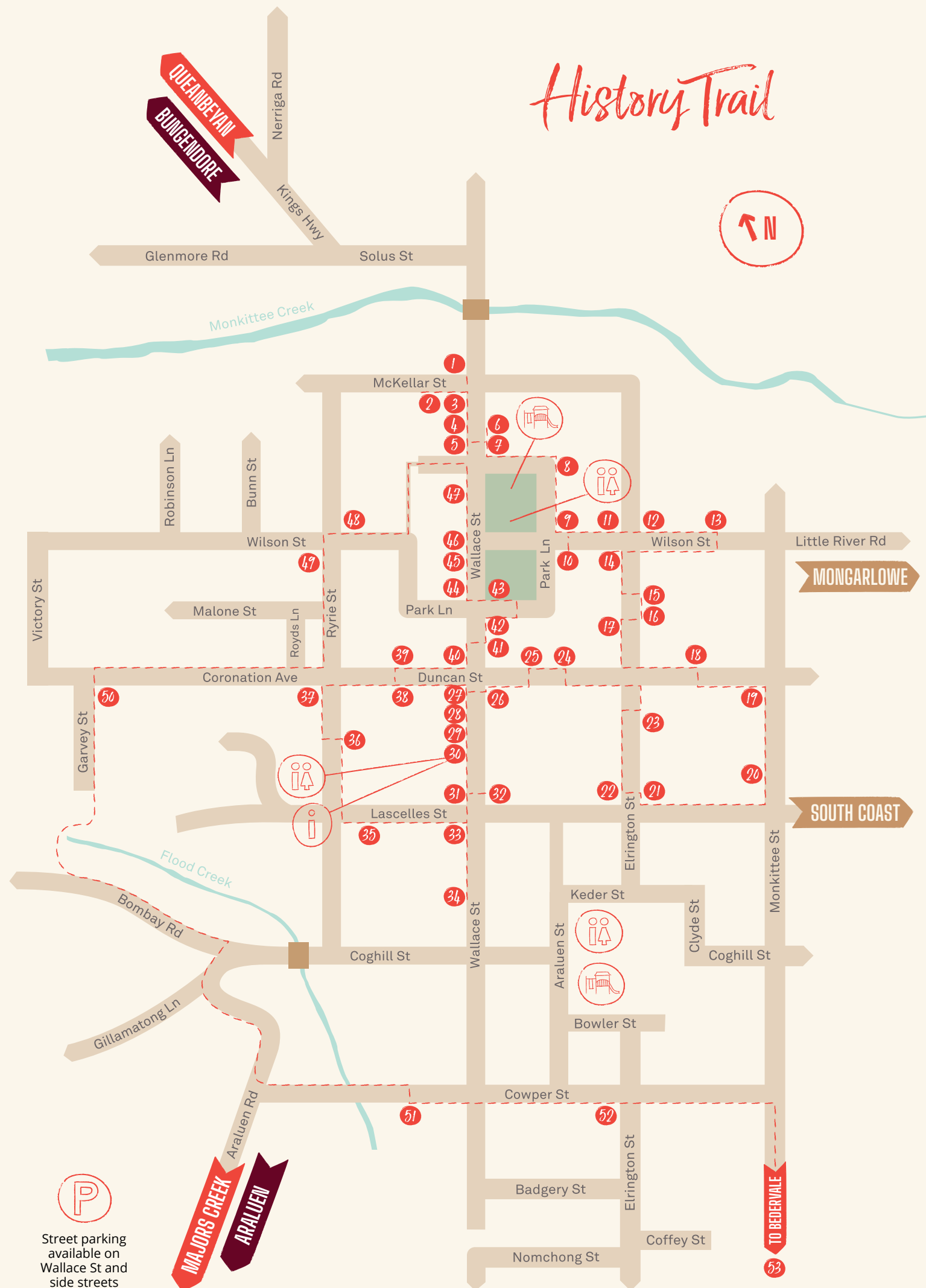


# BRAIDWOOD

## History Trail



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## 1 Troopers Rest

**202 Wallace St.** Built in the 1840s, the original building became a hotel named 'The Dog and Style'. In 1851, it was a coach stop for Araluen Diggings. In 1853, the publican license was granted to Peter Stewart serving the growing number of police troopers and locals. The building has had many owners and purposes, from a hostel and a home to commercial premises. In the 1980s, it became 'Torpy's Restaurant', named after a prominent local family who had owned the Criterion Hotel at the opposite end of Wallace Street. During 2020, new owners took on the long needed restoration project and the community is delighted that the building is back in good health.



