

# QUEANBEYAN Heritage Walk

There's more to Queanbeyan than meets the eye. Nestled among the city's bustling shops, cafés and restaurants is a town full of history, dating back to the early 1800s.

The Queanbeyan region was first discovered by European explorers Joseph Wild, James Vaughan and Charles Throsby back in 1820. While looking for the Murrumbidgee River, the trio came across the junction of what is now known as the Queanbeyan and Molonglo Rivers. However, first settlement of the area didn't begin until 1828, when a freed convict named Timothy Beard set up an illegal squat on the Molonglo River, calling it 'Quinbeon', an Aboriginal word meaning 'clear water'. About ten years later in 1838, Queanbeyan was officially proclaimed a township with a population of about 50 people.

The town started flourishing around the 1850s, with the discovery of traces of gold in the region as well as the brief operation of lead and silver mines. In the following years, banks and schools were opened, and Queanbeyan's first newspaper, The Golden Age, now known as the Queanbeyan Age, was founded by John Gale. Following the booming growth of the district, the town was proclaimed a municipality in 1885, and a railway station was opened in 1887, connecting Queanbeyan to Canberra and Bungendore. Almost a hundred years later, Queanbeyan gained city status in 1972.

By taking this stroll around town, you will discover 26 amazing locations that have shaped this city into what it is today.



**Visitor Information Centre (1925)**

1 Farrer Place. Originally built for the Queanbeyan Municipal Council. The gardens contain significant memorials recognising local residents' involvement in various war efforts, as well as a sundial gifted by Nathan Moses Lazarus in 1860.



**Queanbeyan Showground (1934)**

Lowe St. Once an Aboriginal camping site, the area began to be cleared in the 1880s. It was officially made a showground in 1893, with the memorial entrance gates built in 1934.



**Council Chambers (1927)**

253 Crawford St. Built at a cost of 3,500 pounds as the permanent home for the Queanbeyan School of Arts. The building was designed by J W Sproule in Georgian Revival Style and is listed by the NSW Heritage Commission.



**The Evans Building (1867)**

112 Monaro St. Built by Edwin Oswald Evans in 1867 and purchased by the School of Arts in 1894. It remained a School of Arts and has since housed, for example, the offices of the Queanbeyan Age.



**Christ Church (c. 1860)**

39 Rutledge St. The first church and school in the district. The heritage buildings include the stone church (c. 1860), the brick rectory (c. 1972), white-washed stone stables and the schoolhouse at the back (c. 1843).



**Calthorpe's Cottage (c. 1920)**

Corner of Rutledge and Lowe Sts. Built for J H Calthorpe and his family in the 1920s before they moved to the well-known Calthorpe's House in Manuka.



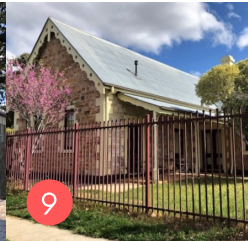
**The Retreat (1909)**

72 Lowe St. Built for John Gale, 'the Father of Canberra' and founder of Queanbeyan's first newspaper. John Gale had an instrumental role in deciding the location of Canberra on its present site.



**Fairholme (1884)**

74 Lowe St. This charming English style cottage was built as a residence for solicitor E E Morgan in 1884.



**Isabella Public School (1887)**

Corner of Isabella and Crawford Sts. The small stone school house was built in 1877. It was the first public school in the area.



**St Benedict's Convent (1882)**

39 Isabella St. Built in 1882 as a convent & school for the Queanbeyan Sisters of the Good Samaritan.



**Suspension Bridge (1901)**

Originally built in 1901 to replace the stepping stones that were submerged by the weir. The superstructure was washed away in the floods of 1925 and replaced in 1938.



**St Gregory's Catholic Church (1850)**

Corner of Macquoid and Molonglo Sts. Built by Daniel McCloskey in 1849-50, this is Queanbeyan's oldest remaining church on the eastern side of the river.



**Dog and Stile Inn (1840)**

11-13 Macquoid St. Built in the 1840s as the second licensed establishment in the area.



**The Kent Hotel (1850)**

2 Macquoid St. Also known as Ye Old Kent House, it was built for William Hunt as an elaborate inn containing a ballroom, 12 large bedrooms, 13 parlours and a stone cellar.



