



Marulan is situated on the 150° meridian which is used as the basis for Australian Standard Time, giving Marulan true time. During the equinox, occurring twice a year in autumn and spring, the sun rises precisely at 6am and sets precisely at 6pm. Marulan is the only town in the Australian Eastern Standard Time Zone that can say this truly occurs. Meridian Park was opened in 2003 to recognise this important town feature.

The Great South Road through Marulan from Sutton Forest to Bungonia led to the coast, with a branch to the Goulburn Plains. At their cross roads a township was drawn up by Mitchell and surveyed by Huddle in 1834. The township of Old Marulan was born and was officially gazetted on 11 March 1835. Old Marulan is on the corner of Marulan South Road and Bungonia Road where they meet the Hume Highway. Only some evidence of its existence remains, 'Moorooloolen' officially became Marulan on 1 September 1878.

When the inevitable move began from the early Sydney settlement to discover viable land and resources to sustain the growing Sydney town, the push south had to pass through the Marulan area. At over 700 metres above sea level, the 'Marulan Ramp' offered the only easily accessible path across this section of the Great Dividing Range. Just 11km wide, it was considered the main south corridor inland for not only the early explorers but also indigenous people to and from east Australia. Marulan was once the crossover point and meeting place of Gundungarra, Wadi Wadi, Wiradjuri and Dharawal Aboriginal peoples.

First explored at the behest of Governor Hunter in 1798 in search for salt, it was twenty years before serious exploration and settlement took place. Charles Throsby mentioned the site in 1818 during the exploration he headed with Meehan, Wild and Hume. Deputy Surveyor James Meehan's party prepared to push further south from Sydney. In his party, at the special request of the Governor, was Hamilton Hume. After crossing Barber's Creek the party reached, as Charles Throsby described, 'a beautiful piece of fine forest called Moorooloolen' (Moorooloolen nee Marulan) and described it as 'picturesque, well watered and abundant in herbage'.

## INTRODUCTION TO MARULAN

Take a stroll along the Marulan Historic Meander, to immerse yourself in the history and meet the friendly locals. If you feel like a latte or an organic coffee, looking for that prized antique, searching the web or enjoying an ice cold beer, all of this and more is on offer in our wonderful village.

This self-guided tour is available year-round and suited to most mobility types. You will notice that some of the historic buildings are signposted, detailing further early history of the village.

## MARULAN FESTIVITIES

Visible from the Hume Highway, at particular times of the year, 40 flags are flown in Marulan's Meridian Park, representing the different countries of origin of the citizens of Marulan. These were initially acquired as part of the community's annual Harmony Day celebrations and have now become a colourful festive feature.

In September, Marulan holds its annual Kite Festival which coincides with the spring equinox and celebrates Marulan on the Meridian. The Kite Festival features kite making and flying as well as art exhibitions and markets. Marulan's Australia Day activities in January, Harmony Day multicultural celebration in October and Christmas lights tours are all very popular.



### MARULAN COMMUNITY CONTACTS

**Marulan and Region Chamber of Commerce**  
PO Box 83, Marulan NSW 2579  
Ph: (02) 4841 1852 (David Humphreys)

**Marulan and District Historical Society**  
81 George Street, Marulan 2579  
Ph: (02) 4841 0288 (Sue Montgomery)

### OTHER REGIONAL ATTRACTIONS

#### Long Point Lookout, Tallong

Long Point Lookout bestows an inspiring view of the spectacular Shoalhaven gorge which is bisected by the Shoalhaven River. The lookout is located just outside the small village of Tallong, which is seven kilometres east of Marulan and is home to two magnificent lookouts, Badgery's and Long Point.

#### Bungonia National Park

Explore the network of tracks and lookouts, take in the stunning river and canyon views and gain access to one Australia's prime caving spots.

#### Towrang Stockade

A major stockade for chain-bound convicts and others involved in the construction of the Great South Road was located on the north side of the Highway at Towrang Creek from around 1836 to 1842. The stockade became the principal penal establishment in the southern district and was noted for its harsh discipline.

## BRIEF HISTORY

## A SELF-GUIDED TOUR MARULAN HISTORIC MEANDER



GOULBURN  
Australia



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# MARULAN HISTORIC MEANDER

## 1 MARULAN BUTCHERY (1)

The Victorian shop was built as a butchery in 1878 and once had an old bakehouse at the rear. A Federation style house has since been added, and as far as can be ascertained, this site has always been a butcher's shop. Even before the present façade of the shop was built, it was known as Feltham's Butchery and customers queued up outside to be served through the window. Everyone who can remember says that Granny Feltham was still a good butcher at 93 years of age.

