

# *Heritage Data Form*

ITEM DETAILS							
Name of Item	House						
Other Name/s Former Name/s							
Item type (if known)	Built						
Item group (if known)	Residential buildings (private)						
Item category (if known)							
Area, Group, or Collection Name							
Street number	19						
Street name	Barney Street						
Suburb/town	Kiama				<b>Postcode</b>	2533	
Local Government Area/s	Municipality of Kiama						
Property description	Lot 1, DP 1014606						
Location - Lat/long	<b>Latitude</b>	-34.676205			<b>Longitude</b>	150.851999	
Location - AMG (if no street address)	<b>Zone</b>		<b>Easting</b>			<b>Northing</b>	
Owner							
Current use	Residence						
Former Use	Residence						
Statement of significance	<p>No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance for aesthetic and representative values at a local level. It is significant as a good, intact example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage in the Kiama area. Built in 1922 and moved to the site of 19 Barney Street in the 1960s, 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity despite having been moved, retaining a large amount of its original fabric. The cottage displays key characteristics of Interwar style and includes additional detailing which adds to the overall quality of the design, showing the high level of craftsmanship that went into its construction. The cottage is an aesthetically pleasing example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design and is a fine representation of the type in the Kiama region.</p>						
Level of Significance	State <input type="checkbox"/>				Local <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

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DESCRIPTION						
<b>Designer</b>	Possibly EC Faux					
<b>Builder/ maker</b>	EC Faux					
<b>Physical Description</b>	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is a detached single-storey Interwar period weatherboard cottage constructed on brick foundations. The house fronts Barney Street to the north. It has a gable corrugated iron roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. To the rear is a skillion extension. The cottage also has flat-roof verandahs on three of its four elevations.</p> <p>The primary elevation, facing Barney Street, has a wide street-facing gable, the end of which is decorated with timber battening, a ventilator, finial, and a bracketed cornice. This sits over a group of original timber-framed sash windows with original carved timber sills and replacement bracketed awnings. The cottage's east elevation mirrors its primary elevation, though the gable end does not have the finial or bracketed cornice. To the east of the street-facing gable is a recessed verandah that functions as the entrance to the house. This has simple square posts with decorative brackets to the valences and timber-slat balustrades, as well as a double-door entrance to the house with fanlight. Opposite side of the gable is another verandah, which has an early glazed enclosure.</p> <p>The house is set back from the street by a small, well-kept front garden and timber picket fence. At the rear of the property is a well-kept garden with some mature trees, as well as a modern garage and granny flat.</p>					
<b>Physical condition and Archaeological potential</b>	<p>No. 19 Barney Street appears to be in good condition, though there are some maintenance issues. Paint is cracked and peeling in parts, especially on the east elevation of the cottage.</p> <p>The archaeological potential of the site is unknown.</p>					
<b>Construction years</b>	<b>Start year</b>	1922	<b>Finish year</b>	1922	<b>Circa</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Modifications and dates</b>	<p>1924—the long verandah is enclosed with glass.</p> <p>1960s—the cottage is moved from the adjacent lot to 19 Barney Street.</p>					
<b>Further comments</b>						

