

the many holdings of the de Salis family extending from New South Wales through to Queensland. Under de Salis the Cuppacumbalong station became known throughout New South Wales for an especially fine breed of wool and for its draught horses.

In 1862 de Salis was able to convert the land holdings of Cuppacumbalong to freehold under the 1861 Crown Land Acts. He converted six portions of the station, amounting to a total of 1,543 acres. Two years later he purchased a further two acres of what had originally been Wright's dairy. At this time, 1864, Leopold de Salis commenced his political career as a member for Queanbeyan in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly and his son George took on most of the responsibility for the station. The de Salis family had now established themselves at Cuppacumbalong. George de Salis married Mary Smith, the daughter of the Reverend Pierce Galliard Smith, rector of Saint John's, Canberra, in 1878 and made a home at Cuppacumbalong for his family which grew to seven children. In the same year Charlotte de Salis died. In 1882 Nina de Salis, daughter of Leopold and Charlotte, married William Farrer and they established Lambrigg station on part of the Cuppacumbalong holding. The Lambrigg land was given to Nina and William Farrer but the title remained in Nina's name. This was a fortunate decision for the de Salis family who were soon to suffer financial problems.

In the meantime the de Salis family finances were strong and Cuppacumbalong became a prominent sheep station in the district mainly run by George de Salis. From 1886-88, a new homestead for the large family was built next to the old Wright home. Both sites were within the Tharwa Village Reserve which was proclaimed a township in 1862⁸. Next to the new homestead were yards, an orchard, a cultivated paddock and several outbuildings which were constructed during the mid to late nineteenth century. However, the last decade of the century was marked by a severe economic depression in Australia which saw a fall in the cost of exported wool. This was exacerbated with an extended drought and a rabbit plague. Like many rural property owners the de Salis finances suffered considerably and on 12 September 1890 the control of Cuppacumbalong was transferred to the Union Bank of Australia.

In 1894 Leopold de Salis was declared bankrupt. The extended de Salis family were forced to leave Cuppacumbalong and move to Lambrigg. Because Lambrigg was in Nina's name, and was not part of the mortgaged estates held by Leopold, it was retained. The Union Bank, however, became mortgagee in possession of Cuppacumbalong Station. Leopold de Salis was severely affected by his losses and died four years later, in 1898, at Lambrigg. He was buried in the family cemetery at Cuppacumbalong. During the same year the second Cuppacumbalong homestead, built by the de Salis', was flooded. As a result it became structurally unsound and was later demolished.

The next owner of Cuppacumbalong was a joint partnership between Colonel Selwyn Campbell and Mr George Circuit. They purchased the property from the Union Bank in 1898 and held it for 12 years. They sold the property in 1910 to A.G McKeahnie, together with 14,000 sheep and 200 cattle. McKeahnie then sold to N. A. Thompson in 1921. Thompson built the present homestead in 1923, but this time on higher ground to avoid the floods. As well as building the house, Thompson began the design of the present gardens. In 1924 Thompson sold the property to F.N. Snow and moved to Sydney to take over as chairman of the family company following his father's death⁹.

Around the early 1930s, the Snow's added the Billiard room to the south east side of the house, and the gardens in front of the house underwent further design. During the Snow's tenure at Cuppacumbalong, the late King George and Queen Elizabeth (now the Queen Mother) visited the Homestead. Later, Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Phillip visited the Homestead for an informal Sunday afternoon tea and the bathroom at the centre rear of the house was renovated for the

⁸ Gillespie, 1991, p.128

⁹ Information provided by Mr & Mrs Ackhurst, lessees of Cuppacumbalong, 1998

occasion. Mr Snow was known to Prince Phillip as he played in polo matches with him¹⁰.

Snow was the last private owner of Cuppacumbalong. The property was compulsorily resumed by the Commonwealth Government in 1970 and for a period was uninhabited. In 1975 the homestead and surrounding gardens and grounds were put out to tender. The homestead was leased and established as the Cuppacumbalong Arts & Craft Centre in December 1975. Today the homestead and its grounds are run as a tourist attraction, arts and craft centre and a restaurant.

4. RELEVANT PRINCIPAL NATIONAL HISTORIC THEMES:

3. Developing local, regional and national economies

3.4 Developing Primary Production

Soon after the establishment of the first European settlement at Sydney, sheep grazing became the dominant economic activity of the new colony. Following quickly after the first exploratory expeditions, the first sheep and cattle came to the Limestone Plains with stockmen possibly in 1823. Land holdings were eagerly sought in this new area that promised excellent sheep and cattle grazing. By 1831 wool exports from the colony had passed 2.5 million lb and the area from Lake Bathurst to the Monaro grazed one-third of the total sheep and cattle¹¹. The gently sloping terrains of the Tuggeranong Valley, crossed by the Murrumbidgee and a number of its tributaries were seen as prime sheep grazing lands and became the economic impetus for a number of settlements in the surrounding region.

Although settlement west of the Murrumbidgee was at first discouraged by the Colonial Government as being beyond the limits of location, this did not prevent squatters from taking up land there. In 1839 Commissioner Bingham visited the properties on the Limestone Plains and ventured into the area west of the Murrumbidgee and noted several stations already in existence, one of which was James Wright's property of Port Hole (later Cuppacumbalong). The property was given de facto recognition and Bingham recorded 400 head of cattle and 8,170 sheep.

Later owners of Cuppacumbalong, including the de Salis', Campbell and Circuit, A.G. McKeahnie, the Thompsons and the Snows continued to run sheep and cattle on the property. This was in spite of poorer volcanic soils on the western side of the Murrumbidgee which meant there was a poorer stocking rate.

3. 3.15 Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure.

8. Developing Cultural Institutions and Ways of Life

8.12 Living In and Around Australian Homes

During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, large landholders in Australia attempted to re-create their living and social standards in an eloquent style they were familiar with in their former country. These included large homesteads built to capture a view of the Australian landscapes but surrounded by European park-like gardens planted with exotic trees and shrubs. The overall intent was to bring a little of their homelands to their adopted country of Australia. Cuppacumbalong homestead precinct displays the evidence of the intentions of several of its owners in recreating such an environment.

Cuppacumbalong also displays the hardships of living in the rural lands of Australia which were subjected to unpredictable floods, droughts, rabbit plagues and world economic recessions.

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ Lea-Scarlett, 1968, p.24.

Cuppacumbalong first became the home of the Wrights when they were forced to move there after encountering financial difficulties while living at Lanyon. They experienced further difficulties with the flooding of the homestead and sold the property to the de Salis'. The de Salis family, despite their early wealth, were to become victims of Australia's unpredictability when a world recession, coupled with drought and a rabbit plague plunged them into bankruptcy and forced them to leave Cuppacumbalong.

5. ANALYSIS AGAINST THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE 2 OF THE LAND (PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENT) ACT 1991

Criterion (iv): **A place which is highly valued by the community or a cultural group for reasons of strong or special religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.**

Cuppacumbalong homestead precinct is a popular destination for local Canberrans and tourists and is valued for its cultural and social associations. The front rooms of the homestead are open to the public enabling visitors to experience a style of country living in a rural homestead surrounded by established formal gardens. The homestead's aesthetic appeal is enhanced by the picturesque view from the front windows overlooking the gardens to the Gigerline Range in the distance, and the view of Mount Tennent from the grounds. The homestead is situated on the edge of the rural village of Tharwa and presents a contrast to the visitor in the styles of living in a rural community during the early decades of the twentieth century.

Criterion (vi): **A place which is a notable example of a class of natural or cultural places or landscapes and which demonstrates the principal characteristics of that class.**

The various elements of the site contribute to the cultural landscape which surrounds the homestead. These include the formal gardens designed by the Thompsons and the Snows, the remnant plantings from the de Salis era, the footings from the first homestead, and the original entrance driveway and pines. These elements show the attempts by the various owners of Cuppacumbalong to recreate an English style setting that was familiar to them and contrasted with the surrounding Australian landscape.

Criterion (vii) **A place which has strong or special associations with a person, group, event, development or cultural phase which played a significant part in local or national history.**

The setting of Cuppacumbalong has a long association with the early settler families of the district. The first to settle at Cuppacumbalong were James and Mary Wright who established Lanyon prior to moving to Cuppacumbalong, followed by the de Salis family who held a prominent position within the rural community and local politics.

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Oral Sources

Information provided by Mr & Mrs R. Ackhurst, lessees of Cuppacumbalong, is acknowledged with thanks.

Prepared for the National Trust of Australia (ACT)

by

Ms Carol Cosgrove &

Dr Peter Dowling

22/2/99

*Note: The date for the new (third) Cuppacumbalong homestead is recorded inaccurately in this reference.

