

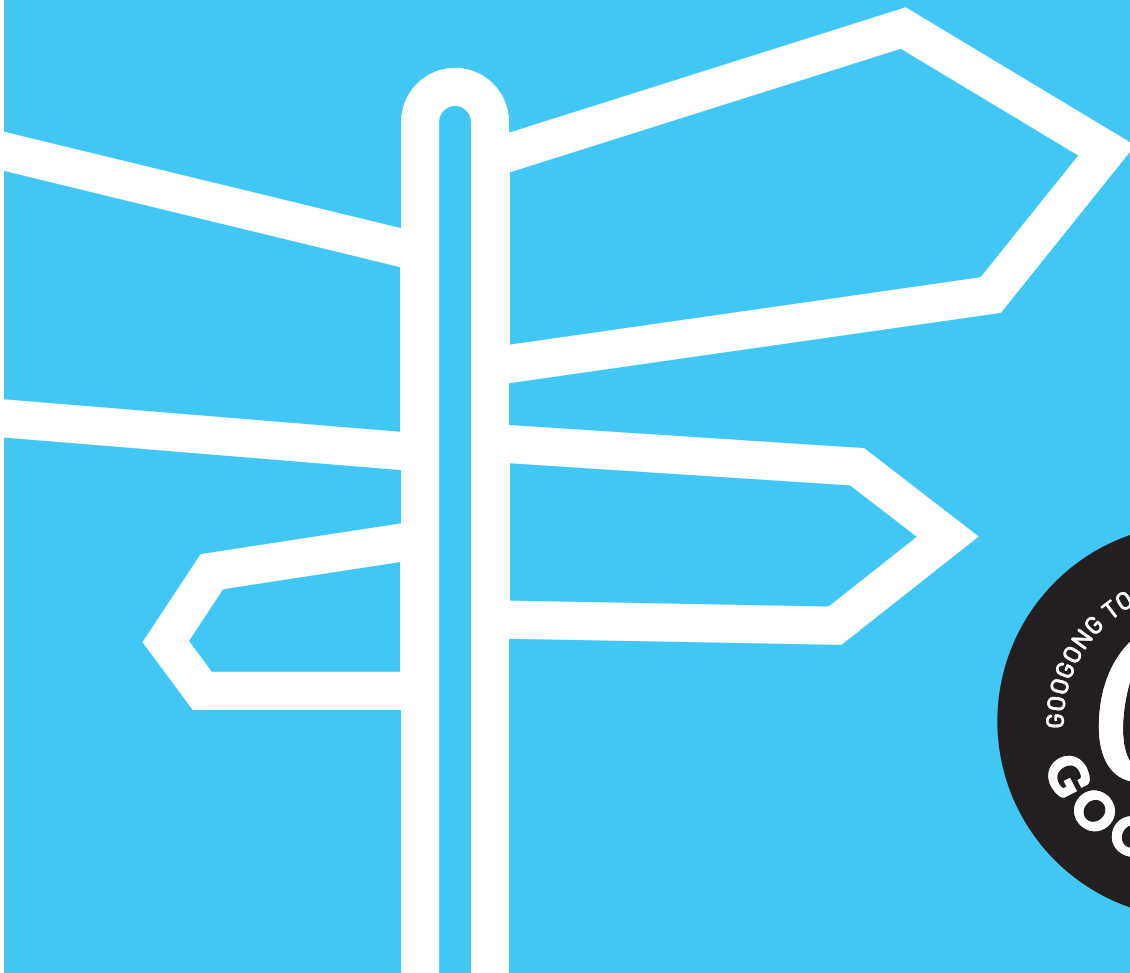
**The Googong North edition.**

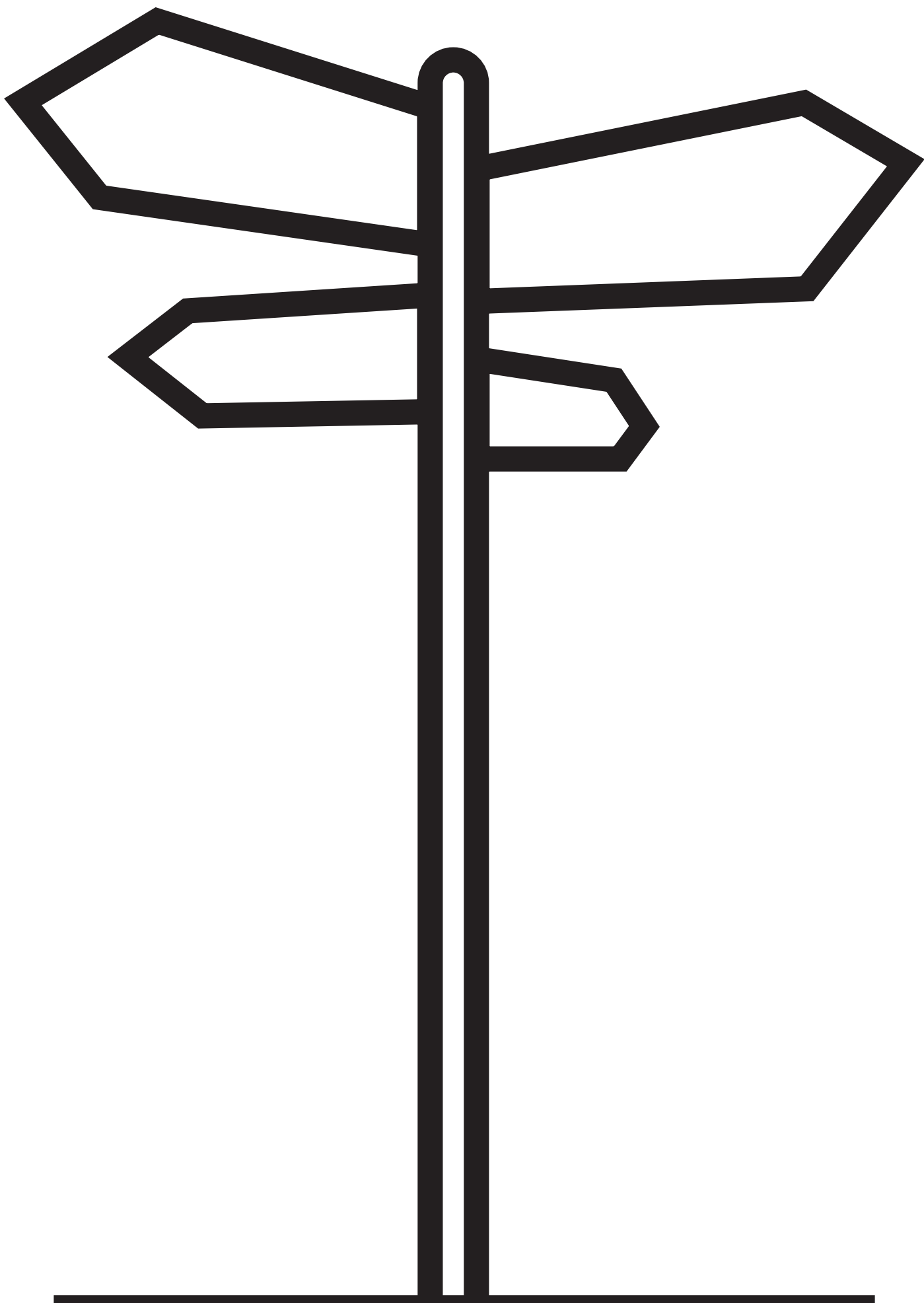
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# **Googonian streets, parks and playgrounds.**

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**Why we called them what we called them.**





**The Googong North edition.**

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# **Googonian streets, parks and playgrounds.**

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A lot of thought and research has gone into the naming of Googong North's streets, parks and playgrounds. So we thought we'd share the stories behind these names that may have already become such a familiar part of your life at Googong.

The stories are all rooted in the region's history. Googong's parks, playgrounds and open spaces celebrate the rich history of the natural indigenous custodians of the land. The streets pay homage to the early settlers of the region, as well as places and personalities from more recent history.

We hope you enjoy discovering a little more about the pre-Googonian era!

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# A

## **Aitken Street**

### **Matron AITKEN**

Occupation: Matron of QBN District Hospital. Date: 1899. The person in charge of Queanbeyan Hospital was Matron Aitkin. Matron Aitkin's strength of character was tested when her sister, Margaret Mary Aitken (1864-1899) was admitted to Queanbeyan Hospital where she died on the 6 June 1899. Margaret Mary Aitkin was 35 years old and she and Matron Aitken were the daughters of David Aitken.

## **Alchin Street**

### **Amy ALCHIN**

Occupation: Rockley Team. Date: 1902. Amy Alchin was a member of the Queanbeyan "Rockley" team and can be seen in the photo: "Rockley Team, Picnic Party at Long Bay' 1902. The photo lists the girls who played Rockley on the Long Bay excursion with their promoter Mr J. Still O'Hara and guardian Mrs Annie Mercy Fallick. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

## **Amy Alley**

### **Amy HEARNE**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date 1900s. Details: Queanbeyan was the center and starting point for Rockley in this region. Amy Hearne was one of many young women who benefited from the new sport for women and traveled from Binda to participate with Queanbeyan clubs. Ref; Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OG.p21.

## **Annlouise Lane**

### **ANNLOUISE Mulcahy (1995-1997)**

One of the Great Grand daughters of William and Gertrude Wells who were the original owner's of Wellsville Property at Googong. Annlouise died at the age of 23 months after drowning in April 1997 on a property out near Captains Flat. A number of relatives live still live in and around the Queanbeyan area.

## **Aprasia Avenue**

### **Pink-tailed Worm-lizard (Aprasia parapulchella)**

The Pink-tailed Worm-lizard (Aprasia parapulchella) is listed as 'vulnerable' under the EPBC Act, and we have identified a number of this species on a section of the Googong site. Googong Township Pty Ltd have committed to establish, rehabilitate and dedicate to public ownership, a 52 ha fenced Conservation Area to protect these species, as well as implement management measures to enhance the long-term habitat.

