

1976

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Recommended Citation

Fleming, A. P., (1976), Old Market Square - Historic Heart of Wollongong, Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 20p.
<https://ro.uow.edu.au/ihspubs/14>

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Description

A.P. Fleming (1976), Old Market Square - Historic Heart of Wollongong, Illawarra Historical Society, 1968, 20p. Based on a paper presented on 5 October 1967 and originally published in May 1968. Republished 1976.

Publisher

Illawarra Historical Society, Wollongong, 20p

OLD MARKET SQUARE

Historic Heart of Wollongong

by

A. P. FLEMING



Market Square, 1851, from the photograph by John Rae in the Illawarra Historical Society Museum.



Published with financial assistance of a New South Wales Government Cultural Grant through the Royal Australian Historical Society and the Isabel Lee, Elizabeth Hay and Alexander Fleming Memorial Bequests.

*Based on a paper "The Old Wollongong Market Place,"
read to the Illawarra Historical Society at Wollongong, Thurs-
day, October 5, 1967, the Author being a Vice-President.*

*A summary was published in the November Bulletin of
the Society. This edition of 400 copies by the Author.*

— May, 1968.



Market Square looking south-west about 1890.

National Library of Australia card number and ISBN 909164 01 0

WOLLONGONG
ILLAWARRA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
1976

"OLD MARKET SQUARE – HISTORIC HEART OF WOLLONGONG"

Introduction:

The word "market" from the Latin *Mercatus* appears in most European languages always referring to a place or method of contact between a buyer and seller. The accepted meaning is a place where buyers and sellers meet at frequent and fixed times to trade under certain rules.

The ideal market site was more or less rectangular in or near the centre of a town at the intersection of two principal thoroughfares.

When the New World was settled the custom of providing a market place was maintained, especially in the New England states of U.S.A. and Australia. And so with Wollongong and Kiama in the Illawarra the original town plans showed market places. In Wollongong "The Place" was set in its logical position, on a flat adjacent to the embryo city and near the gateway to the hinterland.

Early Town Planning:

Surveyor-General Oxley came to the Illawarra in December 1816 to mark out the first land grants. He also carried instructions to select a suitable township site. Ten years later he reported land had been reserved accordingly. Surveyor McBrien received instructions to survey 300 acres for C. T. Smith at Throsby's old station. The site is marked by the Illawarra Historical Society's plaque at the corner of Smith and Harbour Streets. Smith was to be informed that the right to land at the little bay (Brighton Beach) with a strip 100-ft. wide would be reserved for the public.

The Commandant, Lieut. Fitzgerald, 39th Regt., complained (1827) Smith would not permit the public to draw water from a pond which Smith asserted was on his property. Oxley replied a road had been reserved from the beach along Smith's eastern boundary for access to a public water supply. The pond, the lagoon behind St. Mary's Convent and until extension of the latter, was the eastern boundary of the Market Place. The lagoon now Lang Park was drained and filled during the depression years (1930's) as a relief project. A public pump was installed at the foot of Market Street by the Wollongong Borough Council in the 1860's, water being available at 2d (2c) per cask.

The Colonial Secretary writing to the Surveyor-General on October 5, 1830, said applications were being made for land at

Wollongong and a town plan to satisfy the requests was required as early as convenient. Surveyor Elliott was instructed to report on the best sites for church, gaol, courthouse, hospital, market, etc.

A plan dated October 30, 1834, endorsed by Surveyor-General T. L. Mitchell, shows a Market Place. This plan received approval and Draftsman H. L. White was assigned to lay-out the town in accordance therewith. White reported in December that he had marked out the streets. The new town comprised the area Crown to Smith, Keira to Harbour Streets.

Alexander Stewart, in his "Reminiscences," says: "In 1828 when I came to Wollongong, there was only one house . . . at the corner of Harbour and Smith Streets, about 50 yards to the north of the present Convent on the western side of Harbour . . . the residence of C. T. Smith . . . Harbour Street was then a bush track and not a very good one." The Crown settlement after the erection of permanent buildings lay to the eastern side of Harbour Street, roughly near the northern end of the Convent.