## 2 WATTLE GLEN COTTAGE

Wattle Glen Cottage was built in 1889, but the story goes back to the site of the convict road gang (at Wingello) north of Marulan in 1834. After their departure, Thomas Brown built a large sandstone inn on the site and named it The White Horse Inn. After Thomas was accidentally killed in 1851 his family moved to Marulan and the inn was deserted and derelict.

The late John (Jack) Sieler bought the stone and built Wattle Glen in 1889. He lived here for a period before leasing it to various tenants. After World War II Xenia Koschenow and family came from Russia to Marulan and bought this house. In 2004 Jim Koschenow was the only family member still in Marulan. He sold the house to Lorna and Alison Parr. The house is now an antique shop with tea rooms at the rear.

## 3 CORONATION STORE (2)

This late Victorian/Federation shop with attached residence was built in 1902 in the year of the coronation of King Edward VII. This elegant old building was erected by Jack Sieler, for a shop selling groceries and drapery. A room at the rear is known as the 'Band Room'. This was where the brass band gathered regularly to practice. A large galvanised iron shed at the rear of the house was possibly the old showground pavilion. It stored various rural and farming produce. There have been a number of owners of the Coronation Store. It was usually run as a general store, but at one time was a swap shop, and later a real estate. It is now a gallery and antique shop.

## 4 GREAT SOUTHERN GARAGE (3)

At the turn of the 19th Century, the car was gradually taking the place of the horse and cart, roads were improving and towns and villages were being serviced and bringing their produce to the city of Sydney. With the increase in motorised travel, the need for service centres or petrol replenishment points became more important as the horseless cart pushed further and further into the state. With a trip from Sydney taking five to six hours, Marulan sprouted no less than six service stations.

The Great Southern Garage was the first to be built in 1905 to meet the needs of this new mode of transport. The site was ideal, as it had a history of service to the now fading buggy. On the site there was a carriage maker and wheelwrights who serviced the earlier forms of transport. Cobb & Co. and the horse drawn wagons that moved the wealth of rural produce to the booming city of Sydney were repaired and fixed at this early service centre.

The building was later a general store and has been home to the award-winning Meridian Café since 2005.

## 5 ST STEPHEN'S UNITING CHURCH

The Presbyterian Church of St Stephen's is thought to be the oldest original building in George Street. It was built in 1873 on a half-acre site in the centre of the township given by Mr John Morrice. The first record of a Presbyterian Service in the district is recorded by Rev. W. Hamilton's diary 'I preached at Wingello and the neighbouring stockade on the 26th November 1837.'

The foundation stone was laid by Miss Rankin and a bottle containing a copy of the Sydney Morning Herald, along with sketch plans and specifications of the building was placed in a vacant place under the stone. This was lost when new foundations were laid.

The solid little stone church was built alongside the main road but less than 20 years later it was described as 'a stone building of decidedly plain aspect commonly called Scot's Church. Sadly it is out of repair and is only used for Sunday School.' It reopened for church services in 1916.

In 1977 the congregation voted unanimously for unity, and St Stephen's became a Uniting Church.

## 6 POLICE STATION, CELLS & RESIDENCE (4)

The Police Station and residence were built c1880. The stone building contained two cells and a 30ft x 18ft exercise yard next to the residence. The station was built to replace the original 1848 building in Old Marulan at the corner of Main Road (now the Hume Highway) and Barber Street (now Marulan South Road) which had been established as a Court of Petty Sessions. The weatherboard office was added in 1932.

The Moorooloolooloo correspondent of the Goulburn Herald wrote on 1 March, 1873 'It has been the talk for some time that the police are to be removed from (Old) Marulan to this place and the sooner the better for the peace of the sober people in this township.'

## 7 POST OFFICE (5)

The Post Office has been operating on seven sites in Marulan since it began in 1836. The original Post Office opened at Old Marulan in 1836. Being on the main southern road at the time, Marulan enjoyed a good mail service daily, except on Fridays. By 1848 a two-horse coach was running from Camden to Picton, Berrima, Marulan and Goulburn. To get a letter to Campbelltown from Marulan, it would take two weeks by bullock wagon. During the 1860s a large camp of railway workers existed near the new railway line and there was a push to get a post office at 'Marulan Camp'. Moorooloolooloo Post Office, as it was named by Philip Dignam MP, was opened at the Marulan Railway Station on 1 March 1868. This Post Office grew in importance because it was at the terminus of the southern railway. Mail from here was dispatched by Cobb & Co and coached to all points south, including a service from Marulan to Goulburn and on to Cooma which later became redundant once the railway was built.

The name was changed to 'Marulan' in 1878 and in 1885 the Railway Department erected a new Post Office in George Street with a Postmaster's residence attached. It has been privately owned since 1965. The Post Office property title was split from the residence in 2002, with the new owner adding the extension in 2003. It operated as the Marulan Post Office until 2010.

