A BIG COUNTRY

A CONTEXTUAL HISTORY OF CABONNE

Prepared for
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Photographs: All taken April-October 2002

Introduction

This historical context report has been prepared in support of Cabonne Council's community-based European heritage study of Cabonne Shire. The purpose of this heritage study is to identify and assess items of potential heritage significance.

The History and Heritage section (p.4) of the NSW Heritage Manual (1996) provides a useful explanation as to the purpose and nature of an historical context report:

"An historical context report identifies and explains the major factors and processes, expressed as historical themes, that have influenced the history of an area. The primary objective of a report is to provide a framework to investigate and identify heritage items. It is not intended to be a detailed account of all aspects of the history of an area, nor to replace histories designed to serve other purposes."

A "heritage item" is defined in the 1991 Cabonne Local Environmental Plan (LEP) as meaning "those buildings, works, relics or places of historic, scientific, cultural, social, architectural, natural or aesthetic significance to the Shire of Cabonne." (See Section 3 for a more detailed discussion of heritage terminology.)

The "historical themes" used in this study are the 38 themes identified by the NSW Heritage Office as relevant to the history of New South Wales. Each of these themes will be discussed individually in the context of Cabonne's historical development.

Known or potential heritage items - buildings, sites and objects - have been incorporated into the theme discussions and listed at the end of the theme entry. It is important to note that some of these items have already been recognised officially as being of heritage significance. Items of recognised local significance are listed on the 1991 Cabonne Local Environment Plan. Items of state significance are listed on the State Heritage Register. Where this is so, [LEP] or [SHR] will appear alongside the heritage item listed. These listed items have been included in this study to help provide a better understanding of heritage significant sites in Cabonne. Heritage items thought by the authors to be of possible state heritage significance have been marked *.

As well as listing heritage items by name, this report also advises on where to look for other possible heritage items relevant to an historical theme.

Each thematic entry has been written as a stand-alone or self-contained report. This will facilitate the extraction of an individual theme report for use in committee work or for attachment to documents (say, specific to a heritage item). This approach has also allowed for a simplified arrangement for referencing the sources used in researching the theme entries. Specific references are given only where the source is not obvious in the list of articles and books provided at the end of the entry. The source of information should be obvious from the text and the sources listed.

While this report is not intended to be a detailed or definitive history of Cabonne, it has by default become the first broad historical study of any significance undertaken on Cabonne as a single region. As will be noted elsewhere, Cabonne is fortunate in having

many fine local histories and a number of very competent local historians. All previously published historical works on Cabonne, however, have been concerned mainly with highly localised themes, such as the histories of particular villages, properties or institutions. This study has drawn considerably on this body of work and is much indebted to the scholarship of Cabonne's individual historians. As well as researching this considerable literature, the authors have undertaken field trips around Cabonne to visit historic places and sites. Also, in the early stages of the project, we drew input from community meetings in Molong, Canowindra and Yeoval. Drawing these sources together, we have tried to weave something of the feeling that Cabonne residents have for their history with the history recorded in books or still to be found on the ground.

A brief history of this type, researched and written within a brief space of time, is certain to contain errors of both fact and interpretation. Some readers will not share the opinions of the authors as to what is important historically. The report is also bound to have omitted points of history or failed to mention heritage items that others, quite justifiably, would have included. Errors and omissions are always regrettable, of course. However, the purpose of this study is not to provide the final word on the history of Cabonne. Its main purpose is to help further community discussion on what is important in Cabonne's history and to assist in the identification and assessment of possible heritage items. The process of that discussion, if successful, ought to challenge, correct and augment much of what has been written in this report.

The third section of this report discusses the historical context of heritage, drawing on advice and guidelines provided by key heritage agencies. This section may help readers not familiar with heritage language and processes. It also seeks to show how the study of historical themes may assist in identifying and assessing heritage items. The fourth section provides advice on future strategies for managing community involvement in recording and promoting Cabonne's history and heritage.

A series of simple maps showing key historical developments within 50-year timeframes is provided together with a comprehensive bibliography of secondary publications dealing with Cabonne's history. The bibliography represents the most comprehensive attempt to date to list such books, reports and pamphlets.

The index to be found at the end of this report will assist readers not only in finding specific entries relating to people and places but, more importantly, in identifying patterns and threads in Cabonne's history and heritage.

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Authorship of individual sections is noted by initials at the end of the theme or section.

Robin McLachlan, Times Past Productions

1. Brief Overview History of Cabonne

Cabonne came into existence as a shire only in 1977, formed with the amalgamation of the three shires of Molong, Boree and portions of Canobolas. Cabonne is a Wiradjuri word meaning "large" or "big".

Cabonne occupies an area of approximately 6,017 square kilometres in the Central West, bordered, in clockwise order, by the shires of Wellington, Mudgee, Evans, Blayney, Cowra, Forbes, Parkes, Narromine and Dubbo. The City of Orange, surrounded on three sides by Cabonne, is located in the southeastern corner. The population of Cabonne, according to the 2001 Census, is 12,558.

The history of Cabonne begins with the Wiradjuri people, whose original settlement dates back tens of thousands of years. With the arrival of Europeans in the Bathurst area by 1815, nearby Cabonne was soon explored and, not long after, pastoral settlement began without official approval. This settlement ultimately led to the dispossession of the Wiradjuri. Attempts by the colonial government to stem illegal grazing through the declaration of the Limits of Location in 1829 failed. Further attempts to regulate pastoral expansion with licences and leasehold arrangements in the 1830s and 1840s did little more than register such activities. It is in this period that many of Cabonne's best known rural properties came into existence and the area established itself as a significant pastoral region. The first settlements, notably Molong and Canowindra, also appeared in this period, together with communities such as the Cornish settlers at Byng. Molong and Canowindra owed their establishment to being convenient stopping places on roads transiting the district.

Attempts at copper mining in the 1840s, Copper Hill being amongst the first in Australia, were followed by the discovery of gold at Ophir in 1851. The establishment of Ophir as the first payable gold field in Australia changed both the history of Cabonne as well as that of Australia. In the case of Cabonne, gold brought ever more settlers to the area. New settlements appeared, including Cudal, Cargo and Eugowra. This was also a time of extensive road building. However, it is during the 1850s-60s that one can see that Cabonne was in some respects being bypassed. Roads were built <u>through</u> Cabonne to gold fields further west, rather than <u>to</u> Cabonne. Orange, ever the scavenger at Cabonne's table, grew prosperous on the economic developments within Cabonne to the disadvantage of the older settlements of Molong and Canowindra.

The Selection Acts, beginning in 1861, allowed for the settlement of men with families on smaller farms at the expense of the old large pastoral runs. Many of these selectors were unsuccessful, especially in the first decades of selection. Their presence though spurred the establishment of new settlements, including Cumnock and Yeoval.

One solution to the failure of closer settlement, and the area's economic malaise generally, was thought to lie with the railways. Molong, with the extension of the Broken Hill Line in 1885, was the first major community to be served by the railway. It remained the terminus of the line until 1893, and for a time prospered accordingly.

The line was then extended, via Manildra, to beyond Cabonne's western boundary. Much of Cabonne, however, was initially bypassed by the railroad. Only after much lobbying, did branch lines reach Canowindra (1910), Eugowra (1922), Cumnock and Yeoval (1925).

The railway supported a consolidation of Cabonne's demographic and economic development in the early 20th century. Agricultural products, ranging from wheat to lucerne to fruit, as well as new products such as marble, could now be cost effectively sent to market. The area's embryonic manufacturing industries, however, found the railways did not always advantage their products. Nonetheless, this was a period of some prosperity in Cabonne, evident in the building dates of many of Cabonne's commercial buildings. In 1907, local rural government was introduced with the establishment of the shire councils of Amaroo, Boree and Canobolas. Molong town achieved municipal status earlier, in 1879. Molong merged with Amaroo Shire in 1951 to form Molong Shire. Local government has been a key element in the history of Cabonne, providing significant improvements in utilities, roads and amenities.

Shire boundaries often made use of the natural borders provided by rivers and streams. This was so in the case of the earlier shires that formed Cabonne. Sometimes communities were already established on, or close by, those boundary waterways, as in the case of Canowindra, Eugowra and Yeoval. This arrangement has created a "border culture" in some parts of Cabonne, giving Cabonne's history a particular character. Significant elements of the histories of these three townships lie over the shire boundary. Similarly, the historical fabric of Canobolas Shire has been disturbed by the occupation of parts of that shire by Orange with the redrawing of boundaries in 1977.

The major demographic and economic changes that have impacted on rural Australia in the second half of the 20th century have had their impact on Cabonne as well. Technological changes reduced the need for farm labour. Motor cars on improved roads took Cabonne shoppers to Orange and beyond. Young people left the district to pursue education and careers beyond the shire. Gradually, the impact of such actions, great and small, has been felt. Businesses have closed, services have been reduced or withdrawn and communities have dwindled.

This is the point at which Cabonne has arrived in 2002. Its core primary industries - agriculture and mining - continue to be viable, but vulnerable like all such industries to the effects of commodity prices, droughts and similar external forces. A tourism industry, combining heritage with vineyards and balloons, has emerged in recent decades. From a macro-economic perspective, Cabonne remains relatively prosperous and secure. But, the viability of Cabonne in social terms has continued to follow the decline of the past few decades. The problem is exacerbated by the close proximity of Orange and other large towns, combined with the isolation of much of Cabonne from the Central West's major transportation routes. From an historical perspective, these are factors that first emerged in the second half of the 19th century.

Sources used for this brief history will be found with the theme histories and in the bibliography at the end of the report.

RM

2. Thematic Histories of Cabonne

The historical themes used are those provided by the NSW Heritage Office. Some themes were identified by Council as not requiring detailed entries and are so noted.

Heritage Items marked [LEP] are already listed on the 1991 Cabonne Local Environmental Plan; those marked [SHR] are listed on the NSW State Heritage Register. (See Introduction.) Heritage items thought by the authors to be of possible state heritage significance have been marked *. This is not to suggest that other heritage items, including those not discussed in this report, are not of similar state level significance.

Some variations in basic historical details were encountered in the research, such as in the spelling of placenames and the dates of events. As well, the research has relied largely on information in secondary sources, some of which may be unknowingly incorrect or incomplete. Given that the purpose of this study is only to establish in a broad way the workings of historical themes in Cabonne's history, the authors have not attempted to resolve all questions of fact.

Each entry has been prepared independently by an individual author. Authorship is marked at the end of the entry: **EG**, Elizabeth Griffin; and **RM,** Robin McLachlan. The opinion expressed in an entry is that of the author noted.
RM

1. Tracing the natural evolution of Australia

1.1 Environment - naturally evolved

The geological history of the area covers a region extending west of the Great Dividing Range, across the Central Tablelands and slopes. The diversity affects soil and geological formations unique to this region. The natural vegetation and associated ecosystems within the region changes from areas of dense eucalyptus forests to woodlands and grasslands.

Reference is given in *The Official Souvenir of Molong Centenary 1835-1935* to Sir Thomas Mitchell, "following a pine ridge from Boree to the Bell River". (p25) Further on the same page we are told about " the arduous task of clearing away the Giants of the Forest".

This variety of landscape influenced the settlement patterns of the Aboriginal peoples of the area, the Wiradjuri nation, and the early settlers in the region. Placenames relate to natural features. Examples of this are Mt. Canobolas (two peaks), Molong (place of many rocks), Yahoo Peak and Saddleback Peak.

There are ample waterways in the region. The main ones being the Bell River, Molong Creek, Mandagery Creek, Belubula River, Boree Creek and Dilga Creek. Some of these

rivers and creeks tend to flood when we have ample rain and inundate the surrounding low lying lands.

Within Cabonne Shire there are a number of National Parks and protected lands. Borenore Caves is an example with its rare bats in some of the caves, as well as being the site of a former marble quarry.

Road reserves provide corridors of remnant vegetation. In many instances these corridors provide the only evidence of pre-pastoral vegetation.

The most prominent geographical feature within the region is Mt. Canobolas, an extinct vault volcano, 1395 metres above sea level. This area remains largely in its original state and has been recently taken over by the National Parks and Wildlife Service as a State Recreation Area. Over 350 plant species have been identified, including two rare and endangered species. (*Eucalyptus canobolensis and E. Saxicola.)* Also there have been 72 different species of native animals recorded within the park.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- The whole of the Mt Canobolas Mountain Range.
- Borenore Caves [LEP], former marble quarry.
- Mullions Range.
- Nangar National Park cliffs and views and wildflowers.
- Goobang National Park.
- Gumble scrub.
- Marble quarries and Copper Hill.

Examples of Potential Heritage

- Natural Reserve Eugowra.
- Borenore Caves [LEP]
- Nangar National Park, Eugowra.
- The Pine Cliff Gap.

Selected Sources

Cabonne community heritage consultations. (May 2002)
Mt. Canobolas State Recreation Area, Draft Plan of Management. NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, (2002)

EG

2. Peopling Australia

2.1 Aboriginal cultures and interactions with other cultures

In keeping with the brief for the project, this entry is concerned only with developments from the time of arrival of European settlers in the Cabonne area. A more complete account of pre-contact Wiradjuri culture can be found in the survey essay by Conyers.

Cabonne is part of the larger area occupied by the Wiradjuri, an area that coincides with the present day Central Tablelands and beyond. Aborigines within the central Cabonne area were known locally by settlers as the Boree tribe. Their culture was based on small clans or family groups whose movements followed seasonal food gathering and ritual patterns. Rivers and streams were natural focal points for such activities. A lasting legacy of Wiradjuri knowledge of Cabonne rests in the many descriptive placenames of its rivers, hills and communities. A feature of traditional Wiradjuri culture is the dendroglyph or carved tree, the carving of which was done for ritual purposes. Examples of carved trees made during the settlement period can be seen at Yuranigh's gravesite near Molong and at Eugowra Public School.

From the 1820s, the Wiradjuri in Cabonne began to suffer major dislocation with the arrival of the first pastoral settlers and their herds in eastern Cabonne. Wiradjuri population numbers declined, mainly because of European diseases and disruption to hunting and food gathering generally. This effect spread westward as ever more land was taken by pastoralists as they moved beyond the 1829 Limits of Location. A closer study may reveal two or three separate frontier zones of interaction in Cabonne

The secondary literature surveyed offers only fragmented information on the response of local Wiradjuri to incoming settlers. The pastoral settlement of Cabonne was preceded by the vigorous resistance around Bathurst in 1823 and 1824 of the Wiradjuri under Windradyne. Stockmen around Guyong, then on the western edge of pastoral settlement, were attacked in the early stages of the Wiradjuri campaign (Rule). It should be remembered that the boundaries of Cabonne are not those of the Wiradjuri and it seems likely that warriors of the Boree tribe joined Windradyne's campaign to the east.

The Molong Depot, with a small detachment of soldiers, was established in 1826 in support of the larger government settlement at Wellington. Part of its purpose was to provide support in the event of future troubles with the Wiradjuri. No reports were found of major conflict in Cabonne after 1824, although several authors speak of skirmishes between settlers and indigenous people. For example, Marriott, writing of settlement around Cumnock, recounts that settlers frequently came to physical blows with local Aborigines as late as the 1870s.

Some Wiradjuri found employment as shepherds and trackers with the pastoralists. Taking up work on properties would have been a necessary response to the difficulties in sustaining life by traditional means. There was little option but to find some manner of accommodation with the new order. James Backhouse, a Quaker visitor in 1835, provides a poignant description of two black youths sharing the companionship and work of two

transported stockmen, displaced men all. Another contemporary observer writing later in the century, Dr Andrew Ross of Molong, speaks highly of local Aborigines as useful, faithful shepherds and good trackers after lost stock or stray cattle. Certainly, their local knowledge of the Cabonne country would have been invaluable. Marriott, drawing on settler history accounts from around Cumnock, suggests there was though a dark side to the story of Aboriginal shepherds and stockmen, one of dislocation, loneliness and even suicide. This period also sees the appearance of Aborigines of part-European parentage.

Yuranigh is one of the few Aborigines of this settlement period of whom we have any certain knowledge as an individual. He accompanied Major Thomas Mitchell in his expedition to northern Queensland in 1846 for no apparent motive beyond seeking the adventure of travel to new lands. Mitchell's expedition provided such an opportunity for this Wiradjuri explorer and adventurer. For his part, Mitchell was indebted to the knowledge and skills Yuranigh brought to the expedition. Yuranigh's grave is a rare artefact of early cultural interaction with its combination of traditional carved trees and inscribed European headstone. It is unquestionably a heritage item of state significance.

It was during the pastoral period of settlement that brass plates, or gorgets, were given to those Aboriginal elders recognized by Europeans as leaders, or Kings, of their particular groups. At least two such plates were given out in Cabonne, one to King Sandy (died ca.1860) of Gumble and another to King Billy Pye of Eugowra. While this arrangement had no relevance to Wiradjuri custom, the plates are nonetheless indicative of how Europeans sought to interact with Aborigines.

The role of Aborigines in the gold rush is a subject warranting further study as there is evidence to suggest a distinct Aboriginal contribution. At Ophir, local Aborigines appeared in the first weeks of the rush to provide labour or to trade bark for the building of gunyas. Local knowledge combined with observation skills, in effect an ability to read the ground for signs of gold, found them ready employment as guides to other likely fields. Much of this history is lost. One story that is documented is that of Billy, a local Aborigine at Ophir in 1880. After being shown some gold bearing quartz by George Slater, Billy returned moments later with his own samples from an outcrop nearby, previously unnoticed by all but him. His discovery led to the Queen of the Ranges mine.

Pressure upon the Wiradjuri way of life increased with the gold rush and subsequent closer settlement. The opportunity for employment offered by large pastoral properties fell away with the appearance of smaller, family run, selections. The fuller settlement of Cabonne reduced the space left for traditional ways. Drawing on local oral sources, Marriott suggests that the nomadic life of Aborigines had ended in the Cumnock area, one of the later areas settled, by the late 1870s. The continuation of traditional practices became impossible as crops and livestock took over more of the country.

Conyers suggests a direct link between the loss of traditional food sources, the collapse of the traditional order and increased fighting between Aboriginal groups after the arrival of Europeans. Kabaila (1996) and Banham write of a major clash in the 1890s amongst Aborigines west of Eugowra, just beyond Cabonne's boundary. Marriott describes similar but less dramatic scenes around Cumnock. A contemporary observer, Dr Andrew Ross of Molong, while acknowledging such fights, said he knew of no resulting deaths.

It was while treating the wounds of a man wounded by a spear in a fight near Copper Hill that Ross came to learn about the medicinal qualities of eucalyptus leaves.

From the 1890s, many surviving Cabonne Wiradjuri were placed on reserves and missions at Wellington, Condobolin, Peak Hill and Cowra, all outside Cabonne. No reserves or missions were identified within Cabonne in this research, although according to Kabaila at least two significant unmanaged communities existed for a time on the very edge of Cabonne at Gooloogong and The Springs (Orange). Some Wiradjuri continued to live and work among the settlers of Cabonne, as in the case of the Coe family of Canowindra who earned their livelihood by droving. (Read) Others lived, for a time at least, in fringe camps on the outskirts of settlements, as at Eugowra, places where families could stay together and maintain a sense of identity. Eugowra was officially listed in the 1880s as a place where government supplied rations were provided for old and infirm Aboriginal people. No matter where they might live, nearly all in time came under the increasing control of government regulations and bureaucracy.

The interaction of Cabonne's Aboriginal inhabitants with European civilisation was in most ways typical of such interaction in southeastern Australia. One significant point of difference was the apparent near total displacement of Wiradjuri from Cabonne to neighbouring shires and communities. To view this history only within the boundaries of Cabonne is to distort history. It is a history that needs to be seen as part of the wider history of Aboriginal interaction on the Central Tablelands. In that wider context it is equally a story of Wiradjuri survival and regeneration. (See Read and Kabaila.)

It is also a remarkable story of the Wiradjuri willingly sharing with the newcomers their ancient knowledge of Cabonne, knowledge about the land, the plants and even the gold bearing rocks. This knowledge contributed directly to the successful settlement of the district.

(According to the 2001 Census, 223 of Cabonne's 12,558 residents are of Aboriginal descent.)

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Sites associated with cultural interaction, such as places of work, trading, commerce, and conflict.
- Artefacts associated with cultural interaction, such as weapons and tools (including those made from European materials) as well as brass plates, etc.
- Aboriginal campsites, including those on the edge of towns, such as at Eugowra.
- Evidence of Aboriginal work and occupation on pastoral properties known to have regularly employed Aborigines, such as Dilga Station near Cumnock.
- Sites used for ceremonies or meeting places, post 1820s, including particularly carved trees.
- Sites associated with cultural renewal in 20th century.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- King Billy Pye brass nameplate held by the Eugowra Public School. (Canowindra Museum also holds a brass nameplate, but it may not be of Cabonne origin.)
- Queen of the Ranges mine site, Ophir.
- Yuranigh's grave, near Molong [LEP].
- *Carved trees at Eugowra Public School and at Yuranigh's grave.
- Site of Molong 1820s Depot.
- Read and Kabaila, listed below, have undertaken detailed research on Wiradjuri history in the 19th and 20th centuries, drawing directly on Wiradjuri sources and personal fieldwork. Their research reveals few known or remembered Wiradjuri sites from this period in Cabonne. This is perhaps the result of the thorough displacement of Wiradjuri from the Cabonne area by the 1890s.

Selected Sources

J Backhouse, A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies (1843), Chapter XXVII, published in G Mackaness, Fourteen Journeys over the Blue Mountains of New South Wales (1965)
B Banham, Eugowra - Its History and Development (ca.1994)
B Conyers, "Aboriginal History and Anthropology" in D Goldney and I Bowie, The National Trust of Australia (NSW) Scenic and Scientific Survey of the Central Western Region - A Report to the Australian Heritage Commission, Vol 1 (1987)
J Fitzpatrick, Back to Molong Celebrations (1928)
P Kabaila, Wiradjuri Places - The Lachlan River Basin, vol 2 (1996) (Eugowra and Gooloogong)
P Kabaila, Wiradjuri Places - The Macquarie River Basin, vol 3 (1998) (Yuranigh's grave and The Springs) (Vol 1 in this series is not relevant to Cabonne.)
J Marriott, The Crossroads - The History of Cumnock (ca.1993)
Molong Historian (June 1975, and Feb 1984)
M Pearson & R McLachlan, Ophir Reserve Heritage Study and Management Recommendations (1997)
P Read, A Hundred Years War (1988)
(Supplemented with private discussion with Professor Peter Read, June 2002)
J Rule, The Cornish Settlement at Byng (1978)
RM

2.2 Convict

The dilemma of identifying the influences of convicts within the Cabonne Shire poses several problems. It is important to remember that the practice of transportation of convicts to NSW ceased in 1840 and at that time, the region within the Cabonne shire area was still being explored and in the early days of development.

From data available it would appear that first contact with convicts in Cabonne was most likely when the convicts were being transferred to the Wellington Plains penal settlement (1823-1829). They would have left Bathurst on what was known as Simpson's Line. Lieutenant Percy Simpson was appointed commandant of the new settlement at Wellington Plains in 1823. It was recorded that he and his officers were provided with

transport while the convicts that were assigned there had the pleasure of walking to their destination. This early road was the main track west and would have passed through the north east corner of Cabonne and where Molong is today.

It is also important to point out that while convicts were assigned to landowners most convicts were assigned to landowners located in the Blue Mountains and on the Macquarie River. Many of the convict's terms may have been near expiring when they were assigned over the mountains in the latter period. It was once they had served their sentences that they may have been given land grants and able to settle near or in the various small villages and growing towns.

Even though most of the area was settled after convict transportation and assignment ceased, there may have been many instances where the early settlers may have been assigned convict labour. The best known applications were recorded by John Rule in his records of Byng. Parson William Tom and George Hawke both applied for convict servants and were granted several people. They preferred to call them assigned servants rather than convicts.

In the Journals of John Smith of Gamboola there is reference to a chap called O'Brien, who absconded with 480 of Smith's sheep. Smith wrote to the Chief Constable, at Bathurst, enclosing a warrant for O'Brien's arrest. He also wrote to the Principal Supt. of Convicts demanding O'Brien's arrest and to cancel any Certificates of Freedom.

It is worthwhile to consider the contribution that some of the people that were sentenced to life in NSW as convicts made to the small towns and communities that they settled into and started businesses and trades. One such person was Simeon Lord. Lord was transported to NSW in 1791 on the Atlantic. He became an important ship merchant within the Colony and developed extensive business connections throughout the South Pacific. Lord acquired land around Canowindra and Cumnock when he exchanged some of his Sydney holdings around Macquarie Street and where Hyde Park is now.

Another notable convict who acquired amazing wealth and stature in the area was Thomas Kite. Sentenced and transported for life for Larceny, he arrived on the Fortune in 1813. Macquarie granted him a conditional pardon and fifty areas of land near Kelso in 1818. In 1836 he received an absolute pardon and was able to take part in the great land grab that followed. He was able to expand his land holdings at Kangaroo Bay (Kangaroobie) to about 24,000 acres and another 12,000 acres at Molong.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- No sites have been suggested, however the homes and properties of convicts who were time served or pardoned may qualify.
- Graves of former convicts, such as that of John Grant at Canowindra.
- Along the 'Simpson Convict Line' such as Byng valley, near Canowindra (former Kangaroobie holding)

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- No sites have been suggested.

Selected Sources

G Davison, et.al., The Oxford Companion to Australian History (1998)

Orange City Council, Orange 1860-1960 (1960)

J Rule, edited by George Hicks, Byng, A Cornish Settlement- Under the Australian Sun (1998)

B MacSmith, Quench not the Spirit (1972)

P Hubert (Kinross School, Orange) Kangaroobie- A Site Study (nd)

Census Muster 1842.

EG

2.3 Ethnic influences

The Selection Land Acts, from 1861, allowed the right to free selection of land to all people. As a result of this Act many new families, some born in the Colony and others from England, Ireland and Scotland, moved to the area. Up until then the early settlers had been either assisted passage free settlers or ex-convicts from the United Kingdom.

This is not to say that other nationalities did not move to the area, there were German and Italians settlers scattered within the region. There was an influx of people from many nations during the gold rush years and then again after the Second World War, many displaced persons from war torn Europe made their way to Australia and settled in the area.

William Murray, who settled at “Yarran Grove” in 1873, was born at Caithness in Scotland. He arrived in Australia at the age of 4 years and spent time on the gold fields at Hill End, where he ran a butchers shop. He really had been a builder by trade and had erected many of the local schools for the Education Department. He went on to build a hotel at Yullundry, which his wife helped run.

The German families around Borenore were affected by the First World War, as more Australian soldiers were killed or wounded and the anti German feelings were turning to hatred. The Schmich family had been on their orchard in the area for years, with their children having been born here but they did not escape the anti-German hostilities. Kaspwer Schmich had volunteered and served in the Light Horse during the Boer War. “German Hill” was changed to “Lidster”, after Cecil Lidster who had been killed at Gallipoli.

One very important group of settlers were the Cornish at Byng and Cadia. They not only began growing crops and running cattle and sheep but also established copper and gold mines. In John Rules' book, *The Cornish Settlement*, he wrote about the early hardships of the Cornish people and their achievements. It is difficult not to admire people of the likes of the Hawke family and how they brought over 2,000 trees from Cornwall to plant around their new home. This was during a drought and water was more difficult to come by in those early days than now. The trees were elms, ash, oak, sycamore pines, poplars, beeches and cypress.

The Irvine family at Toogong arrived from Northern Ireland in the 1850s. This family had connections with Cobb and Co and also had hotels and stores. William was the postmaster as well as being a prominent hay and corn dealer. They also owned large parcels of land and members of the family still live in the area today.

Among the letters of John Smith at Boree Cabonne was a letter asking for Irish Immigrants at Bathurst who might be interested in employment for awhile in 1849 to assist with the harvest and then mustering the sheep.

The three Eggleston brothers, emigrated from Ireland during the 1870s and all took up land in the Cumnock area. Over time the family acquired quite considerable land holdings in the district. The family has remained in the area.

The Catholic community was served by an Irish priest, Father O'Reilly from 1839. This priest at one stage found himself some 350 miles from his home at Bathurst as he administered to the early Catholic settlers.

There are stories in a lot of the villages where the Chinese had their market gardens and supplied a lot of the villages with food. Now there is a Chinese take away food shop. From the Ophir gold fields there are hushed stories about the Chinese miners who worked various claims there. The main claim was at Murray's Hill, where Chinese artefacts and coins have been found. The Chinese tended to mine on the outskirts of the diggings because they had trouble being accepted by the other miners. In a mining report from 1889 there were 16 Chinese on the diggings. Ah Gum was the last to leave the area when he died in 1918.

Many of the orchards in the Nashdale and Borenore area benefited by the Italian families that settled there in the 1880s. They grew stone fruits and grapes, making some of the first wines from the district.

The important thing to remember is that with the settling of each of these families in this area, they each brought with them their own cultures from their homeland and this in turn has enriched the communities in which they made their new home.

Looking for Possible Heritage

- Cultural artefacts in local museums brought from overseas or reflecting ethnicity.
- Sites associated with specific ethnic groups, such as Chinese miners at Ophir.
- Early vineyards, squatter homestead precincts, mining sites such as Byng Valley (Cornish), German Hill/Lidster (German), Boree Cabonne (Irish), Yullundry private settlement (Scottish), Murray's Hill (Chinese).