In 1830 George Brown, of Liverpool (founder of Brownsville), established an inn, The Ship, approximately opposite the present Illawarra Leagues Club in Lower Church Street. Before the pegging of the streets (1834) the road or track to the south bisected the future market place, south-westerly to Brown's inn, skirting Mount Drummond, Springhill, emerging in the vicinity of "Greenhill", near Figtree. The siting and eventual fencing of the place forced the use of Harbour and/or Market Streets as the southern gateway. (Various authorities, see Acknowledgment, infra).

Stewart also said "The Crown Gang" (convicts) put a three-rail fence around the square but it lay waste until required for the agricultural shows. Jervis at P. 104, R.A.H.S. Journal, Vol. XXVIII reports weekly markets (1839) and the opening of a subscription to erect a building for stock auctions.

Jervis, quoting from Hon. James Gormley's "Reminiscences" refers to different stocks (malefactors, for) being set up in the square. This "Merrie England" custom featured in other parts of N.S.W. but the present Author doubts their use in Wollongong. Gormley, writing at 80 years of age, would have been an infant when he allegedly saw them.

Agricultural Shows:

The first show in 1843 was a private affair by the three Osborne brothers, Henry, John and Alick, when they exhibited cattle recently imported with local fruit and vegetables. Their enterprise resulted in the formation, one year later, of the Illawarra Agricultural and Horticultural Society, with its Committee representing all sections of the district from Bulli to Gerringong.

The Society's inaugural show took place on January 30, 1845. The large room of Mr. Mackie's inn (name, location unknown) became the pavilion for the fruit, vegetables and flowers display. One exhibit created great interest "an extraordinary sample of Egyptian wheat, sown by a gentleman from Berrima, the seed having laid 2,000 years in mummy cases." (Cousins — Illawarra Mercury, 24/8/1945).

Near the hotel pens and stalls catered for cattle, horses and pigs. Main prize winners were Henry Osborne, Black, Wood (cattle), Michael Hyam of Jamberoo (horses), Alick Osborne (pigs).

The Sydney Morning Herald's reporter complained (4/2/1845) "In one important branch there were not any specimens offered and therefore no competition; we mean hops which can be grown in the district, superior to the best English. No doubt the gentlemen on the Committee for the ensuing year will see the necessity for making this a prize article." Innkeeper Mackie established a brewery in 1839 and the Sydney Gazette recognised its importance by noting "Wollongong was improving very fast." (9/2/1839).

However the 1862 show for reason unknown transferred to the rear of the School of Arts in Smith Street, but returned to the square for the years 1864-71. The Show Society wound up in the latter year due to lack of public support (Mercury, 29/9/1871). Rival societies were at Brownsville (Dapto) and Kiama. The Wollongong Agricultural Association formed 1882, held its first show the following year on the Town Common, now the site of the new Coal Loader.

It was at Brownsville the ploughing matches were held as an adjunct to the early shows. Although said to have been held in the square apart from the area being too small there is no record of such events in the "town."

The Market:

The stock auctions of the 1830/40's do not seem to have been continuous as the Mercury, 23/6/1861, reported the formation of a Sub-Committee of the Wollongong Borough Council to investigate the establishment of a market. In April, 1865, E. N. King, licensee of the Queen's Hotel, offered the large room, yards, stables and paddocks free each Tuesday and Thursday for a public market. R. T. Hayles, licensee (1866) of the same hotel erected sale yards and John Collie, Auctioneer, conducted a sale and proposed to do so monthly. It is extremely doubtful if the market place ever became a true market in the terms previously quoted.

Other Functions:

If the square did not fulfill its original intention, it became a commercial and social centre.

A bazaar in aid of the Congregational Church was held in a specially erected booth. An advertisement included "As this is the first exhibition of the kind ever made in the district it is earnestly hoped the effort to please will be rewarded by the number and liberality of the purchasers. Admission 1/- (10c), Cheer 6d (5c)." (Mercury, 1/1/1857).

In 1858 another bazaar to furnish the Presbytery of St. Francis Xavier's Church raised £110 (\$220).

Tenders for the erection of hustings for the nomination of parliamentary candidates were called 1858. They were only temporary as the Returning Officer, C. T. Smith, advertised tenders must include the cost of removal (Mercury 11/11/1869). A protest was received from an elector that the polling booth under the hustings was too dark to follow proceedings.