## **Ayliffe Street**

### **Gordon Charles AYLIFFE**

Gordon Charles AYLIFFE (1913 – 1991). Mona Camillus AYLIFFE (1913 – 1992). Graham AYLIFFE. Gordon was born in Queanbeyan in 1913 and lived his whole life in Queanbeyan until he died in 1991. He was a well known and popular staff member at JB Youngs for over 40 years. In early years he pedaled around on a bicycle collecting grocery orders which were delivered later in the week in a truck. He became the Manager of the now closed Youngs West End store on the north west end of Monaro Street. He was a long term member of the Queanbeyan Bowling Club and a Life Member, Secretary and Treasurer of the Queanbeyan Park Tennis Club. He was also a founding committee member of the Carinya Association formed to cater for the needs of handicapped adults in the Queanbeyan area. Gordon's wife Mona, was born in Cowra in 1913 and moved to Queanbeyan in 1920 with her parents. They married in 1939 and had two children – Graham and Dennis. They lived at 5 west Avenue from 1939 until Mona passed away in 1992.

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# B

## Bailey Crescent

### BAILEY & Co Artists

Occupation Photographer. Date circa: 1883. Bailey spent several years on Rutledge Street, Queanbeyan. The inclusion of the term "Artist" in the company name demonstrated that their business incorporated both photographic skills and the ability to enhance the photo with paint or ink. It is not known for whom the "Co." stood for, or if there was only Bailey. Technically, if Bailey were to use 'wet-plate' photography, he would most likely have required an assistant. If he was using 'dry-plate' photography he could have managed by himself.

## Baker Crescent

### J. BAKER

Occupation: Photographer. Date circa: 1860. In August 1860, Mr J Baker operated a photographic studio at the Oddfellow's Arms Inn, formerly called the Doncaster Inn on Monaro Street, Queanbeyan. The research notes of Mr Errol Lea-Scarlett document that the "J" could stand for James.

## Bambridge Parade

### Maria BAMBRIDGE

Occupation: Home-duties. Date: 1880's. Maria Bambridge had an eleven month old son, Arthur Edmund McIntosh Helman, who died on 11 February 1880. Although he was buried in the Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery he was commemorated on a stone monument in St John's Churchyard, Canberra. Maria Bambridge was the wife of Sanders Helman. In 1885 Sanders Helman, Mrs JJ Wright and Martin Byrne were the largest land owners in Queanbeyan.

## Banks Street

### BANKS

Banks, Commercial Penny and NSW. Financial institutions. Date: 1859. In 1859 squatters Andrew Cunningham (Lanyon) and William Davis (Gininderra) lobbied the Commercial Banking Company in Sydney to establish a branch in Queanbeyan. Two months later in 1859 the Commercial Bank opened in two rooms in what is now known as the Kent Hotel. The Queanbeyan Penny Bank opened on August 4, 1862, at the Oddfellows' Hall, 20 Monaro Street. It was Queanbeyan's second bank and its life bright and popular but short lived. The Bank of NSW opened on March 7, 1878 in Monaro Street in W.G. O'Neill's building. In 1923 the bank moved into its third premises of unique architectural design. A "turret-topped" "medieval castle", which was adored for 50 years before demolition on November 3, 1973. It is now the Westpac Bank.

## Baxter Loop

### Robert BAXTER

Occupation Photographer. Date circa: 1868. In 1868, Baxter & McDonald were photographing Queanbeyan from their studio at the rear of a cottage next to Levey's store on Monaro Street, Queanbeyan. They advertised their services to include subject matter such as landscapes, portraits, residences, tombstones, interiors and so forth. However, the few remaining specimens of their work suggest that portraiture was the principal basis of their custom. They left Queanbeyan, with their 'magnificent glass gallery', on August 1, 1868 for Bungendore and subsequently Braidwood and Araluen. They returned at the beginning of 1869. Here they remained working from a cottage on Morrisset Street.

## Beltana Avenue

### Homestead at "Googongs"

"Beltana" homestead is one of two homes built on the property "Googongs" (circa:1845), most likely as an outstation for "Duntroon". "Beltana" was acquired by Charles Campbell as a Crown Grant and although additions were subsequently made, the original architecture was retained. "Beltana" was originally located 300 meters from the Googong dam wall, a site now under water, its details were measured and recorded before being dismantled and relocated to a site adjacent to the first parkland in Googong North. The park and main access roads in this area have been named "Beltana" in recognition of this history. The second homestead at the site was named after the property "Googongs", also now under water.

## **Berry Lane**

### **William BERRY (1903-1973)**

Came to Queanbeyan in 1930 and was involved in many organisations including founding member of the Queanbeyan Rovers Cricket Club, Member of the Queanbeyan Show Society, steward and exhibitor of poultry, and the Queanbeyan Garden Club. During WWII he managed Campbell's Hardware and produce during the day and was a plane spotter near the airport at night. And he was a member of the Queanbeyan Road Safety Committee. All this was accomplished with only one hand.

## **Blair Crescent**

### **Jasper BLAIR**

Occupation: Photographic Collector. Known for his photographic collection. It was not known that Henry Beaufoy Merlin had taken so many photographs of Queanbeyan and the surrounding district until Miss Beatrice Baddeley Blair of Woollahra presented the Canberra & District Historical Society with an album of 25 'carte de visite' views. Miss Blair's father, Jasper Blair had collected the cards during his employment at Duntroon in the period circa: 1862-1871 and the photographer accredited with taking these photos was Henry Beaufoy Merlin.

## **Bobby Street**

### **Robert "BOBBY" Evans**

Occupation: Queanbeyan's first cordial manufacturer. Date 1850. Robert Evans (1802-1865) was nicknamed "Ginger-beer Bobby" because he was the first person licensed to make cordials in Queanbeyan in 1850. His last license was in 1859. Bobby married Mary Luton and two children of the marriage predeceased him: (i) Elizabeth (1848-1853) and (ii) John (1837-1856) a bachelor who was accidentally killed by a fall from his horse in 1856 aged 19 years. "Bobby" died in his home in Macquoid Street.

## **Bonarba Link**

### **David BONARBA**

Occupation: Photographer. Date: 1935. David Bonarba had a studio on Monaro Street, Queanbeyan where he worked with his wife as his assistant until his death in 1935. The Federation & Edwardian period saw a substantial diversification of techniques and equipment which Bonarba and his wife used widely.

## **Borough Ridge**

### **BOROUGH of Queanbeyan**

Date: 1885. Ref: Cro-BQ. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## **Bramwell Bend**

### **BRAMWELL Yates**

Died as a Result of Contracting Diphtheria. Date: 1894. Bramwell Yates (1887-1894) was the son of Thomas Yates of Macquoid Street. Queanbeyan. Bramwell was seven years old when he died from diphtheria on November 5, 1894.

# C

## Caragh Avenue

### John CARAGH Gorman

Occupation: Grazier: Former owner of Googongs. Date: 1920. J.C Gorman, the father of Neville Gorman came to Googongs from Cowra and purchased the Googongs property from a Mr Study in 1920. The old stone homestead Beltana was still standing but Mr Gorman built a new home and named it Googong. Both Beltana and Googong homes were occupied by the Gorman family, until they were taken over by the Commonwealth Government and acquired for the Googong Dam project. The property Googong was submerged under water when the Googong Dam was completed.

## Carl Street

### CARL Leibinger

Occupation: Photographer. Date: 1868. Carl Leibinger had a studio at the Elmsall Inn, on Trinculo Place, Queanbeyan from March 30 to June 14, 1868. He employed the technique of wet-plate negative photography.

## Carver Street

### Charles Murray CARVER

Occupation: Manager: Walker's General Store. Date 1887. Charles Murray Carver was known as "Daddy" Carver and managed Josiah Walker's General Store (old Harp Inn) at No 1 Macquoid Street, Queanbeyan and also when the store moved to the two story Union Club (on the opposite corner) after the 1891 flood. The 1887 photo by photographer Eddie Hutchison (born in Queanbeyan) shows "Daddy" Carver and some members of the Josiah Walker family outside the 'Harp Inn'.

## Cavan Rise

### CAVAN

John McCawley arrived in Australia from County Cavan (Ireland) in 1856. John, a grazier, and his wife Sarah McCawley (nee Brown) established the homestead known as "Sunset" in the locality of Googong. John and Sarah are both interred in the historic Queanbeyan Riverside Cemetery.

## Castle Street

### CASTLE

Occupation: A bank like a turret-topped castle. Date: 1923. John Reid & Co., Architects designed the unique "castle-like" architecture for the 1923 Bank of NSW building erected on the corner of Monaro and Crawford Streets. The Bank of NSW was the third bank to open in Queanbeyan on March 7, 1878 operating from William Greg O'Neill's premises, at 114 Monaro Street. Predicting a successful future the bank purchased land on the corner of Monaro and Crawford later in 1878 but didn't build there until 1923. The "castle" was demolished on November 3, 1973. A modern bank with a new name "Westpac" was built to replace it.

## Christie Street

### Dr CHRISTIE

Occupation: General Medical practitioner. Date: 1920s. Dr Christie and Dr Blackall, medical officers of Queanbeyan, were also visiting medical officers when the Canberra Hospital opened again after WWI. When Richard Moore, a former Mayor of Queanbeyan and land-owner, died in 1923 Dr Christie was renting one of his homes in Lowe Street.

## Connolly Street

### CONNOLLY's Cottage

The field survey for rezoning land at Googong in 2003 noted a mound of stone in an area where a cottage was located on an 1866 Portion plan. Test excavation in 2009 confirmed that the stones were part of a 19th century fireplace. Salvage excavation in 2012 revealed a double-sided fireplace in the centre of the remains of a slab hut dwelling. Artefacts recovered from the site suggest that the cottage was occupied from 1860's-1890's (these are now with the Queanbeyan & District Historical Society Museum). The remains of the fireplace were relocated 150m south west of the original site (on Beltana Ave and Pollack Street), in a sculpture that acknowledges the history of the cottage. The original cottage was built by an Irish immigrant and selector, Patrick Connolly. Patrick was born in Tuam Gallway Ireland in 1794 where he married his wife, Julie Donohue, before immigrating to Australia with their seven children in 1840. They were among 30,000 Irish people who came to Australia between 1832 and 1845 to escape extreme poverty in Ireland. The family settled at Googong near Queanbeyan. Patrick selected 40 acres (16.19 hectares) of land at Googong and acquired it in March 1862 as a Conditional Purchase under the Robertson Land Act of 1861. This opened up land for sale to selectors in small lots, on condition that they lived on it. Patrick built the cottage and lived there until his death in 1872, when Julie sold the land to John Feagan of 'Googongs'. Julia lived in Queanbeyan until her death in 1880, when she was buried with her husband in what is now known as the Pioneer Cemetery, Queanbeyan.