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- The roadway hedges around Byng.
- The Cornish pump house at the Cadia mines. [SHR]

Selected Sources

J. Marriott, The Story of Cumnock and its District, 1865-1965 (ca.1993)

E & N Cantrill, Centenary History of Borenore (1978)
J Rule, The Cornish Settlement at Byng (1978)
B MacSmith, Quench not the Spirit (1972)
R. Bartlett, First Gold Ophir NSW (1999)
EG

2.4 Migration

The original inhabitants of the Cabonne area, the Wiradjuri people had their own patterns of migration. They roamed the area, hunting and living off the land then moving to other locations as the seasons changed and needs differed. They moved further westward as white settlement advanced and the land grants were allocated.

In the early days, settlers, families and merchants moved over the mountains in search of a new life. This may have been motivated by the opportunity to obtain cheap land or the opportunity to start new business ventures. Many moved into the area in the 1850s in search of gold, copper or other minerals and gems or just to find work to support their family. There were mine workings at:

Byng	Copper
Cadia	Copper
Cargo	Gold
Larras Lee	Gold
Molong	Copper (Copper Hill)
Ophir	Gold

During the depression of the 1930s many men and their families passed through the area in search of work at whatever they could find. There were also the "swagmen" who had no home in particular but who moved from area to area and developed circuits and friends along the way.

Just out of Molong is Fairbridge Farm. This was a scheme where children from Britain who were orphaned or economically deprived were relocated from 1938 to 1973. There were three such farm sites set up over Australia where these children learnt farming and lifestyle programs. Some 1200 children passed through Fairbridge.

After WWII, there was an increase of displaced persons relocated from war torn Europe. These families were Greek, Italian English, Dutch, Russian and they settled in many of the smaller towns in country NSW. Also after WWII, many young people in particular, tended to move the other way, back over the mountains. This may have had to do with the need to attend university to further their education or careers and opportunity of promotions.

The Cabonne area has also had its share of itinerant fruit pickers to harvest apples, cherries, grapes, pears and figs when in season. Many of the farms in the area carry several thousand sheep and the wool industry is still one of the main industries of the area. Seasonal shearing contracts bring shearers from all over Australia and New Zealand.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Any of the large shearing sheds in the area, notably Kangaroobie, Yullundry [LEP], and Worlds End.
- Many of the abandoned mining sites.
- Migrant run businesses e.g. Greek or Italian milk bars
- Cabonne Survey of shearing sheds

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- * Fairbridge Farm.

Selected Sources

Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
Molong Advancement Group, Molong Historical Village (Tourist brochure 2001)
D Rutherford, An Account of the Fairbridge Farm School at Molong, NSW (ca.1983)
EG

Fairbridge Cairn, on Mitchell Highway, with Fairbridge Farm in the background

3. Developing local, regional and national economies

3.1 Agriculture

Cabonne Shire is a rich and important agricultural area. It has a landscape consisting of rugged mountains and undulating hills. The Shire benefits from the rich volcanic soils of Mount Canobolas. The tablelands environment alters drastically within very short distances with the plateau foothills allowing for drainage to extend to the slopes and plains. Even the slogan of Cabonne "Australia's Food Basket" reflects the wide range of foods produced within the area.

It is not necessary to visit the local museums to view the wide variety of machinery that has been used in years gone by to clear the land or prepare it or harvest the crops. One only has to look around any of the properties, where farming machinery can be found.

The early settlers not only found that the land was good for grazing cattle and sheep but it was rich soil and could grow most crops. The first wheat grown in the Molong area was planted by William Black in 1888. Mr John Eade of Euchareena was a constant exhibitor and President of the Molong Show Society. He was not only a consistent winner at the Royal Shows and State Champion, he was World Champion in 1926 with a variety he bred himself called Boomey.

That the area was able to yield and support communities is reflected in the number of flour mills within the whole of Cabonne. There are silos to be found along the rail lines at Canowindra, Molong, Yeoval, and Cumnock. The Manildra Flour Mill has recently undergone a huge redevelopment, and remains one of the most popular and productive mills in the southern hemisphere. An early pioneer mill was at Kater's Steam Flour Mill at Caleula, near Kerr's Creek. Little remains of this site today.

The Molong District is also famous for the propagation of the Packham Triumph pear at Clifton by C.H. Packham in the 1890s. Borenore and Nashdale areas have abundant orchards of apple and cherry trees. The stone fruits of the area have provided employment and fame for the area as a premier fruit area Australia wide.

The paddocks around Canowindra are picturesque in the early spring when the canola is flowering. The MacSmiths at Cudal have invested in a processing plant, and while this is a developing industry, in time its riches will well reward the district.

Italian wine makers of the 1880s tried to grow grapes in the Nashdale and Lidster areas, but with falls in the market prices, fruit fly and disease, the grape industry was short lived. Molong had its first vineyards about 1916. Mr S. Rowe and the Bennett family were among the first to plant grapes. Most of these early vineyards soon disappeared. There was however always the hope that the area would one day become a centre for the grape and wine industries. This is now coming about with the developing wines and vineyards around Cudal, Canowindra, Nashdale and Lidster.

Cabonne was part of a national scheme to repatriate ex-servicemen. At the end of WW1, the property, Burrawong, near Cumnock, was subdivided into 500-acre Soldier Settlement blocks. By 1928 only seven of these blocks were purchased, and by 1937 only another five were sold. The land allocated for the settlement eventually returned to the original owners. There were many reasons why this scheme was unsuccessful, the main ones being poor agricultural training and little working capital.

In 1951, the children from Fairbridge Farm and Molong formed the Molong-Fairbridge Farm Junior Farmers Club. At one time they won the Junior Farmers Trophy at Orange, Yeoval and Manildra. During the 1970s, the Junior Farmers Clubs became the Rural Youth Movement.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Clifton at Garra where the Packham Triumph pear was propagated.
- Borenore Australian National Field Days site since 1951.
- Burrawong [LEP] near Cumnock, as an unsuccessful soldiers resettlement site, post WW1.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *Fairbridge Farm.
- Larras Lake Station [LEP] was occupied from 1826 by William Lee and received its title in 1832.

Selected Sources

R.L. Gammie, District Agronomist, NSW Dept. Agriculture and Fisheries (1989)
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
Souvenir of Molong Centenary Show (September, 1964)
D Chamberlain, Great Western Flour Mills (1997)
J Marriott, The Story of Cumnock and its District (1978)
D Rutherford, An Account of the Fairbridge Farm School at Molong, NSW (ca.1983)
EG

3.2 Commerce

Commerce can be defined as the buying, selling and exchange (bartering) of goods and services. The most obvious commercial activity in Cabonne has been the retailing business carried on by its hotels and stores. The history of commerce in Cabonne is largely typical of rural, inland localities and that of the Central Tablelands generally.

Commerce in some form exists in all societies. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, barter took place between Aboriginal groups, such as with the exchange of stone tools and ochres. The first commercial transaction in early settled Cabonne was very likely the exchange of goods for guiding services between stockmen and local Wiradjuri. The first settlers lived on pastoral properties whose self-sufficiency in supplies did not encourage, initially at least, commercial development.

The first commercial business in Cabonne was most likely an inn, perhaps an unrecorded sly grog shop somewhere along the Wellington road in the 1820s, meeting the needs of travellers and stockmen. This is pure speculation, of course. The roadside inn at Guyong (Kyong), known later as the Wellington Inn, is mentioned by an 1835 traveller, Backhouse, along with several sly grog shops in the area. The inn or hotel became an important feature in Cabonne's commercial history providing today some of the area's largest and grandest historic commercial buildings.

The storekeeper and publican were the progenitors of several of Cabonne's settlements. By the 1840s, inns together with general stores were being established at various points around Cabonne, often at places where travellers might meet or rest. The ford across the Belubula River at Canowindra saw a hotel and store established on each side of the river. Hotels and stores often provided a place for the first post office, a service that strengthened the possibility of the traveller's rest growing into a settled community.

The gold rush of the 1850s and 60s saw a rapid increase in population and an accompanying economic boom, particularly in those areas near or on the road to gold diggings. Local graziers found a ready market amongst the diggers for their beef and mutton. Eugowra, although lacking a nearby gold field, did well out of meeting the needs of diggers travelling through to Forbes. The closer settlement of Cabonne from the 1860s and 70s saw the development of new commercial centres, such as Cumnock, meeting the needs of nearby settlers.

By the end of the century, a high level of commercial self-sufficiency could be found in Cabonne's towns and villages. In the 1889-90 Post Office Directory for Molong over 100 business people are listed for a community with a population of perhaps 1000 people. This list indicates that commerce in Molong involved not only retailing manufactured goods from elsewhere but also some manufacturing locally. As well as several hotels and larger stores, Molong offered the goods and services of the accountant, (rural) agent, auctioneer, baker, banker, blacksmith, boarding house, bootmaker, brickmaker, builder, butcher, cabinet maker, carpenter, carrier, chemist, coachmaker, draper, dressmaker, insurance agent, miller, music teacher, painter, photographer, saddler, stationer, stonemason, surgeon, tailor, tinsmith, tobacconist and watchmaker as well as two local newspapers and a cordial manufacturer. (Transcribed in Molong Historian, February 1985) A similar scene could be found in other communities of Cabonne with the degree of commercial activity varying with the size of the population. Even the smallest of settlements, such as Borenore, provided at least a pub, a general store and a blacksmith by the 1890s.

It is during the last decades of the 19th century that Cabonne's major stores were established. They were for several decades the most prominent businesses in the community, essentially department stores. Their premises, often fine commercial buildings of the late 19th century, remain major heritage features of the shire.

Cargo Inn (ca.1874), Cargo. One of Cabonne's oldest, if not the oldest, existing licenced hotels.

The weekly shopping trip to the local store was an event. Marriott describes the scene in the 1920s in Cumnock's Black Brothers General Store (established 1880s), the town's largest business for over 60 years. "Business boomed throughout the 1920s. The Saturday morning rush was often a near riot. Customers lined up four deep waiting to be served by the five assistants. By the 1940s, the store had a staff of nine, … there were two in ironmongery, three behind the grocery counters, one in drapery, two girls in the office and Miss Hopper manned the ladies' department." (Marriott, p.82) A similar scene would be found on Saturday mornings throughout Cabonne, from Black's branch store in Yeoval to Parker's in Molong and Cudal (est. 1875) and Finn's in Canowindra (est.1874) to JW Lees's in Eugowra (est. 1912). (Parker's in Cudal became Cordon's Store around 1901 and is now Cabonne Council's Cudal depot.)

Banks appeared in Cabonne from the 1870s onwards, first in Molong and Canowindra and over time in all of the larger settlements. The arrival of a bank was a visual sign of a community's economic success and viability. Banks provided a commercial link beyond the region and essential financial support for its economy. Bank buildings were often fine buildings, built from city-based architectural plans, intended to showcase the prestige of the bank. The bank buildings designed by the renowned architect, Hardy Wilson, in Canowindra and Eugowra are excellent examples of such buildings.

New types of business came with the 20th century and the technology of that century. The motor car required garages and the distances between towns ensured that a number were established around Cabonne in the first decades of the century, for example Molong Motors in 1910 and Eugowra Motors in 1919. In Molong and Manildra, garages for a time also ran electrical generating plants supplying power to nearby customers.

Travelling cinemas were visiting Cabonne's towns in the 1910s screening in tents and halls; permanent cinemas opened in the 1930s, the Strand in Canowindra being one. Manildra's Amusu (opened in 1936) was not the first cinema but it has become the best known largely through the mechanical genius and showmanship of its founder, Allan Tom. Cafes provided a business opportunity for migrants. Angelo Kalatsis, originally from Greece, ran his café in Eugowra from the 1930s - 1960s. In Cumnock, a radio shop was opened by one of the technicians from the 2CR transmitter. In Yeoval, Tremain's butcher shop became a TV store - and the source of free street side entertainment for small boys - with the arrival of television in the 1960s. (Local information from Yeoval community consultations, May 2002) Other ventures selling the new products and services of the 20th century opened for business around Cabonne in the first decades of the century. Collectively, they perhaps reflect a willingness of Cabonne's citizens to embrace the technological changes of those times.

The last decades of the century witnessed a dramatic decline in the commerce of Cabonne, the result of economic, social and demographic changes that have transformed rural Australia. Local businesses have lost custom to larger centres; the rural population has both declined and aged. The cumulative effect saw once vibrant local businesses cease trading. Finn's and Parker's are no more; dozens of smaller enterprises put up their shutters in part because of the age of their owners. Perhaps the most traumatic sign of commercial decline has been the closure of banks, which began in the smallest communities and then, branch by branch, spread to the larger communities.

One is struck in all of the histories consulted by the intertwining of community identity with the businesses of the community. The loss of those businesses is more than a simple matter of commerce. Marriott's detailed history of Cumnock's businesses, closing one by one, is an especially sad but all too common tale repeated throughout Cabonne. For her, the closing up in 1976 of Mick Rigney's barbershop in Cumnock's Royal Hotel, after 60 years of barbering, is more than just the retirement of the local barber. Banham writes of John W Lees's store in Eugowra "… one must concede it is almost unbelievable to have to confess one watched this business grow into the hive of activity it became during its heyday and then see the building now deserted." (Banham, p.114)

T.J. Finn's Store, Gaskill Street, Canowindra (note inappropriate signage)

Cabonne's commercial history began with meeting the needs of travellers. The last two or so decades has seen a return to those origins. An important part of Cabonne's commerce is now concerned with providing for the wants and needs of tourists, sometimes with a B&B or coffee shop located in a former bank building. The new tourist industry offers both an opportunity and a challenge. Through adaptive re-use Cabonne's heritage buildings can be put to work in support of this tourist industry. The neglect of these buildings will undermine one of the key reasons - to experience rural heritage - why visitors choose to visit Cabonne.

Business places and commercial streetscapes generally are likely to be places of local heritage significance. Some individual buildings may qualify as being representative of their type at a regional or state level. The streetscapes of Gaskill Street in Canowindra and Bank Street in Molong also have considerable heritage merit as examples of late 19th/early 20th century commercial precincts.

Amusu Theatre and Tom's Garage, Manildra

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Buildings and sites of dozens of commercial enterprises will be found in Cabonne's communities, including hotels, cafes, garages, large stores, corner shops and banks, as well as smaller and sometimes less obvious places of business such as barber shops and similar one person businesses. All are part of the social and commercial history of Cabonne.
- Some commercial premises will have been adapted for other uses, such as residences; others, especially in abandoned communities (such as Ophir), may exist now only as archaeological sites. Such places may still be of cultural significance.
- Tools used in commerce as well as goods sold or made are likely to exist**,** although perhaps away from original business premises.

Yeoval's Tremain's Butcher Shop - briefly a TV shop and now abandoned

Examples of Potential Heritage

The following list is based mainly on sites already identified in Cabonne's database developed through the current community heritage project. It is not intended as a complete or discriminating list of sites of possible commercial heritage significance. Consult the database held by Cabonne Council for further details and to verify information given here.

Hotel sites and buildings

- Site of Wellington Inn, Guyong. (One of Cabonne's earliest hotels; connections via Hargraves and Lister with gold discovery, Backhouse visit 1835, bushranger attack 1849, etc.)
- Royal Hotel/post office, Toogong. [LEP]
- Cargo Inn (ca.1874), Cargo (still trading, possibly oldest licenced hotel in Cabonne).
- Hotel (ca.1914), Main Street, Cudal.
- Royal Hotel, Canowindra.
- Commercial Hotel, Eugowra.
- Central Hotel, Eugowra.
- Fat Lamb Hotel, Eugowra.
- Welcome Inn (archaeological site), Caleula (nr March).

- Cheesemans Creek Hotel/Post Office. [LEP]
- Golden Fleece Hotel (now museum), Gidley Street, Molong.
- Freemasons Hotel (ca.1911), Bank & Watsons Sts, Molong.
- Royal Hotel site & coach house, ca.1875, Bank & Gidley Sts, Molong.
- Telegraph Hotel (ca.1907), 53 Bank St, Molong.

Shop and store buildings
- Shop & house Fairview (ca.1880), Belmore Street, Cargo.
- Parker's Store (ca.1875)/Cordon's Store (from ca.1901), now Council depot, Cudal. [LEP]
- Store & residence, Main & Walls Sts, Cudal.
- Store (ca.1890), cnr Derowie St, Cudal.
- Finn's (old) Store, Gaskill Street, Canowindra (but not the sign!).
- Butcher shop (deco shopfront), Eugowra.
- Corner store (neo classical face brick parapet), Eugowra.
- Connelly's Store, Bank Street, Molong.
- Shop (ca.1890), 31 Gidley Street, Molong.
- Shop & residence, 47-45 Gidley Street, Molong.
- Shop (ca.1894), 95 Bank Street, Molong.
- Shop (ca.1900), 33 Gidley St, Molong.
- Shop buildings, 89-93 Bank Street, Molong. [SHR]

Bank buildings (most now closed & used for other purposes; or soon to be closed)
- Commercial Bank (ca.1890), Cudal. [LEP]
- Commonwealth Bank & residence (ca.1930), 68 Bank Street, Molong.
- *RTC/former Westpac bank, Eugowra (Hardy Wilson, architect).
- CBC Bank (ca.1880), 48 Banks St, Molong.
- Westpac Bank (Left Bank Gallery), Gaskill Street, Canowindra (Hardy Wilson, architect).
- Commercial Bank, Cumnock. [LEP]

Garage and motor repair buildings
- Molong Motors (ca.1910), 29 Watson St, Molong.
- Tom's garage, next to Amusu Theatre, Manildra (should be SHR with theatre).

Other commercial buildings
- Strand Cinema, Canowindra
- *Amusu Theatre, Manildra. [SHR] (SHR should include garage as well.)
- Lady Bushranger Café, Eugowra.

Commercial Streetscapes
- *Gaskill Street, Canowindra.
- Bank Street, Molong.

Selected Sources
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)

Anon., Commonwealth Jubilee and Back-to-Canowindra Week Celebration (1951)
J Backhouse, A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies (1843), Chapter XXVII, published in G Mackaness, Fourteen Journeys over the Blue Mountains of New South Wales (1965)
B Banham, Eugowra - Its History and Development (ca.1994)
J Donald, Exploring the Golden West (1991)
E & N Cantrill, Centenary History of Borenore (1978)
J Marriott, The Crossroads - The History of Cumnock (ca.1993)
Molong Historian (Feb 1985)
J Rule, The Cornish Settlement at Byng (1978)
H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982)
H Stapleton, Cudal - The Good Old Days (1982)
RM

QuickTime™ and a
Photo - JPEG decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

Gravestone of Sarah and William Tom, Byng Cemetery. William Tom's epitaph reads "One of the first gold discoverers in Australasia in 1851".

3.3 Communication

The history of communications in Cabonne is typical of the experience of rural settlements beyond the Great Divide.

Postal Service: An official postal service in Australia can be dated from 1809. In 1821, the service was extended beyond Sydney; the first post office beyond the Great Divide was that of Bathurst in 1828. The earliest settlers in the Cabonne area would have been served - tenuously - by the Bathurst post office. Before the 1840s, communications between settlers and with the world beyond depended largely on the goodwill of others to carry messages and mail.

The first post offices in Cabonne were established in the 1840s. The earliest was probably at Molong in 1845. The post office at Canowindra (on south side of the Belubula) was established in January 1847, with mails conveyed initially by horseback once weekly to and from Carcoar and onto Bathurst by coach. In 1861, the once weekly horseback service was increased to three times weekly and then steadily improved upon with the extension of regular coach services into the region, including that of Cobb and Co. The extension of rail into the region further improved the postal service.

The achievement of a post office was an important milestone in the progress of a community. The process was similar to the gaining of a school in that it required settlers to come together to organise a petition to the government establishing there was a settled community in need of the service. The granting of the postal service offered government acknowledgement that the huddle of recently and rudely constructed buildings was indeed now a community. For many of Cabonne's villages this was the first significant official acknowledgement of their existence. As well, the securing of a post office added to the viability of the young community in attracting travellers and more settlers.

Initially, the post office was an unofficial one maintained by a private individual, most often the local publican or storekeeper, from private premises. If the community grew, a case could be put for an official post office with a government provided postmaster. It was again a matter of petitions and guarantees to the government to secure this upgrade as well as the additional services of money order facilities and telegraph services. In the case of Canowindra, all of this was achieved by 1882, with the telegraph line coming via Cowra. By then, Canowindra's post office received and despatched 20 mails weekly from within and without the district, some 186 letters weekly. By the 1890s, mail was received and despatched daily to and from Sydney via a coach connection to the rail at Cowra or Woodstock, a service not much improved upon since then. The final step in securing postal services was that of having a purpose built government post office. In the case of Canowindra, this was not achieved until the early 1900s, a relatively late development given Canowindra's importance, largely because of dissent within the community as to its location.

Canowindra's postal history, together with that of Molong's, begins earlier than that of other Cabonne communities but the pattern presented of petitions and the gradual

upgrading of services is comparable, although not all achieved the full parcel of an official post office. Generally speaking, a need for more post offices arose in consequence of the gold rush followed by land selection, together with the building of road (and later rail) transportation routes within and through Cabonne. The opening of post offices reflects the infilling of Cabonne with settlers and communities. To list just some post offices opened: Murga in 1862, Toogong in 1863, Cumnock and Eugowra in 1873, Meranburn in 1874, Cheesemans Creek in 1875, Yeoval in 1881 and Bowan Park in 1884. In the case of Cumnock, the granting of a post office led to a change of name, from The Crossroads. Similarly, Belmore, near Canowindra, was required to change its name, becoming Moorbel, to avoid confusion with the Sydney suburb.

The providing of a postal service sometimes led to disputes within and between communities. There could be stiff competition to secure routing of mail runs, with battles fought out with petitions, claims and counter claims. Even if a post office was never provided, to be on a route allowed for a basic collecting and receiving service. Within smaller communities relying on unofficial post offices, battles were fought between contenders for the contract. At Ophir, George Slater, local postmaster, storekeeper and publican, was accused of encouraging the consumption of alcohol by those calling at his hotel to collect their mail. Behind this claim was the ambition of another storekeeper seeking to shift the post office, and accompanying business, to his premises some distance away on Lewis Ponds Creek. Securing a post office for Manildra, tentatively achieved in 1891, was a hard argued affair of protests and petitions owing to the presence of a post office in nearby Meranburn and the government's preference to combine rail station with post office. Official post office status was only achieved in 1912.

Telegraph: A telegraph service was provided by some post offices. As this service required a trained Morse code operator it was normally restricted to official post offices and thus to the larger communities. The telegraph line from Sydney reached Bathurst in 1859 and was gradually extended beyond in the following decades. The earliest telegraph office in Cabonne may have been at Molong, from 1876, via Orange. It was available via Cowra in Canowindra in 1881 and also in Eugowra around the same time. The telegraph provided an almost real time link between Cabonne's communities and beyond, including Sydney and - via submarine cable - the world.

Telephone: The telephone was a major step forward in communications in the early 20th century. A public telephone service was provided by the Post Office and in some places by the railway as part of their communication system. According to Marriott, there was a public telephone in the Cumnock Post Office as early as 1891 but with only limited local connections. This is a surprisingly early date for such a small community, considerably earlier than either Molong or Canowindra. The first telephone in Bathurst dates only from 1890. A telephone bureau was installed in Canowindra in 1905, presumably connected to Cowra, and by 1910 a telephone exchange was opened with four subscribers and a limited daytime service. A continuous service was available from 1913. By 1910, exchanges were opened in Eugowra and Manildra, with initially two subscribers each, and in Baldry. Yeoval was on line by 1913 and Cheesemans Creek by the 1920s. Within the space of a couple of decade, a basic telephone service was available throughout Cabonne thanks to the condenser telephone and a web of telephone lines crisscrossing the countryside connecting subscribers and exchanges.

The number of telephone subscribers remained small for some time, typically local businesses, government services and the larger rural properties. However, even a sole public telephone in the local post office offered the beginnings of a communication revolution connecting communities together as well as with the world beyond. An important social development, as noted by Banham, was the employment offered women by the local telephone exchange.

This employment opportunity came to an end with the steady introduction of centralised and then automated STD telephone services in the post-war period. Party lines were replaced with individual connections and manual exchanges were closed one by one. In 1974, the Cheesemans Creek exchange closed and its subscribers were transferred to the Orange Automatic Exchange. The Cumnock exchange, opened in 1911, closed down in 1984. Until a computerised automated centre superseded it, the Cumnock exchange had employed three full-time rostered operators and a nightly caretaker-operator service. The closure of local manual exchanges was a social loss keenly felt by many.

In the last decades of the 20th century, postal services too underwent similar efficiency and centralising changes. Smaller post offices were closed or reduced to agency status. The Cheesemans Creek Post Office closed in 1974 and in Eugowra, after more than a century as an official post office, the service was returned in 1988 to that of an agency. Again, these were developments felt keenly at local level. But, unlike the upgrading of telephone services, which could be interpreted positively as the result of progress, the loss of the local post office was a sign that the community was not progressing. Post office closures had happened in earlier times as well, especially in connection with gold field communities.

Mass Media: Other forms of communication in Cabonne include newspapers, radio and television. From the last decades of the 19th century, newspapers were published in the larger settlements, notably the Molong Argus, Molong Express and Canowindra Star, providing the immediate areas with news and comment. Radio appeared in the mid-1930s but from studios beyond Cabonne. Cabonne can lay claim to an historical role in providing for the transmission of both TV and radio signals with the transmitters located on Mount Canobolas together with the 2CR and 2GZ transmitters.

The 2CR-transmitter site at Cumnock may have particular heritage importance. Its antenna, completed in 1937, is said to be of a revolutionary design, first of its type in the Southern Hemisphere. (Marriott) When first commissioned, the transmitter required its own power generator and a permanent staff of technicians, all of which had a profound effect on Cumnock. By the early 1990s the transmitter had become an automated operation.

2CR (Central Regional) radio transmitter and aerial, near Cumnock

The history of communications in Cabonne largely follows the pattern to be found in rural Australia. This is not to discount the local heritage importance of this history. The provision of postal services was a benchmark in the growth of local communities. The local post office, even if now closed or downgraded, is an important place of community memories. Manual telephone exchange buildings serve to remind us of a time before computers and centralised services when telecommunications was a locally managed service. By contrast, the 2CR-transmitter site is an important part of the wider history of communications technology.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Post offices, both closed and still functioning, and including unofficial post offices within other buildings.
- Telegraph offices, lines and equipment.
- Telephone exchanges, lines and equipment.
- Communication sites on Mount Canobolas.
- Newspaper offices and printing plants.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *2CR-transmitter site at Cumnock.
- Cheesemans Creek Post Office (site also Cobb & Co relevance). [LEP]

- Molong Post Office (ca.1880), Bank Street.
- Toogong Post Office. [LEP]
- Eugowra Post Office.
- Manildra Post Office.

(Note there are many post office sites in Cabonne. There is a need to identify the most significant in terms of age, architecture or other heritage criteria.)

Selected Sources

Anon., The Australian Post Office A Brief History - 1809-1975 (1975)
Anon., Canowindra Post Office History* (1971?)
Anon., Manildra Post Office History* (nd)
D Balcomb and R Jenkins, Canowindra in Sketches (1979)
B Banham, Eugowra - Its History and Development (ca.1994)
J Coleborne, Celebrating One Hundred Years' History of Yeoval Central School, 1883-1983 (1983)
J Fitzpatrick, Back to Molong Celebrations (1928)
J Marriott, The Crossroads - The History of Cumnock (ca.1993)
M Pearson & R McLachlan, Ophir Reserve Heritage Study and Management Recommendations (1997)
Molong Historian (May 1973 and Dec 1992)
D Rutherford, 100 Years of Local Government (1979)
H Seale, Bowan Park from Draught Horse to Diesel (2000)

* Both of these items are typescript histories prepared by the Post Office from files now held by Australian Archives. The Canowindra history is in the National Library of Australia; Cabonne Council holds the Manildra history.

RM

3.4 Environment - cultural landscapes

SJS Version 03jan

Cultural landscapes are the imprint of history and values that makes a place unique. This record of human activity is not simply as physical changes but is evidence of our culture and relationships with our surroundings. They tell us about the trails and achievements of our predecessors; they are symbols of who we are and how we came to be here. Although they embody changing values, particular scenic landscapes are highly valued by today's residents and tourists.

The scale of a cultural landscape varies. Some panoramas may be expansive, such as that of Mt Canobolas or as displayed from the crest of the hill near Cumnock. European overlays commenced with introduced trees and shrubs. Cornish hawthorn hedges along the roadways, particularly around Byng, provide not only boundaries and wind protection but were also used for medical purposes. Memorial parks reflect community emotions and sentiment. The palm trees at Cudal, Canowindra, Eugowra were reputedly planted by a shire engineer echo his experiences in Palestine during the Great War.

Scenic qualities could arise around home sites or ruins, as evidence by yucca plants and other large trees, or when masses of spring bulbs return each year. Many remnant native plants and early exotic cultivars can be found in cemeteries. Early settlers planted Cornish rose cuttings in *Byng cemetery* that are now an attraction in their own right. When fungus wiped out roses in Cornwall, Byng cuttings were sent back and thus the roses went full cycle.

At *Tantallon* near Molong, the Hood family propagated plants later used to establish gardens during Canberra's early years, whilst the *Bethune* garden has strong connections with renowned landscape architect, Paul Sorensen.