A press notice advised the removal of the Police Office "for several years past" to new quarters in the vicinity of the gaol (Mercury 1/11/1867).

The Primitive Methodists used the square for a Camp Meeting on Sunday, February 2, 1870.

In April, 1880 the populace were entertained by a character billed as *The Australian Blondin*, who performed 30 feet above the ground carrying a boy. The original Blondin's exploit of crossing Niagara Falls on a tight rope received slightly more publicity.

Commercial and Professional:

From typical advertisements, the use of the square as a commercial and professional centre is shown:

1856: John Garrett (Senior), Painter; John Derepas "Seaview" Boarding House (next to future Queen's Hotel); Dr. J. P. Lambert, A.M.P. Society Medical Referee (later Mercury Office).

1861: The legal profession found the location desirable as Messrs. Dick Brothers, Percy Owen and Henry Jones were in practice; S. Steele, Auctioneer and General Agent.

1863: Neil M'Ara, Builder, Cabinet Maker, Undertaker (next to Mercury).

1871: B. Fawcett, Auctioneer and Estate Agent.

1878: James McCleery, Blacksmith (opposite Post Office).

1880: D. McRae's "Vulcan" Forge, opposite the Post Office. Probably McCleery's blacksmith shop or an adjunct. In pre-motor days the smithy served as the local service station.

A writer (Mercury 28/3/1871) under "Illawarra Past and Present" comments "there is a splendid hotel (Queen's), newspaper office (Mercury), telegraph office, all nearly adjoining. Poor

old Mackie built some of these houses. Sir Richard Bourke said to him his houses were a credit to the town. He had a brewery."

The hotels, post office and St. Mary's Convent School are later discussed.

Greville's Official Post Office Directory of 1872 listed as residents of Market Square:

Beatley (Beattie?)	Labourer
Gordon, Henry	Teacher
Maekel (Mackel?), Philip	Post and Telegraph Master
Murphy, James	Labourer
Owen, Percy	Solicitor

The list is far from complete. As today, the southern (Illawarra Historical Society Museum) side is "Market Street" and a fair number of residents were shown as such. Street numbers not being used in the Directory it is impossible to determine exactly who lived where.

Hotels:

The licensed victualler was well represented from the foundation of the square. The Traveller's Home, Wollongong, Royal Marine, at one time or another from 1835/1855 were located at or about the northern end of the Convent, probably the same premises with different signs. The Sydney Morning Herald of November 27, 1844, advertised the Wollongong for sale: "The House contains four sitting rooms, a bar, tap-room, ten bed rooms, kitchen, pantry, two stores, stabling sufficient for ten horses, coach house, out houses, garden, paddock, with other conveniences too numerous to particularize."

The Governor Bourke, near the present Queen's Hall Flats and the Freemason's Hall (western side) both flourished to the early sixties. The latest established circa 1862 was the Queen's (Family, Arms, Head) but by 1890 all licenses had lapsed. A general practice was to appeal to the upright Victorian *paterfamilias* by describing hotels as "family." The Wollongong, Governor Bourke, Royal Marine and Queen's all carried this suffix in their advertising.

In the days before public halls the hotels usually provided a "Long Room" for meetings, common entertainment, banqueting, etc. A soiree for the induction of the new Presbyterian minister, Rev. W. Mitchell, and a bazaar for the Methodist Church at Bulli both used the Long Room of the Queen's in the 1860's. Although the Queen's does not appear to have been licensed until 1862 the School of Arts was inaugurated (1859) in the "intended" hotel.

There is no record of the Freemason's Hall being used by the Craft, but Lodge Unanimity and Concord No. 620, E.C., founded at Brownsville in 1845 met briefly in the Queen's (1865).

The Author has in preparation a record of the hotels and inns of Illawarra.

Leasing the Square:

In 1863 John Beattie tendered for the lease of the square. It was accepted by the Borough Council conditional on the Agricultural Society being permitted to erect a building for the Annual Shows. Beattie warned "any person(s) found on part of the Market Square excepting the pathway leading from wicket to wicket will be dealt with as the law directs." (Mercury 15/4/1864). W. S. Makin became the lessee in 1865 but Beattie was again successful in 1879 at an annual rental of £2/10/- (\$5).