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HISTORY	
Historical notes	<p>Kiama is part of the traditional land of the Wodi Wodi, a clan of the Dharawal people. The Wodi Wodi are a coastal people whose traditional Country includes Lake Illawarra, Shellharbour and Minnamurra.</p> <p>On 25 April 1770 Captain James Cook observed Aboriginal people along the coastline of the Illawarra and recorded the event in his log book. Bass and Flinders later encountered Aboriginal people at Port Kembla in March 1796. The following year, Bass anchored his whaleboat in the sheltered bay (now known as Kiama Harbour) and 'found' the Kiama Blowhole, calling it 'a deep ragged hole and on one side of it the sea washed in through a subterraneous passage with a most tremendous noise'.</p> <p>The name Kiama is of Aboriginal origin, with several possible meanings. One explanation is that the word derives from the name of the father spirit of Eastern NSW, 'Kiahma' or 'Baiaime'. Alternative meanings are 'fish caught from rocks' or 'where the seas roar' (referring to the Kiama Blowhole).</p> <p>Red cedar logging and rainforest clearing began in 1812 and a port was established at Kiama for the shipment of cedar from the district. The cedar cutters were soon followed by European settlers and their animals. David Smith is said to have been the first permanent European settler, arriving in 1821. Aboriginal people were gradually displaced from their traditional land as it was cleared for farms and towns were established. In the mid-1830s, Aboriginal people resorted to raiding the farms of the settlers, stealing crops and pigs. In 1835, nine local farmers accused 'Black Harry' and 'Captain Brooks' of leading these raids. Within a century of European settlement of the district, there were few Aboriginal people living in Kiama. Those who remained lived in camps at Brown Street and elsewhere in the district. Some of the Aboriginal men worked in the quarries and sawmills of the area.</p> <p>The townsite of Kiama, reserved in 1826, was surveyed in 1839—town allotments were sold the following year. By 1848, there were 18 permanent houses, two inns (Gum Tree Inn and Fitzroy Inn), two stores, a wooden church (the first Church of England) and a jetty in the harbour.</p> <p>The cedar forests of the district were logged out by the 1850s, paving the way for the development of a thriving dairy farming industry. A new breed of dairy cow, the Illawarra Shorthorn, was developed in the area. Local farmers and pastoralists joined the Kiama Agricultural Society in 1848, signalling the importance of agriculture to the district.</p> <p>Basalt (blue metal) quarrying flourished in and around Kiama from the 1870s, and the quarries were a major employer in the district. The quarries supplied large amounts of 'blue metal' demanded by Sydney's expanding network of roads, tramways and railways.</p> <p>Kiama developed as a service and shipping centre for local industry centred on the harbour, where local produce and blue metal was shipped to Sydney and beyond. The wealth generated from the pastoral and quarrying industries led to an economic and social boom in Kiama in the 1880s. The town also became a popular seaside holiday resort—the opening of the railway in 1888 and Kiama station in 1894 made it more readily accessible from Sydney.</p> <p>The municipality of Kiama was gazetted in 1858. The present Kiama local government area (LGA) comprises the former Gerringong, Jamberoo and Kiama councils. The population of Kiama rose from 741 in 1861 to 19,973 in 2006. There are 21,464 people living in the LGA at the present time.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street is located on part of Lot 14 of Section 7 of the Town of Kiama Plan. Lot 14 was granted by purchase to David Smith on 1 November 1851, while Lot 15 was purchased by Frederick Michael Stokes on 26 August 1840.</p> <p>In 1881, George Tory, Kiama publican, and his wife, Maria, acquired Lot 14 and part of Lot 15 of Section 7 totalling over two roods of land. George Tory was a well-known hotel keeper, purchasing the property known as Tory's Hotel in 1880 after operating a hotel in the Shoalhaven region for many years. Tory's Hotel in Terralong Street is a prominent landmark in the present-day town centre.</p> <p>By 1890, George and Maria Tory had erected two houses and out buildings on their land. One of the houses fronted Barney Street, being the site of the present 19 Barney Street.</p> <p>George Tory died in 1901, and Maria converted the land to Torrens title in 1913. In December 1914,</p>