## **Constance Lane**

### **CONSTANCE Tuttle**

Theme — Business. Date: 1840's. Constance is the mother of Errol Lea-Scarlet who is the author of Queanbeyan District & People. Constance operated the Harp Inn in MacQuoid Street, Queanbeyan during 1800s. Ref; QD&P.

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# **D**

## **Daisy Loop**

### **DAISY Gorman**

Daisy was interviewed by Mr P B Sheedy in 1973 about the history of the area and much of her recollections have facilitated research into the family history.

## **Daniel Street**

### **Margaret DANIEL**

Occupation: Shepherdess. Date: 1847-1858. Margaret was only 12 years old when she was reported missing. Her father Thomas, a convict transported to Tasmania for 7 years for stealing wheat, was granted a conditional pardon in 1842. His daughter Margaret was born at Foxlow. In 1858 Thomas advertised a £5 (ten dollars) reward in the Goulburn Herald for information on Margaret, "dead or alive". Margaret's body was found three months later. The 11-year-old shepherdess had died in the bush from exposure.

## **David Street**

### **DAVID Duncan**

This family operated bakeries in the area from the 1930's until 1980. They also contributed to many charities and were heavily involved in the Park Cycle Club and the Tigers Football Club.

## **Dolly Street**

### **DOLLY Yates**

Occupation: Dressmaker, sewing teacher. Date: c1900. Dolly Yates lived in Furlong House with her family. At Furlong Dolly taught young women dressmaking and sewing. Ida Walker, the sister of May Walker, was one of the young women Dolly taught. Furlong House is also known as Hunt's cottage and is a heritage cottage built c1850 and located at 13-15 Morisset Street, Queanbeyan.

## **Duncan Loop**

### **DUNCAN family**

#### **David DUNCAN**

#### **Nellie DUNCAN**

#### **David Coupar DUNCAN**

This family operated bakeries in the area from the 1930's until 1980. They also contributed to many charities and were heavily involved in the Park Cycle Club and the Tigers Football Club.

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# **E**

**Not applicable.**

# F

## Feagan Street

### John FEAGAN

John was an Irish protestant who had arrived with his family in NSW about 1840 and had made his fortune on the Araluen goldfields. He purchase the 1209 acres of The Googongs including the Googong homestead house from Charles Campbell in 1860. Tradition has it that Campbell was skeptical of Feagan's ability to pay for the property because of his shabby appearance and uncouth manner. However, when Feagan opened his saddle bags and paid for the property in gold, Campbell changed his tune. Feagan was killed in a riding accident at Googong in 1880 but the family continued on until late in the 19th century when Albert William Studdy took over after marrying into the Feagan family. Source: Googong Homestead 1845-1976, Dept of Construction ACT Region for the NCDC 1978.

## Field Lane

### Henry FIELD

Theme: Education: School teacher at Christ Church. Details: The management of Christ Church as a school was steeped in controversy and it closed temporarily in 1870 and opened as a private 'Ladies' High School' in 1880 under Miss Isabella Ann O'Neill.

## Finneron Street

### Conner (Cornelius) FINNERON

Conner (Cornelius) FINNERON. Lived with his two sons Patrick and Peter. Purchased a block of land, 50 acres, upstream from the river station in 1850. He named the property ROCKFIELD. (The Googongs, a note, for Mr. Neville Gorman, by Errol Les-Scarlett, dated March 1975). Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## Flint Street

### George FLINT

Theme: Community: Bushman. Date: 1927. Details: Eighty three year old George Flint (1844-1927) was found dead in April 1927, in a hut where he lived alone in the bush near Yass Road. George was born in Jerrabomberra on 26 November 1844 to Thomas and Mary (Doherty) Flint and was buried in the Roman Catholic additional burials section of Riverside Cemetery, Queanbeyan. George was a good Samaritan as he went to aid Michael Cunningham a bachelor from Ireland who had been thrown off a horse – George took 25 year old Michael to Hospital. Michael died on 18 July 1881. Ref: QCC-PCp411; p415. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## Fokkema Street

### Arne FOKKEMA (1919- 2011)

Arne was the Chief Engineer, Hydraulic Structures, Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction in Canberra. In that role Arne was the Chief Engineer, Hydraulic Structures, Commonwealth Department of Housing & Construction in Canberra. In that role he was the design engineer for Googong Dam. He saw the town safely through the 100 year flood of 1976, when the partly built Googong Dam overflowed. He was also involved in design work on Scrivener Dam, Bendora, Blowering and Corin Dams as well as mine waste rehabilitation at Captains Flat to stop toxic minerals leaching into Molonglo River. He was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal 1977. Arne was originally from the village of Winaem, province of Fryslan (Friesland) in the Netherlands. He was a resident of Queanbeyan from 1958 until his death at the age of 92. He planted the first olive trees in Queanbeyan and was a keen woodcarver, artist, gardener and producer of wine, olives, jams, preserves and cakes. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## Fowlie Terrace

### FOWLIE Family

#### Thomas FOWLIE (d 1912)

#### John Henderson FOWLIE (d 1952)

#### Tom FOWLIE (1915-2001)

The Fowlie family have a long association with blacksmithing in the City. Thomas Fowlie operated as a wheelwright and farrier from 1911. In 1912 he died passing on his business to his brother John. The business moved to Shamrock Lane in the Early 1920's and operated there until 1952 when John died. The business was then taken over by John oldest son Tom until the motor vehicle saw the demise of the blacksmithing industry. Tom was also well known for his 33 years of service to the local fire brigade, service on meals and wheels and as a volunteer on the Queanbeyan Show Committee and at Queanbeyan Tigers AFL games.

# G

## **Gardiner Street**

### **Eunice Gardiner & daughters, also Frank GARDINER**

Eunice GARDINER was a Pianist. (The Googongs, a note, for Mr. Neville Gorman, by Errol Les-Scarlett, dated March 1975)  
Also Bertha, Florrie, Louise and Mary GARDINER. Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1900s. Details: The four Gardiner sisters: Bertha, Florrie, Louise and Mary benefited from the new sport Rockley, a version of women's cricket, and travelled from Long Flat to participate with Queanbeyan clubs on competitive excursions. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OG.p21.  
Also Frank GARDINER. Bushranger active in the region. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## **Garraway Crescent**

### **GARRAWAY**

A solicitor, and his wife was a Miss Rutledge. The name Karabar was given to Mimosa by the Garraways. He owned nearly all of Monaro Street, but sold just before Canberra was declared the Federal Capital. ( Interview with Mrs Daisy Gorman and her son Mr Neville Gorman at Googongs Homestead 12 December 1973).

## **Goiser Loop**

### **GOISER family**

In the 1850's, the area that was defined by Robert Campbell's property along the Queanbeyan River came to be known as 'Googongs' or 'Gugong' and Campbell's property manager's (Alexander McDonald) stone cottage became known as 'The Googongs'. John Feagan purchased the 1209 acres of the Googongs including the house, from Charles Campbell in 1860. Some years after Feagan was killed in a riding accident at Googong in 1880, Albert William Studdy took over the property after marrying into the Feagan family. Studdy erected a new weatherboard homestead of some 20 squares (185m<sup>2</sup>) on a small headland looking north and south along the river valley, and the name Googong was transferred to the new homestead. The old stone house was then occupied by the Goiser family. Source: Googong Homestead 1845-1976, Dept of Construction ACT Region for the NCDC 1978.

## **Gorman Drive**

### **John Caragh GORMAN**

Occupation: Grazier: Former owner of Googongs. Date: 1920. J.C Gorman, the father of Neville Gorman came to Googongs from Cowra and purchased the Googongs property from a Mr Study in 1920. The old stone homestead Beltana was still standing but Mr Gorman built a new home and named it Googong. Both Beltana and Googong homes were occupied by the Gorman family, until they were taken over by the Commonwealth Government and acquired for the Googong Dam project. The property Googong was submerged under water when the Googong Dam was completed.

## **Graziers Road**

### **GRAZIERS Association**

## **Griffiths Link**

### **William GRIFFITHS**

William and Mary Griffiths arrived in Australia in 1848 and moved to the area around Gundaroo in 1849. William was employed as a gardener but later became a shepherd when the family moved to the Molonglo Plains 1867. Their sons Thomas, William Junior and Stephen all worked in the Hoskintown and Foxlow areas and several members of the family are buried at St Thomas' churchyard in Carwoola.

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# H

## Hale Street

### Samuel HALE

Samuel was convicted of forgery and transported to Australia aboard the "Almorah" in 1817. In the 1828 census he was listed as a dairyman to Timothy Beard at "Quinbean" on the Limestone Plains. He owned 2 acres of land, 15 horses and 300 cattle. His son James Thatcher, married Lucy Robinson at the Bachelors' Quarters at "Jerrabomberra" station in 1841.

## Hanns Street

### Leslie (Ben) HANNS (10/11/1951 – 14/2/2009).

Theme: Building and Trade. Originally from Bribbaree near Young and came to Queanbeyan at the age of 20. He was a well known greenkeeper locally, and worked for 20 years in his own business as an irrigation plumber. He and Margaret raised 3 children while living at their home in Stornaway Road for 23 years.

