

A SHORT HISTORY OF 82 LITTLE STREET, FORSTER.



Compiled by Norman Lilley. 2026.

I acknowledge the traditional custodians of the land on which I live, the Worimi and Biripi people and pay my respects to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who now reside in the Mid-Coast Council area. I extend my respect to elders past and present, and to all future cultural-knowledge holders.

Introduction: This Brief History is designed to tell the history of the property now identified as Unit 1, 82 Street, Forster. NSW. I have attempted to trace the property's ownership from Pre-European times up to the present. The Forster/Tuncurry area has a wonderful history. The specific land studied has had many owners over the years. I have included information about the owners as well as documentary evidence supporting my research. I have endeavoured to be as accurate as possible, however, should anyone notice any errors, omissions, or additions, please do not hesitate to let me know.

I must stress that while I have made every effort to be accurate and complete with the research, I am sure that I have missed some information. I may also be incorrect with some interpretations of the information gleaned. Many of the old, original documents I have transcribed are written in faint, old, cursive writing and, on occasion, have been extremely difficult to read and/or interpret. Other people may have additional information that could be included in this research. So rather than this presentation be the "final destination" of the research, I encourage other people to use this as a basis for further fine tuning. If anyone would like to pursue this research further, I am more than happy to provide all of the notes and information I have accumulated as well as a digital copy of this booklet.

My main source of information was the New South Wales Land Registry Service Image Viewer. This is located at <https://nswlrs.com.au> This is an outstanding research tool for anyone researching land transactions in New South Wales from 1788 to the present. The majority of my references in this Research refer to this. Please see at the end of this Research, a brief explanation of how to use this site to view the numerous documents referred to. A further helpful source of information has been the History Section at Forster Library, as well as the Great Lakes Historical Society at Tuncurry. Also very valuable is Trove (<https://trove.nla.gov.au>) which was the site at which historic newspaper articles were sourced. www.myheritage.com.au has also been a valuable resource.

Measurements referred to in this research are all in Imperial Measurements, as were used at the time. For Conversion Information from Imperial to Metric, please see the Table at the rear of this research.

Definitions of words and terminology used in the documents can be found at the conclusion of this Research.

Throughout the research included in this project I have indicated the name of the person in possession of the land at that particular time. This may be in complete ownership of the property or under lease of the property from someone else or under mortgage. I hope that you enjoy reading this Brief History of 82 Street, Forster; My Home.

Forster's Indigenous History

The Worimi people are the Traditional Custodians of the land stretching from Port Stephens to Forster/Tuncurry. Their deep connection to this land is rooted in thousands of years of cultural practice, spiritual belief, and sustainable resource management. For the Worimi, land was not merely a physical space, but a living entity intertwined with their identity, lore, and survival.

The Worimi Nation traditionally occupied lands from Port Stephens in the south to Forster/Tuncurry in the north, and inland as far as Gloucester. This territory encompassed coastal estuaries, forests, and river systems, providing abundant resources. The Worimi lived as hunter-gatherers, moving seasonally to fish, hunt, and gather food in ways that sustained the land's natural balance.

The Worimi were divided into several local groups, known as nurras. These included the Garuagal, Maiangal, Gamipingal, Garrawerrigal, and Buraigal clans, each connected to specific parts of Worimi country. Their language, Gathang, is shared with the neighbouring Biripi people.

In the Forster region, the Worimi (sometimes referred to as Wallamba people) maintained large campsites such as Coomba Park. Archaeological evidence, including shell middens, shows that fish, shellfish, kangaroos, wallabies, and waterfowl were central to their diet. Fire was used strategically to manage the land, encourage regrowth, and support hunting. The name Tuncurry itself is derived from an Aboriginal word meaning "plenty of fish", reflecting the abundance of the waterways. The Worimi territory extended over approximately 1,500 square miles, including coastal dunes, estuaries, forests, and inland areas. Around Forster, the Worimi utilized the rich resources of Wallis Lake and the surrounding bushland. Seasonal movement was central to their land use: during winter, groups moved inland to hunt kangaroos, wallabies, and other game, while in spring and summer, they returned to the coast to fish and gather shellfish. This cyclical pattern ensured that resources were replenished naturally, reflecting a sophisticated understanding of ecological balance.¹

The Worimi diet was diverse and sustainable. Coastal areas provided abundant fish and shellfish, while the forests offered wild yams, fern roots, and fruits such as Lilly Pilly and native plums. Hunting practices targeted kangaroos, emus, and smaller animals, with every part of the animal used for food, tools, or clothing. Fishing was a highly developed skill, with women crafting lines from kurrajong bark and hooks from shells, while men

¹ [\[en.wikipedia.org\]](https://en.wikipedia.org), [\[radschool.org.au\]](https://radschool.org.au)

employed spears made from Gynea lily stems. These practices were governed by cultural laws that prevented overharvesting and maintained harmony with the environment.²

Fire played a crucial role in Worimi land management. Controlled burning cleared undergrowth, encouraged new plant growth, and attracted game animals. This practice, often referred to as “fire-stick farming,” was a deliberate and knowledgeable method of shaping the landscape to sustain both human and ecological needs. Such techniques highlight the Worimi’s role as active managers of their environment rather than passive inhabitants.³

For the Worimi, land was inseparable from culture and spirituality. Every feature—beaches, dunes, rivers, and forests—held stories and significance. Sacred sites around Forster remain important today, and cultural practices such as storytelling, dance, and art continue to express these connections. The revival of the Gathang language and initiatives like the Worimi Conservation Lands demonstrate ongoing efforts to preserve and honor this heritage.⁴

European settlement in the 19th century disrupted Worimi life. The arrival of settlers brought displacement, disease, and violence, leading to a dramatic decline in population.

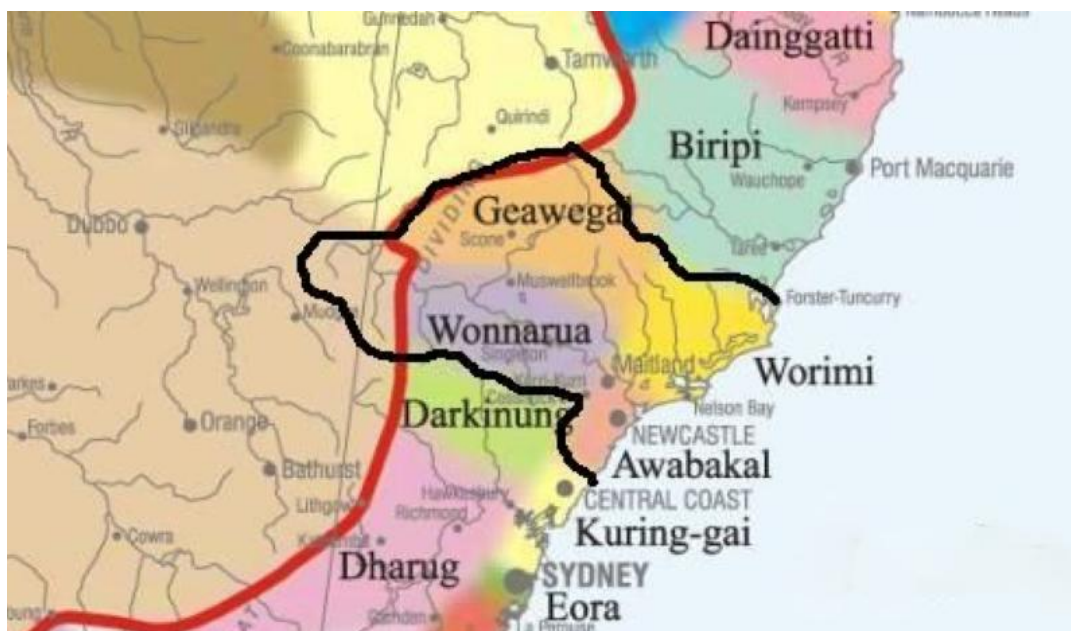
Despite colonisation, the Worimi people remain a vital presence in the Forster region. Local Aboriginal Land Councils and schools recognise Worimi heritage, and cultural practices such as language revival, art, and storytelling continue to strengthen community identity. The Worimi’s enduring connection to country is evident in the respect given to waterways, forests, and sacred sites across the Great Lakes.

The Worimi people’s deep relationship with the land and waters around Forster reflects a history of resilience and cultural continuity. Their traditions, language, and art remain central to the identity of the region, ensuring that Worimi heritage continues to shape the Great Lakes community today.

² [[worimicons...nlands.com](#)], [[blog.fcswc.org.au](#)]

³ [[radschool.org.au](#)]

⁴ [[blog.fcswc.org.au](#)], [[worimicons...nlands.com](#)]



Captain Cook Passes by Worimi land.

Captain James Cook's Journal of his 1770 expedition along the east coast of Australia, makes first mention of our area on Friday 11th May 1770:

"...At 8am we were abreast of a high point of land which made in 2 hillocks, this point I called Cape Hawke⁵. Lat 32 degrees, 14ft.S. Long 207 deg. 30ft W.

On Saturday 12th May, 1770, Cooks reports:

".....remarkable high hills lying contiguous to each other and not far from shore bore N.N.W. As these hills bore some resemblance to each other we called them the "Brothers"."

Commander Matthew **Flinders**, RN also sailed this section of the coast on three separate occasions – 9 July 1799, 23 July 1802 and 12 August 1803 – and his charts (that were published in the year of his death in 1814) show mountain ridges inland from Cape Hawke.

⁵ Cape Hawke named for Admiral Sir Edward Hawke, first Lord of the Admiralty.

It is fair to say the first Europeans to visit this area arrived by misadventure in that they landed as the result of ships founding off the coast but from about 1816, cedar cutters (mostly assigned convicts) moved into the waterways to extract the timber. Lieutenant John Oxley, RN led, what is considered to be the first organised land exploration of this district, with an expedition that came down the coast from Port Macquarie in 1818. The group crossed the mouth of what was later to become Wallis Lake on 25 October 1818 in a four metre row boat – from the *Jane*, one of the vessels that had founded earlier on our section of the coast and which they had discovered earlier half buried on a beach.

Maps published in the late 1820s showed Wallis Lake and not only the several rivers flowing into it but also indicated where the heads of navigation were located so it appears by this time, vessels had not only entered the lake but had journeyed beyond the present site of Nabitac.⁶

The Australian Agricultural Company and Its Land Use in Forster

The Australian Agricultural Company (AACo), founded in 1824, stands as one of the most significant enterprises in Australia's colonial history. Established under an Act of the British Parliament, AACo was granted one million acres of land in New South Wales to develop pastoral and agricultural industries, primarily for producing fine merino wool for export to Britain. While its headquarters were at Port Stephens, the company's influence extended across the Mid-North Coast, including Forster.

The Bigge Inquiry (1819–1823) recommended large-scale land grants to wealthy investors to stimulate colonial development. AACo was formed in response, with shareholders in Britain investing heavily in the venture. The company selected Port Stephens for its headquarters due to its deep-water harbor and proximity to fertile lands. Forster became part of AACo's extended grazing runs and timber operations. These lands were strategically chosen for their access to waterways, which facilitated transport and trade at a time when roads were underdeveloped.

On June 26th, 1825, under the company's first Superintendent, Robert Dawson, operations began. Centre of operations originally was at Carrington and Tahlee on the north shore of Port Stephens. Later their headquarters were built at Stroud.

⁶ [A Historical Perspective - Nabitac.com](https://www.nabiac.com.au/A-Historical-Perspective)



Drawing of Tahlee House, original home of the AACo's Superintendent.