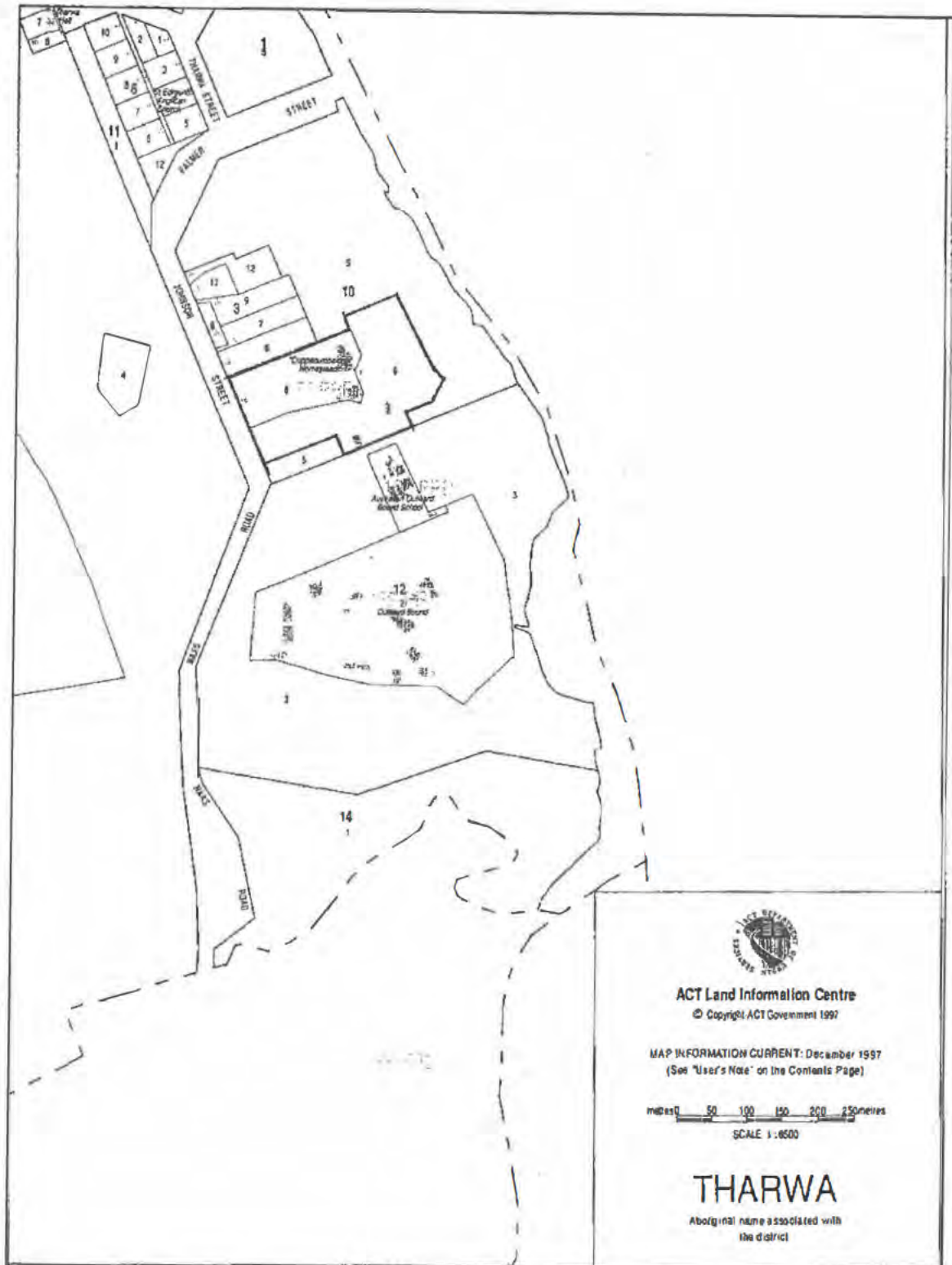
Appendix A

Cuppacumbalong History - A timeline

- c. 1834** James Wright & John Lanyon purchased four adjoining blocks of land on the Murrumbidgee. Lanyon returned to England shortly after. James Wright continued to manage the property and married Mary Davis in 1838. The first five children were born at Lanyon.
- 1839** Commissioner Bingham visits properties beyond the limits of location and identifies a number of stations already established beyond the Murrumbidgee. One of these was James Wright's property of Port Hole (Cuppacumbalong) on which he had 400 head of cattle and 8,170 sheep.
- 1849** Due to financial problems J.J. Wright & family sold Lanyon and moved to Cuppacumbalong. It is quite possible that there were buildings at Cuppacumbalong for a decade previously. Wright had apparently treated the area as an outstation of Lanyon. Wright built the first homestead.
- 1852** Waters from a severe flooding of the Murrumbidgee River reached a depth of 4 feet in the homestead. The Wright family and employees, 24 people in all, took refuge in one of the barns.
- 1856** Leopold Fane de Salis purchased Cuppacumbalong from the Wrights and with his wife, Charlotte, moved on to the property. It was one of many holdings owned by de Salis and his family from NSW through to Queensland. The Wrights moved to the Illawarra district. The Cuppacumbalong station became known for an especially fine breed of wool and for its draught horses.
- 1862** Leopold de Salis used his pre-emptive right under the Crown Land Acts of 1861 to convert to freehold title six portions of the station amounting to 1543 acres.
- 1864** The de Salis family purchased portion 10, consisting of two acres, close to the river and approximately 1.5 km by road from the homestead. This had originally been Wright's dairy.
- Leopold de Salis commenced his political career as member for Queanbeyan in the NSW Legislative Assembly and his son George took on most of the responsibility for the station.
- 1878** George married Mary Smith, daughter of Rev. Pierce Galliard Smith, rector of St. Johns, Canberra, and established a home for his family which grew to seven children. Charlotte de Salis dies.
- 1882** Nina de Salis married William Farrer and established Lambrigg station on part of Cuppacumbalong station. The ownership of Lambrigg was in Nina's name.
- 1886-8** A second homestead was built by the de Salis family near the old Wright home. Both sites were within the Tharwa Village Reserve gazetted in 1885. Next to the homestead complex were yards, an orchard and cultivation paddock and several outbuildings constructed during the mid to late nineteenth century.
- 1890** L.F. de Salis facing financial difficulties. On 12 September control of the station was transferred to the union bank of Australia.
- 1894** L.F. de Salis was declared bankrupt. The family was forced to leave Cuppacumbalong homestead and station and move to Lambrigg. Union Bank became mortgagee in possession of Cuppacumbalong station..

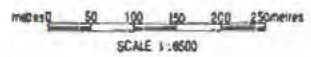
- 1898** Leopold de Salis died at Lambrigg. The second homestead was demolished after becoming structurally unsound due to flooding.
- 1898-1910** Colonel Selwyn Campbell in partnership with Mr George Circuit held the station for 12 years.
- 1911** A.G. McKeahnie bought Cuppacumbalong as well as Coolamon Plains together with 14,000 sheep and 200 cattle.
- 1921** Property purchased by N.A. Thompson.
- 1923** Present homestead built by N.A. Thompson on higher site to avoid flooding. Top garden designed. Property purchased by Frank Snow. Rest of gardens designed from this period
- 1924** Thompson sells property to F.N. Snow.
- 1970** Property resumed by the Commonwealth Government. Homestead leased.
- Present** Homestead and grounds run as a tourist attraction, arts and craft centre and restaurant.

Cuppacumbalong Homestead Precinct



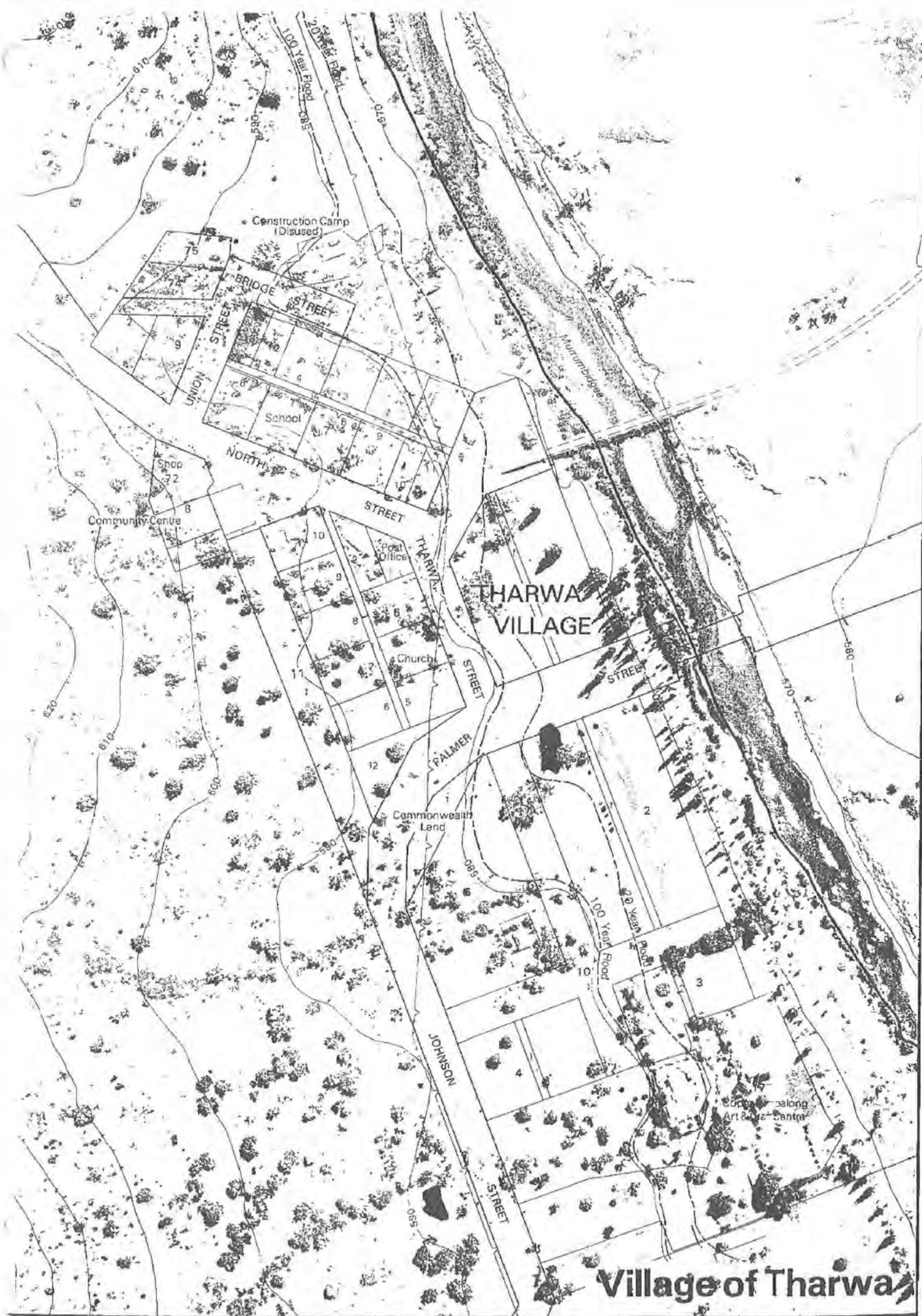
ACT Land Information Centre
© Copyright ACT Government 1997

MAP INFORMATION CURRENT: December 1997
(See "User's Note" on the Contents Page)