## Hawes Street

### Charles "Charlie" HAWES

Occupation: Triumph & Star Theatres Movie Projectionist. Date: 1920's. Charles "Charlie" Hawes (1915-1994) came to Queanbeyan in 1927 and joined W. B. Freebody's car and theatre business, but his first love was always cranking the handles of the projection box to make the movies roll. After movies were shown in Queanbeyan each Saturday, the young 12 year old Charlie was driven around the district by Norman Smart, to show movies in halls and sheds. On Monday, Duntroon; Wednesday, Hall; Friday, Causeway; Saturday, Bungendore etc. Charlie's Queanbeyan movie experience followed him into WWII where he joined the Army Cinematographic Unit. After the war he returned to projecting movies and just prior to his retirement in 1980 Charlie was manager of the Centre Cinema, Canberra.

## Hawke Street

### Harold John HAWKE

Harold served in WWII and on his return devoted much of his free time to the RSL and Legacy. He was a foundation office holder of the sub branch of the Queanbeyan RSL and was made a Life Member. Harold was a Justice of the Peace and served as an alderman on Council where he used his influence to support local sports and charities.

## Hearne Street

### Amy HEARNE

Occupation: Rockley Team. Date: 1901. Although Amy Hearne lived at Binda she was selected to play for the Southern District Rockley Team in Sydney in 1901. This team was based in Queanbeyan but represented the whole district. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

## Heath Lane

### HEATH Family

The Heath family lived in a house overlooking Googong Dam. They lived there from January 1978 until May 1990. One of their lounge room windows was never curtained as it had views out over the dam wall and intake tower and it looked like a framed picture. Mr Heath was an ACTEW employee working at Googong, Corin, Cotter and Bendora dams and he lived opposite the Ranger's cottage. The Heath family were living there when the fires came through in 1985, while Mr Heath stayed to defend the house and took shelter behind a brick wall, Mrs Heath and her father took refuge down on the dam wall. The house was saved. They were also there when Prince Charles visited and officially opened the Googong Water Treatment Plant. The Heath family living at the residence included Herbert and Norma Heath and their daughters Sue and Merran. As of June 2013 the house was still there opposite the Rangers house. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## Heazlett Street

### Lettie HEAZLETT

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1902. Queanbeyan was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. Lettie Heazlett was one of many young women who benefited the new sport for women and travelled to participate with Queanbeyan clubs.

## **Helen Circuit**

### **HELEN Cameron**

Occupation: Refreshment Rooms – QBN Railway. Date: 1891. Helen Cameron (1831-1901) was six years old when she arrived aboard the 'Hooghly' with her parents Ewen and Ellen (Johnston) Cameron and siblings. The Cameron's were the first free Scots employed by Charles Campbell of Duntroon and settled at 'Waterholes' a Duntroon out-station. Helen Cameron married widower William Graham (1817-1876) a boot-maker by trade in 1850. They lived on the Garryowen farm and the Grahams grew flowers and vegetables to supplement their income. William died in 1876. The Railway opened in 1887 and at some stage Helen operated the railway refreshment rooms. Helen's brother Kenneth Cameron (1823-1891) caught influenza in Sydney. He returned to Queanbeyan and stayed with Helen to recover but died on 23.10.1891.

## **Henshaw Street**

### **Jack HENSHAW**

Worked as a Jackeroo for Gorman family. [Interview with Mrs Daisy Gorman and her son Mr Neville Gorman at Googongs Homestead 12 December 1973]

## **Hopkins Street**

### **William Edward HOPKINS**

William Edward HOPKINS One of the founding partners of Donoghoe and Hopkins Sawmill in McQuoid Street which operated at that site in the 1950's,60's and 70's.

## **Hopper Walk**

### **Clara HOPPER**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1900s — Queanbeyan was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. Clara Hopper was one of many young women who benefited from the new sport for women travelling from Gundaroo to Queanbeyan to participate with Queanbeyan clubs. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OG.p21

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# **I**

## **Ida Lane**

### **IDA Bingley**

Ida Bingley lived at Woodfield Station near Sutton and travelled to Queanbeyan, which was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. Ida was one of many young women who benefited from the new sport for women and participate with the Queanbeyan clubs and Southern District Rockley Team. Date: 1900s. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OG.p21.

## **Insley Street**

### **Lawson INSLEY**

Occupation Photographer. Date circa: 1855. Lawson Insley is credited with taking the earliest known photo in Queanbeyan. In December 1855 he made a daguerreotype photo of Emily Hutchinson & family, from his studio at the Byrne's Hotel, which was another name for the old Doncaster Inn on Monaro Street.

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# J

## Jack Street

### **JACK Roberts**

Occupation: Rockley Long-stop. Date: 1903. Jack Roberts lived at Tarago and was the long-stop (ball chaser) for the 1903 Queanbeyan "Rockley" team. It was suspected that Jack was given this position to keep him occupied, as his mother was the guardian for the "Rockley" team of young women. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

## Jean Lane

### **JEAN Pollack**

Occupation: Rockley Team. Date: 1901. Jean Pollack was selected for, and travelled from her home in Bungendore to play with the Queanbeyan based Southern District Rockley team in Queanbeyan and in Sydney in 1901.

## Jones Lane

### **Frank JONES**

### **Dave JONES**

Frank Jones was a resident of Queanbeyan whose community work in raising money door to door for the local Tiger's AFL club and other organisations over many years, brought him into contact with many residents throughout the City in his daily rounds selling raffle tickets. Also — Dave Jones lived in Queanbeyan and used to rabbit out at Googong. Mrs Gorman retells a story about how Dave Jones came out to help the Gormans get their car out of the property during especially heavy snowfalls of 1949.

## Julia Street

### **JULIA Donohue**

Connolly's Cottage The field survey for rezoning land at Googong in 2003 noted a mound of stone in an area where a cottage was located on an 1866 Portion plan. Test excavation in 2009 confirmed that the stones were part of a 19th century fireplace. Salvage excavation in 2012 revealed a double-sided fireplace in the centre of the remains of a slab hut dwelling. Artifacts recovered from the site suggest that the cottage was occupied from 1860's–1890's (these are now with the Queanbeyan & District Historical Society Museum). The remains of the fireplace were relocated 150m south west of the original site (on Beltana Ave and Pollack Street), in a sculpture that acknowledges the history of the cottage. The original cottage was built by an Irish immigrant and selector, Patrick Connolly. Patrick was born in Tuam Gallway Ireland in 1794 where he married his wife, Julia Donohue, before immigrating to Australia with their seven children in 1840. They were among 30,000 Irish people who came to Australia between 1832 and 1845 to escape extreme poverty in Ireland. The family settled at Googong near Queanbeyan. Patrick selected 40 acres (16.19 hectares) of land at Googong and acquired it in March 1862 as a Conditional Purchase under the Robertson Land Act of 1861. This opened up land for sale to selectors in small lots, on condition that they lived on it. Patrick built the cottage and lived there until his death in 1872, when Julie sold the land to John Feagan of 'Googongs'. Julia lived in Queanbeyan until her death in 1880, when she was buried with her husband in what is now known as the Pioneer Cemetery, Queanbeyan.

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# K

## **Kate Street**

### **KATE Smith**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1900s. Details: Queanbeyan was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. KATE Smith was one of many young women who benefited from the new sport for women and travelled to Sydney to play and had a picnic at Long Bay, with Queanbeyan. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OGP.p21.

## **Kerry Street**

### **Charles KERRY**

Occupation: Travelling Photographer. Date: 1890. Photographer Charles Kerry (1858-1928) passed through Queanbeyan in 1890. He changed from the wet-plate process to the dry-plate process because he liked outdoor photography. The wet-plate process had to be prepared and developed immediately after the photo was taken and necessitated having a portable darkroom to prepare the plates for immediate use. In comparison, the dry-plate process was less complicated. The dry-plates were prepared in the studio before being required and could be stockpiled. All that was necessary for dry-plate photography was the prepared plates, a camera and tripod. The developing processing was completed later back in the studio. Kerry had quite a portfolio of Queanbeyan photos using both techniques.

## **Keyte Street**

### **Maud & Elsie KEYTE**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1900s — Queanbeyan was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. Maud & Elsie Keyte was some of the many young women who benefited from the new sport for women and travelled from Major's Creek to participate with Queanbeyan. Also see: Annie Mercy, Queen, Rockley, Still. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OG.p21. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

## **Kirchner Street**

### **KIRCHNER family**

KIRCHNER family name — Early Queanbeyan Pioneering family. Charles (Karl) Julius Kirchner, born 1855, was the start of our family in Queanbeyan. He had 11 children all born at the old maternity hospital on the corner of Campbell and Surveyor Streets. One child, Robert (Bobby) Henry at 8 years of age, was helping his father with a herd of sheep, but his father had to leave and he told Robert; "Don't go to sleep and never sleep with your back to the fire." The sheep were doing nothing and Robert grew warm and weary by the fire and soon rolled over and fell asleep. The fire crept up and burned him severely. It was published in the Queanbeyan Age on September 1st 1903, under the headline "Painful Accident". They said "The poor little patient is 'severely burnt about the arms and body and is not expected to recover.'" Bobby did live, after a grueling fourteen months in the hospital; alone. His family worked so hard to survive, and they could not visit him as they had to travel to find work, and already had other children who needed their care. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## **Kittie Lane**

### **KITTIE McKenzie**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1900s. Details: Queanbeyan was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. May Keyte was one of many young women who benefited from the new sport for women and travelled to Long Bay to participate with Queanbeyan clubs. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OG.p21.



## Larkin Street

**Thomas LARKIN**

Occupation: Blacksmith. Date: 1874. Thomas Larkin was a blacksmith and resident of Queanbeyan in 1874.

## Leon Street

**LEON Punch**

Occupation: NSW Minister Public Works & Ports. Date: 1970s. A joint ceremony marked the beginning of construction of Googong Dam when the Federal and NSW State Government representatives, Mr Leon Punch (NSW) and Tom Uren (Federal) detonated an explosive charge and unveiled a plaque that commemorated the occasion at Googongs.