Map of the Australian Agricultural Company's Land Grant

AACo's primary objective was wool production. By 1828, the company managed over 17,000 sheep and 1,000 cattle across its holdings. While Forster was not the central hub, its fertile soils and coastal climate made it suitable for grazing and crop cultivation. Land use in Forster included:

- **Sheep Grazing:** Merino sheep were introduced for fine wool, which became a cornerstone of Australia's export economy.
- **Cattle Breeding:** As wool markets fluctuated, AACo diversified into cattle, a practice that persists in its modern operations.
- **Subsistence Farming:** Crops such as maize and vegetables were grown to sustain workers and settlers in remote areas.

The Worimi and Biripi peoples traditionally occupied the Forster region, practicing sustainable land management through fire-stick farming and seasonal resource use. AACo's expansion disrupted these systems, leading to dispossession and conflict. Historical accounts document tensions, including resistance to land encroachment and livestock theft, as well as instances of cooperation, such as Aboriginal labor in timber cutting and stock work.

AACo's land use transformed the Forster landscape. Clearing forests for pasture reduced biodiversity, while introducing sheep and cattle led to soil compaction and erosion. Overgrazing in fragile coastal environments exacerbated these issues. However, AACo also invested in infrastructure—roads, wharves, and stockyards—that facilitated regional development and trade. Forster benefited indirectly from these improvements, becoming a hub for timber and agricultural products in the 19th century.

By the mid-19th century, AACo began to diversify beyond wool into coal mining and later cattle production. This shift coincided with growing settlement pressures along the NSW coast. As towns like Taree and Forster developed, demand for land increased, prompting AACo to subdivide and sell portions of its original grant. The company's withdrawal from the Forster area was not abrupt but part of a long process of divestment that reflected broader economic trends: the decline of convict labor, the rise of freehold farming, and the need for capital to fund northern pastoral ventures.

Neither the weather nor the soil favoured their operations. Thus, in 1830, when Sir Edward Parry took over control of the company, he called for a survey. As a result, the company passed all except 430,000 acres back to the Crown for land further inland. This area now became available for settlers.

After the AACo's return of large portions of its grant to the Crown, government policy was that the land be sold by public auction rather than granted freely. AACo's divestment was a phased relinquishment of its land starting in the 1830s, with most land around Forster back under Crown control well before the mid-19th century.

The relinquishment of AACo's holdings around Forster facilitated the growth of free settlements and agricultural communities in the Mid-North Coast region. Former company lands were subdivided for dairy farming, timber production, and later tourism, shaping the economic and cultural identity of Forster and its hinterland.

The first European presence in the area was timber cutters around Cape Hawke by 1831, using local waterways to transport timber.

The first white man to settle in the Forster area was **George Garlick Godwin**. George Garlick Godwin was born around 1803 in Wiltshire, England. He was given a life sentence for pig stealing and transported to Australia on the convict ship 'Burrell' in 1830. He



received his ticket-of-leave in 1839 after completing a nine year assignment to a young Scottish immigrant George Mosman at Williams River.

In 1846 George was transferred to Gosford where he received a conditional pardon. He worked as a carrier and bullock driver in and around Kincumber. In 1852 he married Mary Ann Jones. Ten years later George

and Mary (pictured above) decided to move north with their family. They travelled overland for many weeks forging their own trail through Raymond Terrace, Stroud and Bulahdelah. Along with their possessions they had a team of 6 bullocks, a dray, two saddle horses and five cows. They arrived in Forster in 1862 and were the first white settlers to do so.

The Godwins were befriended by Worimi people and George was encouraged to collect oysters and honey while he shared his knowledge of growing corn and splitting shingles. On 18 June 1863 George selected 40 acres under conditional purchase near where Godwin Street, Forster is today. Their daughter Harriet was reportedly the first white child born in Forster. George selected another 40 acres west of Smiths Lake at Wamwarra in 1874 where he lived until his death. George and Mary are buried at Neranie Head cemetery, Bungwahl.⁷

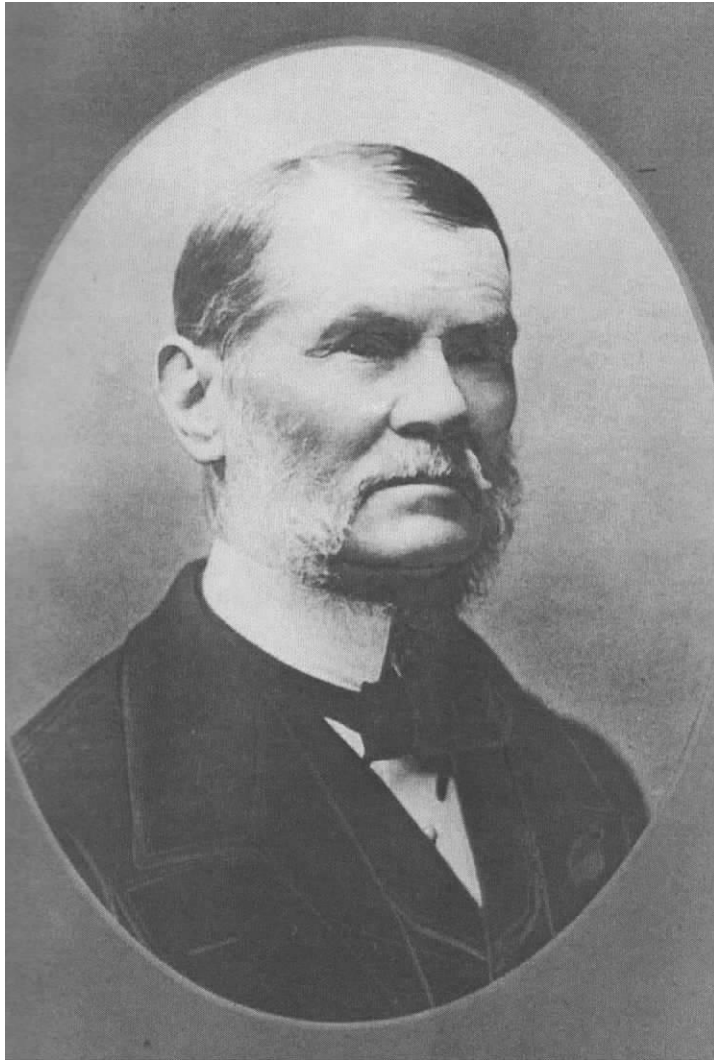
⁷ [George Garlick Godwin - midcoaststories.com](http://GeorgeGarlickGodwin-midcoaststories.com)

In 1869 John Hall surveyed the area and a plan for the village of Minimbah was submitted to the Lands Department. **Minimbah** is an Aboriginal word. Forster was originally called Minimbah. Both the local Worimi people and early settlers like George Godwin called it Minimbah. It is described as meaning 'where the rivers meet'. Additionally, the most widely published meaning nationally of Minimbah is "Place of learning".

Hall's 1869 plan of the area emerged with the name changed to Forster, apparently after William Forster, ex-Premier of New South Wales and Minister for Lands. William Forster was born in 1818 in Madras, India, son of Thomas Forster, Army Surgeon in the British Army. He accompanied his parents when they were transferred back to Ireland in 1822. In 1829 the family moved to New South Wales. Forster married Eliza Jane Wall in 1846⁸. He was elected to parliament as in 1856 and his chief interest was in the disposal and occupation of lands of the State, and secondly the formation of a Legislative Council. William Forster became Premier and Colonial Secretary over a period 1863-1865. He was the Secretary for Lands during 1868-1870 during the period of the Minimbah survey.⁹

⁸ NSW BDM 225/1846.

⁹ The History of Forster. Compiled by Mrs June Wright for Great Lakes Historical Society Ltd. P16-18.



William Forster

followed and the first hotel was built in 1874 and the first church (Methodist) in 1876, the year the first constable arrived. A punt service across Wallis Lake began operating in 1890, providing essential vehicular and pedestrian links between Forster and the nearby settlement of Tuncurry (then called North Forster). A school of arts was built in 1878 and a second store was opened the following year. The town's early economy was built on cedar getting, boat building, timber milling, and dairy. The first oyster lease was granted in 1884, paving the way for the region to become a massive producer of Sydney Rock Oysters.

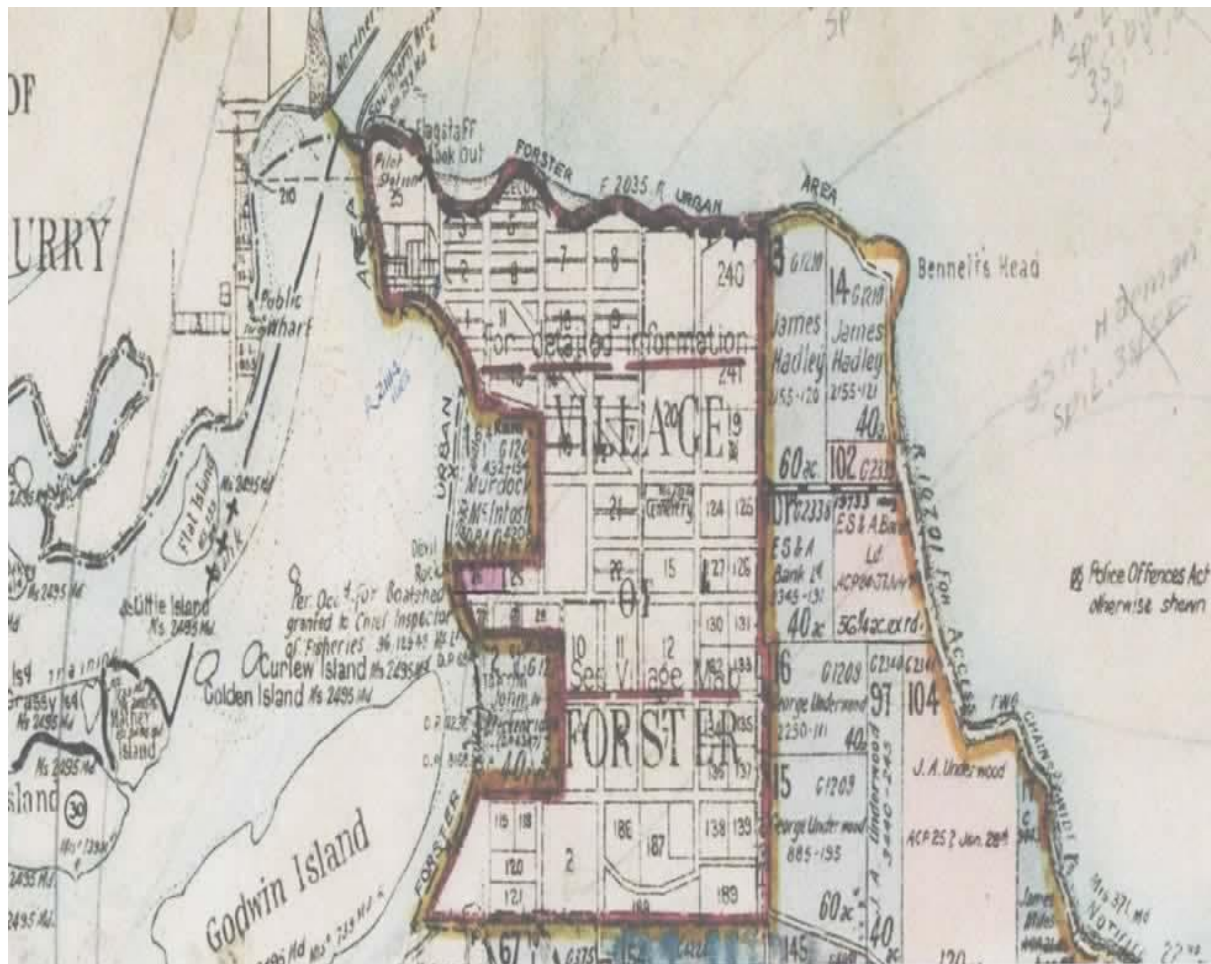
80 Little Street, Forster.

