

TUMUT NSW 2720 -The name "Tumut" is believed to derive from the Aboriginal word doomut, meaning "river campsite." The first settlement was known as Mill Angle, and the town of Tumut gradually developed around it. By 1845, a Court of Petty Sessions was established, marking the formal governance of the area. Tumut was proclaimed a municipality in 1887 and has since evolved into a significant agricultural district, producing livestock, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables. The town is also known for its forestry and related industries, contributing to the local economy. Notable historic buildings, such as an Anglican church and a courthouse, reflect the town's architectural heritage

(Area visited by Alex & Erica Manu 7th Dec.2025)

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The hotel site operated from the 1850s, the current Oriental Hotel was built in 1876.

A Itron **32mm TD8 rotary piston water meter was found with a Cyble AMR module** fitted on the meter.

Note: The towns of Tumut and Adelong appear to have Itron TD8 water meters as the renewed meters of choice by the Snowy Valleys Council.





The Basilica of Saints Peter and Paul was built in 1877 of solid bluestone granite. <



Early 1880's Tumut Settlers.



After some searching within the Church grounds a **20mm Itron TD8 rotary piston water meter was located with the AMR Cyble module.** <



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The Bank of NSW (Westpac) built 1899. >

A 20mm Itron rotary piston PD water meter was located with the Cyble AMR unit mounted. <



Adelong NSW 2729 - The town's name is believed to derive from the local language meaning "along the way" or "river on a plain". The township site was established in 1836, initially serving pastoral properties. Gold was first discovered along Adelong Creek in 1852. The Adelong Goldfield was officially proclaimed on 15 February 1855, with approximately 2,000 miners recorded working the area shortly afterward.

A major turning point occurred in 1857, when William Williams discovered reef gold on Charcoal Hill. This led to the introduction of deep quartz reef mining and large-scale crushing machinery, transforming Adelong from a creek-side diggings into a substantial industrial goldfield. By 1860, Adelong had grown dramatically, with population estimates reaching several thousand during peak periods. Miners of many nationalities worked the field, including a significant Chinese mining community, many of whom were later buried in a dedicated section of the local cemetery.

Adelong became one of New South Wales' most important reef-gold districts. Dozens of stamper batteries operated along Adelong Creek, powered by water races and weirs. The most famous of these was the Reefer Battery, later known as the Adelong Falls Gold Workings, established from 1860 onward. The Adelong Falls site represents one of the best-preserved 19th century gold processing complexes in Australia and functioned till 1915.



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St Paul's Church was built in 1872, after an extensive search an **ltron 20mm water meter** was located at the base of a tree. With a AMR technology it saves the meter reader !



All colour pics taken by A.Manu 12/2025, B&W pics courtesy of Pinterest.

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ODDFELLOWS HALL c.1873
(now Adelonis Theatre)

POST OFFICE 1886

LITERARY INSTITUTE 1883
(now Adelong Services & Citizens Club)



ADELONG

1899 - the year of unprecedented snowfall

There were no buildings here until c.1870 as the alluvial diggings extended all the way along the creek bank.

The first buildings were a café and a butcher's shop.

The theatre was built as an entertainment hall for the hotel opposite (The Commercial). It was totally renovated and renamed Adelonis in 1930 with adaption for use as a picture theatre. At this time it was the Oddfellows Hall.

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