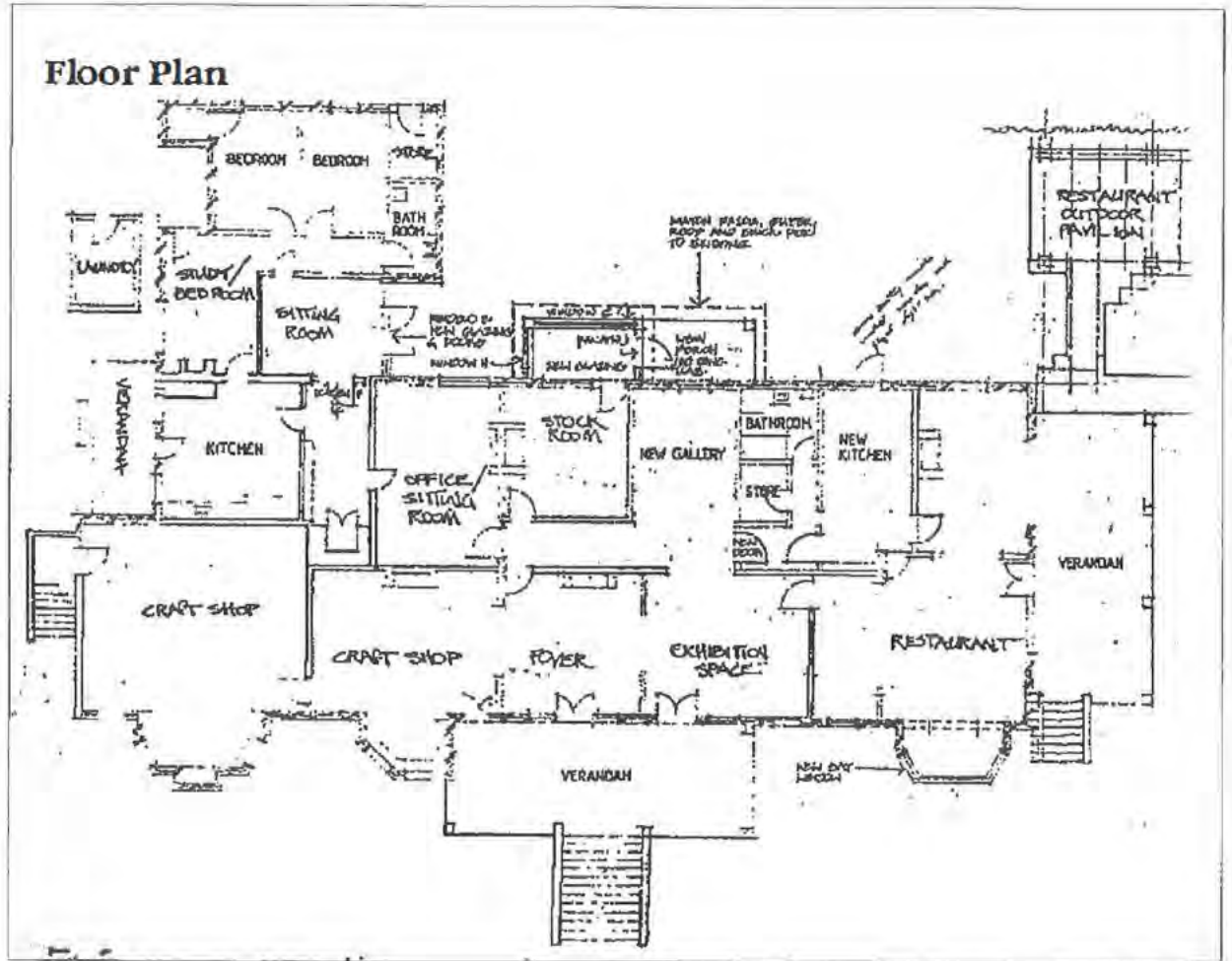
THARWA

Aboriginal name associated with the district



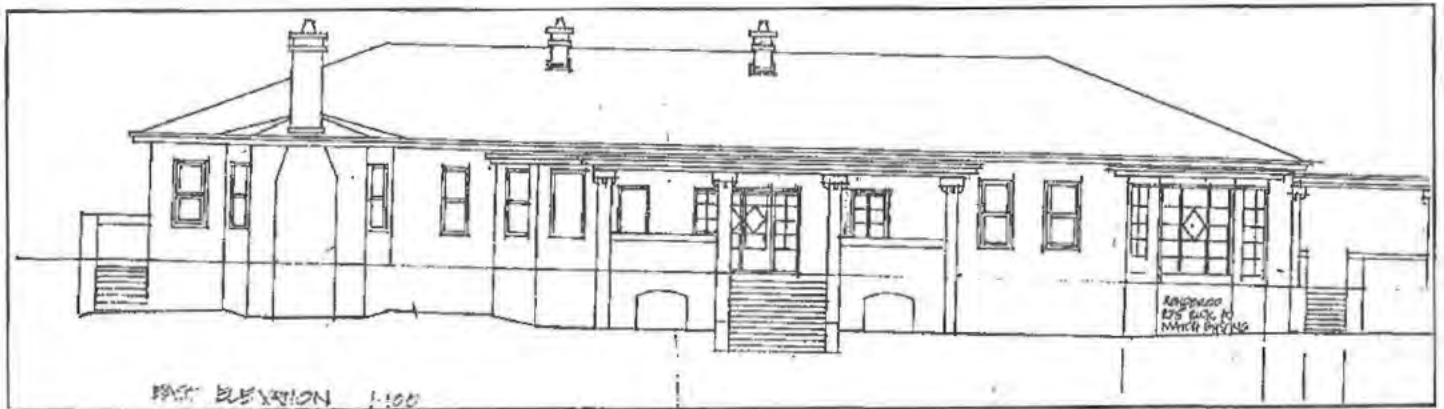
Village of Tharwa

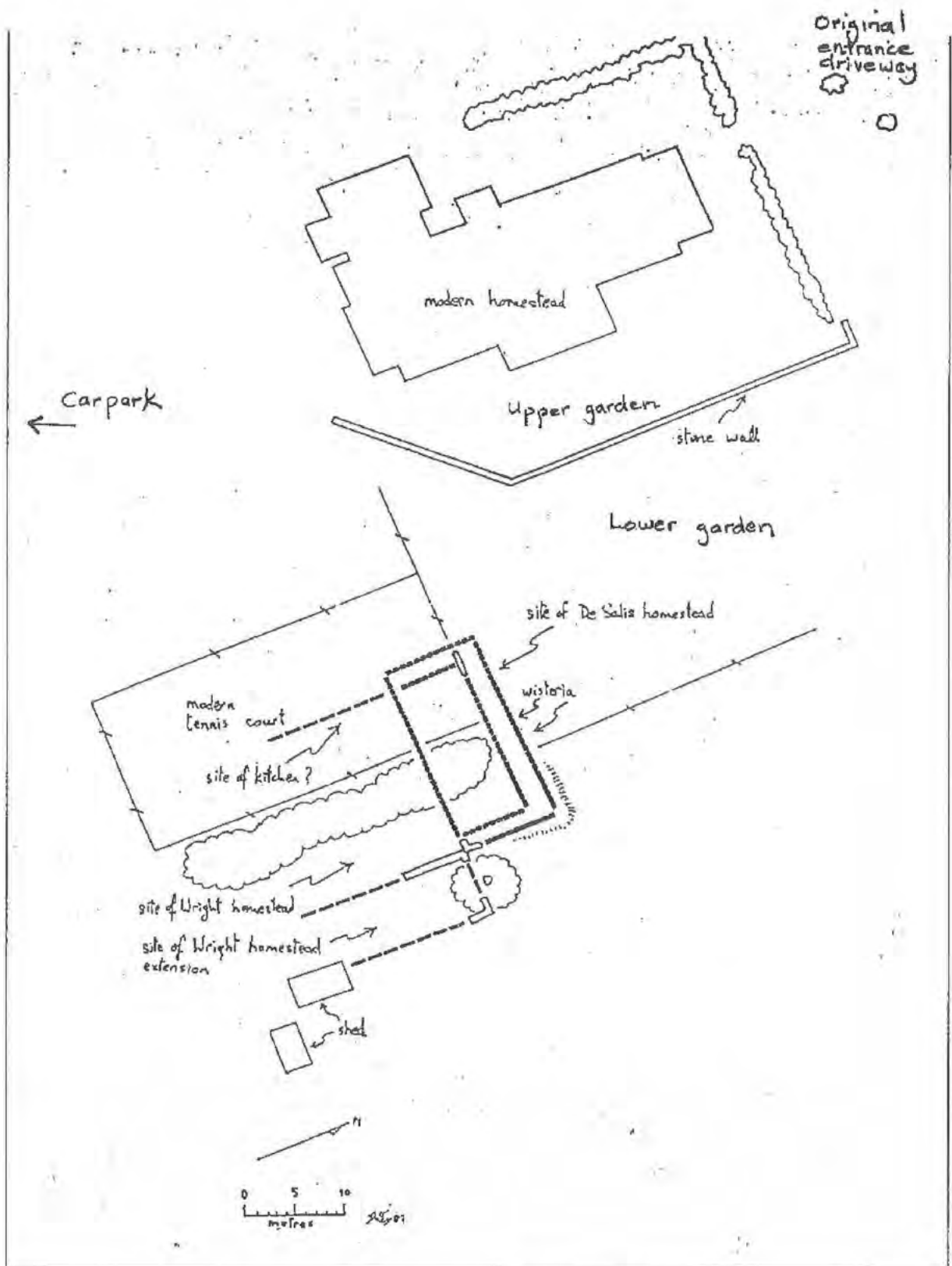
Cuppacumbalong Homestead
Plan after 1987 refit)
(Blackshaw 1987)



Cuppacumbalong Homestead
East Elevation after 1987 renovations

(Blackshaw 1987)





The three homesteads of Cuppacumbalong
 source: (Freeman & Partners 1987)

David → for info/file.
Kathy.

URBAN SERVICES
Environment Act-
Heritage Unit

File No:
94/12763

Officer:
Kathy Binns

Record of Conversation Form

Name: GAIL WALTON
Address: [REDACTED]
Telephone/Fax/Email: [REDACTED]

Date: 6/9/99
Subject: CUPPAWIBALONG - possible purchase.

If applicable:
Block: Section: District/Division:

Details:
7/9/99: I spoke to Mrs Walton + advised her it was not currently listed but had obvious + high levels of significance, including the garden.
She is aware that part of the garden is not owned by current owners + that Act Historic Places have gardeners do some 'voluntary' work on it + that a part of government is investigating the issues/responsibility.
As a nominated place, there are no specific requirements and a conservation plan would be advised to be produced prior to the consideration of any major changes.
Minor internal changes + sensitive additions (possible garages) are likely to be no problem.

Total time spent on enquiry (approx):

Kathy Binns

~~Nathy~~ - ^{see} 16/7/99

it does not appear to have been formally nominated.

No evidence of a citation in preparation.

Thanks

Alexandra 16/7/99

Cuppacumbalong



The historic homestead, Cuppacumbalong is for sale. Built in 1925, the California bungalow style residence comprises 500m² (approx) under roof and is majestically sited on 1.4 hectares (3.46 acres) overlooking the Murrumbidgee River. The homestead presently accommodates the Cuppacumbalong Craft Centre, Pavilion Restaurant & managers/owners own residence. There are additional buildings and facilities and potential to further develop and diversify the business & infrastructure. All in excellent condition. EER pending

'Cuppacumbalong' Naas Road, Tharwa

Inspect: Sunday 11 - 12 noon or by appointment

Auction: On site 10.00am Saturday 10th July

Details: Richard Linton 0418 697 844

27 Boganville Street, Manuka ACT 2603

6295 2433

PETER BLACKSHAW

MARKETING QUALITY PROPERTY

WEB SITE: www.peterblackshaw.com.au

WODEN 6282 4488

Meredith, this is for a nominated place → please attach to appropriate file (or make me up) + find out if any work is being done to do a citation

Kathy



7 April 1999

Mr Mark Durr
Canberra Urban Parks & Places
PO Box 352
CIVIC SQUARE ACT 2608

Mark is investigating who owns the land, this was provided for our info. KM 16/4/99

Dear Mr Durr

As you may know, the lower garden fronting the Cuppacumbalong homestead building at Tharwa is the property of the ACT Government. Although classified some time ago by the ACT Branch of the National Trust of Australia, it is not formally registered as having heritage significance.

Since purchasing the Craft Centre lease on 8 November 1995 we have encountered problems concerning maintenance of the lower garden, to the extent that we are spending time and money on upkeep of a key feature of the precinct that is not ours. We do not object to this in the short term as it complements our own front garden and is a valuable adjunct to our business operations. The issue is the garden's long term future.

It seems no Government instrumentality has specific responsibility for the lower garden, hence there is no long term plan for its maintenance and preservation. Mrs Lainie Lawson of CMAG very kindly arranges for Lanyon garden staff to attend to urgent problems on a goodwill basis and we are very appreciative of this. Given her other commitments to maintain museum properties, she does not have resources for the attention the garden needs.

The garden uses a lot of water, specially during lengthy periods of low rainfall. Since a new water supply scheme commenced in November 1998, we pay Outward Bound Australia for water from their bore. In discussions with Government last year about water usage we mentioned the lower garden, but Mr Collins of PALM told us that the Government now was not in a position to take on responsibility for its preservation and if we could not care for it we may have to let it die. In our view this would be a most unfortunate demise of a beautiful historic feature.

As you would appreciate, we are reluctant to put a lot of effort into maintaining and improving a Government asset that could be resumed for other purposes. We have some ideas that may assist the Government towards a decision about the garden's future. Perhaps you would like to arrange for an appropriate officer to meet with us to consider some possible options. We look forward to your response.

Yours sincerely

A
Kosina & Bob Akhurst
Directors

MINUTE

Please fax to Palm. ✓

File Ref: 94/12763
Contact Officer: Debbie Argue
Phone: 72165

SUBJECT: Proposed extension for Cuppacumbalong Homestead, Tharwa

Helen McKeown
Conservator Liaison
Environment ACT

but not listed in

Cuppacumbalong Homestead is nominated to the interim Heritage Places Register. However, the proposed extension does not impact on the heritage values of this place.

Kathy Binns
Manager
Heritage Unit

March 1999

FAXED
1 MAR 1999

*to H. McK
+ Palm*



→ Kevie, can you help out with this one please? Kathy 16/2/99.

URBAN SERVICES
Environment Act-
Heritage Unit

File No:

Officer:
Kathy Binns

Record of Conversation Form

Name: Helen McKeown
Address:
Telephone/Fax/Email:

Date: 3/2/99
Subject: Cuppa cambalung.

If applicable:

Block: Section: District/Division:

Details:

Helen picked this up for us at DAP. Is it on the Register? Do we have an interest? What would our response be to this application?

Delshie, please advise.

Nominated only → ^{Kathy} appears to have no significant impact on any heritage values. please ensure that water ~~is~~

Further Action:

Total time spent on enquiry (approx):

Sign #1

300 x 400

CUPPACUMBALONG

At the front of the present homestead is a wisteria vine. This marks the edge of the verandah of one of the previous homesteads, and the beginning of a path to the de Salis cemetery. The walk is 1 km, taking 2 hours, return, following the arrows. Please treat the plants and structures with the respect that their age deserves.

At the entrance to the
homestead.

small sign at the fence line,
with the first of the
arrows below it.

- no graphics -

Sign #2

1200 X 800

CUPPACUMBALONG HOMESTEAD

The original homestead was built by Leopold de Salis in 1886-8, incorporating James Wright's cottage of 1848. The house flooded whenever the Murrumbidgee rose, and became unsafe. It was demolished in the early 1920's[#] and the current house built in 1923. The garden's layout is that of the 1920's - the earlier garden is represented only by the wisteria vine in the Lower Garden which marks the site of the homestead's verandah, the large hawthorn in the lawn, the Arbutus menziesii below the garden and the tamarisk near the gardener's shed.

The existing house was built in 1923 by Mr N.A. Thompson.

