Places of Interest



Police Station

6368 8606

⑤ Trunkey Public School

6368 8648

- Golden Age Hotel Building
- **2** Rest Area
- **3** Community Hall
- **4** ANZAC Park
- **6** Black Stump Hotel

6368 8604

- **6** Old General Store
- Miners Cottage
- † Churches (north to south)
 - t Anglican
 - **†** Catholic
 - **†** Presbyterian

Public Toilets

Public Telephone

Local Groups



Trunkey School P & C Association

6368 8648

Trunkey Creek Progress Association Inc.

Trunkey Creek Hall Committee

Trunkey Creek Show Society Inc.

Trunkey Creek Volunteer Bushfire Brigade

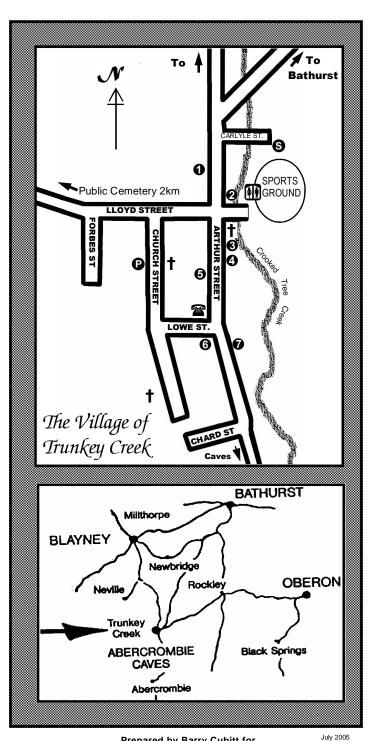
Trunkey Creek Historical Research 6368 8675

Annual Local Events

ANZAC MARCH & SERVICE - ANZAC Park ② April
TRUNKEY ANNUAL BALL - Community Hall ③ Mid year
TRUNKEY SHOW - at the Sports Grounds in October
CAROLS IN THE CAVES - Abercrombie Caves December
NEW YEARS DANCE - Community Hall ③ 31st December

Nearby Attractions - Open Every Day

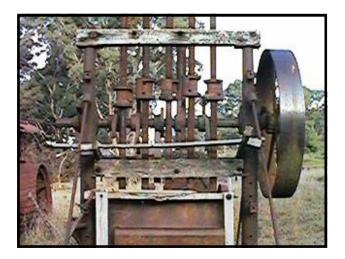
- Abercrombie Caves
- Grove Creek Falls



Prepared by Barry Cubitt for The Trunkey Creek Community

The old gold-mining village of TRILLEY

or ARTHUR TOWN





As you look around, please remember that all the buildings and features are private property.

Old Trunkey

In September 1851, Edward Hargraves announced that there was payable gold to be found at the junction of the Abercrombie River and Grove Creek. This announcement, no doubt, sparked off the gold rush in the Trunkey and Tuena areas.

A settlement was established about four kilometres south of where Trunkey Creek village is today, not far from the Belmore Bridge.

One story says that the settlement got its name from a prospector who was endowed with a particularly large nose, and was given the nickname "*Trunkey*". So the creek he was working in became known at "*Trunkey*'s *Creek*"

ARTHUR, TRUNKEY CREEK or TRUNKEY?

The Village was surveyed in the winter of 1869 by Mr. Randolf Macattie, and proclaimed as the village of *Arthur* in February 1873. This remained the official name until 1988 when it was changed to *Trunkey*. However, even from the earliest days, residents referred to their home as being at *Trunkey Creek*.

After representations by local residents, the name of the village was officially changed to *Trunkey Creek* in 2004

Gold Rush

The population of the village steadily grew until *Joe Arthur* made a major discovery of gold in the hill opposite the existing village in 1868. From then on, mines sprang up throughout the whole hillside and the population expanded to about 500.

1939 Bushfires

In January 1939 a massive bushfire devastated the village. Several lives were lost and many buildings were destroyed including the school which in those days was in Forbes Street. Charred fence posts between many of the village properties are the only evidence still visible.

Today this tranquil village, with only about 100 residents, still has many reminders of the exciting days of the goldrush



OLD GENERAL STORE **1** This brick building was constructed by Mr. Casey in 1879 using reject bricks from the Police Station. At one time there were at least four General stores in Trunkey Creek. One of the most notable store owners was Fred Davies who ran it from 1921 until 1984. The store last traded in 1992. This was the site of the Australian Hotel which featured in photographs of the village taken during the Goldrush by Beaufoy Merlin as part of the Holtermann Collection.



BILLABONG TEAHOUSE

This is the site of the Billabong Teahouse and Restaurant.

Originally built in the early 1980's. The Billabong soon became established as a popular place for good home-cooked meals. The Billabongs reputation for fine food was enhanced in the early 1990s with the introduction of a wider range of quality meals.

Regrettably the Billabong Teahouse ceased trading in October 2004.



BLACK STUMP HOTEL **6** During the Gold-rush there were at least six registered hotels. Although originally licensed as "The Commercial Hotel", the Black Stump Hotel has survived, the rise and decline of the gold rush, the depression, bush fires and the ravages of time, and was to become the only surviving hotel in the village by the year 1900. The original building was destroyed by fire in 1928, and the current building was constructed at that time to replace it. Today, the Black Stump Hotel is a good place to soak up some of that local atmosphere.



GOLDEN AGE HOTEL **①**. (Also known as Alma House) This historic two storey wooden building was constructed in 1872 by the Glasheen Family. The Golden Age Hotel appears in several photographs in the Holtermann Collection. This building has been a branch of the Bank of New South Wales, the Golden Age Hotel, a private school, a dance hall, and last traded as Hunters General Store. The north wing of this building was destroyed by fire in 1921. Some restoration work was undertaken from 1992 to 1994



POLICE STATION AND OLD COURT HOUSE -

P Thomas Arkell-Smith was appointed as Police Magistrate and Gold Commissioner in 1871. This is one of only two old brick buildings built in 1879. It replaced a single room wooden police station which had become far too cramped.

Constable Brennan was the first Police Constable.





OTHER PLACES OF INTEREST. There are many other old buildings and reminders of the gold rush around the village. One good example is this old Miners cottage **7** which stands on Arthur Street just opposite the old store. It is also featured in some of the Holtermann Photographs of 1872.