## 2 The Old Mill

**200 Wallace St.** Built in the 1840s by Hendricks & Jacobs, this fine granite building had two shops, with residences above. The positions of the early shops are still visible in the façade. The building had a gabled roof with dormer windows giving it particularly grand proportions. In the 1860s, it was remodelled to house a steam powered flour mill with a tall chimney at the rear and a boiler and engine room where the current driveway enters.

## 3 The Old Post Office

**200 Wallace St.** During the 1840s, the building housed Braidwood's first Postmaster and Dispensary. The corner section was built by Hendricks & Jacobs as the Victoria Store, then extended by Tweedie & Weston in the 1880s. By about 1910, it was used by the Nomchong family as a general store. It has since accommodated several galleries, private apartments and a garage.



## 4 Braidwood Museum

**186 Wallace St.** Built in 1845 of local granite as the Royal Hotel for the town's surveyor, James Larmer. This grand building was purchased by the Oddfellows Friendly Society in 1882. The Braidwood Historical Society acquired the building in 1970 and established the Braidwood & District Museum, custodian to a fine collection of historic artefacts and memorabilia.

## 5 The Braidwood Hotel

**180 Wallace St.** Built in 1859, the Braidwood Hotel is the oldest hotel still licensed. One of the grandest hotels in the Southern District of its era, the building features a magnificent ballroom on the first floor with accommodation above. The ground floor and cellars house public rooms and bars.

## 6 The Braidwood Dispatch Newspaper

**187 Wallace St.** Originally a two storied brick building with an elaborate glass street front. It has suffered major alterations but escaped complete demolition. The newspaper was published for over 100 years by the Musgrave family.

## 7 The Joint Stock Bank

**185 Wallace St.** Built around 1855, the Joint Stock Bank was the first bank in Braidwood. It also has a place in the town's civic history as it became the offices of the Braidwood Municipal Council until 1936 when the town Council merged with the Tallaganda Shire Council.

## 8 Wooden Cottages

**5 & 7 Park Lane.** Typical timber cottages of the 1850s and 1860s. Number 5 was the home of Mary, wife of Jack Musgrave. Three generations of the family owned and edited the local newspaper and Jack Musgrave was the last of these.

## 9 The Snow Lion

**58 Wilson St.** Built at the end of the 19th century on the site of Wallis' Auction Rooms, the Snow Lion now operates as a guest house.

## 10 Doncaster Inn

**1 Park Lane.** Built in 1840 as the first grand hotel, it was the centre of the town's social life for many decades. In 1880, it was converted to a convent school for the Good Samaritan Nuns, then demolished and rebuilt in 1907 using the same materials. It was established as a guest house in 1980.

## 11 Gentlemen's House

**60 Wilson St.** Built in the early 1880s, a prosperous gentlemen's house, which reflects the quality of the late gold rush dwellings of Braidwood. Built on part of the Wallis Auction Rooms.

## 12 Former Anglican Rectory

**62 Wilson St.** An early Victorian house with later additions, stands adjacent to the site of the first Anglican Church. Until it was sold in the late 1980s, it was one of the oldest Anglican rectories in NSW still in use.

## 13 Old Anglican Hall

**68 Wilson St.** The Anglican Parish Hall is probably the town's oldest public building. It was initially built in 1850 for use as a school and later as the Sunday School. In 1923, it was partially reconstructed with a grand opening. It is of special heritage significance as it is one of three Wunderlich pressed tin facades in Braidwood and is particularly well detailed.

## 14 Maria Badgery's House

**48 Elrington St.** Dates to the early 1800s with an 1860s addition on the north side. The home is closely connected to the Doncaster Inn, having served as the owner's quarters for the Badgery family for most of the mid-19th century.



## 15 Braidwood Masonic Hall

**51 Elrington St.** The Masonic Hall is one of the earliest lodges in NSW. The residence was built for cabinet maker Roderick McDonald, who also kept a showroom at this address. The façade has been altered several times to reflect different uses. The present façade was completed in 1907.



## 16 St Andrew's Anglican Church

**47 Elrington St.** One of Braidwood's finest buildings, the church is built of local granite and features some of the first gargoyles used in ecclesiastical buildings in NSW. The tower, completed in the 1890s, affords a fine view of the town and several early photographic records of Braidwood were taken from it. Inside, magnificent stained-glass windows and elaborate plaques commemorate pioneer families, and the fine pipe organ has been restored.

## 17 The Doctors House

**38 Elrington St.** Contemporary with the Anglican Church opposite, and built by the talented stonemason, Terence McGrath. McGrath left many fine buildings to his credit and even more descendants.

## 18 Elisville

**102 Duncan St.** Built in 1860 for James Rodd MLA, Member for Goldfields South. Rodd was prominent in resolving the Braidwood disputes of the 1860s. He gave evidence at the Royal Commission on the state of crime in Braidwood, and was active in the Athletic Sports Association. The timber and brick cottage has been restored to its 1860 appearance.