This research focuses on Unit 1, 82 Little Street, Forster, within the apartment block now built on the site and known as *Sunlake*. 82 Little Street is a 1974-built, 12-unit strata apartment building (Plan SP8219).

Little Street originally started at the School of Arts, where it then became Wharf Street, now it runs from the Post Office to Mark Street, right along the lakefront. It was to this area the first white settlers came as pioneers.

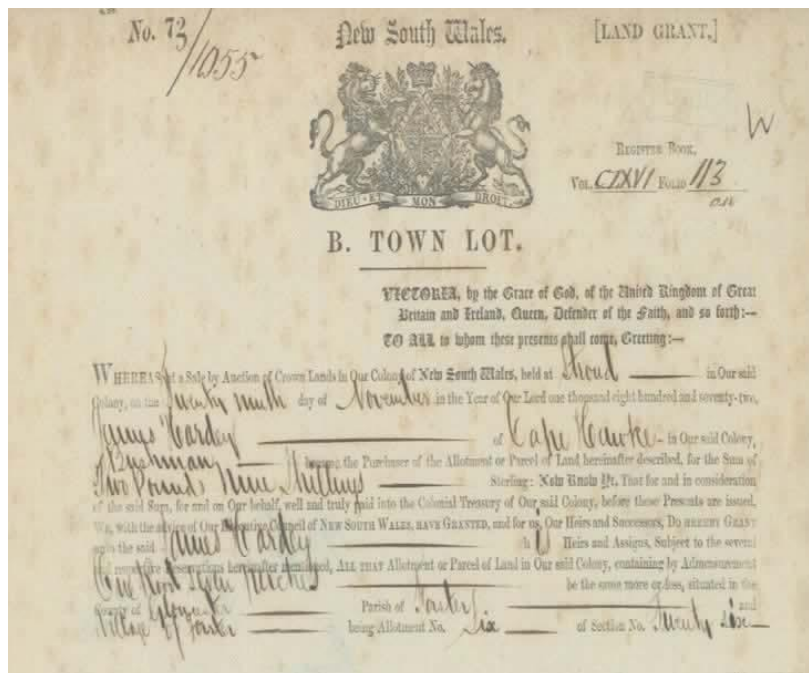
In the mid-20th century, Little Street in Forster was a quiet, modest foreshore. It featured traditional timber boatsheds, dirt roads, and open spaces. During the 1970s and 1980s, the street began to see its first wave of unit block development (such as the *Sunlake* units). Over time, open real estate gave way to high-density residential and commercial expansions, turning the quiet foreshore into the premier waterfront destination you see today.

Below is an early map of the Village of Forster. The topic of this research is identified as part of Section 26, located between Murdoch McIntosh's and John Breckenbridge's grants of forty acres each, shaded pink in this map.



In 1872, James Hardy purchased a town lot in Little Street, Forster. Hardy paid Two Pounds Nine Shillings Sterling for the lot. The following extract from sale document Volume 166, Folio 113:

Whereas at a Sale by Auction of Crown lands in Our Colony of New South Wales, held at Stroud in Our Said Colony, on the Twenty Ninth day of November in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two James Hardy of Cape Hawke in our said Colony, Bushman became the purchaser of the allotment or Parcel of Land hereinafter described, for the sum of Two Pounds Nine Shillings Sterling.....All That Allotment or parcel of Land in Our Said Colony, containing by Admeasurement One Rood Seven Perches be the same more or less, situated in the County of Gloucester Parish of Forster and Village of Forster being Allotment No. Six of Section Twenty Six Commencing on the North Eastern side of Little Street at the North Western corner of M Mahr's allotment Seven and bounded thence on the South West by that street North Westerly one chain eleven links on the North by the Southern boundary line of W Flood's Allotment five Westerly three chains twenty one links to a lane on the East by lane Southerly one chain and on the South by the Northern Boundary line of Allotment Seven aforesaid Westerly two chains and seventy two links to the point of commencement.



Hardy's Land Grant Document. Volume 166, Folio 113.



Painting of James Hardy

James Adolphus Hardy (Snr) was born 25 July 1846. He married his first wife, Sarah Ann (Greenaway) in Taree in 1890¹². Sarah died in 1916¹³. He later married Mary Ann Elliott, at Stroud, 29 May 1918¹⁴. James was father to: Jane, Launia, Cecil, Mary, Elsie, Francis, Sarah, Magdalene, Reginald, Kenneth, Vincent, Adrian and Monica. James Hardy died 18 October 1932.

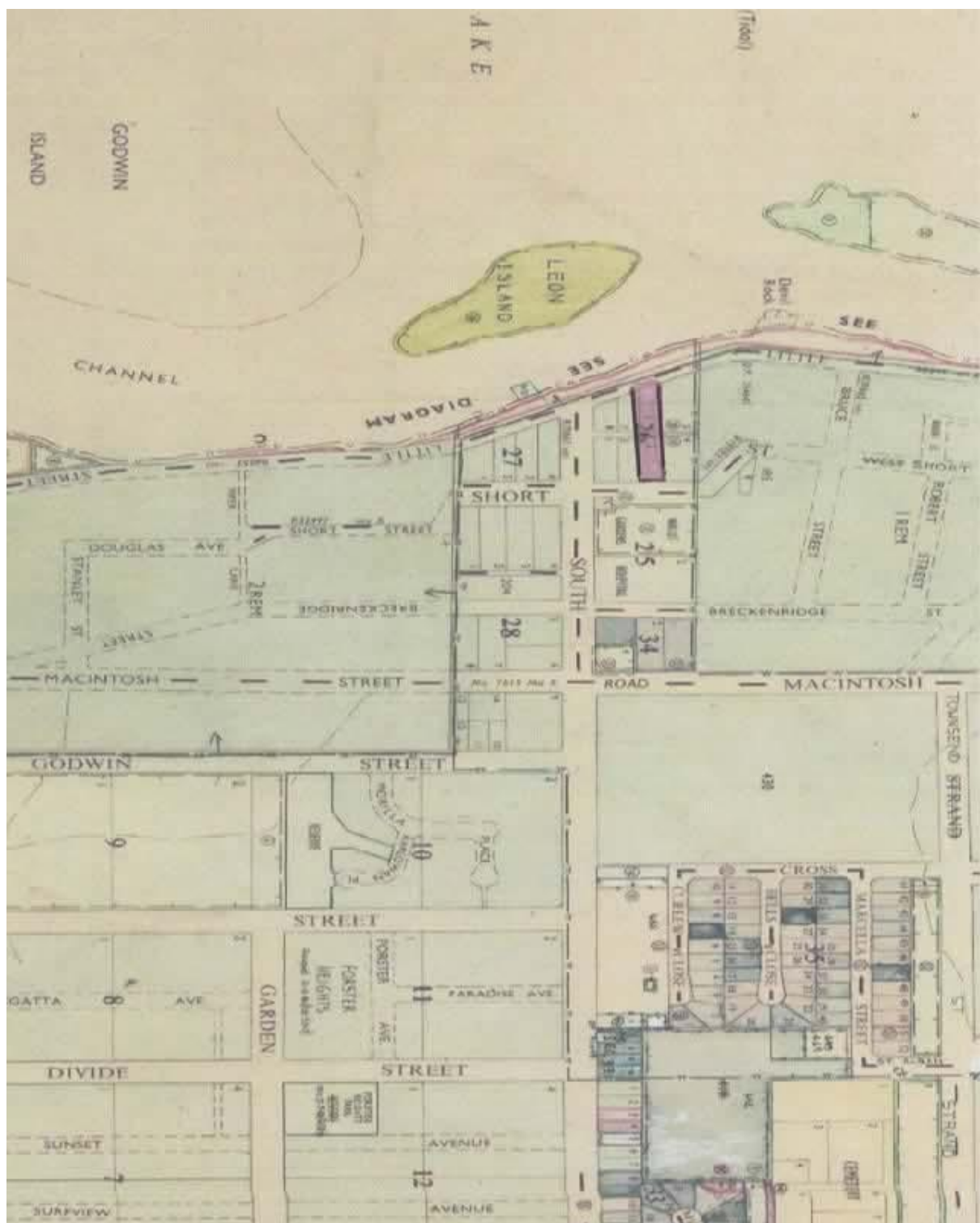


Early Map (1900) of Little Street showing Lot 6, Section 26 shaded in pink.

¹² NSW BDM 7023/1890.

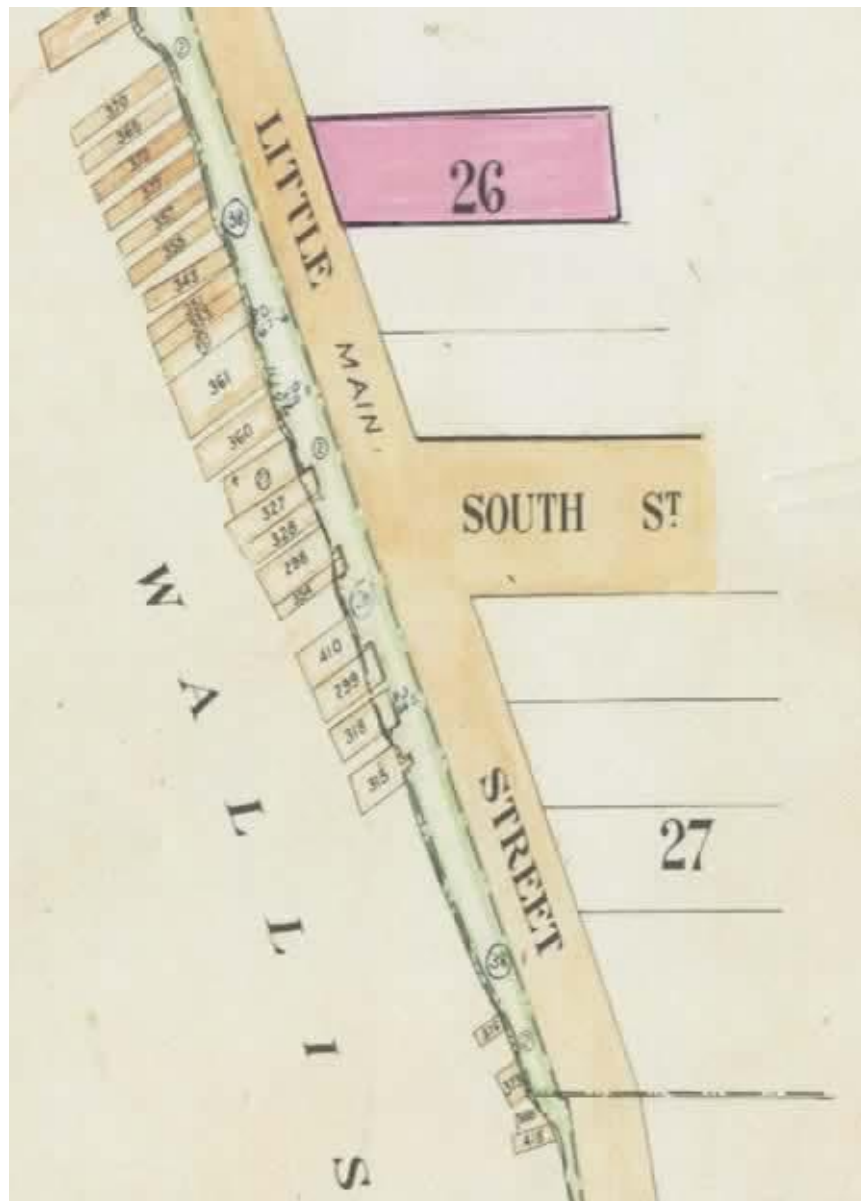
¹³ NSW BDM 19744/1916.