James Rixon contracted to form a pathway 12 feet wide from the south-west to the north-east corner at a price of £9/10/- (\$19), 1866. This path followed the original thoroughfare from the marking out in 1834 and it remains today.

The Post and Telegraph Offices:

As the administrative centre the postal facilities were adjacent to the Government Reserve, but considerable research is required to fix definitely the sites of the early offices.

Cousins in his "Garden of N.S.W." at P.190, says the Post Office was removed to near Palmer's store. Stewart "Reminiscences" (Mercury 1898) located Palmer's store "where Beattie's stables and houses are." Today the site is occupied by No. 6, Market Square Flats Pty. Ltd.

How long the Post Office remained in the square is not known, but on Monday, December 29, 1862, it was removed to the Royal (now Oxford) Hotel in Crown Street. This removal was regarded as temporary according to a letter from the Under Secretary of the Treasury dated September 10, 1864, to Mr. John Biggar, a prominent businessman, who had protested against its return to the Square. The letter, in part, reads:

"I am directed by the Hon. the Treasurer to inform you, that upwards of two years ago, Mr. Haworth conveyed to the Government for the nominal sum of £5 (\$10), an allotment of land in Market Square — valued at £500 (\$1,000) — as a site for a Post Office and a Telegraph Office.

"After considerable delay a contract was taken for the building of one of the offices only — the Telegraph . . . the Secretary for the Public Works directed that, until the portion of the building assigned to Telegraphs should be completed, a house on the adjoining allotment, the property of Mr. Haworth, should be rented for a temporary Telegraph office.

"A uniform plan has hitherto been observed in the construction of Post and Telegraph offices . . . As the duties of the two departments, although distinct, are analogous, it is . . . a public convenience that *one* building should afford accommodation for the two offices . . . On this principle . . . the Treasurer decided upon removing the present temporary Post Office from the premises

in Crown Street (said to be the portion of a public house) to the private house . . . (Haworth's) adjoining the Telegraph Office.

"The two temporary offices (Post and Telegraph) will then stand side by side on the allotment next to that given by Mr. Haworth for the permanent buildings."

Why the removal to Crown Street so soon after the establishment of the Telegraph Office in August, 1862, is not clear, but the return to the square is readily understood.

Which of the two buildings became the location of the Post and Telegraph Offices is yet to be determined but the building occupied by the Illawarra Historical Society Museum housed both offices on their transfer to the new location (1892) next to the present Public Library. The date of the museum building is another mystery due to gaps in the official and public records.

"Bangalow" writing of the period 1865-70 said "A four horse mail coach left the Post Office in Market Street near the Queen's Hotel every night at eight, the driver as a rule playing the horn as he passed up Crown Street, Bulli Road, Bulli Pass to Appin to Campbelltown. Between Appin and Bulli the inwards coach passed, arriving with the Sydney Mail at midnight." (Mercury, 6/11/1908).

The Illawarra Mercury:

The Illawarra Mercury and Southern Coasts Districts Advertiser was established by Thomas Garrett on October 8, 1855. at the north-east corner of Crown and Corrimal Streets.

The issue of March 16, 1857, advised its removal to Market Square to "the premises lately occupied by Dr. Lambert." The site is now that of "Nelgowrie" Flats which were built in 1935/36. "Old Pioneer" said the paper returned to Crown Street in 1876 to Lang's Buildings at the corner of Kembla Street. The history of the square site is obscure between 1876-1935, but in the 1920/30's the old building housed a small shop.

March 29, 1859, saw the election of the first Borough Council of Wollongong, with John Garrett, father of Thomas, foundation Mayor. The inaugural meeting of the Council on April 1st at the Mercury Office appointed John Curr Town Clerk at an annual salary of £30 (\$60). The Mercury Office served as Council Chambers for a number of years.

