

SELF-GUIDED TOUR

The Great South Road



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The self guided tour shows how road transport has improved. First there were the early tracks arising from land settlement, then **Mitchell's Great South Road**. Later the Main Roads Board constructed the Hume Highway as a two lane two-way road and in the present day we have a four lane divided road over the full length bypassing country towns. A tremendous improvement.



Above: Lockyersleigh Homestead
Cover: Black Bob's Creek Bridge

Roads and bridges noted in this guide are used for traffic. You should only view them from safe locations.

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RTA/pub01.039

GREAT SOUTH ROAD
MARULAN ALLIANCE



Roads and Traffic Authority
www.rta.nsw.gov.au



ROAD MAKING PIONEERS

LACHLAN MACQUARIE (1762-1824)

Governor of New South Wales (1810-1821). During his governorship, much exploration and road construction was undertaken.



WILLIAM ROBERTS (1756-1820)

William Roberts, ex convict, was awarded the contract to build the first section of the Great South Road from Parramatta Road (at present day Ashfield) to Liverpool. The road was opened on 22 February 1814. Between 1814 and 1821, Roberts constructed a number of roads with many bridges and made a remarkable contribution to Macquarie's public works.



HAMILTON HUME (1797-1873)

Explorer and pastoralist. He made a number of explorations to the Argyle territory culminating in the 1824 expedition with William Hovell to Port Phillip. The highway between Sydney and Melbourne was named after this intrepid explorer.

WILLIAM HOVELL (1786-1875)

This ship's captain turned explorer was the other half of the famous expedition to Port Phillip Bay (Melbourne). He is buried in the St Saviours cemetery located behind the Goulburn Correctional Centre.



SIR THOMAS LIVINGSTONE MITCHELL (1792-1855)

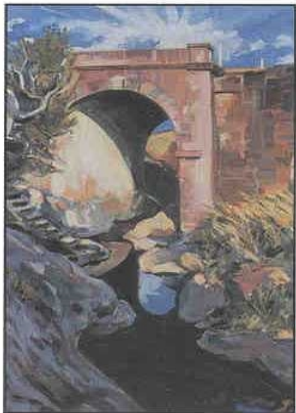
With the arrival of Major Thomas Mitchell in 1827, a detailed survey of the colonies began. Mitchell divided the colony into 19 counties using the transit stones in Parramatta Park as the base point. In 1833 Mitchell reported on the existing road system and recommended improving and extending it to the Hunter River, Goulburn and Bathurst. He surveyed the routes for the new highways: The Great North Road, the **Great South Road** (now Hume Highway) and the Great Western Road.



The Great South Road

A SELF GUIDED TOUR

Not long after the European settlement of Sydney Cove in 1788, exploration of the interior commenced. By 1805, the Cowpastures (Camden) area was settled and a road to Stonequarry (Picton) was contemplated. Until **Mitchell's Great South Road** was completed in 1843, a number of roads were in use between Mittagong and Goulburn as shown on the accompanying map.



The self guided tour starts at **Black Bob's Creek Bridge**. From Sydney follow the Hume Highway for 137 km until you see Mackey VC Rest Area. Turn off the Highway and take the track to the right of the rest area. You are on part of the Great South Road. Follow it until you come to **Black Bob's Creek Bridge**. The original bridge was designed by Lennox in 1834 as part of **Mitchell's Great South Road**. It was completed in 1836-37 and replaced in 1860. In 1896 a masonry arch replaced it.

MARULAN

Return to the highway and proceed to Marulan, entering the township past the RTA Heavy Vehicle Checking Station. State of the art Weigh in Motion technology allows many trucks to be weighed on the move with only some being diverted for stationary weighing. Follow the map of Marulan to discover the historic sites.

1. **Railway Precinct** Opened on 6/8/1868 when three special trains came from Sydney for the occasion.
2. **Police Station** Cells and House built c.1880. A weatherboard office was added in 1931/2.

3. **Marulan P.O.** Originally at Old Marulan and opened 1836. The present building was erected in 1884 and called Mooroooolen Post Office and replaced an office in the Marulan Railway Station. The name was changed to Marulan in 1878.