"Cuppacumbalong" was originally owned by James Wright, who also owned "Lanyon". He sold "Cuppacumbalong" to Leopold Fane de Salis in 1865. The de Salis family used it as the headquarters of a grazing empire, with property in New South Wales and Queensland. Leopold de Salis is credited with introducing irrigation and the use of dams into the area. He was also an active magistrate and politician, being a member of the Legislative Assembly for Queanbeyan (1864-1869), and an appointee to the Legislative Council. "Cuppacumbalong" was sold in 1894, and the rest of the family's holdings were lost to the Union Bank in 1895. The family stayed with Nina de Salis and her husband, William Farrer, at "Lanbrigg", until 1900. Leopold de Salis was declared bankrupt in 1898, and died in November that year. He was buried in the family cemetery at "Cuppacumbalong", with which the de Salis family retain ties.

early
^{or} destroyed by fire in the 1920's
of AHK records - demolished 1895 (however, photos of house in 1910!)
or flooded about 1900.

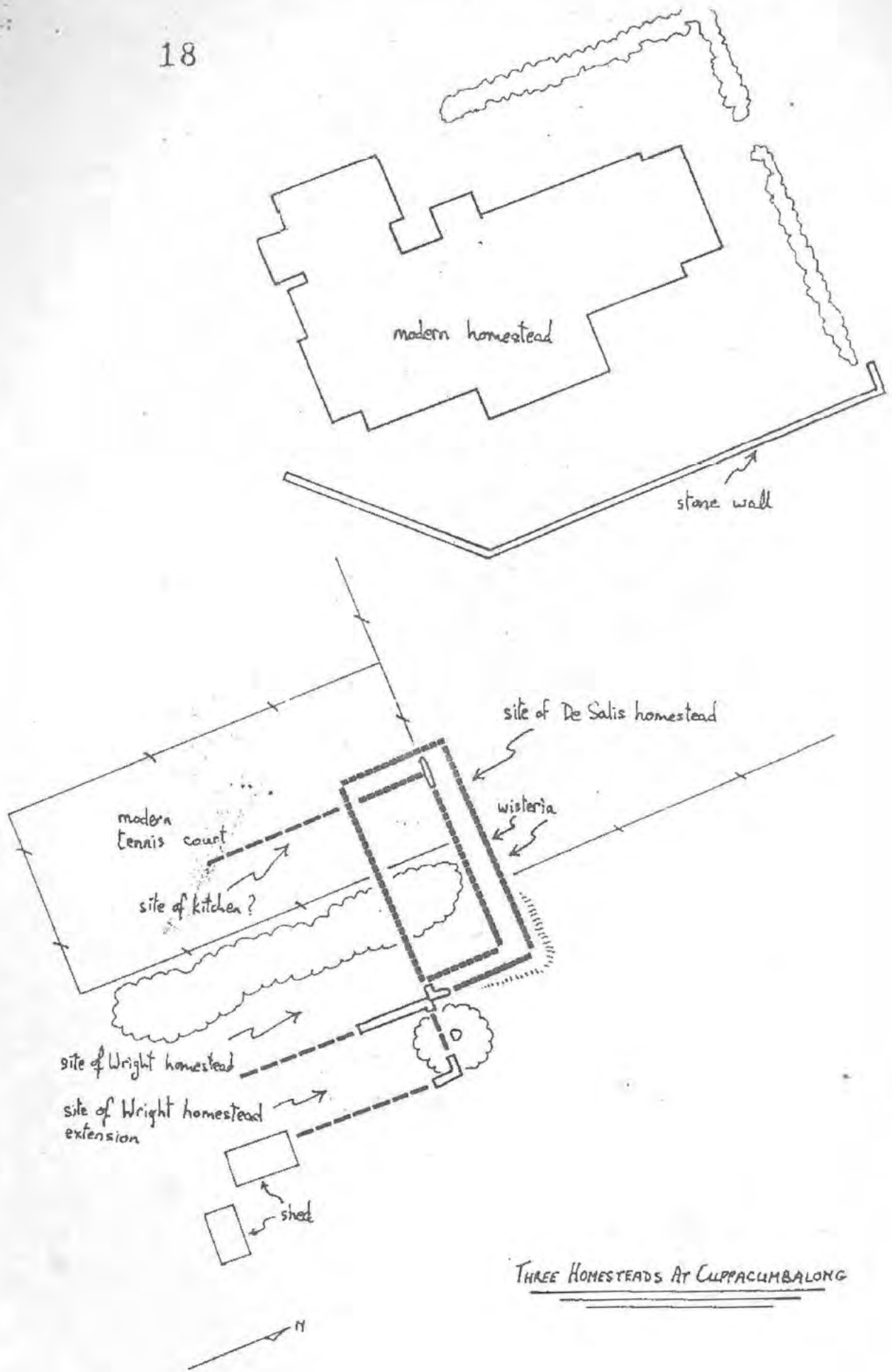
Sandy - is the raised cemetery at Cuppacumbalong unique?

near wisteria vine & gate.
facing the river.
at fence line.

sign - text

- plan of homestead sites,
wisteria, tennis
court, strawberry
tree, stone wall
& sheds.

- photo of de Salis family

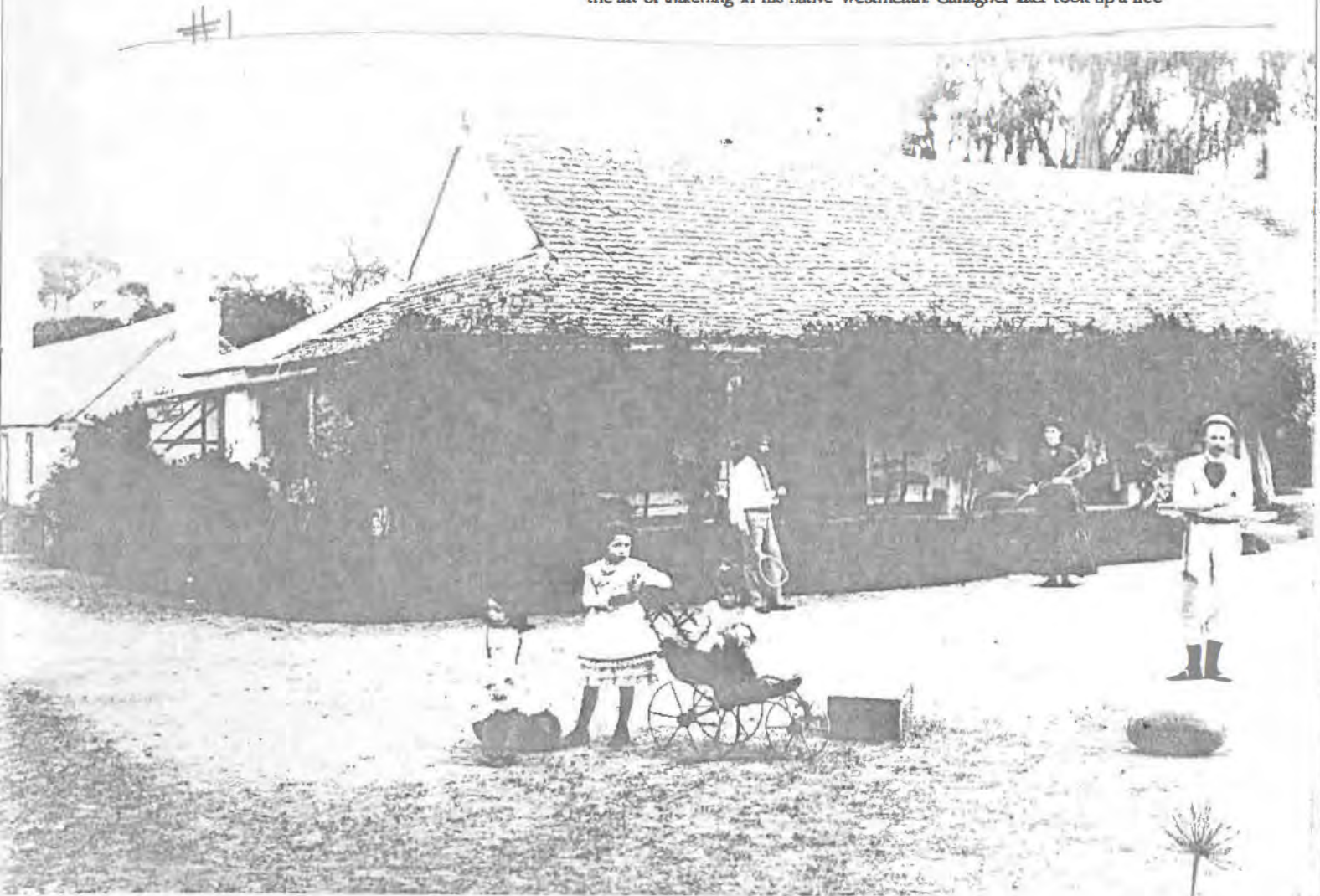


THREE HOMESTEADS AT CLIPPACUMBALONG

In 1839, Wright occupied about 16,000 acres (6400 ha) running 8,000 sheep and 600 cattle. He had 20 men, women and children living in slab huts.

Wright's treatment of his assigned convict servants was the subject of an official inquiry in 1840 resulting from a complaint laid against Captain Faunce, by Wright and the Murrays of Yaralumba and Woden alleging laxity in his duties as the police magistrate. Faunce in turn had complained about Wright's practice of ordering his assigned servants to strip and show their backs after receiving corporal punishment so that Wright could be sure they had received their quota of lashes from the scourger. The inquiry found that the escape of eight convicts was not due to any mismanagement by Wright and generally absolved Faunce for the escape of prisoners from the lockup.

Wright moved to take up residence at Cuppacumbalong in 1848 after his insolvency, caused by drought, forced him to sell Lanyon. The last three of his eight children were born in the homestead he built there by the river. The homestead had a thatched roof built by Michael Gallagher who had learned the art of thatching in his native Westmeath. Gallagher later took up a free



Farrer (1845 - 1906),
to Australia and took up a post as
George Campbell's children at
Cuppacumbalong in 1882 and went to live
at Lambrigg where he conducted his
experiments to develop a disease resistant
wheat.

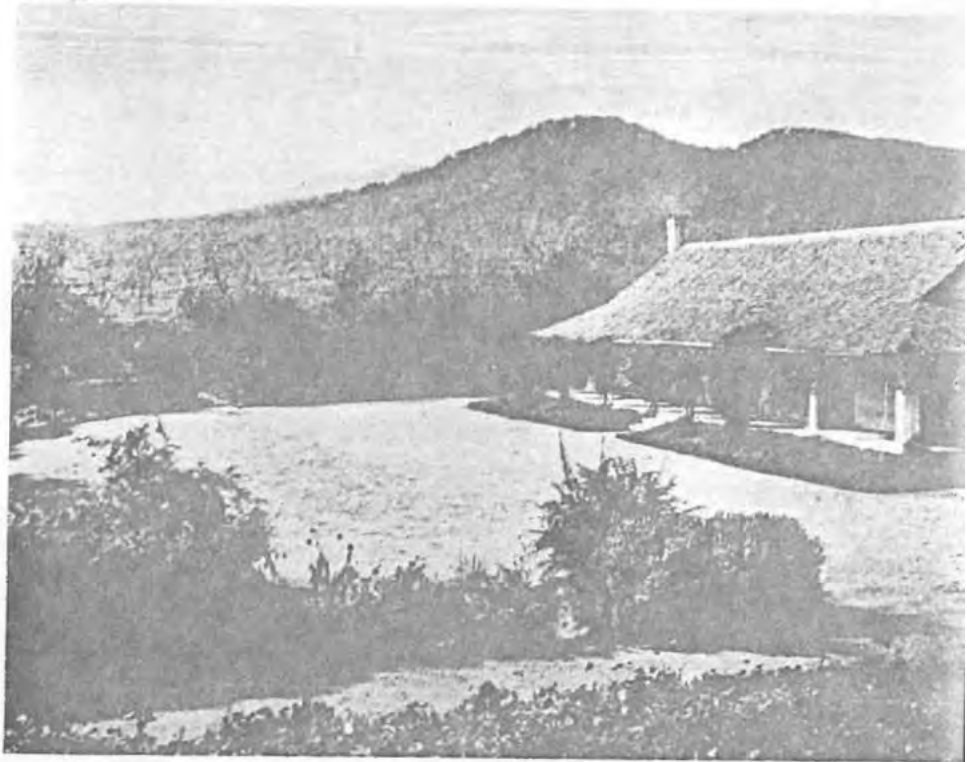
+

Anyone for tennis? George de Salis, Nina
Farrer and Henry de Salis pose in front of
Cuppacumbalong in about 1895. George's
children, Mary, Charlotte and Nina don't
dare move until the picture is taken.
The old building at the rear is the original
homestead built by James Wright. The
homestead in the foreground was built by
William de Salis after he purchased
Cuppacumbalong in 1856. The property of
5,600 acres was acquired by the
Commonwealth in 1971.