Assisted by grant funding, this topic needs to be pursued for its contribution to *Vision* 2003 and development of sustainable cultural tourism.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items
- Village memorial parks
- Native and exotic flora found in the cemeteries
- Views, lookouts and landscapes noted by residents at workshops

Examples of Potential Heritage Items
- Morton Bay Fig trees at Cargo
- Norfolk Island Pine tree at Cudal
- Old Morton Bay Fig tree at Toogong
- Byng Cemetery, inc. Cornish rose cultivars & Hawthorn hedges [Wesleyan Chapel LEP]

Selected Sources
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
W. Glasson, Lewis Ponds Creek (Sydney, n.d.)
Hood family records held by the Hood Family
EG

3.5 Events

Social events and anniversaries bring a community together in celebration of an event that has some special significance for that community. Cabonne also has had its share of Events.

In 1846, Governor Fitzroy visited Canowindra during his tour of inspection of the Colony. He wanted to familiarise himself with the area under his administration and was interested to see the development that was taking place at the time in the way of roads and buildings. Canowindra was one of his many stopovers. In 1996, this event celebrated its 150th Anniversary.

The area would have joined in on the Federation celebrations of 1901 and mourned the death of Queen Victoria.

Each year Canowindra celebrates Marti's Canowindra Balloon Fiesta. The conditions at Canowindra are ideal for ballooning, with many balloonists taking advantage of this. The festival has been going since 1994 and runs over a weekend, usually in April. It continues to grow as a national event.

One of the most important events for each of the villages is the annual show. The shows are spread over Autumn to Spring, with most of the villages holding them. Molong has been holding shows since 1864 and celebrated in 1964 with a Centenary Show, which was well attended.

The Australian National Field days started at Borenore in 1951 and has been an annual event since. The first field days were at Heifer Station Creek. It is noted for its international guest nation exhibitions and attracts visitors Australia wide as well as overseas. The Field Days are held in October/ November.

Each of the towns and villages within Cabonne recognizes and respects the fallen from the wars. They not only march on Anzac Day but also have erected a memorial in each town. Most of these were from public subscription at the end of the 1914-1918 war. In some districts, the loss of so many of the young men not only was distressing to the families but also a great loss to the local district.

One of the most important events to have occurred in Cabonne was the discovery of gold by Tom and Lister at Fitzroy Bar, Ophir in 1851. This event not only influenced the local economy and is of local significance but it also has great national significance. Some recognition went towards this during the Sydney Olympic Games 2000 when gold from this site was used for the gold medals.

Many of the villages celebrate centenaries of their schools, churches, railways and family reunions. Included are some events:

- 1935 March 19th -26th, Molong Centenary.
- 1978 November 10th-12th, Manildra celebrated 50th Anniversary of St. Joseph's Convent School.
- 1990 May 6th, The Ball Family Muster at Molong Central School.
- 1987 May. 31st, 75th Anniversary Uniting Church in Australia, Manildra Church
- 1981 November 21st, Golden Jubilee Celebrations Gumble Cricket Club.
- 1996 November 24th, 150 years Anniversary of Canowindra Township and visit of Governor Fitzroy.
- 2001 April 21st, Celebrations of 150 years of Ophir Gold.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- War memorials in each of the villages.
- Plaques and monuments celebrating important community events and anniversaries.
- Showgrounds, sportsfields, the Cooee March route, the Olympic Touch route.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Eugowra Pioneers monument.
- Toogong monument.

- Mitchell's monument at Boree
- Change station at the turn off to Byng and Ophir.
- *Ophir monument to the discovery of the first payable gold in 1851. [LEP]
- National Field Day sites at Borenore
- Molong Showground (lunchroom shed being the oldest structure and use of materials.

Selected Sources

Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
D Balcomb, Centenary of Public Education in Canowindra 1875-1975 (1975)
J Marriott, The Crossroads - The History of Cumnock (ca.1993)
Molong Historian, et passim
H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982).
D Rutherford, One Hundred Years of Local Government (1979)
EG

3.6 Exploration

Cabonne was known to the Wiradjuri people long before the arrival of Europeans. European exploration of Cabonne is an extension of the exploration of the eastern inland following the crossing of the Blue Mountains in 1813 and George Evans's initial reconnaissance as far as the Bathurst Plains also in 1813.

On 1st June 1815, George Evans, following the Lachlan River along the southern edge of Cabonne, reached the Lachlan's junction with Mandagery Creek, a point on the western edge of Cabonne. He recorded his arrival by marking a tree "Evans 1st June 1815" (now in Bathurst Historical Museum). This point marked the furthest westward point of the expedition. The return journey to Bathurst, taken in a more direct line, provided the first European exploration of the interior of Cabonne.

John Oxley reached the same point on Mandagery Creek on 30th April 1817. Evans's tree then served as the embarkation point for Oxley's expedition further westward seeking the course of inland flowing rivers. Cabonne has a connection as well with the 1835 (Darling River), 1836 (Western Victoria) and 1846 (Northern Queensland) expeditions of Major Thomas Mitchell. The Boree Depot Camp (on Thomas Raine's Boree Station), located near the present-day junction of the Manildra and Escort Way roads, served as the starting point for these journeys. The journeys of Oxley and Mitchell initiated from Cabonne were significant expeditions in the European exploration of inland eastern Australia, from Victoria to Queensland. The earlier expeditions are also part of the historical narrative of the search for the Inland Sea.

The infilling of the Cabonne map proceeded with the further surveys of John Oxley in 1817 and 1818 and others, such as John Blackman. Some of the eastern portion of Cabonne was surveyed for Mitchell's 1834 map of the Nineteen Counties. Much of western Cabonne was first explored by unofficial expeditions, namely the journeys by stockmen in the 1820s and 30s seeking grazing country beyond Bathurst. This informal exploration, quickly followed by pastoral settlement, may account in part for the retention

of some Wiradjuri placenames. This could suggest a positive or at least pragmatic interaction with local inhabitants in the early settlement phase.

A significant feature of Cabonne's role in inland exploration is the individual contribution of Yuranigh, a local Wiradjuri man, whose grave (died 1850) rests near Molong. Mitchell acknowledged Yuranigh's assistance in his 1846 expedition to northern Queensland. There is a growing recognition of the role played by Aboriginal explorers in bringing knowledge of Australia's geography to the wider world. Yuranigh warrants such recognition.

In summary, the heritage significance for Cabonne under the theme of exploration lies in the role played in providing terminus or commencement points for important inland expeditions by Evans, Oxley and Mitchell, together with the unique contribution of Yuranigh. Associated sites are arguably of national heritage significance. The retention of so many Wiradjuri placenames is also noteworthy.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- The routes, stopping points and campsites of known explorers and surveyors.
- Routes, stopping points, campsites and naming places associated with unofficial explorers.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *Yuranigh's grave, near Molong, with its memorial provided by Mitchell and carved trees provided by Yuranigh's Wiradjuri kinfolk. (NPWS Historic Site) [LEP]
- *Boree Depot site and Memorial at junction of Manildra/Orange-Forbes roads erected in 1936 by Boree Shire Council and the Royal Australian Historical Society.
- *Original site of Evans 1815 marked tree at the mouth of Mandagery Creek, near Eugowra. A cairn erected in 1915 by the NSW Government marks the site.
- *Obelisk (Eugowra) commemorating the presence nearby of the 1815 Evans and the 1817 Oxley expeditions erected in 1915 by Boree Shire Council.
- Major Mitchell April 6th 1835 visit plaque on Mount Canobolas. (Major Thomas Mitchell ascended this mountain April 6th 1835 whilst on an exploratory expedition to the Darling River.)
- Major Mitchell's campsite (1835) at Garra. (Original site destroyed with road building; vicinity signposted with now shabby wooden sign.)

It is worth noting that most of the above sites have memorials erected by earlier residents of Cabonne. As well, Yuranigh's gravestone was re-erected in 1900 by the colonial government. These sites have consequently an added heritage significance in that these memorials reflect earlier community understandings of the past.

Selected Sources

A Andrews, Major Mitchell's Map 1834 (1992)
B Banham, Eugowra - Its History and Development (ca.1994)
W Glasson, Yuranigh (ca.1950)
R Johnson, The Search for the Inland Sea, John Oxley, Explorer, 1783-1828 (2001)
P Kabaila, Wiradjuri Places - The Macquarie River Basin (vol 2) (1998)

RM

3.7 Fishing
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)
No heritage items of regional or state significance concerning fishing are thought to exist in Cabonne. Cabonne's history of fishing is limited to that of food gathering by Wirdajuri and some recreational fishing in modern times, for which there may be sites of local heritage significance. No such sites were identified in the research for this project.
RM

3.8 Forestry
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)
Cabonne's forestry history is discussed under the Industry theme. Timber getting and sawmilling were essential elements in the early settlement of Cabonne providing necessary building material. Sawmilling of native forests has continued in the western part of Cabonne until the present day, together with the establishment of pine plantations on the slopes of Mount Canobolas. Compared to localities such as Oberon and the south coast region of NSW, Cabonne is not likely to have a forestry heritage of regional or state significance. There may though be objects and sites in Cabonne, such as sawmills, forestry equipment and timber camps, of local heritage significance.
RM

3.9 Health
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)
Cabonne's health history is typical of inland eastern Australian localities. It is a history characterised by the presence of local medical practitioners who became important elements in the very fabric of the community, such as Dr Ross of Molong, and the building through community effort of local health facilities such as the hospitals at Molong, Cudal and Canowindra. In recent years, Cabonne's communities have been challenged by a decline in local medical services. The campaign of the Yeoval Community Hospital Cooperative to retain community hospital services offers a rare success story. According to building plaques, Yeoval's Multipurpose Health Centre was opened in 1989 and further extended in 1994 and 1999.

Buildings and sites associated with health care may have local heritage significance. This theme is discussed further under Birth and Death.

Selected Sources
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
E Hurman, The Beginnings: The Story of how the Cudal Hospital Began (1980)
D Rutherford, The Hospital on the Hill: The Story of 106 Years of Patient Care at Molong in NSW (1999)
RM

3.10 Industry

The definition of industry used here is essentially that of processing raw materials or manufacturing goods. Because of location, transportation and other limitations, Cabonne did not have the opportunity to develop an extensive or varied industrial base, beyond the primary industries of agriculture and mining, Opportunities that might have emerged have generally fallen to larger communities nearby, notably Orange. There are interesting exceptions to this generalisation, as will be discussed.

Much of Cabonne's historical industrial activity is fairly typical of a 19th and 20th century rural community. Small, local industries developed to supply the immediate needs of miners and settlers. For example, blacksmiths accompanied the establishment of farming and mining, fabricating and repairing tools and implements. One Cumnock blacksmith is said to have designed and manufactured heavy forceps to pull teeth. Molong's Swan Brewery operated for some years in the 1890s, possibly the only commercial brewery in Cabonne. (Molong Historian, April 1983) Local brickworks supplied bricks and sawmills provided lumber for local construction. Some sawmilling continues, a notable example being E & RJ Hay & Co of Eugowra (est. 1897). Initially, isolation fostered industries providing for local needs, but with improvements in transportation many local enterprises were ultimately overtaken by larger, more cost-efficient outsiders.

Agricultural products of the district provided some manufacturing opportunities. For example, several creameries and butter factories operated in the late 19th and early 20th centuries but struggled to secure both reliable supplies and a market for their product. Rabbits, first appearing in plague numbers in the early 1900s, provided a new resource. Bovril operated a plant at Yeoval to extract juices from rabbit carcases ca.1917. Coleborne also refers to a freezing works at the same place, operating until at least the 1940s, while another at Molong operated from 1900 to the 1920s. At Canowindra, following the arrival of the railway in 1910, chaff mills processed locally grown lucerne (Green Gold) for shipment beyond the district. It is likely other examples of small scale processing plants of agricultural products remain to be identified.

Butter Churn from Canowindra's Butter Factory (with a chaotic assortment of other local industrial equipment, including - on left - switch panel from Canowindra's electrical power plant). Canowindra Historical Society Museum.

Because of the difficulties in transporting grain long distances by waggon, flour mills operated in many locations, including at Canowindra (1880-1957), Molong (1861-1945), Cudal (ca.1907) and Cargo (? - 1907), relocated to Manildra (1907 - present day). The confidence of Cabonne's millers is noteworthy. Mill equipment was upgraded and modernised and, in the case of Canowindra and Manildra, mills were even re-located to take advantage of the railway to ship flour milled from local wheat to city markets. The wider trend though was towards fewer, larger mills, located mainly in urban areas, supplied with wheat by rail. All of Cabonne's mills eventually ceased operation (or were not rebuilt after destruction by fire), except for one, that at Manildra. The Manildra mill not only survived but also made the transition from local to supermill. It is now described as the largest flour mill in the Southern Hemisphere.

A less successful large-scale operation hoping to capture a share of the city market was the Burrawong Fruit Company near Cumnock. The company produced canned jams and fruits between 1895 - 1900, but failed in part at least because of transportation costs. The canning factory was last used in 1903, for the canning of sheep tongues. Although spectacularly unsuccessful, the Burrawong Fruit Company was for its time a major undertaking, employing up to 100 workers and producing a quality product from its own

orchards and is said to have had one of the largest expanses of fruit in the Southern Hemisphere.

Cabonne's industrial heritage can be described as a combination of industries representative of those expected to be found in an inland rural area with the addition of some unusual operations such as the Burrawong Fruit Company, the Manildra Mill and the Yeoval rabbit juices extraction plant.

More recent industries include Hazelton Airlines and Canowindra's tourist balloon industry, as well as tourism in general, which draws on the heritage of the district to attract visitors. Heritage locations are also important in the area's role as a location for film and television productions. Heritage has emerged in several ways as a major industry in Cabonne in the 21st century.
(See also Commerce theme entry, pp18-26.)

Looking for Possible Heritage Items
- Sites associated with the building and supplying of Cabonne's communities.
- Sites associated with industries processing local products for sale beyond Cabonne, such as chaff mills, butter factories, etc.
- Sites associated with grand schemes, such as the Burrawong Fruit Company.
- The survival and success of the Manildra Flour Mill provides a unique opportunity to bring a focus on Cabonne's flour milling history.
- Sites associated with the origins of Cabonne's heritage tourism industry.
- Tools, equipment and plant associated with local industries held by local museums.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items
- Caleula flour mill site (near March).
- Hazelton's airport complex, Cudal.
- Haslam's Mill (built ca.1860), 9 Gidley Street, Molong. [LEP]
- Great Western Mill (built 1910), nr Canowindra railway station.
- Tees Mill (built 1910-1939), nr Canowindra railway station.

Selected Sources
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
D Balcomb and R Jenkins, Canowindra in Sketches (1979)
B Banham, Eugowra - Its History and Development (ca.1994)
D Chamberlain, Greater Western Flour Mills (1997)
J Coleborne, Celebrating One Hundred Years' History of Yeoval Central School, 1883-1983 (1983)
J Marriott, The Crossroads - The History of Cumnock (ca.1993)
Molong Historian (August 1976)
H Seale, Bowan Park from Draught Horse to Diesel (2000)
H Stapleton, Cudal - The Good Old Days (1982)
H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982)
RM

3.11 Mining

Cabonne is the location for Australia's first payable gold field (1851) at Ophir, as well New South Wales's (and arguably Australia's) first copper mines (1845) at Copper Hill and Lipscombe Pools Creek. With mining still an important part of the shire's economy, notably at Cadia, Cabonne can lay claim to having one of the earliest and longest mining histories of any LGA in Australia.

First Copper: The Lipscombe Pools Creek mine was on the Rothery Station, between Carcoar and Canowindra. Little information has been located on this mine which may lie just within Canowindra's boundaries. Better documented is the mine at Copper Hill, 3km north of Molong on the eastern side of Molong Creek. Copper Hill mine commenced in 1845 and had reverberatory furnaces in operation in that same year. The Molong Mining Company, a Sydney-based company, took over the mine in 1847 and brought out experienced miners and a mine manager (Captain), James Clymo, from Cornwall, England in 1848. A mining village and smelters were constructed and the Copper Hill was a busy if not financially successful operation until the company ceased in 1851. Mining was hard-rock mining, similar to gold reef mining. High costs, especially in transporting the concentrate, and a low yield made subsequent efforts to re-open the mine unsuccessful. (Molong Historian, April 1976)

The Cornish settlers at Byng were also pioneers in copper mining with mines in operation there from 1849. Interest in copper mining declined with the discovery of gold nearby. The Byng mines are of particular interest in that they show a newly resident migrant community, in this case Cornish, applying old world skills in their new environment.

First Gold: Australia's first payable gold field was discovered in 1851 at the junction (Fitzroy Bar) of the Lewis Ponds and Summerhill Creeks, subsequently named Ophir. Australia's gold rush followed. The discovery of the gold, together with the controversy engendered by the rival claims of Edward Hargraves and William Tom and John Lister, is well documented. The Ophir site is of significant heritage importance for its unique contribution to the shaping of Australian history. While not a particularly rich or large field, Ophir has also been continuously worked since 1851, making it Australia's oldest working gold field. As well as holding a unique position in Australian history, Ophir's history as a gold field exemplifies much that was typical of many Australian gold fields, such as the presence of Chinese diggers and the move from surface (alluvial) to underground mining (deep lead and reef). Moreover, according to Pearson and McLachlan, Ophir provides an especially good example of a poor man's field, undercapitalised and simple in technology, with a relatively well-documented and lengthy history. Ophir is also a place of considerable local significance with many descendants of Ophir diggers still living in the region and holding strong feelings towards the place. The family history of Ophir is well known and highly valued, as it is with many of the mines and gold fields in Cabonne.

Later Mines: The Cadia Valley is another location with a long and rich mining history. Gold was mined from 1851, followed by copper from 1859 with the Canobolas Copper Mining Company. Copper mining and smelting continued under the Scottish Australian Mining Company, active from 1862 until 1905 and then intermittently until the 1940s.

Between 1918 and 1928, iron ore (Iron Duke deposit) was also mined, with the ore transported to the Hoskins's iron and steel works at Lithgow via a specially constructed spur rail line from Spring Hill. In the late 1990s, Cadia re-emerged as a significant gold producer with Newcrest's mining of the Ridgeway ore body.

Additional historically significant metal mining sites can be found throughout Cabonne. Mullion Creek and Cargo (1862) were the sites of locally significant gold fields of the second half of the 19th century. Near Canowindra on Blue Jacket Hill (Belmore) quartz reef gold mining operated spasmodically from 1868 until 1914. A wider area was proclaimed the Canowindra Gold Field in 1879. The open quarry Goodrich Mine (copper and gold) near Yeoval operated intermittently from 1868 until the early 20th century. Delayney's Dyke in the Gumble area had a brief (from 1888) but locally significant career. Mines in the Byng area produced copper, gold and silver spasmodically until the 1890s. Copper mining also took place at Lewis Ponds and later at Murga. There was limited mining of other minerals as well, such as tin around Gumble and silver mining at Upper Lewis Ponds. This brief review of mines and mining locales in Cabonne is far from exhaustive.

Quarries: Cabonne is also the site of significant stone quarries, notably the Eugowra Granite Works and the Borenore marble quarry. Established in the early 1980s, the Eugowra Granite Works has provided granite slabs for important public buildings, including the new Parliament House in Canberra. Francis (Frank) Rusconi, an Italian trained monumental mason and promoter of New South Wales marble, established the Borenore marble quarry around 1901. Borenore marble, highly prized for its colour and beautiful marking, was shipped by rail from Borenore station. Red Borenore marble was used in public buildings, such as Sydney's Central Railway Station. The blue marble, containing fossilised corals, was popular for ornaments, fireplaces and furnishings. At its height, the Borenore quarry employed over 100 men. According to Cantrill, work at the quarry gradually petered out by 1927. (Rusconi was a mason and sculptor of some note, the creator of Gundagi's Dog on a Tuckerbox. Signed tombstones are in Cudal cemetery.)

Another important quarry was the Caleula marble quarry in the Kerr's Creek area, mainly active in the late 19th - early 20th century with building marble shipped to Sydney via the railway from nearby Mullion Creek. (See Science entry, pp47-48.) Mt Etna Fertilisers (Aust) Ltd mined phosphate rock near Molong in the 1920s and 30s.

A detailed listing of prospects and mines from 1875 onwards can be compiled from the Mining Warden reports included with the annual reports of the NSW Department of Mines (and successor bodies). A random survey of these reports will reveal a scene of small scale, isolated and spasmodic prospecting and mining operations offset by a few larger and longer-lived operations, such as at Cadia. Most mining operations were small in scale, under-capitalised and low in technology. Mining activity in Cabonne largely dropped off by World War One. (See Molong Historian, February 1986, for such a listing of reported sites in the Molong Division, 1886-1937.)

For the most part, mining activity was short-lived and did not lead to the establishment of lasting communities, as in neighbouring Evans Shire. Cargo is the important exception.

Villages that did spring up on gold fields, such as at Ophir, or alongside larger mining operations, as at Copper Hill and Cadia, have largely disappeared. In some cases, as with the hotel at Lewis Ponds, a remaining building or two may survive as a reminder of a vanished mining community. Some towns originated as rest stops on the road to gold fields further west, notably Cudal and Eugowra. But most of Cabonne's surviving communities either pre-date mining or were established as service centres, mainly for agricultural settlement or to provide for travellers. Cabonne's population did grow in consequence of mining with ex-miners staying to take up selections or other occupations.

While it is a patchwork history in terms of time, activity and location, Cabonne holds a unique place in Australian mining history because of its early copper and gold mining. Cabonne's mining sites are also of heritage importance because of their close association with settlement of the district, as well as providing many examples of poor man's mining operations. For example, Anzleark's tunnel on Lewis Ponds Creek is a particularly good example of persistence and hard work substituting for capital and technology.

Cabonne's mining sites often still provide visual evidence of activity with shafts, adits or open cuts, as well as archaeological remains of races, smelters, stamper sites and engine mounts. Such features are the stuff of Australian history.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Mining and prospecting sites. Such sites are scattered throughout Cabonne.
- Mining equipment, such as stamper batteries, and mining tools.
- Buildings and monuments in Cabonne using local marble or granite (Yuranigh grave site uses "Molong Marble").

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *Ophir Reserve, especially Ftizroy Bar and the 1923 monument but also including other sites identified in Pearson and McLachlan. [LEP]
- *Copper Hill mine, near Molong.
- Cadia 1865 engine house, chimney and surrounds. [SHR]
- *Byng early copper mining sites (Cornish migrant community).
- Cargo gold field.
- Eugowra granite quarry.
- Delayney's Dyke gold mine.
- *Borenore marble quarry [Borenore Caves LEP]; last quarried block (1927) on view beside Borenore Railway Station.
- Caleula marble quarry.

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J Coleborne, Celebrating One Hundred Years' History of Yeoval Central School, 1883-1983 (1983)
W Glasson, Lewis Ponds Creek (nd)

H Haynes, Kerr's Creek - The Village and the District (1990)
Molong Historian (April 1976, August 1989 and October 1995)
Newcrest Mining Ltd, Cadia Project - Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix O (European and Natural Heritage) (1995)
M Pearson & R McLachlan, Ophir Reserve Heritage Study and Management Recommendations (1997)
J Rule, The Cornish Settlement at Byng (1978)
RM

3.12 Pastoralism

Pastoralism refers to the industry of raising sheep and cattle on, usually, large grazing properties, as distinct from crop raising or farming. (See the entry for Agriculture for a discussion of farming, pp17-18.) Cabonne occupies a central place in the New South Wales history of pastoralism, with its earliest activities pre-dating the 1829 Limits of Location and continuing through to the feedlots of recent years.

Following the establishment of Bathurst in 1815, the official policy was to restrict private grazing activity to the eastern side of the Macquarie River. This policy proved unworkable and within a few years the illegal running of stock was occurring. This activity almost immediately reached into the eastern parts of Cabonne. One of the first to do so was William Lee, in 1818 a recipient of a land grant at Kelso, who was soon running stock at what would become known as Larras Lee (Larras Lake), near Molong. Lee and others were attracted by the open grasslands, ideal for grazing and perhaps the consequence of centuries of Wiradjuri seasonal burning to attract kangaroos.

In an attempt to exert some control, in October 1829 the Colonial Government declared a new control line, the Limits of Location, the land beyond which was legally out of bounds to settlers and their stock. The land within the Limits, the settled districts forming the Nineteen Counties, was considered sufficient for the needs of the colony. The boundary line ran roughly north-south from the Manning River through to the Moruya River, transiting Cabonne along a line mainly following watercourses from Wellington to Cowra via Molong, Borenore and Canowindra. (See map 1815-1850) At Molong, the line ran along the Molong Creek, in effect dividing the present day townsite. West Molong was out of bounds to settlement. The Limits of Location is an important frontier in Australian history and its transit through the heart of Cabonne is a noteworthy heritage feature. (It follows roughly the line of the Mitchell Highway around Molong, thus offering an easy heritage tourism opportunity.)

Land to the east of the Limits (eastern Cabonne) was available by grant or for purchase by pastoralists from 1831. An initial land grant for Larras Lee had been made to William Lee in 1826. Also in the Molong area, land was acquired by Samuel Marsden, among others, in 1832. (Molong Historian, October 1982) Further south near Canowindra, according to Balcomb, John Grant, a conditionally pardoned convict, took up land in 1832. William Tom established Springfield at Byng around the same time.

Land beyond the frontier of the Limits of Location followed a different history, that of the squatter.

The line drawn in 1829 did not stop pastoralists from moving further westward in Cabonne seeking grazing country along the area's creeks and watercourses. By the mid-1830s, pastoral settlement had extended to the Lachlan River on the southwestern boundary of Cabonne. Attempts on the part of the government to regulate the activities of squatting pastoralists had proven largely ineffective. By 1837, the colonial government, in effect, capitulated to the reality of the situation and replaced outright restriction with a system of annual pasturage licences. Campbell provides a very useful list of grazing licences from the Government Gazette of January 1837. Among the names listed as having licences "beyond Bathurst" are those of William Tom, Thomas Raine, Pierce Collitts and Thomas Kite. As part of this attempt to control pastoral settlement though licencing, seven districts were created in New South Wales beyond the 1829 Limits; the Cabonne area being placed in the (#5) Wellington District. The licencing arrangement provides a useful list of named properties in 1840, as compiled by Campbell. In District 5 are, among others, the properties of Molong (Andrew Kerr & Mrs Betts), Kangaroobie (Thomas Kite), Barrawong* (Simeon Lord) and Mogong (Isaac Clements). (*Barrawong is later spelt Burrawong. Variation in spelling is common with early properties owing to use of Wiradjuri descriptive placenames.)

The licencing system further evolved by 1847 (with the "Squatters Act") into a longer term of leasehold over the lands occupied, perhaps illegally in the first instance. The list of runs subsequently gazetted in 1849 for District 5, as listed by Campbell, suggests Cabonne beyond the 1829 Limits was now fully taken up by squatters - from Francis Lord's Burrawong* run on Buckinbah Creek in the north to Thomas Kite's Burrawang run on the Lachlan in the south. Some of the runs were impressive in their size; Goimbla on the Meadgery (Mandagery) Creek occupied some 20 square miles. These official lists are also interesting for the names given as lessees. For example, whaling entrepreneur and possible cannibal meal, Benjamin Boyd held no less than six leases in 1849 in Cabonne. Many of these early pastoralists such as Boyd, Simeon Lord (convict entrepreneur) and Marsden (Colonial Chaplain) spent little if any time on their Cabonne runs. These properties were part of much larger business empires. A distinction needs to be made between these absentee capitalists and those who, with their families, were present in the district. In this latter group one would include the Tom, Lee and Kite families. Their family histories are directly intertwined with the history of pastoralism in Cabonne.

It is during the period between the 1820s to 1840 that most, if not all, of Cabonne's well known grazing properties were established, many of which survive today. Providing an exact date as to when a particular property was established is difficult as in most cases the stock and stockmen arrived some years before the legal paperwork. Likewise, it is sometimes difficult to determine the exact nature of the legal title from secondary sources. The reader is advised to consult the histories that have been written on individual properties, some of which are listed at the end of this section.

Pastoralism dominated unchallenged the economy and society of Cabonne until the discovery of gold in 1851. The gold rush changed everything. Properties lost workers to the gold fields and gold diggings disturbed the countryside, especially the watercourses. But pastoralists gained a highly lucrative local market supplying meat to the diggers. While the grazing country of Cabonne may have been rich, the problem of economical marketing of products had challenged the early settlers.

The gold rush led to political pressures to change the nature of land settlement in the colony. The domain of the squatters came under challenge from men of lesser wealth who wanted land for smaller agricultural enterprises. This resulted in the 1861 "Selection Act"; the first of several such acts which ended the grazing lease arrangement of the 1840s. Squatters were able to keep some of their runs through pre-emptive purchase of key portions, as well as through manipulation of the selection process. In general though, selection allowed new settlers into the area to take up smaller farms on the larger grazing runs. Selections often failed for a variety of reasons, including lack of capital and expertise as well as the broader problems confronting all agricultural ventures in Cabonne, notably the lack of cost effective transportation to markets. Droughts, bankers and rabbit plagues (from the early 1900s) might be added to the list of challenges. The transportation problem would not be solved for either selector or squatter until the arrival of the railway at Orange and, in time, beyond. The railway also allowed some pastoralists to diversify into crop raising.

