

Queensland's Southern Downs & Granite Belt

Heritage & Historic

BUILDING TRAILS

including Southern Downs Sculpture Trail - Second Edition



Welcome

Come and discover the historic Southern Downs and Granite Belt. The first white man known to have explored the region which we are about to travel was botanist Allan Cunningham in 1827. But for centuries before his arrival Aborigines occupied the area, hunting for meat and gathering fruits and seeds for their frugal diet. Since 1840 when the Leslie brothers first arrived here, Europeans have settled in this beautiful region, the site of the first, free, white settlement in Queensland. The area is renowned for its magnificent and varied scenery, from the rainforest of Queen Mary Falls at Main Range National Park, to the granite boulders of Girraween. There are three national parks within Queensland's Southern Downs – Girraween National Park, Sundown National Park and Main Range National Park, (which includes Cunningham's Gap, Spicer's Gap, Queen Mary Falls, Goomburra and Mount Roberts). Each of these protected areas is unique, but all provide scenic opportunities, bushwalking tracks and tranquil settings. Being one of Queensland's most historic areas, there is a wealth of heritage to be discovered.

The region boasts a great diversity of heritage buildings, from the grand public buildings of sandstone to humble shepherds' slab huts, and everything in between. Many well known identities have originated here, one being Jackie Howe, born at Canning Downs Station, and becoming famous in 1892 for shearing more sheep in a day than any other person in the world. Also born on Canning Downs was Charles Chauvel, the founder of cinematography in Australia. The egg throwing incident involving Prime Minister Billy Hughes, which led to the founding of the Commonwealth Police, happened here. The Southern Downs and Granite Belt region experiences four distinct seasons which adds to the attraction of the area. We hope you enjoy your discovery tour and travel safely.

Visitor Information Centres

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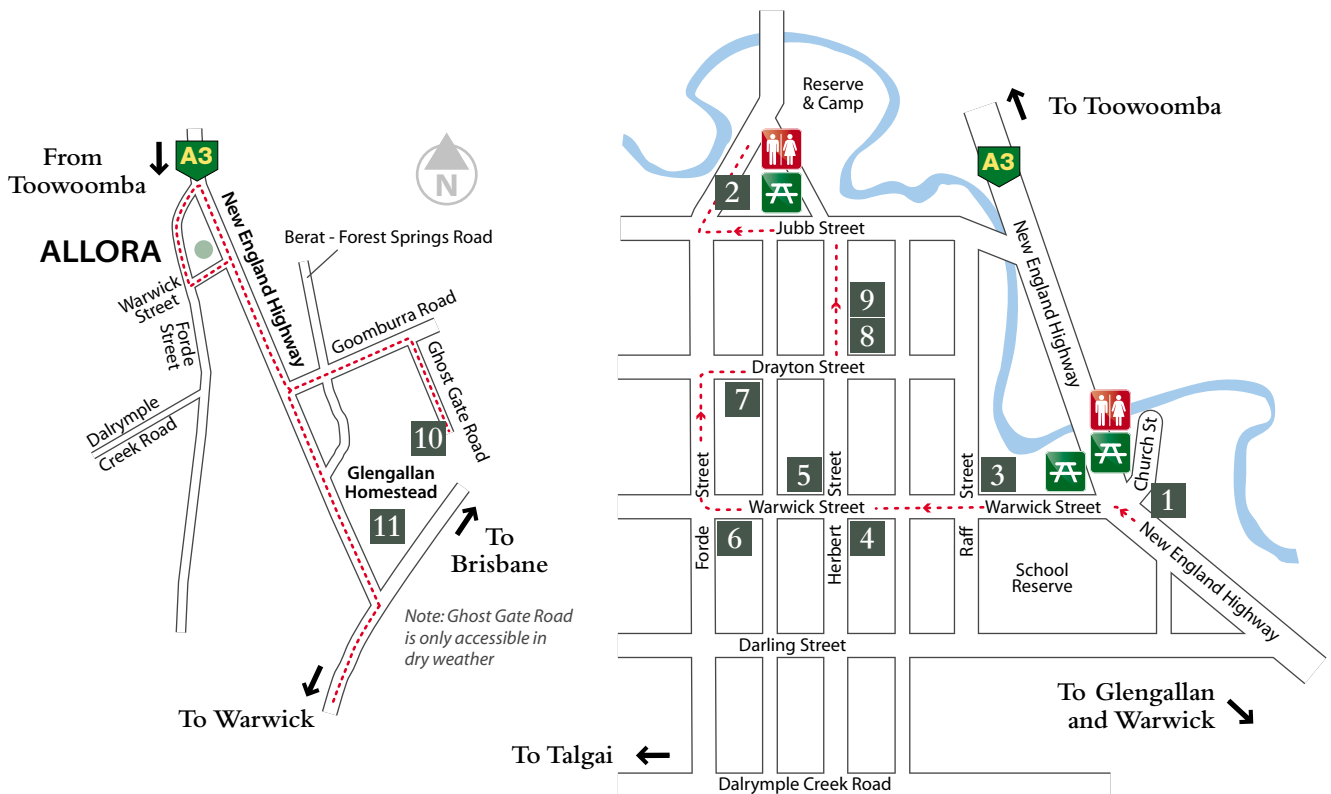
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The Q150 Community Funding Program gives Queenslanders the opportunity to celebrate and commemorate our state's 150th anniversary.

Allora Township

The first European explorer on the Darling Downs was Allan Cunningham in 1827. He reported on fine grazing and farming land but it was not until 1840 when good land became scarce in the south that Patrick Leslie and his brothers travelled north to establish the first homestead on the Downs. The station with the most impact on the early settlement of Allora was Goomburra. The first buildings were erected on what later became Allora in 1844.

The crossing over Dalrymple Creek was called Ipswich Crossing as teamsters, bringing supplies from Ipswich, camped here en route to stations such as Glengallan and Talgai. The town survey was completed on 1 July 1859 and land sales began in 1861. Once Allora was declared a town, the area quickly prospered. Enjoy a drive or walk around the attractive township of Allora whose main street has been described by travel writers as “one of the three best streetscapes in Australia.”



1 St David's Anglican Church

This lovely timber building, designed by the colonial architect F.D.G. Stanley, was completed in 1888 at a cost of £800. The builder was a local, William Gillam. Originally, St David's had a shingle roof and a single external wall with exposed studs. By 1892, the weight of the roof caused the walls to spread outwards, and tie-rods were installed across the building. In 1897, a second outside wall of chamfer board was added, which we see today. The internal walls, made of beech, remain unpainted, and the fittings are cedar. Of note is the cactoblastis moth in the stained glass installed at the front of the building to mark Australia's bi-centenary in 1988.



The origin of the name Allora is unknown, but it is believed to be derived from an Aboriginal word, “Gnallarah”, meaning the place of the swamp.

2 Wooden Water Trough

In 1948, an Allora district farmer Watty Stark, received an unusually rare gift for his birthday. To his surprise his mates Jack Busiko and Bill Blocsidge delivered a 1200 gallon wooden water trough for use in his cattle yard on his Ellinthorpe property.

The trough, which took two days for the men to construct, was made from a dead bloodwood tree taken from the Pechey State Forest. Due to the size and weight of the trough the men used an Army GMC 6x6 truck to transport it to Watty's property.

In 1980, the Stark family sold the property to Don and Margaret Duff who then donated the large trough to the Allora Shire Council. In 1991 the trough was placed in its current position in Dalrymple Creek Park, Allora.



4 CBC Bank

The CBC Bank was built in 1910 and is reputed to be the first brick building constructed in Allora. The architects were Marks & Son of Toowoomba. When built, the "Allora Guardian" described the CBC Bank as "an ornate and commodious structure, and a distinct gain to the architecture of the town." The ceilings are lined with pressed metal and considerable use has been made of cedar in the joinery. The bank replaced a chemist shop, which was moved to behind the Railway Hotel. The residence adjoining the bank is believed to have been built in 1890.



5 Railway Hotel

It was inevitable that wherever the railway was extended there would be a Railway Hotel. This one was built in 1902 by local builder, William Leggatt, who was responsible for the construction of many early buildings in Allora. Iron lace balustrading graces the upper level verandah whilst reproduction lattice balustrading has been used at ground level. French doors opening to the verandah are another feature, typical of the architecture of this era. External paint work in heritage colours adds to the visual appeal of the building.



3 The Boer War Memorial

The Allora Boer War Memorial was the first of the only two erected in Queensland. The Allora district sent a large contingent to South Africa. The most well-known of these soldiers was Lieutenant Lachlan Caskey, who was later active in the formation of the Queensland Teachers' Union. The soldier statue was carved by W. Macintosh of Sydney, under the guidance of Warwick stonemason and contractor, J. McCulloch. The stone was taken from a quarry at Yangan near Warwick. The verse on the memorial was written by local poet, J.K. Cameron.

In 1899, George Essex Evans describes Allora as the "loveliest village of the plain."

6 Old Allora Shire Chambers



The Allora Shire Chambers was built by H.W. Stay in 1907. It replaced the first Town Hall which stood behind it in Forde Street. This building was the headquarters of the Municipal Council until Allora Shire Council was separated from the former Clifton Divisional Board. The Council boardroom was on the top floor, along with the meeting table. Wedding functions were held in the room at the rear of the building. It is now a display area for the Allora Historical Society. New Shire Chambers were constructed in 1960 in Herbert Street.

8 Commercial Hotel

The Commercial Hotel was built in 1892 for Francis Kates on the former site of his general store, one of Allora's first stores opened in 1863. He was Allora's first mayor in 1869 and later M.L.A. for Cunningham. The builders were Toowoomba contractors Griggs and Meninnhett, and construction was supervised by local builder W.G. Gillam. The first licensee was John Kelly. In 1903 the hotel was extended on the northern side. The freehold of the hotel was held by the Kates family until the hotel and licence were sold to John Dodd in 1923. The hotel's centenary celebrations were held in March 1992.