## Lindbeck Corner

**LINDBECK family**

LINDBECK family name — The Lindbeck family arrived in Queanbeyan in 1928. Jim and Thomas Lindbeck both opened separate butcher shops in Queanbeyan's main street in that year. Associated with those shops they operated a piggery on Old Cooma Road, a slaughterhouse on Yass Road and grazing land on the Monaro Highway. This property included Rose Cottage and Stoneyhurst Homestead. Thomas Lindbeck was a great sportsman and the first captain of the Queanbeyan Tigers Australian team. The nephew of Jim and Thomas, Thomas William Lindbeck (Bill), opened his own butcher shop in Cooma Street in 1964. He raised a large family and was heavily involved in the community and in sport. He was a representative tennis player and lawn bowler, becoming president of the Queanbeyan Bowling Club. He was awarded life membership of that club. His butcher shop still operated by his family members in the same location on Cooma Street. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## Lizzie Street

**LIZZIE George**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1900s. Details: Queanbeyan was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. LIZZIE was one of many young women who benefited from the new sport for women and travelled from Araluen to participate with Queanbeyan clubs and the Southern District Rockley Team. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; BS-OG.p21. Southern District Rockley Team 1901; QM.pic 1901.

## Lovegrove Walk

**Troy LOVEGROVE**

Date: 1985-1993. Troy was seven years old when he died from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). He was one of the first Australian children to contract the disease which was transferred congenitally. Troy's mother Suzi fought hard against the initial fear and ignorance surrounding AIDS sufferers and her efforts to combat the issue were portrayed in the television documentary "Suzi's Story". Troy also participated in a documentary "A Kid Called Troy" as a way raising AIDS awareness and understanding. Troy's father Vince also wrote a book about his family's experiences.

## Lucas Lane

**J H LUCAS**

Theme: Surveyor. Aligned the streets of the town of Queanbeyan in the latter half of 1886 and placed markers and posts that could still be seen in 1968. Lucas had to accept existing alignments in Macquoid and Monaro Streets where continuous rows of houses and shops made any change impossible. Ref; LS-QD.p154

## Lurline Lane

**LURLINE Hibberson (1924-1976)**

Daughter of Joseph and Ida Hibberson. Lurline was born in the Rutledge Street Hospital, Queanbeyan in 1924 and attended St Gregory's Catholic School. After Lurline married they purchased a house in West Avenue, just down the road from her mother, and there she raised her two children, Elizabeth and Michael. Lurline was unwavering in her passion for the town. She was one of the founding members of the Queanbeyan Historical Society and she was given honorary life membership.

## Lydia Lane

**LYDIA Lazarus**

Theme: Medical. Date: 1915 — Lydia Lazarus married William Augustus Parker the man who planted the Tree of Knowledge in 1898. The Parker residence was at the rear of 114 Monaro Street, where Lydia conducted Queanbeyan's second "Lying in Hospital" in 1915. Lydia was one of the many popular mid-wives in the district. Ref:SB-M&M.p152



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# M

## **Mabel Way**

### **MABEL Fallick**

Theme: Arts/ literature — Compositor Newspaper Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date: 1900s. Details: Queanbeyan was the centre and starting point for Rockley in this district. Mable Fallick never married and worked – Not mentioned as part owner of Queanbeyan Observer newspaper and worked as a Compositor – AM & sons. Mable was one of many young women who benefited from the new sport for women and travelled to participate with Queanbeyan clubs. Long Bay. Ref: Con-UM; Lea-QD.p134; QA; QO; She-OG.p21.

## **Mason Street**

### **Wally H MASON**

Wally H Mason Occupation: Building and Trades Date: 1920s When bricks were in short supply because Canberra had priority enterprising Wally H Mason, the Master Builder opened a brickworks on the Captains Flat Road–four miles from Queanbeyan. Most of these bricks were used for buildings in Queanbeyan including building Wally's three-story Queanbeyan Hotel at the top of Crawford Street—a paddock he had subdivided in 1925. In 1926 he transferred the license of the Gundaroo Royal Hotel from Patrick Reed to the Queanbeyan Hotel. The Hotel Queanbeyan (Top Pub) cost £52,000 to build.

## **Mary Lane**

### **Mary NUGENT**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Lived in Queanbeyan and played with the Southern District Rockley Team 1901. Ref: QM 1901 team photo captain.

## **Maxwell Street**

### **Tom MAXWELL**

Tom Maxwell — worked as a groom for the Gorman family. Died during the war. (Interview with Mrs Daisy Gorman and her son Mr Neville Gorman at Googongs Homestead 12 December 1973).

## **McGowan Crescent**

### **Elizabeth McGOWAN**

Occupation: Midwife, Pioneer & Social Worker. Date: 1812-1899. Elizabeth McGowan and her husband Charles McKeahnie arrived in Queanbeyan in 1838 and resided in a small hut near the river below Captain Faunce's Dodsworth Estate. At Dodsworth the convicts were flogged by the "one armed flogger" and sensitive Elizabeth treated their "bleeding-backs." Elizabeth was midwife to many pioneer women and was able to cope with any situation. She even saved the life of Constable Patrick Kinsela's young daughter who fell into a deep hole in the river and nearly drowned; on another occasion she helped a man who was trapped under his dray. On March 27, 1895 Elizabeth was given the honour of opening the Tharwa Bridge.

## **McLean Street**

### **McLEAN & Pickering**

Theme – Photographers. Date: 1880s — Photographer. A partner with Pickering in the 'Flying Studio' conducted by McLean & Pickering 1880's.

## **McPhail Way**

### **Samuel McPHAIL**

A school teacher in early Queanbeyan.

## **McTavish Street**

### **Margaret (Mary) McTAVISH**

Occupation: Bullock team cartage, horse breaker. Date: 1853. Because she rode a horse astride (like men) instead of riding side-saddle, which was the rule for women, Margaret's father used the whip to beat his fourteen-year-old daughter. Margaret ran away and lived with the Aborigines in the Queanbeyan district, who always treated her fairly. Her father found her and made her return home. She eventually escaped again and dressed as a man she became a teamster and horse-breaker for six years. Southwell did not recognize her when she worked for him on trips to Sydney, which would take several weeks. Margaret's disguise was discovered when she was injured whilst breaking in a horse and was examined by a doctor. Margaret married and had seven children.

## **McTernan Avenue**

### **McTERNAN family**

McTernan family name — Hugh and Mary McTernan came to Australia in the mid 1800's and settled on a land grant in this area, and raised a very large family. In 1888 (circa) Mary became one of the first Matrons of the Queanbeyan Hospital. Many of the McTernan descendants went on to become prominent citizens, locally and nationally. For example : Barney McTernan, was well known and respected, in the region with his stagecoach business, in the early 1900's. Edward (Ted) McTernan became a long serving Yarralumla Shire President and operated a fine wool sheep property on the Burra Road in the mid 1900's, Frank McTernan was instrumental in providing a school bus for children to get to Queanbeyan from Michelago, in the 1950's, and a long serving Election Returning officer, at the old Burra school house. Another descendant named Sir Edward McTernan, went on to become Chief Justice of the High Court, and the longest serving justice in Australia's history, from 1930 to 1976. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## **Mellington Loop**

### **MELLINGTON & Metcalf**

Occupation: Photographer. Date 1865. In 1865 a partnership of Mellington & Metcalf advertised their business as "Glaister's Gallery" from Sydney. They worked from a studio on Monaro Street, Queanbeyan. In their professional connections, the partners enjoyed a privileged reputation as their corporate profile "Thomas Skelton Glaister" was one of the most innovative photographers of the period. Prior to 1865, "Glaister" had already produced full-plate tinted Ambrotypes and in 1868 he succeeded in the difficult task of photographing a solar eclipse. His reputation was very substantial.

## **Merlin Crescent**

### **Henry Beaufoy MERLIN**

Occupation: Photographer. Date: 1870's. Famous Australian photographer, Henry Beaufoy Merlin (1830-1873) took some of the most iconic photos of Queanbeyan in his 1870 visit to the town. His 'carte de visite' views were much collected at the time. Merlin advertised in the Queanbeyan Age on March 17, stating proudly that "the American and Australian Photographic Co. of 73 Little Collins Street, East Melbourne, would shortly photograph every house in Queanbeyan." On April 21, Merlin advertised that copies of these photos would be available at the Barrack Street Office, in Queanbeyan. Merlin only used the wet-plate process, which needed to be developed immediately. For travelling photographers this required a caravan as a portable darkroom to process the plates. Poor ventilation and the use of potassium cyanide to fix the plates weakened Merlins lungs and he died of pneumonia in 1873, just three years after his 1870 photograph collection immortalized Queanbeyan.

## **Metcalf Street**

### **Mellington & METCALF**

Occupation: Photographer. Date: 1865. In 1865 a partnership of Mellington & Metcalf advertised their business as "Glaister's Gallery" from Sydney. They worked from a studio on Monaro Street, Queanbeyan. In their professional connections, the partners enjoyed a privileged reputation as their corporate profile "Thomas Skelton Glaister" was one of the most innovative photographers of the period. Prior to 1865, "Glaister" had already produced full-plate tinted Ambrotypes and in 1868 he succeeded in the difficult task of photographing a solar eclipse. His reputation was very substantial.

## **Mimie Lane**

### **MIMIE McDonald**

Theme: Sport: Rockley (women's cricket). Date:1901. Details: Gundaroo played with the Southern District Rockley Team Also see: Ref: QM1901 photo.

## **Montgomery Avenue**

### **Dr Andrew MONTGOMERY**

This road will go over Montgomery Creek. Charles Campbell was the original alienee of the property. Around 1870 one Dr Andrew Montgomery added the ballroom to the original Campbell house. He was from Braidwood, a blacksmith by trade but apparently a pretty handy stonemason too. (T N Gorman). Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13. The only other reference they could find to Montgomery was to a gold miner in Captains Flat in 1885. Source: Queanbeyan Museum.

## **Moran Street**

### **MORAN family**

The Moran's were a large family who lived beyond the railway station. Son Chris worked as a domestic servant for the Gorman family. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## **Mowle Street**

### **Mary Wilson MOWLE**

Occupation: Home-duties. Date: 1845. The diary of Mary Mowle (1827-1857) allows us to share in the hardships of life that women experienced in the Queanbeyan District in the 1800's. Sadly a descendant has censored the diary with black ink. Mary Braidwood-Wilson Mowle left Yarralumla in Oct 1845 and moved to the outskirts of civilisation at "Manus", with her husband Stewart Mowle. There the young woman who had had a servant to brush her hair, was mistress of a slab hut with dirt floor. In April 1846 Stewart and Mary made the three-week return journey to Queanbeyan and stayed at William Hunt's Emsall Inn, Trinculo Place in Queanbeyan. Mary's first child was born in June and snow fell in July. Mary later died aged 30 whilst giving birth to her sixth child.

