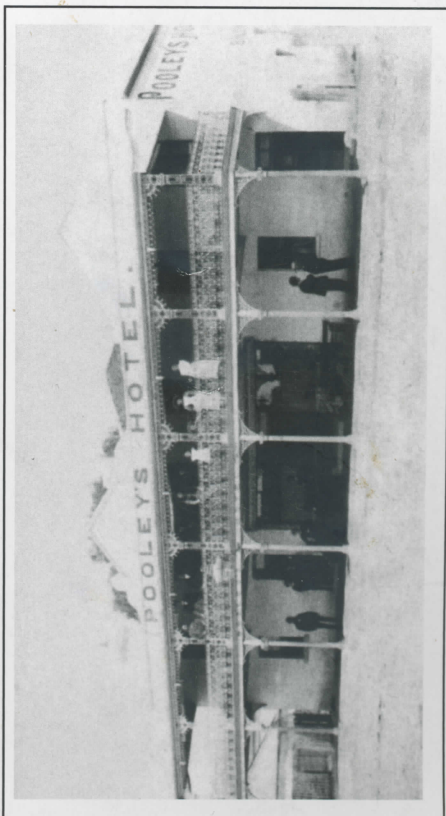


Quinbean

Volume 13 No 3
December 2020



The Journal of
Queanbeyan and District Historical Museum Society Inc.

QUEANBEYAN & DISTRICT HISTORICAL MUSEUM SOCIETY INC.

QDHMS is a local history society aiming at preserving the history of the city and its wider district and sharing this, with the strong support of the Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council through the context of the Museum of Queanbeyan.

Find us at:

Post: QDHMS Inc. PO Box 480 Queanbeyan 2620

Telephone: 02 6169 6213

E-mail: qbymuseum@gmail.com

Web: www.queanbeyanmuseum.org.au

Facebook: www.facebook.com/queanbeyanmuseum

THE MUSEUM OF QUEANBEYAN

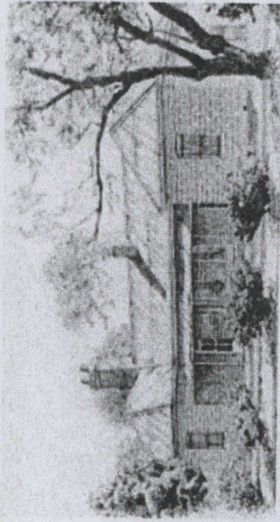
Is found at 10 Farrer Place Queanbeyan, next to the Police Complex and opposite the State Office Building.

The Museum is normally open from 1pm to 4pm Saturdays and Sundays or by arrangement. * PLEASE SEE NOTE ON LAST PAGE *

Cover Photograph: Pooleys Hotel (now Walsh's) Date unknown.
Photograph contributed by Kristine Howard.

Quinbean

Volume 13, Number 3
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QUEANBEYAN & DISTRICT HISTORICAL MUSEUM SOCIETY

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SOCIETY REPORT

We are pleased to announce that we have opened the Museum for Covid Safe booked visits for small groups on Saturdays. Thank you to the small band of hardworking and loyal volunteers at the working bee to get the Museum and grounds looking clean and neat for our re-opening. We have had some visitors and future bookings already. We encourage members to book in to see our three new displays: highlighting the Museum's collection of cameras, toys and games and a small Queanbeyan Players spotlight. The Museum camera collection is exceptional, illustrating changes in technology and also containing some rare Australian made cameras. **To book a visit contact John McGlynn at mcglynn_john@hotmail.com or telephone him on 02 62972730.**

Work is completed on the new outdoor structure with access covers, drains, ramps, electrics and tiling now completed. The design provides space for three large agricultural appliances and a space for talks to groups. Volunteers are now landscaping around the new structure. Many thanks to Fred Monk and the project committee.

More exciting news is that the Museum collection database, has been uploaded to Librero by QPRC and can now be accessed from the Museum Website. Volunteer Pat Brady has completed an index for *Quinbean*. It covers all copies from VOL 1 No 1 to VOL 13 No 2. We plan to upload this guide and past *Quinbeans* onto the website.

Best wishes for the holiday season to all our members and friends.

QDHMS Management Committee

FROM THE EDITORS

What a year 2020 has been with bushfires and Covid 19. We hope the close down has been a good opportunity for historians to be busy researching and writing. So many resources are online these days. Personally, it is magic to go somewhere like the National Library or National Archives or your state or local libraries and archives and peruse original materials. Now reopening for research.

This edition we are pleased to have local historian Nichole Overall give us some Tips and Tricks. Nichole has the knack of finding and telling interesting historical stories. Nichole also marks the 160th anniversary of Christchurch Queanbeyan in a timely essay.

Two regular contributors, local historians Gillian Kelly and Kristine Howard, have written about *The Queen's Bridge* and *Phillip Pooley*. Both essays illustrate and enlarge our town's rich history.

Nancy Monk writes of one of her favourite Museum collection items which has a personal connection and about *Rusty's Café*, timely as Rusten House's restoration is nearing completion.

Brigid Whitbread has an eye for the funny and quirky in our history; contributing a snippet about a shady raffer from 1926.

Contributions most welcome to our journal, articles, short or long, poetry, snippets, quirky news clips - it is all of interest! Contact John McGlynn or Kerrie Ruth at mcglynn_john@hotmail.com

Kerrie Ruth and John McGlynn

LOCAL HISTORY TIPS AND TRICKS

Social Media & History

It's terrific to see the growing popularity of posting historic photos on various social media platforms.

Turn-of-the-century ladies in enormous hats, buggies on Monaro Street and a developing national capital are increasingly and positively generating much interest and response.

There are a few elements to doing this in a way that's both informative and engaging.

One of the most important is taking into account the intended viewers.

If you're keen to appeal to a broader audience, it's generally best to select photos that are also broadly interesting, rather than say, more specific and personal family photos.

For example, a close-up of great-aunt Doris's favourite dachshund who used to pursue you round the back garden might be a lovely memory for your own relatives and friends and perhaps even a few dog-lovers, but it might not spark much attention more widely.

If wanting people to share and comment, something unusual or recognisable - like the ever-changing Queanbeyan Bridge from its first appearance in 1858, as Gillian Kelly covers in this edition of *Quinbean* - is almost certain to do the trick!

It's also good to have a bit of info on what you're posting. A general cut-and-paste from Trove can sometimes be a bit ho-hum, so it's good when people invest some of their own views, recollections and interpretations.

In saying that, it's so important to source both photos and any details. At the least, it's a courtesy to acknowledge the hard work of others, and from a practical point of view, it allows people to be able to find the information easily if they'd like to look into things further.

Sometimes too, copyright permissions may be required.

A verification of facts from more than one source is also a good idea. Trove is brilliant and I don't think any of us can today live without it, but simply because a single newspaper item states a claim, it doesn't necessarily make it so.

This also applies to some local sources. As we all know, the recording of stories is a process, impacted by the passing of time, memory and resources. Sometimes a source may impart information that's subsequently shown to be different, altered or perhaps even wrong - not intentionally, but due to what was available at the time it was detailed.

I personally always try to have three different sources that more or less confirm the same information to endeavour to ensure it's as correct as I can get it. And inevitably, unintentional errors still occur and happen to the best - I've even found inaccuracies in the work of authors as prominent as Thomas Kenelly (only because of

triple checking some facts I needed to know)! None of this is to discourage historic social media postings but as with any publishing, there are guidelines for best practice.