61 Original Cuppacumbalong homestead, destroyed by fire in the early part of this century.

62 De Salis family gathering at Lambrigg. Leopold de Salis (centre, seated) gave land at Lambrigg to William Farrer (standing, rear of Mr de Salis) at the time of his marriage to Miss Nina de Salis. Farrer began his wheat experiments at Lambrigg in 1889 and died there in 1906.

61 #2



62



#5

ELM AVENUE

300 x 400

The elm avenue was planted by the de Salis family in the 1880's, forming a link between the homestead and the cemetery. 16 English elms (*Ulmus procera*) were planted, 23 to 25 metres apart. Only four of the original trees remain.

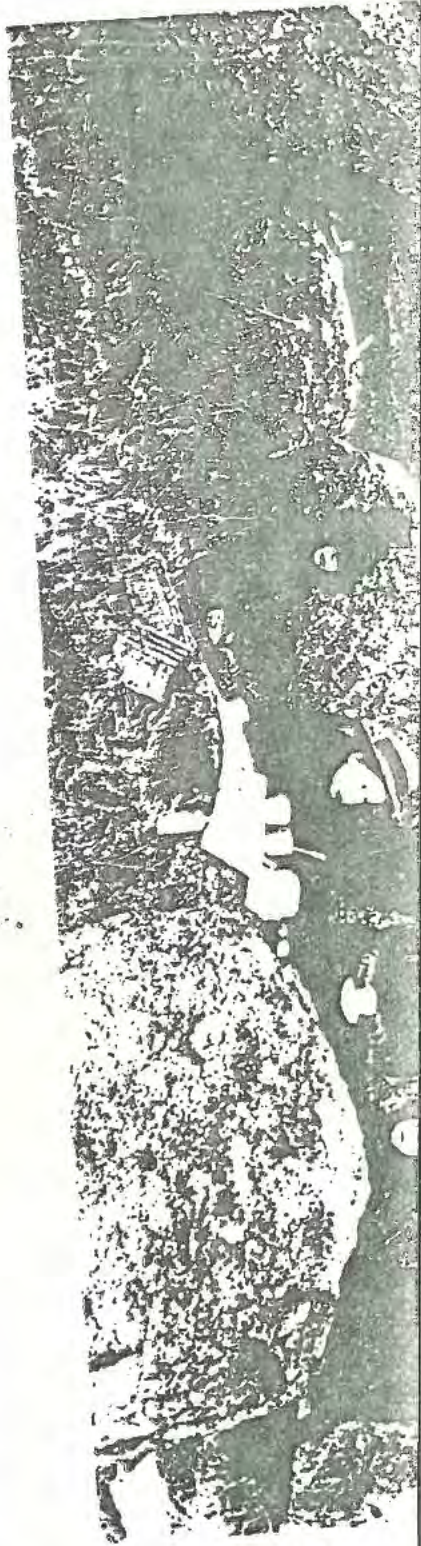
Also in the 1880's, Lombardy poplars were planted in a line along the river bank. Although some of the original poplars have fallen, the line remains much the same as when they were planted. In 1987, one of the fallen trees was cut, and the rings indicated an age of about 90 years.

- no graphics perhaps the photo overlay.

small sign, about tree level.

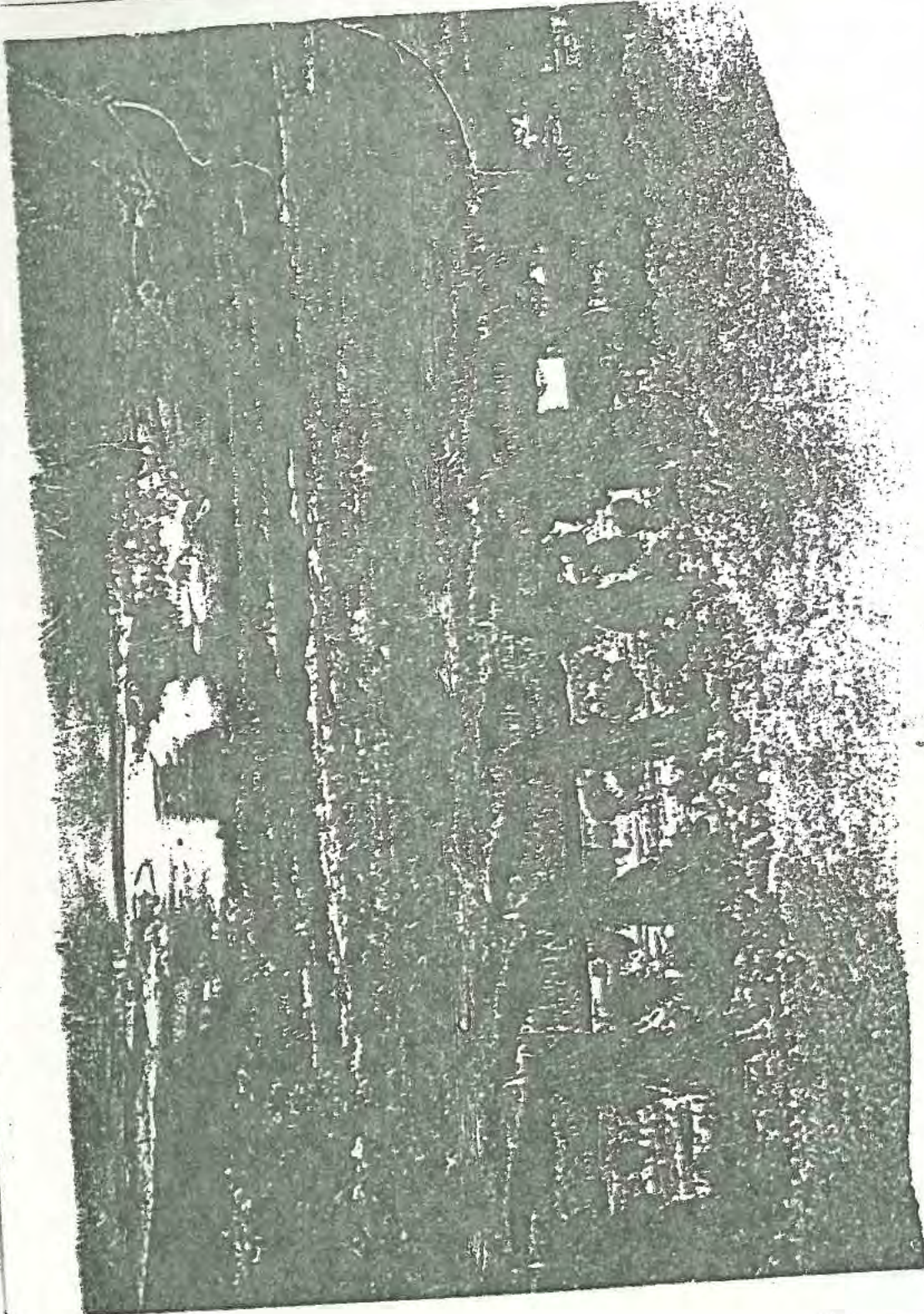
Some where on the paper path, where the elms are also visible.

homestead is
line of
poplars.
source: ANR.



On a picnic b
River, c1885.
Note that the
planted elms
the backgroun

Source: Nat
[photograph



The Murrumb
homestead,
Note the li
of the river

Source: M

Sign # 6 1200 x 900
CUPPACUMBALONG CEMETERY

The cemetery took shape around the grave of Leopold's second son, Rudolph Fane de Salis, who died of typhoid fever in 1876. He was buried at a favourite place of his, where he would smoke his pipe and look out over the river. The solid bedrock of the area made digging very difficult, and after the death of Leopold's wife, Charlotte, in February 1878, work commenced on the Cemetery mound. The outer wall was built with stones taken from Mt Tennent, and filled with soil from the river. The surface was sown with couch and rye grass.

The wall of "Michelago Marble" around the de Salis' graves was put up after the death of George and Mary de Salis' son, Arthur Rudolph.

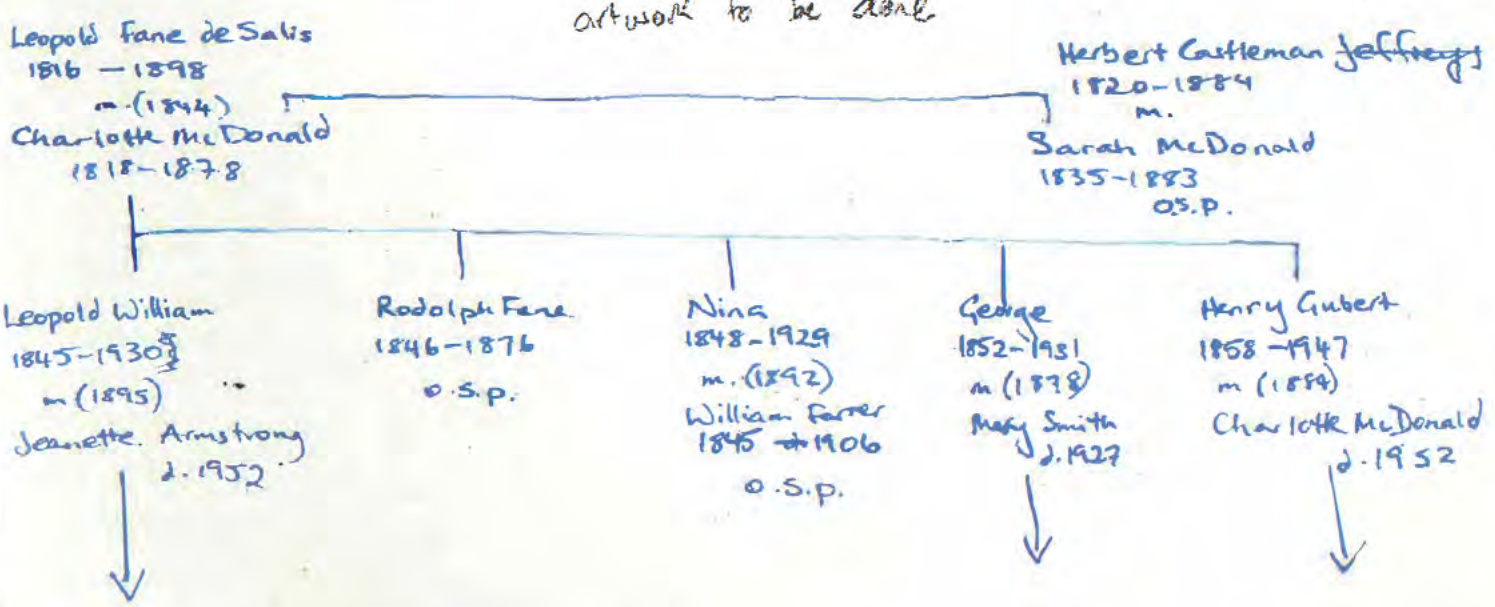
George de Salis, and his wife Mary, were responsible for most of the plantings at the Cemetery. Wych elms were planted around the edge of the mound, and English elms on the southern and eastern sides of the mound, as well as the approach to the Cemetery. A central path of gravel ran across the mound, and was lined with beds of roses and lilies. The graves were surrounded with violets, sweet alyssum and petunias. Some pine trees were also planted within the mound, of which two Cypress Pines survive.

Other plantings by the de Salis family included Lombardy poplars along the banks of the river, and gum trees and roses on Tom's Island, which used to be visible from the cemetery.

