

QUEANBEYAN Heritage Walk





QUEANBEYAN HERITAGE WALK

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- 14. Queanbeyan Railway Station
- 15. Rusten House
- 16. Byrne's Mill & Cottage
- 17. Furlong House
- 18. St Stephen's Presbyterian Church
- 19. Boer War Memorial
- 20. Queanbeyan and District Museum & Queanbeyan Printing Museum



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VISIT
**QUEANBEYAN
PALERANG**

QPRC 

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.



QUEANBEYAN

Heritage Walk

The history of the Queanbeyan-Palerang region dates back to a time far before the arrival of European settlers. For tens of thousands of years, the land has been home to some of the world's oldest known cultures.

European explorers Joseph Wild, James Vaughan and Charles Throsby arrived in the Queanbeyan region 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 European settlement of the area didn't begin until 1828. That year, a freed convict named Timothy Beard set up a squattage on the Molonglo River, calling it 'Quinbean', an Aboriginal word meaning 'clear water'. Beard's occupancy was later declared illegal. 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 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 20 amazing locations that have shaped this city into what it is today.



1 FARRER PLACE (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.



2 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.



3 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.



4 THE EVAN'S 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.



5 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. 1872), white-washed stone stables and the schoolhouse at the back (c. 1843).



6 ISABELLA PUBLIC SCHOOL (1877)

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



7 ST. BENEDICT'S CONVENT (1882)

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



8 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.



9 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.



10 DOG AND STILE INN (1840)

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



11 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.



12 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.



13 RIVERSIDE CEMETERY (1840)

Carinya St. 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.



14 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.



15 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.



16 BYRNE'S MILL & COTTAGE (1883)

55 Collett St. Byrne's Steam Flour Mill was the 6th flour mill in Queanbeyan, built in 1883. It ceased operations in 1889 and became a storehouse.



17 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.



18 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.



19 BOER WAR MEMORIAL (1903)

Moore Park. 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.



20 QUEANBEYAN AND DISTRICT MUSEUM & PRINTING MUSEUM (1876)

10 - 20 Farrer Pl. Built in 1876, the building originally served as the Police Sergeant's Residence for close to 100 years. Now, it houses a collection of over 5,000 historical items.

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