In many cases, early selections eventually found their way back to the original runs. Cabonne's local histories recount such transfers of land to, from and between selectors and squatters in fine genealogical detail. The process of breaking up the large runs continued though as a general trend through into the 20th century under repeated attempts at Closer Settlement. The Larras Lake Settlement (1910) is an interesting and well-documented example. (Molong Historian, Feb 1997) Two world wars saw the establishment of soldier settlement schemes, again not always successful in outcome. Marriott offers an interesting study of the unsuccessful attempt to break up Burrawong, near Cumnock, into Soldier Settlement farming blocks in the 1920s and 30s. Other examples will be found throughout Cabonne. Although it may have changed in many respects, pastoralism remains a major economic and demographic feature of Cabonne.

While much of Cabonne's history of pastoralism is largely typical of the country along the Limits of Location, there are some notable features in that history. The introduction of Merino sheep by Samuel Marsden to Molong in the 1830s marks the beginning of the area's wool industry. John Smith continued Marsden's work on Gamboola Station where he created an important Merino stud. Smith is also credited with introducing wire fencing to the area. The stud work of men such as Marsden and Smith had an impact beyond Cabonne. (See Persons entry, pp91-95.)

Pastoralism is arguably the oldest continuing theme in Cabonne's history and considerable heritage remains to be seen and appreciated, particularly in the way of historic homesteads. Equally important, but perhaps less elegant in appearance, are the places of work on the properties. It is very easy in a discussion of pastoralism to overlook the day to day work of a property and the men and women who undertook that work. Pastoral properties were amongst the first places of employment in Cabonne and can often provide an invaluable timeline on the evolving nature of both pastoral employment and employees. The earliest properties employed both Aborigines and convicts. Shearing sheds have witnessed major changes in work practices and technology. Much of this workplace history remains yet to be documented and interpreted.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Sites, buildings, tools and records associated with the history of pastoralism. Heritage significant buildings and sites might include not only homesteads and shearing sheds but also lesser structures such as worker's quarters, sheep dips (including creek sites), butchering rooms, etc.
- Pastoralism is too often given a romantic or nostalgic heritage treatment. Heritage items dealing with weeds, droughts, bushfires, floods, rabbits and bankers might help create a more balanced interpretation.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *The 1829 Limits of Location line (Should be recognized along its entire length)
- Boree Cabonne Homestead, Cudal. [LEP]
- Kangaroobie Homestead (built 1902).
- *Springfield Homestead & outbuildings [LEP] (*shearing shed), together with other Cornish settlement properties, notably Bookannon [LEP], Pendarves [LEP] and Hillview.
- Woodville Homestead, Emu Swamp. [LEP]
- Claremont [LEP] & Larras Lake Homesteads [LEP], Larras Lee nr Molong.
- Burrawong Station, Cumnock (shearing shed, 1875). [LEP]
- Dilga Station, Cumnock.
- Rosedale, Garra (ripple iron homestead).
- Mt Aubrey, near Baldry (bark lined stable).
- Geneffe, outbuildings and woolshed, Cumnock. [LEP]
- Boree Nyrang Homestead, Cheesemans Creek. [LEP]
- Yullundry Homestead, stables, outbuildings, Cumnock. [LEP]

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3.13 Science

Although Cabonne has never been home to any scientific research organisations it has been the site of scientific research and discovery. Such work has come about largely because of the unique natural features of Cabonne in combination with the initiative of private individuals.

The exploratory visits of Evans, Oxley and Mitchell, all trained surveyors and astute observers, provided the first scientific reconnaissances of the Cabonne area. Mitchell ascended Mount Canobolas in April 1835 to survey the country around. This was the first time Canobolas, the highest mountain in the Central West, was used for scientific research. The mountain has since provided an unique observation platform for research, an example being Father Pigot's solar radiation research in the 1920s.

The geology of Cabonne has long attracted scientific interest, especially following the discovery of gold in 1851. The first government geologist, Samuel Stutchbury, visited and reported on Ophir within weeks of the discovery. This was an unintended detour in the first geological and mineralogical survey of the colony, upon which Stutchbury had only just commenced. Ophir gave Stutchbury and his survey a definite impetus. Around the same time, Mount Canobolas attracted the interest of Reverend WB Clarke, the father of Australian geology, in his attempt to identify scientifically other gold bearing locations in the colony.

In the 1890s, Charles Packham, Molong orchardist, through crossbreeding experiments produced Packham's Triumph Pear, still an important variety. Also in the Molong area, a trial vineyard planting was carried out in the early 1950s by the NSW Department of Agriculture and Graham Gregory. (Beeston, p431) This was more than 30 years before vineyards emerged as an important feature of Cabonne's agricultural industry. It is very likely other private and government initiated agricultural research projects of more than local significance remain to be identified.

Another local contributor to scientific research was Dr Andrew Ross, medical practitioner in Molong from 1847. Ross appears to have been an amateur scientist in the finest Victorian tradition and was the author of a number of articles and pamphlets on topics ranging from botany to climatic influence on the growth of wool. It was Ross who first brought to medical attention the healing powers of the eucalyptus leaf and thus contributed to the beginnings of the eucalyptus oil industry. In his account, Ross gave full credit for this discovery to Harry, a local Wiradjuri.

The chance discovery in 1956 of the Canowindra fish fossils and subsequent research of the fossils by the Australian Museum is perhaps the most important recent scientific achievement in Cabonne. These rare and unique Devonian-era fish fossils are of significant heritage value, attracting international attention. Also important is the story of the community effort that led to the proper recognition of the value of the fossil find and the subsequent establishment of the Age of Fishes Museum.

Another fossil find, this one at Caleula marble quarry (in the Kerr's-Mullion creeks area), gives Cabonne a connection with one of the great science spoofs of the 19th century. The

Caleula marble man was "discovered" in 1889 by Frederick (Guiseppe) Sala and presented to a gullible (and paying) public in Orange and Sydney as a fossilised prehistoric man.

The history of science in Cabonne is largely the story of individuals taking the initiative to respond to the opportunities presented by the natural features of the region. The result is a very Australian outcome of practicality and scholarship - with a touch of larrikin humour provided by Cabonne's marble man.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items
- Places of scientific research and discovery in botany, geology, etc.
- Places of private scientific research, especially in agriculture.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items
- *Mount Canobolas, particularly the summit. [LEP]
- *Canowindra fish fossil site and AOF Museum.
- *Caleula marble quarry (present whereabouts of Marble Man unknown).
- Clifton Orchard (Packham's Triumph Pears).

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RM

3.14 Technology

Technology refers to the tools, materials and methods employed to build, power and maintain the physical being of society in Cabonne. Technology has to do with how we make what we make and how we do what we do.

Given the breadth of this theme, it is impossible in this entry to do more than touch on a few key points and offer some examples to illustrate something of Cabonne's technological history. As technology touches virtually all aspects of work and life, the reader is referred to other entries in this study, particularly utilities, mining, industry, transport and communication.

Cabonne's heritage in technology can be traced back many thousands of years with Wiradjuri wood and stone technology. Goldney and Bowie list several stone quarry sites in Cabonne, such as in the areas of Obley and Lewis Ponds.

Pioneer technology: With the arrival of European settlers in the early 19th century, European technology was introduced to the area. What followed in Cabonne is part of the wider history of technological development in rural Australia. Technology was initially simple, human or animal powered and often homemade out of necessity. Over time, the new mechanical technologies powered principally by steam, petrol and diesel and electricity came into use in Cabonne. It was not always a uniform transition but generally speaking a modernisation process has taken place over the past 150 years. This can be seen in agriculture where horse drawn implements became progressively more mechanically complex and the horse was ultimately replaced by the tractor. This history is evident in the collection of farm equipment held by the Canowindra Museum. The history of technology within Cabonne's homes is also on display in the domestic collection of the museum, for example in its fine collection of flat irons.

Moline tractor (USA made, circa 1910s) owned by Canowindra Historical Society.

Other buildings and sites in Cabonne hold similar stories of technological development, offering equipment and plant once at the forefront but now obsolete. The Molong gasometer and the nearby Molong powerhouse bear witness to the technological history of Molong's utilities. The circular water tower at Meranburn (built ca.1892) is a reminder of the days when steam and rail were part of everyday technology in Cabonne. There are also sites within Cabonne that demonstrate how work was done without the latest in technology, very often because of insufficient funds or limited prospects. Mining sites that attracted undercapitalised miners, such as at Ophir, still provide evidence of such

operations. In contrast, there are also mining sites such as Cadia where the best of 19th century stream-powered technology was applied.

Building technology: Building construction provides a useful window on Cabonne's history of technology. The earliest buildings used local natural materials, such as pise and timber slab. In 1835, James Backhouse wrote that most of the settler cottages were crude bark roofed structures of split timber, placed endwise into the ground, or made of bark sheets fastened to a framework of poles, with the better examples whitewashed. Although compromised with renovation and relocation, the Merriganowry Hut, located in the grounds of the Canowindra Museum, provides an understanding of an early settler's home, in this case constructed from local red gum timber slabs. The bark lined stables on the Mt Aubrey property, near Baldry, provide another example of what is known as vernacular building technology.

While building methods initially relied on Australian bushcraft skills, the goal of builders was ultimately to create buildings reminiscent of home. An interesting example of this is the pise (earth walled) Seventh Day Adventist Church* on the Eugowra-Gooloogong road. The builders were resourceful in using the very earth of Cabonne to build a church in the style of a traditional English parish church. At Baldry, the same objective was achieved in the construction of All Saints Anglican Church (1899) with the use of corrugated iron sheets for external wall cladding. (*Identification of this church as SDA is from oral sources. No documented source has been found giving its denomination.)

Stone and brick were the desired building materials. Their use reflects the wealth and permanency of settlement from the mid-19th century onwards. Springfield, a two-storey stone house completed in 1854 by William Tom at Byng, provides a good example of a successful squatter's homestead, combining imported English design with locally quarried stone. Increased population saw the establishment of local brickworks to provide for the demand of more modest homes and businesses in Cabonne's settlements. A recent building of note for its design (by John Andrews) and construction technology is the Canowindra Age of Fishes Museum. Purpose built as a museum, the building combines modern museum design in a form that is clearly recognisable as belonging to rural Australia. Cabonne holds a rich and varied inventory of buildings, a number of which are significant in heritage terms for the technology of their construction designs, methods and materials.

Industrial technology: The history of Cabonne's industries also encompasses something of the history of technological change. In the pastoral industry, for example, the most popularly recognised change has been in the shearing of sheep. The technology involved has moved from handpowered shears to steam and then electrically powered mechanical shears. Although the technology changed dramatically, the physical place of work - the shearing shed - remained the same but adapted to the needs and regimes of the developing technology. Consequently, shearing sheds offer a valuable opportunity to interpret these 19th and 20th century developments in technology - steam, electricity, and mechanisation - that impacted widely on work and society. In that context, the Springfield shearing shed, perhaps one of the oldest extant shearing sheds in Australia, is also the site of a technological revolution. Other workplaces are likely to reveal a similar history of technology in work tools, equipment and processes.

The story of Allan Tom of Manildra in making his own sound equipment for his moving picture business offers an interesting example of Australian inventiveness. There are undoubtedly other, but less well-known, instances awaiting public discovery.

Technology permeates all aspects and levels of life. Much of Cabonne's history of technology is typical of the experience of rural Australia overall. There will be found within Cabonne good representative examples of that wider experience, such as the Meranburn water tower, as well as rare examples such as that offered by the cinema equipment of Allan Tom of Molong or the 2CR radio transmitter.

Note: The reader should consult other technology-related entries, notably Transport, Utilities, Communication, Mining, Science, Industry and Labour.

Looking for Possible Heritage

- Sites associated with most economic or domestic activity are bound to offer examples of heritage technology.
- Sites associated with transport, communication, mining, industry, etc.
- Equipment, tools, etc. held by local historical museums.
- Examples of building methods and building materials.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Mining sites, such as Ophir, Cadia [LEP] and Copper Hill, for examples of mining technology or the application of such technology. See Mining entry, pp40-43.
- *Equipment associated with Amusu Theatre, Manildra. [SHR]
- Bridges as listed under Transport.
- *Meranburn water tower, as an example of both steam and rail technologies. This circular brick tower with wrought iron water tank, built ca.1892, may be one of the few examples of this design of railway water tank remaining in New South Wales.
- Buildings exhibiting particular building technologies, such as the Merriganowry Hut in the grounds of Canowindra Historical Museum. See Accommodation, pp58-59.
- *2CR transmitter site, near Cumnock.
- See other technology-relevant theme entries.

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3. 15 Transport

Transport is an important theme in Cabonne's history as the development of the region has been intertwined with the building of its roads and railways. It is a story of mixed outcomes, not all favouring the interests of Cabonne.

Prior to the first settlement of Europeans in the 1820s, the country of Cabonne was regularly travelled by Wiradjuri as part of their seasonal patterns of food collection, tool making and ceremonial gatherings. Given the difference in purpose of their travel and the relative open nature of the country, it seems unlikely that there is much overlap between Wiradjuri and European routes, river and creek crossings excepted.

Roads and bridges: The earliest road laid out by European settlers was that constructed in the 1820s in the northern part of Cabonne connecting Bathurst, via Molong, with the government settlement at Wellington, established in 1823. The road followed a track surveyed by John Oxley in 1817 and 1818. Molong was established in 1826 as a mid-way point on this government road. The road, originally known as Simpson's Line, followed closely the route of the present-day Mitchell Highway (so named in 1936). Consequently, the Mitchell Highway is the oldest continuously-used road west of Bathurst. The road played a crucial role in opening up the country west of the Macquarie River to settlement.

According to Theo Barker, another early (pre-1833) road at least partly within Cabonne and still in use is the road running from Guyong to near Blayney, connecting the Bathurst-Wellington road (Mitchell Highway) with the Bathurst-Carcoar/Lachlan road (Mid-Western Highway).

By 1833, the southern part of Cabonne was accessed via a spur road, also still in use, running to the Canowindra area from Mandurama on the Carcoar/Lachlan road. This road, subsequently extended on to Cowra, contributed to the development of Canowindra in the 1840s and 50s. Another early spur road off the Lachlan road runs westwards from King's Plains (Blayney) to the Cadia area.

Following the discovery of gold at Ophir, several roads were built in the 1850s and 60s to provide access to gold fields within and, more importantly, beyond Cabonne. Historically significant roads of the early gold rush era include:

- The Orange to Nanami road (via The Meadows, Mogong and Bald Hill Gap) also known as the Three-Chain Road, ca.1858.
- The Toogong to Parkes road (via Gumble).
- The Orange to Forbes road - the Escort Way - (via Cudal, Toogong, Murga and Eugowra), ca.1861.

These roads run on an east-west rather than north-south line, reflecting not only little demand for travel along that line, such as between Canowindra and Molong, but also largely bypassing altogether these two early communities. The roads cut through the middle of Cabonne following the easiest route to the gold fields beyond, ignoring the needs of pre-rush settlements. Dorothy Balcomb observes that these roads running

westward through Cabonne from Orange contributed to the commercial development of that city. This happened not only at the expense of Bathurst but also of Canowindra and Molong. The Escort Way, for example, replaced the Cargo - Canowindra route as the preferred road to the Lachlan gold fields, thus excluding Canowindra from likely economic benefits but assisting the establishment of Eugowra. Some of the gold rush-era roads remain important arteries for Cabonne, notably the Escort Way. Other roads, such as the Orange-Nanami road, exist now only in sections and on maps.

Road building continued through the 19th century but again often serving needs beyond Cabonne. The road from the distant Cobar mines ran through Obley and Yeoval and then on to Molong. The Peak Hill gold fields road ran through Baldry. The final impetus for road building came with arrival of the railway. This led to the building of a myriad of feeder roads to serve the new transport system. These roads connected farmers and their agricultural products with their nearest railway station or siding. The combination of closer settlement by selectors and the arrival of rail transport for their products is responsible for much of the present-day internal network of minor roads in Cabonne.

Early roads were not constructed as we expect today and did not always follow an exact line in the manner of modern-day roads. Travellers often deviated considerably from the original track to avoid ruts and bog holes, sometimes establishing a new route for those who followed. In time, the road would switch to yet another deviation, and so on. A consequence of this is that fragments of 19th century roads can sometimes be found alongside their modern day equivalents, as at the site of the Escort Rock robbery.

Rivers and creeks, notably the Mandagery, Belubula and the Lachlan, presented obstacles to road transport. Natural fords were used, the locations of which determined the establishment of some settlements, such as Eugowra and Canowindra. Flooding rivers and streams required bridges and culverts, the building of which were important benchmarks in the establishment of all-weather transportation in Cabonne. No early extant examples of bridges were identified in the research for this report. Most of Cabonne's 27 timber bridges date from the 1950s, but Cabonne does have at least two significant timber truss road bridges, both on the Lachlan River: Payten's Bridge (ca.1927), near Eugowra and Holman Bridge (ca.1904), near Gooloogong. These bridges are among the few remaining examples in the Central West of the many timber truss bridges constructed in the late 19th-early 20th centuries, combining local materials with often experimental ideas in wood truss construction. (Payten's Bridge is presently undergoing replacement of wooden structures with precast concrete units.)

Other than the building of bridges and culverts in place of fords, little improvement came to roads until the second half of the 20th century. Responsibility for road construction and maintenance fell to different authorities, notably the Department of Public Works after the 1850s and local government after 1907. In 1925, the state government established the Main Roads Board to improve and maintain main roads. Other administrative developments followed but progress on the ground was delayed by depression and war. Substantial road improvement was commenced only after the Second World War. By 1960, all of the Mitchell Highway through Cabonne was bitumen; progressively other roads within Cabonne were similarly improved in the last decades of the 20th century by state and local government. To measure the impact of such

improvements, one needs only reflect on Alisa Windus's observations on the lives of the selectors at Gumble in the late 19th century, whose round trip to Molong by dray over unmade roads took three days, a return journey of about fifty kilometres.

Securing improvements to local roads was an important feature of shire politics in the 20th century. For example, the Lidster Progress Association came into being in 1958 to lobby for improvement of the Old Cargo Road, a section of the Orange-Nanami road originally built in 1858. The lobbying succeeded in having the road upgraded and sealed, but, according to Drew Wright, "… above all it brought the Lidster community together to be a driving force in local government."

The mode of transport on Cabonne's roads was initially by foot, horse and bullock team. Until the gold rush, roads would have seen relatively little traffic given the sparse population of the area and the distances to be travelled. Wool would have been the main outward bound freight. The gold rush brought a rapid and immense increase in the movement of people as well as of supplies for the gold field communities. This phase is remembered today, if somewhat romantically, with the Royal Mail route and Cobb and Co. stagecoach network which ran through Cabonne. The history of Cobb and Co, together with associated sites, has been well researched. Cabonne can claim to be central in both historical and geographical terms to Cobb & Co history in the Central West. While the importance of Cobb and Co is not to be denied, it is worth remembering that Cabonne had its own local coach and dray transport providers as well. There is a risk that the Cobb and Co history is obscuring the contribution of local operators. (See Molong Historian, December 1983)

Cobb & Co coach routes provide useful clues as to road development within Cabonne in the last decades of the 19th century. The coaches criss-crossed the countryside, linking the growing number of small settlements with the larger towns. These routes are described in useful detail, if somewhat romantically, by Simmonds (pp37-45).

As well as roads, several stock routes passed through Cabonne taking sheep and cattle to regional markets and the railhead. Such routes were particularly important prior to the building of the railway beyond Orange. According to Barker, one route went through Eugowra, following the Mandagery Creek to a point halfway between Manildra and Toogong and then to Orange. Another route linked Dubbo to Parkes, and places to the south, via Obley, running along the western edge of Cabonne. This route seems to be the only Cabonne associated stock route that was part of the significant movement of stock southwards to the Victoria. Travelling Stock Routes are also significant for containing some remnant botanical threatened species that would otherwise be non-existent.

Railways: The arrival of the railways marks a significant phase in the history of transportation in Cabonne. (See Maps, 1851-1900 & 1901-1950) The railways provided low cost transportation to distant markets, thus resolving one of the main inhibitions in the economic development of the region. New industries developed, such as lucerne growing around Canowindra and marble quarrying at Borenore. Established industries, for example crop growing and stock raising, also benefited. The grain silos remain a landmark feature of communities such as Cumnock and the railway is still an essential element in the success of the Manildra Mill. In short, railways brought a new economic

prosperity for a time to the region. Community historians, such as Marriott and Banham, write with much nostalgia about the social and economic changes the railways brought to their communities. The railway not only moved goods to markets but also provided new opportunities for people to travel beyond their immediate areas for work, education and pleasure. The impact of the closing of rail services is also noted by these authors.

Four NSW rail lines were constructed in or through Cabonne:

- Main Western Line: Eventually running from Sydney to Bourke, the Orange to Wellington section was built in 1880. Some Cabonne communities, such as Mullion Creek, were able to benefit from this line, but it had little impact on Cabonne overall.
- Broken Hill Line: Eventually running from Sydney to Broken Hill, a section of the line was completed between Orange and Molong in December 1885. Until 1893, Molong was the terminus of the line; it was then extended through to Parkes via Manildra and Meranburn. Molong's role as a railway terminus (1885-1893) is noteworthy. The meeting of stagecoaches with the train offers an evocative scene.
- Cowra to Eugowra Line: A "pioneer" or basic built spur line from the Blayney to Demondrille cross-country line, the Cowra to Canowindra section opened in July 1910 and the Canowindra to Eugowra section in 1922. Services ceased in 1991.
- Molong to Dubbo Line: The Molong to Yeoval section, via Cumnock, was opened in January 1925; the Yeoval to Dubbo section was opened in May 1925. According to Marriott, this line when built incorporated innovative signalling equipment. Services ceased in 1987.

The above two lines only came about after considerable lobbying (Railway Leagues) on the part of the communities concerned. But for political lobbying, the original route planned for the Broken Hill Line would have bypassed Molong and followed a more direct line through Cabonne from Orange to Parkes.

- A specially constructed spur line ran from Spring Hill (off the Western Line) through to the iron mine at Cadia. This was a private line operated by Australian Iron and Steel Company between 1919 and 1928. The ore was transported to the Hoskins (AI&SC) iron and steel works at Lithgow. (See Mining entry, pp40-43.)

Air Services: Hazelton Airlines was established by Max Hazelton (born 1927) in 1953 at Toogong as a single airplane business mainly concerned with aerial crop services. By 1961 it had relocated to its own operational airfield at Cudal. By 1978 Hazelton had become the largest general aviation company in Australia, offering its first scheduled flight from Cudal to Sydney in 1979. Although Hazelton's has undergone many corporate changes, the airline was still operating under that name from its Cudal airfield as recently as 2002. In that year, it was merged into Regional Express, a new airline established following the collapse of Ansett Airlines. The fifty-year history of Hazelton, a Cabonne-based company, is a significant part of Australia's civil aviation history. Sites and equipment associated with Hazelton warrant attention as potential heritage items.

The theme of transportation is an important dynamic in Cabonne's history. Roads and railways created patterns of interaction, in turn shaping economic and demographic development. Road routes though did not always serve the needs of Cabonne's communities and the benefits of rail connections proved mostly short-lived. The

challenge for Cabonne has been to have major roads and railways built to serve the needs of Cabonne's major settlements. Unfortunately, this has not always been achieved. Most of Cabonne today lies bypassed within a triangle of major transportation routes (the Mid Western, Newell and Mitchell highways) with only one of these highways - the Mitchell - running (but barely so) within Cabonne.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Transport equipment and tools (wagons, cars, bicycles, harness gear, etc.) in private hands or held by local museums.
- Buildings, such as hotels, stables, blacksmiths and garages, connected with transportation.
- Railway buildings, plant and equipment both in situ and in private hands.
- Abandoned or bypassed early roads, tracks and bridges (for example, Keenans Bridge at Cheesemans Creek). But not all road ruts were made by Cobb & Co coaches!
- A single lane road bridge over the Mandagery at Toogong, a cypress wood truss construction, was identified by the National Trust in 1987 as of particular heritage significance. See Goldney and Bowie. Its present condition was not investigated.

Examples of Potential Heritage

- Hazelton's Airport, Cudal (1961-2002); possible aviation heritage objects.
- Howe truss ironbark timber railway bridge (ca.1910), Belubula River, Canowindra.
- Swinging footbridge, Canowindra.
- *Railway cottage and station (now museum), Canowindra.
- Canowindra Railway Precinct/surrounding wheat handling facilities/rare sheds [SHR]
- Railway station & yards, c 1885, Molong. [LEP & SHR]
- Railway gatekeepers house, Betts & Watson sts, Molong.
- *Payten's timber truss bridge (ca.1927), Lachlan River, nr Eugowra.
- *Holman timber truss bridge (ca.1904), Lachlan River, nr Gooloogong.

Some Cobb & Co sites. See map in The Cobb & Co Heritage Trail booklet.

- Changing station site, Quinton, Guyong.
- Ford crossing, hut, changing station site, Boree Cabonne property.
- Changing station site, Rocklymne property, Boree Lane.
- Coach stop, Royal Hotel, Borenore. [LEP]
- Changing station site, Cheesemans Creek hotel site. [LEP]
- Changing station site, Delayney's Dyke, near Molong.
- Changing station site & Junction Hotel, Meranburn.
- Cobb & Co booking office site, Royal Hotel site, Bank & Gidley Sts, Molong (coach met the train for runs further west.). [LEP]
- Former Quinn's Stables. Molong. [LEP]
- Former Nyrang Creek drop concrete passenger shed (rare survivor of 20th Century rail structures)

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RM

Pise (earth) walled church on Eugowra-Gooloogong road.

4. Building settlements, towns and cities

4.1 Accommodation

Among man's basic needs has always been the need for shelter. Early homes within Cabonne mirror this. There is enough evidence remaining to hint at the materials used by our early settlers when we see the ruins of some of these homes. Some are mud huts, slab houses of timber and grasses, corrugated or ripple iron, stone or a combination of materials. There are weather board homes and more modern made of brick or steel.

In W. R. Glasson's book, *Musings in my Saddle*, he gave a detailed description on how to construct a slab hut and the tools required to carry out the task. In this description he wrote about how straight lines were made with mixing mutton fat and ash. He also wrote about how bottles were put into the ground upside down and used as bearings to swing a sheet of bark, nailed to some supports to use as a door.

The area hosts a number of the traditional style hotels. The Cargo Inn is a fine example of an old Inn in the Victorian filigree style. Eugowra's Central Hotel with its two story wide verandahs and bars and beer gardens reflects the socials need of the period. Accommodation is usually upstairs or at the rear of pubs. The older single storey original structure still exists in the rear courtyard.

The more recent trend to establish Bed and Breakfast offers a wider choice of accommodation. There is a wide variety of Bed and Breakfast facilities in the region. People have either converted their own homes, modern or old, or have purchased a older period style home for this purpose. Chi-Cargo guesthouse is a converted convent and school.

One of the more recent popular tourism trends is for visitors to want to experience country life, and as a result some farm stay accommodation is now available. Springfield at Byng was at one stage setting up the shearing quarters for overnight accommodation and there is the potential for more properties to use the old shearing quarters in this manner. This style accommodation is still visible from the roadside at Yullundry, Boree Cabonne and Burrawang (where the stone structures still exist).

Many fine old mansions are located in Cabonne. Burrawang, Boree Cabonne, Gamboola, Kangaroobie, Yullundry, to name but a few. These homes not only reflect the social and economic standing of the original owners but also give a good insight into the type of materials used at the time and the more popular styles of house design.

Canowindra has many buildings of historic interest and diversity of styles. In Rudd Street, Nos.3 & 5, the homes are interwar bungalow style, while number 15 is a very good example of a Federation Bungalow style. This building also has an ornate lattice finish around part of the verandah. Also the homestead Lyndon is in the Federation Queen Anne Style.

At Molong, Blackadder's house (ca.1870s) is of particular interest with the blending of Victorian and Italian architectural influences.

Cumnock has a few converted buildings, from shops to homes. In Black street, the old School of Arts building, built around 1909, was converted sometime in the early 1980s to a home.

Evidence of Aboriginal occupation sites occur throughout the area. These sites are protected by National Parks and Wildlife Services legislation.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Cabonne has a wide spectrum of houses, grand and modest. Many will have heritage potential because of their age, design, building materials and method of construction.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Canowindra 196 Gaskill Street.
- Canowindra Finn's California Bungalow 3 Short Street.
- Cudal Doctor's residence Main Street.
- Cudal Aliopy's House c. 1908 (Pise construction).
- Molong Cole House & Starr House Euchareena road. [LEP]
- Molong 9 Molong St. (former Quinn's residence). [LEP]
- Molong Hotel Golden Fleece now the Museum in Gidley St. [LEP]
- Molong Granny Barne's slab and iron cottage, Peabody Rd.
- Byng Bookannon. [LEP]
- Byng Pendarves. [LEP]
- Byng Springfield and outbuildings. [LEP]
- East Guyong Hillview homestead. [LEP]
- East Guyong Quinton house and coaching horse yard. [LEP]
- Ophir Iron miners hut..
- Garra Ripple iron house Rosedale.
- Emu Swamp Homestead Woodville. [LEP]
- Larras Lee Homestead Claremont.[LEP]
- Larras Lee Homestead Larras Lake. [LEP]
- Kangaroobie.
- Boree Cabonne. [LEP]
- Molong Blackadder's House.

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S Carpenter, Cabonne Shire Heritage Study (1997)
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EG

4.2 Land tenure
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)

Land tenure can be defined as how land is administered by society for purposes of occupation and economic development. Cabonne's history of land tenure is largely typical of eastern inland New South Wales, but with some special features owing to its early pastoral and mining history.

Prior to European settlement, land tenure was solely a matter of concern to the Wiradjuri people according to their understandings of land ownership. Much of this understanding is now lost to us. In a cultural sense, however, the tenure of Cabonne's original inhabitants remains in the many Wiradjuri placenames found in Cabonne.