John (1859) and Thomas (1864) both represented Shoalhaven in the Legislative Assembly, Thomas serving as Minister for Lands for two periods. Continuing the newspaper/parliamentary tradition an apprentice of Thomas, William McCourt, founder of The Moss Vale Scrutineer (1874), represented Bowral (1901) with two future Mercury owners, Archibald Campbell (1891) and Edward Allen (1904) as Members for Illawarra. ("Members of

The Legislative Assembly of N.S.W., 1856-1901." Martin and Wardle).

Thomas Garrett's son Thomas W. achieved sporting immortality as a member of the victorious Australian eleven which defeated England at Melbourne in the first ever cricket test, March 15-17, 1877. Born in Wollongong, T.W. was 18 years of age at the test. He toured England in 1878, 1882, 1886 and captained N.S.W. 1897-8. His first-class bowling average was 447 wickets at 18 runs. He became the Public Trustee of N.S.W. 1914/24, died June 6, 1943 (Australian Encyclopaedia).



St. Mary's Convent and Secondary Girls' School:

The convent and school on the beach side of Harbour Street take in the complete block and comprise the eastern boundary of the square.

The site of at least three of the former hotels, Wollongong, Travellers' Home and Royal Marine, the school has been conducted by the Institute of The Sisters of The Good Samaritan of St. Benedict since 1873. Organized in 1857 as the Sisters of The Good Shepherd, they are the oldest native Australian foundation, the new name being to avoid confusion with an overseas Order.

Miss B. Randall's Bellevue House School for Young Ladies was in or near the square. The Mercury, 3/3/1858, advised the removal of her school to the former Russell's hotel (Royal Marine) as Denison House Academy. No doubt the new designation was

paying a compliment to the Governor, Sir William Denison. There is no record of the closure of Miss Randall's School.

When St. Mary's opened it was served by a small band of approximately four Sisters. Now there are 24 with lay teachers and an enrolment of 650 girls. The Sisters have founded Primary Schools at West Wollongong (Little Flower), Gwynneville (St. Brigid) and Fairy Meadow (St. John Vianney).

The curriculum was extensive as in 1876 the pupils were examined in reading, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, geography; English, French and Roman history. The arts were not neglected with music, painting and plain needle work.

The school will celebrate its centenary in a few years and already the Sisters have a definitive history in preparation.

Improvements:

Contemporary newspapers give an idea of improvements in the eighties after the transfer of the agricultural shows.

"Improvements effected in the Market Square are beginning to make it look something like civilization. A belt of young trees and shrubs is now planted all round within the enclosure . . . The pathway through . . . has also been trimmed up, so as to render it sightly and serviceable. Turnstiles placed at each entrance prevent cattle getting in . . . a painted notice at either gate warns persons against doing any injury to the trees and shrubs . . . To give a proper finish a row of suitable trees should be planted on each side of the walk through.

"The trees were from the Sydney Botanical Gardens." (Kiama Independent, 2/8/1881).

"The Market Square has been planted with trees, seats being arranged here and there for the accommodation of the public." (Town and Country Journal 23/5/1885).

(Since writing the above, the arras rail fence was removed by the City Council and the whole square kerbed—January, 1968. The removal of the fence gives an impression of spaciousness and is a decided improvement).

Acquisition by Wollongong Borough Council:

As noted, the character of the square changed. Markets, shows, newspaper and hotels disappeared — the Borough Council met in Crown Street. Railway communication with Sydney in 1888 made the steamer passenger service redundant and finally the shifting of the Post Office to Lower Crown Street meant the end of the square as a commercial centre.

The Government Gazette of October 27, 1891, notified the appointment of the Borough Council as Trustee of an area 1a. 2r. 17½p. dedicated for public recreation in Parish of Wollon-

gong, County Camden, with dimensions:

Harbour Street	(East) 406' 9"
Northern Side	399' 1"
Western Side	401' 4"
Southern Side	(Museum) 398' 5"

The same year the Lands Department granted £50 (\$100) for improvements provided they were completed within six months. Other small sums were received from Government on similar terms in succeeding years. The Council Pay Sheet for 1899 showed labour for trimming the footpaths at 7/- (70c) per day.

The Bandstand:

The Wollongong Town (now City) Band gave regular recitals in the square and to maintain this amenity Council let a contract for the provision of a bandstand.

Incorporated was a tablet commemorating the "discovery" of Illawarra in 1796 by George Bass and Matthew Flinders.