Some local examples of which you may or may not be aware: on Facebook you'll find my own Queanbeyan - City of Champions, there's the Bungendore History group and the History of the Monaro District, to name just a few.

Happy posting!

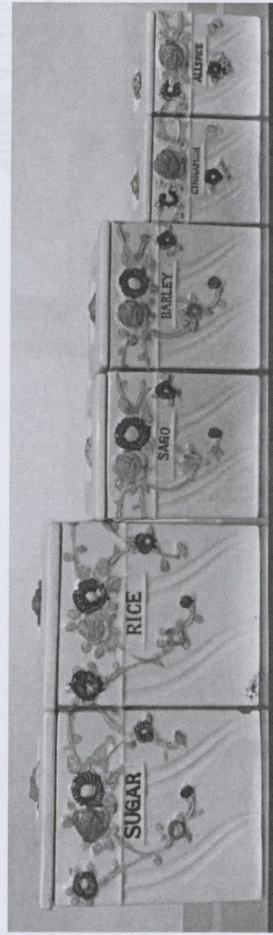
Nichole Overall
Journalist, social historian and author

COLLECTION HIGHLIGHT

Monk Family Canisters

During the Covid 19 Pandemic the kitchen has become the centre of many lives such as bread-making skills being rediscovered and learnt. The kitchen is one of the most evocative places in the Museum for those for which it triggers memories of the Sunday roast and for our younger visitors a look at what life was like for Grandmother and great Grandmother's generation. We also have items from local families that trigger more personal memories.

Nancy Monk writes about one of her favourite collection items: the china canister set of six: Sugar, Rice, Sago, Barley, Cinnamon and Allspice on display in the Museum Kitchen..



Cat QM 2015 /227.1 Set 6 Bluebell Ware Canisters. Made in Japan c1930s
Photograph: QDHMS

“This was donated by my mother Amy Monk to the Museum collection. It is china, a pale yellow with blue and pink flowers and a green vine. It was a wedding present for the marriage of Amy Denham to George Monk at Bellmount Forest Methodist Church in 1940. They came to live on the family farm at Barracks Flat, via

Queanbeyan. The canisters were in the kitchen cabinet there until the family moved to Queanbeyan in 1973."



Cat QM2015 /227.1 Set 6 Bluebell Ware Canisters, Made in Japan c1930s
LHS: Pink rose on cream, canister lid detail. RHS: Blue on cream, canister base marking: *Bluebell Ware, Made in Japan*.
Photographs: QDHMS

Nancy Monk



The kitchen stove – heart of the home
Metters Canberra fuel stove
Queanbeyan Museum kitchen display
Photograph: QDHMS

VALE PETER BRAY AM, BRIGADIER (RET)

We had some sad news this year in the passing of a great supporter of the Museum, QPRC Councillor Peter Bray. Our condolences go to all his family and friends. Peter was widely respected in our community for his hard work and his knack of making people feel supported in their efforts for the community.

Cr Bray was first elected to Queanbeyan City Council in 2008 and was subsequently elected to represent the Queanbeyan and Queanbeyan-Palerang communities in 2012 and 2017. Cr Bray was elected Deputy Mayor for four consecutive one-year terms. Peter retired in 2020 because of ill health after 12 years of service on Council. Peter was a strong advocate on a range of matters, especially disability and access issues, which were close to his heart.

We remember Peter fondly at the Museum, he always kept history books of interest aside for the Museum at his charity book fair. The charity book fair contributed some money to our beautiful mural painted by Margaret Hadfield which Peter jointly launched with Southern Tablelands Regional Arts, History Week 2011.



Cr Peter Bray launching the mural, History Week, Sep 2011. Photo QDHMS

THE QUEEN'S BRIDGE

The Queanbeyan River, as seen by the earliest explorers of the 1820s was a paradox. In the hot dry summers it was a chain of deep ponds linked by sandy bars, rocky outcrops and marshy reedbeds. It could be crossed on foot quite easily. Summer storms rapidly turned it into a fast running stream and periods of rain throughout the year kept a steady flow through the Village Reserve that in 1838 became the town of Queanbeyan. Floods were a regular occurrence.

Following Surveyor Larmer's advice the initial development occurred on the eastern side of the river. Here was Irish town that included the Benevolent Society hospital, the lock-up, the court house, the smithy, and three inns: Elmsall Inn, the Dog and Stile and the Harp of Erin.

On the western side was the only store, the post office and the brewery. This arrangement of the village involved frequent crossing of the river by those who lived there. The first attempt to solve the problem occurred in the 1840s when a local group raised £12 to build a log footbridge to accommodate pedestrians - but there was also the rapidly increasing traffic passing through to the beautiful grasslands of the Monaro. Bullock teams would be trapped in the soft bank on the east and then struggle to heave their ponderous loads up the steep western side with its 20' drop

In 1850 a committee of J J Wright, William Hunt and Alfred Bradbury, representing businesses on both sides of the river, pushed for a permanent bridge. They described the original log bridge as wretched, never quite secure and falling apart.

A government grant of £300 was won, but not used until 1854 when Dr Hayley and Terence Aubrey Murray proposed that a punt might fill the gap until a bridge was built. This brought forth a further grant of £700 from the government.

The skills of local builders Daniel Jordan and James Hutchinson Snr were ignored. The Colonial Architect's office appointed W H Downey to undertake the task. His plan was a very attractive bow-arched superstructure. There were opposing views within the towns' folk about the bridge's location. Some believed it should run from Mowatt Street across to Rutledge, and others from Trinculo Place to Monaro. Downey chose Monaro Street. This involved a sloping road but guaranteed that it would become Queanbeyan's commercial centre.

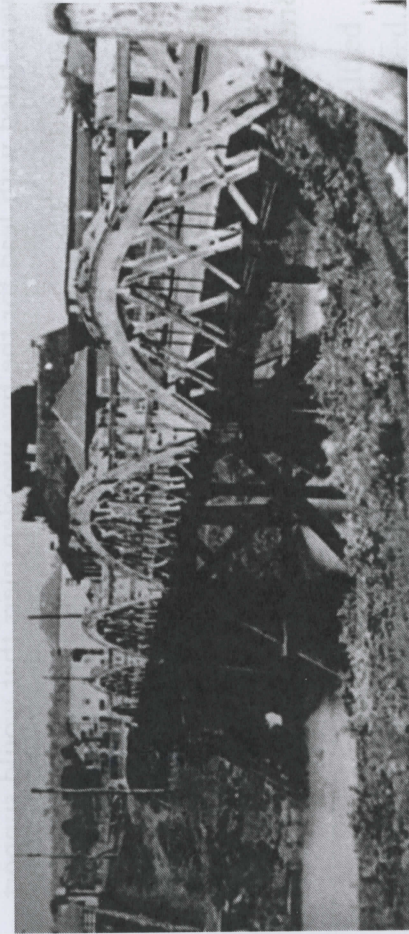
In July 1857 the first pile was driven in by a group of Queanbeyan worthies and this began a small financial boom as locals were employed to provide materials and labour on the works. Slots were prepared in the solid bedrock that made this the perfect site. They were filled with lead for the five wooden piers that would support the graceful arches.

A year later on August 19, 1858 the bridge was opened by the Hon Terrence Aubrey Murray with Charlotte Faunce, eldest daughter of Capt. Alured Faunce, formally naming the structure 'The Queen's Bridge'.