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# N

## **Nano Street**

### **George NANO**

Theme: Wholesaler vegetables; Retailer milkbar shop; Comment: Arrived in Australia from Macedonia 1926; left wife Yana and daughter, Helen (a few months old) and would not see them for ten years until he had saved enough money to set up a business and pay their fares to Australia; He worked for T A Fields, who owned Lanyon, and established his garden on the River flats; Nano saved his money and purchased land on the riverflat in Qbn until he sold it to the Leagues Club and Council built a road. Supermarket operated from 1940-2004; Ref: CT.1999 Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

## **Nellie Street**

### **NELLIE Duncan**

This family operated bakeries in the area from the 1930's until 1980. They also contributed to many charities and were heavily involved in the Park Cycle Club and the Tigers Football Club.

## **Newton Street**

### **Dr J.L NEWTON**

Occupation: General Medical Practitioner. Date: 1873. In 1873 in the Queanbeyan District Court, Doctor Newton gave medical evidence supporting two Aboriginal people who had instigated criminal charges after being attacked. Dr Newton had treated one of the Aboriginal people who had been subject to the attack and was injured and spoke positively about their conduct.

## **Norma Street**

### **NORMA Heath**

The Heath family lived in a house overlooking Googong Dam. They lived there from January 1978 until May 1990. One of their lounge room windows was never curtained as it had views out over the dam wall and intake tower and it looked like a framed picture. Mr Heath was an ACTEW employee working at Googong, Corin, Cotter and Bendora dams and he lived opposite the Ranger's cottage. The Heath family were living there when the fires came through in 1985, while Mr Heath stayed to defend the house and took shelter behind a brick wall, Mrs Heath and her father took refuge down on the dam wall. The house was saved. They were also there when Prince Charles visited and officially opened the Googong Water Treatment Plant. The Heath family living at the residence included Herbert and Norma Heath and their daughters Sue and Merran. As of June 2013 the house was still there opposite the Rangers house. Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.

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# O

## **O'Hara Lane**

### **John Still O'HARA**

John Still O'Hara was the inspector of conditional purchasers at Bathurst and got the idea, then invented and promoted the game, of Rockley (named after the town near Bathurst). O'Hara accompanied teams away and invested his own money in the sport to help make it a success. His job was transferred to Queanbeyan in 1899 and he introduced the game to the Queanbeyan District.

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# P

## **Pearl Lane**

### **Edith PEARL Lodge**

Theme: Sport/ War & Peace: Rockley; WWII volunteer. Edith, Pearl Lodge was known as Pearl by her friends and family. Edith Pearl loved sports and was selected to represent the district in the 1901 Southern District Rockley Team. She also played in the Country Tennis competitions in White City. She also helped make WWII camouflage nets at the CWA Rooms for the troops overseas.  
Ref: HAPI66 Kate Genge-photo.

## **Percival Road**

### **Samuel and George PERCIVAL**

Samuel Percival Junior became Queanbeyan's first manufacturing tailor in 1876. By 1884 they were employing ten staff and were operating three shops. Samuel was a signator to the Municipal Petition of Arts in 1884, a committeeman at the School of Arts (1888-89) and Hospital (1888-91) and was also appointed Librarian of the School of Arts. Samuel's son George followed his father into the tailoring business for 43 years and became an alderman on the Council in 1894.

## **Pickering Street**

### **Alfred PICKERING**

Occupation: Photographer. Date: 1874's. Alfred Pickering was a photographer in Queanbeyan in 1874 with a studio on Crawford Street. His earliest panorama of Queanbeyan was in 1876. Pickering was perhaps a partner in the 'Flying Studio' conducted by McLean & Pickering in the 1880s.

## **Plummer Street**

### **Sarah PLUMMER**

Occupation: Housemaid. Date: 1878. Sarah Plummer was born on the Monaro in 1850. Sarah was employed by Rev A.D. Soares to travel with the family to Victoria where he was to undertake theological studies. In Sandhurst, near Bendigo Sarah met a bricklayer and carpenter Thomas McCauley and married him. They left for Queanbeyan in c1878 and whilst travelling the McCauley family were held up by Ned Kelly and his gang. Sarah Plummer's husband, Thomas McCauley helped build Byrne's Mill, the Kent Hotel and St Benedict's Convent whilst Sarah looked after and bore eleven children.

## **Pollack Street**

### **Jean POLLACK**

Occupation: Rockley Team. Date: 1901. Jean Pollack, who lived in Bungendore, was selected to play with the Queanbeyan based Southern District Rockley team in Queanbeyan and in Sydney in 1901. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

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# Q

## Quigley Street

### Michael QUIGLEY

Michael Quigley. Occupation: Queanbeyan Show Ringmaster. Date: 1932. Michael Quigley (1866-1932) born at Cuppercumbalong was the Ringmaster at the Queanbeyan Show for many years. He was the son of John Quigley an Irish immigrant. Michael, 66 years died at the family home at 54 Morisset Street, Queanbeyan. Michael's wife Sophia Langan (1868-1943) died in the family home at 54 Morisset Street. Sophia was the daughter of Patrick Langan and Teresa Lawless. Sophia and Michael Quigley had two daughters: Vera May Quigley (1896-1964) 68 years, the youngest daughter died in the family home at 54 Morisset Street. Theresa Mary Quigley (1893-1967) aged 74, the eldest daughter was the only family member who died in Queanbeyan Hospital. It would appear that the two daughters cared for their parents towards the end of their life and the parents were able to die at the family home, 54 Morisset Street.

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# R

## Ridings Road

### Jane RIDINGS

Married a butcher. Date: 1860. Jane Ridings (1816-1860) was born in Bolton, Lancaster, England. Jane married twice: (i) Robert Yates, and (ii) William Rolfe who was a butcher in Queanbeyan. She died on February 5, 1860.

## Rockley Parade

### The sport of "ROCKLEY"

Sports name: Women's Cricket. Date: 1899. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. There were over 700 participants in the Western Districts when J. Still O'Hara, an inspector for conditional purchases, was transferred to Queanbeyan where he introduced the game of Rockley again, to great success. Southern District players used the railway system to travel for competitions and the competition flourished.

## Rogers Road

### Elizabeth ROGERS

Occupation: Owned her-own-school. Date: 1863. Elizabeth Rogers was married to Andrew Rogers, a gardener. Elizabeth had only been in Queanbeyan a short time when a student who shared the same bed, woke up to find Elizabeth dead in bed. The student's name is not recorded nor her reaction to the discovery. Elizabeth Rogers was described as the "keeper of a well conducted school".

## Rosa Street

### ROSA Emile Dornbusch

Occupation; Composer, performer, music-teacher, writer. Date: 1889. Rosa Emile Dornbusch (1883-1973) arrived in Queanbeyan as a six year old in 1889. Rosa showed an aptitude for music and learnt piano with Mrs Harriett Woodward at Hibernia Lodge (69 Collett St) and later learnt music from the sisters at St Benedict's Convent. At 14 years she and her family moved to Sydney where she won five gold medals in music exams. Her music exams included piano and cello. During the war she wrote a patriotic song which sold well and in 1947 published a book "The Art of Listening to Music" under the anglicised spelling of her name: as "Rose Dornbush". The book was compiled from articles she had published in the Sydney Morning Herald. Rosa was a music teacher at schools in Mittagong and Rose Bay.

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# S

## Saphira Street

### Lydia SAPHIRA Black

Occupation: Business partnership retail. Date: 1915. Lydia Saphira (also Sapphire) Black (1885-1972) was the wife of Emil Gustav (Doc) Black who was the son of Wilhelmina and Charles Black. Saphira had lived at the business premises of 144 Monaro Street but was living at 2 Hayes Street when she died at 86 years, on 11.5.1972. Saphira's husband Emil (Doc) Gustav Black was 90 years old when he died on the 6.4.1979.

## Sarah Street

### SARAH Brown

Occupation: Rockley Over-arm Bowler. Date: 1902. "The beautiful teenager", Sarah Brown was the first woman to bowl over-arm in a Rockley competition. Sarah lived at Captains Flat and played with the Queanbeyan Team. She was selected for the Southern District Rockley Team in 1902 that competed in Sydney. Sarah's grandparents were James Brown, a blacksmith, and his wife Sarah who came to Australia on the ship "Champion" in 1840. Sarah's grandparents worked for Thomas Macquoid at "Wanniassa" and also purchased a five acre block on the southern end of "Garryowen", which is now Kawaree Village for the elderly. Over the years they acquired other land, which included land now known as Wellsvale, at Googong. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

## Sparrow Street

### George SPARROW

Occupation: Hibernian Hotel Host. Date 1859. George Sparrow was the first license and host of the Hibernian Hotel in 1859. The Hibernian Hotel was located between Bungendore and Queanbeyan (now the Kings Highway) and was also know as Felled Timber, Fell Timber, The Elmand as Sparrow's Public House. The license stayed in the family until 1887 when it was last held by Dennis, James Sparrow. Mrs Mary Sparrow must have been ill in 1878 because "The well-known Dr On Lee" successfully performed an operation on her at the end of 1878.

## Still Street

### John STILL O'Hara

Occupation: Rockley; Inspector. Date: 1899. John STILL O'Hara was the inspector for conditional purchases at Bathurst when he envisioned the game of "Rockley" which he named after the town of "Rockley", near Bathurst, NSW. "Rockley" is a form of Women's Cricket however it had a particular rule to make it safe for women to play. O'Hara accompanied teams away and invested his own money into the sport to help make it a success. When O'Hara's job as inspector for conditional purchases was transferred to Queanbeyan in 1899 he introduced "Rockley" to the Queanbeyan District. There were also separate teams for small boys under 13 years on condition that they did not "smoke, swear or make too much row". The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after the sport of Rockley.