4. **Terminus Hotel** The oldest part of the building is c.1865 and has been added to and altered many times over the past century.
5. **All Saints Anglican Church** Built of Wingello sandstone, the foundation stone being laid by Mrs. Thomas (wife of the Bishop of Goulburn) on 21/3/1878. The architect was Rev. Canon Soares.
6. **St. Patrick's Catholic Church** Built c.1930 after the first St. Patrick's, built 1859 at Old Marulan, was gutted by fire. The foundation stones are from the site of the old Wingello Stockade.
7. **Baldock's Store** Built in 1870 by J. Cunningham as a store with a two storey residence that was never completed.
8. **Marulan Public School** The school was founded at Old Marulan in 1860. The stone Marulan School was erected in 1884 and is now used as a library.



9. **Royal Hotel** Built in late 1880s. There was a large timber wing running from the south wall to the school fence.
10. **Café** Built c.1900.
11. **"Miner's Cottage"** The garage and the front part of the house were erected in 1927 but the rear section existed in 1880. The middle section was known as the miners' cottages.
12. **Aunty May's Shop** (Marulan Property Services) Appears in an 1880 photo as a shop but has had many uses over the years.

13. **Butcher's Shop** Built c.1880 and once had an old bakehouse at the rear. The house was built in 1936.

14. **Wattle Glen** A simple Georgian-style house built by Jack Sieler in 1889.



15. **Coronation Store** Opened in 1902 in the year of the coronation of Edward VII. The old shed at the rear of this building is purported to be the old showground pavillion on the old Tallong Road.



16. **Morgan's Store** Shop front has been added this century but locals say that the old part was used as a repair place for horse-drawn vehicles. Later it was a garage before being converted to a general store.

17. **Boarding House**

18. **"Cora-Lynn"** 89 George St. Built by Jack Sieler with foundation stones from the old "White Horse Inn" at Wingello Stockade.

19. **St. Stephens Uniting Church** 91 George St. Opened on 2/10/1873. Thought to be the oldest building in Marulan.