**The Queen's Bridge from the East with Monaro Street on the left.
Photograph 1870, Merlin Beaufoy, Collection G Kelly**

Despite the firm foundations on which it was set, the superstructure did not survive and rapidly showed deterioration requiring continual repairs. The arches became loose and the roadway seemed to crumble under the stress of heavy drays. Local opinion was that the superstructure was being attacked by termites but the Government believed it was dry rot.



**The Queen's Bridge from the East with Monaro Street on the left.
Collection G Kelly**

In 1868 it was declared to be unsafe and dangerous to life and property and an appeal was made to the Government to again fix it but it wasn't until 1873 that a firm, Webb & Evans, undertook the task.

The bullock waggon were confined to the old ford to Morrisett Street that crossed from just above today's weir and a temporary footbridge was installed for pedestrians. The old trestles were made of sterner stuff and so were reused for the 'new' bridge. The superstructure of squared arches was built of ironbark from Bargo. The improved Queen's Bridge was reopened by the Hon Leopold Fane de Salis on September 17th 1874 and gave good service for a further twenty five years although the old name was largely dropped.



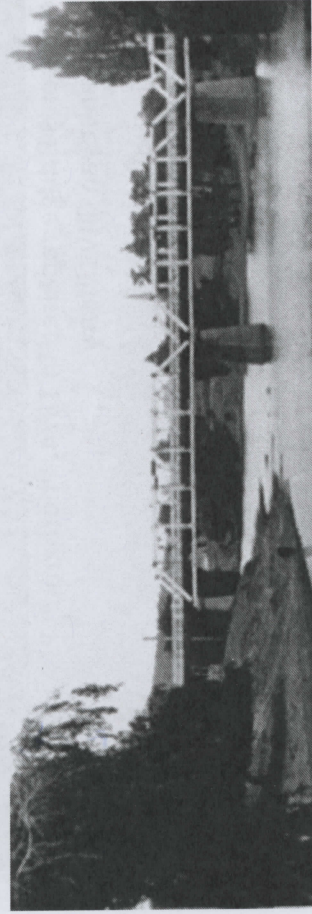
**The Queen's Bridge repaired in 1874. Photograph Pickering, 1876,
Coll Queanbeyan City Library**

By 1895 this bridge required constant repair and the decision was made to replace it. This time, however there was to be a complete rebuild. The old wooden trusses were replaced with concrete piers and abutments, reinforced with steel. The superstructure of trusses was to be built of ironwood and tallow wood from the coast and

steel was to be used in the parts that wore the greatest compression. The roadway was 18' wide with a 4'6" footway on the upstream side. By July 1898 the tender of Messrs. Hungerford and Sons had been accepted and building began in 1899. The bridge was closed, a temporary footbridge was built and the bullock drays again had to use the old ford that ran across to Morrisett Street. The structure was higher than its predecessors and to enable a level roadway an embankment was built on the east side. The right hand corner of the approach at the eastern end remained to take traffic down Trinculo Place to McQuoid Street and then on to Gininderra, Bungendore or the Molonglo Plains.

Progress was slow. Materials were held up in Sydney, flood waters removed the footbridge and steel from overseas was delayed. In total there were 7000 cubic feet of timber, 75 tons of steel and iron work and 850 cubic yards of masonry and concrete!

Finally, on March 24th 1900, Eva O'Sullivan (the daughter of the Member for Queanbeyan) officially opened the bridge and named it *The Queanbeyan Bridge*.



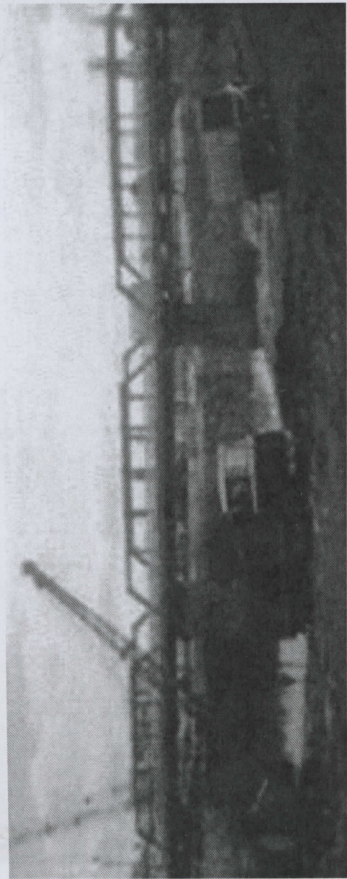
The Queanbeyan Bridge, Monaro St to right.
Photographer unknown G Kelly Collection



Flood waters from Trinculo Place 1925
Photographer unknown, G Kelly Collection

It had survived the introduction of the motor vehicle, the floods that battered it and the changes in the flow of the water course but it could not survive the enormity of the lengths and weight of the semi-trailers that began to crowd the main roads nor the sheer amount of traffic that evolved from Queanbeyan's rapid growth. The bottle neck of that right hand turn at the eastern end exacerbated all the problems so on June 18th 1973 the bridge was closed. Among those who crossed it one last time were Ald, Fred Land, whose grandmother had married Henry Hungerford, the bridge's engineer and Tom Hungerford, Henry's son.

Land was gradually resumed to allow the bridge traffic to flow straight ahead, the low level in Morrisett Street was upgraded and the old bridge closed. Again, the superstructure was removed, but the piers from the 1899 bridge remained intact, still strong enough to support anything the future could bring.



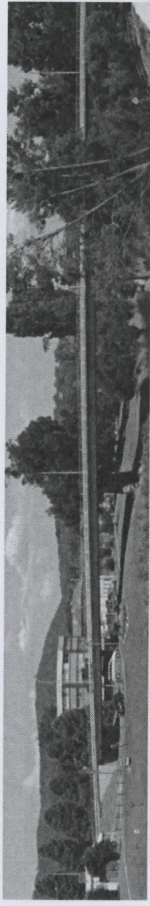
Bringing down the bridge, 1973. Photographer J Petra



Pulling up the roadway, Canberra Times 1973

On July 21st, 1975 the new bridge was opened by the Honorable Wal Fife, MLA, and Minister for Transport and Highways who reverted its name to The Queen's Bridge. As a small link to the past Miss Charlotte Faunce, great niece of Miss Charlotte Faunce who named the first Queen's Bridge, presented Mrs Fife with a bouquet. The

new bridge opened as the old had closed, with His Worship the Mayor, Mr Fred Land being the first to drive across!



The Queen's Bridge 2019

Gillian Kelly

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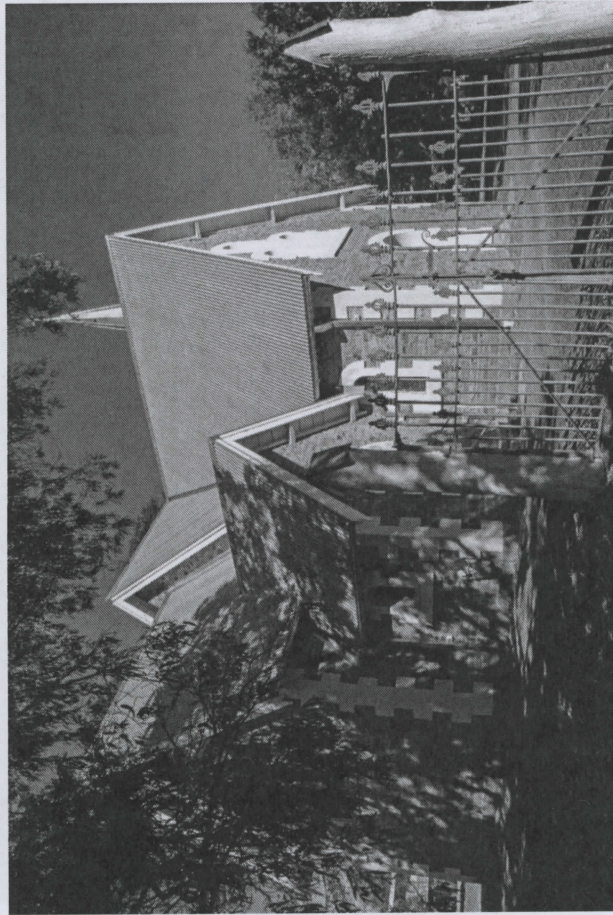
Overall, Nichole citynews.com.au/2016/overall-bridge-story-spans-centuries/

Lea-Scarlett, EL *Queanbeyan District & People*

Notes, Dept Main Roads 1975

CHRIST CHURCH QUEANBEYAN

Celebrating 160 Years



Run your hands along its chiselled, tawny-hued stone walls and it's almost possible to feel the past that lingers within the Victorian Gothic church after 16 decades catering to the stuff of life.