9 The Mary Poppins House

This house was originally the Australian Joint Stock Bank, which commenced in Allora in 1880 in the Dalrymple Hotel. Some time after this, land was purchased and the bank and residence built. The first manager was Henry King Alford who later married the daughter of Francis Kates. The Kates family were flour millers and held local office. The most famous resident to have lived at the AJS Bank is the author of the "Mary Poppins" books, Pamela Lyndon Travers (her pen name). She lived here when her father was bank manager from 1905 to 1907. The building is privately owned and is not open to the public.



7 Queensland National Bank

The Queensland National Bank had been operating in Allora for two years when the construction of a new bank, designed by F.D.G. Stanley, was commenced in 1890. It was completed in the following year by contractors, J. Hack & Co. of Brisbane, at a cost of £1,700. After completion of the building, the foreman on the job, Joseph Sharpe, moved to Allora and set up business with William Leggatt as Sharpe and Leggatt. The National Bank of Australia moved to the new premises in Herbert Street in 1964. The Queensland National Bank is privately owned and is not open to the public.



Allora's first selectors and businessmen were predominantly Scottish, English, Irish and German. In the 1864 census, Allora's population was listed at 169 – 94 males and 75 females.

10 Ghost Gate

Many years ago, people travelling past the boundary fence of Glengallan had an eerie experience. When approaching the gate, it would mysteriously open for them and close once they were through.

It all began when a local drunkard, Daniel Hartigan, explained that while travelling the 12 odd miles to Goomburra, he had encountered a ghost and came riding back to the Homestead to tell his tale. Naturally he was laughed at.

However, there was little laughter when others were shown the hospitality of having the gates open and close for them. Another famous story was about a local fiddler by the name of Ned Sparksman, who used to travel between Goomburra and Glengallen Stations plying his trade. When passing the gate the 'ghost' also visited him. His horse was so spooked that it nearly threw Ned and caused him to damage his fiddle with his spurs, leaving a large tear along the side of it. This haunting continued for many years, and riders would claim that their horses were filled with a sense of terror when approaching.

Claims were also made that a large white owl that perched on the gate and flew off when people came near could have been responsible for opening the gate. Now many years later who knows if the ghost is still there?



11 Glengallan Homestead & Heritage Centre

On the New England Highway, halfway between Allora and Warwick, Glengallan emerges from the ruins of the 1867 sandstone homestead as a unique heritage tourism experience. Walk through time and re-live the Glengallan Story from squattocracy to farmer settlement, revealing, at every turn, unwritten pages in the history of this once-great pastoral station.

The solitary sandstone mansion surveys, as it has since 1867, the fertile Glengallan Valley stretching to Cunningham's Gap in the Great Divide. Glengallan is essentially a story of both boom and gloom. The Marshall & Deuchar years tell of wealth and standing - the successful pastoralist erecting a suitable edifice for his station. But before the homestead was even completed, drought and rural downturn would take their toll. Within two years of leaving Glengallan, the visionary John Deuchar would die, bankrupt, a broken man.

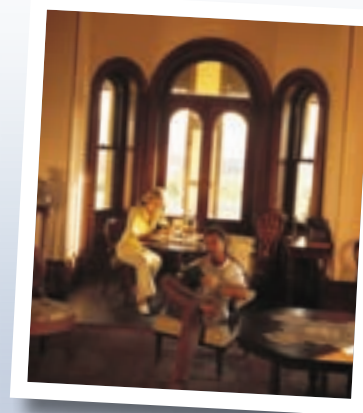
Under later owners, the Slades and Gillespies, Glengallan would experience good years but never see its grand plan realised nor even known. Only one wing was ever built. The plans have never been found.

Over time, Glengallan would be cut up for closer settlement: the homestead, incomplete, inadequate and unworkable, became derelict, seemingly beyond repair.

A \$2 million Centenary of Federation grant enabled an innovative restoration but could not totally restore the grandeur that was Glengallan. Today you see the magnificent staircase and verandahs restored to their original condition, the bathroom and drawing room brought back to their former grandeur. Elsewhere, you see the result of years of neglect and decay.

Glengallan's past is encapsulated in history: its future, as a significant heritage tourism attraction with a developing Family History Centre, brings to life the stories, colourful characters and historical events that shaped Queensland.

Glengallan Homestead & Heritage Centre opens to the public 10am-4pm weekends and for midweek tours and functions by arrangement.



For more information visit www.glengallan.org.au or phone (07) 4667 3866.



The Mummified Moggy Story

During restoration of Glengallan Homestead, a mummified cat was found under the floorboards. The position of the cat, in a sealed chamber formed by foundation piers, suggests it may have been there since the house was built and its remarkable state of preservation is likely due to the porosity of the sandstone.

Nobody knows if the moggy, now known as "Myrtle", was entombed by accident or design however there is an old English custom whereby East Anglian builders placed a live cat under the floorboards to protect the building from "witches, warlocks, fire and evil spirits".

"Myrtle" is now encased under glass set into the floor of the Glengallan drawing room, where she was found. While local folklore includes a story about the Ghost Gate on Glengallan, there is no documented record of a ghostly presence in the house. Maybe that's because "Myrtle" is doing her job.



An innovative interpretation of Glengallan allows the project to evolve with time. With more information and, as old family photographs and papers, records and reminiscences come to light, the mysteries may unravel and the unwritten chapters come to life in the stories of generations of people who lived and worked on Glengallan.

Warwick City Walk Trail

Warwick was gazetted in 1847, and the first land sales occurred in 1850. The first buildings were constructed with timber slab walls and shingle roofs. As the town became more established, stone from local quarries was used to construct the many fine sandstone public and private buildings for which Warwick is justly famous. As one of the earliest settlements in Queensland, it has some of the State's most interesting history since European settlement. The original main street, Albion Street, was relocated to Palmerin Street after the 1887 flood. After 1900, there was another building boom and this has left Warwick with a legacy of many fine Federation-era timber and brick buildings. Warwick achieved city status with a population of 10,000 in 1936 and was amalgamated with the rural shires of Glengallan, Rosenthal and Allora in 1994. In March 2008 it merged with Stanthorpe to form the new Southern Downs Regional Council. Known as the Rose and Rodeo City, Warwick hosts the most prestigious rodeo in Australia, held in October each year. The "City of Warwick" rose can be seen in many of the parks and gardens throughout the city.



1 Warwick Town Hall & Footballers' Memorial

Warwick Town Hall, opened on 1 October 1888, is one of the oldest local authority buildings in Queensland, and one of the very few built in such a grand manner. Willoughby Powell designed the Town Hall in 1885 and in July 1887 a tender by builders Messrs Stewart, Law & Longwill was accepted for £9,260. A clock tower was added for an extra £600. In 1887 a bottle containing the corporation seal, a copy of the commemorative scroll, copies of local papers and some coins were



placed in a cavity of the newly laid foundation stone. The memorial affixed to the façade of the Town Hall was initiated by the Warwick & District Amateur Rugby League. When erected the memorial recorded the names of nine local footballers who had died on active service, together with their dates of enlistment and death. Now a total of nineteen names are thus recorded. It reflects the contemporary parallels drawn between war and sport, and is a unique historical record of local participation in the First World War. It is the work of stonemasons Troyahn, Coulter and Thompson.

2 Criterion Hotel

This two-storey brick hotel was erected in 1917 for the Allman family. It replaced a one-storey timber hotel, known also as the Criterion which existed on the site from the 1860s. Tenders for a new (brick) Criterion Hotel were called by Warwick architects, Dornbusch and Connelly. The estimated cost of the new hotel was £12,000. Features include shops on either side of the main Palmerin Street entrance, shamrocks on the parapets, decorative iron lace, substantial internal joinery and an extensive range of pressed metal ceilings. In the ceiling of the public bar, the face of the Virgin Mary keeps watch over patrons. Owls' eyes and rams' heads, apparently to ward off evil spirits, can be seen in the stained glass windows of the public bar.



Mayor of Warwick, Arthur Morgan, described the new Town Hall as "...a credit to the town and if there is any truth in the saying that the history of a town is known by the character of its buildings, then the Municipal Council of Warwick has no reason to be ashamed of the page they have contributed."



3 Byrnes Monument

The story of Thomas Joseph Byrnes, first native-born Premier of Queensland, may seem that of myths and legends but during his comparatively short life, Byrnes' scholastic and political achievements were admired by all. When he died in 1898 at the age of 38 following a short illness, both public and government monies were contributed and two statues were erected in his memory. The pedestal of the pictured statue was designed by A.D. Andrews and carved from white veined Sicilian marble. The white sepulchral marble statue was carved in Italy; the sculptor is unknown. The other, a bronze statue, is located in Brisbane.

4 Post Office

The Postal Service was conducted in various locations before the present building, designed by government architect, A.B. Brady, was opened in 1898. The Post Office is a two-storey sandstone building of classical influence with arcaded verandahs on both levels and an ornamented corner topped with a lanterned cupola. The Warwick Post Office, the third to be built in the town, reflects the high standard of government buildings in Queensland, designed by the Department of Public Works dating from this period.



5 Condamine Sports Club



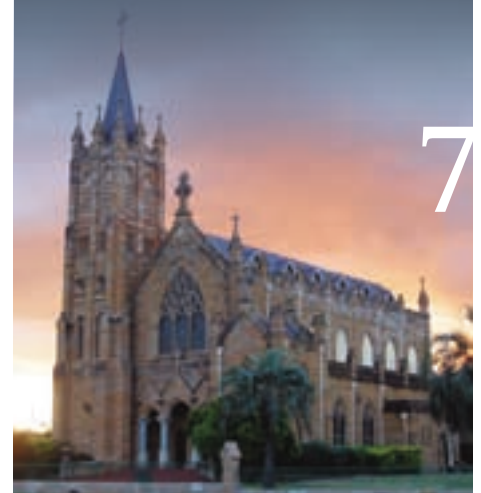
Previously known as the Langham Hotel, the Condamine Sports Club was designed by architects Dornbusch and Connolly, and was completed in 1913 for Mrs C.A. Cobcroft. It replaced an earlier hotel on the site known as the Rose Inn. This two-storeyed brick building has an internal staircase which continues to a third storey to service a roof terrace. The façade features verandahs on two storeys and a balustraded parapet with roof terrace behind, giving commanding views of the main street and roofs of the city. The cast iron lace features the classical motif of a woman in flowing gowns at the centre of each panel. Keystones are engraved with the letter 'L'.

