Mogo

♦ Originally an aboriginal settlement, the name probably means "stone axe"

♦ European settlement started around 1859 as a mining village with up to 20 000 miners working in the area.

♦ Old Mogo Town is a recreation of the village during the gold rush period.

Moruya

♦ The first white settler to the district was Francis Flanagan, a native of Ireland. He settled at "Mullenderree", the river flats north of the Moruya River. In 1828 he was granted land "from the mountains to the sea", which he named Shannon View in memory of his homeland.

♦ After the floods in 1850 you could row a four oared boat from Moruya to Shannon View House. The only remaining cottage of the estate can be seen on a hillock at the corner of Princes Highway and Larry's Mountain Road.

♦ The town was first surveyed in 1850. The sale of the first allotment was held in 1852. Some months later the Court of Petty Sessions was moved from Broulee to the new village.

♦ The Shire Chambers—the new building was erected in 1979 to replace the one opposite the Post Office which has been occupied since 1914.

♦ In 1859 Mourya consisted of 16 houses, two churches, two public houses and the Court House.

♦ The bridge was opened in 1876. From 1848 to 1876 a ferry was provided for the river crossing.

♦ The Granite Quarry supplied building material for the pylons of the Sydney Harbour Bridge.

♦ Emmott House - erected in 1875 by Abraham Emmott. The house is now owned by the Moruya and District Historical Society who purchased it in 1975 to house local memorabilia.

♦ The Post Office, corner or Campbell & Page Street was erected in 1880 at the cost of 1000 pounds.

♦ The Anglican Church - opposite the Post office was built by Arthur, so on ET Blackett, Architect of the Bodalla's Church in 1891. The Rectory next door was completed in 1874.

♦ Uniting Church - the first place of worship built of stone was erected in 1864, was built from local granite.

♦ The Court house was erected in 1880.

♦ Bank of New South Wales, where most of the gold from the Araluen Goldfields was deposited. It is now the local doctors surgery. The original front is covered by added verandahs.

The Airport

♦ During World War II it was used as an "advanced operational base" by the RAAF.

Bergalia

♦ Was first settled in 1830. Of the former prosperous village only the old shop and co-op shed remain. Both are privately owned. The Bergalia Union Dairy Factory was opened in 1893 as a Co-op.

Mount Dromedary

♦ Named by Captain Cook after observing its camel like shape from his ship, the "Endeavour" on 21 April 1770

Araluen

♦ Was one of the principal gold producing fields in Australia.

♦ In its heyday "Happy Valley" had a population of 15,000, thirty nine hotels. Most miners arrived by ship at Broulee and walked the long trek up the Valley

Nerrigundah

♦ In 1861 had a population of 500 and by 1864 it was estimated that 2000 people were living on the goldfields.

♦ There is a monument erected by the NSW Government in honour of Constable Miles O'Grady who single handed and sick, lost his life while fighting 5 bushrangers on 9th April in 1866.

♦ Nerrigundah Cemetery is located on a hillside above the monument. Outside the cemetery proper a small marker indicates the burial place of bushranger Fletcher, shot by O'Grady.

Aboriginal names and possible meanings

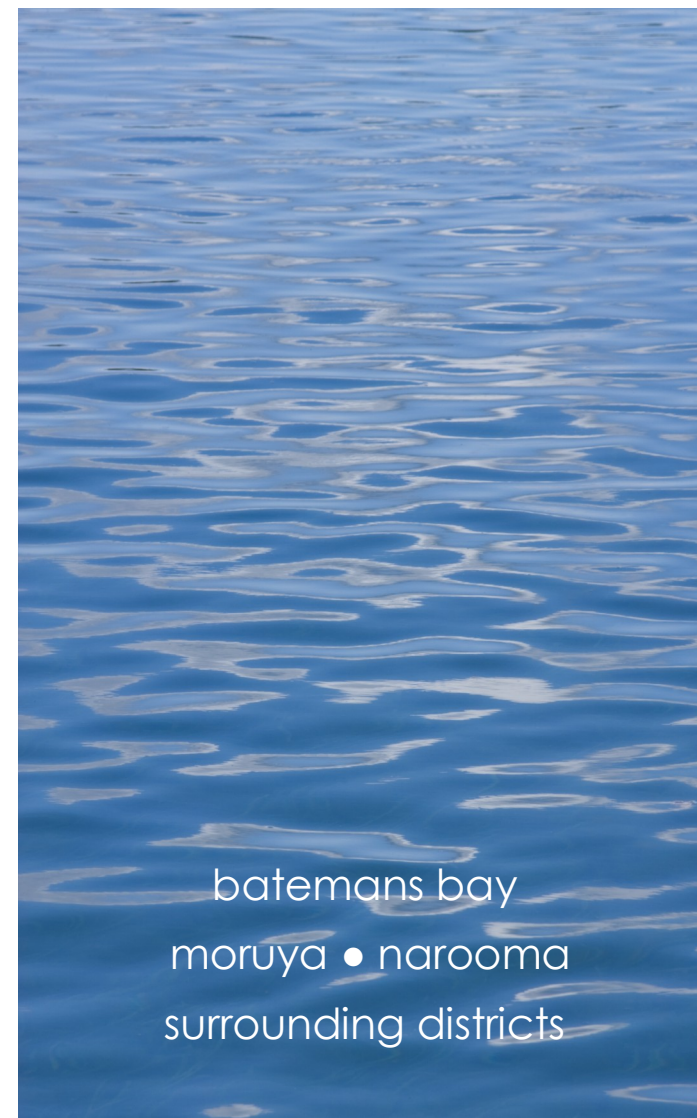**Eurobodalla** - "Land of Many Waters"