Births, deaths and marriages, Sunday worship and milestones – the manifestation of the evolution of a community, a town, a region – over 160 years, filling countless volumes devoted to such records.

As one of the Canberra area's longest surviving ecclesiastical constructions, there's also the curiosities, quirks and even a mystery or two for good measure.

Initially without its 75-foot spire and the stained glass windows to the memory of many a prominent local citizen, Christ Church opened in service of the Queanbeyan district's Anglican faithful on October 7, 1860.

A year later, on October 30, the second Bishop of Sydney, Frederic Barker, conferred consecration – that is, performed the highly specific ceremony intended to deliver it from any evil.

Sheltered within stately grounds set upon the bank of a picturesque river, Christ Church remains as impressive as when it first appeared for a host of reasons, not least its prime real estate.

A pin to mark the close to three acre site on a map shows it to be virtually the geographic heart of the once tiny “village” that's grown into a major regional centre around it.

In a modern setting, it's noted as representing “a consolidation of the city centre and of the Anglican faith in the region; this National Trust classified precinct is one of Queanbeyan's most historically significant sites”.

The building was the second house of God to then stand upon the Limestone Plains – the other, the similarly-styled St John's in now Canberra, completed mid-1844.

It was though, the third to exist: Christ Church Mk 1 was a simple edifice of “rubble-stone walls, without buttresses”, erected in time for Christmas, 1844 - and hence its name.

Its boast was to outdo merchant Robert Campbell's St John's, constructed nearby his estate, Duntroon (1833), for the approved status of consecration. No less than the Bishop of Australia of the Church of England, William Broughton, would perform the ritual for Christ Church on March 8, 1845. The Scottish Campbell's “kirk” would wait another four days.

The Queanbeyan church grounds were designated on the small grid of streets etched to indicate the original 1838 plan for a town. Six years later they'd also be home to the wider area's first educational establishment (followed by Ginninderra and St John's school).

The quaint inaugural schoolhouse – just a single room with a dirt floor and accommodating as many as 30 pupils at once - still stands on the southern boundary of the land parcel given up for holy purposes.

Added at the same juncture were a rudimentary parsonage and rough-hewn, whitewashed stables. The home of the horses vital to an early parson given the extraordinary area for which he was responsible, also survive.

Not so fortunate the “old” church. At a humble 44 feet by 24 feet, it was deemed no longer an edifying enough testament to God in his heavens.

Enter the 30-year-old Reverend Alberto Dias Soares, son of a Portuguese knight, who'd trained as an artist and engineer in Paris.

While not formally trained as an architect, his own church would become one of 30-odd for which he'd be acknowledged, from Burra to Bungendore and beyond.

Christ Church would be remade seemingly in the likeness of St John's with a “cross-shaped plan form” crafted by the Irish-born local builder Daniel Jordan.

Having added to the school in the mid-1860s, a decade later Soares decided a two-storey rectory was necessary, rising closer to the river in local, high quality, hand-made red brick.

Of the more unusual characteristics of the locale, one is the absence of a graveyard.



While it was declared St John's adjacent burial ground "was to be the resting place of all Christians", it took some time to access in those earlier days, never mind having to cart along a body as well.

Given that until 1846 Queanbeyan only had an unconsecrated area in Oaks Estate – where there's still said to be up to 44 bodies buried in unmarked graves – the lack of such a nearby opportunity remains surprising.

Today when coffins make their final journey from Christ Church, they pass beneath the "lych" gate at the main entrance, redesigned in 1947 as a memorial to parishioners who lost their lives in two World Wars.

Like something out of a Jane Austin novel, they're traditionally found in English churches at the end of what were known as "corpse roads", along which bodies were carried for burial. A superstition attached to them is the belief the spirit of the last person buried in proximity remains to guard over, earning their title of "Resurrection Gates".

There have been tragedies within the grounds themselves, including the sad coincidence that both of the first Ministers, Edward Smith and Soares, had infants who passed away in the old parsonage.

Just beyond where that building stood, off to the side of the main drive that encircles the church, there's a pair of faded, rust-riddled wrought-iron gates. Flanked by two sturdy timber posts, they're firmly secured with a heavy, weathered chain and padlock - despite the fact that they stand attached to nothing, keeping neither anything in, nor out.

These were those that were front and centre from 1884.

Now, literally, Gates to Nowhere. Or perhaps it's the past they open to us, a rich and fascinating view down a lane of memory to a time when an unassuming structure with a panoramic view of a pretty watercourse nestled in a valley protected by surrounding outcrops arose to serve both the community and the Lord.

Nichole Overall

PHILIP POOLEY



Philip's Early Life

Philip Pooley was born in August 1856 at Parramatta to Robert and Jane (nee Crisp) Pooley. Robert and Jane had emigrated from Norfolk, England, in 1853, with their three eldest surviving sons Frederick (Fred), John and Arthur.

Philip's early years were in Picton where his father Robert built *Pooley's Family Inn* in 1860. Philip's sister Clara Jane was born in 1861, another brother Thomas in 1862 and his youngest sister Anna Maria in 1864. *Pooley's Family Inn* was licensed as the *Terminus Hotel* in 1863. Anna sadly died in April 1867 from a measles infection.

Robert moved his family, in 1867, to Goulburn where he was licensee of the *Rock of Cashel*, leaving his son John as licensee of the *Terminus Hotel* in Picton. John was not successful in making the hotel profitable and it was sold in 1870. The hotel is now known as the *Imperial Hotel*.

In 1867, Philip's eldest brother Fred was running *Pooley's Express Van* carrying passengers firstly from Mittagong to Goulburn and later from Moorooloolen (Marulan) to Goulburn. Fred sold *Pooley's Express Van* in August 1868, and later the same month, he purchased a new coach and was licensed to carry passengers between Goulburn and Marulan. Fred sold his coaching plant and horses in April 1869. This was the beginning of the Pooley brother's association with coaching which spanned over 50 years.

On 13 January 1869, Fred was granted a license for the house next to the Court House in Goulburn, to be opened under the sign of the *Terminus Hotel*. The Pooley family resided at the hotel assisting Fred with the day to day running of the business. Robert Pooley died in Goulburn on 1 June 1873. Jane Pooley married William Smale in 1875, at Newcastle where she died on 1 May 1876.