Four members of the de Salis family were buried in the Cemetery, and Charlotte de Salis' sister and her husband were buried in a nearby plot. Employees of "Cuppacumbalong" station, and their relatives were buried on the eastern side of the Cemetery. The layout of the Cemetery reflects the social code of nineteenth century rural Australia. The raised mound is probably unique amongst Australian cemeteries.

The site has been listed by the National Trust of Australia, and is entered on the Register of the National Estate, for its historical, social and aesthetic values.

artwork to be done



Cyrcumbalong
(de Salis)
Cemetery


artwork to
be done

Rodolph Fane de Salis
19/11/1847 - 6/6/1876
son of Leopold de Salis


Charlotte de Salis
18/6/1818 - 9/2/1878 
wife of Leopold

Arthur Rodolph de Salis 5/1/1879
son of Leopold's son, George

Leopold Fane de Salis
26/4/1816 - 20/11/1898

James Gray 
d 2/9/1892, c 79 years

Florence McKinnon
d 28/5/1902, c 23 years
grandaughter of Elizabeth Dunn


Elizabeth Dunn 
d 20/10/1886, c 60 years

Joseph Oldfield
d 8/8/1886, c 81 years

Harry Shorrett, yardsman
d 16/3/1886



Thomas Fishlock, transported for
burglary at 18 years
d 8/1/1880, c 68 years

Daisy Edlington, daughter of William
d 3/7/1896, c 2 years

William Edlington, noted buckjump rider 
d 14/5/1903, c 55 years

Fred Edlington, son of William
d 19/11/1899, 11 years

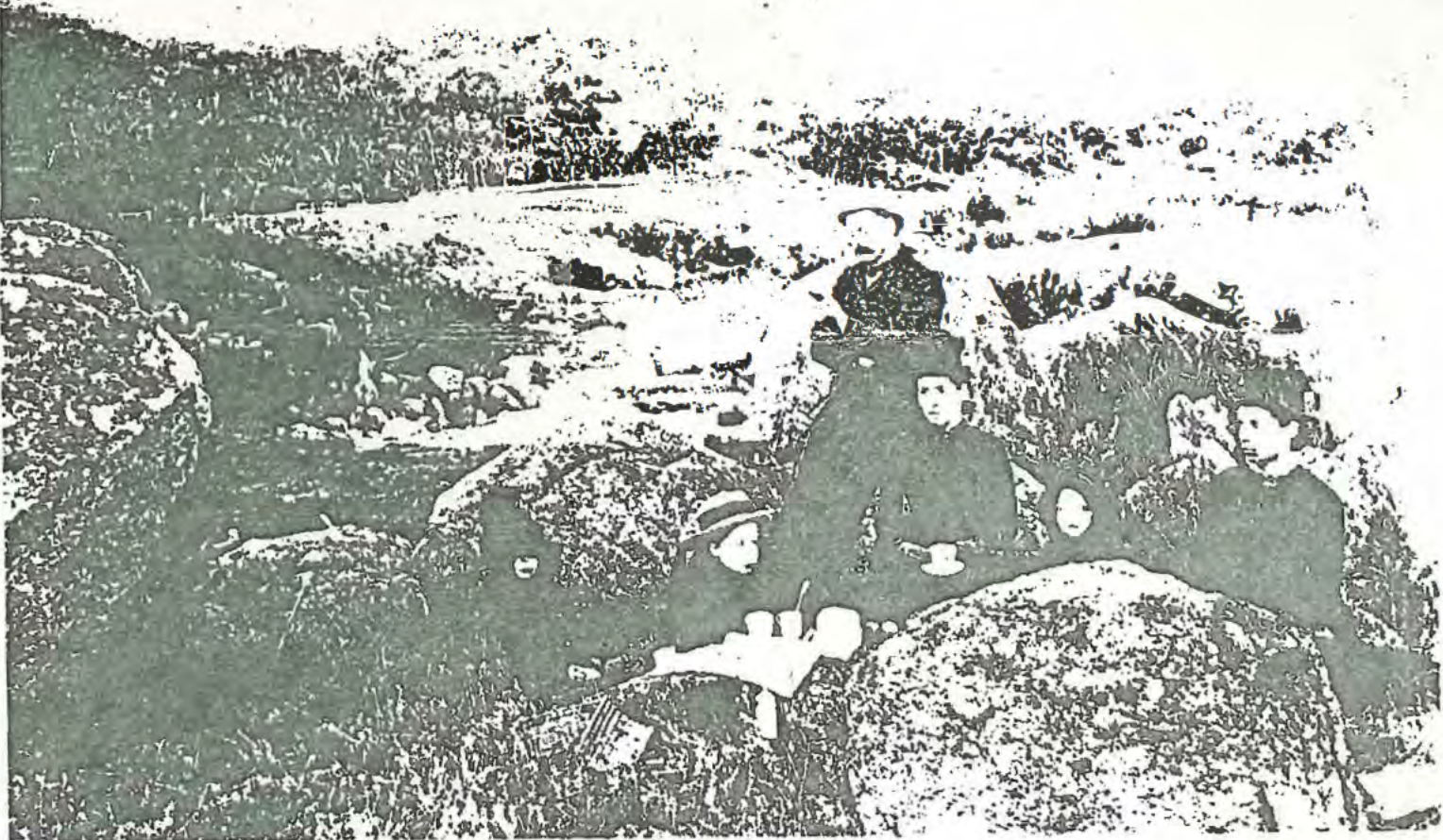
Eliza Edlington, mother of William
d 5/8/1902, c 95 years

Sarah Berkley Jeffreys 
1835? - 3/2/1883
& her husband,
Herbert Castleman Jeffreys 
1820? - 23/5/1884

- near the gate at the
cemetery.
- sign at fence level -

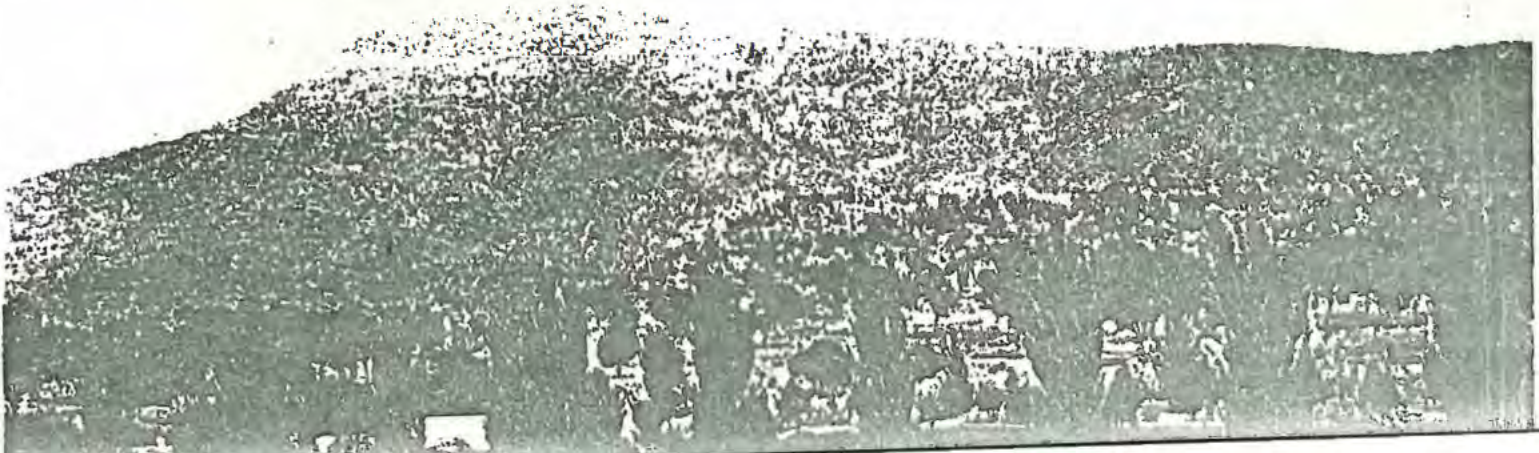
text,
family tree
burial plan
3' photo of de Salis family
at river, with cemetery at
Back.