7 St Mary's Catholic Church

The second Roman Catholic church in Warwick was constructed between 1920 and 1926, to designs of local architects, Dornbusch and Connolly. The foundation stone was laid in February 1920. Sandstone was obtained from the Yangan quarry and the granite used in the piers came from Greymare. Stained glass windows were made by Messrs R.S. Exton and Co of Brisbane. The roof is sheeted in purple Bangor slate. The gothic style tower is 35 metres high, and the rear section of the church remains incomplete today. St Mary's was constructed for £40,000 and opened in March 1926. In 1929 a grotto, a small replica of that at Lourdes in France, was constructed to the north of the church.

6 Old St Mary's Church

The former St Mary's Church, the earliest sandstone church in Warwick, was completed in 1865. It was designed by prominent Brisbane architect, Benjamin Backhouse, and constructed by C.A. Doran for around £1,500. The roof was originally slated or shingled. The church was officially opened in August 1865 by Bishop Quinn, the first Bishop of Queensland. At this time the church was named St Mary of Assumption, now popularly shortened to St Mary's. By 1867 a Catholic School was established in the church. After the opening of the new St Mary's Church in 1926, this building was partitioned, lined and used as school rooms for the Catholic Primary School.



8 Warwick Central School

The land for Warwick Central School was purchased in 1873 after the first school in Warwick (Warwick East, formerly a 'National' School), was considered to be poorly located. The new school opened in 1875 with separate boys' and girls' wings and playgrounds, and was known as Warwick West Boys' School & Warwick West Girls' and Infants' School. This distinction remained until 1933. The building is an example of work by prominent Queensland architect, Richard Suter.



10 St Andrew's Uniting Church

St Andrew's was constructed by local stonemason John McCulloch using local sandstone transported by bullock wagon from Mt Tabor and was opened on 20 November 1870. The sandstone church has a wooden exterior bell house with a decorative spire. St Andrew's was the second Presbyterian congregation established in the colony of Queensland. The first service was conducted by Reverend Isaac Mackay who held services in both English and Gaelic.

11 Guy House

Guy House was built in 1880 by Dr William Frederick Taylor and then sold to Dr Arthur Owen Henry Phillips in 1885. The elegant bonded brick building served as a doctor's surgery and residence for some 75 years. After Dr Phillips' untimely death in 1911, the practice was taken over by his nephew. Dr Phillips was highly respected, and in 1913 an operating theatre at the local hospital was officially opened by the Governor of Queensland, and dedicated to the doctor's memory.

Guy House is built of local bricks with cedar doors and architraves and five internal fireplaces. Solid cedar doors in the main room came from the Warwick Town Hall. Guy House currently operates as a Bed and Breakfast.

Phone (07) 4661 7669



12 Court House



The design for the sandstone Court House was prepared by the Department of Works, John J. Clark being Colonial Architect at the time. The contract price for the building was just over £3,700, the contractor was William G. Connolly, and John McCulloch completed the stonework. The decision to incorporate a clock tower was made during construction. The building was opened in 1886. Part of the rear verandah was enclosed in 1914. A number of other alterations to the building have taken place since the 1960s.

9 St George's Lodge

This two-storey sandstone building, the foundation stone of which was laid in November 1886, is considered one of the finest Masonic buildings in Queensland. A scroll, current coins of the realm and copies of local newspapers were deposited in the cavity of the foundation stone, before it was lowered into place. Patent springs under the ballroom floor were manufactured especially and were the first to be used in Warwick. The building, which was opened in October 1887, was designed by Warwick architect, William Wallace, who was also one of the trustees for the Masonic Lodge at this time. Wallace became the Mayor of Warwick in 1899. The Hebrew inscription on the front of the temple reads: "We fear the creator of the universe".



At the time of opening of the Masonic Temple it was described as "...the addition of another public building, (to Warwick) surpassing all the others' magnificence."

13 Warwick Police Station



In 1849 the first Police Station was erected adjacent to Queen's Park. Warwick Police were housed in various buildings prior to the completion of the present station in 1901. Plans were prepared for the building late in 1899 by the Department of Public Works' architect, Alfred Barton Brady. The contract for the Police Station was let to John Longwill of Warwick, at a price of just over £5,700. The new station provided offices and residential accommodation which included barracks and officers' quarters. Five new cells and a lock-up keeper's residence, both of stone, along with stables, were also completed at this time.

14 War Memorial & Gates and Leslie Park

The Warwick War Memorial and Gates were erected as a tribute to those from Warwick and district who fought during World War I. The foundation stone was laid in June 1923 by the then Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Hon S.M. Bruce, and unveiled by the State Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, in December 1923. The Memorial was constructed of Helidon sandstone for £1,445, to designs by Roy and Hugh Campbell of Warwick. It features a list of 122 names of fallen World War I soldiers. The Memorial Gates, were erected in 1924. Memorials commemorating World War II, Vietnam and other wars have since been added to this site. Leslie Park was set aside as a square for public recreation in the initial 1840s surveys of the town. It is named in honour of the Leslie brothers, the first pioneers of the Darling Downs.



The Dungarees March

During World War I there were ten recruiting marches. The first one was the "Cooee March" from Gilgandra to Sydney. This inspired people in Queensland to organise a similar march.

On 18 November 1915, twenty-eight volunteers left Warwick and travelled through Toowoomba, Gatton, Laidley, Ipswich, Goodna, Oxley and Junction Park and arrived in Brisbane on 30 November. When they marched into Albert Square, 30 000 people lined the streets to cheer them for their effort. The distance covered was 270 kilometres.

At the end of the march there were 125 volunteers. This inspired thousands of people from around Australia to sign up.

The re-enactment

There was a re-enactment of the Dungarees March in 1998 to take in Eric Abrahams' 100th birthday and arrive in Brisbane on ANZAC day.

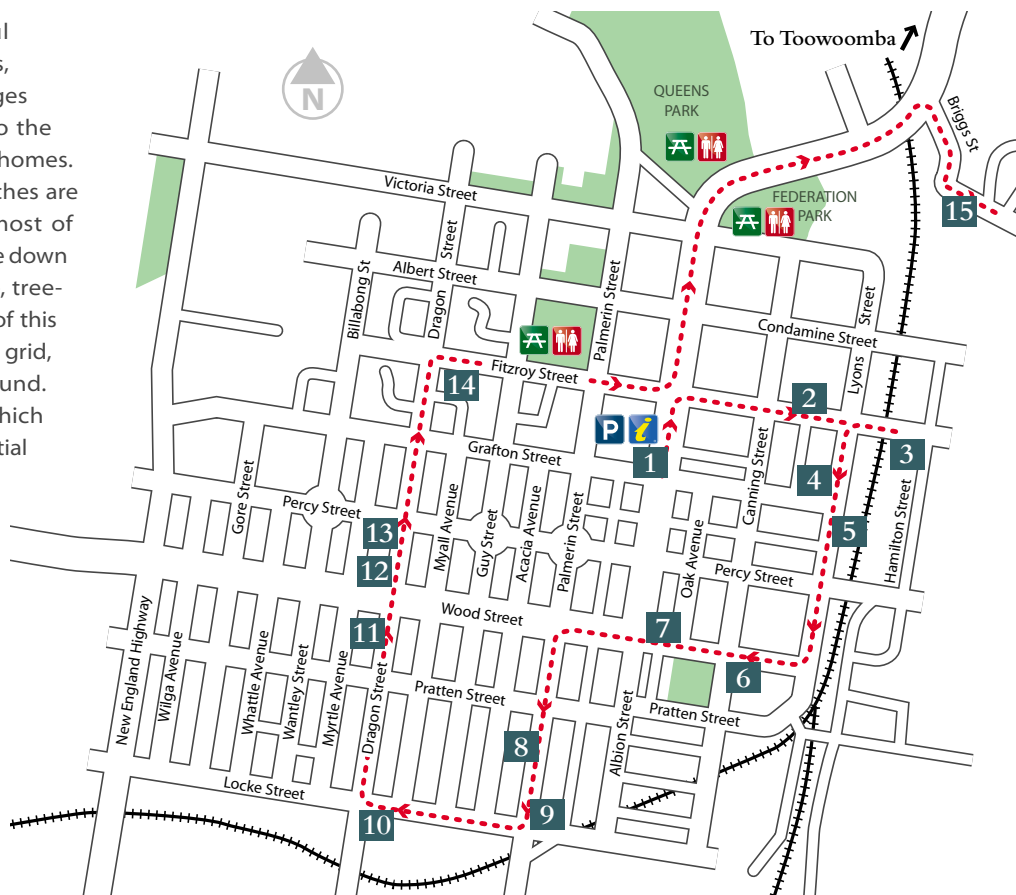
Eric Abrahams was known as the last Dungaree. During the re-enactment he was the only surviving volunteer from the original march, which he completed at the age of seventeen. He was flown in the Channel 7 helicopter to a field adjacent to the railway siding at Lawes to meet the marchers and spectators.

The re-enactment was recorded as a documentary on Frank Warwick's "World Around Us".

From a report in the "Warwick Argus" in 1867 it is understood that the Leslie Park square was set aside for healthy and invigorating recreation, and that the provision of such a reserve would ensure the development of Warwick as a desirable and fashionable resort.

Warwick City Drive Trail

Warwick boasts a wonderful diversity of architectural styles, from the small, quaint workers' cottages built of sandstone, brick or timber, to the large, rambling "Queenslander" style homes. The grand public buildings and churches are predominantly built of sandstone, most of which was quarried locally. Enjoy a drive down some of Warwick's wide, picturesque, tree-lined streets and soak up the history of this attractive city. Warwick is laid out in a grid, making it easy to find one's way around. When in flower, the crepe myrtles which line many of the streets in the residential areas give a very impressive show of colour. Enjoy a stroll through Federation Park where plaques with historical facts are displayed. There are five Tourist Drives in the Warwick area: the Settlers Route, Sunflower Route, Sprint Route, Cedar Route and The Falls Drive. All are depicted on the Regional Drive Trail Map in this guide.