**O'Neill's Cottage (c. 1880)**

East end of Trinculo Pl. Built for the first Mayor of Queanbeyan, John James Wright. The first occupant was James O'Neill, mail contractor and coach proprietor, along with his family. The cottage is now the Queanbeyan Art Gallery.



**Riverside Cemetery (1840)**

South end of Trinculo Pl. First cemetery in the district. Many of Canberra's first European settlers are buried here. The oldest headstone is that of Anne Powell in 1847.



**Queanbeyan Railway Station (1887)**

Henderson Rd. The station officially opened in 1887. The line connects to Bungendore station, built in 1885, and the Canberra station, which opened in 1913.



**Bull's Cottage (1880)**

24 Henderson Rd. Built in the 1880s and inhabited by John Bull, Queanbeyan's second mayor & businessman.



**Rusten House (1861)**

Corner of Collett and Antill St. One of Queanbeyan's most significant properties, Rusten House was once a community hospital and a nurses' dormitory.



**Hibernia Lodge (1856)**

69 Collett St. Built in 1856 for local Clerk of Petty Sessions. It was regarded as one of Queanbeyan's most outstanding buildings for many years due to its unusual architecture.



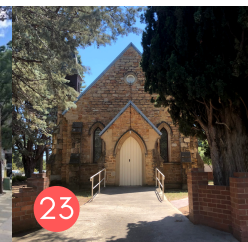
**Byrne's Mill & Cottage (1883)**

55 Collett St. Byrne's Steam Flour Mill was the sixth flour mill in Queanbeyan, built in 1883. It ceased operations in 1889 and became a storehouse.



**Furlong House (1850)**

15 Morisset St. Built for William Hunt, the owner of the Kent Hotel and the two Elmsall Inns, the first licensed establishments in Queanbeyan.



**St Stephen's Presbyterian Church (1874)**

Corner of Morisset and Lowe Sts. Built in the early 1870s and opened in March 1874, it is the only old church in Queanbeyan built to metric configurations.



**Boer War Memorial (1903)**

Lowe St. The Boer War Memorial was first erected in 1903 in the centre of the Monaro and Crawford St intersection. It is one of the oldest Boer War Memorials in New South Wales.



**Queanbeyan and District Museum & Printing Museum (1876)**

10 - 20 Farrer Pl. Complete with a collection of over 5,000 historical items and the working printing presses, the two museums give visitors a chance to travel back in time to a bygone era.



**William James Farrer Memorial (1938)**

Monaro St median strip. Erected in 1938 as a tribute to William Farrer who is famous for his development of rust-resistant wheat. He lived on a property called 'Lambrigg' near Tharwa.