¹⁴ NSW BDM 6682/1918.



Plan showing Section 26. In particular, Lot 6, the topic of this research shaded in pink on this map.

The early settlement of Forster had many small boat-houses along the riverfront adjacent to Little Street. See plan below:





L-R is the Police Residence, Forster Courthouse-Police Station and the School of Arts Hall built by the Forster community after fundraising in 1878. It was built in front of the Literary Institute which had a library and a billiard table. Between the two buildings were carbide tanks which were used to supply lighting. The Breckenridge and the Miles families were great supporters of the School of Arts. Josiah Miles was secretary for the first 5 years and Treasurer 49 years. In 1930 the Institute was demolished and Mr. George Perkins enlarged the Hall. Again in 1956 the Hall was enlarged by Mr. Len Perkins to its present size. The School of Arts has played a big part in the lives of Forster and neighbouring people for over 120 years.



R.R. Breckenridge's store in Little Street, Forster

Lot 6, Section 26 was sold by James Hardy to **Henry Miles** 23 February 1900. Miles, from Cape Hawke, was a builder. Henry was born 17 July 1862¹⁵ at Port Stephens, New South Wales. He married Ann Rebecca Holter in Sydney, in 1875¹⁶. He died 22 August, 1944¹⁷ in Taree, New South Wales. Henry was the son of Henry Miles Snr born 8 October 1821 in Dorset, England. Henry Snr and his wife Elizabeth's sons were Josiah born in 1853 (died 1942), Thomas born 1855 (died 1931) and Henry Jnr (1862). Other children were Mary (born 1851), Elizabeth (1857), James (1859).

Council Rate Records show that the 1907 Assessment of the Unimproved Capital Value of Lot 6 was £20 pounds, while the Improved Capital Value was £80. The General rate for the Lot was two shillings and six pence. The 1914-1916 Unimproved Capital Value was £40 pounds, and the general rate was six shillings and eight pence. Interestingly, whilst Henry Miles, Carpenter, is registered as the owner of the Lot, Alexander Coombe, fisherman, who later purchases the lot, is registered as the occupier.



The Albert Von Ehlefeldt & Sons Universal Providers store in Little Street c1892.

On 15th October, 1915 the lot was in the possession of **Josiah and Thomas Miles**, Henry's brothers, who were Sawmillers. Josiah Miles was born at Booral in 1852. Josiah met and married Annie Dunn in 1881¹⁸. Josiah and Annie had five children but two daughters died very young – Annie (who was a twin) in 1886 survived only 14 days and Mary Barbra passed away in 1893 aged 12 months. Thomas Miles was born in 1853¹⁹ and did not marry. In 1885, Josiah and his brother Thomas assumed control of the local Forster sawmill and shipbuilding yard near Wallis Lake, which they operated until it was destroyed by fire in 1920. A prominent figure, Josiah Miles was a Sunday School Superintendent, Lay Reader at the Methodist Church, and held key roles in the Forster School of Arts, which was built in 1877. On that same date, 15th October 1915, it is recorded that the lot was sold to **Alexander Coome**, a fisherman, from Foster.

¹⁵ NSW BDM 12697/1862.

¹⁶ NSW BDM 1063/1875.

¹⁷ NSW BDM 21153/1944.

¹⁸ NSW BDM 3900/1881

¹⁹ NSW BDM 1253/1853

Alexander Coombe (born circa 1881 in Kiama, NSW – died 15 May 1957²⁰) was part of a large, well-known early family in the Forster and Taree areas. His parents were Alfred Benjamin Coombe and Elizabeth Schafer. Alexander Coombe married Ruby May Bulmer in 1906²¹. They had eight children; Alexander, Henry, Nellie, Frances, Thelma, Kenneth, Ronald and Maxwell.

Coombe sold the lot 25th August 1934 to **Isabell Hanson Hill**, wife of Robert Ascot Hill, from Quirindi. Isabell and Robert married at Narrabri in 1892²². Isabell died in 1962²³.

On 16th August 1935, A Building Application was received by Stroud Council for the construction of a three bedroom dwelling on the Lot. The proposed builder was J. Thompson from Forster. The Building Application shows that the Total Value of the Building was £430 and the Value of the Allotment was £100.

See Building Application on the following page:

²⁰ NSW BDM 13787/1957

²¹ NSW BDM 5480/1906

²² NSW BDM 5307/1892

²³ NSW BDM 26674/1962

BUILDING APPLICATION

1935

Local Government Act 1919 (Ordinances No. 70 or 71).

Date 16-8-35

No. 75

THE CLERK.

SHIRE
MUNICIPALITY

of Stroud

Sir,—

I, the undersigned, hereby make application for the approval of the Council to plans and specifications (two copies supplied herewith) of a building which I propose to erect and complete within twelve months from date of approval.

Particulars are as follow:—

Class of Building Dwelling

Here state whether detached, semi-detached, dwelling, flat, shop and dwelling, garage, stable, additions, or as the case may be.
State whether new or second-hand materials are to be used New

Location of Building.

Portion Lot 6 Section 26 Street or road Little St Estate

Town or locality Stroud Area Frontage 1-11/16 Depth 2-7/21 X 9

NAME OF OWNER [Redacted] Address Stroud

NAME OF BUILDER J. C. Thompson Address Stroud

SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATION.

Note: Sizes must be given.

The following information is required for the Industrial Commissioner and must be supplied:—

Number and particulars of all rooms and outhouses 2

Foundation Wood No. of Stories 1 Damp Proof Course Material —

Material of Outer Walls Fibre Partition Walls Plaster Material of Roofs—Main Iron

Roofs—Subsidiary Iron Verandah Iron Floor Joists 4x2

Ceiling Joists 2x2 Wall Plates 3x2 Rafters 3x2 Bearers 4x3

Corner Studs 3x3 Other Studs 2x2 Height of Rooms, floor to ceiling 9-8"

Proposed Method of Ventilation 7x6 Louvers

Proposed Method of Lighting Electric

Proposed Method of Drainage Down pipe Is Sewer Available? Yes

Particulars of Closet Accommodation in accordance with Ordinance 44 Bathroom or Laundry Detached? Yes

(Closet must be strictly in accordance with Local Government Ordinance 44.)

Strike out any of the following not included in Cost of Building:—Stove, Bath, Copper, Tubs, Water Supply, Sewerage, Lighting, Fencing.

Total Value of Buildings £ 430/-

Cost of Fencing £ 10/-

Value of Allotment £ 100/-

Height and Description of Fencing

Note.—Block Plan, showing Building and all Outhouses, must be shown on next leaf.

Applicant to state whether builder, owner or architect.

Signature of Applicant.

J. C. Thompson Builder

NOTE.—The form below this line is for the use of Council only.

REPORT on Application

Assessment No. _____

Application No. _____

Fees:—No. _____ Amount _____

Paid on _____

Building Surveyor or Vice-Chairman of Committee

Used with by Council / / 19

Result _____

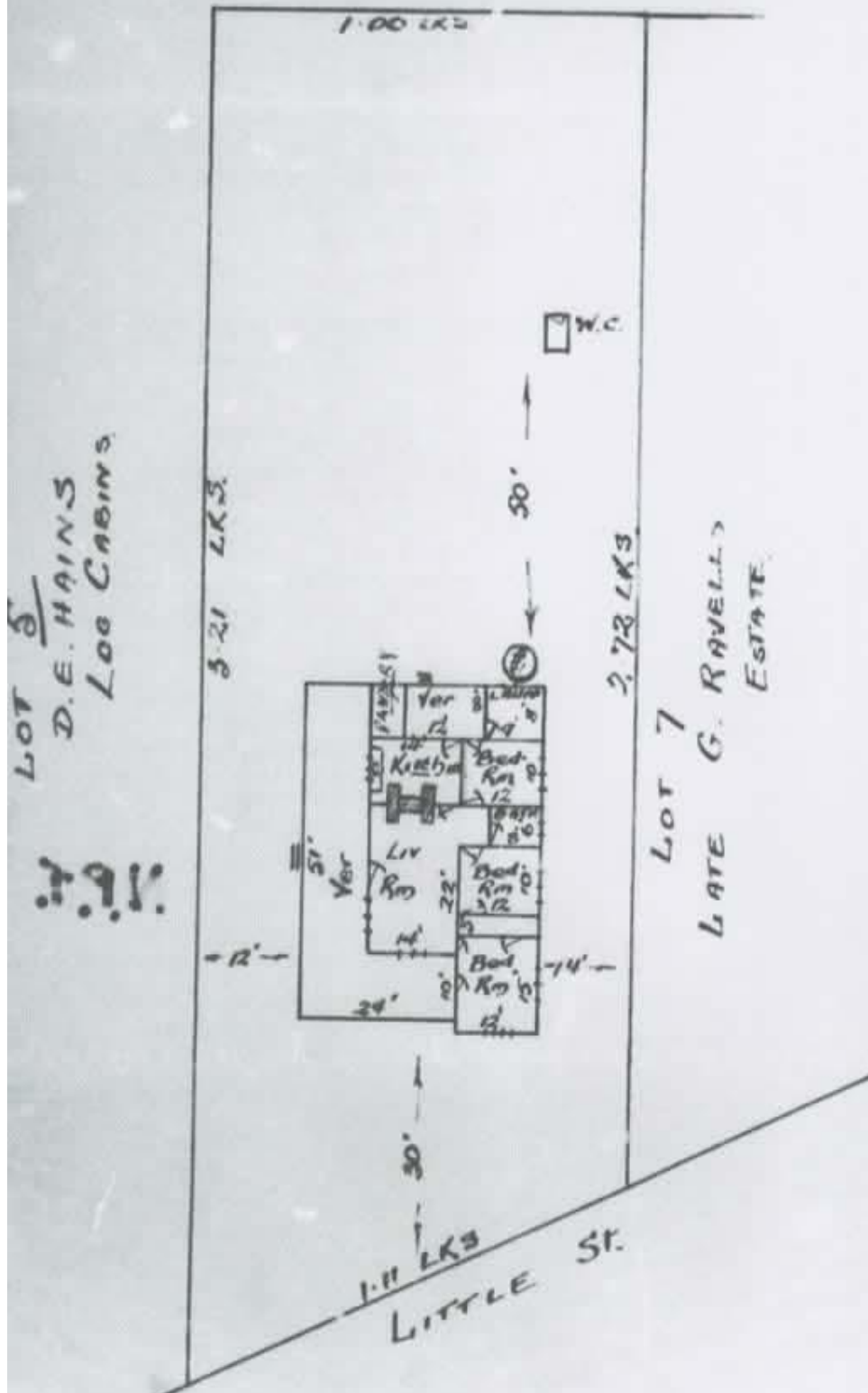
Plans and Specifications returned on _____

19 in _____



BLOCK PLAN OF ALLOTMENT and PLAN OF PROPOSED BUILDING THEREON.

Applicant must show hereunder a Block Plan of the Allotment, drawn to scale in ink, showing dimensions of allotment, the street to which it fronts and position of proposed building thereon, including outhouses. The distances between buildings and boundaries of the allotment to be marked on plan. Also positions of any buildings on adjoining lots.



On 6th October 1936 a Building Application was submitted to Stroud Council for the construction of a smaller cabin at the rear of the cottage, closer to the rear lane access. This work included a cabin with a kitchen, a veranda and a lean-to garage. It was to be built with wood foundations, and fibro walls. Total value of the building £385 and Value of Allotment was £250.