1 St Mark's Anglican Church

The second Anglican Church in Warwick on this site, St Mark's was constructed to designs of prominent Brisbane architect, Richard Suter. The foundation stone was laid by Bishop Tufnell on 19 March 1868. In 1938-1939 substantial alterations were undertaken, including the construction of the base of the tower. An extension, faced with concrete scoured to resemble the stonework of the body of the church, was added to the tower in 1962. The William Bustard-designed stained glass panels depict various biblical stories, including Jesus welcoming the children, the birth of Jesus, and the visitation of the Archangel Gabriel to Mary.

The first Anglican service in Warwick was held in about 1848. Services were held in the old Court House in Alice Street until 1858 when a timber church was constructed on the site of the present stone building.

Extracted from a booklet published approximately 1924: "Warwick is a thriving agricultural town 159 miles distant by rail from Brisbane. The town is beautifully laid out, being one of the oldest settlements on the Darling Downs, with 70 miles of wide streets."

2 Warwick National School

A part of what is now known as Warwick East State School, the former Warwick National School is the oldest school building in Queensland. The first school in Warwick was established by the Board of National Education on 25 October 1850. In 1864-1865, the present building was constructed to designs of prominent architect, Benjamin Backhouse. This building adjoined an earlier timber structure used as a classroom, constructed at the school's inception in 1850. Two 10 feet wide verandahs were added to the single storey brick building in 1878 and the northern verandah enclosed to house lavatories. This work was carried out at a cost of £175.



3 Southern Downs Steam Railway

Warwick Enterprises was formed in 1995, with the main purpose of undertaking the restoration of the Warwick Locomotive Depot. During the completion of this restoration project the depot was renamed the Warwick Railway Precinct.

By the year 2000, a C17 steam locomotive, diesel engine and several additional passenger carriages were obtained for restoration. This factor contributed to the new goal of providing the region with a regular tourist railway.

During the next seven years the engines and carriages were painstakingly restored to their former glory by the volunteers of Southern Downs Steam Railway.



3



Locomotive Turntable

Built in 1912, the turntable is 17.8m long and is operated by hand or air. To operate by hand, there is a handle at one end of the turntable which is cranked. To operate by air, there is a hose that is connected to the brake pipe of a locomotive. This mechanism was installed in 1957. How the turntable operated before this time is uncertain.

Water Tank



Built in 1887, the water tank is believed to be the original from Warwick's first railway station (now known as Millhill).

It was transferred to the new Warwick station in 1888. In 1912 the tank was dismantled and sent to Tannymorel on the Killarney Branch where it remained for the next 83 years. It was 'brought home' to Warwick in 1995.

Cottonvale Station Buildings

Cottonvale Railway Station was built in 1917 and was located 28 miles (45km) south of Warwick on the railway between Warwick and Stanthorpe.

The station building and goods shed were transported to the Warwick Railway Precinct in February 1999. It is now used as a library and houses the Peter Brixey museum.



Locomotive Roundhouse

The locomotive roundhouse was originally a seven bay part-roundhouse built in 1912. All of this infrastructure was completely demolished and removed in the 1970s.

The rebuilding of the roundhouse on its original footing began in 1996. Currently, only four of the original seven bays have been restored. During the excavation Southern Downs Steam Railway found the original air-over-water hoist used for exchanging the wheel, in working order!



In 2008 Southern Downs Steam Railway gained approval to operate the steam train for tourist rides. For more information phone the Warwick Visitor Information Centre on (07) 4661 3122 or visit www.southerndownssteamrailway.com.au

4 O'Mahony's Hotel

The tender price for the hotel, previously known as the National Hotel, of £3,960 from Daniel Connolly was accepted in April 1907, and the building was constructed that year for Daniel Allman to designs of J Marks & Son, architects of Toowoomba. The date marked on the parapet of the National Hotel is 1887, however this is not the date of the construction of the building. It is unclear as to what the date refers. Minor changes were undertaken in 1937. The



building is substantially intact both internally and externally, with only minor alterations made to the layout. It retains most of the pressed metal ceilings and the joinery. The recently restored hotel offers accommodation and a restaurant.

Phone (07) 4661 1146

5 Warwick Railway Station



Made up of an amalgam of buildings dating from the mid 1880s, this site became the principal Railway Station in Warwick. The contract for the sandstone goods shed was let to M.T. O'Brien for £2,710 and for the passenger station to R. Godsall and others for £5,624. A legendary event of 1917 at the station catapulted the site to national significance when an egg was thrown at Prime Minister Billy Hughes whilst he was visiting Warwick during the conscription referendum. This incident led to the establishment of the Commonwealth Police. The Warwick Railway Station now operates as a freight station.

Egging at Warwick Railway

On 29 November 1917, Prime Minister Billy Hughes was returning to Sydney for the final days of the second conscription referendum. On his way there he planned to stop at the Warwick Railway Station to deliver a speech.

A dais was erected for use while the train was taking on water, and eight police officers led by Senior Sergeant Kenny were there to keep order.

When Mr Hughes mounted the rostrum to speak, an egg was thrown, hitting him on the hat. "Arrest that man!" he demanded, turning to a Queensland constable. The constable, taking his cue from the Queensland Premier, responded, "No jurisdiction."

Scuffles broke out between supporters of both camps and Mr Hughes returned to his carriage. So upset was he by the actions of the crowd and the inaction of the Queensland Police that he vowed to start his own police force.

From this small incident at a turbulent time towards the close of WWI, was born the Federal Police, all because the Warwick local police had no jurisdiction to deal with the egg throwing incident that distressed the Prime Minister so much.

A later statement was made by Mr Hughes declaring: "A scene which I hope is unparalleled in the history of this country has taken place in Warwick. I have been assaulted in the most cowardly fashion and the police there, apparently acting under instruction from a government which is entirely opposed to the principles on which Australia and the empire stand, far from assisting to preserve order, actually connived at the assault upon me and lent their aid to it."

Extract from "Warwick Daily News" 16 March 1927:

"For the year ended 30th June, 1926, the number of passengers put through Warwick Railway Station, exclusive of season ticket holders, was 40,461, the revenue derived from such, inclusive of season ticket holders being £15,332".





6 Collinora

"Collinora" is a fine example of the larger quality house built around 1900. The fine fret work around the gables and the wrought iron balustrade almost certainly was imported from England.

Built by the Collins family, who also owned the first Horse and Jockey Hotel in Warwick, the family had a keen interest in horses. Parts of the original stables are still intact behind the house. "Collinora" is now operating as a bed and breakfast and day spa retreat.

Phone (07) 4667 0066.

"Daily News" 30 June 1936: "Warwick entered another stage in its romantic history with its official proclamation as a city by the minister for health and home affairs, Mr E.M. Hanlon."

7 Aberfoyle

Built in 1910 by contractor L.A. Tessman to the designs of local architect, Hugh Campbell, "Aberfoyle" has been beautifully restored both inside and out. The house was built for Peter Alexander Affleck, a local dentist and descendant of one of the region's founding families. It is a striking example of how the Federation brick and tile houses of the southern states were translated into timber and tin in Queensland. Aberfoyle is privately owned and is not open to the public.



8 Mytton House

Catherine Ann Cobcroft had this beautiful house built in 1913. Mrs Cobcroft was also responsible for building what is now the Condamine Club the same year. The original name for the house was "Owell House".

From 1918 to 1975 this was one of several houses forming the Church of England Girls School (1918-1936) and St Catherine's School (1937-1975). The house was donated to the school by Mrs J.H.S. Barnes (nee Mytton). "Mytton House" served as the refectory for the school.

In 1982 Edwin and Sue Ridley purchased the house which had been vacant for seven years, and began the immense task of restoration.

This house is a fine example of the Edwardian Federation style architecture very popular in this period. Fireplaces are set at a 45° angle, the 13 foot ceilings are all pressed metal, and a number of the original leadlight windows still remain.

Mytton House is privately owned and not open to the public.

9 Welford House

Screened by trees and shrubs and located in an historic section of Palmerin Street, "Welford House" is one of several gracious homes in Palmerin Street.

The residence is well remembered as Welford Hospital and Convalescent Home from the 1920s to the 1950s. Its history continued when accommodation was available in self-contained units.

Later refurbishment and restoration has preserved the attractive timber home, with wide verandahs. As a private residence, the home is not included in the heritage registers and is not open for public viewing.



10 Abbey of the Roses

Formerly Our Lady of Assumption Convent, it was built in 1893 by John McCulloch from a design by Messrs Simkins & Ibler for the Sisters of Mercy. This magnificent sandstone building educated young catholic women for almost a century. Purchased in 1989 and renamed "Sophia College", it provided tertiary education through the Church until 1993. Privately owned since 1994, it is one of the rare national trust buildings allowing public accommodation, and operates as a function centre and bed and breakfast.

Phone (07) 4661 9777 or visit www.abbeyoftheroses.com



10



11 Pringle Cottage - Warwick and District Historical Society Inc.

Pringle Cottage is a two-storey sandstone building. Between 1871 and 1874 stonemason, John McCulloch, borrowed about £950, possibly for its construction. A private school was run by Mrs F.S. Pringle and her daughter, Miss F.M.H. Pringle, in the upper floor of the cottage from 1898 until at least 1905. In November 1966 the Warwick and District Historical Society gained possession of the building and renamed the cottage after these teachers.

Other buildings on the site include the "Warwick Daily News" printing museum, the former Willowvale Church 1909, and timber buildings representing characteristic country homes.

Pringle Cottage Museum is open Friday, Saturday and Sunday 10am to 4pm. Groups by appointment.