The first European settlers, pastoralists, occupied land illegally, certainly by the colonial administration's understanding and arguably also by that of the Wiradjuri people as well. To cope with the spread of pastoralism, an evolving system of grants, licences and leaseholds was introduced in the 1820s-1840s throughout the colony, including the Cabonne area. Located as it is along the Limits of Location, Cabonne offers the full spectrum of early attempts to resolve pastoral land tenure issues. See the Pastoralism entry, pp43-46.

As the site of Australia's first gold rush, the first attempts in Australia to provide some means of licencing gold claims took place at Ophir. The long history of mining in Cabonne, from Copper Hill to Cadia, provides the full spectrum of mining land tenure arrangements.

Other common arrangements for land tenure are also well represented in Cabonne, including that of land selection (post 1861) as well as the establishment of several gazetted villages with freehold building lots. Soldier Settlement schemes also warrant attention. Some crown land has remained unalienated or has been recovered in recent years for public purposes such as for use as parks, notably Nangar and Goobang National Parks.

In terms of administrative areas, Cabonne has seen the establishment of a municipality (that of Molong in 1879) and of rural shires in 1906/7. Its shire boundaries have been redrawn, in 1951 with the merging of Molong Municipality with Amaroo Shire and most significantly in 1977 with the formation of Cabonne from Molong, Boree and portions of Canobolas shires.

The skilled work of many surveyors has been required to draw the lines of land tenure on both deed and ground. Evidence of the work of surveyors can be found in the trig stations and other survey points throughout Cabonne. The trig stations on Mount Canobolas and on the cliffs of Nangar perhaps deserve particular mention.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- The land tenure arrangements for particular properties and locations may be of particular historical interest because of their early nature and/or unusual conditions. Likely candidates for such would be early grazing properties, early selections that

have remained under continuous family ownership, early arrangements for common lands and other public reserves and unusual leasing arrangements (such as the Gumble community hall, perhaps).
- Early land tenure documents.
- Land settlement schemes, such as WWI and WWII repatriation schemes.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items
- *Mount Canobolas as a surveying point. [LEP]
- *Ophir gold fields. [LEP]

Selected Sources
This section draws generally on the research for this report.
RM

4.3 Towns, suburbs and villages
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)
Cabonne does not have a single large town but is home to two small towns with populations* of over 1500 (Molong, 1563 and Canowindra, 1512). There are two villages with populations over 500 (Eugowra, 589 and Manildra, 517) and three with a population between 200-500 (Cargo, 259; Cudal, 417; and Yeoval, 310). There are as well a number of settlements, some abandoned, that are more properly described now as localities, such as Byng and Murga. (*Population figures from the 2001 Census.)

In their origins, all of these settlements reflect something of the patterns of Cabonne's history. Molong's origins lie with the establishment of a government depot in 1826 on the Bathurst-Wellington road, making it amongst the earliest settlements in inland New South Wales. The townsite to the west of the road, however, was beyond the Limits of Location and was not gazetted for settlement until 1849. Canowindra and Eugowra owe their origins to transportation routes and river crossings. Canowindra (gazetted 1844) was also initially restricted by the Limits to the Belubula's south bank. According to Balcomb, the jumbled nature of the Gaskill Street area in Canowindra is the result of private town planning when the town spread across the river. The informal, or crooked, shape of Gaskill Street, in particular, is an unusual feature. Byng, although perhaps more a scattered community than a discrete village, was a purposeful settlement of free Cornish folk established at the close of the convict era. Cudal, site today of the Hazelton airport, developed because of transportation routes running through to gold fields to the west. It was located roughly half-way between Eugowra and Orange on a fording of Boree Creek. Cumnock (The Crossroads) and Yeoval came into being as road junctions that grew into service communities for nearby farmers and pastoralists. Part of Buckinbah station was broken up to provide the lots for Yeoval village (gazetted 1890). Land selection contributed to the growth of all Cabonne's settlements. The present location and layout of Manildra owes much to the arrival of the railway.

The gold rush created Cargo and it thrives today because of the fortunate coincidence of being a gazetted village (1869) with building lots - close by Orange. Baldry and Garra are perhaps less fortunate in their locations. Orange has been an important factor in the 20th century fate of communities in nearby parts of Cabonne. Orange has inhibited the

fulfilment of Molong but has ensured the survival as rural suburbs of nearby Cabonne villages or localities, such as Cargo and Mullion Creek.

Some villages have disappeared, or nearly so, over the past century, largely because of profound economic and transportation changes. Ophir and Cadia, mining settlements, are no more. Murga is now a signpost on the Escort Way, while nearby Toogong survives but barely so.

Also passed from sight and often memory are the temporary community sites of itinerant workers and transients. Marriott in her history of Cumnock described the railway camp at The Gap (between Molong and Cumnock) as a large tent city of makeshift dwellings, the largest on the Molong-Dubbo line constructed in the early 1920s.

Taken together, the towns and villages of Cabonne are of great significance in shaping the character of the Shire, including its heritage character. Their buildings and streetscapes hold much of Cabonne's heritage. The history of their origins and development - indeed their very locations - reflect the history of Cabonne.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- There are likely links between the origins, locations and subsequent development of individual communities, both existing and now abandoned, and other themes, such as mining and transportation.
- There may be fringe communities, now abandoned, on the edge of some towns and villages. For example, an Aboriginal fringe settlement may have existed near Eugowra in the late 19th century. Kylie Tennant's *Tiburon* suggests the existence of an itinerant depression settlement near Canowindra. Other temporary camps may exist elsewhere.
- Railway worker encampments.
- Other than the compromised sites of now abandoned mining communities such as at Copper Hill, Cadia or Ophir, there appear to be no vernacular towns serving a specific industry such as mining. Nevertheless, what remains of these sites warrants consideration.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- "Private town" in Canowindra, notably Gaskill Street. See Balcomb, Canowindra in Sketches (1979).

Selected Sources

This section has drawn on the community histories used for this report. See bibliography.
RM

4.4 Utilities

Utilities refer to the provision of water, sewerage, gas and electricity. The first settlers, and for many decades those who followed, had little choice but to provide for themselves. It is no doubt still a case of providing for one's own water and sewerage, and in some places electricity as well, beyond Cabonne's towns and villages. This entry will focus on the provision of utilities in the towns and larger villages.

Water and sewerage: Until the introduction of local government, the provision of water and sewerage was the concern of the householder. Depending on circumstances, water was provided by well or rainwater tank or carted from stream and reservoir; the pit toilet dunny was the sewerage system. Such arrangements risked typhoid. With the introduction of local government, there began a steady improvement in the provision of potable water and safe sewerage.

In Molong, incorporated as a municipality in 1879, one of the council's earliest projects was the construction and maintenance of town wells. The demand for water grew, leading the council in 1927 to construct a dam on Borenore Creek with a reticulated supply to Molong residents. This achievement even allowed for the establishment of a swimming pool. A similar history can be told of the provision of sewerage in Molong. Pit toilets were replaced with a pan collection system, beginning in 1885, which continued for the next 80 years, after which a septic tank system was used.

With other Cabonne communities, the history follows a similar pattern, usually commencing with the 1907 establishment of shire councils. A lack of reliable supplies of potable water is a common theme in this history. In Boree Shire, reticulated water from the Central Tablelands Scheme ultimately provided a common solution for the shire's communities. Canowindra relied from 1927 to the 1950s on a well near Waddell Bridge, on the Canowindra-Cowra road, reticulated in 1928 to some 290 consumers. In the early 1950s, the community was connected to the Central Tablelands Scheme. In the case of Eugowra, a chronic water supply problem was finally overcome in 1953 with an integrated system of local bores and Central Tablelands Scheme water piped from Lake Rowlands (Carcoar). The Central Tablelands Scheme similarly provided Manildra with reticulated water in 1959. In Molong Shire, Yeoval's reticulated water supply was completed in 1964 and in 1970 in Cumnock, both drawing on local sources. In these and other communities, the story is one of challenge and ingenuity in providing water. Water and sanitation have been long standing concerns of local government; recent improvements are built on this earlier work.

Gas: The Molong gasworks became operational in 1883, a project of the then recently formed Molong Municipal Council. The gasworks used coal from Newcastle shipped in by rail, although a direct rail link to Molong was not available until 1885. The gas was reticulated to supply both street lamps (replacing a system of kerosene street lamps) and individual consumers, 90 in 1883. Gas lighting continued to be used for street lighting until 1930 when electricity became available. The service to individual consumers continued until 1966 when the gasworks ceased operation and LPG was provided to the now 225 consumers. Leaking mains, some apparently dating back to 1883, led to consumers being put onto bottled gas. In the 1880s, the Molong gas works was a statement of confidence in the future of the community, comparable to similar developments in larger communities. By 1928, as the loan to build it was finally being retired, the phrase "white elephant' was used. A rare white elephant, nonetheless. According to Broomham, the Molong gasworks site may be one of only six such sites in New South Wales retaining substantial evidence of their history.

Molong Gasometer (empty), Molong

Electricity: Before the establishment of the Electricity Authority of NSW in 1945, the supply and distribution of electricity was very much a local affair. Initially, electricity was limited to villages, although some of the larger properties had their own power plants.

Electricity was available in Canowindra as early as 1912, making it the first community in Cabonne - and one of the first beyond the Divide - to have this utility. (Bathurst and Orange initiated public electricity in the early 1920s) The generating plant, initially DC, was the venture of a local entrepreneur, William Cobley. In 1917, he formed the Canowindra Electric Light and Power Supply Co. and a larger AC power house was built (in Ryall Street, still standing). The Company, with Boree Shire Council involvement, provided power beyond Canowindra, including rural customers along the Eugowra Road, extending to Eugowra by 1939. In 1946, Boree Shire assumed the responsibility of being the authorised supplier. Manildra offers a similar example of private initiative (G Strom of Manildra Motors) in providing the first electricity to consumers.

Perhaps because of its investment in gas, Molong was a relative latecomer to electricity. A private generator in Bruce's Garage had provided electricity to a few customers as early as 1925. Power became available to the wider community in 1930 following a referendum. Power was supplied by a second hand generator from Yass housed in a purpose built powerhouse (still standing). In the late 1930s, Molong and Amaroo Shire

(Yeoval and Cumnock) were able to take advantage of the power line from Orange being put through to the radio transmitters, thereby replacing locally generated power with imported bulk power. Molong's second hand generator was sold on to the community of Warren. The distribution of electricity continued to be the responsibility of the Municipal Council..

By 1938, the villages of Cudal and Manildra were supplied by Orange City Council's power station; villages in Canobolas Shire were also supplied by Orange

The picture that emerges from the above synopsis is one of an adhoc power generation and distribution system. Development was impeded by both the depression and the war. Following WWII, all of the state's electricity production and distribution was brought increasingly under central control. A rural electricity subsidy scheme was introduced in 1946 to make electricity available to rural consumers and a state-wide power grid began to replace local power sources. By the mid-1950s power was being supplied to the Central West from sources beyond the region. Also in the mid-1950s, a system of County Councils was established to take over responsibility of the electricity authority from local government. In the case of Cabonne, Ophir County Council assumed responsibility for the Canobolas, Molong and parts of Boree shires. The Central West County Council assumed responsibility for the remainder of Boree.

Collectively, these developments saw a concerted effort to provide power to more rural consumers, beginning in the 1950s. As Joan Marriott writes, "branch lines networked the district. It was a network built on earlier local initiatives." (See Addendum.)

The successful completion of a utilities project was often a moment of local celebration. The turning of the tap on Molong's reservoir in 1927 was a feature event of the "Back to Molong Celebration". The arrival of electricity in Cudal in 1938 was accompanied by a public banquet. In Molong, switching on occasioned a swimming carnival as well as a banquet. Similar celebrations are to be found with other occasions in other communities. All of which serves to remind us how important the arrival of a utility was for past residents of Cabonne. The supply of gas, electricity, water and sewerage was a benchmark moment, a statement about the community's progress and its achievement of modernity. In the context of heritage, it is important to remember and celebrate these achievements.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Old wells, reservoirs, water mains, etc. (Note Waterworks at Morpeth as exemplar.)
- Sanitation equipment, old dunnies (also as examples of vernacular architecture).
- Molong's gasworks (gasometer) & associated equipment.
- Electricity generation sites and plants, including private plants on properties, and associated equipment, street lighting, etc.
- Early examples of commercial electric (neon) signs. See Rutherford, p.30.
- Utilities on rural properties, for example power plants for homes and shearing sheds.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *Molong Gasometer (behind the power house).
- Molong Power House (in front of the gasometer).
- Canowindra Power House (Ryall Street).

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D Rutherford, 100 Years of Local Government (1979)
H Stapleton, Cudal - The Good Old Days (1982)
H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982).

RM

ADDENDUM
Directory of Electricity Supply Authorities in New South Wales 1954
Issued by The Electricity Authority of N.S.W. (Sydney, 1954)

Electricity Supply Authorities in NSW as at June 1954

p.	Council	HQ	Supply Area	Supply Source	No.of consumers
p.17	Molong	Cumnock	Molong Shire	Bulk Orange City Council	880
p.15	Boree	Cudal	Boree Shire	Bulk - Electricity Comm. of NSW, Orange City Council, & Cowra Municipal Council	1,772
p.10	Orange	Orange City	Orange & Canobolas Shire	Local Generation & bulk from E.Com of NSW	5,644

Cities, towns, villages and other localities in NSW with a population of over 100 persons, as at October 1953.

p.	Locality	Pop.	LGA	Electricity Supply Authority
34	Borenore	221	Canobolas	Orange City C.
36	Burdett	104	Boree	Boree SC
36	Byng	----	Canobolas	Orange CC
37	Canobolas	253	Canobolas	Orange CC
37	Canowindra	2271	Boree	Boree SC
37	Cargo	324	Boree	Boree SC
38	Clergate	109	Canobolas	Orange CC

39	Cudal	352	Boree	Boree SC
39	Cumnock	418	Molong	Molong SC
41	Eugowra	714	Boree	Boree SC
50	Manildra	743	Boree	Boree SC
51	Molong	1662	Molong	Molong SC
51	Moorbel	164	Boree	Boree SC
52	Mullion Creek	159	Canobolas	Orange CC
53	Murga	---	Boree	Boree SC
53	Nashdale	208	Canobolas	Orange CC
57	Shadforth	---	Canobolas	Orange CC
58	Springhill	295	Canobolas	Orange CC
60	Toogong	123	Boree	Boree SC
65	Yeoval	582	Molong	Molong SC

NOTE: Ophir, Lewis Ponds, Cadia, Guyong, Bumberry, Obley, Baldry, Larras Lee, Gumble, Garra, Boree are not listed. This does not mean they are without electricity but only that they may be too small in population to go on this list. The list suggests electricity supply was widespread through Cabonne by the mid-1950s.

19th century slab-walled Merriganowry Hut, relocated to Canowindra Museum. Note items of domestic technology near door: washing machine and meat safe.

5. Working

5.1 Labour

Labour refers to how people earned their living including methods and places of work. Many occupations in Cabonne today can be traced back to the first decades of settlement. The methods of work may have changed, but the purpose of the work remains the same, whether it is producing wool or mining gold or pulling a beer.

The first workers employed in Cabonne with the arrival of European settlers in the 1820s and 1830s were shepherds and stockmen working on the runs then being established. The absence of fencing and the presence of predators, as well as Aboriginal hunters, required stock, especially sheep, to be constantly attended. Local Aborigines provided some of this workforce. Huts (perhaps kept by a hutkeeper) or transportable shepherd's boxes provided accommodation. Little remains to remind us of Cabonne's pioneer shepherds except perhaps placenames, such as Yorkey's Corner at Ophir. Shepherds were probably the first class of workers in Cabonne to be made redundant, in their case with the introduction of fencing and closer settlement from the 1860s onwards.

Pastoral work in general provided for a wide range of occupations given the self-sufficient nature of the properties. Rutherford's history of Boree Nyrang provides a useful workplace study over time of one such property. Dairymen, blacksmiths, domestic staff, cooks and more could be found on the typical large grazing property. Some of these occupations have disappeared, some continue - even if in a changed form - through to the present day. The work of the stockman and drover is still done but has been transformed by agricultural economics and changes in transportation. Shearers still shear sheep but the method of their work has changed considerably with technology - from hand to mechanical clippers and that in turn from steam to electrically powered. With over 175 years of pastoral history, Cabonne has many workplaces associated with the history of the work of the pastoral industry.

The occupation of miner appeared with the discovery of copper in the 1840s and gold in 1851. Gold mining provided an opportunity for men of little capital to be self-employed, arguably the first such opportunity on any scale in Cabonne. The individual prospector or miner, perhaps in a partnership or family venture, is a thread in Cabonne's mining history continuing through to the present day. Cabonne miners also worked as salaried employees in larger mining operations, but usually only in small numbers and for limited lengths of time. Copper Hill Mine may offer the first example in New South Wales of the salaried hard rock miner, while the Cadia Valley with its succession of copper and then iron mines and now gold mines offers an unusually long history of the salaried miner. In 1913, copper mining at Cadia employed 250 miners; the largest number of employed miners, or single work place employment of any description, found in this research. As with pastoral work, collectively Cabonne's historic mining sites offer an opportunity to explore the changing nature of a particular occupation including how that work was organised and the different mining technologies used over time and in different circumstances.

By the early 1840s, and expanding prodigiously with the gold rush, commerce provided employment in the settlements of Cabonne. Hotel and store work was followed by all of the trades and services to be found in frontier towns serving the needs of local settlers and miners as well as passing travellers. With the advent of closer settlement from the 1860s onwards, the scale and variety of such employment grew. Several excellent studies, for example Banham (Eugowra) and Marriott (Cumnock), provide detailed information on employment in Cabonne's communities. There was little in the way of every day needs that was not made, fixed or sold in Cabonne, often by self-employed merchants or tradespeople. Such businesses, particularly the larger stores and hotels, were also an important source of paid employment for women. Salaried employment also included public servants, such as teachers and policemen, as well as employees of banks and stock agents. In the last quarter of the 20th century, the opportunities for service, sales and trades employment declined sharply in Cabonne. However, as with pastoral and mining work, some occupations, such as hotel work, remain essentially the same in their purpose.

From the 1860s onwards, changes in land settlement brought more people into Cabonne, particularly farming families. With this expansion of farming came widespread changes in the range and complexity of agricultural work, most importantly in the form of the independent farmer - man, woman and child. A typical account of farm work is given in the Molong Historian (August 1978) for the Gavin family of Garra. Their daily and seasonal work involved caring for sheep and dairy cattle, mowing and stacking hay, sowing and reaping, bagging and hauling grain - and more, much more. Wheat and lucerne together with dairy and orchard production also created opportunities for new forms of employment off the family farm- such as travelling threshing crews - as well as the transformation of old occupations. For example, in getting agricultural products to the market, the railway worker joined the teamster and, in time, the truck driver replaced both. The subtitle given by Seale for her history of Bowan Park, *From Draught Horse to Diesel*, is descriptive of the changes brought by technology to all aspects of farming work.

The more complex social and economic scene that emerged in the last decades of the 19th century called for multi-skilling and multi-employment, especially for those settled on uneconomic selections. It was commonplace to find people combining mining, farming and contract shearing or fencing to provide for their families. Adaptability also served well during times of economic depression, as in the 1890s and 1930s. The local unemployed, joined by travellers, needed to call on all their resources to earn their bread, whether it be by wire faking*, rabbiting or council dole projects.

Labour also includes unpaid work that contributes to the community's welfare, such as home duties or voluntary occupations. This describes much of the work undertaken by women. The Red Cross Room can in this context be seen as a workplace.

Cabonne has had only limited industrial employment, for example in flour milling. One of the largest industrial employers was the short-lived Burrawong Jam Factory, near Cumnock, which may have employed up to 100 workers. (See Industry theme). It is not discussed in the sources researched whether such workers, as well as mine and pastoral workers, were unionised and to what extent industrial issues figured in their workplace histories. In passing, it may be worth noting though that John Young, a strong supporter

of worker's rights, was involved in the Burrawong operation, while the Hoskins family, strong foes of unionism, ran the Cadia iron mines. Further research may be warranted.

Cabonne's history of labour involves many dozens, if not hundreds, of individual occupations over almost two centuries of volatile technological and economic change. It is a history of endeavour and plain hard work, as well as a history of both change and continuity. While methods of work may have changed, there remains continuity in the purpose of many occupations, for example in agriculture and mining. Other occupations, such as in commerce, have both changed in practice and diminished in opportunity. It is also an ongoing history, with each generation adding its chapter to a story that begins with Cabonne's first shearing, its first gold panning and the drawing of its first beer. It is important that Cabonne's heritage of work and the workplace is preserved so that future generations of workers can better understand the histories of their occupations.

* Making saleable items, such as clothes pegs, from fencing wire. According to *the Australian National Dictionary* (1988) the first documented use of the term is linked to Canowindra in K Tennant, *Tiburon* (1935). See entry for Persons, pp91-95.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Many occupations of the past will still have workplaces, tools, and equipment remaining in Cabonne. These could be on pastoral properties or farms, in towns and villages, or on mining sites - anywhere.
- The products of Cabonne workers, ranging from tools and horseshoes made by local blacksmiths to depression-era wire faked clothes pegs and toasting forks, as well as locally made bricks and locally sawn timber - and the buildings themselves.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- See examples listed under Industry, Commerce, Agriculture, Pastoralism, etc.

Selected Sources

Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
W Glasson, Our Shepherds (1942?)
B Banham, Eugowra - Its History and Development (ca.1994)
J Marriott, The Crossroads - The History of Cumnock (ca.1993)
Molong Historian (August 1978)
Newcrest Mining Ltd, Cadia Project - Environmental Impact Statement, Appendix O (European and Natural Heritage) (1995)
M Pearson and R McLachlan, Ophir Reserve Heritage Study and Management Recommendations (1997)
D Rutherford, Boree Nyrang (1998 & 2000)
H Seale, Bowan Park from draught horse to diesel (2000)

RM

6. Education

6.1 Education
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)

As the population started to grow in the Central West so too did the need to educate the children and in some cases adults too. This might account for so many smaller areas providing evening classes and in fact being registered evening schools.

It was 1848 before the public school system was established and until then any school lessons took place in the home, sometimes assisted by a governess. At times several families would gather together and have a set area for the children to learn while the adults went about their work.

The introduction of government public schools was very slow at first and until money became available many communities used churches or community halls. The establishment of public schools from the late 1880s - early 1890s was evenly matched with the growing development of church schools, especially the Catholic schools which were run by religious orders of nuns and brothers.

Cumnock had its Catholic school opened in 1902 with the Sisters of St. Joseph as teachers. At first, classes were held in the Church, then in 1928 the Catholic authorities purchased the nearby available deserted Church of England, which was relocated in McLachlan Street.

In Manildra, the Sisters of St. Joseph arrived in 1928 in Loftus Street where a Primary School was started. The sisters left by 1977 and the school was then taught by lay teachers. In 1880, the people of Cargo welcomed the Sisters of St. Joseph to a cottage on the Orange Road. It was two years before they moved to the new convent. The church was used as a school and the early students would have to rearrange the furniture in the building for services on Sunday. It wasn't until 1940 that a new school and convent were built.

The Public School at Cargo opened in 1871, attached to the Church of England. This building was made of stringybark with a dirt floor. It was replaced in 1879 by a brick building.

The Molong Church of England community had a "School Church" opened in March 1860. The records of this are difficult to find.

The Convent School in Tilga Street in Canowindra has an interesting design and is very reflective of the area.

The School at Murga was first opened in 1880, but unfortunately because numbers were so low it closed again in 1881. Then it reopened as a part time school. It was in 1915 that a new building opened and did so until 1966 when it was closed. This building is now in Canowindra Historical Society's Museum.

Many of Cabonne's schools no longer exist and a list of schools can be found in the Addendum, below.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Any of the old school sites within the shire.
- Any school buildings within the shire that have been reused for other purposes.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Guyong East school room and residence. [LEP]
- Site of old school on Mandurama Road.

Selected Sources

K. Miller, No Stone Unturned (1982)
Anon. Molong Centenary, Official Souvenir 1835-1935 (1935)
Rev. T. Healy, Cargo 1822-1940, A record of its Catholic Life (1940)
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002.
S. Carpenter, Cabonne Shire Heritage Study (1997)
D. Balcomb, Centenary of Public Education in Canowindra, 1875-1975 (1975)
J Fletcher & J Burnswoods, Government Schools of New South Wales (1983)
EG

ADDENDUM
PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITHIN CABONNE.
FROM 1848-1983

County of:
003 ASHBURNHAM

AMAROO	Known as Bob's creek until 8.1886 ps 1881-12.1969
BOREE	prov 1.1882-12.1882; ps12.1882-5.1898
BOREE CABONNE	ps 10.1881-11.1888; ht 12.1888-4.1897; prov 5.1897-10.1900;ht 4.1901-101908; prov 10.1908-7.1920
BOWAN PARK SOUTH	prov 11.1900- 3.1905; ps 4.1905-12.1923.
BUMBERRY	Known as Bumbury until 10.1915 prov 7.1878-6.1880; ps 6.1880-4.1940
BUMBERRY SIDING	prov/ ps 6.1955-12.72
BURDETT	Known as Boneys Rocks until 3.1899 ht w Cranbury 11.1896-4.1896; ps 1897-9.1903 prov 1.1921-6.1927; ps 7.1927-3.1948
CANOWINDRA	prov 10.1875-12.1876; ps 1.1877-1931; dr 9.1931-12.1975; ps 1976-
CANOWINDRA HIGH	hs 1.1976

CARGO	ps 10.1871
CARGO EVENING	eps 1910 only
CRANBURY	Known as Nyrang until 2.1885 ps 7.1878-3.1889; ht w Mogong 4.1889-11.1896
CUDAL	ps 10.1876-12.1951;cs1.1952-12.1974 ds 1.1975
EUGOWRA	ps 10.1879-12.1943; cs 1.1944-12-1945; ps 1.196-12.1947; cs 1.1948-121981; ps 1.1920-12.1931
EUGOWRA ROAD	prov 10.1904-6.12; ht Bangaroo North (2)4.1919-12.1919 prov 1.1920-12.1931.
FAIRBRIDGE (Farm)	ps 3.1938-3.1973.;
GREGRA	ps 11.1879-12.1921; ht w Meranburn 1.1922-8.1923; prov /pt8.1923-12.1960.
GUMBLE	prov 1.1903-5.1906; 4.1918-2.1938; prov/ps 1.1948-12.1960
MANDAGERY	Known as Reedy Creek until 11.1929; Known as Goambeen until 10.1946; prov/ps 8.1929-
MANDAGERY CREEK	prov 2.1874-3.1880; 9.1887-8.1888; ht w Galwary Cr 8.1888-2.1893
MANILDRA	PS 7.1882-12.1943; CS 1.1944-12.75; PS 1.1976
MERANBURN	ps 3.1880-12.1921; ht w Gregra 1.1922-8.1923
MERANBURN EVENING	eps 1883 only
MOLONG	ps 5.1859- 12.1943; cs 1.1944-
MOLONG EVENING	eps 1886-1888
MOGONG	prov 5.1885-3.1889; ht w Cranbury 4.1889-11.1896 prov/ps 9.1903-2.1919
MURGA	prov 12.1879-1881; 4.1884-11.1889; ht w Nangar 12.1889-2.1991; prov 11.1914-5.1926 prov/ps 1.1948-2.1967
NYRANG CREEK	Known as Kingstown (1) until 2.1885 prov 7.1879-8.1881, 12.1883-12.1884; ps 12.1884-4.1932; prov/ps 8.1937-9.1960.
PINECLIFF	Known as Buckhobble until 8.1937 prov 2.1889-6.1990; ps 7.1890-12.1946
REEDY CREEK ?	
TOOGONG (1)	prov 4.1877-12.1880; ps 1.1881-4.1897; ht w Cranbury 4.1897- 10.1899; ht w Green Grove 1.1900-8.1905; pro 1.1911-6.1913; ps 7.1913-8.1924.
TOOGONG VILLAGE(2)	Known as Toogong Village until 11.1940 pro/ps 2.1921-2.1967.