Fred was licensee of the *Terminus Hotel* until September 1876 when he moved to Queanbeyan with his younger brothers Arthur and Thomas and sister Clara Jane. His brother John who had married Ann Benson in 1875, took over as licensee of the *Terminus Hotel* until September 1877, when it was leased to Thomas Gorman. John moved with his family to *Gertrude Cottage* in Citizen Street, he continued coaching. The hotel was sold to Mr W Armstrong in September 1879.

Fred Pooley had formed a partnership with Thomas Moran, *Pooley and Moran Royal Coaches*; in January 1871. Thomas Moran had successfully tendered for three-year mail contracts from Goulburn to Braidwood; and Tarago to Queanbeyan and Cooma. Fred's brothers John, Arthur and Philip joined him driving coaches.

In February 1871, Philip Pooley was driving the *Pooley and Moran* mail coach when he was held up four miles from Braidwood. Philip, who was only 14 years of age was working as a groomsmen at the *Pooley and Moran* stables in Braidwood. He was carrying four mail bags and some luggage. The man demanded his money and pointed a pistol, fully cocked and capped, at him. When Philip replied that he had no money, he was ordered to drive into the bush and to hand over the mail bags and luggage. The man took a parcel from one of the mail bags and some clothes. He rode off telling Philip '*not to make too much haste away*'. Philip rode into Braidwood and reported the hold up to police. Two constables rode back to the scene of the robbery with Philip and followed a track leading towards the river, where they found the man.

William Maher was convicted in the Braidwood Quarter Sessions on 29 March 1871. Firstly, of highway robbery; secondly, horse stealing; and thirdly mail robbery. He was sentenced to six years in Darlinghurst Gaol with hard labour. The Judge remarked that he considered it highly improper to place the mail in the custody of a boy 14 years of age, and that he would bring this to the attention of the Postmaster-General.

In October 1874, *Cobb and Co's Telegraph Line of Coaches* purchased horses and vehicles running on the Braidwood, Queanbeyan and Cooma lines from Messrs. Thomas Moran, James Malone and Fred Pooley. They commenced operations on 1 January 1875, with mail contracts from Goulburn to Braidwood and Goulburn to Queanbeyan and Cooma. this venture did not prove to be profitable

for the firm and they sold out their interests less than four months later.

Philip made state-wide news when he was held up by a bushranger, eight miles out of Gundaroo, on 17 March 1875. He was driving the mail coach for his brother John Pooley and Patrick Malone, from Queanbeyan to Goulburn via Gundaroo. The bushranger, armed with two pistols, told Philip to turn off into the bush. When Philip asked what for, the man replied: '*I'll soon silence you, when I get you down*'.

Finding resistance useless Philip turned his horse in the direction indicated, but while the man was walking behind him, he turned his head to look at him. The man instantly pulled the trigger and luckily for Philip only the cap snapped. Alarmed at this, Philip leaped from the back of the buggy and ran for his life back to Gundaroo. He found his brother John at the Annual Gundaroo Races. John and some other men located the horse and buggy and the empty mail bags. The mail bags had contained cheques and £500 worth of half notes forwarded from the Commercial Bank in Queanbeyan to Sydney, they were the second halves, the first having been sent previously.

The bushranger Peter Plunkett was captured the following week by police when trying to pass a £5 note, two halves of different numbers stitched together. They found two pistols and some parcels of half-notes, including several £5 and £10 stitched together but the numbers not corresponding. Peter Plunkett pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery under arms and was sentenced to hard labour on the roads or other public works of the colony for five years.

In 1876, Fred Pooley and John Malone won the mail contract from Cooma via Nimitybelle to Bombala and return for three years.

In November 1877, when Philip was driving coaches for *Malone and Pooley* to Bombala, Reverend Reeves presented him with a set of gold studs. The gift was accompanied by a letter expressing the Reverend's approbation of Philip's humane treatment of the horses in his care.

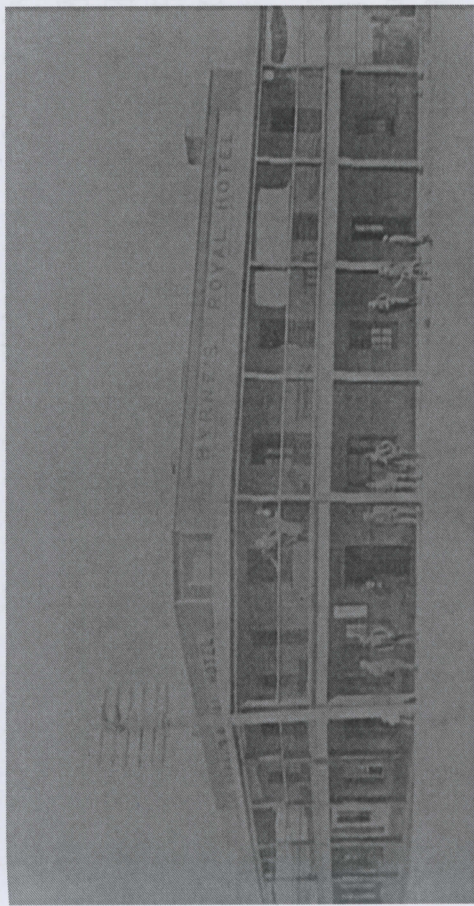
Queanbeyan

Queanbeyan prospered in the 1850s, with the influx of people following the gold rush trail to Kiandra and Araluen. In the years of Queanbeyan's early development, hotels and inns were important in the community. Travel was by horse and cart over very rough terrain, so people were only able to travel short distances in one day. Hotels and inns provided accommodation for people who were travelling long distances unable to reach their destination in one day. The hotels and inns had their own stables, they provided feed for horses and had a trained groom in attendance. Hotels were also a social meeting place for the local people. Most meetings of the various sporting clubs, community groups and societies were held in the hotels.

Byrne's Hotel later the Royal Hotel

Martin Byrne Snr, one of the earliest settlers in the district, built *Byrne's Hotel* in 1850. He was the licensee until 1864, when he decided to concentrate on being a grazier at Woden. Edwin Land Snr

was the licensee of *Byrne's Hotel* from 1864 until 1870, when he purchased the *Victoria Hotel* from Catherine Walsh.



Royal Hotel renamed Byrne's Royal Hotel in 1890

In 1870, Henry Cane was given permission to transfer the publican's license held by him for the premises in Monaro Street, known as the *Royal Hotel* (previously the Doncaster) to *Byrne's Hotel*, under the sign of the *Royal Hotel*. Permission was also given for the transfer of his billiard license, he had opened the first billiards room in Queanbeyan, on 27 May 1869, at the original *Royal Hotel*. In 1877, Philip Pooley married Henry Cane's daughter Mary Ann at Goulburn. They settled in Queanbeyan after their marriage.

In 1878, Philip took over the publican's and billiard license for the *Royal Hotel* from his father-in-law. His brother Frederick had a cottage not far from the *Royal Hotel* where he lived with his younger brothers and sister. Philip and his family remained at the *Royal Hotel* until 1890. Their children were all born at the hotel: Robert Henry, 1878; Philip Sydney, 1879; Frederick William, 1881; Arthur Thomas,

1883; Ethel Mary, 1885; and Eric Alvin, 1888. Arthur Thomas sadly died in March 1884, at nine months of age.

Edwin Land Jnr married Philip Pooley's sister Clara Jane in 1882, at that time he was a partner in the cordial manufacturing business Goodhew and EH Land. In 1885, after the death of his father, Edwin became the proprietor and licensee of the *Victoria Hotel*. He became Mayor of Queanbeyan in 1892 and died in office in 1897. Clara Jane became the proprietor and licensee of the hotel, after the death of her husband. The *Victoria Hotel* remained in the Land family after Clara Jane's death in 1921 until 1936. The *Victoria Hotel* was demolished to make way for the Riverside Plaza which opened on 1 March 1988.