Phone (07) 4661 3234 or contact Warwick Visitor information Centre on (07) 4661 3122



11

12 The Commonage

Evidence indicates that this cottage, known as "The Commonage", was erected during the late 1860s or early 1870s for John Leonard of Warwick. It appears to have been built as a residence and shop for Leonard, who was subsequently listed as a shopkeeper. It is a one-storey building with attic space beneath its steeply pitched roof and was constructed using local hand made bricks. In 1949 a skillion-roofed weatherboard lean-to was added at the rear. The front awning was reconstructed, along with extensive internal and external restoration work. Please note that the shop next door is the original shop built for the house in the early 1870s, and has been restored with a café at the rear.

To arrange group or private viewings phone (07) 4661 1449



12

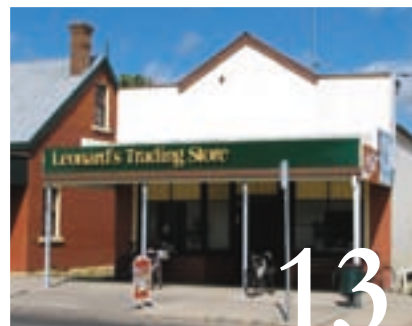
13 Leonard's Trading Store

Leonard's Trading Store was built by John Leonard. This is the original shop constructed for "The Commonage" in the early 1870s, and has recently been restored. Items to note are the original shop counter, original glass windows, and the 7 feet high ceilings.

The rooms to the rear of the shop were added in 1940. There were further additions in 1959 following a change of ownership. The current owners, Wayne Henman and Donna Hardy, have converted this area into a café, with private reading room, formal dining room, and deck area.

Leonard's Trading Store is currently in the process of being heritage-listed.

For further information phone (07) 4661 1449



13

Bravery on the Banks of the Condamine

The Condamine River has flooded many times in the long history of Warwick, changing both the people and the landscape of the city. The main street even had to be relocated from Albion to Palmerin Street due to frequent inundation of flood water.

Perhaps the largest flood was in the year 1887. After a short period of drought, the heavens opened and steady rain fell.

On 22 January the banks of the mighty Condamine broke and released its fury on the low lying areas of Warwick, which coincidentally was the poorest part of town, known locally as "The Flats".

This brings us to the circumstances of the Fallon family. Down on their luck and with their backs against the wall

the struggling family of five had to cope without the man about the house, who at the time was in a critical condition at the hospital.

Impoverished, cold, hungry and wet, the mother gathered her meagre possessions together and led her children to a ramshackle shingle-roofed hut dangerously close to the swollen river.

On the morning of 22 January the family found themselves trapped inside the shack while the rising floodwaters cut them off from the safety of high ground.

The eldest son, a young man of nineteen, decided to swim for help and raise the alarm. Within minutes a rescue party had gathered and proceeded to construct "a raft", crude and frail though it was.

Two townsfolk, John Greiner and Henry McNally, manned this unlikely makeshift rescue craft.

The men ventured into the raging torrent on their raft in an effort to save Mrs Fallon and her three children.

They managed to steer their craft onto the roof of the submerged shack where they ripped the shingles off with their bare hands. Through the hole in the roof they pulled the family onto the raft and with the aid of ropes landed safely on dry land.

This extreme act of bravery did not go unrecognised and the two men had their valour rewarded by being presented with medals and certificates from the Royal Humane Society of Australasia.

14 Kerong Cottage

Matthew Longwill built and occupied "Kerong Cottage" in 1857 using locally-hewn sandstone and featuring local cedar architraves and doors, on land which at that time was still in New South Wales (Queensland was declared a separate State in 1859). With wood stove, flagstone verandah, pressed metal ceilings and four fireplaces, this was once the home of artist, Mary Dau, famous for her published ink sketches of important buildings in the area.

"Kerong Cottage" has recently opened for public enjoyment as bed and breakfast accommodation.

Phone (07) 4661 5727 or visit www.kerongcottage.com



15 Scots PGC College Chapel

This stately sandstone chapel was originally the Warwick Wesleyan Church on the corner of Grafton and Guy Streets and was constructed in 1875. A CBD development in 1997 saw McConaghy Holdings Pty Ltd purchase the church and relocate the building, block by block to the new site for the College. This was a positive planning outcome, saving a part of Warwick's history, for the community and College. Inspections welcome by appointment.

Phone (07) 4666 9811



In 1899 George Essex Evans, in the "Garden of Queensland", described Warwick as "one of the cleanest and most solvent towns in all Queensland with its close settlement right to the town's boundaries." He then went on to say, "Principal buildings being sandstone obtained in the neighbourhood, give it solid appearance."





Warwick Tourist Drives

- 1 Settlers Route 68km** - via Swan Creek, Yangan (with option to visit Swanfels), Emu vale, Tannymorel and Killarney.
- 11 Sunflower Route 50km** - via Massie, Allora and Glengallan (on New England Highway).
- 12 Sprint Route 150km** - via Allan, Cunningham, Pratten, Leyburn, Karara and Thane.
- 14 Cedar Route 62km** - via Swan Creek, Freestone, Gladfield, Goomburra (Main Range National Park, Goomburra Section), New England Highway.
- 21 The Falls Drive 184km** - via Queen Mary Falls, Carrs Lookout, The Head, Teviot Falls, Boonah, and Aratula (returning along the Cunningham Highway).

Stanthorpe Tourist Drives

- 3 Granite Belt Drive 12km** - via Dalveen, Cottonvale, Thulimbah and The Summit.
- 5 Armistice Way 34km** - via Thulimbah, Pozieres and Amiens.
- 6 Highland Drive 31km** - via Storm King Dam, Eukey and Ballandean











Warwick Distance Chart

Brisbane to Warwick.....	162km
Gold Coast to Warwick.....	190km
Toowoomba to Warwick.....	84km
Wallangarra to Warwick.....	96km
Stanthorpe to Warwick.....	62km
Inglewood to Warwick.....	108km
Killarney to Warwick.....	32km
Allora to Warwick.....	24km

Stanthorpe Distance Chart

Brisbane to Stanthorpe.....	220km
Gold Coast to Stanthorpe.....	250km
Toowoomba to Stanthorpe.....	145km
Wallangarra to Stanthorpe.....	38km

LEGEND

-  Visitor Information Centre (accredited)
-  Sculptures
-  Fossicking Site
-  Railway Line
-  Lakes/Dams
-  Rivers
-  National Parks
-  Minor Road
-  Major Road
-  Unsealed Minor Road

Note: All maps are not drawn to scale

Southern Downs Sculpture Trail

The Southern Downs Sculpture Trail is an evolving trail continually added to by the creation of monumental art works by local and international artists created from local materials (i.e., sandstone and granite). This trail is a celebration of the region's history and cultural identity which is contributed to on a bi-annual basis by Killarney Area Promotion Association's Southern Downs Sculpture Symposium.

For more information on this initiative visit www.sculpturess.com or www.southerndownsholidays.com.au



2008 Sculpture Symposium

DALVEEN

Handshake Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Eric Green

Date: 2006 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Jim Mitchell Park,
McCosker Drive, Dalveen



TANNYMOREL

The Miner Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Rhyl Hinwood

Date: 2008 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Tannymorel Park, Mt Colliery
Road, Tannymorel



ALLORA

Allora Seat Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Mark Warne

Date: 2006 Sculpture
Symposium

Location : Cnr Herbert &
Jubb Steets, Allora



Mary Poppins Granite Sculpture

Sculptor: Vern Foss

Date: 2005

Location : Cnr South Street
& New England Highway,
Allora



Ghost Gate Metal Sculpture

Sculptor: David Blomfield

Date: 2004

Location : Ghost Gate Road,
Goomburra



EMU VALE

Lincoln Bomber Plane Crash Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Antone Bruinsma

Date: 2006 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Lincoln Bomber Memorial Park,
Emu Vale Road, Emu Vale



LEYBURN

Racing Car Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Vern Foss

Date: 2006 Sculpture Symposium

Location : Cnr Talgai & MacIntyre Streets,
Leyburn



LESLIE DAM

Portraits of Patrick Leslie & Kate Leslie Granite Sculpture

Sculptor: Vern Foss

Date: 1994 to 2001

Location: Adjacent Dam Wall, Leslie Dam



WARWICK



Entrance Gates Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Paul Stumkat

Date: 2009

Location: Warwick Pottery Club
Barnes Park, Horsman Road, Warwick

Condamine Lisa Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Ken Hutchinson

Date: 2008 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Warwick Pottery Club
Barnes Park, Horsman Road, Warwick



Muggil Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Paul Stumkat

Date: 2008 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Federation Park,
Victoria Street, Warwick



Tiddlelik Granite Sculpture

Sculptor: Vern Foss

Date: 1998

Location: Federation Park,
Victoria Street, Warwick



Condamine Platypus Granite Sculpture

Sculptor: Vern Foss

Date: 2007

Location: Federation Park,
Victoria Street, Warwick



Guardian vi Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Emil Adamec

Date: 2008 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Rotary Park,
Albion Street, Warwick



Jackie Howe Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Peter Cook

Date: 1992

Location: Warwick Information Centre,
49 Albion Street, Warwick

KILLARNEY

Colossal Horse Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Paul Stumkat

Date: 2005

Location: Killarney Polocrosse
Grounds, Willow Street, Killarney



Killonis Sandstone Sculpture

Sculptor: Paul Stumkat

Date: 2006 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Killarney Recreation Club,
Willow Street, Killarney.