Source:
ANZ



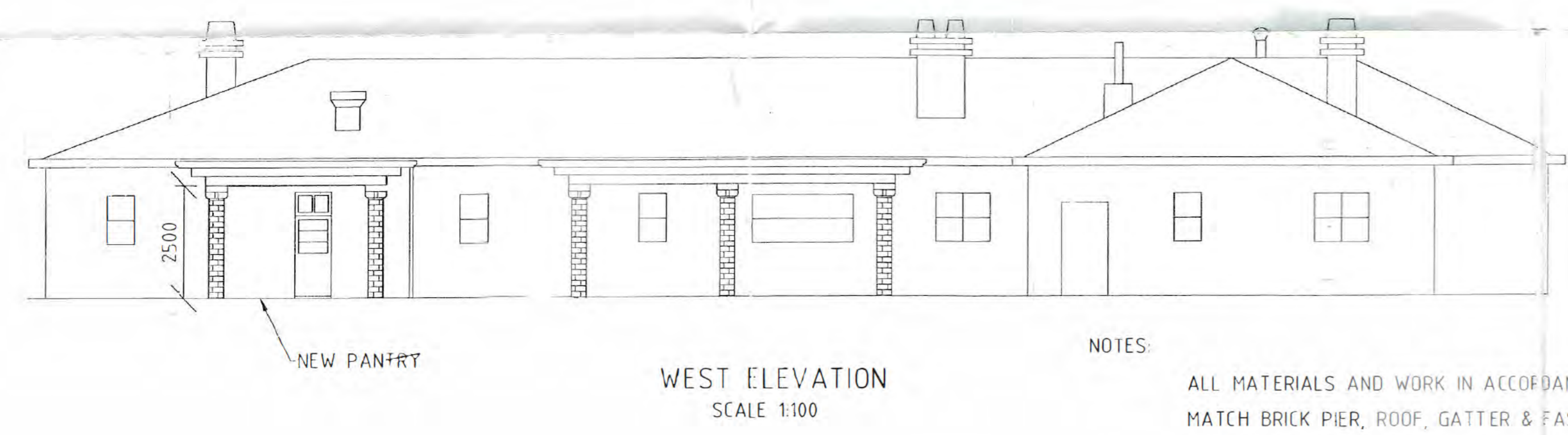
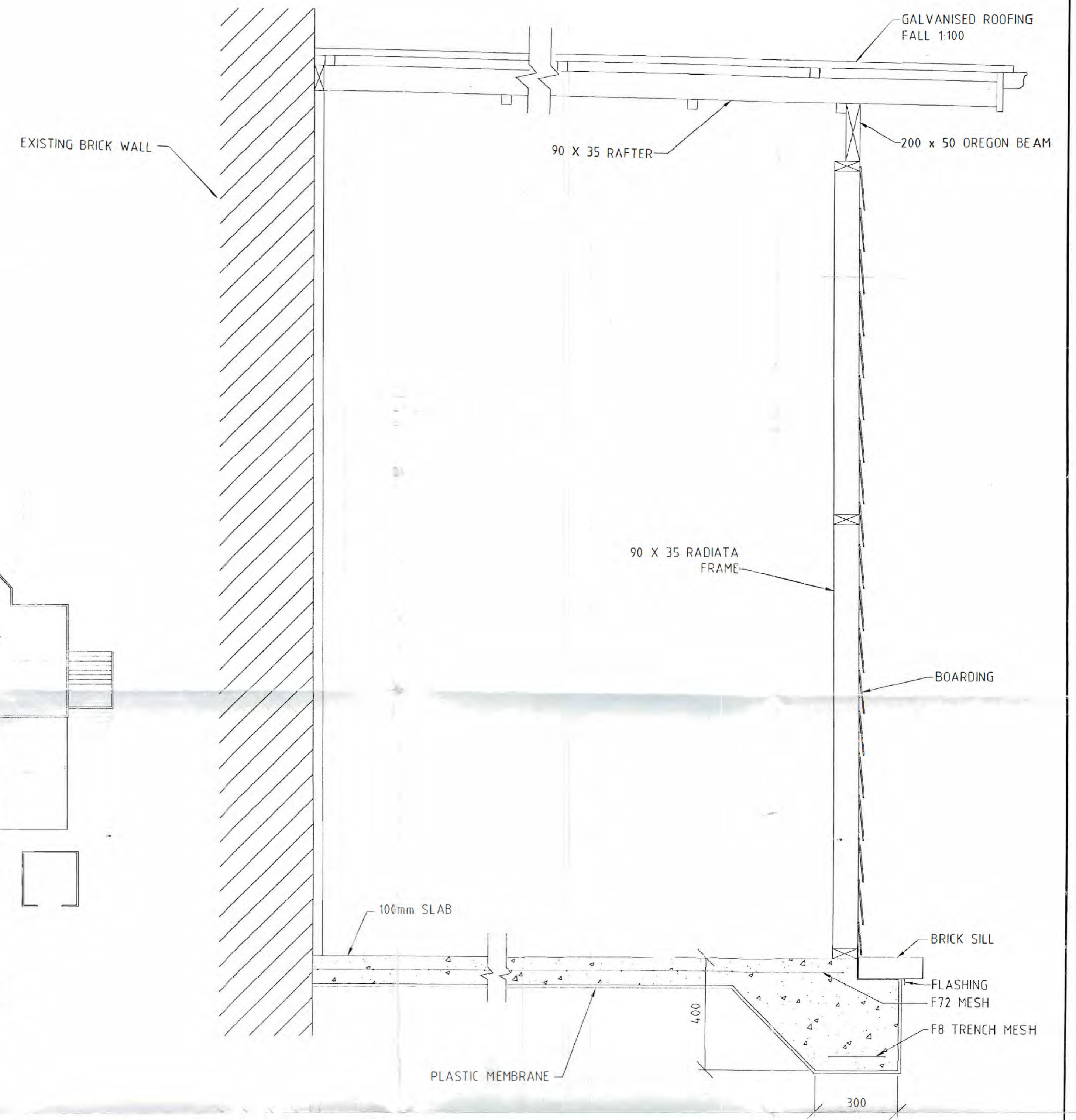
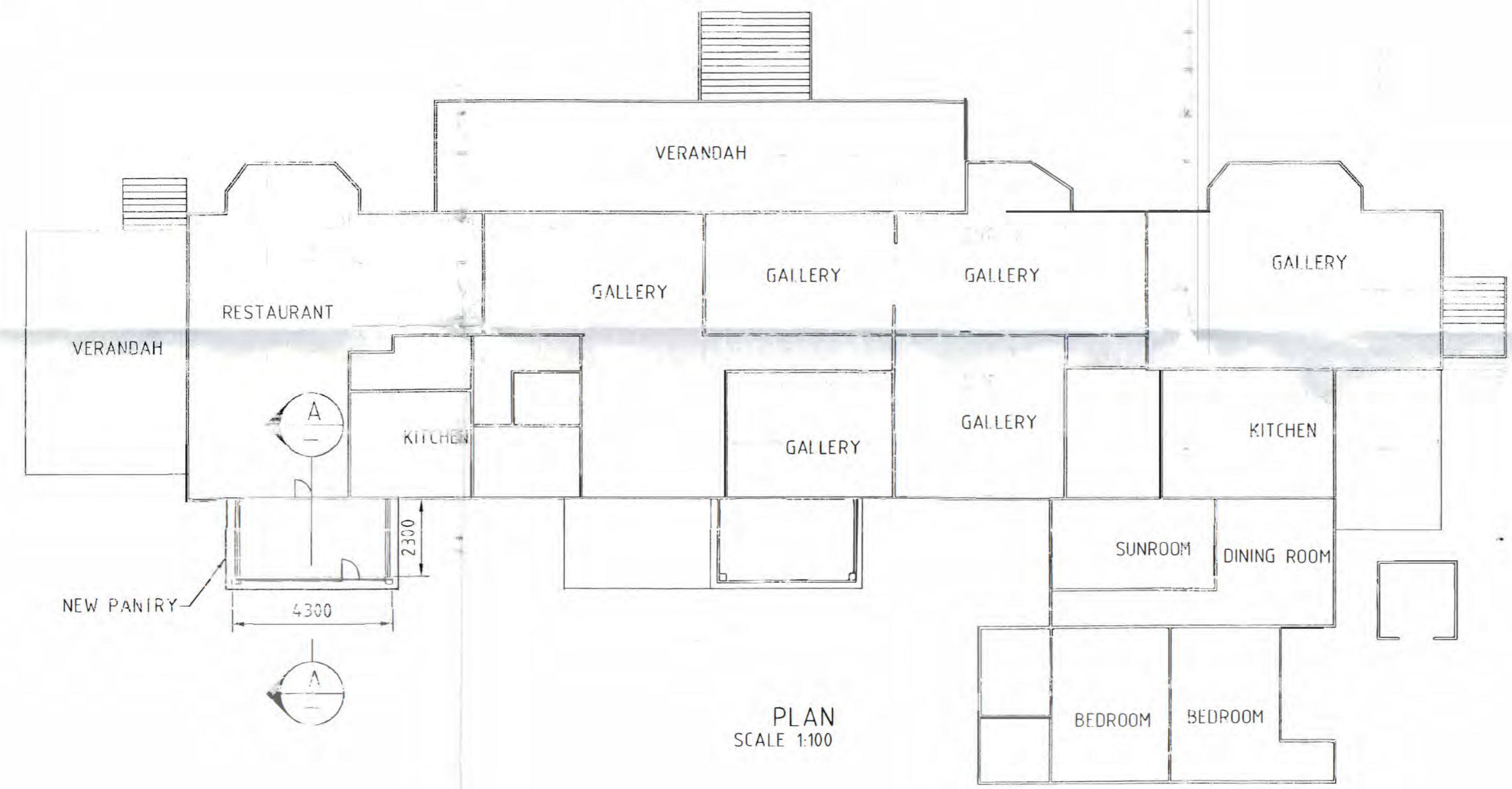
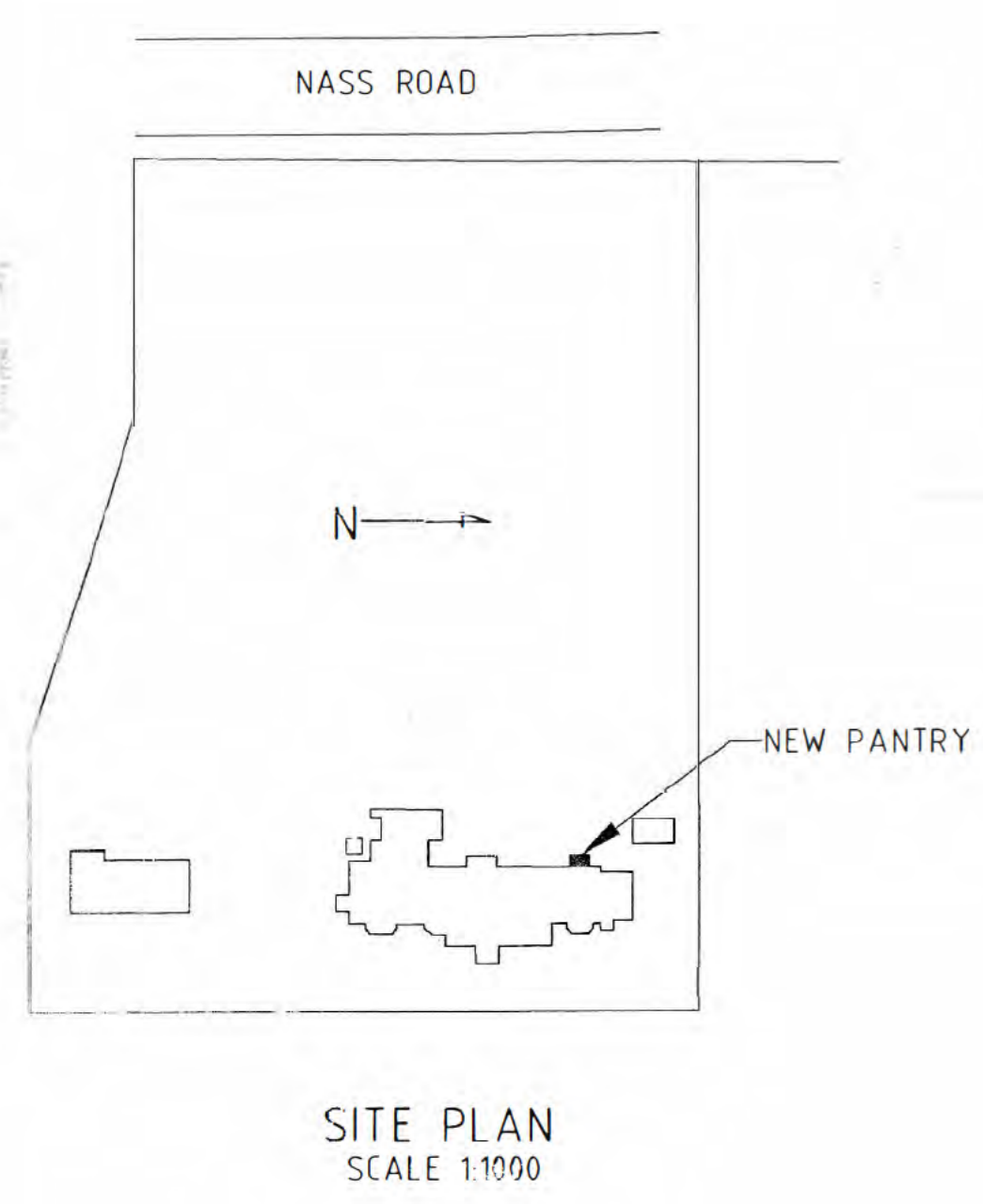
On a picnic beside the River, c1885.
Note that the cemetery planted elms can clearly be seen in the background.

Source: National Library of Australia
[photograph lent by de...]



The Murrumbidgee River homestead, and Mount T...
Note the line of poplars along the bank of the river.

Source: National Library of Australia



NOTES:

ALL MATERIALS AND WORK IN ACCORDANCE WITH RELEVANT BUILDING CODE

MATCH BRICK PIER, ROOF, GUTTER & FASCIA TO EXISTING

EXTERNAL DOOR SURFACES PAINTED TO MATCH EXISTING.

WALL FRAMES ATTACHED TO EXISTING WALL WITH 5 M8X100mm DYNA BOLTS EQUALLY SPACED.

ROOF FRAME ATTACHED TO EXISTING WALL WITH 5 M8X100mm DYNA BOLTS EQUALLY SPACED.

177 PADDYS

PROPOSED EXTENSION FOR CUPPACUMBALONG FOR [REDACTED]	SCALE AS SHOWN
	DECEMBER 19 95

TO: John Feint
Heritage Unit

94/12763

From: Jules Bros
Ranger, M.R.C

Subject: Meat safe at Cuppacumbalong.

Enclosed are 2 photos of the building, that I took
whilst with Lucy. hope they are of some use to you.

Jules Bros

Trevor

Can we discuss, please

John
20/6

To Dale / John Feint

Date 14 / 4 / 94

Personal Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> Internal Minute <input type="checkbox"/>	Subject Cuppacumbalong Meat safe.	Time 10.30 am / pm		
Conversation with Mr Mrs Miss Ms Jules — (MRC)	Department, Firm, Private Address site visit Cuppacumbalong.	Telephone No.		
(if applicable)	Inquiry re:	Block	Section	Suburb

Details

I met with Jules — ? from MRC at the site of the Cuppacumbalong meat safe (situated to the left of the Wisteria, in the picnic area). The safe was found to be in good repair. It is built of Bessa Blocks with timber window & door. The walls were painted white (inside only). The roof was made of corrugated aluminium and the meat safe but was divided into 2 rooms. The metal hanging rails x2 remained in one room and the timber stump chopping block in the other. I took 5 photos for recording purposes.