## 8 TERMINUS HOTEL (6)

It would seem that 'The Terminus' was established as a hotel in the early 1860s prior to the opening of the railway in 1868, making it one of the longest continuously trading hotels in rural NSW.

In 1867 an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald offering land for sale at Moorooloolooloo shows the Terminus in operation. At the turn of the century when all licences were recalled by the Government, only one permit was issued in Marulan – to The Terminus. It was rumoured that the reason The Terminus was selected for the licence was because the licensee's son was a member of that Parliament.

## 9 RAILWAY STATION & RESIDENCE (7)

An advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald in December 1867 said that the railway to Marulan 'will be open by February 1868 or March at the latest', but it was in fact not opened until 6 August, 1868.

Three special trains ran to Marulan for the opening – the first one carrying Sir Henry Parkes, politicians and official guests. A large crowd had gathered to witness this historic occasion and 'it was evident from the display of bunting and other indications of rejoicing that the people of that extremely quiet place had aroused themselves to the importance of the occasion'.

While Sir Henry and politicians performed the official ceremony to open the Railway Station, guests from the remaining two trains partook of the prepared luncheon. Unfortunately for Sir Henry and other dignitaries, by the time the speeches were finished all the food was gone.

The original station building stands on the 'down' line. Duplication occurred in 1915. The houses of the station master and night officer are still standing but are privately owned.

## 10 ALL SAINTS ANGLICAN CHURCH & RECTORY

This lovely little Church is made of Wingello sandstone. Dating back to 1878, it was named by Mrs Thomas, the wife of the Bishop of Goulburn. The Rectory was built in 1886 and is now a private residence. Of interest, is that below the foundation stone, a sealed bottle lays, containing an 1878 Queen Victoria three penny coin, a copy of 'The Australian Churchman', and a piece of parchment on which a message was written.



## 11 ST PATRICK'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

This Church was built in 1930 after a fire destroyed the previous church which was built at Old Marulan in 1859. A school operated in the church between 1930 and 1938 that was run by the Sisters of St Joseph's Convent of Goulburn. The Sisters would catch the train from Goulburn to Marulan and back each day.

## 12 BALDOCK'S STORE (8)

The group of buildings that make up this general store and residence shows classic Australian style with the galvanised shed complementing the shop and residence. It was built in the 1870s by Mr J Cunningham who was described on his letterhead as 'Grocer, Ironmonger and General Provider.' The store was run by Mr Cunningham for quite a few years and then was taken over by Tom and Bill Smith. Bill Smith was a bachelor, but Tom had a wife and six children. The men ran a 1000 acre property called Mt Otway, while Mrs Smith and her five sons ran the shop. Later the shop was bought by Baldock and Crighton. The business was carried on by the Baldock family for over half a century.

A well at the back of the Baldock's was one of only three that constituted Marulan's main water supply until the early 1900s. A second was built behind the nearby Royal Hotel. Since the 1990s the complex has been progressively restored.

## 13 MARULAN PUBLIC SCHOOL

Founded at Old Marulan in 1860, however after the railway boom and town movement to the present Marulan site, the school was reopened in 1870. The old school struggled on for a few more years but eventually closed in 1877.

## 14 ROYAL HOTEL (9)

The Royal Hotel was built in 1872 by Mary Carrigan. Mary Carrigan's two deceased former husbands had owned The Whitehorse Inn at Wingello and the Duke of Edinburgh Hotel at Marulan. After Edward Carrigan died in 1871, Mary purchased land opposite the Terminus Hotel and built the Royal Hotel the same year. The two-storey brick section at the front of the building was completed by 1881 and the original wooden section at the back became a billiard room. The new Royal was by far the most opulent of all the inns in the town with plush velvet curtains and beautiful furnishings. In 1884 Mary Carrigan died, followed a few weeks later by her daughter Mary Hourn. The eldest daughter, Annie Kelly and her husband then took charge of the hotel. At about the turn of the century, all hotel licences were recalled by the Government and the Royal Hotel was not re-issued with a licence. Since then the building has had many varied uses, including as a boarding house, a shop, and as a private residence.

## 15 VICTORIAN STONE SHOP (10)

This delightful mid to late Victorian cottage was originally the home of Joseph and Sarah Coombs. By 1890 the building was owned by William and Mary Ross who ran a grocery store there, as well as operating a blacksmith's at the rear of the shop.

The front gable has a window which was used when heavy stores and equipment were winched to the loft from the horse drawn wagon below.

Over the last century this building has been used as a blacksmith, a store, a hairdresser/barber, real estate agency, coffee shop and a florist and gift shop. At one time there was also a skating rink at the rear of the building. A heritage listed palm tree still stands at the rear of the building today, which was thought to be at least 100 years old.

● Council signs – numbered ● Council signs – un-numbered ● Not signposted