Eternal Flow Sandstone Sculpture

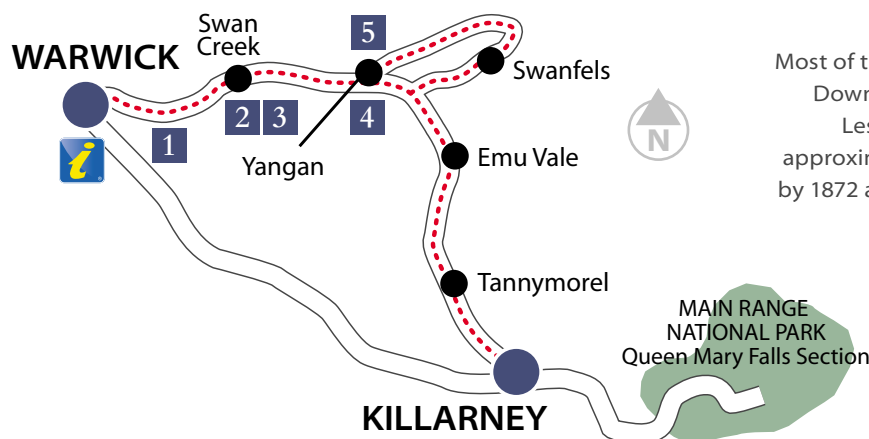
Sculptor: Lana Tyacke

Date: 2008 Sculpture Symposium

Location: Tierney Park, Willow Street,
Killarney



The Settlers Route



Following the signs from Warwick you will drive through the picturesque countryside of the district, including the small villages of Swan Creek, Yangan, Emu Vale and Tannymorel, all once thriving townships.

Most of this area once formed part of the historic Canning Downs sheep station. Since first being taken up by the Leslie brothers in 1840, the 'Canning Downs' area of approximately 100,000 acres was reduced to 53,306 acres by 1872 and in 1940 was about 3,000 acres. Today it is 800 acres in extent (less than 1% of its original size).

1 The Hermitage

The Hermitage was founded in 1897, 6km east of Warwick on the Darling Downs, Queensland's farming birth place. It was established to point the way for the largely inexperienced settlers who took up land subdivided from the large grazing runs. The Hermitage's initial 170 hectares – and the 58 added in 1975 – had been part of the famous Canning Downs Station. Besides the grain and livestock still produced in bulk around Warwick, the Hermitage State Farm tried a number of farming directions now being reintroduced to the Darling Downs. These included stone fruit, grapes and olives. The Hermitage is now a research station for plant breeding.

2 Swan Creek Cemetery

This is a small country cemetery dating back to the 1870s. It contains the graves of some of the early pioneering families of the district and includes the names of Mauch, Cutmore, Hall and Eastwell, among others.



Swan Creek was named after the swans which abounded there during the time of the early settlers.

3 White Swan Inn

The White Swan Inn was built in about 1876 as the residence of local farmer Edward Malone. Shortly after its construction, however, it became a hotel and remained so for 10 years before becoming a residence once again. It is a one storey sandstone building with substantial attic and dormer windows. The original shingle roof survives under the corrugated iron. French doors have replaced the original inward-opening shingle doors. The rear of the building has a timber and brick addition, and a brick fireplace nearby is a remnant of the original kitchen building. The Inn is one of a group of buildings in a precinct which also includes the old school and house and the former church of St Andrew's built in 1872. All buildings are privately owned and not open to the public.



Yangan

The village of Yangan lies in the Swanfels Valley some 18km to the east of Warwick, on the banks of Swan Creek. It was developed to serve the industries of the Swanfels Valley: timber, sandstone quarrying, dairying and mixed farming. A settlement, including a school, church and police station, existed prior to 1884. However it was the opening of the first stage of the Warwick to Killarney railway in 1884 which provided the real impetus for further development. The post World War II period saw a decline in Yangan's fortunes epitomised by the closure of the railway in May 1964.



In “The Queenslander” 1900 an article describes Yangan as...“one of the most thriving centres on the Warwick to Killarney line. Here there are two cheese factories which have done an inestimable amount of good for the whole district.”

Emu Vale

Emu Vale was the site of the 'Old Sheep Station', an outstation of Canning Downs. A sawmill operated further to the east at Emu Creek in 1873 and another was established at Emu Vale in 1890s. The township was self-sufficient with a store, blacksmith, hotel, hall, Post Office and churches until the timber ran out.

Tannymorel

Tannymorel grew around a sawmill early in the 1870s. Cedar, hoop pine, silky oak, mahogany, hardwood and other timbers were brought down from the mountains and valleys to the east. The first school was erected in 1877. The Tannymorel Coal Mine commenced production in the 1890s at Mt Colliery (Upper Farm Creek) and continued until 1967.

4 Yangan School of Arts



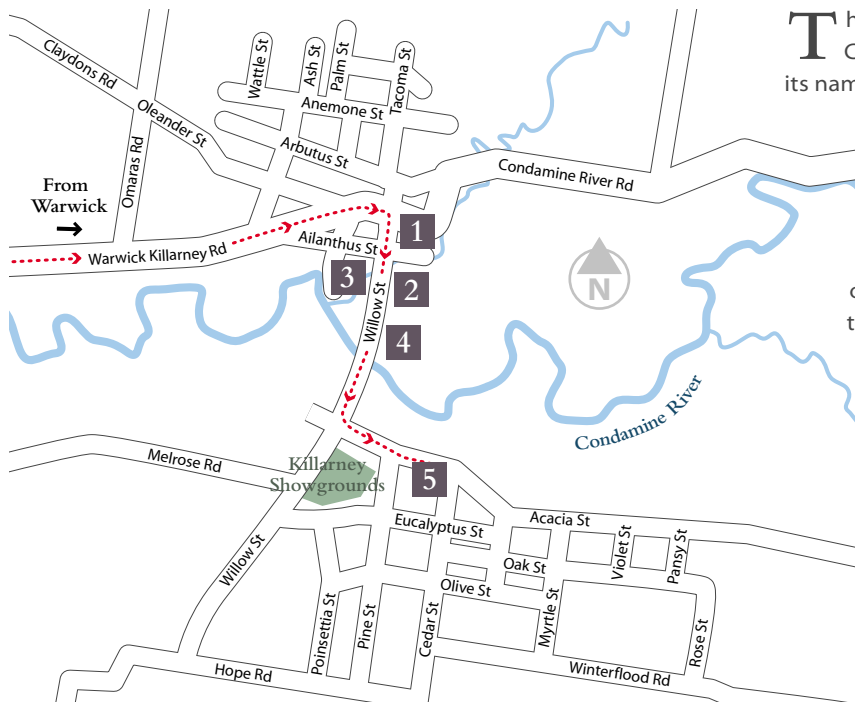
The second building to be constructed by the Yangan School of Arts since its formation in 1897, this building was opened on 19 October 1912 by the Minister for Railways, on the occasion of a visit by a Parliamentary party to the district. It was built to designs of W. Kemp and tendered to Sam Fagg for the sum of £264. This building houses the district's World War I honour roll, unveiled in 1919

5 Yangan Masonic Hall

The Hall was built as Yangan's first School of Arts in about 1898, when the town was developing as one of the Darling Downs' small but prosperous towns. The building was acquired by the Yangan Lodge as their meeting place in 1912. They negotiated to buy the land for £25 and the building for £40. Extensions to the building were undertaken at this time. The temple, which became known as "The Temple with the Long Stairs", was officially dedicated in September 1912. With its long processional approach, it is a distinctive landmark and symbol of the former prosperity of the town. In 1997 the building was extensively restored and a "Wall of Memories" officially opened.



Killarney



This area was originally the most south-easterly portion of Canning Downs. It is recorded that the township received its name because of the resemblance to the Killarney lakes area in Ireland.

Killarney Farm, on the banks of the Condamine River, was leased from Canning Downs in 1856 and the first settlers selected land beyond the boundary of Canning Downs in 1862. There was an abundance of valuable timber in the area and timber cutters, bullock teamsters, saw-pits and later sawmills were soon working in the area. A town site was pegged out around 1878.

The railway, terminating at Killarney, opened in August 1885.

The Killarney & District Historical Society Heritage Centre is located in the RSL Hall, Acacia Street. The centre is open 10am to 2pm Saturday and Sunday or by special arrangement, and houses local historical photos, articles, artefacts and family histories.

For more information regarding the Heritage Centre phone (07) 4664 4171, (07) 4664 1125 or (07) 4664 1201.

1 The Second Queensland National Bank Building

Opening in 1888, the Queensland National Bank at the corner of Ivy and Oleander Streets was the first bank branch to be established in Killarney. The bank was moved in 1913 to Willow Street, Killarney. This branch closed in 1975. The building is now privately owned.



2 The Commercial Banking Company of Sydney

It is unknown when this bank was first established. Originally the bank occupied a two storey building opposite the Post Office until its closure in 1943. The building was considerably damaged in the tornado of 1968. The entire top floor was ripped off the building, leaving only the lower floor. It is currently a real estate agency however the walk-in safe still remains in the building today.



3 The Post Office

In the late 1880s Killarney sent a deputation to the Post Master General and was successful in having a post office building approved for the town. The Post Office was built on its present site in 1905. The northern verandah was enclosed the following year to house the telephone exchange which operated until the system became automated in 1978. Some architectural plans are on display inside the Post Office.



4 The Killarney Hotel (formerly the Post Office Hotel)

The present Killarney Hotel, built around the early 1920s, is the third hotel to stand on this site in Willow Street. The original two storey Post Office Hotel was destroyed by fire in the early 1900s. A new Post Office Hotel was built but was also burnt to the ground. In the early days the local horse sales were held in the hotel yard. The hotel has been restored to its former glory by current owner Jan Moir. Meals and accommodation are available.

Phone (07) 4664 1313



In a letter home, the Leslie brothers described the wide cracks between the slabs in their rough huts, while Eliza Marsh mentioned that at night she could see the stars through the holes in the bark roof.

The Killarney Tornado

On a quiet afternoon in November 1968, 300 residents of the small town of Killarney had gathered together at the Capitol Theatre. They were there to attend the High School speech night, and were totally unprepared for what would soon strike the town.

The evening had just got underway when a fierce storm hit the town destroying a number of buildings including the Presbyterian Church and Sunday School, the RSL and the Powerhouse. The Commercial Bank and the Killarney Memorial Hospital were among buildings also badly damaged. The 300 or so residents had a lucky break with only a third of the theatre's roof being blown off, but unfortunately one person was killed during the storm.

According to the Bureau of Meteorology, Australia does not suffer from tornados, but to this very day, the residents unlucky enough to experience the storm would argue that the damage left behind was indeed from a tornado and not just a fierce storm.