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	<p>she sold part of lots 14 and 15 to Fanny Maria Hunt (adjoining subject site in Manning Street) and retained the residue of the property containing the 1880s cottage on 38½ perches of land in Barney and Manning streets. The following year she conveyed the site to her son, George Graham Tory, a carpenter (Vol 2546 Fol 126). George and Tamar Tory are listed as living in Barney Street prior to owning the land and cottage. Maria, by this time, was living in Leichhardt, Sydney.</p> <p>George Graham Tory died in 1921—the 38½ perches of land containing the slab cottage passed by transmission to his widow, Tamar Tory, in August 1922. Four months earlier, EC Faux, builder, lodged a building application with Kiama Council to erect a cottage for Mrs Tory at the corner of Barney and Manning streets beside the existing slab cottage. The application was granted subject to specifications being submitted for approval. Two weeks later, Faux submitted the specifications which were duly approved. It is presumed the cottage was built soon after.</p> <p>With two cottages now built on her land, Mrs Tory sought to subdivide her land—an application to Council was submitted on her behalf by local solicitors, Ryan &amp; Son, in July 1922. The subdivision was approved, and Mrs Tory conveyed the portion of the site at the corner of Barney and Manning streets with the new cottage on it to Otto Celton Tory. Tamar Tory retained f't of the land and continued to live in the slab cottage named 'The Rest' until her death there in June 1930. This property was described in the valuation listing card from 1929 to 1946 as a sawn slab cottage with iron roof, slab shed and garage.</p> <p>In March 1924, Otto Celton Tory lodged a successful application to Council to erect a glassed-in verandah at his cottage on the corner of Barney and Manning streets.</p> <p>Following the respective deaths of Tamar Tory in 1930 and Otto Celton Tory in 1946, the slab cottage in Barney Street (site of 19 Barney Street) and the new cottage on the corner of Barney and Manning streets passed by transmission in 1946 to Rupert Knight. Rupert conveyed it simultaneously to Minnie Elizabeth Tory, the widow of Otto Celton Tory. Three years later she conveyed 19 Barney Street to herself and Muriel Helen Fitzpatrick. According to electoral rolls, Minnie Elizabeth Tory and Muriel Helen Kirkpatrick were living in the slab cottage at 19 Barney Street with the former's family until at least 1963.</p> <p>In March 1965, the property on the corner of Barney and Manning streets was conveyed to John Elkins Wiles of Sydney, who sold it to the Shell Company of Australia the following year. According to the Kiama and District Historical Society, 19 Barney Street 'was originally located on the corner of Barney Street and Manning Street [and] and the house was moved to the present site in the 1960s so a service station could be built on that corner. When it was moved, the house was turned so the east facing side now faces west.'</p> <p>This means the current house on 19 Barney Street is Otto Tory's home built by EC Faux in 1922. It is assumed that Mrs Tory's slab cottage 'The Rest' was demolished to make way for Otto's cottage. Moving the cottage was probably less expensive than building a new house and indicates that the house itself was appreciated. Turning of the house during the move was likely to enable it to face Barney Street, where it had previously fronted Manning Street.</p> <p>Shell sold 19 Barney Street in 1994 to Glen Fulton (Balgowlah) Ltd. The property changed hands most recently in August 2003.</p>
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<b>THEMES</b>	
<b>National historical theme</b>	Settlement—building settlements, towns and cities
<b>State historical theme</b>	Towns, suburbs and villages—activities associated with creating, planning and managing urban function, landscapes and lifestyles in towns, suburbs and villages