## Studdy Road

### Albert John STUDDY

Albert John Studdy sold land to John Carragh Gorman in May 1920 (Private contract, conditions and terms of sale)

## Styles Street

### Annie STYLES

Occupation: Rockley. Date 1901. Annie Styles, from Braidwood, played with the Southern District "Rockley" Team on their Queanbeyan home ground and was selected to represent the Southern Districts in Sydney in the 1901 competition. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

## Sunset Place

### SUNSET Farm

The name given to John McCawleys farm. (The Googongs, a note, for Mr. Neville Gorman, by Errol Les-Scarlett, dated March 1975). Source: Community Nominations for New Street Names (Ref: SF080380; Author Thompson), 12/6/13.



## Tabrett Street

### Miss F TABRETT

Occupation: Rockley team. Date: c1880's. Miss Tabrett was a 'companion' for the Southern District Rockley Team in 1901. The streets immediately surrounding the cricket oval in Googong's first neighbourhood are named after "Rockley" which was a unique form Cricket, invented in the mid 1890's by J Still O'Hara, for women. It was first played at "Rockley", near Bathurst, where the sport became very popular. The game came to Queanbeyan when O'Hara was transferred there in 1899. It was a popular competition with the railway being used to transport teams across the region.

## Terence Street

### TERENCE Edwards (1984-2007)

Terence spent his teenage and young adult life as a member of the Queanbeyan community while living at Jerrabomberra but intimately involved in Queanbeyan life through his schooling, mates and sport. He attended Queanbeyan High School from Years 7 to 12, made many friends and mates with others who still remain in the community and was a model and hard-working student who strived hard to achieve his graduation at Year 12. He contributed to the health and community of Jerrabomberra through scouting and membership of the Jerrabomberra Community Centre Advisory Group. When he contracted cancer in 2005, Terence became a keen CanTeen member and was to be the President of the Southern NSW/ACT chapter in the year he passed away. An annual Queanbeyan High School prize has been named in his honour for continuing students from Years 10, 11 or 12 to recognise a student(s) who is a real solid performer but may not be the star achiever but strives to progress in their studies and would benefit from some financial assistance.

## Tuam Place

### TUAM Galloway

#### Ireland

Connolly's Cottage The field survey for rezoning land at Googong in 2003 noted a mound of stone in an area where a cottage was located on an 1866 Portion plan. Test excavation in 2009 confirmed that the stones were part of a 19th century fireplace. Salvage excavation in 2012 revealed a double-sided fireplace in the centre of the remains of a slab hut dwelling. Artifacts recovered from the site suggest that the cottage was occupied from 1860's-1890's (these are now with the Queanbeyan & District Historical Society Museum). The remains of the fireplace were relocated 150m south west of the original site (on Beltana Ave and Pollack Street), in a sculpture that acknowledges the history of the cottage. The original cottage was built by an Irish immigrant and selector, Patrick Connolly. Patrick was born in Tuam Galloway Ireland in 1794 where he married his wife, Julie Donohue, before immigrating to Australia with their seven children in 1840. They were among 30,000 Irish people who came to Australia between 1832 and 1845 to escape extreme poverty in Ireland. The family settled at Googong near Queanbeyan. Patrick selected 40 acres (16.19 hectares) of land at Googong and acquired it in March 1862 as a Conditional Purchase under the Robertson Land Act of 1861. This opened up land for sale to selectors in small lots, on condition that they lived on it. Patrick built the cottage and lived there until his death in 1872, when Julie sold the land to John Feagan of 'Googongs'. Julia lived in Queanbeyan until her death in 1880, when she was buried with her husband in what is now known as the Pioneer Cemetery, Queanbeyan.

## Tyrrell Street

### Sir Murray Louis TYRRELL

Occupation: Private secretary to several government Ministers, including Prime Minister Ben Chifley. Official secretary to a succession of Governor Generals of Australia over a record 26 years and Queanbeyan City Council Alderman, 1976-1980. Born 1913. Sir Tyrrell was named Australian of the year on 26/01/1977. Other titles: Knight Commander the Royal Victorian Order (KCV0); Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (CVO); Commander of the Order of the British Empire (CBE); Commander of the Order St John of Jerusalem (CStJ). Tyrrell's cottage built in 1887 for John Bull is located at 11 Blundell Street. It is a small heritage cottage of hand-made-bricks in Garden Wall Bond, with its original cedar-timber ceiling. It is a living reminder of the humanity of a "Notable Australian", Sir Murray Louis Tyrrell who loved Queanbeyan and chose to live here. Plane crash: Everyone on the plane coming from Melbourne to Canberra for an important Government WWII meeting was killed just near Queanbeyan about 1943. Murray identified the 13 or 14 bodies taken to the morgue including Ministers Mr Geoff Street, Sir Henry Gullett, Sir Brudenell White, Colonel Thornthwaite and Hon JB Fairbairn. Murray had travelled by train and given his seat to a minister whose need was perceived to be more urgent. Menzies downfall: Murray saw the impact of the plane crash from a different perspective. He said, "... it was the end of the Menzies Government ... the Ministers killed were all very, very pro-Menzies, and he relied on them, and it was the beginning of the change in political history in this country". King George V died when Princess Elizabeth was in Kenya and Ben Chifley (PM) told Tyrrell to look after the girl 'Elizabeth'. Tyrrell served "the girl" for six months in 1962 at Buckingham Palace gaining experience.

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# U

## **Underhill Street**

### **Sophia UNDERHILL**

Occupation: New mother. Date: 1861. Sophia Underhill married Mr Murray and a daughter was born to them at the end of September 1861 in Queanbeyan. When the baby girl was six weeks old on November 2, 1861, she died. On November 13, 1861 only eleven days after the death of the baby girl, the mother, Sophia, aged 28 years, also died.

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# V

**Not applicable.**

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# W

## **Weatherstone Circuit**

### **John WEATHERSTONE**

Occupation: Buried at Googongs. Date: 1880. John Weatherstone (c1800-1880) died on August 18, 1880 and is buried in an unmarked grave somewhere at Googongs. John Weatherstone's son John James Weatherstone married Lucy Louise Dickson (1837-1938) who was born in Goulburn. John James and Lucy Louise Weatherstone had a daughter named Esther Weatherstone (1861-1882) a spinster who died from rheumatic fever in 1882. Four years after his father John Weatherstone had died, John James Weatherstone was a resident of Irish-town (Dodsworth) when he signed the Municipal Petition in 1884. John James Weatherstone was a butcher in Braidwood and then in Queanbeyan and later in north-western NSW. As John James Weatherstone's death is not recorded locally and his wife's death occurred at Tamworth perhaps he was working in that area when he died. See also: Ref: QCC-QC.p243; CR-QP.p217.

## **Weldon Lane**

### **Gertie WELDON**

Gertie Weldon was a domestic servant for the Gormans for four years.

## **Wilkins Way**

### **William WILKINS**

Occupation: Secretary: NSW Council of Education. Date: 1877. Queanbeyan man JJ Wright was the NSW member of Parliament when money for the school was granted. Tenders for the Superior Public School in Isabella Street, were accepted in 1876 and the school was completed in 1877. William Wilkins, Secretary of the NSW Council of Education came to Queanbeyan and officially opened the school. There is a marked contrast in scale between the Queanbeyan Public school and the Catholic Convent on opposite corners. The convent was built soon after the public school. The public school is listed on the Register of the National Estate.

## **Wingrave Street**

### **John W WINGRAVE**

Occupation: Queanbeyan Municipal Town Clerk. Date 1880s. John Wingrave (1840-1903) was a resident of the QBN District for more than 40 years. Wingrave was an accountant for JJ Wright and signed the 1884 Municipal Petition. He was Acting Town Clerk during May-July 1885; and Town Clerk during the period July 1887 to April 1888. He was 63 years when he died.



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# X

**Not applicable.**

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# Y

## **Yates Way**

### **Thomas YATES**

Occupation: Splitter and fencer. Signed Municipal petition. Date: 1884. Thomas Yates (1839-1913) Macquoid Street, Queanbeyan. Thomas was an old resident of many years in this area. He worked in the Queanbeyan District and married Clara Ann Bambridge who died in Mosman in 1937.

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# Z

## **Zealie Bend**

### **ZEALIE Carver**

Occupation: Walker children's Nanny. Date: c1870. Zealie went everywhere with the Walker children in their pony cart and was lucky not to be injured when the cart overturned and she was tipped out. Zealie was a daughter of "old" Charles Murray 'Daddy' Carver who managed Walkers Store (the old Harp Inn) at No 1 Macquoid Street, until the flood of 1891. Eddie Hutchison's photo of Josiah's Walker's Store shows Daddy Carver with the Walker family in front of the old Hart Inn.

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# Googong's Ngunawal past.

**Discover the indigeneous history behind the names of Googong North's parks and playgrounds.**

## **Bunburung Thina** – *'lizard (small) track'* (Googong Common)

The reference to small lizard was selected due to the Pink-tailed Legless Lizard (also known as the Pink-tailed Worm-lizard) known to inhabit the Canberra/ Queanbeyan region. This naming also links in with the lizard/worm-like characteristics (as per concept plans) of the Googong Common pathway.

As mentioned above, the lizard/snake-like characteristics of the Googong Common pathway also connects with the Ngunawal peoples' belief that the brown snake is a protector of Aboriginal sacred sites.

As the Googong Common is the central pathway of the project area and links all nominated sites, it is appropriate also that it ties in with water as a natural resource. Water is the lifeblood of a healthy country and is vital to the cultural and spiritual identity of Aboriginal people.

Water forms the basis of many Aboriginal Dreamtime stories about creation.

Aboriginal people relied on healthy waterways to carry out their cultural and day to day activities, such as fishing, hunting, practising ceremony, following songlines and accessing medicinal plants and herbs.

In the Ngunawal language, the word for money closely resembles that of water – this reaffirms the fact that to Aboriginal people water was a precious and valuable resource for survival.

## **Nangi Pimble** – *'see district'* (Hill 800')

The top of the hill currently known as 'Hill 800' provides a great panoramic view across the Googong township and beyond.