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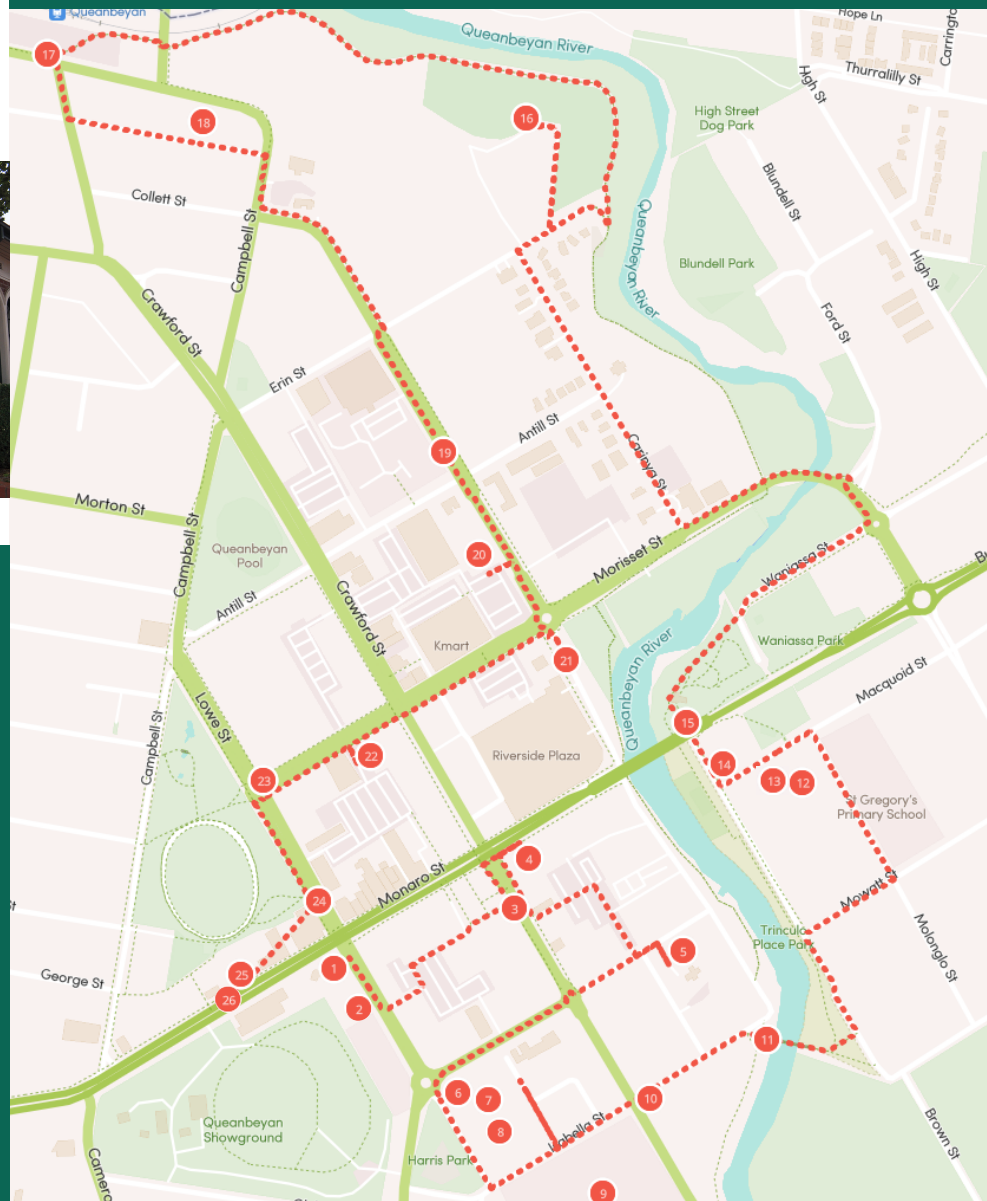


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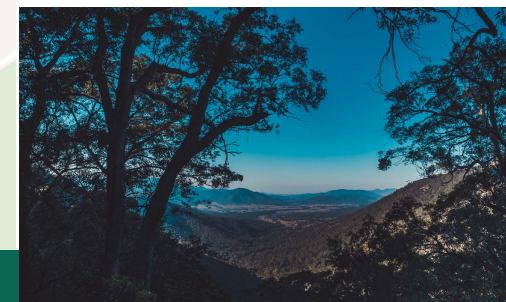
If you are adventuring through the Queanbeyan-Palerang region, don't forget to tag us using @visitqueanbeyanpalerang or #visitqueanbeyanpalerang.



## Explore more of Queanbeyan-Palerang

Stroll amongst the galleries, antique and gift shops in Bungendore. Enjoy some hearty country fare for lunch, then pick up some goodies at the local produce markets. Sip on cool-climate wines and dine amongst the vines at nearby wineries.

Explore the heritage-listed town of Braidwood, renowned for its colonial buildings brimming with antiques, cafes, speciality shops and more. Go for a drive to the magical national parks surrounding the historic town, or visit the region's small gold mining towns filled with historic charm.



## QPRC

1. Visitor Information Centre
2. Queanbeyan Showground
3. Council Chambers
4. The Evans Building
5. Christ Church
6. Calthorpe's Cottage
7. The Retreat
8. Fairholme
9. Isabella Public School
10. St Benedict's Convent
11. Suspension Bridge
12. St Gregory's Catholic Church
13. Dog and Stile Inn
14. The Kent Hotel
15. O'Neill's Cottage
16. Riverside Cemetery
17. Queanbeyan Railway Station
18. Bull's Cottage
19. Rusten House
20. Hibernia Lodge
21. Byrne's Mill & Cottage
22. Furlong House
23. St Stephen's Presbyterian Church
24. Boer War Memorial
25. Queanbeyan and Distric Museum & Queanbeyan Printing Museum
26. William James Farrer Memorial