BUILDING APPLICATION 56'36

Local Government Act 1919 (Ordinances No. 70 or 71).

Date 6-10-1936 No. 56/36

THE CLERK, **MUNICIPALITY** of Stroud
SHIRE

Sir,—
I, the undersigned, hereby make application for the approval of the Council to plans and specifications (two copies supplied herewith) of a building which I propose to erect and complete within twelve months from date of approval.

Particulars are as follow:—

Class of Building Additions to bath, Kitchen and verandahs
(Here state whether detached, semi-detached, dwelling, flats, shop and dwelling, garage, stable, additions, or as the case may be)

State whether new or second-hand materials are to be used New

Location of Building
Portion Lot 6 Section 26 Street or road Little St. Estate
Town or locality Stroud Footpath 66 ft Drift

NAME OF OWNER [Redacted] Address [Redacted]
NAME OF BUILDER [Redacted] Address [Redacted]

SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATION.
Note: Sizes must be given.

The following information is required for the Industrial Commissioner and must be supplied:—

Number and particulars of all rooms and outhouses One kitchen 11 x 10 with verandahs along front of bath's roof of kitchen to slope same as verandahs

Foundation Wood Block No. of Stories one Damp Proof Course Material

Material of Outer Walls Fibro Partition Walls

Roofs—Subsidiary Verandah 23 x 10 Floor Joists 3 x 2

Ceiling Joists 3 x 2 Wall Plates 3 x 2 Rafters 3 x 2 Beams 4 x 4

Corner Studs 3 x 2 Other Studs 3 x 2 Height of Rooms, floor to ceiling 8 ft sloping to 7 ft 6 in

Proposed Method of Ventilation Windows as kitchen 2 doors

Proposed Method of Lighting Electric light at later date

Proposed Method of Drainage

Particulars of Closet Accommodation as at present Is Bathroom or Laundry Detached? Yes
(Closets must be strictly in accord with Local Government Ordinance 44.)

Strike out any of the following not included in Cost of Building: None Bath, Copper, Tub, Water Supply, Sawnage, Lighting, Fencing.

Total Value of buildings £ 385
Cost of Fencing £ — Value of Allotment £ 250

Height and Description of Fencing

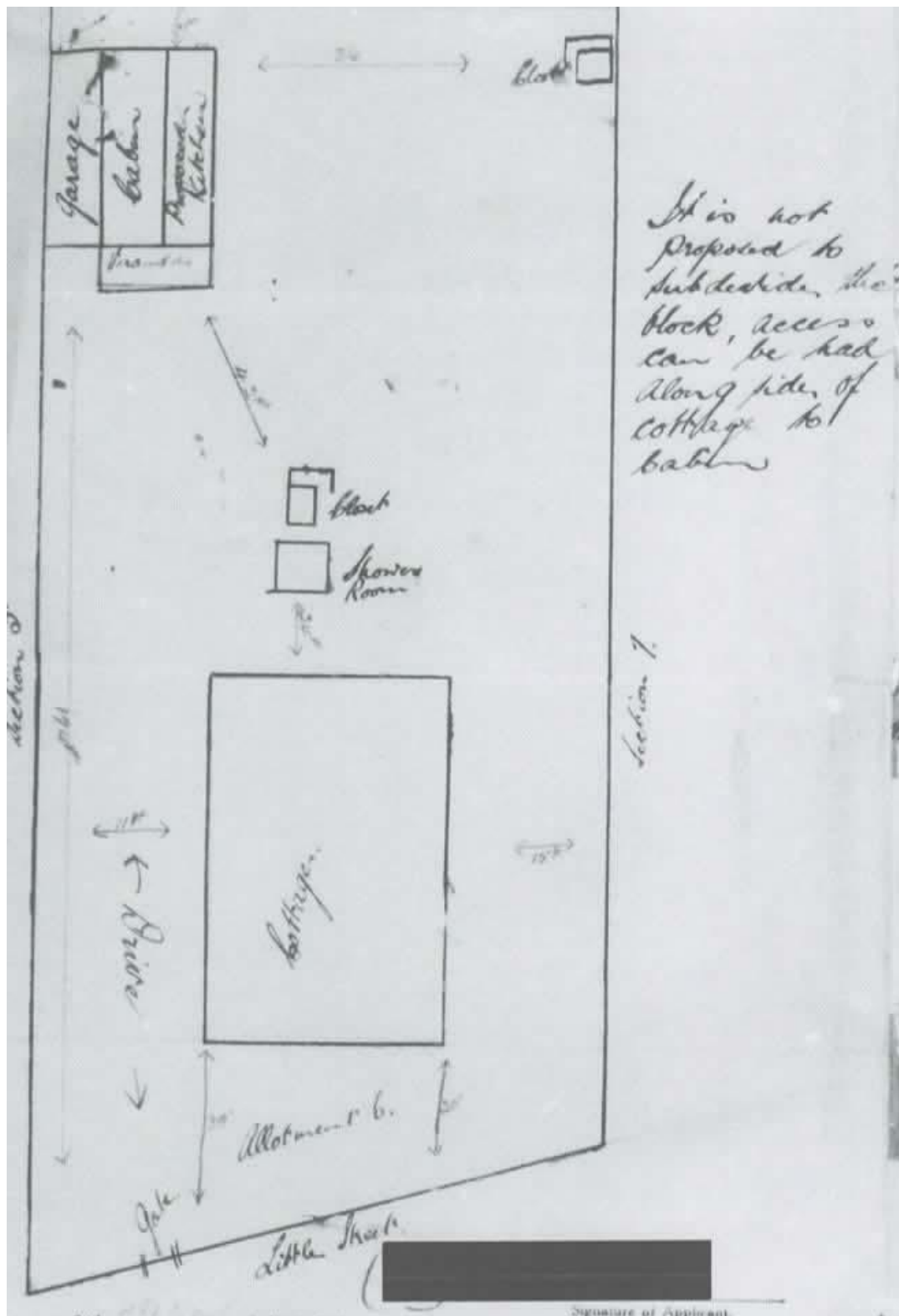
Note.—Block Plan, showing Building and all Outhouses, must be shown with this application.

Applicant to state whether: builder, owner or architect. Signature of Applicant owner **N.P.T.**

NOTE.—The form below this line is for the use of Council only.

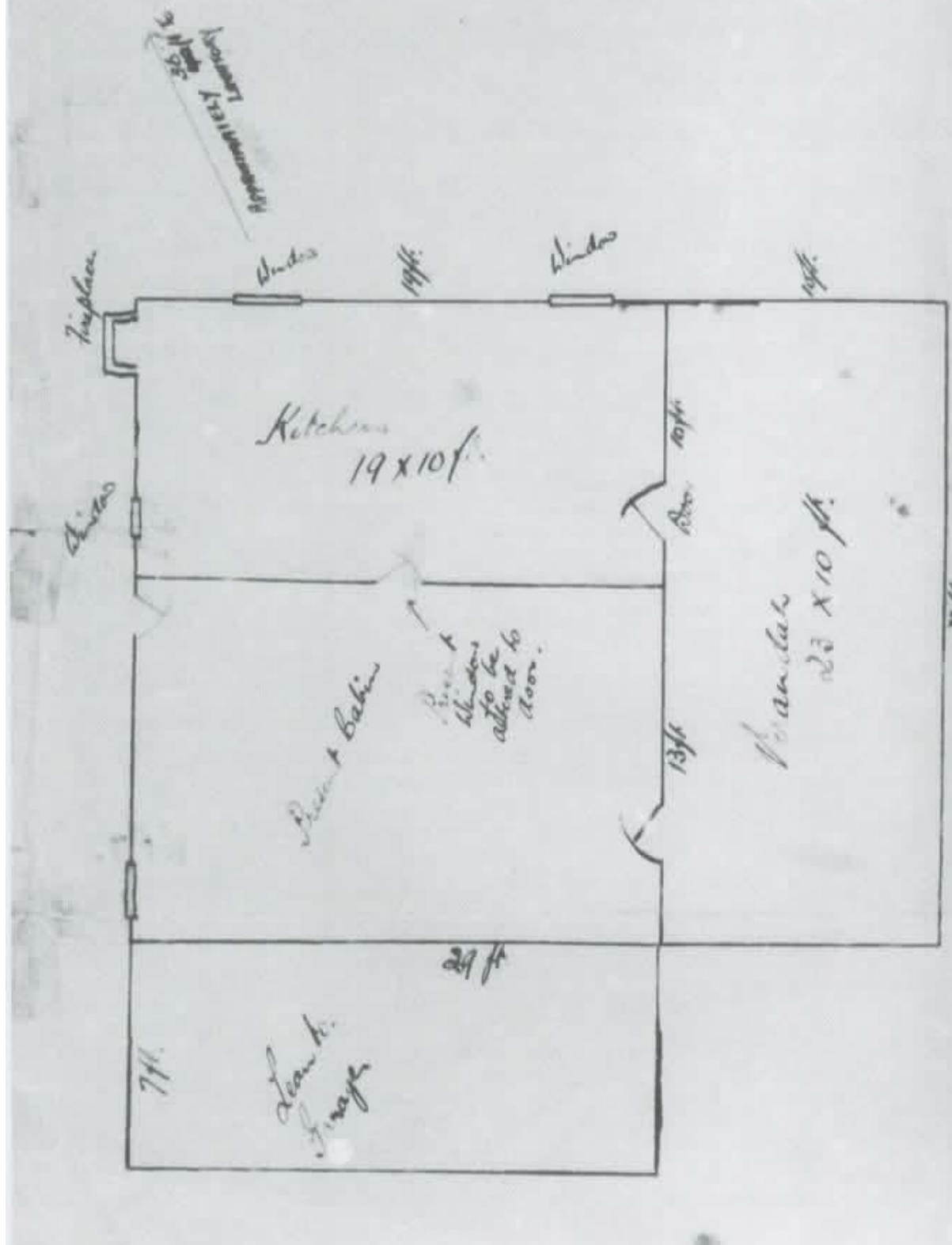
REPORT on Application Assessment No.
Application No.
Fees—No. Amount
Paid on

10/1 OK 10/1
W. Stiles
Building Surveyor or Vice-Chairman of Committee



Plan showing the location of the cabin behind the cottage.

Applicant must show hereunder a Block Plan of the Allotment, drawn to scale in ink, showing dimensions of allotment, the street to which it fronts and position of proposed building thereon, including outhouses. The distances between buildings and boundaries of the allotment to be marked on plan. Also positions of any buildings on adjoining lots.



On 9th September 1938 another Building Application was submitted to Stroud Council for the construction of a garage at the front of the property. See below:

35'38

BUILDING APPLICATION

Local Government Act 1919 (Ordinance No. 70 or 71).

Date 5.9.38 No. 35/38

THE CLERK, MUNICIPALITY of Stroud SHIRE

Sir,—

I, the undersigned, hereby make application for the approval of the Council to plans and specifications (two copies supplied herewith) of a building which I propose to erect and complete within twelve months from date of approval.

Particulars are as follow:

Class of Building Garage

Here state whether detached, semi-detached, dwelling, shop and dwelling, garage, stable, additions, or as the case may be.

State whether new or second-hand materials are to be used.

Location of Building

Portion Lot 6 Section 26 Street or road LITTLEST Estate FORSTER

Town or locality FORSTER Area Frontage Depth

NAME OF OWNER FORSTER Address FORSTER

NAME OF BUILDER FORSTER Address FORSTER

SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATION.

Note: Sizes must be given.

