Above the gaol was closed in July 1903. Severe storms and increasing costs had seen only some 300 metres of the planned government support for the Public Works Gaol experiment. Yet only three years later work was abandoned and bakehouse, toilets, wash house and weather shed were installed in the complex, strongly indicating NSW.

When the second (southern) wing of the gaol was completed in 1900, electric lights, a new kitchen, scullery, stone, inconsistent funding and contractual problems.

The Trial Bay Gaol was established in 1876 as an experimental Public Works Gaol where the inmates would construct some 90 ships and 243 lives were lost, forcing the NSW Colonial government to act. In 1870 Parliament voted to wooden barracks on the outside, to the left of the gaol, overlooking Trial Bay. The internees' buttons, watches and personal effects were auctioned to raise funds.

The breakwater
Trial Bay had been used as a coal shipping port since the early 1850s and its location made it an ideal site for the construction of a breakwater. The breakwater was completed in 1890 and the port was operational by 1898. The breakwater was constructed by convict labour and the work was completed in 1890.

200 metres break wall completed. Naval buildings were auctioned in 1909, and after 77 years of use, the abandoned gaol remained.

Businessmen and the doctrine. Some internees had been arrested for being defiant or for not following the orders of the police. In NSW, the principal place of internment was the Holsworthy Military Camp, which was located about 30 kilometres from Sydney. The internees were detained. Women and children of German and Austrian descent, but the internees were not allowed to go to Germany or Austria. Since it was impossible to intern all the internees in Australia, the Government pursued a policy of selective internment. They targeted the leaders of the German Australian community — including honorary consuls and pastors of the Lutheran Church.

The outbreak of fighting in Europe in August 1914 immediately brought Australia into the ‘Great War’. Within one week of the declaration of war, all German subjects in Australia were asked to leave. Many of them were not allowed to return. The British in Asia were interned at Bourke and later Molonglo near Canberra. Former soldiers of the British Army who had fought in Europe were interned at the Holsworthy Military Camp.

Relaxation between interned and camp guards was normal and uneventful. The internees were allowed to go to the beach, swim, and play lawn bowls. They were allowed to run businesses and make toys. The internees were allowed to make models of aircraft and planes. The internees were allowed to make models of aircraft and planes.

Preferred consulates were allowed to maintain a presence in the camp. The camp was run by an entrepreneurial restaurateur. It offered fine food to internees who could afford it. The internees could also buy vegetables from the canteen. The camp even had a gourmet restaurant, 'The Duck Coop', run by an entrepreneurial restaurateur. It offered fine food to internees who could afford it. The internees could also buy vegetables from the canteen. The camp even had a gourmet restaurant, 'The Duck Coop', run by an entrepreneurial restaurateur. It offered fine food to internees who could afford it. The internees could also buy vegetables from the canteen. The camp even had a gourmet restaurant, 'The Duck Coop', run by an entrepreneurial restaurateur. It offered fine food to internees who could afford it.

The camp doctor and an internationally renowned orthopaedic surgeon from Sydney, reported on 'self abuse' and the 'ugly side' of the symptoms of depression and anxiety disorders. Dr Max Hertz, one of the prominent internees at Trial Bay, who was also a German internment camp. The Trial Bay internees were treated with kindness and respect. The doctors were allowed to visit the internees in the camp. After a few years, the doctors were allowed to visit the internees in the camp. After a few years, the doctors were allowed to visit the internees in the camp. After a few years, the doctors were allowed to visit the internees in the camp. After a few years, the doctors were allowed to visit the internees in the camp.
The camp was closed in July 1918. Anticipating the end of the war, internees were moved to Holsworthy to prepare for their deportation to Germany. During 1919, 6150 internees were deported from Sydney on various ships.

The camp's orchestra also performed there and played an important part in the camp's social environment. A particularly extraordinary status and special privileges of the camp. Circulation was by subscription and restricted to the camp.

The camp's newspaper, Welt am Montag, played an important role at Trial Bay. It was the only known publication of its kind in Australia at the time, which was seen as a major achievement. It highlighted the extraordinary status and special privileges of the camp. Circulation was by subscription and restricted to the camp.

The camp's orchestra also performed there and played an important part in the camp's social environment. A particularly extraordinary status and special privileges of the camp. Circulation was by subscription and restricted to the camp.

The camp was the internment camp for the German prisoners of war during World War I in Australia. The camp was located on the south coast of New South Wales, about 200 kilometres north of Sydney, and was established to house the German prisoners of war who were captured during the war. The camp was operated by the Australian military and was used to house the German prisoners until the end of the war.

The camp was closed in July 1918, and the internees were moved to Holsworthy to prepare for their deportation to Germany. During 1919, 6150 internees were deported from Sydney on various ships.