The contractors were D. McPhee and T. Howland at £62/10/- (\$125) to a design by Robert Boyd a Sydney architect. Construction time was four weeks with a penalty of £1 (\$2) for every week thereafter. The price included the tablet with 100 letters and they were allowed an extra 6d (5c) for each additional letter. Gas was laid on in 1899.

Old residents remember the band recitals on summer evenings and Sunday afternoons up to just before World War II.

The bandstand was demolished about 1959 but at the instigation of the Illawarra Historical Society the memorial tablet was placed on a block on the western side of the pathway.

Bass and Flinders Memorial Tablet.



Proposed Name Changes:

In 1908 Alderman Bodimeade asked the Council to give serious consideration to a change in name from Market Square to Wollongong Park. He also suggested the installation of tables and seats under the trees as Stuart Park was too far away for the convenience of tourists.

The suggestion was not accepted but five years later Council resolved that the square be designated Campbell Park to perpetuate the memory of Archibald Campbell, born Alvy, Scotland, 1834, died Wollongong, December 14, 1903. A leading personality as proprietor of The Mercury, he served the town as Alderman, President of The Hospital Board and M.L.A. A newspaper commented wryly some months later "since the making of gardens in the Market Square (now Campbell Park) 600 pansy plants have been stolen." (Mercury, 7/11/1913).

As previously, Campbell Park did not find favour and so was the case in 1927 when the square received brief mention as South Wollongong Park.

To the neighbouring residents and citizens generally it has always been Market Square and as such it is recognised by the P.M.G. The City Council has given its imprimatur by the erection of a sign in the garden reading Market Square Park—a name which is destined to remain.

World War I Trophies:

At the close of the war almost every city, town and village in Australia received a captured enemy gun(s) for displaying in a public setting. Each community jealous of its importance strove to acquire trophies as imposing as possible and the practice seems to have had its adherents in Wollongong. The town's allocation was a howitzer and trench mortar but at the time there is an inference that they were "inferior" weapons. Mounted in the square they were unveiled by Colonel Blacklow, D.S.O., on Saturday, November 5, 1921. The fate of the trench mortar is unknown but the howitzer was removed in the late 1950's by the City Council.

150th Anniversary of Wollongong:

On December 2, 1816, Surveyor-General Oxley met those gentlemen who had been promised land grants in the Illawarra to satisfy their claims. This important meeting is considered by the Illawarra Historical Society to be the genesis of local settlement. One hundred and fifty years later, December 2, 1966, a red cedar was planted in a small enclosure to the east of the pathway at the south-west corner of the square. A small plaque reads:

"This Red Cedar Tree (*Toona Australis*) was planted by His Worship The Mayor, Ald. A. F. Bevan, to Commemorate the Sesqui Centenary of the First Land Grant in the District on the Second of December, 1816."

A list of the Aldermen and the Town Clerk are appended.

Illawarra Historical Society Museum:

Immediately after the tree planting the Minister for Lands, Hon. T. L. Lewis, M.L.A. for Wollondilly, opened the historical museum. At the corner of Market Street and Queen's Parade, the museum occupies a site which was sometime that of the post office until 1892 (supra). On the transfer of the postal facilities it became the offices of the short-lived Wollongong Harbour Trust, 1889-95. Until acquisition in trust by the City Council as an historical museum, it housed various State Government departments, the last being the Department of Labour and Industry.

The Historical Society, founded 1945, as one of its objects had been collecting material for a museum that would illustrate in a practical and attractive manner the life and work of the district's pioneers.

Now open daily, including Sundays, from 2-5 p.m. at a nominal charge, the museum is rapidly taking its place as an example of living history.

Conclusion:

The former Market Place is now a quiet residential backwater surrounding a pleasant park — the only commercial activity being the renting of apartments and the gentle endeavours of St. Mary's School and the Historical Society Museum. Once an important administrative, business and social centre the original buildings have nearly all been demolished or disguised, but the present square retains a charm as the historic heart of Old Wollongong.

Queen's Hall Flats (Formerly Queen's Hotel) and Illawarra Historical Society Museum (formerly Wollongong Post Office).