007 BATHURST

BYNG	Known as Carangara until 1882 ps 7.1874-12.1878 1.1882-121958.
CADIA	ps 12.1865-51930, 1.1943-5.1945
FOUR MILE CREEK ?(1)	ps 12.1856-12.1864, 7.1868-12.1872, 4.1877-7.1910
(2)	prov. 1.1925-3.1932
GUYONG	ps 1870-3.1931
LEWIS PONDS	prov 11.1875-1880; ps 1880 -12.1949
PANUARA ?	prov/ps 4.1955-12.1970
PINNACLE ROAD ?	prov 10.1916-5.1933; ps 6.1933-12.1963
OPHIR	ps 5.1884-81923
OPHIR ROAD	known as MONUMENT HILL until 2.1882 ps 5.1859-1.1872; PROV 10.1881

129 WELLINGTON

BELGRAVIA		Known as Whiteleys Flat until 1.1887 ps 6.1882-4.1893; prov 10.1893-6.1896; ps 7.1896-6.1908; ht w Ewets Ck 9.1908-4.1909
BOOMEY	(1)	prov 3.1880-12.1882; ps 1.1883-4.1886; ht w The Shades 5.1886- -2.1887; ht w Nubrygyn 3.1887-3.1892; prov 4.1892-6.1899; ps 7.1899-3.1909; ht with Boomey (2) 6.1913-5.1915.
BOOMEY	(2)	Known as Sammys Mount until 2.1933 ht w Boomey (1) 6.1913-5.1915 prov 5.1915-11.1949
BORENORE		p/s 1878-3.1938; pro 1.1943-6.57; p/s 7.1957-
BROKEN SHAFT CREEK ?		ps 2.1876-7.1876; 5.1882-12.1894; ht w Towac 1.1895-12.1896; hh 12.1896-6.1897 ht w Towac 7.1897-10.1903
CANBOLAS		Spelt Canoblas until c. 1920 ps 1864-1867; prov 1868-1869; ps 1870-12.1873 ps 7.1875 -
CLERGATE		Known as Mulyan (1) until 8.1942 prov 2.1879-12.1881; ps 1.1882
EUCHAREENA		Known as Warne until 1.1900 ps 1.1882 -
KERRS CREEK		ht w Shepherds Ck 9.1883-4.1885; ps 1885-12.1969
MARCH		Known as Marchvale until 1873 ps 1866-12.1976
MARCH EVENING		eps 1887 only
MOLONG CREEK		prov 2.1886- 4.1894
MULLION CREEK		ps 11.1881-3.1882; prov 9.1884-12.1884; ps 1.1885-
MULYAN	(1)	Changed to Clergate 8.1942
MULYAN	(2)	inf 5.1953-12.1965; ps 1.1966-
SHADES		prov 5.1882-12.82; ps 12.1882-1886;

	ht w Boomey (1) 5.1886-2.1887; prov 6.1899-6.1906; ps 7.1906-12.1927.
THREE RIVERS ?	prov 6.1915-12.1926
TOWAC	ps 1881-12.1894; ht w Broken Shaft Ck 1.1895-12.1896 hh 12.1896-6.1897; ht w Broken Shaft Ck 7.1897-1903; ps 10.1[1]910-.1913

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BALDEROGERY	ht w Gulgullendah 9.1901-5.1906
BALDRY	ht w Dilga 3.1905-6.1905; prov 2.1924-3.1933, 5.1944-4.1952; ps 5.1952 -2.1972.
CUMNOCK	Known as Doughboy Creek early in 1879 prov 2.1879-1880; ps 1880
CUMNOCK EVENING	eps 1909 only
GOODRICH	ht w Obley 11.1873-1874; ps 2.1875-5.1886; ht w Obley 6.1886-8.1989; prov 9.1889-10.1890 9.1908-12.1913.
OBLEY	prov 11.1869-6.1873; ht w Goodrich 11.1873-10.1874 prov 11.1874-5.1878, 4.1880-11.1882; ps 11.1882-1886; ht w Goodrich 6.1886-8.1889; prov 9.1889-9.1892; ps 10.1892-3.1937
YEOVAL	prov 8.1883-7.1884; ps 7.1884-12.1950; cs 1951 only; ps 1952 only; cs 1953
YULUNDRY	ps 11.1880-12.1893; ht w Bournwood 1.1894-1908; ht w Myrangle 10.1908-6.1921; prov 6.1921-5.1956.

ps	Public School
eps	Evening Public School
ht	Half-Time School
w	With
prov	Provisional School.
cs	Central School
inf	Infants School
eps	Evening Public School
hh	House to House School

Compiled by EG
Source: J Fletcher & J Burnswoods, Government Schools of New South Wales (1983)

7. Governing

7.1 Defence
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)

Molong in the 1820s was a military depot in support of the larger establishment at nearby Wellington. As discussed elsewhere in this report, there is little evidence of major conflict with the local Wiradjuri, especially when compared with other localities in the Central Tablelands.

The wartime service of Cabonne's residents has been commemorated with local war memorials, of which a number can be found scattered through the shire. Some of these memorials, such as the War Memorial Hall at Manildra and the Toogong memorial, are of special interest because of their association with Sir Neville Howse VC who, as local MHR, presided over their dedication. The bronze plaques either side of the entrance to the council chambers in Molong are of note as they list not only those who served in World War I but also those who stayed home as wives and mothers. Memorial plaques and tablets are also to be found within Cabonne's churches, schools and at other public buildings and places. For example, it was reported to this writer that there is a memorial plaque in the Yullundry church to Alex Saint-Smith, a teacher at Yullundry School, who piloted G for George, the Lancaster bomber now at the Australian War Memorial. (See also Coleborne, p.72)

The many war memorials in Cabonne provide an accessible text on the impact of war on a rural community. The 1914 Cooee March went through Cabonne with known recruitment stops. The Toogong memorial lists 66 names of men of that district who took part in the Great War of 1914-1918, of whom 19 were killed. This is a loss of almost 30%, as compared with the national overall loss of around 20%. As well as war memorials, WWI war trophies in the form of captured German weapons are to be found. For example, a German trench mortar, repainted, is on display at the Escort Rock wayside stop. The Australian War Memorial holds files on all war trophies distributed to Cabonne communities as well as files on many war memorials.

The research for this project has not revealed any military bases or camps of any particular significance in Cabonne from the two world wars, especially when compared to what may be found in Cowra, Dubbo and other nearby centres. Still within living memory are lesser local defence initiatives such as the building of air raid shelters and local volunteer defence work, such as aircraft spotting and local defence training.

Arguably, the most significant defence feature in Cabonne's history is the campaign to prevent a major military base being established. The No Base Movement of the 1980s was a citizen's movement which campaigned effectively against the establishment of an artillery school by the Department of Defence in the eastern part of Cabonne, covering as well land within Evans Shire. The campaign drew the involvement and support of citizens from throughout the Central Tablelands. The successful outcome of the campaign was commemorated in 1988 by the citizens involved with a cairn at Ophir Reserve, a few metres from the official gold discovery cairn. The No Base cairn,

marking as it does a successful grassroots campaign against the bureaucrats and politicians of the Federal Government, is a heritage item of at least regional, if not state level, significance. (No Base graffiti may still be found painted on farm sheds in the Lewis Ponds area, on the Ophir road.)

With the exception of the No Base campaign, Cabonne's defence history is largely typical of that of inland eastern Australian rural localities. It has many war memorials of considerable local heritage significance because of their direct links with the people of Cabonne. The No Base cairn offers a very different understanding of defence history.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- War Memorials and War Memorial Halls are all likely to be of local heritage significance. Some, as discussed above, may have particular noteworthy features.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *No Base Cairn, Ophir Reserve.[LEP]

Selected Sources

This section draws on the literature generally used for this report as well as on personal knowledge and fieldwork.

RM

7.2 Government and administration

(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)

The history of government and administration in Cabonne is typical of an inland-pioneering region. Early government was minimal, as was the provision of administrative services. The earliest local government in the Cabonne area occurred with the short-lived attempt to establish local councils in the early 1840s.

Molong was incorporated as a Municipality in 1879, a status that allowed the town to raise taxes and undertake civic improvements. This was made possible under the Municipalities Act of 1858, according to which a town could establish itself as a municipality if so desired by a majority of householders. (Bathurst achieved this status in 1862). Molong was the only Cabonne community to become a municipality. Rutherford's detailed history of local government in Molong suggests a very progressive local government, optimistic in its aspirations for the town.

Legislation in 1906 brought the remaining areas of present-day Cabonne under shire council administration. The elected councils took office in early 1907. Three shires were formed in the Cabonne area, excluding the Municipality of Molong: Amaroo, Boree and Canobolas. (See Map, 1901-1950). Shires were formed similarly elsewhere in the state.

In 1951, Molong Municipality and Amaroo Shire amalgamated to form Molong Shire. Headquarters for the shire were located in Molong. Previously, Amaroo Shire Council offices had been in Cumnock. This new arrangement was regarded by some as detrimental to Cumnock.

In 1977, Cabonne Shire was formed with the amalgamation of Boree, Molong and portions of Canobolas shires. The remainder of Canobolas Shire was absorbed within Orange City. This occurred as part of a wider move to amalgamate local government areas into larger units throughout the state.

The naming of the new enlarged shire involved public consultations. The name finally chosen, Cabonne, was that recommended by a meeting in Orange of local historians and others called by Mrs Bertha MacSmith. A Wiradjuri word meaning "Big" or "Large" and with links to the early pastoral history of the area, the name of Cabonne was seen as not being unduly biased towards any of the amalgamating shires.

The amalgamation of the three shires into the one larger unit was, and remains, an issue of some contention.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Records, memorabilia and ephemera associated with Cabonne's predecessor local governments.
- Sites associated with early local government activities, for example public works projects.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Molong gasometer* and power house, examples of local government public works.
- Molong Council building.
- Amaroo Council building, Cumnock. (Foundation stone is dated 11 November 1911.)

Selected Sources

D Rutherford, One Hundred Years of Local Government (1979)
D Balcomb, "The Naming of Cabonne Shire" (memo held by Cabonne Council, 1997)

RM

7.3 Law and order

(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)

Cabonne's history of law and order is fairly typical of a rural inland locality. The most important of the bushrangers, the gang of Hall and Gardiner, is discussed under the Persons entry of this report. Other bushrangers were active particularly in the gold rush era.

Bushrangers and the occasional murder aside, Cabonne has had a very law abiding history judging from its local histories. Cumnock remembers still the bogus Earl of Hardwicke and the 1897 Cumnock Hospital raffle affair; while the shooting of Charles Corse in 1872 is one of the few serious crimes committed at Ophir. Other communities have their own crime stories but tales of serious crimes are exceptional in their rarity.

Law and order in the form of police and courts came with growth in settlement from the mid-19th century onwards. The police stations and courthouses were important symbols of the arrival of civilisation and the success of the host communities. Many of these

buildings still remain, some of the police stations are still in use. All are of local heritage significance, but some because of their architecture may have a wider significance. This may be case with Molong's police station (1878) and courthouse (1862-63), both designed by James Barnet. (Molong Historian, August 1985) The Molong courthouse is one of the earliest commissions of Barnet, the architect responsible for much of New South Wales' government architecture in the second half of the 19th century. See the Persons entry, pp91-95

The following list of courts in Cabonne is based on information provided in Golder, Appendix 3. The list provides a rough guide as to where and when courthouses were established. A police station may have been established earlier. When the court house was built the station may have been rebuilt nearby, often alongside. The construction date of extant buildings may date from a later time. According to Coleborne, the Obley police station and courthouse were built in 1890 and the Yeoval police station in 1927.

Courts of Petty Sessions and Local Courts, NSW, 1832-1988.

Place	Date court commenced	Date court closed
Canowindra	1/12/1847	17/1/1870
	13/3/1878	30/7/1988
Cudal	9/1/1885	28/8/1981
Cumnock	9/4/1892	2/10/1967
Eugowra	24/7/1900	25/10/1974
Molong	21/12/1846	30/7/1988
Obley	16/12/1869	12/7/1924
Ophir	14/7/1851	17/1/1870
Toogong	29/3/1904	1/1/1919
Yeoval	1/9/1924	3/10/1975

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Sites linked to particular crimes of historic note, for example bushranger bailups and the haunts and graves of criminals and their victims (Corse grave, Ophir).
- Police stations, lockups and courthouses. All are likely to be of some local heritage significance because of their association with the origin and growth of host communities.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *Escort Rock robbery site, near Eugowra & Canowindra bushranger memorial.
- *Molong police station and courthouse, architect James Barnet. [LEP]
- "The Barracks", formerly court house and police barracks, Toogong. [LEP]

Selected Sources

This section draws on the literature used for this report as well as on personal knowledge and fieldwork.

H Golder, High and Responsible Office A History of the NSW Magistracy (1991)

RM

7.4 Welfare
(This theme was identified by Cabonne Council as requiring only a brief report.)

Welfare refers to the ways in which people and groups within the community are assisted in times of need. This assistance might be provided formally by government and non-government agencies or more informally by local community groups. The history of welfare in Cabonne is largely typical of a rural Australian community. It is the story of mutual help groups such as the Country Women's Association, the work of community groups active in times of flood and fire such as bush-fire brigades as well as the lifelong contributions of the men and women of religious orders.

In times of economic depression, as in the 1890s and 1930s, local government provided relief work for local unemployed men. Council projects, such as roads, built during such times may have been relief projects. Kylie Tennant's novel *Tiburon* provides some interesting social history insights into welfare provision in Cabonne during the depression of the 1930s.

Fairbridge Farm School, near Molong, offers a different welfare history. Founded in 1938 by the society established by Kingsley Fairbridge (1885-1924), the school provided a home and school for a total of approximately 1000 boys and girls from Britain and elsewhere in Australia. The children were taught farming and domestic skills with the intention that on adulthood they would take up careers as farmers and farmer's wives. Fairbridge closed in 1973. The school was part of a wider programme to populate Australia with good British stock. Other Fairbridge farm schools operated elsewhere in Australia and Canada. In the context of Australia's welfare (as well as education and migration) history, Fairbridge at Molong is a site of both local and state significance.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items
- Places and objects associated with welfare services such as convents, Red Cross Rooms, bush fire brigade halls, bush fire equipment.
- Places associated with floods, fires and similar events, relief work projects, etc.

- **Examples of Potential Heritage Items**
- *Fairbridge Farm. (Many buildings still in situ and intact.)
- Fairbridge monuments/memorials on Mitchell Highway. (Offer mildly contesting texts suggesting some re-interpretation of the experience over time.)

Selected Sources
This section draws on the literature generally used for this report.
D Rutherford, An Account of the Fairbridge Farm School at Molong, NSW (ca.1983)
RM

8. Developing Australia's cultural life

8.1 Creative endeavour

Creative endeavour can be defined as cultural activities of community or self-expression pursued in such areas as art and handicraft, music, literature and theatre. Creative endeavour may be a very personal activity, as in writing. Alternatively it may involve the wider community, as might happen at an annual school concert. The carved trees of the Wiradjuri, although made for ritual purposes and according to ancient designs, are also examples of creative endeavour.

As a matter of necessity, Australian pioneers had to make much of what was needed for daily life and work. Creative endeavour may be found in objects of daily use; as in the quilts and other needlework of pioneer women or in the furniture made from whatever might be at hand. Examples of such creative endeavour will still be found in Cabonne's homes as well as in its museums.

Showground pavilions, School of Arts halls and other community halls were, and remain, important venues for creative endeavour. Cabonne has a great many such sites, all with very rich local traditions and memories of community cultural activities. The Manildra Eisteddfod, for example, first commenced in 1932, is claimed as the forerunner of all Eisteddfods held in the Central West. Such events offered an opportunity not only for creative expression but also for the shaping of the identity of the community itself. Indeed, the very act of building a community hall was an act of community building. The Yeoval community hall, a transported WWII mess hall from the Dubbo RAAF base, came into being through a community rabbit drive in the 1950s.

The creative endeavour of individuals in Cabonne is recognized in the work of writers such as Kylie Tennant and Banjo Paterson. These two writers and other creative individuals are discussed in more detail in the Persons theme.

Recent cultural achievements include the Yarn Market Screen, Molong's Bicentennial tapestry. The four embroidered panels depict visually Molong's history from 1788-1988. In Canowindra, modern steel sculptures in the forecourt of the Age of Fishes Museum draw inspiration from the areas Devonian-era fish. It is interesting that both of these significant works of community art draw directly on the heritage of the region for their subjects.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Pioneer-era handicrafts and similar items held privately or in local museums.
- Community halls and similar sites associated with significant local cultural activities.
- Places associated with famous creative persons.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- The Yarn Market Screen (Molong's Bicentennial Tapestry), Stokes Stables, Molong.
- Canowindra Hotel & sites around Canowindra with links to Tennant and *Tiburon.*
- Buckinbah station site and Patterson memorial, Yeoval.

Selected Sources

The Yarn Market Association, The Yarn Market Screen (leaflet) (1988)
J Coleborne, Celebrating One Hundred Years' History of Yeoval Central School, 1883-1983 (1983)
J Donald, Exploring the Golden West (1991)
H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982)

RM

8.2 Domestic life

Consideration of domestic life for the early settlers forces one's thoughts away from the modern day distraction of television and computers. It was a time for more social pleasures when the family provided its own entertainment, be it for just the family or visitors from neighboring farms and villages.

Evenings may have been spent playing cards or board games. A great favorite was when one or more members of the family gave a recital of popular music of the day on the piano. These recitals may have become a 'sing along' around the piano or have led to some dancing.

Pioneer life was not all light hearted and the daily chores always needed attention. This was invariably the task of the women in the house. The kitchen was where their day's work began. The first task was to start the stove. Firewood would be needed, brought in from the woodshed cut to fit the stove's firebox.

Many of the early homes did not have water taps, so water had to be brought in by a bucket from a well or tank. Water had to be boiled on the stove for hot water. It wasn't until the 1900s that water became more easily available in Cabonne's villages. (See Utilities theme, pp62-67.)

The simplest of domestic tasks called for hard labour, even with the best technology of the day. Washing clothes, to look at just one weekly chore, was an all day affair of coppers and blueing, followed by another day of flat irons. The local museums at Canowindra, Eugowra and Molong have very extensive collections of 19th and early 20th century household appliances, which allow for some insight into the everyday life of pioneer women.

The local produce stores would sell almost all the things that people required. Food supplies were basic: flour, sugar and tea. Materials were available for clothing and most clothes were homemade.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- The local museums at Canowindra, Eugowra and Molong.

Examples of Identified Heritage Sites

- See houses and homesteads listed under themes such as Accommodation and Pastoralism. Some of these places will provide evidence of domestic life.

Selected Sources

Museums of Orange Cabonne Blayney. Centenary of Federation leaflet. (2001)

H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982)
J. Marriott, The Story of Cumnock and its District. (Cumnock 1978)
D Davison et.al. The Oxford Companion to Australian History (1998)
EG&RM

8.3 Leisure

Early settlers were left to different ways to amuse themselves and relax in their spare time long before we had TV and radio. Many were on isolated farms and would go days, weeks and even months before seeing other people. They would be independent with food supplies and most raw materials. To overcome this isolation, and build a greater sense of community spirit, many of our pioneers, who lived nearby, started organizing social or sporting clubs.

Most people were dependent on their horses, so it was natural that most activities planned had something to do with horses. There were the horse races, buggy rides, bullock team races and tugs of war. A variety of horseman skills, tent pegging, horse breaking and cattle riding and roping. Each village had an area where these activities could take place. Some had racetracks and others had their show grounds. There were also demonstrations of sheep shearing and racing sheep along the pens. They would arrange ploughing championships among themselves.

On the property now named Clearview, not far from Cumnock, was a place called "Hares Hill" where shooters would line up against the fence and shoot at the plentiful hares that had burrows there.

Annual shows were a feature through the region. Molong had been having shows since 1864. It’s interesting to see that Cumnock, Yeoval and Molong have combined the showground with the golf course. Baldry had a very active Gymkhana club. This small club gave generously to the Far West Children’s Scheme and Spastic Centre.

There were the favourite water holes for swimming, with a rope hanging down from a tree on the bank and later swimming pools were introduced. Many a private journal had reference to the young boys swimming in the rivers or dams. A popular game was standing in the water for a few minutes and then counting the leeches they would have on their legs. Many a swim was interrupted by the arrival of a red bellied black snake.

Small groups gathered in some towns and formed drama clubs or societies, needlework and wool spinning. Debating clubs were popular. Travelling shows were also very popular. Later we had the theatre and picture shows. The Amusu Theatre at Manildra has a long history of being a centre of entertainment. Its proprietor Allan Tom also ran picture theatres in Molong and Canowindra. Cumnock had three brass bands covering different periods. The first band was formed in 1895, another in 1913 and the third and last one from 1926 to 1929.

Just about every village or small community had local dances and balls that were held at the local community or church hall. It was nothing for the whole family to attend and areas were put aside for the children to play or snuggle down for a sleep. It was considered very male to spend time at the local pub with your mates for a few drinks, particularly at the end of a hot day's work. There are stories about the gold rush at Peak Hill and how it was nothing to see 60 or 70 men walking along the road towards William Barber's pub at Baldry.

Mr O. Cook ran a small amusement park in Cumnock during the early 1930s. It had a mini golf course and tennis courts. It also had a popular outdoor dance floor.

Each town would also have a place, affectionately called lovers' lane, or equivalent to, where people would meet or visit for personal amorous reasons. Perhaps these places were where many were proposed marriage. The top of Mt. Canobolas was a great favourite.

Families and friends would gather at favourite places for picnics. Borenore Caves was a popular picnic place in the 1920s. Each village had pleasant parks where families could walk and young children could play safely. There are a number of walks within the villages and along river and creek beds. There are also walking tracks and picnic areas within the National Parks and the Reserves. Many communities started up sporting events, cricket and football teams, tennis and bowls. Most of these clubs still remain part of the local community.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- National Parks and Natural Reserves.
- Picnic sites, for example at Escort Rock near Eugowra.
- Show grounds at most of the villages within Cabonne.
- School of Arts and Community Halls.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Canowindra Former Strand cinema.
- Canowindra Memorial Park.
- Cargo Memorial Park.
- Cudal Community Hall, Recreation Grounds and Swimming Pool.
- Eugowra Memorial Park.
- Molong Bowling Club and Showground.
- Manildra, The Amusu Theatre. [SHR]
- Yeoval Football Club

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Selected Sources

Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
Joan Marriott, The Story of Cumnock and its District. 1865-1965 (1978)
The Story of Baldry. A contribution to the Captain Cook Bi-Centenary Celebrations (1970)
Molong Historian. (Vol. No. 21, Oct.1975)

EG

8.4 Religion

The religious practice of many of our early settlers was sporadic and settlers had to wait on the few travelling clergy to make their rounds for baptisms, marriages and burials. These ministers would travel through the area in their buggies or on horseback.

Some places didn't have a formal church so families gathered in private homes. This is highlighted in an extract from The Banner of Truth, where it is written that, *"Mr David Bell of Shades Creek, is conducting an interesting Sabbath School in his own house which numbers 25."*

The article further goes on to say that, *"They have inaugurated a meeting for prayer, and the inhabitants are contemplating the erection of a school-room, which will be used for Divine worship as well as for school purposes."*

As time passed and more people arrived in the district, small churches were built. Many started as tin sheds and later expanded to corrugated iron or weatherboard buildings. There is an example of a pise church built by the Seventh Day Adventist, south of Eugowra off the Gooloogong Road (the first for this group west of the Great Dividing Range).

It is very difficult to locate some of the older churches, particularly those where once stood a village, as they have fallen down or into a state of disrepair. Many have been relocated or modified into homes. Ophir and Pinecliff churches are examples of this. The Meranburn Wesleyan Church was built in 1890 and when it was no longer needed was purchased by the Williams family and used as a shearing shed.

Most of the smaller villages still have their churches although they are dependent on another parish and have rotating services when a priest or minister can visit, usually once a month or fortnightly.

There has been good representation of most of the popular religions within the Shire. These include Catholic, Anglican, Baptist, Salvation Army, and the Uniting Church and the religions before unity, that is, Presbyterian and Methodism.

Many of the communities would use the church as a community hall and there is evidence to suggest that some of the extensions made to some of the churches were for this purpose. Also some of the districts were in the position to build another building to use as a parish hall within the grounds or convert an older building into a parish hall. The Church of England at Manildra did this and used it for Sunday School.

The Catholic Church was able to build schools within their grounds. Most of these schools were possible because of the hard work and dedication of the locals. In *Manildra on the Mandagery*, there is mention of a large interest free loan from a Mr. Ben Hall to build the school.

At Cumnock, when the Church of England relocated to another site, the Catholic Church purchased the old church and used it as a school.

At Fairbridge Farm, great emphasis was put on the children being allowed to practice their parents' religion and as most were Anglican, these services were held at the Farm. Presbyterian and Methodist ministers would visit on a rotational basis. In order for Catholic children not to miss out on services they would be taken into Molong.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Places of worship and religious ceremony, including temporary venues. Each of the villages has their own communities who had places of worship. Examples: Baldry, Yeoval, Cargo.
- Residences of clergy and other religious workers. Example Cargo, Borenore.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Ruins at Pinecliff, Baptist Church, the foundations are still visible.
- Gooloogong Rd. Seventh Day Adventist Church - pise construction.
- Cudal, St Columbanus Roman Catholic Church, ca1880. [LEP]
- Eugowra, Anglican Church.
- Eugowra, St. Joseph's Catholic Church.
- Eugowra, St. Joseph's Convent, ca.1907.
- Eugowra, Uniting Church, ca.1912. (Welsh Memorial)
- Toogong, St. Albans Anglican Church.
- Toogong former School House.
- Cargo, St. Patrick's Catholic Church, ca.1907.
- Cargo, Guesthouse Chi-Cargo former school and convent.
- Cargo, St. John's Anglican Church ca.1879.
- Molong, Catholic Church, ca.1877.
- Molong, Convent of St. Joseph. ca.1887. Now a house 56 Edward St.
- Molong, St. John's Anglican, ca.1860/1905.
- Molong, Wesleyan Mission ca.1858/67.
- Molong, former church 114 Bank St. ca.1858.
- Molong, former church, Christian Army. 33 Edward St. ca.1882.
- Molong, Methodist Church ca.1957.
- East Guyong former Methodist Church. [LEP]
- East Guyong, Church of England and former rectory Quinton. [LEP]
- Byng, Wesleyan Chapel. [LEP]
- Garra Stone church. ca.1895. (Religion?)
- Borenore Catholic Church.
- Borenore, Convent of St. Joseph.
- Cumnock, Bruce Memorial Church. [LEP]

Selected Sources

H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982).
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
D Spears & R Blowers, ″Pioneering with Christ 1888-1988", Manildra-Molong Baptist Church. (1988)
D Rutherford, An Account of the Fairbridge Farm School at Molong, NSW (ca.1983)

EG

8.5 Social institutions

In earlier years within the Cabonne area, social activities were centred on school, church functions or someone's home or large woolshed.

One of the most important organizations for women in most country towns was and still is the Country Women's Association. Nearly every town and village has a group and somewhere to house them. Cumnock, for instance, inclined towards the combination of using their meeting house with the Baby Health Clinic. This arrangement works for all concerned as in many cases the women ran the Baby Health Clinic. They would put on morning or afternoon tea and make a social day of the visiting nurses clinic days.

One inspiring story about the spirit of the early settlers relates to the Gumble Hall. In March 1922, local farmers decided that they needed somewhere to meet and the local families contributed what they could afford. The site and the timbers were donated and work began by volunteers. The hall was opened in August 1922. At the end of the Second World War an Honor Roll was erected to recognize the men in the district who served in that war. The C.W.A. took it under their administration in 1949 and added to its structure as needs occurred.

The hall at Barragan, built 1880 and demolished 1946, was another such hall that was built out of a community need to have a meeting place. It was built from donations and voluntary labour. This hall acted as church halls for Protestant religions, which would take turns to hold services. It was used as a Temperance Hall from 1883 to 1884 and again as a lodge in 1892. The Cranbury Debating Society would meet there to discuss the political issues of the day. The hall was also home to the local Agriculture Bureau branch.

Borenore started an Agriculture Bureau in 1920 that would meet at the school. This group would collect new farming information, then meet and discuss these new farming methods and ways to improve things on the land particularly farming machinery. It is possible that this group may have been behind the reason why Borenore started to host the Australian National Field Days in the 1950s. This annual event now is held over 3 to 4 days and attracts visitors from all over Australia. Most years the Field Days have a guest Nation demonstrating its agricultural machinery.

Manildra had a Rural Youth Group that was very active in the 1950s/1960s.

In 1988, as part of the Bi-Centennial celebrations, Manildra had the official opening of a new Scout Headquarters. Scouts were first registered in 1923 and there have been many Scout Leaders and venues. They have had a hall in Cudal St, projection room at the Memorial Hall and at the Baptist Hall. Cumnock had a Scout Hall for a few years in the 1950s. Molong and Canowindra also had a strong following of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Canowindra, Eugowra, Molong and Cumnock also had members of the community who were masons, who also had their own buildings.

Each town had an equivalent to a School of Arts which also was a cornerstone of the town. Most of these buildings no longer exist or have been converted to private dwellings.

Most small towns have their own sporting clubs and more of this is dealt with under the Sport heading.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items.

- Any of the villages C.W. A. halls because they have been such important places for country women to meet and overcome the isolation of country life.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Borenore National Field Days Site.

Selected Sources

J Marriott, The Story of Cumnock and its District (1978)
E & N Cantrill, Centenary History of Borenore (1978)
Pamphlet on the Official opening of the Manildra Scout Headquarters, 1988
A Windus, The Gumble Hall Story (1992)
D Balcomb, Barragan Hall (1980)
EG

8.6 Sport

Within the villages people needed to 'blow off steam'. This was overcome by the formation of sporting venues and clubs. Cricket, football, horse racing, golf, tennis and lawn bowls were the more popular sports.

Cricket was very popular and according to records, there were teams from Gregor, Garra, Meranburn and Red Hill, Manildra and Cranbury. These teams created their own competitions and were played with great spirit and enthusiasm. Early pitches were covered with mats, to make the ball bounce more and later were made of concrete so that they could be played in all weathers and stop "pitch doctoring". Manildra recorded a Cricket Team in 1895.

Borenore was able to field a football team from 1926-1932. This competition was between Cudal, Cargo and Molong and were more social games than any hard core competition, but were played with a lot of local pride and crowd enthusiasm. There are many stories about games being held up while the crowd waited to see which spectators won.

Leo Bruce, who lived at "Brucevale", near Cumnock was the Captain of the NSW Rugby Union team, the Waratahs and played for Australia in 1910.