## 19 St Andrew's Uniting Church

**68 Monkittree St.** Built in 1861, following the establishment of the Presbyterian Parish in the area in 1843. The structure is a simple church building, devoid of excessive ornamentation with a later addition of a bell tower. The bell is from the Mona shearing shed.

## 20 Workers' Cottages

**52 Monkittree St.** A charming and intact pair of 1860s cottages which have survived in nearly original condition.



## 21 The Old Maternity Hospital

**25 Elrington St.** This hospital was operated in the 1860s by Ann Gardiner, sister of local notorious bushrangers known as the Clarke Brothers. Her daughter Eliza Gardiner continued to work there until its closure in 1944. It was formerly known as the Lister Hospital.

## 22 Undertaker's Cottage

**24 Elrington St.** Undertaker Edward Gristlestone Morris lived and worked in the dwelling, which housed a significant coffin factory in the outbuildings. Morris managed burials in Braidwood for most of the mid to late 19th century.

## 23 1850s Houses

**31, 33 & 35 Elrington St.** These houses were built in the 1850s. In No 31, the Backhouse family ran horse teams, and later a trucking business, bringing supplies up the Clyde from Nelligen. The large sheds at the rear date from the horse team days. No 35 has a flat iron roof and was the original gunsmith's shop.

## 24 The Wesleyan Church

**82 Duncan St.** Built in 1855, the Wesleyan Chapel is the oldest church building in Braidwood. It was also used as a Sunday School in the 1900s. Retaining many of its original architectural features and a garden, it is now a private residence.

## 25 The Villa

**80 Duncan St.** A fashionable two storied brick home of the 1850s, originally owned by Samuel Walker. The striped curved tin awning is visible in an 1859 drawing of the home. The central hinged upstairs window is an unusual detail.



## 26 The Albion

**119 Wallace St.** Built in 1872 by the MacDonald family as the 'modern hotel', the Albion was renowned for its luxuriousness and excellent food during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The building was restored in the early 1980s.

## 27 The Corner Hotel

**Cnr of Duncan & Wallace Sts.** This 1860 store was originally built as a hotel, and then saw use as a bank and as a store. A major restoration undertaken in 2004 has returned the façade to its late 19th century appearance.

## 28 The Royal Café

**108 Wallace St.** Maintaining its flamboyant early 20th century style façade, this store featured in the Australian movie 'The Year my Voice Broke', filmed in Braidwood in the 1980s.

## 29 The Commercial Banking Company

**104 Wallace St.** Built in 1888 by Commercial Banking Company of Sydney as a bank, bank manager's residence and stables. The imposing Italianate façade reflects the prosperity of the gold mining era.

## 30 National Theatre

**100 Wallace St.** First built as a roller-skating rink and Electric Picture Palace, the National Theatre now functions as a Community Centre and Visitor Information Centre. The building provides a venue for dances, movies, art shows, exhibitions and performances.

## 31 The Criterion Hotel

**56 Wallace St.** Built in 1870, the Criterion Hotel was familiarly known as Torpy's Hotel. One feature was the long stool in the Wallace St footpath on which patrons sat to watch the passing scene.



## 32 St Bede's Catholic Church

**83 Wallace St.** Built of granite from Moruya between 1858 and 1862. The church was largely funded by the diggers working on the Araluen goldfields. Originally shingled with wood, the roof was replaced with the fine slate in the late 19th century.

## 33 The Diggers Rest Hotel

**50 Wallace St.** Built around 1859, the Diggers Rest Hotel was one of many gold rush hotels in Braidwood. It is adjacent to an early home of the Nomchong family. Their general store operated from the corner building for many decades until 1980. The Nomchongs have an association with the district that stretches back to the 1860s.



## 34 James Larmer Building

**42 Wallace St.** This fine stone building belonged to James Larmer who was one of the oldest surveyors in the colony. It was most likely built as an Inn, although by the late 1850s, it was divided into two residences.

## 35 The Lascelles St Workers' Cottages

These cottages date from the 1860s. They were moved from their original site in the early 20th century, following a subdivision in about 1900. Initially of two rooms, the skillion rear sections were sometimes enclosed or joined to a separate kitchen. On the opposite side of the road there are further examples of old cottages.

## 36 The Poundkeeper's Cottage

**45 Ryrie St.** One of few surviving brick cottages on Ryrie St, the cottage dates to the 1850s with later additions. The poundkeeper took care of stray horses and livestock, which were kept in the pound paddock at the southern end of Ryrie St, until claimed by their owners.

