

(CMA 1:25,000)

Mt Adrah 8427-I-S

LANDMARKS/BEARINGS: The dray route begins as farm track from the Mundarlo road but immediately diverges south west up a sharp spur and over Tarcutta ridge to LT 7. The bridle path continues west down a long spur to the Adelaide Road, LT 13.

MATERIALS: Soil mark; an inset terrace; stone edging at LT 7 is the only engineering.

BACKGROUND: The dray route enabled ore to be carried to the stamper battery and treatment plant at Adelong via the Great South Road. The bridle path gave access to Lower Tarcutta and Wagga Wagga via the Adelaide Road. It would also have provided a short cut for horsemen riding east from Wagga Wagga.