Tennis was a very popular sport in the area and Borenore at one time boasted something like 15 private courts and 2 at the railway grounds. Leo Underwood was well known as

the Country Week Player. One has only to drive through the area to see the number of tennis courts that have existed over many years and now lay in disrepair.

Manildra at one stage had a Rifle Club pre 1915 when it was disbanded before reforming in 1925. It's worth mentioning that most of the rifles and ammunition were sponsored and supplied by the Defence Department and were recalled in 1939 with the outbreak of war. Manildra also had a gun club, which was formed in the 1930s. They were mainly concerned with clay pigeon shooting.

No town was complete without a racetrack for horse racing. Many of the first tracks were just that, an area cleared and a dirt rough area marked out for the races. A few poles wired together to form a barrier between the track and the spectators. On a hot, dry day with the beer flowing, sometimes the racing was a secondary activity.

Manildra also had an active cycle club during the 1930s with sponsorship from the local garages and Malvern Star. This club would hold road races and long distance rides within the area. Manildra formed a Golf Club in 1925 and would use the Showground as a course and use the buildings as a clubhouse. Before that they would erect a tent or gather under the shade of a tree. Like most clubs in the area the use of the showground was a popular choice. Molong, Yeoval and Cumnock used their showground as well.

Canowindra, Eugowra, Manildra and Cumnock all had bowling clubs and the competition between the towns was intense. The memorial boards and club boards on the walls tell a story of their own.

One feature that stands out with all of these clubs and sporting groups is that they were made up of community members who joined and built up something together. Grounds and buildings were built and maintained by voluntary labour, with working bees to ensure their success.

The strength of the community's regard for the role that sport played within their daily lives is demonstrated by the video made by the Yeoval High School about the history of the Yeoval football team.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Any of Cabonne's sports fields.
- The Memorial Sport Field at Cumnock.
- Masonic Lodges across the shire.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- Molong showground and others across the Shire.

Selected Sources

J Marriott, The Crossroads - The History of Cumnock (ca.1993)
E & N Cantrill, Centenary History of Borenore (1978)
H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery- Town and District (1982)

EG

9. Marking the phases of life

9.1 Birth and death

The title birth and death is a topic many people prefer to ignore or stand back from, particularly death. Both being the personal experience that they are, the beginning and the end of life's journey, they need to be dealt with.

When we look at birth, it's just not the birth of a child in the hospital with a doctor and nurses in attendance as it is in more recent years. Most families and settlements relied on local midwives who had to travel on horseback or in buggies from neighboring farms or towns.

Manildra has had several small hospitals run by nurses. Sister Whalan ran three buildings. One on the Orange Road, the next on the hill on the old Orange Road and one in Loftus Street. Sister Brown had a hospital on the corner of Cudal and Boree Streets before moving to Derowie Street. All these hospitals were run along private lines and were not community or state administered.

The C. W. A. started and financed the Baby Health Clinics. It wasn't until after the 1950s that hospital births or baby heath clinics were set up to attend to both the welfare of the expectant mother and the new infant. Most smaller towns had a place set up as a baby health clinic. These became important focal points for the local communities. They were usually attended by a midwife trained in the care of both.

It may be worth keeping in mind that not all deaths were in clinical surrounds, at home or in a hospital bed. There are incidents when some of our early settlers had accidental deaths, falling from a horse and breaking their neck or a gunshot wound or being swept away in a flood or falling out of a tree or off a roof. There are headstones among the cemeteries to pay testament to this. The cemetery at Ophir mentions some of these deaths in the few headstones that remain.

At Borenore, the Whitehead family buried an infant in their garden. One son was killed when kicked by a horse and another son when ploughing. Their grandfather fell out of a cherry tree at aged 60 years.

Cemeteries are sacred places for all religions (and perhaps the not so religious.) They are a rich source of telling us about our heritage in terms of different architectural styles of headstones, the symbolism and the materials used. They allow an insight into social values within settlements and cultural and religious diversity.

Cemeteries also provide us with unique ecological appreciation in the manner they are laid out, the settings and a chance to see plantings that were both meaningful and fashionable at any particular period.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items.

- All cemeteries in the shire connected with the villages; particular attention should be given to Byng, Ophir, Amaroo, and the old graveyard at Molong.
- Private cemeteries, for example at Godolphin, Murga, Byng and Amaroo.
- The carved trees at Cumnock and Manildra.

- National Trust cemeteries survey, listings and assessments.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items
- The cemetery at Ophir. [LEP]
- Molong Yuranigh's Grave.
- Tom's grave at Byng

Selected Sources
Central Western Daily (26/02)
Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
E & N Cantrill, Centenary History of Borenore (1978)
H Stapleton, Manildra on the Mandagery - Town and District (1982).

ADDENDUM

In a Central Western Daily article dated 26th March 2002 the following cemeteries were listed for Cabonne:

Locality	**Area in Hectares (ha)**
Baldry	2.6
Cumnock	2.7
Molong	6.5
Manildra	2.57
Cudal	2.4
Canowindra	3.5
Eugowra	2.1
Garra	4.0
Cargo	4.79
Nyrang Creek	0.65
Toogong	2.4
TOTAL	**34.5 hectares**

The article noted that Cabonne Council was finding it increasingly difficult to care for all the cemeteries within the Shire. The above by no means is a complete list of all cemeteries within the Cabonne Shire. It does not mention Mullion Creek, Yeoval, Byng, Ophir, East Guyong, March or any of the private burials on private property, such as Amaroo, Murga or Godolphin.
EG

9.2 Persons

Our knowledge of those persons in Cabonne who contributed to the shaping and building of the region is, for the most part, well remembered and well documented. It may also be said that Cabonne has contributed through people associated with the region to the history of wider Australia. The entries for this section are drawn from the Australian Dictionary of Biography (ADB) and are, by definition, of people of state or national significance. They will serve to show something of the variety of people connected with Cabonne as well as the patterns of human endeavour in Cabonne's history.

Exploration: In the context of European settlement, the earliest persons of significance are the explorers, **George Evans (1780-1852)**, **John Oxley (1785-1828)** and **Thomas Mitchell (1792-1855)** with (if but briefly) **Richard Cunningham (1793-1835),** the botanist**.** Their presence in Cabonne is an integral part of their wider explorations of inland Australia. A more significant contribution may lie with **Yuranigh (d. 1850),** a Wiradjuri man from Cabonne who contributed to the exploration of inland eastern Australia

Pastoralism: The beginning of European settlement came with the first pastoralists in the 1820s-40s. Although the names of the men on the ground, the stockmen and shepherds, are largely lost to us, the names of the men of property are well documented. Amongst the earliest was **William (Parson) Tom (1791-1883),** who took up land with his sons at Springfield, near Orange, in 1830, with the lease granted in 1836. Around Springfield, Tom created a small piece of Cornwall - the Cornish Settlement - attracting other Wesleyan Cornishmen (and women) as settlers. He was also religious leader to this community; his services on Bethel Rock at Springfield were amongst the earliest church services in Cabonne**.** A plaque on Bethel Rock commemorates Parson Tom's church work. William Tom, junior, constructed his famous gold cradle at Springfield in 1851, (See below.) As the father played his part in opening Cabonne to pastoral settlement, the son did so with mining.

Other important early pastoralists include **William Lee (1794? -1870)**, convict's son and Bathurst pioneer settler. Lee received a land grant at Larras Lake, near Molong, in 1826. (A memorial commemorates William Lee at Larras Lake.) **Pierce Collits (1769? -1848),** ex-convict and innkeeper of fame, was granted land, taken up by his sons, on the Belubula River (near Canowindra). Boree station was established by **Thomas Raine (1793-1860)**, mariner and merchant. Arguably the most successful of the early pastoralists was **John Smith (1811-1895)**, free settler, who from the early 1840s established Gamboola, near Molong, held together with other Cabonne properties, including Toogong, Boree Cabonne and Boree Nyrang. Smith is remembered particularly for the important merino stud he built at Gamboola. He was also one of the first in Cabonne to fence his paddocks and among the first to use wire fencing in the western districts. The nucleus of Smith's Gamboola stud was developed from stock originally brought to Molong in the 1830s by **Reverend Samuel Marsden (1765-1838),** the entrepreneurial clergyman. This list of notable early pastoralists offers an interesting cross-section of successful men in early colonial Australia with its mix of convict background and free settler, as well as the self-made and the self-promoting.

Later pastoralists include **John Young (1827-1907)**, one time mayor of Sydney and a major building contractor from the 1850s-1890s. His construction projects included St Patrick's Cathedral in Melbourne and the Department of Lands building in Sydney. His early career included being a superintendent for the construction of London's Crystal Palace in 1851. In 1887, Young bought Burrawong, near Cumnock, where with his family he built a substantial mansion and, being a man of grand projects, developed the property to include a fruit cannery.

Mining: **Edward Hargraves (1816-1891), William Tom, junior (1823-1904), and John Lister** share credit - if with unending acrimony - for the discovery in 1851 of Australia's

first payable gold field. Their collective discovery at Ophir was publicly acknowledged by the State Government in 1923 with an obelisk, achieved largely through the efforts of **John Fitzpatrick (1862-1932**), Secretary for Mines and past resident of Molong. The goldrush that followed the discovery attracted many people of note to the district. One who was involved both with Ophir as well as with the Cadia and Copper Hill mines was **Sir Saul Samuel (1820-1900),** merchant, politician and leader of Sydney's Jewish community. Pioneer iron and steel manufacturers**, Charles Hoskins (1851-1926) and Sir Cecil Hoskins (1889-1971**) developed Cadia's iron mine. **Francis (Frank) Rusconi (1874-1964)**, one of New South Wales master stone masons, was responsible for the Borenore marble quarry.

Crime: Cabonne's most famous criminals were the bushrangers **Ben Hall (1837-1865), Frank Gardiner (1830-1903?)** and **John Gilbert (1842?-1865; born in Canada)**. Active in Cabonne in the early 1860s, they were responsible for several spectacular crimes, including the Eugowra (Escort Rock) gold robbery 15th June 1862 and the piratical descent on Canowindra on 26th September and 11th October 1863. According to the (incorrectly located) monument in Canowindra, "On the latter occasion the (five) bushrangers invested the town and held it against all comers for three days and nights providing compulsory entertainment and refreshment at their own cost in the interim." Members of the gang also raided Goimbla station, near Eugowra, where one of them, John O'Meally, was killed. The Hall-Gardiner gang was one of Australia's most infamous bushranger gangs. Sites associated with them may have some heritage significance.

Creative Endeavours: The Eugowra gold escort robbery, according to popular belief, was an inspiration for the famous painting, *Bailed Up*, by **Tom Roberts (1856-1931)**. Several artists visited to record the gold field at Ophir, notably **George French Angas (1822-1886)** in 1851 and, at the end of the century, the noted photographer, **Charles Kerry (1857-1928**). One of the earliest artists to visit the Cabonne area was **Conrad Martens (1801-1878);** his painting of Copper Hill Mine (1847) is held by the National Library of Australia. More modern artists who have drawn on Cabonne for subjects include the landscape artist**, Lloyd Rees (1895-1988**),

At least two writers of national significance have direct links with Cabonne. **Andrew (Banjo) Paterson (1864-1941),** author of several iconic works, spent his first seven years on Buckinbah station, near Yeoval. His adult writings draw on his bush boyhood, of which Cabonne was a formative part. **Kylie Tennant (1912-1988),** novelist, lived in Canowindra in the 1930s. Canowindra provided much of the inspiration, material and characters for her first, award winning, novel, *Tiburon,* an insightful account of hard times in an Australian country town during the depression. The novel was written in the Canowindra Hotel, described by Tennant as "Mrs de Lisle's spruce white hotel opposite the railway station".

Buildings, particularly government and bank buildings, are sometimes the work of noted architects**. William Hardy Wilson (1881-1895)** was the architect for the former Westpac bank in Canowindra (now the Left Bank Gallery) and the bank building now serving as the Rural Transaction Centre (RTC) in Eugowra. Both of these buildings are good representative examples of Hardy Wilson's use of classical colonial architecture in

modern buildings. Molong's police station (1878) and courthouse (1862-63) were designed by **James Barnet (1827-1904**). Barnet joined the New South Wales Colonial Architect's Office in 1860, serving as its head from the 1862 until 1890. The Molong courthouse is one of the earliest commissions of the architect responsible for much of New South Wales' government architecture in the second half of the 19th century.

Bank of New South Wales (Westpac), Canowindra. Hardy Wilson, architect

Community Service: As might be expected of a rural community, Cabonne's ADB entries reflect the economic, social and political needs of the bush. **Ernest Field (1875?-1947),** farming activist, was born at Canowindra, where he also attended Canowindra Public School before embarking on a long and varied rural career culminating in the position of president of the Australian Wheatgrowers' Federation and member of the Australian Wheat Board. **Stanley Drummond (1884-1943)** was Methodist minister at Canowindra from 1919-1922, shortly before he went on to Cobar to create the Far West Children's Health Scheme. One who worked long and hard for local community achievements was Molong's **Dr Andrew Ross (1829-1910),** resident of Molong from 1847. Ross was one of those dynamic men sometimes found in settler communities, in his case able to combine medical work with that of magistrate, newspaper publisher, amateur scientist, politician and scourge of any who stood in Molong's way.

Cabonne's most famous political representative was undoubtedly **Sir Neville Howse VC (1863-1930),** Orange medical practitioner and representative for the Calare electorate in

the House of Representatives (1922-1929). For his action in saving a wounded man during the Boer War, Howse was awarded the Victoria Cross in June 1901, the first so awarded to an Australian serviceman. During the First World War, Howse played a key role in the formation and leadership of the Australian Army Medical Corps. Some war memorials in Cabonne, for example that at Manildra, were dedicated by Sir Neville Howse, providing such memorials with additional significance

Bad Luck**:** **Edward Pigot (1858-1929)**, Jesuit priest, was an astronomer and seismologist who carried out pioneer research in Australia, Asia and the Pacific. His work on solar radiation took him to Mount Canobolas in search of a site of high elevation. It was there that Pigot contracted a fatal case of pneumonia.

The above is certain to be an incomplete list of significant individuals with a Cabonne connection in the ADB. There will be others as well who may not (yet) have gained a place in the ADB, but who are nonetheless important to Cabonne's history. The names and careers discussed here may help to identify places and sites of likely heritage significance in Cabonne, as well as provide benchmarks in assessing the contributions of other Cabonne persons.

Only two people of the more than thirty identified through the ADB were born in Cabonne. Of these two only one, Yuranigh, was born and buried in Cabonne.

Looking for Possible Heritage Items

- Sites related to the life and work of significant individuals.

Examples of Potential Heritage Items

- *Yuranigh's grave, near Molong.
- *Exploration monuments, see listings under Exploration theme, pp34-35.
- Hardy Wilson designed bank buildings in Canowindra & Eugowra, of particular note is the* RTC in Eugowra.
- *Escort Rock robbery site near Eugowra and Canowindra bushranger memorial.
- Canowindra Hotel & sites around Canowindra with links to Tennant and *Tiburon.*
- Buckinbah station site and Patterson memorial, Yeoval.

Selected Sources

Cabonne community heritage consultations (May 2002)
Australian Dictionary of Biography, volumes 1-12 (1996, CD-ROM edition)
K Tennant, Tiburon (1989 reprint)

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3. The Historical Context of Heritage Assessment

3.1 What is historical context?

The NSW Heritage Manual offers the following advice: "A heritage item (place or object) needs to be considered in the context of the history and historical geography of the area surrounding it. When identifying the heritage items of a given area (such as Cabonne), a purely visual approach is inadequate. It is important to understand the underlying historical influences that have shaped and continue to shape the area. Finding the historical context calls for historical research."

It is not always practical to undertake detailed historical research on every likely heritage item. This is certainly the situation with the dozens, if not hundreds, of heritage items that must be identified and considered by the community heritage study presently underway in Cabonne.

In such circumstances, the use of recognized historical themes might help find the required historical context.

3.2 What are historical themes?

An historical theme is a way of describing a major force or process that has contributed to our history. For example, *mining* is an obvious theme in Australian history, as are the themes of *exploration, convicts* and *migrants*.

Less obvious, but historical themes all the same, are themes such as *communications* and *utilities,* themes that take us historically from postmen on horses to STD telephones and from tallow candles to electric lights.

Historical themes help us focus on the impact and the dynamics of history, showing how we have changed or have developed over time in ways both obvious and not so obvious.

The NSW Heritage Office has identified 39 historical themes that help us to better understand the history and heritage of New South Wales. To varying degrees, these themes are also representative of Cabonne's history and thus likely to assist in the process of identifying and assessing heritage items in Cabonne.

The 39 state level historical themes are by intention broad in what they cover. *Mining. Labour. Transportation.* And so forth. These broad themes should be thought of as umbrella themes providing cover for more specific sub-themes of regional and local interest.

In the case of Cabonne, for example, under the broad state-level theme of mining, we can consider local historical themes of gold mining, copper mining and marble quarrying, but not coal mining. Coal mining, however, is a theme of importance to Cabonne's wider

region, the Central Tablelands. (Cabonne is defined by the Sydney-based NSW Heritage Office as being in the Central Tablelands historical region.)

Relating Cabonne's local historical themes to broader regional and state level themes is important in helping to determine the relative importance of the history - and the heritage item - being considered.

Definition of Heritage Item: It may be helpful to remind the reader that the term "heritage item" is not limited to a physical place of heritage significance, such as a building or a bridge, where something man-made exists to be seen. The "heritage item" can be more than a single building, as in a precinct created by a village streetscape or collection of farm buildings. The term also includes sites where nothing tangible may now exist, such as an explorer's campsite or a cattle droving trail, or a site where an important historical event took place. "Heritage item" further includes heritage objects, that is items such as handtools and antique tractors as well as paintings and art objects. Such objects are commonly referred to as "moveable heritage", even if the object might be something as large as a locomotive engine or a stamping battery. For the ease of reading, this discussion may at times speak only of heritage buildings or places. This can be assumed to include heritage precincts, sites and objects.

3.3 Using Cabonne's thematic history

The thematic histories provided in this study are not intended to be the final word on the history presented. Considerably more could be said on each of the themes. Considerably more examples of likely heritage items could be listed and considered.

The purpose of the thematic histories is to offer historical context guideposts as to what may be found in the heritage of Cabonne. The thematic histories are provided to encourage and guide further thinking and discussion about what might be likely heritage items.

The thematic histories can be used in six ways - intentionally broad and overlapping - to identify what might be of heritage significance and to assist in assessing that significance.

1. Broadening the search: The historical themes provided for this study cover virtually all aspects of life - from accommodation to utilities, from education to labour and from birth to death. Much of what is written in the thematic entries will be familiar and expected. However, the wide net cast by a thematic approach can cause us to think about aspects of Cabonne's history where we might not expect to find heritage. A thematic approach may also help keep us from overly concentrating on particular heritage items or periods of Cabonne's history.

2. Finding forgotten heritage: By breaking up our history into separate themes, we are often able to uncover something of a region's hidden or forgotten history. A thematic approach helps us fill in, or at least identify, gaps in our knowledge of an area's history.

This can in turn bring to light objects and places of likely - if perhaps forgotten - heritage importance.

3. Looking across the shire - and beyond: A thematic approach also allows us to look at Cabonne in a whole or collective way and not just at the historical experience of Cabonne's individual districts and communities. We are also able to compare Cabonne's history with the wider histories of the Central Tablelands region and the State. All of this can help us to make comparative judgements about the relative importance of Cabonne's heritage places. We are able to see what is especially important or special about Cabonne's historical experience and what may be especially valuable in the heritage of that history. The result can sometimes be surprising.

4. Making connections: Heritage items rarely exist in isolation from other heritage items. A thematic approach can provide a context within which the heritage significance of an item can be better understood, assessed and compared. Themes may help to explain why a place exists or how an object may have been used, how it changed over time and how it relates to other heritage items.

5. Multiplying themes: An individual heritage item is likely to have connections with more than just one historical theme. Multiple thematic connections may add to the heritage significance of a heritage item, as well as assist in better understanding its broader history.

6. Giving voice to the silent: The use of a broad range of historical themes in identifying and assessing heritage items may provide an opportunity for an input from people and groups sometimes absent from such decision making. This may include not only marginalised groups within a community but also people and groups now long passed into history.

3.4. Assessing heritage

The following section provides a practical discussion of the procedures generally used in making decisions about heritage items. Examples of heritage items are provided from Cabonne's thematic history and suggestions are offered as to where historical themes can help provide the historical context needed to make heritage judgements.

The procedures discussed here generally follow those recommended by the NSW Heritage Office in their Heritage Manual. Other heritage bodies use similar procedures.

Defining Heritage - Value and Inheritance*:* Heritage in the context of historic buildings, sites and objects can be defined as: "those things which *we value* and want to pass from one generation to the next - *our inheritance*." This is a well-accepted definition in the cultural heritage profession. It will be found in the NSW Heritage Manual, published in 1996 by the NSW Heritage Office and Department of Urban Affairs and Planning.

Value and inheritance are the key words in the above definition. The definition calls on the present generation to consider carefully what is of value in their community which they wish to pass on to the next generation. It is a serious business, for to make a mistake - to overlook a site, place or object of heritage value - could mean the loss of heritage not only for the present but also for future generations of Cabonne residents.

An historical thematic approach to identifying heritage helps to ensure that the search is broad and thorough, balanced and unbiased.

The Importance of Heritage Objects: The public understanding of heritage is usually tied to places and sites. That objects may have heritage significance is often overlooked. Sometimes objects, perhaps in the way of machinery or tools, are all that may remain today of a place or site of historical importance. For example, the Canowindra butter factory no longer exists. Butter factories are important in the industrial history of rural towns, tying together historical themes of industry, agriculture and transport. All that possibly remains of the Canowindra Butter Factory is the industrial-size butter churn in the Canowindra Museum. Arguably, it is an item of local heritage significance but possibly also of regional and state significance. This is but one object of many potential heritage objects to be found in Canowindra. It's important not to overlook heritage objects, sometimes called Moveable Heritage Items, when considering what is heritage.

Identifying Items of Heritage Value*:* Some items of heritage value are easily identified as they are well known and their heritage value is widely shared. In the case of Cabonne, it would be widely accepted that Ophir is a heritage site, no matter its present-day management problems. A thematic study on the history of mining shows that it is a place of great heritage significance by comparison with other gold mining sites in the region and the state.

It may not though be widely accepted that Molong's gasometer is also a place of potential heritage value. Abandoned, overgrown and far from beautiful, it is not a place that is presently valued by many in the community. However, the thematic history of Cabonne's utilities shows this to be the only such site in Cabonne and one of the few of its type still existing in the region and, indeed, in the state.

By viewing heritage through historical themes, places long forgotten, or perhaps even unknown to us today, may emerge as having heritage significance. Equally, there may be places we do not regard as having any particular heritage value but which may be seen as having some value once placed in their historical context.

To help in deciding what is of value, heritage specialists have developed a process that culminates in our being able to make a heritage assessment, or Statement of Significance, about a heritage item. Preparing a heritage assessment involves determining the nature and degree of heritage value in a methodical way according to recognised criteria, first presented in the Burra Charter.

The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance, more commonly known as the Burra Charter, was developed in the 1970s as a guide for making good decisions about the care of important places. The Charter, consisting of 29 articles, is based on the earlier Venice Charter, but with amendments reflecting Australian considerations. The Burra Charter has been supplemented since with further guidelines, such as those provided by the NSW Heritage Office in their Heritage Manual. These are included in this discussion.

Defining Heritage Value: There are four ways in which heritage value may be defined.

- Aesthetic value: A place has positive visual or sensory appeal, landmark qualities and/or creative or technical excellence. (NSW Heritage Manual) This is just a fancy way of saying, "It's beautiful!" Barnet's courthouse in Molong is an example of a heritage item having aesthetic value.

- Historic value: A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic figure, event, phase, or activity. It may also have historic value as the site of an important event. (Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance, 2.3) The place at the mouth of Mandagery Creek where Evans marked the terminus of his 1815 journey is a place of historic value.

- Scientific value: The NSW Heritage Manual defines scientific "as technical/research and refers as well to archaeological and industrial places. Items having this value are significant because of their contribution … to an understanding of our cultural history…. " The Meranburn water tower has scientific value as it tells us something about the history of both railways and steam technology.

- Social value: Social value embraces the qualities for which a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group. (Guidelines to the Burra charter: Cultural Significance, 2.5) The NSW Heritage Manual suggests that this social value should be an expression of contemporary community esteem. Cabonne's many war memorials have social value because of their direct connections to the histories of its families, past and present.

Many heritage items will be found to encompass more than one of the above four values. Reference to the historical themes will help in assessing the relevance of heritage values. The Amusu Theatre, mentioned in several of the thematic reports, provides a good example. The Amusu Theatre has social value because of its place in the lives of local people, as well as, through Allan Tom's innovative homemade cinema equipment, scientific or technological value. The Amusu Theatre has particular historic value because of its association with Tom - the famous picture showman - as well as the early country cinema phase of the motion picture industry. The building, with its intact vernacular styling in a rural setting, also has aesthetic value. It has a positive sensory appeal in appearance as well as landmark qualities.

Knowing its historical context, as shown through associated historical themes, can help us identify and evaluate the heritage value of a place or object. For example, the RTC in Eugowra and the Left Bank Gallery in Canowindra, both designed by Hardy Wilson, have strong links with at least three of the historical themes considered in this study: *creativity* and *persons* through their association with Hardy Wilson and *commerce* as historic bank buildings. The Rural Transaction Centre, the first of its kind in Australia, is also representative of an *event*. Thus, aesthetic, historic and social values might be claimed for this building.

Representativeness and Rarity: Having determined that a place has particular heritage value or values, according to the above criteria, it is necessary to measure the relative importance of that value. The NSW Heritage Office offers two criteria to qualify significance: *Representativeness and Rarity.*

Representativeness means that a place may have particular significant value because it is a fine representative example of an important class of significant items or environments. In other words, it offers a good representative example of a type of heritage item that may be found elsewhere in or beyond Cabonne.

Rarity means that a place may be significant because it represents a rare, endangered or unusual aspect of our history.

These criteria are not mutually exclusive. A place can in its heritage significance contain some aspects that are representative and other aspects that are rare. Ophir offers an example of such a place. Ophir is clearly a place of rare heritage significance, as it is the only place that can claim to be the site in Australia of the first discovery of payable gold. The gold field though also qualifies as being representative of a 19th century gold field. Both of these points are supported through a thematic study of gold mining.

Thematic history can be particularly helpful in establishing degrees of representativeness and rarity.

Local, Regional and State: The NSW Heritage Office also classifies heritage places geographically according to whether their defined heritage value(s) can be regarded as significant at local, regional or state levels. (A state level of significance might also extend to a national level of significance, but national classifications are not strictly within the NSW Heritage Office's brief.) Thematic history will assist in making these distinctions.

The community heritage study presently underway is concerned in part with identifying heritage places and objects within Cabonne for entry on the State Heritage Register. This requires such places and objects to be of a state level of heritage significance.

Some heritage places may have an importance on all three geographical levels, for example the Amusu Theatre. The cinema is undoubtedly important for its social value to the local (Manildra) community and because of Mr Tom's regional work with his travelling cinema, to the regional community as well. The Amusu Theatre is also

important at the state level as being representative of a country cinema now largely gone from similar small communities throughout the state.

***The Statement of Significance*:** Why is this Place Important*?* The process as outlined above leads to the preparation of a statement of significance for a likely heritage item.

A statement of significance explains simply why a place has value in heritage terms. The statement establishes the heritage values the place holds and further assesses it in terms of its representativeness or rarity, as well as its relative significance according to local, regional or state criteria. To put it simply - Why is this place important?

The statement should include as well a discussion of the relevant historical themes and sub-themes, guided by the list developed by the NSW Heritage Office.

Most of Cabonne's heritage places will be found to be representative, not rare, and of local or regional importance, not of state or national importance. To assess them so is not to diminish their heritage significance to the local community. To do so would be to discount the heritage of Cabonne and to diminish Cabonne itself.

3.5 Recommended sources for guidelines in identifying and assessing heritage items

Australian Heritage Commission, Protecting Heritage Pla*ces* (Workbook and CD-Rom) (Canberra, 2001)

JS Kerr, The Conservation Plan: A Guide to the Preparation of Conservation Plans for Places of European Cultural Significanc*e* (Sydney, 2000)

Peter Marquis-Kyle and Meredith Walker, The Illustrated Burra Charter: Making Good Decisions about the Care of Important Places (Sydney, 1992)

The NSW Heritage Office, The New South Wales Heritage Manual (Sydney, 1996)

M Pearson and S Sullivan, Looking after Heritage Places. The Basics of Heritage Planning for Managers, Landowners and Administrators (Melbourne, 1995)

All of Section 3, RM

4. Recommended Strategies for Future Community Consultation

4.1 Introduction:

The identification, assessment and protection of heritage assets depend very much on community involvement. Establishing an ongoing program of open and genuine community consultation is an essential part of developing community involvement in heritage conservation.

Cabonne's heritage adviser and planning officer have been very effective in establishing consultative community groups to assist in identifying and assessing Cabonne's heritage assets. A positive and constructive relationship has been established with individuals and groups who can be described as broadly representative of Cabonne heritage stakeholders.

This section will canvass possible strategies for extending that work by building on what has been achieved to date but with minimum demand on Council resources.