Action taken (if applicable)

The building was most probably a late addition to the house site & being of Bessa block construction was probably built around the 1950s. It forms an important part of the cultural significance of Cuppacumbalong and should ^{probably} remain. Due to the sturdy/good repair of the building and its close proximity to the garden & picnic site, this building could be utilised as a storage facility for MRC Gardening tools etc. The building is no longer

Signature	Officer's Name	Designation P.T.O.
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Record of Conversation / Minute

File No.

To	Date / /
----	-------------

Personal Interview <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Conversation <input type="checkbox"/> Internal Minute <input type="checkbox"/>	Subject	Time am / pm
Conversation with Mr Mrs Miss Ms	Department, Firm, Private Address	Telephone No.


(if applicable)	Inquiry re:	Block	Section	Suburb
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Details

used as a meat safe by the lessee.

Action taken (if applicable)

Notify Jules or Dave Dempster at MRC of the heritage significance of the meat safe at Cuppacumbalong & whether the ~~site~~ building should remain & its future use.

Signature 	Officer's Name <i>Lucy Durham</i>	Designation <i>A/G A504</i>
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ACT Government
Record of Conversation / Minute

File No. _____

To *file Trevor.* Date *15/3/94.*

Personal Interview Subject _____
 Telephone Conversation *Re: Coppacumbalongy*
 Internal Minute *Gardens.* Time _____ am/pm

Conversation with _____ Department, Firm, Private Address _____ Telephone No. _____
 Mr *Dick Johnston* *City Parks* *72026*
 Mrs _____
 Miss _____
 Ms _____

(if applicable) Inquiry re: Block Section Suburb

Details

Part of the current lease for Coppacumbalongy (which is currently up for sale.) is the gardens of this block - Another part of the gardens is not in this lease - was managed by MRC but recently handed over to City Parks to manage - needs advice re changes to this section of the gardens to facilitate easier management

Action taken (if applicable)

Please ring & discuss heritage status & any management implications.

Please ring ASAP

Monko

Our copy of the Cons. Plan & Registry file seems to be missing. However, I rang Dick & advised him that the only copy is in the office of the Registrar of Land & that

Signature *KT* Officer's Name *K Baden* Designation *FSO* Date *15/3/94*

File Ref:

Date: / /

SUBJECT:	Cuppacumbalong report (CMP) and citation
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CONVERSATION WITH THE FOLLOWING PARTY	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Over telephone <input type="checkbox"/> Meeting at Unit Offices <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Name:	Colette McKay
Org/Address:	Property and Land
Phone/Fax/Email:	6205 4557

ISSUES DISCUSSED & ADVICE PROVIDED:

Seeking advise on where the Heritage citation was up to and how this would affect the sale of the land. This is in response to queries from the lessee, who has been trying to have block 6 incorporated into his lease. Informed Colette that we had experienced difficulties with the consultants that had been contracted to do the work – and difficulties with the CMP and Citation that they had produced.

To facilitate things the Heritage Unit have decided to use the consultants' citation as a basis to develop a citation that the Heritage Council is happy with – this will be faster than returning to the consultants and having them try again.

This citation will be presented to Council on August 21, 2003. They will have a week to provide comments back to the Heritage Unit. These will be incorporated, and then the citation will go out for both public and stakeholder consultation. These comments are then taken into account before progressing to Interim Heritage Listing.

I informed Colette that I would send her a copy of the draft citation when it was prepared. After receipt of the Council comments and incorporation of them we would provide her with an amended copy of the citation. At this stage Colette would appreciate an attached letter that would indicate that the Heritage Council had no objection to the sale of Block 6 (incorporating it into the rest of the Cuppacumbalong lease) as long as the Heritage citation and the specific requirements that are allocated to that block (will be on the archaeological site of the first two homesteads) have precedence in the terms of the new lease. She would also appreciate a comment on the appropriateness of re-routing within the Cuppa lease the walking track that joins Cuppacumbalong with the Cuppa cemetery.

Time spent on enquiry: ½ hr Heritage Unit Officer: Trish



ACT Heritage Council

IHPR Draft Citation advice

To: Peter Freeman (Chair) Agnes Shea
Mike Pearson Sharon Payne
Dianne Firth Weeks White
David Flannery Lenore Coltheart
Warren Nicholls

Subject: CUPPACUMBALONG HOMESTEAD PRECINCT

Background: This is a revamped version of the citation for Cuppacumbalong, prepared taking into account the comments received at and after the last Council meeting. We are now under pressure to finalise this nomination, as the sale of Block 6 to the current owner of Block 8 is imminent. Note that block 6 includes part of the garden and the sites of the 2 original homesteads.

There is a very short turn around involved here. As such the period for comment is short.

Please return your comments by fax or email to Trish by COB, Friday 29th August.
If no reply is received by this date, it will be assumed that you accept the following recommendation, without changes to the citation

Recommendation: That you endorse the listing of Cuppacumbalong Homestead Precinct on the Interim Heritage Register.

Council Advice

Support recommendations YES/NO

Subject to following edits and comments:

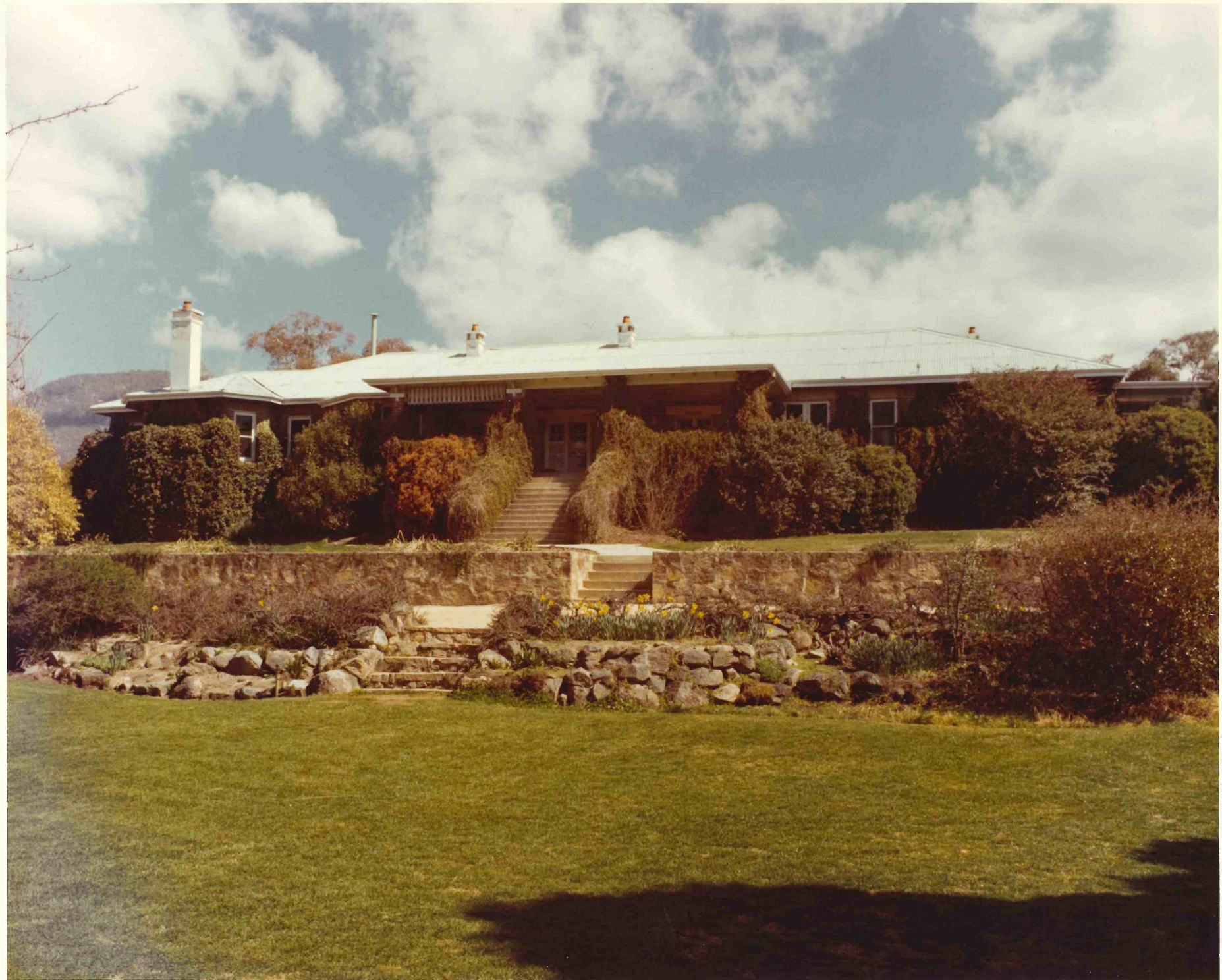
Initial

DUE DATE: August 29, 03

**RETURN COMMENTS TO: Trish Macdonald email: trish.macdonald@act.gov.au
Or FAX 62072200**







JOHN WED AM.

↳ KAREN O'CLEARY CALLED
RE. SOME ARCHIVALLY MOUNTED
PHOTOS - 'CUPPACUMBALONG!
THEY WERE GIVEN TO THE
DEPT. OF THE CAPITAL TERRITORY
IN 1981 (!!)

DO YOU KNOW THEY'RE
WHEREABOUTS? (FOR TUARWA
PRESENTATION)

PLSE CALL BACK ON
2375116







Therwa 6-10



Stables



Homestead



Homestead



Meat Room

Cuppacumbalong
26/2/2014





















Courtyard at "Lanyon," showing old convict bell.

Courtesy of Mrs. P. J. B. Dobson.



"Cuppacumbalong," original homestead.

Courtesy of Miss de Salis.

Original - Lanyon - Homestead - Cuppacumbalong

Courtyard at "Lanyon," showing old convict bell.

Courtesy of Mrs. P. J. B. Osborne.



"Cuppacumbalong," original homestead.

Courtesy of Miss de Salis.

DCT 81/320

The Original
Homestead, destroyed
by fire in the
early part of this
century

Housing - Homesteads

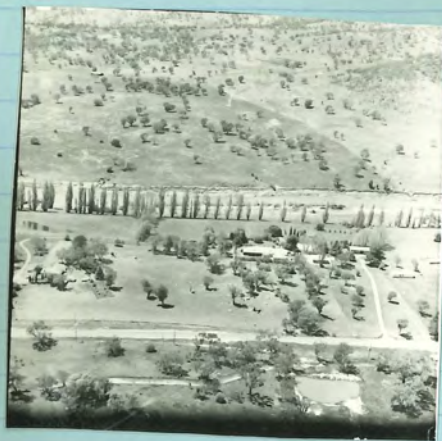
OCT 81/127



Cupacumbalong

Homestead

T 74/26



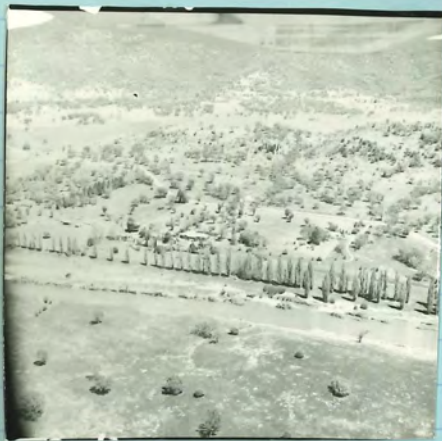
CUPPA CUMIBALONG

1974

Homestead

T 74/34

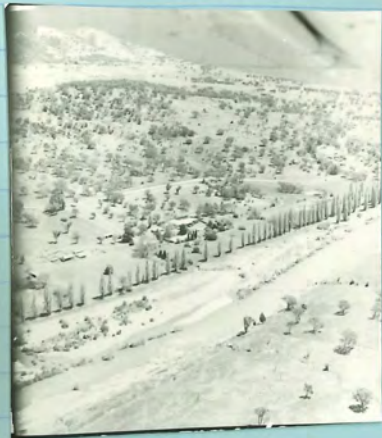
~~T 74/34~~



CUPPACUMBALONG AREA
1974

homesteads

T74/37



MURUMBIDGEE AT
CUPPA CUMBALONG - 1974

mesteads

T74/39



MURRUMBIJONG AT
CUPPACUMBA LONG - 1974