The following information is required for the Industrial Commissioner and must be supplied:—

Number and particulars of all rooms and outhouses Garage

Foundation CONCRETE No. of Stories one Damp Proof Course Material

Material of Outer Walls FIRE Partition Walls — Material of Roofs—Main IRON

Roofs—Subsidiary — Verandah — Floor Joists —

Ceiling Joists 3x2 Wall Plates 3x2 Rafters 3x2 Bearers 4x3

Corner Studs 3x3 Other Studs 3x2 Height of Rooms, floor to ceiling 9/11

Proposed Method of Ventilation —

Proposed Method of Lighting —

Proposed Method of Drainage — Is Sewer Available? —

Particulars of Closet Accommodation — Is Bathroom or Laundry Detached? —

(Closet must be strictly in accordance with Local Government Ordinance 44.)

Strike out any of the following not included in Cost of Building:—Stove, Bath, Copper, Tubs, Water Supply, Sewerage, Lighting, Fencing.

Cost of Fencing £ / /

Total Value of Buildings £ / /

Value of Allotment £ / /

Height and Description of Fencing

Note.—Block Plan, showing Building and all Outhouses, must be shown on next leaf.

Applicant to state whether builder, owner or architect. Signature of Applicant.

NOTE.—The form below this line is for the use of Council only.

REPORT on Application

Assessment No. _____

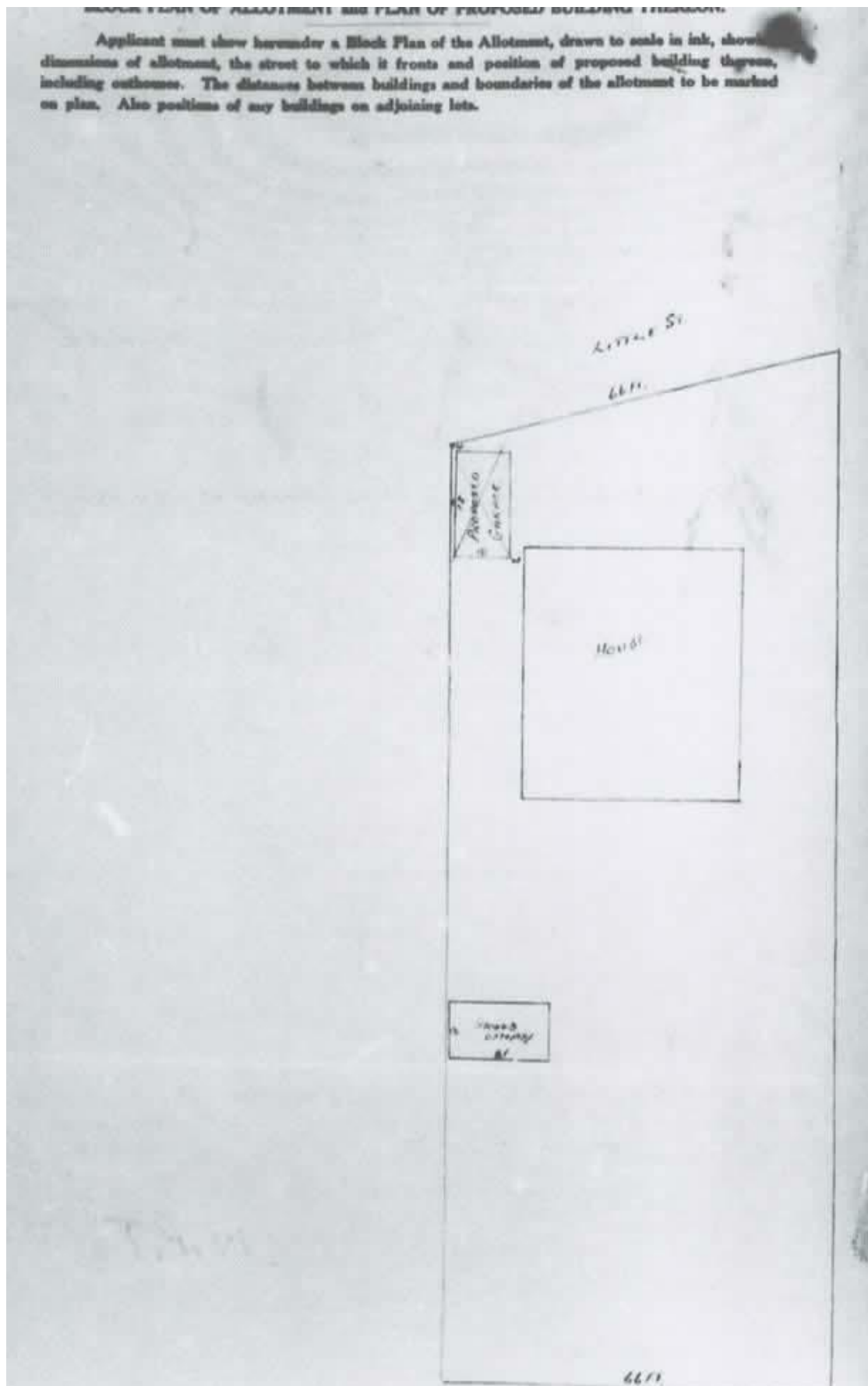
Application No. _____

Fees:—No. _____ Amount _____

Paid on _____

W.P.T

Must be paid from house here



Plan showing the location of the proposed shed.

The lot was next sold 18 April 1946 to **Sidney Charles Smithurst**, an Oyster Farmer from Forster. Sidney Smithurst was born cc 1894²⁴ at Wagga Wagga, NSW. He died 17th September 1978²⁵ at Forster and was buried in Woronora Cemetery and Crematorium Sutherland, Sydney, New South Wales. He married Blanche Murray in 1922²⁶. They had one son, Sidney William Smithurst born in 1923.

Smithurst was also involved in the building and repairing boats. 6th September 1940 he made an application “for extension of term of Special Lease No. 35/20, Land District of Taree, for building and repairing boats and landing place, containing 7 perches below high-water mark at Wallis Lake, being portion 267, north of Devil’s Rock (See Map below), Village of Forster.’ Historical dredging records identify "Devil Rock" as a submerged or once-navigable rocky feature within Wallis Lake/Pipers Channel. It sits just east of Big Island and north of the Forster Keys canal estate He had numerous oyster leases in the vicinity. On 29th November 1946 he was granted a lease “at Wallis Lake, area about 2 a 2 r, 15 p. (plan cat. No W. 609-33), fifteen years from 6th November 1946; annual rental two pounds twelve shillings – under section 62, Fisheries and Oyster Act, 1935-1942.”



Map showing the location of Devil Rock (Top left of map). Topic of Research Lot shaded in pink.

²⁴ NSW BDM 34495/1894

²⁵ NSW BDM 22796/1978

²⁶ NSW BDM 811/1922



An early photo of the waterway opposite Little Street, Forster.

Smithurst sold the lot to **Ronald Arthur Luscombe and Elsie Venus Luscombe** both of Dubbo 26th April 1951. Luscombe is recorded as a "Fitter". Ronald Luscombe was born in 1913²⁷ in Mosman, NSW. He married Elsie Venus Arnold 1st September 1939. They had two children; Beverley Joy and Wendy Sue (See note in next paragraph). In the 1936 Electoral Roll he is recorded as being employed as a "Hotel Useful" and residing at the Exchange Hotel in Lithgow. In the 1943 Electoral Roll he is recorded as being a "Fitter" and residing at 13 Wyong Road, Mosman. His employment in the 1949 Electoral Roll indicates that he is a Hotel Keeper and residing at the Railway Hotel, Dubbo. Upon selling the Little Street Lot in 1952, Luscombe took over the Lease of the Oxford Hotel, Walker Street, Casino. Ronald Arthur Luscombe died 6 December 1977 at Windang, New South Wales.

Wendy Sue Luscombe was 15 years old when she was murdered on November 7, 1961, at Moss Vale in the NSW Southern Highlands.

She was a student at the Sydney Church of England Girls' Grammar School campus at Moss Vale. The killer was Leonard Keith Lawson.

The sequence of events:

On the morning of November 7, Lawson appeared at the chapel of the Church of England Girls' Grammar School as teachers and students were entering for morning prayer. He waylaid them and held the school hostage in a standoff with police surrounding the chapel.

The headmistress, Jean Turnbull, grappled with Lawson trying to wrestle the gun away from him. During the struggle, the gun fired and killed Wendy Sue Luscombe, who was sitting in the chapel pews.

²⁷ NSW BDM 27726/1913

Artist Denies Guilt On Girl's Death

MOSS VALE, Thursday. — Sydney artist, Leonard Keith Lawson, 34, said from the Moss Vale Court dock late today he was not guilty of the murder of schoolgirl, Wendy Sue Luscombe, 13.

The Magistrate, Mr. F. J. Murphy, committed Lawson for trial at Central Criminal Court on February 26 next year on charges of having murdered Miss Luscombe at the Sydney Church of England Girls' Grammar School, Moss Vale, on November 7.

Attempted to murder school headmistress, Miss Jean Turnbull, at the school on the same day.

Inquest

Lawson, of Anzac Avenue, Collaroy, also has been charged with the murder of Jane Bower, 16, of Stuart Avenue, Manly, on November 6.

The artist will appear before the City Coroner on December 22 at the inquest into Miss Bower's death.

He told Mr. Murphy today he was not guilty and would reserve his defence.

At today's hearing Mr. Ronald Luscombe—the dead schoolgirl's father—punched Lawson twice on the shoulder and had to be restrained by detectives.

Large quantities of ammunition, a rifle, cartridges, a

Canberra Times Friday 15 December 1961.

13 March 1952 **Frederick Reginald Fryer of Forster**, a Bait Supplier, and his wife **Marjorie Lilian Fryer** purchased the lot. Frederick Reginald Fryer was born 18th March, 1910 and died 15th April, 1999. In 1936 Fryer married Marjorie Lilian Bidwell²⁸. To purchase the Lot, Fryer took out a Mortgage with the Rural Bank of New South Wales. The Mortgage was discharged on 20th February, 1967 when the Lot was sold.

Volume 6516, Folio 178 dated Eleventh day of June 1952 records the ownership of the Lot now to the Fryers.

FREDERICK REGINALD FRYER, of Forster, Bait Supplier and MARJORIE LILIAN FRYER, his wife, Transferees under Instrument of Transfer No. 2651585 are the proprietors of the Estate in Fee Simple as Joint Tenants subject to the reservations and conditions, if any, contained in the Grant hereafter referred in, and also subject to such encumbrances, liens, and interests as are notified hereon, in that parcel of land situated in the Village of Forster in the Shire of Stroud Parish of Forster and County of Gloucester containing One rood seven perches or thereabouts as shown in the plan hereon and therein edged in red being Allotment 6 of Section 26 originally granted to James Hardy by Crown Grant dated the 12th day of August 1875 Volume 166 Folio 113.

Bryan Meaker recalls that "there use to be a shop at the front of the block, while the house was situated behind. When Reg Fryer had it, it was a bait and tackle shop". A record of the Stroud Shire Council's meeting on 27th January 1954 reads: "An application for permission to erect a bait shop in Little Street, Forster, made by F.R. Fryer, was referred back to the applicant."

²⁸ NSW BDM 905/1936



Frederick and Marjorie Fryer's Notice of Ownership²⁹ of Lot 6.