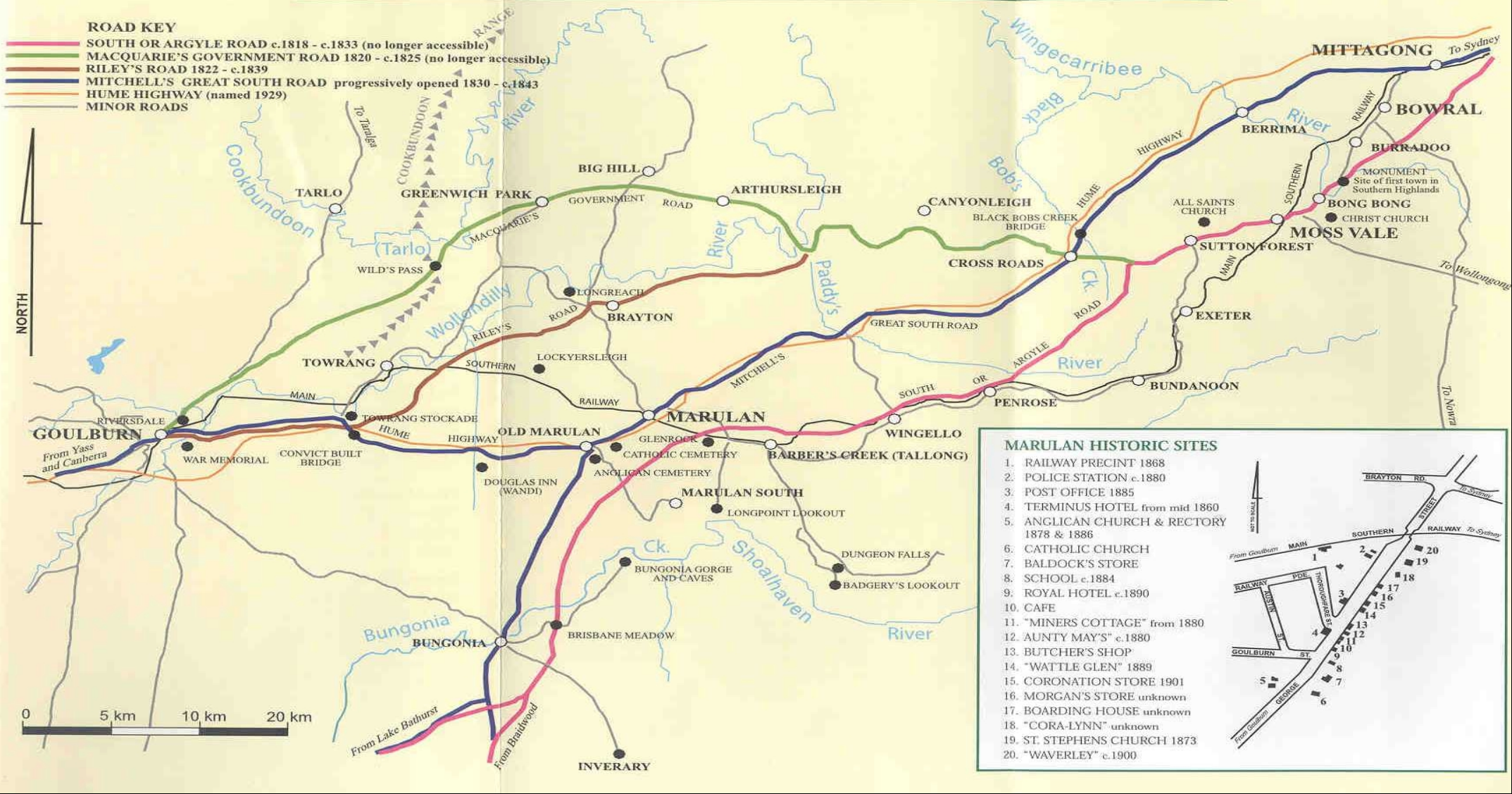


20. **"Waverley"** 97 George St. Built around 1900 and operated as a shop during the early years.

Plan Showing the evolution of THE GREAT SOUTH ROAD

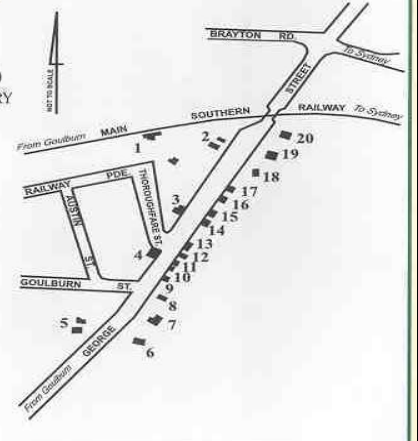
ROAD KEY

- SOUTH OR ARGYLE ROAD c.1818 - c.1833 (no longer accessible)
- MACQUARIE'S GOVERNMENT ROAD 1820 - c.1825 (no longer accessible)
- RILEY'S ROAD 1822 - c.1839
- MITCHELL'S GREAT SOUTH ROAD progressively opened 1830 - c.1843
- HUME HIGHWAY (named 1929)
- MINOR ROADS



MARULAN HISTORIC SITES

1. RAILWAY PRECINCT 1868
2. POLICE STATION c.1880
3. POST OFFICE 1885
4. TERMINUS HOTEL from mid 1860
5. ANGLICAN CHURCH & RECTORY 1878 & 1886
6. CATHOLIC CHURCH
7. BALDOCK'S STORE
8. SCHOOL c.1884
9. ROYAL HOTEL c.1890
10. CAFE
11. "MINERS COTTAGE" from 1880
12. AUNTY MAY'S" c.1880
13. BUTCHER'S SHOP
14. "WATTLE GLEN" 1889
15. CORONATION STORE 1901
16. MORGAN'S STORE unknown
17. BOARDING HOUSE unknown
18. "CORA-LYNN" unknown
19. ST. STEPHENS CHURCH 1873
20. "WAVERLEY" c.1900

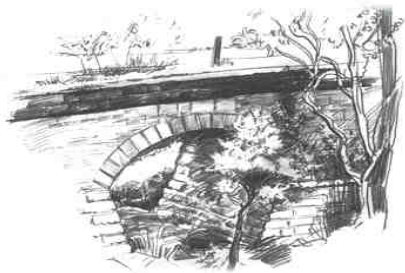


Leave Marulan and return to the highway. On the left, you will come to the **Marulan Catholic Church** in which some early headstone names are: Goodwin, Flanagan, Elsworth and Bryant. A beautiful stone church was erected on this site in 1859 but gutted by fire in the 1930s.

Next you come to **Old Marulan**, the original location of Marulan where the roads to Bungonia and Marulan South leave the Highway. Designed by Thomas Mitchell and proclaimed a village in 1835, the town gradually moved to be near the present railway station, built in 1868.