## 37 Tidmarsh

**50 Ryrie St.** Completed as an Inn about 1856 by Braidwood's first Clerk of Court and licensee of the Doncaster Inn, Patrick Goulding. The Inn was later rented as a Police Barracks by police superintendent John Orridge in 1862. Subsequent owners were Rowland Hassall, James Malone and a series of doctors and dentists. A major restoration was completed in 2004, and the façade, including the shingle roof, now appears as it did in 1862.

## 38 The Old Power Station

**91 - 83 Duncan St.** The station was built as a brick stable for the adjoining hotel on Wallace St. In the early 20th century, it was extended and converted to house Braidwood's first electricity station which ran intermittently during the 1920s and 1930s.

## 39 The Nest

**58 Duncan St.** This wooden cottage of the 1870s is typical of many built following the gold rush. This and others like it often had an adjoining paddock or market garden in which the residents would produce much of their own food. It has been carefully restored by descendants of the original owner.

## 40 The Granite Store

**Cnr of Duncan & Wallace Sts.** Built in 1870, it has been a produce store, butcher's, and saddlery. The top floor verandah was added in the 1890s. The workmanship of local stonemason Terence McGrath is evident in the architectural details.

## 41 The Old Bakery

**123 Wallace St.** From the early 1850s, the bakery supplied bread to Braidwood residents for nearly 80 years. The early bread ovens still remain intact inside.



## 42 The Royal Mail Hotel

**145 Wallace St.** Built in 1890 on the site of the earlier 'Royal Hotel' dating from 1850. During the gold rush and early settlement, it served as a staging point for coaches.



## 43 Ryrie Park

The park was named after Alexander Ryrie, MLA for Braidwood 1880-89, and MLC 1892-1909. It was allocated as a marketplace and for recreation following representation to the Colonial Secretary by Dr Braidwood Wilson. In 1897, as a record of the Queen Victoria's Jubilee, Mr Chapman MP obtained an application for English Oak trees to be planted in the police grounds, public school grounds and Ryrie Park. In 2021, the gold stamper was erected in the park. This gold stamper was previously used in the nearby town of Mongarlowe during the gold rush.

## 44 Literary Institute

**144 Wallace St.** Completed in 1869, with additions made in 1891, the Literary Institute is one of Braidwood's most significant buildings, funded by public subscription. It provided the community with a library and an impressive upstairs hall used for balls and dances.

## 45 The Post and Telegraph Office

**154 Wallace St.** Built in 1865 as the Telegraph Office, the Post Office was moved here in the 1890s from McKellar Street. Beside the main building is the Postmaster's Residence.

## 46 The Courthouse

**170 Wallace St.** Built in 1900 on the site of the original Courthouse of 1837. This site saw the earliest development in Braidwood, the Courthouse being considered essential for the implementation of law and order in the remote Braidwood district, the southernmost mainland settlement in Australia at the time.

## 47 The Police Residence

**174 Wallace St.** Built in 1864 to replace the early wooden building in the police paddock and the temporary barracks at Tidmarsh. Police activity heightened during the Gold Rush of the 1850-1860s following a spate of bushranger attacks and violent protests on the nearby goldfields. The repeal of the Police Act of 1859 brought many new and senior officers to Braidwood.

## 48 Braidwood Central School

**9 Wilson St.** The Braidwood Central School is one of the oldest schools in New South Wales. This special campus was founded under the provisions of the National Education Board Act of 1848. Braidwood Public School opened its doors on the 7th August 1849.

## 49 The School Inspector's House

**47 Wilson St.** A wooden two storied home built in 1878 and featuring the romantic styling of that decade with elaborate fretted bargeboards and steeply pitched gables. The house belonged to the school inspector who was responsible for just over 90 small schools in the region.

## 50 1880 Brick Home

**1 Coronation St.** Built on land originally reserved for use by the Church and School Estate in about 1880. Subdivisions of the mid-20th century reduced the farmland and Coronation St was laid out in the 1950s.

## 51 Braidwood Cemetery

**Cowper St.** Dating from the earliest days of the settlement, the cemetery was originally divided into three sections; Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic. The fences were removed around 1940. Many important residents and pioneers are buried here, and their gravestones provide much detail about the period. A large plaque at the entrance lists the family names and identities of graves.

## 52 Freestone Building

**59 Cowper St.** An 1850s freestone building with late 19th century additions and fine Edwardian interiors.

## 53 Bedervale

**Monkittree St.** A magnificent country house designed by John Verge and built from 1836 for Captain John Coghill, one of Braidwood's first affluent settlers. Coghill's daughter Elizabeth married Robert Maddrell, and the house remained in that family until the 1970s when it was purchased by the Royds family. Many of the original contents are still intact, and the private home is open by appointment. The property also houses a BnB and Tiny Houses which can be booked for overnight stays.