Philip continued with coaching whilst he was licensee of the *Royal Hotel*. From 1879 until 1888 he was the Booking Agent for *Pooley and Malone's Star Line of Royal Mail Coaches*. In 1883-1884 Philip and his brother Arthur, after purchasing Cobb and Co coaches, formed *A & P Pooley's Royal Mail Line of Coaches*. They won mail contracts for Queanbeyan to Goulburn via Tarago, Boro, and Manor; and Braidwood to Moruya via Bell's Creek, Araluen and Mullunderra and Moruya. In 1884 they ran a day coach to Bega via Bodalla and Cobargo from Moruya.

In 1886, Philip and Thomas Wilson had the mail contract from Queanbeyan to Cooma via Michelago, Colinton and Bredbo. They had the mail contract from Bungendore to Queanbeyan in 1887.

In 1880, Arthur Pooley moved from Queanbeyan to Cooma as the Cooma District Agent for Permewan Wright and Co Limited, he

married Annie Bailey in Cooma the same year. He was also the Cooma Agent for *Malone and Pooley's Star Line of Royal Mail Coaches* in 1881. He continued to drive the coaches between Cooma and Queanbeyan. In 1884, Arthur moved with his family to Braidwood. In 1893, he purchased Colombo Station with brother John, who had moved to Braidwood from Goulburn. The brothers continued coaching. In 1893 John was licensee of the *Royal Hotel* in Braidwood.

Fred married Emma Evans in Queanbeyan in 1882. In December 1883, John and Fred Pooley left the Pooley and Malone partnership. Thomas Pooley, the youngest brother, joined the partnership with John Malone and Frederick stayed on as Road Manager. In 1884, he built a cottage in Cooma next to the *Pooley and Malone* stables (it is now part of the Mitre 10 Garden Centre) and later he purchased Summerhill Station near Nimmitabel. In 1886, he built the Michelago Railway Station with John Harris and in 1886 he had a contract with John Harris and his brother-in-law Edward Evans to build the Dalgety Bridge. Fred died on 12 August 1891, leaving his wife Emma and 4 children. He was buried next to his father Robert at St Saviours Cemetery, Goulburn.

Whilst living in Queanbeyan, Thomas was a part owner in a Lemonade Factory with Messrs. Land and Goodhew. He also owned land at Tuggeranong in the ACT and bred horses. In 1887, Thomas married Anastasia Chapman the sister of Sir Austin Chapman KCMG, Member for Eden Monaro. In 1888, they moved to Braidwood and in 1892 to Moruya and back to Braidwood 1894. At Moruya in 1893, he ran a coach to and from Bateman's Bay and to and from the 'Trident'. In 1895, he was the licensee of the *Royal*

Hotel Braidwood, for 12 months before moving to the *Commercial Hotel* in 1896 as licensee. He continued coaching with *Pooley and Malone*.

In 1889, Philip Pooley purchased the *Globe Hotel* for £1,200 plus £450 for furniture and fittings. The *Globe Hotel* was originally *Edinburgh House*, a millinery and drapery store which John Kealman had built for his wife in 1875. Mr Kealman was the first contractor to introduce modern brickmaking machinery into the southern district. In 1884, Mr Kealman and his family left Queanbeyan for Sydney.

Thomas Connell was granted a license in 1885 to operate a hotel at the premises and named it the *Globe Hotel*. Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of NSW visited Queanbeyan in 1887 to support George Tomsitt, the local Free Trade candidate, in the forthcoming State elections. Sir Henry attempted to address the crowd from the balcony of the *Globe Hotel* but decided that this was futile after a number of fights broke out between people in the crowd and supporters of the current sitting member Edward O'Sullivan. Sir Henry left the *Globe* balcony and relocated to the Protestant Hall to make his speech.

Philip's brother-in-law William Cane was the publican from January 1890 until July the same year. Philip arranged to have his publican's and billiard licenses transferred from the *Roya Hotel* and at the same time he renamed the hotel *Pooley's Hotel*.

Martin Byrne Jnr became the licensee of the *Royal Hotel* after Philip Pooley in 1890, renaming the hotel *Byrne's Royal Hotel*. The hotel

and license remained with the Byrne family until 1925. The original hotel building was demolished in 1926 and a new hotel was built opening on 21 June 1927. The new licensee was Herber Richardson who held the license until 1957. The iron ribbon lace from the original hotel is a feature of the veranda of *Furlong House* which is being restored as part of a nine-storey residential development in Morisset Street.

The *Royal Hotel* was sold at auction on 26 May 1994 for \$1.4M. It was sold again in 2010 to Anthony McDonald and business partner Peter Griffiths. They have spent eight years renovating the hotel with the second floor opening to the public in 2018.

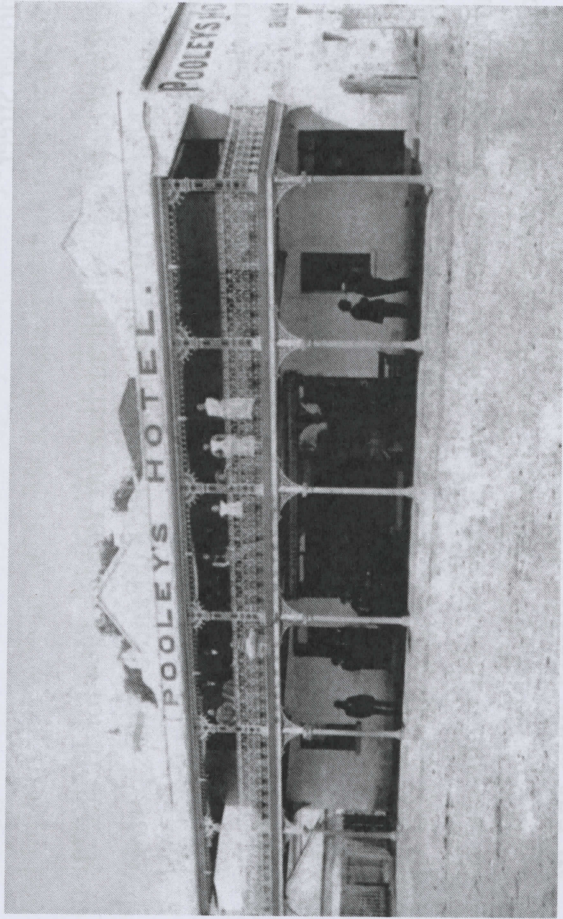
Pooley's Hotel (now Walsh's Hotel)

Pooley's Hotel was the largest hotel in town at the time at two stories with its large balcony all decked out in wrought iron ribbon lace. It had large dining rooms, commercial traveller's sample rooms and all facilities for the traveller. It was regarded as Queanbeyan's No 1 hotel. The building has been dramatically altered since and its façade bears little resemblance to the building's original architecture. The cast iron balcony was removed in the early 1960s, as it was considered unsafe. In February 1898, it was reported that the town band had played some excellent music from the balcony of *Pooley's Hotel*. In 1998, a major renovation involved the demolition of many unsympathetic additions, removal of walls, a new exterior and replacement of doors and windows.