Marulan Anglican Cemetery on the corner has many interesting headstones including Shepherd, Hatter, Bogg, Jameson, Mottice, Ranken, Osborne, Bell, Sieler and Berrisford. There is also a vault for the Barber/Hume families which includes Hamilton Hume's father who died at the Barber's residence "Glenrock".

Take the road to Goulburn. At Narrambulla Creek, on the left, the house "Wandi" was built 1845 by J.W. Buchanan, as the **Douglas Inn**. It ceased operation in 1869 with the coming of the railway.



Turn left into the Derrick VC Rest Area. Here you can explore the bridge and culverts of the **Great South Road**. Read the information board in the parking area. The splendid bridge, built in 1839 over the Towrang Creek can be seen. It is thought to have been designed by David Lennox. Six other culverts can be found along a remaining portion of the old road running from the bridge towards Goulburn. Between the 1839 bridge and the present Hume Highway there is another bridge. Visitors can therefore see three distinct periods of the road at this point. You will visit the Stockade site on the other side of the highway on your return.

Continue to the **Goulburn Visitors Centre** located opposite Belmore Park and examine the Goulburn Map for the location of these sites.



Riversdale, a National Trust property was built about 1840 as a coaching inn and residence. The original south road (Macquarie's) crossed the Wollondilly River near here. The property was purchased in 1875 by Edward Twynam later to become Surveyor General of NSW and it remained in the family until acquired by the Trust in 1967.

Grafton Street Precinct. Grafton Street was the link between the old township established in the late 1820s and the new town marked out in 1833. There are plaques on most of the historic buildings.

St. Clair Cottage. Built by James Sinclair, c1843. This is now the home of the Goulburn & District Historical Society.

War Memorial. Rocky Hill. This was built in 1924 by public subscription. It stands nearly 20 metres (65 feet) tall.



Belmore Park. Originally marked on Hoddle's 1833 map of Goulburn as the Market Square. Lady Belmore planted an oak tree here in 1869 to commemorate the opening of the railway to Goulburn and the square, later park, was named after her.

Leave Goulburn, travelling north and turn left off the highway at the road to Towrang. Park in the parking area near the highway and explore the **Towrang Stockade** site by stepping over the stile on the fence nearby.

The stockade housed the convicts engaged in building **Mitchell's Great South Road** 1833-1843. Little remains of the Stockade itself but mounds of earth mark the location of the cells that housed the convicts at night. The powder magazine set in the bank of the river survives. Across the creek there is a cemetery with three headstones.

When you leave the stockade site proceed just past Marulan, turn right into the road to Tallong and Bundanoon and visit the towns and villages of the Southern Highlands. Look for the road on your right to **Long Point Lookout**. Looking towards Marulan South from this lookout, you can see Barber's Creek. You can also see Kingpin Mountain and the Shoalhaven Gorge.

At Tallong, turn right and visit **Badger's Lookout**. Splendid views of the Shoalhaven River Gorge can be seen from this lookout. After leaving the lookout, travel about 2 km back towards Tallong and park in the small parking area on your left and cross the road and walk about 400m to **Dungeon Falls**. Caves or dungeons are located under the falls and are believed to have been used by the convicts stationed at the Wingello Stockade during the building of the Great South Road.

Return to Tallong and travel to the village of Sutton Forest and note **All Saints Anglican Church**, built 1861 to replace a small timber chapel erected in 1829. Note also **St. Patrick's Catholic Church**, built in 1879 to replace an earlier timber one. Both churches have cemeteries dating from the 1850s.

When you leave Sutton Forest, travel on to Moss Vale. From here you have the option to proceed on to Mittagong and back onto the highway or visit historic **Berrima**. The road to Berrima turns off to the left in the main street of Moss Vale. If you want to go to Mittagong, pass through Moss Vale noting on your right, **Christ Church, Bong Bong**, built in 1845 on land given by Charles Throsby. A number of the Throsby family are buried in the cemetery, as is Joseph Wild who built the road to Goulburn across the Cookbundoon Range.

After crossing the Wingecarribee River, pull into the **Cecil Hoskins Reserve** and view the monument marking the site of the Bong Bong Military Station and village of **Bong Bong** that was established about 1821. It was the first town in the Southern Highlands. Nothing remains of the village.