On a good note, most of the damaged buildings were either rebuilt or repaired and the town has continued on with no problems from such fierce weather since.



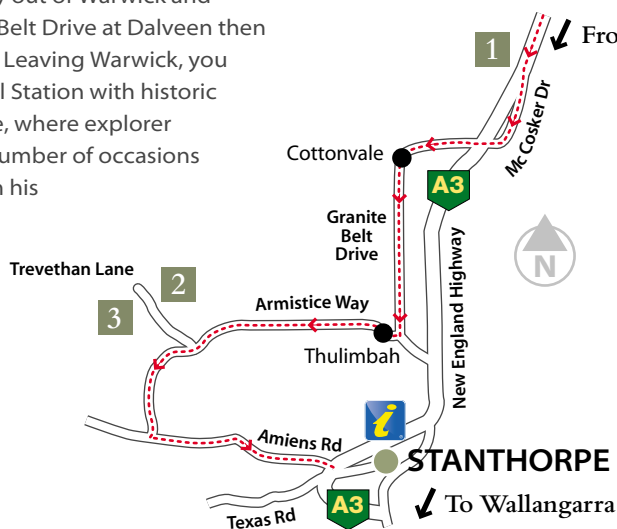
5 Backhouse House

This house was built by George Backhouse in the late 1870s, for his young family. George died in the mid 1880s after a horse riding accident. His daughter Miss Ellen Backhouse lived in the house for most of her life. She was a foundation member of many Killarney organisations including The Queensland Country Women's Association. Ellen also taught Sunday School at the Uniting Church until she was 82. Ellen lived to be 103 years old. Ellen Backhouse Park is located nearby.

Warwick to Stanthorpe Trail

Taking the New England Highway out of Warwick and heading south, join the Granite Belt Drive at Dalveen then drive through Amiens to Stanthorpe. Leaving Warwick, you will pass through what was Rosenthal Station with historic Rosenthal Homestead in the distance, where explorer Ludwig Leichhardt spent time on a number of occasions from 1846, and from there, set out on his final ill-fated expedition.

A former Premier and Lieutenant Governor of Queensland, Sir Arthur Morgan, was born at Rosenthal in 1856.



Extract from the “Darling Downs Centenary Souvenir 1840 – 1940”: “In Rosenthal Station was one of the principal centres of population in the district, Warwick at the time being represented by a few humpies and bark huts.”

1 Braeside

This old cattle/sheep property provides glimpses of an era of the great pastoral days in Australia's history. Title to the property can be traced back to 1869 and the establishment of the homestead to around 1874.

A complete guide to Braeside's history including both historical and modern day photos can be found at www.braeside.com.au. Braeside is still a working cattle property but also provides luxury accommodation for visitors. The homestead is made available to a single group of up to four couples, or there are two single bedroom cottages.



The Soldier Settler Story – Armistice Way

In 1916 national public pressure on the government to look after returned soldiers, resulted in the establishment of the Soldier Settlement Scheme at various places throughout the country. An allocation of £100,000 from the State Government founded the Pikedale Soldier Settlement. Land was resumed from the Pikedale grazing station and 17,400 acres was set aside from Cottonvale to Amiens and distributed to 700 returned servicemen. The veterans named their farms, and the roads linking them, after battles in which they had fought. Armistice Way takes drivers along Amiens Road through Amiens, Messines, Bapaume, Passchendaele, Bullecourt, Pozieres and Fleurbaix, which are named after World War 1 battlefields.

The railway branch-line was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1920 especially for the settlement, from the main line at Cottonvale. The area is arguably one of the most productive in the district today.

Settlers received a government loan of £650 for land clearing of five acres, horse and cart, plough, tools, housing and farm establishment costs. The government also supplied training at the settlement experimental farm, a post office, school, store, bakery, butchery, sawmill, cannery and sauce factory all at Amiens.

Many of the returned soldiers' young wives (several of them British) found the life difficult. As a result £15,000 was raised in the U.K. to help establish the first bush nurse, located at Amiens Road. This house is now a private residence. The Queensland Country Women's Association also started a branch in Amiens to offer support to the soldiers' wives.

Soon after, a number of churches, a Druids Hall, Memorial Hall, library, green grocer, hairdresser, tin smith, plumber, pie shop and haberdashery were established.

St Denys Church at Amiens was built in 1923. This lovely little church, set in the midst of the bush is, as far as can be ascertained, the only Anglican Church in Australia

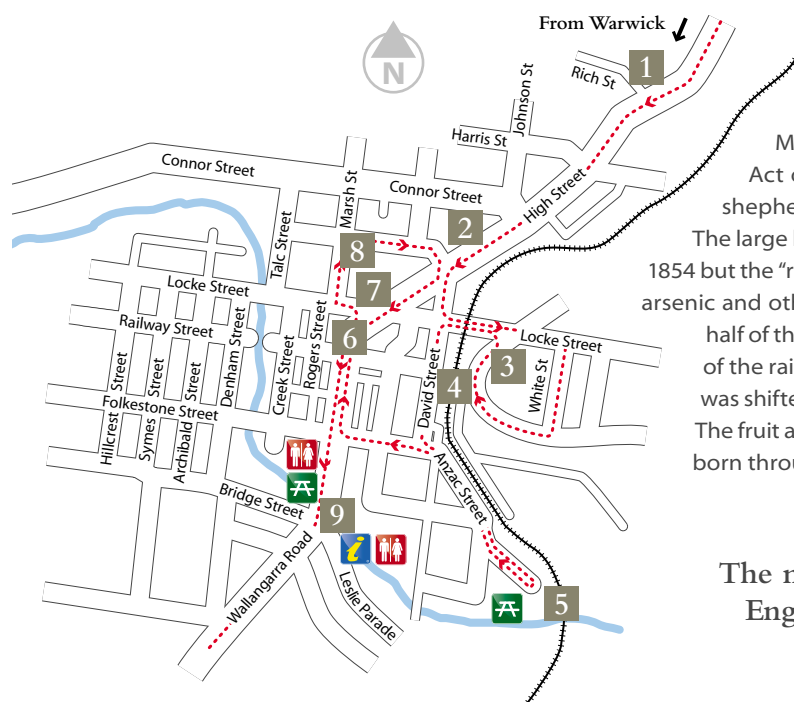
dedicated to St Denys, the patron saint of France. The cross, altar frontal cloth and candlesticks came from France, either from the Amiens Cathedral or from the military chapel at Le Havre – ornaments before which so many soldiers knelt to make their last Communion before they went into battle. It is said the gifts were a token of gratitude for the part played by Australian soldiers in France.

The area is still home to some of the ancestors of the original settlers. However by 1937 only 70 of the original 700 soldiers remained. The Labor State Government then permitted Italians migrating from the sugar districts to purchase the farms abandoned by the soldiers.



Bush Nurse building

Stanthorpe Township



Stanthorpe is known as Queensland's coolest town and premier wine region. Historians record that it is the only town on the Darling Downs which owes its birth to minerals and not agriculture. By 1844 squatters had taken up four major holdings in the area including Maryland which covered 200,000 acres. The Crown Land Act of 1868 led to an influx of selectors, as well as enabling shepherds and other farm labourers to acquire land of their own. The large holdings began to shrink. Tin was first found in the area in 1854 but the "rush" did not occur until 1872. Gold, silver, copper, wolfram, arsenic and other important minerals were also found. During the first half of the 1880s the increased population, due to the construction of the railway, brought more prosperity, until the railway terminus was shifted to Wallangarra on completion of the railway line in 1886. The fruit and vegetable industry for which Stanthorpe is famous was born through forced economic diversification.

The name Stanthorpe is derived from two old English words: 'Stannum' meaning tin, and 'Thorpe' meaning village.

1 Stanthorpe Museum

Stanthorpe Museum houses a very large, diverse and interesting collection of reminders of the region's heritage. From the shepherd's hut, relocated from Ballandean Station, to Wilson's Downfall Jail, the buildings

are as varied as the history they house. There are displays relating to early fruit, grazing and mining industries along with the many amazing examples of bush ingenuity of the early inhabitants of the area.

Open Wednesday to Friday 10am to 4pm,
Saturdays 1pm to 4pm, Sundays 9am to 1pm.

Phone (07) 4681 1711.



2 Dr Masel's House

This double storey brick residence was designed in 1936 and constructed in 1937-8 for Dr Masel, a local Stanthorpe doctor, as a combined surgery and residence. Designed by the Brisbane architectural firm of Donoghue and Fulton, it was one of the first examples of the International Modern style residences in Queensland. The Masel house and its design were so well received, in 1939 the house won an architectural award from the Royal Australian Institute of Architects. Both the landscaping and the low brick fence to the property boundary are thought to be original.



3 Soldiers' Memorial

The site and adjacent land was purchased by the community in 1923. Situated in an elevated position in a 14 hectare park, it was unveiled on 6 February 1926 and takes the form of a small pavilion or rest house. The Governor of Queensland unveiled plaques to be housed in the Memorial in 1925. Originally the monument was visible from many parts of the township and offered panoramic views from the site itself, but trees now block the view. Streets bear the names of key Stanthorpe personalities linked to the site and the creation of the Memorial.



The “Warwick Examiner” in 1872 reported: “There is a great stampede to the district, parties on horse back, as well as large numbers on foot, with swags before them.”

4 Railway Station

The Railway Station was opened on 3 May 1881 by the Colonial Secretary. Stanthorpe was, at the time, the terminus of the Southern Line and as befitted that status, there was an impressive group of buildings including a passenger station, goods shed, engine shed, carriage shed, station master's house, repairman's cottage and gatekeeper's cottage. The opening of the line was followed by a banquet held in the goods shed which was decorated with mottos, bunting and evergreen festoons; and 28 speeches with toasts were accompanied by music from the brass band. In 1886, on completion of the railway line, the terminus was transferred to Wallangarra.