Gulaga / Mount Dromadery - "Reclining Lady"

Moruya - "Home of the Black Swan"

Narooma - "Clear Blue Water"

Nerrigundah - "Place of many Berries"

history
in eurobodalla

batemans bay

moruya ● narooma

surrounding districts

eurobodalla
Land of many waters

Batemans Bay

- Was discovered by Captain Cook and was named in April 1770 after Nathaniel Bateman, the Captain of the "Northumberland".
- The two islands at the mouth of the river were named by surveyor Thomas Florence in 1829 "Tollgate" & Tollhouse".
- Snapper Island was named after a small vessel which sheltered there in 1821.
- The Post Office was opened in early 1880 after Batemans Bay was surveyed and subdivided in 1841.
- A private school was opened by John O'Reilly in 1872. It became public in 1896. Mr W Islay was contracted to erect a new school in 1894 and the residence was built in 1895/95.
- The first police station was established in 1876.
- In the early days Batemans Bay's main source of income was from saw milling, mainly spotted gum and blackbutt. Guy's Mill was bought by the Perry family and turned into a spoke factory in 1901. The mill finally closed down in 1982.
- Religion came to Batemans Bay in 1911 with the opening of the Catholic Church followed by the Church of England and the Methodist in 1916.
- The cinema was opened in 1931 by Mr Ken Annetts.
- The bridge across the Clyde River was started in 1948 and due to post war shortages, it wasn't complete until 21st November 1956.
- From the 1950's water for Batemans Bay was provided from Moruya until 1968. Deep Creek Dam was opened in 1983.

Nelligen

- The Court House on the hill was built in 1880.
- The area saw plenty of life during the gold rush period.
- The Steampacket Hotel is still open for business.

Tomakin

- For a short time it was a busy little place as it possessed two sawmills and a ship building yard which operated until the late 1870's.

Broulee

- Was the earliest settlement in the district. It was first mentioned in the Government Gazette in 1837.
- The sheltered bay offered good anchorage to vessels on the coastal run and sailing ships from England.
- The harbour—now silted - had a depth of 10 fathoms.

Broulee Island

- A total sanctuary, at one stage had been sub-divided but only one house had ever been erected: the ERIN-GO-BRAGH Inn, Licensed in 1843.
- The Inn was removed and re-erected on Campbell Street, Moruya where it stood until 1978.
- Only one lonely tombstone commemorates the death of Mrs Abraham Maleber who died in 1842.

Narooma

- Emerged from a settlement of cattle breeders, cheese makers and saw millers.
- In 1884 the township became known as Narooma
- The post office was opened in 1889
- The Methodist church was built in 1915 and is under the protection of the Australian Heritage Commission and the National Trust of Australia.

Central Tilba & Tilba Tilba

- Long before European settlement the indigenous Yuin tribe inhabited the Tilba area.
- During the gold mining boom both Central Tilba and Tilba Tilba emerged as thriving townships. At its peak it boasted a School of Arts, library, hotel, two butchers, a blacksmith, post office, court house, general store, police station, doctor, shoe maker and nine other businesses.
- The National Trust classified the entire township in 1974 thus signifying the importance of preserving a unique part of Australia's heritage.

Congo

- Is the burial place of Maria Thompson. She died in 1837 and her tombstone is the oldest in the district. Her grave is on the sand dunes behind the camp ground.

Tuross Head

- The property Tuross was bought by Patrick Mylott in 1867. The home was built for his family and has under gone some changes and is now privately owned. It has previously been run as a guest house by the daughters of Mr Hector McWilliam, who took over the property in 1924. Tuross House was the birth place of Eva Mylott, a protégée of Dame Nellie Melba.

Bodalla

- Previously belonged to the estate of Thomas Sutcliffe Mort, a successful Sydney businessman who had taken over the property from John Hawdon in 1860.
- All Saints Church - the foundation stone was laid by Thomas Mort's widow Marianne (second wife) on 18th March 1880. The building was finished in 1901. The architect was Edmund T Blacket. The builder was Joseph Zeigler. The granite on which it is built was quarried on the estate. All of the wood work is of oak. The stained glass window, the Chancel tiles, the unusual rerodos of marble mosaic, as well as the pipe organ, were brought from England. On the Chancel arch are Thomas Mort's last words: "Thine eyes shall see the king in his beauty". The building cost 13,000 pounds.
- The Bodalla Arms Hotel was licensed in 1876. There is now nothing of the original structure left.
- Roman Catholic Church of St Edmunds was erected with the generous support of Laidley Mort (one of Thomas's sons) and his wife in 1886.
- Bodalla Cemetery - T. S Mort's grave is situated in a small separate enclosure. There are several tombstones dating back to 1874.