Kenneth (known as Kevan) **Clyde Panlook and Wilma Panlook**, married couple, both from Forster purchases the block on 7th February 1967. Panlook is an engineer. He was born in 1923. Married Wilma Dixon. The Panlooks took out a mortgage with the National Bank of Australia to purchase the lot on 6th February 1967. This mortgage was discharged on 8th November 1967 and a new mortgage dated 2nd November 1967 was taken on the property with Associated Securities Ltd. However, financial difficulty resulted in a *Writ of Fieri Facias* being taken out against them on 24th June 1969. Subsequent writs were taken out on 8th October 1969, 10th February 1970, 20th May 1970 and 20th September 1970.

A writ of fieri facias (often abbreviated as fi. fa.) is a court-issued order directing a sheriff or authorized officer to seize and sell a judgment debtor's property. Its Latin translation, "cause it to be done," reflects its purpose: compelling the execution of a money judgment to settle a debt.

²⁹ Volume 6516, Folio 178.

Chronology of Ownership

1872 – 1900	James Hardy
1900 – 1915	Henry Miles
1915 – 1915	Josiah and Thomas Miles
1915 – 1934	Alexander Coombe
1934 – 1951	Sidney Charles Smithurst
1951 – 1952	Ronald Luscombe
1952 – 1967	Frederick Reginald Fryer
1967 - 1970	Clyde and Wilma Panlook
1970 – 1974	Dallas Augustine and Wilma Shannon
1974 – present	Reclassified in Strata Plan 8219

The Development of “Sunlake”

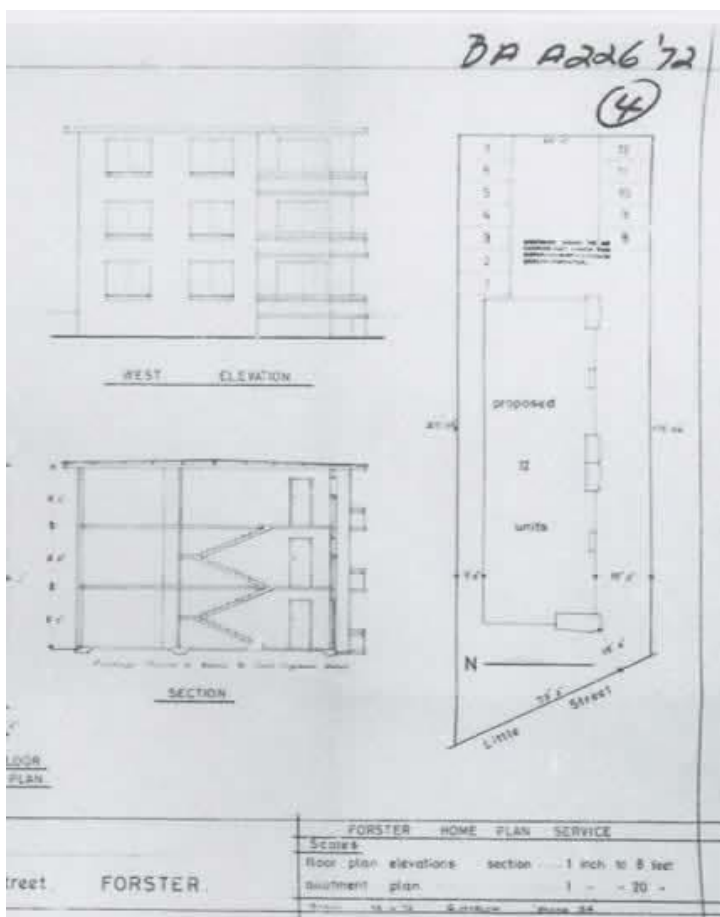
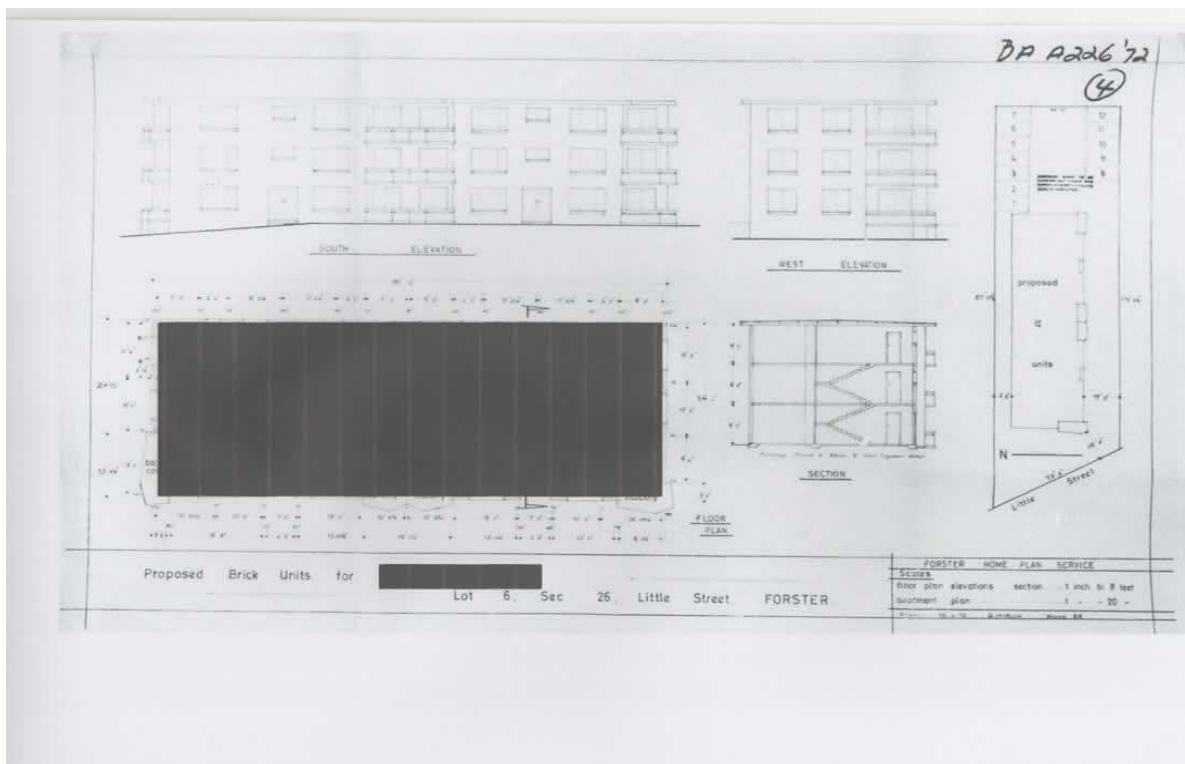
29th October 1970, **Dallas Augustine Shannon and Wilma May Shannon** purchase the lot. Shannon is a builder. He was born 15th May 1930. He married Wilma May Smith (born 5th March, 1932) in 1953 at Port Macquarie.³⁰ Dallas died 26th April, 2014. Wilma died 4th August 2024. Shannon was a developer/investor and submitted a proposal to build an apartment block on the lot. Kerri Shannon, Dallas's and Wilma's daughter, recalls that the cottage on the lot may have been relocated to the Lakes Way and renovated (not confirmed).

On 13th May 1974 the then Deed is cancelled and the lot is reclassified in Strata Plan 8219³¹. Thus, the Lot will be developed into the Apartment Building *Sunlake* as it is now. Strata Lots 1 to 12 Vol 12426, Folio 102 to 113.

See plans of building on next page. Redactions by Mid-Coast Council.

³⁰ NSW. BDM. 5478/1953

³¹ See Vol 12426 Folio 102-113.





Present day aerial view of Little Street. 82 Little Street bordered in red.



View of the Apartments Building at 82 Little Street, Forster.



View from 82 Little Street.



Unit 1, 82 Little Street, Forster.

Unit 1 was first sold from Dallas Shannon to **Glen Alwyn Lathan** from Engadine, NSW on 8th May 1974. Lathan was a Pharmacist. See Volume 12426, Folio 102. Extract below:

NEW SOUTH WALES
Crown Grant Vol.166 Fol.113
Prior Title Vol.6516 Fol.178

CERTIFICATE OF TITLE
REAL PROPERTY ACT, 1900

CANCELLED
Vol. 12426 Fol. 102
Edition issued SEE AUTO FOLIO

I certify that the person described in the First Schedule is the registered proprietor of the undermentioned estate in the land within described subject nevertheless to such exceptions encumbrances and interests as are shown in the Second Schedule.

Jaworski
Registrar General.

ESTATE AND LAND REFERRED TO
(For location of the lot referred to, see Strata Plan filed in the Land Titles Office)

Estate in Fee Simple in Lot 1 in Strata Plan 8219 and one undivided 1/12th share in the common property therein at Forster in the Shire of Great Lakes Parish of Forster and County of Gloucester.

FIRST SCHEDULE (continued overleaf)

~~DALLAS AUGUSTINE SHANNON of Forster, Builder and WILMA MAY SHANNON, his wife as Joint-Tenants.~~

SECOND SCHEDULE (continued overleaf)

1. Interests notified on the Strata Plan and any amendments to lots or common property notified thereon by virtue of the provisions of the Conveyancing (Strata Titles) Act, 1961.

2. Reservations and conditions, if any, contained in the Crown Grant(s) above referred to.

~~Mortgage No. N185409 to Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited. Entered 12-3-1974. Discharged N923826~~

12426, Fol. 102
(Page 1) Vol. 102
WARNING: THIS DOCUMENT MUST NOT BE REMOVED FROM THE LAND TITLES OFFICE.

Glen Lathan was born: 13 November 1932 at Harrington, NSW. He died: 11 September 2023 at Engadine, NSW. On 5 March 1955 at Methodist Church, Hurstville, he married Daphne May Mumby. Daphne died 25 August 2018 at Engadine. They had 5 children:

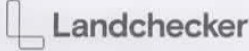
- Deborah Anne b. 17-11-1957
- Kerri Lee b. 26-11-1960
- Gregory Glen b. 7-11-1962
- Lisa Mae b. 1-1-1965
- Melissa Joy b. 26-9-1975

Lathan sold the Unit on 13th June 2017 for \$310,000. The new owners were **Steven Barrie Baker** and **Cathy Anne Baker**, Joint Tenants.

The Unit was again sold, to the current owners, **Jason and Michelle Boorer**, 2nd April 2026 for \$650,000.

It is currently leased to Norman Lilley, the author of this research for \$500 per week.