In times of Aboriginal preoccupation, hills such as this provided a vantage point to not only see who was approaching but also as a means to identify other hill tops and pathways in which to traverse the country.

It is highly likely that this particular hill and pathway was used by Queen Nellie Hamilton, her friend Nanny and "three or four half-caste children" during their well-documented walk to Cooma in the winter of 1873.

## **Yerradhang Nguru – ‘gumtree camp’** (‘The Gumnuts’ playground, Aprasia Avenue)

This naming links in with the gumnut (pod) theme chosen for this playground.

‘Camp’ in Aboriginal culture means not necessarily to live there but to stop a while.

Trees are significant to Ngunawal traditional custodians as they were ‘scarred’ (the bark was removed and used). Traditional uses for the bark included: Coolamon (to hold water), collecting food and for carrying babies. Trees were also scarred to indicate entering or leaving a traditional custodians boundary or to indicate the presence of a burial.

## **Munnagai Woggabaliri – ‘come play’** (‘Montgomery Rise park, Montgomery Avenue)

This naming was chosen as it is a welcoming invite for all to come and play in this park area.

Aboriginal people as traditional custodians have spiritual and cultural obligations to care for Country but of course there was always a time for play.

There were many traditional recreational pastimes believed to have been played at gatherings and celebrations. An example of one of these earlier games was Marn Grook or Marngrook, a football game which featured punt kicking and catching a stuffed “ball”. It was commented that players exhibited outstanding skills, such as leaping high over others to catch the ball. The modern equivalent to this earlier game is AFL.

## **The original residents and their rich history.**

Aboriginal people are believed to have inhabited the Queanbeyan region for some 20,000 years. With two major rivers flowing through the area, the Molonglo and Queanbeyan Rivers, it was an ideal settlement point with the rivers providing rich food sources in the form of fish, shellfish, water fowl and edible roots. The country also provided good grazing for emu, kangaroo and wallaby.

### **Where did the name ‘Googong’ come from?**

In the 1850’s the area came to be known as ‘Googongs’ or ‘Gugong’ and McDonald’s stone cottage as ‘The Googongs’. The meaning of the word ‘Googong’ is obscure but it is most likely to be of Aboriginal origin. The Googong area was generally accepted to be the land between Burra and Queanbeyan east of Jerrabomberra Creek and this area subsequently formed most of the Parish of Googong (reference *Googong Homestead 1845-1976*).

According to the *Vocabularies of tribes in the Southern Uplands* (Appendix XI) ‘Googong’ means sleep in the Yass vocabulary (reference *Magistrates in Curr 1886*).

Also interesting to note is that in the Ngunawal vocabulary, ‘ngambori’ also has the meaning of sleep or to lay down (reference *Appendix XI Vocabularies of tribes in the Southern Uplands, R.H. Mathews 1904: 303-05*). This perhaps provides/lends evidence/reference of other Aboriginal groups that made use of or passed through the land at one time or another.

A modern translation of the word ‘Googong’ is a place to unwind or relax.

## **History of the local Ngunawal people identifying their traditional area and the significance of the project area to them**

The meaning of 'Ngunawal' is **we, the people, or us**. Early surveyors and historians in the 19th century spelled it Ngunawal (one 'n'), so did Norman Tindale in his listing of Aboriginal tribes (Tindale 1974: 198). These sources also indicate that the original spelling was in fact Ngunawal (rhyming with soon).

The traditional custodians, the Ngunawal have occupied the area in the vicinity of the present town of Yass which was central to the clan boundaries of the Ngunawal people. The clan boundaries encompassed the area from Goulburn to the north, Gundagai to the west, Cooma to the south and Braidwood to the east. This also includes the entire territory of the Australian Capital Territory on which the national capital, Canberra, is situated.

The Ngunawal peoples, consists of a number of different clans bounded by the broad language groups of Wiradjuri (to the west of Yass), Ngarigo (south-east of Canberra), Walgalu, Gundungurra (to the north) and Yuin (on the coast). The Ngunawal people are identified on Tindale's map of Aboriginal Tribes of Australia (1974). This widely recognised and authoritative languages map is a representation of the language groups, or tribes, who inhabited Australia at the time of the new settlement in 1788.

Within the Ngunawal people there are known to be seven clans who lived in fairly specific localities. There is an obvious link between clan names and the modern names of the areas today. The Maloongoola lived in the Molongolo area, the Bialigee in the area of Pialligo, the Namitch or Namwitch lived in the area we know as Namadgi, the Cumbeyan lived in the Queanbeyan area, the Kanberri lived in the Belconnen area, the Toogoranooongh lived in Tuggeranong and the Yarr lived in the Yass area.

Scientific evidence proves that the Ngunawal people have lived here for more than 20,000 years, perhaps from the time when the extreme cold of the last Ice Age eased. This is arguably one of longest periods of continual habitation anywhere on earth. The Ngunawal people have developed a way of living and managing the natural resources of the land which has enabled this phenomenon.

The area now known as Googong has a rich cultural history for the traditional custodians. There is evidence of the Ngunawal peoples' occupation of this area as it was/is rich in cultural and natural resources which sustained the Ngunawal people. Googong has many Aboriginal sites which are viewed by the Ngunawal people as holding spiritual significance, including the London Bridge Arch.

The Queanbeyan River was a traditional pathway used by the Ngunawal, Yuin and other neighbouring tribes to gain access to the higher country where they would perform lore such as initiation, trade and marriage.

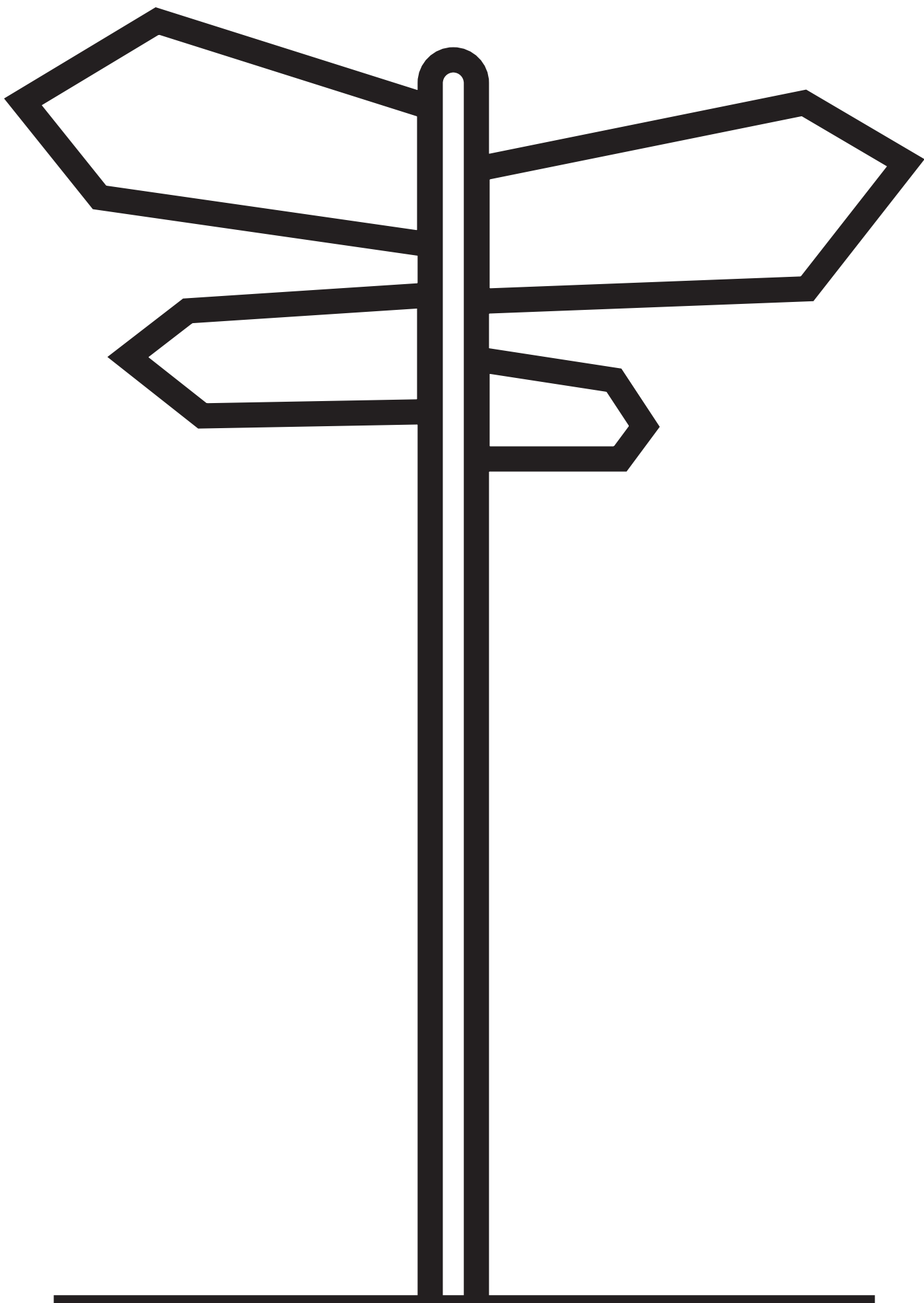
Pathways were the means of access across the region and in the case of the main ranges visible from the highpoints of the Majura valley, a physical and visual link to major spiritual and gathering places.

The traditional custodians are still actively involved in the protection and preservation of culture and heritage within their traditional boundaries and maintain a strong connection to the land.

### **Queen Nellie's journey**

Queen Nellie Hamilton was known to reside in the Queanbeyan region and was thought to be the last of the full blood Ngunawal Aborigines.

It is documented that during the May winter of 1873, Nellie, her friend Nanny and "three or four half-caste children" accepted an invitation to visit the Ngarigu people. After being refused passage on the mail coach, they walked all the way to Cooma on what must have been a desperate trek for help through the snow. This walk would have seen them pass by Googong following the pathway now known as the Old Cooma Road.





A JOINT VENTURE BETWEEN MIRVAC AND PEET