Pooley's Hotel covered allotment 16 and part of 17 and 18. It had an irregular shape with street frontage of 91 ft (27.74 metres) x 330 feet (100.58 metres). Allotments 17 and 18 were 80 ft (24.38 metres)

deep. Section 23, Allotments 17 and 18 (now 24-26 Monaro Street), were originally owned by Joseph Jones.

In 1885, the ratable assessments showed three buildings on the allotment 18. In 1890, the northern assessment of four originals was amalgamated with *Pooley's Hotel*, owned by Philip Pooley.



Pooley's Hotel, Queanbeyan

Philip Pooley acquired the four assessments during the ratable year from AJ Cunningham. It had been the site of Charles Black's residence, owned by CJ Cunningham, which was demolished on 4 February 1890, by Philip Pooley. In 1891, it was enclosed land and all remaining buildings were demolished by Philip Pooley, except for the fourth, a residence which was amalgamated with the hotel and assessed as hotel and residence. Photographic evidence indicated that the residence was a substantial brick building on street

frontage. It was later demolished and there is now a two-story building in its place.

The *Pooley and Malone* stables were at the back of *Pooley's Hotel* on Rutledge Street.

Community and Sports

Philip (Phib) was well known throughout the district. He volunteered on numerous committees including the Queanbeyan District Hospital, Queanbeyan Agricultural Show and assisted with the organisation of Military Sports days and the Happy Home Lodge of Oddfellows yearly anniversary celebrations which included processions, sports and balls. He also assisted with the annual Easter and Queen's Birthday Sports Days and the 91st Anniversary of the Colony Sports Day in January 1879. Philip won many prizes in the Gundaroo, Queanbeyan and Bungendore Agricultural Shows and he was one of the principal prize takers for Carriage and Buggy Horses. *Philip Pooley's Royal Hotel* and later *Pooley's Hotel* were the venues for the meetings of many local community and sporting bodies.

Philip was a member of the Lodge of St Andrew 615, SC Queanbeyan, Freemasons. He was also a Private in the Queanbeyan Half Company of NSW Mounted Rifles and he was often amongst the top scorers at Mounted Infantry shot off sweep stakes. He hosted many farewells to members of this Company at his hotels.

Philip Pooley, a keen cricketer, was a member of the Queanbeyan first eleven. Cricket matches were played between teams throughout the Queanbeyan, Braidwood and Cooma districts. This often meant

that teams had to travel long distances by coach to venues with overnight stays. The Pooley brothers often provided gratis coaches and their services as drivers to assist the cricket teams with travel. At the annual meeting of the Queanbeyan Cricket Club in September 1893, Philip Pooley was elected as one of the Vice Presidents of the Club. In 1896, as Vice President of the Club, Philip donated a trophy for the best batsman in the Club which was won by Mr E Wilton.

In 1886, shooting competitions were held at the 'volunteer butts' at Barrack Flat, the Mounted Infantry shooting range. In 1887, Philip offered the Queanbeyan Rifle Club use of his land near the old Molonglo Road to be used as a shooting range. It was thought that as this land was closer to town it would attract more members to the Club. Philip Pooley often featured as a prize winner in competitions, he was also a generous contributor of prize money. Philip also scored well at the Club wallaby drives, unfortunately his young son Fred was seriously injured when he was thrown from his pony on one of these drives. He lay at home unconscious for 11 days before he recovered. Philip was also keen fisherman often bringing home a great haul of fish.

Philip and his brothers bred and raced horses. In January 1886, Philip was appointed as one of the trustees of 110 acres of land dedicated as a racecourse in Queanbeyan. He was Treasurer of the Queanbeyan Race Committee 1889-1890 and the Queanbeyan Jockey Club in 1891. It is now known as the Queanbeyan Racing Club. Pooley Street, which is situated close to the Queanbeyan Racecourse, was named after Philip and his brother Fred who often officiated at race meetings.

At the formation meeting of the Queanbeyan Coursing Club held at the *Royal Hotel* in July 1887, Philip was appointed Treasurer. He had previously been a member of the Goulburn Coursing Club, prior to moving to Queanbeyan. The Queanbeyan Coursing Club held its first meeting in August 1887. Philip's dogs won two of the three events on the card.

In 1894, at the annual meeting of the Football Club, it was decided to form a new club to be called the Queanbeyan District Football Club. Philip was elected as a Vice President at this meeting, his son Syd was playing for the club. He donated two honor caps for the best players in a match for the Affleck Medal, one for the best forward and one for the best back player.

After the resignation of Alderman J Pike in October 1895, Philip was nominated as a candidate for the vacant seat in the Borough Council of Queanbeyan. As there were two nominees, the Returning Officer declared that a poll of ratepayers be taken. Mr M Grady was elected with 57 votes with Philip Pooley polling 50 votes.

Philip Pooley died suddenly on Thursday, 28 January 1897, he was 40 years of age. The flag at the Oddfellow's Hall was flying at half-mast on Thursday and Friday. Philip's funeral took place on Friday, 29 January in Queanbeyan. It was said it was by far the largest funeral procession ever seen in town and considering there was only 36 hours' notice, this was even more significant. People came from many miles around.

The coffin was placed in a plumed hearse which was drawn by a pair of black horses decked out with black velvet. Leading the procession

were the brethren of the Happy Home Lodge, six being pall bearers, all wearing morning regalia and carrying insignia of their order. They were followed by Philip's family, his brothers Arthur and Thomas and sister Clara Jane and brother-in-law Edwin Land. There were 44 carriages of all kinds followed by a troop of horsemen. Among the wreaths was one in regimental colors from Lieutenant Osborne and the non-commission officers of the Queanbeyan Half Company of NSW Mounted Rifles, of which Philip was formerly a member. Philip was buried with his infant son Alfred, at the Riverside Cemetery.



Pooley Family

Back: Robert, Sydney, Frederick,

Front: Ethel, Philip, Mary Ann and Eric

Following Philip Pooley's death in January 1897, his wife Mary Ann became the licensee and manager of the hotel. The site remained enclosed land under the executrix of Mary Ann Pooley.

Queanbeyan had prospered from miners and their families transiting through the town to the Araluen and Kiandra goldfields

in the 1800s. The 'gold rush' at Kiandra was short lived with a mass exodus of miners in the 1860s, mining continued until finally ceasing in 1905. Alluvial gold continued to be mined until the end of the century in the Araluen valley. In 1899, dredges were introduced and the gold fossicking miners moved out. *Pooley's Hotel* was no longer as profitable as it had once been. In November 1901, *Pooley's Hotel* was purchased by the Bank of New South Wales. Mary Ann and her family moved to Sydney where she opened a guest house on Castlereagh Street. Mary Ann Pooley died on 30 June 1902, she is buried at Waverly Cemetery in Sydney.

Mrs CL Harrison was the lessee of the hotel in 1903. She purchased the hotel and offices from the Bank of New South Wales in 1905 and renamed it *Harrison's Hotel*. Patrick Ryan was the licensee from 1910 until 1916 his wife Dolly Ryan taking over as licensee from 1916. Elizabeth Agnes Walsh became the licensee in 1918, when she purchased the hotel from Mrs Harrison in 1920 she renamed it *Walsh's Hotel*.

Allotment 17 was purchased from Mrs Harrison the same year by John Setan Davison, who operated a dental surgery. The site had been previously occupied by Mikhail Potiris and the Andronicus Bros Oyster Saloon. The building was later purchased by another dentist, Sidney Ryan and it included from the 1930s the refreshment rooms run by Veran Greentree and Miss Groves. In 1948, it was sold to Basil Chiragakis, a fruiterer. Vera Greentree purchased the building in 1954 and operated the Greentree Café. The building has been sold several times since.