APPENDIX

Buildings Around the Square, May, 1968:

<i>Side</i>	<i>Street Numbers</i>	<i>Building</i>	<i>Approx. Age</i>
North	2	FLATS — Single Storey	2 years
	4	FLATS — 2 Storey "Marlborough Court"	30 years
	6	FLATS — 4 Storey "Market Square Pty. Ltd."	8 years
	8	GUEST HOUSE — 2 Storey "Illawarra Guest House"	110 years (Oldest)
	8A	HOUSE — 1 Storey	30 years
West	10	FLATS — 2 Storey "Boshy"	10 years
	12	FLATS — 2 Storey "Dromore"	10 years
	14	FLATS — 2 Storey "The Haven"	2 years
	16	HOUSE — 1 Storey	40 years
	18	HOUSE — 1 Storey	30 years
	20	FLATS — 2 Storey "Nelgowrie"	32 years
	South (Market St.)	11	HISTORICAL MUSEUM 2-Storey
	9	HOUSE — 1 Storey	50 years
	7	FLATS — 2 Storey "Queen's Hall"	110 years (Oldest Part)
	5	YOUTH CLUB — 1 Storey	60 years
	3 } 1 }	VACANT—PLAYGROUND	— —
East	—	ST. MARY'S CONVENT AND SCHOOL — 2 Storey Harbour Street.	Various 90 years (Oldest Part)

References:

In addition to those specifically mentioned in the text the following have been consulted:

(1) NEWSPAPERS:-

- "The Illawarra Express."
- "The Wollongong Argus."
- "The South Coast Times."

(2) BOOKS:-

- F. McCaffrey — "The History of Illawarra and Its Pioneers" (1923).
- C. W. Gardiner-Garden — "The Port of Wollongong." 2nd Edition (1959).
- B. T. Dowd — "The First Five Land Grantees and their Grants in the Illawarra" (1961).
- W. G. McDonald — "Earliest Illawarra by It's Explorers and Pioneers" (1966).

The last three are Illawarra Historical Society publications.

Acknowledgment:

My thanks to the very many people who assisted, particularly: Sister M. Assumpta, A. E. Blackwood, M. H. Carlson, Mrs. H. M. Fitzpatrick, A. J. Gray, F.R.A.H.S., Mrs. K. B. Maple-Brown, Mrs. R. Morris, Rev. Fr. P. Moore, Mrs. S. Pincombe, D. Pitman, Mrs. W. P. Spargo, Mrs. T. Whillans; Mrs. E. J. Mackreth, Miss M. E. B. McDonald and N. Robinson of the Illawarra Historical Society. Mr. Robinson gave freely of his time in preparing slides and photographs for the original talk and the photographs in this book are his work.

Since publication of the first edition of this booklet a number of historic old pictures have come to light and, in this edition, opportunity has been taken to reproduce some of them.

ALSO BY THE AUTHOR:

- 1966—"THE ILLAWARRA TOLL BARS" (Kiama and Russell Vale)
- 1967—"THE PIONEER KEROSENE WORKS AT AMERICAN CREEK (Mt. Kembla)"
- 1967—"THE ALBERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, WOLLONGONG, 1864-1908"
- 1968—"OLD MARKET SQUARE — HISTORIC HEART OF WOLLONGONG."—(Illustrated)
- 1968—"PIONEER PARK" (The Old Church of England Cemetery, Wollongong)
- 1968—"THE INTERNATIONAL ABORIGINAL CRICKETERS v. ILLAWARRA (1867)"
- 1969—"BRIGHTON BEACH, WOLLONGONG"—(Illustrated)
- 1970—"THE ILLAWARRA DISTRICT COUNCIL OF 1843-1858"
- 1971—"THE WOLLONGONG REST PARK AT GLOBE LANE AND BURELLI STREET WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE MEMORIALS THEREIN"—(Illustrated)
- 1972—"WHITE TOWERS — THE ILLAWARRA LIGHTHOUSES"—(Illustrated)
- 1975—"THE WOLLONGONG PILOT SERVICE 1840-1867"

Other booklets and price lists are available from the Illawarra Historical Society Museum, 11 Market Street, Wollongong, or Box 1030, P.O., Wollongong, 2500.