NEW SOUTH WALES LAND REGISTRY SERVICES - TITLE SEARCH

FOLIO: 1/SP8219

SEARCH DATE	TIME	EDITION NO	DATE
20/7/2026	12:59 PM	3	23/3/2026

LAND

LOT 1 IN STRATA PLAN 8219
AT GREAT LAKES
LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA MID-COAST

FIRST SCHEDULE

JASON & MICHELLE BOORER COMPANY PTY LTD (T AV968130)

SECOND SCHEDULE (1 NOTIFICATION)

1 INTERESTS RECORDED ON REGISTER FOLIO CP/SP8219

NOTATIONS

UNREGISTERED DEALINGS: NIL

*** END OF SEARCH ***

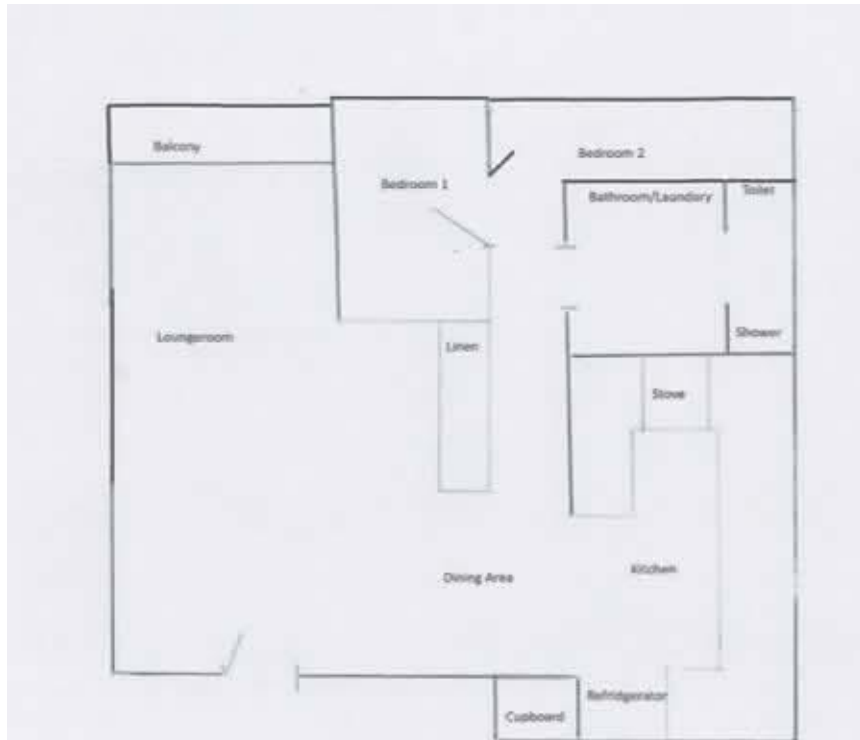
PRINTED ON 20/7/2026

* Asterisk entries do not appear on the former Certificate of Title (abolished in 2021) or on the current Water Access Licence certificate. Warning: the information appearing under notations has not been formally recorded in the Register Landchecker hereby certifies that the information contained in this document has been provided electronically by the Registrar General in accordance with section 96B(2) of the Real Property Act 1900. Note: Information contained in this document is provided by Landchecker Pty Ltd, ABN 31 607 394 696, <https://landchecker.com.au> an approved NSW Land Registry Services Information Broker.

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Received: 20/07/2026 12:59:50

Report for 1/82 Little Street, Forster.



Free-hand Plan of Unit 1, 82 Little Street, Forster (not to scale).



Inside view of Unit 1.

Research

Throughout this research I have referred to documents from the NSW Land Registry Services site. This is usually using the Attribute “Volume and Folio” number.

Further research or to view the References used in this Research Project I suggest that you visit <https://www.nswlrs.com.au>

The information below contains essential information for anyone researching old land titles via the NSW LRS portal.

Searching & Search Results

Tips on Historical Searching

Land records and titling is complex in nature. The NSW Land Registry Services search guides provide information on researching land records. Click here to view and download [NSW LRS search guides](#) Further information about collections in the HLRV and online can be viewed at [Historical Records Online](#) in the NSW LRS website.

Searching by Attribute

A screenshot of the NSW LRS search interface. On the left, there is a vertical dropdown menu with three options: 'Attribute' (highlighted in blue), 'Keyword', and 'Lot (Ref Maps)'. To the right of the menu is a large, empty text input box for entering search criteria.

An attribute is a searching value, or a metadata field, associated to each of the record sets. For example, an attribute for Parish Map is 'Parish name', for Old Form Torrens Register the attribute is 'Vol-Fol'. It relates to the metadata captured for a record set.

Select an 'Attribute' to search on from the left dropdown panel. Then type the value to be searched on into the text box on the right. The value is not case-sensitive but only images that have exactly the entered value for the selected attribute will be retrieved. It is recommended a keyword search is performed where the correct value is unknown.

All image collections will be searched unless the image collection selection is changed in the left of the screen (see the [Filtering by Image Collections \(Search For\)](#) section below).

Searching by Keyword

Attribute
Keyword
Lot (Ref Maps)

When searching by 'Keyword' type a keyword into the textbox and press  to execute the search.

The metadata (which is data captured about the records) held against images will be searched for the keyword. This includes geographic area names such as counties, parishes and towns as well as reference numbers such as Volume Folio Numbers for Old Form Torrens Register titles.

TIP: Narrow the search results by filtering searches by record collection. All image collections will be searched unless the selection is changed in the left of the screen (see the [Filtering by Image Collections \(Search For\)](#) section).

The keyword is not case-sensitive. A partial keyword can be entered e.g. searching on "ba" will retrieve index and map results matching from the beginning of the value i.e. Bathurst maps, Conditional Purchase Index surname initial "BA", etc.

Searching by Lot (Reference Map Search)

Attribute
Keyword
Lot (Ref Maps)

To search for an LTO charting map by 'Lot' type the Lot Number, Section Number (if appropriate) and Plan Number into the appropriate panels. Plan Type will default to DP (Deposited Plan) alternatively SP (Strata Plan) can be selected from the dropdown option.

Press  to execute the search. The reference maps in the LTO charting map collection for the lot searched will be returned.

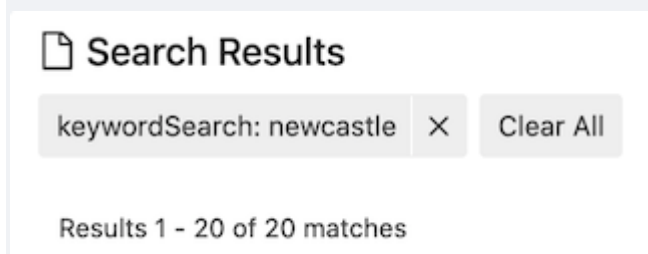
Filtering by Image Collections (Search For)

Often it is advisable to filter the search to retrieve only the image collection that is desired. This can be done using the collections and attribute lists in the left of the HLRV screen. By default all of the images are included in the search.

Collections can be removed by clicking the ☒ and reinstated by clicking the ☐. Multiple collections can be included and/or removed by clicking their parent collection. The  and  buttons can be used to open and close a parent collection to reveal or hide child collections.

Search Results

Upon executing a search, the search results pane is opened and the results are listed in tiles. The heading of the pane shows the number of results in the current page and total matches:



A maximum of 20 results will be displayed per page of results.

Where there are more than 20 results found, the current page is highlighted and other pages can be clicked on to navigate to them directly.

Alternatively, click  to skip to the next 5 pages of results or enter the desired results page number into the text box to the right of 'Go to page'.

Warning Jumping through large volumes of result pages, e.g. page 519, will lead to display of a warning prompt advising to refine the search by collections in the search tree.



Pressing  will load a result returned into the image viewer

Other Buttons

Pressing  will display this help page.

Pressing  will return to the landing page

Notes on Collections and Attributes

To avoid confusion, it should be noted that collections only have a few attributes associated with them based on the data available. For example, Parish Maps utilise the Parish Name and County Name attributes but Town Maps do not - and instead utilise the Town Name attribute

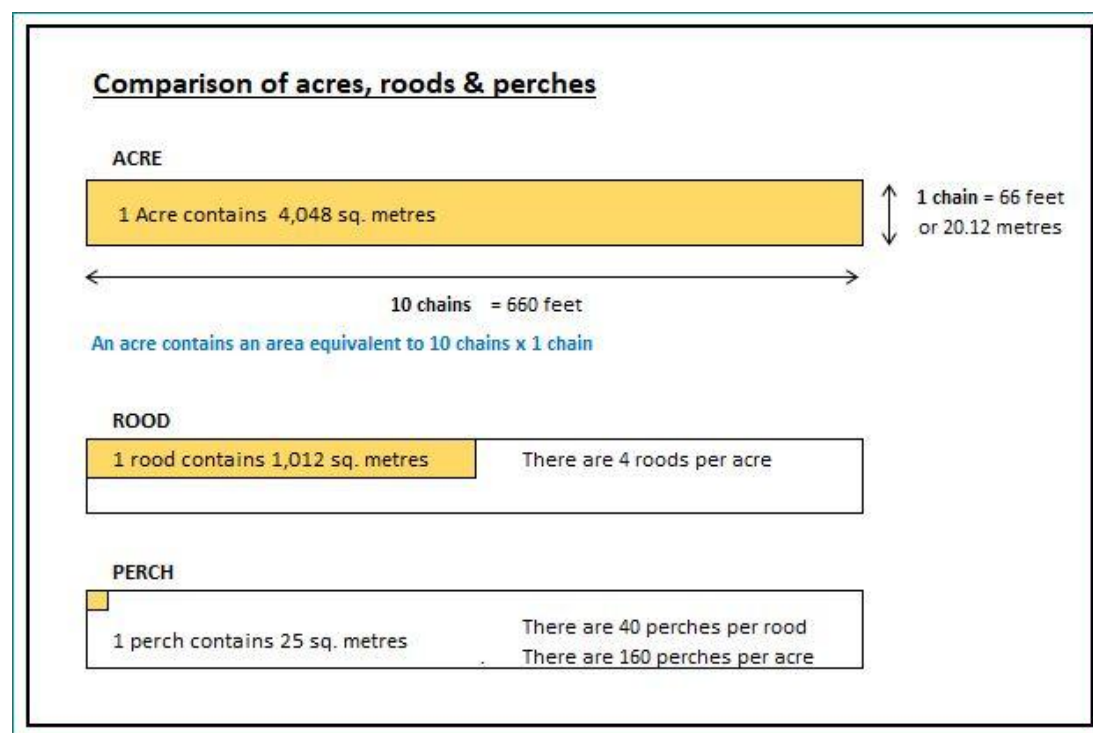
Measurements:

Measuring land for ownership (and taxation) is a very ancient concept, as is the word 'acre', which occurs in many old languages and translates as 'open field'.

Throughout this Research project, land measurements are described in Imperial Measurements. The following information will assist in calculating these measurements into today's metric system of measurement.

Acres. An acre was more accurately measured as an area which is equivalent to 10 chains by one chain. A chain is now standardised as 66 feet (20.18 m), so the actual area covered by an acre is 660 feet by 66 feet, which (to save you the maths) converts to near enough 4,048 square metres. To visualise this, a professional football (soccer) field covers an area of two acres, so one team's half is an acre. Thus, a hectare, which is approximately 2 1/2 acres, takes up both halves of the playing area, plus the land around it between players and spectators.

Roods & perches. These are subdivisions of an acre. There are four roods in an acre, and in turn a rood contains 40 perches. As a rood is a quarter of an acre, it contains 1,012 square metres – about the size of two tennis courts. Each of the 40 perches in a rood thus consists of just over 25 square metres – the size of one of the net-side playing areas of the tennis court.



Some examples of imperial measurements converted to metric measurements from this research:

1 acre	=	0.404686 hectares
10 acres	=	4.04686 hectares
15 acres	=	6.07028 hectares
25 acres	=	10.1171 hectares
32 acres	=	12.9499 hectares
2560 acres	=	1036.288 hectares
1 chain	=	20.1168 metres
10 chains	=	201.168 metres
100 chains	=	2011.68 metres
1 yard	=	0.9144 metres

Pre Decimal Money. Because New South Wales (Australia) was a colony, in the early years, pre1910, the British Pound was the accepted form of currency.

Pre-decimal monetary terms Prior to decimalisation in 1966, there were **12 pence (written as 12d) in a shilling (written as 1s or 1/-) and 20 shillings in a pound, written as £1** (occasionally "L" was used instead of the pound sign, £). There were therefore 240 pence in a pound. It wasn't until **1910**, nine years after Federation, that Australia created its own currency – the Australian pound. Even then, its coins were minted by branches of Britain's Royal Mint in Sydney, Melbourne and Perth.

1 Pound	=	Two Dollars (\$2.00)
1 Shilling	=	Ten cents (\$0.10)
1 Pence (penny)	=	One Cent (\$0.01)
Florin (Two shillings)	=	Twenty cents (\$0.20)

Any information, comments, alterations, additions or suggestions please contact Norman Lilley by email at:
nalilley@bigpond.com