In April 1942, *Walsh's Hotel* became home to some of the Dutch airmen from the ML KNIL (Dutch East Indies Airforce), who formed part of the 18th Squadron (RAAF) at Fairbairn Airfield. In July, the Squadron was renamed No 18 (Netherlands East Indies) Squadron. Prior to the Japanese invasion, the Dutch had ordered and paid for a squadron of 18 US-built B-25 Mitchell medium bombers.

They took delivery of five of these aircraft in April and a further 13 in September 1942. They were used for training and anti-submarine patrols along the east coast. Occasionally, when some of the airmen were relaxing on the hotel balcony, a plane would sweep low over Monaro Street to drop newspapers.

Walsh's Hotel was one of the only hotels not tied to a brewery, Mrs Elizabeth Walsh's estate owned the hotel from 1933 until 1967. Mrs Walsh's son-in-law, Mr Arthur Bede Sullivan became the licensee after her death in 1933. In 1949, Mrs Pauline Sullivan, daughter of Mrs Elizabeth Walsh, was the licensee until her death in 1953. Pauline's daughter Loretta O'Rourke (nee Sullivan) was the licensee from 1953 until 1968, when it was sold to Tooths Brewery.

Kristine Howard

References

Moneroo to Monaro - History of Monaro Street Queanbeyan 1830s-1995, Sheedy and Percy 1995
NLA, Trove, Digitised Newspapers & Gazettes
The Canberra Times
Australian War Memorial

RUSTY'S COFFEE SHOP

Rusty's Coffee Shop was conducted in the heritage building now known as Rusten House.

*"This is the old Hospital. It is over 100 years old ...
We are putting in a Drop In Coffee Shop in part of it".*

From a poem "Rusten Home" 1992, by one of the clients, Neil McDonald (dec.)

It was Queanbeyan Hospital from 1892 to 1933. Over the years since many important Health Services and activities have been housed there: staff accommodation, Community Health Services, Blood Bank (1970s to 1987) and Mental Health Services.

"Rusty's" was created by the Queanbeyan Mental Health team as a new group activity for the Living Skills Centre, something that would prove beneficial to our clients' self-esteem and develop skills that would possibly lead to future employment.

The venue chosen was the old Blood Bank on the Collett Street end, standing unoccupied for some time. It had to be cleaned up, painted in heritage colours (e.g. Dulux No 37 135 'coleslaw', No 36596 'wheatfield') and refurbished. Money for doing up the exterior of the shop was provided by the National Trust, as the building is Heritage listed. All the rest came from the Mental Health budget. The labour was provided by staff and some very diligent clients who worked voluntarily. *"Rusten House Conservation Works - application for financial assistance 20 (a) if an education project... objectives: To establish work skills for six clients"*

Many months later after stocking up and training "Rusty's" was formerly opened on 23rd October 1992 by Member for Monaro, Peter Cochran and one of the shop's workers, Jane.

RUSTYS COFFEE SHOP.

WE'RE BACK!! BIGGER, BETTER AND YUMMIER THAN EVER.
RUSTYS HAS REOPENED FOR REGULAR TRADING (Mondays & Fridays 11 am - 2 p.m.). COME ON DOWN, RELAX UNDER THE WALNUT TREE, AND LET US SERVE YOU DELICIOUS AND NUTRITIOUS LUNCHES.

WE ARE ALSO AVAILABLE TO CATER FOR FUNCTIONS. FOR INFORMATION PLEASE CALL JULIE ON EXT. 235.

MENU

BACON QUICHE & SALAD	\$4.00
SALMON QUICHE & SALAD	\$4.00
SALAD PLATE	\$3.00
HAM & CHEESE CROISSANTS	\$2.50
WITH SALAD	\$4.00
MEAT SALAD ROLL	\$2.50
MIXED SANDWICHES	\$2.00
FRUIT SALAD & ICECREAM (when available)	\$3.50
CAKE OF THE DAY	\$2.50
ICECREAM & TOPPING	\$2.00
BANANA SPLIT	\$3.00
PANCAKES	\$3.50
MILKSHAKES	\$1.50
BANANA SMOOTHIE	\$2.00
ICED COFFEE	\$2.00
GLASS OF JUICE	\$1.00
TEA OR COFFEE	\$1.00

BON APPETITE!!

Rusty's Menu, Collection of Nancy Monk

"Rusty's" was open for regular trading every Friday with tables and chairs set up on lawn and under the big walnut tree. Workers in their maroon top monogrammed "Rusty's" served other clients, hospital

staff, including delivering phone orders, visitors to the hospital and general public. They also provided catering for functions including meetings of the Infection Control Association of NSW (acknowledged in their State Newsletter), and a special Silver Wedding anniversary party on site.

Thank you "Rusty's" team

Notice of closure November 1997

Many supporters expressed disappointment. The Mental Health Services Manager explained that this was because the entire approach to rehabilitation was under review.

Nancy Monk

MOLONGLO SETTLEMENT RAFFLE CON

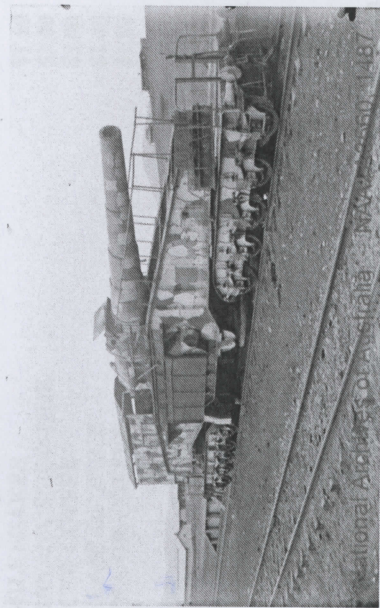
Over Canberra way the other day a workman who were about to leave the area did good business in the sale of shilling tickets in a raffle for a "single barrelled gun, as good as new." The drawing, it was announced, would take place at Molonglo settlement on Saturday, which was also the day the departing workman caught his train at Queanbeyan. Before he left he had the raffle drawn with due solemnity, and posted a note to the winner with directions which eventually enabled that individual to identify the gun as the big 12in German gun captured by the Australians in France, and now on the rail track at Molonglo siding. Most Canberra-ites are laughing, but a few a hoping to meet the raffler again.

Reference

NLA TROVE Braidwood Dispatch & Mining Journal, 23 July 1926, p.2

Contributed by Brigid Whitbread

Queanbeyan Palerang Regional Council
Local History Librarian



Captured German railway gun (the Amien gun) at Molonglo siding
NAA A3560. 1487 March 1926

Membership of QDHMS Inc.

Would you like to contribute to the work of the Society and Museum in Queanbeyan and district?

Membership Fees:

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Annual membership joint/family: \$37.00

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Payment:

Cash during Museum opening times: 1-4 Sat & Sun. except for Summer holidays (late Dec-Jan) and Easter. ***See Note Below***

Money Order or Cheque made out to Q&DHMS Soc. Inc.

Post to Treasurer QDHMS PO Box 480 Queanbeyan 2620

Please include your contact details and whether you would like a receipt.

NOTE: After the Covid shutdown we have re-opened for booked visits to the Museum. We will be closed for the holiday season from December 20, 2020 and reopening on Saturday 30 January 2021. To book a visit contact John McGlynn at mcglynn_john@hotmail.com or telephone him on 02 62972730. Please check webpage and Facebook for updates.