4.2 Some Observations:

4.2.1 Cabonne's vibrant heritage scene: The survey of historical writings and consultations with local community groups undertaken for this report reveals Cabonne to have a vibrant and highly competent local heritage infrastructure. Several local history societies or committees are active, notably in Canowindra, Eugowra, Molong, Manildra and Yeoval. Museums or artefact collections are maintained by some of these groups with few resources but much dedication. As is evident in the bibliography for this study, Cabonne has several excellent local history researchers and writers. The ongoing input of these heritage stakeholders will be a valuable contribution to a community consultation process.

4.2.2 Problem of local blinkers: Although Cabonne is well resourced with local heritage stakeholders, their gaze is largely fixed on their immediate villages or districts and not on Cabonne as a whole. In effect, while there are historians and histories of Molong and Canowindra, there are no historians or histories of Cabonne. Historical understandings seem still to be tied to the old local government boundaries pre-dating the establishment of Cabonne. This is perhaps to be expected given that Cabonne is less than thirty years old and that sentiment may still lie with the way things were. However, a wider embracing of Cabonne's history and heritage would assist the community consultative process as well as facilitate a broader assessment of Cabonne's heritage resources. At present, Cabonne's heritage groups are not working collectively as effectively as they might do so.

4.2.3 Problem of a border culture: Linked to the above point is a peculiarity of the geography of Cabonne. Three of Cabonne's largest communities are border towns - Eugowra, Canowindra and Yeoval. These three communities also have three of the most active historical societies and amongst the best historical collections in Cabonne. However, their understanding of their local history, quite properly, includes the

neighbouring shire and nearby larger towns, such as Cowra and Forbes. The same situation occurs with parts of Canobolas Shire now within Cabonne but also on the outskirts of Orange. This geography shapes local historical understandings and in turn creates differences in those understandings between Cabonne's communities and districts. Canowindra has more in common with Cowra's history than it has with the history of Yeoval. This situation needs to be taken into account when calling on these communities to focus their attention and energies on questions of Cabonne's heritage.

4.2.4 Problem of wider community involvement: While community consultations to date have attracted a good number of local residents, there is a need to extend the range of people so involved. In particular, there is a need to attract more young people, especially young families, to ensure that the consultative process is indeed a community-wide process with lasting outcomes. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to engender a wider public awareness and appreciation of Cabonne's history and heritage. There is a need for a wide and sustained publicity program that goes beyond obvious heritage stakeholders, as described above.

4.2.5 Problems of a big country: The physical size of Cabonne and the need to hold community meetings at various locations has created a situation that is exhausting for the staff involved and fragmented in its achievements. An observer, as this writer has been, can see the need to bring community groups together into dynamic collective endeavours and to foster that involvement in such a way as to encourage the taking on of more responsibility for the on-going identification and assessment of heritage items.

4.2.6 Three key areas that must be addressed: From the above observations, it can be seen that any strategies recommended for future community consultations should address at least three key areas:

- There is a need to increase and expand community awareness and appreciation of Cabonne's heritage. In short, there is a need for more publicity using a variety of mediums and aimed at the widest possible audience in the shire.

- There is also a need to involve the community more fully in an on-going and self-directing way in managing the community consultation process. The answer to this lies, at least in part, in drawing Cabonne's history and heritage stakeholders into taking on more responsibility for heritage management.

- There is a need to encourage Cabonne's heritage stakeholder to embrace a Cabonne-wide focus but in a way that complements rather than challenges the present highly localised focus.

4.3 Recommended Strategies:

4.3.1 Heritage Publicity Program: Cabonne Council, through its public communications section, already produces considerable promotional material in the form of leaflets and press releases on Cabonne's history and heritage, but mainly for the tourism market. An additional heritage tourism idea is the development of tourist trails across the Shire e.g. Simpson’s convict line. In addition, the suggestion is to expand in a purposeful way the output of such material to include articles, press releases and leaflets

in support of the community consultative process - independent of tourism publicity. It is important to stress that this publicity material should be directed at local residents and not at tourists.

The material should be written by Cabonne's Promotions and Tourism Officer in collaboration with Cabonne's Heritage Adviser and Planning Officer. These specific initiatives are recommended:

- A leaflet explaining the purpose and nature of the community consultations on Cabonne's heritage. Ideally this should be distributed to all residents of Cabonne. At the very least, it should be made available for distribution through local information points. This leaflet should be given a high priority.

- Press releases as and when they are needed in support of the community consultative process. This initiative could also include arranging for radio and television interviews when opportunities arise. Where possible, these endeavours should include local heritage stakeholders so as to contribute to the sense of community involvement.

- A regular series of articles on heritage matters for local newspapers and community newsletters. These articles should focus on heritage issues and topics, not local history topics per se.

- Advice generally should be taken from Councils Promotions and Tourism Officer on how to promote heritage issues in the community.

Timeframe: To be commenced as soon as possible.

4.3.2 Development of a Cabonne heritage website (homepage): Cabonne Council is presently developing a website to provide public information on a range of Cabonne-related topics. A separate commercial endeavour, cabonnecountry, is also under development (http://www.cabonnecountry.com). The cabonnecountry website has considerable history and heritage material but it largely serves to promote tourism.

The history/heritage content on both websites should be expanded to support the community consultative process as well as to provide general advice on heritage assessment and conservation for Cabonne residents. Instructions on what is required should be taken from Cabonne's Heritage Adviser and Planning Officer. They should be actively involved in developing and maintaining the relevant pages.

It is important that the pages dealing with heritage go beyond serving mainly publicity or tourism needs. Listings of identified heritage sites ought to be placed on-line, together with advice on identifying, assessing and conserving heritage. Links should be provided to other heritage information websites (such as the NSW Heritage Office).

The site could also serve as a gateway to websites developed by Cabonne's local history groups, such as the Molong Historical Society website (http://www4.tpgi.com.au/users/mackenzy/mhshome.html). Cabonne Council's website might also provide homepages for such groups.

It is worth noting that the Yeoval Historical Society released a multimedia CD-ROM on Yeoval's history in September 2001. This project was undertaken on the initiative of the Yeoval Historical Society and demonstrates the willingness of such groups to make creative use of information technology.

The Internet is an effective way of presenting information to the public. It makes good sense to take full and practical advantage of the website presently being developed by the Council in managing Cabonne's heritage resources.
Timeframe: To be commenced as soon as possible.

4.3.3 Establishment of a Cabonne Heritage Advisory Committee: The committee would be formed of elected representatives from stakeholder groups within Cabonne (historical societies and equivalent) and chaired by one of those representatives. For areas of Cabonne lacking suitable groups or to provide for specialist interests, individuals could be invited to join by Council. Ex-officio members should include Cabonne's heritage adviser, planning officer and individual councillors.

The official purpose of this committee will be to take on the future management of the database of heritage sites currently being compiled through community consultations. Meeting at least once every three months, the committee would recommend additions and deletions to Cabonne's database of heritage sites, and advise generally on heritage conservation issues.

This committee could begin its work by participating in the completion of the present community consultative process of identifying heritage items at the local level. Its first task could be to assist the heritage adviser and planning officer in preparing the final selection for the State Heritage Register. In doing so, the meetings of this formal body would replace the present arrangement of adhoc smaller meetings held throughout the shire. In any case, the Heritage Advisory Committee should be seen as evolving from the present community consultation meetings.

The work of the committee should be expanded as needs and opportunities develop, hopefully becoming an umbrella committee for the disparate history societies and groups in Cabonne. This could result in combined efforts in seeking grants, developing cooperative projects and the creation generally of a Cabonne heritage culture amongst these groups. The committee would also provide the organisational committee for the annual heritage conference, as recommended below.

It is important that members of the committee are given some training in heritage assessment and heritage practices generally, as well as ongoing professional support. They should be made familiar with the heritage assessment and conservation guidelines used by the NSW Heritage Office, ICOMOS and the National Trust. Every member of the committee should be supplied with appropriate publications from these bodies. The initial meeting of the committee could take the form of a full day training workshop.

The Protecting Heritage Places Workbook (Australian Heritage Commission, 2001) and supporting material is recommended for training the Heritage Advisory Committee. The workbook involves a ten step training program that can be modified to suit Cabonne's needs and to bring it into line with NSW Heritage Office procedures.

Timeframe: To be established within 12 months.

4.3.4 Annual Cabonne Heritage Conference: The conference would seek to strengthen heritage networks within Cabonne as well as to promote knowledge and appreciation of Cabonne's heritage within those networks and among the public generally.

For maximum effectiveness, the conference should be a themed event drawing mainly on presentations by Cabonne's own historians as well as feature appropriate keynote speakers from outside Cabonne. Workshops on heritage assessment could also be included, together with activities such as field trips to significant local heritage sites. Ideally, the conference should be organised over two days so as to provide sufficient time for a range of activities and networking and to emphasis the importance of the conference.

The conference could be held in a different part of Cabonne each year and be hosted by the local historical society or equivalent body. The Council's role (and financial contribution) could be limited to providing some organisational support and the venue for the conference. A modest registration fee could be charged.

Delegates from "over the border" historical societies as well as from the National Trust, NSW Heritage Office, RAHS and other historical bodies should be invited, together with the public generally. But it is essential that ownership of the activity is firmly vested in Cabonne's resident heritage stakeholders.

The conference would provide an annual anchor point for ongoing community consultations on heritage matters. Annual reports could be made and goals and tasks set for the coming year.

The conference, with a Cabonne-wide organising committee, could also serve as an umbrella event for all of Cabonne's historical societies and similar heritage groups, something lacking at present. The formation of a Cabonne-wide historical society is probably not realistic given the size and demographics of Cabonne.
Timeframe: Organising committee to be established within 6 months with first conference to be held in 2003 or 2004.

4.3.5 Publication of a History of Cabonne: There is a need for a book-length history of Cabonne. Such a study would help foster knowledge and appreciation of Cabonne's history in its entirety. The present situation is that while there is much information on Cabonne's history in its parts, there is little available on the full sweep of that history. It is problematic to engage in a consultative community process when the community lacks as basic a tool as a history of Cabonne.
Cabonne's own historians working collaboratively should undertake the writing of this history. To encourage a broader, Cabonne-wide, treatment, the book should be written on a chronological or thematic basis rather than by districts.

Given the depth of Cabonne's history, and the quality of its historians, such a project ought to be a successful candidate for a government or foundation grant to cover publication costs. The proposed Cabonne Heritage Advisory Committee could undertake management of this project.

2006/2007 will mark the centenary of the establishment of local rural government. The act was passed in 1906 and the first rural councils were established in early 1907. It is quite possible, even likely, that state funding will be available to commemorate the anniversary. A history of Cabonne would be a most appropriate commemorative activity. *Timeframe: Project to commence following implementation of the above two strategies (Heritage Advisory Committee and Heritage Conference)*

4.3.6 Monuments and Memorials Recording Project: This project involves locating, identifying and recording monuments and memorials in public places throughout Cabonne. The work would be carried out by local individuals and/or local groups using standardised recording sheets provided by Cabonne Council's Heritage Adviser.

Cabonne has many such memorials and monuments that ought to be recorded for heritage purposes in a comprehensive and consistent manner. Memorials and monuments can provide useful insights into the past. Their inscriptions are important public history texts documenting Cabonne's historical development.

The project will involve Cabonne residents in a simple hands-on way in discovering and evaluating their local history and heritage. The project could thus be used as a vehicle to promote community heritage awareness, with the activity perhaps linked to the state's annual heritage month. Developing this community awareness would be the main purpose of the project.

To gain the widest impact on the community, the project should not be undertaken by identified heritage stakeholders as they may be inclined to complete the project without meaningful reference to their local communities. That is, they will see it as a recording task rather than as a public relations opportunity. Instead, youth groups, service clubs or schools might be approached to take on the project at local level. The proposed Heritage Advisory Committee might though manage it. It is essential that the project be accompanied with an adequate publicity campaign.

The project need not be complicated or expensive. It could be run annually over several years with the annual focus on different types of public monuments and memorials, for example war memorials one year, foundation stones the next year, showground and park plaques the following year, and so on. It could easily be turned into an annual community heritage "treasure hunt" activity combining a fun event with heritage lessons. *Timeframe: Project could commence in 2003.*
RM

4.3.7 Other

Following the completion of a European (community-based) Cultural Heritage Study, Council should be encouraged to undertake a (community-based) Aboriginal Heritage Study, Natural Study and Survey of Cultural Landscapes.
SJ

5. Bibliography of Cabonne History

This is a bibliography of mainly secondary books and pamphlets dealing with the history of the Cabonne area compiled for use in writing the thematic histories. A few more general titles are also included. All titles listed are available to the public in the Orange Public Library and the National Library of Australia, or are held by Cabonne Council. Many items are private or non-commercial local publications. Reports commissioned by Cabonne are also included. Broader community histories are often to be found in the commemorative histories written for schools, churches and hospitals.

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QuickTime™ and a
Photo - JPEG decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

**Molong Courthouse (1862-63) and Police Station (1878),
designed by James Barnet.**

6. Maps

Exploration and Pastoralism 1815-1850

Mines, Towns and Railways 1851-1900

Consolidation and Local Self Government 1901-1950

A Big Country and Big Changes 1951-2002

The four black line maps illustrate aspects of Cabonne's historical development between 1815 and 2002. The maps are provided in fifty-year intervals, but with the first map covering 1815 - 1850.

Approximate locations only are provided for features such as mining areas and the lines of roads and boundaries. Only examples of some developments, such as main roads, pastoral properties and mines, are shown.

Symbols used:

τ Mines and quarries

Pastoral Properties in italics

XXXXX Boundary of the Limits of Location, 1829

- - - - (broken line) Common boundaries of Amaroo (later Molong), Boree and Canobolas Shires, 1907-1977.

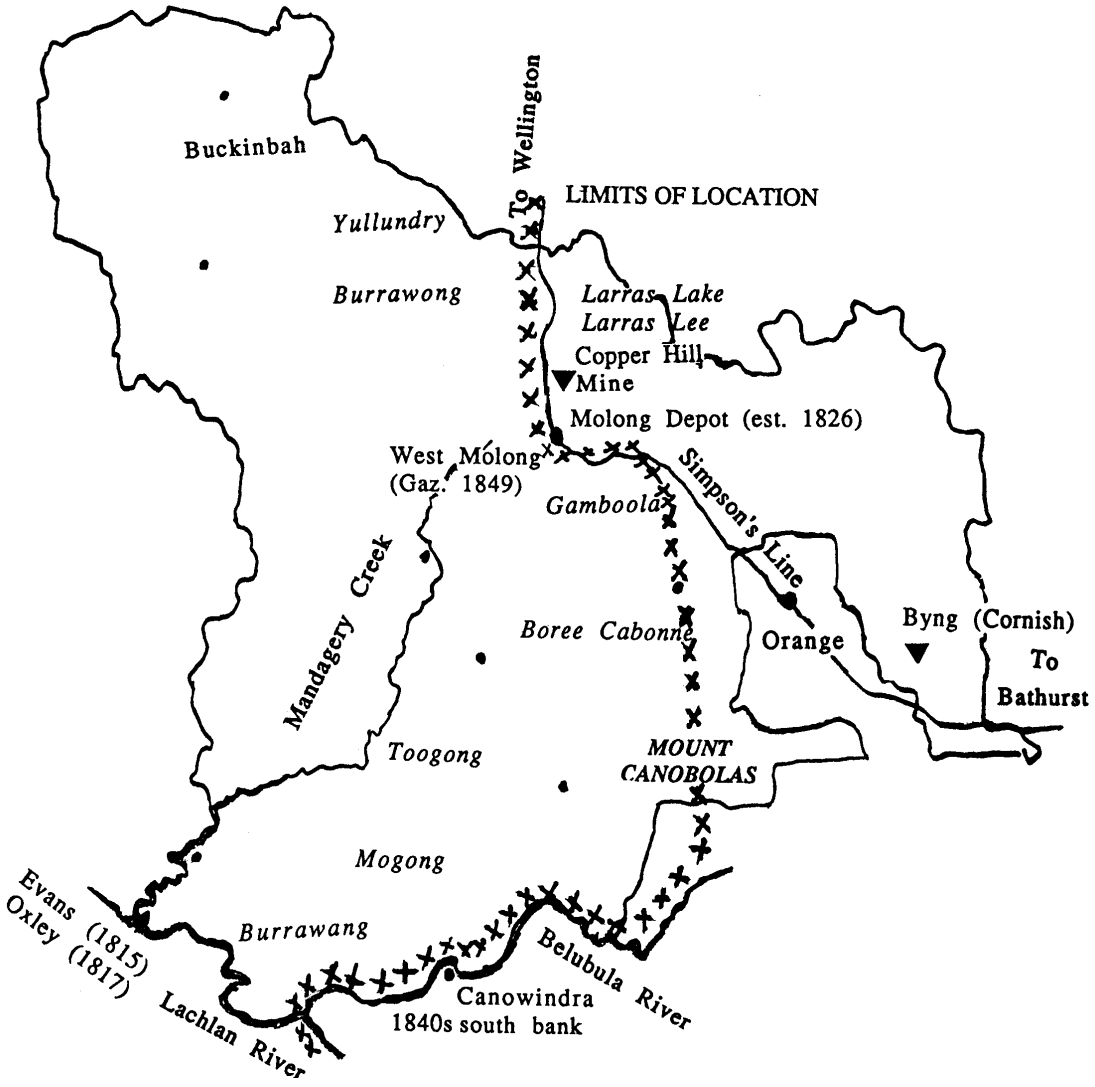
Other symbols, as well as abbreviations, are self-explanatory,

RM

CABONNE SHIRE

EXPLORATION AND PASTORALISM
1815-1850

Scale 1:250000
Locations and scales approximate only

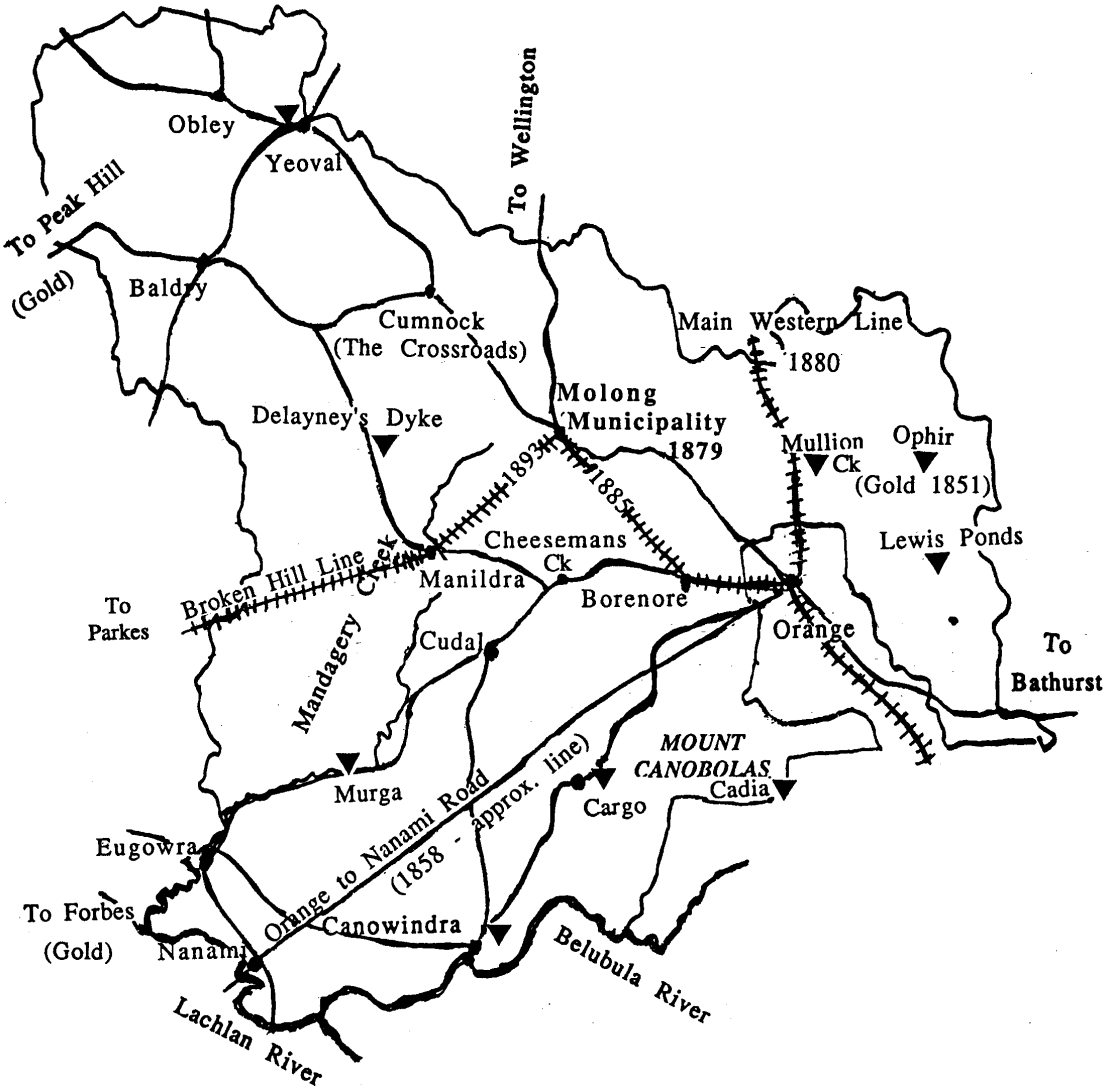


Runs and Stations. Approximate locations.
Spelling of names can vary.

CABONNE SHIRE

MINES, TOWNS AND RAILWAYS
1851-1900

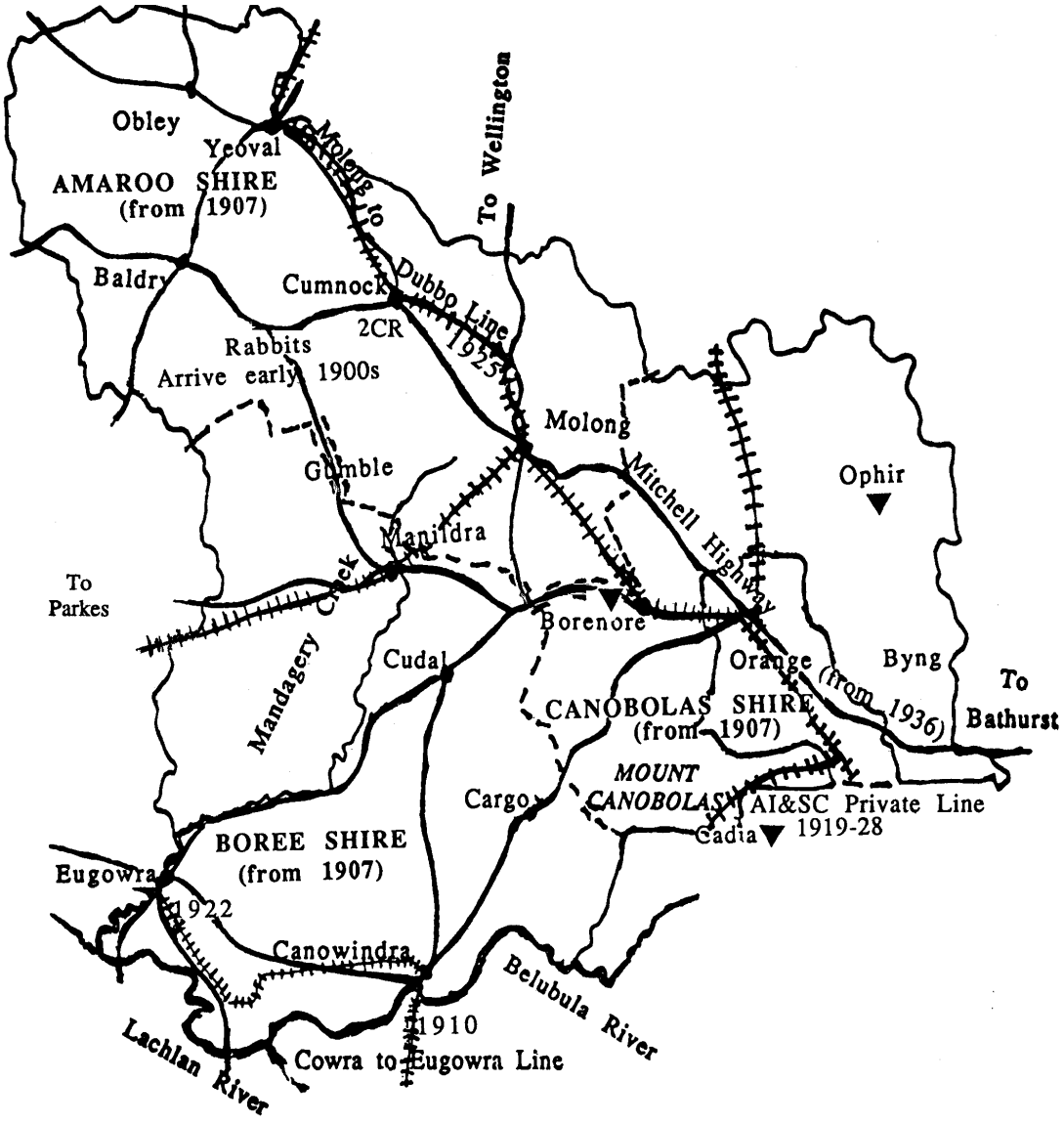
Scale 1:250000
Locations and scales approximate only



CABONNE SHIRE

CONSOLIDATION AND LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT
1901-1950

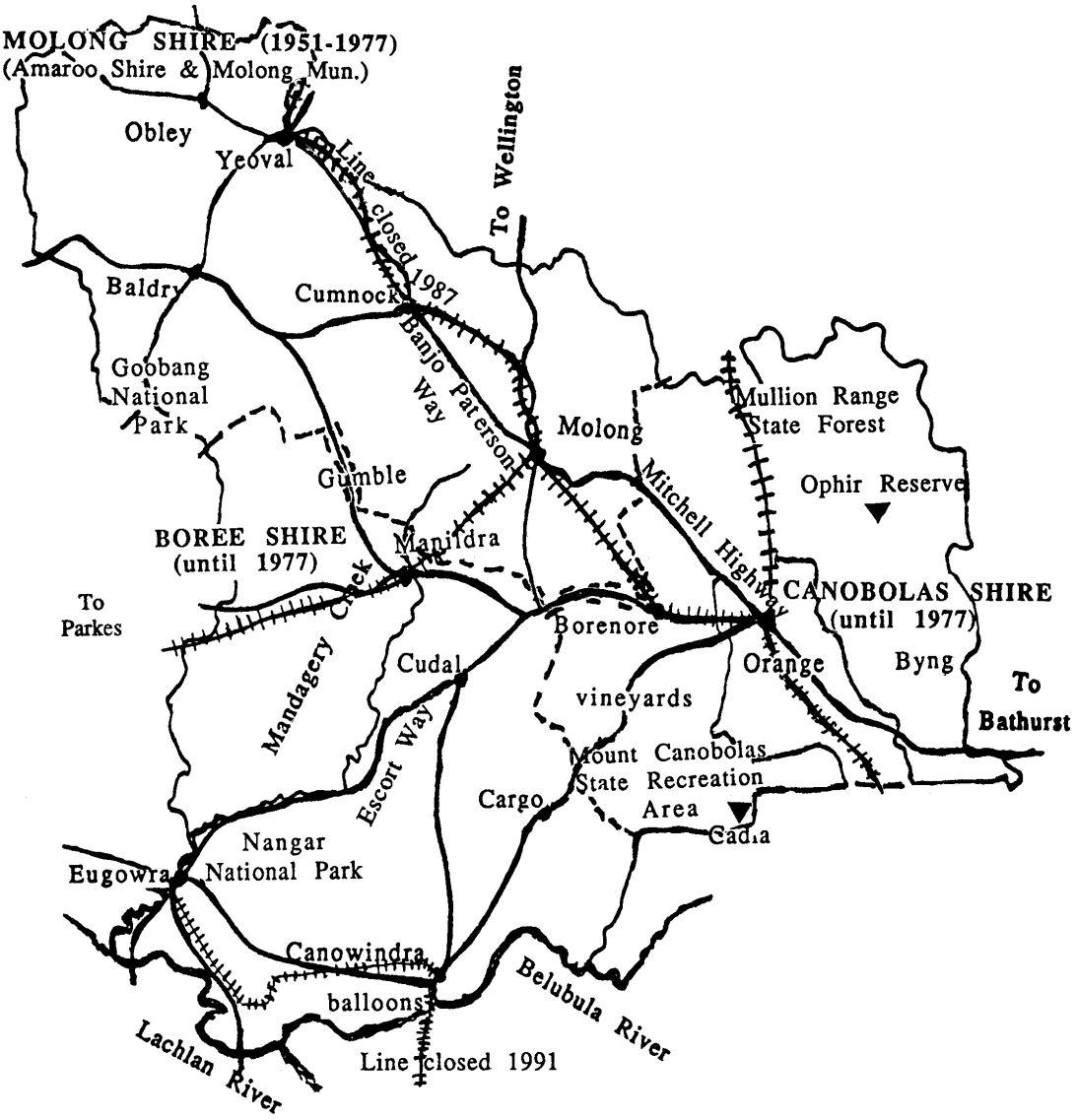
Scale 1:250000
Locations and scales approximate only



CABONNE SHIRE

A BIG COUNTRY AND BIG CHANGES
1951-2002

Scale 1:250000
Locations and scales approximate only



7. INDEX

Possible and *Potential Heritage Items* listed in Section 2 have not been indexed. However, these items may be indexed if they are referred to in the text of the thematic history. p=photograph.

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