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<b>APPLICATION OF CRITERIA</b>	
<b>Historical significance</b> SHR criteria (a)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street has undergone significance modification since the 1890s when the site was first developed. The present weatherboard cottage was moved to the site in the 1960s from the adjacent lot, having been built in its original location in the 1920s. No. 19 Barney Street demonstrates this phase of the site's development, where enough value was placed on the weatherboard cottage that it was retained and moved rather than demolished. However, while this relates to the later development of Kiama, the site is no longer capable of demonstrating an aspect of Kiama's cultural history which could be considered to meet the threshold of significance.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
<b>Historical association significance</b> SHR criteria (b)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is associated with George Tory, the well-known Kiama publican and constructor of Torsys Hotel, and his family. The site was first developed by George and his wife Maria in the 1890s, and now contains a 1920s weatherboard cottage owned by their son Otto, which was moved to the site in the 1960s. Though associated with the locally significant Tory family, the site has been significantly modified, now retaining no evidence which can connect it with George Tory. Its association with Otto Tory is better established, but his importance to the local area is dubious overall.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
<b>Aesthetic significance</b> SHR criteria (c)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is an aesthetically pleasing example of Interwar weatherboard cottage design. The dwelling demonstrates a range of Interwar-style elements, including its low-pitched roof, asymmetry, street-facing gable, and overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. It also has a good degree of intactness. Detailing such as the timber battening, ventilator and bracketed cornice on the gable-ends and original timber windows add to the quality of the design, which presents a picturesque example of a weatherboard cottage to the street. As such, 19 Barney Street is an aesthetically pleasing and significant example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage—a type of dwelling strongly associated with Kiama.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Social significance</b> SHR criteria (d)	<p>A detailed social values assessment has not been undertaken. There is no specific indication of strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group beyond the local area.</p> <p>It is not known if 19 Barney Street could meet the threshold of significance under this criterion.</p>
<b>Technical/Research significance</b> SHR criteria (e)	<p>The historical archaeological potential of the site has not been assessed. It should be gauged in order to determine if the site has research potential to contribute to a better understanding of the history of the area.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has not been assessed under this criterion.</p>
<b>Rarity</b> SHR criteria (f)	<p>Weatherboard cottages from a range of eras, including the Interwar period, are a common building typology in Kiama. Many examples of timber weatherboard cottages similar to 19 Barney Street exist in Kiama.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street does not meet the threshold of significance for this criterion.</p>
<b>Representativeness</b> SHR criteria (g)	<p>No. 19 Barney Street is a good example of an Interwar weatherboard cottage design in the Kiama area. The dwelling demonstrates several Interwar design features, such as its wide street-facing gable, low-pitched roof and overhanging eaves. Its detailing—including the ventilator, bracketed cornice, and battened gable-end—is both typical and particularly fine for Interwar weatherboard cottage design.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity and is able to demonstrate the primary characteristics of Interwar weatherboard cottage design, which is a popular typology of dwelling in the Kiama area.</p> <p>No. 19 Barney Street has cultural significance at a local level under this criterion.</p>
<b>Integrity</b>	<p>No. 19 Barney Street has a good degree of integrity. The house appears to be largely intact in spite of being moved, displaying a good amount of original fabric. Non-original features include the window awnings and, possibly, the brick base, though this cannot be confirmed. The glazed enclosure to the verandah on the west elevation dates from two years after the construction of the building and demonstrates the early modification undertaken by Otto Tory to improve the liveability of the cottage. No. 19 Barney Street is in good condition with only minor maintenance issues observed.</p>

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HERITAGE LISTINGS	
Heritage listing/s	N/A

INFORMATION SOURCES				
Include conservation and/or management plans and other heritage studies.				
Type	Author/Client	Title	Year	Repository
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 3381 Fol 4	1922	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2546 Fol 126	1915	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 3380 Fol 178	1922	NSW Land Registry Services
Land Titles	Registrar General	Certificate of Title Vol 2400 Fol 54	1913	NSW Land Registry Services
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 124	21/3/1924	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 337	12/4//1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 194	26/4/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 307	2/8/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 333	19/7/1922	Kiama Council
Minute	Kiama Council	Minute no. 163	12/4/1922	Kiama Council
Valuation	Department of Valuer General	Valuation Roll	1929–1964	State Archives and Records
Plan	New South Wales Railways	Kiama to Jervis Bay, Contract No 1 Kiama to Nowra Working Plan & Section Drawings Nos 1 & 2	1890	NSW Land Registry Services

RECOMMENDATIONS	
Recommendations	This item should be included as an item of local significance in Schedule 5 of the <i>Kiama Local Environmental Plan 2011</i> .

SOURCE OF THIS INFORMATION			
Name of study or report	Kiama Town Centre Heritage Review	Year of study or report	2021
Item number in study or report	38		
Author of study or report	GML Heritage		
Inspected by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd		
NSW Heritage Manual guidelines used?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
This form completed by	GML Heritage Pty Ltd	Date	27 May 2021



# Heritage Data Form

## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	19 Barney Street, as viewed from the street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



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## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

Image caption	Detail of the street-facing gable of 19 Barney Street.				
Image year	2020	Image by	GML Heritage	Image copyright holder	GML Heritage