5 Red Bridge

The railway bridge known as “Red Bridge”, originally painted red, is now painted white. It was built between 1885 and 1888. The work carried out to build this bridge was done without the use of modern equipment. Explosives loosened the rock, but manpower and horse drawn drays removed the rock which was used for the large amount of banking required. The concrete piers were constructed using temporary staging of timber. Shanties and hotels catering for the large numbers of workers followed the construction of the line. Many who came to work on the bridge stayed to take up farming selections.



6 Post Office

Stanthorpe has a Federation legacy in its Post Office, built with locally manufactured bricks, local granite foundations and featuring the British Coat of Arms. It was erected in 1901 when the new Commonwealth Government took over management of the postal and telegraph services. The illuminated clock, which came from England, was installed in 1903. The architect was J.S. Murdoch, the first Australian Commonwealth Government architect. The Post Office was built by D. Stewart and Co at a cost of £2,848. It is built on the site of the Groom's Hotel, which in 1874 housed the telegraph and post offices.



7 Central Hotel

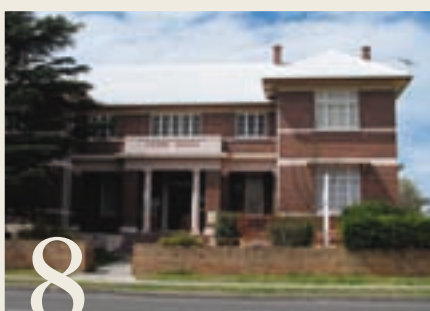
This two-storey brick building is a fine example of a Queensland country pub with spacious verandahs on both levels, timber verandah posts, intricate iron lace balustrading and corrugated galvanised iron roof supporting brick chimneys. It was originally owned by the Sheahan family, prominent hoteliers and pioneers of the district. Due to the good service, kindness and comfort afforded, the hotel drew tourists and holiday makers from far and wide including Sir William McGregor who was the Governor of Queensland.



From "The Courier" 11 November 1872 comes the following report: "The lock-up in Stanthorpe consists of only one cell, no doubt enough if the community was composed of only virtuous Queenslanders, but improper characters often come across the border from New South Wales and provision for them has to be made at public expense."

8 Court House

The earliest court sittings in Stanthorpe were held in a tent, the bed serving for the Bench. Apparently sittings of the Magistrate's Court were very colourful. "The Border Post" 12 June 1874 recorded that "The Police Magistrate, hearing a case of assault and threatening language, remarked that he too had got his eye blackened by the prisoner." Work on the foundations of the new Court House commenced in April 1941, and the building was completed and in use by August of 1942. The Court Room was located on the top floor with the offices on the ground floor being occupied by the Court of Petty Sessions, the offices of the Department of Agriculture, the Agricultural Bank, and the Sergeant of Police.



9 Heritage Park, Quart Pot Creek

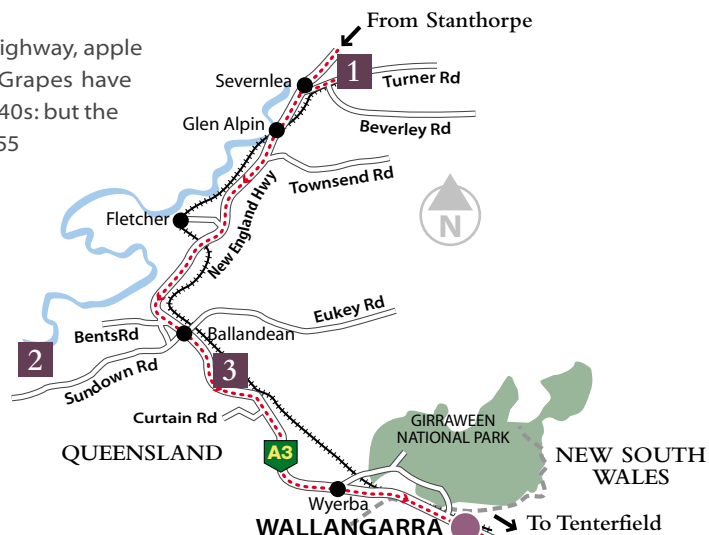
This pretty little park, with its reproduction post-and-rail fence and many interesting species of native plants, is an ideal starting point for a walk along Quart Pot Creek. To the west the creek meanders through town parklands. To the east the walking path gives way to a track through natural bushland and over granite boulders, following the course of the creek to the railway bridge. Take care when walking to the Red Bridge as granite rocks can be slippery, especially when wet.



Stanthorpe to Wallangarra Trail

Leaving Stanthorpe and heading south on the New England Highway, apple orchards give way to small crops, vineyards and wineries. Grapes have been grown in the area since the early days of settlement in the 1840s: but the table wine industry is relatively recent. There are now more than 55 wineries, vineyards and cellar doors on the Granite Belt, producing a large variety of wines. Wineries are open for tasting and cellar door sales.

After discovering the Darling Downs in the winter of 1827, Allan Cunningham returned southward through the Granite Belt. He found himself and his exploration party to be surrounded by a bold rocky region with a "wild and frightful aspect."



1 Beverley Homestead

Beverley Homestead at Severnlea is over 130 years old and one the finest examples of colonial architecture in the area. Severnlea was known as Beverley until 1922. Beverley originally consisted of over 2,000 acres spanning both sides of the Severn River. James Wilmot built the house for Dr Lane of Stanthorpe in the 1880s. The homestead features ornate fireplaces, an ancient cedar archway and an iron "rose" ventilator. The verandahs are finished with imported iron lace from the London Foundry dated 1871. Beverley now functions as Whiskey Gully Wines incorporating a vineyard, winery and restaurant. Phone (07) 4683 5100 or visit www.whiskeygullywines.com.au



On 26 June 1828, Allan Cunningham recorded: "Large detached masses of granite of every shape towering above each other, and in many instances standing in almost tottering position, constituted a barrier before us."

2 Ballandean Estate Wines

Ballandean Estate Wines is without doubt an icon in the Queensland wine industry. Acclaimed by the tourism industry for its hospitality, Ballandean Estate is a member of the Queensland Tourism Hall of Fame.

The tradition of winemaking on Ballandean Estate was first established in 1930, when Mr Salvatore Cardillo brought his family to settle in the Stanthorpe area. With the flood of Italian immigrants who settled in certain parts of Queensland in the first half of the century came many customs and values from the homeland... including a love of good food and wine.

Salvatore and his daughter Josephine worked hard on the unforgiving land, producing wine and the practice continued when son-in-law, Mr Alfio Puglisi, joined them.

When the third generation, Angelo and Mary Puglisi, took over in 1968, they saw the potential for growth in the wine industry and embarked on building their business. Around that time a number of other passionate, like-minded pioneers were treading the same path and the modern Queensland wine industry was born.

As the new millennium began, the fourth generation entered the business with the enthusiasm to build on the foundations of their forefathers and create a significant Australian wine business.

Open Daily 9:00am to 5:00pm.
Phone (07) 4684 1226 or visit www.ballandeanestate.com

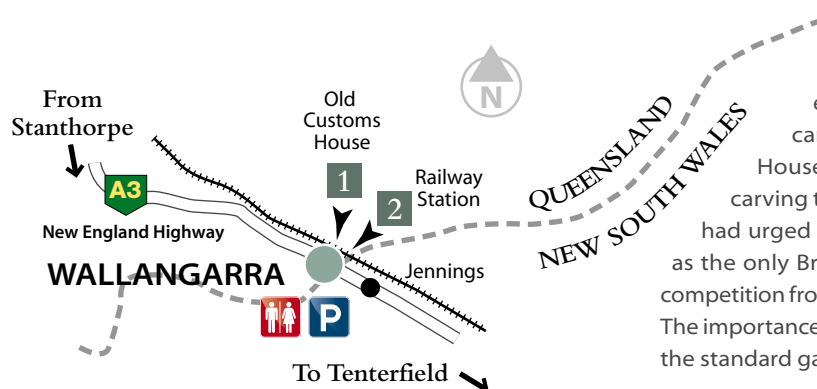


3 Railway Bridge - Accommodation Creek

Constructed between 1885 and 1888, this long, once all-wooden bridge over Accommodation Creek is notable for the bend at the southern end. This bend is visible in the remaining section of the wooden structure. As with the Red Bridge in Stanthorpe, manpower and horse drawn drays removed the rock after explosives had loosened it. And it was then used for the extensive banking required. Temporary villages sprang up to cater for the large number of workers (up to 900) employed on construction of the bridges and line.



Wallangarra Township



Wallangarra, Queensland's most southerly town, serves as the gateway to the Southern Downs. It is one of the region's most historically significant early settlements. Evidence of Queensland's colonial past can be seen in the railway station and the former Customs House. Both are within 500 metres of the 1859 surveyor's tree carving that defines the State border. The high hopes of those who had urged construction of the railway were fulfilled, as it prospered as the only Brisbane to Sydney railway line. Of course, there was little competition from road traffic as the day of the motor car had not yet arrived. The importance of the rail line declined dramatically and immediately when the standard gauge line from Brisbane to Sydney was completed in 1930.

1 Old Customs House

The Customs House, Wallangarra, was officially gazetted on 24 October 1885. It came into existence as a result of tensions between the separate governments of the colonies of Queensland and New South Wales over customs duties. These were greatly resented by border residents and irritations caused by the duties did much to promote the move towards federation in 1901. Afterwards, the Customs House became the Post Master's residence.



2 Railway Station

Inter-colonial rivalries between Queensland and New South Wales in the latter part of the 19th century contributed to the construction of the landmark break-of-gauge Wallangarra Railway Station in 1887. Colonial governments were unable to agree on a standard gauge for the railway line, so the Queensland line was built with 3'6" gauge and the NSW line with 4'8½" gauge. Wallangarra was the interchange for passengers and freight at the border. Colony differences are also evident in the styles of architecture in the building. The Queensland side has a bull-nose roof whilst the NSW side has a flat skill roof.

Wallangarra is an Aboriginal word for "Long waterhole" and was formerly called Dog Trap because of 'stone' dingo traps in the vicinity.





Warwick Visitor Information Centre

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Open 8.30am to 5.00pm daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day)



www.southerndownsholidays.com.au