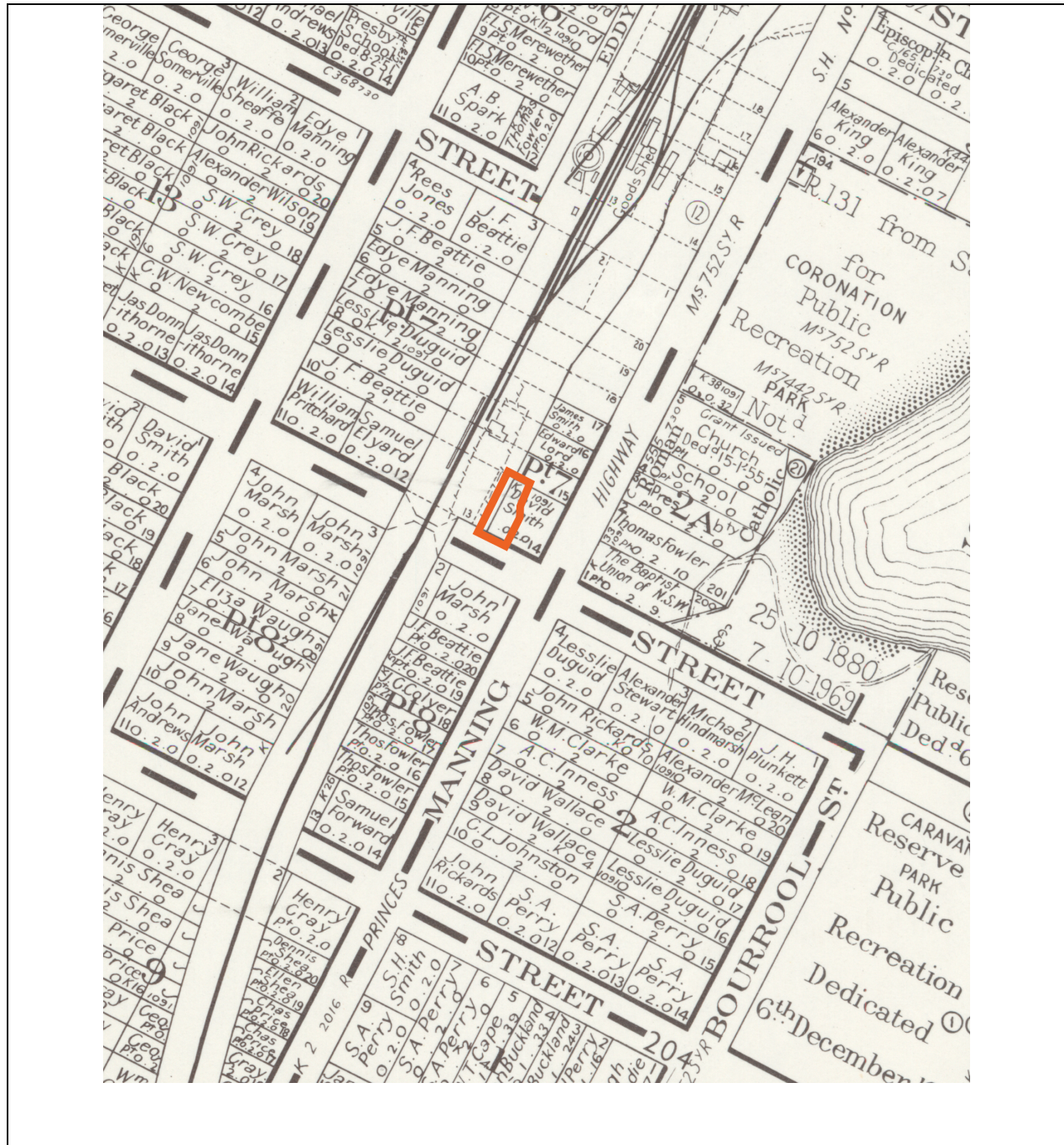


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**IMAGES - 1 per page**

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	Approximate location of 19 Barney Street on the Town of Kiama Plan (copy of the original 1840s drawing).				
<b>Image year</b>	1972	<b>Image by</b>	Department of Lands NSW	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Department of Lands NSW



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## IMAGES - 1 per page

Please supply images of each elevation, the interior and the setting.

<b>Image caption</b>	An oblique 1936 aerial showing the weatherboard cottage (outlined in red) in its original corner-lot location. Maria Tory's slab cottage 'The Rest' is shown on the current site of the cottage at 19 Barney Street.				
<b>Image year</b>	1936	<b>Image by</b>	Adastra	<b>Image copyright holder</b>	Royal Australian Historical Society

